

Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



June 2007

Prepared by:
Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Steering
Committee

With Assistance by:
Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission



Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Steering Committee

Erik Aleson, Marinette County Parks and Outdoor Recreation

Aaron Buchholz, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Chuck Druckrey, Marinette County Land and Water Conservation Department

Kay Eaton, Marinette County Tourism Alliance

Shawn Kaskie, Marinette County UW-Extension

Paul Lata, Spokes & Folks/Chappee Rapids Audubon Society

Andy Malecki Jr., River Road Riders/AWSC Director

Dave Marquardt, City of Peshtigo Recreation Director

Hilbert Radtke, River Road Riders/Village of Wausaukee

Jeffrey Stevens, City of Marinette Recreation Director

Luann Rudolph, Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Mark Walter, Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

2007 – 2011



Primary Author:

Luann Rudolph, Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Contributing Authors:

Erik Aleson, Marinette County

Mark Walter, Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

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441 South Jackson Street

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54301

June 2007

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RESOLUTION NO. 253

APPROVAL OF THE MARINETTE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2007-2011

WHEREAS, the Marinette County Parks & Outdoor Recreation Committee is devoted to providing aesthetic and functional parks and recreational facilities to the residents of and the visitors to Marinette County; and

WHEREAS, the Marinette County Parks & Outdoor Recreation Committee realizes the need for sound planning in order to meet the needs of park and recreational facility visitors; and

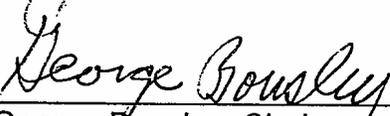
WHEREAS, said Plan, when adopted by the County will ensure eligibility to apply for grants through the Federal Recreation and the State of Wisconsin Stewardship Local Assistance Programs; and

WHEREAS, this Plan highlights: the water resources and forestlands in Marinette County; its population characteristics and seasonal population; Outdoor Recreation Supply Inventory of county, state, local community properties, Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment and recommendations for ADA accessibility in Marinette County Parks; and

WHEREAS, the County's outdoor recreation goals, objectives, capital improvements projects, and annual operation and maintenance programs with respect to implementation of the Plan are also enumerated in the Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Marinette County Board of Supervisors, hereby approves the Comprehensive County Outdoor Recreation Plan as its official plan for growth and development of parks and recreation opportunities county-wide, over the next five years.

Hereby granted this 26th day of June, 2007 by a majority of a quorum of the Marinette County Board of Supervisors.


George Bousley, Chairperson


Katherine K. Brandt, County Clerk

Recommended: Parks & Outdoor Recreation Committee- 5/11/07

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CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The *Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* has been developed to serve as a guide in the maintenance and development of outdoor recreation facilities in order to provide a quality outdoor recreation experience for Marinette County (county) residents and non-residents alike.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to ensure optimal recreational opportunities through the continuation of current recreation programs and the development of new programs to meet current and future demands. This document is intended to provide guidance to Marinette County and its communities in an effort to meet the recreational demands of its residents and visitors. The plan documents current recreational facilities and opportunities and identifies future needs in the development and coordination of outdoor recreation areas within the county.

In addition, it is intended that the plan, when adopted by the county and communities, will ensure their eligibility to apply for grants through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON) and other funds available through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Stewardship Program.

CONTRACT WITH BAY-LAKE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Marinette County entered into a contract (#0601506) with the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission (Bay-Lake RPC) to prepare a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. A 12 month time period was established for completion of the plan. Development of the plan began in July 2006 and ended in June 2007. The plan was prepared and approved by the Marinette County Board of Supervisors on June 26, 2007.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

Marinette County is located in northeastern Wisconsin on the boundary between Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The Menominee River forms a substantial part of the northeast and eastern boundary. Florence County provides part of the northern boundary and Green Bay a part of the eastern boundary. Forest and Oconto Counties bound it on the west and south.

The county is approximately 1,402 square miles in size and consists of eighteen towns, four villages, and three cities, as illustrated on Map 1.1. According to the 2000 census, in that year Marinette County had 43,384 residents.

PAST OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING ACTIVITIES

The original *Marinette County Outdoor Recreation Plan* was developed by Bay-Lake RPC and adopted by the Marinette County Board in June 1977. An update to the plan was completed in 1995 by Marinette County.

PLANNING PROCESS

There are many steps in the planning process that must be undertaken in order to produce a comprehensive plan of any type, including a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan such as this one.

One of the first steps in the planning process is to gather data regarding the condition of facilities in the county. In 2006, all County owned outdoor recreation facilities were inventoried as to the number and condition of equipment and facilities, as well as accessibility for persons with disabilities.

The county's current recreation facilities were compared with each of these sources: 1) National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards; 2) the *2005-2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)*; 3) Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) standards; and 4) citizen concerns collected at various meetings with the public. An overview and summary of findings based on these comparisons was prepared for this plan.

Based on this summary, a list of capital improvements and costs was prepared covering a period of five years, 2007 to 2012. A five-year operation and maintenance program was also developed. These lists are to be used as a guide for the county when budgeting and scheduling for park improvements.

Throughout the plan development phase, Bay-Lake RPC held regular meetings with the Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Steering Committee (Steering Committee) to discuss and review the plan contents.

Public Participation Process

On August 30, 2006, a public meeting was held at the Crivitz Village Hall for the purpose of providing the citizens of Marinette County with information on the outdoor recreation plan and to collect information on the outdoor recreation concerns of the citizens. Appendix A contains the results of this workshop. Bay-Lake RPC met with the Marinette County Tourism Alliance on February 15, 2007 to discuss the plan and gather additional recommendations.

On April 26, 2007, Marinette County invited the public to attend an open house where the final draft version of the plan was presented. In addition, prior to the open house, copies of the final draft plan were placed in the Marinette County Courthouse and the Crivitz Area Branch Library for a period of two weeks for the public to review. Public comments were accepted and considered prior to final adoption of the plan by the Marinette County Board of Supervisors.

Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Steering Committee

The *Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* was prepared under the guidance of the Steering Committee. A complete membership of the Steering Committee can be found on the inside front cover of this report. The Steering Committee's recommendations were forwarded to the Marinette County Forestry, Parks, Outdoor Recreation, and Land Committee, who then recommended the plan be approved by the Marinette County Board of Supervisors.

PLAN CONTENTS

This comprehensive outdoor recreation plan consists of six chapters: Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: General Physical Setting; Chapter 3: Demographics; Chapter 4: Outdoor Recreation Supply Inventory; Chapter 5. Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment; and Chapter 6: Implementation.

Chapter 1 provides a summary of the plan document and details the plan's goals and objectives for Marinette County's parks and recreational facilities. The goals and objectives are based on input from Marinette County staff, the Steering Committee, and public input.

Chapter 2 presents maps and explanatory text of the county's physical resources that provide the setting for many of the county's outdoor recreation facilities.

Chapter 3 details existing and projected population levels that were used to forecast needs for recreational facilities.

Chapter 4 presents the results of a field inventory of the county's outdoor recreational facilities as well as an inventory of recreation properties owned by the state and local municipalities located in the county is provided. Maps showing County owned properties, the county ATV and snowmobile trail system, and other recreational facilities located throughout the county are provided. A full inventory of American with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance at each County park or facility is also presented.

Chapter 5 examines the current recreation facilities within the county to determine how well they are serving the county's residents. The county's current recreation facilities were compared with NRPA standards, the *SCORP*, standards developed by SEWRPC, and citizen concerns.

Chapter 6 provides a five-year capital improvements budget and an operation and maintenance program for the outdoor recreation facilities in the county. The chapter also includes recommendations for bringing the county's recreational facilities into compliance with ADA requirements. Sources of funding for acquiring and maintaining park and recreation facilities are also identified.

OBJECTIVES OF PLAN

The objectives of the Marinette County Outdoor Recreation Plan are:

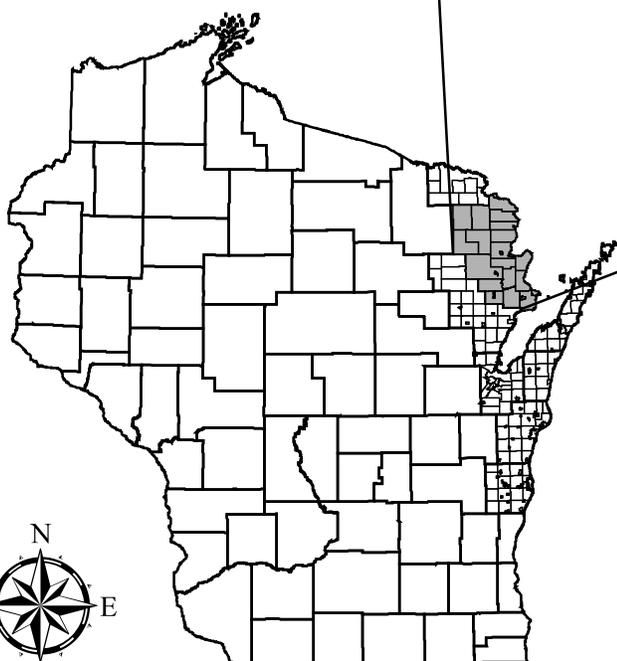
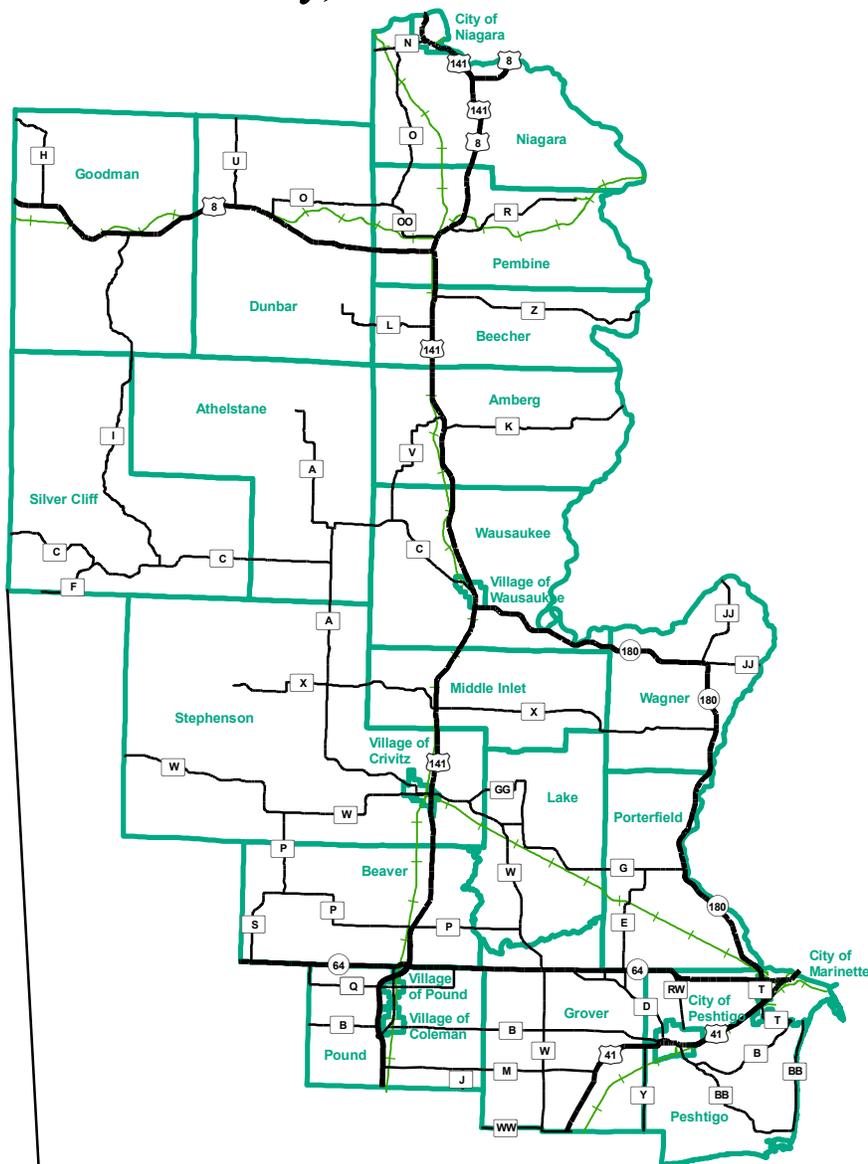
1. To establish a basis for providing a variety of public recreational facilities to meet the needs of Marinette County residents and visitors.
2. To identify factors contributing to the recreation needs of Marinette County at the present time and for the next five years.
3. To protect and enhance Marinette County's natural resources.
4. To provide the county with a period of eligibility for funding assistance through programs such as the LAWCON and the WDNR Stewardship Fund.
5. To provide the county with an implementation plan for compliance with accessibility requirements under the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended in 1978, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
6. To promote cooperation and coordination of Marinette County's recreation programs between municipalities, school districts, WDNR, Wisconsin Division of Tourism, private sector recreational businesses and service programs to produce maximum public benefit and avoid duplication of recreational services and administration in meeting the recreational needs of county residents and visitors.
7. To identify priorities for the expenditure of funds in the maintenance and development of recreational facilities in order to provide high quality maintained facilities for the recreation user.

The objectives listed above are not prioritized and may have a certain amount of overlap. They are established as a guideline for achieving and maintaining a balance between the environment and its use by the public.

Location Map

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County



Wisconsin

Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

CHAPTER 2 - GENERAL PHYSICAL SETTING

GEOGRAPHY

Marinette County is located in Northeastern Wisconsin on the boundary between Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The Menominee River forms a substantial part of the northeast and eastern boundary. Florence County provides part of the northern boundary and Green Bay a part of the eastern boundary. Forest and Oconto Counties bound it on the west and south.

The topography of Marinette County is part of three regions. The northern and western portions of the county lie within the Northern Highlands region and are characterized by a rough and hilly landscape. The central portion of the county is part of Wisconsin's Central Plain and exhibits a gently rolling topography. A small portion of southeastern Marinette is part of the Eastern Ridges and Lowlands that are comprised of gently rolling uplands. Elevation within the county varies from a minimum of 580 feet above sea level at the Lake Michigan shoreline to 1,650 feet above sea level at McCaslin Mountain.

LAND USE

An inventory of the land uses in Marinette County was conducted by the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission (Bay-Lake RPC) during the summer of 2001. Information from this field survey was entered into the Commission's geographic information system (GIS) then tabulated to determine the amount of land in the county dedicated to various uses. Approximately 90,171 acres, or about 10 percent, of the county, is considered to be developed. The predominate land use is woodlands which cover 699,590 acres, or approximately 76 percent of the county. Map 2.1 illustrates the land uses within Marinette County as compiled by the Commission. Based on the survey, Marinette County has a total area of 917,802 acres, or approximately 1,434 square miles.

The natural resource base has a significant role within Marinette County. Areas such as lakes, streams, and wetlands, are abundant within the county and contribute to the quality of life and the recreational environment offered in the area. Careful planning by the county can provide for expansion of economic activity while protecting the unique natural resource base that remains in the county.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Marinette County is fortunate in having a substantial portion of its land area available to the public to recreate in, as illustrated on Map 2.2. As of August 2006, of the 917,802 acres within the county, 402,434, or 44 percent, are in public ownership. The predominant public landowner is Marinette County, which holds 335,581 acres. Of this, 230,602 acres are county managed forestlands. Of the remaining public lands located in the county, 61,676 acres are owned by the state of Wisconsin and 5,177 acres are owned by local municipalities within the county. Nearly 56 percent of the county's land area is in private ownership.

CLIMATE

The climate of Marinette County is classified as continental and is characterized by marked changes in weather, which is common for locations in the interior of large land masses of middle latitudes. However, nearby Green Bay and Lake Michigan exert strong modifying influences on the climate.

The average annual temperature is about 46°F. Average monthly temperatures range from 18°F in January to 68°F in July. Precipitation amounts are generally consistent from year to year. Most of the precipitation occurs during late winter and spring, and there are often drought periods each growing season. The normal precipitation is around 30 inches per year.

GEOLOGY

Marinette County's geology contains seven distinct bedrock types from three geologic eras. The Northwestern two-thirds of the county is underlain primarily by granite and undifferentiated igneous and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian origin. In the extreme Northeast, the Precambrian bedrock is an area of gabbro and basalt, and in the extreme West is a small formation of quartzite, slate and iron. To the southeast of the Precambrian bedrock, is the Upper Cambrian group of the Cambrian Era, which consists of sandstones. Continuing to the southeast are the sedimentary formations of the Ordovician Era, which are the Prairie du Chien group consisting of dolomite and Saint Peter sandstone, and the Platteville-Galena group consisting of dolomite with some limestone.

Soils

The soils of Marinette County are principally the result of weathering of glacial deposits. There is great variation in the soils within relatively short distances, due primarily to the various bedrock formations from which the glacial drift was formed. Other soils in the county were laid down by streams and lakes. Peat and muck soils are also found scattered throughout the county.

The eastern portion of Marinette County consists primarily of calcareous till and outwash soils. The major till soil types are Emmet and Charlevoix fine sandy loam, Menominee and Iosco loamy sand, and Ensley loam. The major outwash soils are Mancelona loam sand, Nadeau fine sandy loam, Alpena gravelly sandy loam, Menahga loamy sand, Au Gres loamy sand, and Roscommon mucky loamy sand. The organic Seelyeville muck and Markey muck soils occur to a lesser extent. The Bonduel and Cunard loam and Summerville fine sandy loam dolomite bedrock soils are of lesser extent in the southeast part of this area.

In the Northeast portion of Marinette County, igneous bedrock soils are common. The major soil types are Ishpeming loamy fine sand, Michigamme fine sandy loam, and rock outcrops.

The extreme Southern part of Marinette County is dominated by fine sand outwash soils. The major soils types are Rousseau, Wainola, and Shawano loamy fine sand; Deford muck fine sand and Onaway, Sarona and Emmet fine sandy loam.

The Central and Western portions of Marinette County are dominated by loamy and sandy outwash soils. The major soil types are Padus fine sandy loam, Pence sandy loam, Arnheim silt loam, Emmert gravelly sandy loam, Karlin loamy fine sand, Roscommon mucky loamy sand, Menahga loamy sand, Au Gres loamy sand, and Crowell loamy sand. The organic Loxley and Dawson peat and Seelyeville and Markey muck occur to a lesser extent. Glacial till soils, such as Goodman and Monico silt loam, Sarona fine sandy loam, and Keweenaw loamy sand, occur to a lesser extent, as do igneous bedrock soils such as Ishpeming loamy sand, Michigamme fine sandy loam, and rock outcrops.

WATER RESOURCES

Surface Waters

Lakes, rivers, and streams compose a valuable part of the natural resource base of Marinette County. In addition to being the focal points for water-related recreation activities, they greatly enhance the aesthetic quality of the environment and provide attractive sites for residential development.

Lakes and streams provide an abundant supply of surface water and are important assets in Marinette County, which has 442 lakes covering 13,735 surface acres and 304 rivers and streams with a total length of 918 miles. Their sizes range from very small and shallow to very large, such as Lake Noquebay, which has an area of 2,162 acres.

Surface waters in Marinette County flow almost exclusively into the southeast of the Canadian shield and eventually into Green Bay. Major drainages in the county include the Peshtigo River, and the Pemebonwon, Pike, and Wausaukee River systems. The county is located entirely within the drainage basins of the Peshtigo and Menominee Rivers and the Lake Michigan Watershed.

Floodplains

Floodplains are normally defined as those areas, excluding the stream channel, subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a one percent chance of occurring in any given year. Floodplains, as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), provide for storm water retention, groundwater recharge, habitat for various types of waterfowl and wildlife and are considered a valuable recreational resource. Furthermore, floodplains serve to provide flood and erosion control by storing floodwaters, reducing flood velocities, diminishing flood peaks and reducing sedimentation.

Floodplains in the county are generally located adjacent to the shorelines of Green Bay, major rivers, and other surface waters located throughout the county. The floodplains within Marinette County are noted on Map 2.3.

Wetlands

According to WDNR, wetlands are areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophilic vegetation. Other common names for wetlands are swamps, bogs, and marshes. Wetlands act to provide scenic open spaces; act as natural pollution filters for lakes, streams and drinking water; act as groundwater discharge areas, and retain floodwaters; and provide valuable and irreplaceable habitat for many plants and animals.

According to WDNR, Marinette County contains 212,639 acres of wetlands. Map 2.4 illustrates the WDNR inventoried wetlands greater than two acres.

Coastal Wetlands

Wetlands located within close proximity to the coast provide rich habitat for plants and animals and greatly influence the larger ecosystem processes of the Great Lakes Ecosystem. As transition zones between land and water, coastal wetlands are often rich in species diversity and provide critical habitat for migratory and nesting birds, spawning fish, and rare plants.

Due to the role these lands play in improving and maintaining the health of Green Bay, Lake Michigan and the entire Great Lakes Ecosystem, WDNR has identified ecologically Significant

Coastal Wetlands along Lake Michigan as a way to guide future planning efforts. As a result of this project three wetland complexes in Marinette County were designated Significant Coastal Wetlands: Lower Peshtigo River, Ansul Patterned Dunes and Seagull Bar.

FORESTLANDS

Forestlands are abundant in Marinette County with many acres of both county and private forests. Marinette County was among the first counties to participate in the Wisconsin County Forest Crop Law with the entry of 14,003 acres in 1930. The latest entry of 4,646 acres in September 1992 brings the present county acreages to 230,602 acres, making it the second largest county forest in the state. The county forest is composed of 405 management compartments ranging in size from 140 acres to nearly 1,800 acres. Within the county forest boundaries, approximately 82 percent of the land is county-owned with most of the remaining 18 percent in small private holdings. In addition to the county forest, approximately 313,200 acres of forestland in the county is under private ownership.

The county forest is serviced by approximately 225 miles of forest road which provides access to parks, waterfalls, lakes streams, campsites, and miles of designated snowmobile and ATV trails. Primitive camping, for up to two weeks, is also permitted on any county forest land.

OTHER LOCAL KEY NATURAL FEATURES

A number of sites located within the county may also be considered key natural features. These areas include WDNR State Natural Areas, State Wildlife and Fishery Areas, Land Legacy Places, places identified by the Natural Areas Inventory, or areas that provide important recreational opportunities to the residents and visitors of Marinette County. Appendix B provides a full description of the lands within Marinette County that fall under one or more of these designations.

WDNR State Natural Areas

The Wisconsin State Natural Areas program was established to designate sites that are in natural or near natural condition for scientific research, the teaching of conservation biology, and most of all, preservation of their natural values and genetic diversity for the future. These areas are not intended for intensive recreation use, but instead to serve the mission of the Natural Areas Program. Their mission is to locate and preserve a system of State Natural Areas harboring all types of biotic communities, rare species and other significant natural features native to Wisconsin. The State Natural Areas program, established in 1951 under ss. 23.27, 23.28 and 23.29 *Wis. Stats*, is managed by WDNR.

Seagull Bar, Marinette County Beech Forest, Miscauno Cedar Swamp, Dunbar Barrens, and Bloch Oxbow and Pines have been designated as State Natural Areas through this program.

State Wildlife and Fishery Areas

State wildlife and fishery areas are lands that have been acquired by WDNR in order to preserve wild lands and game for people interested in the outdoors. By managing these lands it is the intent of WDNR to protect important habitat for wildlife while also keeping them open for public use.

Marinette County contains eight wildlife recreation areas: Dunbar State Natural Area, Miscauno Wildlife Area, Town Corner Wildlife Area, Pike Wild River, Amberg Wildlife Area, Lake Noquebay Wildlife Area, Beaver Creek Fishery Area (North Branch), and Seagull Bar State Natural Area.

Land Legacy Places

WDNR has identified places that will play a critical role in meeting Wisconsin's conservation and outdoor recreation needs over the next 50 years in order to effectively plan for potential future conservation needs within the state. By designating an area as a "Legacy Place" WDNR intends to guide future land use decisions about certain places. However, it does not supersede any existing state or local regulations.

In Marinette County the Athelstane Barrens, Menominee River, Noquebay Conifer Swamp, Pemebonwon River, Peshtigo Harbor Marsh, Peshtigo River, Pike (Marinette) River, Pine-Popple River, Seagull Bar, and West Shore Green Bay Wetlands have all been identified as Land Legacy Places.

Natural Areas Inventory

The "Natural Areas Inventory" (NAI) was conducted in 1976 and updated in 1980 under the direction of the Scientific Areas Preservation Council (SAPC) of the WDNR to identify natural areas along Wisconsin's Lake Michigan and Lake Superior coasts. The SAPC defined the NAI sites as "tract[s] of land or water so little modified by man's activity or sufficiently recovered that they contain intact native plant and animal communities believed to be representative of the pre-settlement landscape". The SAPC identified NAI sites independently of the State Natural Areas program; as a result, some sites fall under both programs.

The NAI sites in Marinette County include Wayside Oak Pine Forest, Peshtigo River Floodplain Forest, Melka-Nicklaus Esker, and Peshtigo Harbor Meadow.

Other Areas of Significance

The *Marinette Environmental Corridors* document also identified areas of significance that did not fall under any of the above designations but were equally important locally for inclusion in the environmental corridor definition. These areas were identified by an environmental technical advisory committee (TAC) that was made up of individuals from Marinette County, UW-Marquette, UW-Extension, WDNR, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission.

The TAC identified four such sites/features within the county: the Harmony Arboretum, the Menominee River Natural Resource Area, the City Conservation Area, and undeveloped river islands on the Wisconsin side of the Menominee River.

ENVIRONMENTAL CORRIDORS

Environmental corridors are areas on the landscape that contain and connect natural areas, green space and scenic, historic, scientific, recreational, and cultural resources. They often lie along waterways and other natural features.

Environmental corridors help to delineate complex ecosystems that provide many ecological and human-valued services, such as improved water quality, means for wildlife movement, protection of natural resources, groundwater recharge, recreation areas and stormwater management, to name a few. They are primarily an advisory tool that can be utilized in various community planning efforts as a way to promote preservation of areas with environmental significance.

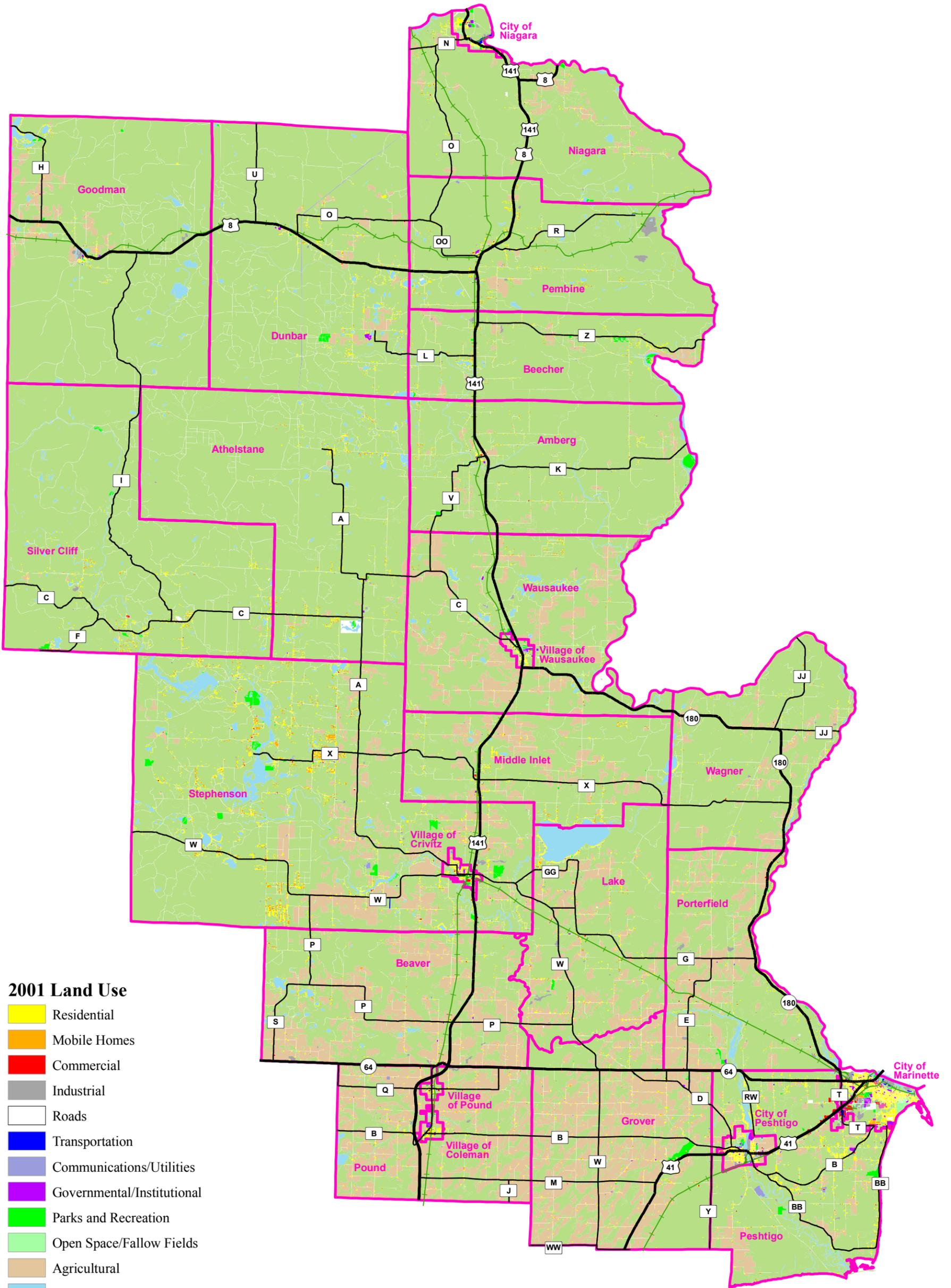
Map 2.5 illustrates the environmental corridors of Marinette County as defined by the Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission. In order to produce this map, the Bay-Lake RPC identified

valuable coastal, natural and cultural resources throughout the county consistent with Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation. These features were mapped using the Commission's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and include:

- Navigable waters with a 75-foot setback;
- Wetlands with a 50-foot buffer
- 100-year FEMA floodplains;
- Steep slopes (12 percent or greater);
- Public parks and recreation areas;
- Historical/archeological sites;
- State Natural Areas; and
- State Wildlife and Fishery Areas.

2001 Land Use

Marinette County, Wisconsin



2001 Land Use

- Residential
- Mobile Homes
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Roads
- Transportation
- Communications/Utilities
- Governmental/Institutional
- Parks and Recreation
- Open Space/Fallow Fields
- Agricultural
- Surface Water Features
- Woodlands/Undeveloped Open Space
- Land Under Development



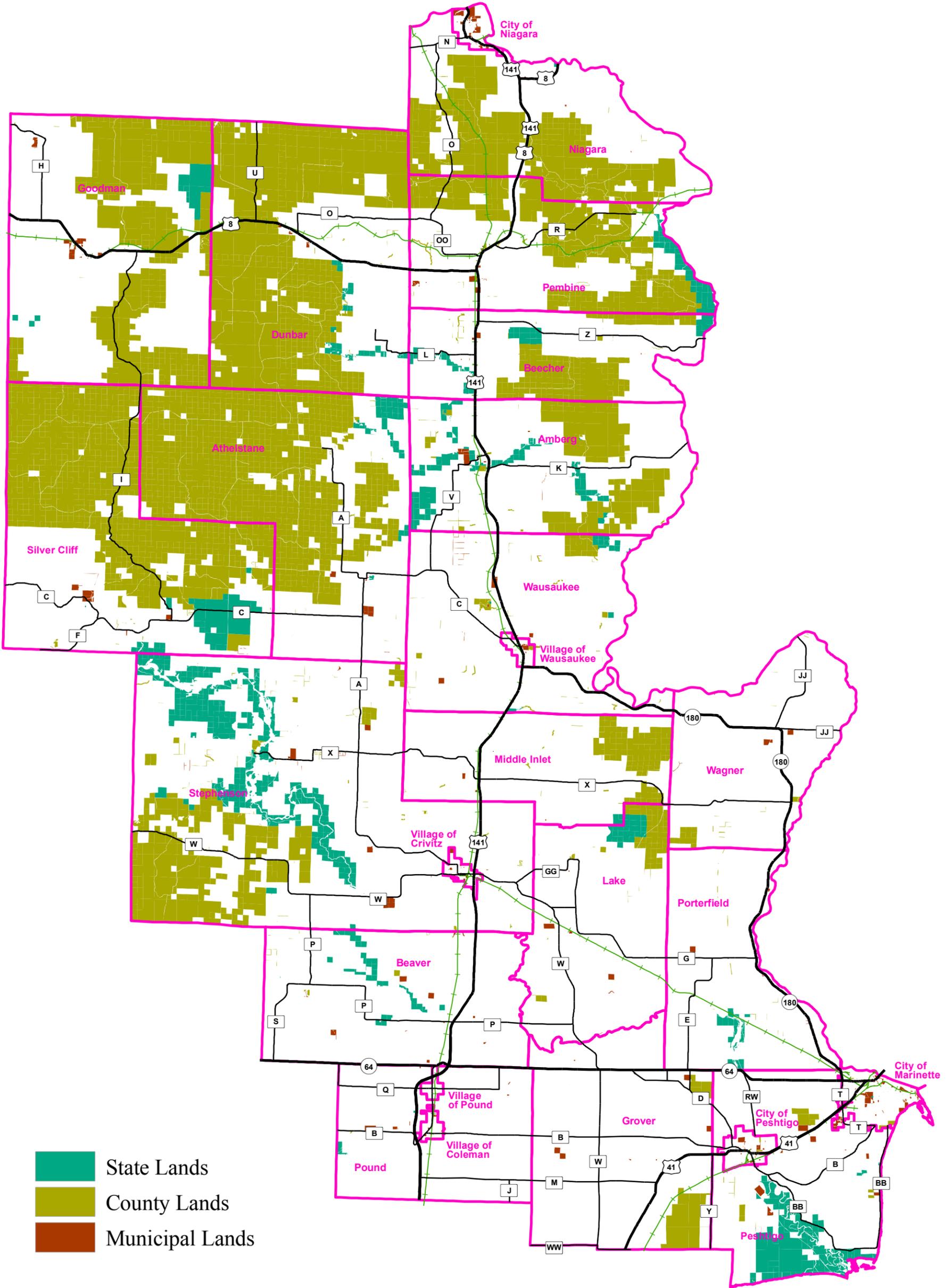
Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Land Ownership

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

2-9



- State Lands
- County Lands
- Municipal Lands

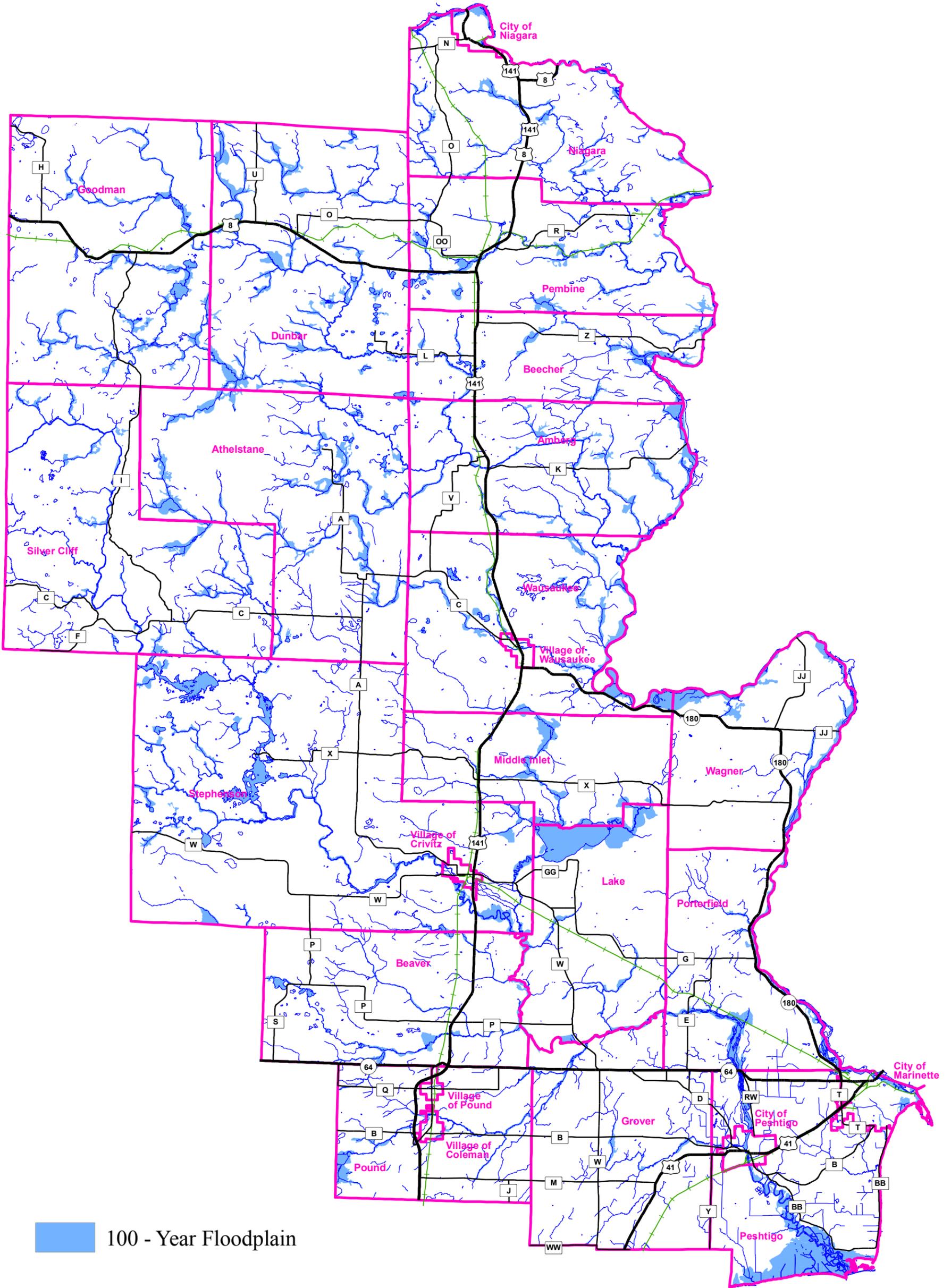


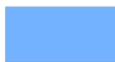
Source: WDNR; Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Floodplains

Marinette County, Wisconsin



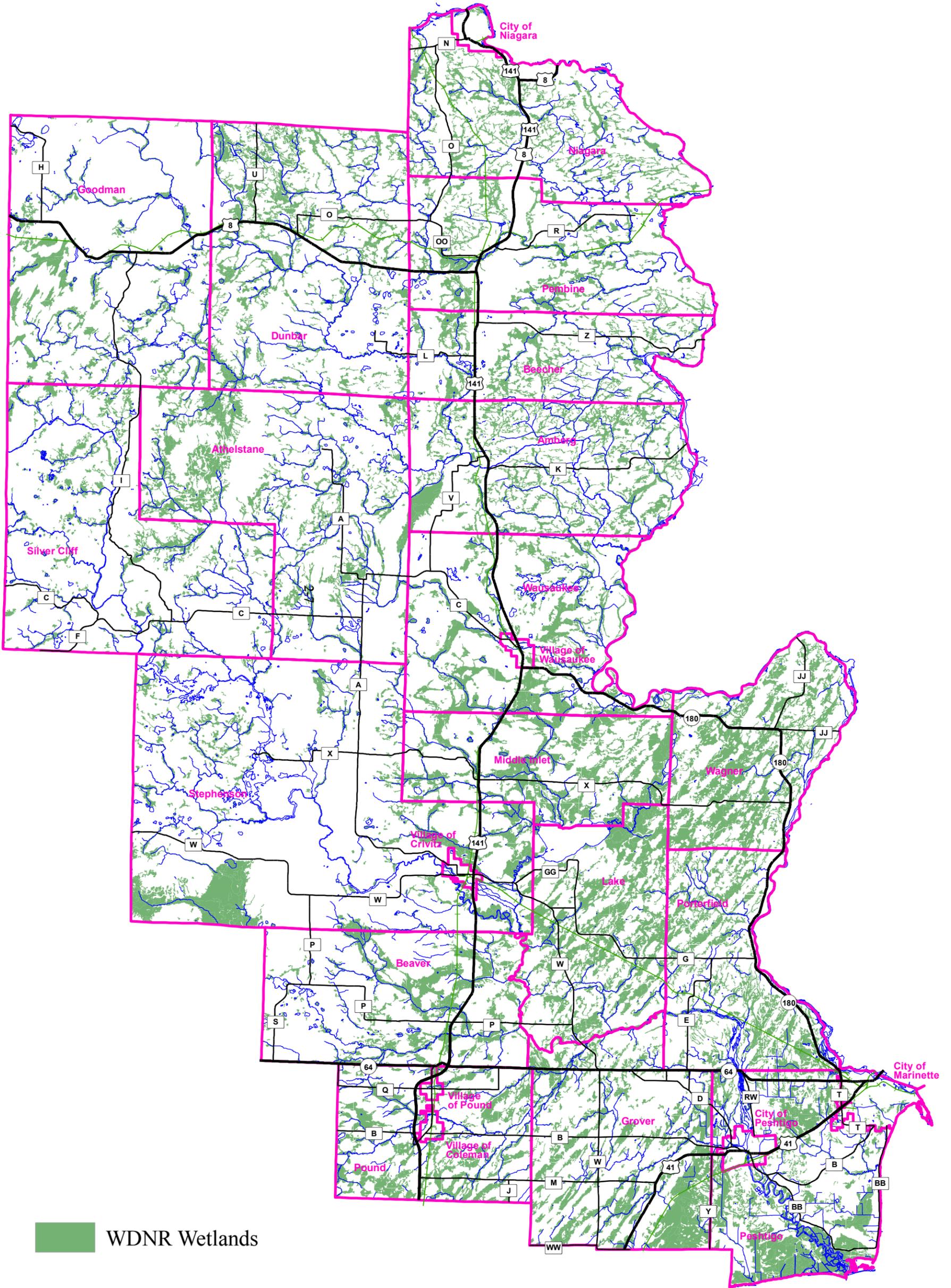
 100 - Year Floodplain



Source: FEMA; Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Wetlands

Marinette County, Wisconsin



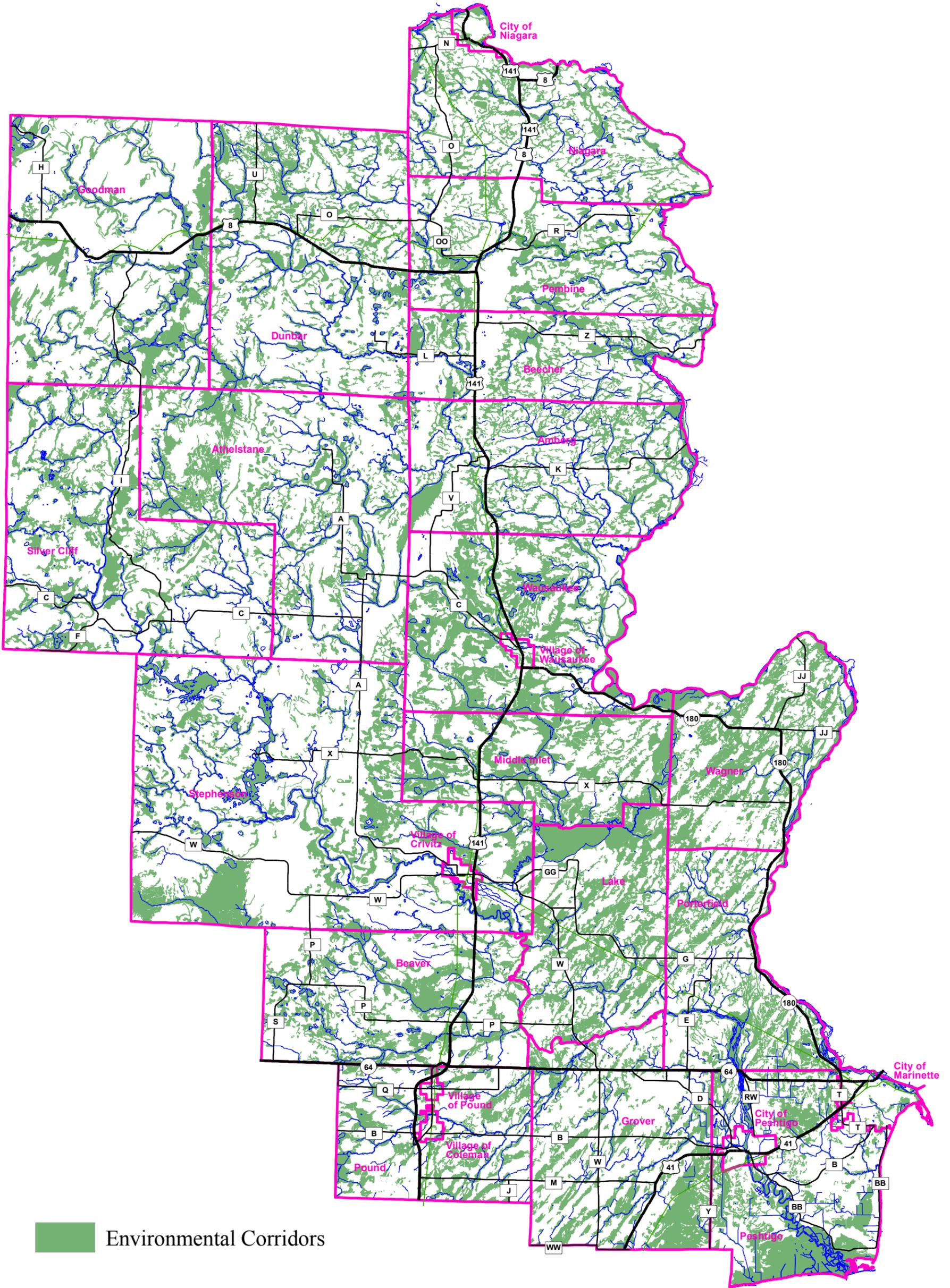
WDNR Wetlands



Source: WDNR; Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Environmental Corridors

Marinette County, Wisconsin



CHAPTER 3 - DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Historical Population Levels for Planning Area

From 1930 to 2000, Marinette County's population increased by 9,854 persons. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the county has experienced consistent increases in its population every decade since 1930. Table 3.1 shows the change in population levels in the county and its municipalities over the last 70 years.

A significant portion, approximately 62 percent, of the permanent population resides in the Southern portion of the county within the towns of Stephenson, Porterfield, Pound, Grover, and Peshtigo and the cities of Marinette and Peshtigo. The city of Niagara and the towns of Dunbar and Pembine, located in the Northern portion of the county, as well as the village and town of Wausaukee, located in the Central portion of the county, also account for an important portion of the county's population.

Table 3.1: Population Trends, Marinette County, 1930-2000

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Number Change 1930-2000	Percent Change 1930-2000
Town of Amberg	680	891	811	641	665	852	917	854	174	26
Town of Athelstane	348	377	275	229	330	364	437	601	253	73
Town of Beaver	1,224	1,217	1,084	1,015	995	1,042	1,041	1,123	-101	-8
Town of Beecher	225	294	356	320	279	521	626	783	558	248
Town of Dunbar	317	349	353	309	359	522	838	1,303	986	311
Town of Goodman	1,443	1,390	1,037	870	750	803	758	820	-623	-43
Town of Grover	1,679	1,751	1,640	1,521	1,575	1,709	1,670	1,729	50	3
Town of Lake	678	764	828	766	741	915	989	1,064	386	57
Town of Middle Inlet	459	547	483	378	457	681	744	831	372	81
Town of Niagara	443	508	485	476	561	717	891	924	481	109
Town of Pembine	429	563	561	539	654	773	817	1,036	607	141
Town of Peshtigo	150	1,840	2,214	2,719	2,951	3,566	3,564	3,819	3,669	2,446
Town of Porterfield	1,069	1,094	1,131	1,236	1,405	1,857	1,805	1,991	922	86
Town of Pound	1,526	1,464	1,314	1,264	1,297	1,412	1,386	1,367	-159	-10
Town of Silver Cliff	176	224	148	136	189	267	259	529	353	201
Town of Stephenson	1,592	1,876	1,771	1,762	2,202	2,137	2,288	3,065	1,473	93
Town of Wagner	458	593	580	473	500	624	660	722	264	58
Town of Wausaukee	582	5,560	564	476	497	753	937	1,196	614	105
Village of Coleman	407	562	668	718	683	852	839	716	309	76
Village of Crivitz*						1,041	996	998	-43**	-4.1**
Village of Pound	246	310	354	273	284	407	434	355	109	44
Village of Wausaukee	663	655	612	608	557	648	656	572	-91	-14
City of Marinette	13,734	14,183	14,178	13,329	12,696	11,965	11,843	11,749	-1,985	-14
City of Niagara	2,033	2,266	2,022	2,098	2,347	2,079	1,999	1,880	-153	-8
City of Peshtigo	1,579	1,947	2,279	2,504	2,836	2,807	3,154	3,357	1,778	113
Marinette County	33,530	36,225	35,748	34,660	35,810	39,314	40,548	43,384	9,854	29
Wisconsin	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,731	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,715	2,424,709	83

*Crivitz incorporated as a village in 1974

**Represents change between 1980 and 2000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000; General Population Characteristics 1930-2000; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Seasonal Population

Utilizing 2000 U.S. Census Data, an estimate of the seasonal population of the county can be made. In 2000, the county had a total of 7,586 housing units being used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional purposes, along with an average of 2.38 persons per household. The result is an estimated 18,055 additional people in the county who may be considered seasonal

residents. Therefore, the total population of the county in 2000, including permanent and seasonal residents, may have been as high as 61,439 people. The seasonal and migratory population component is an important factor to consider since it represents a significant group of users of recreational facilities throughout the county.

Population by Age and Sex

In 2000, the median age for Marinette County was 36.8 compared to 36.8 years for the Bay-Lake Region and 36.0 years for the state. As illustrated by Table 3.2, over 26 percent of the county population is under age 19, while nearly 23 percent is between the ages of 20 and 39, and approximately 28 percent is between the ages of 40 and 59.

Currently, those between the ages of 40 and 59 are participating in recreational activities well beyond those of previous generations. Improved health and fitness has become a trend for individuals in this age group, meaning they are more willing to travel and participate in a diverse range of recreational activities. As this group continues to age, it is likely that the demand for less active outdoor recreation opportunities will increase.

About 21 percent of the population is between the ages of 5 and 19. These are often considered the active recreation years and include youth organized sports such as soccer, baseball, and football. Future needs of individuals in this group are difficult to determine at this point; however, present tendencies indicate there will be a higher demand for instant access to information, high levels of multitasking, and low rates of physical activity.

Table 3.2: Age Distribution, Marinette County, 2000

Age Group	Number of Persons			Percentage of Total Population		
	Marinette County	Bay-Lake Region	State of Wisconsin	Marinette County	Bay-Lake Region	State of Wisconsin
0 - 4	2,222	34,660	342,340	5.1	6.2	6.4
5 - 9	2,676	38,975	379,484	6.2	7.0	7.1
10 - 14	3,252	41,709	403,074	7.5	7.5	7.5
15 - 19	3,390	41,258	407,195	7.8	7.4	7.6
20 - 24	2,163	33,234	357,292	5.0	6.0	6.7
25 - 29	1,955	33,181	333,913	4.5	6.0	6.2
30 - 34	2,349	38,748	372,255	5.4	7.0	6.9
35 - 39	3,336	46,286	435,255	7.7	8.3	8.1
40 - 44	3,575	46,609	440,267	8.2	8.4	8.2
45 - 49	3,278	41,575	397,693	7.6	7.5	7.4
50 - 54	2,811	34,566	334,613	6.5	6.2	6.2
55 - 59	2,509	26,662	252,742	5.8	4.8	4.7
60 - 64	2,241	21,937	204,999	5.2	4.0	3.8
65 - 69	1,991	19,196	182,119	4.6	3.5	3.4
70 - 74	1,770	18,334	173,188	4.1	3.3	3.2
75 - 79	1,553	15,559	146,675	3.6	2.8	2.7
80 - 84	1,154	11,551	104,946	2.7	2.1	2.0
85 - 89	767	6,905	62,304	1.8	1.2	1.2
90 & OVER	392	3,620	33,321	0.9	0.7	0.6
	43,384	554,565	5,363,675	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

In 2000, there were 21,415 males and 21,969 females residing in Marinette County. The distribution of both sexes over all age groups was similar with the exception of the elderly population. Those age groups 75 years and older were made up of significantly more females than males meaning that women in the county are living longer than men. Table 3.3 shows population of males and females in Marinette County over a range of age groups.

Table 3.3: Age by Sex, Marinette County, 2000

	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	1,123	2.6%	1,099	2.5%
5 to 9 years	1,394	3.2%	1,282	3.0%
10 to 14 years	1,667	3.8%	1,585	3.7%
15 to 17 years	1,067	2.5%	984	2.3%
18 and 19 years	695	1.6%	644	1.5%
20 years	285	0.7%	290	0.7%
21 years	232	0.5%	242	0.6%
22 to 24 years	564	1.3%	550	1.3%
25 to 29 years	984	2.3%	971	2.2%
30 to 34 years	1,171	2.7%	1,178	2.7%
35 to 39 years	1,627	3.8%	1,709	3.9%
40 to 44 years	1,846	4.3%	1,729	4.0%
45 to 49 years	1,682	3.9%	1,596	3.7%
50 to 54 years	1,429	3.3%	1,382	3.2%
55 to 59 years	1,266	2.9%	1,243	2.9%
60 and 61 years	447	1.0%	461	1.1%
62 to 64 years	672	1.5%	661	1.5%
65 and 66 years	415	1.0%	400	0.9%
67 to 69 years	578	1.3%	598	1.4%
70 to 74 years	845	1.9%	925	2.1%
75 to 79 years	665	1.5%	888	2.0%
80 to 84 years	418	1.0%	736	1.7%
85 years and over	343	0.8%	816	1.9%
Total	21,415	49.4%	21,969	50.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Median Age

Table 3.4 displays the gradual increase in median age for Marinette County and the state of Wisconsin between 1980 and 2000. The county's median age has risen from 32.1 years in 1980 to 40.5 years in 2000. This increase in median age is an indication that the population of Marinette County is aging.

Table 3.4: Median Age, Marinette County and State of Wisconsin, 1980 - 2000

Geographic Area	1980	1990	2000
Marinette County	32.1	35.6	40.5
State of Wisconsin	29.4	32.9	36.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, STF 1A, General Profile and Table P012; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Disabled Persons

According to the 2000 Census, approximately six percent (2,603 persons) of the non-institutionalized persons in Marinette County over the age of five have a physical disability. Persons in this category were identified as having a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying. Additionally, about three percent (1,215 persons) of the county's population was identified as having a sensory disability. Persons in this category suffer from conditions such as blindness and deafness or have a severe vision or hearing impairment. These statistics are an important element of an outdoor recreation plan and must be given consideration when developing and improving county recreational facilities.

Ethnic Background

Marinette County's racial composition in 2000 was 98.1 percent white. The remaining 1.9 percent of the population in Marinette County consisted of African American, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Asian, Pacific Islander, Hispanic, or other races. According to 2000 Census data, of the white persons in the county, 42 percent were of German ancestry. In addition, 9.3 percent were French (except Basque), 8.5 Irish, 6.1 Swedish, 5 percent French Canadian, and 5 percent were of English ancestry, while 9.7 percent reported several other different ancestry groups.

Employment

According to Wisconsin's Workforce and Labor Market Information System, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) for May 2006, Marinette County had a labor force of 22,854 persons. Of these, 94.5 percent, or 21,589 persons, were employed, while 5.5 percent, or 1,265 persons, were unemployed. The labor force is defined as the total number of employed and unemployed persons who are 16 years and older. The unemployment rate does not include people who are not in the labor force such as retirees or people who choose not to work.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, employment for 4,936 of the working residents of Marinette County means commuting outside of the county. This group accounts for almost 40 percent of the working population living with the county. The majority of these individuals are commuting to either Menominee or Dickinson Counties, located in Michigan, or south to Brown and Oconto Counties. While a large portion of the county's working population is commuting elsewhere for work, employers within Marinette County draw 4,085 working people from other counties throughout the state.

In addition to commuting patterns of those living in and outside of Marinette County, it is also important to consider the types of jobs that are available within the county. According to the 2004 Marinette County Workforce Profile, which is developed by the State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors, the manufacturing sector is the largest occupational group in Marinette County, employing 6,313 workers. However, this sector decreased its number of jobs by 13 percent between 2003 and 2004. The second largest occupational group consists of the trade, transportation, and utilities groups, accounting for 3,810 jobs in the county. Table 3.5 shows employment distribution in Marinette County in 2004 for all employment groups.

Table 3.5: Employment and Wage Distribution, Marinette County, 2004

Occupational Group	2004 Annual Employment Average	% of Total Employment	Change in Annual Average 2003 - 2004	Total Payroll
Natural Resources	301	2%	26	\$10,754,445
Construction	587	3%	13	\$15,982,754
Manufacturing	6,313	33%	-13	\$259,345,932
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	3,810	20%	39	\$88,280,798
Information	216	1%	5	\$4,988,844
Financial Activities	541	3%	13	\$13,605,871
Professional & Business Services	483	3%	3	\$12,437,894
Education & Health	3,788	20%	62	\$124,342,506
Leisure & Hospitality	1,724	9%	-6	\$14,759,965
Other Services	633	3%	34	\$7,516,065
Public Administration	847	4%	-29	\$24,081,072
All Industries	19,243	100%	147	\$576,096,146

Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development Office of Economic Advisors, 2005; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Population Forecast and Estimates

Marinette County has experienced steady growth in its population since 1970. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), the county's population is expected to increase from 43,384 in 2000 to 44,710 persons by the year 2030, an increase of only three percent. The surrounding Bay-Lake Region, which includes Florence, Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties, is expected to experience greater expansion over the same time period as is the state of Wisconsin as a whole. Table 3.6 illustrates historical population trends for Marinette County, the Bay-Lake Region, and the state of Wisconsin, as well as official WDOA population projections to the year 2030.

Table 3.6: Projected Population Change, Marinette County, 1990-2030

Area	Census		WDOA Projection						Number Change 2000-2030	Percent Change 2000-2030
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030		
Marinette County	40,548	43,384	43,875	44,557	45,024	45,251	45,193	44,710	1,326	3.1
Bay-Lake Region	498,824	554,479	574,762	595,277	614,541	633,182	650,262	663,973	109,494	19.7
State of Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,715	5,563,896	5,751,470	5,931,386	6,110,878	6,274,867	6,415,923	1,052,208	19.6

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Official Municipal Population Projections, 2000-2030; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

As noted earlier in this chapter, Marinette County has a significant number of seasonal housing units, indicating the county has a large seasonal population. This seasonal population should be projected in order to fully assess the total number of people that may be living in the county in the future. In 2000, the county had 7,586 housing units used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional purposes and 17,585 occupied housing units. By utilizing WDOA's projections for persons per household through 2030, the total number of occupied housing units can be estimated for the same time period based on population projections (*projected persons per household * projected population = projected occupied housing units*). Assuming the 2000 ratio of seasonal housing units to occupied housing units stays constant, the number of future seasonal housing units can be projected using this ratio (*projected occupied housing units * ratio of seasonal housing units to occupied housing units = projected seasonal housing units*). Projections for future seasonal housing units can then be used to project future seasonal

populations (*projected persons per household * projected seasonal housing units = projected seasonal population*). As shown by Table 3.7, the projected seasonal population of Marinette County in 2030 is 19,287 people. Considering the projections show in Table 3.6, a total of 63,997 people are projected to be living in Marinette County by 2030, either on a full-time or part-time basis.

Table 3.7: Seasonal Population Projections, Marinette County, 2010 - 2030

2000 Total Occupied Housing Units		17,585
2000 Seasonal Housing Units		7,586
Ratio		0.43139
Projected Persons Per Household	2010	2.24
	2015	2.19
	2020	2.15
	2025	2.12
	2030	2.10
Projected Occupied Housing Units	2010	19,892
	2015	20,559
	2020	21,047
	2025	21,317
	2030	21,290
Projected Seasonal Units	2010	8,581
	2015	8,869
	2020	9,079
	2025	9,196
	2030	9,184
Projected Seasonal Population	2010	19,221
	2015	19,423
	2020	19,521
	2025	19,496
	2030	19,287
Total Projected Population	2010	63,778
	2015	64,447
	2020	64,772
	2025	64,689
	2030	63,997

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Official Municipal Population Projections, 2000-2030; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

CHAPTER 4 - OUTDOOR RECREATION SUPPLY INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

This section includes an inventory of the national, state, town, and Marinette County School District recreation sites, in addition to Marinette County sites. This inventory will allow for comparison of sites in order to balance and plan for a variety of recreational opportunities.

INVENTORY OF COUNTY PROPERTIES

The following inventory provides a summary of the recreational opportunities and accommodations available at each of the park facilities owned and operated by Marinette County. Information was collected from a field inventory completed by Bay-Lake RPC on October 3 and 10, 2006 and by Marinette County Staff on February 8, 2007, as well as from materials provided by the county. Map 4.1 shows the location of each of these parks.

Dave's Falls

Dave's Falls Park encompasses 66 acres and features a spectacular waterfall, picnic area, and a bridge over the Pike River. The park is located just off US Highway 141 in the town of Amberg. The park also features two waterfalls that are part of the county's Waterfalls Tour.

Table 4.1: Dave's Falls Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 picnic tables • 6 grills • 1 playground structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 27 stalls

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Dolan Lake Park

Located along Dolan Lake, this 60-acre park provides visitors an opportunity for swimming, fishing and picnicking. Dolan Park is located in the town of Athelstane on Marinette County Forest property near Cole Lake.

Table 4.2: Dolan Lake Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picnic tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Fishing • Boat access available nearby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately four stalls

Source: Marinette County, 2007.

Goodman Park

At 240 total acres, this is the third largest park managed by the county. Bridges and walkways provide access to Strong Falls and huge wooded areas featuring red pine trees. Camping facilities, a hiking and skiing trail, two day use lodges, and a sleeping cabin are also available at this site. The park is located in the town of Silver Cliff on Goodman Park Road.

Table 4.3: Goodman Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 picnic tables • 11 grills including 2 that are built out of stone • 1 playground structure • 2 drinking fountains • 3 benches along Peshtigo River • 1 bridge crossing • Information kiosk • Sleeping cabin to accommodate 8 people with kitchen, bathroom, and shower/tub • 2 day use lodges with tables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Hiking • Skiing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women’s restroom contains 4 stalls and 1 sink - Men’s restroom contains 4 urinals, 3 stalls, and 1 sink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 42 stalls

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Lake Noquebay Park

Despite its size of only 11 acres, Lake Noquebay Park is one of the county’s busiest recreation areas. The park provides a beach, boat landing, lodge for day use rental, bathhouse for swimmers, and picnic facilities. Lake Noquebay Park is located in the town of Lake, approximately three miles east of the village of Crivitz on County Highway GG.

Table 4.4: Lake Noquebay Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 30 picnic tables • 10 grills • 2 swing sets • 1 playground structures • 1 metal slide located by beach area • Day use lodge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional picnic tables - Fireplace • Boat landing with dock • Drinking fountain • Foot washing station • Drinking water from hand pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Fishing • Hiking • Boat access • Ball field • Snowmobile access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms located behind the day use lodge with separate accommodations for men and women • Bathhouse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate restrooms for men and women each containing restroom facilities, sinks, mirrors and electricity - Individual changing areas for men and women equipped with a bench • 1 set of restrooms located near boat landing with separate accommodations for men and women • Changing area located near boat landing with separate areas for men and women (this area does not have stalls for privacy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 155 stalls • Ample paved parking available near boat landing for trucks and trailers • Overflow parking is available on the ball field

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

McClintock Park

Located in the town of Silver Cliff, this 320-acre park has four bridges over rapids, a picnic area, campgrounds, trout fishing, an interesting hardwood-hemlock timber stand, and is a nice place to

take pictures. McClintock Park also provides access to ATV trails. The park is located four miles south of Goodman Park on Parkway Road (County Highway I).

Table 4.5: McClintock Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 picnic tables • 6 grills • 2 fireplaces • 2 lodge/shelter • Drinking water from hand pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Fishing • ATV access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 sets of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 20 unmarked spaces available

Source: Marinette County, 2007.

Menominee River Park

This 65-acre park provides a beautiful view of the Menominee River, a picnic area, and a boat landing. The park is located in the town of Wagner, 18 miles north of the city of Marinette on State Highway 180.

Table 4.6: Menominee River Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 picnic tables including 1 located at boat landing • 1 picnic shelter equipped with electricity • 6 grills including 1 located at boat landing • 1 water pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Hiking • Canoe campground • Boat access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel lots for park and boat landing with no marked parking spaces

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Michaelis Park

One of the smallest parks managed by the county, this one and one-half acre recreation area offers scenic views of the Green Bay and is conveniently located next to the Little River Golf Course. The park is located in the town of Peshtigo on Shore Drive.

Table 4.7: Michaelis Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 picnic tables • 2 grills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel roundabout with no marked parking spaces

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Morgan Park

Morgan Park provides camping, swimming, a beach on Timm's Lake, a lodge available by reservation, lake and stream fishing, walking trails, a boat landing, playground, rock outcroppings, and an overlook on 160 total acres of land. The campground at Morgan Park offers 32 campsites each equipped with a picnic table, fire pit, and electric hookup. The park and campgrounds are located in the town of Niagara approximately seven miles from US Highway 141 on Timm's Lake Road.

Table 4.8: Morgan Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 picnic tables • 8 grills • 1 playground structure • Horseshoe pits • Drinking fountain • Lodge and surrounding area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 16 regular picnic tables and 5 large picnic tables - 1 fireplace - Stove - Refrigerator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Fishing • Hiking • Large open field • Boat access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 sets of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women (1 in main park area and 1 located near lodge) • 1 changing area with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 50 stalls (5 located near lodge) • Gravel parking lot

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Twelve Foot Falls Park

This 160-acre park is located in the town of Dunbar, approximately eight miles southwest of US Highway 141 on Twelve Foot Falls Road. The park features pristine wooded areas filled with red pines that provide excellent hiking opportunities and a waterfall which serves as a perfect setting for picnicking. The campground, which is separated into two units, offers 12 total campsites, including five that can accommodate trailers.

Table 4.9: Twelve Foot Falls Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 picnic tables • 3 grills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Hiking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 12 stalls

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Twin Bridges Park

This 94-acre park provides picnicking, boating, swimming, a beach, fishing, playground, and a scenic, rocky outlook on High Falls Flowage. The park also offers a 62-unit campground featuring electric hookups at each site and shower facilities (please note units with holding tanks are not permitted in the campgrounds). Twin Bridges Park is located in the town of Stephenson on Parkway Road (County Highway I).

Table 4.10: Twin Bridges Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 picnic tables • 17 grills • 1 swing set • 2 playground structures including a climbing wall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming • Hiking • Fishing • Waterskiing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women • 1 changing area with separate areas for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main parking lot contains approximately 90 paved parking stalls • 2 handicap and 6 “five-minute” paved parking stalls located closer to main recreation area

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Veteran’s Memorial Park

Veteran’s Memorial Park offers a bridge over the waterfall, a pool at the bottom of the falls, camping, trout fishing, and a large day use area on 320 acres of land. The park also offers a 15-unit campsite on the Thunder River. The park is located in the town of Stephenson, approximately 15 miles west of the village of Crivitz on Parkway Road (County Highway I).

Table 4.11: Veteran’s Memorial Park Inventory

Equipment	Recreational Activities	Accommodations	Parking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 picnic tables • 7 grills • 1 playground structure • 1 water pump 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiking • Fishing • Large open field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 set of restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paved parking with approximately 26 stalls

Source: Marinette County, 2007; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Wayside Parks

In addition to the parks discussed above, the county manages three wayside parks: Long Slide Falls Wayside Park in the town of Niagara; Twin Islands Wayside Park in the town of Wagner; and Crystal Springs Wayside Park in the town of Porterfield. Each of these parks is illustrated on Map 4.1.

These parks are not heavily developed, focusing more on the area’s natural features. None of the parks have restrooms and only Crystal Springs and Twin Islands have picnic tables available for the use of visitors. The parks vary in size with Long Slide Falls being the largest at over 40 acres, Crystal Springs containing approximately 10 acres, and Twin Islands only two acres.

Thunder Mountain Overlook

Located in the town of Stephenson, Thunder Mountain Overlook is a 160-acre site that provides scenic views of western Marinette County, including High Falls Flowage. Construction of restrooms and a hiking/biking trail has recently been completed and several picnic tables are available for use. Trails in the park cover over three miles on varying terrain and are clearly marked on maps throughout the park. Thunder Mountain Overlook is less developed than many of the other county owned properties, but has great potential for future enhancements.

Camp Bird

Camp Bird is owned by Marinette County and is located on County Forest land in the town of Stephenson, 16 miles west of the village of Crivitz. It has 42 log cabin buildings of which 24 are for sleeping, a dining hall, nature center, and recreation hall. The camp can accommodate groups as small as 50 people or as large as 230 people. The camp is completely modernized with showers, flush toilets, and electricity. The facility sits on 240 acres of land which contains Sand Lake, a 20-acre scenic lake. Swimming, canoeing, fishing, hiking, and an adventure course, nature center, and recreation building are all available to visitors. Camp Bird is primarily open to any youth group wanting to rent the facility; however, reservations can also be made by adult groups for events such as family reunions, weddings, and corporate meetings. Reservations are available from the first week of April through the end of November.

Harmony Arboretum

This 460-acre county farm, formerly known as Harmony Farms, has been developed into a conservation and horticulture education area. The arboretum is located in the town of Grover, one-half mile south of State Highway 64 on County Highway E. It contains Harmony

Hardwoods Memorial Forest, a restored prairie, a pine plantation, winding walking trails, agricultural fields, and vegetable and flower demonstration gardens. The separate gardens include a formal herb garden with over 100 different herbs, a butterfly garden, 35 raised vegetable beds, a dye garden, perennial beds, a shade house, and tree fruits and grapes.

The arboretum property offers a pavilion for picnicking and a shade house, which is primarily used to house shade-loving plants but also contains sitting benches. A number of educational programs are held throughout the year. Other recreation opportunities available at Harmony Arboretum include hiking and bird viewing. Detailed information regarding each of these activities can be found throughout this chapter.

Marinette County Boat Landings

The county manages six boat landings, in addition to those located within a county park, all of which provide access to water as well as fishing opportunities. Restroom facilities are available at Bear Point, Little River, and Cox boat landings.

INVENTORY OF STATE PROPERTIES

Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial State Park

The 2,600-acre Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial State Park is located 15 miles northwest of the village of Crivitz in the town of Stephenson. The site protects 5,300 feet of shoreline on Wood and Huber Lakes, Handsaw Creek, and Woods Outlet. The main parcel creating the park is the former 1,987 acre Paust Woods Lake Resort and also includes about 200 acres of land purchased from Wisconsin Public Service Corporation on Caldron Falls Reservoir.

The park was established in 2000, the Wisconsin State Park System's centennial year. The park opened to the public in November 2005 for the nine-day gun deer hunt and as a day use park. While the park is still in its development stages there are many things for visitors to do including boating, hiking, berry picking, fishing, swimming, picnicking, relaxing, and deer hunting.

When completed, according to the *Master Plan for Governor Thompson State Park*, the park will be developed to provide opportunities for public recreation and education in a rustic, forest setting. Planned development for the park includes creation of campgrounds; trails for hiking, cross-country skiing, bicycling, horseback riding, and snowmobiling; improvement of the existing boat landing; and two day use areas. Map 4.2 illustrates the development plan for Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial State Park.

Peshtigo River State Forest

The Peshtigo River State Forest is located in the towns of Stephenson and Silver Cliff and includes 25 miles of river, 3,200 acres of surface water, and 9,200 acres of forest. Established in 2001, the Peshtigo River State Forest was purchased from the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation to protect the Peshtigo River watershed and to supply wood products for the state timber industry. The state forest property is different from a state park in that a state park generally offers more recreation opportunities and modern camping experiences with running water and electric capabilities. Although the WDNR will continue to promote public recreation in the Peshtigo River State Forest through the master planning process, the mission of the state forest also includes managing the property for sustainable forestry.

Recreation opportunities in the Peshtigo River State Forest include snowmobile and ATV riding, boating and paddling, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, cross-country skiing, hiking,

mountain biking, and swimming. Detailed information regarding each of these activities can be found throughout this chapter. Map 4.3 illustrates the location of developed recreation opportunities at the Peshtigo River State Forest.

In March 2007, WDNR released the *Peshtigo River State Forest DRAFT Master Plan and Environmental Assessment*. This draft plan addresses future recreation development that is planned for the property. In regards to camping in the Peshtigo River State Forest, the plan calls for: the addition of 15 non-electric sites at Old Veteran's Lake Campground; development of an indoor group camp in the Seymour Rapids area that will be equipped with electricity, water, and sleeping accommodations for up to 16 people; nine new non-electric primitive water campsites around Johnson Falls Flowage; and development of a non-electric equestrian campground at a site west of High Falls Reservoir and east of Parkway Road. Development of two rustic day-use facilities is planned, both of which will be fee-required areas. Both locations will provide drinking water, restrooms, a changing area, a designated beach for swimming, picnic tables, grills, fire rings, fishing pier, and a large parking lot. The plan also calls for the development of three new primitive trails that will be open to hiking and snowshoeing; a 15 to 20 mile-long mountain bike loop; designation of up to 25 miles of equestrian trails originating from a trailhead near the planned equestrian campground; and a cross-country ski trail up to five miles in length to connect the Seymour Rapids and Spring Rapids trail systems.

Menominee River Natural Resource Area

This 1,962-acre property borders the west side of the Menominee River for about five miles. The property lies within the boundaries of the towns of Beecher and Pembine. The goal of the property is to conduct sound natural resources management and provide multiple forms of recreational opportunities. Generally speaking, this is a quiet-use property with limited vehicular access. Developed areas of the property are kept simple and rustic.

Recreation opportunities in the Menominee River Natural Resource Area include camping, canoeing, hiking, fishing, hunting and trapping, bird watching, or even berry picking. Detailed information regarding many of these activities can be found throughout this chapter.

Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area

Peshtigo Harbor State Wildlife Area is 3,660 acres of state-owned land located in the town of Peshtigo on the west shores of Green Bay. It is a large wetland and partly lacustrine forest complex at the mouth of the Peshtigo River. The wildlife area is located adjacent to the Bloch Oxbow State Natural Area. In total, the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area and Bloch Oxbow State Natural Area account for approximately 5,700 acres of land that are managed by WDNR to enhance wildlife habitat, protect natural communities, and provide nature-based recreation.

Recreation opportunities in the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area include canoeing and kayaking, hiking, cross-country skiing, bird viewing, and educational programming. Detailed information regarding many of these activities can be found throughout this chapter.

INVENTORY OF COMMUNITY PROPERTIES

Town of Amberg

Veteran's Memorial Park

This park is located on County Highway V, one-quarter mile west of Amberg. The park encompasses 45 acres and contains a beautiful white pine forest along with a swimming beach

on the Pike River. The park is equipped with a picnic shelter, picnic tables, a hand pump for water, an outdoor restroom, and limited parking areas.

Fireman's Park

This park is located on County Highway V and Grant Street. The park provides a baseball field, sheltered picnic tables, water, and outdoor restrooms.

Town of Athelstane

Athelstane Township Firefighters Park

This park is located along County Highway C and includes picnic tables, a shelter with electricity and running water, outdoor restrooms, and a covered bandstand.

Snowmobile and ATV Trails

The town of Athelstane has designated snowmobile and ATV trails within the town.

Town of Beecher

Town Hall Park

This one-acre park is located by the Town Hall on the corner of US Highway 141 and County Highway Z. The park is equipped with portable restrooms.

Peterson Memorial Field

This park is located along Peterson Road. The 5-acre facility includes:

- Baseball field
- Bleachers
- Portable restroom
- Concession stand

Beecher Lake

This small, one-acre park is located on Beach Road along Beecher Lake. Swimming and fishing are popular activities at this park. There is also a portable restroom facility available.

Sand Road

This park is located along the Menominee River on Sand Road. This park is utilized heavily for fishing.

Boat Landing

The town maintains a boat landing which provides access to the Menominee River. This boat landing is located on Short Cut Road.

Snowmobile Trails

The town of Beecher has designated snowmobile trails within the town limits during the winter months. The purpose of the trails is to facilitate snowmobile access to and from outlying trails beyond the municipal boundaries. The following is a list of trail locations within the town:

- Reed Road from the Pembine town line to County Highway Z
- Weckerle Road
- Crow Road from Weckerle Road to Beecher-Pembine Road
- Beecher-Pembine Road
- Holmes Junction Road from Beecher-Pembine Road to the town of Dunbar line
- Tower Line Road from County Highway Z to US Highway 141

- Sand Road from County Highway Z to River Road
- Beginning at the intersection of US Highway 141 and Beecher Lake Road; west on Beecher Lake Road to Dam Road; continuing south on Dam Road to Arndt Drive, a private road; and continue east on Arndt Drive to its end

Town of Dunbar

Dunbar Town Park

The town of Dunbar owns one local park which is located on US Highway 8 and County Highway O. Restrooms and drinking water, via hand pump, are available at the park.

Other Recreation Related Property

The town also provides picnic tables at the children's fishing pond, located on US Highway 8, and a playground at the Town Hall located on Camp Road. A baseball field is maintained by the town for high school and Babe Ruth League games.

Town of Goodman

Goodman Town Park

Goodman Town Park is located along Hilbert Lake on Town Park Drive. The park contains 29 picnic tables, four grills, drinking water, restrooms and a changing area, six shelters, and two pavilions equipped with electricity. Parking is available at the park. Visitors to the park can enjoy swimming and fishing in Hilbert Lake, hiking, and a playground. A campground is located adjacent to the park.

Other Recreation Related Property

The town also maintains two large playfields that are located adjacent to the schools as well as tennis courts located on the eastern side of the community of Goodman.

Town of Grover

Little River Park

Little River Park, located on Little River Park Lane, is a town owned park that contains picnic tables and grills along with garbage cans for trash. There is playground equipment including swings and a slide. The park contains a pavilion that can be reserved for group events. Restrooms are available for public use. Parking for park visitors is available in a small, paved parking lot or along the street. Visitors to the park will also find a bridge that crosses the Little Peshtigo River.

Other Recreation Related Property

The town also contains a privately owned baseball field that is located on Church Road. This facility is used for little league teams during the summer months and is equipped with dugouts, bleachers, restrooms, and a parking lot.

Town of Lake

At the time this inventory was completed, the town of Lake did not have any recreational facilities within its boundaries.

Town of Middle Inlet

Town of Middle Inlet Wayside

The town wayside is a small property located southeast of the intersection of US Highway 141 and Wayside Road. This wayside provides a place for people traveling on US Highway 141 to stop and rest as well as access to Lower Middle Inlet, which is a popular trout stream. The area is equipped with three picnic tables and two grills. Parking is also available.

Town of Middle Inlet Boat Landing

The town of Middle Inlet boat landing sits on approximately one and one-half acres along the north shore of Lake Noquebay on Boat Landing Road. The boat launch area is equipped with an access dock and also provides a handicapped fishing pier. Ample paved parking is available.

Lake Noquebay Sportsman's Club

The Sportsman's Club is located on Maple Beach Road south of County Highway X. This facility provides members of the club with recreational shooting opportunities. The facility is equipped with a bermed back-stop for rifle range at 100 and 200 yard distances with a shooting bench and three 5-station trap ranges with lights for night shooting.

Snowmobile and ATV Routes

The town of Middle Inlet has by ordinance designated all 61 miles of town roads as snowmobile routes. The purpose of these routes is to facilitate access to and from outlying trails beyond the town's municipal boundaries and to provide recreational opportunities within the town.

The town has also designated all 61 miles of town roads as ATV routes. The purpose of these routes is to provide recreation opportunities within the town to meet the growing use of ATV's.

Town of Niagara

At the time this inventory was completed, the town of Niagara did not have any recreational facilities within its boundaries.

Town of Pembine

Pembine Town Park

Pembine Town Park is located along Lindquist Lake on Pembine Park Road. The park is equipped with nine picnic tables, nine grills, and outdoor restrooms. Visitors to the park can enjoy swimming in Lindquist Lake or hiking along trails. Parking is available.

American Legion Park

The American Legion Park is located on Willis Street in the town of Pembine. The park includes:

- 13 picnic tables
- Hand pump for drinking water
- Pavilion
- Skating rink
- Playground equipment
- Parking
- Portable restrooms

Back Lake

This site provides a boat landing for access to Back Lake.

Lundgren Lake

Located on Lindquist Lake Road, this site features a boat landing for access to Lundgren Lake.

Town of Peshtigo

Thompson Park

This park is located on Harbor Road and provides access to Green Bay. This park is often used for fishing. A portable restroom and parking is provided.

Town of Peshtigo Boat Launch Facility

This basic boat launch is located at Shore Drive and Leaf Road. In addition to the boat launch, this site provides one picnic bench.

Kowalski Walking Trails

This 20-acre undeveloped site is located on Shore Drive approximately one-quarter mile south of Leaf Road.

Johnson Road

Located at the southern end of County Highway BB, this site once contained a bridge and access road to Green Bay; however, the bridge was recently removed.

Town of Porterfield

Weber Field

This recreation area is located on Shady Lane and Menominee River Drive. The park includes:

- Fenced in ball field with one set of bleachers and dugouts
- Scoreboard
- Concession stand
- Portable restroom
- Tennis Court

Town of Porterfield School Recreation Facilities

The Porterfield Elementary School is located on County Highway E north of US Highway 41. The playground at the school contains:

- 1 ball field (undeveloped)
- 2 slides
- 1 set of swings
- 2 tether balls
- 2 sets of monkey bars
- 1 jungle gym

Boat Landing

The town of Porterfield maintains a boat landing on Town Road. This landing gives access to the Menominee River.

Town of Pound

At the time this inventory was completed, the town of Pound did not have any recreational facilities within its boundaries.

Town of Silver Cliff

The town of Silver Cliff maintains the town picnic grounds. This recreation area contains one large pavilion and out buildings for large picnics, all of which are equipped with electricity; two outdoor restrooms; a game area; and approximately 20 picnic tables.

Other Recreation Related Property

In addition to the picnic area, the town of Silver Cliff also contains one public boat landing and two public canoe landings.

Town of Stephenson

Newton Lake Town Park

Located on Little Newton Lake, this park offers visitors a place for swimming, fishing, and boating. Restrooms and limited parking are available.

Boat Landing #3 Town Park

This site features an improved boat landing with parking. This site also contains a beach area that provides swimming access.

Boat Landing #3 Town Park Twin Bridge Ski Team Site

This site is home to the Twin Bridge Ski Team. During the summer months, the team performs two shows a week here. The site is equipped with a water ski landing, ski show area, 200 amp electric service, a portable concession stand, and a portable sound system to accommodate the show. Restrooms and one picnic table are also provided. The site also contains a lighted parking area to accommodate approximately 80 vehicles. Visitors to the site will also find a swimming area available.

Sandstone Flowage Boat Landing

This boat landing is located on Hideaway Lane and offers access to Sandstone Flowage. Limited parking is available.

Thunder Lake Town Boat Landing

This improved boat landing offers access to Thunder Lake for boating and fishing. Limited parking is available.

Town of Wausaukee

Evergreen Park is located both in the village and town of Wausaukee. More information regarding this park can be found under the village of Wausaukee.

Village of Coleman

Jim Douglas Memorial Field

This facility is located just west of the high school at the north end of Linda Lane. This 10-acre property offers a football field with lights and an electronic scoreboard, bleachers, a track, and two tennis courts. The park is also equipped with public restrooms. Visitors will find ample parking available along Linda Lane.

Village of Coleman Wayside

The village wayside is a small property located at the corner of Linda Lane and US Highway 141. This wayside provides a place for people traveling on US Highway 141 to stop and rest or play. The area is equipped with two benches, one grill, two swings, a slide, two ring sets, and a teeter-totter.

Village of Coleman Park

The village of Coleman Park lies on four acres and is located between West Avenue, West Elm Street, and County Highway CP. Off-street parking is provided for park visitors. The park includes:

- Ball field that is lighted and entirely fenced in with 4 bleachers and dugouts
- 2 basketball hoops on concrete
- 2 horse-shoe pits
- Ice rink with lights
- 1 merry-go-round
- 8 swings
- 1 trapeze bar
- 1 chin-up bar
- 2 teeter-totters
- 1, 4-horse see-saw
- 2 spring riders
- New 30 event play structure
- 17 picnic tables
- 10 benches
- 1, 28' x 52' pavilion with serving area and restrooms
- 1, 40' x 80' pavilion with a concrete floor and black top path connecting Hammes Avenue for handicap access

Skarda's Park

Skarda's Park is located on the east side of the village, south of Maple Lane and east of Meadow Wood Drive. This six-acre park includes one gazebo, six benches, and two walking bridges.

Neighborhood Park

The Neighborhood Park is a one and one-half acre private recreation area not available for public use. The park contains two tennis courts and a soccer field.

Community Baseball field

The Community Baseball field is located one mile west of County Highway CP on West 16th Road. This 26-acre facility is equipped with one fenced-in baseball field, two dugouts, and two sets of bleachers.

Village of Coleman School Recreation Facilities

The Faith Christian School, located on Hammes Street south of County Highway B and next to the village of Coleman Park, has a playground with six swings and one slide that are available for public use.

The Coleman Elementary School, located next to the Jim Douglas Memorial Field on County Highway CP, offers one slide, a 7-event play structure, a 5-event play structure, twelve swings, one jungle gym, two back stops, and eight basketball hoops.

Adjacent to the Coleman Schools property is a 40-acre environmental learning center known as the "Cougar Tract." This property has been developed into an area for use by the students and citizens of the Coleman community. Included on this site is an arboretum with more than 100 different types of trees and shrubs and a hardy cactus garden. A small entrance gazebo and a larger gazebo are located in the arboretum. There is also a bird sanctuary/garden that is used by students. This area includes an interpretive trail equipped with numerous signs. This boardwalk and wood-chipped trail travel through a swampy area, over a bridge spanning the Little Peshtigo River, and along a cross-county/snowshoe trail.

Village of Crivitz

Lilac Park

Lilac Park is a very small, local resident park that is located east of Hall Hay Street, north of Lulu Avenue, and south of Rosa Avenue. The park contains two benches and one sign. On-street parking is available at this location; however, it is very limited.

Village Square

The Village Square is an open space area located on the north side of Main Avenue between George and Wilbert Streets. This site is primarily a grass covered, passive recreation area with some large shade trees. Off-street parking can accommodate approximately 50 cars.

Angle Street Park

Angle Street Park is a small triangle park located at the intersection of US Highway 141 and Angle Street in the eastern portion of the village. Included in the park is a village welcome sign and flag pole. Due to its small size, it is not used as an active recreation site but is a popular “dog walking” area.

Crivitz Community Park

The Crivitz Community Park is located in the southern portion of the village between the railroad tracks at the corner of Louisa Street and Hall Avenue. The park's primary attraction is the baseball diamond in the southwest corner of the park. The baseball diamond is lighted with bleachers and dugouts. The park also features Little Land Playground, a recreation area for children between the ages of 2 and 16. This seven and one-half acre park is for community wide use and provides:

- 1 large pavilion
- 12 picnic tables and 7 grills
- 6 benches
- ADA compliant men's and women's restrooms
- 7 swings
- 1 tire swing
- 1 sliding hang bar
- 1 hand grab trapeze
- 3 cargo net climbers
- 1 rope climb
- 1 tire tunnel
- 5 slides
- 3 sets of monkey bars
- 1 pole slide
- 2 balance beams
- 1 chin up bar
- 1 tic-tac-toe toss game
- Baseball diamond
- Bleachers
- Dugouts
- Scoreboard
- Fireman's Water Barrel
- Sherman tank

Don Brooks Memorial Park

Located south of Main Avenue along the west bank of the Peshtigo River is the Don Brooks Memorial Park. This recreation facility was built by the Crivitz Lions Club. The park's main attraction is a dry oxbow in the river which borders the park on the south side. There is enough off-street parking available to accommodate approximately five cars. An unimproved boat landing is also available. The park also contains one wooden swing/climber, one chin up bar, three picnic tables, and three grills.

Fireman's Park

Located in the northeast corner of Robert Street and North Avenue, Fireman's Park is a seasonal, fully lit, open air skating facility. There are also two picnic tables located at the park. There is off-street parking available for approximately 50 cars.

Knights of Columbus Augie Oleck Memorial Park

The Knights of Columbus Augie Oleck Memorial Park is located south of Hall Avenue directly east of August Street. This park is a special purpose facility for the Crivitz Youth baseball program. The facility is equipped with a hardball diamond, two dugouts, one scoreboard, one fenced in batting cage/practice area, two bleachers, one press box, one backstop, one portable restroom, two picnic tables, and an equipment storage shed.

Crivitz Youth Complex

Crivitz Youth Incorporated is a privately funded facility that is located between Henriette and Fritzee Avenues and FJ and George Streets. The complex houses a day care facility for children between the ages of one month and six years of age. Children attending the day care have access to an educational center and a play center which is equipped with a playhouse, sandbox, two climbing apparatus with slides, and toys. A youth center for ages 12 through 17 provides foosball tables, pool tables, ping pong tables, a large dance/recreation hall, and bowling alleys. There is also a large, paved basketball court with two hoops located outside the youth center. The entire area is completely fenced in, providing a safe play area for children using the facility.

Village of Crivitz School Recreation Facilities

The Crivitz Elementary School playground facility has three distinct play areas located around and near the school property. The largest recreation area is equipped with two sand volleyball courts, two tennis/basketball courts, a grass playfield, one plastic climber, one plastic slide, three large swing sets, one small swing set, and a bicycle rack. The Tot Lot Playgrounds are located east and south of the school and include two climbers, six spring animals, and a sandbox.

The athletic field located at Crivitz High School, which is west of the intersection of South Street and Oak Avenue, is a special purpose facility for football, baseball, and track. This recreation area is equipped with a large bleacher that can accommodate at least 500 people, a small bleacher for approximately 50 people, a concession stand, restrooms, and a press box. The area is also serviced by its own irrigation system.

Snowmobile Trails

The village of Crivitz has designated snowmobile trails within the village limits during the winter months. The purpose of the trails is to facilitate snowmobile access to and from outlying trails beyond the village's municipal boundaries. The designated snowmobile trail network consists of approximately two miles and is split into a northern and southern trail.

The northern trail is a spur trail that begins at the intersection of Henriette Avenue and Sarah Street. It travels north and west to the Intersection of FJ Street and North Avenue where it dead ends. This trail travels north on Sarah Street until it intersects with the North Avenue right-of-way and then travels west on North Avenue until it comes to the intersection with FJ Street.

The southern trail has two branches. The first branch is the southern branch where it first enters the village limits near Deschane Avenue. The trails then travel west through private property

until it comes to Oak Street where the trail turns to the north. The trail runs north and westerly until it intersects Henriette Avenue and combines with the northern branch of the southern trail.

The northern branch of the southern trail enters the village west of the intersection of Mira Avenue and Dyer Street where the trail travels south to Henriette Avenue. The Henriette Avenue main thoroughfare trail travels from US Highway 141 (which is a dead end to the trail but supplies the snowmobiles with opportunities for gas and food) to Crivitz Community Park where the trail turns and travels south and west until it reaches the Anderson Avenue right-of-way. The trail continues west on Anderson Avenue until it comes to the FJ Street right-of-way where it turns to the north. The trail continues north for one block until it turns to the west on Main Avenue which is also County Highway W where it continues out of the village of Crivitz.

Undeveloped/Unimproved Parks

North Star Wetlands Observatory Park

This property is located north of 6th Avenue in North Star subdivision. It is a dual section that is new and undeveloped.

South River Ridge Main Avenue Park

Located north of Main Avenue along the west bank of the Peshtigo River is South River Ridge Main Avenue Park. This recreation facility is a new and undeveloped park. The park has two main topographic features. The first is the old earthen berm of the Peshtigo River Lumber Company from the early 1900s. The other is the Peshtigo River itself. The park offers unlimited possibilities for development.

South River Ridge Kloppmann Street Park

Located on the east side of Kloppmann Street is the Kloppmann Street Park. This recreation facility is a new and undeveloped park. The park's main topographic feature is its scenic beauty. Kloppmann Street Park is bordered by over 1,000 feet of Peshtigo River shoreline.

Village of Pound

Village Park – Edward Gengler Memorial Park

This 8-acre park is located one block west of Business 141 on the north side of County Highway Paved parking is available. The park contains a ball field, two pavilions, playground equipment, a pulling facility, and a military monument.

The ball field contains:

- 1 ball field with backstop
- 2 bleachers
- 1 scoreboard

The pavilions contain:

- 1, 24' x 30' open pavilion with electric and water
- 1, 48' x 60' open pavilion
- Restrooms with separate accommodations for men and women
- 5 picnic tables

Playground equipment available at the park includes:

- 2 slides
- 2 swings
- 2 basketball courts (paved)
- 1 climbing wall and other climbing apparatus
- 1 merry-go-round

Basketball Hoop

A basketball hoop is located in the church parking lot at Larson and Maple Streets. The court is paved.

Village of Wausaukee

Wausaukee Fairgrounds

The Wausaukee Fairgrounds are located on Fairgrounds Road, east of US Highway 141. The site is a single use facility that receives periodic use during the summer months, including the Marinette County Fair. Off-street parking in the area can accommodate approximately 100 vehicles.

Evergreen Park and Wausaukee Campgrounds

Evergreen Park is located on property that belongs to both the village and town of Wausaukee. The park's natural features include Wausaukee Lake, Wausaukee River, a trout stream, and pine woodlands. Off-street parking is available for approximately 30 vehicles. The park is equipped with:

- Picnic tables and grills
- Tennis, basketball, and volleyball courts
- 2 picnic shelters
- Merry-go-round
- Swings
- Horseshoe pits
- Restrooms
- Dump station

Located adjacent to Evergreen Park is the Wausaukee Campgrounds. The campgrounds contain 49 total sites, 38 of which are equipped with electrical outlets and 6 with water hookups.

Payant Park

Payant Park is located on Main Street. This park provides a place for shoppers to stop and rest or enjoy the ambience of the village. The park contains a gazebo and two picnic tables.

Ballas Ball fields

These ball fields are located on Fairgrounds Road east of US Highway 141 past the Wausaukee Fairgrounds. The facility includes two baseball fields and a snack bar and restrooms that are open only during baseball games as well as a playground.

St. Augustine Church

Located on Church Street, this site provides a playground with swings and a slide.

City of Marinette

Marinette City Park

Occupying 40 acres, the Marinette City Park is located in the central portion of the city, directly west of the Civic Center and Higley Field. An access road traveling in a north-south direction separates the park into two distinct areas. During the winter months the park is a popular sledding area. City Park features a wooded type area, with tower pines located throughout the park, and hilly sections.

The western section of the park includes:

- Campground
- Small storage shed
- Garage building
- Telephone
- 5 small grills
- Restroom/shower/office
- Park office building

The eastern section of the park is used primarily for picnicking and includes:

- Enclosed pavilion available by rental equipped with 2 stoves, 2 refrigerators and running water
- 36 picnic tables - 8 handicapped accessible
- Water tower
- 2 merry-go-rounds
- 2 large grills
- 3 horseshoe pits
- Restroom building
- Larger garage building
- 1 slide
- 1 monkey bar set
- Cross-country ski trail

Higley Field

This active recreation park occupies approximately 8.7 acres of land in the central portion of the city. It is part of a 40-acre recreation area that includes the Civic Center. The restroom building at the site is used for the recreation department's pre-school program and summer baseball instructors.

Facilities at Higley Field include:

- 2 lighted softball fields
- 2 score boards
- Restroom/playroom building
- 4 small benches
- 5 bleachers
- 4 large benches for ball players
- 2 water fountains
- 1 bike rack
- 2 picnic tables
- 2 concession stands
- 1 jungle gym set
- 1 sandbox
- 1 wooden monkey bar set
- 2 spring toy animals
- 1 balance beam
- 6 teeter-totters
- 1 merry-go-round
- 1 swing set
- 1 monkey bar set
- 1 baby swing set

Facilities at the Civic Center include:

- 4 indoor tennis courts
- Indoor ice arena
- 2 softball fields
- 2 basketball courts
- Outdoor swimming pool
- 2 diving boards
- Wading pool
- Water slide
- Showers, restrooms, and water inside building

Marinette Area Recreation Skatepark (M.A.R.S.)

This site, which is located behind the Marinette Civic Center provides recreation for in-line skaters, skateboarders, and BMX bikers.

Pederson Ball Park

Pederson Ball Park occupies approximately 15 acres of land which is located directly west of City Park. Ridge Street separates the ball park from City Park. The ballpark has three baseball diamonds. The park is open to the general public on a seasonal basis. The Charles O. Pedersen and Robert D. Haase Ball Diamonds are used by two high schools, the city team, Legion, and Babe Ruth teams. The third diamond west of the first two diamonds has been developed as practice facility and is used by the Babe Ruth and Little Leagues.

Facilities at the Charles O. Pedersen Ball Park include:

- Lights
- Scoreboard
- 2 dugouts
- 1 bike rack
- Ticket booth
- Press box
- 1 large bleacher
- Batting cage
- 2 picnic tables
- 2 concession buildings
- Restrooms
- 4 small bleacher sections

Facilities at Robert D. Haase Ball Diamond include:

- 2 dugouts
- 2 bleachers
- 2 picnic tables
- Scoreboard
- Press box/concession building
- Restrooms
- Lights

Facilities at the third diamond include:

- 2 picnic tables
- 2 dugouts
- Press box
- Scoreboard
- 2 bleachers
- Concession stand
- Portable restroom

Red Arrow Park

This water based recreation site occupies approximately 15 acres in the extreme eastern part of the city. The park contains 2,000 feet of frontage along Green Bay. The city owns frontage land that extends to the north toward the mouth of the Menominee River. The park is actually the start of a peninsula that extends out into the bay. The portion of land that extends out into the bay is a state scientific area known as Seagull Bar. The lagoon area is a popular area for fishing. The lagoon and Seagull Bar areas are attractive places for waterfowl hunting, bird watching, and nature studies. Snowmobiling is allowed when three inches of snow have fallen. Facilities at Red Arrow Park include:

- Swimming beach
- Dressing room/restrooms
- 1 pavilion with electricity
- 2 boat launches
- 1 dock
- 2 paved and lighted parking lots
- 1 water fountain
- 23 picnic tables - 7 semi-handicapped accessible
- 6 small grills
- 2 large grills
- 1 enclosed pavilion with electric, stove, and refrigerator
- 2 bike racks
- Natural playground equipment
- 2 teeter-totters
- 1 baby swing set
- Flag pole
- 3 benches

Stephenson Island

This community park occupies four acres of land along the Menominee River. The island is located directly north of the city's central business district. The Stephenson Island Historical Museum, a popular tourist attraction, is located within the park. Facilities at the park include:

- 1 swing set
- 2 teeter-totters
- 1 playground set
- 13 picnic tables - 2 handicapped accessible
- 7 small grills
- 1 large grill
- 1 climb-a-round
- 1 whirl-a-round
- Restrooms
- 2 boat launches
- 1 dock
- Telephone
- Horse and logging sled display
- Large statue
- Storage shed
- Boat trailer accessible parking lot
- 1 water faucet
- 1 water fountain
- Pavilion
- 12 benches
- Historical Museum Building
- Restored log/settlers cabin
- Gazebo with entertainment stage
- Pedestrian bridge to tourist center and library

Fred Carney Park

Fred Carney Park occupies a one and one-half acre parcel of land on the city's east side. The park conducts youth recreational oriented activities during the summer months. During the winter months, the park features an ice skating rink. Facilities at the park include:

- 2 teeter-totters
- Small ball field
- Sandbox
- 2 whirl-a-rounds
- 1 horse swing set
- Restroom building (game room and office)
- 1 picnic table
- Softball field with lights
- Telephone
- 2 off-street parking lots
- Basketball court with 2 basketball hoops
- Enclosed pavilion with cooking range, refrigerator and running water

Merchants Park

Located at the corner of Main and Wells Streets this site is home to the Farmer's market. The site also contains benches and a garden area.

Chamber Triangle

The Chamber Triangle area is a passive recreation site owned by the Chamber of Commerce. This site is located directly west of the Chamber of Commerce building in the central portion of the city. The park is equipped with one bench and features an open grassy area.

Newberry and Main

This is a passive recreation site located on approximately 0.1 acre of city owned land at the corner of Newberry Avenue and Main Street. One sitting bench is available at the park.

Hosmer Street

This passive recreation site is a 0.3 acre open space area located on Hosmer Street in the eastern part of the city. Facilities available at the site include:

- 2 benches
- Circular landscape area
- 2 picnic tables
- Lights

Highland Park Site

This site is a 0.2 acre triangular piece of city property located on Highland Avenue in the northwestern portion of the city. No Facilities are available at this site.

Division Street Park

This park consists of a 0.33 acre parcel of land on Division Street in the central portion of the city. Facilities that have been developed at this park include:

- 2 tennis courts
- Landscape area
- Parking facilities
- Basketball court

Bay Shore and Odgen Street

This park is a strip of land located along Green Bay at the south end of Ogden Street. The area covers 18 feet of water frontage of the bay. No facilities at the site currently exist.

Boom Landing

This water based recreation site is a two acre parcel of land located along the Menominee River in the north central portion of the city. Facilities at the landing include:

- Large lighted parking area that is boat trailer accessible
- Restroom
- Double boat launch
- 2 docks
- 5 benches
- 3 small grills
- 3 picnic tables and 3 handicapped accessible picnic tables
- Wooden walkway adjacent to river
- 1 swing set

Dagget Street Park

This is a neighborhood park/playground area that occupies two acres in the southern part of the city. Facilities at the park include:

- 1 large swing set
- 1 baby swing set
- 1 horse swing set
- 2 slides
- 1 monkey bar set
- 1 pull-up bar
- 1 sandbox
- 2 picnic tables
- Open shelter
- 1 bench
- Large grassy area
- Baseball and softball fields
- Basketball courts with four hoops

Riverside Park

This passive recreational facility is located along the Menominee River on Riverside Avenue. The site is approximately one acre in size.

Fisherman’s Walkway

Fishermen’s Walkway is located on the downstream side of the Hattie Street Bridge. It is lighted and provides excellent opportunities for sport fishermen.

Teacher’s Memorial Park

This passive recreation site is located along the block of Williams Street, Hall Avenue, and Park Ridge in the northwestern portion of the city. The park contains about one acre of land. Facilities at Teacher's Memorial Park include:

- 2 picnic tables
- Flower display
- 3 concrete benches
- 2 wooden benches
- 1 water fountain
- Stone monument

Sixth Street Boat Launch

This is a one and one-half acre water based recreation area located in the northeastern part of the city. The city of Marinette owns and maintains the boat launch. Facilities at the site include:

- 2 docks
- 1 picnic table
- 2 benches
- 1 small grill
- Double boat launch
- Large paved boat trailer accessible parking lot

City of Marinette School Recreation Facilities

Merryman School Playground

This neighborhood school playground is located between 6th and 7th Streets along Elizabeth Avenue. Equipment at the park includes:

- Paved playground
- 1 swing set
- 1 basketball court and hoop
- 6 climbers
- 2 teeter-totters
- Restrooms and water available in school

Park School Playground

The Park School playground neighborhood facility is located along Hockridge Street on the west side of Marinette. Available equipment includes:

- 1 basketball court
- 2 swing sets
- 1 slide
- 4 climbers
- 1 merry-go-round
- Restrooms and water available in school

Menekaunee School Playground

Located at the west end of Hancock Street this school playground also serves as a neighborhood facility. Equipment located at the site includes:

- Playfield
- 1 swing set
- 2 climbers
- 1 slide
- 1 chin bar

Lincoln School Playground

The Lincoln School playground is located north of Garfield Avenue between Stranton and Pernin Streets. Equipment and facilities include:

- 1 basketball court with 2 hoops
- 1 climber
- 1 tether ball
- Restrooms and water available in school

Garfield School Playground

This playground is located at the southeast corner of Carney and Pierce Avenues. Equipment and facilities include:

- 1 basketball court with 3 hoops
- 1 climber
- 1 slide
- Restrooms and water available in school

Trinity Lutheran School Playground

Located at the corner of Thomas and Colfax Streets, this playground consists of one basketball court.

Laurerman Field

Laurerman Field is located along Water Street and serves as the junior and senior high school athletic facility. Facilities at the site include:

- 1 baseball field
- Running water
- 1 football field
- Wooden benches
- 1 large practice area adjacent to the athletic field

UW- Marinette Center Soccer Field

This recreational site is located on the southwest corner of University and Shore Drive. The facility is owned by the University of Wisconsin system. Equipment and facilities at the site include:

- 1 baseball field with backstop
- 4 soccer fields
- 1 recreation building with restrooms and showers
- 1 indoor gym
- 1 indoor pool
- Off-street parking to accommodate approximately 100 cars

City of Niagara

Shattuck Park

Shattuck Park is located on the southern side of the city on Goudreau Street. Equipment and facilities at the park include:

- Paved parking area to accommodate approximately 20 cars
- Water fountain
- Restroom/storage facility
- Little league baseball diamond with 2 dugouts and fencing along sides
- Bleachers to accommodate approximately 60 people
- Jungle gym
- Slide
- 2 swing sets
- 1 grill

Heights Park

Heights Park is a 7.2-acre community park located on the north end of the city just west of City Hall. The park is equipped with the following:

- 2 portable restrooms
- 2 drinking fountains
- 1 bike rack
- 4 park benches
- Shelter with 12 picnic tables
- 2 water spigots
- Large flagpole
- 2 paved tennis courts with nets, and fencing
- ½ basketball court with backboard
- 2 grass volleyball courts with nets
- 3 horseshoe pits
- Large playground apparatus (climber/slides)
- 2 slides
- 2 swing sets
- Sand box
- 4 spring bounce animals
- 1 softball field with lights, fencing, 4 player benches, and manual scoreboard
- 2 sets of bleachers to accommodate approximately 160 people

Memorial Park

Memorial Park is located west of US Highway 41 on the city's south side, consisting of 8.7 acres. A shaded playground area provides basic play opportunities for young children as well as a natural setting for adult relaxation. The park also includes a baseball diamond and a skating rink with a heated shelter. Other amenities include:

- New Jungle gym
- Merry-go-round
- Slide
- 1 teeter-totter
- 1 chinning bar
- 4 swings
- 2 picnic tables
- 1 grill
- 1 portable restroom
- Heated shelter
- ½ basketball court with backboard
- Hiking trail
- Baseball diamond with backstop, 2 dugouts that include benches, fencing
- Covered bleachers to accommodate approximately 320 people
- 1 drinking fountain

Rifle Range

Approximately 0.6 acres of land on the city's north side on Tyler Street is dedicated to a rifle range for area sportsmen. This facility is currently managed by the Niagara Sportsman's Club

and persons wanting to use the facility must be members of that club (membership fee is \$4.00). Amenities at this recreation site include:

- 1 large berm
- 1 covered shooting area
- 5 shooting sites
- 5 target stands with 3 targets each
- Off-street unpaved parking for 8 cars

Riverside Park

This park is located on the far northeast side of the city adjacent to the Menominee River. This 60-acre park is made up of two distinct areas: 1) a boat launching facility; and 2) an active park area for baseball and soccer. Facilities at each of the two areas include the following:

Boat Launch

- 1400 feet of water frontage
- Small shelter
- Hiking trails
- Handicapped accessible fishing pier
- 1 double boat launch
- 1 fire pit
- Paved parking for about 20 cars with trailer
- 1 garbage
- 1 grill
- 2 picnic tables & benches

Baseball/Soccer Area

- Baseball diamond with backstop, fencing, and 4 player benches
- 1 set of bleachers
- 2 picnic tables
- 5 garbage cans
- 1 bike rack
- 3 soccer fields each equipped with 2 goals
- Large gravel parking lot
- Small shelter

Triangle Park

Located on the corner of Vine and Main Streets, this small, 0.3 acre neighborhood park is both a place for young children to play and adults to relax. Amenities at this park include:

- 1 picnic table
- 2 park benches
- 3 swings
- Flag pole
- Armed Services memorial

River Street Wayside

This passive park consists of a narrow 1.1-acre strip of land located between the Menominee River and River Street on the city's southeast side. Recreation facilities available here include:

- 1 gazebo with bench
- 1 memorial stone with paintings
- 4 park benches
- Large Christmas tree decoration

City of Niagara School Recreation Facilities

High School Athletic Field

This 10.8-acre parcel of land on the city's north side lies adjacent to the Niagara High School on Washington and Tyler Streets. Used mainly for football, soccer, and track. Amenities at this recreation site include:

Football/Track Area

- 1 lighted football field with goal posts
- 1 large bleacher for about 500 people
- Press box
- Electric scoreboard
- Ticket booth/concession stand
- Paved track
- 1 small storage building
- Perimeter fencing
- 3 garbage cans

Soccer Area

- 1 soccer field with 2 goals
- 1 large storage building
- 2 garbage cans
- 1 water fountain
- 1 water spigot
- 1 street light

Elementary School Playground

This recreation area consists of approximately 0.5 acres of active play area for the city's elementary school. Facilities at this site include:

- Large asphalt playground surrounded by fencing
- 4 basketball backboards
- 1 large wooden jungle gym
- 1 small wooden stair climber
- 1 wooden log climber
- 4 seat teeter-totter
- 1 spring bouncer train
- 1 spring bouncer car
- 1 round swing set climber
- 1 spring climbing cage
- 1 merry-go-round
- 1 light
- Unpaved and paved parking lots for the school

Riverside Hiking and Cross-Country Ski Trails

The city of Niagara maintains a network hiking and cross-country ski trails in the northeastern portion of the city. These trails cover a total distance of approximately 11 miles. Unpaved parking facilities and entrance to the trails can be found at two separate locations: 1) the eastern end of Coolidge Street; and 2) Tyler Street just north of the rifle range. Trail maps are provide at the entrance gates.

Snowmobile Trails

The city of Niagara has designated snowmobile trails within the city limits during the winter months. The purpose of the trails is to facilitate snowmobile access to and from outlying trails beyond the city's municipal boundaries. The designated snowmobile trail network consists of approximately 3.6 miles and is split into northern and southern sections.

The northern section begins at the south end of Truman Street and circles the northern portion of the city along Washington Street, Tyler Road, Vine Street, and Main Street. The trail exits the city going west along West Main Street.

The southern section begins along River Street and runs westerly and easterly along Ridge Street. The trail exits the city going south on Brook Street.

City of Peshtigo

Badger Park

Badger Park is a 60 acre city-owned park located in the northern portion of the city along the Peshtigo River. The park is divided into three areas: the Northern Picnicking and Play Area, Badger Campground, and the Badger Swimming and Picnicking Area.

The Northern Picnicking Area offers:

- Restroom (north)
- Nature trails
- 5 small charcoal grills
- 8 picnic tables
- 4 sets of horseshoe pits
- Unpaved off-street parking
- Water faucet
- Small Asphalt area (15'x 20')
- Large picnic pavilion containing:
 - 10 picnic tables
 - 2 tables
 - Lights/electricity
 - Large group grill
 - 1 large group charcoal grill

The Badger campground facilities include:

- 50 electricity accessible campsites
- Caretakers registration booth
- Nature trails
- Picnic tables
- Restroom/shower facilities (with off-street parking)
- Fire pits
- Small grills
- Telephone
- 2 storage garages
- Flag pole

The Badger Swimming and Picnicking Area features:

- 12 Picnic tables
- Beach
- Sitting benches along the river
- Volleyball court (grass)
- Charcoal grills
- Small asphalt area
- 5 benches
- Gravel off-street parking (lighted)
- Water faucet
- Swing set
- 2 spring riding toys
- Teeter totter
- Life guard tower
- Bike rack
- 5 small charcoal grills
- Pavilion for group picnics containing:
 - Electricity and lights
 - 8 picnic tables
 - Large group charcoal grill

Riverfront Park/Upper Boat Launch

The park and boat launch land extends from French Street to North Emery Avenue on the west side of the Peshtigo River. It provides boating access on the west side of Peshtigo River. It is a one and one-half acre parcel of land which features:

- 2 boat Launches
- Docking area
- 12 large trees
- 10 permanent sitting benches
- Gazebo
- Colonial Lighting System with timer
- 18 foot diameter circular raised planter
- 3 permanent sitting benches with planters
- Flagpole

Lower Boat Launch

The Lower Boat Launch is located west of the city garage on the east side of the Peshtigo River. This boat launch allows fishing and recreational boat access below the city's dam. Facilities at the launch area include two concrete docks, one wooden dock, a launch ramp, off-street parking, and a small grassy area.

Harper Park

Harper Park is a one acre area, located at the corner of Thompson Street and Ellis Avenue in the west-central portion of the city. This park features:

- Playground equipment
- One small asphalt play area (10' x 16')
- Lighted ice rink
- 2 permanent park benches
- Baseball backstop with small grassy field
- Picnic table
- 2 Swing sets
- Permanent concrete sitting bench with planter
- Merry-go-round
- Garbage can
- 6 young trees
- On-street parking only

Triangle Park

Triangle Park is a 0.2 acre area, located adjacent to US Highway 41 on the city's east side. This park is a beautiful area to visit with its monument, flower area, a permanent concrete sitting bench with planter and landscaping. However, the park has no recreation facilities available.

Little League Field

The Little League Field is a 2.6 acre parcel of land in the eastern part of the city. The park facilities include a baseball diamond, announcer's booth, restrooms, a concession stand, old storage shed, two sections of bleachers, one water fountain, a scoreboard, two dugouts, a fence around the perimeter, batting cage, off-street parking, and two large backstops. The facilities are maintained by the Little League.

Pine View Park

The park is a 23.3 acre parcel of land, located in the northeastern part of the city. The East Side Fields, located along Stephenson Avenue, are the major feature within the park. The facilities at the East Side Fields include:

- Baseball batting cage
- 2 scoreboards
- 6 dugouts
- 12 bleacher sections
- Softball diamond with lights
- Softball/Baseball Combo diamond with no lights
- Baseball diamond with underground sprinkler system but no lights
- Restrooms
- Concession stand at baseball diamond
- Storage rooms and concession stand in between softball and baseball fields
- 2 scoreboards
- Fence around all three diamonds
- Portable batting cage/backstop
- Picnic tables
- Garbage cans

Florist Park

Florist Park is a 0.8 acre area on Pine Street, in the east-central portion of the city. Facilities offered at the park include:

- Off-street parking
- Small child swing set
- 1 spring toy
- Merry-go-round
- Teeter totter
- 1 permanent sitting bench
- Modular playground system with deck
- Picnic table
- Garbage can

Prestine Park

Prestine Park is a one acre grassy neighborhood park, located on Popular Drive in the southeastern part of the city. Facilities at the park include:

- Small off-street parking area
- Swing set
- Slide
- Climbing bars
- Teeter totter
- Merry-go-round
- 1 spring riding toy
- Sand volleyball court
- Grassy play area
- Picnic table
- Garbage can

Tonn Park

Tonn Park is an area of land on the city's northwest side that has been set aside for a neighborhood park. The parcel of land remains undeveloped.

Bundy Park

Bundy Park is a 0.2-acre park at the corner of Oconto Avenue and Wood Street in the northwestern portion of the city. This park is privately owned and leased to the city for public recreational use. The park features:

- Paved play area
- Open grassy area
- Climbing apparatus
- Teeter totter/swing set
- Small baby swing set
- Spring riding toy
- Picnic table
- Garbage can

Anderson Park

Anderson Park is a 0.6-acre parcel of land located at McCagg Street and Brown Avenue in the west-central part of the city. It is privately owned and leased to the city for public recreational use. The park contains:

- Swing set
- Slide with teeter totter
- On-street parking
- Picnic table
- Garbage can
- 2 large tractor tires
- Sand volleyball court
- Spring riding horse toy

City of Peshtigo School Recreation Facilities

Peshtigo High School

The Peshtigo High School is located on Emery Avenue in the northern part of the city. The school has no outdoor recreation facilities available; however, the city recreation department uses the school's two gyms and mat room for basketball leagues, floor hockey, karate, aerobics, wrestling, and volleyball.

The high school also has a playing field area which is located directly across from the elementary school and adjacent to Badger Park's swimming and picnic area. The facilities at the playing field include:

- Concession/storage facility
- 2 storage facilities
- Press box
- Lighted football field
- Running track around football field
- Scoreboard
- Restroom building
- Large bleachers
- Off-street parking
- Ticket booth
- Speaker system
- 2 flag poles

Peshtigo Elementary School

The school is located just north of the high school. It offers about ten acres for outdoor recreation use. The school district also lets the city recreation department use the school's gym for various activities. The facilities on this land include:

- 10 sets of natural play equipment
- 4 tennis courts (lights)
- 2 backstops for softball
- Paved basketball area with three hoops
- Large Storage Garage
- 2 vehicle climbing play pieces
- 4 swing sets
- 2 merry-go-rounds
- Large paved area, with painted games
- Bouncy 4 seat spring unit
- 2 climbers
- 4 bike racks
- 2 Permanent sitting benches
- 2 picnic tables
- Assorted garbage cans

St. Mary's Parochial School

The school offers about 2.5 acres of land for outdoor recreation use. The area is located on Thompson Street in the western part of the city. The school facilities include:

- 2 swing sets (six swings each)
- 2 backstops
- 3 tire swings
- Large natural play equipment
- Tire climber
- Small nature play equipment
- Log bench
- Off-street parking
- Tire apparatus for running through
- 3 basketball standards
- 10' x 10' sandbox

REGIONAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Land Based Recreation Activities

Campgrounds

Currently, six of the Marinette County parks provide camping opportunities with a total of 145 developed campsites. In addition to campsites, each of these facilities supply various support facilities including toilets, picnic areas, fireplaces, and shelters. To accommodate large outings, Morgan Park and Goodman Park Campgrounds offer group campsites. Dump stations are available for use by campers at Twin Bridges Park, Morgan Park, and Goodman Park Campgrounds. Other campgrounds provide additional utilities such as Twin Bridges and Morgan Park Campgrounds, which provide electricity for each site. Twin Bridges Park Campground also

provides shower and laundry facilities. Table 4.12 lists each of the county parks that provide camping and provides further detail on each of the facilities.

Some of the county campgrounds have specialized use opportunities. For example, McClintock Park offers an ATV campground which accommodates trailers and provides direct access to ATV trails. Each park offers a variety of other recreational opportunities including fishing, hiking, swimming, and playground equipment.

A number of the county campgrounds are designed to be handicapped accessible. Morgan Park, McClintock Park, and Twin Bridges Park Campgrounds contain a number of universal campsites which are constructed to provide a firm platform with a maximum slope of 1:50 and wide openings to provide adequate access. Additionally, Twin Bridges Park Campground provides two ADA compliant camp sites which are equipped with raised platforms constructed of wood, ADA accessible brick fire rings, and adjustable grills. The shower, restroom, and laundry facilities at this site are also handicapped accessible.

Table 4.12: Marinette County Parks Camping Facilities

County Campground	Location	Number of Campsites	Park Acreage	Accessibility
Goodman Park Campground	Town of Silver Cliff	15	240	Open year round/campground closed after deer season
McClintock Park Campground	Town of Silver Cliff	10	320	Open May 1 to November 1
Morgan Park Campground	Town of Niagara	32	160	Open May 1 to end of deer season
Twelve-Foot Falls Park Campground	Town of Dunbar	11	160	Open April 15 to November 1
Veterans Memorial Park Campground	Town of Stephenson	15	320	Open May 1 to end of deer season
Twin Bridges Park Campground	Town of Stephenson	62	90	Opens day before fishing season to November 1

Source: Marinette County, 2006; and Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2006.

Camping permits for rustic camping on Marinette County Forest Lands can be obtained. These permits allow primitive campsites for up to two weeks on any county forest land.

Presently, Governor Thompson State Park is not equipped with any campsites. However, the park’s master plan does call for the development of a 100-unit modern family campground including a playground facility and amphitheater, a rustic outdoor group camp, a camp area for touring bicyclists and long-distance hikers, and an indoor group campground. The Peshtigo River State Forest offers 10 canoe campsites at three different locations along the Peshtigo River (Johnson Falls, Seymour Rapids, and Medicine Brook), as well as Old Veteran’s Lake Family Campground which offers 16 sites that are open year round. Additionally, the Menominee River Natural Resources Area has multiple primitive campsites available on the property.

Several communities within the county offer public camping facilities. Campsites are available at Badger Park in Peshtigo, Marinette City Park, and Evergreen Park in Wausaukee.

In addition to these public camping facilities, there are a number of private campgrounds scattered throughout the county.

ATV Trails

In 2006, Marinette County had 232.2 miles of state funded ATV trails. Of these, 160 miles were open year round, 50.1 miles were open only during the winter months, and 22.1 miles were open for summer use only. Map 4.2 shows all of the state funded ATV trails located in Marinette County.

A number of ATV Clubs have been established within the county. These clubs can be a great source for information and support for other ATV riders. They often have specialized knowledge about riding areas and other local issues.

Snowmobiling

There are approximately 489 miles of state funded snowmobile trails in Marinette County that are broken into seven distinct trail systems. Throughout the county there are a total of 600 miles of well-groomed, clearly marked trails that are developed on both public and private lands. Marinette County trails connect south at the Oconto County line, and north to Forest and Florence Counties as well as the Michigan border. Map 4.2 shows all of the state funded snowmobile trails located in Marinette County.

Approximately 20 miles of the state funded trails in the county are contained within the Peshtigo River State Forest. During the winter months, these trails can also be used by ATV riders.

A number of snowmobile clubs have been established throughout the county. These clubs provide information on trails and riding to other snowmobile riders and also work with the county to maintain the trails.

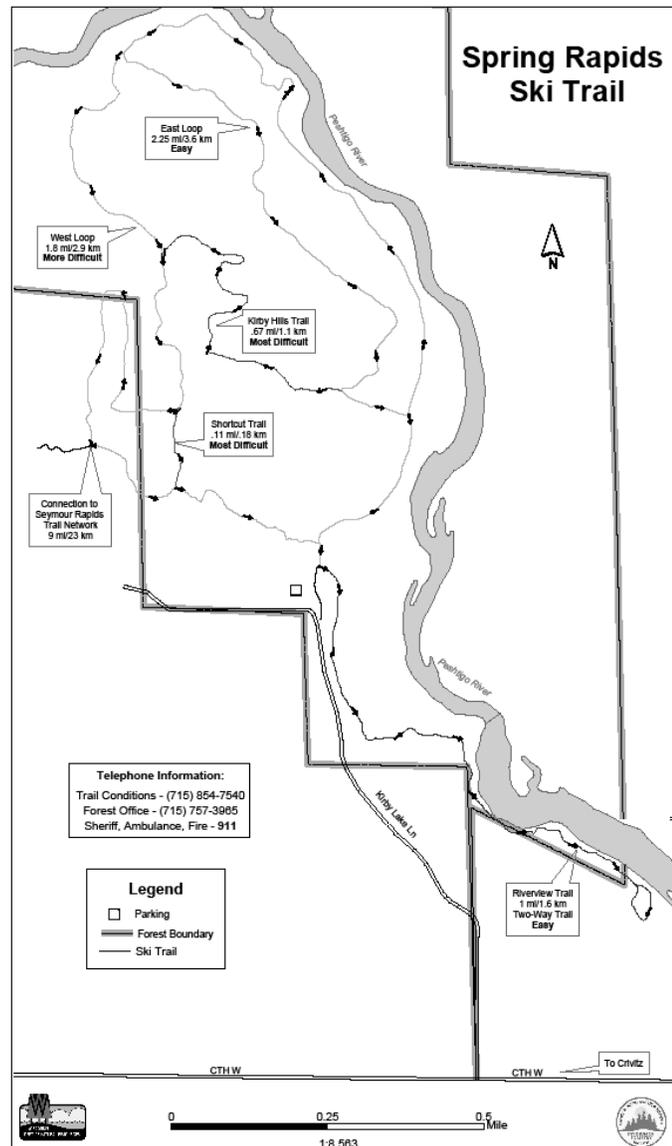
Cross-country Skiing

Cross-country skiers have many excellent public and commercial trail choices in Marinette County. The Marinette County Cross-Country Ski Association (MCCCSA) manages several well-mapped, well-marked trails. In addition, a number of local resorts have developed trail systems which are available for use at a fee or as a part of resort packages.

One set of trails managed by MCCCSA is located off County Highway W west of the village of Crivitz. This set of trails, known as the Seymour Rapids System, is kept well groomed over the winter months by the MCCCSA. These trails cover a total distance of over 30 kilometers (approximately 19 miles).

The Spring Rapids Trails, shown in Figure 4.1, are located in the Peshtigo River State Forest. This system

Figure 4.1: Spring Rapids Skit Trail System in the Peshtigo River State Forest



Source: <http://www.WNDR.state.wi.us>

includes various loops that provide steep hills and scenic views over a five-mile distance. These trails are kept well groomed throughout the winter months, for both classical and skate skiing, and offer various levels of challenge to accommodate all skiers.

The Woods Road Ski Trail is located south of the city of Peshtigo in the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area. Skiers utilizing this six-mile trail system will find unique stations along the way that provide information about wildlife found throughout the area. Unfortunately, this trail is not regularly groomed.

Snowshoeing

Snowshoeing is a great way to introduce oneself to winter travel. Whether the goal is to get out for a leisurely walk in the snow or go for a more physically challenging adventure, snowshoeing is a fun sport that is very easy to learn.

In Marinette County snowshoeing is popular along snowmobile and cross-county ski trails. The city of Marinette Recreation Department has made snowshoes available to rent, on a day-to-day basis, at the City Civic Center. The city sponsors various snowshoeing events throughout the year. A number of private businesses throughout the county also offer rental services. Snowshoeing is very popular throughout the county Forestlands. Additionally, although not designated as an official snowshoe trail, the Lake Noquebay Trail is suitable for this activity.

Hiking/Nature Trails

According to the *2005 - 2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* over 85 percent of Wisconsin's residents enjoy walking for pleasure, making it the most popular recreational activity in the state. Trail systems that provide an opportunity for exercise while embedded in a natural setting are often popular options for those seeking a place to walk. Trails can offer a wide range of difficulty accommodating people of all skill levels. There are a number of hiking trails located throughout Marinette County which are available to the public throughout the year.

The Lake Noquebay Trail goes through Marinette County Forest Land as well as Lake Noquebay Wildlife Area, which is owned by the WDNR. The trail system is made up of four different loops and one spur and covers a total distance of 5.6 miles (8.9 kilometers). The Marsh Spur portion of the trail is terminated by a marsh overlook which provides views of Upper Inlet Creek. This trail can also be used for mountain biking; however, wet conditions in portions of the trail can inhibit this activity during much of the year.

The trail system at Thunder Mountain Overlook is an extensive series of trails that cover most of the park property. Three scenic overlooks located at various points along the trails provide views of both Caldron and High Falls Flowages on the Peshtigo River. A restroom is also available. In addition to hiking, this trail can also be used for mountain biking.

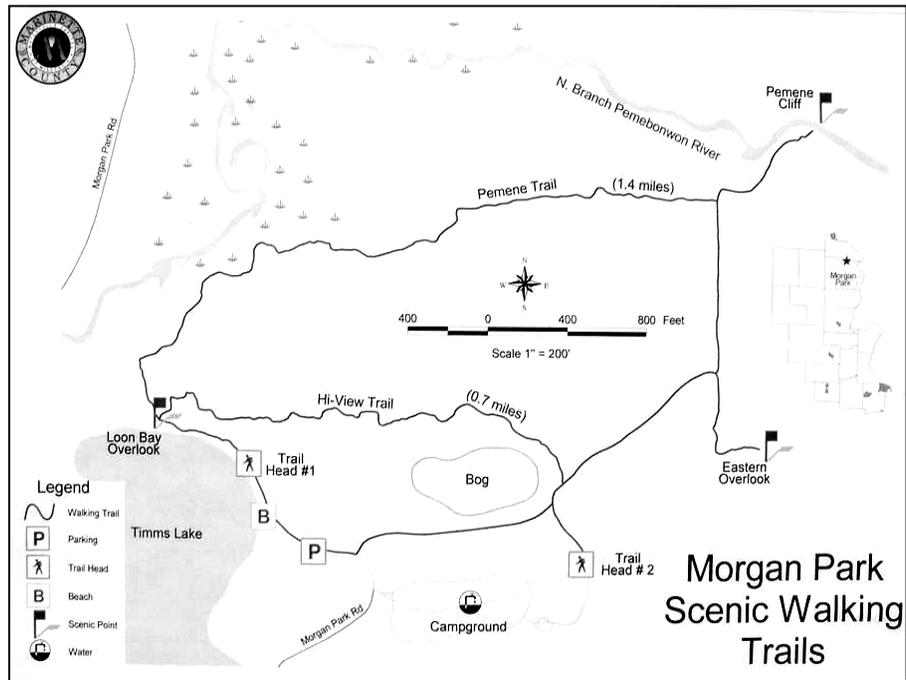
The Hemlock Curve Nature Trail is located in the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area. This trail is a 2.4 mile walking path that is surrounded by thick forests, which includes a historically significant grove of hemlocks and the Peshtigo River. Trail maps, which can be obtained at the trailhead, provide visitors with a guide to sites of interest along the path.

The Morgan Park Scenic Walking Trail System, shown by Figure 4.2, is managed by Marinette County and was developed to provide the public with access to the wonderful views available throughout the park. The two and a half mile trail system is comprised of two loops: the Pemene Trail, which is 1.4 miles in length, and the High-View Trail, which is 0.8 miles long. The trail

system includes two spurs that branch off the main loops and lead to a scenic overlook and Pemene Cliff, which is located along the North Branch of the Pemebonwon River.

The Pemene Falls hiking trail can be found in the southern portion of the Menominee River Natural Resources Area. The trail is made up of former logging roads or, in some stretches, cleared path through the forest. The scenery is forested with some large pine stands and rock outcrops. Hikers that follow the trail to its end will find the Pemene Falls Overlook, which provides a scenic view of the Menominee River.

Figure 4.2: Morgan Park Scenic Walking Trails



Source: http://www.marinettecounty.com/park_morgan_walkmap.htm

A number of other trail systems exist throughout Marinette County including the Peshtigo River Walking Trail, Long Slide Walking Trail, Lake Mary Walking Trail and those located in Governor Thompson State Park, Peshtigo River State Forest, Seagull Bar at Red Arrow Park, and in the village of Coleman.

Bicycling and Mountain Biking

Bicycling as a recreational activity is undertaken for a variety of reasons including touring, competitive racing, and simple exercise. A bike trail is a separate pathway designed exclusively for use of bicyclists and ideally independent of other transportation facilities. Bike routes share the roadway with motor vehicles with the routes designated by appropriate bike signs.

According to the *Bicycle Transportation Facilities Plan for the Bay-Lake Region*, Marinette County contains a system of nine officially designated bicycle route loops, which are:

- **Menominee River Century Loop:** A 23 or 68 mile route that travels through the cities of Marinette and Peshtigo and extends north to the towns of Wagner and McAllister, Michigan. The eastern portion of the loop extends into Michigan and travels along the Menominee River. This loop is used as part of the annual Menominee River Century bike ride, which attracts hundreds of bicyclists to the area each year.
- **Crivitz Loop:** A 12-mile loop in central Marinette County that travels through the village of Crivitz and near Lake Noquebay. The loop does provide access to Lake Noquebay County Park.

- **Thunder Mountain Loop/Parkway Road:** The 21-mile Thunder Mountain Loop provides access to Twin Bridges and Veterans Memorial Park. Because this route travels through the county's most popular tourism area, vehicular traffic can be heavy.
- The **Parkway Road** route travels north through the western part of the county. Designated a rustic road, Parkway Road is one of the most scenic areas of the county. Much of the route is surrounded by county-owned forest. McClintock and Goodman Parks are along the route, and the northern end of the route ends at the Goodman Town Park (County Highway H.) Approximately five miles of the route travel along US Highway 8, where a designated bicycle lane is available.
- **Coleman/Pound Loop:** The Coleman/Pound Loop travels north and links with the village of Crivitz and the Crivitz Loop. The loop primarily travels along town roads, although small segments are designated along County Highways P and Q.
- **Morgan Park Side Trip:** Extending directly northeast of the Pembine/Amberg Loop, this route travels by two of Marinette County's tallest waterfalls - Long Slide Falls and Smalley Falls. Morgan Park on Timms Lake is also along the route. The route dead-ends to the north in order to avoid traveling on US Highway 141, where designated bicycle lanes are not available.
- **Pembine/Amberg Loop:** A 30 or 45 mile route that provides access to Twelve Foot Falls and Dave's Falls County Parks. Two portions of the route, one near Pembine and the other near Dave's Falls Park, travel along heavily traveled US Highway 141. A designated bike lane along these sections of US Highway 141 is not available.
- **Four Seasons Loop:** Approximately 40 miles long, this loop travels by the Four Seasons Resort on the Menominee River, and adjacent to the Miscauno Wildlife Area. The southwest portion of the loop provides access to Bull Falls and to Dave's Falls County Park. A half-mile portion of the loop to Dave's Falls is along US Highway 141.
- **Pike River Loop:** Starting at Dave's Falls County Park, this loop travels south to the village of Wausaukee and along much of the Pike River, which is designated a Wild River by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The three final loops described above (Pembine/Amberg, Four Seasons, and Pike River) end in the village of Wausaukee, and are not connected to the loops to the west (Parkway) or the southeast (Menominee River Century). Map 4.4 shows all bike routes in Marinette County.

In addition to the bike routes described above, as mentioned in the previous section, the Lake Noquebay and Thunder Mountain Overlook trails can also be utilized for mountain biking. Also, except for during winter months, snowmobile trails and angler access roads in the Peshtigo River State Forest are open to mountain bikers.

Golfing

The National Golf Foundation estimated that in 2005 there were approximately 28 million golfers over the age of 18 and another 2.5 million junior golfers (those between the ages of 12 and 17) nationwide. Wisconsin is one of the most active golf states in the United States. In a survey completed for the *2005 - 2010 SCORP*, almost 26 percent of respondents indicated golf was a part of their recreational activity, making it the 33rd most popular activity in the state.

There are nine privately owned golf courses that are open to the public located throughout Marinette County. In addition to the course itself, each facility offers cart rental and food and beverages for purchase. Table 4.13 provides a list of each of these courses, the community in which they are located, and its size while Map 4.3 illustrates the location of each course.

Table 4.13: Public Golf Courses in Marinette County

Map 4.3 Number	Course Name	Location	Size (# of holes)
1	Beechwood	Town of Lake	9
2	Bombers La Bella Nove	Town of Niagara	9
3	Cramers' Vernon Hills	Town of Grover	18
4	DeSmidts Country Club	Town of Stephenson	18
5	Four Seasons	Town of Beecher	9
6	Green Acres	Town of Beecher	9
7	Hunters Glenn	Town of Stephenson	18
8	Little River Country Club	Town of Peshtigo	18
9	Woodland Ridge	Town of Stephenson	27

Source: Marinette County, 2006.

Note: Numbers correspond to locations on Map 4.3

Disc Golf

Disc Golf, also known as D-Golf, Frisbee Golf, or Frolf, is a sport in which individual players or teams throw a flying disc into a basket or other target. Disc golf is similar to golf and uses many of the same rules and terminology. The object of the game is to get the disc to the target in as few throws as possible while avoiding obstacles such as trees and water.

Disc Golf is a fast growing sport, particularly due to its ease of play and need for very little equipment (generally a participant needs only 3 discs – a driver, mid-range, and putter). According to the *SCORP* 8.8 percent of the state's population, or 366,000 people, now participate in disc golf, with beginners emerging every year.

As of January 2007, according to www.Discoverwisc.com, there were 88 disc golf courses located throughout Wisconsin; however, none of these can be found within Marinette County. The closest courses can be found in the town of Florence at the Florence Disc Golf Course and the village of Howard at Pinecrest Park.

Geocaching

Geocaching is an outdoor treasure-hunting game in which the participants use a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver or other navigational techniques to hide and seek containers anywhere in the world. These small treasures, known as caches or geocaches, are set up and maintained by individuals or organizations who then post their location on the internet. Participants then record these locations and set out to find the cache, which is typically comprised of a small waterproof container containing a logbook and small treasures. Once a cache is found the visitor takes a treasure, leaves a treasure, and records their visit in the logbook. Finding a cache often requires trips over hills, through forests, and across streams making the trip as rewarding as finding the treasure.

Geocaching is an up-and-coming sport whose popularity is rooted in its flexibility. Geocaching can be done on an individual basis or as a group activity. Caches can be hidden anywhere making the sport accessible to almost anyone.

The Wisconsin Geocaching Association (WGA) provides geocachers throughout the state with up-to-date information on the sport. According to their website, the WGA is a group of geocachers dedicated to promoting and protecting geocaching within the state of Wisconsin. The WGA organizes geocaching events, works with land owners/managers on geocaching policies, educates the public at large about geocaching, and facilitates communication between WGA members. In Marinette County, according to www.geocaching.com, there are currently a number of caches placed in various locations throughout the county indicating the sport is growing in popularity in this region.

Hunting and Trapping

More than a recreation activity, hunting and trapping are a very strong tradition in Marinette County and Wisconsin in general. Marinette County has an abundant supply of wildlife including forest game such as white-tailed deer, bear, snowshoe hare, gray squirrels, grouse, woodcock, and spring turkey. Wetland species include beaver, mink, muskrat, and otter. Common waterfowl species include mallard, wood duck, blue-winged teal, black duck, and mergansers. Upland furbearer species include fox, coyote, raccoon, fisher, and bobcat.

Hunting and trapping are allowed on many state owned lands, county forest lands, and selected privately owned corporation and utility lands. Gun deer hunting is allowed in Governor Tommy G. Thompson State Park. In addition, lands enrolled under Forest Crop Law and Managed Forest Law may be open to the public according to rules established in Wisconsin State Statutes.

Natural Areas

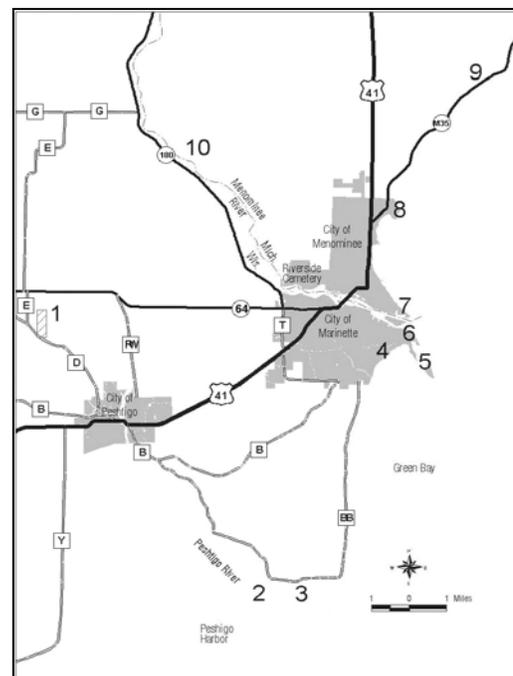
A number of sites located within the county are considered key natural features. These areas include WDNR State Natural Areas, State Wildlife and Fishery Areas, Land Legacy Places, or areas that provide important recreational opportunities to the residents and visitors of Marinette County. These sites are discussed further in Chapter 2, while full descriptions of the sites can be found in Appendix B.

Viewing Birds

Bird watching is an activity that is popular across all age groups and regions. According to the *SCORP*, over 40 percent of Wisconsin’s residents, or approximately 1,700,000 people, participate in bird watching activities. The appeal of bird watching is not only enjoying the birds themselves, but also enjoying the scenery and serenity that are part of this activity.

As the activity gains popularity, the state of Wisconsin and its communities have begun to develop birdwatching trails and promote areas where bird viewing may be prime. The Chappee Rapids Audubon Society has identified six locations, as identified by Figure 4.3, throughout Marinette County that are considered key observation areas. These are: 1) Harmony Hardwoods Memorial Forest; 2) Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area – West Side; 3) Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area – East Side; 4) City of

Figure 4.3: Key Bird Viewing Areas in Marinette County



Source: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/marinette/>

Marinette Nature Walk; 5) Seagull Bar Natural Area; and 6) Menekaunee Walkway. Sites 7 through 10 are located in Michigan and have been identified as: 7) Tourist Park, Harbor Drive and Lighthouse Pier; 8) Henes Park; 9) Airport Park; and 10) Chappée Rapids Learning Center.

Sites two (2) and three (3) are located along the Peshtigo Harbor Birding Trail. This trail, located in the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area, is a four-mile loop that travels through a variety of habitats, providing hikers with an opportunity to view a number of different bird species. One-half mile of the trail is constructed on dykes and through wetlands while another one-half mile travels along the Bay Shore. This trail is currently under construction. It is anticipated by the county that the trail will be ready for use in the Summer of 2007.

In May 2004, the Great Wisconsin Birding and Nature Trail was opened. This trail features 88 wildlife viewing destinations located throughout the State of Wisconsin. Two of the featured sites, the Dunbar Barrens State Natural Area and Governor Tommy G. Thompson State Park, are located in Marinette County and have been noted for their excellent bird viewing opportunities.

Historic and Archaeological Sites

These sites comprise an important portion of the unique cultural heritage of Marinette County and are related to the recreational element in that once these sites are destroyed they can never be replaced. Inventory and recognition of these sites can allow for tourism in the form of walking and auto tours.

The National Register recognizes properties of local, state and national significance. Properties are listed in the National Register because of their associations with significant persons and events, their architectural or engineering significance, or because they contain important information about historic districts. Marinette County has 10 sites listed in the National and State Register of Historic Places inventory as of January 2007. These sites are: the Amberg Town Hall, Bijou Theater Building, Chautauqua Ground Site, Dunlap Square Building, Independent Order of Odd Fellows – Lodge #189 Building, Lena Road School, Lauerman Brothers Department Store, F.J. Lauerman House, Milwaukee Road Depot, and Peshtigo Fire Cemetery. A full description of these sites is located in Appendix C.

Scenic Driving

In 1973, the Wisconsin State Legislature established the Rustic Roads program to help identify and preserve remaining scenic, lightly traveled country roads. Each road within the program is labeled with a unique brown or yellow sign that also contains a small placard identifying the road by its numerical number within the statewide system. To qualify for the Rustic Road program, a road should have outstanding natural features along its borders or include open areas that singly or in combination uniquely set this road apart from other roads, be a lightly traveled local access road, and be one not scheduled nor anticipated for major improvements which would change its rustic characteristic. Marinette County has three routes that have been designated Rustic Roads.

Rustic Road 32 includes Parkway Road from County Highway W north to County Highway C, and County Highway I from County Highway C to US Highway 8. This route also includes Goodman Park Road from County Highway I to the park entrance. Rustic Road 32 stretches 37.11 miles and passes through three county parks as well as county and state forest lands.

Rustic Road 97 is located in the town of Middle Inlet and is comprised of Sweetheart City Road and Creek Road, which form a loop off County X near the intersection of US Highway 141 and

County Highway X. This is a curvy, hilly route that passes through heavily wooded areas that often form a canopy over the road.

Rustic Road 44 includes Right-of-Way Road from Sumac Lane east to County Highway X. This route also contains a second branch, which is made up of South Right-of-Way Road and extends southeast to the Porterfield Lake town line. According to the Loomis Historical Society, Rustic Road 44 was originally part of the Wisconsin-Michigan Railroad.

Water Based Recreation Activities

Waterfall Tours

Marinette County's Waterfalls Tour is a big attraction for residents and visitors, and is becoming increasingly popular every year. There are 14 sites on the Waterfalls Tours that have been split up into four separate tours. Waterfalls locations are illustrated on Map 4.5.

Enchanted Trails Tour

The waterfalls included in this tour are located along Parkway Road (County Highway I) in the town of Silver Cliff and include Strong Falls in Goodman Park, McClintock Rapids in McClintock Park, and Veteran's Falls in Veteran's Memorial Park.

Hidden Falls Tour

This tour contains the greatest number of falls out of the four different tours. The falls featured in this tour are located in the town of Dunbar and include Twelve and Eight Foot Falls at Twelve-Foot Falls Park, Horseshoe Falls, Eighteen-Foot Falls, Four-Foot Falls, and Carney Rapids.

Rocky Trails Tour

This tour was named for its dangerous hills and overlooks. Located in the town of Niagara, each of the stops on this tour requires visitors to navigate rocky terrain and long hiking trails in order to reach the falls. This tour features Smalley Falls, Long Slide Falls, and Pier's Gorge.

Log Jam Legends Tour

Located in the town of Amberg, the falls on this tour include Dave's Falls at Dave's Falls Park and Bull Falls. Dave's Falls Park features two different waterfalls with unique rock formations.

Fishing

Marinette County's lakes, rivers, and streams provide extensive resources for year-round fishing. Fishing opportunities in Marinette County can be best described on a regional basis.

The Menominee and Peshtigo Rivers stretch across the entire county before they reach Green Bay. A wide variety of fish species, including trout, walleye, smallmouth bass, and perch, can be found in these rivers tributaries throughout the year depending on the season.

The central portion of the county, comprised of the Crivitz and Lake Noquebay areas, features spectacular river and lake fishing. Lake Noquebay contains large populations of summer panfish and largemouth bass. Approximately eight miles west of Crivitz, fishers will find a unique fly-fishing only portion of the Peshtigo River. One of only a few specialized fly-fishing areas in the state of Wisconsin, this site contains various types of trout, including the brown, rainbow, and brook varieties. Additionally, in late September a brief sturgeon season takes place throughout portions of the Menominee River, particularly around Bear Point in Wausaukee and further south.

The northern portion of the county tends to be less fished than other areas; however, this does not mean there is any shortage of resources. Northern Marinette County contains a number of less-developed, seldom fished pothole lakes which provide access to populations of largemouth bass and panfish. Walleye, northern pike, and smallmouth bass can be found in numerous places along the upper Menominee River. Trout fishing in this portion of the county is spectacular. Trout streams such as the Pike River, upper Peshtigo River, Pemebonwon River, and Eagle Creek contain large populations of rainbow, brown, and brook trout that are plentiful in late spring and early summer.

Located in west-central Marinette County, in the Twin Bridges area, High Falls and Caldron Falls Flowages offer excellent fishing opportunities. High Falls Flowage has quality populations of smallmouth bass and muskellunge (musky) while Caldron Falls Flowage is well known for its muskellunge, walleye, and crappie populations.

The city of Marinette maintains a public fish cleaning station at Boom Landing on Sixth Street. The county also provides areas at the Little River and Menominee River Boat Landings where visitors can clean fish. Although not official fish cleaning stations, each location is equipped with hooks and buckets. These areas are heavily utilized during salmon fishing season.

Canoeing, Kayaking, Paddling, and Whitewater Rafting

Canoeing, kayaking, rafting, and tubing enthusiasts have a variety of rivers and streams available to accommodate these activities. The diversity of rivers and streams the county has to offer can provide a satisfying recreational experience for the novice as well as the expert.

More than 3,200 acres of water on the Peshtigo River State Forest offer scenic boating and paddling opportunities, as well as access to the islands and backwaters of the Peshtigo River flowages. Within the forest, the Peshtigo River features an area known as the Roaring Rapids, which provides one of the longest continuous stretches of whitewater rapids in the region. In the spring and early summer, increased water flow from rain and snow melt can quickly increase the intensity of the rapids going from Class II rapids to Class III-IV wild water. It is recommended by WDNR that this portion of the river be utilized by skilled paddlers only. For casual or beginner paddlers, the section of the river between the Johnson Falls Dam and Spring Rapids contains some Class I and II rapids. Caldron Falls and High Falls also include numerous bays that provide some intense recreational boating. Various boat landings along the flowages and the river provide parking for vehicles and trailers.

The Peshtigo River Trail, located within the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area, follows the same winding path American Indians, early explorers, fur traders, and loggers used as a main path for travel and shipment of goods. It combines the adventure of small boat travel with the chance to learn about the area and experience it from the same perspective as people of the past. This canoe trail begins at the East Side Boat Landing in the city of Peshtigo. The trail extends for 11 miles and ends at the mouth of the river in Green Bay. Guided trips on the Peshtigo River Trail are offered for groups in connection with the Teaching Outdoor Awareness and Discovery educational programs. Six canoes, which can accommodate up to 18 people, lifejackets, and paddles, are provided for people taking the tour.

In addition to the Peshtigo River, the Menominee River provides a number of recreational, non-motorized boating opportunities. We Energies owns and operates hydroelectric plants in various places along the Menominee River in northeast Wisconsin. The power company has created the Wilderness Shores Recreation Area as a way to conserve biodiversity and other natural areas

along the shore of the Menominee River and provide unlimited public access to these resources. One site, located in the town of Amberg north of the White Rapids Dam, offers a boat launch, fishing access, drinking water, and restrooms. This site also offers 10 wilderness camping sites. We Energies also offers two canoe portages in the town of Amberg; one located north of the Chalk Hill Dam and the other south of the White Rapids Dam.

The twelve mile stretch of the Menominee River that is found within the boundaries of the Menominee River Natural Resources Area is one of the last portions of the river that still exhibits the wild, undeveloped characteristics of a free flowing river. The property provides a primitive canoe launch at the northern reaches just below Quiver Falls and in the middle of the property. The majority of the river is broad and gentle along the property with some rapids.

The Pike River also offers opportunities for non-motorized boats. The nine and one-half mile stretch of river between State Highway 141 and Yellow Bridge Falls is a very popular area for canoeing and kayaking. This stretch of river contains rapids ranging between Class I and Class III offering a variety of opportunities for all skill levels.

In addition to rivers and streams, numerous smaller lakes throughout the county are also available for these activities. Although lakes may not offer the challenges and thrills of the county's rivers, they do provide a scenic, tranquil environment.

Wild Rivers and Lakes

According to NR 302.02 a Wild River is designated as such when it is in “free flowing condition”, meaning it does not contain dams or other artificial development or structures that hinder the flow of the stream; and must remain in a “natural condition”, meaning free from most development or alteration. Additionally, Wild Rivers must contain a “protection zone” of land “within 400 feet of the waters or to the visual horizon from the water, whichever is greater on either side of the Wild River.”

According to the *Marinette County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan*, Wild Lakes are designated as such to protect and enhance such qualities as natural beauty, diverse or unique wildlife, and excellent water quality. These waters need special care because of their unique natural characteristics and because of their unsuitability for the densities of development and associated recreational uses that can occur under minimum state shoreland protection guidelines. Chapter 550.2(1) of the *Marinette County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan* defines a Wild Lake as:

“A lake of five or more acres with undeveloped shoreline, which may have road access available to or near the water’s edge, but no structural developments visible from the water, and where man’s influence upon the landscape is minimal.”

In total, Marinette County has one Wild River and six Wild Lakes.

Wild Rivers

The Pike River was legislatively designated a Wild River in s. 30.26, *Wis. Stats.* and NR 302.02(a) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code in 1979. The Pike River has been designated a Wild River from its mouth, upstream to the headwater branches; one branch beginning at the outlet of Coleman Lake and the other branch beginning at the outlet of North Pond.

Wild Lakes

There are six Wild Lakes in Marinette County which were established as part of the *Marinette County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan* and thus all are located within Marinette County forestland. The following is a list of Marinette County's Wild Lakes:

- Brandywine Lake is a drainage lake located in the town of Silver Cliff.
- Kidd Lake is a seepage lake located in the town of Dunbar.
- Hobachee Lake is a seepage lake located in the town of Goodman.
- Spur Lake is a seepage lake located in the town of Dunbar.
- Johnson & Beach Lake is a drainage lake located in the town of Dunbar.
- Barlow Lake is a seepage lake located in the town of Niagara.

Green Bay Sailing and Power Boating

Green Bay offer ports of call to all size boats with marinas in all cities that touch its borders. Most inland lakes can accommodate small vessels for less challenging trips. According to the *Port, Harbor and Recreational Marina Study for the Bay-Lake Region*, there are two recreational marines in Marinette County, Nestegg Marine and Harbor Town Marine, both of which are located on the mouth of the Menominee River in the city of Marinette

Inland Boating

Marinette County has several lakes suitable for motor boating, water skiing, and jet skiing. The guideline generally utilized in determining if a water body is suitable and safe for these activities is if the surface area is 200 acres or greater. Using this WDNR guideline, eight bodies of water in Marinette County – Bagley Flowage, Caldron Falls Flowage, Coleman Lake, High Falls Flowage, Hilbert Lake, Lake Noquebay, Peshtigo Flowage, and White Rapids Flowage - have surface areas greater than 200 acres and therefore can be utilized for these activities. Usage limitations may exist for each of these bodies of water. Visitors that may be unfamiliar with these limitations are encouraged to contact the local Lake Association for further information.

The large size of Caldron Falls and High Falls in the Peshtigo River State Forest makes water skiing, power boating, and use of personal watercraft possible. However, due to fluctuating water levels, submerged rocks, and logs, snags are common. Visitors are advised to use slow speeds and follow deeper channels.

Rivers in the county are generally too narrow or shallow for motor boating. The Menominee River is the only exception offering adequate width and depth.

Boat ramps and landings are generally used by the public to access the waterways. There are 104 public boat landings located in Marinette County. Map 4.6 illustrates all public boat ramps located in Marinette County.

ACCESSIBILITY IN MARINETTE COUNTY PARKS

ADA Standards

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 requires that "reasonable accommodation" be made to the needs of the estimated one in five people in this country who are disabled. That is, all public and private goods and service providers and employers must remove all structural and communication barriers from facilities, or that they provide alternative access where feasible.

Regulations regarding accessibility requirements for outdoor recreation sites have not been clearly defined; however, precise guidelines have been developed for all public structures such as restrooms, information centers, and other public and private buildings at those sites. Appendix D provides further detail on these accessibility definitions and guidelines.

Based on recent fieldwork, it appears that some parks managed by Marinette County are not completely accessible according to the ADA standards. Restrooms, pathways, parking, and general accessibility of all amenities should be addressed over the next few years to ensure that all people are given the same opportunities within the community. The following are basic issues which should be addressed in terms of park accessibility:

- All restroom facilities should be accessible by persons with disabilities. In some cases, this would require minimal remodeling, in others, it could require substantial modifications.
- At least one picnic table and one grill designed to accommodate persons in wheelchairs should be available at each park (if these types of facilities are not currently available).
- One in 25 parking stalls should be designated for disabled parking. These stalls should be the closest spaces to the park or facility entrance and have a direct route to and from the stall to a marked adjacent access aisle of 60 inches and must have an unobscured vertical sign that shows the universal symbol of accessibility. Slope of these spaces and aisles cannot exceed 1:50. Further, concrete parking stops should not block access to primary recreation areas. These should be placed accordingly to allow enough space for a wheelchair to fit through. Another alternative would be the use of parking bollards, which are poles that are used to mark the parking space. This was particularly an issue at Dave's Falls Park, Morgan Park, Twelve Foot Falls Park, and Goodman Park.
- Firm, slip resistant, barrier-free pathways linking park facilities within each park are recommended. They should be at least 36 inches wide, with a 60 by 60 inch passing space or turnaround provided every 200 feet.
- Where water fountains are available, spouts should be no more than 36 inches above the finished floor. If the fountain is freestanding or built-in and does not have a clear space underneath, a clear floor space of 30 to 48 inches alongside the fountain for a parallel approach should be provided. A wall or post of at least 27 inches high by 17 to 19 inches deep by 30 inches wide should be provided. Controls should be located at the front edge of the fountain and operable with one hand without twisting the wrist.
- Campgrounds should be equipped with sites that can accommodate handicap persons. This can be accomplished by creating "universal" campsites that are L-shaped camping pads approximately 60 feet deep with a 16 foot minimum opening. Tent platforms on these sites should be stable and firm with a maximum slope of 1:50. A 48 inch clear space should be provided around the tent pad to allow both front and side approach access for assembling equipment. Further accommodations such as raised tent platforms and ADA accessible brick fire rings can be added to campsites to further accessibility. Universal campgrounds have been constructed at Twin Bridges Park Campgrounds, Morgan Park Campgrounds, and McClintock Park Campgrounds.

Assessment of Accessibility Concerns

Camp Bird

Nature Center

- Steps should have closed riser

Sunset Unit

- Doorknobs can not be operated without twisting
- Restroom stalls too narrow to accommodate wheelchair
- Restroom grab bars not 33 to 36" above the floor
- Toilet seat not 17 to 19" above floor
- Restroom hot water and drain pipes are not insulated
- Restroom mirrors higher than 40" from floor
- Controls for drinking fountain are not located on front

Lakeview Unit

- Restroom stalls too narrow to accommodate wheelchair
- Doorknobs can not be operated without twisting
- Restroom grab bars not 33 to 36" above the floor
- Toilet seat not 17 to 19" above floor
- Restroom hot water and drain pipes are not insulated
- Restroom mirrors higher than 40" from floor

Norway Unit

- Restroom stalls too narrow to accommodate wheelchair
- Restroom grab bars not 33 to 36" above the floor
- Toilet seat not 17 to 19" above floor
- Restroom hot water and drain pipes are not insulated
- Restroom mirrors higher than 40" from floor

Oak Unit

- Restroom stalls too narrow to accommodate wheelchair
- Restroom grab bars not 33 to 36" above the floor
- Toilet seat not 17 to 19" above floor
- Restroom hot water and drain pipes are not insulated
- Restroom mirrors higher than 40" from floor
- Controls for drinking fountain are not located on front

Mess Hall

- Doorknobs can not be operated without twisting
- Dock facility is not equipped with a 60" wide turn around
- Dock facility not equipped with railing along one side
- Entrance to dock ramp is not level

Dave's Falls Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- No handicap accessible picnic tables present and no accessible path for wheelchairs to picnic area
- Path leading to the falls is rugged and therefore would be difficult to reach with a wheelchair

Dolan Lake Park:

- Pathways need more surface material
- Beach ramp is not level
- No accessible route to beach ramp
- Stall doorway too narrow and stall not deep enough to accommodate wheelchair
- No handicap accessible picnic table(s)

Goodman Park Campgrounds:

- No handicap accessible campsite
- Men's restroom:
 - stall doorway too narrow and stall not deep enough to accommodate wheelchair
 - Toilet seat needs to be raised to between 17" and 19" above floor
- Women's restroom:
 - Toilet seats need to be raised to between 17" and 19" above floor
 - Larger stall not wide or deep enough to accommodate wheelchair
- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities at group campground

Goodman Park:

- No handicap parking specified
- No handicap accessible path to main recreation area for wheelchair
- No wheelchair ramp leading into sleeping lodge
- Ramp located on large lodge is located at the back of the building and is not accessible
- Sill on ramps may be too high and steep to easily get a wheelchair over
- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom doorways too narrow and stalls too small to accommodate wheelchair
- No handicap accessible path to picnic area for wheelchair

Lake Noquebay Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities near lodge for wheelchair
- Changing rooms in bathhouse are not equipped with grab bars
- Doorways on restroom stalls in bathhouse too narrow to accommodate a wheelchair
- No handicap accessible path to picnic facilities other than those located inside the lodge

McClintock Park:

- No ramps provided for access to cabins
- No marked handicap parking specified
- No handicap accessible path to picnic area for wheelchair

Menominee River Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- No handicap accessible path to picnic area for wheelchair
- No handicap parking specified

Michaelis Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom doorways too narrow and stalls too small to accommodate wheelchair
- No handicap accessible path to picnic area for wheelchair
- No handicap accessible picnic table(s)
- No handicap parking specified

Morgan Park:

- Only 1 handicap parking space for 50 total stalls
- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom doorways are too narrow to accommodate a wheelchair
- Changing area entrance is wide enough to accommodate wheelchair however right angles leading in may be difficult to get a wheelchair through
- No handrails present in changing area
- No handicap accessible picnic table(s)
- Boat landing not compliant with ADA standards

Twelve Foot Falls Campground:

- All restrooms too small to accommodate wheelchair access

Twelve Foot Falls Park:

- No handicap accessible path to main recreation area for wheelchair
- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom doorways are too narrow to accommodate wheelchairs

Twin Bridges Park Campgrounds:

- Handicap parking space at shower facility does not provide enough access space

Twin Bridges Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom doorways too narrow and stalls too small to accommodate wheelchair
- Toilet seats need to be raised to between 17” and 19” above floor
- No handicap accessible path to picnic facilities

Veterans Memorial Park Campgrounds:

- Restroom doorways too narrow and stalls too small to accommodate wheelchair
- No handicap accessible campsite

Veterans Memorial Park:

- Inaccessible route to restroom facilities for wheelchair
- Restroom stalls too narrow for wheelchair
- No handicap accessible path to recreation area or picnic facilities
- No handicap parking specified

ADA Compliance Deadlines

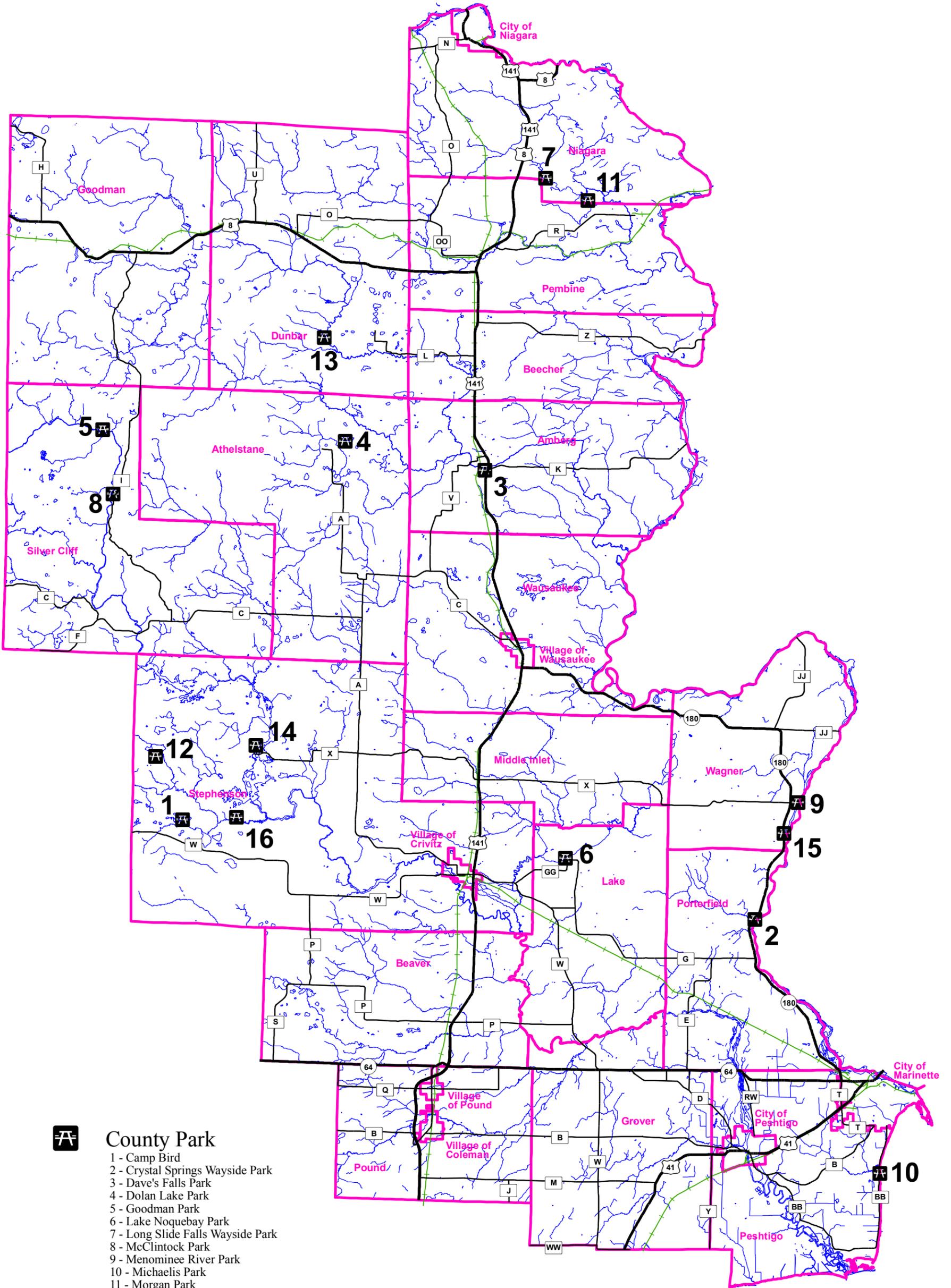
When the Americans with Disabilities Act was passed by Congress, January 26, 1992 was the date by which government programs, new facilities and nonstructural changes to existing buildings and facilities were to be completed. Structural changes to buildings were to be completed no later than January 26, 1995. Although many communities have not yet met the deadlines, efforts should be taken by Marinette County to bring facilities into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

County Parks

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

4-49



County Park

- 1 - Camp Bird
- 2 - Crystal Springs Wayside Park
- 3 - Dave's Falls Park
- 4 - Dolan Lake Park
- 5 - Goodman Park
- 6 - Lake Noquebay Park
- 7 - Long Slide Falls Wayside Park
- 8 - McClintock Park
- 9 - Menominee River Park
- 10 - Michaelis Park
- 11 - Morgan Park
- 12 - Thunder Mountain Overlook
- 13 - Twelvefoot Falls Park
- 14 - Twin Bridges Park
- 15 - Twin Islands Wayside Park
- 16 - Veteran's Memorial Park

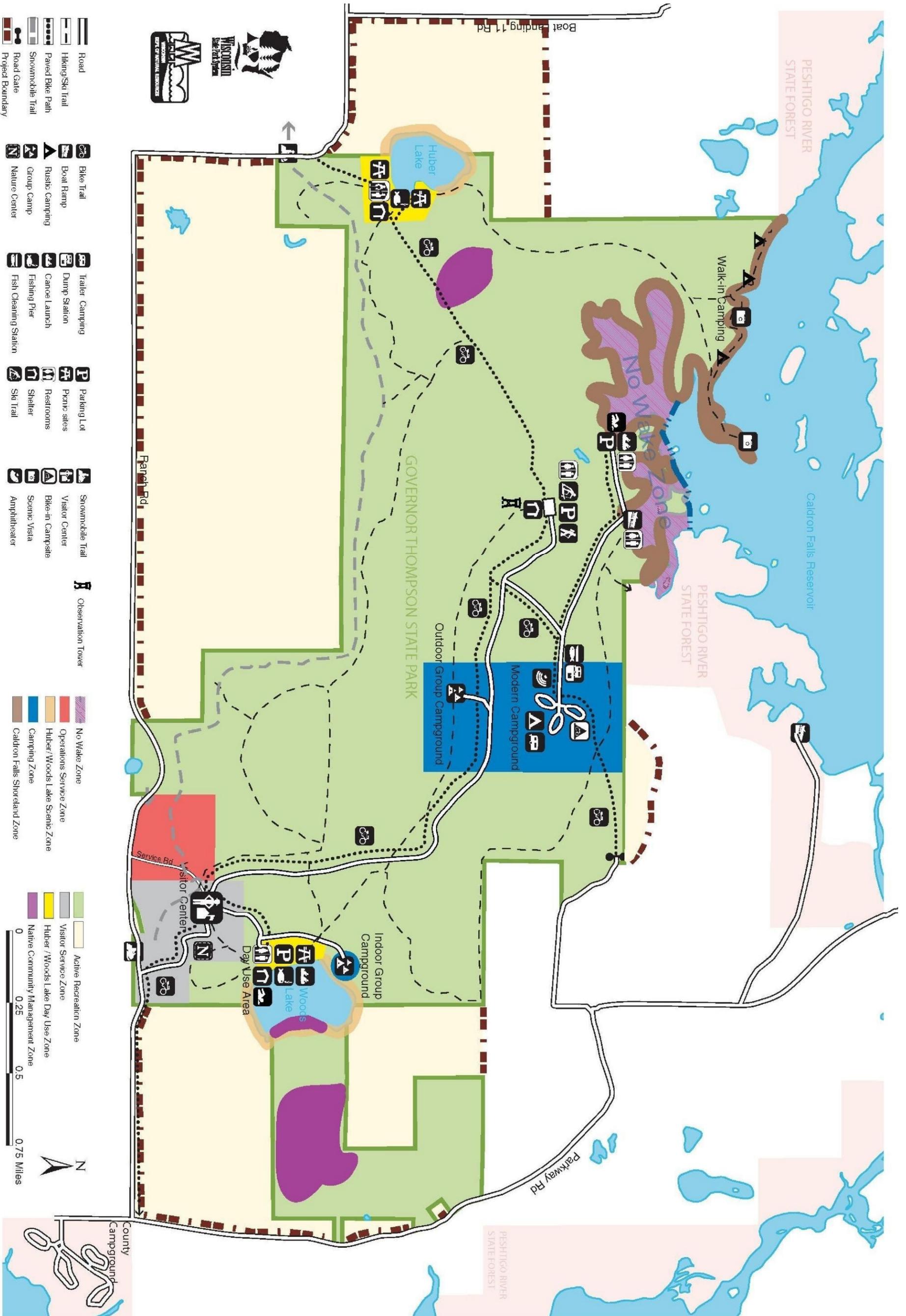


Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Governor Thompson State Park

Marinette County, Wisconsin



- Road
- Hiking/Ski Trail
- Paved Bike Path
- Snowmobile Trail
- Road Gate
- Project Boundary
- Bike Trail
- Boat Ramp
- Rustic Camping
- Group Camp
- Nature Center
- Trailer Camping
- Dump Station
- Canoe Launch
- Fishing Pier
- Fish Cleaning Station
- Parking Lot
- Picnic sites
- Restrooms
- Shelter
- Ski Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Visitor Center
- Bike-in-Campsite
- Scenic Vista
- Amphitheater
- Observation Tower

- No Wake Zone
- Operations Service Zone
- Huber/Woods Lake Scenic Zone
- Camping Zone
- Caldron Falls Shoreland Zone
- Active Recreation Zone
- Visitor Service Zone
- Huber/Woods Lake Day Use Zone
- Native Community Management Zone

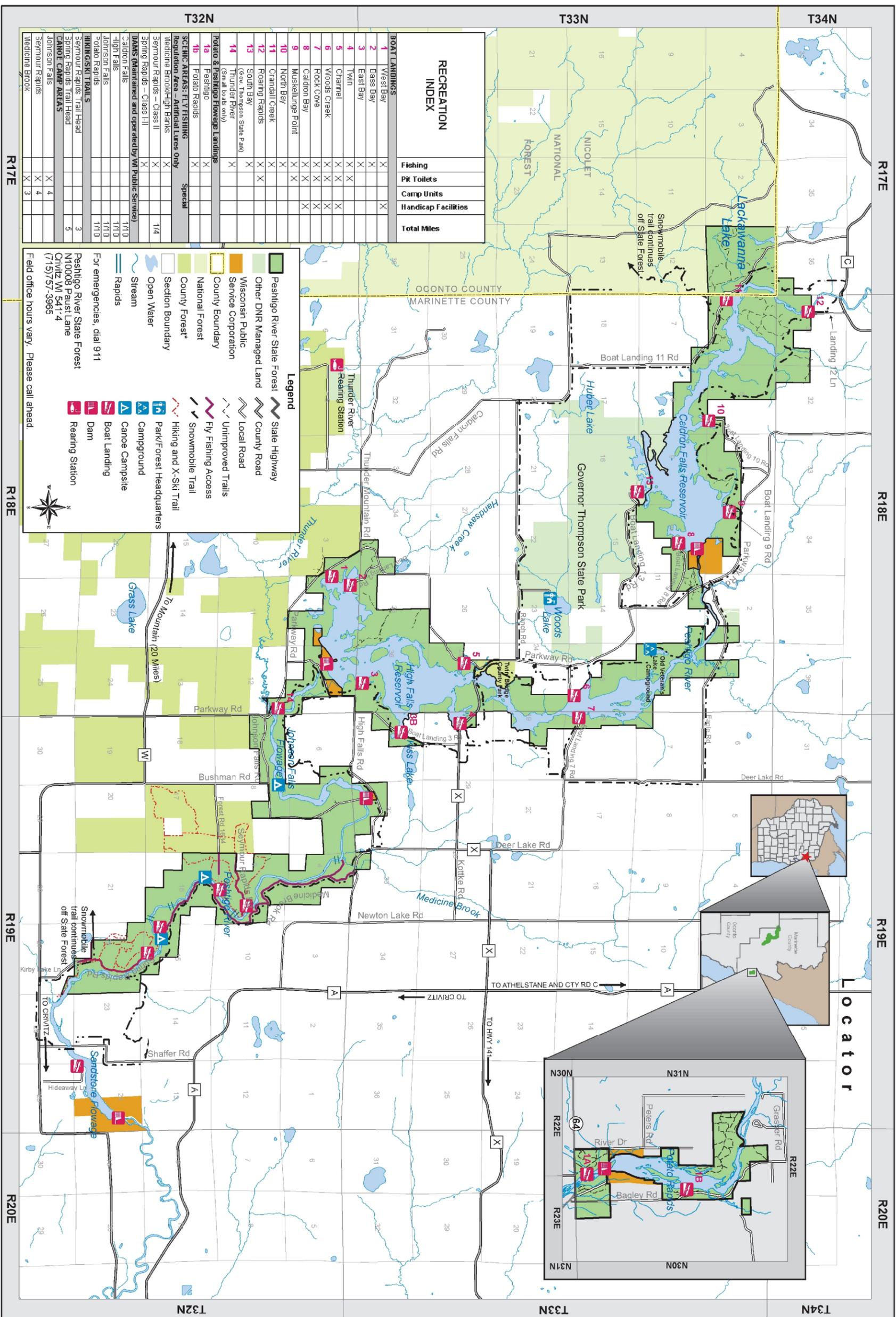
0 0.25 0.5 0.75 Miles

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County Campground

Peshtigo River State Forest

Marinette County, Wisconsin



Peshtigo River State Forest

The data shown on this map have been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability, and resolution. This map is not an authoritative source of information about legal land ownership or public access.

*Due to scale and processing limitations, some County Forest parcels depicted on the map are shown as full 40-acre units. If reality, actual County Forest acreage amounts may be much smaller than 40 acres.

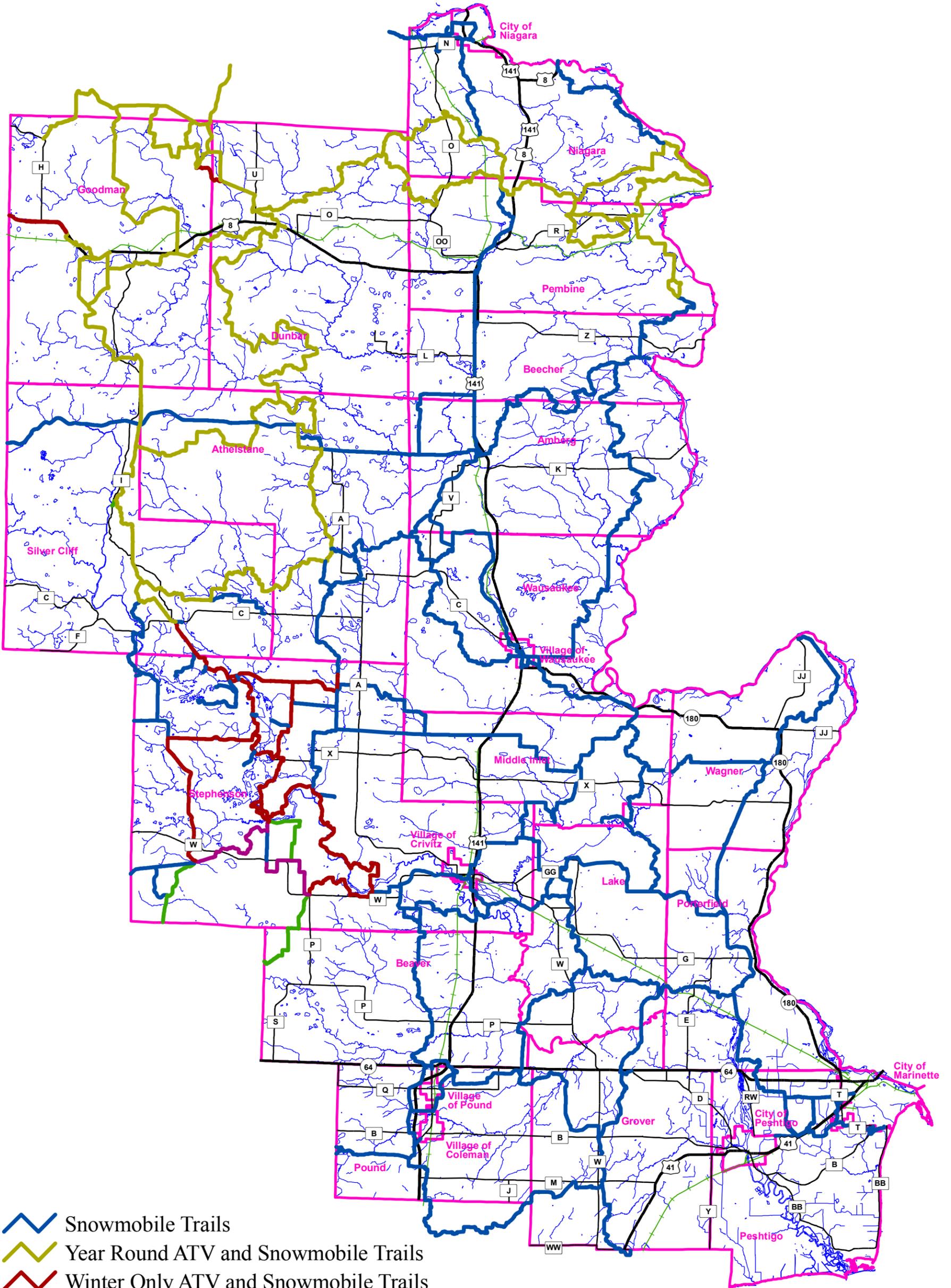


ATV and Snowmobile Trails

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

4-55



-  Snowmobile Trails
-  Year Round ATV and Snowmobile Trails
-  Winter Only ATV and Snowmobile Trails
-  Summer Only ATV Trails and Snowmobile Trails
-  Summer Only ATV Trails



Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

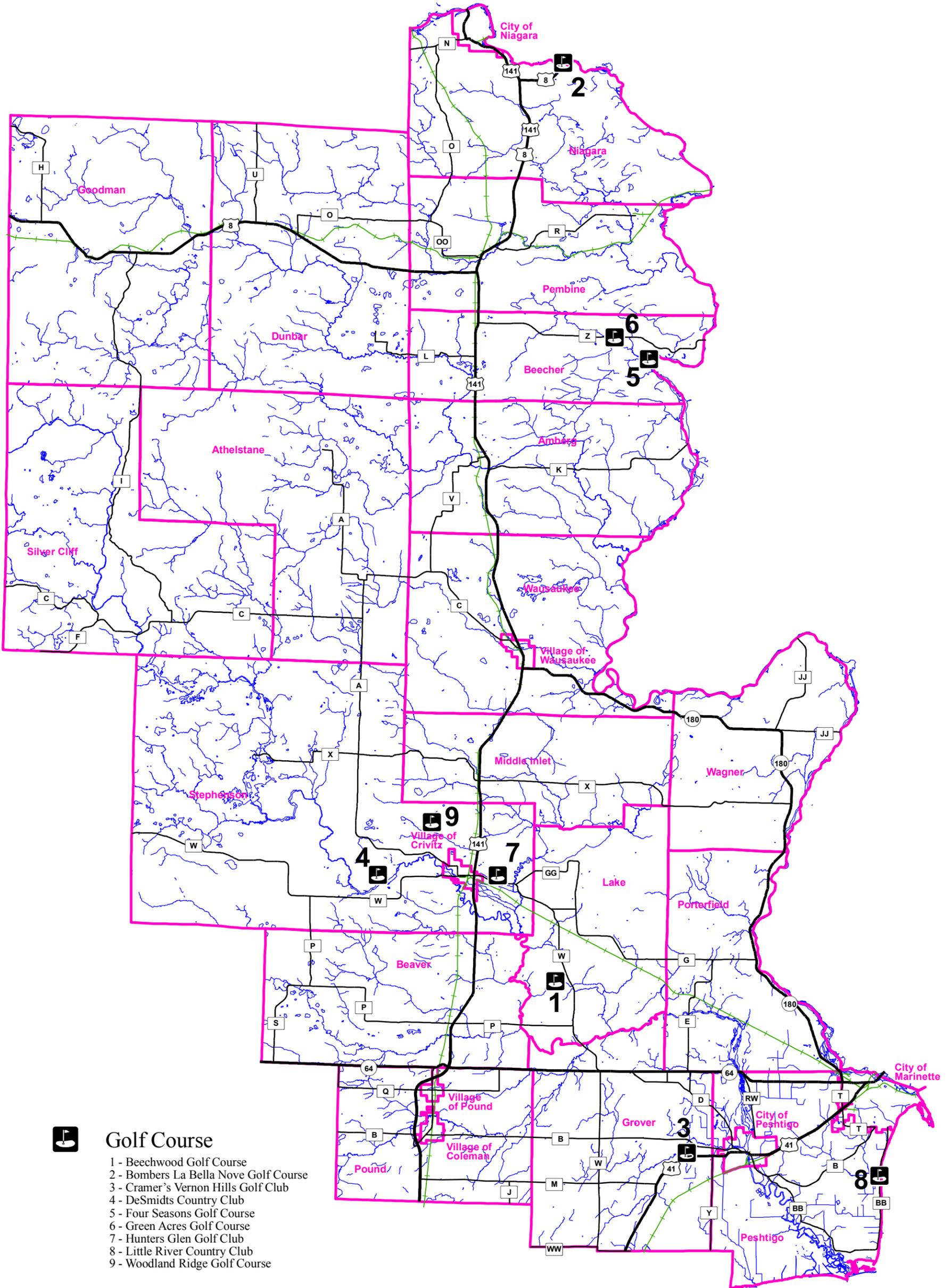
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Golf Courses

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

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Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



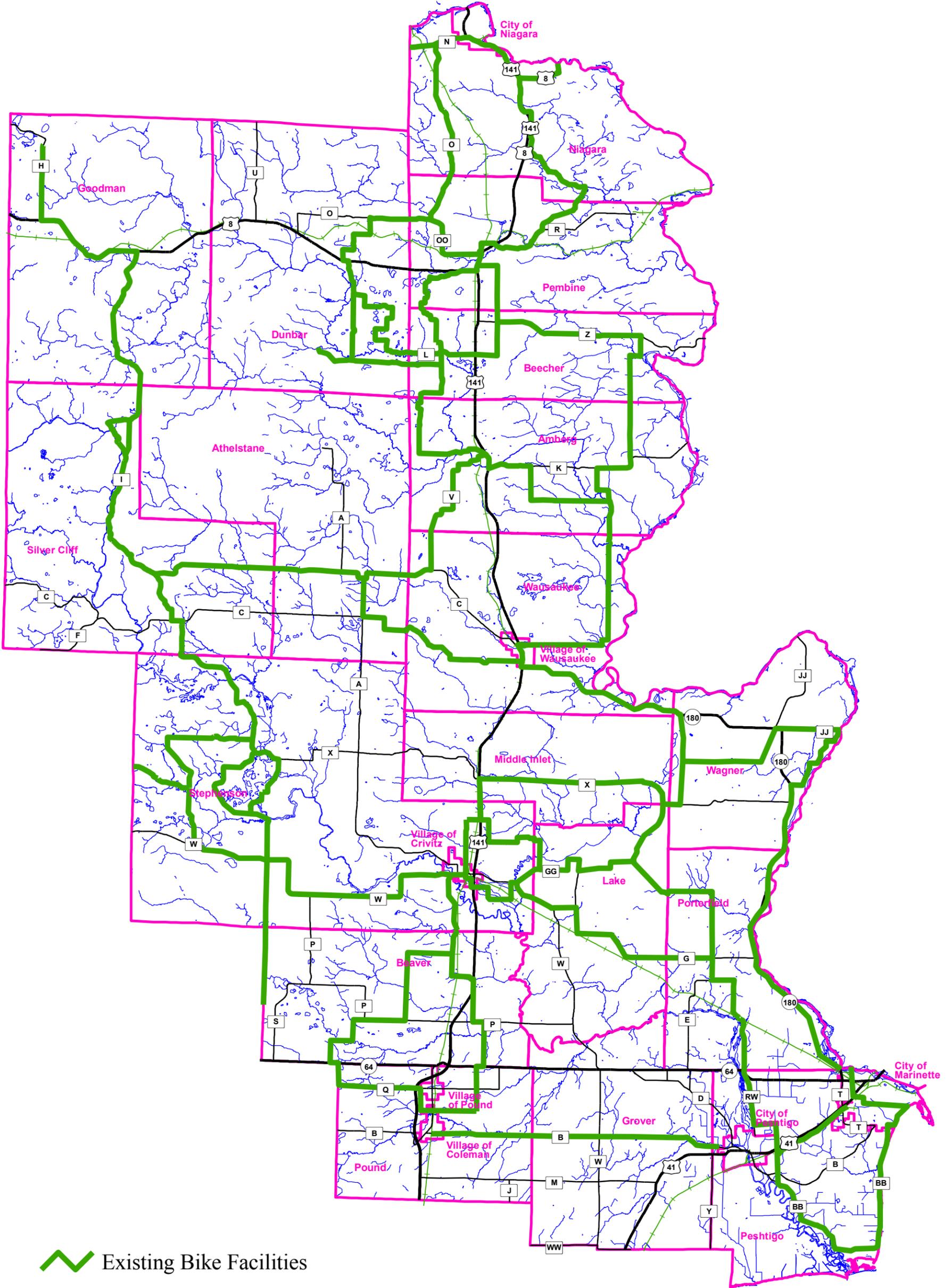
Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Bike Routes and Trails

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

4-59



Existing Bike Facilities



Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

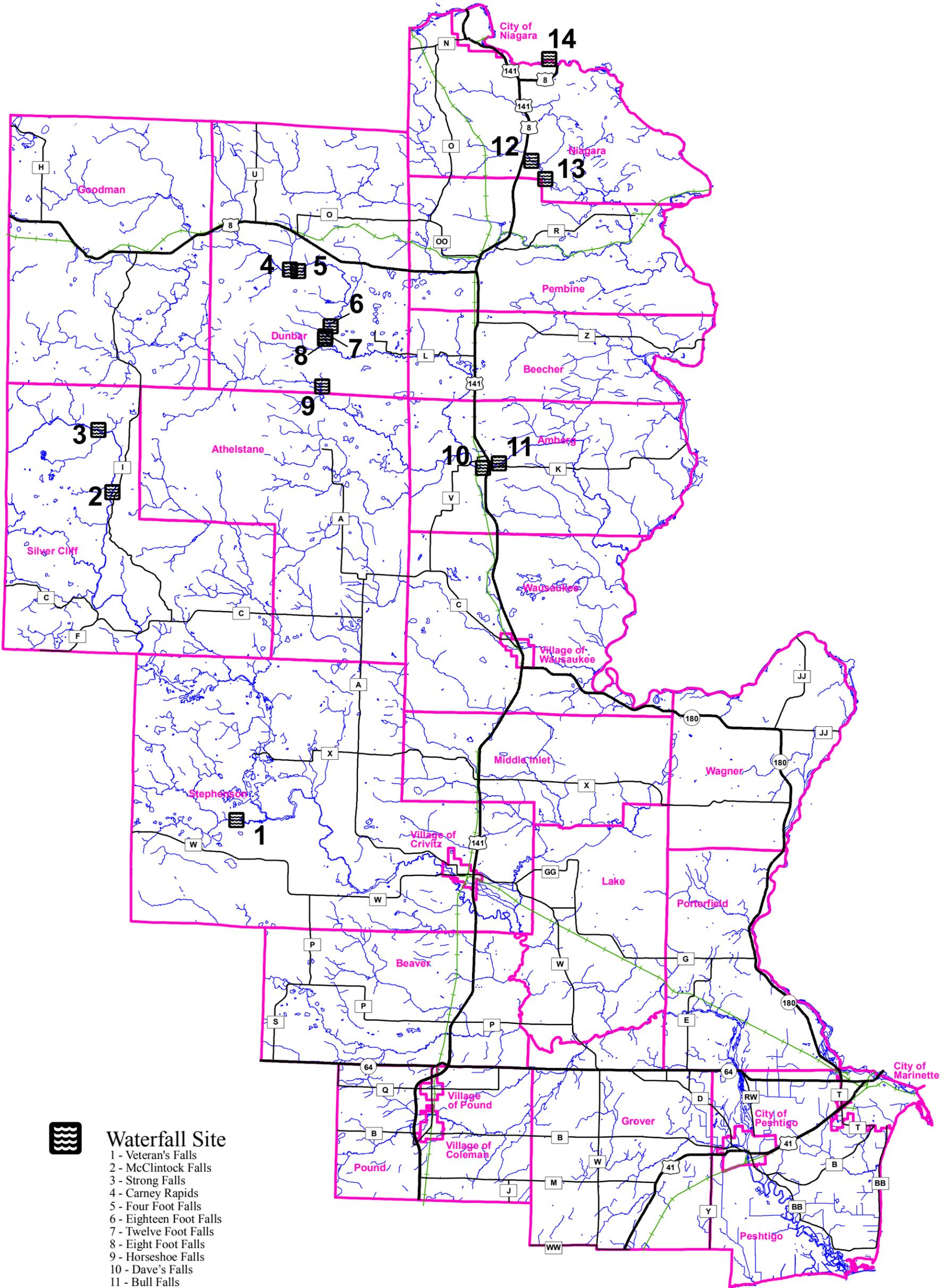
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Waterfall Tour

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

4-61



Waterfall Site

- 1 - Veteran's Falls
- 2 - McClintock Falls
- 3 - Strong Falls
- 4 - Carney Rapids
- 5 - Four Foot Falls
- 6 - Eighteen Foot Falls
- 7 - Twelve Foot Falls
- 8 - Eight Foot Falls
- 9 - Horseshoe Falls
- 10 - Dave's Falls
- 11 - Bull Falls
- 12 - Smalley Falls
- 13 - Long Slide Falls
- 14 - Pier's Gorge



Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

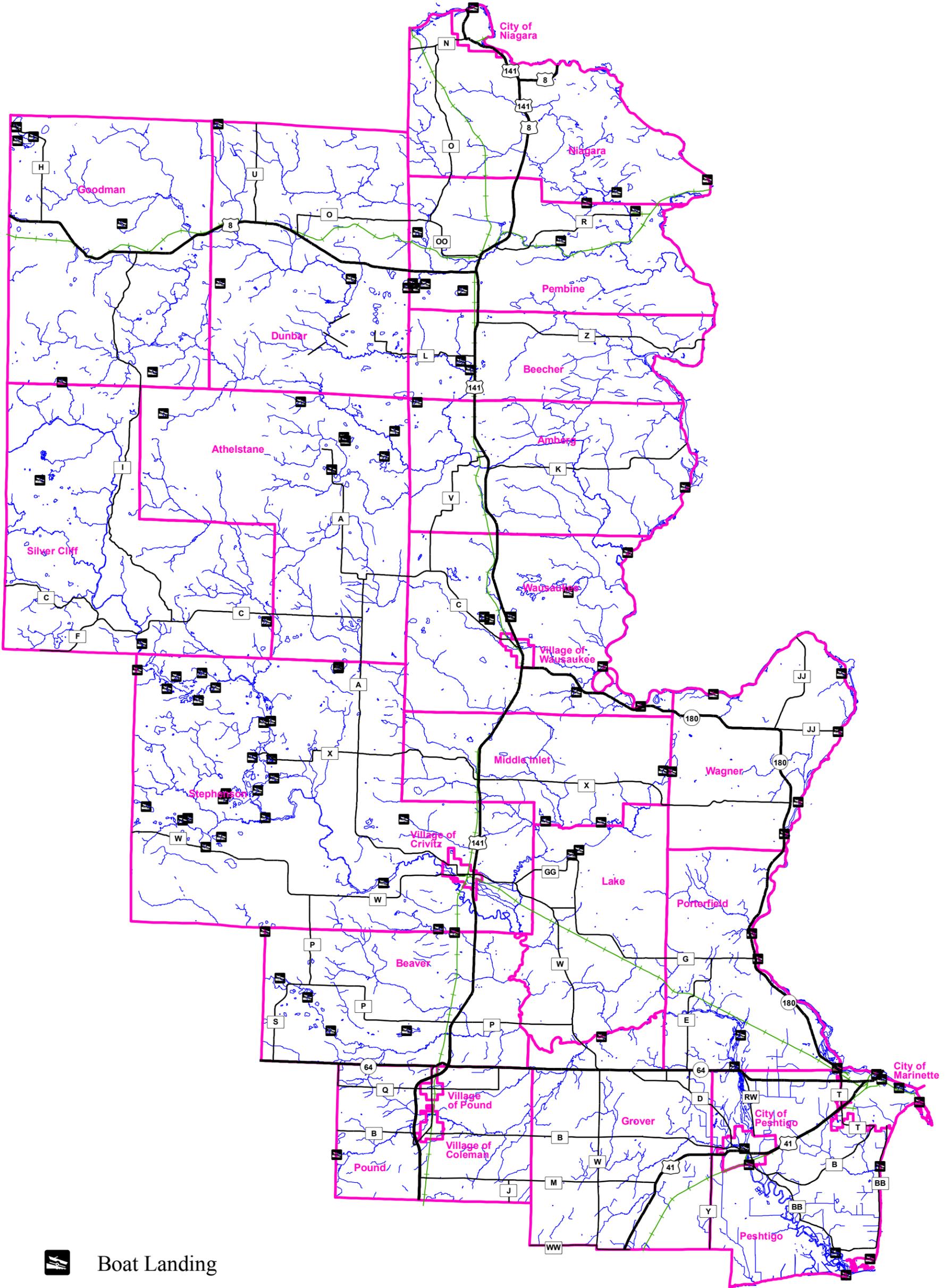
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Public Boat Landings

Marinette County, Wisconsin

Marinette County

4-63



 Boat Landing



Source: Marinette County; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

CHAPTER 5 - OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

A critical element of a recreation plan is the needs assessment. The needs assessment is the county's way of identifying what recreation facilities or opportunities are needed.

There are basically two methods of conducting a needs assessment. One method is through recreation standards and the other is through public input. In this study, a combination of both methods is used to get a true picture of the community's recreation needs.

RECREATION NEEDS STANDARDS

One method to assess community recreation needs is the standards system. Standards link the number of facility units and acreages to the county's population. Because of the variations in outdoor recreation environments throughout the nation, as well as the numerous planning procedures that exist, no single resource and facility guideline can adequately meet all outdoor recreation planning needs simultaneously. Therefore, this plan will take into consideration standards and recommendations set by NRPA, the state of Wisconsin, and SEWRPC.

National Recreation and Park Association Standards

NRPA suggests that, at a minimum, a county park system be composed of 10 acres of developed recreation land per 1,000 persons residing in the county. Based on this standard, Marinette County, with a 2000 U.S. Census population count of 43,384, should provide at least 433 acres of recreation land. Not counting Federal, State, local, or school district land, Marinette County alone provides 335,581 acres of land for outdoor recreation, therefore, exceeding the NRPA minimum standard for outdoor recreation.

2005-2010 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Analysis

The *SCORP* was developed by WDNR to assess and examine current and future recreational needs within the state of Wisconsin. The report analyzes the recreation facility/activity priorities for the state, identifies primary issues, and establishes funding criteria.

The *SCORP* divides the State of Wisconsin into eight planning regions. These regions are areas of the state of roughly the same geographic size that represent different demographic trends, tourism influences, and environment types. When considered together, these factors shape each region's recreational profile, describing which activities are popular, which facilities need further development, and which issues are hindering outdoor recreation. The Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region is located in the northeast part of the state and encompasses Brown, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, and Oconto Counties. The region as a whole is heavily influenced by its association with Lake Michigan; however, other water resources such as the Peshtigo and Pike Rivers also attract a number of visitors to the region.

Outdoor Recreation Demand

In developing the *SCORP*, outdoor recreation participation surveys were conducted by the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment. The survey assessed 62 different recreational uses by region. Table 5.1 lists the participation rates of adults ages 16 and older in the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region and state of Wisconsin for a number of the uses examined by the survey.

Results from this survey show that family gathering is the most popular recreation related activity in the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region. Further, people in this region engage in family gathering activities more than in any other region of the state. Other activities found to be popular in this region were walking for pleasure, driving for pleasure, picnicking, and snow and ice related activities. In addition to family gathering, snow and ice related activities, target shooting, golf, off-road 4-wheel driving, outdoor ice skating, cross-country skiing, fishing in the Great Lakes, rowing, snowboarding, outdoor ice hockey, skateboarding, scuba diving, and windsurfing were more popular in this region than in any other region in the state.

The *SCORP* has identified Marinette County as a “Non-Metro Recreation County.” This type of county is characterized by high levels of tourism, recreation, entertainment, and seasonal housing. These counties are, by definition, rural with large amounts of undeveloped land available for recreational use and/or development. Additionally, these counties generally contain large quantities of natural amenities such as clean lakes, large forested areas, and recreational facilities such as campgrounds. Non-Metro Recreation Counties are

Table 5.1: Recreation Demand for Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region and Wisconsin (%)

Activity	Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal*	State of Wisconsin
Family gathering	84.2	78.9
Walk for pleasure	81.4	85.8
Driving for pleasure	58.3	60.3
Picnicking	54.3	56.6
Snow/ice activities (any type)	50.1	44.4
Boating (any type)	48.0	47.6
Bicycling	46.9	49.3
Freshwater fishing	45.0	40.7
Visit a beach	44.9	47.3
Swimming in lakes, streams, etc.	44.5	45.8
Motorboating	39.5	36.4
Visit a wilderness or primitive area	34.7	38.3
Day hiking	34.5	35.0
Mountain biking	33.3	31.3
Swimming in an outdoor pool	32.9	38.3
Target shooting	31.4	20.2
Drive off-road	30.5	25.8
Visit outdoor theme/water park	30.4	37.6
Developed camping	29.7	32.3
Off-road driving with an ATV	29.5	23.4
Golf	29.3	25.9
Hunting (any type)	26.7	21.7
Off-road 4-wheel driving	25.3	17.7
Snowmobiling	25.1	18.3
Visit other waterside (besides beach)	23.5	26.4
Running or jogging	23.0	29.4
Visit a farm or agricultural setting	21.2	31.8
Canoeing	21.0	20.5
Ice skating outdoors	20.7	16.6
Cross-country skiing	19.4	11.4
Snowshoeing	18.0	8.0
Primitive camping	17.4	16.0
Fishing in the Great Lakes	15.0	11.0
Rowing	14.6	10.1
Nature-based educational programs	14.1	16.3
Rafting	13.4	14.4
Waterskiing	11.8	12.2
Use personal watercraft	11.5	9.7
Tennis outdoors	8.1	12.3
Horseback riding (any type)	7.4	9.8
Backpacking	7.4	6.9
Disc golf	7.0	8.8
Sailing	7.0	4.9
Snowboarding	6.2	4.7
Horseback riding on trails	5.8	8.1
Kayaking	5.3	6.3
Ice hockey outdoors	5.3	4.0
Skateboarding	4.4	2.6
Off-road motorcycling	4.3	5.9
Geocaching	3.0	2.0
Scuba diving	2.1	1.3
Windsurfing	1.9	0.7

*Because of the small sample size in the Northwoods and Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Regions, results were combined. Numbers presented in this table are therefore the same for both regions.

Bold = highest percentage of participants in the state

Source: WDNR, *Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2005 – 2010, 2006*

generally considered to be good vacation destinations and are important to the overall state economy.¹

In an attempt to quantify out-of-state recreation demand, the *SCORP* examined recreation demands of tourists from the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul) and Chicago. Visitors to the Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region from Chicago ranked, in order of popularity, canoeing, hiking, fishing, downhill skiing, and camping as the most common activities they engage in when visiting this region. Visitors from the Twin Cities noted fishing as the most popular activity they participate in followed by sightseeing, boating, camping, and hiking.

Outdoor Recreation Projections

Recreation projections can be examined in two ways. The first is simply participation as a numerical total. For the vast majority of recreation activities, this number will increase as the state's population does. To gauge a more accurate view of future participation, it is far more useful to examine a given activity's participation rate as a percentage of the total population. This number gives a better understanding of population growth vs. participation change in an activity. Statewide projections are made for a five-year period, thus reflecting the most pressing demands on recreation in the near future. Some of these activities such as ATVing, RV camping, and geocaching are expected to grow in popularity. Other activities such as swimming, day hiking, and fishing, are expected to remain stable in their popularity, while others such as downhill skiing and mountain biking are expected to decrease in popularity.

Table 5.2 considers the percent changes in recreation participation rates, as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals, to suggest which activities will be popular in the future.

¹ Source: Johnson, Kenneth M. and Beale, Calvin L. "Recreational Counties in Nonmetropolitan America." *Rural America*, 17 (4), Winter 2002.

Table 5.2: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities, 2005-2010

Increasing Demands	Comment
ATV	Market saturation may occur by 2010 causing this use to level off
RV Camping	The baby boom population continues to change from tent to RV's, but increasing fuel prices may slow this
Bird Viewing	A popular activity for an aging baby boom population
Motorboating	Costs have decreased enough to continue to make this a popular activity.
Driving for Pleasure	An easy activity for all generations
Picnic	A family activity crossing generation gaps
Gardening	On the rise with the baby boom population
Wildlife Viewing/ Photography	Often done in conjunction with driving for pleasure, making this activity very popular.
Kayaking	Better technology has made this an affordable sport for the general public
Geocaching	Popular both with families and members of the Y generation
Canoeing	Cheap, easy water access for all generations
Skateboarding	Popular with urban youth and the Y generation
Snowboarding	This may start to level off by 2010 as the next generation looks towards newer technology
Snowshoeing	Not growing as fast since 2002
Paintball Games	Better and cheaper technology attracts the Y generation
Road Biking	Increases will slow due to the retirement of Lance Armstrong and the effect that was felt from his Tour de France wins
Visit a Dog Park	Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas
Walking	Popular among all ages, though especially aging baby boomers
Water Parks	Construction of new water parks continues to fuel the increasing demand for this activity
Off-road Motorcycling	Record sales of off-road vehicles continues to fuel this demand
Stable Demand	Comment
Day Hiking	An easy, popular activity for all generations
Scuba/Snorkel	A niche sport that attracts a younger generation
Fishing	Very popular with all generations
Swimming	Always popular – water quality issues have caused growth in this activity to stagnate
Rock Climbing	A small but stable Y generation niche
Run / Jog	The baby boomer generation continues to do this, but Y generation may not
Tent Camping	Still popular but may start to lose ground to the RV trend
Cross-Country Skiing	Stable at this time but mainly driven by the baby boom. Declines may start by 2010
Ice Skating	An easy, cheap activity for the mass public
Horseback Riding	Continues to be popular with the boomers, but may not be popular with the Y generation
Inline Skating	After a quick rise in the 1990s this activity has leveled off
Sailing	Equipment demands and skill requirements prevent this from growing
Jet Ski	Market saturation occurred in the 1990s with the baby boomers who are now replacing their jet skis with motorboats
Disc Golf	Popular with the urban younger generations
Rowing	A small niche activity with simple equipment
Tennis	A recent resurgence has stabilized this activity

Table 5.2: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities, 2005-2010, continued

Decreasing Demands	Comment
Downhill Skiing	Continues to struggle with attracting the Y generation
Team Sports	Expect for soccer, all other sports have declined
Hunting	Continues to struggle with generational loss and access issues
Golf	Time and expense continue to push players to other recreation
Snowmobile	The industry struggles with how to attract more people with less snow
Mountain Biking	Baby boomers that made the sport popular in the 1990s have switched to road bikes
Backpacking	A popular baby boomer activity not as popular with the Y generation

Source: WDNR, *Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2005 – 2010*, 2006

Statewide Recreation Goals

In addition to facility/activity priorities for the state, the *SCORP* identifies eight statewide goals and associated actions for recreation enthusiasts, planners, providers, and the general public in the future and include:

Goal: Protect, Restore and Enhance Wisconsin’s Natural Resources for Outdoor Recreation

Wisconsin’s lands and waters are constantly being threatened by invasive species, environmental degradation, and continued fragmentation of forest and other natural areas. Left unmanaged, these threats will contribute to a diminished quality of outdoor recreation in the state.

Goal: Continue to Improve and Develop Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Upkeep and development of outdoor recreation facilities continues to be at the core of providing a quality outdoor recreation experience. Without proper facilities, recreating outdoors can be a challenge. Further, while development helps expand the recreational opportunities of an area, maintenance sustains the resources already developed within a region. Therefore, because of its important role within any park system, it is important that appropriate funds are allocated to support facility maintenance.

Goal: Understand and Manage the Growing Issue of Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Conflicts

As demand for different outdoor recreation opportunities grows, conflict among these uses will become an increasingly important issue of public policy. These conflicts have not gone unnoticed by state residents who have increasingly witnessed a rise in noise pollution, an overcrowding of public lands and waters, and ever-growing development pressures on parks and open spaces.

Goal: Continue to Provide Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Education and Programming

Outdoor education and programming continue to be in high demand among Wisconsin citizens.

Goal: Continue to Provide and Enhance Public Access to Wisconsin Recreational Lands and Waters

As recreation continues to place demands on public lands and waters, the lack of public access to these areas has become an increasing concern among many state citizens.

Goal: Understand the Threats and Opportunities of Wisconsin's Developing Urban Areas and Areas of Rapid Population Growth

While most of Wisconsin's landscape is rural, most people in Wisconsin (68 percent) live in a relatively small urbanized area of the state. Threats from urbanization include the continued loss of agricultural/outdoor recreation lands, the increasing tension of urban populations recreating in urban/rural fringe areas, and decreasing water quality and habitat availability.

Goal: Maintain and Enhance Funding Opportunities for Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation

Funding programs have provided vital support to outdoor park and recreation lands and facilities.

Goal: Promote Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation as a Means to Better Health and Wellness for State Citizens

The United States as a whole is in the midst of an overweight and obesity epidemic brought on by increasing sedate and inactive lifestyles and higher caloric intake. Outdoor park and recreation areas can provide the type of active recreational opportunities key to reversing this trend.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Standards

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) has formulated a comprehensive set of park and related open space preservation, acquisition, and development objectives. These standards include both per capita standards, which provide a guideline to help determine the number of acres of park land and the number of various types of recreational facilities needed to serve future residents, as well as accessibility standards, which are intended to ensure that public parks and recreational facilities are spatially distributed in a manner that is convenient and efficient for the population they are intended to serve. Tables 5.3 through 5.5 summarize these standards.

Table 5.3: Standards for Public Outdoor Recreation Sites

Site Type	Size (gross acres)	Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons)	Typical Facilities	Maximum Service Radius	
				Urban	Rural
Regional	250 or more	5.3	Campsites, swimming beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamonds, passive-activity area	10	10
Multi-community	100 - 249	2.6	Campsites, swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, golf course, ski hill, ski-touring trail, boat launch, nature study area, playfield, softball and/or baseball diamonds, passive-activity area	4	10
Community	25 - 99	2.2	Swimming pool or beach, picnic areas, boat launch, nature study area, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis courts, passive-activity area	2	-
Neighborhood	Less than 25	1.7	Wading pool, picnic areas, softball and/or baseball diamonds, soccer fields and other playfields, tennis court, playground, basketball court, ice-skating rink, passive-activity area	0.5 - 1.0	-

Source: SEWRPC, 1977.

Table 5.4: Recreation Related Open Space Standards for Intensive Resource Based Activities

Minimum per Capita Facility Requirement				Design Standards			
Activity	Facility	Owner	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Facility Requirements (acres)	Suggested Support Facilities	Suggested Support Facility Requirements	Total Land Requirement (acres)
Camping	Campsite	Public	0.35	0.33 acre per campsite	Restrooms/showers	-	1.83
		Nonpublic	1.4		Utility hookups	-	
		Total	1.75		Natural areas	1.5 acres per campsite	
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	Public	0.013	135 acres per course	Clubhouse, parking, maintenance	8 acres per course	185
		Nonpublic	0.027		Practice area	5 acres per course	
		Total	0.04		Woodland or water areas	35 acres per course	
			Buffer		2 acres per course		
Picnicking	Tables	Public	6.35	0.07 acre per table minimum	Parking	0.02 acre per table	0.11
		Nonpublic	2.39		Shelters and grills	-	
		Total	8.74		Parking overflow	0.02 acre per table	
Swimming	Access to Major Inland Lakes	Public	6	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking	0.2 acre per acre of shore	-
		Nonpublic	12		Boathouse - concessions	0.1 acre minimum	
		Total	18		Buffer areas	10 square feet per linear foot	
Swimming	Access to Lake Michigan/Green Bay	Public	16	40 square feet per linear foot (average)	Parking	0.2 acre per acre of shore	-
		Nonpublic	-		Boathouse - concessions	0.1 acre minimum	
		Total	16		Buffer areas	10 square feet per linear foot	

Source: SEWRPC, 1977.

Table 5.5: Recreation Related Open Space Standards for Extensive Land-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Minimum per Capita Facility Requirement				Design Standards		
Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Minimum Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Support Facilities and Backup Lands	Minimum Support Facility Requirements (acres per linear mile)	Suggested Total Land Requirement (acres)
Biking	Trail	0.16	1.45	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	25.65
Hiking	Trail	0.16	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	24.93
Horseback Riding	Trail	0.05	1.21	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	25.41
Nature Study	Center	1 per Region	-	Interpretive center including building and parking	-	-
	Trail	0.02	0.73	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	24.93
Ski-touring	Trail	0.02	0.97	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	25.17
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	1.45	Backup lands with resource amenities	24.2	25.65

Source: SEWRPC, 1977.

Recreation Needs Based on SEWRPC Standards

The need for parks and outdoor recreational facilities can be determined by applying standards for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreational facilities to the anticipated future resident population of a County or other local government. Tables 5.6 through 5.8 illustrate the projected needs for recreation related sites in the county based on population projections compiled by WDOA (see Chapter 3 for further information). Please note the population projections used for this analysis do not include seasonal residents.

Public Outdoor Recreation Sites

Major parks (regional and multi-community facilities) are defined as large, publicly owned outdoor recreation sites containing significant natural resource amenities which provide opportunities for resource-oriented activities and are *generally* 100 acres in size. Application of the per capita standard to the anticipated year 2030 Marinette County population indicates that no additional park land for major parks is needed. This is based on the acreage of the following park and recreation areas: Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial Park, Peshtigo River State Forest, Menominee River Natural Resource Area, and Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area, owned by WDNR; and Twin Bridges Park, Morgan Park, Goodman Park, Veteran’s Memorial Park, Twelve Foot Falls Park, McClintock Park, and Thunder Mountain Overlook Park, owned by Marinette County.

Residents living in rural communities should have access to a major park within a 10 mile radius. Application of this standard indicates that the town of Wagner and the village of Coleman are outside of the recommended service area of a major park as are portions of the towns of Pound, Lake, Porterfield, Middle Inlet, Goodman, and Wausaukee and the village of Wausaukee. This clearly indicates a need for development of a major park in the southeastern portion of the county north of the city of Marinette.

Table 5.6: Projected Acreage Needs for Public Outdoor Recreation Sites Based on Marinette County Population Projections

Facility	Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons)	Total Acres Required		
		2010	2020	2030
Regional Facility	5.3	236.15	239.83	236.96
Multi-community	2.6	115.85	117.65	116.25
Community	2.2	98.03	99.55	98.36
Neighborhood	1.7	75.75	76.93	76.01

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Intensive Resource Based Activities

Participation in intensive resource-oriented outdoor recreation activities including camping, golf, picnicking, and stream and lake swimming provide an opportunity for individuals to participate in recreational activity in natural surroundings.

Camping

Public campsites are currently provided by the county at Goodman Park, McClintock Park, Morgan Park, Twelve Foot Falls Park, Veterans Memorial Park, and Twin Bridges Park. In total these campgrounds provide 145 campsites on 1,290 acres. Application of the per capita standards for campsites indicates that there is no need for the county to develop any new campsites in order to serve the anticipated 2030 population.

Golf

Within Marinette County there are nine privately owned golf courses that are open to the public. There are no courses that are publicly owned. Application of the per capita standard for golf courses indicates there is no need for development of additional public golf courses to serve the anticipated 2030 Marinette County population.

Picnicking

Public picnic areas are currently provided at all of the major parks owned by Marinette County. In total these parks provide approximately 110 picnic tables². Application of the per capita standards for picnic tables indicates that a need exists for approximately 280 additional picnic tables at major parks to serve the anticipated year 2030 population. It should be noted that picnic tables are also available at Camp Bird, Crystal Springs Wayside Park, Twin Islands Wayside Park, Bear Point Boat Landing, Harmony Arboretum, and a number of other community parks throughout the county (see Chapter 4 for more information). These facilities may serve to meet a large portion of the needs identified in the application of this standard.

Swimming

Public swimming areas are located on County property at Morgan Park, Lake Noquebay Park, Michaelis Park, and Twin Bridges Park. In addition to County parks, swimming areas are available at Badger Park in the city of Peshtigo, Red Arrow Park in the city of Marinette, Goodman Town Park, Pembine Town Park, and the Marinette Civic Center³. Application of the per capita standards for inland swimming beaches indicates that public access is adequate to serve the existing and the anticipated year 2030 Marinette County population. The standard for current and future swimming access to Green Bay is also met with existing facilities.

Table 5.7: Projected Facility and Acreage Needs for Intensive Resource Based Activities Based on Marinette County Population Projections

Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Number Facilities Required			Total Land Requirement (acres)	Total Acreage Required		
			2010	2020	2030		2010	2020	2030
Camping	Campsite	1.75 campsites	77.97	79.19	78.24	1.83 per campsite	142.69	144.92	143.18
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	0.04	1.78	1.81	1.79	185 per course	329.72	334.86	330.85
Picnicking	Tables	8.75 tables	389.87	395.95	391.21	0.07 per table	27.29	27.72	27.38
Swimming	Access to Major Inland Lakes	18 linear feet of shore	802.03	814.52	804.78	-	-	-	-
Swimming	Access to Green Bay	16 linear feet of shore	712.91	724.02	715.36	-	-	-	-

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Extensive Land-Based Outdoor Recreation Activities

Participation in extensive land-based outdoor recreation activities including biking, hiking, horseback riding, nature study, ski-touring, and snowmobiling provides opportunity for contact with natural, cultural, historic, and scenic features. Such features can enhance an individual's perception and understanding of the natural environment while also providing good opportunity for exercise.

² This does not include picnic tables located inside any building that is available by rental only as these tables are not accessible to all visitors.

³ The Marinette Civic Center is the only site listed that provides swimming at an in-ground, outdoor pool.

Biking

Marinette County maintains two trails that can be used for biking. The trail at Thunder Mountain Overlook Park is approximately two and one-half miles in length while the trail at Lake Noquebay Park covers approximately five and one-half miles. Application of the per capita standard indicates that the linear mileage provided by these trails is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and anticipated 2030 Marinette County population.

Hiking

There are at least twelve defined walking trails located in Marinette County. Application of the per capita standard indicates that the linear mileage provided on these twelve trails is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and anticipated 2030 Marinette County population.

Horseback Riding

There are no trails located in Marinette County that are specifically designated as horseback riding trails; however, all Marinette County Forest roads are open for horseback riding. Application of the per capita standard indicates the county would need 2.26 linear miles of horseback riding trails in order to accommodate the anticipated 2030 population. As such, the county should consider developing off-road trails that can accommodate horseback riding. The county may also consider working in conjunction with WDNR in developing a regional equestrian trail network which is discussed in the *Master Plan for Governor Thompson State Park* and the *Peshtigo River State Forest Draft Master Plan and Environmental Assessment*.

Nature Study

According to SEWRPC standards, it is recommended that each county have a public nature study center. Marinette County owns and maintains a nature center at Camp Bird; however, access to the center is limited only to groups renting the facility. Harmony Arboretum serves as a conservation and horticulture education and demonstration area. This facility is owned by the county and is always open to the public. Application of this standard indicates a need for an additional nature study center in the county to provide education relating to all aspects of nature and the environment and is open to the public at all times. Such a facility is called for in the *Master Plan for Governor Thompson State Park*. Therefore, the county should coordinate with WDNR to ensure that this facility will meet the needs of the county's residents and visitors.

Application of the per capita standard for nature study trails indicates that the linear mileage provided on trails designated specifically for nature study is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and anticipated 2030 Marinette County populations. This is based primarily on the mileage provided by the Peshtigo Harbor Birding Trail in the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area.

Ski-touring

There are two, well-maintained cross-country ski trails located in Marinette County that cover approximately 24 miles. Application of the per capita standard indicates that the linear mileage provided by these trail systems is sufficient to meet the needs of the existing and anticipated 2030 Marinette County population.

Snowmobiling

The standards contain a recommendation for the provision of trails for snowmobiling. Throughout the county there are a total of 600 miles of well-groomed, clearly marked trails that are developed on both public and private lands. This adequately serves both the existing and anticipated 2030 Marinette County population.

Table 5.8: Projected Facility and Acreage Needs for Extensive Land Based Recreation Based on Marinette County Population Projections

Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Linear Miles Required			Suggested Total Land Requirement (acres)	Total Acreage Required		
			2010	2020	2030		2010	2020	2030
Biking	Trail	0.16	7.13	7.24	7.15	25.65	182.86	185.71	183.49
Hiking	Trail	0.16	7.13	7.24	7.15	24.93	177.73	180.50	178.34
Horesback riding	Trail	0.05	2.23	2.26	2.24	25.41	56.61	57.49	56.80
Nature study	Trail	0.02	0.89	0.91	0.89	24.93	22.22	22.56	22.29
Ski-touring	Trail	0.02	0.89	0.91	0.89	25.17	22.43	22.78	22.51
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	4.90	4.98	4.92	25.65	125.72	127.68	126.15

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Recreation Projections Including Seasonal Population

As noted in Chapter 3, Marinette County has a significant seasonal population. In order to ensure the recreation needs of the county’s entire population are met, projected facility and acreage needs should also be calculated using seasonal population estimates (see Chapter 3 for further information). Tables 5.9 through 5.11 show the facility and acreage needs that will be necessary to accommodate the entire population of the county through 2030.

Public Outdoor Recreation Sites

Application of the per capita standard to the anticipated year 2030 total Marinette County population indicates that no additional park land for major parks is needed. However, development of a major park in the southeastern portion of the county, north of the city of Marinette, is still necessary in order to ensure all residents of the county have access to a major park within a 10 mile radius.

Table 5.9: Projected Acreage Needs for Public Outdoor Recreation Sites Based on Total Marinette County Population Projections

Facility	Minimum Per Capita Public Requirements (acres per 1,000 persons)	Total Acres Required		
		2010	2020	2030
Regional Facility	5.3	338.02	343.29	339.18
Multi-community	2.6	165.82	168.41	166.39
Community	2.2	140.31	142.50	140.79
Neighborhood	1.7	108.42	110.11	108.79

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Intensive Resource Based Activities

Application of the per capita standards for camping, golf, and swimming at both inland lakes and along Lake Michigan and Green Bay indicates that existing facilities are adequate to serve the existing and the anticipated year 2030 total Marinette County population. It is possible that the standard for picnicking may be met through other facilities owned by the State and local municipalities; however Marinette County may want to consider adding additional picnic tables at existing facilities in order to increase picnicking opportunities throughout the county.

Table 5.10: Projected Facility and Acreage Needs for Intensive Resource Based Activities Based on Total Marinette County Population Projections

Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (facility per 1,000 residents)	Number Facilities Required			Total Land Requirement (acres)	Total Acreage Required		
			2010	2020	2030		2010	2020	2030
Camping	Campsite	1.75 campsites	111.61	113.35	111.99	1.83 per campsite	204.25	207.43	204.95
Golf	Regulation 18-hole course	0.04	2.55	2.59	2.56	185 per course	471.96	479.31	473.58
Picnicking	Tables	8.75 tables	558.06	566.76	559.97	0.07 per table	39.06	39.67	39.20
Swimming	Access to Major Inland Lakes	18	1148.00	1165.90	1151.95	-	-	-	-
Swimming	Access to Green Bay	16	1020.45	1036.35	1023.95	-	-	-	-

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Extensive Land Based Outdoor Recreation

Application of the per capita standards for hiking, nature study trails, ski-touring, and snowmobiling indicates that existing facilities are adequate to serve the existing and the anticipated year 2030 total Marinette County population. Development of additional biking and horseback riding trails is recommended as well as a nature study center in order to meet the needs of existing and future permanent and seasonal populations.

Table 5.11: Projected Facility and Acreage Needs for Extensive Land Based Recreation Based on Total Marinette County Population Projections

Activity	Facility	Per Capita Requirements (linear mile per 1,000 residents)	Linear Miles Required			Suggested Total Land Requirement (acres)	Total Acreage Required		
			2010	2020	2030		2010	2020	2030
Biking	Trail	0.16	10.20	10.36	10.24	25.65	261.74	265.82	262.64
Hiking	Trail	0.16	10.20	10.36	10.24	24.93	254.40	258.36	255.27
Horesback riding	Trail	0.05	3.19	3.24	3.20	25.41	81.03	82.29	81.31
Nature study	Trail	0.02	1.28	1.30	1.28	24.93	31.80	32.30	31.91
Ski-touring	Trail	0.02	1.28	1.30	1.28	25.17	32.11	32.61	32.22
Snowmobiling	Trail	0.11	7.02	7.12	7.04	25.65	179.95	182.75	180.57

Source: SEWRPC, 1977; WDOA, 2007; Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission, 2007.

Public Input

A successful planning process requires citizen participation. For the development of this plan, public input was collected at two different meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to get opinions on issues; to discover additional issues; to identify unrealized opportunities; to establish priorities; and to attract interested citizens for additional participation in the planning process. These meetings served as the starting point for consideration of outdoor recreation alternatives by Marinette County.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

This chapter examines a number of standards to identify existing and probable future park and open space needs within Marinette County. The need for outdoor recreation sites and facilities within the county is determined by applying the standards for the size, number, and spatial distribution of public parks and outdoor recreation facilities to the existing and anticipated future resident population levels and distribution in the county, taking into consideration both permanent and seasonal residents. These needs were then compared to the existing supply of recreation sites and facilities in Marinette County.

The findings of the recreation site and facility needs assessment are summarized below:

1. Application of the 10-mile service radius for rural areas indicates that all of the town of Wagner and the village of Coleman are outside of the recommended service area of a major park as are portions of the towns of Pound, Lake, Porterfield, Middle Inlet, Goodman, and Wausaukee and the village of Wausaukee.
2. The per capita standard for golf courses indicates there is no need for development of additional public golf courses order to serve the anticipated 2030 Marinette County population. However, the county may want to consider developing a course of their own sometime in the future to ensure County residents continue to have access to a public golf course.
3. The per capita standards for picnic tables indicate that a need exists for approximately 280 additional picnic tables at major parks to serve the anticipated year 2030 population. It should be noted that this standard may be met by other park facilities located within the county that are owned by other entities. However, the county should consider adding additional picnic facilities at County parks to ensure visitor's needs are met.
4. There are no trails located in Marinette County that are specifically designated as horseback riding trails. Therefore, the county should consider developing off-road trails that can accommodate horseback riding or working in conjunction with WDNR in developing a regional equestrian trail network that has been incorporated into plans for future development at Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial State Park and Peshtigo River State Forest.
5. Marinette County lacks a nature center that is continually open to the public as is called for in the *Master Plan for Governor Thompson State Park*. The county should coordinate with WDNR to ensure that such a facility will meet the needs of the county's residents and visitors.
6. In order to meet the needs of both the county's permanent and seasonal populations, the county should consider developing approximately two and one-half miles of additional biking trails.

CHAPTER 6 - IMPLEMENTATION

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARINETTE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION

The recommendations set forth in this chapter include an examination of NRPA standards, SEWRPC standards, *SCORP* analysis, and public input. The NRPA and SEWRPC standards represent an analysis of outdoor recreation facilities and programs according to a formula for which a certain amount of facilities and acreages should be provided depending upon a local unit of government's population. The *SCORP* analysis is a comparison of local facilities against state identified facility/activity priorities, and issues identified facing the state and local governments. Public input represents consideration for the needs and knowledge that local users and taxpayers can provide.

Marinette County Outdoor Recreation Goals and Objectives

Provision for and maintenance of public parks is in the public interest. Consequently, all levels of government attempt to provide park and recreational programs. To avoid a recreation program that is haphazard in character, the roles and objectives of each level of government should be periodically re-evaluated. County government should take the initiative in uniting all recreation interests within the county. The following goals and objectives can serve as general guidelines for the county's role in outdoor recreation activities:

Goal: To work with all interested parties in planning activities related to outdoor recreation in Marinette County.

Objectives:

- Continue to work with federal, state, and local agencies as well as private entities, local recreation groups, and citizens to ensure recreation needs of the County's residents and visitors are met.
- Work with all levels of government so as not to compete with or duplicate the programs of another level of government, private business, or local recreation group.
- Maintain cooperation between recreational groups and the county.

Goal: To maintain and improve existing Marinette County outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Objectives:

- Assess and address deficiencies in available recreation throughout Marinette County.
- Maintain existing trail and route systems utilized for a variety of recreational activities including biking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, ATV riding, nature viewing, and water based use.
- Ensure ADA accessibility standards are met at all County recreation sites and facilities.
- Ensure adequate access and signage is provided at each County recreation site and facility.
- Ensure parking for all types of vehicles and restroom facilities are adequate at each County recreation site and facility based on its level of use.

- Assess current use at County campground facilities and determine whether additional uses are possible.
- Continue to provide access to facilities offering a wide-range of recreational activities.
- Ensure that access in the form of easements is maintained to ensure connectivity of County recreation sites and facilities.
- Continue to maintain adequate staff levels to promote a high level of service at all County recreation sites and facilities.
- Continue efforts to acquire funding for the implementation of projects identified in this plan.

Goal: To develop new outdoor recreation sites and facilities.

Objectives:

- Develop new recreation related sites and facilities to meet the needs of the existing and future Marinette County population and its visitors.
- Continue to expand trail and route systems utilized for a variety of recreational activities including biking, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, ATV riding, horse back riding, nature viewing, and water based use, wherever practical.
- Develop a nature center in the county, either in conjunction with the development of Governor Tommy G. Thompson Centennial Park or as a new County facility.
- Continue to acquire lands for outdoor recreation when necessary.
- Continue to promote connectivity of County recreation sites and facilities by working with landowners to establish necessary easements.
- Ensure staff levels are adequate to promote a high level of service at any new County recreation sites and facilities.
- Continue efforts to acquire funding for the implementation of projects identified in this plan.

Goal: To pursue a policy of protecting areas of significant environmental, scenic, cultural, and historical value.

Objectives:

- Continue to provide protection to lakes, rivers, and streams to improve aquatic habitat and water quality and improve fisheries.
- Continue to provide protection to areas of environmental significance.
- Continue cooperation with agencies and programs that promote the preservation of historic and cultural resources, such as the Wisconsin Historical Society and the Rustic Roads program, in order to maintain these resources throughout Marinette County.
- Work to ensure that surrounding development does not interfere with the county's ability to provide outdoor recreation to its residents and visitors.

Goal: To provide information to the county's residents and visitors regarding recreation in Marinette County.

Objectives:

- Continue to update the recreation portion of the Marinette County website in order to disseminate information related to recreation in the county.
- Continue to develop informational guides and brochures and make them available to the public.
- Expand the capabilities of the Marinette County website by developing interactive online tools.

Five-Year Capital Improvements Budget for Marinette County Recreation Sites and Facilities

Capital improvements to a recreation facility are the non-routine improvements or the new additions to the facility that would improve the overall value and usefulness of the park. For example, remodeling a restroom to meet ADA standards or buying new playground equipment are both capital improvements.

Capital improvements are made for several reasons. A community may need to make improvements to modernize outdated facilities, upgrade deficient facilities to correct health and safety hazards, or to be in compliance with certain standards such as those set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

This document represents the recreation needs of seasonal and full-time residents of Marinette County. While capital improvements are not specified for private, national, or state-owned recreation sites, it is intended that this document represent the organizing element for outdoor recreation in Marinette County. The *Marinette County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* should be used to promote consistency, avoid unnecessary overlap of services, and to reject or oppose any efforts contrary to the goals and objectives or recommendations set forth in this plan.

The following is a list of proposed capital improvements for the period between 2007 and 2011 for County owned recreation sites. The majority of these projects will be funded through monies available in the outlay portion of the budget, which fluctuates on an annual basis, and any grants the county successfully obtains. Completion of these projects will be based on the availability of funding.

Year	Facility	Project	Estimated Cost
2007	Veteran's Memorial Park	Campground renovation to include universal and ADA handicap accessible campsites	\$10,000
	Veteran's Memorial Park	Replace vault toilet in campground	\$2,600
	Crystal Springs Wayside Park	Develop road and parking area	\$2,000
	McClintock Park	Develop and gravel an overflow parking area in campground	\$2,000
	All Facilities	Playground treated woodchips	\$1,500
	Twin Bridge Park	Beach change house wall replacement	\$1,000
	Morgan Park	Rubber pads for under swings in playground	\$1,000
	Twin Bridge Park	Water tower at campground dump station	\$600
	Twin Bridge Park	New welcome sign and map at park entrance	\$500
	Morgan Park	New welcome sign and map at park entrance	\$500
	Twin Bridge Park	Split rail fence for the shower building	\$500
	McClintock and Goodman Parks	Develop 10-mile hiking trail loop from McClintock Park to Goodman Park 3-mile loop	\$17,500
	Michaelis Park	Construct a removable boardwalk from park down to the lakeshore	\$6,000
2007 Total Project Costs			\$45,700
2008	Camp Bird Youth Center	Continue cabin rehabs	\$6,000
	All facilities	Purchase additional picnic tables and lumber to provide more picnicking areas	\$5,000
	Lake Noquebay Park	Upgrade boat ramp including installation of concrete planks	\$3,000
	Long Slide Falls Wayside Park	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Improve entrances to all building to make ADA compliant	\$2,000
	All facilities	Add more grills throughout all County parks	\$1,200
	Thunder Mountain Overlook Park	Widen and expand parking lot	\$500
	Long Slide Falls Wayside Park	Improve parking area	\$500
	Veteran's Memorial Park	Install railing on the path down to the three waterfalls on Thunder River	\$500
	Goodman Park	Campground renovation to include universal and ADA handicap accessible campsites	\$10,000

Twelve Foot Falls Park	Campground renovation to include universal and ADA handicap accessible campsites	\$10,000
Dave's Falls Park	Construct an overlook platform and safety barrier over the main waterfall	\$3,000
Twelve Foot Falls Park	Improvement of hiking trail to connect all four waterfalls (18-foot, 12-foot, 8-foot, and 4-foot falls)	\$1,500
Menominee River Park	Develop hiking trail	\$1,000
Dolan Lake Park	Develop hiking trail that travels through woods and along lake shore	\$1,000
Long Slide Falls Park	Improve hiking trail leading to waterfalls	\$1,000
Goodman Park	Restoration of river walk along Peshtigo River	\$500
Twin Bridge Park	Campground expansion including development of a new loop on the north side of the campground	\$30,000
Twin Bridge Park	Bridge over wetlands to future campsites on northeast side of park near inlet	\$20,000
Little River Boat Landing	Dredge outlet of Little River and install a permanent floating dock that meets ADA requirements	\$10,000
Thunder Mountain Overlook Park	Construct an observation tower at highest point in park	\$10,000

2008 Total Project Costs		\$119,300
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2009	Morgan Park	Renovation of 10 sites in the campground to include universal campgrounds and new gravel pads	\$8,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Continue cabin rehabs	\$6,000
	Twin Bridge Park	Develop a ground campsite in campground	\$5,000
	Goodman Park	Add new vault toilets near both lodges and picnic area	\$2,600
	Crystal Springs Wayside Park	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Develop a nature trail around Sank Lake with footbridges	\$1,000
	Thunder Mountain Overlook Park	Develop walk-in campsites	\$5,000
	Thunder Mountain Overlook Park	Restore native prairie area	\$1,000
	Dave's Falls Park	Improve hiking trail to make a loop around both waterfalls	\$1,000
	Lake Noquebay Park and surrounding area	Continue improvement of the Lake Noquebay trail system to address low areas on the trail and consider expansion by Lake Mary	\$1,000
	Menominee River Park	Develop campground	\$50,000

	Morgan Park	Campground expansion to include development of a new loop off the back side of the campground and six drive-through campsites	\$30,000
	Morgan, Long Slide Falls, and Smalley Falls Parks	Develop a hiking trail between the three parks	\$20,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Add bathroom in Mess Hall Lodge	\$15,000
	Dave's Falls Park	Construct an open-sided picnic shelter	\$10,000
	Michaelis Park	Install playground	\$8,000
2009 Total Project Costs			\$166,200
2010	Twin Islands Wayside Park	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Twin Creeks Boat Landing	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Morgan Park	Develop two ADA handicap accessible campsites in the campground	\$1,000
	Twin Bridge Park	Improve hiking trail to the rock outcropping overlook of the Peshtigo River/High Falls Flowage and develop pa loop around the campground	\$500
	Morgan Park	Shower building with flush toilets for campground	\$150,000
2010 Total Project Costs			\$156,700
2011	McAllister Boat Landing	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Saler Boat Landing	Install vault toilets	\$2,600
	Twin Bridge Park	Develop drive-through campsites in campground	\$10,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Purchase five new canoes	\$5,000
	Lake Noquebay Park	Acquire surrounding property for campground development	\$80,000
	Twin Bridge Park	Build an additional flush toilet building in campground located in Inlet Loop	\$50,000
2011 Total Project Costs			\$150,200

Five-Year Operation and Maintenance Program for Marinette County Recreation Sites and Facilities

Marinette County maintains a Parks and Outdoor Recreation Department that is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the existing county recreation facilities and areas. The department maintains an annual budget for the operation and maintenance of existing facilities, which includes eleven large parks, three small wayside parks, six boat landings, and a youth camp. From this budget, the county pays for building, equipment, and grounds maintenance; gas, oil, and other fluids; clothing and uniforms; utilities; contracted services; equipment and materials acquisition; and other expenses.

The following is a list of additional operation and maintenance programs for the period between 2007 and 2011 that would not be included in the set annual budget. The majority of these projects will be funded through the monies available in the equipment and materials acquisition portion of the budget, which fluctuates on an annual basis.

Year	Facility	Project	Estimated Cost
2007	Goodman Park	Replace park truck	\$18,000
	Goodman P ark	Replace lawnmower	\$15,000
	Morgan Park	Replace lawn mower	\$15,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Replace or rehab the Arts & Crafts building	\$15,000
	Twin Bridge Park	Plant additional 50 park grade trees throughout the park	\$5,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Repair cots and mattresses for youth cabins	\$4,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Repair roof on Mess Hall Lodge	\$2,500
	Morgan Park	Replace lawnmower trailer	\$2,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Exhaust fans for Mess Hall Lodge	\$2,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Kitchen remodeling work at caretakers house	\$2,000
	Goodman Park	Replace large chainsaw (Husky)	\$600
	Twin Bridge Park	Replace woodshed roof (steel)	\$500
	Lake Noquebay Park	Repair culvert in boat landing parking lot	\$500
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Recycled gravel on all access roads	\$500
	Thunder Mountain Overlook Park	Re-open well	\$500
	West Side Parks	New weedeater	\$400
	All facilities	Picnic area grills	\$400
	Twin Bridge Park	Replace retaining wall at parking lot with 6x6 cedar	\$400
	Little River Boat Landing	Parking lot striping	\$300
2007 Total Project Costs			\$84,300
2008	Morgan Park	Work tractor with bucket and blade	\$17,000
	Veteran's Memorial Park	Plant additional 50 park grade trees in picnic area	\$5,000

	Twin Bridge Park	Plant additional 50 park grade trees throughout the park	\$5,000
	Lake Noquebay Park	Remove and replace roof on lodge with steel	\$4,500
	Morgan Park	Replace shop roof	\$3,000
	All facilities	Treated wood fibre wood chips for playgrounds	\$1,500
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Replace additional cabin roofs	\$1,500
	All facilities	Parking lot re-stripping	\$500
	Lake Noquebay Park	Provide mulch chips for small trees in picnic area	\$500
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Replace toilet partitions in Norway Lodge bathroom	\$500
	Twin Bridge Park	Add shrubs along southern boundaries of park	\$250
2008 Total Project Costs			\$39,250
2009	Camp Bird Youth Center	Replace roof on Mess Hall Lodge	\$45,000
2009 Total Project Costs			\$45,000
2010	All facilities	Replace one County Park truck	\$20,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Replace garage roof of caretakers home	\$2,000
	Goodman Park	Larger (500 to 1,000 gallon) propane gas tank for shop and cabin	\$1,000
	Lake Noquebay Park	Install fence along east boundary line	\$1,000
	All facilities	Replace two chainsaws	\$1,000
	All facilities	Purchase two weedwhip trimmers	\$800
2010 Total Project Costs			\$24,000
2011	All facilities	Replace one County Park truck	\$20,000
	Camp Bird Youth Center	Remodel kitchen at caretakers home	\$7,000
	East Side Parks	Blower and quick disconnect for east-side Toro Lawnmower	\$4,600
2011 Total Project Costs			\$31,600

COMMUNITY RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES RECOMMENDATIONS

Town of Athelstane

Athelstane Township Firefighters Park

- Jungle gym
- Merry-go-round
- Slide
- 4 swings
- ½ basketball court with backboard
- Baseball diamond with backstop, 2 dugouts that include benches, and fencing
- 2 drinking fountains
- 2 park benches in playground area

Town of Beecher

Town Hall Park

The town recommends that picnic tables be added to this facility.

Town of Peshtigo

Kowalski Walking Trails

- Develop trail system
- Provide benches and picnic tables
- Add parking facilities

Thompson Park

- Provide picnic tables
- Purchase additional adjoining property
- Upgrade to meet ADA requirements

Johnson Road

Addition of foot bridge to allow for access to Green Bay for fishing.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Path along Shore Drive (County Highway BB)

The town would like a bicycle and pedestrian lane added along Shore Drive (County Highway BB) in order to provide better access to recreation areas, such as Michaelis Park, and a safe route for non-motorized transportation.

Town of Porterfield

Weber Field

- Construct new fence for the outfield
- Construct a fence along first and third baselines
- Construct new backstops
- Provide one bike rack
- Provide park bench by tennis court
- Provide picnic table by tennis court
- Pave existing gravel parking lot
- Provide regular general maintenance

Town of Stephenson

Newton Lake Town Park

- Increase parking
- Improve bathroom with lights and sinks
- Add picnic tables and benches
- Provide more general maintenance

Boat Landing #3 Town Park

- Separate entrance and parking lot for the swim and beach area versus boat landing area
- Bathrooms and changing area for men and women

Boat Landing #3 Town Park Twin Bridge Ski Team Site

- Bleachers for ski show and other events
- Upgrade swimming beach and water ski landing
- Add second water-ski dock on east side of beach
- Add six picnic tables
- Blacktop parking lot
- Add lighting for evening events and ski shows
- Building for restrooms, changing rooms, drinking water, concession stand, sound system, and storage
- Irrigate entire grass area
- Provide a garbage dumpster

Bicycle Route

- Develop a bicycle route joining Stephenson Town Park, Veteran's Memorial Park, Twin Bridge Park, Tommy Thompson State Park, and Old Veteran's Park\
- Provide a separate bicycle lane for safe riding alongside roads

Village of Coleman

Future Plans

There is a parcel of land along the Little Peshtigo River that connects to village property. This site would make a nice addition to the village's existing recreation properties. Acquisition of this land should be investigated.

With the highway bypassing the village of Coleman, the county will be reconstructing Old State Highway 141. It is recommended that the possibility of developing a walking trail along the new road to connect to various parks and the Environmental Center in the village be investigated.

The community baseball field is a 26-acre parcel with a fenced in baseball field with plans to develop a softball field and a soccer field.

Village of Crivitz

As a general recommendation for all park facilities the village recommends that uniform signage be used.

Lilac Park

- Small playground climbing unit
- Grounds maintained at a higher level than is currently being performed
- Plant lilac bushes
- Addition of a picnic table and grill

Angle Street Park

- Add more attractive plantings in the area of the waterfall
- Grounds maintained at a higher level than is currently being performed
- Replace “Welcome to Crivitz” sign
- Improve general visual appearance

Crivitz Community Park

- Full development of a band shell
- Incorporate a sledding/tobogganing hill into existing hill
- Improve ADA accessibility
- Provide bicycle parking racks
- Install water fountain on bathrooms
- Install a sign on Louisa Street to identify the park

Crivitz High School

- Provide bicycle parking racks

Knights of Columbus Augie Oleck Memorial Park

- Restrooms should be improved to include flush toilets
- Drinking fountains should be installed
- Install a bicycle storage rack
- Install a sign to identify the park

Don Brooks Memorial Park

- Improve boat launch facility
- Create a swimming area with natural playground equipment, footpaths, and benches
- Acquire additional lands surrounding park as it becomes available to enhance the usability of the area
- Improve restrooms to include flush toilets
- Install drinking fountains
- Purchase land south of park for walking trails
- Install additional playground equipment

Fireman Park

- Improve grounds care including landscaping
- Provide warming house
- Provide portable rest room
- Develop a firepit
- Add benches

North Star Wetlands Observatory Park

Recommendations for east side of the park:

- Elevate drylands overlooking the wetland area to create adequate parking
- Install an observatory tower
- Remove equipment and materials from the site
- Plant native trees and vegetation in the southeast corner of the park
- Move Recycling Coalition brush and leaf collection site away from the pond area

Recommendations for the west side of the park:

- Mow a grass walking trail around the bog area

South River Ridge Main Avenue Park

- Install a plaque commemorating the dam wing wall and its significance to the village of Crivitz
- Develop campsites to accommodate tents and trailers equipped with lighting, running water, picnic tables, grills, and electricity
- Develop restroom and shower facilities and a sanitary dump station to accommodate new campsites
- Improve area overlooking the Peshtigo River to include benches that would allow for viewing and fishing

South River Ridge Kloppmann Street Park

- Develop paved ADA compliant walking trails through this park to highlight the natural vegetation in the park
- Add benches, picnic tables, and grills throughout the park to allow viewing of the natural beauty
- Develop a swimming area

Snowmobile Trails

- Provide for better snowmobile trailer parking facilities
- Work with ATV clubs to create a trail network through the village of Crivitz
- Adopt a uniform appearance for all signage

Village of Wausaukee

Evergreen Park/Wausaukee Campground

- Develop additional facilities and equipment such as extra electrical and water hookups and new playground equipment

Ballas Park

- New playground equipment

St. Augustine Church

- Develop a pavilion that would be available by rental for parties and picnics

City of Niagara

Shattuck Park

- Provide regular general maintenance
- Provide one or two park benches in playground area

Heights Park

- Construct a new restroom facility with lights and sinks
- Provide one additional bike rack in playground area
- Provide at least one park bench for each of the following areas: horseshoe pits, volleyball courts, southwest grassy area, and the basketball courts
- Replace existing water fountains to achieve ADA compliance
- Provide regular general maintenance

Memorial Park

- Provide regular general maintenance
- Provide fill and grading for improved skating area and parking

Riverside Park

- Provide park bench and platform for shore fishing at river site with tree plantings to provide shade
- Improve baseball diamond area
- Provide basic lighting near parking lot and baseball field
- Repair or replace baseball field fencing where necessary
- Install water fountain in baseball area
- Paint and strengthen player benches
- Provide viewing area for soccer field including benches
- Provide regular general maintenance
- Place a portable restroom near the sports field area during months they are in use

River Street Wayside

- Provide two picnic tables in the park

FUNDING PROGRAMS

Funding for recreational development can come from a number of sources both public and private. Most funding for this type of development, however, comes from public local funds.

Primarily, local funds come from a number of sources including the sale of bonds, allocations from the local tax base, and donations from individuals and organizations.

Non-local funding can come from a number of sources, either in the form of a grant or a loan. Currently, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the Wisconsin Department of Development (WDOD), the Rural Development Administration (RDA), and the Department of Administration (DOA) provide some type of funding.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

WDNR is the main source of funding for development and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities. Appendix E provides further information on all of the programs noted below including

eligibility requirements, project examples, funding details, and application deadlines. Outdoor recreation grant programs currently administered by WDNR include:

All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Program

This program allows counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes to apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop, and maintain ATV trails, areas, and routes. Levels of reimbursement vary according to project and trail type.

ATV Enforcement Patrol

Counties and tribes are eligible to receive grants for All Terrain Vehicle patrols. WDNR can provide up to 100 percent of county net costs for the enforcement of s. 23.33, Wis. Stats.

Aquatic Invasive Species Control Grants

Counties, cities, towns, villages, tribes, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and town sanitary districts and other local governmental units, qualified lake associations, qualified school districts, qualified nonprofit conservation organizations, and river management organizations, are eligible to apply for funding for an aquatic invasive species control project for any waters of the state including lakes, rivers, streams, and the Great Lakes.

County Conservation Aids

The county Conservation Aids grant program provides financial assistance to enhance county fish and wildlife programs.

County Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols

Counties and tribes are eligible to receive up to 100 percent of their net costs of county snowmobile patrols that function as a law enforcement unit.

Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration

Funding for sport fish restoration and boating access including the construction of boat landings and fishing piers.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program

The Stewardship Program, administered by the WDNR, is a fund designed to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation, protect land sensitive to environmental degradation, conserve and restore wildlife habitat and protect water quality. As a prerequisite to the funding programs, applicants must first submit a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan such as this plan or a master plan which has been approved by resolution by a local governing unit or a plan of a higher unit of government. Applicants submitting qualifying comprehensive outdoor recreation plans or master plans may receive eligibility to apply for funding for up to five years.

The program was established by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1989 and was renewed for an additional ten years as part of the 1999 – 2001 Wisconsin State Budget. The program is financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds and is expected to distribute approximately \$80 million annually Statewide for the ten-year period of the program.

The program is an umbrella for a number of subprograms, each with its own goals, priorities, and criteria. These programs are detailed below. The WDNR's priority for funding is land acquisition, followed by facility development. The application deadline is May 1 of each year for each subprogram.

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)

The ADLP program is a regional allocation program that provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and nonprofit conservation organization (NCOs) to provide assistance for the acquisition and development of local and county parks. County and local governments may use ADLP funds for the purchase of land and easements and the development of outdoor recreation areas for nature-based recreation purposes which include activities where the primary focus or purpose is the appreciation or enjoyment of nature.

Urban Green Space (UGS)

The UGS program provides funding at up to a 50 percent match to local and county units of government and NCOs to acquire or protect scenic, ecological, or other natural features within or near urban areas and provide land for nature-based outdoor recreation. These funds can be used for the acquisition of land only.

Urban Rivers (URGP)

The URGF is a program that provides up to 50 percent matching funds to local and county units of government and NCOs to purchase land or easements, or develop shoreline enhancements on or adjacent to rivers that flow through urban or urbanizing areas. The program is intended to restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purpose of revitalization and nature-based outdoor recreation activities.

Acquisition of Development Rights

This program provides up to 50 percent matching grants to local and county units of government and NCOs to acquire development rights (conservation easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, commercial, or industrial development would help protect natural, agricultural, or forestry values and enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.

Lake Protection Grants

The lake protection program provides grants of up to 75 percent, to a maximum of \$200,000, to protect or restore lakes and their ecosystems. Local and county units of government, tribal governments, lake and sanitary districts, nonprofit conservation organizations, and certain lake associations are eligible for this program. Eligible activities include the acquisition of land or conservation easements to protect lake water quality, the restoration of wetlands tributary to a lake, the development of ordinances to protect water quality, and lake improvement projects included in a DNR approved lake management plan. The application deadline is May 1 every year.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Provides funds to Counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities.

Recreational Trails Program

The RTP is an assistance program of the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The program provides federal transportation funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses. The program is administered by WDNR. Funds are available to

county and local units of government, school districts, and qualified trail organizations. The application deadline is May 1 of each year.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Provides funds to maintain trail systems that provide passage through a county and connections with adjacent counties.

Snowmobile Routes and Warning Signs Funding

Provides funding for the initial costs of signing snowmobile routes and placing trail crossing warning signs.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON)

This program was established by the US Congress in 1964 to provide funding for the acquisition of land for park or open space preservation purposes and the development of outdoor recreation facilities. Local and county units of government are eligible to apply for funds for the acquisition of land and the development of parks and trails. Up to 50 percent of project costs are eligible for funding under this program. In Wisconsin, LAWCON funds are administered by WDNR. The application deadline is May 1 of each year.

Rural Development Administration (RDA)

The RDA provides a loan program, which provides Community Facility Project Loans to applicants with areas of less than 20,000 people for the purpose of constructing, enlarging, or improving community facilities for health care, public safety, or public services. These loans should be secured with bonds or notes pledging taxes, assessments, or revenues.

CONCLUSIONS

The outdoor recreation plan presented herein attempts to identify current and future recreation facility trends and needs within Marinette County. The plan is intended to serve as a guide to local, county, state, and federal planning entities to establish a basis for funding assistance. The projects presented herein are recommendations that may be undertaken to satisfy public demand for outdoor recreation facilities.

Marinette County has an abundance of high quality natural resources in which the public can recreate. These resources, if adequately protected, are invaluable because they are irreplaceable. Action taken now will not only preserve these resources but ensure the use of these lands for recreational purposes for its residents and visitors for years to come.

The recreation demands and needs of the county have been identified. To assist with the proper management of and preservation of outdoor recreation facilities and natural resources, implementation of this plan is recommended.

APPENDIX A - NOMINAL GROUP RESULTS

MARINETTE COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
 NOMINAL GROUP
 August 30, 2006
 Crivitz Village Hall

On Wednesday, August 30, 2006 approximately 12 people from communities in Marinette County were involved in a Nominal Group Process in order to produce a list of issues and concerns regarding future park and open space development in Marinette County. The following is a list of issues and concerns as they were ranked and voted on by the group.

The list will be used in formulating goals and objectives for the Marinette County Outdoor Recreation Plan. In addition, the issues identified will be used as a checklist to ensure that they are addressed within the plan during the planning and research phase.

Score	Issue/Topic
5	Link trails to urbanized areas – link urban areas (non-motorized, multimodal) (i.e. Pound and Coleman)
5	Expand use of Camp Bird area to a diverse use year-round facility (adult groups in addition to youth groups-priority to youths)
4	Maintain cooperation between snowmobile clubs and county (snowmobile alliance)
4	Online campsite reservation system for all parks in the county
4	Addition of winter camping in some parks (county)
3	RV host in bigger campgrounds (someone with experience)
3	Market non-motorized boating (i.e. along Menominee River and Peshtigo River)
3	Need better marketing of southern Marinette County
3	Need for RV park in Dunbar area/Goodman by ATV trails
3	Tap into yachting industry in coastal/bay communities
3	Campground development needed in southern 1/3 of county
2	More recognition of Menominee R.
2	Put lookout tower on top of Thunder Mt.
2	Expand RV and camping facilities in C. Marinette (and reopen dump station in city)
2	Shower and laundry facilities in Morgan Park
2	Better accessibility to waterfalls – addition of viewing platforms and trail improvements
2	Maintain ATV/snowmobile trails in county-promote motorize corridors
2	More law enforcement on ATV trails
1	Retain “rustic log cabin” look in county parks
1	Walking/bike rollerblade trails/non-motorized
1	Need more funding for parks and promotion
1	Need more Marinette County tourism advertising
1	County recreation properties could be more efficiently promoted and underutilized
1	Expansion and development are starting to affect access to recreational areas
1	More funding at municipal level for recreational equipment (bathroom, picnic tables, playground, concerts)

1	More non-motorized recreation-particularly hiking trails connecting parks and within parks
1	Improve security on county recreational properties
1	Establish fishing piers
1	Establish county policy that when bridges are reconstructed a recreation lane is added
1	Bike lanes along roads
1	Incorporate trails from county parks and forests leading into T.T. State Park
1	Establish advisory group to share ideas on park and rec.
1	Bring swings back to parks
1	Add Disc Golf courses
1	Expand and promote use of Peshtigo Harbor and Lake Noquebay wildlife area
	ORV (off-road vehicle) lane on 141 bridge between Niagara and Michigan with trail spur into Niagara
	Need more funding to provide signage
	Establish county park at Quill Dam on Menominee River
	Compliment to Erik and staff on bathrooms at Twin Bridge and waterfall tour signage and allowing ATV at McClintock Park
	Bring tennis or volleyball courts to parks
	Address ADA compliance
	Develop a "Friends of Marinette County Parks" group

APPENDIX B - LOCAL KEY NATURAL FEATURES

STATE NATURAL AREAS

Seagull Bar State Natural Area

Seagull Bar is the only sand dune complex on the shores of Green Bay and is an important migratory bird staging area. A long, narrow, sand spit shelters a lagoon, mud flats, and shallow water with emergent marsh vegetation. The eastern edge of the bar is a system of sand ridges and dunes resulting from wave action and sand deposition. The rich dune flora ranges from rush species in the wet, sandy areas to marram grass, Canada wild rye, and beach pea on the dry dunes. The area serves as a prominent bird migration stopping point on Green Bay. During some spring and fall migrations, shorebirds by the thousands congregate to Seagull Bar. The lagoon in particular is attractive to waterfowl. The federally endangered piping plover has attempted to nest here in recent years. The Seagull Bar is owned by WDNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1962 (WDNR).

Marinette County Beech Forest State Natural Area

Marinette County Beech Forest contains a beech-dominated northern mesic forest within a surrounding landscape of hemlock hardwood forest. The area has granite and greenstone bedrock overlain by glacial till. Forest dominants are beech, sugar maple, yellow birch, and hemlock. Ground-layer species include American starflower, sweet cicely, pyrolas, large-leaved aster, Canada mayflower, white baneberry, and large-flowered trillium. Nesting birds include broad-winged hawk, least flycatcher, hermit thrush, veery, red-eyed vireo, ovenbird, scarlet tanager and black-throated green and black-throated blue warblers. Marinette County Beech Forest is owned by Marinette County, and was designated a State Natural Area in 1967 (WDNR).

Miscauno Cedar Swamp State Natural Area

Miscauno Cedar Swamp contains a large, northern wet-mesic forest in a steep-sided basin along the South Branch of Miscauno Creek. The timber varies from nearly pure stands of pole-sized white cedar to mixtures of white cedar, balsam fir, black spruce, black ash, and elm along the stream. Dead tamarack snags indicate a former forest of this species. The ground layer is rich in orchid species such as heart-leaved twayblade, creeping rattlesnake-plantain, moccasin flower, and tall northern bog orchid. Other showy plants include one-flowered shinleaf, bunchberry, American starflower, blue-bead-lily, gaywings, Canada mayflower, and several ferns. A diversity of mosses and lichens are found in the many springy areas. The surrounding uplands are mainly a cutover aspen-oak-pine forest. Uncommon birds such as raven, hermit thrush, black and white warbler, pine warbler, scarlet tanager, and black-billed cuckoo nest in the Miscauno Cedar Swamp (WDNR).

Dunbar Barrens State Natural Area

Dunbar Barrens is part of a large, open landscape located on a gently rolling, pitted glacial outwash plain. The general landscape feature is prairie lands with broad, sweeping vistas and a distinctive panorama. The open, prairie-like character of the dry, sandy barrens has been maintained by periodic prescribed burns and the action of frost in low-lying areas. The vegetation consists primarily of grasses and sedges. A low profile, though well developed, shrub layer is present and includes blueberry, bearberry, prairie willow, and sweet fern. Among the herbaceous plants are rice grass, poverty oats grass, wintergreen, barren-strawberry, and hawkweeds. Aspen, oak, and jack pine forest surround the barrens opening. Low, rocky outcrops

of granite are found throughout the area. Common birds of the barrens include eastern bluebird, eastern towhee, upland sandpiper, vesper, and clay-colored and field sparrows (WDNR).

Bloch Oxbow State Natural Area

Bloch Oxbow lies on a level, sandy upland a few feet above the floodplains of the Peshtigo River. It protects one of the best remaining stands of northern dry-mesic pine forest – a type once widespread in northeastern Wisconsin. Canopy dominants are red oak and red maple, with white pine up to 36 inches in diameter towering over all. Characteristic shrubs include hazelnut, witchhazel, and northern wild-raisin, an uncommon species. Canada mayflower, wild sarsaparilla, and large-leaved aster are common in the ground layer. Bordering the river and oxbows is a floodplain forest composed of silver maple, green ash, elm, and cottonwood. Marsh and wet meadow vegetation, including sedges, rushes, and blue-joint grass, are found in the adjacent wetlands. The site provides habitat for many uncommon bird species including bald eagle, Cooper’s hawk, red-shouldered hawk, osprey, and common, Caspian, and Forster’s terns. A great blue heron rookery and large colony of bank swallows are also present (WDNR).

STATE WILDLIFE AND FISHERY AREAS

Town Corner State Wildlife Area

Town Corner State Wildlife Area is 904 acres of state-owned land located in the town of Athelstane. The habitat is coniferous swamp and forested upland with the principal wildlife being deer, ruffed grouse and snowshoe hares (WDNR).

Amberg State Wildlife Area

Amberg State Wildlife Area is 1,150 acres of state-owned land located primarily in the town of Amberg. The habitat is coniferous swamp and forested upland with the principal wildlife being deer, ruffed grouse, snowshoe hares, and forest songbirds (WDNR).

Lake Noquebay State Wildlife Area

Lake Noquebay State Wildlife Area is 1,300 acres of state-owned land located primarily in the town of Lake along the eastern border of Lake Noquebay. The habitat is marsh, forest, and uplands with the principal wildlife being waterfowl, ruffed grouse, and deer (WDNR).

Peshtigo Harbor State Wildlife Area

Peshtigo Harbor State Wildlife Area is 3,660 acres of state-owned land located in the town of Peshtigo on the west shores of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan. It is a large wetland and partly lacustrine forest complex at the mouth of the Peshtigo River. Old river channels and cutoff areas, now lagoons, provide a great diversity for waterfowl. Extensive monotypes of willow, dogwood, and hardhack occur with wetland shrubs (WDNR).

LAND LEGACY PLACES

Athelstane Barrens

Athelstane Barrens area is now mostly for pulp production, but the growth is patchy, with groves of dense forest bounded by openings containing only scattered trees. The scattered grassy areas harbor many prairie species, indicating a more open landscape in the past. Adding to the diversity of the Athelstane Barrens are numerous rock outcrops. This area is believed by many natural resource professionals to represent one of the best opportunities for large-scale barrens restoration in the northeastern Wisconsin.

Menominee River

The Menominee River has been designated a *Land Legacy* site in its entirety. Over 100 miles long, the Menominee River forms a portion of the border between Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula for its entire length from its source until it empties into the Green Bay at the cities of Marinette and Menominee. The upper reaches of the Menominee River flow through a mostly wild landscape, dominated by upland and lowland forests, although some open barrens also exist. The forests bordering the river are diverse, containing deciduous and coniferous species. The lower Menominee watershed is characterized by farmland and residential development, but is still scenic. The topography of the river corridor varies from broad floodplains to narrow bedrock gorges with basalt cliffs or talus slopes. Places of particular scenic value include Piers Gorge, just downstream from the city of Niagara, the Chalk Hills area, and the Pembine Talus Slopes.

The Menominee River provides many spectacular views, great fishing, and a variety of water-based recreation opportunities. The river contains a warm-water fishery containing northern pike, walleye, smallmouth bass and pan fish, as well as fall fishing for sturgeon.

Several rare species of plants and invertebrates are known to inhabit the river corridor, particularly along north-facing talus slopes, and many natural resource professionals believe it is likely that more species exist than have been documented to date.

Less than ten miles of the shoreline on the Wisconsin side of the Menominee River is in public ownership; however, electric power and forest products companies own a significant amount of the land and much of it is currently open for public recreation use.

Noquebay Conifer Swamp

The Noquebay Conifer Swamp *Land Legacy* site is a very large conifer swamp that lies east of Lake Noquebay, between county forestland and the Menominee River. This area consists of a mixture of mid-aged forest with some small lakes and only a few stream corridors. This remote wetland complex continues on the other side of the Menominee River into Michigan's Upper Peninsula where even larger blocks of conifer swamp are found within and near the Escanaba River State Forest. Together, these lands form a very large block of remote, undeveloped forested wetlands.

Pemebonwon River

The Pemebonwon River has been designated a *Land Legacy* site downstream from USH 141. The Pemebonwon River flows through a remarkably scenic valley of hardwood forests, rock outcrops, waterfalls, and unusual north-facing talus slopes. Many rare plants and invertebrates are found on the rock outcrops and talus slopes. The Pemebonwon River, and its north and south branches, contribute excellent water quality to the Menominee River and support high quality, cold-water fisheries. While a significant amount of the Pemebonwon River flows through county forestland, critical stretches remain unprotected.

Peshtigo Harbor Marsh

The Peshtigo Harbor Marsh *Land Legacy* site features abandoned oxbow lakes and a series of channels within the river delta that offers excellent waterfowl habitat. The wetland consists of emergent marsh, sedge meadow, shrub-carr, and floodplain forest. The last two miles of the Peshtigo River consists of a delta wetland complex at the river mouth. This delta complex includes old river channels and cutoff areas, some of which are now lagoons. Dyers Slough,

located in the central portion of the wetland, forms a complex of lagoons as it empties into the Green Bay. Upstream from the marsh, to the dam at Peshtigo, is a high quality lowland-upland forest harboring patches of old growth.

Peshtigo River

The Peshtigo River has been designated as a *Land Legacy* from the headwaters to the mouth. The Peshtigo River has a rich history, interesting geology and a diverse flora and fauna. The river contains segments of both flatwater and whitewater as it passes through different geologic regions. Precambrian shield bedrock dominates the river's upper sections and sandy soils and small drumlins define its middle section.

The river's upper reaches, and several of its tributaries, support an excellent trout fishery. Notable tributaries include the North Otter Creek and the North Branch of the Peshtigo. Most of the headwaters of the Peshtigo are within the Nicolet National Forest and the Marinette County Forest. The "Roaring Rapids" section of the river, upstream from the Caldron Falls Reservoir, is considered by many to be the most challenging paddling experience in the Midwest and draws thousands of whitewater enthusiasts each year.

Downstream of Crivitz, the river slows, the valley widens and extensive stands of bottomland hardwood forests are common. Warm water species, including northern pike, walleye and bass, are common through the middle and lower sections of the river.

Two high ridges, Thunder and McCaslin Mountains, lie within two to three miles of the Peshtigo River. These quartzite monadnocks are covered with second growth maple-beech forest with some large white pines. Bedrock glades and talus slopes are present. The river and the adjacent upland ridges offer an opportunity to provide a wide variety of land and water-based recreation activities in this area.

Pike River

The Pike River *Land Legacy* site is comprised of the two main branches of the Pike River that originate in the Marinette County forest. Numerous rapids and waterfalls occur throughout this river system. The Pike is a designated "Wild River" and the DNR currently owns almost 4,500 acres along the river corridor in this ecological landscape. The Pike is one of Wisconsin's better and more popular whitewater rivers. Although the WDNR's land is buffered by Marinette County forest in the headwaters and near the Menominee River, little land beyond the immediate river corridor is formally protected in the middle reaches.

Seagull Bar

Seagull Bar *Land Legacy* site is a sand spit and marsh on the edge of the Green Bay off the city of Marinette. The spit varies in size depending on lake levels and shelters a lagoon and a large area of shallow water with emergent vegetation. The eastern edge of Seagull Bar is a system of sand ridges and low dunes resulting from wave action and sand deposition. The rich dune flora includes marram grass, Canada rye, beach pea, and several rush species in wetter areas. The remainder of the area consists of mud flats and emergent marsh that attracts migrating shorebirds.

West Shore Green Bay Wetlands

The West Shore Green Bay Wetlands *Land Legacy* site can be found along the west shore of the Green Bay as a series of wetlands that offer multiple conservation and recreation benefits. The wetlands provide valuable spawning habitat for many of the fish species in the Green Bay.

Waterfowl, shorebirds and songbirds flock to the wetlands, particularly during spring and fall migrations. Many of these wetlands are protected within State Wildlife Areas or State Natural Areas.

NATURAL AREAS INVENTORY

Wayside Oak Pine Forest

The Wayside Oak Pine Forest is a 40-acre privately owned site in the town of Peshtigo, situated three miles southeast of the city of Peshtigo with a mixed oak pine forest dominated by white pine, red oak, red maple, red pine, jack pine and a good diversity of over-story types and excellent integrity. As of 1992, the integrity of the area appeared to be intact.

Peshtigo River Floodplain Forest

The Peshtigo River Floodplain Forest is a 100-acre site primarily privately owned and located in the town of Peshtigo along the Peshtigo River, southeast of the city of Peshtigo. It is situated partially within the state-owned Bloch Oxbow State Natural Area. The area is a river floodplain forest of American elm, silver maple, and red maple, with scattered hemlock and white cedar. Slightly higher terraces have more mesic forest of sugar maple, American beech, basswood, and red oak, with undeveloped woodlands to the north, south and east. Despite private ownership, the area appears to be somewhat protected from development due to the existence of shoreland, floodplain and wetland districts.

Melka-Nicklaus Esker

The Melka-Nicklaus Esker is a 50-acre privately owned sand esker more than a half mile in length and up to about 30 feet high located in the town of Peshtigo, southeast of the city of Peshtigo. This sand esker is forested with red pine, white pine, jack pine, white oak, Hill's oak, hemlock, white cedar and balsam fir. The site contains sand ridges in an area characterized by a nearly level topography. As of 1992, most of the area's integrity remained intact, although some cutting has occurred in the northeast corner of the area.

Peshtigo Harbor Meadow

The Peshtigo Harbor Meadow is a 10-acre privately owned site located in the town of Peshtigo, southeast of the city of Peshtigo, and is situated within the Peshtigo Harbor State Wildlife Area. It is within the acquisition boundary of the Peshtigo Harbor Wildlife Area. All surrounding land is undeveloped on this moist, sandy meadow natural area with little recent disturbance except for invasion by alders, aspen and tamarack. This area is unique in that Colic root (Aletris), ladies' tresses orchid and fringed gentians occur with low prairie species, which is quite unusual for this region. This natural area has a high degree of protection from development, as it is within the boundaries of state-owned land and its wetland and floodplain status offers further protection (WDNR).

OTHER AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Harmony Arboretum

Harmony Arboretum is a 460-acre county farm, located in the town of Grover, formerly known as Harmony Farms. It has been developed into a conservation and horticulture education area. It contains a hardwood forest, Harmony Hardwoods Memorial Forest, a restored prairie, a pine plantation, winding walking trails, agricultural fields, and vegetable and flower demonstration gardens complete with their own wind-powered groundwater well. The separate gardens include

a formal herb garden with over 100 different herbs, a butterfly garden, 35 raised vegetable beds, a dye garden, perennial beds, a shade house, and tree fruits and grapes.

Menominee Natural Resource Area

Menominee Natural Resource area is a 1,920-acre site just south of Quiver Falls and west of the Menominee River in Marinette County. The land was donated by the Richard King Mellon Foundation with technical help from the Conservation Fund to acquire the land from Wisconsin Public Service.

The area, which includes about five miles of the Menominee River and three miles of the Pemebonwon River, adjoins Marinette County forestlands. Though much of the area was logged, some stands remain untouched. No homes have ever been built on the site and almost no roads exist, except for the remnants of old logging trails.

Menominee River Islands

The Menominee River Islands have been included as part of the environmental corridor because of their rare habitats that are isolated from most ground predators, which provides valuable habitat for nesting birds, and they provide important undeveloped shoreline habitat for many plant and animal species.

The following is a list of the Menominee River Islands located in Marinette County:

- Blueberry Island
- Boom Island
- Strawberry Island
- Twin Island
- Pemebonwon Islands
- Baker Island
- Maggie's Island
- Long Island
- Sixty Islands

APPENDIX C - HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

HISTORIC SITES

Amberg Town Hall

The Amberg Town Hall, located on Grant Street in the town of Amberg, received designation in 1981. The building was designed by a Marinette architect and constructed in the spring of 1894. The jail and custodian's living quarters were at the rear of the first floor, the clerk's office was in the front portion, and the second floor contained a large hall for community activities. The building has undergone some changes in the last 50 years; the tower was shortened and some interior partitions have been removed (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Bijou Theatre Building

The Bijou Theatre Building, located on Main Street in the city of Marinette, received designation in 1993. It was built as a combination retail store and vaudeville theater in 1905 for Frank Lauerman, a prominent retail merchant in Marinette. After a few years, it was transformed into a movie theater. However, new, larger movie theatres were built nearby putting the small theatre at a disadvantage. By 1918, there were eight movie theaters operating in Marinette and Menominee, Michigan. As a result, in 1924, the Bijou building was transformed into commercial office and retail space and this use continues to the present. The Bijou is one of Marinette's most intact early twentieth century commercial buildings (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Chautauqua Ground Site

The Chautauqua Ground Site in the city of Marinette was entered in the National Register in 1997. The site is of prehistoric significance that may date back as far as 3000 BC (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Dunlap Square Building

The Dunlap Square Building, located on Hall Street in the city of Marinette, was entered in the National Register in 1992. The building is of Queen Anne architectural style (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Independent Order of Odd Fellows – Lodge #189

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows – Lodge #189, located on Main Street in the city of Marinette, was entered in the National Register in 1999. The building is of Late 19th and 20th Century Revival architectural style (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Lauerman Brothers Department Store

The Lauerman Brothers Department Store, located on Dunlap Square in the city of Marinette, was entered in the National Register in 1992. The building is of Italianate, Classical Revival architectural style (Wisconsin Historical Society).

F.J. Lauerman House

The F.J. Lauerman house, "Casa del Flores", located on State Street in the city of Marinette, was entered in the National Register in 1979. This house, constructed in 1901, is significant for its "Mission Style" architectural features and to the prominence of the Lauerman family in the history of Marinette (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Lena Road School

The Lena Road School, located on U.S. Highway 141 in the town of Pound, was entered in the National Register in 2002. The building is of Late Victorian architectural style (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Peshtigo Fire Cemetery

The Peshtigo Fire Cemetery, located on Oconto Avenue in Peshtigo, was entered in the National Register in 1970. Although cemeteries do not ordinarily qualify for the National Register, it was believed that the Peshtigo Fire Cemetery deserved consideration as the site most directly connected with the infamous 1871 event (Wisconsin Historical Society).

Milwaukee Road Depot

The Milwaukee Road Depot, located on Hattie Street in Marinette, was added to the National Register in 2005. The depot is significant for its relation to the railroad as well as its Late Victorian architectural style.

APPENDIX D - RECREATION ACCESSIBILITY DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES

The guidelines and definitions in this appendix are based on the federal requirements for the compliance with ADA. Local codes may vary and should be reviewed before any new construction or remodeling is undertaken. They contain only a portion of the accessibility guidelines necessary to be in compliance with ADA, and should not be used as the only source when analyzing accessibility needs. (Source: Accessible Design Handbook, Cash-Callahan & Company, 1991).

DEFINITIONS

Access Aisle

An accessible pedestrian space between elements such as parking spaces, seating, and desks that provides proper clearance to use the elements.

Accessible

Describes a site, building, facility or portion thereof that complies with these standards and that can be approached, entered and used by physically disabled people.

Accessible Route

A continuous unobstructed path connecting all accessible elements and spaces in a building or facility. Interior accessible routes may include corridors, floors, ramps, elevators, lifts and clear floor space at fixtures. Exterior accessible routes may include parking access aisles, curb ramps, walks, ramps and lifts.

Administrative Authority

A governmental agency that adopts or enforces regulations and standards for the design, construction, and alteration of buildings and facilities.

Area of Rescue Assistance

An area with direct access to an exit where people who are unable to use stairs may remain temporarily in safety to await instructions or assistance in an emergency. Such areas must meet all applicable code specifications of the regulatory building agency having jurisdiction over the building or facility.

Assembly Area

A room or space accommodating a group of individuals for recreational, educational, political, social, or amusement purposes, or for the consumption of food and drink.

Bevel (Threshold)

The slope between the floor surface and the top of the threshold.

Clear

Unobstructed.

Cross Slope

The slope that is perpendicular to the direction of travel.

Curb Ramp

A short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to it.

Egress, Means of

A continuous exit route from any point in a building or facility to a public way. An accessible means of egress must comply with all regulations regarding accessibility. Areas of rescue assistance may be included as part of an accessible means of egress.

Element

An architectural or mechanical component of a building, facility, space, or site, e.g., telephone, curb ramp, door, drinking fountain, seating, water closet.

Entrance

An access point to a building or portion of a building or facility used for the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach walk; the vertical access leading to the entrance platform; vestibules, if provided; the entry door(s) or gate(s); and the hardware of the entry door(s) or gate(s). The principal entrance of a building or facility is the main door through which most people enter.

Facility

All or any portion of a building, structure, or area including the site on which such building, structure or area is located, where specific services are provided or activities performed.

Forward Approach

Where the approach to an object or element can be made from a forward position.

Nosing (Stair)

The prominent, usually rounded, horizontal edge which extends beyond the riser.

Parallel Approach

Where the approach to an object or element is from the side.

Physically Handicapped

An individual who has a physical impairment, including impaired sensory, manual, or speaking abilities, which results in a functional limitation in access to and use of a building or facility.

Ramp

A walking surface in an accessible space that has a running slope greater than 1:20.

Ramp Slope

The ratio of the rise to the run of the ramp.

Rise

The vertical distance measurement from top to bottom of a ramp.

Riser (Stair)

The vertical face of a stair step.

Run

The sloped horizontal distance covered by a ramp or flight of steps. See Ramp Slope.

Signage

Verbal, symbolic, tactile and pictorial information.

Site

A parcel of land bounded by a property line or a designated portion of a right-of-way.

Space

A definable area, e.g., toilet room, hall, assembly area, entrance, storage room, alcove, courtyard or lobby.

Tactile

Something that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

Tread (Stair)

The horizontal part of a step that also includes the nosing.

Walk

An exterior pathway with a prepared surface intended for pedestrian use, including general pedestrian areas such as plazas and courts.

GUIDELINES

Space Allowances & Reach Ranges

- The minimum clear width for single wheelchair passage must be 36 inches continuously and 32 inches at any one point (e.g., doorways).
- The minimum width required for two wheelchairs to pass each other is 60 inches.
- A wheelchair requires a 60 inch diameter space in order to make a 180 degree turn.
- Where the floor space allows only forward approach to an object, the maximum high forward reach allowed is 48 inches above the finished floor and the minimum low forward reach must be no less than 15 inches above the finished floor. There must be no obstructions.
- Where the clear floor space allows parallel approach by a person in a wheelchair, the maximum high side reach allowed is 54 inches above the finished floor and the low side reach must be no less than 9 inches above the finished floor. There must be no obstructions.
- Although people with walking aids (e.g., canes, crutches, walkers, guide dogs) can maneuver through a clear width opening of 32 inches, they require 36 inch wide passageways for comfortable gaits.
- Crutch tips extending down at a wide angle are a hazard in narrow passageways where other pedestrians might not see them. A width of 36 inches provides a safety allowance for both the disabled person and for others.
- A person with a seeing eye dog or a semi-ambulatory person requires the same passing widths as a person in a wheelchair.

Accessible Routes

- Accessible routes within the boundary of the site must be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking, accessible passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks to the accessible building entrance they serve.

- Accessible route(s) must connect buildings, facilities, and spaces that are on the same site.
- The minimum clear width of an accessible route must be 36 inches except at doors where the minimum clear width must be at least 32 inches.
- Where an accessible route has less than 60 inches clear width, passing spaces of at least 60 by 60 inches must be located at reasonable intervals that do not exceed 200 feet. The intersection of two corridors or walks is considered a passing space.
- Accessible routes serving any accessible space or element must also serve as a means of egress for emergencies or connect to an accessible place of rescue. These areas of rescue must comply with the requirements established by the administrative authority having local jurisdiction.
- Changes in levels along an accessible route, which are greater than 1/2 inch must be ramped.
- Changes in levels along an accessible route which are between 1/4 and 1/2 inch must be sloped. Changes in levels along an accessible route 1/4 inch or less can remain.

Protruding Objects

- Protruding objects must not reduce the clear width required for an accessible route or maneuvering space.
- Objects protruding from walls (telephones, etc.) with their edges between 27 and 80 inches above the finished floor must protrude no more than 4 inches into walks, halls, corridors, passageways, or aisles.
- Objects protruding from walls with their leading edges at or below 27 inches above the finished floor may protrude any amount; provided the minimum requirements for accessible routes are met.
- Free standing objects mounted on posts between 27 and 80 inches above the finished floor may overhang a maximum of 12 inches.
- All walks, halls, corridors, passageways, aisles, or other circulation paths must have 80 inches clear headroom.
- Where vertical clearance of an area adjoining an accessible route is reduced to less than 80 inches, a guardrail or other barrier must be provided.

Parking

- Each parking lot provided for employees or visitors is required to have accessible parking spaces.
- Accessible parking spaces must be the closest spaces to the building's accessible entrance.
- Check with the municipal zoning department for the total number of parking spaces required in your lot. The rule of thumb is as follows:

Total Parking in Lot	Minimum # of Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 and above	2 percent of total spaces
1001 and above	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000

- Accessible parking spaces must be at least 96 inches wide with a clearly marked adjacent access aisle of 60 inches. Two spaces may share a common aisle.
- The access aisle must connect directly to the accessible route.
- Spaces and aisles must be level with no slope greater than 1:50.
- All accessible parking spaces must have an unobscured vertical sign that shows the universal symbol of accessibility.
- Provide one in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, for van parking. This space(s) must have a minimum of a 96 inch wide access aisle and a minimum of 98 inches vertical clearance. Signage designating the space as "van accessible" must be provided below the symbol of accessibility.

Passenger Loading Zones

- Where passenger loading zones are provided, at least one must be accessible.
- The accessible passenger loading zone should be the closest to the accessible entrance and have a minimum vertical clearance of 114 inches.
- The international symbol of accessibility must be displayed at the passenger loading zone.
- The pull up space must be level with a slope no greater than 1:50.
- A pedestrian aisle must be adjacent to the passenger loading zone and it must be at least 5 feet wide and 20 feet long.
- A curb ramp must be provided where a curb occurs at the passenger loading zone.
- The pedestrian aisle and parking surface must be firm and slip resistant.
- The slope of the accessible route adjoining the ramp must be no greater than 1:20.
- The width of the curb ramp, not including the flared sides, must be at least 36 inches.
- The slope of the flared sides of the curb ramp must be 1: 10 or less.
- Curb ramps must have flared sides or must be protected by a hand rail.

- Provide detectable warnings on curb ramps that contrast with the walkway. The material used must be an integral part of the surface and consist of raised domes with a nominal diameter of 0.9 inches, a nominal height of 0.2 inches and center to center nominal spacing of 2.36 inches.
- Where grate openings occur, openings must be 1/2 inch or less and openings must be placed perpendicular to the usual direction of travel.

Ramps

- Any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 will be considered a ramp.
- The maximum slope of a ramp in new construction should be 1:12 or less.
- The maximum rise of any run should be 30 inches or less.
- The cross slope of the ramp should be no greater than 1:50.
- The ramp surface must be non-slip.
- All grating openings must be 1/2 inch or smaller and must be placed perpendicular to the usual direction of travel.
- The clear width of the ramp must be at least 36 inches.
- A level landing must be provided at the top and bottom of each run.
- The landing must be at least as wide as the ramp and at least 60 inches long.
- Where ramps change direction, the landing must be at least 60 by 60 inches.
- A handrail on either side must be provided if the ramp rises more than 6 inches or is longer than 72 inches.
- The handrails must be continuous and fixed so they do not rotate or rack.
- The top of the handrails must be between 34 and 38 inches above the ramp surface.
- At the end of the handrails there must be at least 12 inches of level handrail beyond the top and bottom of the ramp segment.
- All handrail ends must be rounded and returned smoothly to the floor, wall or post.
- The diameter of the handrail must be between 1- 1/4 and 1- 1/2 inches.
- All wall-mounted handrails must be mounted with exactly 1-1/2 inches between handrail and wall.
- Where ramps or landings have drop-offs, provide a 2 inch curb, wall, railing or projecting surface to prevent people from falling off ramp.
- Design ramps with proper drainage so that water will not accumulate on surfaces.

Stairs

- All steps must have uniform height and tread width in any one flight.
- All risers in accessible routes must be closed.
- Treads should be a minimum of 11 inches measured from nosing to nosing.

- Nosings must not project more than 1- 1/2 inches.
- Where nosings project, bevel undersides to prevent tripping.
- Stairways must have continuous handrails on both sides of all steps.
- Handrails should continue at the top and bottom of stairs. At the top, the handrail must continue on a level for a minimum of 12 inches; at the bottom, the handrail must slope for a distance of at least the tread width and then continue on a level plane for a minimum of 12 inches.
- All wall-mounted handrails must be mounted with exactly 1- 1/2 inches between the handrail and the wall.
- Gripping surfaces must be uninterrupted by posts or other obstructions.
- Mount top of handrails between 34 and 38 inches above nosing.
- All handrail ends must be rounded and returned smoothly to the floor, wall or post.
- Handrails must be secure and not rotate.
- The diameter of the handrail must be between 1- 1/4 and 1- 1/2 inches.
- Outdoor stairs must be designed so that water does not accumulate on walking surfaces.

Elevators

- Hallway call buttons must be centered at 42 inches above the finished floor.
- Call buttons must be 3/4 inch in diameter or greater.
- A visible and audible signal must be provided at each elevator entrance on every floor.
- The floor of the elevator car must come within 1/2 inch of the hallway floor at each stop.
- Elevator doors must open and close automatically.
- Doors must re-open automatically when doors become obstructed. Sensing an obstruction passing through the door at between 5 and 29 inches above the finished floor should activate the device. Door re-opening devices must remain effective a minimum of 20 seconds.
- Elevator doors should remain fully open a minimum of 3 seconds in response to a car call.
- Provide elevator control panels with raised characters or symbols at least 1/32 of an inch high placed immediately to the left of the button.
- Provide an emergency two way communication system between the elevator and a point outside the elevator from which assistance can be obtained. Where the system uses a handset, provide at least 29 inches of cord to the handset.
- Hall lantern fixtures must be mounted so that the centerline is at least 72 inches above the finished floor.
- Floor buttons inside the elevator must be no higher than 54 inches above the finished floor for a parallel approach and 48 inches above the finished floor for a front approach. Emergency controls must be grouped at the bottom of the panel and have their centerlines no less than 35 inches above the finished floor.

- Braille characters must be placed next to all numbers and symbols on elevator control panels.
- Two inch high raised character and Braille floor designations must be provided on both jambs with the centerline of the characters mounted 60 inches above the finished floor.

Doors and Gates

- Where revolving doors occur along the accessible route, provide an accessible door or gate.
- A doorway with two independently operated door panels must have at least one active door panel with 32 inches clear opening maneuvering space.
- An accessible door must have a 32 inch clear opening measured between the face of the door and the door stop on the latch side.
- Provide 18 inches or more of clear space on the operable side of the door.
- Floor must be level at all doors in the accessible route.
- Where two doors occur in a series, provide a vestibule of at least 48 inches plus the width of the opened door swinging into the space.
- All thresholds should be level or have a bevel of not more than 1:2.
- All door handles, locks and latches must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.
- Hardware should be mounted no higher than 48 inches above the finished floor.
- The door closer must take at least three seconds to move from 70 degrees open to a point 3 inches from the latch.
- Interior doors must have an opening force of 5 pounds or less.
- The appropriate administrative authority must determine the opening force of exterior doors.

Entrances

- The accessible entrance must not be a service entrance unless the service entrance is the only entrance.
- The accessible entrance must be connected to accessible parking, passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks.
- The accessible entrance should connect to an accessible route to all accessible elements or spaces within the building or facility.
- Where vertical level changes between 1/4 and 1/2 inches occur along the route, the edge must be beveled with a slope of 1:2 or less.
- Where vertical level changes at the entrance are greater than 1/2 inch, provide a ramp, curb ramp, or platform lift.

Drinking Fountains

- Fountains that are free standing or built-in and do not have clear space underneath must have a clear floor space alongside the fountain for a parallel approach of at least 30 by 48 inches.
- Fountains that are wall or post mounted must have a clear knee space under the fountain apron of at least 27 inches high by 17 to 19 inches deep by 30 inches wide.
- The spout of the fountain must be no higher than 36 inches above the finished floor.
- The water stream must be at least 4 inches high to allow the insertion of a cup under the stream.
- Spout must be at the front of the unit with the water flow parallel or nearly parallel to the front edge of the fountain.
- Controls must be located at the front edge of the fountain.
- Controls must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.

Restrooms

Toilet Stalls

- Accessible toilet stalls must be on an accessible route.
- The stall must be at least 60 inches wide.
- Where toilets are wall mounted, stall must be at least 56 inches deep.
- Where toilet stalls are floor mounted, stall must be at least 59 inches deep.
- A clear opening of 32 inches measured between the face of the door and the edge of the partition on the latch side must be provided when the stall door is open 90 degrees.
- Where the door swings into the stall, provide at least 36 additional inches in the depth of the stall.
- Where stall door opens out and at the end of an aisle, provide at least 18 inches of maneuvering space at the latch side of the stall door.
- Install grab bars 33 to 36 inches above the finished floor. Grab bars must be secure and not rotate in their fittings.
- Mount toilet paper dispenser no more than 36 inches from the back wall and at least 19 inches above the finished floor. Toilet paper dispenser must allow continuous paper delivery.
- The centerline of the toilet must be 18 inches from the wall or partition which has the grab bar location.
- The top of the toilet seat must be between 17 and 19 inches above the finished floor.
- Flush controls must be mounted no higher than 44 inches above the finished floor and on the wide side of the toilet area and be automatic or operable with one hand.

Urinals

- Urinals must have elongated rims mounted no more than 17 inches above the finished floor.
- Provide 30 by 48 inch clear space for forward approach to the urinal.
- Urinal shields which do not extend beyond the front of the urinal rim may be provided by 29 inches clearance between the two panels.
- Flush controls must be automatic or operable with one hand.
- Controls must not be mounted higher than 44 inches above the finished floor.

Lavatories

- The lavatory rim or counter surface must be no higher than 34 inches above the finished floor.
- A clearance of at least 29 inches from the finished floor to the bottom of the apron must be provided.
- Provide a clear floor space of at least 30 by 48 inches in front of the lavatory for a forward approach.
- Provide a clear floor space of at least 17 inches under the lavatory.
- Hot water and drain pipes must be insulated or covered.
- The faucet must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist; self closing type valves remain open at least 10 seconds.
- Where valves are self closing, provide that the valve remain open for at least 10 seconds.

Mirrors

- Provide at least one mirror with the bottom edge of the reflecting surface no higher than 40 inches above the finished floor.

Dispensers

- Provide at least one of each dispenser type on an accessible route.
- Provide at least 30 by 48 inch clear space to allow either a forward or a parallel approach to the dispensers.
- Where a forward approach is provided, the highest operable part must be no higher than 48 inches above the finished floor.
- Where a side approach is provided, the highest operable part must be no higher than 54 inches above the finished floor.
- All dispensers must be operated with one hand and without twisting of the wrist.

Showers

Transfer Type Shower

- Provide a clear floor space of 36 by 48 inches outside the stall.
- Mount a seat between 17 and 19 inches above the finished floor.
- The seat should extend the full depth of the stall.

- The seat should be on the wall opposite the controls.
- Provide grab bars along the control wall and half of the return wall. Do not install grab bars behind seat.
- Curbs into shower should be no higher than 1/2 inch.
- Provide grab bars between 1- 1/4 and 1- 1/2 inches diameter.
- Mount grab bars exactly 1- 1/2 inches from wall.
- Grab bars must be secure and not rotate within the fittings.
- Controls must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.
- Shower spray unit should have a hose at least 60 inches long.
- Roll in shower must be at least 30 by 60 inches.
- Provide a clear space of 36 by 60 inches alongside the shower.
- Grab bar must extend around three sides of the shower.
- Provide grab bars between 1- 1/4 and 1- 1/2 inches in diameter.
- Mount grab bars exactly 1- 1/2 inches from wall.
- Grab bars must be secure and not rotate within the fittings.
- Controls must be operable with one hand and without twisting the wrist.
- Shower spray unit should have a hose at least 60 inches long.
- If a seat is provided, it shall be a folding type and mounted on the wall adjacent to the controls.

Alarms

Audible Alarms

- Audible emergency alarms must produce a sound that exceeds the prevailing equivalent sound level in the room by at least 15 decibels or exceeds any maximum sound level with a duration of 60 seconds by 5 decibels, whichever is louder. Sound levels shall not exceed 120 decibels.

Visual Alarms

- Visual alarms are electrically powered internally illuminated emergency exit signs that must flash as a visual emergency alarm in conjunction with the audible emergency alarms. The flash rate of the visual alarm devices must be a minimum of 1 hertz (Hz) and a maximum of 3 Hz. If alarms use electricity from the building as a power source, then they must be installed on the same system as the audible emergency alarms.
- Visual alarms must be installed in restrooms, hallways, lobbies and general usage areas (e.g., meeting rooms) and where deaf individuals may work to ensure they are warned when an emergency alarm is activated.
- Devices must be located and oriented so they can spread signals and reflections throughout a space or raise the overall light level sharply.

Telephones

- Provide for at least one accessible phone in each bank of phones.
- Wall mounted phones with bottom edges between 27 and 80 inches from the floor must not project more than 4 inches into the pathway. An accessible pathway of at least 36 inches must be maintained.
- The accessible phone should have a 30 by 48 inch clear ground space around the phone that allows either a forward or parallel approach for a wheelchair.
- For areas with only a forward approach, the highest operable part of the phone must not be higher than 48 inches.
- For areas which only allow a parallel approach to the telephone, the highest operable part must be no higher than 54 inches.
- Telephone book must always be within reach ranges.
- Provide a volume control on the accessible phone.
- Push button controls must be provided unless such service is unavailable.
- The cord for the telephone handset should be at least 29 inches long.
- Text telephones (e.g., Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDDs)) must be provided upon request.

Pathways

- There must be an accessible route linking accessible parking and passenger loading zones with the accessible building entrance.
- The accessible pathway must be free of steps and stairs.
- The accessible pathway must be at least 36 inches wide.
- If the pathway is less than 60 inches wide, provide passing spaces at least 60 inches wide and 60 inches long at intervals not exceeding 200 feet.
- Provide at least 80 inches of clear head room along pathway.
- Objects mounted to the wall between 27 inches and 80 inches must not protrude more than 4 inches into the space. The accessible pathway must be 36 inches wide alongside the protruding object.
- Accessible pathways must be firm and slip resistant.
- The slope of the accessible pathway must be no greater than 1:20.
- Where walkway levels change, the vertical difference between them must be less than 1/4 inch.
- Changes in level between 1/4 inch and 1/2 inch anywhere on the accessible route must be beveled with a slope of 1:2.
- Changes greater than 1/2 inch must be ramped.
- The transition from the curb ramp to the walkway, road and gutter must be flush and free of abrupt changes.

APPENDIX E - OUTDOOR RECREATION GRANT PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY WDNR

ALL TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV)

Authorization: s. 23.33, Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 64, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: To provide funds to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquisition, insurance, development, and maintenance of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, villages, and towns.

Eligible Projects: Development, maintenance, insurance, acquisition, and rehabilitation.

Level of Assistance:

- ATV trails available for spring, summer, and fall riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$450 per mile)
- ATV trails available for winter riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$100 per mile)
- Development of ATV trails and areas may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs
- Major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs
- Maintenance of ATV intensive use areas may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of eligible costs

Priorities:

- Maintenance of existing, approved trails, areas, and routes.
- Liability insurance acquisition.
- Easement acquisition.
- Major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails.
- Land acquisition and development of new ATV trails and areas.

Applications: Applications are available at WDNR Regional offices and are due by April 15 of each year.

Contact: WDNR regional Community Service Specialist

ATV ENFORCEMENT PATROL

Authorization: s. 23.33 (9), Wis. Stats., Ch. NR 64.15, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: To provide grants to county sheriffs for all-terrain vehicle patrols.

Eligibility: Counties and tribes

Eligible Costs:

- Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of s. NR 64.15 at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate (fringe benefits cannot exceed 20 percent of the gross salary).
- Reimbursement of travel, materials, and supplies

- All-terrain vehicles (shall be depreciated at the rate of 20 percent annually).
- All-terrain vehicle trailers (shall be depreciated at the rate of 12½ percent annually).
- Other equipment. Non-ATV/trailer equipment items (radios, radar units, etc.) purchased by the patrol can only be expended to a maximum amount of \$1,000. Items that are not ATVs or trailers cannot be depreciated since they are not capital items and therefore must not have a claim of more than \$1,000. Equipment items that are not ATVs or trailers and which are able to be used for other county law enforcement duties, are also subject to a proration for the amount of use in the ATV program.

Level of Assistance: Counties may receive up to 100% of their net costs for the enforcement of s. 23.33, Wis. Stats. If county claims exceed available funds, the WDNR shall prorate the payments. However, as of spring 2003, pending the printing and publication of the revised codes, when more than 50 percent of the eligible patrols are submitting claims, no one patrol may receive more than 20 percent of funds available.

Priorities: Patrols must function as a county sheriff's law enforcement unit.

Applications: A county must file a *Notice of Intent to Patrol* form with the WDNR on or before June 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the WDNR on or before June 1. Forms and information are available from the WDNR's Recreational Vehicle Safety Grant Program, Bureau of Law Enforcement.

Contact: Recreational Vehicle Safety Grant Program, Bureau of Law Enforcement.

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL GRANTS

Authorization: s. 23.22, Wis. Stats., Ch. 198, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: Carry out aquatic invasive species control projects.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, towns, villages, tribes, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and town sanitary districts and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0131 (1)(a), Stats., qualified lake associations as defined in s. 281.68 (1)(b), Stats., qualified school districts, qualified nonprofit conservation organizations, and river management organizations.

Eligible Projects:

- Education, prevention and planning projects
- Established infestation control projects
- Early detection and rapid response projects

Level of Assistance: Grant awards may fund up to 50 percent of the cost of a project up to a maximum grant amount of \$75,000, except for Early Detection and Rapid Response projects which are eligible for a maximum grant of 50 percent of project costs up to a maximum of \$10,000.

Priorities: Priorities for funding projects include projects that do any of the following:

- Involve multiple water bodies.
- Prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species through education and planning.

- Control pioneer infestations of aquatic invasive species.
- Control established infestations of aquatic invasive species and restoring native aquatic species communities.
- Local units of government shall receive first priority for awarding initial \$500,000 of cost sharing.

Applications: Applications must be received in WDNR regional offices by February 1 (spring grant cycle) and August 1 (fall grant cycle) for education, prevention and planning projects, and for established infestation control projects. Applications are accepted throughout the year for early detection and rapid response projects.

Contacts: For questions about project eligibility, contact appropriate WDNR Regional Lake Coordinator. For eligible project costs, contact appropriate WDNR Regional Environmental Grants Specialist.

COUNTY CONSERVATION AIDS

Authorization: s. 23.09 (12), Wis. Stats., Ch. NR 50, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: Carry out fish or wildlife management projects.

Eligibility: County and tribal governing bodies participating in the county fish and wildlife programs.

Eligible Projects:

Eligible Wildlife Management projects include:

- Access roads
- Browse improvement cutting
- Construction of wood duck houses
- Creating cover brush piles
- Creation of impoundments, construction, nature trails
- Diking and ditching
- Fence construction
- Fencing and boundary posting for hunting areas
- Firebreak construction
- Flowage and pothole construction
- Food patches and plantings
- Food seeding
- Habitat creation or improvement
- Habitat improvement, including: brush piles, controlled burns, planting, and nesting structures
- Hunter walking trail construction, including: seeding, mowing, and signing
- Land acquisition for habitat preservation
- Shooting range facilities which include a hunter safety program component
- Trail seeding, mowing and spraying
- Other types of projects that improve the wildlife resource and management
- Parking areas construction
- Recreation facilities useful solely for management purposes
- Specialized equipment useful solely for wildlife management purposes

Eligible Fisheries Management projects include:

- Aquatic habitat development
- Aquatic vegetation management
- Boat launch development
- Brush shelter in lakes
- Chemical rehabilitation of waters
- Construction of fish shelters
- Construction of parking areas
- Fencing construction and boundary posting for fishing areas
- Fish stocking
- Fishing access sites
- Fishing pier or bank fishing construction
- Habitat creation or improvement
- Impoundments for fishing
- Lake, stream and spring pond rehabilitation and improvement
- Land acquisition for fish habitat preservation
- Other types of project that improve the fish resource and management
- Pond or lake dredging for habitat improvement
- Recreation facilities useful solely for fish management purposes
- Rough fish control
- Spawning area development
- Specialized equipment useful solely for fish management purposes
- Stream bank fencing
- Stream side fencing
- Spawning area development
- Stream improvement devices including bank repair and vegetation control

Level of Assistance: The state may pay a maximum of 50% of the eligible actual project cost. Eligible activities that can account for the applicant share of the project include personnel, equipment, and materials; direct costs supported by time sheets, vouchers, or similar documents; actual cost of force account labor and equipment; and actual fringe benefits paid as part of the direct labor costs.

Priorities: Projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting opportunities.

Applications: The applicant must submit an application with a current county or tribal board resolution delegating authority to a county or tribal committee to apply for funding or “Letter of Intent” to apply for funding by October 1 of each year.

Contact: WDNR Regional Government Outreach Team Supervisor.

COUNTY SNOWMOBILE ENFORCEMENT PATROLS

Authorization: s. 350.12(4)(a)(4), Wis. Stats., and NR 50.12, 20.370(4)(ft), Wis. Adm. Code

Objective: To provide grants to county sheriffs for snowmobile patrols.

Eligibility: Counties and tribes.

Eligible Costs:

- Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of ch. 350, Wis. Stats., at a rate not more than the regular straight-time rate (fringe benefits cannot exceed 29 percent of the gross salary).
- Reimbursement of travel, materials, and supplies.

- Snowmobiles and trailers (shall be depreciated at the rate of 20 percent annually).
- Other equipment. Non snowmobile/trailer equipment items (radios, radar units, etc.) purchased by the patrol can only be expended to a maximum amount of \$1,000. Items that are not snowmobiles or trailers cannot be depreciated and therefore must not have a claim of more than \$1,000. Equipment items that are not snowmobiles or trailers and are able to be used for other county law enforcement duties are subject to proration for the amount of use in the snowmobile program.

Level of Assistance: Counties and tribes are eligible to receive up to 100 percent of their net costs of county snowmobile patrols that function as a law enforcement unit for the enforcement of ch. 350, Wis. Stats. If county claims exceed available funds, WDNR prorates the payments. However, as of spring 2003, pending the printing and publication of the revised Codes, when more than 50 percent of the eligible patrols are submitting claims, no one patrol may receive more than 20 percent of funds available.

Priorities: Patrols must function as a county sheriff's law enforcement unit.

Applications: A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the WDNR on or before June 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the WDNR on or before June 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made.

Contact: Recreational Vehicle Safety Grant Program, Bureau of Law Enforcement.

FEDERAL AID IN SPORT FISH RESTORATION

Authorization: 16 U.S.C. 777-777k, 64 Stat. 430 (also known as Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act)

Objective: Sport fish restoration and boating access.

Eligibility: Department of Natural Resources; contracts and use agreements may be negotiated with counties, villages, and towns for use of this funding to facilitate the construction of boat landings and fishing piers.

Eligible Projects: Public access development—boat landings, fishing piers.

Level of Assistance: 75 percent cost-share

Priorities: Fisheries-related projects identified in the WDNR's work planning process as biennially reviewed and ranked by WDNR staff.

Applications: Information provided by WDNR Regional Fisheries Management Supervisors or appropriate regional Community Services Specialists.

Contact: WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist

KNOWLES-NELSON STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Authorization: s. 23.09(20), Wis. Stats; ch. NR 51, subchapter XII, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: To acquire land, rights in land, and develop public outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes.

Eligibility: Towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats. The county, municipality, or Indian tribe must have an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Eligible Projects: Acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas that provide or enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. The project must be part of an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Examples of support facilities include parking areas, sanitary and shelter buildings, signs, interpretive items, and disabled accessibility improvements. Examples of ineligible facilities include sports fields and tennis courts.

Level of Assistance: Up to 50 percent matching grants.

Priorities: Acquisition of land where a scarcity of nature-based outdoor recreation areas exist. Projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.

Applications: Applications and instructions are available from WDNR regional Community Service Specialists and are due to the regional office by May 1 each year.

Urban Rivers

Authorization: s. 30.277, Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XIV, Wis. Admin. Code

Objectives:

- Improving the quality of urban waterways and riverfronts through preservation, restoration, or enhancement, to encourage economic revitalization and expanded nature-based outdoor recreational opportunities. Shoreline enhancements include development or habitat restoration projects which serve public recreation or resource conservation purposes.
- Preserving and revitalizing historical, cultural, or natural areas.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, villages, towns, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined in s. 23.096, Wis. Stats. The county, municipality, or Indian Tribe must have an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Eligible Projects: Acquisition, development, or restoration of urban riverfront land which meets the objectives listed above and is part of an outdoor recreation plan adopted by the local unit of government. Projects that are specifically identified in a river corridor plan for economic revitalization and outdoor recreation are also eligible.

Level of Assistance: Up to 50 percent matching grants.

Priorities: Acquisition of land in urban areas, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.

Applications: Application information and forms are available from WDNR regional Community Service Specialists and are due to the appropriate WDNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

Urban Greenspace

Authorization: s. 23.09(19), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XIII, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: Provide open natural space in proximity to urban development; protect from development land with scenic, ecological or natural values in urban areas; provide land for nature-based outdoor recreation, including noncommercial gardening in urban areas.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, villages, towns, lake districts, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations as defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats. The county, municipality, or Indian tribe must have an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Eligible Projects: Land acquisitions that meet the objectives listed above and are part of an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Level of Assistance: Up to 50 percent matching grants.

Priorities: Acquisition of land in and around urban area, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for nature-based outdoor recreation.

Applications: Application information and forms are available from WDNR regional Community Service Specialists and are due in the appropriate WDNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

Acquisition of Development Rights

Authorization: s. 23.09(20m), Wis. Stats.; ch. NR 51, subchapter XV, Wis. Admin. Code

Objective: To acquire development rights (easements) in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial, or commercial development would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation.

Eligibility: Towns, villages, cities, counties, Indian tribes, and nonprofit conservation organizations defined under s. 23.096, Wis. Stats. The county, municipality, or Indian tribe must have an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Eligible Projects: Acquisition of development rights that provide or enhance nature-based outdoor recreation areas. The project must be part of an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Level of Assistance: Up to 50 percent matching grants.

Priorities: Priority is given to projects on land that: has nature-based outdoor recreation; is threatened by increasing development; has frontage on a river, stream, lake, or estuary; creates a buffer between already protected land and residential, commercial, or industrial development; exists within an environmental corridor connecting protected resource areas; or protects natural, agricultural, forestry, scenic, geological, or archaeological values.

Applications: Application information and forms are available from the WDNR regional Community Services Specialists and are due to the appropriate WDNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

RECREATIONAL BOATING FACILITIES

Authorization: s. 30.92, Wis. Stats.; Ch. NR 7, Wis. Adm.. Code

Objective: Provides funds to provide safe recreational boating facilities.

Eligibility: Counties, cities, villages, towns, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations.

Eligible Projects:

- Facilities such as ramps and service docks required to gain access to the water.
- Structures necessary to provide safe water conditions for boaters such as bulkheads and breakwaters.

- Dredging to provide safe water depths for recreational boating.
- Dredging of inland water channels for recreational boating (not more than once in ten years). Dredging is an eligible project only when it is associated with project development at the project site. Maintenance dredging is not eligible
- Support facilities (limited to parking lots, sanitary facilities and security lighting).
- Acquisition of equipment to cut and remove aquatic plants.
- Application of chemicals to remove Eurasian water milfoil (EWM).
- Acquisition of equipment to collect and remove floating trash and debris from a waterway.
- Acquisition of navigation and regulatory marker aids.
- Feasibility studies for safe boating facilities.

Level of Assistance: Cost sharing of up to 50 percent is provided for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10 percent may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the WDNR. Projects of statewide or regional significance may be eligible for an additional 30 percent cost-sharing assistance.

Priorities: The following factors are considered in establishing priorities for projects:

- Distance of proposed project from other recreational boating facilities.
- Demand for safe boating facilities.
- Existing facilities.
- Projects underway.
- Commitment of funds.
- Location of proposed project within the region identified in s. 25.29(7), Wis. Stats.

Application: Deadlines are established quarterly.

Contact: WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist.

RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM

Authorization: The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act - Title 23 United States Code (23 U.S.C.).

Objective: Development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses.

Eligibility: Towns, villages, cities, counties, tribal governing bodies, school districts, state agencies, federal agencies and incorporated organizations.

Eligible Projects:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.

- Construction of new trails (with certain restrictions on Federal lands).
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails.

Level of Assistance: Up to 50 percent of total project costs.

Priorities: Ranked in order of funding priority:

- Rehabilitation of existing trails
- Trail maintenance
- Trail development
- Trail acquisition

Applications: Application information and forms are available from the WDNR Regional Community Services Specialists and are due in the appropriate WDNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

Contact: WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist

SNOWMOBILE TRAIL AIDS

Authorization: s. 23.09(26) and ch. 350, Wis. Stats.

Objective: Provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

Eligibility: Counties and tribes.

Eligible Projects: Eligible projects include:

- Maintenance of trails (includes signing, brushing and grooming of snowmobile trails, purchase of liability insurance, and purchase of short-term easements).
- Development of trails (includes general trail construction, bridges, gates and signs).
- Major rehabilitation of existing snowmobile bridges.
- Rehabilitation of existing trail segments.

Level of Assistance: Counties are eligible to receive reimbursement for up to:

- 100 percent of approved maintenance costs (up to \$250 per mile).
- 100 percent of development costs.
- 100 percent of major bridge rehabilitation costs.
- 100 percent of trail rehabilitation costs.

Priorities: Maintain trail systems that provide passage through a county and connections with adjacent counties.

Applications: Applications are available at WDNR regional offices and are due April 15 of each year for the following season.

Contact: WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist

SNOWMOBILE ROUTES AND WARNING SIGNS FUNDING

Authorization: s. 23.09(26) and ch. 350, Wis. Stats.

Objective: Provides funding for the initial costs of signing snowmobile routes and placing trail crossing warning signs.

Eligibility: Towns, cities, and villages. Snowmobile clubs are eligible to apply for free cardboard sign trails.

Eligible Projects: Only projects concerning the initial signing of snowmobile routes and placing trail crossing warning signs are eligible.

Level of Assistance: State funding for the route sign program is limited to \$30,000 per year. No local match is required. Additionally, *snowmobile clubs* agreeing to open their trails to public use can receive free cardboard trail signs. Funding is limited to \$15,000 per year for the purchase of signs and reflective material.

Applications: Applications are available at WDNR regional offices and are due April 15 of each year for the following season.

Contact: WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

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Chris Swan
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