Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

2017-2022

Plan Adopted: May 17, 2017

Prepared by the

Brown County Planning Commission
Brown County Parks Department
Park Plan Steering Committee
And
Various Focus Groups

In cooperation with the

Brown County Education & Recreation Committee

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Kathy Meyer, Administrative Coordinator
Courtney VanDerLeest, Administrative Secretary
TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE BROWN COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE BROWN COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN 2017-2021

WHEREAS, the Brown County Board of Supervisors adopted the Brown County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2008 on August 20, 2008; and

WHEREAS, the provision of open space and recreation facilities is important to the quality of life of the residents of, and visitors to, Brown County; and

WHEREAS, county adoption of a current outdoor recreation plan is required for Brown County to remain eligible for cost sharing aid programs administered through the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the Brown County Planning Department and Brown County Park Department have jointly prepared an update of the county’s comprehensive outdoor recreation plan; and

WHEREAS, the Brown County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021 encompasses a general outline and plan for the recreational development of the county; and

WHEREAS; The Brown County Park Plan Steering Committee completed a final review of the plan; and

WHEREAS, the Brown County Education & Recreation Committee recommended approval of the plan on April 27, 2017; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Brown County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021 is hereby adopted by the Brown County Board of Supervisors.
Respectfully submitted,

EDUCATION & RECREATION COMMITTEE

Approved by:

COUNTY EXECUTIVE

Date Signed: 5/23/17

Authored by Park Department
Final Draft Approved by Corporation Counsel's Office

Fiscal Note: This Resolution does not require an appropriation from the General Fund.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ROLL CALL #____

V O I C E V O T E

Motion made by Supervisor Grusznyski
Seconded by Supervisor Campbell

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Total Votes Cast: 26

Motion: Adopted X Defeated ____ Tabled ____
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1) **Introduction**

The state of Wisconsin has a long history of parkland preservation as it was one of the first states to establish parkland through legislative action. Since the establishment of the first state park more than 100 years ago, Wisconsin’s state park system has grown to include more than 90 state parks, forests, trails, and recreation areas. Wisconsin boasts some of the most picturesque and unique places and features that the United States has to offer such as hundreds of miles of shoreline along two of the Great Lakes. For Wisconsinites and visitors alike, the state’s unique landscape, proximity to water features like the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, and the varying climate combine to offer an environment that is conducive to a variety of seasonal and year-round outdoor activities.

Brown County, located in Northeast Wisconsin at the southern end of the Bay of Green Bay, is home to some unique natural and cultural features. The Bay of Green Bay and the Fox River make up one of the most recognizable features of the state of Wisconsin and Brown County. The Niagara Escarpment may be less recognizable as the bay; however, this rock ledge stretches nearly 1,000 miles in an arc across the Great Lakes region extending from eastern Wisconsin through Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, into Ontario, Canada, and on to western New York where Niagara Falls cascades over it. Brown County is also home to a diverse system of parks that also include local and regional trails that offer a wide variety of activities in some of the most unique areas of the county.

**Statement of Need**

The Brown County Parks Department plays a pivotal role in the establishment, expansion, and continued maintenance of many of the aforementioned facilities. The most effective way for the Brown County Parks and Recreation Department to manage these facilities is through the development of a Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan (CORP). The Brown County Parks and Recreation Department in coordination with the Brown County Planning Commission, has developed this update to the Brown County Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan to continue to guide future park and recreation improvements within the county while maintaining eligibility for state and federal funding as required under Wisconsin Administrative Code (CH NR 50). This update also provides an opportunity for the Brown County Parks Department to conduct an inventory of existing facilities and reassess the needs for each park facility.

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Scope
This update will follow the guidelines set forth by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) “Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans” to ensure compliance and eligibility for various program funding. A simplified version of the outline as recommended in the state guidelines (presented below) was used for the development of this plan.

- County Board resolution approving the Plan
- Introduction
- Goals and Objectives
- Definitions
- Planning Process
- Summary of Past CORPS
- Description of the Planning Region
- Outdoor Recreation Inventory
- Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment
- Recommendations
- Appendix

Brown County Parks Philosophy

Brown County Parks Department Mission Statement
The mission of the Brown County Parks Department is to enrich the quality of life in Brown County through a comprehensive system of open space and outdoor recreational facilities with an emphasis on natural resources, recreation, and outdoor education.

The park plan represents a comprehensive update to Brown County's previous park and recreation plan. The park plan establishes goals and objectives for the provision of parks, open space and recreational opportunities based on the following key concepts:

- Provision of park facilities and recreational opportunities for residents of all ages in the county, now and in the future.
- Protection and preservation of county parks and open space areas and natural resources by providing one of the finest and most dynamic park systems in the region.
- Provision of park facilities and recreational opportunities for all county residents in a safe environment.
- Protection of scenic and visual resources within Brown County boundaries.
- Provision of park facilities that take advantage of nature based tourism for county residents and other visitors.
• Provision of sustainable park and recreation development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The park plan is the culmination of a cooperative effort undertaken by the Brown County Planning Commission, Brown County Parks Department, Brown County UW-Extension, elected officials, and general public. It is intended to serve as a guide for the county in its provision of park, outdoor recreation, nature-based tourism, and open space sites and facilities for the next five years. Although the plan must be reviewed and updated every five years to maintain eligibility for WDNR grant programs, the plan provides both short-term (five years) and long-term recommendations to ensure cost-effective and coordinated provision of park, open space, and outdoor recreation opportunities to the residents and visitors of Brown County.

Brown County has many opportunities to enhance cultural, historical, and natural amenities. It is important that Brown County and community groups actively plan and support the acquisition, development, and improvement to Brown County Park and Recreation facilities, programs, and natural open space areas for the benefit of current and future generations.
2) Summary of Past CORPs

Brown County developed its first recreation plan in 1967 and its first comprehensive park plan in 1971. These plans provided the backbone of all future Brown County Park and Recreation Plans. This plan included very long-term projects and goals, whereas the subsequent plan (2008) included action items that can and should be addressed over a short-term with many long term projects. The goals and objectives that were identified in the 2001 plan were carried over and included in the 2008 plan.

The successes of past plans are the reason to continue to plan for the future. The entire network of Brown County Parks and the facilities, programs, and activities offered by the parks benefit from past, present and future plan updates. The following sections describe a few of the major projects that were identified in previous Brown County Park and Recreation Plans. These projects have been or are in the process of being completed because of their inclusion in the plan.

2001 Plan Project Highlights

The following list provides a sample of major projects that were identified in the 2001 CORP and then implemented following adoption of the plan.

- Bay Shore Park Playground – The playground is a tremendous asset to park visitors and campers. The nautical-themed playground equipment provides a backdrop for children to have a fun make-believe high-seas adventure.
- Neshota Park Playground – The playground at Neshota Park is a great addition to a park that offers both summer and winter activities. The playground will provide a place for children to play during gatherings at the park pavilion and it will serve as a gathering place for families in the surrounding area.
- Wrightstown Park Boat Launch Improvements – Boating along the Fox River is a popular activity in Brown County. Brown County offers numerous boat launch locations however, the Wrightstown Park Boat Launch is the southernmost launching point in the county.
• Extension of the Fox River Trail (pavement) - The Fox River State Trail has become one of the most popular recreational facilities in Brown County and one of the most heavily used trails within the state. Paving the trail has enabled activities like in-line skating and skateboarding while also making bicycling a little easier.

**2008 Plan Project Highlights**

Similar to the project highlight list presented for the 2001 plan, the following list of projects does not represent every project undertaken and completed by the Brown County Parks department since the adoption of the 2008 plan. This is a short list of projects that were identified in the 2008 plan and completed since the plan was adopted.

• Reforestation Camp Cross-Country Ski Trail Lighting – This project known as, Project Illumination, was a collaborative effort between the Parks Department, Bay Nordic Ski Club, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and area partners to expand skiing and fitness opportunities in Brown County. The trail lighting has proven to increase evening hour skiing.

• Dredging of the Bay Shore Boat Launch – Approximately 2,000 cubic yards of fill was removed from the harbor to improve boater access. This maintenance dredge was necessary due to shallow conditions which limited access for larger boats.

• Marsh Overlook Expansion (Barkhausen) – An additional 100’ of raised boardwalk was added on to the existing boardwalk. This extension provides safer access for users to view the dynamic ecosystem of the lower bay.

• Lineville Ditch Pike Access - An additional 20 acres of habitat was restored and enhanced to improve fish spawning. This habitat project also created ephemeral ponds which benefit invertebrates, reptiles, amphibians and our migratory birds.
3) Goals and Objectives

This chapter of the Brown County Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan supports the variety of needs and desires, in the form of parks, recreation and open space that foster and support the stewardship of cultural, historical, and natural resources throughout the community and surrounding area. The following Park Department activities provide a framework for the development of the Goals and Objectives presented in this plan update.

Current and Future Park Department Activities

It is imperative that Brown County continue to maintain the current parks and trails facilities and plan for the provision of park and recreation activities due to the expected population growth that will occur over the next 20 years and the publics’ demonstrated desire for additional park and recreation opportunities. This planning effort relies heavily upon public involvement in addition to the identification of park and recreation needs from staff. The following activities provide background into current and future activities that will help to maintain and shape the Brown County Park system into the future.

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of property within Brown County to meet existing and future park needs is dependent on property availability, property location, and cost considerations. Because of the high potential for future increased development, suitable property for future park and recreation sites may quickly disappear within Brown County. Thus, acquisition should be a priority, while recognizing the fiscal realities of any required initial outlay of funds for parkland purchase. While keeping in mind funding issues, the plan will identify the types, sizes, and quantity of acres needed to provide and meet the cultural and recreational facilities needs of the residents of Brown County into the future. Donations of land for County park and recreation activities will also be considered within the scope of its location and ability to meet multiple goals and objectives.

Park Development

Development of park lands for additional recreational opportunities should be of significant priority. Based on the results of focus group meetings, there is a desire to acquire and develop sites for passive recreational programs for residents in both urban and rural communities. This would fill a gap in Brown County as many local communities have individual neighborhood or community parks for recreational and sports programs, but little in the way of passive or silent sport activities.
Brown County parks should be accessible, safe, identifiable, and efficient to maintain. While reviewing new development options, the county should also be aware of the need to renovate, repair, and upgrade existing parks and recreational facilities.

Brown County has a limited inventory of developed and undeveloped parks and recreation facilities, which serve the needs of residents and visitors. The park facilities provide benefits for individuals of varying ages and abilities, mostly with passive recreation sites, indoor and outdoor facilities, and spontaneous activities. There are some active recreation sites. The plan identifies areas, acreage, and where the county may be deficient, based on national Level of Service standards, and provides recommendations for the acquisition and development of properties to meet the county’s recreational needs. The plan identifies the benefits of a complete and interconnected park system, which, besides providing active recreational opportunities, provides passive recreation, trails, environmental protection, and cultural enrichment.

Partnerships
Partnerships with agencies such as the State of Wisconsin, adjacent counties, local municipalities, school districts, businesses, developers, non-profit organizations, and other advocacy groups, will play an important role in the acquisition and development of active and passive recreational opportunities for Brown County.

Oftentimes, schools and local municipalities offer fields, gymnasiums, and other amenities that could potentially be used to offer active recreational programs. Sites owned by the State of Wisconsin and adjacent counties could be used to offer additional passive recreational programs, particularly if the sites are interconnected with trails or jointly marketed.

Privately owned spaces or parks in planned communities or neighborhoods may add to a community’s scenic and visual resources and quality of life character and supplement recreational opportunities but these facilities typically do not offset public recreational needs. Privately held open space. Privately held open space may add to a community’s scenic and visual resources and quality of life character.

It is essential that the county consider developing certain partnerships with private, public, and non-profit partners through formal agreements or other programs identified within the implementation section of this plan. Through the design of business areas, private developers may provide public spaces, plazas, trails and other pedestrian/bicycle connections that link with the county’s trail system. County, municipality, and business group partnerships can provide land or facilities for parks and recreation for the county. This might include cost sharing for acquisition and development, furnishing materials or equipment, or provision of maintenance.
and security. Some examples include the purchase of play equipment for a park by community
groups, or existing businesses might contribute trees, plantings, street furniture, or funds to
maintain these elements for parks near business areas.

**Intergovernmental Coordination**
Recent demographic data, infill development, and urban redevelopment projects all point to
the expansion and densification of Brown County’s urban core and surrounding area. Likewise,
many of the rural areas are also experiencing continued growth and increased development
pressures.

As the cities, villages and towns within Brown County continue to develop, the county’s
population will continue to grow. Thus, the county’s role in the accommodation of recreational
areas must be defined. The county is also impacted by natural features such as the Bay of
Green Bay, Niagara Escarpment, Fox River, East River, Duck Creek, Baird Creek, Suamico River,
wetlands and trails that traverse several municipalities in Brown County and the State of
Wisconsin.

Public spaces require management and there are similar issues that face state, county, city,
village, town, and federal agencies. Development of committees to address natural feature
management and enhancement should be developed, enhanced by the inclusion of
representatives from Brown County Education & Recreation Committee. This management
should include recreational uses, stewardship, and environmental protection.

**Community Participation**
Involving the citizens of Brown County is imperative in providing a responsive, effective, and
high quality park and recreation system. Citizen participation in the development of
recreational programs and facilities ensures that the park system will reflect community needs
and values. Because Brown County is growing, citizen participation is encouraged in order to
provide facilities and programs that meet the needs of the community.

Citizen volunteers are an important component in community participation. Not only do they
provide needed services efficiently and cost effectively, they also develop a strong commitment
toward community ownership of park resources.

**Safety and Security**
Brown County’s park and recreation facilities should provide a sense of security, safety, and
wellbeing. The safety and security of park and recreation areas is critical to the success of
recreational programs and managing the park system. Identifying potential concerns, providing
designs with these concerns in mind, and developing programs for these facilities accordingly,
can help avoid or limit unwanted activities or dangerous situations. This could be as simple as
age appropriate play equipment, including signage or fencing, developing multiple age-group facilities, or a well-balanced set of passive recreation facilities. The use of park signage and regulations help publicize rules and guidelines for acceptable behavior, appropriate times of use, and identify safe ways in which to use the county’s recreational facilities.

Health and Wellness
It’s no secret that parks influence the health and vitality of Brown County citizens. This is increasingly being recognized by the health care industry, especially as obesity and its associated health care costs are on the rise. According to the Center for Disease Control, the prevalence of obesity among U.S. adults, 2011-2014, was 36.5%. Parks play a key role in combating overweight and obesity. There is strong evidence that show people are more physically active if there are parks or walking and biking trails nearby that can be easily accessed for exercise.

Recreational Programming
Brown County has a formal park program for many of its facilities; however, many park and recreation sites are also available for public use without participating in programmed activities. Park programming should be designed for varying ages that help educate and build healthy productive lives. The expansion of recreation programs that help citizens lead healthy lifestyles should be strongly encouraged.

Goals and Objectives
Goals and objectives each have a distinct and different purpose within the planning process. Goals describe desired situations toward which planning efforts should be directed. They are broad and long-range. They represent an end to be sought; although, they may never actually be fully attained. Objectives describe more specific purposes, which should be sought in order to advance toward the achievement of the overall goals. The third part of the planning process, policies and programs (recommendations), are identified within the body of the plan.

The following goals and objectives support the needs and desires of the residents of Brown County, and promotes the environmental stewardship of parks, recreation facilities, and natural open areas.
Goal 1 – Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)

Preserve and manage the natural, historical, and cultural resources of Brown County.

Objectives
1-1. Maintain an adequate number of parks to meet the needs of our present and future generations.
1-2. Preserve, protect, and enhance natural and cultural resources through sustainable open space, wildlife management, and other environmental programs.
1-3. Incorporate the natural, historical, and cultural resources of Brown County into educational activities and programs.
1-4. Assess the feasibility of land sales, jurisdictional transfers, or land acquisition based on factors such as current demand, environmental & cultural significance, and financial feasibility.
1-5. Encourage the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.
1-6. Minimize or eliminate the impacts of invasive species.

Goal 2 – Park Services and Accessibility

Provide safe and accessible park facilities and programs for all Brown County residents, regardless of ability.

Objectives
2-1. Make both active and passive park facilities accessible to as many individuals as possible.
2-2. Maintain existing park facilities to ensure longevity and safety.
2-3. Provide multi-use recreational opportunities that are consistent with the intended use of the particular park.
2-4. When planning a new park location, improving park facilities, or developing park programs, special consideration should be given to people with limited financial resources, youth at risk, the elderly, the disabled, and others with special needs.
2-5. Anticipate the security and safety concerns of users and design parks and park services with these concerns in mind.
2-6. Replace unsafe, old/deteriorating, and non-compliant structural and recreation equipment throughout all county parks.
Goal 3 – Park Programming & Education
Provide year-round park and recreation activities and programs/services that are educational and are desired by Brown County residents.

Objectives
3-1. Ensure that park programs and services utilize each park’s natural features while adequately serving community needs.
3-2. Develop recreational programs that meet the needs of and are desired by Brown County residents.
3-3. Educate park visitors about the importance of environmentally sensitive areas using context appropriate materials.
3-4. Develop educational programs that support local school district curriculums.
3-5. Coordinate with local municipalities on the provision of year-round park and recreation programming.

Goal 4 – Health and Wellness
Identify and provide diverse opportunities to improve personal health and wellness through year-round park and recreation facilities and programs.

Objectives
4-1. Demonstrate the health and wellness benefits of parks through all forms of media.
4-2. Identify opportunities to expand or create new facilities that support year-round recreational activities.
4-3. Review County Park policies that involve health and wellness.

Goal 5 – Marketing
Develop marketing approaches that highlight the unique environmental and cultural features found in Brown County Parks and advertise the park activities to a broad audience.

Objectives
5-1. Promote Brown County Parks and the events, activities, and features that they offer.
5-2. Revise the Brown County Parks web pages through improved organization and consolidation.
5-3. Develop mobile apps focused on the Brown County Park system and activities offered by the parks department that are informative and user-friendly.
Goal 6 – Partnerships and Coordination
Create partnerships with local, state, regional and federal agencies, school districts, businesses, developers, user groups, non-profits, and neighborhood groups to assist in the management and maintenance of parks, open space, and recreational facilities, services, and security.

Objectives
6-1. Coordinate with local communities, schools, and other agencies to improve and expand recreation opportunities throughout the community in a cost-effective manner.
6-2. Utilize Brown County resident and advocacy/friends groups in planning, developing, operating, stewarding and maintaining the county’s park system.
6-3. Sanctioned volunteer activities should be encouraged for facility maintenance, event programming, and stewardship of natural resources.
6-4. Partner with local school districts to encourage the use of Brown County parks for educational purposes.

Goal 7 – Funding
Use all available sources of funding to further enhance the quality of the County park system.

Objectives
7-1. Pursue funding from state and federal programs which can assist with park system improvements.
7-2. Solicit donations from other public and private organizations to aid in park system development.
7-3. Update the County’s Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan every five years to maintain grant eligibility.
7-4. Develop and maintain revenue-generating facilities which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities.
7-5. Review current and assess future user fees to assist in development and/or maintenance of park facilities.
4) Definitions and Park Classifications

**ACOE:** Army Corps of Engineers. Federal agency affiliated with the Army for engineering and construction projects, especially public works projects within the nation’s waterways.

**Community Park:** A larger park, typically greater than (but not limited to) five acres, that serve the entire community within a two mile radius with both active and passive uses. Amenities may include athletic fields, play equipment, tennis courts, basketball half-courts, walking and/or bicycling trails, picnic areas and pavilions as well as undeveloped natural areas and automobile parking areas.

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency. Federal agency charged with protecting the nation’s resources and to decrease levels of water and air pollution.

**ESA:** Environmentally sensitive area. Lands which include waterways, wetlands, steep slopes, setbacks, and certain other features such as karst, which are protected by the 2040 Brown County Sewage Plan and/or by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

**Greenway:** A linear park or open space conservation area that provides passive recreational opportunities, pedestrian and/or bicycle paths, wildlife corridors and/or the conservation of open spaces or natural areas.

**Natural Open Space:** An area or portion of unimproved land and/or water that is retained for passive recreation use areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.

**Neighborhood Park:** A smaller park, typically two to five acres, that serves residential neighborhoods within a half mile radius with both uses and amenities similar to those found in a community park. Due to the smaller size and neighborhood orientation, there are fewer amenities, and a parking lot is not typical due to pedestrian accessibility and the potential for on-street parking.

**Parkway:** A piece of land between the rear of a curb and the front of a sidewalk, used for planting low ground cover and/or street trees, and which is not intended to be used as part of the roadway.

**Pocket Park:** A very small park, typically less than one acre in size, that serves a residential community within a one quarter mile radius. A pocket park may have a playground, picnic area, and one active sport area, at most. Due to an urban environment, pocket parks are designed for
pedestrian access, typically with sidewalks, possibly with limited on-street parking. Pocket parks are not proposed for development in this plan.

**Public Sidewalk System:** A paved path for pedestrians alongside a street.

**Recreational Trail:** An off-street route through a natural area or the countryside that links paths, streets, parks, and other points of interest. Trail may or may not be paved.

**School District Facility:** One or a combination of playground equipment, active fields, tracks, trails and indoor facilities associated with the recreational functions of a public or private school. Although the facilities may be similar to those found in a public park system, the facilities may not be readily accessible to the public.

**Sustainability:** Meeting current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs by balancing environmental, economic, and social concerns.

**Undeveloped Park Parcel:** Property that has not been developed into an active or passive park, but may have potential to be acquired and/or developed for public park purposes.

**WDNR:** Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. State of Wisconsin agency with a purpose to preserve, protect, manage and maintain the regulated natural resources of the state.

**Park Classifications**

While the National Recreation and Park Association’s (NRPA) *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines* provides definitions for park classifications, it also acknowledges that each community is unique in terms of geographical, cultural and socioeconomic make-up. As such each community or park agency should develop its own standards for recreation, parks and open space, with the NRPA definitions as a guide. Brown County Parks currently fall into the following categories:

- Community Park
- Regional Park Reserve
- Linear Park
- Special Use Park
- Conservancy

The following is the recommended list of standards used to describe and measure Brown County parks. Note: Brown County parks do not utilize every one of the park classification listed in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Desirable Size</th>
<th>Acres/1,000 Population</th>
<th>Desirable Site Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Park</td>
<td>Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.</td>
<td>Less than 1/4 mile radius</td>
<td>1 acre or less</td>
<td>0.25 to .5A</td>
<td>Within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse development or housing for the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Park/Playground</td>
<td>Area for intense recreational activities such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.</td>
<td>1/4 to 1/2 mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)</td>
<td>15+ acres</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0A</td>
<td>Suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood population-geographically centered with safe walking and bike access. May be developed as a school park facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>Area for diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities such as athletic complexes, large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, and picnicking. May be a combination of the above, depending upon the size and community need.</td>
<td>Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2 mile radius.</td>
<td>25+ acres</td>
<td>5.0 to 8.0A</td>
<td>May include natural features, such as water bodies, and areas suited for intense development. Easily accessible to neighborhood served.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL CLOSE-TO-HOME SPACE = 6.25 - 10.5 A/1,000
### B. REGIONAL SPACE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Desirable Size</th>
<th>Acres/1,000 Population</th>
<th>Desirable Site Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional/Metropolitan Park</td>
<td>Area of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation, such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and rail uses, may include play areas.</td>
<td>Several communities. 1 hour driving time.</td>
<td>200+ acres</td>
<td>5.0 to 10.0A</td>
<td>Contiguous to or encompassing natural resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Park Reserve</td>
<td>Area of natural quality for natural-oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing, and studying nature, wildlife habitat, conservation, swimming, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and trail uses. May include active play areas. 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management, with less than 20% used for recreation development.</td>
<td>Several communities. 1 hour driving time.</td>
<td>1000+ acres; sufficient area to encompass the resource to be preserved and managed.</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Diverse or unique natural resources, such as lakes, streams, marshes, flora, fauna, topography.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL REGIONAL SPACE = 15 - 20 A/1,000**
### Component Use Service Area Desirable Site Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Service Area</th>
<th>Desirable Size</th>
<th>Acres/1,000 Population</th>
<th>Desirable Site Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear Park</td>
<td>Area developed for one or more varying modes of recreation travel, such as hiking, biking, snowmobiling, horse-back riding, cross-country skiing, canoeing, and pleasure driving. May include active play area. (NOTE: Any of the above components may occur in the &quot;linear park.&quot;)</td>
<td>No applicable standard.</td>
<td>Sufficient width to protect the resource and provide maximum use.</td>
<td>Variable.</td>
<td>Built or natural corridors, such as utility rights-of-way, bluff lines, vegetation patterns, and roads, that link other components of the recreation system or community facilities, commercial areas, and other park areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Uses</td>
<td>Areas for specialized or single purposes recreational activities, such as golf courses, arboreta, marinas, zoos, nature centers, conservatories, display gardens, arenas, outdoor theatres, gun ranges, or downhill ski areas, or areas that preserve, maintain, and interpret buildings, sites, and objects or archeological significance. Also, plazas or squares in or near commercial centers, boulevards, parkways.</td>
<td>No applicable standard.</td>
<td>Variable depending on desired size.</td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservancy</td>
<td>Protection and management of the natural/cultural environment with recreation use as a secondary objective.</td>
<td>No applicable standard.</td>
<td>Sufficient to protect the resource.</td>
<td>Variable.</td>
<td>Variable, depending on the resource being protected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5) Planning Process

The primary purpose of the Brown County Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan is to develop a comprehensive vision for specific parkland in context with its location, natural resources, and usage. The planning process involves discussions with various groups of individuals including the public, staff members, and elected officials. The following sections will detail the planning process for this plan update.

The following is a timeline of the major milestones reached through the planning process.

Public Participation

A Steering Committee was created to assist in the update of the County park plan in January 2016. The committee represented organizations committed to educating community members on health and wellness, recreational tourism, elected officials and private sector representatives. The committee provided input regarding plan formatting and content as presented by county staff.

To identify the demand for park and recreation facilities within Brown County for the purposes of this plan update, staff members of the Brown County Parks Department, the Brown County Planning Commission, and UW-Extension developed a public opinion survey to gather ideas and insights. Noting a gap in past surveys, this survey was designed for and targeted toward millennials (ages 18-35) and younger Generation X members (ages 36-44) who were most likely to use parks as individuals or as parents of young families.
A small focus group was formed after the survey responses were gathered. This focus group offered an opportunity for further qualitative analysis of survey trends and findings. The Steering Committee also offered insights into state and national trends in parks and outdoor recreation and how they have/may emerge in Brown County in the future. The information gathered from the online survey, focus group, and Steering Committee helped to guide the development of future recreational facilities within Brown County.

Survey Results
At the beginning of the development of the park plan, a 25 question survey was made available online through the UW-Extension’s survey tool. A copy of the survey questions and the survey report is included in Appendix A. The survey was shared with all Brown County Municipalities and was made available to the public over a three month period in the spring of 2016. Participants could access the survey via a hyperlink which was promoted through Brown County’s web and social media platforms, through the Brown County Parks Department’s web and social media platforms, through the Brown County UW-Extension’s web and social media platforms, through the Current Young Professionals program through the Greater Green Bay Area Chamber of Commerce, and through the Green Bay Press Gazette. Because participation was voluntary, rather than solicited, there was no control ability to ensure that responses were obtained from all municipalities within Brown County.

The following is a summary of the survey findings:

General Respondent Statistics:
- 478 respondents completed the survey online.
- 457 respondents indicated their age range as shown below. In the last Brown County Parks plan, there was a lower response rate from 20-29 year olds, which does not appear to be an issue with this survey:
  - 2.6% aged 18-24
  - 26.7% aged 25-34
  - 25.4% aged 35-44
  - 25.2% aged 45-54
  - 20.1% aged 55+
- 457 respondents indicated whether or not they had children under the age of 18, as well as the ages of their children (respondents could select more than one):
  - 51.4% had no children.
  - 48.6% had children between the ages of 0-17, with the largest percentage having children between the ages of 0-5.
457 respondents indicated where they reside; respondents represented 22/24 Brown County municipalities. The top responding municipalities included:
- 29.8% City of Green Bay
- 10.5% Village of Allouez
- 9.6% City of De Pere
- 6.8% Village of Bellevue
- 5.7% Village of Hobart
- 5.7% Village of Howard

All other municipalities individually represented less than 5% of the respondent pool. There were no respondents from the Village of Pulaski. 7.6% of respondents indicated that they live outside of Brown County.

414 respondents designated that they identify with living in either a rural or urban area. Of those 414 respondents, 142 (34.3%) identified as rural, and 272 (65.7%) identified as urban. In the past Brown County Parks plan, rural/urban designation was classified by the surveyors, not by the respondents. Self-identification was used this time.

**Brown County Parks Utilization**

- 82.7% of rural respondents indicated that they visit a Brown County Park at least 4 times per year, versus 78.4% of urban respondents.

- The top parks for visitation by rural residents include:
  - Reforestation Camp (57.4% of rural respondents visited in the last year)
  - Pamperin Park (53.9%)
  - Bay Shore Park (53.0%)
  - Brown County Fairgrounds (47.8%)

- For urban residents, the top parks for visitation include:
  - Pamperin Park (69.6% of urban respondents visited in the last year)
  - Reforestation Camp (56.4%)
  - Bay Shore Park (54.6%)
  - Fox River State Recreational Trail (54.2%)

- Rural residents had significantly higher visitation rates to some of the County’s more rural park locations, such as Neshota Park in the Town of Denmark (30.4% rural versus 18.5% urban) and Way-Morr Park in the Town of Morrison (30.4% rural versus 7.9% urban).

- Urban residents were more likely to utilize the County/State recreational trails including the Fox River State Recreational Trail (54.2% urban versus 38.3% rural) and Mountain-Bay State Recreational Trail (25.9% urban versus 19.1% rural). The Reforestation Camp, known for its extensive mountain biking trails, had high visitation from both rural and urban residents.
For both rural and urban residents, the lowest visitation site was the Brown County Rifle Range (6.1% rural residents, 6.6% urban residents).

**Respondents were asked how they utilize Brown County Parks for recreation:**

- **Rural residents were most likely to use Brown County Parks for:**
  - Walking for pleasure (66.7%)
  - Nature and hiking trails (60.3%)
  - Picnicking (46.8%)
  - Attending an event hosted at a county park (46.0%)
  - Playground equipment (44.4%)
  - Attend a family gathering or wedding (42.1%)

- **Urban residents were most likely to use Brown County Parks for:**
  - Walking for pleasure (69.4%)
  - Nature and hiking trails (68.5%)
  - Bicycling (on gravel or asphalt surface) (47.2%)
  - Picnicking (45.2%)
  - Attend an event hosted at a county park (45.2%)

- **Urban residents were less likely to use Brown County Parks to access playground equipment (38.7%) or to attend a family gathering or wedding (26.6%) versus rural residents.**

- **When asked what visitors hope to gain from visiting a Brown County Park, 38.8% of urban residents indicated that being with their friends and family in a scenic, outdoor setting was most important to them, followed by enjoying a wide range of outdoor recreational activities (30.6%). These numbers were 36.0% and 34.2%, respectively, for rural residents.**

**Traveling and accessibility to Brown County Parks:**

- **22.0% of urban residents live within one mile of a Brown County Park, versus 10.2% of rural residents. This is likely skewed by the heavy residential development in urban areas close to the Fox River State Recreational Trail.**

- **Both urban and rural residents are most likely to travel by vehicle to a Brown County Park (82.3% of urban residents, 89.8% of rural residents).**

- **Urban residents are much more likely to travel by foot to a Brown County Park (9.1% urban residents versus 3.2% rural residents), and both groups are about equally likely to travel by bicycle to a Brown County Park (7.1% rural residents, 8.3% urban residents).**

- **Neither group was very likely to utilize public transportation to access a Brown County Park (<1% of both groups).**
Park Utilization by Age versus Residence

- Knowing that responses from the ages of 20-29 was low in the last Brown County Parks plan, there was a concerted effort in 2016 to actively engage young professionals (ages 21-40) and millennials (18-35) through the public input process. The survey was able to track information pertaining to how park use and perceptions differs by age. The result was a split between respondents ages 18-44 from respondents over 45 years old. 250 respondents were tracked as a part of the young respondent demographic. 207 respondents were tracked as a part of the 45+ demographic.

- In the last Brown County Parks plan, only rural versus urban residency was considered. This survey assessed both age and residency as factors in parks utilization and recreational preference.

- When asked about frequency of park use, 78.9% of the young respondents indicated that they visit a Brown County Park or Trail at least four times per year versus 80.85% 45+ group. 3% of the young respondent group indicated that they had used a Brown County park or trail once or not at all in the last year, two of these respondents indicated that they use the parks less frequently because of access (either not living near a park, or not being able to park to access trails safely/easily). 5.3% of the 45+ group responded that they had not visited a Brown County Park or Trail more than once in the last year. Some of the reasons shared by the 45+ group included use of a municipal park or trail (East River Trail), or living in a rural area on a large property.

- When asked to rank satisfaction with park facilities, young respondents were very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the quality of: Bike and Pedestrian Access, Accessibility for all Visitors, and General Landscaping and Maintenance. While rankings overall trended toward satisfaction, the greatest dissatisfaction was in the areas of Bathroom Availability, Bathroom Cleanliness, Dog Runs, and Water Fountains. 87.9% of young respondents indicated that they were satisfied with Brown County Parks system facilities currently available to them. This is the same percentage of 45+ group members that indicated satisfaction.

- The young respondent group did not indicate using parks to learn about nature, history or culture, or to escape the crowds and enjoy solitude. These uses are reinforced by preferred activities (Such as family gatherings, picnicking) and by park suggestions (dog-friendly amenities, bathroom updates, picnic and barbeque offerings, playground equipment, disc golf course upgrades, etc.).

- The young respondents ranked using playground equipment and bicycling higher than the 45+ Group (playground equipment: 49.3% young professionals vs. 29.6% 45+ group; bicycling on gravel or asphalt surfaces: 50.2% young professionals vs. 37.6% 45+ group). Unsurprisingly, the young respondents requested playground improvements and expansion of bike trail networks more often that the 45+ age group.
Learning about nature, history and culture ranked as the lowest visitation goal across the entire sample (only 4.6% of young respondents ranked this as their top priority in visitation), but more 45+ group members ranked this as their highest priority (11.5%). This was an interesting facet of the survey that the majority of respondents were either not interested or not aware of educational programming being hosted by the parks. Members from the entire group specifically requested greater events presence in the parks, such as races, competitions, and concerts in the parks, but no requests were educational in nature. It appears that respondents prefer to recreate on their own, using County parks facilities, or renting County equipment to recreate, rather than participating in a formal class.

Other Comments and Takeaways

- Comments were varied and can be found in the appendix of the summary report.
- Based on the survey results, respondents generally reflected the views and behaviors of urban core residents of Brown County.
  - The primary parks rated for visitation fall within the urban area.
  - Reported rural park use was significantly lower in rural areas where survey participation was not as high. The two major exceptions to this trend were Bay Shore Park (Town of Green Bay) and the Reforestation Camp (Suamico). Despite being in rural areas, these Brown County Parks were overwhelmingly popular. Both of these parks have strong brand recognition for the types of recreational activities they offer which might contribute to their more regular use.
  - Based on the survey results if respondents neither live near a park, nor know what types of recreational activities are available, people tend to not use the park.
  - Travel does not seem to hinder attendance if the user knows how they can recreate in a park.
  - These findings suggest that park usage could improve by a targeted marketing strategy for each Brown County Park which would include the identification of activities and facilities offered at each park.
- Users from the entire sample indicated that bathroom availability, cleanliness, and water accessibility (for drinking) needed to be improved. Comments to this topic mentioned seasonal availability of bathrooms being a frustration, as well as irregular maintenance of facilities.
- Users from the entire sample also indicated that they would like to see greater accessibility for dogs in Brown County Parks. A smaller part of the group preferred off-leash areas, but any expansion of dog access in general appeared to be welcome.
this request came the related request of dog waste bags and waste receptacles in Brown County Parks.
6) Planning Region Characteristics

Social
There are a number of social factors that are important to consider when developing a park and recreation plan. These social factors include information that will help readers understand the community, its residents, and the recreation needs and potential. Demographic information such as population, sex, race, and ethnic distribution can influence how a community develops, maintains, and supports recreational opportunities. Furthermore, geographic analysis of specific groups based on age, race, and socioeconomic status are also important factors to take into consideration when developing long term plans for park and recreation facilities and activities.

Health
Providing places where people can be physically active is vital to keeping Brown County residents healthy. Parks and trails are the resources that Brown County residents need when addressing many of today’s public health problems, such as obesity, high blood pressure, and heart disease. In addition to promoting physical activity, parks have been shown to reduce stress and foster community interaction, which provides for both environmental and personal health benefits. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention has identified the following ways that parks can improve health:

- Increased physical activity - walkable access to park and recreation sites motivates people to participate in physical activity and to do so more frequently;
- Improved mental health - parks can serve as a venue for stress reduction;
- Environmental benefits - parks can reduce air and water pollution, protect hazard areas (e.g., flood plains, unstable slopes) from inappropriate development, and mitigate urban heat islands;
- Community interaction - parks can provide meeting places for neighbors;
- Reduce injury - parks and trails can provide safe spaces for people to play and exercise, away from busy streets and commercial zones.

County Health Rankings
County Health Rankings, a collaborative effort between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, measures the health of nearly all counties in the U.S. and provides inter-state rankings by county. The rankings utilize county-level data from a variety of national and state sources.

2 Parks and Trails Health Impact Assessment Toolkit, CDC - http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/parks_trails/
Each state is broken into two health categories, Overall Rankings in Health Outcomes and Overall Rankings in Health Factors. Overall Ranking in Health Outcomes represents how healthy counties are within the state. The healthiest county in the state is ranked #1. Overall Rankings in Health Factors represents the factors that influence the health of a county. This rank is an estimate of the future health of counties as compared to other counties within a given state.

Brown County’s overall rankings are out of 72 counties that comprise the state of Wisconsin. Brown County ranked 37th in Health Outcomes and slightly better, 25th, among Health Factors. While Brown County ranks above the 50th percentile in both categories, it should be noted that there are several categories that have been highlighted as areas of concern. Within the Health Outcomes, none of the factors that influenced this ranking were identified as areas of concern. However, under Health Factors, several factors were identified including adult smoking, adult obesity, excessive drinking, alcohol-impaired driving deaths, and a lack of social associations. Of these Health Factors, obesity is a topic that this plan acknowledges and addresses through the plans goal and objectives.

**Obesity:** Obesity is a serious health issue that affects more than a third of the American population. Studies show that obesity is linked to or associated with many health conditions such as heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, and some types of cancer. For Wisconsinites, obesity rates have more than doubled since 1990, increasing from 11.8 percent to 30.7 percent in 2015. This rapid increase in obesity has healthcare providers, elected officials, and employers searching for answers to curb this growing issue. The problems associated with obesity have also led to a large amount of research focused on the connections between health and the built environment.

![Figure 1-1: Adult Obesity Rate in Wisconsin 1990-2015](http://stateofobesity.org/states/wi/)

Park and recreation leaders around the country recognize that local and regional park systems play a critical role in offering opportunities for physical activity. Recent research has shown that people tend to be more physically active if there are parks or walking and biking trails nearby that can be easily accessed. Studies also show that the number and size of parks in a community are positively related to physical activity levels. Two of the most important factors that determine if a park is successful are the distribution of and access to park facilities.

**Brown County Life Study**
The purpose of the Leading Indicators for Excellence (LIFE) Study is to develop a clear understanding of the overall quality of life in the Fox River Region (Brown County, Fox Cities, and Southern Winnebago County). The study provides an in-depth look into 10 key areas:

- LIFE in the Community Demographics, Infrastructure, Civic engagement, Faith, Volunteerism, Government
- LIFE at Work Economy and Employment
- LIFE at Home Children and Families (child care, youth, elder care, populations with special needs, rural issues, ethnic issues)
- LIFE of Self-Sufficiency Affordable Housing, Nutrition, Basic Needs
- LIFE of Learning Education (K-12 and higher education)
- A Safe LIFE Personal & Public Safety
- A Healthy LIFE Physical and Mental Health
- LIFE in Natural Environment Natural Environment (water/air quality, land use issues)
- LIFE of Arts & Culture Arts and Cultural Assets and Pursuits
- LIFE of Recreation & Leisure Recreation, Leisure, and Sports

The information gathered throughout the LIFE study was meant to educate and empower community leaders and citizens alike, to take action based on an accurate understanding of the community’s strengths and shortcomings³. Similar to other types of inventory or assessment methods, the LIFE Study collected and compiled information which provides some key findings that can be tied to Brown County’s quality of life and, for the purposes of this plan, a direct link to programs and policies involving park and outdoor recreation areas.

³ Brown County LIFE Study Executive Summary
Key Findings as they relate to the Brown County Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan Update include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of Progress</th>
<th>Areas of Concern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A Healthy LIFE</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIFE in our Natural Environment</strong></td>
<td>Obesity and Lifestyle habits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Water assets well recognized</td>
<td>• Air &amp; water quality trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Planning for outdoor recreation by municipalities</td>
<td>• Environmental health determinants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Air &amp; water quality trends</td>
<td>• Challenge of planning with frequent policy changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Environmental health determinants</td>
<td>• Continued clean-up of Fox River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIFE of Recreation &amp; Leisure</strong></td>
<td>Upkeep and continuing investment in community infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Outdoor recreation opportunities</td>
<td>• Upkeep and continuing investment in community infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tourism, events</td>
<td>• Upkeep and continuing investment in community infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sports opportunities for spectators and participants</td>
<td>• Upkeep and continuing investment in community infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Brown County LIFE Study also identified Areas of Strengths and Opportunities for Improvement. The Areas of Strengths and Opportunities that pertain to Park and Recreation areas or activities are listed in the following tables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Broadly recognized Aspects of Brown County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outdoor Entertainment and Community Events</strong></td>
<td>• Numerous successful, affordable events for the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• County-wide gathering places and events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outdoor Recreation Opportunities</strong></td>
<td>• Opportunities available all year round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water resources especially valued by area residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parks, trails, and municipal planning for these amenities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunity Area</th>
<th>Broadly recognized Aspects of Brown County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unhealthy Lifestyles</strong></td>
<td>• Obesity, use of alcohol, smoking rates are high and the cause of major health issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation Options</strong></td>
<td>• More trails with connections for commuting desired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Air Quality</strong></td>
<td>• Inadequate control of nonpoint water pollution and better protection needed for a highly valued community asset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Air quality is still good, recent years show a decline.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Implications**

Brown County’s current health is not poor, however; as previously identified; there are areas that can be improved. The Brown County Park Department can and does play a role in the overall health of Brown County residents by offering quality park facilities and activities in locations that
highlight some of the most unique and significant environmental features in northeast Wisconsin. Utilizing data, studies, and plans specific to Brown County, two areas of focus emerge as opportunities to utilize the park and recreation system to further improve the health of Brown County residents.

The first area of focus has been identified in the public comments received through the survey associated with this plan update as well as other public surveys including the 2016 Brown County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan Update. People seek out and use local and county parks regularly for a variety of purposes. Many survey participants indicated that parks were a destination to walk and bicycle to and within. For this reason, the Parks Department should make it a priority to improve park access for people on foot and by bicycle.

The second focus area is identifying opportunities and ways to tie health to the park area and facilities. Events, classes, or activities developed at and offered by the parks department may provide the opportunity to incorporate health into literature or other forms of information delivery that help teach park users about park activities and health.
Population Trends and Projections

According to Census records from 1960 to 2010, Brown County experienced strong population growth as the total county population increased from 125,082 in 1960 to 248,007 in 2010. Currently, WDOA estimates the Brown County population at 257,897 in 2016. Since the 2008 Park and Outdoor Recreation Plan, the Brown County population has increased by an estimated 12,729 residents.

On average, Brown County added 24,585 residents per decade. The highest percentage of population increase occurred in the Town of Ledgeview and the Village of Suamico. Although both communities are continuing to see high levels of development activity and population growth, they still have large, undeveloped areas. The lowest percentage of population change occurred in the City of Green Bay and the Village of Allouez. Both of these communities are completely within the urban area. Figure 1-2 depicts Brown County population growth from 1960-2015.

Figure 1-2 – Brown County Population from 1960-2015

The Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) prepared population projections out to the year 2040 for municipalities and counties based on multiple factors such as birth rate, historic population growth, death rate, and migration patterns. Although they are simply projections, they do provide an estimate of what the population of Brown County could be in 2040, should historic population patterns hold. Based on the projections, Brown County could anticipate a population of approximately 312,000 residents by 2040. Figure 1-3 depicts the population projections through 2040 for Brown County.
Population Projection Implications
As Brown County continues to grow more pressure will be placed on municipal infrastructure and utilities while the demand for additional public services will increase as well. Based on the most recent population data, the communities within the Green Bay Metropolitan Area continue to exhibit the strongest numeric gains in population, with much smaller numeric gains in the rural communities. However, as a percentage of population, the population gains in communities such as the Town of Ledgeview, Village of Wrightstown, and Town of Lawrence are also significant. As Brown County evaluates park and recreation investments, it will need to recognize the areas of the County which have experienced the greatest population growth and ensure these areas are appropriately served. Brown County will need to coordinate with the local municipalities and residents to determine their specific wants and needs, while keeping in mind the wants and needs of County residents as a whole.
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

US Census Block
Persons/Square Mile
0 - 539
540 - 1701
1702 - 3061
3062 - 4359
14435 - 23501
14436 - 23502
43500 - 43699
5708 - 7505
5706 - 10152
10153 - 14434
14435 - 23501
23502 - 43069

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10153 - 14434
14435 - 23501
23502 - 43069
Age

A WDOA projection model was used to determine the percentage of the population at various age ranges. Figure 1.2 demonstrates the population projections for Brown County by age in years 2015 and 2040. A consistently high number of the population remains in the age 0-59 ranges between 2015 and 2040. The number of residents in the 60-89 age range significantly increases between 2015 and 2040.

Figure 1.2 – Brown County Population Projections by Age Range in 2015 and 2040

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Age Projection Implications

As people age, their park and recreation wants and needs change as well. For instance, younger age groups will typically look for active recreation facilities, such as athletic fields or mountain bike trails, while older age groups may be more interested in passive activities such as hiking, birding, or walking for exercise. The Brown County Outdoor Recreation Plan will need to take into account the growing proportion of older residents as a percentage of the population, while still meeting the desires of the large numbers of younger residents. Balancing the needs of all potential park visitors at each park is essential to the success as the park system as a whole.
**Ethnic Backgrounds**

The following table identifies the percent change of individual ethnic backgrounds (origins) within Brown County between years 2005 and 2014, according to the US Census. While there has been a decline in the predominate ethnicity (White), Brown County consists of 82.2% of persons who describe themselves as white.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Background</th>
<th>Year 2005 Percent</th>
<th>Year 2014 Percent</th>
<th>Change between 2005 and 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td>82.2%</td>
<td>-9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black – African American</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>+108.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>+6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>+88.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ethnicities</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>-94.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>+110.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Ethnicities</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>+61.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethnic Diversity Implications**

Brown County’s ethnic diversity is increasing. The increase in minority groups and the overall increase in minority population should be considered during the planning and implementation of the Brown County Park and Recreation capital improvements and design and advertisement of park and recreation programs. Cultural barriers to accessing and participating in park activities should be identified and addressed to ensure that the park system is inclusive for all Brown County residents and visitors alike.

**Employment and Economy**

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, the unemployment rate in Brown County was 3.7% in December 2015. The Wisconsin average unemployment rate was 4.2%. Overall, Brown County’s employment rate and economy are doing well. One major reason for the success of the local economy is a diversified workforce that offers ample opportunities in large employment sectors such as manufacturing, healthcare, and finance to name a few. The diversity in employment opportunities also suggests that Brown County will be more stable during uncertain economic times, such as those experienced during the 2008 recession.

**Employment Projection Implications**

As the economy improves, people may have additional leisure time available to spend in Brown County’s parks. Increasing numbers of visitors leads to increased demand and improvements to park facilities and activities. The Parks Department will need to accommodate an increasing number of diverse customers as the economy continues to improve.
Physical Characteristics

Topography

The topography of Brown County has been greatly modified by glacial action and today is generally characterized by gently rolling moraines. The western two-thirds of the County is associated with the roughly four mile-wide Fox River Valley, a continuation of the same depression forming the Bay of Green Bay. This area slopes gently northeastward from Lake Winnebago in east central Wisconsin, drains to the bay, and is generally level to gently rolling. This lowland area contains many glacial landforms, including eskers, moraines, and remnants of extinct glacial lakes. During glacial times, the flat marshy land west and south of the bay had been covered by the bay. Most streams in the area flow northeastward and parallel to the escarpment to the bay. Most streams also possess shallow channels, except in a few instances where the streams have cut through softer underlying glacial landforms, such as the Fox River in Wrightstown.

Forming the eastern boundary of the Fox River Valley is a steep escarpment referred to as the Niagara Escarpment, which rises as high as 200 to 250 feet above the valley floor. East of and alongside most of the Niagara Escarpment is a narrow strip of level land. East of that is generally a slightly rolling plain that drains east and southeast toward Lake Michigan. The headwaters of a number of streams that drain to Lake Michigan are located within this area. However, gaps in the Niagara Escarpment allow two streams—Baird Creek and Bower Creek—to flow westward to the Bay of Green Bay. The area is generally well drained but has many small wet depressions in places.

Due to its location between two lobes of the last glacier to advance through Wisconsin, the southeastern portion of the county is extremely hilly and has many poorly drained depressions. This area, which extends into southeastern Wisconsin, is called the Kettle Moraine area of the state.

Land relief within the county ranges from approximately 600 feet above sea level to approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. The low point in the county, at an elevation of about 580 feet, is located in the City of Green Bay where the Fox River enters the bay. The highest point in the County is located in the Town of Holland, southeast of the unincorporated community of Greenleaf, at an elevation of about 1,020 feet.

The most dominant topographical feature in Brown County is the Niagara Escarpment. This escarpment is the exposed edge of a ridge with a steep face on one side and a gentle slope on the other. Most portions of the Niagara Escarpment in Brown County face northwest and vary in height from 5 to 125 feet. It was formed by the exposure of a layer of eastward or southeastward tilting rocks that are older, harder, and more resistant to weathering and erosion than the underlying rocks. Over time, the underlying rocks have been eroded away, leaving the edge of the
more resistant rocks exposed. The steep, straight cliff faces have been accentuated by the scouring action of glaciers. The Niagara Escarpment extends in a southwest-northeast direction through the eastern portion of Brown County (approximately five miles east of and parallel to the Fox River) until it nears the northeast side of the City of Green Bay where it is located adjacent and parallel to the bay. The Niagara Escarpment continues to the southwest into central Wisconsin and to the northeast through Door County, Upper Michigan, Canada, and back into the United States in Upstate New York. The Door County Peninsula and Niagara Falls are two exceptional and well-known features located along this escarpment.

The topography of the County has a significant impact on its natural and scenic resources, as well as on storm water management and erosion control. While highly subjective, scenic beauty is also an important element of many successful communities.

Surveys have shown that most people enjoy open spaces and vistas of unspoiled nature, while others enjoy views of more urban development and the contrasts that they can provide. To some, the most beautiful scenic resources are views of blue skies, green hills, shorelines, and woodlands, while others prefer park or golf course settings and still others prefer pastoral settings. One of the most often cited scenic view in the County is that of the bay and the City of Green Bay viewed from the Niagara Escarpment, which incorporates elements of both urban and natural settings.

The areas of varying topography within the County can be scenic resources of great value to the community. The shoreline of the Fox River, particularly the southern portion, is a significant scenic resource. However, public access is not available to this part of the Fox River, and there are no vantage points for the public to view the topography. The same applies to the southern portions of the Niagara Escarpment.

Seeking ways to obtain access to and maintain these scenic characteristics of the community should be considered because of the contrast they offer from the surrounding landscape and the vistas they provide. As the County continues to develop, the County and local communities should continue to extend parkways along these features and the major waterways to preserve their scenic qualities, as well as to improve their water quality. Opportunities are more limited along the Fox and East Rivers and other creeks and streams within the metropolitan area due to development that is already in place. However, as redevelopment opportunities arise or further development occurs within and outside the metropolitan area, providing additional public access to these ridgelines and shorelines would provide additional places for residents and visitors to enjoy the views the County has to offer.
Many of the areas within Brown County that provide such valuable scenic views are located along the Niagara Escarpment, which, in turn, are associated with karst features. Karst features consist of cracked and fractured bedrock, such as limestone, that is close to the surface. This bedrock is easily dissolved by water, and its cracks and layers allow water and pollutants to easily reach the groundwater. Sinkholes, shallow soils, sinking streams, and springs are commonly found in such areas. These features are located adjacent to the escarpment and more extensively in the Town of Green Bay and Scott.

Because of the fragility of these features and their susceptibility to groundwater contamination, development within them should be discouraged. At a minimum, setbacks from these features should be considered for barnyards, manure storage areas, chemical and manure spreading, septic systems, and roads and other paved areas. It is recommended that a study of the escarpment and its associated karst features within Brown County, their location, their susceptibility to groundwater contamination, their value as scenic areas and parkways, their potential for tourism, their potential for harboring rare plant and animal species, their relationship to similar efforts in adjacent counties, and their appropriateness for development be undertaken. This study should be a cooperative undertaking by the DNR, the County, and the affected local units of government.

**Water Resources**

Lakes, rivers, and streams offer enjoyment, peace, and solitude. These surface waters provide such opportunities to anglers, boaters, hunters, water skiers, swimmers, sailors, and casual observers alike. They also drain the land after heavy rains, provide habitat for countless plants, fish, and animals, are a source of drinking water for many communities, and are a source of process water for industry and agriculture. Lands immediately adjacent to such waters have an abundance of cultural and archeological significance because they were often the location of Native American and early European settlements. For all these reasons and more, surface waters are typically the most important natural resource a community can possess.

Because of this importance, numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations have been created to protect surface waters. They range from the commerce clause of the United States Constitution to local flood-land zoning regulations. The most heavily regulated waters are those that are determined to be natural and navigable.

Brown County contains numerous significant surface water resources. The largest and most important of which are the Bay of Green Bay and the Fox River. See Figure 3 for the location of the major rivers and streams in Brown County.
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Figure 2
Brown County Topography

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

Elevation
- High : 1020.01
- Low : 548.5

0 1 2 3 4
Miles
Bay of Green Bay
Beyond serving as the starting point for early settlement and transportation to the interior of Wisconsin and, thus, being rich in historical and archeological significance, the Bay of Green Bay provides the largest potential for water-based recreational activities within Brown County with about 30 miles of shoreline. Although the eastern and southern shores are now largely developed, the majority of the western shore still remains undeveloped and available for future open space or recreational opportunities.

Commercial fishing (primarily for perch, whitefish, and lake trout) had long been a popular activity within the bay until high pollutant loadings to the Fox River and the southern portion of the bay became a significant and widespread problem by the late 1940s and early 1950s. However, recent studies have indicated that a slight improvement has occurred in the water quality of the Bay of Green Bay and is most likely due to reduced point source pollution loading.

About 49,000 acres of the Bay of Green Bay are located within Brown County. The Bay depth is an average of about 26 feet. The bay is a hard water alkaline basin, and its bottom materials consist of very loose flocculent sediment.

Water quality impairments to the lower Bay of Green Bay include PCB fish consumption advisories, excessive levels of bacteria, and low levels of dissolved oxygen. Factors causing this impairment are varied and complex and are discussed in detail in the Lower Green Bay Remedial Action Plan but are generally attributable to nonpoint sources of pollution. For these reasons, the lower bay has been identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as an Impaired Water, which means that it does not meet federal and state water quality standards.

Fox River
The Fox River is the largest and most important river in northeastern Wisconsin. It is a navigable river that flows northward 155 miles from its headwaters in southern Green Lake County in east-central Wisconsin to the Bay of Green Bay. Its basin drains over 2,700 square miles of east-central and northeastern Wisconsin. In Brown County, it extends 19 miles from the Village of Wrightstown to its downstream end at the Bay of Green Bay and drains about 311 square miles, or almost half of Brown County. Its upstream portions within Brown County are characterized by steep, wooded bluffs that gradually flatten out to low plains near its confluence with the bay. Portions of the Fox River, particularly those portions in the Green Bay Metropolitan Area and in the Village of Wrightstown, are developed with urban uses and densities. Suburban and rural uses and densities are located along the portion of the river between the metropolitan area and Wrightstown. The Fox River’s water is hard and very turbid. The river bottom is mostly comprised of sand and silt. The river itself is classified as a Warm Water Sport Fishery.
The importance and history of the Fox River parallels that of the Bay of Green Bay. The Fox River served as the route into the interior of the state for early explorers, and many of Wisconsin’s earliest communities were located along its banks.

In addition to being Brown County’s largest river, the Fox River also plays a very large role in determining the overall water quality of the lower Bay of Green Bay. As with the bay, the Fox River has experienced high pollutant loadings in the past but recently has shown signs of a slight improvement in water quality. Historically, fishing and recreation once played a vital and important role along the Fox River but, until recently, had almost entirely vanished. By the 1940s, pollution in the river had increased to the point where its fisheries were severely damaged, and its scenic and recreational values were lost. With passage and implementation of the Clean Water Act in the early 1970s, the Fox River’s water quality began to improve, which in turn has resulted in recovering fish populations and increased recreational use. The walleye fishing tournaments have been hosted on the Fox River and the Bay of Green Bay over the course of several years with the most recent event held in 2016.

However, storm water and agricultural runoff (non-point source pollution) continue to be the greatest water quality threats. The Fox River continues to be exposed to many adverse environmental impacts, including excessive sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, and turbidity due to non-point source pollution, urban storm water runoff, storm sewer discharges, and impoundment of the river. Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) accumulation and fish consumption advisories due to past industrial point source discharges are also present. The Fox River has been identified as the second largest contributor of suspended sediment and the largest contributor of phosphorus to Lake Michigan.

For these reasons, the Fox River has been identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as an Impaired Water, which means that it does not meet federal and state water quality standards. Reduction of these impacts would improve the overall health and appearance of the Fox River.

**Lily Lake**

Lily Lake is a 43 acre seepage lake that is up to 21 feet in depth at its deepest point. The entire shoreline is buffered by woodlands and wetlands and contains a county park at its northern end.

Due to the generally shallow nature of the lake, periodic winterkills of fish have occurred during severe winters with extended cold snaps and heavy snow, most recently during the winter of 2013-2014. Brown County utilizes an aerator to maintain dissolved oxygen levels during the winter months. However, an aerator can only maintain dissolved oxygen levels in relatively close proximity to the aerator, and during especially severe winters may not be adequate to prevent
winterkill in other parts of the lake. According to the Wisconsin Lakes Book, the lake contains northern pike, largemouth bass, and panfish. The lake is popular for day fishing trips either from the fishing docks or from a non-motorized (except electric trolling motor) watercraft. The lake is also popular with kayakers, canoeists, and bird watchers.

From 2006 through 2009, the Brown County Planning Commission, with funding provided from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, prepared a series of reports about Lily Lake. The reports started from a watershed perspective, with the final report focusing exclusively on Lily Lake and its water, vegetative, and fishery characteristics. The series of reports found that Lily Lake is becoming more eutrophic in nature due to increasing aquatic vegetation and increasing dissolved phosphorus levels. The report recommends the installation of stormwater management facilities at the parking lot and boat launch to capture stormwater runoff rather than running directly down the boat launch and into the lake.

**Middle Lake**
Middle Lake is a seven acre seepage lake located immediately south of Lily Lake, separated by approximately 450 feet of wooded wetlands. The northern shoreline is within the boundaries of Lily Lake County Park, while the southern shoreline is parceled into two separate residential lots. The entire shoreline of Middle Lake, including the privately-held lands, is heavily wooded due to the wetlands that surround it. Since wetlands surround Middle Lake, there is currently no improved public access to the lake. The maximum depth of Middle Lake is seven feet.

**Third Lake**
Third Lake is a six acre seepage lake and is the southernmost lake in the Lily Lake system, lying approximately 1,200 feet to the southwest of Middle Lake. All of the shoreline of Third Lake is in private ownership, however, as with Middle Lake, Third Lake is surrounded by a heavily wooded wetland, providing a buffer to impacts from neighboring residential and agricultural activities. Third Lake has an intermittent tributary that drains the lake from its southern end, eventually reaching the Neshota River. The maximum depth of Third Lake is 15 feet.

**Duck Creek**
Duck Creek is a 32.0 mile long tributary to the Bay of Green Bay, five miles of which is located in the Villages of Hobart and Howard in the western portion of the County. From its headwaters in Outagamie County, it flows southerly and then northeasterly until it reaches the waters of Green Bay in the Village of Howard. It is a slow-moving stream and is classified as a Warm Water Sport Fishery. Agricultural and limited rural development are located along the majority of this stream; although, significant amounts of urban development outside its floodway and wetlands are present in the Village of Howard and the extreme northeastern portion of the Village of Hobart. Key threats to the health of this waterway are sedimentation due to erosion from construction sites
and farm fields and excessive nutrients caused by nonpoint source pollution due to storm runoff from lawns, farms, and other sources.

**East River**
The East River is a 14.0 mile long major tributary of the Fox River within Brown County. It flows northward approximately 39 miles from its headwaters in northern Calumet County to one mile upstream of the Bay of Green Bay/Fox River mouth, and it is east of and generally parallel to the Fox River. In Brown County, it extends about 33 miles from the Brown County/Calumet County border east of STH 32/57 to its downstream end at the Fox River one mile south of the Bay of Green Bay and drains about 148 square miles of the County. It is a sluggish, hard water, and very turbid stream. The northernmost third of the river is classified as a Warm Water Sport Fishery. While urban development is adjacent to approximately the northern third of the stream, agricultural lands are adjacent to the remainder of the stream. Many of its banks have been pastured and are badly eroded. Sediments have blanketed the streambed (filling in pools and riffles), thereby degrading habitat for fish species and associated fauna. The East River continues to be exposed to many adverse environmental impacts, including sedimentation, excessive nutrient inputs, low levels of dissolved oxygen for a Warm Water Sport Fishery, loss of in-stream habitat, excessive suspended solids leading to turbidity, and fish kills due to nonpoint source pollution, cropland erosion, and barnyard runoff. For these reasons, the East River has also been identified as an Impaired Water.

In 1987, the East River was designated as a priority watershed under the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. Subsequently in March 1993, a report titled “Nonpoint Source Control Plan for the East River Priority Watershed Project” was prepared by a consortium of state, county, and local agencies. The intent of the plan is to guide the implementation of nonpoint source control measures within the East River watershed and to provide the basis for the WDNR to enter into cost-share and local assistance grants to implement water quality improvement measures. The plan’s implementation recommendations, including education, installation of vegetative buffer strips, and other techniques, should continue to be implemented throughout the East River Watershed to continue the East River’s improvement in overall water quality.

**Suamico River**
The Suamico River is a major river in northwestern Brown County and drains to the bay. It is a navigable river that flows eastward 16 miles from its headwaters in Shawano and Outagamie Counties to the bay in the Village of Suamico. In Brown County, it is a sluggish, hard water, and very turbid stream. The easternmost portion of the river is classified as a Warm Water Sport Fishery with bottom materials comprised of sand and silt. The remainder is classified as a Full Fish and Other Aquatic Life Water with bottom materials comprised of rubble and gravel. Agricultural
and rural residential land uses are adjacent to the majority of the stream. The Suamico River continues to be impacted by nonpoint source pollutants including fine sediments carried by stormwater and excess phosphorus.

Branch River
The 16.6 mile long Branch River begins in southeastern Brown County and continues to flow to the southeast, eventually joining the Manitowoc River, where it flows into Lake Michigan in Manitowoc. The Branch River is a sluggish, hard water, turbid stream. Bottom materials largely consist of silt, sand, and gravel. The river flows through primarily agricultural areas of southeastern Brown County and northwestern Manitowoc County, and therefore, is occasionally negatively affected by nonpoint source agricultural runoff.

Neshota River
The 14.2 mile long Neshota River begins at its headwaters in the Town of Ledgeview in central Brown County and flows to the southeast, to the West Twin River and Lake Michigan in Two Rivers. The Neshota River is a slow flowing, hard water, turbid stream. Bottom materials consist of silt, rubble, and gravel. Although the Neshota River’s shoreline is largely wooded, its small tributaries are negatively affected by fine sediments carried by stormwater and other nonpoint source pollutants which impact the rivers water quality.

In addition to the above referenced rivers, there are a number of smaller creeks that provide critical aquatic and shoreland habitat in Brown County, including:

- South Branch of the Little Suamico River: 3.5 miles long, fair fish & aquatic life.
- Middle Branch of the Little Suamico River: 9.0 miles long, fair fish & aquatic life.
- North Branch of the Little Suamico River: 5.0 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- Little Suamico River, 23.8 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- Trout Creek: 12.8 Miles Long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Plum Creek: 16.5 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Dutchman’s Creek: 16.0 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Ashwaubenon Creek: 15.0 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- North Branch Ashwaubenon Creek: 7.0 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- South Branch Ashwaubenon Creek: 6.0 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- Baird Creek: 13.1 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Bower Creek: 13.0 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Wequiock Creek: unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- King Creek: 5.7 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
- Denmark Creek: 16.0 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
- Apple Creek: 23.9 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
• Bay Beach Lagoons: Manmade 49.8 acre lakes, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Beaver Dam Creek: 5.8 mile long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Dead Horse Bay: 28.8 acre bay, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Devils River: 9.8 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Gilson Creek: 3.6 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life but a Class I trout stream.
• Inner Bay of Green Bay: 13,867.4 acre bay, poor fish & aquatic life.
• Haller Creek: 6.28 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life but a Class II trout stream.
• Hemlock Creek: 7.0 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Kewaunee River: 11.5 miles long, good fish & aquatic life.
• Mud Creek: 10.4 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Peats Lake: 248 acre bay, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Potter Creek: 8.6 miles long, suspected poor fish & aquatic life.
• Scarboro Creek: 8.0 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• School Creek: 8.5 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
• Trout Creek: 12.77 miles long, poor fish & aquatic life.
• Twin Hill Creek: 5.9 miles long, unanalyzed fish & aquatic life.
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Soils
Most of the soils in Brown County formed in glacial till and lake sediment that were high in clay. The characteristic soils are slowly permeable clay loam to clays. These soils have slight to moderate limitations for farming, with wetness and tilth the greatest management concerns. The slow permeability and a relatively high shrink-swell potential also impose moderate to severe limitations for developed construction.

There are also areas of loamy or sandy glacial till, outwash sand and gravel, and lacustrine sediments. These soils are generally friable and have moderate to rapid permeability. These conditions create slight to moderate limitations for developed construction.

Soil types also play a significant role in the formation of environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands. The Wisconsin DNR developed a map that can be used to identify soils with wetlands characteristics which will help to determine if wetlands could be present, absent any ongoing drainage or agricultural activities. The map depicts soils mapped by the United State Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) in the drainage classes of somewhat poorly, poorly drained soils, and very poorly drained soils. Soils mapped within these areas are soils typically found within areas designated as wetlands. This data is useful for an indication of potential wetlands, but should not be used in place of a formal wetland determination and delineation.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas
Environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) are defined by the 2040 Brown County Sewage Plan as portions of the landscape consisting of valuable natural resource features that should be protected from intensive development. They include all lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, floodways, and other locally designated significant and unique natural resource features. ESAs also include a setback or buffer from these features. In addition, they include areas of steep slopes (20 percent or greater) when located within or adjacent to any of the features previously noted. According to the latest county land use inventory, approximately 19 percent (102 square miles) of Brown County are included within ESAs. Research and experience from throughout Wisconsin indicate that the potential exists for significant adverse water quality impacts if these areas are developed.

Identification and protection of ESAs are required by state and county regulations under Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 121 and the Brown County Sewage Plan. There are also certain tribal regulations for ESAs within the Oneida Indian Reservation. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Brown County Planning Commission enforce them during the review and approval of all public sanitary sewer extensions. The Brown County Planning Commission also enforces them during its review and approval of land subdivisions within the villages and towns of Brown County. The intent of the ESAs is to protect water-related natural resource features from the
adverse impacts often associated with development. Due to the specifics of the Wisconsin Administrative Code that pertain to these ESAs, the administrative code regulations apply only to ESAs in areas served by public sewer. However, the Brown County Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 21, Brown County Code of Ordinances) does regulate ESAs in areas of Brown County where a land division has occurred. Typically this includes lands ten acres or less outside of a sewer service area and forty acres or less inside of a sewer service area.

In general, sewered development and associated filling, excavation, grading, and clearing are prohibited within ESAs. However, non-intensive uses, such as public utilities and public recreation facilities meeting certain development standards may be approved. Protection of the ESAs provide numerous benefits, including:

- Recharge of groundwater.
- Maintenance of surface water and groundwater quality.
- Attenuation of flood flows and stages.
- Maintenance of base flows of streams and watercourses.
- Reduction of soil erosion.
- Abatement of air pollution.
- Abatement of noise pollution.
- Favorable modification of microclimates.
- Facilitation of the movement of wildlife and provision of game and non-game wildlife habitat.
- Facilitation of the dispersal of plant seeds.
- Protection of plant and animal diversity.
- Protection of rare, threatened, and endangered species.

Threats to ESAs are similar to those of floodplains and shorelands. In addition, the quality and effectiveness of ESAs could be severely reduced should adjacent development change drainage patterns or remove native vegetation from the lands within or immediately adjacent to the ESAs. Such disturbances can also introduce invasive plant species to the ESAs, which can result in loss of native vegetation, diversity, and habitat. ESAs within county parks could serve as opportunities to demonstrate the many benefits of native habitat restoration activities.
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/6/2017
Climate

Brown County has a climate diversity that offers options for a variety of seasonal recreational sports. Temperatures range from a high of 80.5 degrees Fahrenheit in July to a low of 5.8 degrees in January.

Precipitation occurs year round with an average high of 3.5 inches in August and a low of 1.03 inches in February. Some of the precipitation falls as snow between October and May. The heaviest snowfall month is January with an average of 11.7 inches.

Flora & Fauna

Federal and state laws protect endangered and threatened species. Activities that impact state- or federally-listed animals on public or private lands and plants on public lands are prohibited under the related state and federal laws. This protection is usually accomplished during the federal and state permit review process, but it is ultimately the responsibility of a project proponent and property owner to ensure that they are not in violation of the endangered species laws.

Protection of such species is a valuable and vital component of sustaining biodiversity. An endangered species is one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. A special concern species is one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven. The main purpose of the special concern category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened. Both levels of government prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another, as well as with various other organizations and universities. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Endangered Resources monitors endangered, threatened, and special
concern species and maintains the state’s Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). This program maintains data on the locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin. Because some species are very sensitive, their actual locations are kept vague in order to protect them. Data for these species is only available at the county level.

According to the NHI and summarized in the following table, there are 58 species recorded as occurring in Brown County that are state-listed as endangered, threatened, or special concern. Twenty of these plant and animal species are either threatened or endangered. The dwarf lake iris is listed as threatened on both the state and federal lists and is the only federally-listed species known to occur in Brown County.

In addition to the species listed below, Brown County contains important examples of the following 14 natural community types. Although communities are not legally protected, they are critical components of Wisconsin’s biodiversity and may provide habitat for rare, threatened, and endangered species. The Niagara Escarpment is a primary example of a very prominent, yet unique, ecosystem that harbors several species that are found nowhere else in the county.

- Alvar
- Emergent Marsh
- Great Lakes Beach
- Great Lakes Ridge and Swale
- Lake – Shallow, Hard, Seepage
- Moist Cliff
- Northern Dry-Mesic Forest
- Northern Mesic Forest
- Northern Wet Forest
- Northern Wet-Mesic Forest
- Shrub-carr
- Southern Dry-Mesic Forest
- Southern Sedge Meadow
- Stream – Slow, Hard, Warm

Rare species and natural communities are critical components of Brown County’s natural resources, and protecting these resources is essential to ensure the long-term sustainability of the county’s environment. It is recommended that Brown County encourage communities and developers to contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Endangered Resources and review the state’s Natural Heritage Inventory prior to any development within the county. This will serve to protect these species and ensure the appropriate application of the state and federal endangered species laws. It is further recommended that should the above-noted
species and natural communities be encountered, the appropriate agencies be contacted and protection measures implemented. The Brown County Planning Commission already undertakes similar actions during its review and approval of subdivision plats and sanitary sewer extension reviews.

Table 3: NHI State of Wisconsin Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acris blanchardi</td>
<td>Blanchard's Cricket Frog</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydroprogne caspia</td>
<td>Caspian Tern</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna hirundo</td>
<td>Common Tern</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna forsteri</td>
<td>Forster's Tern</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertigo hubrichti</td>
<td>Hubricht's Vertigo</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco peregrinus</td>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trisetum melicoides</td>
<td>Purple False Oats</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speyeria idalia</td>
<td>Regal Fritillary</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>Rare Butterflies and Moths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cakile edentula var. lacustris</td>
<td>American Sea-rocket</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sceptridium oneidense</td>
<td>Blunt-lobe Grape-fern</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adlumia fungosa</td>
<td>Climbing Fumitory</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex merritt-fernaldii</td>
<td>Fernald's Sedge</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleocharis compressa</td>
<td>Flat-stemmed Spike-rush</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanthera hookeri</td>
<td>Hooker's Orchid</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnocarpium robertianum</td>
<td>Limestone Oak Fern</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viola rostrata</td>
<td>Long-spurred Violet</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryopteris filix-mas</td>
<td>Male Fern</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galium palustre</td>
<td>Marsh Bedstraw</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migratory Bird Concentration Site</td>
<td>Migratory Bird Concentration Site</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon pallidus</td>
<td>Pale Beardtongue</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplectrum hyemale</td>
<td>Putty Root</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strophostyles leiosperma</td>
<td>Small-flowered Woolly Bean</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acipenser fulvescens</td>
<td>Lake Sturgeon</td>
<td>SC/H</td>
<td>Rare Fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botaurus lentiginosus</td>
<td>American Bittern</td>
<td>SC/M</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nycticorax nycticorax</td>
<td>Black-crowned Night-Heron</td>
<td>SC/M</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturnella neglecta</td>
<td>Western Meadowlark</td>
<td>SC/M</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla rostrata</td>
<td>American Eel</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striatura ferrea</td>
<td>Black Striate</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Species Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guppya sterkii</td>
<td>Brilliant Granule</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertigo nylanderi</td>
<td>Deep-throated Vertigo</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paravitrea multidentata</td>
<td>Dentate Supercoil</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limotettilix elegans</td>
<td>Leafhopper</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Leafhoppers and True Bugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erynnis martialis</td>
<td>Mottled Dusky Wing</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Butterflies and Moths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agabus discolor</td>
<td>Predaceous Diving Beetle</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Beetles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striatura exigua</td>
<td>Ribbed Striate</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyphyalinia rhoadsi</td>
<td>Sculpted Glyph</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymbiodyta toddi</td>
<td>Water Scavenger Beetle</td>
<td>SC/N</td>
<td>Rare Beetles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emydoidea blandingii</td>
<td>Blanding's Turtle</td>
<td>SC/P</td>
<td>Rare Reptiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendersonia occulta</td>
<td>Cherrystone Drop</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Snails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris lacustris</td>
<td>Dwarf Lake Iris</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardea alba</td>
<td>Great Egret</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex formosa</td>
<td>Handsome Sedge</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepomis megalotis</td>
<td>Longear Sunfish</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platanthera flava var. herbiola</td>
<td>Pale Green Orchid</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lythrurus umbratilis</td>
<td>Redfin Shiner</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo lineatus</td>
<td>Red-shouldered Hawk</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus cymbalaria</td>
<td>Seaside Crowfoot</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alasmidonta viridis</td>
<td>Slippershell Mussel</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Mussels and Clams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trillium nivale</td>
<td>Snow Trillium</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartramia longicauda</td>
<td>Upland Sandpiper</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glyptemys insculpta</td>
<td>Wood Turtle</td>
<td>THR</td>
<td>Rare Reptiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WDNR – Natural History Inventory, accessed 12/2/2016

The informational “Wisconsin Land Legacy Report” by the DNR identified the Colonial Waterbird Nesting Islands, Duck Creek and Burma Swamp, Niagara Escarpment, Point Au Sable, Red Banks Alvar, Suamico River, Twin River, and the west shore of the Bay of Green Bay wetlands as among the most important natural resource features in the state. Furthermore, the Red Banks Alvar and the Holland Red Maple Swamp are the only state natural areas in Brown County. State natural areas are Wisconsin’s best remaining examples of natural native communities, and they receive the state’s highest efforts of protection and acquisition.
Wildlife Habitats

Wildlife habitat, as well as the other natural resources mentioned in this chapter, is part of Brown County’s overall biodiversity. Biodiversity (or biological diversity) is the full spectrum and inter-relationships of all plants and animals (including humans), their composition and distribution, and the landscapes and functions they assume. Biodiversity provides a way of thinking that takes into account the landscape, species, communities, and systems that comprise the environment and allows us to take an integrated approach to the management of our natural surroundings. This approach is critical because humans depend on nature and a healthy environment, and human actions have a profound impact upon the natural environment. Balancing the needs of a growing population with maintaining a diverse, productive, and resilient natural environment in Brown County will continue to be a challenge.
7) Park and Activity Trends

People visit parks and participate in outdoor recreation activities for various reasons. Wisconsinites are especially active in most forms of outdoor recreation as recreation rates are higher than most other regions of the country. This high level of participation may be attributed to the combination of Wisconsin’s abundant recreation resources as well as the state’s four-season climate, which provides unique recreational opportunities year-round.

The following is a list of activities that were surveyed for the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Table 4: Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Participants by Participation Rate (Age 16+), 5 year view

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent Participating</td>
<td>Number of Participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000s)</td>
<td>(1,000s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk for pleasure</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>3,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardening or landscaping for pleasure</td>
<td>65.4</td>
<td>2,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph natural scenery</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>2,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend outdoor sporting events</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>2,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family gathering</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>2,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit nature centers, etc.</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>2,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph other wildlife</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>2,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving for pleasure</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>2,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph wildflowers, trees, etc.</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>2,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>2,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating (any type)</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>2,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picknicking</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>2,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit historic sites</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>2,102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snowmobile activities (any type)</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>2,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard games, e.g., horseshoes</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>2,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>1,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit a beach</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>1,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>1,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming in lakes, streams, etc.</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>1,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph birds</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>1,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater fishing</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day hiking</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorboating</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit a farm or agricultural setting</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>1,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming in an outdoor pool</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>1,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit a wilderness or primitive area</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>1,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmwater fishing</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>1,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend outdoor concerts, plays, etc.</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>1,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer outdoors</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>1,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running or jogging</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>1,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain biking</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>1,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sledding</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>1,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph fish</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>1,202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed camping</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>1,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handball or racquetball outdoors</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>1,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit other waterfront (besides beach)</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>1,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting (any type)</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the 2005–2010 Wisconsin SCORP for additional detail on residents' participation in outdoor recreation.

---

4 The 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
A few activities are worth noting. Walking and Bicycling are two popular activities that rank high in the percent of people participating in the activity. Walking is by far the most popular outdoor activity in Wisconsin. While much of recreational walking occurs on neighborhood sidewalks, the presence of parks and trails plays a significant role in activities like walking and cycling. These activities are low cost, accessible to most people, and are low impact and easy on the body. As mentioned in the health section of this plan, research has linked the presence of parks, trails, enjoyable scenery, and other people exercising to increased physical activity.

Water based activities are among the most popular recreation activities in Wisconsin. Abundant water resources across the state offer a wide variety of recreation options from motor boating to lazy lounging at the beach. Just under half of Wisconsin residents participate in boating, visiting a beach, or swimming in a lake for stream.

Winter, or snow and ice activities, is very popular among Wisconsinites with just over 45% of residents participating in some form of snow or ice activities. Sledding is the most popular of these activities with a large number of people also reporting that they participate in ice skating and ice fishing.

**Recreational Trends and Observations noted in the Wisconsin SCORP.**

As society grows and changes, so does the recreational needs of Wisconsin citizens and visitors alike. Changes in demographics, the economy, user preferences, and availability of recreation venues all influence the demand for different recreational activities. As par for the NSRE survey work, Wisconsin recreational activities have been tracked over the last 15 years. By far the biggest change in Wisconsin has been the migration of rural populations to urban centers, which is reflected in increased demand for urban-based recreational activities.

A number of recreational activities have seen exponential growth over the last 15 years. In terms of sheer numbers, soccer has outpaced every other outdoor recreation activity. This growth can be attributed to the number of youth soccer leagues that have been formed over the last decade. Table 5 shows the top 10 recreational activities by total numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation Use</th>
<th>Survey of 1994* (1,000s)</th>
<th>Survey of 2009* (1,000s)</th>
<th>Difference (1,000s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soccer outdoors</td>
<td>179.1</td>
<td>1,460.0</td>
<td>+1,280.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph other wildlife</td>
<td>1,582.9</td>
<td>2,605.8</td>
<td>+1,022.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>888.8</td>
<td>1,882.3</td>
<td>+993.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handball or racquetball outdoors</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>1,058.3</td>
<td>+961.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walk for pleasure</td>
<td>2,988.0</td>
<td>3,946.9</td>
<td>+958.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend outdoor sports events</td>
<td>1,995.2</td>
<td>2,933.5</td>
<td>+938.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling</td>
<td>1,486.8</td>
<td>2,190.8</td>
<td>+704.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day hiking</td>
<td>949.0</td>
<td>1,652.8</td>
<td>+703.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running or jogging</td>
<td>803.8</td>
<td>1,446.8</td>
<td>+643.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph birds</td>
<td>1,261.4</td>
<td>1,877.5</td>
<td>+616.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each survey represents a rolling average of five previous years.*
Another way to show growth is by percentage change. This method shows a different set of recreation activities that have grown in popularity. Interestingly, most participants in these activities are urban residents. Table 6 reflects the top 10 recreational activities by total percentage change.

![Table 6: Top Growth Wisconsin Recreation Activities by Percent 1994-2009 (Age 16+)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation Use</th>
<th>Survey of 1994* (1,000s)</th>
<th>Survey of 2009* (1,000s)</th>
<th>Percent Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handball or racquetball outdoors</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>1,058.3</td>
<td>+ 993.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer outdoors</td>
<td>179.1</td>
<td>1,460.0</td>
<td>+ 715.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>328.4</td>
<td>+ 604.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfing</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>+ 332%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>282.5</td>
<td>852.4</td>
<td>+ 201.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback riding</td>
<td>139.3</td>
<td>389.9</td>
<td>+ 179.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain/rock climbing</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>122.9</td>
<td>+ 130.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use personal watercraft</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>293.7</td>
<td>+ 122.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>888.8</td>
<td>1,882.3</td>
<td>+ 111.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowboarding</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>164.4</td>
<td>+ 111.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each survey represents a rolling average of five previous years.*

Another consideration to determine recreation participation trends is industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals. The following table considered the percentage changes in recreation rates listed in Table 6 as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals.

Table 7: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increasing Demand</th>
<th>Popularity or Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adventure racing</td>
<td>Popular as both an individual and a group activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving for pleasure</td>
<td>An easy activity for the aging baby boomer generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed/PV camping</td>
<td>Baby boomers are a continued driving force for this growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>Cheaper entry points have attracted more participants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit a dog park</td>
<td>Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer outdoors</td>
<td>Youth growth is still strong in urban areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMX biking</td>
<td>X Games popularity may be driving this growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing</td>
<td>Indoor climbing walls have led to an outdoor resurgence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand up paddling/paddleboarding</td>
<td>A fast growing water sport sweeping the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triathlons (ee- and off-road)</td>
<td>Varying distance events have allowed for growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Highway vehicle driving</td>
<td>Post-recession growth continues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardening or landscaping for pleasure</td>
<td>The “grow local” concept is taking hold at many levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stable Demand</th>
<th>Market saturation does not allow for large growth.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking for pleasure</td>
<td>Increase does not allow for growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running or jogging</td>
<td>Gen Y is replacing the baby boomers for this activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water parks</td>
<td>Recession may have caused this growth to slow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorcycling</td>
<td>Still easy access in a water-based state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day hiking</td>
<td>Popular with many generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>Time constraints do not allow for growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent camping</td>
<td>Continues to be stable, but growth is illusion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowboarding</td>
<td>May have peaked after 20 years of growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail running</td>
<td>A stable niche activity with Gen Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/photograph wildlife</td>
<td>An easy activity that spans generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling (recycling and non-paved)</td>
<td>Popular with many generations -- access is still key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoeing</td>
<td>After large growth, this has stabilized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decreasing Demand</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>Continues to struggle with generational loss and private access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inline skating</td>
<td>A large decrease in the last six years, the bottom may be near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skateboarding/kite parks</td>
<td>Gen M is freeskating with longboards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback riding on trails</td>
<td>Recession impacts have caused this to decrease with no rebound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softball</td>
<td>Baby boomers continue to leave this sport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downhill skiing</td>
<td>Gen Y does not have the numbers to replace aging baby boomers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8) Inventory of County Parks and Recreational Trails

Brown County has experienced a change in demographics and growth in population in recent years. According to the WI Department of Administration population projections, the county population will continue to increase throughout the lifespan of this plan. This growth will continue to affect community decisions on the provision for parks, recreational opportunities and facilities.

The future provides bountiful opportunities to expand and improve the County park system. Opportunities to acquire land for future park development will be possible as many areas of the county are undeveloped. Considering the potential for future park system expansions, the Parks Department must consider the unique physical characteristics offered within Brown County in addition to the geographic significance of a future park site in relationship to the surrounding residents. It is imperative that this plan attempts to anticipate the land resources needed to serve the population needs for both active and passive recreational needs.

Inventory
Brown County provides various regional parks, recreational facilities and open space opportunities, which are divided into the following categories:

- County Parks
- County & State Trails
- Other Park Facilities

The following pages provide the results of an extensive effort to inventory Brown County owned parks, trails, and facilities. The park or trail was identified and inventoried for existing facilities and features, existing activities, and ADA compliance.
Baird Creek Park is characterized by old mature growth forest that surrounds Baird Creek, a tributary of the East River, which consists of some flat floodplain area and some steep woodland. This linear park is home to a paved trail and numerous mountain biking trails. A portion of this greenway is owned by Brown County and operated/maintained by the City of Green Bay. This greenway is known for its various recreational opportunities such as hiking, bicycling, and fishing during the warmer months. This greenway also abuts a City of Green Bay Park, Triangle Hill, which offers a tubing hill as well as multiple runs for skiing or snowboarding during the winter months and a frisbee golf course during the summer months.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Forests
- Marshlands
- Meadows
- Trails – hiking/mountain biking
- Lodge
- Wetlands
- Tow Ropes
- Baird Creek/Waterfall

**Existing Activities**
- Bird watching
- Disc Golf
- Hiking / Walking
- Horseshoes
- Snowshoeing
- Cross Country Skiing
- Bicycling (road and off-road)

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
Community Park

**Vehicle Parking:** 3 Locations
- Triangle Hill Lot – 86 Stalls
- Trailhead Lot – 23 Stalls
- Superior Road near RR Tracks – Gravel Parking

**Restrooms:** Yes – Triangle Hill

**Park Hours:** 6:00 a.m. – 10:30 p.m.
Ski Hill
- Monday through Friday from 4:30 p.m. – 7:45 p.m.
- Saturday and Sunday from 11:30 a.m. – 7:45 p.m.

**ADA Compliance:** Paved trail, Triangle Hill Parking Lot
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Baird Creek / Triangle Hill</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triangle Hill Challet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baird Creek Hiking / Mountain Bike Trails</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baird Creek</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Located along the west shore of the Bay of Green Bay in the Villages of Suamico and Howard, the L. H. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve and Fort Howard Paper Foundation Wildlife Area has a combined 920 acres of forest, meadows and wetlands where prehistoric Indian tribes once hunted, fished, and camped. Today this natural area is home and refuge for a wide variety of waterfowl, wildlife, and plant species. Over nine miles of scenic hiking trails run through the marshes and forests of the preserve. The trails are groomed for cross country skiing in the winter months.

Also located within the preserve is the West Shores Interpretive Center, which offers educational programs throughout the year and gives visitors the opportunity to explore nature up close with exciting hands-on exhibits.

### Existing Facilities & Features
- Forests, Marshlands, Meadows
- Meeting Room
- Trails
- West Shores Interpretive Center
- Wetlands
- Wildlife Refuge
- Viewing blinds
- Boardwalks

### Existing Activities
- Bird watching
- Cross country skiing
- Hiking / Walking
- Hunting
- Ice Skating
- Picnicking
- Running
- Snowshoeing

### NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:
- Natural Resource Area

### Boat Landing:
- No

### Vehicle Parking:
- 1 Lots – 58 Stalls

### Restrooms:
- Yes

### Hunting Seasons:
- Deer & Waterfowl

### Nature Center Hours:
- Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- Saturday and Sunday from 12:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

### General Park Hours
- Sunrise - Sunset

### ADA Compliance:
- Parking lot, West Shores Interpretive Center, wildlife viewing ponds, walkways (not all trails)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L.H. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve &amp; Ft. Howard Paper Foundation Wildlife Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Barkhausen Wetlands and Interpretive Center" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Bayshore Park Boat Landing and Docks" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Cross Country Skiing" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Maple Syrup Program" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Build-a-Bird House Program" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cecil DePeau Bay Shore Park

Situated on the Niagara Escarpment in the Town of Green Bay, the Cecil Depeau Bay Shore Park offers a breathtaking view of the Bay of Green Bay. Scenic hiking trails follow the ledge of the Niagara Escarpment - a geologic formation created 400 million years ago by an ancient sea. A breakwater and boat launch facility with protected harbor and docks provide access for fishing, sailing, boating and overnight mooring. Both enclosed and open air shelters in addition to an enclosed building are available for gatherings of all types. Wooded campgrounds with trails connect the bluffs to the water's edge. A nautical-themed playground is available to park visitors and campers. Equipment includes huge wooden ship for a fun make-believe high-sea adventure.

Existing Facilities & Features
Baseball Diamonds
Boat Launch and Harbor
Campgrounds – 107 sites
   Niagara Escarpment
   Shelters -- 2
   Playground
   Showers & Restrooms
   Hiking Trails

Existing Activities
Baseball
   Boating / Canoeing / Kayaking
   Camping
   Escarpment Observation
   Fishing
   Hiking / Walking
   Picnicking
   Sailing
   Bicycling

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:
Regional Park

Boat Landing: Yes, Protected Harbor, Overnight Mooring
   (Launch Permit Required)

Vehicle Parking: 1 Lots – 105 Stalls

Camping Fees:
Daily (no water or electricity) $20
Daily (water and electricity) $30
Daily Group Camping: $75

Campground Hours: Set-up/take-down permitted between the hours of 6 a.m.-10 p.m.

General Park Hours: 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

Boat Landing Hours: 1 hour before sunrise to 10:00 p.m.

ADA Compliance: Boat launch (not all docks), parking lot, campgrounds, parking lot, playground, shelters, walkways (not all trails).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cecil DePeau Bay Shore Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bayshore Park Hiking Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayshore Park Boat Landing and Docks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained herein. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Brown County Golf Course

The Brown County Golf Course was established in 1958 under the design of Lawrence Packard. The 18 hole course featuring gently rolling terrain, outstanding course conditions, and a number of difficult dogleg holes make this a popular course among locals and visitors alike. The Brown County Golf Course plays host to several tournaments each year. Past tournaments have included the 2005 Wisconsin State Amateur Championship, the Wisconsin State Open, and the State Match Play Championship.

The Brown County Golf Course is not managed by the Brown County Parks Department. The Golf Course is a separate entity within Brown County; however, since it is a Brown County recreational facility it is being included in the inventory. No recommendations will be made for the Golf Course since this plan will not apply to the department tasked with managing and maintaining the grounds.

Existing Facilities & Features
- Clubhouse
- Restaurant
- 18 Golf Holes
- Driving Range

Existing Activities
- Golf

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification: Special Use Park

Vehicle Parking: 1 Lot ~ 135 Stalls

Restrooms: Yes

Golf Course Hours: Monday through Sunday during the regular Golf Season
Clubhouse Hours: Monday through Sunday
ADA Compliance: Clubhouse and restaurant
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Brown County Golf Course

Figure 8
Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan
Brown County Park and Pet Exercise Area

Located near STH 54 in the Village of Hobart, the wooded Brown County Park, known as the Brown County Dog Park, creates a peaceful and unique setting for those looking to let their dogs run off-leash. The off-leashed area includes approximately 4 acres of fenced area, including a separation for large and small dogs. Visitors and dogs are allowed to explore the park outside of the fenced area only when dogs are leashed. A hand-pump well provides water for you and your pet during your visit.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Dog Park -- Fenced
- Forests
- River
- Hiking/walking trails
- Wetlands
- Duck Creek

**Existing Activities**
- Bird watching
- Pet Exercise -- Pass Required
- Hiking
- Picnicking
- Walking

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:** Special Use

**Vehicle Parking:** 1 Lots – 42 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Special Passes:** Pet Exercise Area only.
Annual Permit $20 or Daily $2

**Park Hours:** 8:00 a.m. – Sunset (year-round)

**ADA Compliance:** Parking lot, walkways (not all trails).
Figure 9
Brown County Park & Pet Exercise Area

This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Brown County Fairgrounds

Located along the west shore of the Fox River in the City of De Pere, the Brown County Fairgrounds is home to the annual Brown County Fair. The Fairgrounds has two large exhibition buildings, as well as several smaller barn facilities, which are rented to a variety of groups throughout the year for specialty events.

The fairgrounds offer the only campgrounds in the Green Bay metropolitan area which include heated shower and restrooms. All campground sites offer water and some sites offer electrical service in addition to the water.

Unheated winter storage is provided onsite for a fee from mid-October to mid-April. No access to stored items is allowed during the storage period until a designated spring removal date.

---

**Existing Facilities & Features**

- Barns -- 5
- Boat Launch
- Campgrounds
- Exhibition Buildings – 2
- Restrooms & Showers

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**

Special Use

**Boat Landing:** Yes (Permit Required)

**Vehicle Parking:** 1 Lots – 88 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Camping Fees:**

- Daily (no water) $25
- Daily (water and electricity) $30

---

**Existing Activities**

- Pets
- Urban camping – 57 sites
- Boating / Canoeing / Kayaking
- Fairs and Festivals
- Fishing
- Picnicking

---

**Park Hours:**

8:00 a.m. to Sunset

**Camping:**

Campgrounds open seasonally from April through December

**ADA Compliance:**

Exhibition buildings, parking lot, walkways.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camping Areas</th>
<th>Camping Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Fair</td>
<td>Winter Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairgrounds Entrance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Figure 10
Brown County Fairgrounds
Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan
Brown County Rifle Range

The Brown County Rifle Range, located within the Reforestation Camp, is open to the public only in the fall just prior to hunting season for sighting-in firearms. Targets are setup at 25, 50 and 100 yard distances. This facility can also be reserved by law enforcement agencies, hunter education instructors and security companies.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Shooting stations – 20
- Covered Shooting Area

**Existing Activities**
- Discharging of Firearms
- Bow and Arrow Target Practice
- Gun safety training
- Gun sighting

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
Special Use Park

**Vehicle Parking:**
Unmarked Gravel Lot

**Restrooms:**
Yes

**Fee:**
$7 per person or gun/bow

**Park Hours:**
Park hours vary. Please contact the Brown County Parks Department for hours or visit the Brown County Parks Department website for more information.

**ADA Compliance:**
Shooting stations

---

**Brown County Rifle Range**

Shooting Station

Shooting Range
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Located along Bower Creek in the Town of Ledgeview, Fonferek's Glen is a 74-acre geological gem featuring a 30-foot waterfall, dolomite cliffs and stone archway. Fonferek's Glen also includes 30 acres of former agricultural fields that have been planted to native trees and prairie. The waterfall can be viewed from a designated use area, an easy 100-yard walk from the parking lot. The rest of the park is a natural conservancy area with dangerous conditions present including steep cliffs, falling rock and rugged terrain. Use caution when outside the designated use area.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Archway
- Niagara Escarpment
- Natural Conservancy
  - Prairie Grass
  - Waterfall
  - Wooded Area

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Conservancy Area

**Vehicle Parking:**
- 1 Lot – unmarked gravel

**Hunting Seasons:**
- Deer (Bow Only)

**Prohibited Items:**
- Bicycles, Horses, Motorized Vehicles, Pets, Smoking, Alcohol

**Existing Activities**
- Hiking
- Hunting
- Nature Viewing
- Picnicking
- Walking
- Snowshoeing

**Park Hours:**
- 8:00 AM to sunset.

**ADA Compliance:**
- Parking lot
Fonferek’s Glen

Bower Creek

Fonferek Glen Waterfall

Park Entrance

Fonferek Glen Arch
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcel boundaries derived from available records. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission

Date: 3/30/2017
Lily Lake

Located in the Town of Eaton, Lily Lake is a beautiful wooded park that includes a 40-acre lake which is a popular destination for local fishermen. An overhead shelter is available for picnickers and for special events. This park features a boat launch for non-motorized watercraft. Electric motors are allowed. There are two fishing piers that provide ADA access for anglers. Catch of the day includes panfish and small mouth bass.

Lily Lake has a comprehensive management plan (LLCMP) that focuses on proper land use planning for protecting the long-term health of a lake, onsite water sampling, fishery studies, aquatic vegetation inventories, upland plant inventories. The plan established a baseline for the overall lake health and provided management recommendations to assure the protection and enhancement of the lake water quality.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Boat Launch
- Forests
- Gazebo / Shelter
- Lake
- Piers - 2
- Picnic Area

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- **Conservancy Area**

**Boat Landing:** Yes (limited to electric motors only)
- **(Permit Required)**

**Vehicle Parking:** 2 Lots – 42 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Hunting Seasons:** Deer and Waterfowl

**Boat Launch Fee:**
- Daily $5
- Annual $30

**General Park Hours:** 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

**Boat Landing Hours:** 1 hour before sunrise to 10:00 p.m.

**ADA Compliance:** Fishing piers, Parking lot.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Lily Lake</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Park Entrance" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Lily Lake" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Figure 13
Lily Lake Park
A.D. Neshota Park

Located near the Neshota River and King Creek in the Town of New Denmark, A.D. Neshota Park has 260 acres of land that includes a wooded river valley with several miles of trails. The Neshota River and the surrounding woods provide a scenic backdrop for walking or hiking, and the bridle trails are popular amongst horseback riders. In the winter months popular activates offered at the park include cross-country skiing, sledding, and snowmobiling. An enclosed shelter building offers cooking facilities and a fireplace. The shelter is available to rent for special events. The park also includes a new playground.

Additional Information: The park includes beginning and intermediate cross-country ski trails, with dual side-by-side Nordic track, and all trails have a full width skate track. Horse trails are open mid-April, depending on the weather. When open trail hours are from 8:00 a.m. to sunset, daily passes or annual passes are required for all persons 16 years and older.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Playground
- Rivers
- Trails
- Wooded Hills
- Valleys
- Pavilion

**Existing Activities**
- Bird Watching
- Cross country skiing
- Dog Walking (on leash only)
- Hiking
- Horseback Riding
- Sightseeing
- Sledding
- Snowmobiling

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Community Park

**Vehicle Parking:**
- 1 Lot – 100 Stalls

**Restrooms:**
- Yes

**Hunting Seasons:**
- Deer (bow only)

**Passes:**
- Ski and Bridle passes required
  - Bridle Pass: Daily - $4  Annual - $20
  - Ski Pass: Daily - $5  Annual - $40  Family - $70

**Park Hours:**
- 8:00 a.m. to sunset.

**ADA Compliance:**
- Parking lot and walkways (not all trails)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.D. Neshota Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Park Shelter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bridle Trails</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ski Trails</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sledding Hill</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Figure 14
Neshota Park
Pamperin Park

Located in the Villages of Howard and Hobart, Pamperin Park is the largest developed park in the Brown County Park System. Pamperin Park offers a quiet serenity with its gently rolling hills and wooded areas enhanced by the slowly flowing Duck Creek. Park visitors enjoy taking strolls along the scenic creek and over its picturesque suspension bridge. Pamperin Park boasts the largest children's structured playground in this area, wooded picnic areas, and several volleyball courts. Play a round of disc golf on our beautifully wooded disc golf course. A large stone pavilion containing two halls with restrooms, kitchen facilities and a fireplace can be reserved for private functions. There is also an outdoor gazebo available for rent surrounded by 10,000 square feet of beautiful landscaping with formal gardens. Electricity is available at the Gazebo. The park is an ideal area for wedding ceremonies and events requiring photo opportunities.

Existing Facilities & Features

- Bridge
- Gardens
- Gazebo
- Pavilion (two)
- Picnic Areas
- Playground Structure
- River
- Volleyball Courts
- Walkways

Existing Activities

- Disc Golf
- Fishing
- Picnicking
- Playground
- Volleyball

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:

- Community Park

Vehicle Parking:

- 3 parking areas – 290 Stalls

Restrooms:

- Yes

Park Hours:

- Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

ADA Compliance:

- Fishing, Parking lot, Playground, Pavilion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pamperin Park</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck Creek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Reforestation Camp

Located in the Village of Suamico with almost 1,600 acres, the Reforestation Camp offers a variety of outdoor activities for every age. An observation tower allows visitors to look out over the NEW Zoo, located within the Reforestation Camp. Picnicking and fishing around the Camp's many small ponds are popular summer activities. For the outdoor enthusiast, miles of scenic trails throughout the Camp provide the opportunity for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. A playground, the Pines Shelter and a second shelter building are available for family gatherings and company events. In the winter months, the Reforestation Camp is a favorite winter recreation area with miles of groomed cross-country ski and snowmobile trails. Each autumn hunters take advantage of the 100-yard Brown County Rifle Range, located in the northeast portion of the Camp, to sight-in firearms.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- NEW Zoo
- Adventure Park
- Fishing Ponds
- Forests
- Playground
- Rifle Range
- Shelters – 2
- Trails

**Existing Activities**
- Bicycling (rentals)
- Cross-country Skiing
- Hiking
- Horseback Riding
- Fishing
- Picnicking
- Snowshoeing
- Snowmobiling

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Regional Park

**Vehicle Parking:**
- Ski Lodge Lot - 376 Stalls & 4 bus/RV parking spaces
- NEW Zoo Lot – 185 Stalls
- Gravel Lot – Unmarked

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Park Hours:** 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

**ADA Compliance:** Parking lot, walkways (not all trails).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reforestation Camp Ski Lodge</th>
<th>Ski Lodge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Bike Trails</td>
<td>Bridle Trails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Country Ski Trails</td>
<td>Playground</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/14/2017
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System, and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/14/2017

Figure 17
Reforestation Camp BridleTrails

Oconto

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

Brown County Rifle Range

Reforestation Camp

NEW Zoo

Bridle Trail Parking

Park

Bridle Trail
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/14/2017

Figure 18
Reforestation Camp Mountain Bike Trails

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

Oconto

5' Paved Shoulder
Mountain Bike Trail
Parking
Shelter/Restrooms/Water
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/14/2017
St. Francis Park

In 2001, the Diocese of Green Bay generously donated 5 acres of land along the banks of the Fox River in the Village of Allouez. With several acres of mature woods, the site attracts a variety of wildlife including bald eagles that have been known to sit in the trees while scanning the river for fish.

Bisected by the Fox River State Recreational Trail, St. Francis Park offers a wonderful trailside rest area and picnic spot with a year-round restroom facility and overhead shelter. The park also features a gravel jogging path and a fitness course with permanent exercise stations.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Fox River Trail
- Fox River
- Restrooms
- Gazebo
- Water Fountain

**Existing Activities**
- All activities that are permitted on the Fox River Trail
- Picnicking

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Linear Park

**Vehicle Parking:**
- No vehicle access

**Restrooms:**
- Yes

**Park Hours:**
- Fox River Trail Hours 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

**ADA Compliance:**
- Fox River Trail, Restrooms
St. Francis Park

Open air shelter and walking/biking paths
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Figure 20
St. Francis Park

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

St. Francis Park
Fox River Trail
Crushed Limestone Trail
Restrooms
Picnic Area
Drinking Water
Suamico Boat Landing

Situated on the Suamico River, the Suamico Boat Landing provides fishing and boating access to the west shore of Green Bay. A parking area and restrooms are provided on site. Shoreline fishing along the river in the spring and autumn is popular with local fishermen.

Brown County has improved the Suamico Boat Landing by further extending the concrete within the launch lanes with flexible matting to better accommodate boat trailers of all sizes during low water level periods.

### Existing Facilities & Features
- Boat Launch
- Restrooms
- Water fountain

### Existing Activities
- Boating

### NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:
- Special Use Park

### Boat Landing:
- Yes

### Vehicle Parking:
- 1 Lot: 23 Stalls & 43 boat/trailer Stalls

### Restrooms:
- Yes

### Park Hours:
- 1 hour before sunrise to 10:00 p.m.

### ADA Compliance:
- Parking lot
Suamico Boat Launch

Boat Launch Area

Boat Launch Docks
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Way-Morr Park

Located in the Town of Morrison, the 32-acre Way-Morr Park is set in a rural setting on the Branch River and has scenic wooded picnic areas with grills and picnic tables. The rental shelter is situated along the river and right next to a children’s playground area, making it a popular location for family reunions and other functions.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Baseball Diamond (2)
- Grills
- Picnic Area
- Playground
- River
- Shelter
- Volleyball Courts

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:** Community Park

**Vehicle Parking:** 2 Lots including:
- Gravel Lot – Unmarked
- CTH Z Lot – 124 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Existing Activities**
- Baseball
- Fishing
- Picnicking
- Volleyball

**Park Hours:** 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

**ADA Compliance:** Parking lot, shelters, walkways
Way-Morr Park

Park Shelter

Way-Morr Park Bridges
Source: Fox11online.com

Playground
Figure 22
Way-Morr Park

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Wequiock Falls

Located in the Town of Scott, Wequiock Falls is one of the smaller Brown County parks. Wequiock Falls contains a large ravine featuring a close-up inspection of the Niagara Escarpment rock formation. In spring, the flow from Wequiock Creek forms a picturesque waterfall which gradually slows through the dry summer season.

A pretty place to picnic and relax along Highway 57, the park is equipped with tables, restrooms, drinking water and ample parking.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Niagara Escarpment
- Picnic Area
- Ravine
- River
- Waterfall

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Natural Resource Area

**Vehicle Parking:** 1 Lot – 6 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Existing Activities**
- Scenic Observation
- Picnicking

**Park Hours:** 8:00 a.m. to Sunset

**ADA Compliance:** Parking lot
Wequiock Falls

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

Figure 23

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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

- Park
- Restrooms
- Parking
Wrightstown Park & Boat Launch

Wrightstown Park is nestled along the Fox River in the Village of Wrightstown. The park features a boat launching ramp and docking facilities and picnic areas. The Park is also adjacent to the Village of Wrightstown Mueller Park which includes a playground, bathrooms, a pavilion, and a large parking area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Facilities &amp; Features</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification: |
| Special Use Area |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boat Landing:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Parking:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Lot - 25 stalls</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restrooms:</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Yes</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boat Landing Hours:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 hour before sunrise to 10:00 p.m.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADA Compliance:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parking lot</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Wrightstown Park & Boat Launch

Picnic Area along the Fox River

Boat Launch and Docks
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
County & State Trails

Devils River Trail

This scenic rail trail traverses Brown and Manitowoc counties while passing through four small communities. The trail offers a wide variety of scenery, including farmlands, prairies, rivers and wetlands; however, the most iconic features are two dramatic railroad trestles crossing the Devil's River and tributaries. The Brown County portion of the Devils River Trail begins in the Village of Denmark and travels south toward the county boundary.

**Existing Facilities & Features**
- Crushed Limestone Trail Surface
- Level grade
- Restrooms
- Water

**Existing Activities**
- Bicycling
- Walking
- Running
- Bird Watching
- Snowmobiles
- Cross-country Skiing (No Grooming)
- Snowshoeing

**NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:**
- Linear Park

**Trail Pass:** State Trail Pass required for bicyclists 16 or older

**Vehicle Parking:** Denmark Trailhead – 24 Stalls

**Restrooms:** Yes

**Prohibited Items:** Horses, Motorized Vehicles

**Park Hours:** Sunrise to sunset every day.

**ADA Compliance:** Trailhead area and trail
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
**Fox River Trail**

From downtown Green Bay, the Fox River State Trail winds along the beautiful Fox River before extending for 25 miles along a former rail corridor. The Fox River corridor has a rich history, beginning with the Native Americans who used footpaths to travel between their villages located along the river. The early French explorers, missionaries and traders built their posts and missions along these trails.

From the north trailhead in Green Bay, users can enjoy about 11 miles of paved trail to Lasee Road. From Lasee Road south into Calumet County, the trail is surfaced with limestone screenings. Along the way, the trail passes by numerous overlooks along the Fox River, many local parks and the Brown County Historical Society. A "Health Trail" along a portion of the Fox River Trail in Allouez provides trail users with an outdoor fitness challenge course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Facilities &amp; Features</th>
<th>NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt surface – 10.5 miles</td>
<td><strong>Linear Park</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gravel surface – 9.5 miles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest stations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrooms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Activities</th>
<th>Trail Pass:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>• State Trail Pass required for bicyclists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and in-line skaters 16 or older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling,</td>
<td>• Commuter pass available from Brown County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-line Skating</td>
<td>Parks Department</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Parking:</th>
<th>Restrooms: Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Locations</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prohibited Items:</th>
<th>Park Hours: 5:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motorized Vehicles, Horses</td>
<td>ADA Compliance: Trail, restrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on the paved portion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Mountain-Bay-Trail

The Mountain-Bay State Trail is one of the longest rail-trails in Wisconsin. The trail travels for 83 miles between the two geologic features it is named for; Rib Mountain and Green Bay. Thirteen of the 83 mile publicly owned and county operated recreational trail runs through Brown County atop an abandoned railroad grade with a crushed limestone surface.

An Annual State Trail Pass or a Daily Pass is required for bicyclists 16 years and older. Daily Passes are available at the trailhead and at several locations along the trail. Annual State Trail Passes are available at several locations in Brown County.

Existing Facilities & Features
- Crushed Limestone Trail
- Shelters
- Natural areas
- Historic Rail Line

Existing Activities
- Bicycling
- Walking
- Jogging
- Snowmobile (six miles in Brown County)

NRPA Parks and Open Space Classification: Linear Park

Trail Pass:
- State Trail Pass required for bicyclists and in-line skaters 16 or older
- Commuter pass available from Brown County Parks Department

Vehicle Parking: Various locations

Restrooms: Yes

Prohibited Items: Horses, Motorized Vehicles as posted

Park Hours: Sunrise to sunset every day.

ADA Compliance: Trail
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017
Other State and Local Parks
Local parks provide various active and passive activities. The following list is divided by municipality and includes all parks not owned or maintained by Brown County. Details related to each park are not included because the information may not be as significant for the needs of this chapter.

City of De Pere Parks
Nature Center - 0.8 acres
Rainbow Park - 1 acre
Rusk Park - 0.9 acres
Brasher Park - 3 acres
DeBroux Park - 13 acres
Wells Park - 1 acre
Wilcox Park - 2 acres
Bomier Boat Ramp. 1 acre
Fox Point Boat Launch. 4 acres
Jim Martin Park. 17 acres
Legion Park. 16 acres
Optimist Park. 12 acres
Voyageur Park. 21 acres
East River Parkway. 40 acre portion of 335 acre area in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview
East River Trail. Portion of a 5 mile trail in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview
Flicker/Tanger Park. 1 acre
Waterview Estates Park. 3 acres
Kiwanis Park. 4 acres
De Pere East High School. 64 acres
Dickinson Elementary School. 29 acres in East De Pere
Foxview Intermediate School. 26 acres
Minahan Field. 10 acres (part of St. Norbert College)
Unnamed Elementary. 39 acres on Ryan Road in East De Pere
George Street Park. 0.1 acre
Lawton Park. 0.2 acre
Bicentennial Park. 3 acres
Carney Park. 1 acre
Kelly Danen Park. 6 acres
Patriot Park. 5 acres
Rotary Park. 3 acres
Samantha Street Park. 3 acres
Willems Park. 0.5 acres
Wilson Park. 1 acre
Southwest Park. 92 acres
VFW Park. 16 acres
Ashwaubenon Creek Parkway. 15 acres
The Greenway. 9 acres
The Preserve. 72 acres
De Pere West High School. 37 acres
Lincoln Elementary. 1 acre
Mel Nicks Field. 10 acres (part of St. Norbert College)
St. Bonfice. 2 acres (part of St. Norbert College)
St. Norbert College. 50 acres (part of St. Norbert College)
St. Norbert Soccerfield. 2 acres (part of St. Norbert College)
Syble Hopp Elementary. 5 acres

City of Green Bay:
Aldo Leopold. 3 acres.
Astor. 8 acres.
Atkinson Park. Unknown acreage.
Badger Park. 5 acres.
Baird Park/School. 18 acres.
Baird Place. 4 acres.
Bay Beach Amusement Park and Soccer Fields. 54 acres.
Beaumont Park/School. 8 acres.
Beaver Dam Park/School. 28 acres.
Brisk Park. Unknown acreage.
Chappell Park/School and garden plots. 12 acres.
Colburn Park. Unknown acreage.
Danz Park/School. 19 acres.
East River Emilie. 17 acres.
East River Meyer. 4 acres.
East River Optimist Park. Unknown acreage.
East River Van Beaver. 29 acres.
Eastman Park. 2 acres.
Edison Park/School. 28 acres.
Eighth Street Park. 2 acres.
Eisenhower Park/School. 10 acres.
Farlin. 8 acres.
Whitney Park.  3 acres.
Wilder Park and Greenway.  37 acres.
Wildlife Sanctuary.  700 acres.

Village of Allouez:
East Lawn Park.  6 acres.
Langlade Park.  6 acres.
Optimist Park.  7 acres.
Riverview Park.  7 acres.
Sunlight Park.  3 acres.
Sunset Park.  4 acres.
Allouez Community Center.  1 acre.
Broadview Soccer Complex.  15 acres.
Patrick Henry Martin Webster Park Sports Complex.  15 acres.
YMCA.  6 acres.
Green Isle Park.  51 acres.
Kiwanis Park.  25 acres.
East River Parkway.  116 acre portion of 335 acres in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview.
East River Trail.  Portion of a 5 mile trail in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview.
Langlade Elementary.  7 acres.
Webster Elementary.  6 acres.
Webster Elementary.  6 acres.
Wiese Park.  28 acres.

Village of Ashwaubenon:
Argonne Park.  8 acres.
Sherwood Forest.  46 acres.
Smith Park.  4 acres.
Gillis Park.  1.5 acres.
Canterbury Park.  1 acre.
Veteran’s Park.  1 acre.
Valley View Park.  8 acres.
Pioneer Park.  17 acres.
Lois Aubinger Park.  0.5 acre.
Skyline Park.  1.5 acres.
Waterford Park.  4 acres.
Hidden Valley.  19 acres.
Klipstine Park.  15 acres.
Mike Vann Park. 3 acres.
Cormier Park. 3 acres.
Fort Howard Park. 13 acres.
Morris Park. 2 acres.
Ashwaubomay Park. 84 acres.
Bill Diamond Fields. 6 acres.
Ashwaubenon Sports Complex. 42 acres.
Sand Acres. 8 acres.
Packerland Trailhead. 0 acre.
Village Nurseries. 1 acre.

**Village of Bellevue:**
Bel-Meadow Park. 3 acres.
Bethal Park. 7 acres.
DeBroux Park. 13 acres.
Moonrise Park. 1 acre.
VFW Park. Unknown acreage.
Ledgeview Country Club. 240 acres in Bellevue and Ledgeview.
YMCA. 21 acres.
Josten Park. 36 acres.
East River Parkway. 179 acre portion of 335 acres in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview.
East River Trail. Portion of a 5 mile trail in Allouez, Bellevue, De Pere, and Ledgeview.
Bower Creek Park. 1 acre.
East Park. 22 acres.
VandenHeuvel Park. 23 acres.
Willow Creek Park. 10 acres.
McAuliffe School. 22 acres.

**Village of Denmark:**
Memorial Park. 30 acres.
Highridge Baseball Diamond. 7 acres.
School District of Denmark Athletic Fields. Unknown acreage.
Nature Center Trail. Unknown length.
Daybreak Estates Neighborhood Park. 3.4 acres.
Black Walnut Trail. 2,000 feet.
Krueger Subdivision Outlots. Unknown acreage.
Memorial Park. 30 acres.
**Village of Hobart:**
- Four Seasons Park. 43 acres.
- Hillcrest Elementary School. 2 acres.
- Pine Tree Park. 5 acres.

**Village of Howard:**
- Barney Williams Park. 5 acres.
- Bay Port High School. 37 acres.
- Bay View Middle School. 31 acres.
- Deerfield Docks. 3 acres.
- Forest Glen Elementary School. 9 acres.
- Howard Elementary School. 22 acres.
- Howard Memorial Park. 14 acres.
- Lehner Park. 3 acres.
- Meadowbrook Elementary School. 4 acres.
- Meadowbrook Park. 91 acres.
- Packerland Parkway. 1 acre.
- Pinecrest Park. 93 acres.
- Pinewood Park. 8 acres.
- Quarry. 39 acres.
- Spring Green Park. 39 acres.
- Village Green Golf Course. 67 acres.
- Wieter Wharf. 3 acres.

**Village of Pulaski:**
- Kazimierz Park. 0.75 acres.
- Glenbrook Acres Park. 2 acres
- Behrendt Park. 1.7 acres.
- Dr. V.J. Shippy Park. 1.2 acres.
- Pulaski Disc Golf Course. 32 acres.
- Pulaski Senior Center. 1.5 acres.
- Memorial Park. 22.7 acres.
- Polka Days Grounds. 146 acres.
- Cross-Country Trail. 1.6 miles.
- Pulaski Fishing Pond. 17 acres.
- Pulaski Community Ice Arena. Proposed (unbuilt) facility.
- Glenbrook Elementary School. 10 acres.
- Pulaski Middle School. 69.3 acres.
Pulaski High School. 89.6 acres.
Assumption B.V.M. School. 97.9 acres.

**Village of Suamico:**
Bay Harbor School (under construction). 19.4 acres.
Idlewild Community Park. 55.6 acres.
Calavera Springs Park. 68.5 acres.
Vickery - Doctor Park. 4 acres.
Fireman’s Park. 0.5 acre.
Sensiba State Wildlife Area, 526 acres.
Suamico Elementary School. 28.4 acres.
Wied Mill Park. 9.4 acres.
Whisper Ridge Subdivision. 25 acres greenspace.
Rose Hill Estates. 25 acres greenspace.
Hawk’s Nest. 24.2 acres conservancy.
Wooded wetland along Deerfield Avenue West. 120 acres.
Wied Mill Park. 9.4 acres.

**Village of Wrightstown:**
Mueller Park - 3 acres
Van Dyke Park - 2 acres
Whispering Woods Park - 2 acres

**Town of Eaton:**
None

**Town of Glenmore:**
None

**Town of Green Bay:**
None

**Town of Holland:**
Holland Wildlife Area, 536 acres
Hollandtown Community Park. 11.9 acres.
Holland Town Park. 3.3 acres.
Hunters Park. Unknown acreage (private).
St. Francis School. Unknown acreage.
**Town of Humboldt:**
None.

**Town of Lawrence:**
Lost Dauphin State Park. 10 acres.
Quarry Park. 12 acres.
Shadow Ridge Park. 6 acres.

**Town of Ledgeview:**
East River Trail. 1+ mile portion.
Ledgeview Golf Course. 139 acres (private).
Ledgeview Park. 66 acres.
Public Natural Open Spaces. 62.2 acres.
Scray Hill Park. 28 acres.
Town Land Park. 5 acres.

**Town of Morrison:**
Fireman's Park. 1 acre.

**Town of New Denmark:**
None.

**Town of Pittsfield:**
Former landfill property. 19 acres.
Lannoye School. 14 acres.

**Town of Rockland:**
None.

**Town of Scott:**
Lloyd Street Access. 0.2 acre.
Point Comfort Access. 0.1 acre.
St. Killian’s Park. 1.3 acre.
Volk’s landing. 0.2 acre.

**Town of Wrightstown:**
None.
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 3/30/2017

Legend:
- Trail
- Natural Area
- Community Park
- Special Use
- Greenway

Figure 28
Brown County Parks
Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

1. Reforestation Camp
2. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve
3. Pamperin Park
4. Pet Exercise Area
5. Brown County Golf Course
6. Transfer Station (Natural Area)
7. Baird Creek Parkway
8. Bayshore Park
9. Fonferek's Glen
10. Lily Lake
11. Neshota Park
12. Way-Morr Park
13. Wrightstown Boat Launch
14. Brown County Fairgrounds
15. Brown County Rifle Range
16. St. Francis Park
17. Suamico Boat Launch
18. Wequiock Falls
9) Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment

The needs of each park and trail site have been summarized in the following section to ensure that the needs are clearly identified for each Brown County park and/or outdoor recreation facility. The plan includes a comprehensive assessment including public input via a survey, an assessment of current parks as they relate to the surrounding community, and an access analysis focused on each park.

The following sections describe the analysis.

Public Input Assessment
A cooperative effort between UW-Extension and the Brown County Parks Department produced a public survey which was offered in May of 2016. Citizens were given the opportunity to provide information on how and why they use Brown County Parks in addition to provide specific suggestions for park improvements. The following is a list of items that were identified in the survey results.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis indicate that a suggestion was shared multiple times

Dog-related Park Improvements:
- More dog parks (8)
  - Segregated area for smaller dogs within dog parks
- Ability to bring dogs into all Brown County parks
- More walking trails at dog parks
- More dog-friendly areas at Brown County parks
- Dogs should be allowed on hiking and walking trails
- Dog parks with agility equipment
- Allow dogs on-leash in Pamperin Park
- East-side dog park
- More obvious signage for parks that are not dog-friendly
- Dog trails (leashed) at Neshota Park

Landscaping:
- More flowers at dog parks
- Perennial landscaping with rain gardens attached to runoff areas
- Native prairie gardens to better attract insects, birds, amphibians
- Donor program for landscaping improvements
- Mow grass more routinely at Way-Morr Park to reduce mosquitoes
Children-oriented:
- An indoor/sheltered park facility that could be enjoyed year round
- Rubber mat play area that is safe for children who face access issues to traditional playgrounds (rather than wood chips, pea gravel) (2)
- Family and child-friendly educational areas
- Playground set at Wequiock Falls
- Handicap accessible playgrounds
- Toddler and baby playground equipment
- Add or improve playground equipment (3)
- More family/child-friendly areas (2)
- Sail-inspired merry-go-round
- Tandem swing for parent and child
- Playground at Lily Lake
- Playground by the showers at Bay Shore campground
- Playground at Wequiock Falls

Picnicking Amenities:
- More accessible barbeque grills and larger grills
- More garbage receptacles
- More water fountains (4), picnic tables (2), vending machines
- Designated fire pit areas

Restrooms:
- More bathrooms (2)
- Nicer and cleaner bathrooms (clean every other day) (4)
- Bathrooms closer to playground at Pamperin Park (2)

Swimming/Water Amenities:
- Offer larger sand area for swimming/sunbathing at Bay Shore Park
- Remove dead fish from Bay Shore Park shoreline
- Outdoor swimming area in Howard/Suamico (mentioned pool specifically)
- Splash pad (5)
- Fishing rentals (unsure if this means equipment or boat)
- Kayak launch at Pamperin Park
- More water access
- Canoe/kayak rentals
- Water park (2) wading pool (2)
• A beach for swimming (2)
• More kayak launches
• A beach in Suamico
• Stream restoration, stream access for fishermen
• Create an additional boat launch on the west side of the Bay
• Add a canoe launch on the Fox River or East River
• More swimming areas
• Improve Branch River waterway at Way Morr Park
• Free boat launches
• Canoeing and portage routes

**Trails:**

• More mountain bike trails (2)
• More bike/ped/hiking trails (4)
• Connect Fox River State Recreation Trail to East River Trail
• Bike rentals (2), tandem bike rentals
• Greater use of Baird Creek trail area
• More rest areas on trails, ‘photo opp’/scenic stops
• Fox River Trail and Mountain-Bay Trail cleared for year round use (3)
• Add lighting along the Fox River Trail (2)
• More garbage receptacles along the Fox River Trail
• ATV trails
• Improved trail signage at Reforestation Camp (2)
• Connect Duck Creek bike trail to Newton Blackmour State Trail on unused train bed
• Bike washing station at Reforestation Camp
• Fat bike trails at Neshota Park

**Disc Golf Courses**

• Increase quality (3) and quantity (10) of disc golf courses
• Greater maintenance for disc golf courses
• Additional amenities such as concrete tee boxes, benches, garbage cans, improved signage
• Disc golf course map at Pamperin Park
• Disc golf course at Neshota Park (2)
• The best disc golf course in Brown County, pay to play option (3)
• New disc golf course at Reforestation Camp
• Disc golf course at Way Morr Park
Events, Event Promotion and Scheduling

- Unaware of offerings at parks
  - dislike how activities are sorted by park
  - Would prefer a more user-friendly sortable and filterable calendar where all events are displayed
- More evening events scheduled for families who have working parents
- Public picnics
- Free events like concerts at the park, movies in the park
- Family activities at Brown County Parks year round, not just in summer
- More events held in County parks
- More music in the parks
- Carpentry lessons for all ages
- More promotion of parks and offerings
- Need a go-to spot (online) to find out happenings at Brown County Parks

Other

- Zip line (2)
- Sledding hills
- Fitness park
- Downhill skiing (2)
- Ice rink
- Roller hockey rink
- Snowmaking on ski trails and at old landfill
- Tennis courts (2)
- Swings for adults
- Area for people to fly their radio controlled aircraft
- Sustainable energy sources in parks
- Improve ball diamond and tennis court at Way Morr Park
- Reduce geese and associated waste in parks
- More geocaching
- Add $1 to taxes to eliminate boat launch fee

Satisfaction with Parks Facilities

When asked to rank satisfaction with park facilities, the Young Professionals Group members overwhelmingly ranked that they were very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the quality of: Bike and Pedestrian Access, Accessibility for all Visitors, and General Landscaping and Maintenance. While rankings overall trended toward satisfaction, the greatest dissatisfaction was in the areas of
Bathroom Availability, Bathroom Cleanliness, Dog Runs and Water Fountains. Eighty-eight percent of YP Group members indicated that they were satisfied with Brown County Parks system facilities currently available to them.

**How and Why Participants Use Parks**
YP Group members seem to primarily use parks to 1) Be with friends and family in a scenic outdoor setting, and 2) Enjoy a wide range of outdoor recreational activities. This age range did not seem to use parks to learn about nature, history or culture, or to escape the crowds and enjoy solitude. These uses are reinforced by preferred activities (such as family gatherings, picnicking) and by park suggestions (dog-friendly amenities, bathroom updates, picnic and barbeque offerings, playground equipment, disc golf course upgrades, etc.).

**Recreation Needs Assessment**
The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) developed standards to provide a scale against which the existing recreation system can be measured. These measures are explained in the following section including an analysis of the measures when applied to Brown County Parks.

**Standards for Recreation Open Space**
The open space, parks and recreation needs of a community vary depending on the natural/physical features of the community, the expressed wants and desires of its citizens, and the direction provided by community leaders. In order to help guide the park planning process, it is important to identify a set of minimum standards for park and recreational facilities that can serve as a benchmark for evaluating the adequacy of the park system. These standards enable a community to quantitatively measure how well its existing facilities are meeting the needs of residents as compared with other communities and to plan for future facilities based on projected population growth. The NRPA often uses a ratio of the number of minimum acres recommended per 1,000 residents. This measure is considered the primary guideline in assessing and projecting a community’s current and future open space needs.

The following is a description of the NRPA recommended open space standards and an assessment of the Brown County park system using each applicable standard.

**Current Conditions**
As noted in the previous chapters there are 19 park or trail facilities that are either owned or operated by the Brown County Parks Department. One of the most basic approaches to developing a park inventory is establishing a jurisdictional standard. The NPRA recommends that the following jurisdictional standards be used to assess communities as an initial assessment tool.
### Jurisdictional Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreational Lands Provided by the State</th>
<th>70 acres/1,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Lands Provided by the County</td>
<td>15 acres/1,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Lands Provided by the Local Community</td>
<td>10 acres/1,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Lands Provided by the Private Sector</td>
<td>5 acres/1,000 population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the most recent (2015) Wisconsin Department of Administration population estimate, Brown County is home to 257,897 people. When combined, all County parks total 3,463.32 acres. On a countywide scale, Brown County, when applying the above jurisdictional standard of 15 acres per 1,000 persons, is currently under the suggested countywide park area of 3,868.45 acres.

It should be noted that while such national standards provide a target, a more thorough and accurate analysis of the County park system must be considered because of the unique nature that some parks, and more specifically, the uses offered within, have within the context of the community. Because many of the Brown County parks are classified as a natural area or special use, no standard was applied. The service area standards that are listed in Table 3: NRPA Recreation Open Space Categories were used to assess the park system in the following table.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Service Area</th>
<th>NRPA Park Type</th>
<th>NRPA Recommended Acres per 1000 Population</th>
<th>Population Served (2010 US Census Blocks)</th>
<th>Current Park Size (Acres)</th>
<th>Adequate Park Size (Acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baird Creek</td>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>5-8 acres</td>
<td>46,770</td>
<td>154.3</td>
<td>Low: 233 High: 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve</td>
<td>Natural Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>920.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Shore Park</td>
<td>Regional Park</td>
<td>5-10 acres</td>
<td>651,158</td>
<td>84.84</td>
<td>Low: 3255 High: 6511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Fairgrounds</td>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>36.18</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Golf Course</td>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>284.57</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Park and Pet Exercise Area</td>
<td>Natural Area/Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>24.92</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Rifle Range</td>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>23.28</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonferek’s Glen</td>
<td>Natural Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>74.80</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily Lake</td>
<td>Natural Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>80.83</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neshota Park</td>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>5-8 acres</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>257.05</td>
<td>Low: 4.36 High: 6.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamperin Park</td>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>5-8 acres</td>
<td>26,332</td>
<td>67.78</td>
<td>Low: 131 High: 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reforestation Camp</td>
<td>Regional Park</td>
<td>5-10 acres</td>
<td>747,854</td>
<td>1406.7</td>
<td>Low: 3739 High: 7478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis Park</td>
<td>Linear Park</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3.51</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suamico Boat Landing</td>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way Morr Park</td>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>5-8 acres</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>Low: 3.33 High: 5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wequiock Falls</td>
<td>Natural Area</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrightstown Boat Launch</td>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>6.21</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devils River Trail</td>
<td>Linear Park</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox River Trail</td>
<td>Linear Park</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain-Bay Trail</td>
<td>Linear Park</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Bold text indicates that a park is not meeting the NRPA recommended acres per 1000 population.
This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/18/2017
Brown County Reforestation Camp Service Area (1 Hour Drive)

Brown County Reforestation Camp 2
4418 Reforestation Rd, Suamico, Village of, Wisconsin 54313
Drive Times: 15, 30, 60 minute radii

1 hr drive time profile of Reforestation Camp
Source: ESRI Community Analyst

Drive Time Rings
- 15 Minutes
- 30 Minutes
- 60 Minutes
Brown County Bay Shore Park Service Area (1 Hour Drive)

Bay Shore Park
5637 Sturgeon Bay Rd, New Franken, Wisconsin, 54229
Drive Time: 15, 30, 60 minute radii

1 hr drive time profile of Bay Shore Park
Source: ESRI Community Analyst

Drive Time Rings
- 15 Minutes
- 30 Minutes
- 60 Minutes

April 03, 2017

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Access analysis

Parks provide multiple benefits to the surrounding community. Some of these benefits include environmental conservation, improved mental and physical health, and higher property values. People living within a half mile of a park visit parks and exercise more often; however, without the proper facilities to access the park, these people, and others, may be denied the opportunity to engage in the act of walking or bicycling to the park and from participating in the activities offered at the park. The identification of barriers that prevent people from accessing parks is essential to determining cost effective solutions to bridge those barriers.

One of the most common barriers amongst all park systems is a lack of detailed information specific to accessing the transportation facilities outside of the park boundaries. Other than the roadways, these non-motorized facilities are the only other means of accessing Brown County's parks and engaging in the activities offered within. For this analysis, each Brown County park or recreation area has been assessed for both bicycle and pedestrian connections.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Access

Bicycle and pedestrian access can look and feel very different from one location to another. However the connection is created, it should ensure that it is accessible to all users despite age or ability. Park officials, along with any other entity involved, should coordinate efforts to make these connections as seamless and as safe as possible. The following is an inventory of the existing bicycle and pedestrian access available at Brown County Parks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Bicycle Facilities within 3 Miles</th>
<th>Direct Bicycle Access</th>
<th>Pedestrian Facility within 1/4 Mile</th>
<th>Direct Pedestrian Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fonferek's Glen</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily Lake</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neshota Park</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamperin Park</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reforestation Camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis Park</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suamico Boat Landing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way-Morr Park</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wequiock Falls</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brown County Parks in Relationship to Existing Bicycle Facilities

This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/18/2017

Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan

Figure 32

1. Reforestation Camp
2. Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve
3. Pamperin Park
4. Pet Exercise Area
5. Brown County Golf Course
6. Transfer Station (Natural Area)
7. Baird Creek Parkway
8. Bayshore Park
9. Fonferek's Glen
10. Lily Lake
11. Neshota Park
12. Way-Morr Park
13. Wrightstown Boat Launch
14. Brown County Fairgrounds
15. Brown County Rifle Range
16. St. Francis Park
17. Suamico Boat Launch
18. Wequiock Falls

Brown County Parks in Relationship to Existing Bicycle Facilities

- 5' Paved Shoulder
- Multi-Use Trail
- Bicycle Lane
- Hiking / Mountain Biking Trail
- Bicycle Route
- Wide Curb Lane

5 Mile Bicycling Radius

0 1 2 3 4 Miles
Brown County Parks in Relationship to Pedestrian Facilities

This is a compilation of records and data located in various Brown County offices and is to be used for reference purposes only. The map is controlled by the field measurements between the corners of the Public Land Survey System and the parcels are mapped from available records which may not precisely fit field conditions. Brown County is not responsible for any inaccuracies or unauthorized use of the information contained within. No warranties are implied.

Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/18/2017

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12. Way-Morr Park
13. Wrightstown Boat Launch
14. Brown County Fairgrounds
15. Brown County Rifle Range
16. St. Francis Park
17. Suamico Boat Launch
18. Wequiock Falls

Figure 33

1/4 Mile Walking Radius from Existing Sidewalks

- Sidewalks
- Trail
- Brown County Parks
There are several things that can be done to improve bicycle and pedestrian access to parks. The first step toward improving access is improving Brown County resident’s proximity to parks. Long distances to parks are a deterrent of park use. Research shows that people who have easy access to parks are 47 percent more likely to walk at the daily-recommended level than those who do not have easy access. Moreover, when the distance from a park doubles, the likelihood of park use decreases by almost 50 percent.

A second step to improve access is making infrastructure additions/improvements. The analysis herein revealed that many of the county parks lack a direct bicycle and/or pedestrian connection. This results in the County park system being auto dependent where the vast majority of park users and visitors will be required to use a personal automobile to access the park. Because most of the public rights-of-way leading to the county parks are not the responsibility of the Parks Department, the infrastructure improvements require a cooperative effort on behalf of all parties/agencies involved.

The third step is cooperation. As mentioned previously, many of the improvements made to park facilities are not 100 percent funded by the Parks Department. Oftentimes the park improvements are dependent on grants or private donations to help supplement the monies that Brown County has available for a particular project. Cooperation with these public and private entities is essential.

**Vehicular Access**

Most Brown County parks are located at either the edge of Brown County’s urban area or in the rural parts of the County. As shown in the following map, most Brown County residents are within a 15 minute drive of a county park. Considering that more than 90 percent of households have at least one vehicle\(^5\), the close proximity to most Brown County Parks makes it easy for people to drive to a particular park.

The survey administered during the plan update also identified that participants overwhelmingly indicated that they use a personal vehicle to access County parks, followed by bicycles, by foot and lastly, by public transportation.

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Source: Brown County Planning Commission
Date: 4/18/2017

Legend
- BC Parks
- Trail
- 0-5 Minute Drive
- Neighbor Counties
- Municipal Districts
- 6-10 Minute Drive
- Multi-Use Trail Access Point
- 11-15 Minute Drive
10) Recommendations & Implementation

Description of Recommendations and Implementation Priorities
The following recommendations have been developed based on the needs of each park and trail facility documented in the previous chapter, ensuring that the Brown County Parks Department vision statement, goals, and objectives set forth in this document are being met.

The following recommendations are considered to be a high priority over the next five years. However, this is not an exclusive list. Newer technologies and opportunities may arise that include parks and trail facilities that are not listed. If this is the case, the new opportunities should not be avoided or dismissed. Rather, the new opportunities should be compared to existing priorities to determine if the opportunities can be integrated into existing needs, or if the opportunities should be added to the list.

The following list includes a short explanation of each project recommendation. In many cases, a full description may not fit into the chart or additional information may have been needed. This descriptive section has been included to assist decision makers and grant writers so the county needs are fully understood. The following descriptive list is organized alphabetically by park or area name:

Park Area Recommendations and Implementation Priorities

Baird Creek Park

1. **Transfer Property Ownership**: While Brown County owns the majority of the land identified within the Baird Creek parkway, the City of Green Bay maintains and operates all of the facilities and activities offered there. It is not often that a park department or a park plan will identify an area to be jurisdictionally transferred; however, in this case it makes sense from a fiscal and operational point of view. For those reasons, Brown County is actively working with the City of Green Bay to transfer the ownership of the land to the City.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve

1. **Continue to acquire adjoining lands when possible:** Acquire bordering properties that provide a buffer to the existing park in order to minimize development threats. Acquire additional Bay Shore frontage and enhance environmental ecology.

   a. **Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):**
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Partnerships and Coordination

2. **Expand Restrooms and Classroom Space:** Due to increased interest and partnerships in programs, the existing classroom space and restrooms are not meeting demand. Expanding the classroom space and providing outdoor access to the restroom would provide park patrons with sufficient classroom space and allow access to the restrooms when the building is locked, but the park is open.

   a. **Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):**
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

3. **Update Interpretive Center Displays and Space:** The current exhibits were developed in the 1980s. Over time, several exhibits have been updated to meet current needs; however, display should continue to be updated to support the parks educational programs and natural assets. With limited space, the Parks Department should develop a plan to assess and determine the best use of the space.

   a. **Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):**
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
4. **Establish Natural Playground:** Over 10,000 students attend Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve annually as part of an environmental curriculum supplement which is organized by local school districts. A natural playground will enhance the students educational experience by providing an opportunity to interact with the landscape in a fun and playful setting.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

5. **Invasive Species Management:** Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve contains invasive plant species which spread quickly and out-compete native trees and forbs. These non-native species change the diversity of our lands and often times have a negative effect on the environment, human health and animal biodiversity. Invasive species management programs will be specific to each park depending on the type of invasive species present and the conditions surrounding the best method of treatment. Invasive species best management practices will be used.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
- Park Programming and Education
- Health and Wellness
- Partnerships and Coordination
- Funding

6. **Develop Partnerships with Local Schools for Environmental Education**: Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve provides numerous opportunities for environmental education. The Parks Department will investigate the feasibility of expanding these opportunities and develop a formal relationship with one or multiple school districts to increase the use of the park as an off-site classroom.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

7. **Marsh Overlook Extension**: This proposal would include the construction of a series of extensions to the existing boardwalks. This also includes the addition of a new boardwalk system. The new systems should be handicapped accessible, whenever possible. Add extension to the existing 300 foot long accessible boardwalk on the Fort Howard Paper Foundation Wildlife Area. An extension of this boardwalk would allow further access to “Peter’s Marsh” and a view of the Cat Island restoration project which are prime examples of coastal wetlands along the west shore of Green Bay. This project would likely be dependent on procurement of WDNR Chapter 30 water regulatory permit.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
8. **Upgrade High Capacity Well:** The current well provides supplemental water for the impoundments during the fall migration. As a waterfowl management area and State Designated Wildlife Area, the capacity to flood the impoundments during the massive fall migration is paramount to the parks success.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Funding

9. **Raze Horse Barn and Construct New Cold Storage:** The barn was constructed over 65 years ago and it has been determined that the building does not have the ability to be remodeled/repurposed. The barn has structural deficiencies and is unstable but there is a need for the storage space that the barn currently provides. The barn needs to be razed and replaced with a 1,000 sq. ft. cold storage shed.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Funding

**Bay Shore Park**

1. **Boat Launch Expansion and/or renovation:** The existing and future needs of the boat launch should be identified through a study and a series of surveys that analyze expanding the site. This is an access point that allows for nature-based tourism on the Bay of Green Bay so surveys of out-of-county residents may be necessary. The 2001 Harbor Expansion Master Plan for boat launches should be reviewed and updated to specifically address safe harbor refuge, expanded parking areas, launches, lanes, overnight mooring docks, and expanding the size of the harbor of refuge.

   The existing and future needs of the boat launch should be identified through a study and a series of surveys that analyze renovating the site. The current breakwater was constructed in 1976 and expanded in 1982 in order to create the harbor of refuge. The breakwater is slumping and is in need of repair. An engineering study is needed for the existing breakwater to determine structural and accessibility capabilities. The walkway on top of the breakwater that leads to the current mooring docks and provides shore fishing access no longer meets accessibility guidelines because of the unevenness and cracking occurring from the breakwater
rocks moving outwards. This project should take place if the expansion is not warranted. Construction and expansion of the boat launch is needed.

Current boat trailer parking restrictions must be addressed because it forces overflow parking into the park day-use area which adds to parking congestion.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

2. Upgrade Campground Electrical Service: Continue to upgrade the existing electrical service to meet present and future needs of campers. Increased number and types of amenities in late-model motor homes require more power than what is presently available at most camping sites.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

3. Restroom Renovation/Reconstruction: Five of the present bathrooms that service the campground area are pit toilets constructed in the 1970s. These types of facilities produce odors that are unpleasant and hard to control. Upgrading these facilities to eliminate this problem is a recurring suggestion/recommendation from campground users. Review and consideration for alternative systems, such as compost toilets, should be considered if flushing toilets cannot be installed.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Funding

4. Construct Visitor Center, Fish Cleaning Station, and Boat Wash Station: A plan to incorporate a fish cleaning area, boat wash station, and visitor center should be developed in the near future. Campers and park users currently have no place to go for information and need to wait until
staff are visiting the campground and/or boat landing for information. Campers currently have no place to clean fish and boaters don’t have a way to clear invasive species from their boats.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

5. **Establish Campground Playground:** The playground within the campground is quite small and limited in the types and styles of play equipment offered. Campers need to walk some distance to the large playground in the general park day-use area. Expanding this playground will be convenient for campers as well as help to reduce congestion at the day-use area playground. The playground should meet all safety and accessibility requirements.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

6. **Campground Expansion Along the Niagara Escarpment (Ledge):** Develop camping sites between the general park and the current campground. This area is underutilized and provides the best views of the bay in Brown County. Camping sites could be developed and a premium rate could be applied.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding
7. **Develop Campground Amenities:** The current campground has limited recreational opportunities immediately within the park/campground area. The Parks Department plans to implement a variety of items that are family-friendly to create a family friendly atmosphere and encourage more families to utilize the campground.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

8. **Construct Open Air Gazebo Overlooking Bay of Green Bay:** The current open air shelter is situated very close to the indoor rental space. This shelter is planned to be removed and a new gazebo will be erected to the southwest on the ledge. The new site offers better views of the bay and would be an ideal site for a gathering.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

9. **Improve Main Entrance Sign:** Improving the parks visibility from STH 54/57 is a priority. Replacing the entryway sign may help but the sign and park entrance will still be hard to see while traveling at STH 54/57’s posted speed limit of 65 mph. The county should look into purchasing the land on the northeast corner of STH 54/57 and Bay Shore Road or securing an easement for the sign near this intersection.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
Brown County Park and Pet Exercise Area

1. Replace/Repair Fencing and Gates: The current fencing and gates are in need of repairs.
   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

2. Install Agility Elements: The dog park provides a place for dogs to run while many owners are socializing. Dog agility elements will engage the dogs and provide the owners an incentive to visit the park. The addition of the agility elements may also offer opportunities for organized park programs and events. It may also create an opportunity to develop partnerships with local business and kennel clubs.
   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

3. Construct Restroom Building with Dog Water Station: Currently there is a hand pump to provide water for dogs and people and a portable toilet. A permanent restroom building would be a desirable addition to this park.
   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Funding
Brown County Fairgrounds

1. Develop Master Plan for Buildings and Use of Property: The Brown County Fairgrounds provide a venue for important community functions. The current organization of the site, including the building locations, does not meet the needs of many users. The existing structures also require extensive repairs. The Brown County Parks Department is in the process of developing a master plan/feasibility study to determine how the county should continue providing services at this location.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      • Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      • Park Services and Accessibility
      • Park Programming and Education
      • Health and Wellness
      • Marketing
      • Partnerships and Coordination
      • Funding

2. Implement Priorities from Master Plan: The Parks Department will begin implementing the recommendations from the master plan/feasibility study upon its completion.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      • Unknown at this time.

Brown County Rifle Range

1. Develop Biathlon Facilities: In an effort to continue offering diverse year-round recreational programs, the Brown County Parks Department is partnering with local cross-country ski clubs to develop a biathlon course which would utilize the existing cross-country ski trails at the adjacent Brown County Reforestation Camp and the Brown County Rifle Range.

Figure 38: Biathlon is a combination of cross-country skiing and shooting
Fonferek’s Glen

1. Develop and Improve Existing and Future Trails: There are several trails throughout Fonferek’s Glen Park and none of them meet accessibility requirements set forth under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). While not all trails can or should be improved, the trails that access the Arch and the Waterfall, two of the parks and county’s most unique natural features, should be assessed and considered for improvements.

2. Prairie Enhancements: The established prairie is in need of maintenance. A management plan will be developed and implemented to maximize the benefits of the prairie.

3. Develop Master Plan: To help identify current citizen needs, the Brown County Parks Department will develop a plan to identify needs specific to the park. Once developed, the plan will guide future improvements based largely on current and future citizen needs.
a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

4. **Purchase adjacent property and house**: If the house and property adjacent to the park are for sale, Brown County should consider purchasing parcel D-284-2.

   b. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Funding

**Lily Lake**

1. **Establish Playground**: Lily Lake is often a gathering place for groups and individuals seeking outdoor activities. A rural park like Lily Lake plays an important role both locally and regionally and could benefit greatly from the addition of a playground. In addition to the recreational facilities currently offered, a playground would help to broaden the appeal of the park through multiple recreations offerings that cover a more broad age range.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
2. **Construct Permanent Restrooms:** Permanent restroom facilities are often a high priority among park visitors. Additionally, restrooms were identified as one of Lily Lakes top priorities by the Park Advisory Committee.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Marketing
      - Funding

3. **Develop Programs:** An objective of the Brown County Parks Department is to continue to provide educational and activity based programs and to add programs when and where appropriate. Lily Lake offers an opportunity to expand the educational outreach and activity based programs currently in place.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

4. **Adjoining Land Acquisition:** Brown County should continue to acquire bordering properties that provide expanded use and buffers to the existing parklands. A focused acquisition effort should be made on adjacent properties which benefit the users experience, provide natural resource projects and that have the potential to increase use of the property.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
5. **Replace Fishing Pier:** The current pier is beyond its life expectancy and does not meet ADA requirements. Replacing the pier and approaches would enable greater utilization for those looking to recreate on the only inland lake in Brown County.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

**Neshota Park**

1. **Prairie Enhancements:** The established prairie is in need of maintenance. A management plan will be developed and implemented to maximize the benefits of the prairie.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

2. **Remodel Shelter:** The shelter at Neshota Park is in need of general maintenance and repairs. Maintaining park shelter facilities ensures that the park can continue to offer important facilities that park users desire.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

**Pamperin Park**

1. **Duck Creek Trail Connection:** The future Duck Creek Trail located along the old rail line on the south side of the park will be an asset to Pamperin Park and to Brown County residents. The Parks Department should assess the current conditions and the potential development of a
connecting trail between the park area and the future Duck Creek Trail. A plan should be developed and kept on file so that the connecting trail project can be initiated when the Duck Creek Trail is improved and officially opened.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

2. East Shoreline Renovation: The existing concrete which stabilizes the southeast bank of Duck Creek is in disrepair due to river currents and spring thaws. This structure also stabilizes the raised parking lot, bridge, and walkways. The existing concrete should be removed and replaced with a permeable concrete surface to allow for vegetation to become established, which will provide a buffer between the river and run-off from the parking lot.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

3. Building Repairs/Renovations (Pavilion and Restrooms): Some of the buildings and the restrooms are in need of general maintenance and repairs. Maintaining park shelter facilities ensures that the parks can continue to offer important facilities that park users desire.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

4. Enhance/Update Playground: Pamperin Park offers one of the largest playgrounds in Brown County. The playground is a popular attraction for many park visitors; however, the equipment
is dated and needs to be improved for ADA accessibility. Playground updates/improvements will improve safety and accessibility ensuring that more people are able to use the park facilities.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

**Reforestation Camp**

1. **New Trail Signage System**: In an effort to improve overall park usability, a new signage system will be developed for the 1,480 acre Reforestation Camp. The signs will help improve visibility of trailheads and it will prevent trail users from getting lost.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

2. **Enhance/Update Playground**: The Reforestation Camp is a regional facility that attracts people from long distances away. The park acts as a gathering place for groups and individuals seeking a variety of outdoor activities. The inclusion of a new/updated playground will ensure that children have a specific area where they can interact with the park. Playground updates/improvements will improve safety and accessibility ensuring that more people are able to use the park facilities.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
3. **Raze Park Restroom Building:** This concrete block building is no longer in use and all interior fixtures have been removed. The Zoo Master Plan indicates this area will be repurposed for visitors and the building is no longer needed to support operations as restrooms are available in the Pines Shelter, Ski Lodge, and inside the Zoo fence.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

4. **Expand Trail Lighting System:** The Reforestation Camp recently completed an improvement project that included the installation of trail lights along approximately 1.2 miles of the cross country ski trails. The addition of trail lights has been an asset for skiers as well as for special events. The Brown County Parks Department plans to expand the lighting to additional trails to further improve the trails system.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
5. **Establish Snow-making System:** The Reforestation Camp is known for its size and the vast number of trails and other recreational opportunities it offers. One of the more popular activities at the park is cross country skiing. The trails at the Reforestation Camp are popular among all levels of skiers. The natural terrain, trail grooming technology, and the staff maintaining the trials combine to offer all skiers some of the best trail facilities in the region. Adding snow machines around the trails will help create better snow conditions especially during winters when snow is scarce.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

6. **Implement NEW Zoo and Adventure Park Plan:** In an effort to become a regional destination for adventure, education, and conservation, many of the current facilities will be improved and expanded upon to create an atmosphere where the current Brown County Adventure Park, Reforestation Camp, and NEW Zoo are packaged and marketed as one multifaceted destination that has something to offer for everyone. Brown County will continue to utilize the plan and implement recommendations when and where conditions allow. The following are the top priorities at this time:
   1) Upgrade waste treatment plant for year around operations
   2) Establish bicycle pump track element
   3) Establish campground

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding
7. **Dredge Ponds:** Dredging the ponds on the west side of CTH IR will include the removal of sediments and other organic materials that form a toxic muck at the ponds bottom. The muck can produce toxic gases and harbor nutrients that cause excessive weed and algae problems. Dredging the ponds will remove this sedimentation and organic material buildup. When the project is complete, the ponds will be restored to good health.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Funding

**St. Francis Park**

1. **Manage Invasive Species:** St. Francis Park contains invasive plant species which spread quickly and out compete native trees and forbs. These non-native species change the diversity of our lands and often times have a negative effect on the environment, human health, and animal biodiversity. The Parks Department will be managing and removing invasive plant species whenever possible.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

**Suamico Boat Landing**

1. **Establish Mooring Docks:** The addition of mooring docks at the Suamico Boat Landing has the potential to alleviate heavy summer use while also possibly addressing current parking issues. The mooring docks will add an element of organization while boaters are launching and staging boats for pickup. This system would clear the launch lanes of moored boats and reduce user conflict.

![Figure 39: Example of Mooring Docks](image-url)
a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   • Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
   • Park Services and Accessibility
   • Park Programming and Education
   • Marketing
   • Partnerships and Coordination
   • Funding

2. Alternative Parking Solutions: There are not many alternatives for parking at the Suamico Boat Landing site. The current overflow lot is at the Sensiba Wildlife Area approximately 0.4 miles away. This distance is problematic for children and elderly or disabled citizens. Brown County should continue to investigate option for parking expansion with the State and Village of Suamico.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      • Park Services and Accessibility
      • Marketing
      • Partnerships and Coordination
      • Funding

Way-Morr Park

1. Renovate Parking Lot (West side of river): The parking area on the west side of the park is often used by picnickers and other park visitors. The asphalt lot is in disrepair and needs to be replaced.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      • Park Services and Accessibility
      • Partnerships and Coordination
      • Funding

2. Renovate Tennis Courts: The tennis court surface is cracked and uneven which doesn’t allow for the intended use to be done safely. When assessed, the tennis courts will either be repaired or replaced with a multi-use sport area that has the potential to offer more than just one activity.
a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Park Programming and Education
   - Health and Wellness
   - Funding

Wequiock Falls

1. **Adjoining Land Acquisition**: Wequiock Falls is a small but unique park that is home to Wequiock Falls, one of very few waterfalls in Brown County. Brown County is interested in acquiring the parcel located south of the park. The parcel lies within the environmental sensitive area of Wequiock Creek and would allow for additional parking at this historical and environmentally significant park.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
Wrightstown Park and Boat Launch

1. **Review Management/Operations with Village of Wrightstown:** The upper half of the park was deeded to the Village of Wrightstown, while the lower portion containing the boat landing remained under the management of the county park system. The boat landing facility is located near the Village Center and overall management of this area should be explored with the village as it may be beneficial if the village owned and operated the entire park.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

2. **Shoreline Enhancement:** Located along the bank of the Fox River, the park has 1,200 feet of river frontage. The Waterboard Warriors summer ski shows use the shoreline for weekly ski performances which attract hundreds of spectators for each show. To better accommodate these events and to provide additional shoreline access, a walkway and fishing pier could be established. River bank stabilization may also be necessary to prevent erosion.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

3. **Expansion of Existing Parking:** The existing parking lot is small and does not adequately meet the needs of the boat landing users. Brown County will continue to work with the Village of Wrightstown and all other interested parties to identify a location that will allow for additional parking.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
4. **Establish Permanent Parking Lot Retaining Wall**: The existing retaining wall was constructed of limestone and does not provide the stability necessary to hold back the hillside. Replacing the existing retaining wall with a properly engineered structure will reduce maintenance and increase the stability of slope.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding
Brown County Trail Recommendations and Implementation Priorities

Baird Creek Trail

1. **Establish Rail Trail**: If the rail line that runs through the Baird Creek Parkway becomes inactive and is proposed for abandonment, Brown County should coordinate with the WDNR, City of Green Bay, and the Friends of Baird Creek Parkway to create a rails-to-trails facility similar to the Devils River Trail, Fox River Trail, and the Mountain-Bay Trail.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

Devils River Trail

1. **Extension from Denmark to Green Bay**: The extension of the Devils River Trail via the rail corridor is not feasible at this time due to the current level of activity on the rail line. If the rail line becomes inactive and the rail right-of-way becomes available to the development of a trail, Brown County should coordinate with all interested parties to establish a trail connecting between the Village of Denmark and the Green Bay metropolitan area.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding
**Duck Creek Trail**

1. **Establish Rail Trail:** The old railroad bed that runs along Duck Creek is inactive and the tracks have been removed. Brown County should continue to work with the Village of Howard, Village of Hobart, WDNR, and the Oneida Tribe to develop a regional trail facility similar to the Devils River Trail, Fox River Trail, and the Mountain-Bay Trail.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

**Fox River Trail**

1. **Extend Asphalt:** The Brown County section of the Fox River State Recreational Trail is approximately 20 miles. The northern 12 miles consists of an asphalt surface while the remaining is a crushed limestone surface. To enhance the surface for biking, rollerblading, and other permitted recreational activities, Brown County should consider installing asphalt to Greenleaf.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

2. **Additional Trailhead Access:** The trail has very few locations where adjacent parking is available between De Pere and Greenleaf. Most municipalities through which the trail travels do not allow road parking near the trail due to safety concerns. Establishment of a small trailhead parking lot consistent with county and local plans would help improve access to the trail in the rural parts of the county.
a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

3. Install Lighting Along Urban Section: The trail is currently open until 9:00 pm and during many months of the year; it is dark before that time. The installation of lights along a portion of the trail would increase user safety and provide a lit corridor that would extend the trails hours of operation. A lit trail has numerous benefits that will add value to the trail and offer trail users more options to use the trail.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

Mountain-Bay Trail

1. Renovate Gravel Surface: The Mountain-Bay Trail has become a popular trail among Brown County residents. To ensure that the trail remains in good conditions and is accessible to most users, the trail should be maintained until such time that improvements such as installing a paved surface can be made.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
   - Park Services and Accessibility
   - Health and Wellness
   - Marketing
   - Partnerships and Coordination
   - Funding

2. Install Asphalt Surface: When feasible, the Mountain-Bay Trail should be improved with the addition of a paved surface. Brown County should consider all available funding sources such as Transportation Alternatives (TA) funding, Recreational Trails Program (RTP), People For Bikes grants, and private donations.

a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
3. **Additional Trailhead Access:** Similar to the Fox River Trail, the Mountain-Bay Trail has very few locations directly adjacent to the trail that allow for parking. The Parks Department should work with the Village of Howard, Town of Pittsfield and the Village of Pulaski to identify locations where adjacent parking and a trailhead may be developed in the future.

   a. Related goals and objectives (not all inclusive):
      - Resource Management (Land, Cultural, and Environmental)
      - Park Services and Accessibility
      - Park Programming and Education
      - Health and Wellness
      - Marketing
      - Partnerships and Coordination
      - Funding

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**General Brown County Park Recommendations and Implementation Priorities**

**Other Countywide Park Initiatives**

1. **Marketing/Promotion of Park Areas, Programs, and Events:** The way individuals and families spend their discretionary dollars and free time is countless. This proposal is a broad statement that indicates the department shall develop marketing plans, promotion plans, and unique ways to extend knowledge and options the park system offers to those visiting or living in the Northeast Wisconsin area.

2. **Invasive species management:** Several park areas contain invasive plant species which spread quickly and out-compete native trees and forbs. These non-native species change the diversity of our lands and oftentimes have a negative effect on the environment, human health, and animal biodiversity.
3. **Connect Brown County Parks and Trails to Activity Centers and Surrounding Neighborhoods:** As a county park system, it is imperative that connections are made between local activity centers, the County park facilities, and surrounding neighborhoods. When feasible, the department shall support or provide guidance for trail connection systems through a variety of the 24 municipalities in the county. These connections are vital to the livability, health initiatives, and recreation and commuting opportunities.

4. **Property Acquisition:** The County will make it a priority to acquire boarding properties that enhance the users experience, enable the expansion of activities, and that create a buffer for existing parklands. The county should also consider the sale or transfer of existing park land when feasible.

5. **Incorporate Health and Wellness Throughout the Park System:** This proposal would incorporate health awareness at specific locations to be determined throughout the Brown County park system.

6. **Improve and Expand Interpretive Signage and Trails:** Interpretive signs along trail systems provide a destination and an opportunity to educate park users. Whether the signs relate to the natural environment or history, there is a story to be told at each and every park.

7. **Improve Wayfinding Signs and Offer Interactive GPS:** This initiative includes two components.
   - Some Brown County parks have directional signs to help park users navigate through and around the park. These signs will be assessed and improved if deemed necessary.
   - The Brown County Parks Department would like to improve the roadway signage to help would-be park visitors navigate the local roads. The Brown County Parks Department should coordinate with municipal and County Departments of Public Works for additional signage installations.

8. **Improve Water Access:** When possible, the department will improve access to water resources for silent sport recreating.

9. **Review Dog Access:** Currently, Brown County parks provide limited access for dogs. This policy will be reviewed and a determination will be made if it is beneficial to all dogs to access designated park areas.
10. **Offer Adventure Based Rental Equipment:** Many silent sports require a large investment, which can be a limitation for many people. Based on the popular fat bike rentals at the Reforestation Camp, the department will investigate additional equipment rental opportunities.

11. **Maintain Existing Assets:** The current parks system is a tremendous asset to the community; however, much of it was developed over 30 years ago and money has not been available for enhancements or upgrades. The department will focus on existing facilities to ensure that the current facilities continue to meet the needs of park users while identifying opportunities to make these areas ADA compliant and enhance the visitor experience.

12. **Expand Bicycle Facilities:** A bicycle is a great way for people to access and explore parks. The Brown County Parks department would like to install bicycle parking at all parks and improve access to parks on the local roads surrounding the parks.

13. **Brown County Snowmobile Trails:** Snowmobiling is a Wisconsin tradition and Brown County is home to over 200 miles of trails which connects to the 25,000 miles of trail throughout the state. The Parks Department will coordinate all state-funded snowmobile trails in the county and will apply for annual grants to continue this extensive network of trails.

# Summary of Recommendations

The following tables were created to summarize the previous recommendations and for the ease and convenience of reading the Brown County Parks and Outdoor Recreation Plan.

**Table 9: Summarized Park Plan Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Park Name</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Related Goal</th>
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<td>Transition Baird Creek property ownership to City of Green Bay</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Continue to acquire adjoining lands when possible</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expand restrooms and classroom space</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Update interpretive center displays and space</td>
<td>1 2 3 6 7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Establish natural playground</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 6 7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Invasive species management</td>
<td>1 2 6 7</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Develop partnership with local schools related to environmental education</td>
<td>1 2 3 6 7</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Marsh overlook extension</td>
<td>1 2 3 6 7</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Upgrade high capacity well</td>
<td>1 2 7</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Raze horse barn and construct new cold storage</td>
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<td>Brown County Park &amp; Pet Exercise Area</td>
<td>Bay Shore Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Find sponsor for multi-use rental facility adjacent to pond for small school groups and rentals</td>
<td>1 Boat Launch expansion and/or renovation - boat landing was dredged - additional renovation required</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2 Campground electrical service - continue upgrades on remaining sites</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 Restroom renovation/reconstruction – continue updates</td>
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<td>4 Construct visitor center, fish cleaning station, and boat wash station</td>
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<td>5 Campground playground renovation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 Campground expansion along the Niagara Escarpment (Ledge)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7 Develop campground amenities</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8 Construct an open air gazebo overlooking the Bay of Green Bay</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9 Improve main entrance sign</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Replace/repair fencing and gates</td>
<td>2 Campground electrical service - continue upgrades on remaining sites</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Install agility elements</td>
<td>3 Restroom renovation/reconstruction – continue updates</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Addition of a restroom building with dog water stations</td>
<td>4 Construct visitor center, fish cleaning station, and boat wash station</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Campground playground renovation</td>
<td>5 Campground expansion along the Niagara Escarpment (Ledge)</td>
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<td>5 Create new boat launch area</td>
<td>6 Develop campground amenities</td>
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<td>6 Construct visitor center, fish cleaning station, and boat wash station</td>
<td>7 Improve main entrance sign</td>
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<td>7 Improve main entrance sign</td>
<td>8 Construct an open air gazebo overlooking the Bay of Green Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 Construct an open air gazebo overlooking the Bay of Green Bay</td>
<td>9 Improve main entrance sign</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Brown County Fairgrounds**

| 1 Develop master plan for buildings and use of property |
| 2 Implement priorities from master plan |

**Brown County Rifle Range**

| 1 Develop biathlon facilities |

**Fonferek's Glen**

| 1 Develop and improve existing and future trails |
| 2 Prairie enhancements |
| 3 Develop master plan for the property |
| 4 Purchase adjacent property and house |

**Lily Lake**

| 1 Establish a playground |
| 2 Construct permanent restroom building |
| 3 Develop programs (education and activity based) |
| 4 Adjoining land acquisition |
| 5 Replace fishing pier |

**Neshota Park**

<p>| 1 Prairie enhancements |
| 2 Remodel shelter |</p>
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<td>Building repairs/updates at pavilion and restrooms</td>
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<td>Enhance/update playground</td>
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<td>Raze park restroom building</td>
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<td>Expand trail lighting system</td>
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<td>Implement plan developed for NEW Zoo and Adventure Park</td>
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<td>Way-Morr Park</td>
<td>Renovate parking lot on west side of river</td>
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<td>Expansion of existing parking</td>
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<td>Establish permanent retaining wall along parking lot</td>
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<td>Continue to maintain the trail and trailhead area</td>
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<td>Fox River Trail</td>
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<td>Install lighting along the urban portion of the trail</td>
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<td>Mountain-Bay Trail</td>
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<td>Install asphalt surface</td>
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<td>Additional trailhead access</td>
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### Appendix A – Survey Questions and Summary

**Size of Employer:** Counting all locations where your employer operates, what is the total number of persons who work there?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>500-999</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>9.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000-4,999</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>26.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000+</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>12.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Would you like to receive an email with a summary of this survey data once it is completed? (Your email will not be shared with any other entities and will only be used to share this data directly with you).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>38.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>61.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please select the range which represents your age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>26.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-44</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>25.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-54</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>20.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have children in your household, what are the ages of those under 18? Please select all that apply. If you do not have children, please select "No Children".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No children</td>
<td>51.30%</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0-2 years old</td>
<td>13.91%</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3-5 years old</td>
<td>16.30%</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6-8 years old</td>
<td>14.13%</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>9-11 years old</td>
<td>13.48%</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12-14 years old</td>
<td>14.35%</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>15-17 years old</td>
<td>11.96%</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please select the municipality in Brown County where you reside, or if you do not live in Brown County, please select "Other - I do not live in Brown County".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allouez</td>
<td>10.43%</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashwaubenon</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>6.74%</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Pere</td>
<td>9.57%</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenmore</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay (City of)</td>
<td>29.57%</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Bay (Town of)</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart</td>
<td>5.65%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>5.65%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledgeview</td>
<td>4.35%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrison</td>
<td>3.26%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Denmark</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsfield</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulaski</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>0.65%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suamico</td>
<td>1.74%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrightstown (Town of)</td>
<td>0.87%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrightstown (Village of)</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other - I do not live in Brown County</td>
<td>7.61%</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How far do you typically travel to get to a Brown County park or trail?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Less than 0.5 Miles</td>
<td>9.69%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.5 - 1.0 Miles</td>
<td>9.46%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0 - 5.0 Miles</td>
<td>42.32%</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>More than 5 Miles</td>
<td>34.28%</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>4.26%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank the mode of transportation you are most likely to use to get to a park or trail. You can rank these options by dragging your most likely option to the top of the list (1) and your least likely option to the bottom of the list (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel by Vehicle</td>
<td>84.16%</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>9.22%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel by Public Transportation</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.53%</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel by Bicycle</td>
<td>8.04%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>54.37%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>32.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel by Foot</td>
<td>7.57%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23.88%</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>50.59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On average, how often do you visit Brown County parks and trails over the course of a year?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Once a year or not at all</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 times per year</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-10 times per year</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>37.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 times per year</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>42.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>423</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the last question, you indicated that you visit a Brown County park or trail on one or fewer occasions in a year. We'd like to know more. Other than a lack of time, do you have a specific reason (or reasons) why you don't visit Brown County parks or trails more often?

- Just don't have an interest in that type of stuff, would rather be in my shop making sawdust
- Love too far
- We use the East River Trail
- I'm not near one--may utilize more if we were.
- Now that my kids are older there doesn't seem to be a 'reason' to go. We used to geocache a lot. And I might consider going more if I knew where I could easily and safely park to access walking/biking trails.
- just don’t
- We have a large property in a rural area, no real need to visit parks.
Please select all of the Brown County parks and trails that you have personally visited in the past year. If you have not visited any Brown County parks and trails in the past year, please select None of the Above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>34.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Shore Park</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>53.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Fairgrounds</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>41.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Park &amp; Pet Exercise Area</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>19.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County Rifle Range</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fonferek's Glen</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>29.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox River State Recreational Trail</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>50.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lily Lake Park</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>18.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain-Bay State Recreational Trail</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>22.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neshota Park</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>22.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pamperin Park</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>64.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reforestation Camp</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>55.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis Park</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>9.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suamico Boat Landing</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>14.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way-Morr Park</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>15.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wequiock Falls</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>34.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrightstown Park</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>379</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why do you visit parks and trails? (Please select all answers that apply):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walking for Pleasure</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>69.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature and Hiking Trails</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>64.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend Event Hosted at Park</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>46.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>44.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling (on Gravel or Asphalt Surface)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>44.47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Equipment</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>40.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise and Fitness Goals</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>32.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Gathering or Wedding</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>31.49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launches</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running or Jogging</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>22.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>20.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Education Event at Park</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>17.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Fishing</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>16.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow/Ice Activities (any type)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>15.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc Golfing</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycling (on Mountain or Snow-Covered Surface)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>11.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping (Tent or Primitive)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>11.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping (RV)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>11.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor Education Event at Park</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geocaching</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoeing</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>7.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inline Skating</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using Personal Watercraft</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting (any type)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback Riding</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You answered "Other" on the previous question. Would you like to share in more detail about why you visit parks and trails? What specific activities do you look to enjoy when you visit a park?

Just like to sit and relax, enjoy the peacefulness

Fishing

Taking kids for walks, scavenger hunts, games

A group of people get together and play football weekly

To take in the view of the scenery. The peace and quiet.

Relaxing

Relaxing. People watching

Letterboxing

Geocaching

Bringing the dogs out for exercise at the dog parks

Use facilities or recreation items at park.

I’d like to find other reasons to go.

just being in nature

Go there to do some studying, reading, or just sitting around. I like to sit by the water and do nothing.

people watch

Media events.

Sightseeing (waterfalls)

dog park

Bird Watch, play catch with a football or baseball, volleyball, and enjoy the weather

bird watching

Play softball, volleyball, or basketball.

enjoy nature and the zoo and barkhausen

Dog park

Tennis

Watch wildlife, identify wildflowers and trees
started to go to the STH 54 Dog Park in 2016, have been going multiple times each week, purchased two annual passes

Play grounds for my kids.

Walking my dog and letting him have fun at the dog park.

Just to hang out.

Dog Walking on the trail

I originally didn’t see playgrounds, but in general to picnic and let the kids run around and play.

Would you be interested in participating in an in-person focus group to further discuss Brown County parks? This two hour meeting will include dinner, at no cost to participants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>15.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>54.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maybe</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>29.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPTIONAL: If you would like to share the name of your employer, please do so here. (This information is just used to better understand the demographics of survey participants. Business names will not be used in published survey results).

The results from the survey indicated that 79 area businesses were identified as employers of survey participants.
Rate your satisfaction with the following elements of parks and trails in Brown County:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Very Satisfied</th>
<th>Somewhat Satisfied</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Somewhat Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Very Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility for all Visitors</td>
<td>50.80%</td>
<td>34.31%</td>
<td>12.23%</td>
<td>2.66%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom Availability</td>
<td>19.47%</td>
<td>40.53%</td>
<td>24.53%</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
<td>2.13%</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathroom Cleanliness</td>
<td>16.98%</td>
<td>31.30%</td>
<td>34.75%</td>
<td>14.32%</td>
<td>2.65%</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bench and Table Availability</td>
<td>27.13%</td>
<td>42.82%</td>
<td>24.20%</td>
<td>5.59%</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bike and Pedestrian Access</td>
<td>42.71%</td>
<td>34.22%</td>
<td>19.63%</td>
<td>3.45%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Play Equipment</td>
<td>25.53%</td>
<td>30.85%</td>
<td>39.63%</td>
<td>3.99%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Runs</td>
<td>11.32%</td>
<td>14.56%</td>
<td>64.42%</td>
<td>8.09%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Landscaping and Maintenance</td>
<td>35.90%</td>
<td>43.62%</td>
<td>14.89%</td>
<td>3.46%</td>
<td>2.13%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>21.54%</td>
<td>40.43%</td>
<td>31.65%</td>
<td>5.59%</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>26.60%</td>
<td>41.22%</td>
<td>25.27%</td>
<td>6.12%</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Fountains</td>
<td>9.84%</td>
<td>28.99%</td>
<td>42.82%</td>
<td>13.83%</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rank what you hope to most gain from visiting a park or trail in Brown County. You can rank these selections by dragging and dropping. Rank what you MOST hope to gain at the top of the list (1) and what you LEAST hope to gain at the bottom of the list (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learn about nature, history and culture</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12.09%</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>Enjoy a wide range of outdoor recreational activities</td>
<td>34.62%</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>28.85%</td>
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<td>Be with my friends and family in a scenic outdoor setting</td>
<td>37.09%</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>35.99%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escape from crowds and enjoy solitude</td>
<td>20.33%</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>23.08%</td>
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Type of Employer: What best describes the type of organization you work for?

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<td>Non-profit (Religious, arts, social assistance, etc.)</td>
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<td>Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Care</td>
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Thanks for sharing your email with us to receive the survey summary. Would you like to be added to the Barkhausen Waterfowl Preserve quarterly e-newsletter list? This email is sent four times a year from the County Parks department staff and shares upcoming events happening at the park.

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Are you satisfied with the park facilities in the Brown County Parks system currently available to members of your household?

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You indicated no as your answer on the previous question regarding park facilities and members of your family. Can you share a bit more about your dissatisfaction with park facilities?

facilities could use work and maintenance

There are not any parks within walking distance to our home. Besides the trail, there are not any parks within a short travel distance by car.

We would like to see more off road cycling trails in the county parks and more fat biking access in the winter.

More all accessible I have a daughter with Cp

We commonly use Neshota park and love the new playground but would like to see more play equipment there. Increasing the amount of trails and accessibility would be appreciated in the parks system.

I am an avid disc golfer intending to nurture and cultivate this recreational opportunity for me people. The sport can be played with as little as a $10 investment. Excellent courses cost no more than $36000 on semi-improved properties (compare that to your $250k tennis court or ball diamond). The sport is an organized walk in the woods and courses utilize otherwise unusable areas of the property. Yet the state of disc golf courses in Brown County is dismal and pales in comparison to any other disc golf region in the state of WI and even the UP. Courses are installed with poor, unsafe, and unimaginative design in less than ideal or aesthetic parks. Hire a real disc golf course designer and listen to their evaluation of the properties and ideas for improvement and expansion. watchitbenddiscgolf.com

I wouldn’t say that I am dissatisfied, however not being that frequent off a user I don’t know what programs or events are all offered. They are on the website but are arranged by park, do you would have to look at each park to see what is all going on. I think it would be a better user experience to have a single calendar of events that was sortable and filterable.

Not kept up

Brown County Fairground continues to deteriorate.

we need more disc golf parks.

Disc Golf courses are rampant with litter, lack of proper maintenance. Compared to other Wisconsin cities, our courses are all lacking a vast number of basic amenities you find on normal courses: concrete tee boxes, benches, garbage cans, proper signage to name a few.

Increase the quality and quantity of the disc golf courses

One of the biggest issues with the Reforestation Camp Trails is the limited cell signal. If someone were to get injured, there would be no way to call for help. The parking lot for horse trailers is small and sometimes so crowded we have to go elsewhere to ride. Typically the Machickanee in Oconto County. For many years, the small grass area in the parking lot has been infested with a variety of burdock that get stuck in our clothes and skin as well as our horses legs, fur and equipment. The Machickanee parking lot offers a "bathroom" at the trail head. For those of us traveling to your facility, it would be nice to have a toilet facility of some sort at the trail head.

Fonferek Glen is such a beautiful treasure. Its remoteness and isolation have obviously made it a place for illicit activity and vandalism. This makes me very sad. Needs more patrolling or cameras... something to keep it wild and beautiful, yet safe and family-friendly.
I would like to see more places with mountain bike trails. More dog friendly places also! I love to bike with my dog (she loves it too) but our choices are very limited.

More walking trails, more lighting

there are no inclusive playgrounds for those with disabilities who are over the age of 18. Accessibility and adaptations are very limited within existing playgrounds.

we need more kayak and canoe launching places and a reasonable rate for kayaks. Launch pass of $25 is too much for non-motorized craft. if price is lowered you would sell more passes

Need easier, safer access. Facilities (buildings, restrooms) sometimes closed.

I would like more places to take my dog. We don't go to any of the parks that will not allow her to walk in.

Park was messy and littered with sticks and leaves. Large piles of debris. Poor electricity for RV

Dogs should be allowed at all parks. I do not visit most of the Brown County parks because they are not dog friendly.

Bathrooms at Bayshore in first circle need upgrading and additional bathroom stall or stalls. Men's restroom is difficult for handicap as hand support too far away from toilet.

I think they need more bathrooms, better signage, and more updated playground equipment

WayMorr Park is not kept up very well in some aspects....particularly the ball field and tennis court areas. The playground equipment is newer and appreciated, but the other parts of the park are not even mowed often in the summer. Not only is it unsightly, but it is breeding ground for ticks and encourages rodents and other issues at the park as well. I would REALLY like to see this park have some improvements and upkeep increased in these areas. PLEASE!!!!

They should be cleaned or maintained more often, especially with the animal droppings. Limited number of rest rooms. Extremely hard to find a worker, if any. More trails or walkways away from the traffic.

Bathrooms need attention, more picnic tables and areas to grill out, and need of garbage disposal. clean up Bay Shore of all the dead fish and have larger sand area for swimming or sunbathing.

Would be nice to have a bubbler and toilet facilities at each park.

When I've visited parks in other cities, there is more effort put into the design, beauty and function of the parks.

people playing soccer on tennis court, not allowing people to play tennis

I think bathrooms and water fountains could be updated

More accessible barbecue grills. There never seems to be enough grills for when we do family gatherings or events. There should be more big grills for these types of events at most of the parks.

Brown County park & Pet Exercise Area: When attending the dog park, the small dog area is not proportion able to the number of small dogs using the facility nor the size of the dog.

I wish we had an indoor park facility or a sheltered park facility, perhaps with rubber matting. With such long winter months in Wisconsin, and the last few winters being so incredibly cold, it would be helpful to have an indoor or sheltered-from-the-elements park option for kids during those long months. Also, I have a child who is developmentally disabled, and having a park option with rubber matting would be amazing so that he is able to enjoy park play safely.

I would like there to be more dog parks.
What facilities or activities would you add to the Brown County Parks system? (Please list the park and a recommended addition – List as many as you would like).

Wequiock Falls—Would be nice to have some type of play equipment for children.

Splash pads like those found in Dane county.

A garden hose at Refo camp to wash bicycles down with or a repair stand.

Water available at mountain bike trail at ref. doors into bathrooms are open but bubbler is in locked building. Need better ski trail signs every time I ski I help lost people.

Wrightstown park and boat launch

fox river trail: plowing in the winter so walkers and others can use it. also clearer marked trails at barkhausin in the winter for snowshoeing and winter hiking. in general I had a hard time finding information about what type of winter activities were allowed and available on each park on the winter.

I would live to see the Fox River trail maintained year round at least between downtown and De Pere

Larger family style parks enclosed to allow pets to run free, but supervised. More Bicycling trails - paved/crushed gravel not attached to a road but isolated like Fox River Trail

Sledding hills, ice skating pond, warming hut. Playground equipment in a park. Hiking trails that are scenic AND safe for children. Cross country ski trails.

Neshota - purpose built mountain bike single track trails with trails being suitable for beginner and intermediate riders. Possible skills area. Allow fat bikes in for winter riding Reforestation Camp - add more (longer) fat bike loop/loops for winter riding. Maybe groom parallel fat bike trail on outside edge of newly lighted ski trail. This would allow another user group to enjoy the lighted loop. Add features to existing mountain bike trails such as banked/bermed corners, rollers, etc to add to the fun factor. Add a beginner/skills loop that could be used for snowshoeing or fat biking in the winter

a disc golf course at way-morr park, the tennis courts resurfaced and repaired and the river bank cleaned up

back country camping sites

I would like to see added horse trails to Neshota cty. park, disc golf. longer dog trails.

Neshota-mountain biking, snow shoeing, fat bikes. Reforestation camp-expansion of mountain bike trails, additional fat bike trails in winter, Recommendation to groom fat bike lane on outside edge of XC ski trails at all facilities with trails.

More horse trails and dog trails at Neshota Park. Better signage at the trailheads as to which trail is which.

Basketball at Neshota More Seating at Glen-Fonferk Bathroom access at Glen-Fonferk Increased signage at Barkhausen ex: tree and plant species

Neshota Park - Trail improvements (more permanent patches for wash outs, more multiuse trails, multiple snowshoe/walking loops for winter use), all loops open to dogs (on leash) All County Parks & Trails - At least partially open to dogs (on leash)

Bouldering/Climbing More Bicycle Trails Backpacking Campsites Canoeing and Portaging Routes

Disc Golf at... Reforestation Camp Fonfereks Glen Neshota Cross Country ski trails Expansion of more holes or 2-3 courses into Bairds Creek areas on both sides of I43 The park north of the casino/airport
Please add more benches to allow for time to sit and enjoy nature. Benches also address mobility needs for a range of citizens from families with young children to seniors with special needs. Thank you for requesting input.

More waterfront parks needed.

Horse trails

Lily Lake could use work on being child friendly. Everyone likes a playground. The playground at Pamperin needs closer bathrooms.

More music in the park offerings.

Pampering Park. Would love to see bathrooms closer to playground as it is hard to get 3 3yr olds across the street to the bathrooms when one has to go. Also would wish to have a splash pad for some fun water fun for the kids.

More disc golf courses with better tee oads and possibly pay to play options

More camping sites. Electricity at every camping site

Baird Creek

more disc golf courses?

More snowshoe and dog trails at Neshota Park

Another disc golf course. One that would be the best in Brown County and worthy of Pay to Play, which is necessary in order to maintain a quality disc golf course.

Not just another Disc Golf course, but a quality one. One that can justify charging people to play it.

More disc golf courses or upgrades to existing courses.

More horseback riding at some of the parks that have access to more land.

More disc golf courses

Disc golf

More horse trails.

More camping sites, more cultural sites (i.e. historical and native American) and trails

I would like to see a steam cleaner at the boat launch is to help reduce the transfer of invasive species

Is there donor options for businesses or individuals to donate a portion of landscape additions (for plants, maintenance, etc.) and recognized for it? Designated fire pits. Carpentry lessons in an outdoor setting for all ages. Zip-line Harness seat. Sail inspired merry-go-round, sustainable energy resources with park equipment.

More family/children friendly spaces.

More swimming areas would be nice. And more hiking and biking.

Bay Shore park. Put a playground by the showers in the camp ground. I don't trust my kids to go all the way to the front of the park to play. You have plenty of room and you currently have swings but you should add more.
Disc golf

Add/ improve playground equipment at some parks, across from the zoo. Add a canoe launch on the Fox River or East River.

Keep Way-Morr open

Expand horse trails in Neshota park. More trailer parking?

More dog parks would be nice and keep updating the playground equipment as it gets old. There are new mats that very nice that being installed under the playgrounds that are lot nicer than woodchips and pea gravel

Allow dogs on leash in Pamperin Park and other parks. Extend the Duck Creek bike trail from Pamperin Park to the Newton Blackmour State Trail. Currently the old train bed is unused. Create an additional boat ramp on the west side of the bay.

Nicer bathrooms (cleaner). Should have someone appointed to cleaning bathrooms like every other day. More water fountains and picnic tables would be nice to see. Also, tennis courts are a great thing for people who enjoy playing tennis, like me.

expand X-Country skiing

Way-Morr: Redo bathrooms.

more horseback riding trails

Either create an area for people to fly their RC aircraft, or allow them to be used in some county areas. The county has a specific spot for people to shoot guns, so why not for people to fly responsibly.

Tennis, adult swings, dog parks (more) with agility equipment.

Bike trails, walking trails

Stream restorations, better easements for fisherman who prefer to stream fish:

More dog friendly trails and off-leash dog areas.

More mountain bike trails at parks other than the reforestation camp. Snow making equipment on ski trails.

Ice rink, better trail signage at the reforestation camp, a beach (maybe cleanup the Suamico bay front and add sand), roller hockey rink, downhill ski area with snow making (maybe the old landfill).

Sorry I don't have any ideas.

4 wheeler trails

Bayshore park-boat landing bathroom needs attention.

Sandy beach swimming

kayak launch ramps more bathrooms on bike trails bike lanes cleaner roads

Grills Tables Bathrooms

Rest rooms at Barkhausen open even when building is closed. Easier access to Fox River Trail. Less crowding on FRT (not sure how to do that!)

Boating, fishing, food sales, equipment rental
Splash pad
More adequate power Clean up campsites
More youth baseball diamonds
dogs should be allowed on hiking/walking trails
more water fountains and bathrooms
Add lighting along the fox river trail More dog friendly areas in all parks Add more garbage bins along the fox river trail
More kayak launches and events held in parks

The municipalities have done a fair to good job of protecting a corridor along the east and west banks of the East River in Green Bay, the Villages of Bellevue and Allouez for biking/walking, but in light of the continuing commercial and residential development in the Village of Bellevue, Town of Ledgeview and city of De Pere, now would be the time to protect additional land for the future. Perhaps Brown County can play a role in coordinating future land protection and trail development. This could be done with Brown County helping coordinate municipal land acquisition, conservation easements, biking trail construction, etc. or Brown County could itself actually purchase lands or easements for similar protection.

More dog parks preferably on the East side
A rifle and pistol range more bicycle trails Dualsport motorcycle trails
Connecting bike paths with county parks with neighboring city parks. The 172 connection with East and Fox river trails is great!!
More disc golf options at whatever park(s) have available space.
I think there should be more activities for families at all Brown County Parks year round, not just in the summer
A beach. More trails.
More disc golf courses
I would like to see more bathroom facilities available with pavilions or pergola's use. I would also like to see more perennial landscaping with rain gardens attached to every run off area. Most parking lots would greatly benefit from having rain gardens in the median areas or surrounding in ditch areas. I would also implement native prairie gardens for the insects, birds, and amphibians of the park area since it's there living environment that we are invading.

Splash pads
Fox River Trail and/or Mountain Bay Trail-cleaned for use during the winter months
land preservation, environmental corridors for wildlife, pollinator plants.
splash pad, wading pool
I would really like to see possibly some mountain bike trails groomed at Pamperin Park along with the railroad trail completed.
Better bathrooms and handicap accessibility and more availability-some parks have bathrooms locked when children are still playing(Pamperin Park) throughout the year
Pamperin Park - Add more picnic tables and stationary benches

n/a

more adult rides at bay beach

More restrooms and picnic tables. Have more than 1 main play area for the children. At Pamperin it gets extremely busy and hard for some younger children to enjoy themselves without older ones running them down.

Public picnics, more toddler and baby playground equipment, water park for summers, free concerts at the park in the evenings, free movies in the park in the evenings in the summer.

Additional handicap accessible playground equipment. "rest areas" on trails for picnic and picture opportunity rests.

More working water fountains. I'd like to see the Fox River Trail, or at least a couple mile portion of it, kept plowed during the winter.

water park more dog parks swimming

Brown County Fairgrounds....allow pets

Pamperin Park - fix up the area where kids walk into the water, where the old road used to go through. Remove sharp rocks and make it easier for walking around. Kids like to splash in the water. Bay Shore Park - ""

Restroom facility at the start of the Fox River Trail on Adams/Washington. Open the current facilities earlier in the season. There are no restroom facilities on the Mountain Bay trail, although I understand that the elevated structure of the MB Trail makes it difficult.

Available water fountains (that work)

A map / brochure of all the park locations and what activities are provided there. I haven't heard of some of these parks and would like the chance to find out where they are.

Horseshoe pits full-time park attendants in summer Special events coordinator for large family/business functions at parks

local parks should be cleaned more often to make sure children don't have to play with dirty equipment

More disc golf options Paved trail for bikes and strollers through Pamperin park woods

At the boat landings. air freshener garbage bags. Some people through their fish in them.

Cannot think of any

I would like to see more things done with the Baird's Creek Trail area.

More dog parks, with areas to wash off dogs after playing in the mud, etc.

I would like to see old streetlight style lighting (like on Monroe in the Porlier Street area) added to the Fox River Trail between the actual trail and next to the health trail along side of it from downtown Green Bay out to Voyager Park in De Pere. This would allow for a safer trail at night and that part of the trail could remain open for a while longer throughout the year. I would like to see an additional Porta-Potty added to the Fox River Trail somewhere before the asphalt ends out in De Pere.

Downhill skiing
Can’t think of anything to add at the moment but I know that I don’t want to lose usage of any of the parks, especially WayMorr Park.

I love the zip line and the climbing towers. Organized weekly hikes. Having a "class" time might make folks commit to coming often. Schools have students who have to do community service hours. There are scouts groups etc. that have to do community service. How about a listing of what non-profits/volunteers can do for the park such as pick up garbage or put out new equipment or cut brush or build bird houses.

less expensive admission for my teens to get into the Zoo

signs along trails pointing out plants, rock formations, etc.

Swimming

Parasailing!

Canoe, kayak, and bike rental. Tandem bike rental.

Wequiock Park - playground set for the kids

I think that Neshota would be able to host a very nice disc golf course.

more flowers more walking trails at the dog parks

I would like to see more dog parks on the east side of green bay

Public areas for kids such as a wading pool or more playground areas.

Extend the bike paths

Bring back the individual or small group play equipment to Pamperin Park have a retro playground with horse swings, swinging gate, large and small merry-go-round.

Fox river trail- continue the pavement to Greenleaf Mountain Bay Trail- link to the Fox river trail

Blobbing - The Bay of Green Bay

Family and child educational areas, better restrooms, more water drinking areas, and water access.

Fitness Park!

water fountains or vending

Kayak launch at Pamperin Park. Map for disc golf holes at Pamperin Park.

Swimming, bike rentals, fishing rentals

As indicated above, it would be great to have a sheltered or covered park play equipment option for our long, generally very cold winter days. It would also be nice to have a splash pad and sledding hill option located at multiple parks throughout the county for more options for kids to play.

Zip line!

The booming Lawrence/Rockland/Ledgeview areas -- pretty much the entire southwestern quadrant of the county -- seem underserved by Brown County parks. The county should be exploring opportunities to develop new parks. They needn’t be anything elaborate. Green space, play areas, pavilions and picnic areas should suffice.
Are there up and coming trends in parks and recreation?

The option of an outdoor pool in the Howard Suamico area.

I would like to see more family activities offered in the evenings. Most of the activities geared to small children take place during the week mid-morning and mid-day. Being a working parent, I do not get the opportunity to enjoy these events nor expose my children to them because of these hours.

Connect Fox River Trail to East River Trail

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Would you personally define the area in which you reside as URBAN or RURAL?

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Please share any further comments you might have about Brown County parks and trails:

No further comments at this time.

Bike fee on the Mountain Bay should be included in our taxes. Other states do this plus the trail is paved.

Love all the parks!! Ski-bike-run year round, 4x a week!!

Don't like new bike/ horse gates. I Bike out there a lot and one time I saw a horse.

We love the parks!!

Winter trails- clear the whole trail in the winter.

I would encourage Winter Maintenance of the Fox River Trail for running/walking/biking

I frequent way morr park often and would like to see better maintenance.

My family spends a lot of time using the horse trails at Neshota park in Denmark. They would like to see the trails expanded or lengthened if possible. There are ample trails for walking, but only a 2 mile stretch for their horses.

They need more park people for the spring/summer/fall. The area should be able to see and talk with them without feeling rushed!!!!! Volunteers help with park maintenance i.e.: cleaning trails, picnic areas etc. I feel like the park persons are stretched to the limit. With all the cuts the only park all seem to care about is the reforestation park/zoo and the fairgrounds! I know they are big draws but the other parks are tranquil and can teach more to our youngsters about nature, which is a slow and fading asset.

There is a good start, but to make Brown County a recreational destination, more distance and diversity needs to be added to the trail systems.

Thank you for continuing to improve this already strong parks system throughout our county.

I honestly feel they pale in comparison to others. There seems to have been a big push encouraging multi-use, such that any good single uses have been severely limited. Focus your efforts on some dedicated uses and you will see the parks become cherished and flourish. Keep disc golf high on your lists. It is a lifelong sport, some consider a silent sport, which is extremely inexpensive to play, and entirely affordable to design and build. Contact a serious designer. Call Watch It Bend

Parks employees need to do a better job at keeping facilities clean and maintained. When I do see parks workers out at the parks and fairgrounds they are not very productive and bathrooms are always dirty and landscaping always needs attention. The productivity of the parks employees should be better monitored, especially those that are full time employees. I work an event at the fairgrounds every year and the county parks employees that are there do very little. They seem to spend more time talking to people than they know than doing actual work, such as taking out garbage and making sure bathrooms are kept clean and litter is picked up. The event I am talking about is not the fair either, where there are lots of people. I would suggest the county hire younger, cheaper and more ambitious workers to replace those that seem to be just coasting into retirement.

Generally nicely maintained and quiet areas.

We are fortunate. I believe that our Park systems are very important to retaining and attracting young workers to Brown County.
"For what I have to pay for launch fees the ramps have not been kept up.

I wish there were a way to better police the Riders of Horses in the parks that do not purchase the proper passes. We have observed at least 4 on different times at the Denmark park.

we need more disc golf courses!!

Pamperin Park disc golf course could use garbage cans.

I do a lot of disc golfing around the area I'd like to see more garbage cans around the disc golf courses

we use the Neshota trail a lot and is set up very nicely we would like to see more equine trails made, not sure why we can’t ride of the cross country trails in summer with snow cover there shouldn’t be an issue with the ground. Also would like to see a portable bathroom at the head of the Reforestation camp, there is a very nice one in the middle of the park in the woods and have used several times, also has picnic tables in the middle of the woods, could do that at the trail head as well.

Reforestation camp offers best area to put up a quality 18 holes disc golf course

Increase the quantity and quality fo the disc golf courses.

Every year, I purchase 2 horse trail annual passes for Brown County. While I don't live in Brown County, when I come to ride, I fill up my truck with gas, I stop for food and snacks, I stop to buy fresh produce, I frequent the businesses in Brown County. It would be great if there were more trails.

Keep up the excellent services!

I would like to see heritage Hill State Park have campsites

I appreciate the park looking clean and well-maintained of garbage and designated areas for that to be no problem.

Pamperin park restrooms are pretty bad. When we visited the park last week it was filled with litter.

Would like a speed limit posted on the Fox River trail for bikers. I like to walk and bike on this trail but there are bikers that use it for purposes other than recreational biking and their excessive speed is dangerous.

Love bayshore.

What is the future of the county fairgrounds? Brown County has a nice mix of trails and parks, are there parts of the county undeserved with no park close by.

Increase security and patrol to maintain personal safety. Thank you

Boat launches should be free (its free to play on the playground and have a picnic but we have to pay 7 bucks to launch a boat). It’s a hassle to fill out and on weekends when its busy people are digging for the money and waiting in lines etc add an extra dollar to the taxes.

I have used Way-Morr park frequently over the years. Great place for family time including playing on playground and having family gatherings.

Dog friendly for friendly dogs

$5 to launch a kayak??? Maybe this is not the correct area to address this, but I think $5 to launch a kayak is ridiculous.

Need a good spot to go to find out what is available to do at each of the parks

More advertising of parks in system. We use Way-Morr Park all the time and many people don't even know it exists. It's a beautiful park.
Maintain and now the lawn more often at parks where there is water. More likely to attend the park for family gatherings when the grass is cut and mosquitoes are kept to a minimum. Way-Mor Park is a 1/2 mile from my childhood home and we go there 8-10 times a summer. My wedding pictures were taken there too! There is a lot of memories there and I look forward to creating more with my children. The kids in southern brown county love coming to the Way-Mor park for the brown county bookmobile and the music in the park program.

Pretty and clean. I like that there are so many.

Would like to have lighted trails available to use for mountain biking and trails to remain open later in fall when snow isn’t present.

More trails

More geocaching

Thank You.

Launch ramp at Lily lake needs more sand off to the side of the regular boat ramp and rocks removed.

Please keep Bayshore Park campground first come, first served.

Allow dogs

Thank you for this opportunity!

My wife and I are senior citizens and have some mobility limitations, but enjoy the facilities (which we have visited in the past).

I live in Bellevue and although I have a pet, I have to take it to a regular park with trails there is a big need for a dog park on that side of town so they can run off leash.

My husband and I continue to live in Green Bay because of the commitment that the county and city makes to green space and parks. We are excited to bring our first child (coming in October) to enjoy the park and trails Green Bay has to offer because they are amazing and kept up nicely.

My one recommendation is to make path markings more obvious and twin sided. I am constantly getting lost on trails when they contain more than one loop. Being color blind does not help with green and red markings.

Please, please do something about geese on the parks and trails. They are mean, and a huge nuisance to all who encounter them

Pamperin Park restrooms are filthy.

I would like to see a community swimming pool.

I think we need to protect our natural area's like the Niagara escarpment. not necessarily just for human use but for wildlife and plants to ensure preservation of wildlife

Most enjoyable and appreciate having the opportunity to enjoy them.

The Brown County parks that I've been at are well kept and love the playground equipment.

more rides

I appreciate the opportunity to provide input and hopefully see a change. Thanks.
Brown County has beautiful terrain available; the park system allows our family to enjoy all the beauty in a safe and clean environment. Thank you for all you do to maintain and improve these areas!

Brown County Dog Park...there is an area that states "dogs on leashes". It would be nice if people actually followed the rules in that area. I have been there over a dozen times this spring and take my smaller dog back there to walk and never, and I mean never has there been a time that all the dogs are on leashes. They let their animals run wild back there. Also, there are some aggressive dogs at that park and numerous times there is one dog that has actually bitten or fought with another dog. I think there needs to be more surveillance at the park or those people shouldn't be allowed to use the park. Also, people really should pay their fair share. To many people going in there that don't pay. If you sit there for an hour almost 50% of the people do not pay. Also, why are dogs not allowed at the Fairgrounds? There is a nice drive thru the park, but when it isn't busy, I don't see the problem of having your dog on a leash in the park. You are limiting people who camp there, because dogs aren't allowed, you are limiting people who go there for the Hmong Festival, and other activities. If the dog is on a leash, it shouldn't be a problem. I hate being restricted to only going to dog parks. There are many beautiful places in Brown County that dog owners aren't allowed.

I love the accessibility and features provided.

currently happy with the selections and availability within close driving distance

I think they have been moving in the right direction but more could still be done.

more lights on trails more GPD drive-bys

Love it and fortunate to be able to utilize them

I think it everyone should do their part to prevent damage to equipment or litter

As a kayak user, I would use Lily Lake far more often if it weren't for the $5 fee associated with putting my kayak in the water each and every time. I do not fish, so I think $5 fee each time I want to use my kayak at Lily Lake is outrageous. It's not a motorized boat and I'm not fishing. I have talked with many other people with kayaks and the $5 fee is often what keeps most people from using Lily Lake for kayaking more often. Couldn't a program be developed that if I already have a trail pass or multiple passes, that a special non fishing kayak/canoe pass be purchased at a discounted price for use at Lily Lake? I also have an issue with the fees for using the Fox River Trail are placed only on those with wheels using the trail. I believe that anyone walking their dog on the trail should be required to have a trail pass as well because there are stations along the trail that are provided for dog waste deposit. I do not have a dog, I pay the trail fee and don't want my fees being used to put up dog waste deposit stations. That cost should be placed on those that wish to use the trail for walking their dogs, not by the bicyclists and inline skaters. I've seen plenty of people litter on the trail that are walking and it seems that again, the ones littering are not the ones paying for the trail pass.

We love Brown County parks & trails.

I am thrilled to have the park system we have and the knowledge staff that work at the parks. THANK YOU!

It would be a great incentive for more rural trail use if the Fox River Trail was to be blacktopped all the way south of De Pere to HY 96 (Day St.) Please consider this update. Thank you!!!

the dog park is much cleaner than I would have expected

We have some beautiful parks in Brown Co. and my children tend to visit Fonferek and some of the parks not on my list. I wish I used them more frequently.
Fixing up the ball diamonds and tennis court at WayMorr Park. Cleaning up the Branch River that runs through there. Make the waterway look nice, it is so gross for so many years. Help promote and advertise that great park to bring back all the families that used to use it. It used to be very busy every weekend in the summer.

They are well kept and appreciated.

I am overall very satisfied. I am happy the stairs at Wequiock falls were recently re-done. This park could also benefit from some playground equipment.

I believe that brown county has a great parks system, and we enjoy using them.

Would love to have a park with playground equipment for very little children and also to have a tandem swing (parent seated in a swing that is attached and facing small child who is also seated in a swing).

I like and use them! Thanks!

I wish more parks had access to dogs on leash.

Love the outdoors and glad we have these parks

Favorite Pamperin Park

More information to the public on the parks. Many people in the urban parts of the county are familiar with their local community parks but have a limited knowledge of the county park system.

More promoted information - I've lived here for over 10 years and have not even visited the majority of these!

East side dog park

For parks that don't allow dogs, signs should be obvious and posted in more than one place.

Very satisfied, but in the summer they are very crowded.

I think our trail system is top notch and would like to call out my great satisfaction especially with the Fox River Trail system. The only thing I wish could be changed on the Fox River Trail system is that it would be cleared of snow during the winter months so we could still use it for daily walking!

I love the trails and really would promote lighting of the trails. The addition to the Reforestation Camp of the lighted trails for night skiing was fantastic!

Brown County should not charge a fee for using the Fox River Trail, at least not within the De Pere/Allouez/Green Bay city limits. Such a fee discourages its use as an alternative means of commuting. Such a fee also discourages use by low-income people, unfairly excluding them from recreational opportunities. Also, the Fox River Trail should be plowed for winter use.