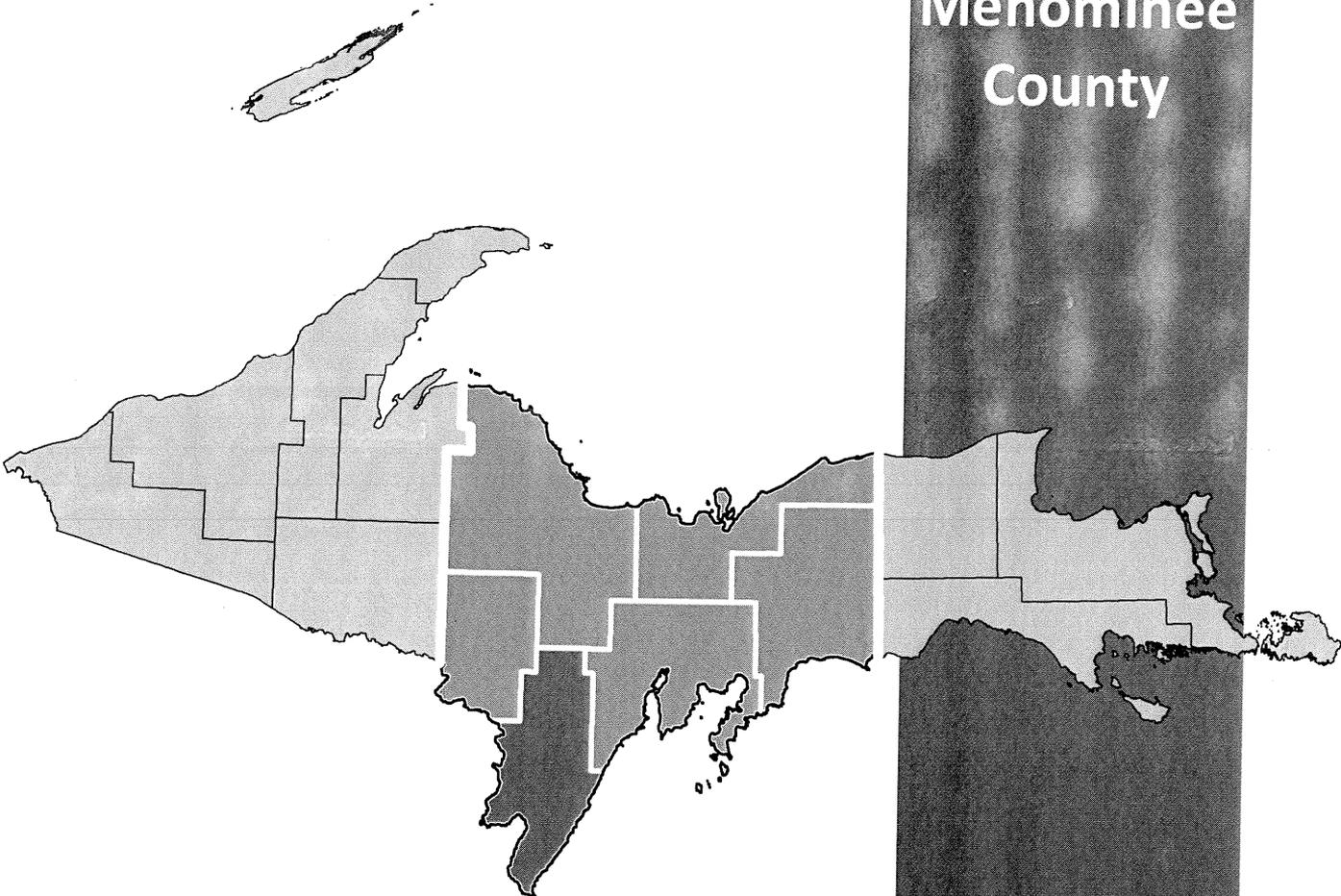


Menominee County



Five Year Recreation Plan 2011-2015

Prepared By:

Menominee County Parks & Recreation Committee
Menominee County Parks System Employees
Menominee County Board of Commissioners

Adopted: March 25, 2011



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Contributing Members	1
	1.2 Public Input	2
2.0	COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION	3
	2.1 Overview	3
	2.2 Population	3
	2.3 Economy	12
	2.4 Land Use	13
	2.5 Zoning	13
	2.6 Transportation	14
	2.7 Environment	14
3.0	RECREATION ADMINISTRATION	16
	3.1 Administrative Structure	16
	3.2 Expenditures	16
	3.3 Role of Volunteers	17
	3.4 Expenditures	17
4.0	MENOMINEE COUNTY RECREATION	18
	4.1 Menominee County Owned Recreational Facilities	18
	4.2 Barrier-Free Evaluation	19
	4.3 County-wide Recreational Facilities	19
	4.4 Historical Resources	25
	4.5 Museums	33
5.0	RECREATIONAL NEEDS	33
	5.1 Recreation Needs Standards	33
	5.2 Specific Recreational Facilities	34
6.0	GOALS AND POLICIES	36
7.0	RECREATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE	38

APPENDIX A - MAPS:

Map 1	Menominee County Location Within the Upper Peninsula
Map 2	Menominee County Base Map
Map 3	Land Cover/Use
Map 4	Local Units of Government Zoning Map
Map 5	Menominee County Transportation Routes and Water Features
Map 6	Menominee City Transportation Routes and Water Features
Map 7	High Risk Erosion Areas
Map 8	County Park Locations

APPENDIX B - PUBLIC INPUT:

- 1 Newspaper Advertisement for Public Input
- 2 Agenda for Public Input Meeting
- 3 Minutes of Public Input Meeting
- 4 Survey for Public Input
- 5 Survey Breakdown

APPENDIX C - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION:

- 1 Newspaper Advertisement
 - 2 Agenda for Public Meeting
 - 3 Minutes from Public Meeting Approving Recreation Plan
 - 4 County Board Resolution
 - 5 Letter to County Planning Commission
 - 6 Letter to Regional Planning Agency
-

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The updating and reorganizing of our County park system is a constant challenge recognized by our local officials. Population changes, recreational needs and the upgrading of facilities and grounds are a few of the many concerns which need to be addressed. The Recreation Plan is a living document which has the potential to be modified and redesigned to meet the needs of the recreational community. Menominee County is not viewed generally as a major tourist destination area; however, it does possess many fine attractions to draw and retain visitors.

This plan was prepared with input from the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee, public input and the Menominee County Park System employees, along with technical assistance provided by the Central Upper Peninsula Planning and Development (CUPPAD) Regional Commission. No funds were received for the preparation of this plan. Menominee County is seeking MDNR Trust Fund as well as Land and Water Conservation grant eligibility through the completion of this plan.

The Menominee County recreation plan will provide direction and a sound foundation to establish and implement improvements in the recreational landscape throughout the County for all to experience and enjoy.

1.1 Contributing Members

The following are members of the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee for the 2010 and 2011 year who worked on the development and update of the Recreation Plan. Also included are the employees of the Menominee County Parks System who have contributed by compiling information and producing first hand knowledge of suggested improvements and updates for the entire park system. The County Board of Commissions responsible for the review, acceptance and adoption of the Recreation Plan are also listed.

Menominee County Board of Commissioners: 2011-2012 Term

James Furlong	County Commissioner-Chairman
Bernie Lang	County Commissioner-Vice Chairman
Jim Pearson	County Commissioner
Charlie Meintz	County Commissioner
Mark Jasper	County Commissioner

Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee Members: 2010, 2011

Bob Desjarlais	Committee Chairman-2010, 2011
Vola Bleile	Committee Member-2010, 2011
Ruby Ivens	Committee Member-2010, 2011
Gail Jerzyk	Committee Member-2010, 2011
Judy Bright	Committee Member-2010
Glen Cody	Committee Member-2011

Menominee County Parks System Employees

Brian R. Bousley	County Administrator
Sherry Smith	County Administrator Assistant
Al Thompson	Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and Parks
Jim McKash	Buildings and Grounds
Jim Quist	Park Ranger
Mike Seig III	Park Ranger
Karen Kayser	Parks Office Manager

1.2 Public Input

During the summer of 2010, the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee created a survey for park patrons and posted the survey on the Menominee County website, www.menomineecounty.com, as well as asking for input on park improvements. The survey also addressed several areas of improvements the Committee had an interest in pursuing. The surveys were distributed by the Park Rangers, Park Office Manager as well as Parks and Recreation Committee members. Survey responses were also sent electronically to the County Administrator. The number one improvement recommended was the construction of a new bathhouse and sanitation station at Shakey Lakes Park. A majority of the surveys also felt the development of ADA campsites and the development of River Park for overnight camping was important as well. A copy of the survey and a summary of the results are included in Appendix B.

A public meeting was held on October 13th, 2010 for public input on the Recreation Plan for 2011-2015. The agenda for the October 13th meeting along with the minutes from that meeting are also included in Appendix B. The public input received at the meeting was concurrent with the recommendations from the surveys.

2.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overview

Menominee County is located in the south-central portion of the Upper Peninsula. Lake Michigan borders on the east and the Menominee River, which borders on the west and south, separating the County from the State of Wisconsin. Not only does the County have coastline on Lake Michigan's Green Bay, it also has inland bodies of water that include small lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. Surface water accounts for approximately 4.3 square miles of the County's land area, and while this is not a significant area, it is an important element for recreation/resource planning.

Menominee County is the Upper Peninsula's southernmost county (Map 1). The County is comprised of 20 local units of government, including 14 townships, 3 villages, 2 cities, and of course, the County. Menominee County contains 668,736 acres of land and water surface, the largest majority of which is privately owned. The County's southern border includes 43 miles of Lake Michigan's Green Bay shoreline, of which 17.3% is publicly owned/controlled. The abundant timber, numerous rivers and streams, combined with unique fish and wildlife populations has made Menominee County notable for its forest and recreational resources.

The general land form of the County can be described as ranging from nearly level to rolling, with areas of steeper land in the northwest areas. More level and poorly drained soils are found in a large area paralleling Green Bay. In addition, the County has interesting land formations known as drumlins. These deposits of glacial till are like cigar shaped hills and are in near parallel rows up to a mile in length and as high as 100 feet in some areas. Drumlins are geologic phenomena that break-up an otherwise nearly level landscape.

Following is a general discussion of the County's population, economy, land uses, and natural features as they relate to recreation. More detailed information can be obtained by consulting the Menominee County Master Plan (Comprehensive) Plan.

2.2 Population

The importance of the study of population to the planning of recreation in Menominee County cannot be overemphasized. Without accurate information on the size, location, and characteristics of the area's population, there can be no firm foundation to build a plan upon.

a. Trends and Current Population

Population comparisons from 1940 to 2000 are present in Table 2-1. During the 60-year period, the County experienced a modest 1.8 percent increase. Population shifts are evident in the townships closest to the city of Menominee (Mellen, Ingallston and Menominee) and northeastern jurisdictions of Gourley, Harris and Spalding. Eight townships, the village of Daggett and the city of Menominee have not regained their pre-World War II population levels.

Population change between 1990 and 2000 is detailed in Table 2-2. The contiguous townships of Harris, Gourley and Spalding (including the village of Powers), and Cedarville recorded a combined increase of 30 percent, or 716 persons. The remainder of the county experienced a combined loss of 310 persons, about 86 percent of it occurring in the city of Menominee.

**TABLE 2-1
Population 1940-2000, Menominee County Civil Divisions**

Township	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1940-2000 Change	1940-2000 Percent Change
Cedarville	338	245	218	231	212	185	276	-62	-18.3
Daggett	923	885	739	777	803	745	740	-183	-19.8
Faithorn	339	233	222	208	227	213	214	-125	-36.9
Gourley	336	371	409	380	400	362	409	73	21.7
Harris	1,465	1,345	1,195	1,237	1,563	1,542	1,895	430	29.4
Holmes	627	539	408	336	253	292	296	-331	-52.8
Ingallston	948	886	816	877	1,066	1,055	1,042	94	9.9
Lake	738	719	515	532	622	603	576	-162	-21.9
Mellen	865	878	800	822	1,159	1,183	1,260	395	45.7
Menominee	1,760	2,097	2,670	3,212	4,026	3,956	3,939	2,179	123.8
Meyer	1,536	1,069	973	1,004	1,004	1,090	1,036	-500	-32.6
Nadeau	1,680	1,572	1,403	1,084	1,219	1,161	1,160	-520	-31.0
Spalding	1,555	1,634	1,414	1,632	1,842	1,536	1,761	206	13.2
Stephenson	931	884	826	707	733	695	716	-215	-23.1
Village									
Camey	-	-	-	-	236	197	225	-	-
Daggett	283	341	296	366	274	260	270	-13	-3.5
Powers	258	510	415	560	490	271	430	172	66.7
City									
Menominee	10,230	11,151	11,289	10,748	10,099	9,398	9,131	-1,099	-10.7
Stephenson	612	791	820	800	967	904	875	263	43.0
COUNTY TOTAL	24,883	25,299	24,685	24,587	26,201	24,920	25,326	443	1.8
Percent Change by Decade	-	1.7%	-2.4%	-0.3%	6.6	-4.9%	1.6%	-	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census for years cited

**TABLE 2-2
Population Change, Menominee County Jurisdictions, 1990-2000**

Unit of Government	Population		Population Change 1990-2000	
	2000	1990	Number	Percent Change
Cedarville Township	276	185	91	49.2
Daggett Township*	740	745	-5	-0.7
Village of Daggett	270	260	10	3.8
Faithorn Township	214	213	1	0.5
Gourley Township	409	362	47	13.0
Harris Township	1,895	1,542	353	22.9
Holmes Township	296	292	4	1.4
Ingallston Township	1,042	1,055	-13	-1.2
Lake Township	576	603	-27	-4.5
Mellen Township	1,260	1,183	77	6.5
City of Menominee	9,131	9,398	-267	-2.8
Menominee Township	3,939	3,956	-17	-0.4
Meyer Township	1,036	1,090	-54	-5.0
Nadeau Township**	1,160	1,161	-1	-0.1
Village of Carney	225	197	28	14.2
Spalding Township***	1,761	1,536	225	14.6
Village of Powers	430	271	159	58.7
City of Stephenson	875	904	-29	-3.2
Stephenson Township	716	695	21	3.0
MENOMINEE COUNTY	25,326	24,920	406	1.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File

- * village of Daggett included in township total
- ** village of Carney included in township total
- *** village of Powers included in township total

b. Population Distribution/Density

Aside from the large concentration of population in the City of Menominee, the majority of Menominee County's population is proximate to M-35 and east of US-41 in the south county area. The County also has concentrations of persons in the central and north central areas around Powers, Hermansville, Carney, Daggett, Stephenson, and Wallace. There is a growing year-round population along the Menominee River and along Green Bay.

Population densities for all Menominee County jurisdictions are presented in Table 2-3.

The County's 25,326 residents live within the 1,043.52 square mile boundary producing a density of 24.3 persons per square mile. Expressed in terms of persons per acre, the ratio is approximately one person to 27 acres.

Densities vary with the degree of development. Cedarville township is the least densely inhabited, the city of Menominee the most.

Civil Division	Land Area in Square Miles	Persons Per Square Mile
Menominee County	1,043.52	24.3
Cedarville Township	78.95	3.5
Daggett Township	35.91	20.6
Village of Daggett	1.11	244.35
Faithorn Township	53.56	4.0
Gourley Township	35.74	11.4
Harris Township	143.10	13.2
Holmes Township	71.25	4.2
Ingallston Township	70.82	14.7
Lake Township	70.78	8.1
Mellen Township	30.80	40.9
City of Menominee	5.18	1,763.2
Menominee Township	72.67	54.2
Meyer Township	89.77	11.5
Nadeau Township	80.69	14.4
Village of Carney	1.00	226.1
Spalding Township	162.47	10.8
Village of Powers	0.99	433.8
City of Stephenson	1.09	800.1
Stephenson Township	40.74	17.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000

c. Age

Median age in the county increased from 29.4 years in 1970 to 40.4 years in 2000, an increase of 37.4 percent. The median age in Marinette County is nearly identical, 40.5 years. Median age comparisons for other areas are contained in Table 2-4.

TABLE 2-4 Median Age, Selected Areas, 2000								
Area	Alger	Delta	Dickinson	Marquette	Menominee	Schoolcraft	Marinette WI	Michigan
Median Age	41.2	40.4	40.0	37.5	40.4	41.4	40.5	35.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Hannahville Indian Community recorded the County's lowest median age (22.4 years) while the village of Powers recorded the highest (68.3 years). The very high median age in the village of Powers is largely due to concentration of elderly persons residing at the Pinecrest Medical Care Facility. Cedarville Township, with approximately 15 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, is an attractive retirement area as is evident from its median age of 52.3 years. Median age comparisons of county jurisdictions are presented in Table 2-5.

TABLE 2-5 Median Age, Menominee County Jurisdictions, 1970-2000			
Jurisdiction	1970 Median Age	2000 Median Age	Change 1970 to 2000
Cedarville Twp.	41.4	52.3	26.3%
Daggett Twp.	34.4	37.8	9.9%
Village of Daggett	-	34.3	-
Faithorn Twp.	30.5	42.7	40.0%
Gourley Twp.	22.3	36.8	65.0%
Harris Twp.	22.5	33.6	49.3%
Holmes Twp.	32.9	45.3	30.3%
Ingallston Twp.	34.7	45.2	37.7%
Lake Twp.	39.8	43.8	10.0%
Mellen Twp.	27.6	40.3	46.0%
City of Menominee	32.0	39.4	23.1%
Menominee Twp.	25.6	41.3	61.3%
Meyer Twp.	30.8	39.8	29.2%
Nadeau Twp.	33.9	39.5	16.5%
Village of Carney	-	40.1	-
Spalding Twp.	30.8	43.0	39.6%
Village of Powers	-	68.3	-
City of Stephenson	-	47.6	-
Stephenson Twp.	34.0	40.1	17.9%
Hannahville Comm. & Trust Land	-	22.4	-
MENOMINEE COUNTY	29.4	40.4	37.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of the Population, Table 33; 2000 Census of Population and Housing

The County's age structure is presented in four categories in Table 2-6: preschool, normal school age, normal working age, and normal retirement age. Those persons in the normal retirement category comprise 17.3 percent of the County's population. In comparison, the same age category makes up 12.3 percent of the state's population. The other age categories (working age, school age and preschool age) show the state with percentages higher than the County's.

County residents 65 and older make up 15.1 percent of the total population; 60 years and older make up 27.7 percent. Persons now between the ages of 36 and 55 ("baby boomers", born 1946 to 1965) represent a huge bulge in the population spectrum that will continue to push the median age upward at a rapid rate.

Age	Menominee County			State of Michigan	
	Total	Percent		Total	Percent
under 5	1,481	5.8	Preschool Age	672,005	6.8
Subtotal	1,481	5.8		672,005	6.8
5 - 9	1,589	6.3	Normal School Age	745,181	7.5
10 - 14	1,822	7.2		747,012	7.5
15 - 19	1,848	7.3		719,867	7.2
Subtotal	5,259	20.8		2,212,060	22.2
20 - 34	3,842	15.2	Normal Working Age	2,006,010	20.2
35 - 44	4,054	16.0		1,598,373	16.1
45 - 54	3,729	14.7		1,367,939	13.7
55 - 64	2,569	10.2		863,039	8.7
Subtotal	14,194	56.1		5,835,361	58.7
65 - 74	2,213	8.7	Normal Retirement Age	642,880	6.5
75 - 84	1,598	6.3		433,678	4.4
85 and older	581	2.3		142,460	1.4
Subtotal	4,392	17.3		1,219,018	12.3
TOTAL	25,326	100.0		9,938,444	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, Table DP-1

d. Racial Composition

Consistent with the region, Menominee County's racial composition is overwhelmingly white. However, the percentage of non-white residents - particularly American Indians - has nearly doubled over the last two decades. 2000 Census figures show 380 persons residing within the Hannahville Indian Community and off-reservation trust land in the townships of Harris (369) and Gourley (11).

Non-white residents now make up 3.8 percent of the County's population, up from 1.4 percent in 1980. Persons of Hispanic origin are not shown in Table 2-7 since they can be of any race.

Race	1980		1990		2000*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	25,827	98.6	24,464	98.2	24,375	96.2
Black	6	-	7	-	25	-
American Indian, Eskimo & Aleut	307	1.2	382	1.5	576	2.3
Asian & Pacific Islander	36	0.1	60	0.3	55	0.2
Other Race/Multi-Race	25	0.1	7	-	295	1.2
Total	26,201	100.0	24,920	100.0	25,326	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of the Population, STF 1A, Table 006; 1980 Census of the Population, STF 1A, Table 007; Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, Table DP-1

* Additional subcategories for racial information were used in 2000.

e. Households

The number of households in Menominee County increased 5.2 percent between 1980 and 1990, and 7.8 percent between 1990 and 2000. While the number of households increased to 10,529 in 2000, the average household size decreased to 2.36 persons. A similarity is found in the percentage increase in households and percentage decrease in household size.

The number of family households in the County decreased over the last decade. Married-couple households also decreased with corresponding increases in female and male householder families. Meanwhile, the percentage of non-family households increased by 59 percent from 1980 to 2000, indicative of contemporary social and demographic changes. These statistics are contained in Table 2-8.

Household Type	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Households	7,069	76.1	6,854	70.2	7,006	66.5
Married-Couple Family	6,189	87.6	5,763	84.1	5,660	80.8
Female Householder	657	9.3	826	12.1	927	13.2
Male Householder	223	3.1	265	3.8	419	6.0
Non-Family Households	2,214	23.9	2,912	29.8	3,523	33.5
Total Households	9,283	100.0	9,766	100.0	10,529	100.0
Average Household Size	2.79		2.52		2.36	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, STF 1A, P003, P016 and H017A; 1980 Census of the Population and Housing, STF 1, 003, 016, 035; Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 Census, Table DP-1

f. Household Income

A comparison of state and local income and trends are helpful in determining wealth that is available locally for expenditure on goods and services. Income figures also reflect the wage and salaries paid to local workers. The income statistics as reported in Census 2000 is income received in calendar year 1999 and the income statistics as reported in the 1990 Census is income received in calendar year 1989. Information on money income was requested from individuals 15 years and over.

Per Capita Income

Per capita personal incomes is a "place of residence" concept, and is derived by dividing an area's total population into the sum of that population's income from all sources, including wages and salaries, transfer payments, dividends and interest, proprietors' income, and rents.

Of the counties in the central Upper Peninsula, Menominee County has the lowest recorded rate of \$16,909. The percentage of per capita income increase (unadjusted for inflation) for the county is greater than the other central Upper Peninsula counties as well as the state of Michigan. Table 3-6 compares the 1989 and the 1999 per capita personal income with the central U.P. counties.

Median Household Income

The median household income is the figure which divides all household income into two equal parts: one half falling below the median income and one-half above the median.

The median household incomes, as reported in Census 2000, for Menominee County is lower than the statewide figure of \$44,667. Using the state household income as a standard of comparison, the median household income is 74 percent of the state median figure.

Median Family Income:

The median family income is that figure which divides all family incomes in a particular area into two equal sized groups. Half of the incomes exceed the figure and half are below. Family income is the combined total gross income of family members (persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption) 15 years of age and older in a household.

The median family income for Menominee County, as reported in the Census 2000, is lower than the statewide figure. From 1989 to 1999, the income level (unadjusted for inflation) increased between 54 percent; statewide the median family income increased 46 percent.

Income Adjusted for Inflation

When the 1989 income figures are adjusted for inflation, using the U.S. Department of Commerce inflation factor of 1.297861, it can be seen that the 1999 income levels have kept pace with inflation. The rate of increase for Menominee County is greater than the statewide increase.

**TABLE 2-9
INCOME LEVEL COMPARISON: 1999 and 1989**

	1999 Actual Income	1989 Actual Income	1989 Income Adjusted for Inflation	Percent Change (actual)	Percent Change (Adjusted for Inflation)
Per Capital Income					
Alger County	\$18,210	\$9,669	\$12,549	88.3%	45.1%
Delta County	\$18,667	\$10,810	\$14,030	72.7%	33.1%
Dickinson County	\$18,516	\$12,338	\$16,013	50.1%	15.6%
Marquette County	\$18,070	\$11,025	\$14,309	63.9%	26.3%
Menominee County	\$16,909	\$10,336	\$13,415	92.6%	48.4%
Schoolcraft County	\$17,137	\$9,740	\$12,641	75.9%	35.6%
State of Michigan	\$22,168	\$14,154	\$18,370	56.6%	20.7%
Median Household Income					
Alger County	\$35,892	\$21,569	\$27,994	66.4%	28.2%
Delta County	\$35,511	\$22,791	\$29,580	55.8%	20.1%
Dickinson County	\$34,825	\$24,809	\$32,199	40.4%	8.2%
Marquette County	\$35,548	\$25,137	\$32,624	41.4%	9.0%
Menominee County	\$32,888	\$21,586	\$28,016	52.4%	17.4%
Schoolcraft County	\$31,140	\$20,112	\$26,103	54.8%	19.3%
State of Michigan	\$44,667	\$31,020	\$40,260	44.0%	10.9%
Median Family Income					
Alger County	\$42,017	\$25,750	\$33,420	63.2%	25.7%
Delta County	\$45,079	\$28,260	\$36,678	59.5%	23.9%
Dickinson County	\$43,021	\$30,228	\$39,232	42.3%	9.7%
Marquette County	\$46,281	\$30,249	\$39,259	53.0%	17.9%
Menominee County	\$40,268	\$26,141	\$33,927	54.0%	18.7%
Schoolcraft County	\$36,810	\$24,066	\$31,234	53.0%	17.0%
State of Michigan	\$53,457	\$36,652	\$47,569	45.9%	12.4%

Source: Table DP-3, Census 2000; Table 3, 1990 CPH-L-81, 1990 Census.

Poverty Level

In 1989, Menominee County had a poverty rate (12.8 percent) above the state average of 13.1 percent. During the next ten years, the percentage of persons with incomes below the poverty level decreased locally as well as statewide. However, Menominee County has a level slightly above the state norm.

Area	1999	1989
Alger	10.3	14.5
Delta	9.6	14.6
Dickinson	9.1	9.9
Marquette	10.9	12.6
Menominee	11.5	12.8
Schoolcraft	12.2	16.6
Michigan	10.5	13.1

Source: Table DP-3, Census 2000, U.S. Bureau of the Census

2.3 Economy

In terms of employment and payroll in the county, manufacturing is the most important industry. The many types of manufacturing activity serve a diverse customer base, a fact that helps to deter severe hardship during difficult economic times.

A majority of the county's manufacturing businesses and related jobs are located in the city of Menominee and Menominee township. Paper and wood products, furniture, castings, precision automotive and truck components, fish netting, and electrical equipment are prominent among the manufactured products. Additionally, there is considerable manufacturing and employment in and near Marinette in neighboring Wisconsin. These include a large shipbuilding operation, paper mill, foundry, and manufacturers of fire suppression equipment, precision automotive and truck components, metal machine parts, and wood products.

Manufacturers of wood and metal products are found along and near US-41 and US-2/41 in central and northern parts of the county. These include sawmills, metal machining and fabricating shops, and producers of other wood products such as cedar mulch, fencing, and ornamental evergreen items. Wood and upholstered furniture is produced at plants in Meyer and Gourley townships.

Menominee County has a rich farming heritage that dates back to the 1850's and continues today. Weather and soil conditions are especially conducive to dairy farming; Menominee County was the state's 17th leading milk producer in 1995 and is the acknowledged "Dairy Capital of the UP." It was the county's most important industry in the 1920's.

Consistent with national trends, farms are fewer and larger with an increasing reliance on mechanization and improved operational techniques to maintain economic viability. As farm operators get older (the average Menominee County farm operator in 1997 in the county was 52.9 years), it is expected that the number of farms will decrease. There are an estimated 200 dairy farms in the Upper Peninsula, 76 of which were active in Menominee County in 2001.

Using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's definition (\$1,000 or more of agricultural products produced or sold), there were 348 farms in the county in 1997. The 348 farms comprised nearly 110,000 acres, over 16 percent of the county's total land area. Hay, corn, barley and oats are the leading field crops. Christmas tree plantations cover some 2,000 acres in the county. Beef, sheep, and hogs are other important agricultural livestock in the county.

The 2001 annual average civilian labor force for Menominee County, as reported by the Michigan Department of Career Development, was 12,650 persons, with 11,825 persons employed. The county's unemployment rate for 2001 was 6.5 percent, which slightly lower than the Upper Peninsula rate of 6.8 percent, but greater than the 5.3 percent rate recorded for the state of Michigan.

	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Civilian Labor Force	12,650	13,100	13,050	12,875	13,100
Employment	11,825	12,500	12,400	12,175	12,300
Unemployment	825	600	650	700	800
Unemployment Rate	6.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.0

Source: Michigan Department of Career Development, years cited.

2.4 Land Use

Menominee County has approximately 673,435 acres within its boundaries. Land use within each of the County's local units vary, but Menominee County is unique in that it has the largest concentrations of agricultural lands in the entire U.P. The land use/cover by acreage are listed in Table 2-12. The generalized land use of the county is depicted on Map 3.

Land Use/Cover Classification	Acres	Percentage
Urban	12,183	1.8 %
Agriculture	96,710	14.4 %
Upland Field	29,394	4.4%
Upland Forest	295,213	43.9%
Water	5,016	.7%
Wetlands	234,877	34.8%
Barren	41	.00001%

Source: Michigan Information Resource System

2.5 Zoning

Local units of government in Michigan have the option of adopting a zoning ordinance under the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act, Public Act 110 of 2006, as amended. Within Menominee County local zoning ordinances have been adopted by the townships of Harris, Cedarville, Stephenson Ingallston and Mellen, the village of Powers and the cities of Menominee and Stephenson. Much of the county is not zoned, as shown on Map 4.

2.6 Transportation

Highways US-2 and US-41 provide major access through the County. US-2 is an east-west route which runs generally along the southern portion of the Upper Peninsula between St. Ignace and Ironwood. US-41 is a primary north-south route linking Copper Harbor, Houghton-Hancock, Marquette, Escanaba, and Menominee with the larger metropolitan areas in Wisconsin. Highway M-35 parallels the shoreline of Green Bay through the County and connects Escanaba with the City of Menominee.

2.7 Environment

There are a number of natural features in the County that could influence the location and operation of recreational facilities.

This section seeks to identify the principal environmental characteristics of Menominee County that must be examined when locating and planning recreational facilities. These characteristics include soils, water features, floodplain and high risk erosion areas and climate which could pose limitations and opportunities for recreational activities.

a. Soils

The coastal area of Menominee County contains soils which are dominated by wet sandy soils and organic (mucky) soils, some with associated dry sandy soils and severe development restrictions. These dominate the so-called M-35 corridor and are of Roscommon-Tawas and Carbondale-Tawas Associations.

The western part of the County, along the Menominee River, is dominated by sandy soils with some associated organic soils on the uplands. The dominant soils association is primarily of the Rubicon Association and can be very acid and arid.

The central portion of the County, from north to south (75% of the total area), is dominated by loamy soils with associated organic soils on the uplands of the Onaway-Organic soils association. These soils as a group contain some of the finest agricultural soils in the U.P. This association extends into eastern Dickinson and western Delta Counties and is used extensively for agricultural purposes. In the south central portion of the County (around Stephenson) there are also good intrusions of the Kiva soil association, which are also good agricultural soils. This association is characterized by loamy soils underlain by sand and gravel.

b. Water Features

Map 5 illustrates some of the major surface water features in Menominee County, and features in the City of Menominee are shown on Map 6. Major streams include the Menominee, Ford, Big Cedar, Little Cedar rivers. Important inland lakes include the Shakey Lakes chain of lakes, and Hayward Lake. The county's major water features are Green Bay and the Menominee River. The Green Bay shoreline approximates 43 miles and includes public access areas with some excellent sand beach. The county's Menominee River shoreline covers about 75 miles. It serves an important navigational function for the industries located at and near its mouth. Combined, the county's lakes, streams and reservoirs cover almost eight square miles.

c. Floodplains and High Risk Erosion Areas

Floodplains and wetlands are important from a planning standpoint due to the potential limitations on future development, as well as possible impacts on existing development, as in the case of floodplains. A number of communities in Menominee County are participating in the federal flood insurance program have been mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The 100

year floodplain is defined as the area in which there is a one percent chance of flood occurring in any given year.

An issue related to shoreline development is the risk of erosion in certain areas. Under Part 323, Shorelands Protection and Management of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection act (PA 451 of 1994), high risk erosion areas along Lake Michigan's shorelines were identified and provisions outlined for minimizing erosion risk. Areas designated, based on studies that are subject to erosion, are depicted on Map 7. A number of Significant areas of the lake Michigan shoreline are included in the high risk erosion areas, with setback ranging from 35 to 2,205 depending upon the type of structure.

d. Climate

The central Upper Peninsula area is rarely subjected to sweltering heat in the summer or extremely cold winters because of the stabilizing effects of the lakes. The lakes have a significant effect on winter weather with unpredictable "lake effect" snows frequently supplementing predicted amounts. Menominee is unique to the entire Upper Peninsula because of its low to moderate snowfall rates. These conditions make for longer growing seasons and a more moderate climate overall. On the average, Menominee County experiences less than 50 inches of snow and 30 inches of annual precipitation in the southern areas and slightly more in its northern or "inland" portions.

e. Wildlife Resources

Throughout the county a number of wildlife is found, including the white-tailed deer and black bear. Menominee County is home to the following federally designated endangered or threatened species: Gray Wolf (endangered), Bald Eagle (Threatened), Dwarf Lake Iris (threatened).

3.0 RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

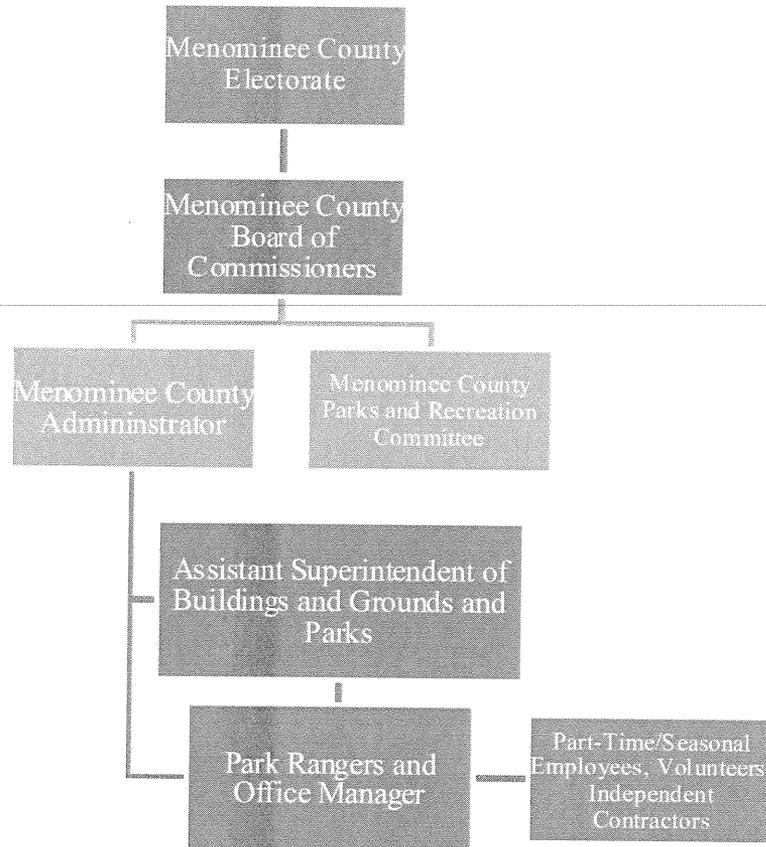
3.1 Administrative Structure

Under Public Act 156 of 1917, Menominee County has established a Recreation Committee that oversees the Menominee County parks system. The Recreation Committee is a seven member county board-appointed Committee. Two county commissioners are appointed to the committee, along with five citizen members. The Parks and Recreation Committee is charged with advising the County Board of Commissioners on issues and concerns of the county park system. The Committee recommends and oversees the county park system, recommends park policies and regulations for county board consideration, and reviews the park department budget. The Committee normally meets once a month.

The administrative day to day operations of the county parks is handled by the County Administrator and the Assistant Buildings and Grounds Superintendent/Parks Superintendent. Under the supervision of the County Administrator, there are two park rangers for the county park system, one seasonal office manager, and generally six seasonal employees. Security at the park system is handled through the county sheriff's department, augmented by Menominee County Sheriff Reserve personnel.

3.2 Organizational Chart

The County's current organizational structure is detailed below:



3.3 Role of Volunteers

The West Shore Fishing Museum, which is part of the Bailey Park, has a tremendously organized and active volunteer group. The volunteers maintain the buildings and the grounds, fixing and constructing everything from boat reservations to the remodeling of the existing building to be utilized as showcase for the collected and donated artifacts. The volunteers take tremendous pride in their ability to share with the public the history of fishing in Menominee County.

Volunteers at River Park have handcrafted several park benches which have been installed above the retaining wall. The volunteers at River Park are neighbors of the park and have taken great pride in the development and projects within the park.

The County does not currently have a formal or informal volunteer relationship with any of the area school districts. Working with the school districts to improve parks and recreation for Menominee County residents is a venture that should be pursued in the future.

Menominee County Parks System is truly thankful for all the volunteers whom selflessly have put forth time and effort for the continued betterment of the parks. The pride expressed through the hard work of the individual volunteers and volunteer groups to improve and sustain the parks system is truly awe-inspiring.

3.4 Expenditures

The Menominee County Board of Commissioners appropriates an annual allocation to the Parks Committee. In addition to this allocation, user revenues are generated to balance the recreation budget. Below is a listing by year of the expenditures and revenues of the park system:

Budget Year	Revenue	Expenditures
2011 (Budget)	\$233,532	\$233,532
2010	\$253,610	\$228,876
2009	\$269,010	\$283,426
2008	\$253,869	\$278,419
2007	\$252,891	\$253,174
2006	\$260,624	\$236,697

Source: audit report of Menominee County from years cited.

Expenditure amount includes items such as personnel costs, supplies repairs and capital outlays. Revenue includes charges for service, other miscellaneous revenue and state grant amount. The revenue amount does not include general fund monies transferred in.

4.0 MENOMINEE COUNTY RECREATION

The residents and visitors of Menominee County have the opportunity for a broad range of recreational facilities. Several of these facilities are owned and operated by Menominee County while others are owned and managed by governmental units or the private sector. The following is a listing of county owned recreational facilities and facilities in the county operated by governmental units or the private sector.

4.1 Menominee County Owned Recreational Facilities

From a recreational standpoint, it is important the County provide a broad range of recreational facilities for its local citizens, as well as tourists. The following is an inventory of the existing county operated facilities. These facilities are shown on Map 8.

Table 4-1 Menominee County Parks	
Name/Type	Facility Description
Airport Park Roadside park	Picnic tables, grills, trash cans, seasonal portable toilet, carry-down boat landing and wildlife viewing. Located on M-35 in Menominee Township, 6 acres
Bailey Park West Shore Fishing Museum Neighborhood park	4,800 feet of sand beach on Green Bay, picnic area, unsupervised swimming beach, boating, and fishing. West Shore Fishing Museum open Memorial Day weekend to Labor Day weekend. Located on M-35 in Ingallston Township, 74 acres
Kleinke Park Camping and picnic area	34 site campground (all sites with 50-amp electrical hook-up), pavilion, service building with flush toilets and showers, sewage dump station, well, day use area with picnic area, swimming beach, pavilion, carry-down boat ramp, and fishing. Located on M-35 in Ingallston Township, 24 acres. Menominee County received a CMI grant in the amount of \$62,500.
Mason Park Boat launch	Boat ramp on Little River, picnic tables, nature trails ; split rail fence separates motorized traffic from park area. Located on 38 th Avenue, Menominee township, 10 acres
River Park Neighborhood/family park	Picnic tables, vault toilets, pavilion, swimming, fishing, 1,700 feet of Menominee River frontage. Located on County Road 581 in Menominee Township. 29 acres
Shakey Lakes Park Picnic area and campground	142 site campground (120 with electrical hook-up), shower building, flush toilets, sewage dump station, baseball field, horseshoe pits, basketball hoops, shelters, playground, concession stand, unsupervised swimming, beach house, boat launch ramp, nature trails, 11,000 feet of water frontage, 100 car parking lot, site of annual county fair, located on County Road G-12 in Lake Township, 215 acres
Stoney Point Boat Landing Boat launch	Boat launch with courtesy pier, vault toilet, lights, gravel parking lot. Located on M-35.
Longrie Park Undeveloped	Undeveloped with stand of white and Norway pine, 6 acres

4.2 Barrier-Free Evaluation

The county does not provide recreation programming, only facilities. Accessibility of county-owned recreation facilities is presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Accessibility Evaluation of County Recreation Facilities/Suggested Accessibility Improvements	
Facility Name	Barrier-Free Evaluation
Airport Park	Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines ADA accessible ramp to the Bay
Bailey Park	Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines ADA accessible restrooms
Kleinke Park	Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines Paved ADA accessible camping sites
Mason Park	Most of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines ADA accessible restrooms, ADA accessible boat launch
River Park	Most of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines ADA accessible restrooms, ADA accessible camping sites
Shakey Lakes Park	Most of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines Paved ADA accessible camping sites, ADA restroom and bathing facilities, ADA accessible boat launch
Stoney Point Boat Landing	Most of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines ADA accessible boat launch
Longrie Park	None of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines Undeveloped

4.3 County-wide Recreational Facilities

Table 4-3 County-wide Recreational Facilities		
Name	Description	Ownership
Cedarville Township		
Fox Park	Picnic area with tables and grills, playground equipment, swimming beach, primitive campground, vault toilets (former county park)	Cedarville Township
J.W. Wells State Park	Day use area with picnic area, tot lot, softball field, shuffleboard, horseshoe pits, open field,, 600' swimming frontage with swimming beach, bath house, pavilion, shore fishing, multi-purpose room, hiking/ski trails, 3 miles water frontage, campground.	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Cedar River North Campground	State forest primitive campground, swimming, carry-down launching area, and fishing	MDNR, Forest Management Division

**Table 4-3
County-wide Recreational Facilities**

Name	Description	Ownership
Cedar River Mouth Public Access Site	Hard surface boat ramp (Lake Michigan access) parking vault toilets, 125-slip marina/harbor-of-refuge	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Village of Daggett		
Heidenreich Park	Softball field, playground equipment, pavilion/restroom/storage building, tennis/basketball court	Daggett Village
Legion Ballfield	Fenced in softball field, batting cages	Daggett Village
Sorenson Hill	Winter sledding hill and annual 4 th of July fireworks	Daggett Village
Daggett Elementary School	Playground equipment	Stephenson Area Public Schools
The Boulevard	Grassy boulevard along Railroad Avenue site of the annual 4 th of July Celebration	Daggett Village
Daggett Township		
Peterson Park	Picnic tables and grills, shelter, vault toilets	Daggett Village
Faithorn Township		
Sturgeon Bend Park	Campground, picnic area with table, vault toilets, water, hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River)	Faithorn Township
Holmes Township		
Gerald Welling Memorial Public Access Site	Hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River), parking, vault toilets	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Recreational Area No. 1	Boat launching, primitive camping, vault toilets	WE Energies
Chalk Hill Recreational Area No. 3	Boat launching, primitive camping, vault toilets	WE Energies
Chalk Hill Recreational Area No. 4	Boat launching, primitive camping, vault toilets	WE Energies
Recreational Area No. 30	Boat launching, vault toilets	WE Energies
Ingallston Township		
North Shore Golf Club	18 hole golf course	Private
Hayward Lake Flooding Public Access Site	Carry-down launching area, parking	MDNR, Wildlife Division

**Table 4-3
County-wide Recreational Facilities**

Name	Description	Ownership
Lake Township		
Koss Landing Public Access Site	Hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River), parking vault toilets	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Lake Ann	Gravel surface boat ramp, vault toilets, parking	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Lake Mary	Gravel surface boat ramp, vault toilets, parking	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Sturgeon Landing Public Access Site	Hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River), vault toilets, parking	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Marson & Woessner	Undeveloped (former county park), 1 acre	Lake Township
School Forest	140 acres	Stephenson Area Public Schools
Coyote Campground	Camping sites	Private
Mellen Township		
Mellen Township Park	Ballfield, pavilion	Mellen Township
Wallace Ball Field	Lighted ball field	Mellen Township
DeYoung's Family Zoo	Large natural habitats with animals from around the world	Private
East Bay No. 2 Public Access Site	Concrete boat ramp, boat dock, fishing pier, portable toilets	Wisconsin Public Service
Sturgeon No. 3 Public Access Site	Concrete boat ramp	Wisconsin Public Service
Menominee City		
Tourist Park	Swimming beach, volleyball court, restrooms	City of Menominee
Duby Park	Softball field, basketball court, playground equipment, restrooms, picnic area	
Marina Park and City Marina (Menominee Municipal)	Bandshell, boat slips, fishing pier, hard surface boat launch (Green Bay, Lake Michigan), picnic area	City of Menominee
Veterans Memorial Park	Swimming beach, pathway, picnic area	City of Menominee
Higley Triangle Park	Water fountain with landscaped flower beds, play area, benches	City of Menominee
West End Park	Playground equipment	City of Menominee
Water Tower Park	Softball fields, pavilion, picnic area, playground equipment, walking trails	City of Menominee

**Table 4-3
County-wide Recreational Facilities**

Name	Description	Ownership
Henes Park	Playground equipment, swimming beach with beach house, deer area, Horseshoe pits, nature trails,	City of Menominee
River Park	Campground, playground equipment, fishing decks	City of Menominee
Menominee River Access	Boat ramp, fish cleaning station restrooms	City of Menominee
Swings and Things	Playground equipment	City of Menominee
Northeastern Wisconsin Hydro River Access	Boat ramp, boarding pier	Northeastern Wisconsin Hydro Company
Ann Arbor Park (Railroad Dock)	Hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River- Lake Michigan access), courtesy pier, walkway to lighthouse restrooms	MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division
Spies Field	Baseball/ football fields	City of Menominee
Fisherman's Park	Picnic area, fish cleaning station, shore fishing area	leased by City of Menominee from the Northeastern Wisconsin Hydro Company
Scott Paper Company Public Access Site	Hard surface boat ramp (Lake Michigan), courtesy pier, parking	North American Hydro
Menominee High School and Central Elementary School	Playground equipment, open field, baseball fields, tennis courts	Menominee Area Schools
Daughters of American Revolution (DAR) Boys and Girls Club	Playground equipment, tennis court, play area	Private
Lincoln Elementary School	Playground equipment, basketball court play area	Menominee Area Schools
Blesch Intermediate School	Lighted football stadium, basketball court	Menominee Area Schools
Catholic Central South School	Playground equipment, basketball court, play area	
Greater M&M YMCA	Recreational complex including unlighted softball field, open field, gymnasium, handball/racquetball courts, weight lifting room, swimming pool	YMCA
Riverside Country Club	18 hole golf course	private

**Table 4-3
County-wide Recreational Facilities**

Name	Description	Ownership
Menominee Township		
Mason Park	Boat ramp on Little River, picnic tables, and nature trails; on 38 th Avenue, Menominee Township; 10 acres	Menominee County
River Park	Picnic tables, vault toilets, pavilion, swimming, fishing, 1,700 feet of Menominee River frontage; County Road 581 in Menominee Township; 29 acres	Menominee County
Township Hall Park	Ball field; 4 ½ acres swings, porta john, 9.37 acres	Menominee Township
Birch Creek Roadside Park	Picnic area with tables and grills, vault toilet, well (Closed during late fall and winter months), 9.8 acres	Menominee Township
Webber-Chappee	Historical site, well and picnic area	Menominee County Historical Society
Barley Driving Range	Driving range located on northside of County Road 577	Private
Walking Trail	Walking trail approx. 12 feet wide and 1 mile long. Located on Number 5 East exiting at 5.25 and O-1 Drive	Menominee Township
Bird Watching Tower	Bird watching tower in wetlands area on Elmwood Road, provided by Waste Management	Waste Management
Meyer Township		
Arthur A. Schaefer Roadside Park	Vault toilets, picnic area with tables and grills	MDOT
Hermansville Lake	Pavilion, picnic area with tables, well, 200 feet swimming beach	Meyer Township
Meyer Township Recreation Area	Ballfields, bleachers, volleyball court, vault toilets, ice skating rink, picnic area, playground equipment	Meyer Township
Community Center	Gymnasium, senior citizen center, branch library	Meyer Township
North Central Elementary school	Playground equipment, open play area, tennis court, basketball court	North Central School District
Ken Kae Travel Park	Campground with electrical hook-ups	Private
Wild Pines Golf Course	9 hole golf course	Private

**Table 4-3
County-wide Recreational Facilities**

Name	Description	Ownership
Nadeau Township		
Carney-Nadeau School	Play equipment, fenced ballfield with dugouts and bleachers, tennis court, play field and various amenities.	Carney-Nadeau School District
T.J. Fadroski Park	Pavilion with electricity, seating, grill, and swings.	Nadeau Township
Frank and Louise Adams Memorial Park	Picnic area with benches and tables.	Nadeau Township
Carney-Nadeau School Forest	School forest with cross country ski trail	Carney-Nadeau School District
Nadeau Ice Rink	Flooded for a winter time ice skating rink. A warming shack is available at the site.	Nadeau Township
Nadeau Ballfield	Ballfield with dugouts, backstop and bleachers	Private
Adams Memorial Park	Picnic area with tables, benches, chair swing	Nadeau Township
Rodeo Grounds	Rodeo arena and pavilion	Nadeau Township
Spalding Township and Village of Powers		
Veterans Memorial Park	Rustic campground, playground equipment, picnic area, new pavilion, beach area, horseshoe, softball field, volley ball, winter and ice rink, (former county park)	Spalding Township
Powers-Spalding Elementary and High School	Playground equipment, tennis court, basketball court, baseball and football field, outdoor track, gymnasium	North Central School District
Lions Club Little League Field	Softball field	Powers Lions Club
Stephenson City		
American Legion Memorial Park	Picnic area, parkway	City of Stephenson
Erickson Park	Ballfield (Jacob Parrett Memorial Field), playground equipment, ice rink/multi-purpose pavilion, flush toilets, picnic area, Little Cedar River frontage, swimming beach	City of Stephenson
Fireman's Park	Pavilion, picnic area with tables, restrooms, horseshoe courts, playground equipment, Little Cedar River frontage	City of Stephenson
Indian Hills Golf Course	9-hole golf course	Private
Weber Park	Tennis court, basketball court	City of Stephenson

Table 4-3 County-wide Recreational Facilities		
Name	Description	Ownership
Stephenson Township		
North Lake Public Access Site	Carry-down launching area	MDNR, Wildlife Division

Source: community recreation plans, MDNR website, WE Energies and Wisconsin Public Service

In the planning stages for over 30 years, development of a marina is expected to be constructed at the mouth of the Cedar River. The harbor of refuge/ marina will have a reported 139 slips, half of which will be for seasonal docking and half for transient use. Plans also includes utility installation. Construction of the marina will be user fees through the state of Michigan.

4.4 Historical Resources

Special historic significance is recognized through listings of the State Register of Historic Sites or the National Register of Historic Places. Site descriptions are provided below. The accompanying pictures are courtesy of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Chappee Rapids

Stanislaus Chaput, a French-Canadian fur trader sometimes called Louis Chappee, became the first settler at the mouth of the Menominee River in the early 1800's. He fought, along with most of the Green Bay traders, in the British attack on Fort Mackinac during the War of 1812. After the war he traded extensively in the northern Wisconsin region, working for John Lawe, Green Bay fur magnate. Forcibly deposed from his old location in 1824 by rival traders William Farnsworth and Charles Brush, Chaput moved a few miles upstream and built a fortified trading post at the foot of the rapids. Until Chaput's death in the 1850's the post at the rapids was a center of trade for the surrounding villages of Menominee Indians. The site is listed on the State Register of Historic Sites (10/01/1971).

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Station

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Depot is a one-story, rectangular frame structure which rests on a poured concrete foundation. It is a vernacular rendition of the type of architecture developed in the late nineteenth century to accommodate passengers arriving and departing by train. The station's main section has a gabled roof, ample overhanging-eaves supported by horizontal metal brackets, clapboard siding faced with wood, and two brick pedimented chimneys. A covered waiting platform with hipped roof supported by vertical Doric columns is located at one end of the building. The Milwaukee Road Depot at Menominee is associated with one of the



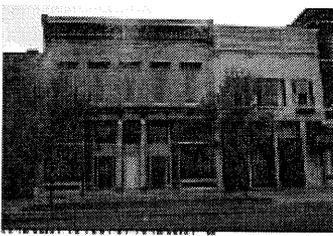
major rail lines serving the city and the Upper Peninsula between 1860 and 1938, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. It also notes the brief existence of a railroad passenger service in Menominee during the twilight of its logging era. To counteract the slump of the logging business, which originally brought the railroad to Menominee, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific gambled on passenger service in Menominee. In 1903 they constructed a rail passenger depot designed by architect James U. Nettenstrom.

Conceived as an inter-urban shuttle, the railroad ran three daily passenger trains in each direction between Menominee and Ellis Junction (now Crivitz) until 1914. From 1915 until 1927, the trains carried both passengers and freight, but the venture failed. The Wisconsin-Michigan railroad continued to use the station as a freight stop until 1938. The site is listed on both the State Register of Historic Sites (11/07/1977) and the National Register of Historic Places (4/22/1982).

Hermansville

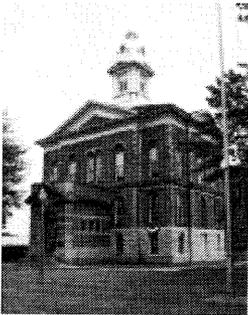
Charles J. L. Meyer of Minden, Germany, migrated to America in 1849 and continued his family tradition of woodworking by founding a plant in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. In 1878 he bought pine timberlands and founded the town of Hermansville to supply lumber to his Fond du Lac factories. The village was named for his son Herman, the first postmaster, and the township was named for Meyer. His son-in-law, George Washington Earle, of Tully, New York, helped bring the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company which Meyer started in 1883, through difficult times. Earle led the company to preeminence by producing precision finished hardwood flooring on machines which Meyer had designed and manufactured. The flooring factory closed in 1943. The site is listed on the State Register of Historic Sites (9/17/1974).

Main (First) Street Historic District



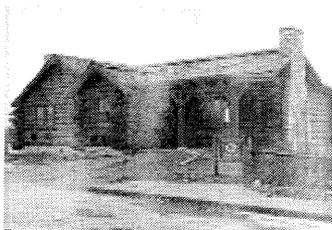
Located along the waterfront in downtown Menominee, the Main Street Historic District comprises more than forty commercial and civic buildings in addition to several houses, most dating from the prosperous era of lumbering and shipping that began around 1890. Common building types include vernacular Midwestern commercial blocks constructed with native red sandstone and some Romanesque structures constructed using locally made bricks. Several storefronts along First Street have more elaborate classical or Beaux Arts elements. Many of the buildings are in highly original condition or have minor alterations at the ground level. The historic district is a significant and well-maintained representative of a late nineteenth century commercial district. Strategically located along the Green Bay with shipping access to Lake Michigan, the Main Street Historic District was surrounded by excellent timberland which facilitated the development of both the lumber and Great Lakes shipping industries during the 1850's. Menominee's prosperous lumber barons built commercial blocks along First Street employing local architects and using regional materials for the earliest structures and by the early 1900's the success of the growth of the mining industry businessmen employed Chicago architects to construct more elaborate public buildings.

Menominee County Courthouse



The Menominee County Courthouse is a three-story cube, red brick Classical Revival courthouse in the county building complex. The raised rock-faced ashlar basement supports four symmetrical facades, each with slightly projected pavilions topped by triangular pediments. A hip-roof tops the structure and is surmounted by a four-sided pedimented belfry and cupola. The entrance facade features a projecting foyer which was added to the building. Stone quoins ornament the corners of the building and beltcourses separate the two upper levels. The Menominee County Courthouse has served the county continuously for over one century and represents the prosperity of Menominee's lumber industry. The building was completed in 1875 by local contractors Cummings and Hagan from plans by Chicago architect G. P. Randall at a cost of \$29,680. Originally, the courthouse included the jail on the first floor, offices on the second, and the courtroom on the third. Later alterations included additions to the side and rear of the building in 1902 and 1930, but the building retains much of its original character.

Menominee Tourist Lodge



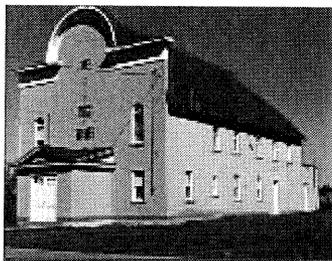
Located on the Menominee River, which forms the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, the Menominee Tourist Lodge shares, with the New Buffalo Travel Information Center, the distinction of being one of the first two tourist information centers built in the United States. Although near a shopping mall and US-41, it is effectively separated from them by its spacious setting and mature landscaping. The building is of white pine log construction with a randomly laid, cut stone foundation and chimneys. Notable interior elements include a large stone fireplace, flagstone floor, and trussed log roof construction. The building still effectively serves its purpose of providing information to travelers in the Upper Peninsula.

Phillips Charcoal Kilns



There are five kilns extant at the Phillips Charcoal Kilns site, which is one of the oldest industrial sites in Menominee County. The kilns are dome-shaped with stone walls and roofs of dry wall construction. The kilns produced active charcoal for use in steel blast furnaces, dependent on the abundance of hardwoods in the late nineteenth century. The kilns are located on grazing land.

Pioneer Grange No. 1308 Hall



The Pioneer Grange Hall No. 1308 is a simple-massed plan, two-story, brick-veneer building erected in 1911. Its gable roof merges to a jerkinhead on the rear elevation, while the facade is dramatized by a false front. The front facade presents a three-bay symmetrical composition rising to a segmental pediment with a projecting extrados above a wide frieze. A central single-story entry vestibule displays paired doors beneath a frieze and shallow pedimented gable. The Pioneer Grange No. 1308 Hall was organized in 1907 and incorporated in 1910. The hall is one of the most substantial grange buildings erected in northern Michigan. It is historically significant as an early economic and social focus for the town of Stephenson and Menominee County, and as a representative of the national Grange movement's influence in northern Michigan.

R.J. HACKETT Shipwreck



The R.J. HACKETT is the prototype of Great Lakes bulk carriers, built and launched in 1869 at Cleveland, Ohio. The HACKETT'S construction heralded changes and adaptations in vessel designs which rapidly outpaced her own capacity and abilities. The ship was a wooden-hulled, single-decked, steam screw vessel 208.1 feet long with a 32.5 foot beam and 12.6 foot depth of hold, with two masts and a round stern. Her hatches were spaced evenly to match the twenty-four inch spacing of the ore loading chutes at Marquette, Michigan. The HACKETT was designed to carry 1,200 tons of ore, and to tow one or two barges, also called consorts, of a size equal to herself. Its tonnage was 748.66 gross tons. The HACKETT represented an innovation in Great Lakes shipbuilding-- the bulk carrier. It was modeled on what was formerly known as a "steambarge.". Steam barges and the barges they towed carried occasional cargos of ore and grain, but generally had too small of a capacity below

decks and inadequate hatch sized for using bulk unloading equipment. Like a steambarge, the HACKETT carried its propulsion machinery aft, its pilothouse forward for improved visibility, and had an uninterrupted cargo hold in between, but also had appropriate hatches and below decks capacity for cargos of ore and grain. The ship lies at Whaleback Shoal off Washington Island in Lake Michigan, where it sank in 1905 due to a fire in her engine room. At the time of the wreck she was carrying a load of coal. Currently the wreck consists of machinery, large sections of hull structure, coal, and miscellaneous artifacts, some of which are related to the crew.

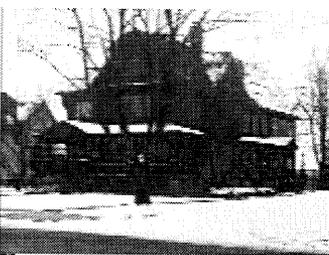
Saint John the Baptist Catholic Church



The former St. John the Baptist Catholic Church is a gable-roof, Neo-Gothic church building with a stone and reinforced-concrete foundation and red brick walls. It faces south on 11th Avenue between 9th and 10th streets west of Menominee's historic central business district. The gable-roof main body of the church containing the narthex and nave has a basically rectangular plan with the slightly broader central of the five bays on each side projecting beyond the main wall plane and gable-topped. A five-sided apse at the rear contained the former sanctuary. A square-plan tower and belfry with crenellated parapet projects to the east of the front facade, and a rectangular sacristy wing projects

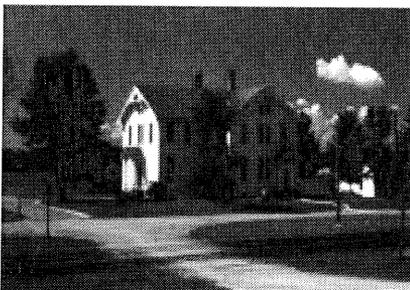
to the east from near the back of the church adjacent to the former sanctuary. The church's water table, window sills, hood moldings, buttress caps, and a plaque above the central front entry giving the name of the church, "St. Johns," are of concrete, while the gable copings, crenellated tower parapet with its Gothic panels, gabled treatment over the tower entrance, and crosses atop the gables are of galvanized iron. St. John the Baptist now serves as the home of the Menominee County Historical Society. St. John the Baptist Church was the home of Menominee's oldest Catholic parish from its construction in 1921-22 until the parish was closed in 1972. A local product, the church building was designed by Menominee architect Derrick Hubert, a member of the parish. The Menominee Herald-Leader of July 19, 1921, in announcing the beginning of construction, opined that the new church would be Hubert's "masterpiece." St. John the Baptist retains its magnificent stained glass windows, reportedly made in Munich, Germany.

Spies House



The Spies House is a three-story, cross-gabled, Queen Anne frame house with a one-story, full-width, pedimented porch supported by columns and irregular fenestration. A tri-sided dormer with a pyramidal roof interrupts the roofline and a Palladian window adorns the front facade gable. Situated on Green Bay, the Spies House typifies the residential architecture that those who prospered by the lumbering industry built for their families. Augustus Spies, one of Menominee's most prominent lumber barons, had F. J. Staunton of Milwaukee designed this Queen Anne frame house.

Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company Office Building



The IXL Historical Museum, the former office building of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, is a capacious, T-shaped, cross-gable, two-story structure of wood-frame construction and has an exterior whose styling is inspired by the Swiss chalet. Its clapboarded exterior walls are, on the front and two side walls, subdivided into rectangular panels by vertical and horizontal stickwork bands aligned with the window frames of both stories. The front and side gables

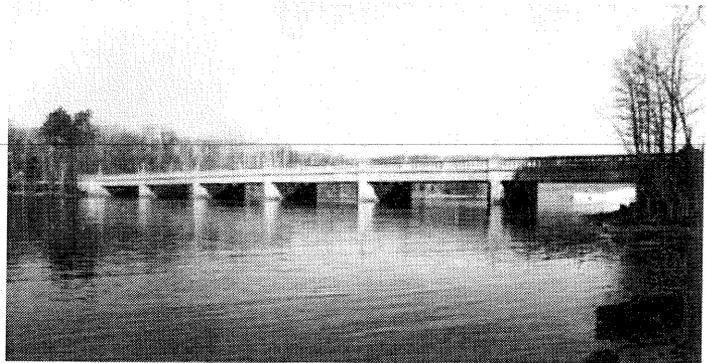
display diagonal stickwork as well. Bands of vertical boarding appear at the basement level and frieze on all sides, and open, triangular brackets support the strongly projecting eaves on all sides. Panels of vertical boarding (with some diagonal boarding as well) alternate with clapboarded ones below the window level in each story and in the gables in the front and sides. Gabled door porches on the front and two sides and the front and side-facing gables display stickwork truss gable ornaments with pierced and applique detailing beneath the gable peaks. The building's rear elevation is finished in simple clapboarding, with only a hint of the ornamentation found on the other three sides. The structure contains three stories plus a full basement. The former office building was the administrative center for the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company's extensive timber empire and its logging, sawmilling, and wood-products manufacturing operations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Wisconsin Land and Lumber is notable among the lumbering firms of Michigan's Upper Peninsula for its interest as early as the 1880's in utilization of hardwoods as well as the more easily handled softwoods that made up the vast bulk of the area's timber crop at the time and for its pioneering role in the development of hardwood-flooring machinery. The building is the best preserved example of an office and headquarters for a logging and sawmilling firm left in the entire state of Michigan-- a state that at the time this building was constructed was the national leader in lumber production. It remained the headquarters of the firm from its construction in 1882 to 1883 until the death of the grandson of the firm's founder in 1978 and has been preserved intact, complete with its historic furnishings, as the IXL Historical Museum. The Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company office building is also a key example of frame, Late Victorian, office building architecture in the context of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Riverside Site

A village and burial complex located adjacent to the Riverside Golf Course, Menominee. The site was occupied during the late Archaic and early Woodland and middle Woodland periods. In 1978 the site was added to the State Register of Historic Sites.

Chalk Hills Rd./Menominee River

The Chalk Hills Road bridge is a six-span concrete T-Beam bridge, the fifth longest concrete girder bridge in the state, with an overall length of 327 feet. The bridge was constructed in 1927; the firm of Sioems, Helmers, & Schaffer, from St. Paul, Minnesota, was the contractor. This bridge features decorative concrete railings with attractive light standards. The bridge is located in Holmes Township.



US41/ Menominee River

Located at the southern edge of Menominee, the Menominee County seat, this multiple-span steel bridge spans the Menominee River immediately below the M&M Paper Company Dams. The Menominee-Marquette Bridge carries US-41 between Menominee, in Michigan,

and Marinette, in Wisconsin, on the line between the two states. The bridge was completed in December 1929.

Taken from *The Upper Peninsula of Michigan An Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial Sites, US Department of the Interior, 1978*, the following are sites located in Menominee County:

1. Hoskin-Morainville Paper Company (1921), 144 First Street, Menominee
The Hoskin-Morainville Paper Company, incorporated in February 1921, opened this plant in 1921. It was leased to the Marathon Company of Menasha Wisconsin and then purchased outright by Marathon in 1954. The original buildings, plus numerous additions, have survived. The main manufacturing building is a rectangular brick structure, 80 feet wide and 400 feet long, with an attached powerhouse and a concrete smokestack 201 feet in height.
2. Lloyd Manufacturing Company (1908, 1920, 1923), 3010 Tenth Street, Menominee
The inventor Marshall B. Lloyd moved from Minneapolis to Menominee in 1907 and quickly associated with Lewis Larsen to perfect two new inventions which are rather disparate. They invented an automatic loom to weave reeds for the manufacture of wicker furniture, baby carriages, and toys, as well as the Oxy-Acetylene method of producing thin-gauged steel tubing. The firm merged with the Heywood-Wakefield Company of Massachusetts in 1921. There are three main buildings in this firm's manufacturing complex: a two and three-story brick segment, 400 feet long and 160 feet wide, built in 1908; a four-story building (1920), building (1923), 100 feet wide and 400 feet in length.
3. Marinette and Menominee Paper Company (1905) Hattie Street at the Menominee River, Menominee
The Marinette and Menominee Paper Company was established in the early 1890's and began operating a pulp mill on the Michigan side of the Menominee River and a paper mill on the Wisconsin side. The pulp mill in Michigan, built in 1891, was a series of wooden buildings which were replaced by the present brick building erected in 1905. The plant was owned and operated by the International Paper Company during the 1920's, shut down in 1931 and then reopened in 1941 when the Scott Paper Company purchased the plant. The dam at this site was originally constructed to provide power for the plant's pulp grinding operation housed in a rectangular brick building.
4. Menominee Electrical and Mechanical Company (Signal Electric) (1905) 1821 thirteenth St. Menominee
Charles Hammond established the Menominee Electrical and Mechanical Company and operated a manufacturing plant on the site since 1892. The original wooden building burned in 1904 and was replaced with the present building. Under H.G. Tideman, longtime general manager, the company produced a variety of electrical components for radios, telephones, and telegraphs. The owners boasted the plant could produce 525 telephones per day in 1911. The plant was owned by the Signal Electric Manufacturing Company in 1919-1952, the King-Seeley Corporation in 1952-1964, the Vernco Corporation in 1964 - 1977, and Emerson Electric to the present. The two-story brick building was erected in 1905 with several more recent additions.
5. Menominee Furnace Company Stephenson Kilns (1875) County Road 352, east of US-41, Stephenson
The Menominee furnace Company erected a charcoal blast furnace just north of Menominee in 1872 and had hoped to supply its charcoal needs from the wastewood produced at the sawmills located in the city. When this supply proved insufficient, the company erected a battery of charcoal kilns in Stephenson on Chicago and Northwestern

Railroad line. The Menominee Furnace operated from 1872 until 1883, when it was permanently shut down. There are five kilns at the site.

6. Pemberthy Cook and Company Warehouse (1897) 145 First St., Menominee
7. In 1891, Joseph Somerville, Frank Pemberthy and Charles I. Cook formed the firm of Somerville, Pemberthy and Cook to engage in the wholesale food trade in Menominee, mainly to supply the company stores operated by the numerous logging and sawmill firms in the Menominee area. The firm became the Pemberthy Cook Company in 1892 and then the Carpenter Cook Company in 1901 when Pemberthy died. The four-story brick warehouse rests on a stone foundation measuring 120 feet by 152 feet was built in 1897. The windows were equipped with steel shutters as insurance against the fires that periodically swept through the lumber town.
8. Prescott Company (1899) 1720 Fifteenth St., Menominee
D. Clint Prescott began manufacturing sawmill machinery in Marinette in 1867 and operated several machine shops there until he moved to Menominee in 1899. This large firm, valued at \$450,000 in 1911, was a major producer of sawmill machinery and is credited with introducing the modern bandsaw. The large manufacturing complex included more than a dozen buildings, the largest of which was the foundry.
9. Chalk Hill Hydroelectric Plant (1927) on Menominee River, Holmes Township
The Chalk Hill Hydroelectric Plant was constructed in 1927 and then sold in 1937 by the Northern Electric Company to the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company. The brick powerhouse, measuring 36 feet by 133 feet, features ornamental stonework and stained glass windows.
10. Grand Rapids Hydroelectric Plant (1908) on the Menominee River, Holmes Township
In 1903, two similar companies providing electric service and streetcars in the twin cities of Marinette and Menominee merged to form the Menominee and Marinette Light and Traction Company. The hydroelectric plant at the Grand Rapids was designed by architects Jacobson and De Guere. The rectangular powerhouse, 25 feet wide and 120 feet long is a concrete and steel building with brick walls.
11. Marinette and Menominee Paper Company Hydroelectric Plant (1922, 1924) Hattie St., at the Menominee River, Menominee
When the Marinette and Menominee Paper Company first established a pulp mill on the site in 1891, they erected a wooden crib across the Menominee river. The dam provided power for the plant's pulp grinding machines, but in 1922, electrical generation was added with the construction of a powerhouse at the south end of the grinding room. The three gates next to the powerhouse were removed in 1924 and replaced by three open spillways of the same width. Most of the concrete dam was reconstructed in 1922.
12. Menominee Waterworks (1884) 1000 First St., Menominee
Menominee became a city in 1883, and the following year a Boston firm built the waterworks and operated the system as a private concern until the city purchased the system in 1915 for \$185,000. The waterworks was originally simply a pumping plant, utilizing a pair of steam engines to pump Lake Michigan water into the system. The city began chlorination in 1916 and then built a filtration plant and 300,000 gallon clear well in 1917. An additional 450,000 gallon clear well was constructed in 1924 and the pumps and steam engines were removed and replaced with electrically-powered centrifugal pumps. Adjacent to the waterworks building is the 1917 filtration plant.
13. White Rapids Hydroelectric Plant, (1927), on the Menominee River, Holmes Township

The White Rapids Hydroelectric Plant was constructed in 1927 and then sold to the Northern Electric Company to the Wisconsin Michigan Power Company. It includes a rectangular brick powerhouse, 36 feet wide and 133 feet long, featuring ornamental stonework and stained glass windows.

14. Menominee North Pierhead lighthouse (1877, 1927), at the North Pier, Menominee
The lighthouse consists of an octagonal tower 25 feet high and 15 feet wide, sheathed with riveted cast iron plates, added in 1927. It rests on a rectangular concrete base, 20 feet by 25 feet, and 12 feet high., which in turn rests on circular concrete crib 40 feet in diameter.
15. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: Big Cedar River Bridge (c. 1917) over the big Cedar River, Spalding
This single-span riveted steel triple-intersection Warren truss, 12 feet wide and 120 long, resting on concrete abutments. This bridge is virtually identical to a 1917 bridge built in Stephenson.
16. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: Little Cedar River Bridge (1917), over the Little Cedar River, Stephenson
The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad extended its line from Menominee to Powers in 1877, passing through Stephenson, making this bridge at least the second bridge at this location. It was built in 1917 by the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company of Milwaukee. It is a single-span steel riveted triple-intersection Watten truss, 12 feet wide, 120 feet long resting on concrete abutments.
17. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad: Menominee River Bridge (1899), over the Menominee River, Holmes Township
The Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company built this bridge, with C.F. Loweth serving as the designer. The nameplate proclaims the bridge's load capacity as "2-160 Ton Loco's". The bridge consists of two riveted Pratt through trusses of 120 feet, resting on concrete abutments and a double-intersection Pratt truss, 150 feet long, giving the bridge a total length of 390 feet.

4.5 Museums

IXL Historical Museum, Hermansville

The IXL Museum is housed in the office of the former Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, one of largest hardwood flooring plants in the country. The brand name of the firm is the phrase "I excel" hence the name of the historical society's name. The office building was built in 1881, a richly preserved memorial of the great timber era. It remains largely intact from the time the company ceased operations in 1943. The original office equipment, furniture, and tools are on display as well as elegant furnishing of the second story living quarters.

Menominee County Historical Museum, Menominee

Located in the former St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, the museum displays the history of the Menominee and Menominee County.

West Shore Fishing Museum

The museum, located within the park limits of Bailey Park features the home and outbuildings of the Bailey family, who were commercial fishermen in the late 1800's. The buildings are presently being restored with anticipation the buildings will be open for public viewing by May 2007.

5.0 RECREATIONAL NEEDS

Menominee County's long-term commitment to recreation services is clear. The long and short-term goals of this plan underscore the growing importance of recreation on a county-wide basis. The facilities, which the County owns, have special attributes, not the least of which is the orientation toward scenic water resources. One thing seems clear and that is to provide for use of these recreation resources by a broad segment of the population, including the handicapped. New and expanded facilities should be designed to accommodate access and enjoyment by the handicapped, aged, as well as the able-bodied of the County.

5.1 Recreation Needs Standards

One of the methods used to assess a community's recreation needs has been developed by the National Recreation and Park Association (NPRA). Under this system, space standards are used as the measure of a recreation system's adequacy. Total park and recreation space is usually expressed as acres per population. These space standards present in Table 8-4 are useful when assessing current and future open space needs and demand.

Under NPRA standards, a community's park system should have a minimum of 6.25 to 10.5 total acres of developed open space per 1,000 population. According to these standards the County's total park area is within the suggested range. In addition, collectively the units of government and public and private schools within the county maintain numerous recreational facilities, as do a number of private interests. These facilities are available for public recreational pursuits. The standards are intended to serve as a guide to planning, not an absolute blueprint.

Table 8-5 Local and Recreation Open Space Standards				
Park Type	Service area	Size in acres	Acres/1,000 Population	Uses
Mini Park	<¼ mile radius	1 or less	0.25 - 0.5	Specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited group
Neighborhood Park	¼ - ½ radius	15 or more	1.0 - 2.0	Area for intense recreation activities such as field games, court games, crafts, play equipment, skating, picnicking, etc.
Community Park	Several neighborhood ; 1 - 2- mile radius	25 or more	5.0 - 8.0	Area of diverse environmental quality that may include area suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes or large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, or picnicking. May be any combination of above, depending upon site and suitability and community needs
Regional Park	Several communities, 1 hour driving time	200 or more acres	5.0 - 10	Area of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail use, may include play areas.

Source: Roger A. Lancaster, Ed. 1983, Recreation Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, Alexandria, Virginia: National Recreation and Park Association

Table 8-6 Existing Public Open Space, Menominee County Owned Facilities, 2002		
Park Type	Existing County Park Land Acres/1,000 population	NPRA Standard Acres/1,000 population
Mini Parks	1	0.25 to 0.5 acres
Neighborhood Parks	0	1 to 2 acres
Community Parks (includes schools)	1.16	5 to 8 acres
Regional Parks	12.52	5 to 10 acres
Total Park Area	14.69	11.25 to 20.5 acres

NOTE: Acreage does not include non-county owned park facilities.

5.2 Specific Recreational Facilities

Some specific recreation needs were identified for each County park and/or recreation facility in the County. They are listed below. Also listed below are previous needs that were addressed for each park.

Shakey Lakes Park

1. Bathhouse (ADA shower, male and female restroom accommodations) and sanitation station construction.
2. Handicap accessible campsites.
3. Construction of a fishing platform.
4. Upgrade the electrical on campsites.
5. Construction of rustic cabins on the back forty for rent.
6. Construction of a boat wash station.
7. On-site water supply installed at each campsite.
8. Construction of a small gazebo in camp area or adjacent to fishing pier.
9. Construct/upgrade the park entrance.
10. Stump removal throughout the park.

Addressed Needs

1. Tree planting program implemented and ongoing (mixture of hard and softwood trees in various heights).
2. Permits for fishing platform are being submitted.
3. Campground construction permits are being submitted for the creation of an additional bathhouse (ADA shower and male and female restroom accommodations) and sanitation station.

Bailey Park

1. Trail development within the park and across the highway with parking area.
2. Construct wheelchair accessible walkways/nature trails throughout the park. There should be rest stops at various locations with placards describing the plant life.
3. Construct an observation platform with seating by the Rochereau Creek. The platform should be wheelchair accessible.
4. Vehicle access to the beach should be prohibited by blocking areas with natural materials and signs to discourage vehicles.

5. Construct new parking areas to minimize the impact to the area and for safety reasons. Parking should be constructed perpendicular to the road at specific locations.
6. Construct a covered picnic area with 2-3 tables connected to the viewing platform.

Mason Park

1. Boat launch
2. Develop park into day use area with picnic area and grills.

Kleinke Park

1. Install water to the individual campsites.
2. Plant trees and bushes to naturally separate the campsites. (Currently ongoing)
3. Designate a swimming area.
4. Install an additional well at the southern end of the park.
5. Blacktop the park road.
6. Construct signs for park rules and information.

Addressed Needs

1. Tree planting program currently ongoing (mixture of hard and softwood trees in various heights).
2. Widened sites and added fill to level sites.

River Park

1. Drill well and have a potable water supply.
2. Construct campsites.
3. Construction of a water access site.
4. Designate a parking area to eliminate cars parking on the grass.
5. Install electricity and water at the pavilion.
6. Install a day use fee collection tube.
7. Install electric and water to selected sites to encourage seasonal leasing of the sites.

Addressed Needs

1. Construction of a retaining wall.
2. Construction of a drainage runoff for the road within the park.

Airport Park

1. Make trail to the Bay.
2. Construct covered picnic table pavilion for 2-3 tables.
3. Construct vault toilet.

Stoney Point Boat Landing

1. Pave the parking lot.
2. Install new dock.

Longrie

1. Develop area for rustic primitive campsites.
2. Construction of a vault toilet.

3. Drill well for a potable water source.
4. Construct signs for parks.

6.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A set of workable goals and objectives are guides for recreation related decision-making. Consideration of recreational objectives should lead the community toward the attainment of its long and short-range goals.

Specific development projects and programs should be evaluated with respect to the recreation goals and related objectives and to their contribution to the system of recreation for Menominee County. The proposed goals should not be considered as hard and fast rules for development of recreation facilities, but as guidelines for evaluating specific proposals.

Goal I Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities to all residents and age groups of Menominee County.

Objectives

- A. Projects should be accessible to all County residents, including the elderly and handicapped.
- B. Whenever and wherever possible, facilities should be multiple and/or year-round use.
- C. User fees should be established where feasible to help defray maintenance costs at specific facilities.
- D. Proposed projects should be directed toward the elimination of the deficiencies of this plan.
- E. Programs should be developed for facility use whenever possible and where applicable.
- F. Make full use of state and federal assistance programs to acquire or develop or rehabilitate recreation areas and facilities.
- G. Coordinate recreation planning and implementation activities to avoid duplicity of services and effort to make optimal use of financial and other resources.

Goal II Optimal use should be made of new and existing resources and facilities.

Objectives

- A. Facilities should be capable of accommodating multi-jurisdictional needs where economically feasible.
- B. Facilities should be of a type which minimizes vandalism.
- C. Sites selected for development of facilities or parks should be suitable in terms of population served (existing and future) and physical properties of the site.
- D. Detailed site plans should be developed to guide new development at county-owned as well as other rural recreational sites by the unit of government with primary responsibility for the site.
- E. Cooperative or joint development of facilities by adjoining communities is encouraged.
- F. Existing facilities should be upgraded before new ones.

- G. Proper maintenance should be assured for facilities by responsible units of government.
- H. Volunteer efforts by citizens and/or service clubs is encouraged whenever and wherever feasible in all aspects of operations and maintenance of recreational areas.

Goal III Facilities should be developed to enhance the cultural, historic, and natural characteristics of the area or site.

Objectives

- A. Preservation/restoration of historic sites is encouraged.
- B. Site planning should consider natural topographic and scenic characteristics when planning new facilities or rehabilitating existing ones.
- C. Identification of meaningful historic areas in the County should continue.
- D. Tourist related development should be encouraged, especially in areas already experiencing such use and traffic.
- E. Information should be easily accessible to travelers in the County at new or existing sites to inform the public of available amenities and facilities.

7.0 RECREATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

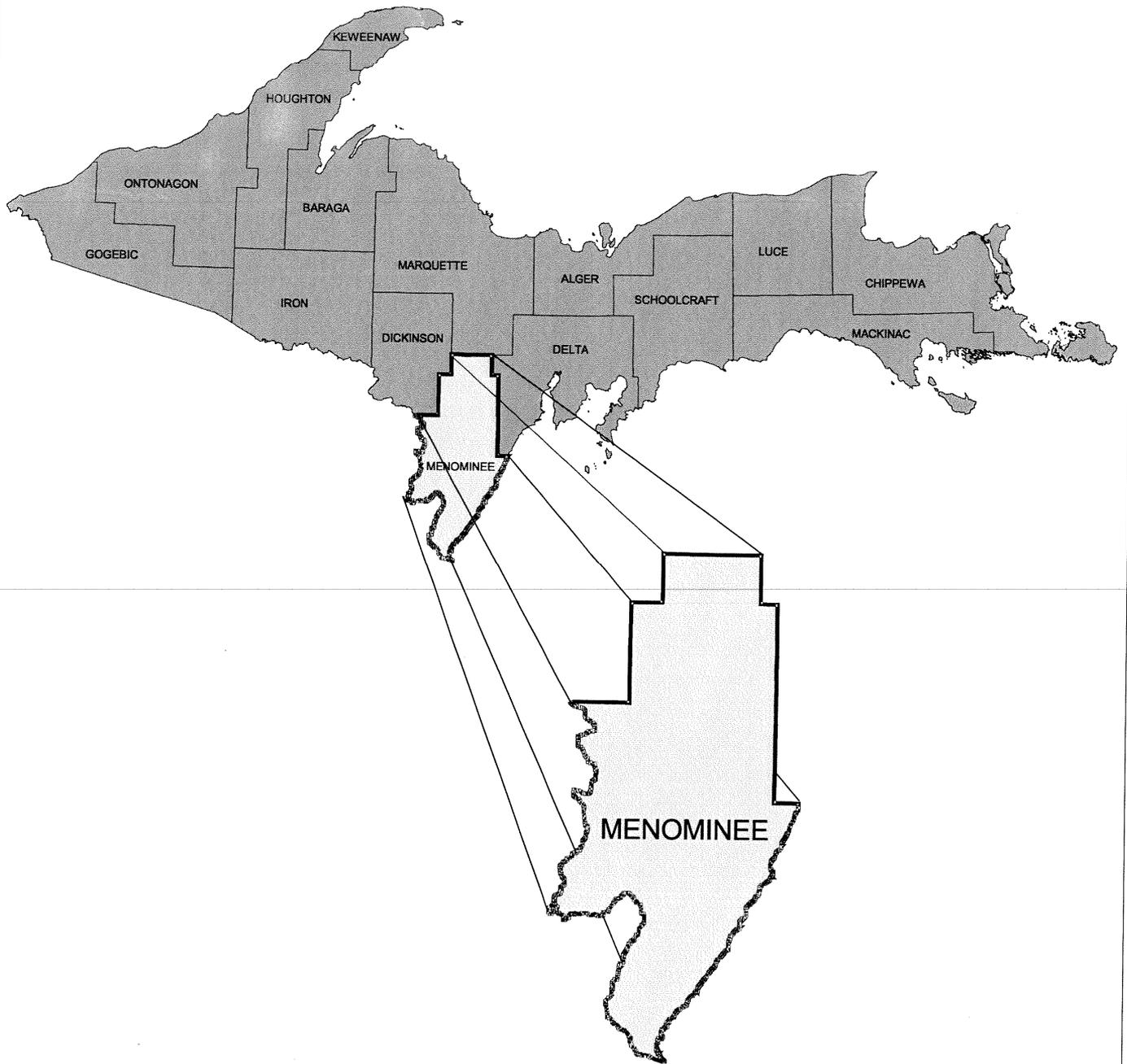
The following listing represents a development schedule for recreation in the County. The needs of this Plan are directly related to this schedule. It must be understood that as priorities change or opportunities occur, the exact scheduling of this development program may change.

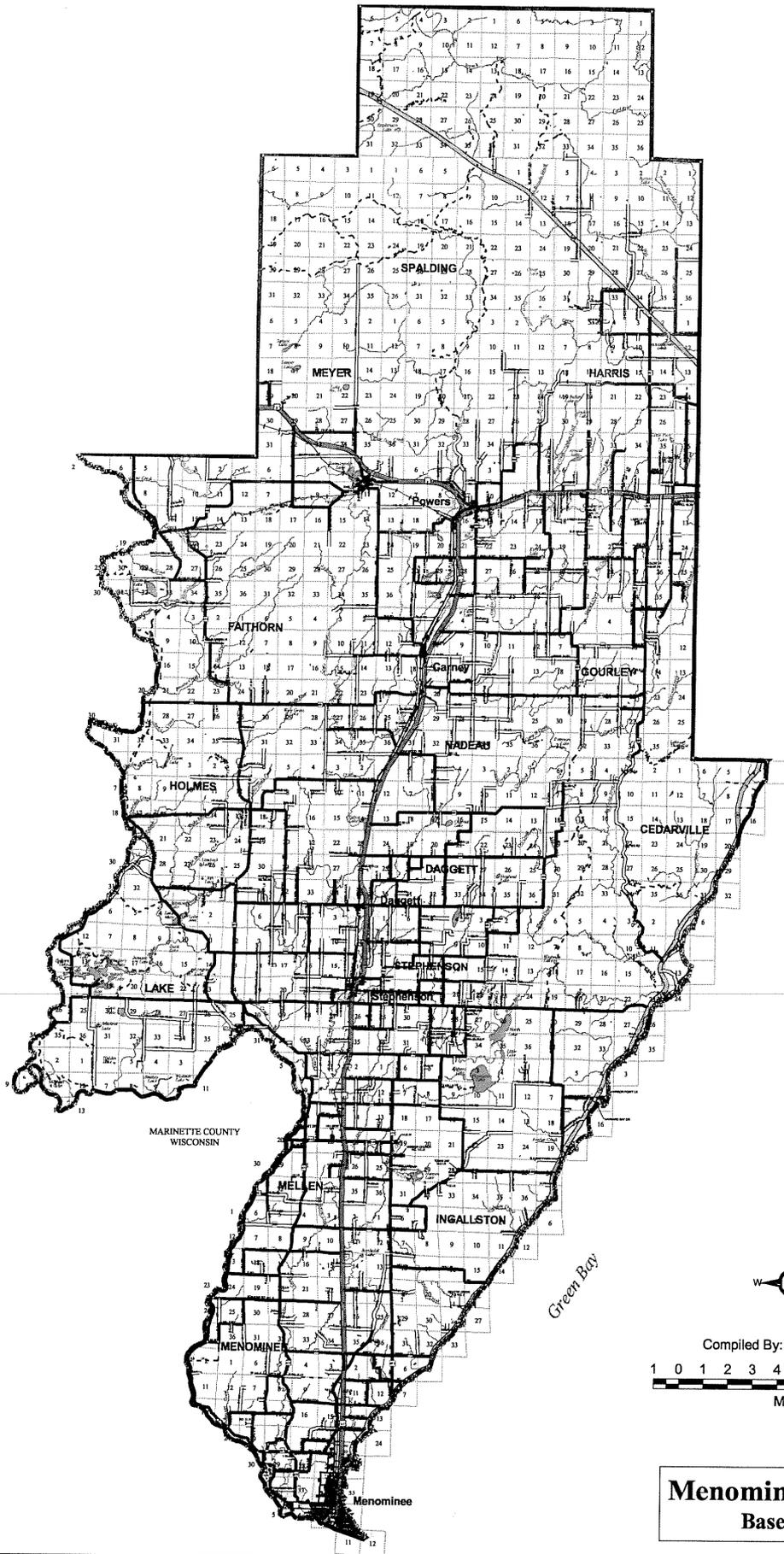
Table 7-1 Capital Improvement Schedule Menominee County Park System			
Priority	Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
#1	Bathhouse and Sanitation Station at Shakey Lakes	\$300,000	Local and 2% Grants
#2	New Well and Campsite Construction at River Park	\$25,000	Local and 2% Grants
#3	Boat Wash Station at Shakey Lakes	\$15,000	Local and MDNR Grant
#4	Fishing Platform at Shakey Lakes	\$5,000	Local and MDNR Grant
#5	Nature Trails at Bailey Park	\$7,500	MDNR Grant
#6	Boat Launch at Mason Park	\$7,500	MDNR Grant

Appendix A

MAPS

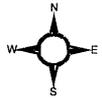
**Menominee County
Location Within the Upper Peninsula**



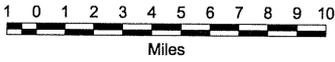


MARINETTE COUNTY
WISCONSIN

Green Bay

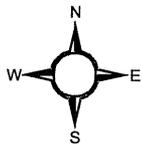
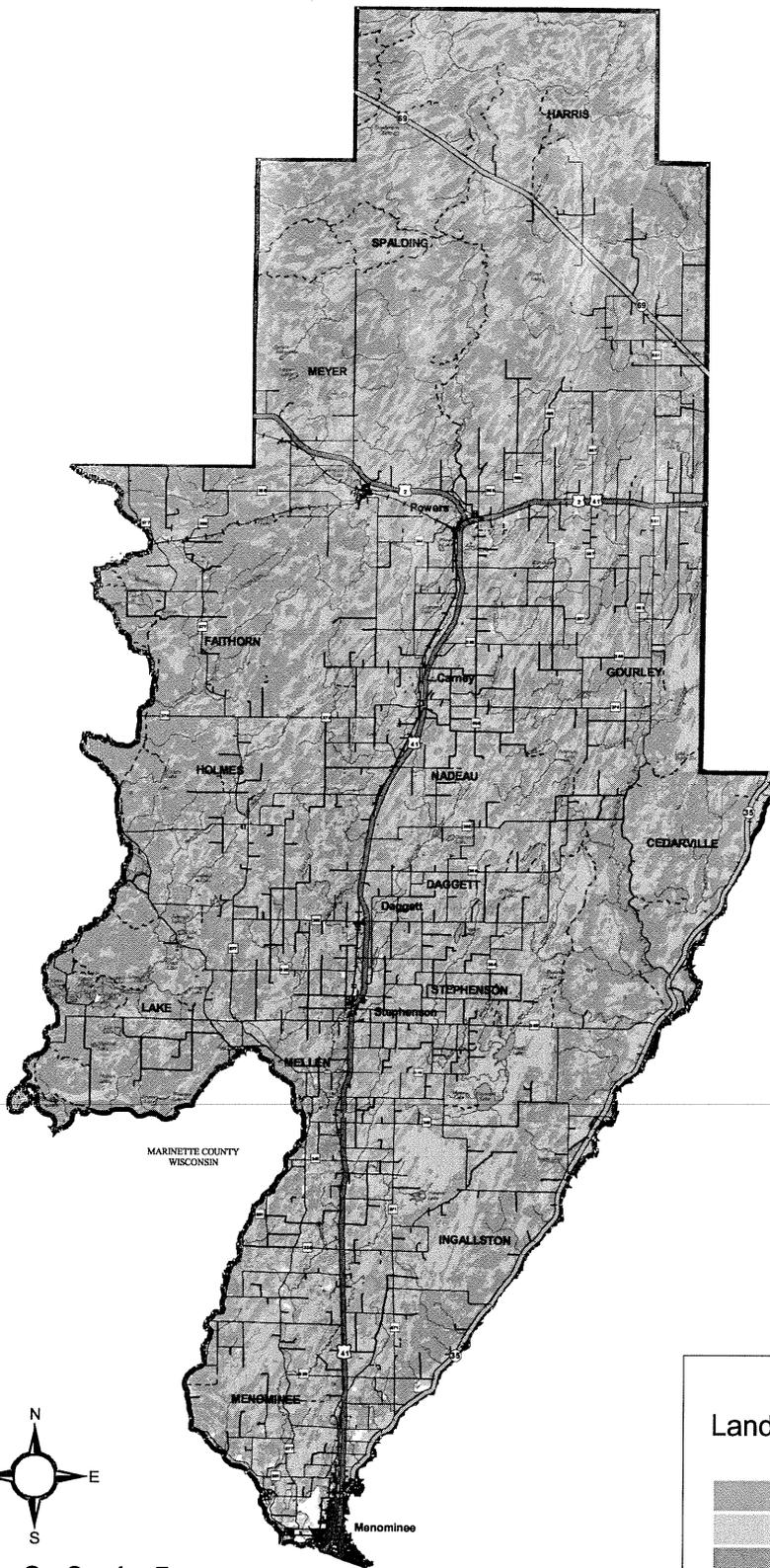


Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2006



**Menominee County
Base Map**

MAP 2



Miles

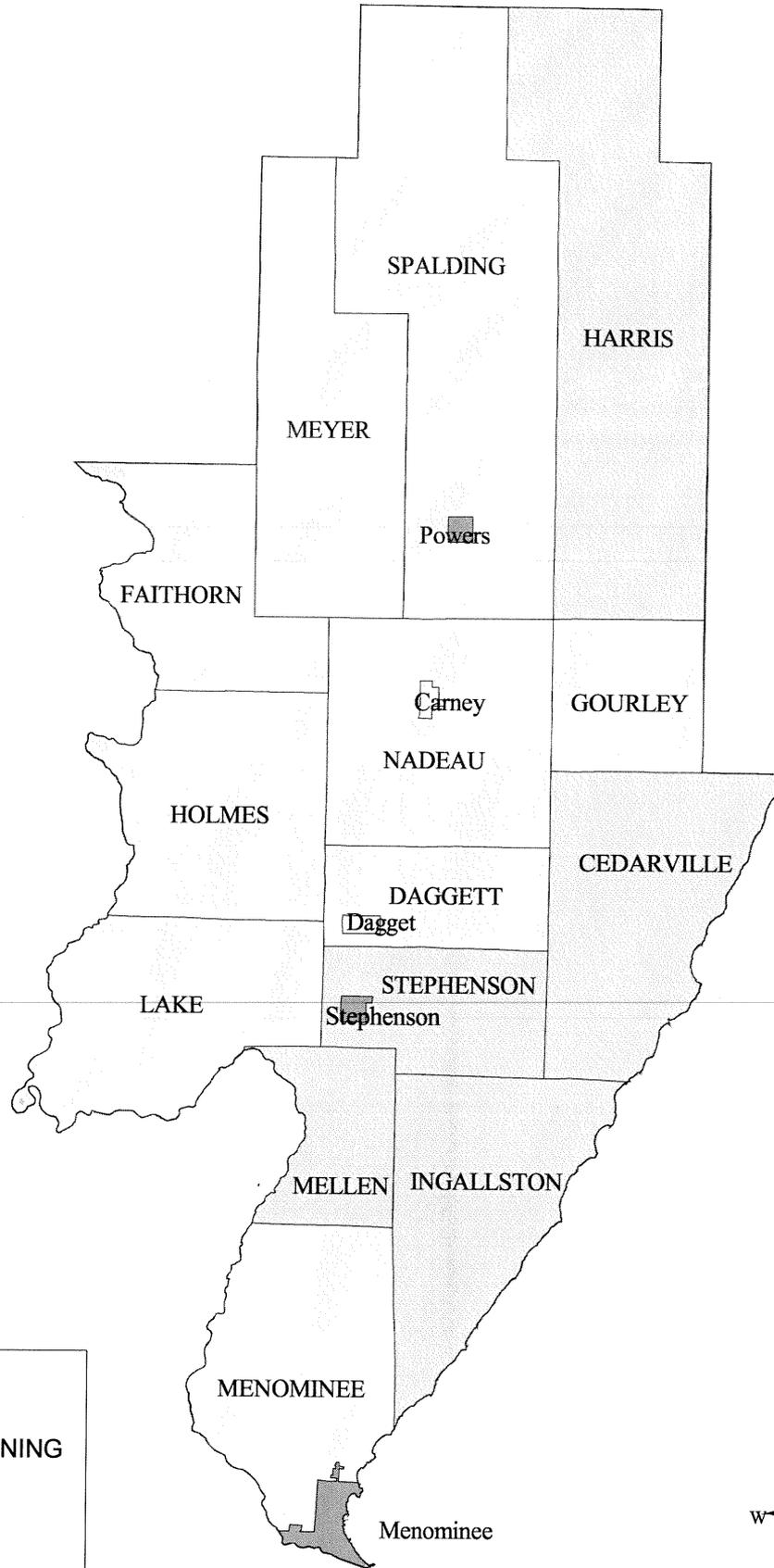
Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2006

*This map is designed for general planning purposes only and not for making site specific decisions.

LEGEND	
Land Use	
	Urban
	Agricultural
	Upland Field
	Upland Forest
	Open Water
	Wetland
	Barren Land

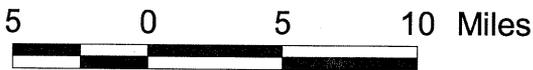
MAP 3 Land Cover/Use
 Developed Using 1978 Orthophotos
 (Some areas updated)

Map 4 Local Zoning - Menominee County



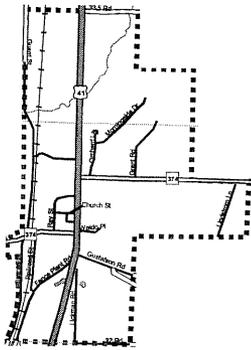
AUTHORITY

	CITY OR VILLAGE ZONING
	COUNTY ZONING
	NO ZONING
	TOWNSHIP ZONING

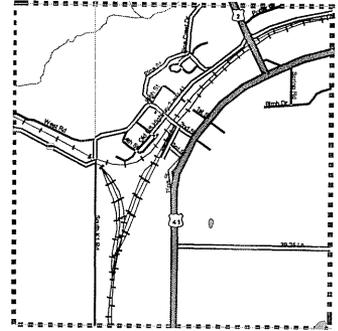


COMPILED BY CUPPAD, 2004

Village of Carney



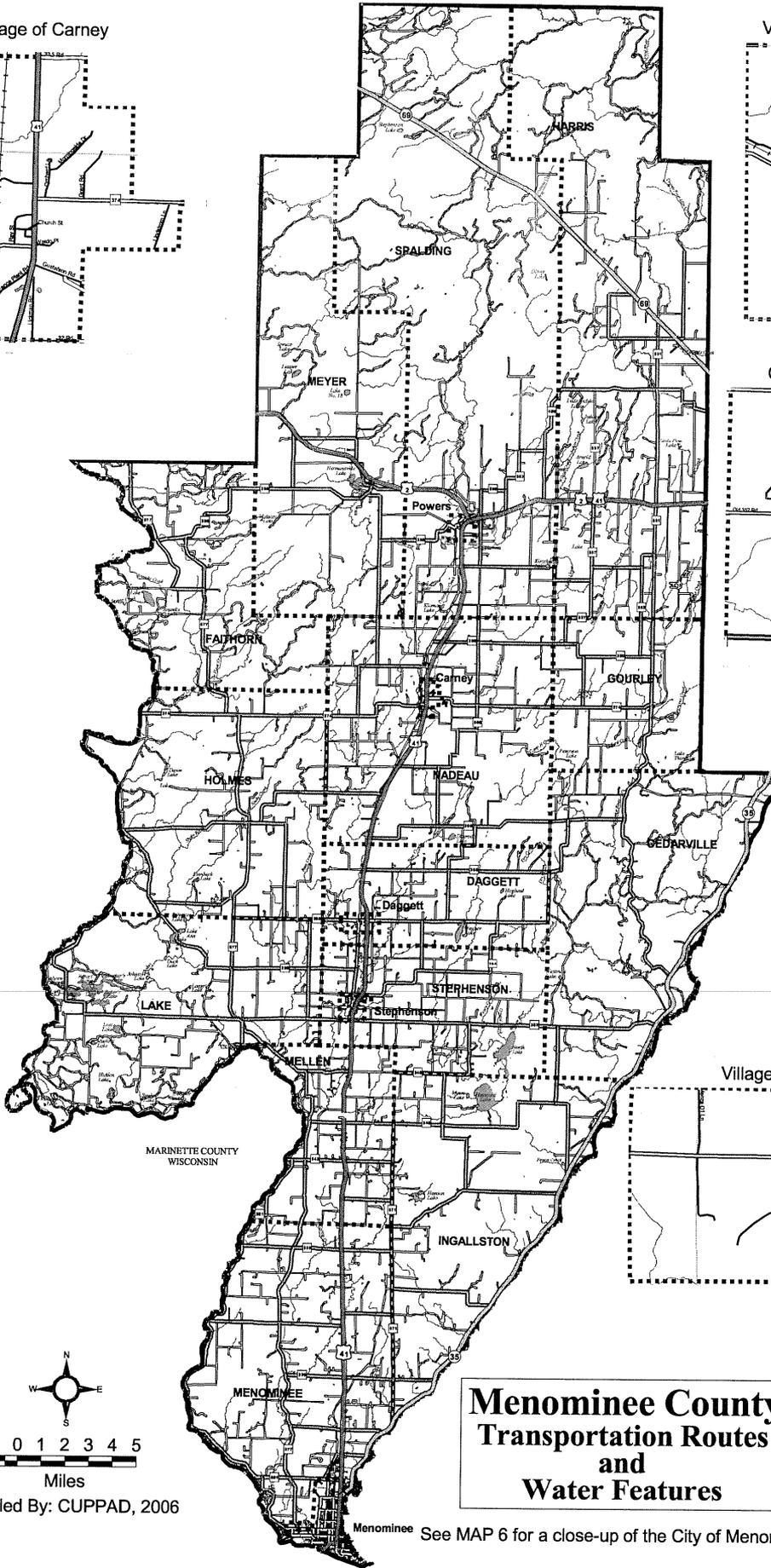
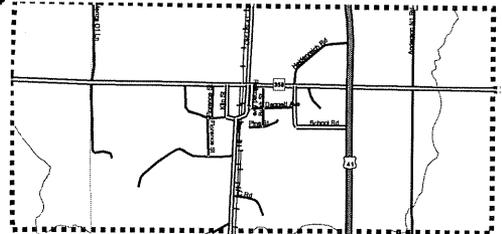
Village of Powers



City of Stephenson



Village of Daggett



MARINETTE COUNTY
WISCONSIN



1 0 1 2 3 4 5

Miles

Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2006

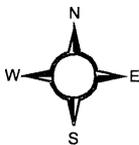
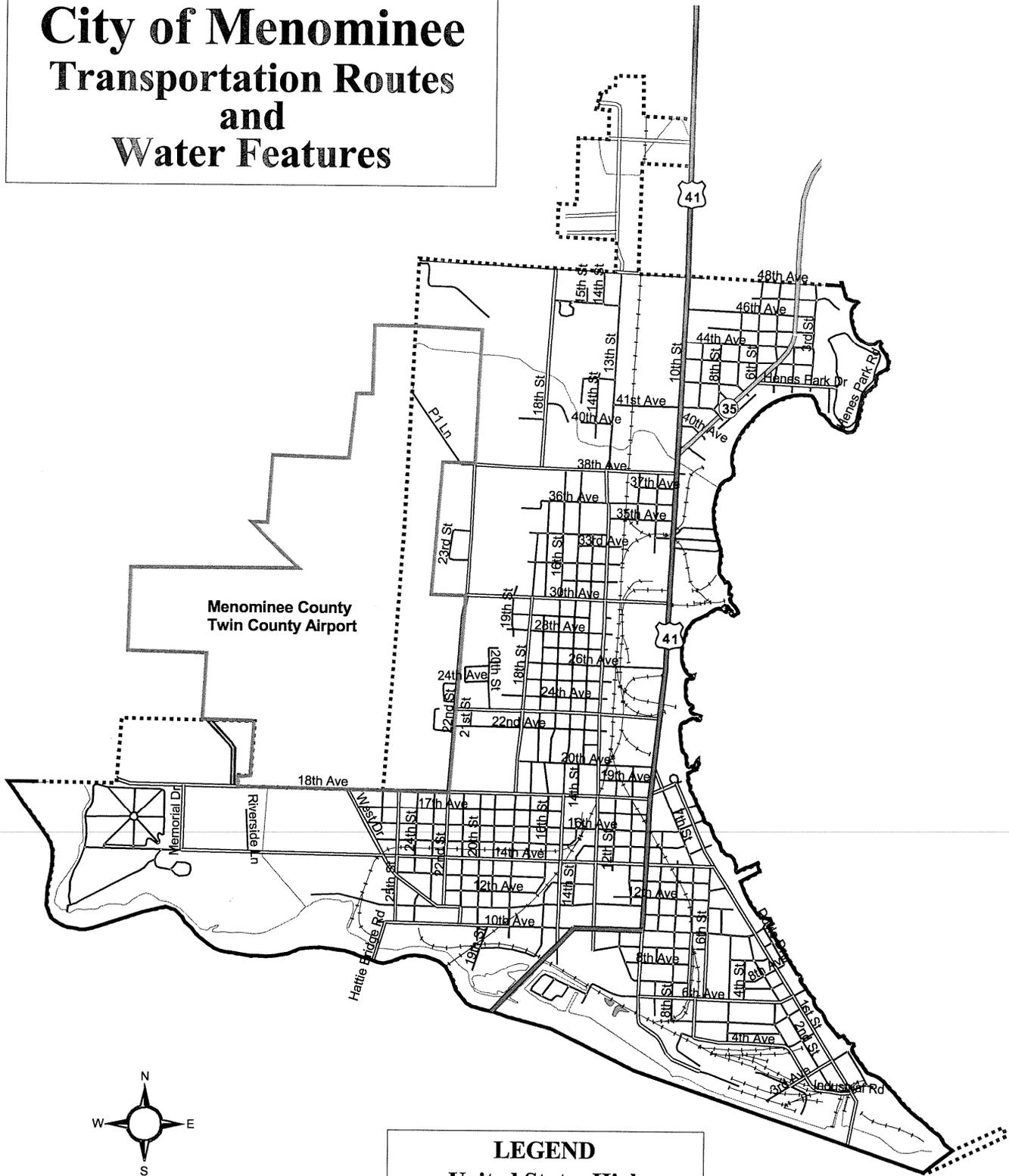
Menominee County Transportation Routes and Water Features

- LEGEND**
- United States Highways
 - State Highways
 - Primary County Roads
 - Other County Roads
 - Major Streets
 - Local Streets

Menominee See MAP 6 for a close-up of the City of Menominee

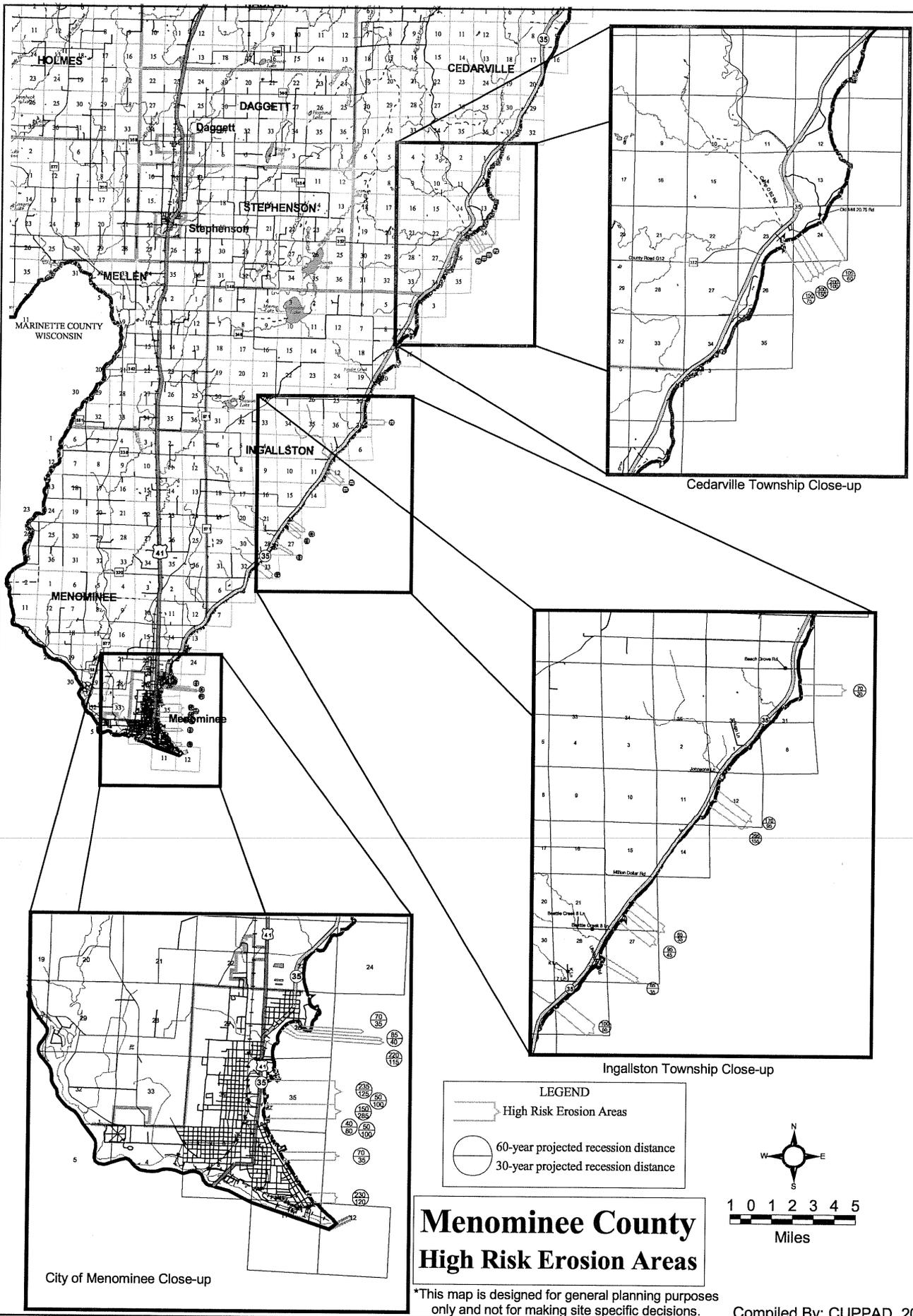
MAP 5

City of Menominee Transportation Routes and Water Features



Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2002

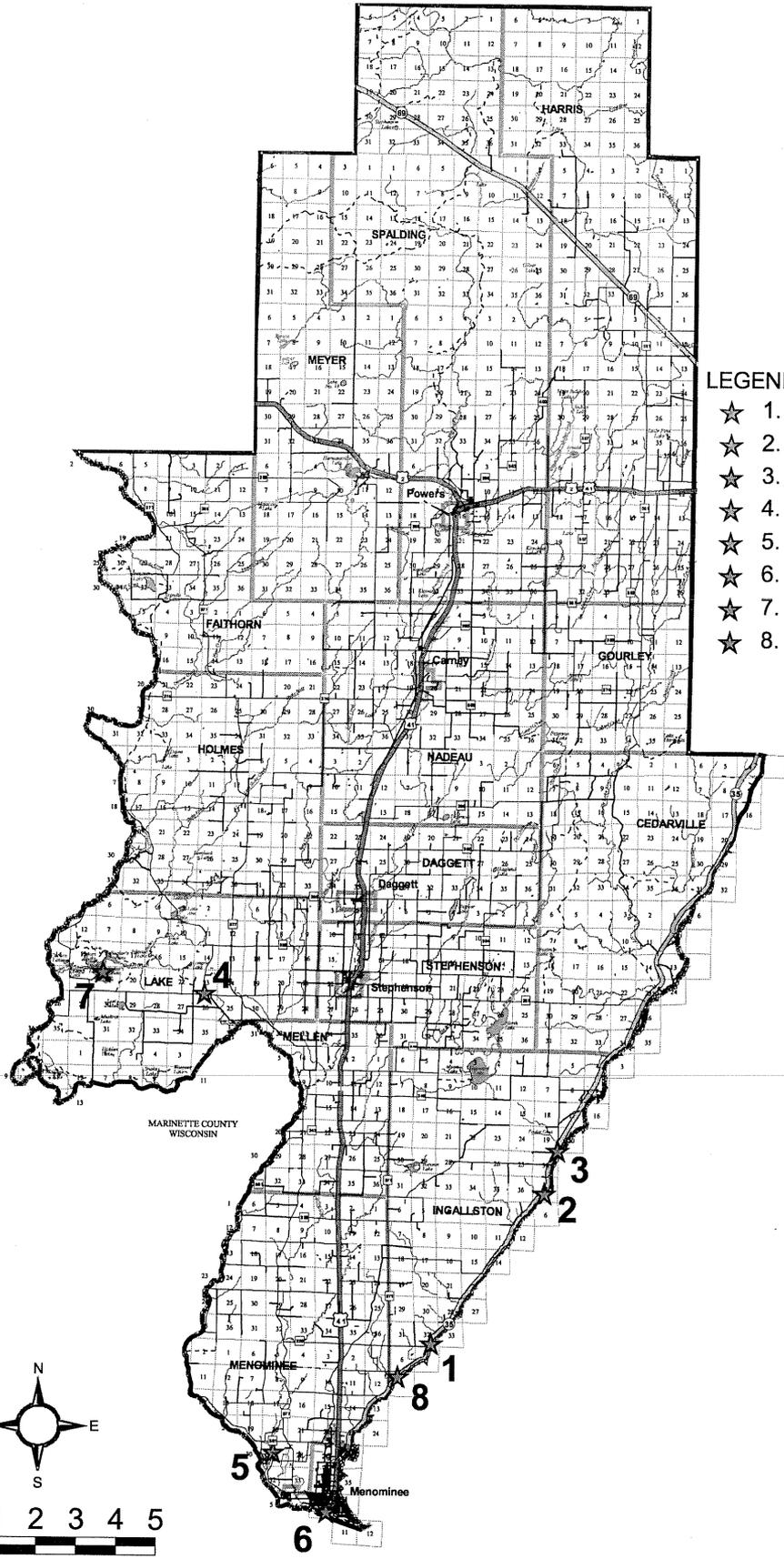
LEGEND	
	United States Highways
	State Highways
	Primary County Roads
	Other County Roads
	Major Streets
	Local Streets



Menominee County High Risk Erosion Areas

*This map is designed for general planning purposes only and not for making site specific decisions.

Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2006



LEGEND

- ★ 1. Airport Park
- ★ 2. Bailey Park
- ★ 3. Kleinke Park
- ★ 4. Longrie Park
- ★ 5. Mason Park
- ★ 6. River Park
- ★ 7. Shakey Lakes Park
- ★ 8. Stoney Point Public Access

MAP 8 Park Locations

Compiled By: CUPPAD, 2002

*This map is designed for general planning purposes only and not for making site specific decisions.

Appendix B

Public Input

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

Menominee County Journal

P. O. Box 247 • Stephenson, MI 49887

Prepared

For:

Menominee County

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Menominee

Gilbert Grinstiner
being duly sworn, says that he is the publisher of the Menominee County Journal, a newspaper published and circulated in said county and otherwise qualified according to Supreme Court Rule; that annexed hereto is a printed copy of a notice which was published in said newspaper on the following date, or dates, to-wit:

being duly sworn, says that he is the publisher of the Menominee County Journal, a newspaper published and circulated in said county and otherwise qualified according to Supreme Court Rule; that annexed hereto is a printed copy of a notice which was published in said newspaper on the following date, or dates, to-wit:

OCTOBER 7, 20 10
, 20
, 20
, 20
, 20

Notice of Public Input Session
Menominee County
Recreation Plan
Menominee County is currently updating its 5-Year Recreation Plan to submit to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and is seeking input from Menominee County residents. The Parks & Recreation Committee is requesting comments on the County's existing recreational facilities as well as recreational needs. Please attend the Public Input Session on Wednesday, October 13th at 2 p.m. at the Menominee County Library in Stephenson, MI. If you cannot attend the meeting, please deliver/mail any comments to the County Administrative Office in care of the Parks and Recreation Committee; 839 10th Ave., Menominee, MI 49858.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November A.D. 2010

Barbara A. Parrett

Notary Public, Menominee County, Michigan
BARBARA A. PARNETT
Notary Public, State of Michigan
County of Menominee

My commission expires: My Commission Expires Jul. 12, 2012
Acting in the County of Menominee

Amount \$ 30.00

Paid , 20

“Menominee – Where the best of Michigan Begins”

MENOMINEE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

*Menominee County Courthouse
839 10th Avenue
Menominee, MI 49858*

*Brian R. Bousley– County Administrator
Sherry Smith – Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (906) 863-7779 or 863-9648
Fax: (906) 863-8839*

The Menominee County
Parks and Recreation Committee
will hold a **Public Input Session on Wednesday ~
October 13, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. C.D.T. at the Menominee
County Library, Stephenson, MI**

A QUORUM OF THE BOARD MAY BE PRESENT

AGENDA

- A. Call Meeting to Order
- B. Roll Call
- C. Approval of Agenda
- D. Business
 - a. Public Input on the Menominee County Parks and Recreation 5-year plan.
- E. Correspondence
- F. Adjournment

Gary Eichhorn – Chairperson

Charlie Meintz – Vice Chairperson

Bernie Lang

Garry Anderson

James Furlong

Public Input Session ~ Menominee County 5 Year Recreational Plan
October 13, 2010 minutes

Present: James Furlong, Bob Desjarlais, Gail Jerzyk, Ruby Ivens, Charlie Meintz, Brian Bousley from the Parks and Recreational Committee members, Public Attendance: Dick and Charlene Peterson, Dick and Christine Salo, Earl Jerzyk

Discussion: Public input on the Menominee County 5 Year Recreational Plan

Shakey Lakes Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: construction of a new bathhouse to include ADA accessible shower and restroom, construction of ADA campsites 3 to 4 within the next several years, fishing platform on Resort and Bass Lake, electrical upgrade at all campsites to 50 amps, construction of the rustic cabin for rent in the back forty of the park.

Charlene Peterson – wanted the Parks Committee to look into the possibility of a boat wash. Stated there should be grants available through the US Forest Service. The boat wash would help in controlling the spread of any evasive species.

Dick Peterson- wanted the Parks Committee to look into the removal of stumps at Shakey Lakes and said there is an infestation of badgers and badger holes throughout the park.

River Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: construction of campsites to offer rustic camping, drilling of a well to provide a potable water supply, have electricity within the pavilion and the possibility of construction of a boat launch.

Earl Jerzyk – stated the improvements of the retaining wall and drainage ditch are wonderful improvements and would like to have camping offered at the park.

Brian Bousley- stated the boat launch would be a great addition to the park, but was not sure where it could be located. Bousley will contact he DNRE for suggestions

Airport Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: construction of a trail to the bay, small pavilion to house 2 to 3 picnic tables and the construction of a vaulted toilet

Stoney Point

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: pave parking lot and install new dock at boat launch

Longrie

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: at present time is undeveloped, would like to develop primitive campsites, construct vaulted toilets and drill a well to provide a potable water supply

Brian Bousley- suggested a select cutting of the property and using the lumber within the parks, Desjarlais suggested the lumber could be used for signs and other construction projects within the parks

Dick Peterson- suggested signage for Longrie Park as not too many people are aware of the property, could be developed as a hiking trail

Bailey Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: development of a nature trail, construction of wheel chair walkways and nature trails with rest stops and placards describing the plant life, ADA accessible platform with seating by Rochereau Creek, barriers to prevent vehicle access to the beach, construction of a new parking lot and the construction of a covered picnic area with 2 to 3 picnic tables

James Furlong- stated the acreage across M-35 can be utilized for parking and nature trail development

Mason Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: upgrading boat launch and development of the park into a day use park with a picnic area and grills

Kleinke Park

Bob Desjarlais provided the proposed updates: installation of water on each campsite, designation of a swimming area, installing an additional well at the southern end of the park, blacktop the park road

Christine Salo- would like to see the creation of speed bumps throughout the park road.

Dick Salo- suggested the leveling and filling in of several sites within the park as it is difficult to back into form campers

Charlie Meintz- the designation of a swimming area, need to set signs and possible putting out buoys, the tree planting and shrub planting between the campsites as a barrier should continue.

Results from the park surveys, majority of the returned surveys were in support of the construction of the ADA accessible bathhouse at Shakey Lakes Park and the development of River Park. One survey was returned making the statement of leaving River Park as is.

Bob Desjarlais- the suggestions from the public will be taken into consideration within the recreation plan. Once the rec plan is in draft form the public will have another opportunity to review it and come together for another public meeting.

Meeting was adjourned at 2:55 pm

Submitted: Brian R. Bousley
County Administrator

Park Improvement Survey

Check Park

<input type="checkbox"/>	Shakey Lakes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kleinke Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bailey Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	River Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	Airport Park
--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------------	-------------	--------------------------	------------	--------------------------	--------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	Mason Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoney Point
--------------------------	------------	--------------------------	--------------

If addressing more than one park's improvements please place number by the park and label responses with the corresponding number.

1. What improvements would you like to see within Menominee County Parks?

2. Please input opinions on the following proposed upgrades:

Handicap accessible bathhouse at Shakey Lakes

Handicap camping sites at Shakey Lakes

Development for camping at River Park

Camper Hosts at Kleinke Park

Thank you for your time and input. Please return survey to the parks office. Any additional comments place on the back of the sheet.

Thank you from Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee

Park Improvement Survey Results

1. What improvements would you like to see within Menominee County Parks?

The majority of comments included the construction of a new bathhouse and sanitation station at Shakey Lakes Parks. Other recommendations included upgrade of electrical to 50 amp services, tree planting to continue, water and sewer at each site, on-line reservations, improved signage, bigger sites, horse shoe pits at Kleinke Park. A few recommendations were aimed at addressing the issues of dogs in the park and quite time in the park.

2. Please input opinions on the following proposed upgrades:

Handicap accessible bathhouse at Shakey Lakes

Majority of the responses agreed it would be for the betterment of the campers at the park to have additional ADA accessible bathhouse.

Handicap camping sites at Shakey Lakes

Majority of people felt it is a good idea to make camping assessable to individuals and families with handicap members to enjoy the park.

Development for camping at River Park

All surveys which completed this section felt the development of River Park would be a positive objective which should be pursued. Adding another developed park offering camping and access to the Menominee River would create revenue and another option for camping. However there was some difference in opinion on how the development should occur. The comments ranged from rustic camping to lease site camping.

Camper Hosts at Kleinke Park

The majority consensus was camp hosts were not needed at Kleinke Park at a 2 to 1 ratio.

Appendix C

Additional

Documentation

Public Review

A draft of the Menominee County 5 Year Recreational Plan (2011 - 2015) will be available for public review for duration of 30 days commencing on February 24, 2011. A copy of the draft will be made available for public viewing at the Menominee County Courthouse, Library and Annex Building. Any comments may be directed to the County Administrator's office. Following the 30 day public review the Recreational Plan will be submitted to the Menominee County Board of Commissioners for approval.

EagleHerald

CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

1809 Dunlap Ave., P.O. Box 77 • Marinette, WI 54143
Toll Free: 1-800-777-0345 • Phone: 715-735-6611 • Fax: 715-735-7580
Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

LEGAL NOTICES

Menominee County Special County Board Meeting

Menominee County Board of Commissioners will hold a Special County Board Meeting to approve the Menominee County 5 Year (2011-2015) Recreational Plan on March 25, 2011 in Courtroom B of the Menominee County Courthouse at 4:30 pm. A copy of the draft is available for viewing at the County Clerk's Office, the Menominee County Library and the Annex Building located in Stephenson. Any comments on the plan may be directed to the County Administrator's Office, 839 10th

"Menominee – Where the best of Michigan Begins"

MENOMINEE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

*Menominee County Courthouse
839 10th Avenue
Menominee, MI 49858*

*Brian R. Bousley– County Administrator
Sherry Smith – Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (906) 863-7779 or 863-9648
Fax: (906) 863-8839*

**The Menominee County Board of Commissioners
Will meet for a Special Called Meeting on
Friday ~ March 25, 2011 at 4:30 PM (CDT)
At the Menominee County Courthouse~ Courtroom B**

~A QUORUM OF THE BOARD WILL BE PRESENT~

AGENDA

- A. Call to Order
- B. Pledge of Allegiance
- C. Roll Call
- D. Public Comment (statements, not debate, limited to five minutes per person on agenda items only)
- E. Approval of the Agenda
- F. Action Items
 - 1. Moved by Com. Meintz seconded by Com. Pearson to approve Resolution 2011~07 adopting the Menominee County Five (5) Year Recreation Plan (2011-2015)
- G. Public Comment
- H. Adjourn: Time: 4:38 pm

James Furlong – Chairperson

Bernie Lang – Vice Chairperson

Jim Pearson

Charlie Meintz

Mark Jasper

MENOMINEE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Menominee County Courthouse
839 10th Avenue
Menominee, MI 49858

Brian R. Bousley – County Administrator
Sherry Smith – Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (906) 863-7779 or 863-9648
Fax: (906) 863-8839

Resolution No. 2011-07 Menominee County 5 Year Recreation Plan (2011 – 2015) Adoption

WHEREAS, the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee has completed a detailed update of the Menominee County 5 Year (2011-2015) Recreation Plan that describes the physical features, existing recreation facilities and the desired actions to be taken to improve and maintain recreation facilities between 2011 and 2015, and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the rules and regulations set forth by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and a public comment session held March 25, 2011 at the Menominee County Courthouse, Courtroom B, to provide for citizens to express opinions, ask questions, and discuss all aspects of the Recreation Plan, and

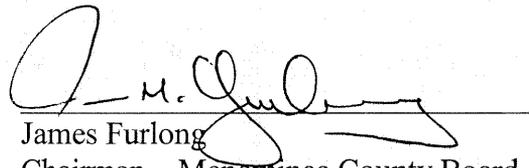
WHEREAS, the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee has developed the plan for the benefit of the entire community and to adopt the plan as a document to assist in meeting the recreation needs of the community, and

WHEREAS, the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee prepared and accepted said Recreation Plan and forward the Plan to the Menominee County Board of Commissioners for adoption ratification as the same.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED the Menominee County Board of Commissioners hereby adopts the Menominee County Parks 5 Year (2011-2015) Recreation Plan as a guideline for improving recreation for the residents of the County of Menominee, Michigan.



Marc Kleiman
Menominee County Clerk



James Furlong
Chairman ~ Menominee County Board of
Commissioners

3-25-11

Date

3-25-2011

Date

James Furlong – Chairperson

Bernie Lang – Vice Chairperson

Jim Pearson

Charlie Meintz

Mark Jasper

March 25, 2011

Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Board of Commissioners in and for the County of Menominee and the State of Michigan were held at the Menominee County Courthouse, Menominee, Michigan.

Chairman Furlong called the meeting to order at 4:31 P.M. followed by the Pledge of Allegiance.

A call of the roll indicated that the following Commissioners were present/absent:

Present: Coms. Furlong, Jasper, Lang, Pearson, Meintz arrived late at 4:33 p.m

Absent: None

Chairman Furlong called for public comment.

Public Comment: None

Moved by Com. Lang, seconded by Com. Pearson to approve the agenda. Motion was approved 4-0.

Moved by Com. Meintz, seconded by Com. Pearson to approve Resolution 2011-07 adopting the Menominee County Five (5) Year Recreation Plan (2011-2015). Discussion ensued. Com. Lang stated that the pictures in the plan do not match up with the narratives. Com. Furlong asked Com. Meintz if he would like to amend his motion to approve the 5 year plan with the pictures being corrected.

Moved by Com. Meintz, seconded by Com. Lang to amend the previous motion to approve Resolution 2011-07 adopting the Menominee County Five (5) Year Recreation Plan (2011-2015). With the pictures being corrected to match the proper narratives. Motion was approved 5-0.

Public Comment:

-Penny Mullins – Point of Order. The person who originally seconded a motion needs to be the person to second an amendment to that motion.

Com. Lang withdrew his second to Com. Meintz motion. Com. Pearson seconded Com. Meintz motion. Motion was approved 5-0.

Moved by Com. Lang, supported by Com. Jasper to adjourn at 4:38 p.m. Motion was approved 5-0.

James Furlong, Chairman

Marc Kleiman, County Clerk

"Menominee – Where the best of Michigan Begins"

MENOMINEE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

*Menominee County Courthouse
839 10th Avenue
Menominee, MI 49858*

*Brian R. Bousley – County Administrator
Sherry Smith – Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (906) 863-7779 or 863-9648
Fax: (906) 863-8839*

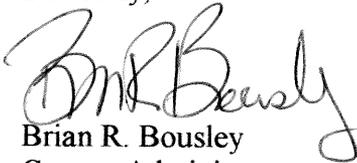
March 28, 2011

Mr. Lloyd Matthes
Executive Director
CUPPAD
2415 14th Avenue South
Escanaba, MI 49829

Dear Mr. Matthes:

Enclosed please find a copy of the approved Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee 5 Year (2011-2015) Recreation Plan for your commissions' information.

Sincerely,



Brian R. Bousley
County Administrator

James Furlong – Chairperson

Bernie Lang – Vice Chairperson

Jim Pearson

Charlie Meintz

Mark Jasper

"Menominee – Where the best of Michigan Begins"

MENOMINEE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

*Menominee County Courthouse
839 10th Avenue
Menominee, MI 49858*

*Brian R. Bousley – County Administrator
Sherry Smith – Administrative Assistant
Telephone: (906) 863-7779 or 863-9648
Fax: (906) 863-8839*

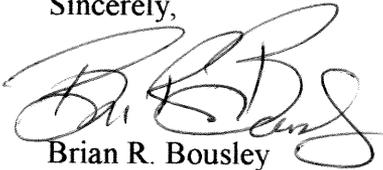
March 28, 2011

Ms. Lillian Shultz
Chairperson ~ Menominee County Planning Commission
W4521 Kloman Road
Powers, MI 49874

Dear Ms. Shultz:

Enclosed please find a copy of the approved Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee 5 Year (2011-2015) Recreation Plan for your commissions' information.

Sincerely,



Brian R. Bousley
County Administrator

James Furlong – Chairperson

Bernie Lang – Vice Chairperson

Jim Pearson

Charlie Meintz

Mark Jasper