

Menominee County

Five Year Recreation Plan

2016-2020

Prepared By:
Menominee County Parks & Recreation Committee
Menominee County Parks Employees
Menominee County Board of Commissioners

Adopted: 4/26/16

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ongoing maintenance and continuous updating of our Menominee County Park System is a constant challenge recognized by our local officials. Population changes, recreational needs and the upgrading of facilities and grounds are just a few of the many concerns which need to be addressed. The Recreation Plan is a living document which allows for modification to the plans or designs recommended to improve the park system in order to meet the needs of the recreational community. Although Menominee County is not generally viewed as a major tourist destination; the county does, however, possess many natural, manmade and homegrown attractions to draw in and retain visitors. Use of our County Parks encourages visitors to "stay and play" in Menominee County.

This plan was prepared with input from the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee, Menominee County Park employees, and the Menominee County Administrator as well as information gathered from surveys for public input.

The Menominee County 5-Year Recreation Plan provides direction and a sound foundation to establish and implement improvements in the recreational landscape throughout Menominee County for all to experience and enjoy.

1.1 Contributing Members

The following are members of the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee who participated in the development and update of the Recreation Plan. Also included is input from the employees of the Menominee County Parks and County Administrator who have contributed by compiling information and producing firsthand knowledge of suggested improvements and updates for the entire county park system. The County Board of Commissioners is responsible for the review, acceptance and adoption of the Menominee County 5-Year Recreation Plan. It is linked by reference to the Menominee County Master Plan.

Menominee County Board of Commissioners:

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Charlie Meintz | Larry Schei |
| Gerald Piche | William Cech* |
| Raymond Williams | James Furlong* |
| John Nelson | Jan Hafeman |
| Bernie Lang | |

Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee Members:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Bob Desjarlais | Kathy Branz |
| Vola Bleile | Ruby Ivens |
| Dick Peterson | James Furlong* |
| William Cech* | |

Menominee County Parks Employees & County Administrator's Office

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Jim Quist | Karen Kayser |
| Jim Mekash | Mike Seig |
| Brian R. Bousley | Sherry DuPont |

2.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overview

Menominee County is located in the south-central portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Lake Michigan borders on the east and the Menominee River borders on the west and south separating the county from Marinette County, Wisconsin. Not only does Menominee County have coastline on the bay of Green Bay which ultimately merges with Lake Michigan, it also possesses many 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 recreational use.

Menominee County is the Upper Peninsula's southernmost county. The County is comprised of 20 local units of government, including 14 townships, 3 villages, 2 cities and one Native American reservation. 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 the bay of Green Bay shoreline, of which 17.3% is publicly owned. 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 formations 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 the bay of Green Bay. In addition, the county has interesting land formations known as drumlins. These deposits of glacial till are cigar-shaped hills and are in parallel rows up to a mile in length as high as 100 feet in some areas. Drumlins are geologic phenomena that break-up an otherwise nearly level landscape.

An extensive review of Menominee County's population, economic base, natural features, land uses, community facilities and services, housing and transportation are detailed within the Menominee County Master Plan. The Master Plan can be viewed on the Menominee County website at www.menomineecounty.com.

2.2 Plan Focus

Menominee County possesses numerous recreational areas to enjoy a variety of activities for county residents and visitors. The primary goal of the Parks and Recreation Committee is to ensure all of our county owned facilities are accessible, safe and alluring to the public to engage in memorable and enjoyable outdoor recreation from visiting the Westshore Fishing Museum to launching a boat to fish on the Shakey Lakes Chain or the bay of Green Bay. Menominee County encourages the usage of all recreational facilities within the county be it publicly or privately owned. This Recreation Plan details all the known recreational facilities within the county to make visitors to and residents of the county aware of the variety of opportunities for recreational activities that Menominee County has to offer.

2.3 Scope of Park Use

Each of our county parks has unique recreational opportunities to offer our patrons. The parks are frequently used for family events, social gatherings, weddings, school outings, and meetings. Shakey Lakes Park is *home* to the Menominee County Fair.

Three of our parks can now accommodate camping with rustic to 50 amp electrical service. Shakey Lakes and Kleinke Park have historically housed our two campgrounds, but starting with the 2016 camping season, River Park will offer 4 rustic campsites.

Six of the county parks possess water frontage to enjoy swimming, fishing and boating.

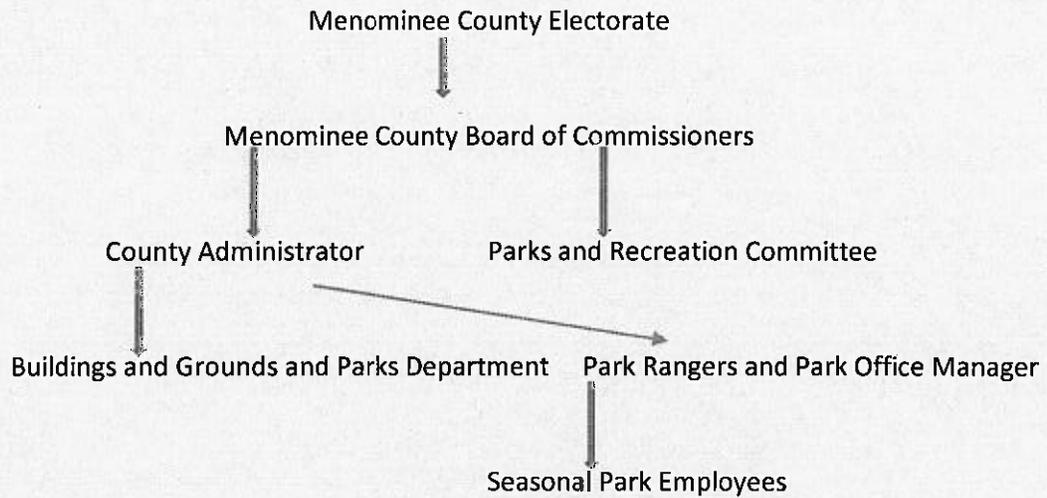
3.0 RECREATION ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Administrative Structure

Under Public Act 156 of 1917, Menominee County established a Parks and Recreation Committee that oversees the Menominee County Park 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 oversees the county park system. The Parks Committee recommends any needed changes to improve or maintain the park policies and regulations for County Board consideration, and reviews the park department budget. The Committee normally meets nine times annually.

The administrative day to day operations of the county parks is overseen by the Menominee Building and Grounds and Parks department overseen by the County Administrator. Menominee County currently employees 3 full time members of the Buildings and Grounds and Parks Department and hires 6 seasonal employees during the camping season, May through September. Security for the Parks is handled through the Menominee County Sheriff's Department and augmented by the Sheriff's Reserve Unit.

3.2 Organizational Chart



3.3 Role of Volunteers

The West Shore Fishing Museum, which is part of Bailey Park, has a tremendously organized and active volunteer group. The volunteers maintain the buildings and the grounds with some assistance from the Parks Department employees. The volunteers have fixed and constructed everything from boat renovations to the remodeling of the existing buildings to utilize them as showcases for the collected and donated artifacts. The entire group takes tremendous pride in their ability to share with the public the history and importance of fishing in Menominee County.

Volunteers at River Park have handcrafted several park benches which have been installed along the retaining wall. The volunteers are neighbors of the park and have taken a great deal of time and pride in the development of this park.

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

3.4 Expenditures

The Menominee County Board of Commissioners has historically appropriated 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 from 2006 to 2015. The Parks Committee has worked to make the Parks self-supporting and self-sustaining. Major repair expenditures may still need support.

| Revenue and Expenditures of the County Park System | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Budget Year | County Appropriation | Revenue | Expenditures |
| 2015 | \$0.00 | \$228,406 | \$196,848 |
| 2014 | \$41,529 | \$251,943 | \$240,705 |
| 2013 | \$57,695 | \$252,009 | \$225,413 |
| 2012 | \$42,915 | \$246,519 | \$241,984 |
| 2011 | \$48,545 | \$257,053 | \$238,528 |
| 2010 | \$57,100 | \$253,610 | \$228,876 |
| 2009 | \$90,685 | \$269,010 | \$283,426 |
| 2008 | \$79,105 | \$253,869 | \$278,419 |
| 2007 | \$74,755 | \$252,891 | \$253,174 |
| 2006 | \$99,611 | \$260,624 | \$236,697 |

Source: Menominee County Audit Reports

Expenditure amounts include items such as personnel cost, supplies, repairs and capital outlay projects. Revenue includes fees for services provided, miscellaneous revenue and state and local grants. The revenue amount does not include general fund monies transferred in from the Menominee County budget.

4.0 MENOMINEE COUNTY RECREATION

The residents of and visitors to Menominee County have access to a broad range of recreational facilities and opportunities. 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 Methods of Conducting Inventory

The Parks and Recreation Committee has been involved in keeping an updated recreational facilities inventory throughout the county. Each committee member is responsible for an area of the county and reporting back any updates to the County Administrator. The County Administrator and Park Staff are responsible for updating the inventory of all county owned recreational facilities.

4.2 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.

| Menominee County Parks | |
|---|---|
| Name/Type | Park 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, carry down boat launch and fishing. West Shore Fishing Museum is open Memorial weekend to Labor Day weekend. Located on M-35 in Ingallston Township, 120 acres. |
| Kleinke Park camping and picnic area | 31 sites campground (all sites with 50-amp hook-up), pavilion, service building with flush toilets and showers, sewage dump station, well, day use area with picnic area, small playground, swimming beach, and fishing. Located on M-35 in Ingallston Township, 24 acres. |
| Mason Park boat launch | Boat ramp on Little River, picnic tables, nature trails, split rail fence separates motorized traffic from park area. Located 38 th Avenue, Menominee Township, 10 acres. |
| River Park camping and picnic area | 4 rustic camp sites, well, picnic tables, vault toilets, pavilion, swimming, fishing and carry-down boat launch, 1,700 feet of Menominee River frontage. Located on County Road 581 in Menominee Township, 29 acres. |
| Shakey Lakes Park camping and picnic area | 142 sites campground (120 with electrical hook-up), shower buildings, flush toilets, sewage dump stations, horseshoe pits, basketball hoops, shelters, playground, concession stand, unsupervised swimming, beach house, boat launch ramps, nature trails, 11,000 feet of water frontage, 100 car parking lot, site of the annual county fair, located on County Road G-12 in Lake Township, 215 acres. |
| Stoney Point boat launch | Boat launch with courtesy pier, vault toilet, lighted gravel parking lot. Located M-35. |
| Longrie Park undeveloped | Undeveloped with stands of large White and Norway Pine, 6 acres. |

4.3 Barrier-Free Evaluation

The county does not provide recreational programming, only facilities. Under the state Utilization of Public Facilities by the Physically Limited Act (1966 PA 1, as amended) all public facilities, including improved areas used for recreation, must meet the barrier-free design requirements contained in the state construction code. Under this act, the administration and enforcement related to barrier-free design requirements are vested in the local or state government agency responsible for issuing a building permit. If the project does not require a building permit, administration and enforcement of barrier-free design requirements are vested in the Department of Labor and Economic Growth.

| 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. Suggested: ADA accessible ramp to the bay. |
| Bailey Park | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. Suggested: ADA accessible restrooms. |
| Kleinke Park | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. Suggested: ADA accessible campsites. |
| Mason Park | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. Suggested: ADA accessible restrooms and boat launch. |
| River Park | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. |
| Shakey Lakes Park | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. Suggested: ADA accessible paved camp sites and ADA accessible boat launch. |
| Stoney Point Boat Landing | Some of the facilities/park areas meet accessibility guidelines. Suggested: ADA accessible boat launch. |
| Longrie Park | The park is undeveloped thus not meeting accessibility guidelines |

4.4 County Recreational Facilities

| County 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 |
| Cedar River State Harbor | Hard surface boat ramp (Lake Michigan access) parking, vault toilets, 125 slip marina/harbor-of-refuge, boaters' lounge, rest rooms, picnic tables, showers, water, day use dock, 30/50 amp service. | MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division |
| Village of Daggett | | |
| Heidenreich Park | Softball field, playground equipment, pavilion, restrooms, storage building, tennis, basketball courts | Daggett Village |
| Legion Ballfield | Fenced in softball field, batting cages | Daggett Village |
| The Boulevard | Grassy boulevard along Railroad Avenue site of the annual 4 th of July Celebration | Daggett Village |
| Daggett Township | | |
| Peterson Park | Picnic tables, grills, shelter, walking bridge | Daggett Township |
| Faithorn Township | | |
| Sturgeon Bend Park | Campground, picnic area with tables, 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. 33 | Boat launching, primitive camping, vault toilets | We Energies |
| Chalk Hill Recreational Area No. 44 | 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, lodge | Private |
| Hayward Lake Public Access Site | Carry-down launching area, parking | MDNR, Wildlife Division |
| 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), parking, vault toilets | MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division |
| Marson & Woessner | Undeveloped (former county park) 1 acre | Lake Township |
| School Forest | 160 Acres | Stephenson Area Public Schools |
| Coyote Campground | Camping sites | Private |

| Mellen Township | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Mellen Township Park | Ballfield, pavilion with kitchen, playground | Mellen Township |
| Wallace Ball Field | Lighted ballfield | 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 |
| City of Menominee | | |
| Tourist Park | Swimming beach, volleyball court, restrooms | City of Menominee |
| Duby Park | Softball field, basketball court, playground equipment, restrooms, picnic area, garden area | City of Menominee |
| 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 |
| Reindl West End Park | Playground equipment | City of Menominee |
| Water Tower Park | Softball fields, pavilion, picnic area, playground equipment, walking trails | City of Menominee |
| Henes Park | Playground equipment, swimming beach with beach house, deer area, horseshoe pits, mature trails, restrooms, picnic areas | 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 Co. |
| Lighthouse Ann Arbor Park | Hard surface boat ramp (Menominee River – Lake Michigan access), courtesy pier, walkway to lighthouse restrooms | MDNR, Parks and Recreation Division |
| Spies Field | Baseball and football fields | City of Menominee |
| Fisherman's Park | Picnic area, fish cleaning station, shore fishing area | City of Menominee |
| 18 th Ave Boat Launch | Hard surface boat ramp (Lake Michigan), courtesy pier, parking | North American Hydro |
| Menominee High School and Central Elementary | 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, recreation/education building | DAR |
| St. Paul II Catholic Academy | Playground equipment, basketball court | Marquette Catholic Diocese |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Blesch Intermediate School | Lighted football stadium, basketball court | Menominee Area Schools |
| Greater M&M YMCA | Recreational complex including unlighted softball field, open field, gymnasium, handball/racquetball course, weight lifting room, swimming pool | YMCA |
| Riverside Country Club | 18 hole golf course and lodge | City of Menominee |
| Catholic Central South | Playground equipment, basketball court | Marquette Catholic Diocese |
| Menominee Township | | |
| Township Hall Park | Ball field, swing set, portable toilet | Menominee Township |
| Birch Creek Roadside Park | Picnic area with tables and grills, vault toilet, well | Menominee Township |
| Webber-Chappee | Historical site, well and picnic area | Menominee County Historical Society |
| Walking Trail | Walking trail approximately 12 feet wide and 1 mile long. Located on Number 5 East exiting at 5.25 and 0-1 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 courts, basketball courts | North Central School District |
| Ken Kae Travel Park | Campground with electrical hookup | Private |
| Wild Pines Golf Course | 9 Hole golf course | Private |
| Nadeau Township | | |
| Carney-Nadeau School | Playground equipment fenced ballfield with dugouts and bleachers, tennis court, play field and various amenities | Carney-Nadeau School District |
| T.J. Fadroski Park | Picnic area with benches and tables | 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 trails | Carney-Nadeau School District |
| Nadeau Ice Rink | Ice rink and warming shack | Nadeau Township |
| Nadeau Ballfield | Ballfield with dugouts and bleachers | Private |
| Rodeo Grounds | Rodeo arena, bleachers and pavilion | Nadeau Township |

| Spalding Township and Village of Powers | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Veterans Memorial Park | Rustic campground, playground equipment, picnic area, pavilion, beach area, horseshoe, softball field, volleyball, ice rink (former county park) | Spalding Township |
| Powers-Spalding Elementary and High Schools | Playground equipment, tennis court, basketball court, baseball and football fields, outdoor track, gymnasium | North Central School District |
| Lions Club Little League Field | Softball field | Powers Lions Club |
| City of Stephenson | | |
| 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 |
| Weber Park | Tennis court, basketball court | City of Stephenson |

Stephenson Township

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Indian Hills Golf Course | 9-hole golf course | Private | |
| North Lake Public Access Site | Carry-down launching area | MDNR, Wildlife Division | |

4.5 Historical Resources

Special historic significance is recognized through listings on 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 and Menominee County Historical Society.

Chappee Rapids

Stanislaus Chaput, a French-Canadian fur trader sometimes call 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 for the Menominee Indians. The site is listed on the State Register of Historic Sites (10/01/1971).

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Station



Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Depot is a one-story, rectangular frame structure which rests on a poured concrete foundation. It is a 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 pediment chimneys. A covered waiting platform with hip roof supported by vertical columns is located at one end of the building. The Milwaukee Railroad 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 this 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 to Menominee. In 1903, they constructed a railroad 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)

Riverside Site

A village and burial complex is located, adjacent to the Riverside Golf Course, in the city of Menominee. This 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.

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 was surmounted by a four sided pediment belfry and cupola. The entrance façade features a projecting foyer which was added to the building. Stone quoins ornament the corners of the building and a buttress separates the two upper levels. The Menominee County Courthouse has served the county continuously for more than a century and represents the prosperity of the 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. Additional changes such as removing the bell to a monument on the lawn; and in 2016, the addition of a west vestibule for increased security purposes have occurred.

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 Midwestern commercial

blocks constructed with native red sandstone and some Romanesque structures 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 had minor alterations at the ground level. The historic district is a significant and well maintained representation of the late nineteenth century commercial district. Strategically located along the bay of 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. By the early 1900's with the success of the growth of the iron ore mining industry, businessmen employed Chicago architects to construct more elaborate public buildings.

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 large stone fireplace, flagstone floor and trussed log roof construction. The building still effectively serves its purpose by providing information to travelers in the Upper Peninsula.

Phillips Charcoal Kilns

There are five kilns existing at the 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 drywall construction. The kilns produced active charcoal for use in steel blast furnances, 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 two story brick veneer building erected in 1911. Its gable roof merges with a jerkinhead on the rear elevation, while the façade is dramatized by a false front. The front facade presents a three bay symmetrical composition rising to a segmental pediment with a projecting extra door above the a wide frieze. A central single story entry vestibule displays paired doors beneath a frieze and shallow pediment 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 is representative of the national Grange movement's influence in northern Michigan.

R.J. HACKETT Shipwreck



The R.J. HACKETT is a 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 tonnage 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 stem. 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 tow one or two barges, also call consorts, of the 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 the "steam barge". Steam barges and the barges they towed carried occasional cargos of ore and grain, but generally lacked enough capacity below decks and inadequate hatches sized for using bulk unloading equipment. Like a steam barge, the HACKETT had 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 roofed 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 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 façade, 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 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 1921-1922 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 the 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, pediment 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 façade gable. Situated on the bay of Green Bay, the Spies House typifies the residential architecture that those who prospered by the lumber industry built for their families. Augustus Spies, one of Menominee's most prominent lumber barons, had F.J. Staunton of Milwaukee design this Queen Anne frame house.

Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company Office Building

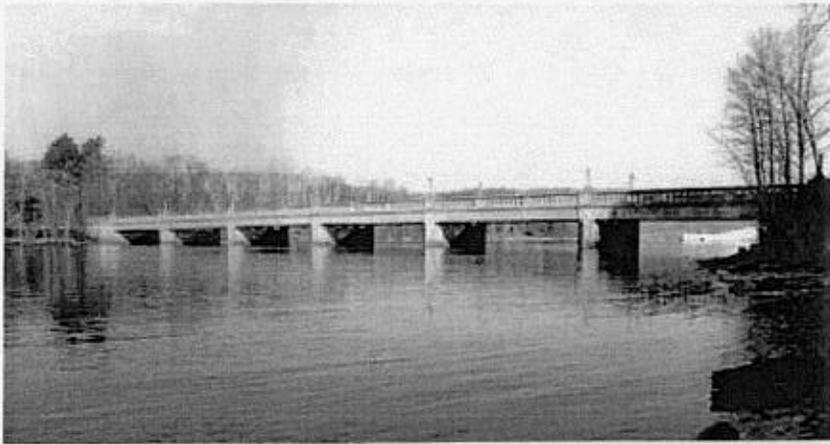


IXL Historical Museum, the former office building of the Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, is a spacious, T-shaped, cross gable, two story structure of wood frame construction and has an exterior whose styling is inspired by a Swiss chalet. Its clapboarded exterior walls are on the front and two side 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. Band of vertical boarding appear at the basement level and frieze on all sides. Open triangular brackets supplement 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, sawmills 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 1882-1883

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. This historic building is located in Hermansville in Meyer Township.

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 featured decorative concrete railings with attractive light standards. The Bridge is located in Holmes Township.

US41 / Menominee River Bridge



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 sites are located in Menominee County:

1. Hoskin-Moraineville Paper Company (1921), 144 First Street, Menominee
The Hoskin-Moraineville 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 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 the 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 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 manger, 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 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 waste wood produced at the sawmills located in the city. When this supply proved insufficient, the company erected a battery of charcoal kilns in Stephenson on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad line. The Menominee Furnace Company 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
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 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 and was built in 1897. The windows were equipped with steel shutters as insurance against the fires that periodically swept through the lumber town.
7. 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 handsaw. The large manufacturing complex included more than a dozen buildings, the largest of which was the foundry.
8. Chalk Hills 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.
9. Grand Rapids Hydroelectric Plant (1908) on the Menominee River, Mellen 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.
10. 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.

11. **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 3,000,000 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.
12. **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.
13. **Menominee North Pierhead Lighthouse (1877, 1927), at 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.
14. **Chicago and Northwestern Railroad: Little Cedar River Bridge (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.
15. **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 Warren Truss, 12 feet wide, 120 feet long resting on concrete abutments.
16. **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 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.

4.6 Museums

IXL Historical Museum, Hermansville

The IXL Museum is housed in the office of the former Wisconsin Land and Lumber Company, one of the 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 furnishings of the living quarters.

Menominee County Historical Museum, Menominee

Located in the former St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, the museum displays the history of the City of 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 museum has been developed and maintained by volunteers. The buildings have been restored and renovated to accommodate the many artifacts of the fishing industry. A gift shop has been constructed as well as a boathouse featuring a retired fishing boat.

4.7 Status report for Grant-Assisted Parks

The following parks have received Michigan Department of Natural Resources grants for projects.

Shakey Lakes Park

Received a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the development of 200 acres to include: Beach area; Baseball diamond; Trails; Parking; Site Improvement; Comfort station. Grant amount received was for \$50,000.00

Stoney Point Boat Launch

Received a grant from the Michigan Natural Resources Trust Fund to acquire frontage on the bay of Green Bay for a public boat launch ramp. Grant amount received was for \$18,000.00

Kleinke Park

Received a Clean Michigan Initiative Grant for the following: Well construction; drain field and septic tank; Lift station; Shower building; Dump station. Grant amount received was for \$62,147.00

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 towards 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 and elderly, as well as the able-bodied residents of the County and all visitors.

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. The Open Space Standards are detailed in the table below. The Open Space Standards are very useful when assessing the current and future open space needs and demands.

Under the 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.

| Local and Recreational Open Space Standards | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|------------------------|--|
| Park Type | Service Area | Size in Acres | Acres/1,000 Population | Uses |
| Mini Park | Less than mile radius | 1 or less | 0.25 – 0.5 | Specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited group |
| Neighborhood Park | 1/4 – 1/2 mile radius | 15 or more | 1.0 – 2.0 | Area for intense recreational 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 or outdoor |

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|-------------------|----------|--|
| | | | | recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, or picnicking. May be a 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: Recreation Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, National Recreation and Park Association

5.2 Specific Recreational Facilities Needs

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. Handicap accessible campsites
2. Construction of rustic cabins on the back forty for rent
3. Construction of a boat wash station
4. On-site water supply installed at each campsite
5. Construction of a small gazebo in camp area or adjacent to fishing pier
6. Construction/upgrade to the park entrance
7. Install additional playground equipment

Addressed Needs

1. New bathhouse construction (ADA shower, male and female restroom accommodations) and sanitation station construction
2. Additional fishing dock installed
3. Upgrade to the electrical on campsites (ongoing project)
4. Stump removal throughout the park (ongoing project)
5. Tree planting program (ongoing project)
6. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

Bailey Park

1. Trail development within the park and across the highway with parking area
2. Construction of wheelchair accessible walkways/nature trail throughout the park with rest stops and placards describing the plant life
3. Construction of an observation platform with seating and ADA access by Rochereau Creek
4. Construction of new parking areas to minimize the impact to the area and for safety reasons
5. Construction of a covered picnic area with 2 to 3 tables connected

Addressed Needs

1. Signs discouraging vehicle access to the beach
2. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

Mason Park

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

Addressed Needs

1. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

Kleinke Park

1. Install water to the individual campsites
2. Install an additional well at the southern end of the park
3. Blacktop the park road
4. Install additional playground equipment
5. Develop three additional non-electric sites

Addressed Needs

1. Tree planting program (currently ongoing)
2. Designated swimming area
3. Construction of signs for park rules and information
4. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

River Park

1. Designate a parking area to eliminate cars parking on the grass
2. Construction of signs for park rules and information
3. Gravel park road
4. Install stationary fire pits and tables on campsites

Addressed Needs

1. Drill well for a potable water supply
2. Construction of 4 rustic campsites
3. Electrical service provided at the pavilion
4. Carry down water access site
5. Installation of pay pole for campers
6. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

Airport Park

1. Construct covered picnic table pavilion for 2 to 3 tables
2. Construct vault toilet

Addressed Needs

1. Portable toilet placed seasonally at park

2. Phragmities mowed to provide access to the beach
3. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

Stoney Point Boat Landing

1. Pave parking lot
2. Install new dock
3. Replace landing and boat ramp

Addressed Needs

1. Boat landing dredged

Longrie Park

1. Develop area for rustic primitive campsite
2. Construction of a vault toilet
3. Construction of a potable water source
4. Construction of signs for park

Addressed Needs

1. Development of a forest stewardship plan for park

6.0 Planning Process

The planning process is intended to include public/patron input to provide constructive feedback to the Parks and Recreation Committee. The feedback sparks discussion promoting interaction between the Committee and the public on the direction of the park system.

6.1 Public Input

During the summer of 2015, the Menominee County Parks and Recreation Committee created a survey for the park patrons and posted the survey on the Menominee County website, www.menomineecounty.com. The surveys were also handed out to park patrons by the Park Rangers and Park Office Personnel. The survey (Attachment 1), included questions regarding: patronage, activities, improvements to park facilities, desired amenities, rating of facilities and grounds plus general comments.

The following are the results as compiled from the surveys:

- 1) Annual Visits to the Park: 1 to 3 time 50%, 4 to 6 times 25%, 7 to 10 times 10%, more than 10 times 15%
- 2) Top 5 activities patrons engage in at Parks: 1. Camping; 2. Swimming; 3. Playground ; 4. Fishing; 5. Boating and Picnicking
- 3) Level of Satisfaction with Parks: Needs Improvement 10%, Fair 10%, Satisfactory 55%, Excellent 25%

- 4) **Best thing about the Park:** There was a variety of responses to this question but a common theme of location, beach areas, campsites, reasonable prices and friendly staff.
- 5) **Suggested improvements:** Again there was a wide variety of response but similar themes of more patrolling of the park, more electrical outlets, cleaner facilities, more boat launches, more water outlets, additional flush toilets and having recycling bins around the park.
- 6) **Additional facilities and amenities patrons would like to see at the park:** The following were the responses received: Wi-Fi, new playground equipment, water points, morning garbage pickup, laundry room, place for dogs to swim, upgrade to all 50 amp sites and hand sanitizer in vaulted toilets.
- 7) **Additional Comments:** Excellent staff but would like them to be around more. Cleaning of beach for goose droppings and better cleaning of the beach bathrooms. Workers need more recognition for the work they do. Friendliness of staff. Additional shower building has been a wonderful addition and it was kept clean.

A public meeting was held on **April 12, 2016** for public input on the 2016-2020 Recreation Plan. The agenda and meeting minutes will be included as Attachments. The public input received at the meeting was concurrent with the recommendations from the surveys.

7.0 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A set of workable goals and objectives are guidelines for recreation-related decision making. Objectives are the plans/projects that will be the guidelines to attain the desired needs to achieve the Goals. The proposed goals should be flexible and considered guidelines for the development of the county's recreational sites.

Goal 1: Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities to all residents and age groups of Menominee County

1. Park facilities should be accessible to all county residents, including the elderly and handicapped
2. Whenever and wherever possible, facilities should be multiple and/or year-round use
3. User fees should be established where feasible to help defray maintenance costs at specific facilities
4. Proposed projects should be directed toward the elimination of any deficiencies
5. Programs should be developed for facility use whenever possible and where applicable
6. Make full use of state and federal assistance programs to acquire or develop or rehabilitate recreation areas and facilities
7. Coordinate recreation planning and implementation activities to avoid duplication of services and effort to make optimal use of financial and other resources

Goal 2: Optimal use should be made of new and existing resources and facilities

1. Facilities should be capable of accommodating multi-jurisdictional needs where economically feasible
2. Facilities should be of a type which minimizes the potential for vandalism
3. Sites selected for development of facilities or parks should be suitable in terms of population served (existing and future) as well as the physical properties of the site
4. 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 which has primary oversight responsibility for the site
5. Cooperative or joint development of facilities by adjoining communities is encouraged
6. Existing facilities should be upgraded before new facilities are constructed
7. Proper maintenance should be assured for facilities by the responsible unit of government
8. 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 3: Facilities should be developed to enhance the cultural, historic and natural characteristics of the area or site

1. Preservation/restoration of historic sites is encouraged
2. Site planning should consider natural topographic and scenic characteristics when planning new facilities or rehabilitating existing ones
3. Identification of meaningful historic areas in the county should be ongoing
4. Tourist related development should be encouraged, especially in areas already experiencing such use and traffic
5. Information should be easily accessible to travelers in the county at new or existing sites to inform the public of available amenities and facilities

8.0 RECREATION DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

The following listing represents a development schedule for recreational facilities 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.

| Capital Improvement Schedule for Menominee County Parks | | | |
|---|--|----------------|------------------------|
| Priority | Project | Estimated Cost | Funding Source |
| 1 | Boat Ramp Replacement and ADA Parking area at Stoney Point | \$25,000 | Local and MDNR Grant |
| 2 | 2 ADA Campsites at Shakey Lakes Park | \$25,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |
| 3 | Nature Trails developed at Bailey Park | \$25,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |
| 4 | Boat washing station at Shakey Lakes Park | \$25,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |

| | | | |
|---|--|----------|------------------------|
| 5 | Paving road at Kleinke Park | \$50,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |
| 6 | Boat Launch construction at Mason Park | \$25,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |
| 7 | New playground equipment at Kleinke Park and Shakey Lakes Park | \$60,000 | Local, MDNR, 2% Grants |

8.1 Action Plan

Over the course of the next five years the Parks and Recreation Committee and the Parks Department will work together to improve upon but also maintain the county owned facilities for all visitors to enjoy. The Committee and Staff have identified projects to be pursued but most of the improvements will depend on funding. Grants will be pursued and matching funds will have to be appropriated and released by the county to bring the projects to fruition.

A Forest Management Plan has been developed this past year (2015). With this plan available, it is one more avenue to monitor the care and health of the forest lands in and near the Menominee County Parks for the future.

The County has been treating the Phragmities along the shoreline of the parks, mainly through grants obtained and administered through the UP RC&D Council. Those grants will be expiring in late 2016, therefore the County will be creating a Phragmities treatment program and designate funds within the Park Budget to continue treatment.