



VILLAGE OF WRIGHTSTOWN 2022 COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN APPENDICES



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PART 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF RECOMMENDED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

General Description:

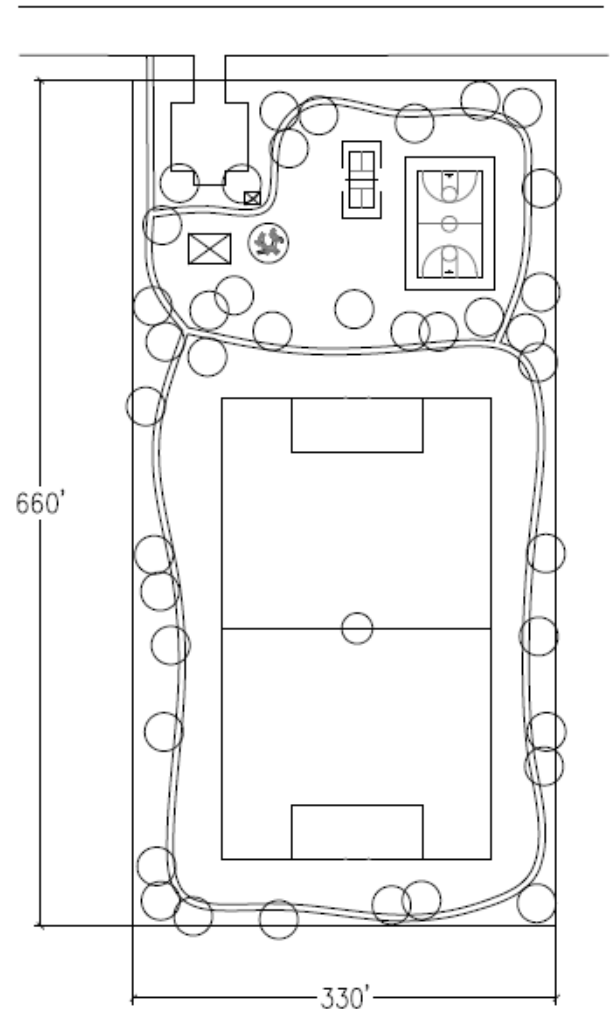
These parks are designed specifically to accommodate residents living within the service area. They are often characterized by active recreational facilities such as a playground or baseball and soccer fields but can also incorporate passive recreational areas for picnicking and nature-study.

Basic Facilities & Activities:

- Active recreation facilities such as playground equipment, playfields (softball, soccer, football, etc.), pickleball/tennis courts, volleyball courts, basketball courts, shuffleboard areas, horseshoe courts, and ice-skating rinks.
- Passive recreation facilities such as internal trails (with connections to larger regional system), picnic/sitting areas, general open space, and nature study area.
- Service buildings for shelter, storage, concessions, and restrooms.
- Landscaped areas which provide buffering and shade.
- Lighting for security at night. Lighting must be designed to be direct cut-off and not spill into adjacent properties.
- Adequate on-street and off-street parking spaces.

Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Suited for intense development
- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Geographically centered with safe walking and biking access
- May be developed as a shared school-park facility
- 1-10 acres in size



Model 5 Acre Neighborhood Park

COMMUNITY PARK

General Description:

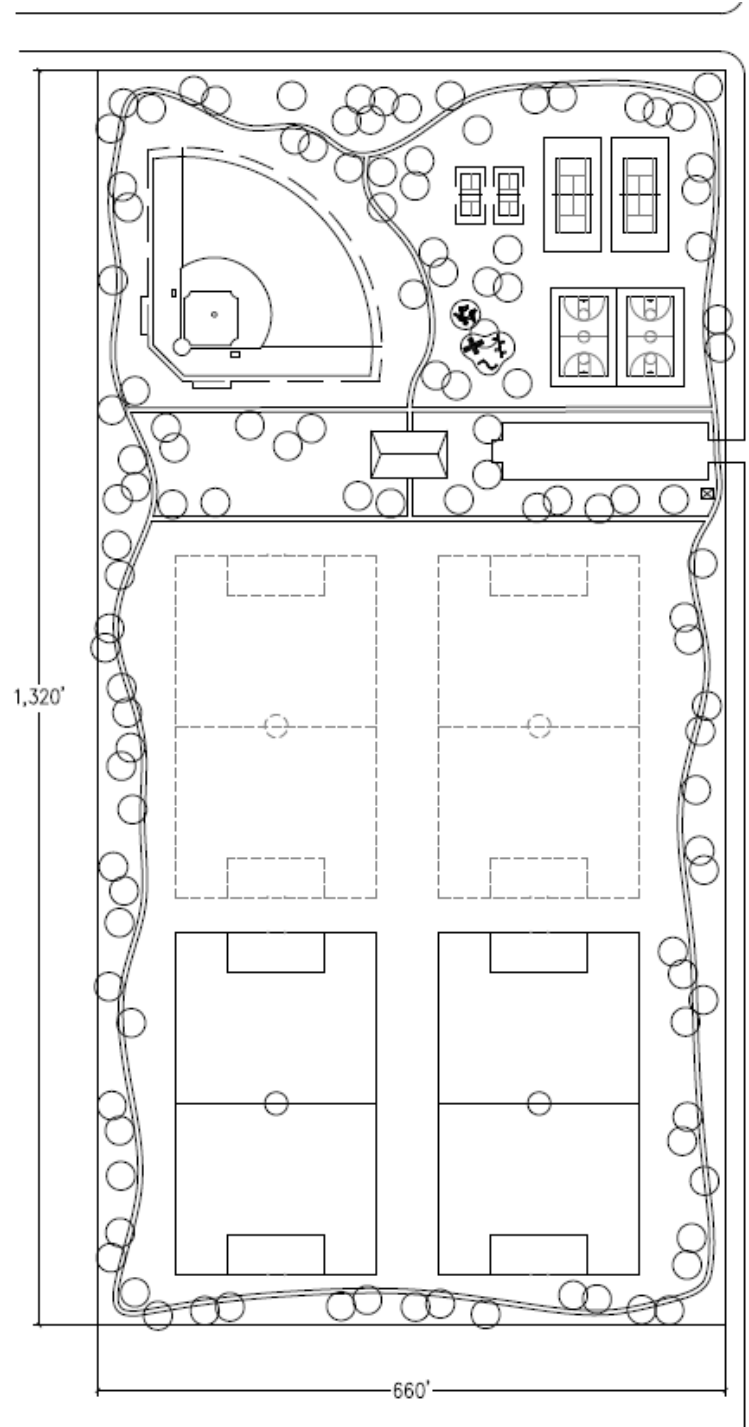
Community parks are larger in size and are able to accommodate visitors from the surrounding community and multiple neighborhoods. These sites focus on both the developed aspects of the park, such as playfields and tennis courts, as well as the natural-resource amenities.

Basic Facilities & Activities:

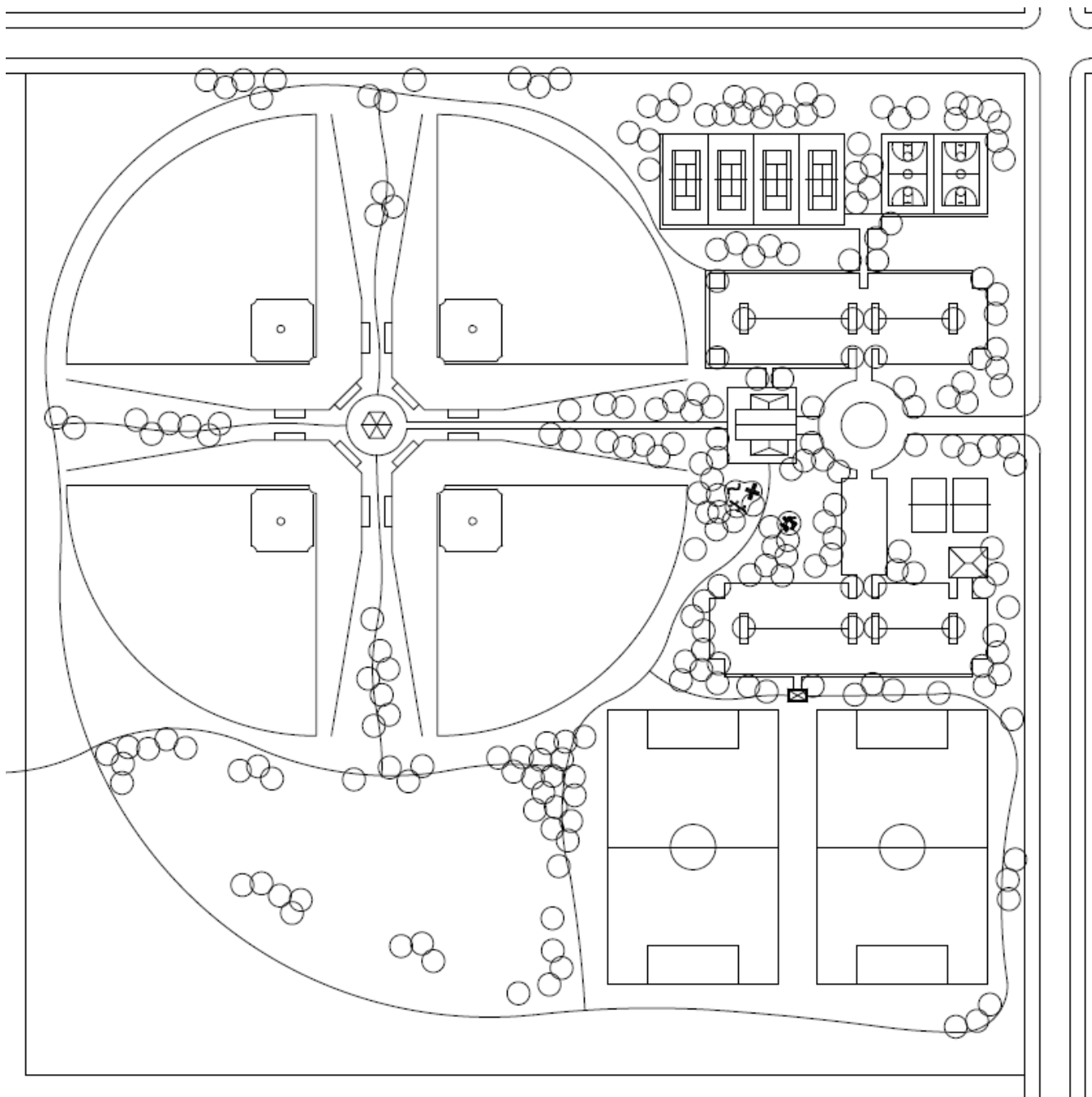
- Active recreation facilities such as playground equipment, playfields (softball, soccer, football, etc.), pickleball/tennis courts, volleyball courts, basketball courts, shuffleboard areas, horseshoe courts, ice skating areas, swimming pools, swimming beaches, archery ranges, disc golf areas, or dog parks.
- Passive recreational facilities such as walking trails, picnic/sitting areas, and nature study areas, individual and group picnic/sitting areas, general open space and unique landscapes/features, natural study areas, and ornamental gardens.
- Facilities for cultural activities, such as plays and concerts in the park.
- Community Center building with multi-use rooms for crafts, theater, restrooms, social activities, and senior adult use.
- Service buildings for shelter, storage, concessions, and restrooms.
- Landscaped areas which provide buffering and shade.
- Lighting for security at night. Lighting must be designed to be direct cut-off and not spill into adjacent properties.
- Adequate off-street parking spaces.

Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Suited for intense development
- May include natural areas, such as water bodies or wooded areas
- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Easily accessible for walking and biking
- Serves neighborhood and community recreational needs
- 10+ acres in size



Model 20 Acre Community Park



Model 40 Acre Community Park

SPECIAL USE PARKS AND FACILITIES

General Description:

Areas of open space that cannot be measured by a quantifiable standard because of their unique and diverse contributions to the community. Special Use Parks and Facilities enhance an overall park and open space system by maintaining and improving the community's natural resource base, accommodating special activities that aren't included in other parks, and providing interconnections between isolated parks and recreation areas.

Examples of Special Use Parks and Facilities are varied but can include those lands that accommodate passive or special recreational activities, such as golf courses, sledding/skiing hills, marinas, beaches, display gardens, arboreta, and outdoor amphitheaters, as well as lands that have been protected for their environmental significance or sensitivity and provide limited opportunity for recreational use. Examples of the latter may include water bodies, floodplains, wetlands, shorelands and shoreland setback areas, drainageways, stormwater management basins, conveyance routes, environmental corridors, wildlife habitats, areas of rare or endangered plant or animal species, prairie remnants, and restoration areas.

Basic Facilities & Activities:

- Active recreational facilities such as areas for swimming and boating, skiing hills, biking/walking/skiing trails, skating rinks, and golf courses.
- Passive recreational facilities such as walking trails, picnic/sitting areas, and natural study areas.
- Service buildings for shelter, equipment storage/rental, concessions, and restrooms.
- Signage, trail markers, trash receptacles, and information booths.
- Lighting for security at night.
- Off-street parking spaces, if appropriate to the area.
- Historic/Cultural/Social – historic downtown areas, performing arts parks, arboretums, ornamental gardens, performing arts facilities, indoor theaters, public buildings, zoo, and amphitheaters

Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Variable, depending on use

CONSERVANCY AREAS

General Description:

Permanently protected areas of environmental significance or sensitivity, generally with limited opportunities for recreational use. Acquisition of conservancy areas often has secondary benefits such as flood control or enhancement of adjacent private property values. May include water bodies, floodplains, wetlands, shorelines and shoreland setback areas, drainageways, stormwater management basins, environmental corridors, wildlife habitat, areas of endangered plant or animal species, prairie remnants or restoration areas, scenic vistas, or environmentally constrained lands or open spaces as recommended in other adopted components of the Village's Comprehensive Plan. These sites may also be appropriate for utilities and secondary recreational uses, such as trails.

Basic Facilities & Activities:

- Passive, nature-based, and low impact recreational facilities.

Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Variable, depending on resource being protected.

SCHOOL PARKS

General Description:

School parks have many of the same characteristics as neighborhood or community parks, depending on their size. As such, school parks primarily serve as locations for active recreational facilities associated with school functions; however, these sites can and do benefit the surrounding community during off-school hours. These parks may be owned and maintained by the Village or the school district but are open to all neighborhood residents.

Basic Facilities & Activities:

- Active recreational facilities such as playfields, tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds, and ice-skating rinks.
- Passive recreational facilities such as picnic/sitting areas and nature study areas.
- Service buildings for shelter, storage, concessions, and restrooms
- Lighting for security at night.
- Adequate on-street and off-street parking spaces.

Desirable Site Characteristics:

- Easily accessible to the neighborhood population
- Accessible by walking or biking

RECREATION TRAILS

General Description:

Recreation trails accommodate various outdoor activities, such as biking, hiking, walking, jogging, horseback riding, nature study, and cross-country skiing. A well-designed park system provides connections between parks and open space areas and effectively integrates urban and suburban areas with the surrounding natural environment by linking off-street trail segments with on-street bike routes. There are two primary types of off-street recreation trails: multi-use paths and rural walking/hiking trails.

- Multi-use paths are designed to accommodate bicyclists, walkers, runners, and in-line skaters. Such facilities are often located along railroad and street rights-of-way, rivers and lakeshores, and through parks and environmental corridors.
- Rural trails provide connections between urbanized areas, and access to parks and open space areas. Walkways may be restricted to pedestrian use because of environmental conditions. In certain locations, they may also be suitable for equestrian and/or bicycle use. Rural walkways are often sited along creeks, streams, rivers, field boundaries, and other natural linear systems.

Desirable Design Criteria for Multi-Use Paths:

- In urban areas, paths should be a minimum of 10 feet to accommodate two-way bicycle traffic. Paved surfacing is recommended to facilitate bike, walking, running, and skating. AASHTO standards should be applied to all design, markings, and signage.
- In rural areas, the path should be a minimum of 10 feet wide but could be reduced to 8 feet for a short distance because of physical constraints. They are typically surfaced with limestone screenings or similar material.
- Avoid placement alongside roadways where multiple cross-streets and driveways are or will be present.
- Minimum 20 mph design speed.

Desirable Design Criteria for Rural Walking/Hiking Trails:

- Because these trail facilities often travel through sensitive environmental areas, they are generally not paved. Rather, they are surfaced with crushed limestone, wood chips, hard packed earth, or mowed grass.

ON-STREET BICYCLE FACILITIES

General Description:

There are a wide variety of on-street bicycle facilities including bike routes, bike lanes, cycle tracks, sharrows, bike boxes, and paved shoulders. Bicycle routes, bike boulevards, and sharrows are the pre-identified and preferred streets for bicycle travel within an urban area. Many times, they are marked by signage on or along the road. Bicycle lanes are areas of the road striped off for exclusive use by bicyclists. They are the preferred bicycle facility for urban arterial and higher volume collector streets (generally more than 2,000 vehicles per day). Striping bicycle lanes establishes designated traffic channels that promote an orderly flow by both bicyclists and motorists. Typically, bicycle lanes are established on roadways that are 32 feet or wider. Depending on the size of the roadway and traffic volumes, bike lanes are typically buffered with stripping, bollards, or on-street vehicle parking. An even greater level of separation is in the form of a dedicated on-street two-way separated path, referred to as a cycle track. This is usually used for one-way streets in areas that are the most heavily traveled by bicyclists, such as a downtown. Used in conjunction with other on-street facilities are bike boxes. These are dedicated painted areas for bicyclists to stop ahead of vehicles at potentially dangerous or heavily traveled intersections.

Paved shoulders are not a bicycle facility per se, but rather a roadway condition that improves bicycle travel and bicyclist safety. They function much like a bicycle lane by separating the motor vehicle travel from bikes. Paved shoulders are ideal for higher volume streets or highways (more than 1,000 vehicles per day) with rural cross sections (i.e. no curb and gutter)

Desirable Design Criteria for Bicycle Lanes:

- Shared bicycle and vehicle lanes can be used on any lane width but should follow the AASHTO standards for marking and signage.
- Minimum width should be 5 feet.
- When used alongside a parking lane (minimum 7 feet), bike lanes should be at least 5 feet wide and located to the traffic side of the parking lane.
- Where shared bike lanes and parallel on-street parking are used, minimum combined width should be 12 feet.
- Any lane markings or signage should meet the AASHTO standards.
- Street signs should be used to identify bicycle lanes.

Desirable Design Criteria for Paved Shoulders:

- Minimum width should be 4 feet on uncurbed roadways, or 5 feet on curbed roadways or where traffic speeds exceed 50 miles per hour.
- A stripe separating the shoulder from the roadway is recommended.
- These are generally not marked as an exclusive bike facility.

TRAILHEADS

Trailheads can provide visible access points to major off-street paths in the community's system and help connect off-street and on-street facilities. They generally provide a parking area, locational and directional maps, or other information about the trail system. Some might contain restroom facilities, picnic tables, or benches for snacks or breaks. Such facilities should be sited with easy and direct access to the trail system.

PART 2: DATA INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

Population Trends and Forecasts

FIGURE 1.1: POPULATION COMPARISON

	1990	2000	2010	2020*	2021**	2000-2010	2010-2021
Village of Wrightstown	1,262	1,891	2,827	3,179	3,157	33%	10%
City of Kaukauna	11,982	12,993	15,462	17,089	16,634	16%	7%
Village of Little Chute	9,207	10,448	10,449	11,619	12,525	0%	17%
Village of Combined Locks	2,190	2,463	3,328	3,634	3,627	26%	8%
Village of Kimberly	5,406	6,208	6,468	7,320	7,422	4%	13%
Brown County	194,594	226,778	248,007	268,740	267,612	9%	7%
Outagamie County	140,510	160,971	176,695	190,705	189,938	9%	7%
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,686,986	5,893,718	5,901,473	6%	4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, and 2010 Census.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**WisDOA annual municipal population estimates, 2021.

Predicting future population growth is challenging and somewhat inexact. It should be noted that Wrightstown's actual future population will depend on social and economic trends, market conditions, attitudes toward growth, and development regulations. Figure 1.2 below depicts seven population projection methods. This set of projections were prepared specifically for this Plan and by the Wisconsin Department of Administration because the Village's Comprehensive Plan is approaching 10 years old. All are projected through 2040. These forecasts provide the basis for determining future need for parks and open spaces.

FIGURE 1.2: VILLAGE OF WRIGHTSTOWN POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	2010	2021	2025	2030	2035	2040	% Change 2021-2040	Population Increase 2021-2040
WisDOA Projections	2,827	3,157	3,540	3,830	4,055	4,210	33%	1,053
Linear Growth 1990-2021 (1)	2,827	3,157	3,402	3,707	4,013	4,318	37%	1,161
Linear Growth 2000-2021 (1)	2,827	3,157	3,398	3,700	4,001	4,302	36%	1,145
Linear Growth 2010-2021 (1)	2,827	3,157	3,277	3,427	3,577	3,727	18%	570
Compounded Growth 1990-2021 (2)	2,827	3,157	3,815	4,832	6,122	7,755	146%	4,598
Compounded Growth 2000-2021 (2)	2,827	3,157	3,579	4,187	4,899	5,731	82%	2,574
Compounded Growth 2010-2021 (2)	2,827	3,157	3,293	3,472	3,660	3,858	22%	701

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990-2010 Census.

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, 2013 population estimate.

1. Extrapolated based on the average annual population change over the given years.

2. Extrapolated based on the average annual percent change over the given years.

These projections were derived using the following methodologies:

- Wisconsin Department of Administration (WisDOA) Projection: In 2013, the State Department of Administration forecasted population change for all communities in Wisconsin based on 2010 U.S. Census data. While the data used is somewhat dated, the projections are still relevant because of the Village's less dramatic population change over the past decade.
- Linear Growth Rate (1990-2021, 2000-2021, 2010-2021): These projections were calculated using the average annual population change over the time period and projecting that rate forward to 2040. The average annual population change for the various time periods ranged from 30 to 61 new people per year.
- Annual Compounded Percentage Growth Rate: These estimations are determined utilizing the annual average percentage change over the time period and extrapolating that rate forward to 2040. The average annual percentage change for the three time periods ranged from 1.1% to 4.8% growth.

Age and Gender Distribution

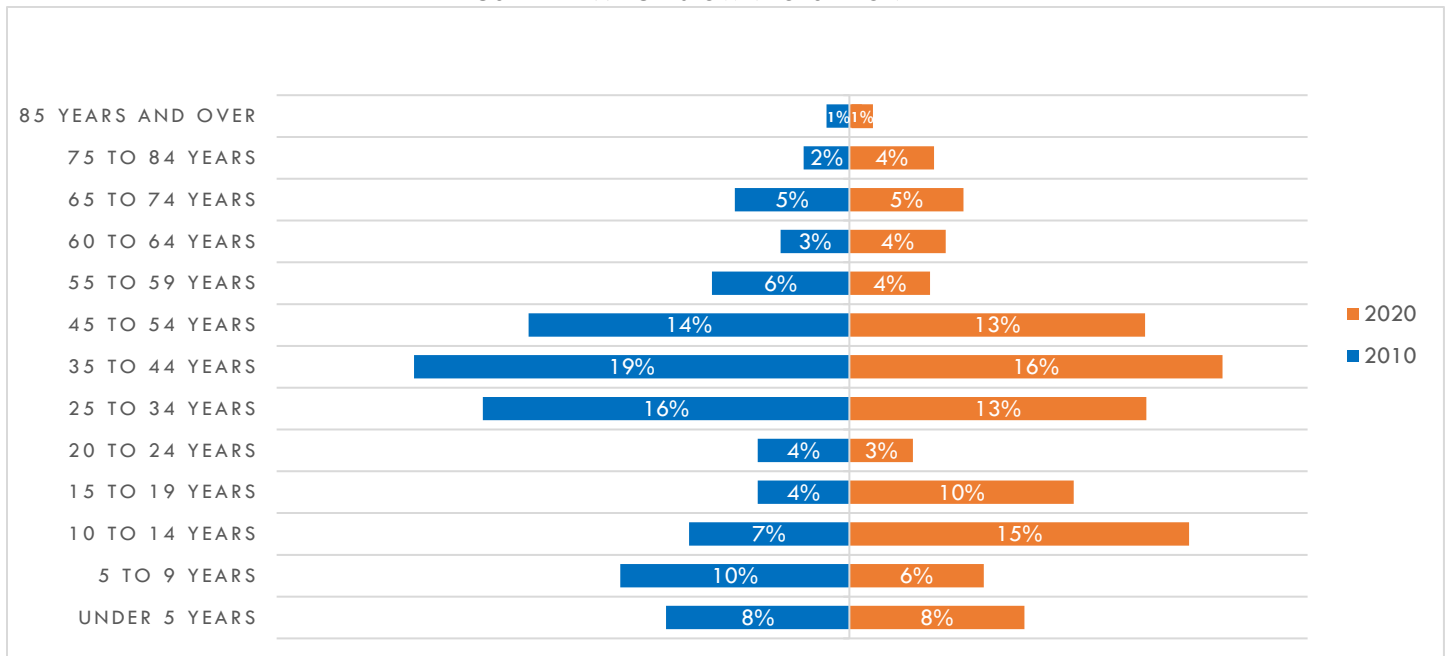
FIGURE 1.3: AGE DISTRIBUTION

	Median Age			Percent Under 18			Percent Over 65		
	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020	2000	2010	2020
Village of Wrightstown	30	35	33	33%	29%	35%	6%	8%	9%
City of Kaukauna	35	37	39	28%	24%	21%	14%	14%	15%
Village of Little Chute	32	35	35	29%	25%	22%	10%	11%	15%
Village of Combined Locks	36	41	38	27%	26%	26%	10%	15%	17%
Village of Kimberly	35	39	41	26%	21%	25%	14%	17%	16%
Brown County	34	36	38	26%	25%	24%	11%	11%	15%
Outagamie County	34	37	38	28%	25%	24%	11%	12%	15%
Wisconsin	36	39	40	26%	24%	22%	13%	14%	17%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2010 Census.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.4: WRIGHTSTOWN POPULATION PYRAMID



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000-2010 Census.

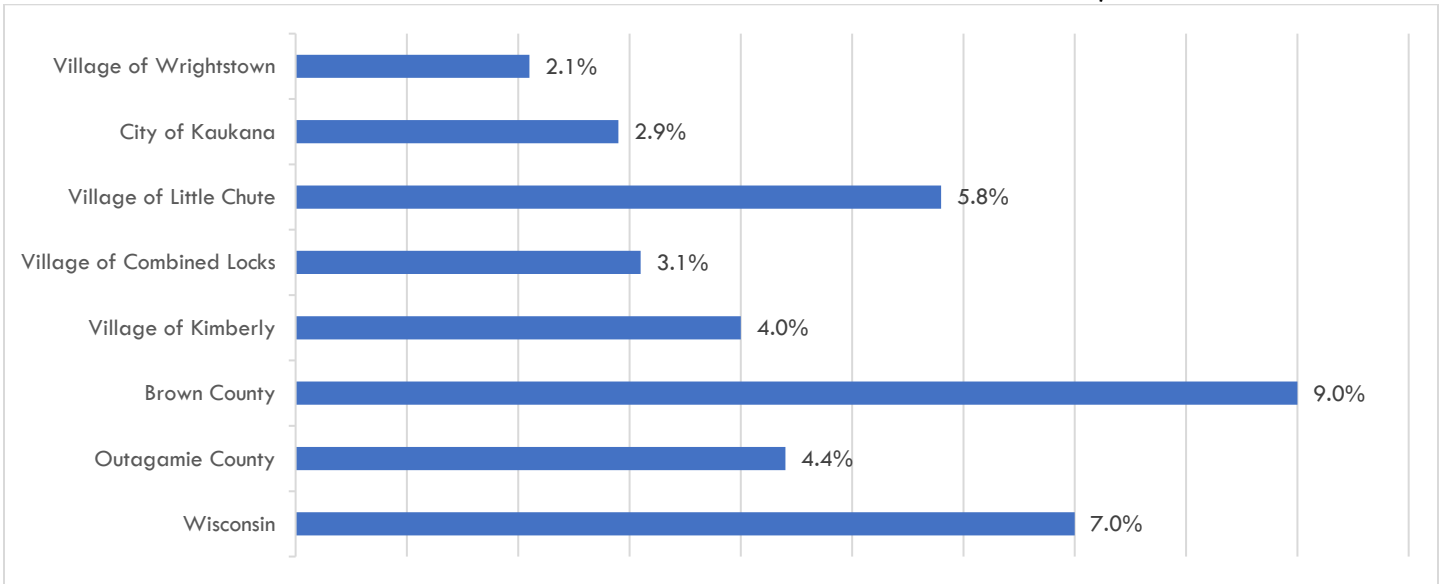
*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.5: RACE AND ETHNICITY COMMUNITY COMPARISONS, 2020

	White	African American	American Indian	Asian	Other	Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino
Village of Wrightstown	89.6%	1.0%	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	4.9%	2.1%
City of Kaukauna	97.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	2.0%	2.9%
Village of Little Chute	91.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	3.1%	2.6%	5.8%
Village of Combined Locks	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	3.1%
Village of Kimberly	88.4%	0.1%	0.0%	4.6%	1.3%	5.7%	4.0%
Brown County	83.8%	2.6%	2.4%	3.2%	3.6%	4.5%	9.0%
Outagamie County	86.0%	1.6%	1.6%	3.5%	2.0%	5.3%	4.4%
Wisconsin	84.3%	6.3%	0.8%	2.8%	2.3%	3.4%	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.6: PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN, 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.7: WRIGHTSTOWN RACE AND ETHNICITY

	2010	2020*
White	94.8%	89.6%
African American	0.8%	1.0%
American Indian	0.8%	0.6%
Asian	0.8%	1.3%
Other	1.7%	2.6%
Two or More Races	1.0%	4.9%
Hispanic or Latino	7.1%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Household Trends

FIGURE 1.8: 2020 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTIC COMPARISONS

	Total Housing Units	Vacant Units	Percent Owner Occupied	Average Household Size
Village of Wrightstown	1,208	1.8%	74.2%	2.84
City of Kaukauna	7,057	5.0%	67.8%	2.38
Village of Little Chute	5,130	4.9%	62.6%	2.32
Village of Combined Locks	1,404	0.0%	87.4%	2.51
Village of Kimberly	3,194	4.2%	68.0%	2.39
Brown County	112,908	4.2%	64.9%	2.41
Outagamie County	79,131	3.7%	71.3%	2.46
Wisconsin	2,727,726	11.0%	67.1%	2.38

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.9: 2020 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTIC COMPARISONS, CONTINUED

	Owner-Occupied Home Value	Median Owner-Occupied Costs per month with a mortgage	Gross Rent	Median Household Income
Village of Wrightstown	\$185,100	\$1,416	\$988	\$79,015
City of Kaukauna	\$144,100	\$1,191	\$855	\$62,822
Village of Little Chute	\$148,200	\$1,213	\$779	\$61,111
Village of Combined Locks	\$149,800	\$1,399	\$851	\$71,014
Village of Kimberly	\$140,900	\$1,170	\$737	\$53,884
Brown County	\$200,700	\$1,354	\$795	\$98,049
Outagamie County	\$182,700	\$1,311	\$818	\$87,440

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.10: PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

	Number of Households						Additional Households	Additional Households
	2010*	2020**	2025	2030	2035	2040	2020-2030	2020-2040
Linear Growth 1990-2020 (1)	1,027	1,231	1,237	1,373	1,514	1,661	142	430
Linear Growth 2000-2020 (1)	1,027	1,231	1,236	1,370	1,510	1,655	139	424
Linear Growth 2010-2020 (1)	1,027	1,231	1,192	1,269	1,350	1,433	38	202
Compounded Growth 1990-2020 (2)	1,027	1,231	1,387	1,790	2,310	2,983	559	1,752
Compounded Growth 2000-2020 (2)	1,027	1,231	1,302	1,551	1,849	2,204	320	973
Compounded Growth 2010-2020 (2)	1,027	1,231	1,198	1,286	1,381	1,484	55	253
Customized Projected Average Household Size	2.75	2.8	2.75	2.7	2.65	2.6	-	-

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990-2010 Census.

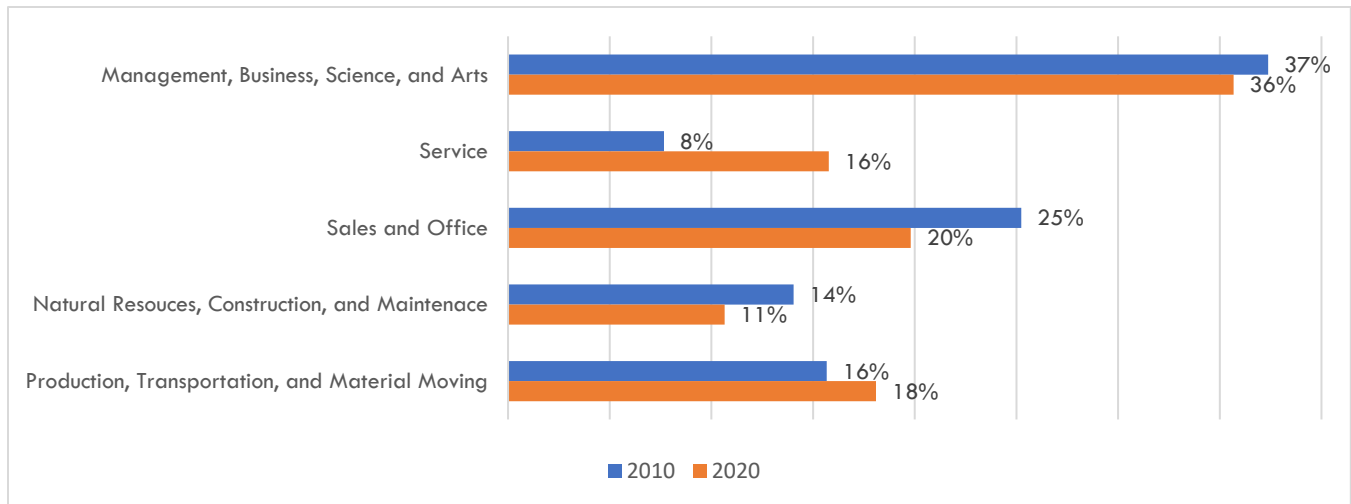
**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

***Projected household sizes were estimated based on average changes over the past two decades which showed minimal increases and decreases, balanced with WisDOA's projected significant decrease in household size over the next 20 years for Wrightstown. The customized approach shows a household size decrease of 8% over the next 20 years.

1. Extrapolated based on the average annual population change over the given years.

2. Extrapolated based on the average annual percent change over the given years.

FIGURE 1.11: OCCUPATION BY INDUSTRY, WRIGHTSTOWN



*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990-2010 Census.

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

FIGURE 1.12: PUBLIC HEALTH CONTEXT

Overall Health Outcome Ranking*		Percentage of Adult Obesity
Brown County	31 out of 72	34%
Outagamie County	13 out of 72	33%
Winnebago County	41 out of 72	37%
Fon Du Lac County	34 out of 72	32%
Calumet County	8 out of 72	28%
Wisconsin	N/A	31%

*2021 Health outcomes rankings are a combination of factors including length of life, quality of life, health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and physical environment.

Source: 2021 County Health Rankings, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

FIGURE 1.13: PUBLIC HEALTH CONTEXT

	Diagnosed With Diabetes*	Leading Cause of Death**	Life Expectancy***
Brown County	8.6%	Heart Disease (192.4 per 100,000)	80.1
Outagamie County	9.4%	Heart Disease (176.6 per 100,000)	80.3
Winnebago County	7.9%	Cancer (189.3 per 100,000)	79.6
Fon Du Lac County	7.7%	Heart Disease (218.9 per 100,000)	80.3
Calumet County	7.0%	Heart Disease (157.8 per 100,000)	81.4
Wisconsin	7.4%	Heart Disease (198.9 per 100,000)	79.5

*Source: CDC, 2018.

**Source: 2017 Wisconsin Public Health Profiles. Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

***Source: Life Expectancy in Wisconsin 2010-2014. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2016.

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PART 3: REVIEW OF EXISTING PLANS AND REPORTS

A critical step in the park planning process is the examination of past planning efforts in the Village and other related municipal, county, and state plans. A comprehensive understanding of how the Village and its surrounding area have evolved over time and of how this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan can support additional future planning efforts helps establish guidelines for the recommendations and implementation strategies of this Plan.

Moreover, a review of existing plans helps identify ways this Plan can be adapted so that its goals, objectives, and policies align and coordinate with ongoing planning efforts within the Village, County, and region. The following is a summary of information from existing plans that informs the goals, objectives, and recommendations of the Wrightstown Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

PLAN REVIEW SUMMARY

Village of Wrightstown Comprehensive Plan (2016)

The Village's Comprehensive Plan, updated in 2016, provides guidance on how and where the Village might grow, develop, and change over the next twenty years. The Plan provides an overall vision, goals, objectives and policies, and specific issues and opportunities for the community, and covers all nine essential elements of the state statutes governing long-term comprehensive planning. Some of the key opportunities and recommendations within the Village's Comprehensive Plan include:

Transportation Goals:

- Promoting redevelopment of the downtown to contain a mix of uses to make walking and bicycling viable transportation options, minimizing traffic on existing streets.
- Maximizing safety and accessibility at the Village's intersections through the use of traffic calming techniques as warranted.
- Continuing to develop a pedestrian system in the Village by installing sidewalks in new neighborhoods and providing connections to schools and other pedestrian traffic generators, such as recreational spaces.

Implementing Bicycle and Pedestrian trail systems:

- A bike and pedestrian trail system would link the Village's central area and main streets with surrounding neighborhoods, parks, schools, and existing natural and recreational amenities.
- Bike and pedestrian trail systems would be connected to areas of local employment.

Diversify Recreational Opportunities:

- The Village should explore the provision of outdoor recreational facilities for all seasons and establish programming to activate park and recreational spaces.
- The Village's aging population, changing demographic composition, and safety concerns should be considered when planning for future trails and multimodal networks.
- Enhancing accessibility to public lands along the Fox River and build Wrightstown's identity by holding community events along the Fox River and downtown.

Additional recommendations include:

- Preserving valued natural features & characteristics of the Village to serve as wildlife corridors, recreational trails, and stormwater management areas.
- Protecting water quality
- Building on natural resource-based tourism opportunities
- Accommodating active and passive recreation areas
- Creating neighborhood amenities and connections
- Enhancing natural stormwater management

Many of the issues, opportunities, goals, objectives, and recommendations identified in the 2016 Village's Comprehensive Plan are still relevant and applicable in 2022 and are reflected and supported throughout this Plan. This plan builds upon Comprehensive Plan information and recommendations, providing strategic updates to key areas to further advance and prioritize future park and recreation planning, development, upgrades, and integration into the community.

One of the Village's Comprehensive Plan goals is to encourage neighborhood design that supports a range of transportation choices while providing access to natural areas and open spaces. This CORP provides specific recommendations for the implementation of trail networks and multimodal transportation facility options that help accomplish this goal. The Comprehensive Plan also calls for the building of a community identity for the Village by revitalizing its main streets and enforcing quality design standards. The recommendations within this plan can help reinforce this character and community building goal by cohesively tying community public amenities and assets into the Village's identity through the creation of multimodal networks that tie main streets to parks and help activate and revitalize key areas for commercial, entertainment, and recreational purposes. Creating an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that offers mobility, convenience, and safety to meet the needs of all citizens is a goal supported by both this plan and the community's existing Comprehensive Plan. An additional community goal and objective identified by public participation in the Comprehensive Plan is the creation of a bicycle and pedestrian connection to the Fox River State Trail, which is recommended in detail within this plan.

Village of Wrightstown Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan (2021)

The Village's Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, adopted as part of the community's overarching Comprehensive Plan, outlines the benefits and needs of bicycling and provides a vision, goals, objectives, and best practice strategies for the implementation of bicycle and pedestrian facilities within the community. The Plan identifies desirable bicycle and pedestrian facility routes, networks, and connections in Wrightstown, with an emphasis on the potential of multimodal transportation networks to increase activity within the Village and its various park and recreational assets. It is important to consider the components of this plan when planning for the future of the Village's trail and transportation network facilities. This Plan makes multiple recommendations for bicycle trails and facilities in the Wrightstown area. These include providing bicycle parking at all parks and government buildings, encouraging bike parking at schools, major employment locations, downtown, and in other areas of activity, and encouraging developers to create bicycle and pedestrian site design and infrastructure.

Brown County Parks & Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2022 and Outagamie County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2022-2026

Each respective plan details an inventory of the existing parks and facilities in Brown and Outagamie Counties, facility specific recommendations, preservation and protection initiatives, and ongoing projects and programs. Each of these plans are components of the greater County Comprehensive Plans for each jurisdiction.

Overall goals of each plan include:

- Provide sufficient park land and recreation facilities to meet the current and projected future demand of County residents without adversely affecting existing natural and cultural resources.
- Showcase and reserve the characteristics and diversity of the natural, cultural, and historical resources of each County.
- Preserve large tracts of natural and agricultural rural landscapes at urban fringe areas that will provide regional resource protection and recreation benefits.
- Provide volunteer opportunities and stewardship education to all county residents.
- Protect lakes, rivers and streams, including wetlands, high infiltration areas, and associated vegetative buffers to maintain high water quality, manage water quantity, and sustain water-related recreation throughout each County.
- Provide an inclusive parks system for all County residents, regardless of age, race, gender or gender identity, national origin, ethnicity, culture, religion, sexual orientation, political affiliation, place of residence, veteran status, physical ability, cognitive capacity, or family, marital, or economic status.

Goals & Recommendations impacting the Village of Wrightstown included:

- Enhance access to resources that not all people have proximity to, such as the Fox River
- Enhance public use of natural areas and river access by creating and/or improving trails, fishing/boating access, nature viewing areas, camping and/or picnic areas
- Support green/conservation initiatives and educational/awareness programming
- Provide passive recreational opportunities to promote mental health, reconnection with nature, and physical fitness
- Connect natural settings with safe and efficient bicycle and pedestrian access
- Preserve, protect, and enhance natural environments in our community to display its natural state
- Consider integrating preservation of woodlands, passive recreation, and nature experiences into future long-range parks master planning & land use planning efforts

The role of each county in achieving these efforts is to assist government and non-profit conservation organizations and efforts with matching funds through the Conservation Fund grant application program for land in each respective county.

2007 Brown & 2020 Outagamie County Comprehensive Plans

The Brown and Outagamie County Comprehensive Plans provide guidance on how and where each respective County might grow, develop, and change over the next twenty years. Each of these plans provide an overall vision, goals, objectives and policies, specific issues and opportunities for the region, and each plan covers all nine comprehensive planning elements as required by state statutes. Some of the key issues and opportunities include:

- The Counties are both growth communities, in terms of both development and population.
- The dynamic of the Counties' populations is changing, in terms of an increasingly aging population, larger Hispanic and Latino population, and more educated population.
- Growth and changing population dynamics will have various implications including more diverse services needed, more annexations and land being taken out of agricultural use, increasing transportation and utility needs, and need for more multi-jurisdictional cooperation and planning.

The Utilities and Community Facilities profile in the Outagamie County Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed summary of existing County parks and recreation areas, snowmobile trails, and State recreation resources. The Park and Recreation Area comprehensive plan map also includes municipal and non-profit recreational lands. Park and recreation policies are also woven into the implementation framework of the plan with the overarching goal of "Continuing to enhance and maintain the County Parks & Trails System, as guided by related planning documents."

The Brown County Comprehensive Plan visioning process and community input was centrally focused on encouraging the preservation of environmental corridors and assets, including parks and recreational open space, controlling residential and commercial development sprawl, and promoting more transportation options, such as sidewalks, multiuse trails, and bicycle infrastructure and facilities.

Many of the other issues and opportunities identified in each plan are still applicable in 2022 and reflect the data analysis above. Additionally, many of the goals, objectives, and policies in each of the County Comprehensive Plans are also mirrored and supported in this plan.

Brown County Farmland Preservation Plan (2012)

The purpose of the Brown County Farmland Preservation Plan is to set a standard for farmland preservation. This plan provides a vision and guidelines for growth, development, and land preservation in Brown County. The plan is intended to function as the primary policy document setting forth goals and objectives and a vision of how Brown County should grow. A fundamental goal of the plan is to guide and manage Brown County growth and development in a manner that will preserve the rural character, agricultural base, and natural resources of the countryside and contribute to the high quality of life and prosperity of the communities and local farmers.

Wisconsin State Park System Strategic Directions (2015-2020) and Wisconsin Trail Network Plan (2003)

The State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) has developed these two plans for its entire systems of state parks and trails. In the Wrightstown Area, these recommendations relate to the Fox River State Trail.

The Wisconsin State Park System Strategic Plan set forth five strategic directions:

- Provide quality outdoor recreation opportunities and settings
- Conserve, manage, and interpret natural, cultural, and scenic resources
- Actively promote excellence in our workforce
- Strengthen the Wisconsin State Park System financial condition
- Build and strengthen outreach and partnerships

The Wisconsin State Trails Network Plan provides a vision for establishing trail network connectivity statewide; and focuses on abandoned rail, road, utility line, natural features and resources, interstate, and public lands. The plan recognizes the important role that trails developed by local units of governments serve as critical links. Under the plan, WisDNR staff will continue to work with local governments and encourage them to connect trails onto this network as they update local plans.

The 2019-2023 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) serves as a blueprint for state and local outdoor recreation planning through support of national initiatives, sets the course for recreation within the state by describing current recreation supply and trends, and provides a framework for future recreation development and focus. Key overarching issues, factors, and goals for outdoor recreation include:

- Demographic shifts in age, urbanization, and diversification
- Declining overall maintenance of infrastructure, especially recreational facilities
- Technology advances effecting the way we travel, use parks, and distribute information
- Equitable distribution of public lands
- Declining habitat quality and invasive species maintenance
- Increasing extreme weather events and weather pattern shifts
- Funding opportunities and increasing costs

Each of these factors are important to consider in any decision-making related to the future needs and demands of the community. To prioritize recreational facilities and programming, the plan states that key goals also include:

- Boosting participation in outdoor recreation
- Growing partnerships
- Providing high-quality experiences
- Improving data to enhance visitor experiences
- Enhancing funding and financial stability

Many of the goals within this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan are also reflected in this Plan and were heard throughout the public participation process as goals directly applicable to the Village of Wrightstown.

Wisconsin's Changing Climate Report (2022)

The Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI), a statewide collaboration of scientists and stakeholders formed as a partnership between UW-Madison's Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, published a comprehensive study evaluating climate change impacts on Wisconsin communities.

Wisconsin's climate continues to change. In the 10 years since the 2011 WICCI Assessment report, new data shows continued warming, increases in rain and snow, and more frequent extreme rainfall events. The effects of climate change are felt in nearly every region in the state and affect the places we work and play, including farms, lakes and rivers, forests, and the built environment. All regions of Wisconsin have reported their wettest decade in recorded history over the past ten years, and average precipitation has increased by 17% (about five inches) since 1950. The average daily temperature across the state has increased by three degrees Fahrenheit over the same time period, and the last two decades have been the warmest on record. It is projected that extreme precipitation and weather events will increase in the future.

The report calls for actions by communities across the state to decrease carbon emissions and promote environmental and climate justice by investing in solutions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and associated climate impacts. Many of the goals, objectives, and recommendations of this Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan align with this report, serving to preserve the natural environment and decrease automobile dependency by providing alternative means of transportation to the Village of Wrightstown's various park and recreational amenities.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report (2006)

In the Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, the DNR identified those key places around the state that are critical to meeting Wisconsin's conservation and outdoor recreation needs over the next 50 years. The Report identifies several sites in Brown and Outagamie County, including Duck Creek and Burma Swamp, located west of Wrightstown and in the Central Lake Michigan Coastal ecological landscape. It contains a large, forested wetland that sits at the headwaters of Duck Creek and is important in maintaining the creek's flow and water quality. Continued forest management is important in maintaining the area's character. The area could provide significant hiking, hunting, environmental and ecological studying opportunities near Wrightstown and several larger population centers (Green Bay and the Appleton-Kaukauna area are both within 15 miles). Trout Creek, a tributary to Duck Creek, has the potential to be restored to a cold-water fisher, the only one in Outagamie County.

Connections 2030 Statewide Long-Range Multimodal Transportation Plan (2009)

Connections 2030 links statewide transportation policy to implementation, planning, programming, and other Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) activities. The plan calls for improved system integration for passengers and freight, as well as modernization to correct outdated infrastructure design and combine technological advancements with more traditional transportation infrastructure designs.

The Plan sets policy directions for the state trunk highway system, public transit, intercity travel, freight movement, bicycle and pedestrian travel, and funding, project scheduling and prioritization decisions. As part of the Connections 2030 planning process, WisDOT identified 37 System-level Priority Corridors. The corridor maps identify specific projects; however, the Plan does not guarantee that all potential projects will be implemented. The Village of Wrightstown is located in the Lake-to-Lake Corridor – from the Fox Cities to Manitowoc-Two Rivers. Recommendations in the Wrightstown area include Reconstruction of WIS 96 from Fox River to Shanty Road and replacing the bridge and approaches over the Fox River on WIS 96. Some of these recommendations may have implications for future bike and pedestrian planning by the Village in relation to connecting and accessing parks, recreational facilities, and open space.

Wisconsin Healthy Communities (2019-2021)

The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute has recently started recognizing communities throughout the state on their pursuit of improved public health through the designation of Wisconsin Healthy Communities. The purpose of the designation is to recognize and encourage local efforts that improve the overall community's health and well-being. It also aims to promote collaboration centered around health improvement. Communities are recognized as Gold, Silver, or Bronze depending on how well they are pursuing public health improvement efforts. While neither Wrightstown nor any of the municipalities within Brown County have formally been recognized to this point, several surrounding communities have, including:

- City of Appleton (Outagamie, Winnebago, and Calumet Counties) - Bronze
- East Central WI Region (comprised of Calumet, Fond du Lac, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties) - Silver

Recommendations in this Plan can serve as the foundation for various initiatives that will support the creation of a healthier community in Wrightstown, including the activation of critical street network connections with multimodal transportation options, increased green space and park connectivity, and community programming at public amenities to support physical and social activity.

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PART 4: NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The relationship between the Village of Wrightstown and its natural features and environment provides a valuable point of reference for park and open space planning. It sets up a framework for analysis, suggests possible locational advantages for certain land uses so that they exist in harmony with the community's natural characteristics, highlights key resources that the park and recreation system might feature, and hints at the relationship between the Village and the rest of the region.

In growing communities like the Village of Wrightstown, planning often focuses on such issues as land use, transportation, and infrastructure. Issues pertaining to natural, cultural, and agricultural resources tend to receive less attention, and sometimes cohesive and consistent goals and policies regarding these features are lacking in a growing community's plan. These resources, however, are critical to the long-term health, vitality, and sustainability of every community. Since these resources also help define a community' and strongly affect its quality of life, they must be examined as a part of the planning process. The Village's topography and natural, rural character results in a great backdrop for its parks system and can be particularly exhibited in the parks focused on passive, nature-based recreation.

Because of the vital functions performed by natural, cultural, and agricultural resource features in and around the Village of Wrightstown, unplanned urban development into these areas is inappropriate and should be discouraged. The incompatibility of urban development within natural resource areas, for instance, can be evidenced by the widespread, serious, and costly problems that are often encountered when development occurs within these areas. Examples of such problems include failing foundations and structures, wet basements, excessive operation of sump pumps, excessive clear water infiltration into sanitary sewers, and poor stormwater drainage.

The Village is located along the Lower Fox River, which is the principal tributary of the Bay of Green Bay, and is therefore responsible for ensuring that all new or existing development does not negatively impact this important resource, which flows from Lake Winnebago northeasterly through the Wrightstown to the City of Green Bay, where the river's mouth opens into Lake Michigan. When development is proposed in close proximity to the Fox River, Plum Creek, and other natural areas, it is critical that the developer identify how they will address direct environmental impacts such as land and habitat disturbance, vegetation clearing, and the alteration of existing topography as well as secondary impacts such as stormwater runoff, increased impervious surfaces, and other impacts of the development.

The Fox River and Plum Creek in combination with Village's rural, small-town setting combine to help create the Village's natural character. In order for the Village to maintain these features that make Wrightstown desirable to both new and existing residents alike, it must strike a balance between promoting new development and the preserving the natural environment. This Plan will examine ways to build upon the community's natural resources and character through coordinated park and recreational facility planning to establish and promote a community identity, while at the same time preserving natural features and overall character that makes Wrightstown unique.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Landscape and Topography

Like much of the State of Wisconsin, which was once carved and flattened by glaciers during the last Ice Age, the Village of Wrightstown has a generally level topography, which very gradually rises as one moves away from the Fox River in any direction. The Village has two very distinctive topographic features: the slopes associated with the course of the Fox River and the Plum Creek ravine. Much smaller ravines are also associated with the tributary to Plum Creek, located immediately south of STH 96, and with a tributary to the Fox River, located at the north end of the Village on the river's east side.

The majority of the Village of Wrightstown has an elevation of approximately 600 feet above sea level, with topographic elevation gradually rising to 680 feet at the community's far eastern and western limits. The Fox River's elevation is approximately 590 feet above sea level, and its slopes within the Village range from 50 feet in height along the northern reaches of the river to about 70 feet in height along its southern reaches. The Plum Creek ravine is approximately 50 feet deep, while the two other noted ravines are approximately 20 feet deep. The highest point within the Village is at the intersection of USH 41 and CTH U, at approximately 690 feet above sea level.

The topography of the Village has a significant impact on its natural and scenic resources, as well as on the feasibility of new infill, brownfield, and greenfield development, stormwater management, and erosion control. Natural areas include woodlands, wetlands, stream corridors, and other areas that are not farmed or developed and are largely in a natural state. Natural areas in Wrightstown total 448.0 acres, or 15.70 percent of the Village. The majority of this acreage is associated with the portions of the Fox River and Plum Creek that are within the Village's municipal boundaries. Other significant natural areas include the Plum Creek ravine, Royal St. Patrick's Golf Course ponds, Fox River shoreline west of Crestview Drive, and the ravine north of Fawnwood Drive and Court. While highly subjective, scenic beauty and natural

characteristics are also an important element of many community identities in this part of the country. Part of the goal of this plan, in conjunction with the Village's adopted Comprehensive Plan, is to ensure that residents can continue to enjoy passive open spaces and vistas of unspoiled nature, while increasing access to existing recreational facilities and incorporating more active recreational resources into the community, such as neighborhood parks and the community's golf course.

Some topographic areas within the Village are environmental and scenic resources of great value to the community. Continuous areas of the shoreline of the Fox River are one such resource. The high elevation of the STH 96 bridge over the Plum Creek ravine and Fox River, and the location of CTH D along the west side of the river and CTH ZZ along the east side provide the best scenic views within the Village. Identifying ways to maintain these scenic viewpoints within the community while making them more accessible to pedestrians and bicyclists should be considered.

General Soils Information

Soil suitability is a key factor in determining the best and most cost-effective locations for new development. Modern engineering technology and practice can typically overcome most problems associated with the varying characteristics of soil types, however, the financial and environmental costs associated with certain soil quality limitations can be prohibitive to development. Problems that limit development on certain soils include slumping, poor drainage, erosion, steep slopes, and high-water tables. As defined by the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service and according to the Soil Survey of Brown and Outagamie Counties, the soils in the Village of Wrightstown are of two major soil types. The Oshkosh silt/silty clay loam (0-6 percent slopes) and Winneconne silty clay loam (2-6 percent slopes) are the most dominant soil types in the area, each of which are deep (typically greater than 80 inches deep), well-drained, soils with generally no frequencies of flooding or ponding. Both the Oshkosh and Winneconne silty clay loam soil types are considered prime for farmland and the cultivation of crops and have very few to no limitations for development, except for areas along the Fox River, where steep slopes and FEMA designated floodplain areas may be a factor. Other minor soil types found within the Village include Manawa silty clay loam and Shiocton silt loam. Consideration of steep slopes and depth to bedrock are important when reviewing development proposals in and around the Village. Areas less suitable for intensive development may be appropriate for parks and recreational spaces. Steep slopes require erosion control efforts. In areas along the Fox River and Plum Creek, efforts should be made to reestablish natural vegetation to restore native habitat and provide a natural solution to riverbank erosion.

Productive Agricultural Lands

Although an incorporated community, agricultural use classification accounts for a significant portion of the total land area in the Village of Wrightstown. Although vacant residential parcels are included within this category, they only account for at most 78.7 acres of land. Agricultural land uses are primarily located along the fringes of the Village's municipal boundaries, as well as on recently annexed lands. With the uptick in development activity following the Great Recession, it can be reasonably expected that portions of these areas will be converted to other uses over the course of the lifetime of this Plan, provided utilities can be cost-effectively extended.

The average sale price for agricultural lands around the Village increased substantially during the first decade of the 21st Century. In locations around the Village where lands were previously designated to be ready for development in the previous comprehensive plan, the agricultural purposes that existed there have persisted to this day. Much of Wrightstown's agricultural land has continued to be used for agricultural purposes in recent years and will likely continue to be appropriate for such use into the foreseeable future. The agricultural lands surrounding Wrightstown contribute to the Village's rural character and passive recreational enjoyment, so the transition of these properties to developed uses should only occur following annexation into the Village and the exhaustion of infill development opportunities, consistent with the Village's Comprehensive Plan.

One item of note is that under Wisconsin's Use-Value Assessment law, agricultural lands are assessed for property tax purposes at their existing agricultural use values, and not potential proposed use values. Because of this statute, even if property is divided and zoned for development and has utilities in place, as long as the property is used for agricultural purposes, it will continue to be assessed at the significantly lower agricultural use rate.

Considering the importance agricultural lands have to the Village's identity, and current relatively high development costs, it is recommended that the Village focus its new development efforts upon those farmlands that are immediately adjacent to current development and infrastructure to maximize the return on the Village's investment in utilities in these areas. Low impact, conservation-oriented farming practices within and adjacent to the Village should be encouraged to try and minimize the conflicts between existing farm operations and adjacent development. It is also recommended that those farmlands comprised of larger or numerous contiguous parcels continue to be farmed as unobtrusively as possible until such time as infrastructure may be extended in a cost-effective manner and development may be accommodated in a compact and efficient manner.

Waterways

Within the State of Wisconsin, waterways are generally governed as a component of the State's Public Trust Doctrine, as described in Article IX Section 1 of the Wisconsin Constitution and interpreted over time by Wisconsin Courts and the State Attorney General's office. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the public trust doctrine declares that all navigable waters are "common highways and forever free," and are held in trust by the WDNR for the public. As a result of subsequent citizen action and court decisions, the public interest, once primarily interpreted to protect public rights to transportation on navigable waters, has been broadened to include protected public rights to water quality and quantity, recreational activities, and scenic beauty.

Wisconsin's Public Trust Doctrine requires the state to intervene to protect public rights in the commercial or recreational use of navigable waters. The WDNR, as the state agent charged with this responsibility, can do so through permitting requirements for water projects, through court action to stop nuisances in navigable waters, and through statutes authorizing local zoning ordinances that limit development along navigable waterways. The court has ruled WDNR staff must consider the cumulative impacts of individual projects in their decisions when reviewing projects that could impact Wisconsin lakes and rivers.

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

Because of their importance, numerous federal, state, and local laws and regulations have been created to protect surface waters. They range from the commerce clause of the United States Constitution to county shoreland and floodplain zoning regulations. The most heavily regulated waters are those that are determined to be natural and "navigable." All lakes, rivers, flowages, ponds, and streams, no matter how small, should be assumed to be navigable until determined otherwise by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). According to the WDNR Waterway and Wetland Handbook: "Using the direction in *DeGayner v. D.N.R.*, 70 Wis. 2d 936 (1975), a stream is navigable-in-fact if it is navigable by canoe or skiff on a recurring basis (i.e., annually during spring thaw) and has a discernable bed and banks."

Map 1 identifies the surface water resources and watersheds within the Village of Wrightstown. Surface water in the Village drains to Apple Creek, Plum Creek, or directly to the Fox River. Many of the intermittent streams that feed the three primary waterways are dry in the summer, and stormwater runoff provides the basis for much of the water within the streams. Since much of the base flow is from stormwater runoff, the streams tend to be muddy due to erosion of their banks caused by moving water, and bottom materials of the streams are generally composed of muck or silt.

Drainage Basin

The Village of Wrightstown is located in a major river basin, the Lower Fox River Basin. The Lower Fox River empties a drainage basin of 6,349 square miles (including drainage from the Wolf River and Upper Fox River basins), flowing northeast from the outlet of Lake Winnebago, through the middle of Wrightstown, and on to the bay of Green Bay. The Fox River Valley is one of Wisconsin's most urbanized and industrialized areas. Most of these urban areas are close to the river and localized urban and industrial runoff has contributed to water quality problems in the Fox River.

Water quality studies reveal that most of the Lower Fox River basin streams and lower Green Bay suffer from excessive loadings of sediment, nutrients, bacteria, and heavy metals, resulting in degraded aquatic habitat and an unbalanced fish community with low populations and limited diversity. Sediment and excessive nutrient levels in the river result in an advanced state of eutrophication and high levels of toxic materials in bottom sediments and invertebrate organisms consumed by fish.

The Lower Fox River basin has been given statewide attention for improving and protecting water quality. Three watersheds: the East River, the Apple and Ashwaubenon Creeks and Duck Creek, have been selected as priority watersheds under the Wisconsin Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program. The three remaining watersheds have been ranked "high" for possible selection, Plum Creek, Fox River/Appleton and Little Lake Butte Des Morts watersheds. The main focus of these projects is to reduce nutrient and sediment loadings to streams and rivers by 50% which is necessary for meaningful water quality improvements to occur.

Rivers, Streams, and Lakes

The Village is situated on the banks of the Fox River, which divides the community in two and continues on to flow into the bay of Green Bay to the northeast. Plum Creek, a tributary of the Fox River, runs through the east side of town. This dominant water feature can provide a pleasing focus to the Village's recreational resources – guiding the siting of parks and trails to spotlight the Village's waterways.

The Fox River is an important regional resource. WisDNR studies have recognized that Wrightstown's often steeply sloping riverbanks directly convey stormwater into the waterway, which has contributed to compromised water quality and high levels of sedimentation and nonpoint source pollution. To curb these impacts, the installation of best management practices and riverbank restoration initiatives can help reduce sedimentation over time, however at this time, the river still suffers from sedimentation as a result of nonpoint pollution.

The entire Lower Fox River corridor is a high priority area for the WisDNR and was listed as a priority site for protection in the WisDNR's Land Legacy Study, which identified areas which the public agreed are the most important for conservation and recreation over the next 50 years.

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

The importance and history of the Fox River parallels that of the Bay of Green Bay. The Fox River served as the route into the interior of the state for early explorers, and many of Wisconsin's earliest communities were located along its banks.

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

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

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

Plum Creek is a major tributary of the Fox River, flowing from the south side of the Village into the Fox River. This tributary creek is 16.5 miles long, running from northern Calumet County to its confluence with the Fox River in Wrightstown. According to the WisDNR Surface Water Data Viewer, Plum Creek has poor water quality and generally poor aquatic wildlife habitat due to excessive sedimentation from streambank erosion and upland sediment runoff. Little sunlight penetrates the waters of this creek to allow the growth of desirable rooted aquatic plant life. Water quality samples during stormwater runoff events found suspended solids, total and dissolved phosphorus, and bacteria levels that were excessively high, which contributes to the water quality problems of the Fox River. Plum Creek's water quality is severely negatively impacted by agricultural runoff outside of the Village limits. The Village should support the efforts of the Brown County Land and Water Conservation Department to install vegetative buffer strips in agricultural areas of the Plum Creek watershed to improve the creek's overall water quality.

Within the Village, Plum Creek is located within a wooded and natural ravine (the Plum Creek Ravine, approximately 50 feet deep) before entering the Fox River. The surrounding area is generally protected from development because of its location within the floodplain and its natural conservancy zoning designation and is considered one of the best remaining wildlife habitats within the Village. However, this area may still be affected by development around its edges, by regional issues (such as water quality), and by threats from invasive species, particularly purple loosestrife, phragmites, and reed canary grass. The Plum Creek ecological landscape and Plum Creek Ravine are an important natural resource that should be protected with initiatives to preserve the ecological environment and decrease agricultural stormwater runoff directly into its waterway.

Apple Creek flows for 24 miles from just north of the Fox Cities in a northeasterly direction to its confluence with the Fox River just north of the Wrightstown Village boundary. According to the WisDNR Surface Water Data Viewer, during the summer months, Apple Creek is usually dry, except for scattered pools near road crossings and near the Fox River. Cattle pasturing along streambanks and hills have caused heavy erosion with little vegetation resulting in sedimentation, low dissolved oxygen levels, and low water quality. Although Apple Creek is not located within the Village of Wrightstown, large areas of the west side of the Village drain to Apple Creek, and therefore impact its water quality. The Village should work with current or future property owners within the Apple Creek watershed to implement techniques to limit nonpoint source pollution from entering the intermittent tributaries to Apple Creek.

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors are composites of the best elements of a natural resource base occurring in a linear pattern on the landscape. In Brown County, environmental corridors and environmentally sensitive areas are part of a countywide system of continuous open space consisting of rivers, streams, wetlands, floodways, and woodlands. These corridors are essential to the maintenance of ecological balance and diversity and the preservation of natural beauty. Because environmental corridors are located in developed and developing areas, it is important to preserve and protect them as natural open space. Doing so serves the dual purpose of protecting environmentally sensitive lands and natural resources from disturbance and development and/or reserving lands needed for open space and recreational uses.

Environmental corridors generally lie along the major Fox River environmental corridor, the Plum Creek wildlife area, and undisturbed natural areas on the edges of developed farmland. Environmental corridor features include:

- Surface waters and their undeveloped shorelands and floodlands
- Wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife habitats
- Rugged terrain and high relief topography
- Parks
- Unique vegetation or geology

Almost all of Brown and Outagamie Counties' remaining high-value wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitat areas, major bodies of surface water, delineated shorelands, and floodlands are contained within these corridors. They also provide recreational, scenic, and historic value through existing and potential recreation sites, scenic areas and vistas, and scientifically significant areas.

Environmental corridors are the most important individual elements of a natural resource base and have immeasurable environmental, ecological, and recreational value. Because of this, protection of environmental corridors from additional intrusion by incompatible land uses, and thereby from degradation and destruction, is an essential objective of this Plan. In addition, while inappropriate for development, environmental corridors can be ideal locations for passive recreational opportunities like trails, nature-oriented parks, and other low impact recreational uses. The Village's Natural Resources Map in the 2016 Comprehensive Plan shows the location of these environmental corridors in and near the Village.

Outside of the Village, certain lands are protected by the Resource Protection Corridor Overlay established by the Brown County Farmland Preservation Plan (2012). The Resource Protection Corridor Overlay protects environmentally sensitive lands and critical natural resources located outside of urban service areas. Such locations include wetlands, shoreland setbacks and wetland buffers, regional floodplains, and other areas natural resource protection areas identified in the Brown County Comprehensive Plan. In general, these areas are protected from development and are maintained in their existing agricultural, conservation, or open space use.

Woodlands Areas

Woodlands in Wrightstown are generally limited to areas associated with waterways, such as Plum Creek, Fox River, Apple Creek, and the waterway/ravine on the far northeast side of the Village. The largest area of contiguous woodlands is located along Plum Creek, totaling approximately 93 acres. Other significant wooded areas in Wrightstown are generally limited to the Fox River shoreline, southwest of Plum Creek.

It is highly unlikely that the woodlands along Plum Creek will be developed due to the presence of wetlands and floodway/floodplain in this area; however, the woodlands along the Fox River could conceivably be impacted by future development, even if done in conformity with the Village's Shoreland Zoning requirements. Even small areas of woods provide habitat for songbirds and small mammals, as well as enjoyment for the general public. Figure 7-9 depicts the woodlands in the Village of Wrightstown.

Wildlife Habitat

Since much of the land in Wrightstown is already developed or actively farmed, the best remaining wildlife habitat within the Village is contained within the Plum Creek bottomlands, which are generally protected from development by virtue of it being floodplain and zoned conservancy. However, this area may still be affected by development around its edges, by regional issues (such as water quality), and by potential invasion of exotic species, particularly purple loosestrife, phragmites, and reed canary grass. The Village, in partnership with the property owners, and non-profit groups should monitor areas of wildlife habitat for such invasive plant species and properly eradicate them if found because of the negative impact on native plants and wildlife habitat.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Federal and state law protects endangered and threatened species. Both levels of government prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another, as well as with various other organizations and universities. An endangered species is one that is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. A special concern species is one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven. The main purpose of the special concern category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened.

The Bureau of Endangered Resources within the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources monitors endangered and threatened species and maintains the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). This program maintains data on the general locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin by township/range. The locations are purposefully vague to prevent the disturbance of threatened or endangered resources. According to the NHI, only one threatened plant species, the Handsome Sedge (*Carex Formosa*) is potentially found in Wrightstown in upland woodlands or floodplain forests. Should this plant be found on a potential development site, it is critical the developer of the site contact the WDNR Bureau of Endangered Species prior to beginning any cutting, filling, or grading activity.

Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance

The Fox-Wolf Watershed Alliance's mission is to provide leadership for continuous resource improvement through strategic partnerships that benefit the watershed's land, water, and people. The grassroots, self-sustaining, 501c3 non-profit conservation organization serves all of those who live, work or play in the watershed, which is nearly half a million people in four counties (Brown, Calumet, Outagamie, and Winnebago) and most of the Oneida Nation. It is the most urban area in the Fox-Wolf basin and water quality is impacted by urban development, industry, and agriculture. The Association has a board of directors and a fee for membership and is able to complete many beneficial conservation projects with its own funds. It is considered to be a hands-on, project group that continues to rely on the dedication of its volunteers.

Climate

Climate is an important consideration for determining the range of recreational activities that should be provided for in the Village. The Wrightstown area has a continental climate characterized by significant changes in weather. Winters are cloudy, cold, and snowy. Lakes and rivers usually begin to freeze over in December and remain ice covered until March. During the spring, periods of warm weather alternate with cold spells. By the end of March, nearly all precipitation is in the form of rain. Summers are warm and at times hot and humid. Cool periods are also common during the summer months. Fall is generally mild during the day with cool clear nights. The change from fall to winter is often abrupt, as is the change from summer to fall.

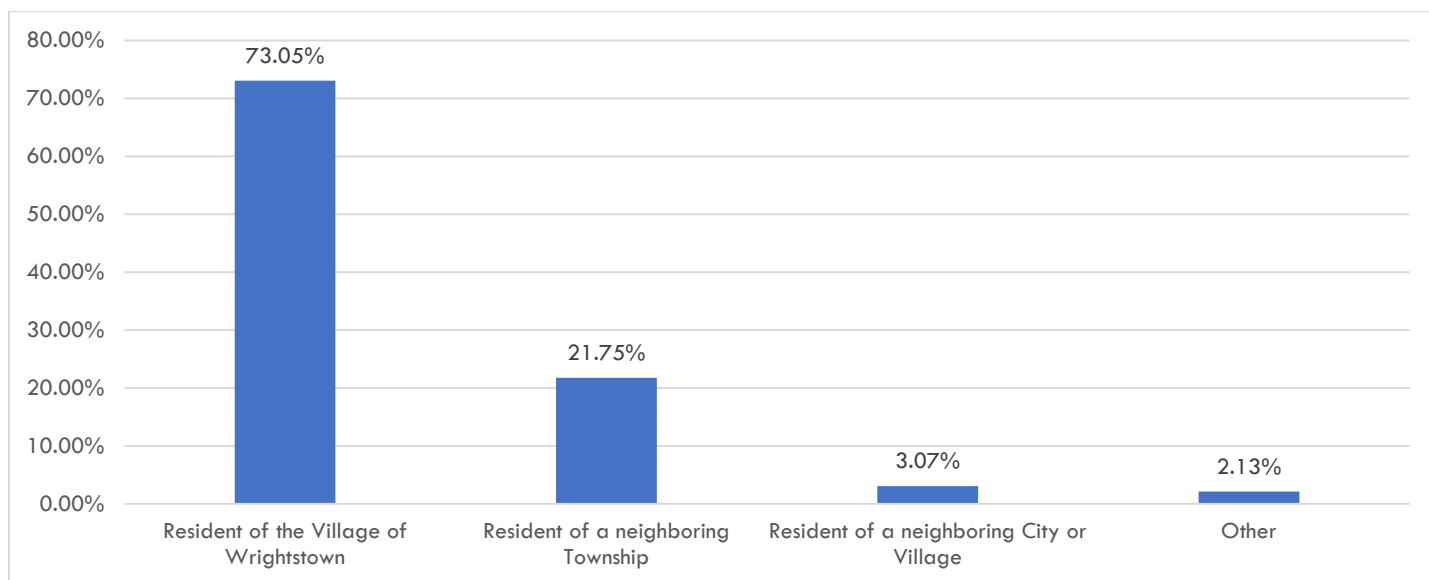
PART 5: PUBLIC INPUT RESPONSES

Online Public Survey

The Village of Wrightstown conducted an online questionnaire via Survey Monkey from March 4, 2022, to April 11, 2022. In total, 423 people provided feedback. The 2022 survey mirrored some components of the survey used in 2019 by the Village's Park Department to provide perspective on how opinions might have changed over the past 5 years. The 2022 survey had over two and half times as many responses compared to the survey conducted in 2019.

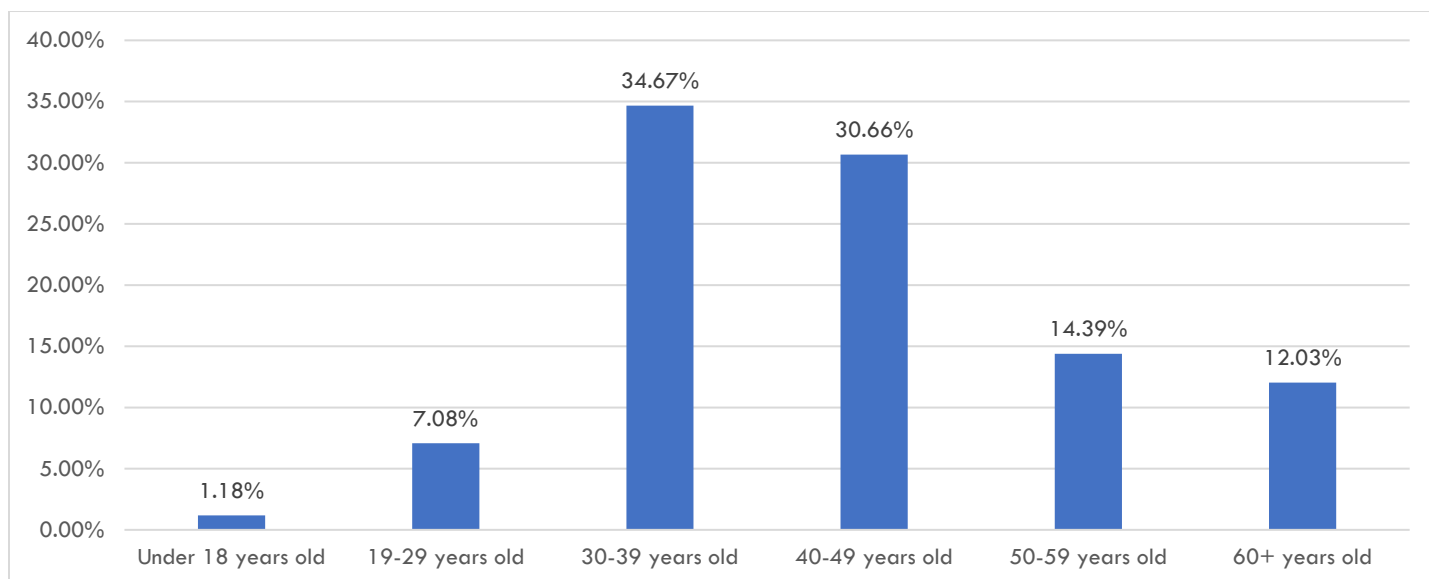
The results of the survey, along with the other public input generated during the process, were used to form the core recommendations of the Plan. The following is a summary of all responses received. In many cases, percentages total to more than 100 percent, as respondents were allowed to select more than one response. Additionally, comments written-in were summarized.

Question 1: Please select the statement that best describes where you live.

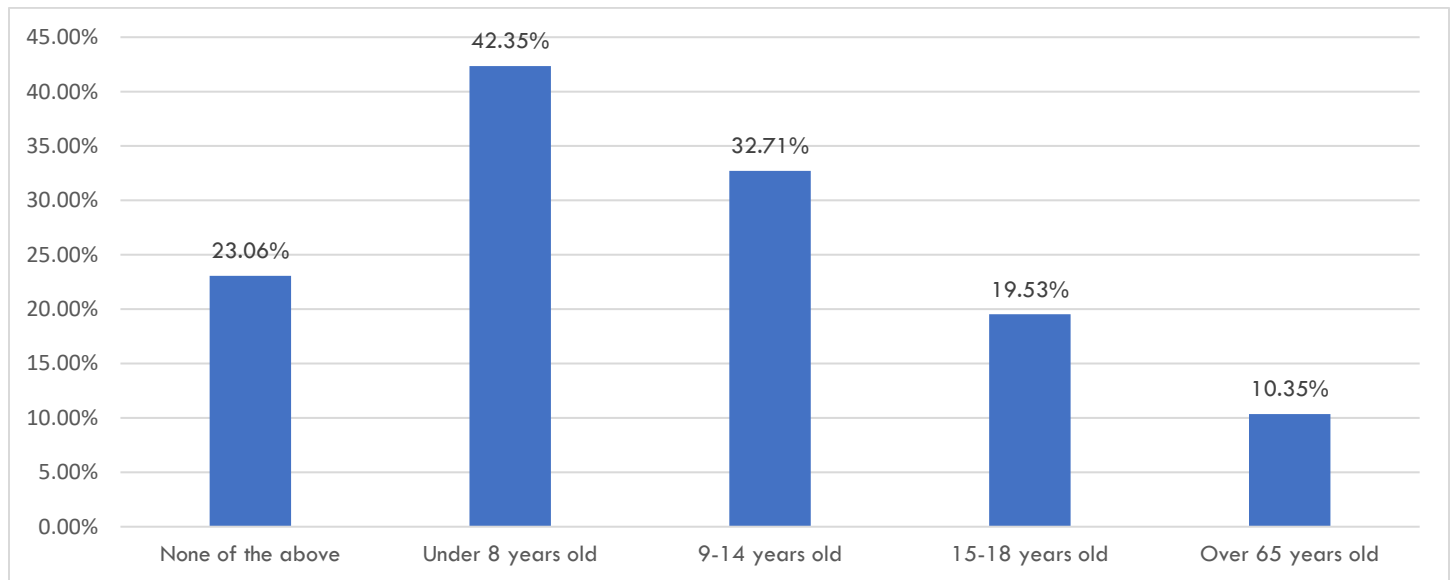


Others (16 comments): Mostly neighboring townships and cities.

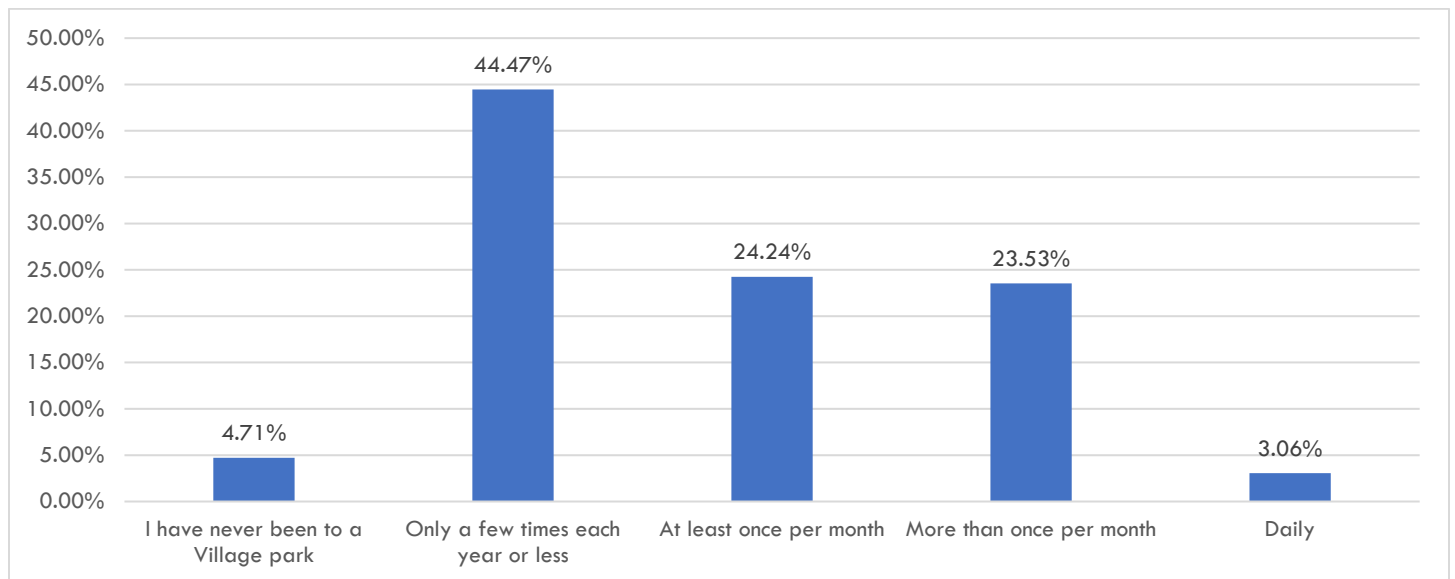
Question 2: What is your age?



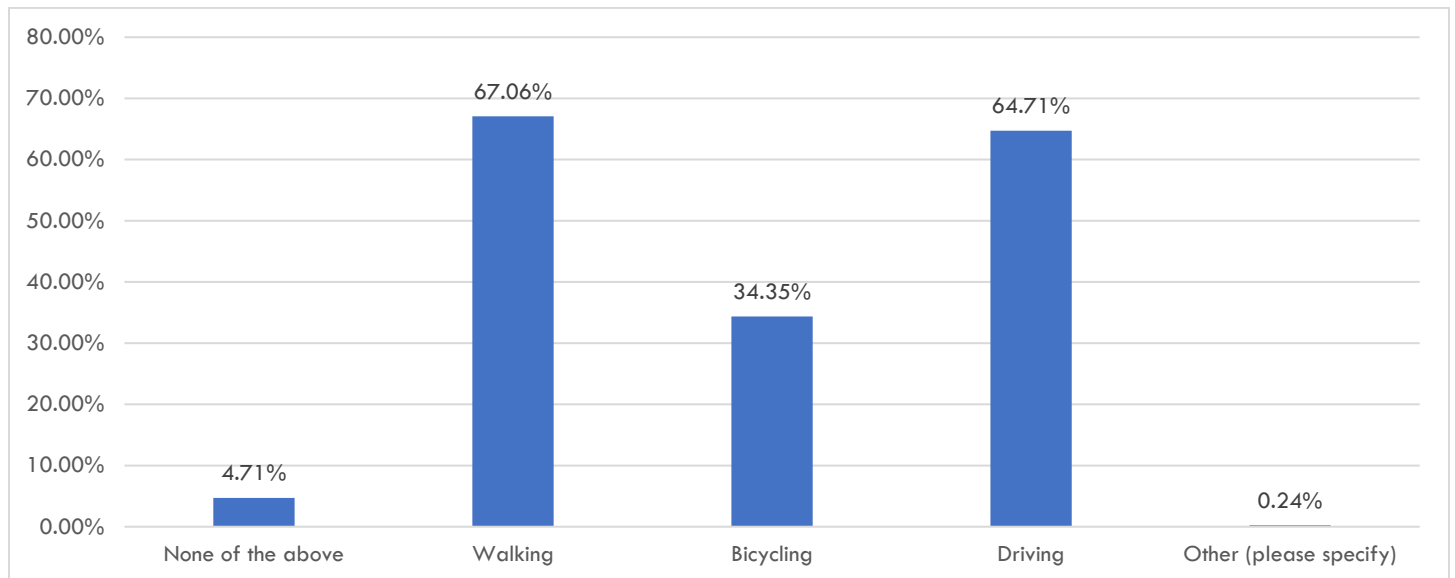
Question 3: Including yourself, does anyone in your household fall into the following age ranges (select all that apply)?



Question 4: How often do you or members of your household visit a Village park?

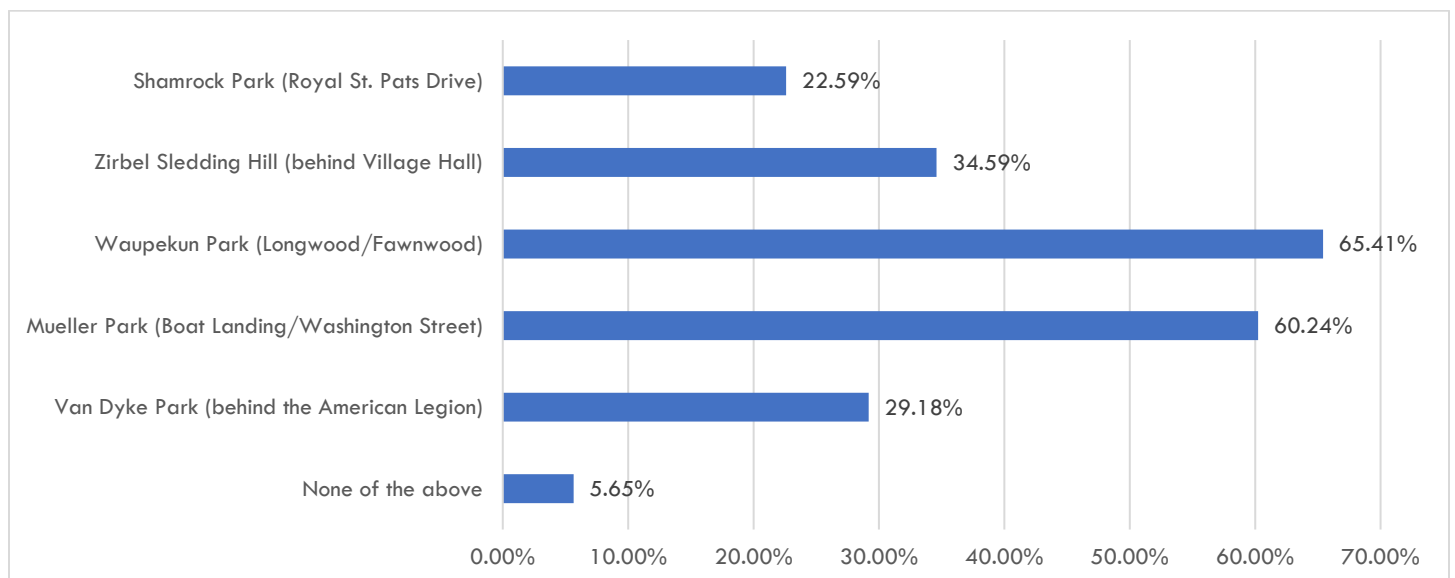


Question 5: If you or anyone in your household has visited a Village park in the past year, how did you travel to the park(s)? (select all that apply)

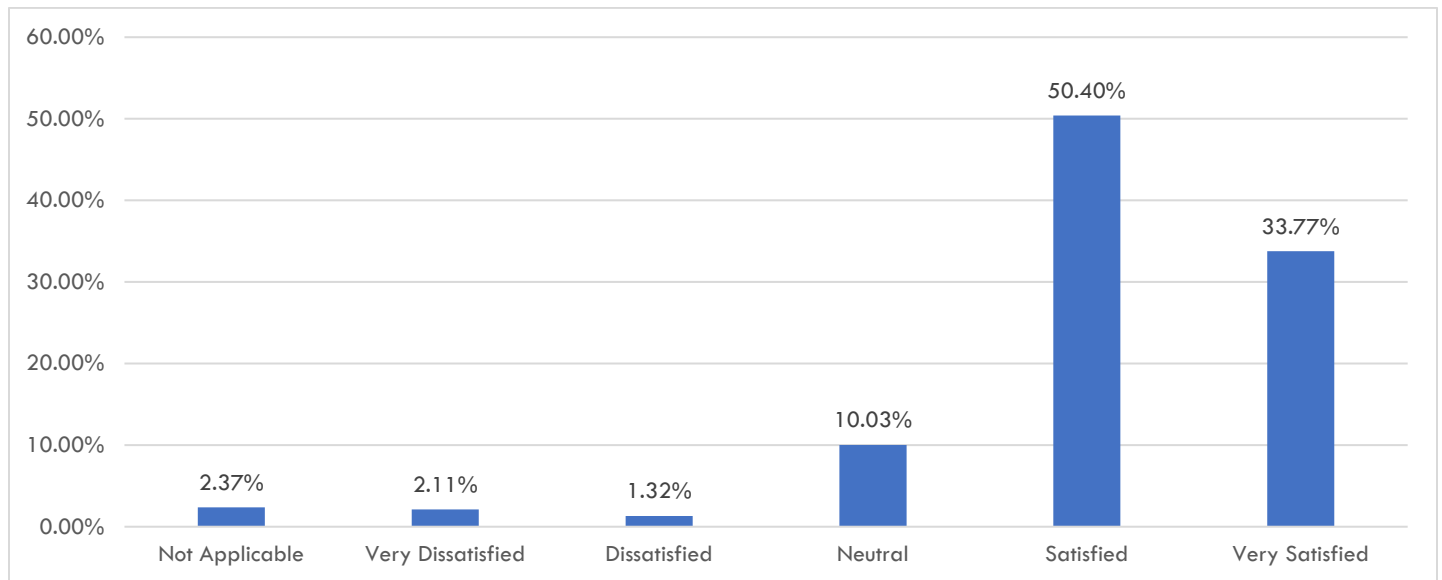


Others (1 comment): Running.

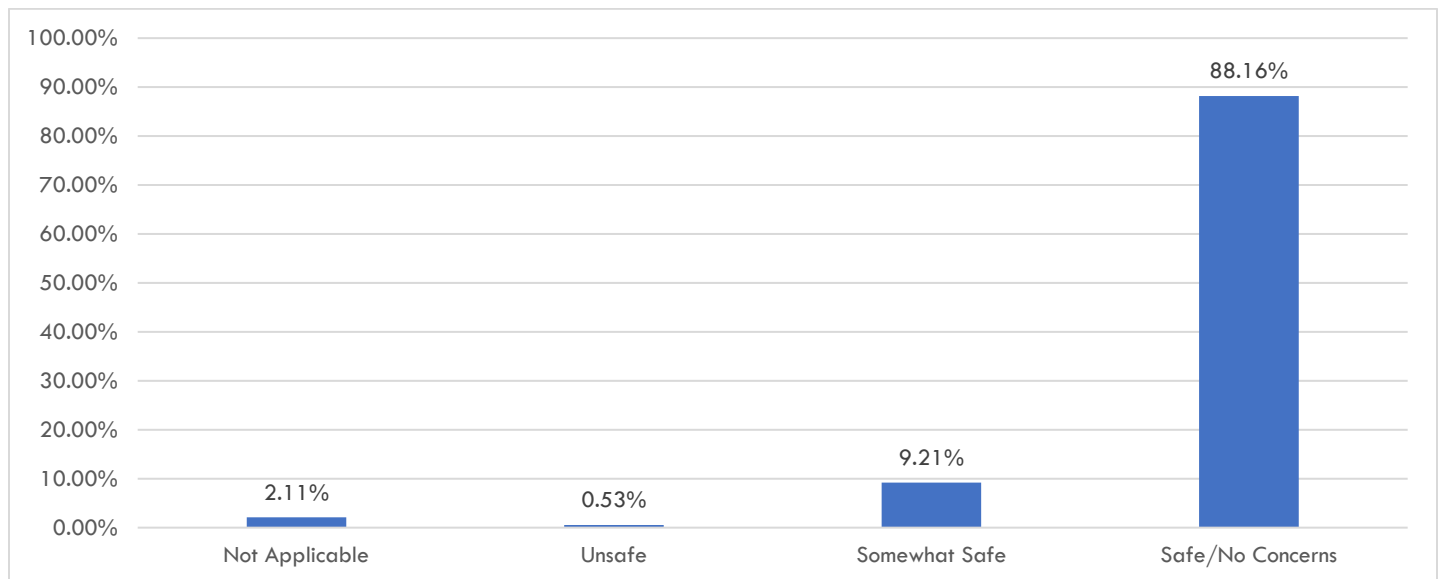
Question 6: If you or anyone in your household has visited a Village park in the past year, which location did you visit? (select all that apply)



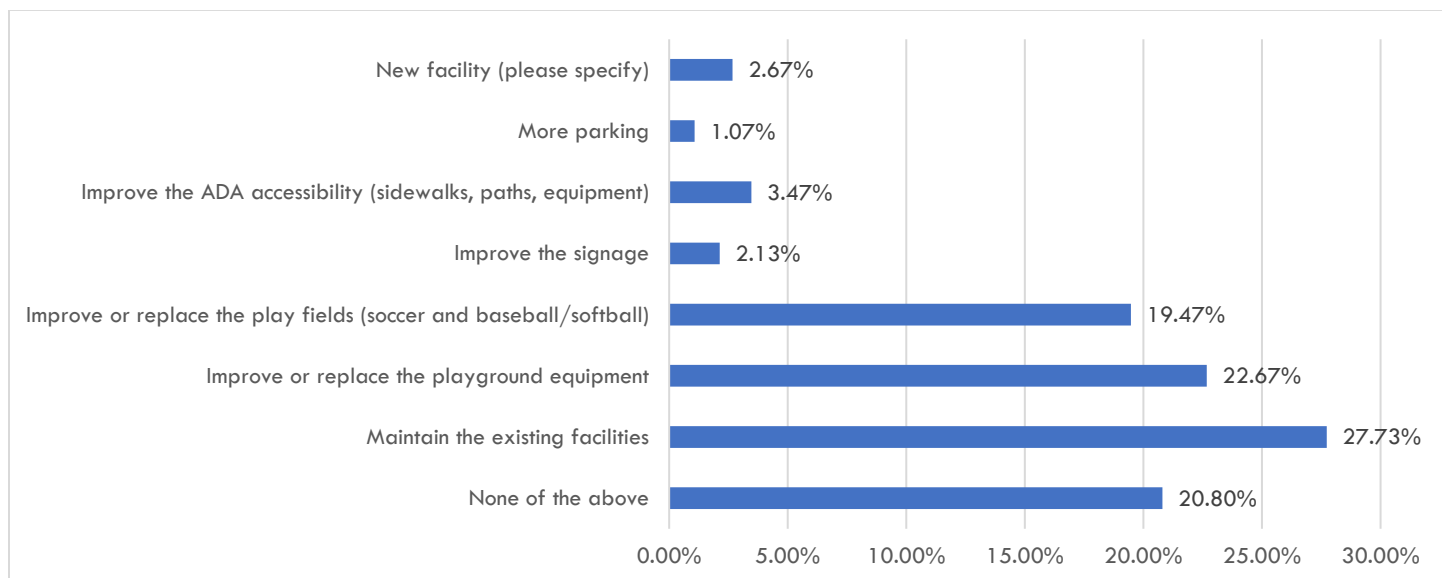
Question 7: Overall, how would you rate your satisfaction with the level of maintenance and appearance of the Village parks system?



Question 8: Overall, how safe do you feel in the Village's parks?

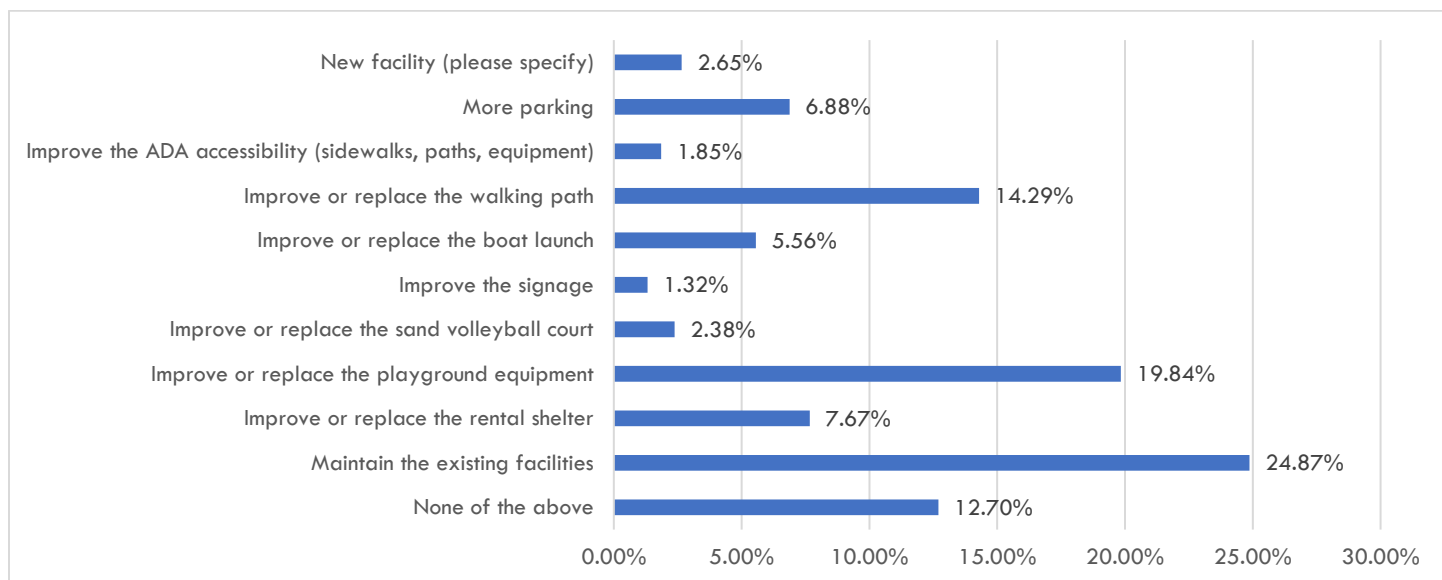


Question 9: In your opinion, what is the top priority for Van Dyke Park over the next 5 years?



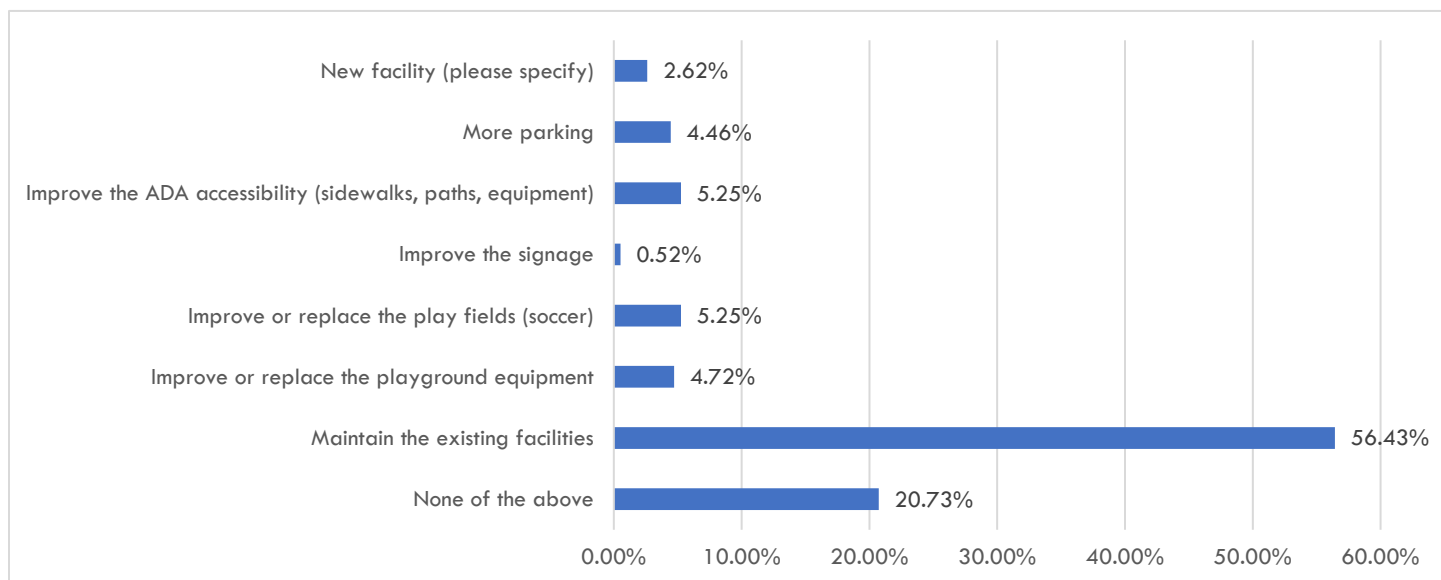
Other (10 comments): pickleball (2), pool or splash pad (3), disc golf (1), more events (1), bathrooms (1), improve maintenance (2).

Question 10: In your opinion, what is the top priority for Mueller Park over the next 5 years?



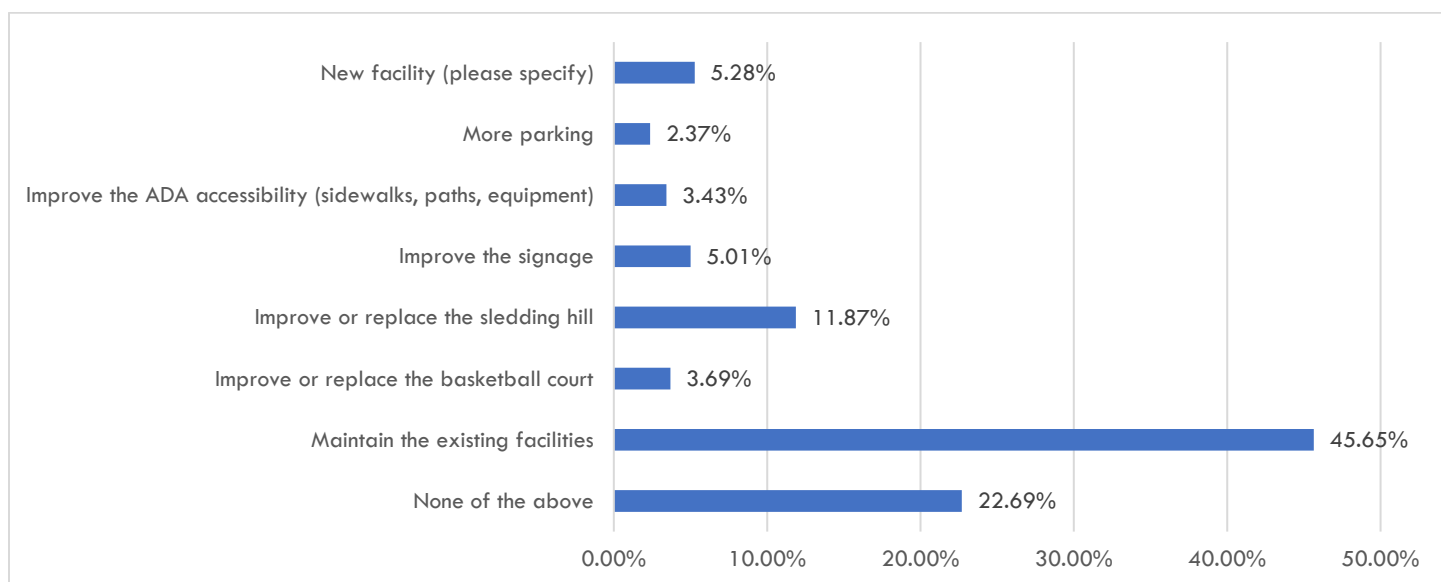
Other (10 comments): improve maintenance/facility age (3), safety and connections for walking paths (2), access between upper and lower (1), swimming options, get rid of Waterboard Warriors stuff (1), disc golf (1), more indoor and outdoor gathering places – water ski shed (1).

Question 11: In your opinion, what is the top priority for Waupekun Park over the next 5 years?



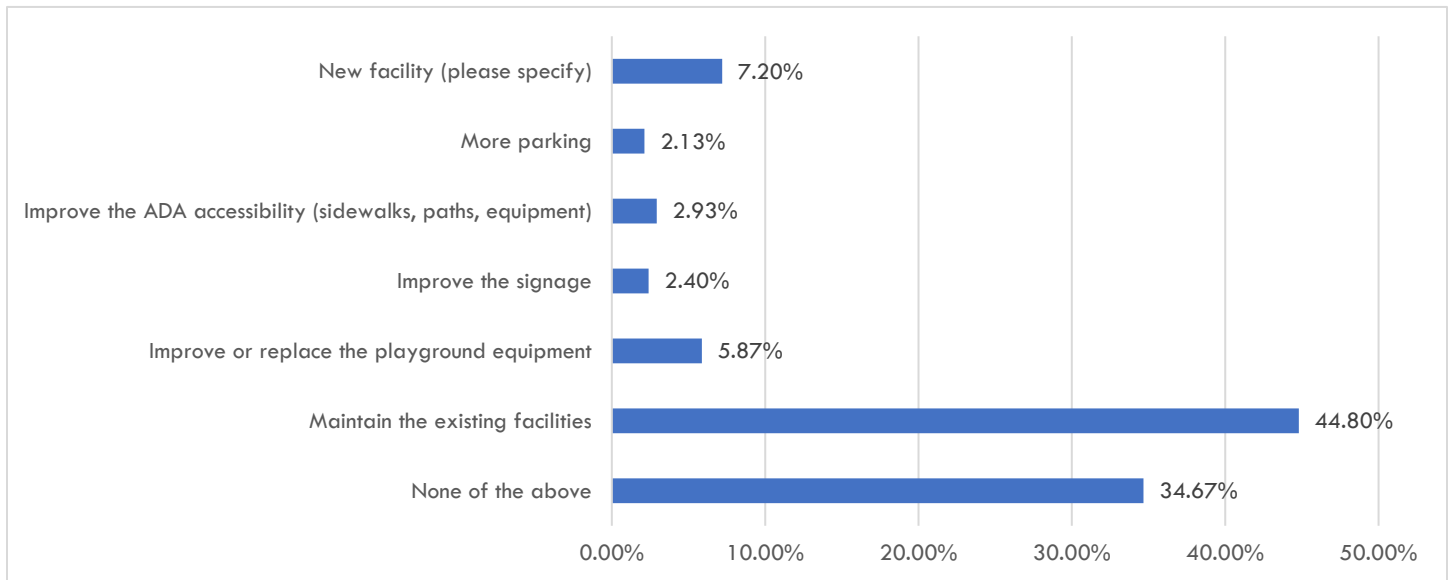
Other (10 comments): shelter/bathrooms (1), basketball court (3), outdoor seating (1), splash pad (2), fenced dog area (1), gazebo (1).

Question 12: In your opinion, what is the top priority for Zirbel Sledding Hill over the next 5 years?



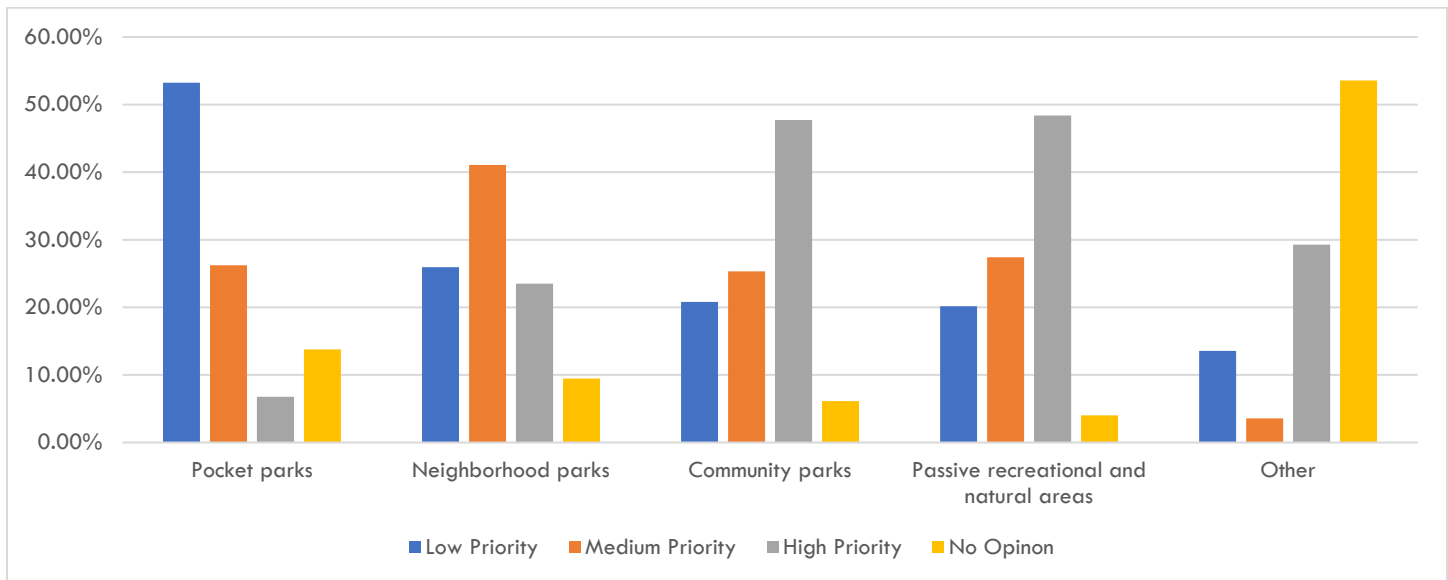
Other (20 comments): shad structure (2), tow ropes (6), community center, sled rentals/warming house (3), recreational paths (3), playground, bathroom (2), improve hill maintenance (1), disc golf (1), improve ice rink (1).

Question 13: In your opinion, what is the top priority for Shamrock Park over the next 5 years?



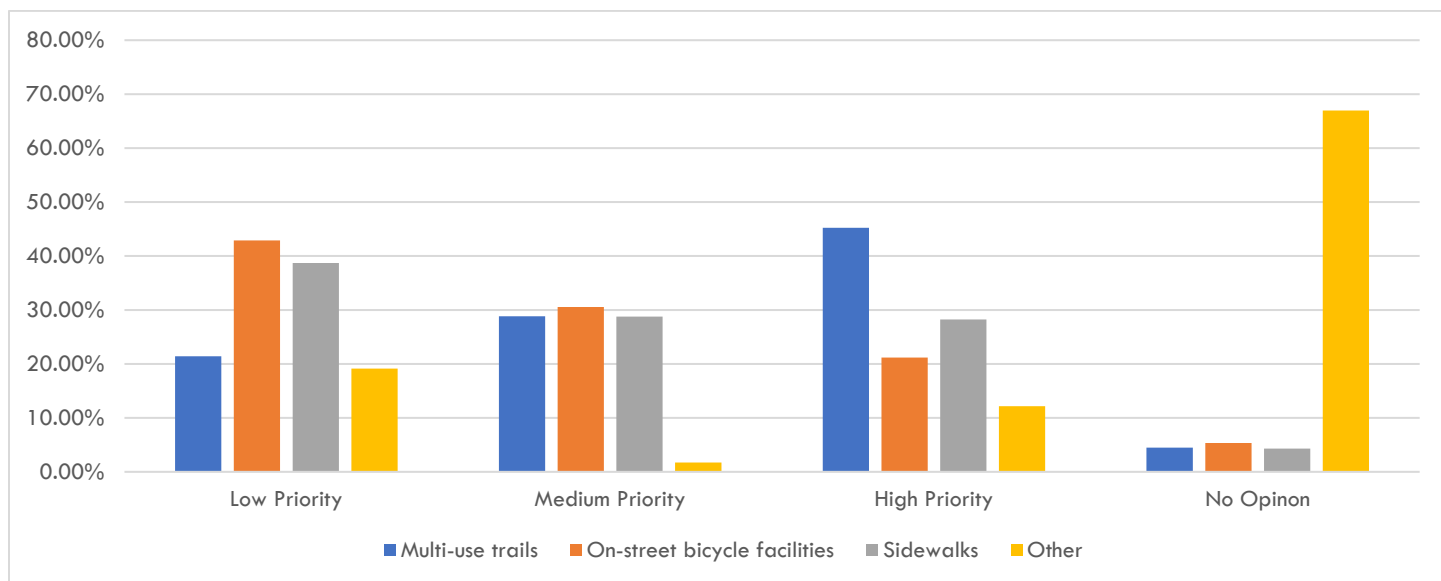
Other (27 comments): pickleball/tennis (6), bathrooms (8), basketball court (5), rubber playground surface (2), shade shelter structure (5), water (1), soccer field (1), GaGa ball (1), soccer field (1), splash pad (1), use more of the green space (1).

Question 14: Which of the following types of parks would you like to see more of in the Village? For each category below, indicate the level of priority.



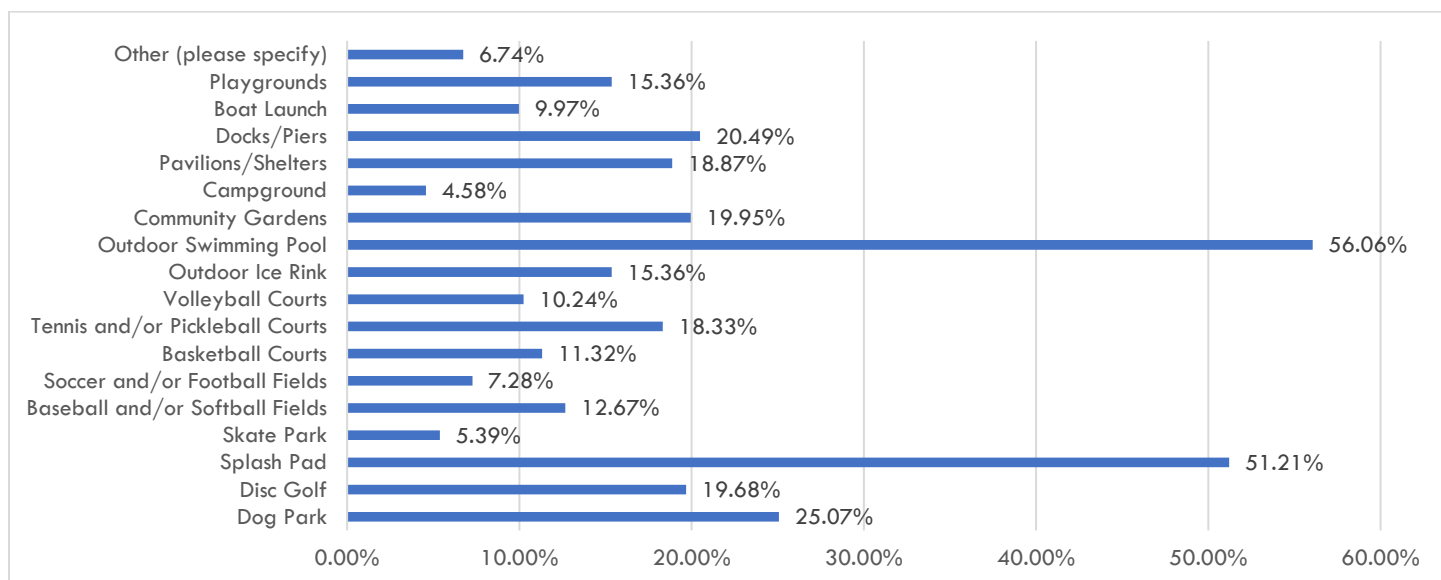
Other (48 comments): extend riverwalk (3), pool (10), play equipment improved in Mueller, splash pad (5), pickle ball/tennis courts (4), dog park (5), walking trails along plum creek, fox river trail, and river (11), softball fields (1), band shell (2), sidewalks (1), pocket park (1), neighborhood parks (off highway D) (1), bike trails/lanes (2), disc golf (2), community center (1).

Question 15: Which of the following types of active transportation facilities would you like to see more of in the Village? For each category below, indicate the level of priority.



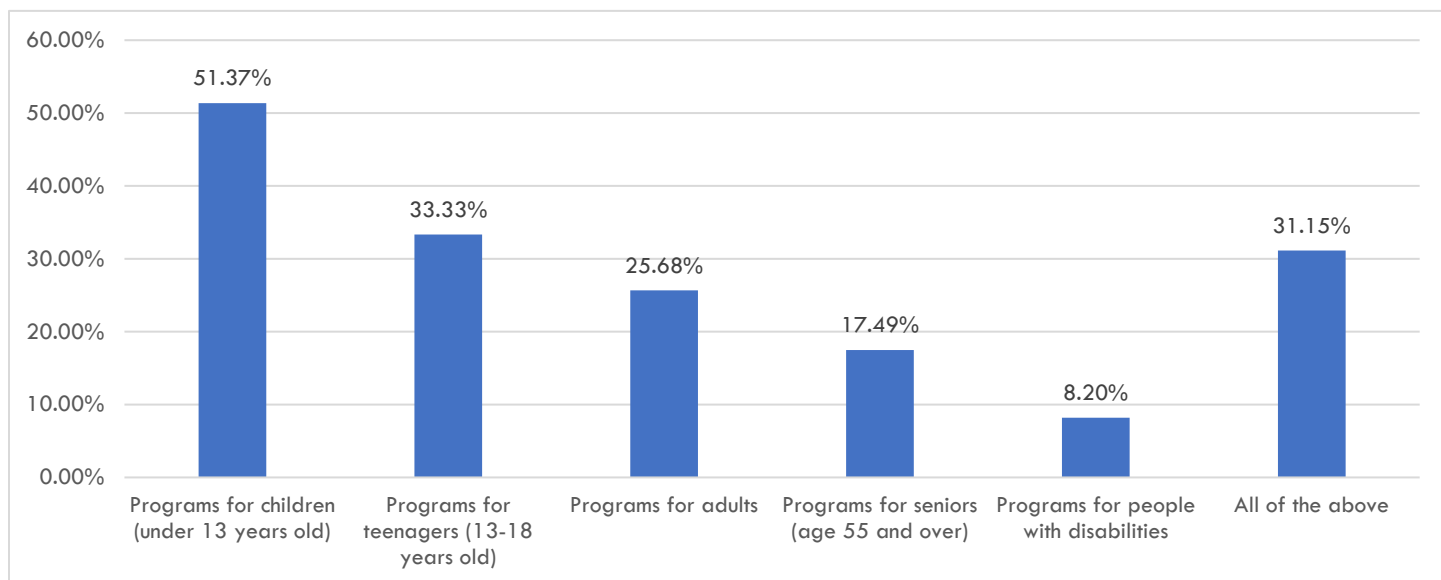
Other (15 comments): path on Washington Street, connection to Fox River Trail, no sidewalks (2), no bike lanes, more sidewalks (3), ATV route in village, pool, ADA accessibility, connect downtown to Mueller Park, cross walk improvements by Middle School, sidewalk/path down Highway D.

Question 16: Which of the following types of recreational facilities would you like to see more of in the Village? Please select your top three.



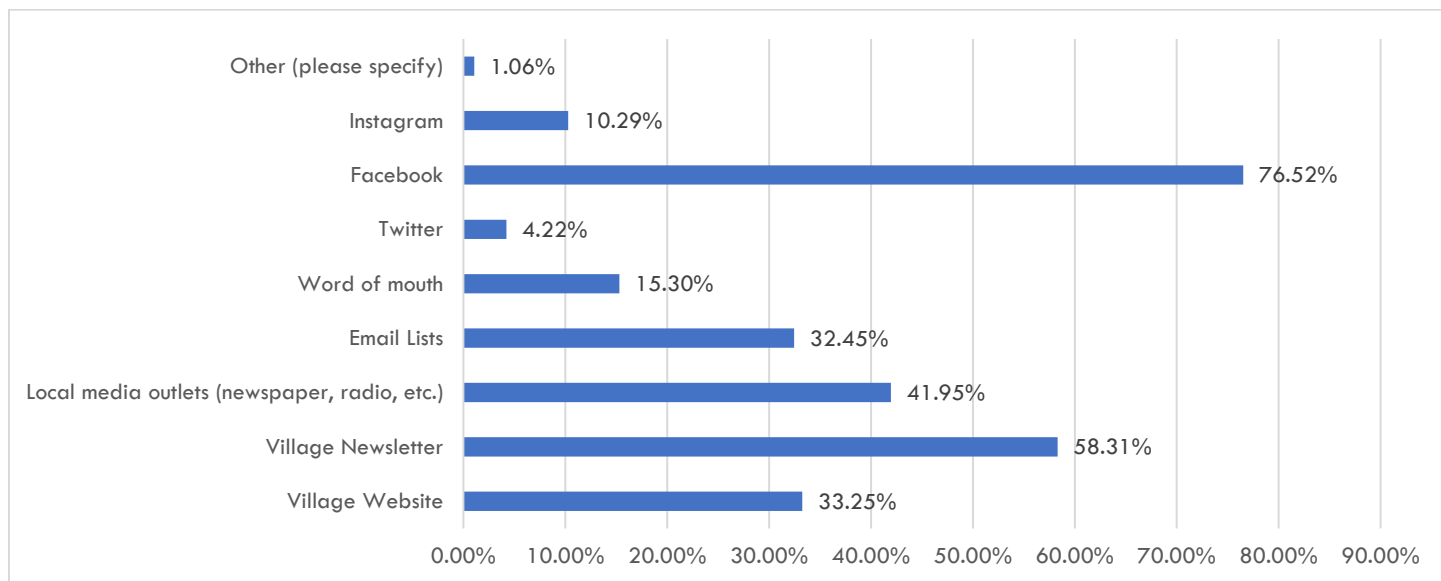
Other (25 comments): walking trails (7), electric car charging, play equipment for older kids, band shell, maintain what we have, pool (3), river access, lower taxes, road maintenance, camp dump station, pickleball (2), kayak dock.

**Question 17: Which of the following types of recreational programs would you like to see more of in the Village?
(select all that apply)**



Other (17 comments): programs for families, babysitting clinic, none (10), adult-themed, hunting/boating/snowmobile, less taxes, ADA accessible equipment.

Question 18: What is the best way for you and your household to stay informed of the Village's available recreational opportunities? (select all that apply)



Other (4 comments): Wrightstown Spirit (2), public meeting for affected property owners, don't get a lot of participation now.

Question 19: Please share any additional comments that could assist the Village in improving parks, trails, open space, or recreational facilities and services. (fill in the blank)

129 Written Comments Received
I believe these amenities must be consistently accessible by walking or bike trails. I am not in favor of adding sidewalks throughout the Village.
Paint some murals around town to draw people to the area. Maybe host art shows, music concerts, Christmas lights, car shows, etc. to bring people to the parks. Covid stopped some people from going to the parks. We need to get people back into the parks somehow.
Curious about the plan for the tiles field at the end of Janet Lane? Would make a wonderful neighborhood park!
The improvements made to Mueller Park are wonderful. I think all Wrightstown parks are well maintained and I feel safe visiting them. I would love to have a few pickleball/tennis courts in the village!
Better play equipment for Miller Park
Mueller Park is used often & would be so much better with more play equipment and sidewalks to get there from Plum Creek Trl or extended even further to Outagamie Rd
Na
We are surrounded by woods and beautiful scenery so walking/hiking trails would be amazing. Also, I would give anything to have proper tennis courts in the village. I have a 2-year-old and a 4-year-old and if we can make tennis a sport at Wrightstown high School, I will absolutely be the coach.
Hard to answer these without a tax implication (dollar/percentage increase) next to each with how much it would raise our already astronomical taxes (comparative to similar size villages/towns). We would all love to have it all, the most flashy things on this list, but our taxes are out of control and basic infrastructure (roads, downtown) are in disarray.
We would love to see a splash pad and a playground with the squishy ground instead of sand or woodchips.
Pickle ball is the up and coming sport. There is definitely a need for courts in the area!
I do not feel it would benefit the community to put in sidewalks and bike lanes in.
Do not waste money and ruin a nice neighborhood by putting sidewalks in on Clay and Longwood.
A dog park with adjacent playground. The bigger the area the better.
When kids were younger, we went to parks all the time we live by one and was awesome
It would be very nice to have a safe means for kids to bike/walk from the schools to the St Patrick's neighborhood and the Tigers Den neighborhood - off road sidewalk/trail.
Utilize the riverfront areas, install electric car chargers, develop the downtown
A dock by the turnaround for easier access to river cafe, fox's den, lost key, etc.
Add railing to the steps by the new parking (by new sidewalk) close to the river at the Mueller Park
I would love to see a dog park right here in Wrightstown. I think a dog park is a high priority.
Wrightstown has very nice facilities currently and with the river frontage there are opportunities to create trail systems for multiple use. When considering development for athletic fields please do not reduce green space in parks which creates limited use for village residents. If athletic field development is the goal, buy and develop land for that purpose. Do not hack away at green space in your parks and turn them into sport field complexes.
I am thrilled about the improvements on highway ZZ. It would be great if the sidewalk eventually connected to the Fox River Trail on the other side of highway 32/57.
More natural areas would be awesome so we don't have to always travel to neighboring towns to visit them. Also, a wider variety of playground equipment at the parks would be nice.
Somehow open the new gym /workout facility at high school on Sundays. It's beautiful and should be utilized to improve health. Need more access for m-f working folks
We moved to the area in October of 2021 and just not real familiar with what this entire village and area have to offer. With the way the housing market has been, it would be great to give an overview somewhere of everything GREAT about Wrightstown. My family and I are excited about better weather just around the corner and ready to explore.
Shamrock park is completely unusable after rains and snowmelt because of poor drainage in the entire park area (grass area included), and especially in the wood chip area. Replacing the wood chips with rubber and adding drain tile to remove the water would greatly increase usability. Adding a pavilion similar to the blue park would be a huge boon to the neighborhood as well.
The parks need major help. We as a town should be embarrassed on the state of our parks. Our town does not offer most of the things suggested in this survey! Sad to see what our town has to offer compared to other neighboring places.
None
We would love for any trails to reach to Hwy 57!
Don't make what's in the village more than it should be, the parks we have now fit the size of the village and adding anything larger would disrupt traffic and overcrowd the area. Having maintained walking and biking trails for us to enjoy would add a thing to do but not take away from our space
The shoulder on ZZ needs to be widened the entire length to 57 to accommodate all of the bikers on it. It is very dangerous with no to little shoulder.
No sidewalks.
No other comments.
Na
It's difficult to get from RSP neighborhood safely to downtown. It seems incredibly unsafe to get to the sidewalk area. More sidewalks or bike paths or even signs that tell tractors to watch for pedestrians

We should create a safe place for our kids to have fun together outside of school
A trail/sidewalk for the subdivisions off of D/Plum Road. We are so close to town yet our children cannot ride their bikes/walk into town out of fear of getting hit by the cars/big trucks that go way to fast on the road.
Let's find a way for children to meet other kids outside of school and teenagers to have something fun/safe to do in town.
I would prefer to see the current parks kept up, or added to a bit- not the addition of more parks to maintain.
Find an annual event that brings the community together. Music Fest. Even feature local musicians from the local schools. People love outdoor music events!
A dog park would be great!!
Need to take more advantage of the river and river view
Need more spaces for those needing wheelchairs/strollers for walking paths.
It would be so great to see programming available for youth! Dance, self-defense, archery, cooking classes could all be offered and held at the schools or at the village hall. It would be wonderful to have a pool as well. Residents currently need to drive to Kaukauna or Brillion for swim lessons and sessions fill quickly. Is there room in the budget for a recreation director?
See if you can get the Water Ski Club out of Wrightstown or reduce all the property axes to \$1.00 per year for 25 years for the people with river frontage. Very disappointed with the use of our parks.
Restore/replace tennis courts
Nothing to add
Sidewalks are badly needed in the village. As an active walker it is scary using current street walking. Traffic has increased and drivers speed a lack of pedestrian awareness makes a daily walk taking life into your own hands! Winter street walking is impossible because of the ice/snow along edges of the street where people need to walk. There is a nice new sidewalk along the River but that is not maintained during winter months. Winter walking is limited to the few sidewalk areas in the village.
Add flowers/flower pots along the roads makes the village look peaceful, pretty, inviting
Wrightstown really needs improvement in so many areas. The parks are run down and outdated and so many things are just not taken care of. Where does all our tax money go? It's a beautiful area with so much potential. I'm happy and hopeful that changes will be made.
I think we maintain what we have until all of the industry starts paying it forward. We need to see payback from all the commercial building/real estate. If you look at Brillion and what Ariens gives back and invest into that community. It is about time we see the same
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The streets/roads need to be fixed first. i.e. Fair St. needs to be improved since there is a high volume of people that use it. Stop letting the farm trucks carrying liquid manure from cutting thru town on these streets. • Replace old street lights with LED lights. Save energy! • Continue maintaining the parks, trails, open space, recreational facilities and services that the Village already has.
Limit tax payer spending on recreation. Taxes and fees are getting out of control in the Village.
I would like a space to hike or walk a trail or work out without it being attached to the school. If I want to exercise on my lunch, as a taxpayer, I should be able to without it being closed to the public for a gym class!
Expanding the trails along the river and encouraging business i.e.; restaurants/bars development along the waterfront
Continuing to offer year round recreational opportunities
would like to see development of the wooded area along plum creek. A center, trails, wild life viewing, plant id, history of area. open village to atv/utv use
No new sidewalks. We pay a lot in taxes already.
A sidewalk is desperately needing along highway d. It is very dangerous for the foot traffic.
Please no side walk on Nicole lane
Stop spending the tax payers money!
Highly disagree with any plans for sidewalks. Not only do residents have to care for them, you lose a significant portion of your yard. We've already lost a portion of our yard for drainage, yet still have to maintain the area.
Village Baseball fields
Love the new updated improvements along the River, would love more events in the Overlook /Historic district. Loved the Farmers Market (could do from May - Nov, 1st Sat of month.
Have the Waterboard Warriors get all trailers, boats and docks off site for storage. Not outside. If the residents of the village can't leave trailers on their properties in the off season. There is absolutely no reason they shouldn't be held to the same standard. Mueller Park would have a better look if cleaned up. The village did more than enough for them with the shed for boat and equipment storage. If they need more storage pay for it elsewhere!! They seem to do what's best for themselves and use the village/ facilities as if they own it. I don't see the village gaining much out of them being in the community.
Signage for walking trails sporadically placed along the trails with maps.
Why are we spending more money??? Lower our taxes! The village gets bigger, more industrial businesses coming in and who's footing the bill??? The taxpayers!
Just need more things to do as a family here.
No more tax increases: we are sick after the school referendum.
I would love to see a family oriented pool. Also, more walking paths.
Tennis courts, please!! There is nothing around here.
Increase bike lanes on roads. New signage for parks
Village is growing rapidly with younger families, a village swimming pool (indoor preferred) would meet a growing demand for "things to do" for young families with kids for ~6 months every year in colder weather.

No new sidewalks in existing residential developments; work on long term plan for park space on lost dauphin, especially accessibility. I really believe that some kind of lift concept at zirbel hill would make that area a very beneficial community activity during the winter months.
General improvement and enhancement of river access to the downtown village area.
We would LOVE sidewalks! I also think we should look to have some kind of trail for people who live off D behind the high school. There are way too many times I see people walking along D to get somewhere in the village, and it seems so dangerous!
Swimming pool and more waking trails!
All expense in this regard are contingent upon impact to taxes. must be minimal.
We desperately need more outdoor spaces/ playgrounds for the youth to enjoy and to be able to get there safely. Right now, I would not allow my kids because there are hardly any sidewalks to get there safely. We could also use water bottle refill stations at parks. 25 mph posting and sidewalks along D would be beneficial as well as children walk home from school to 2 large subdivisions. We would also love a trail to be able to bike or walk in town instead of driving to Greenleaf, etc.
Add a bike trail please!
No more sidewalks. We moved to Wrightstown because it had very few sidewalks. If sidewalks get put in who is responsible if someone hurts themselves on it? Also, when some or all of the sidewalk needs to be replaced, who pays for that?
No more sidewalks. We actually really like not having them on Highland
We really need a pool. It would be well used. Right now, everyone has to drive far to use any kind of pool.
No sidewalks
N/A
Not a fan of sidewalks unless clay street (beyond Longwood) gets fixed. Horrible drainage on streets so in winter water freezes along curb and is impossible to remove
Need a safe way for residents to get down D to schools
Sidewalks would be a great fit in this town!
People must help with keeping parks clean, not leave trash. Clean up dog crap, not to be left on curbs, sidewalks, my lawn.
No sidewalks.
Splash pad/pool in a growing community would be awesome.
No new sidewalks, this is a small village do not think we are not !!
Village residents need to be better informed on items that are being implemented which impact the residents or their property. Do not rely on Facebook surveys to make important decisions, inform the residents properly.
Thanks for the survey
Take advantage of the river front
Aiming for a community that is walkable and family friendly!
Use the river and scenic areas to our advantage!
None
I live on Longwood and absolutely do NOT want sidewalk added to the street as I feel it would encroach on the closeness to my house, driveway space, maintenance to keep clear in winter, and privacy (which is already tight on the south end of the street). Thanks
At Mueller Park need to connect sidewalk by water to the steps on the south side. Why did it stop 2 ft short? Not good for walking at park.
No more cost passed on to the community. You are already passing more burden than the community can handle. You need to publish detailed weekly costs in the paper or email showing the breakdown of time and materials of all these capital projects. Not just the cute pictures. I think a lot of expenses are getting buried.
Would love a pool or splash pad, more classes for kids outside of the schools
The tennis courts by the middle school could be replaced or maintained better
Sidewalk from golden wheat to 96
I feel like a lot of the parks and village spaces offer a lot of the same things. I think the village could focus on offering more of a variety of activities/features that make it more unique.
Have more sidewalks available for people to actually walk....maybe enforce snow removal during winter months! We pay a lot for taxes here in village actually have sidewalks that benefit the people that actually live here...worry less about the people living outside the village. They have never been reassessed like us village tax payers. Taxed for new school already maybe we should be more focused on older people of village instead of just youth.
Mirror De Pere's efforts with Voyager Park or LedgeStone. Brings in a lot of people, great place to mingle with friends or family. Dog friendly.
I think it would be good to have hockey and swimming sports available to the community by providing a swimming pool and ice rink
Would be nice to have a trail/bike lane that would connect to the Fox River Trail in Greenleaf.
None
Programs for kids I came from little chute and they have a spring and fall program guide for everyone. Dance classes fun runs parks information swimming lessons babysitting classes.
Walking trails and sidewalks/walking trail on HWY D would be amazing!
Would love to see a pool/splash pad/area all to rent for parties
Since most walking in the village is limited to roads, established paths/trails would be welcomed from a safety standpoint. Bike paths would also be a plus for the same reason. We current go to Fox River Trail because nothing available in/around the village. We are fall/winter hikers and spring/summer non-road (path) bikers.

A safer way to shamrock park is ideal, we have to drive from park st there but it would be easily bikeable but I'm too afraid to do that. We need a hot weather spot a pool or splash pad something we often go to Sherwood or de Pere even Seymour but have nothing in Wrightstown.
At the boat launch there needs to be signage for vehicles with trailer parking only.
I think the parks need to be more accessible for people with disabilities. We need more sidewalks and crosswalks WITH LIGHTS, we have too many kids in the village that depend on these things!!
Allow atv/utv/golf carts in the village
More seating areas for parents to put items down and watch the children
Would just love more places to spend time outside in the village.
As mentioned before, sidewalk connecting downtown to boat launch area. Remove stairs down to boat launch and make stroller accessible. And connect the new path along river to steep road leading to the playground, either fix the washout on the gravel road or redo it. The goal being that families could walk from the river coffee or fox's pizza to the playground with never having to share the road with the large vehicles and manure trucks that constantly go through there, as that road doesn't have great sight lines for drivers.
Walking trails and pickle ball courts would be utilized well by the senior community.
We NEED an indoor and an outdoor pool. There's not a close location without driving 25 minutes for swimming lessons. Also, would like to see more rec programs similar to De Pere. Why travel so far when we can have the same great programs in Wrightstown.
With brillion being the closest indoor swimming pool facility for swim lessons this would be a huge advantage to Wrightstown to have a pool that people can go to through winter for swimming/lessons
Area swimming pool would be great for community. Definitely need a place for swim lessons and activities in the community.
Thank you for being awesome!
It would be nice to have a few more pavilions avail for renting. Swimming pool and/or splash pad would be great! Already traveling to surrounding communities to utilize. Good job opportunity for high school and college kids during the summer!
We are blessed to have a safe environment in which to live and recreate. Thank you!
DPW does a great job maintaining existing facilities. Add a splashpad somewhere in Wrightstown. Need to prioritize a walking trail from Harvest Moon/Tigers Den Subdivision to High St.

Public Open House

Proposed New Project Rankings - Existing Facilities

Park Name	Proposed Project	Public Prioritization
Van Dyke Park	Upgraded playground equipment	1
	Playfield lighting	
	New outdoor shelter with permanent bathrooms	2
	Improve ADA accessibility	
	Other (please specify):	
Shamrock Park	New playfield	
	New basketball court	5
	New outdoor shelter with permanent bathrooms	
	Improve ADA accessibility	
	Other (please specify):	
Zirbel Park and Sledding Hill	New playfield	
	New indoor shelter with permanent bathrooms and warming house	3
	Sled rentals and sledding hill tow rope	12
	Pickleball on existing basketball court	4
	Trail connection to Plum Creek	5
	Other (please specify):	
Lion's-Waupekun Park	Upgraded playground equipment	2
	Improve ADA accessibility	1
	Security upgrades	
	Other (please specify):	
Mueller Park and Boat Launch	Upgraded playground equipment	6
	New indoor shelter for events	2
	Improve interior walking path connections between upper and lower areas	3
	Security upgrades	
	Other (please specify):	2
	Double the boat launch	
Plum Creek Trail	New trailhead in boat launch parking lot	1
	New signage along trail	2
	Connect trail to new St. John's school site (Plum Road)	6
	New trailhead at Zirbel Park	6
	Natural resource preservation	2
	Other (please specify):	

Proposed New Project Rankings – New Facilities and Amenities

Proposed Project	Public Prioritization
More river/creek access points	
Paved bicycle and pedestrian paths and trails	16
Unpaved walking paths and trails	1
Recreational programming	
Online shelter rental system for parks	1
Splash pad	15
Pickleball courts	11
Outdoor event venue	5
Softball and baseball fields	4
Soccer, football, lacrosse, etc. fields	5
Basketball courts	3
Community gardens	3
Permanent public restrooms	10
Preserved open space and protection of natural resources	4
Playgrounds	4
Other (please specify):	
Tennis Courts	8
Gaga Ball Pit	5

Written Comments Received:

- (5) At St. John's school site, add privacy fence/sound buffering around new park, especially where there is already a fence.
- (4) Need bike trail or off-street path down Plum Road.
- (4) Need bicycle and pedestrian connections to Fox River Trail – Fair Road or CTH ZZ
- (3) Village needs more tennis courts.
- (2) ATV routes for the Village.
- Need for additional boat docks on the river at the end of High Street which would allow people to dock and visit downtown businesses. Business owners expressed interest in helping the Village with this project and viewed this as a way to generate greater traffic downtown.
- With all of the young kids around, sidewalks would encourage a safer and healthy activity for all family sizes. Trails and playgrounds would also be more easily accessible. It also encourages community connections across all generations.
- Need more sidewalks to walk to parks safely.
- Would like to see a dog park. Have to go to Kaukauna now and everyone in the community has dogs now.
- It would be nice to have the Waterboard Warriors keep Muller Park clean. There is a trailer ordinance in town, and they keep stuff (boats, docks, etc.) out in the park year rounds. Now (today) there is a mess down by the water and their season is over.
- During the Fall Festival, there should be a car show parade after the car shows ends so that people could safely watch the cars leave Muller Park vs. all of them revving their engines up the hill.
- Need a bigger ice rink for hockey in the Village – this could be a possibility for the new St. John's school site park.
- Need bike trail connection to new developments.
- Love the splash pad idea for St. John's site.
- Bike trail along river.
- Make a nature reserve for area south of High School.
- Fishing or public use of the stormwater pond at St. John's school site.

Verbal Comments Received:

- Many people complimented the Village on the Fall Festival and were really happy with the event.
- Many people complimented the Village on the parks and recreation system today, for taking the time to do this project with the input in the survey and at the event, and the idea of using the St. John's school site for a new park.

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PART 6: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

FIGURE 1.14: POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead-line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
Wisconsin Knowles-Nelson						
Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP)	To acquire or develop public, nature-based outdoor recreation areas and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$4 million avail. per yr. • 50% local match per project 	May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan is required • Priority for land acquisition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects must comply with ADA 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Urban Greenspace Program (UGS)	To acquire land to provide natural space within or near urban areas or to protect scenic or ecological features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.6 million avail. per yr. • 50% local match per project 	May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan is required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects must comply with ADA 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR)	To acquire development rights for nature-based outdoor recreation areas and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.6 million avail. per yr. • 50% local match per project 	May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds available to acquire development rights in areas where restrictions on residential, industrial, or commercial developments are in place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May include enhancements of outdoor recreation. 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Urban Rivers Grant Program (UR)	To acquire lands or rights in lands adjacent to urban rivers for the purpose of preserving or restoring them for economic revitalization or nature-based outdoor recreation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$800,000 avail. per yr. • 50% local match per project 	May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan is required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects must comply with ADA 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)	To acquire or develop public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% local match per project • Land acquisition • Development of recreational facilities 	May 1	A comprehensive outdoor recreation plan is required.	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	To maintain, develop, rehabilitate, and acquire land for motorized, non-motorized, and diversified trails.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant assistance to develop or maintain trails up to 80%. • Awards up to \$100,000. • Rehabilitation and maintenance of existing trails and trailhead facilities. • Development of new trails, trail linkages, and trailhead facilities with some restrictions on federal lands. • Acquisition of property for trails in areas with limited trail opportunities. 	May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds may only be used on trails which have been identified in, or which further a specific goal of a local, county, or state trail plan. ▪ Funds may be used on trails that are referenced in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan ▪ Projects must comply with ADA. 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Statewide Multi-Modal Improvement Program (SMIP)						
Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)	To fund facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists, including rehabilitating and operating historic transportation buildings and structures, restoring railway depots, and landscaping near transportation facilities.	20% required match	January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction projects must be over \$100,000. ▪ Non-construction projects must be over \$50,000. 	WisDOT	https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/aid/tap.aspx
Surface Transportation Program – Urban (STP-U)	To fund a range of transportation-related activities, including projects on higher function local roads and local safety improvements.	WisDOT recommends federal funding be approved at the 80% maximum but allows Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Committees to provide as low as 50% federal funding at approval.	Spring	For 2022-2027 program development, total funds available are \$92.5 million.	WisDOT	https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stp-urban.aspx
Surface Transportation Program – Rural (STP-R)	To fund a wide range of transportation-related activities, including projects on higher function local roads and local safety improvements.	WisDOT recommends federal funding be approved at the 80% maximum but allows Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Committees to provide as low as 50% federal funding at approval.	Spring	For 2022-2027 program development, total funds available are \$43.3 million.	WisDOT	https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/astnce-pgms/highway/stp-rural.aspx

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
Section 402-Highway Safety Funds						
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)	To develop and implement on a continuing basis stand-alone safety projects designed to reduce the number and severity of crashes on all streets and highways.	Federal funding ratio usually 90%, requiring a 10% match of state and/or local funds.	February	Funds highway safety projects at sites that have experienced a high crash history. Emphasis is on low-cost options that can be implemented quickly.	WisDOT Highway Safety Improvement Program	https://wisconsindot.gov/pages/doing-business/local-government/highway/hsip.aspx
Other Programs						
Urban Forestry Grants	To fund tree maintenance, planting, and public awareness.	\$1,000-\$25,000 grants awarded with a 50% local match	Oct 1	Urban forestry, training, and street tree inventory	Wisconsin DNR Urban Forestry	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/urbanforests/grants
Hazard Elimination Program	To improve railway-highway crossings	10% local match per project	August	Communities are encouraged to start working with the District Office.	WisDOT Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)	https://wisconsindot.gov/pages/doing-business/local-government/highway/hsip.aspx
PeopleForBikes	To improve bicycling in the U.S.		Oct 31		People For Bikes	https://www.peopleforbikes.org/
Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A)	To support planning, infrastructure, behavioral, and operational initiatives to prevent death and serious injury on roads and streets involving all roadway users.	\$200,000-\$50 million	Sept 15	Eligible projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop or update a comprehensive safety action plan (Action Plan). • Conduct planning, design, and development activities in support of an Action Plan. • Carry out projects and strategies identified in an Action Plan. 	US DOT	https://www.transportation.gov/grants/SS4A
BLM Headquarters Wildlife Resource Management	To maintain, restore, and conserve species and their habitats.	\$25,000-\$1.5 million	April 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect biodiversity. • Identify, conserve, and restore priority habitats. • Promote resiliency to climate change and environmental stressors. 	U.S. Dept of Interior	pglass@blm.gov

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
BLM Headquarters Recreation and Visitor Services	To provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities that benefit public and local communities.			Some goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage, facilitate, and improve partnership with and access to public lands. • Improve climate resiliency on public lands while enhancing outdoor recreational opportunities and activities. • Improve public health and safety at developed recreation sites and areas by updating and modernizing infrastructure. • Invite increased recreational access for all Americans to encourage enjoyment of BLM-managed public lands and waters. 	U.S. Dept of Interior	https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	To increase bird populations and wetland habitat while supporting local economies and American traditions such as hunting, fishing, bird watching, family farming, and cattle ranching.	Up to \$2 million	Feb 5 July 8 Oct 13	Projects must involve only long-term protection, restoration, enhancement, and/or establishment of wetland and associated upland habitats to benefit migratory birds.	US Dept of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service	https://www.fws.gov/service/north-american-wetlands-conservation-act-nawca-grants-us-standard
AARP Community Challenge	Small grants to fund quick-action projects that can help communities become more livable for people of all ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average grant amount \$11,500. • 76% of grants less than \$15,000. 	March 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public spaces, housing, transportation, and civic engagement. • Support diversity, equity, and inclusion. • Build engagement for programs under new federal laws. • Pursue innovative ideas that support people age 50 or older. 	AARP	https://www.aarp.org/livable-communities/community-challenge/
Private Donations	Local donations, fundraising and sponsorship opportunities by businesses and/or individuals					

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
Wisconsin Main Street Community Program	To revitalize comprehensive downtown programs, including streetscapes.	Technical Assistance	No Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General downtown program. May benefit trail enhancements through streetscaping. 	National Main Street Center	https://wedc.org/programs-and-resources/main-street/
Aquatic Restoration Programs						
Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Prevention and Management Grants	To manage and educate on AIS.	\$24,000-\$150,000, depending on type of grant	Nov 15	Types of grants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AIS Prevention Clean Boats, Clean Waters AIS Population Management Early Detection & Response AIS Research & Demonstration 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Stewardship/ApplyLUG
Surface Water Restoration and Management Grants	To provide cost-sharing for surface water protection and restoration. Funding available for education, ecological assessments, planning, and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grants cover up to 75% of costs. \$25,000-\$200,000, depending on type of grant. 	Nov 15	Types of grants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Healthy Lakes & Rivers Surface Water Restoration Management Plan Implementation Ordinance Development Fee Simple Land Easement & Acquisition Wetland Restoration Incentives 	Wisconsin DNR	https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/aid/SurfaceWater.html
Sustainability Programs						
Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin	To fund many different kinds of projects that benefit wildlife.	Grants vary by type, some open to annual applications, and some by invitation only.	Varies	Types of grants include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird Protection Fund C.D. Besadny Conservation Fund Norma and Stanley DeBoer Quiet Trails Fund 	Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin	https://www.wisconsinconservation.org/grant-programs/
Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grants	Among other priorities, offers grants that allow for pocket parks and community gardens as part of their funding.	Maximum \$500,000	July 28	Types of grants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Grants Implementation Grants 	HUD	https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn/planninggrants
Rural Placemaking Innovation Challenge	To help provide planning support, technical assistance, and training to foster placemaking activities in rural communities.	Maximum \$250,000	Aug 15	Past recipients have reviewed critical water infrastructure needs and planned to turn vacant lots into green infrastructure.	USDA	https://www.rd.usda.gov/about-rd/initiatives/rural-placemaking-innovation-challenge

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead-line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program	Supports long-term wetland conservation by awarding up to \$1 million for wetland conservation projects.	Not listed	Not listed		US Fish and Wildlife Service	https://www.fws.gov/story/national-coastal-wetlands-conservation-grants
Flood Mitigation Assistance Grant	To reduce or eliminate the risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program .	\$25,000-\$900,000, depending on type of grant and recipient	Jan 28	Can include parks and similar green spaces.	FEMA	https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods
Urban & Community Forestry Program	Technical, financial, and educational assistance program, delivering nature-based solutions to ensure a resilient and equitable tree canopy.			Some areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning • Environmental Health 	US Forest Service	https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Programs	To support community development activities to build stronger and more resilient communities.			Can include parks and similar green spaces.	HUD	https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg/
Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program	To develop community capacity to sustain local natural resources by providing modest financial assistance to diverse local partnerships focused on improving water quality, watersheds, and the species and habitats they support.	\$20,000-\$50,000	Jan 25	Ecological improvements may include one or more of the following: wetland, riparian, forest and coastal habitat restoration; wildlife conservation, community tree canopy enhancement, water quality monitoring and green infrastructure best management practices for managing run-off.	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	https://www.nfwf.org/programs/five-star-and-urban-waters-restoration-grant-program/five-star-and-urban-waters-restoration-grant-program-2022-request-proposals
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation Environmental Grant	Awards grants through invited proposals and the occasional funding competition.	Although unsolicited proposals not being considered, inquiries about future support for projects that fall within the Environment Program's four focuses can be submitted through a letter of inquiry.		Areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Conservation in an Era of Climate Change • Wildlife and Energy Development • Strengthening the Conservation Field • Environmental Stewardship in the Tri-State Area 	Doris Duke Charitable Foundation	https://www.ddcf.org/grants/

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
BRUCE KRIER CHARITABLE FOUNDATION EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTS FOR WISCONSIN-BASED ORGANIZATIONS	To support local education and environmental causes.	Funds principally but not limited to the counties of Sheboygan and Ozaukee.	Feb 28		Bruce Krier Charitable Foundation	https://brucekrierfoundation.org/grant-making/guidelines/
Cornell Douglas Foundation Grants	For nonprofits to advocate for environmental health and justice, encourage stewardship of the environment, and further respect for sustainability of resources.	Average grant amount \$10,000.	Year-round	Some areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health & Justice • Land Conservation • Sustainability of Resources • Watershed Protection 	Cornell Douglas Foundation	https://cornelldouglas.org/apply/
NiSource Charitable Foundation Grants	Among other areas of focus, these grants fund nonprofits' work on environmental stewardship: protection and restoration of natural resources, energy conservation, and environmental work.	Not listed	Not listed		NiSource Charitable Foundation	https://www.nisource.com/company/contact-us
Mitsubishi Corporation Grants	For nonprofits that work on environmental causes throughout the Americas, encompassing both the physical and social environments in which we live.	Not listed	Year-round	Areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation • Sustainable development • Environmental justice • Environmental education 	Mitsubishi Corporation	https://www.mitsubishicorp.com/us/en/mcfa/ https://www.mitsubishicorp.com/us/en/mcfa/
Lawrence Foundation Grants	For nonprofits to support environmental, education, human services, and other causes.	Not listed	April 30 Oct 31	Awards both program and operating grants with no geographical restrictions.	Lawrence Foundation	https://thelawrencefoundation.org/application-process
Georgia-Pacific Foundation Grant	For nonprofits to support environmental programs (among several areas of focus).	Not listed	Rolling cycle	One area of focus: environmental programs that promote clean air and water, recycling, and land and resource conservation	Georgia-Pacific Foundation	https://www.gp.com/community

Program	Purpose	Funding Details	Dead- line	Notes	Admin Agency	Resource
Waste Management Charitable Giving	For nonprofits to provide renewal resources to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and to conserve and maintain wetlands, wildlife habitats, and green spaces.	Not listed	Year-round		Waste Management	https://www.wm.com/us/en/inside-wm/social-impact/community-impact
Patagonia Environmental Grants	Support innovative work that addresses the root causes of the environmental crisis and seeks to protect both the environment and affected communities.	\$5,000-\$20,000, according to program	Varies		Patagonia	https://www.patagonia.com/how-we-fund/
SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund	One focus: Habitat protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applications accepted by request only. • Most grants \$10,000-\$25,000. 	April 30 Nov 30		SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund	https://swbg-conservationfund.org/grant-seekers/
Walmart Foundation National Giving Program Grant	For non-profits that operate on a national scope through affiliates in many states around the country or through programs that operate regionally/locally but seek funding to replicate program activities nationally.	\$250,000 and above	Year-round	Areas of focus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunger Relief & Healthy Eating • Sustainability • Women's Economic Empowerment • Career Opportunity 	Walmart Foundation	https://walmart.org/how-we-give
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program	To provide professional services to help achieve conservation and outdoor recreation project vision.	Does not provide financial assistance or monetary grants.	March 1	Contact the state program manager to discuss the proposed project and current application process.	National Park Service	https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/apply.htm
Solar Programs						
High Energy Cost Grants	Assists with lowering energy costs for families and individuals in areas with extremely high per-household energy costs.	\$100,000-\$3 million	July 6	An allowable use of funds is for renewable energy facilities, including solar, wind, hydropower or biomass technologies used for on- or off-grid.	USDA	https://www.rd.usda.gov/programs-services/electric-programs/high-energy-cost-grants
Solar for Good	To foster the expansion of solar power among nonprofits in Wisconsin.		Sept 1	Awards grant funding or solar panels to nonprofit organizations, helping them switch to clean, renewable, solar energy.	RENEW Wisconsin	https://www.renewwisconsin.org/solarforgood/

PART 7: ST. JOHN'S SITE PARK REDEVELOPMENT

CONCEPT COSTS

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

To note, all costs are for planning purposes only and construction costs may vary. Costs estimates below do not reflect frequently fluctuating prices of building materials and assumes no grading and other site improvements area required beyond those listed below.

Item	Approximate Cost	Quantity	Total
New Structures			
Shelter (Open Air Shade Portion)	\$100,000	1	\$100,000
Shelter (Restrooms & Splash Pad Equip. Room Space)	\$500,000	1	\$500,000
Splash Pad & Equipment	\$500,000	1	\$500,000
Playground	\$125,000	1	\$125,000
Playground Surface (Poured in Place per sq ft)	\$20	2,200	\$44,000
Youth (U10) Sized Soccer/Play Field (without lights or nets)	\$25,000	1	\$25,000
Miscellaneous Items			
Shade Trees	\$600	30	\$18,000
Miscellaneous Landscaping	\$5,000	1	\$5,000
Signage	\$5,000	1	\$5,000
Seating (per bench)	\$2,500	5	\$12,500
Trash Receptacle	\$1,500	2	\$3,000
Bike Racks (per 2 bikes)	\$1,000	4	\$4,000
Sidewalk (per linear ft, 5 wide)	\$30	1,200	\$36,000
Parking Lot (per stall cost)	\$4,500	23	\$103,500
Lighting			
Lighting Controls	\$30,000	1	\$30,000
Overhead Lights	\$6,000	3	\$18,000
Conduit & Connections (per linear ft)	\$400	25	\$10,000
Existing Building Reuse			
Potential Existing Building Reuse (per square ft)	\$200	5,500	\$1,100,000
Subtotal			\$2,639,000
15% Design/Engineering			\$395,850
20% Contingency			\$606,970
Total			\$3,641,820

Source: Vandewalle & Associates, 2022