

Open Space and Recreation Plan

2010—2015



Prepared By:

City of Kaukauna
Planning and Community Development
201 West Second Street
P.O. Box 890
Kaukauna, WI 54130
920-766-6315
planning@kaukauna-wi.org

Kaukauna
ON THE FOX

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I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Kaukauna is located in Outagamie County on the Fox River in the northern part of the Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah Metropolitan Statistical Area. Kaukauna has a 2008 population of 14,925 which represents a change of 1,942 persons (15 percent) since the 2000 census. The City encompasses an area of approximately 4,818 acres or 7.52 square miles. Kaukauna is the eastern-most city of the seven incorporated municipalities known as the Fox Cities. The 2005 population of the three county Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah Metropolitan Statistical Area is 377,197. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration 2000-2030 population study, Outagamie County will be the 4th fastest growing county in the state.

Recreation planning is a process that relates the leisure time of people to space. It involves both social science and environmental design in order to develop multiple ways to use time, space, energy, and to accommodate recreational needs. Successful urban spaces are clearly guided by several social principles. These include, but are not limited to:

- Facilitating frequent and regular use by local residents.
- Reinforcing a sense of belonging to an identifiable community.
- Encouraging interest and exploration through exposure to cultural and historical events.
- Framing meaningful and memorable experiences.

The City of Kaukauna has a long history of developing and maintaining first-rate park and open space facilities. In the early 1970's, the Fox Valley Council of Governments prepared a comprehensive plan for the community which included an analysis of future park needs. The plan was updated by the City in 1992 for the 1992-1997 plan then titled 1992-1997 Open Space and Recreation Plan, in 1998 for 1998-2003 and in 2003 again titled 2003 – 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan. This recreation plan will continue the update process and make the City eligible for State of Wisconsin park and open space grant programs.

A good open space and recreation plan is carefully tailored to the community for which it is prepared. This plan will use park site standards provided through the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission as a general guide to determine size and service areas for parks and facilities that should be made available. However, it is important to note that these standards only provide general rules of thumb. The provision of park space alone does not necessarily meet a community's needs. The true standard of a park is the level of community satisfaction.

The responsibility for managing Kaukauna's parks and recreational facilities lies with the four-member Health and Recreation Committee of the Common Council, and the eight-member Board of Public Works. The decisions of these groups are subject to full Common Council approval. A crew of four full-time and five part-time seasonal summer employees are responsible for park maintenance under the direction of the Street Superintendent and Street Foreman. Reservations for park areas and pavilions are taken each year beginning the first workday of January. A copy of current fees, charges, rules and regulations is available at the City's Recreation Office, 201 West Second Street, Kaukauna, WI 54130 or by calling (920) 766-6335.

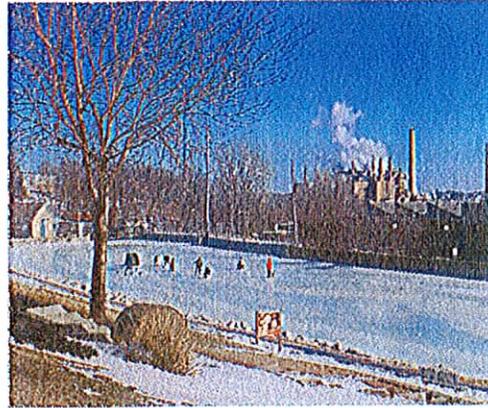
II. PARK AND RECREATION STANDARDS

In order to help guide the park planning process, it is important to identify a set of minimum standards for park and recreational facilities that can serve as a benchmark for evaluating the adequacy of the park system. Such standards enable a community to quantitatively measure how well its existing facilities are meeting the needs of residents as compared with other communities, and to plan for future facilities based on projected population growth. As such, one park and recreation standard is commonly expressed as a ratio of the number of minimum acres recommended per 1,000 residents. For example, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) recommends that for every 1,000 residents, a community should provide 6 -10 acres of parks. It should be noted that while such national standards provide acceptable target guidelines for the provision of parks and open spaces, a more thorough and accurate evaluation of the City's park system must emphasize the *local* demand and historic expectation for recreational resources.

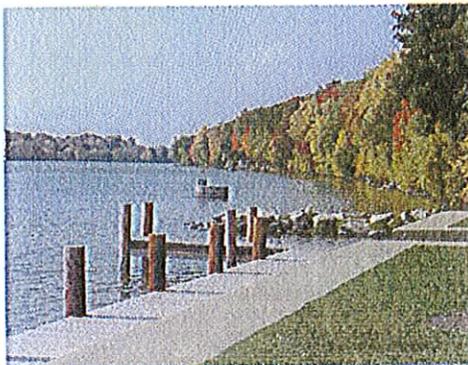
- **Acreage Standard.** The most common standard for park and open space in a community is 6 -10 acres for each 1,000 residents. Generally, however, as communities begin to place greater emphasis on acquiring natural areas and other open space for preservation and/or passive recreation, they are finding that more acreage will be required if all recreational needs of their citizens are to be met.
- **Facilities Standard.** This standard pinpoints the number of specific recreation facilities, such as tennis courts or picnic tables that should be found in a community based on its population. While this standard is useful in discovering major discrepancies, a more accurate reflection of true community park needs is found in the demands expressed by community residents. Communities such as Kaukauna with full time staff involved with recreational programming typically have an excellent perspective on local recreational shortcomings.
- **Park Site Standards.** Park site standards help determine the size and service area of the parks and the facilities that should be made available in various types of parks appropriate for a community. Community parks and neighborhood parks are the types of facilities most appropriate for a community the size of Kaukauna.

Mini-Parks

- **General Description:** These parks offer specialized facilities that serve a centralized or limited population or specific group such as young children or senior citizens.
- **Service Area:** Less than ¼ mile in residential areas.
- **Desirable Size:** 2,500 square feet to 2 acres.
- **Acres per 1,000 Population:** 0.25 – 0.5 acres.
- **Basic Facilities and Activities:**
 - Playground equipment and structures for pre-school and elementary school age children.
 - Conversation and sitting areas arranged to permit easy surveillance by parents.
 - Landscaped areas that provide buffering and shade.
 - Lighting for security at night (direct cut-off).
 - Parking typically not required.
- **Desirable Site Characteristics:**
 - Suited for developed areas.
 - Easily accessible to the neighborhood population.
 - Located in close proximity to residential development.
 - Accessible by walking or biking.
 - Well buffered by open space and/or landscape plantings and separated from roadways by physical barriers, such as fences.
 - May take advantage of ponds, wetlands, and small environmentally sensitive areas.



Neighborhood Parks



- **General Description:** These parks are designed specifically to accommodate residents living within the immediately surrounding area. They are often characterized by active recreational facilities such as baseball and soccer fields, but should also incorporate some passive recreational areas for picnicking, open space and nature-study.
- **Service Area:** ¼ to ½-mile radius uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.
- **Desirable Size:** 5 acres minimum; a minimum of 5-10 acres is optimal.

- Acres per 1,000 Population: 1 -2 acres.
- 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, open space and nature study areas.
 - Service buildings for shelter, storage, and restrooms.
 - Lighting for security at night.
 - Adequate on-street and off-street parking spaces.
 - Not intended to be used for activities that result in overuse, noise, and increased traffic with the exception of limited use by youth teams.
- Desirable Site Characteristics: Easily accessible to the neighborhood population by walking or biking.

Community Parks



- General Description: Community parks are intermediate 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.
- Service Area: ½ to 3 miles.
- Desirable Size: As needed to accommodate desired uses; 30-50 acres is optimal.
- Acres per 1,000 Population: 5-8 acres.

- **Basic Facilities & Activities:**
 - Active recreational facilities such as areas for swimming and boating, biking/walking/skiing trails, playfields, playgrounds, tennis courts, and basketball courts.
 - Passive recreational facilities such as walking trails, ponds, picnic/sitting areas, and nature study areas.
 - Service buildings for shelter, storage, and restrooms.
 - 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.
 - Lighting for security at night.
 - Adequate off-street parking spaces, where the size of the park and the neighborhood context allow.
- **Desirable Site Characteristics:** May include natural areas, such as water bodies or wooded areas.
 - Easily accessible to the neighborhood population.
 - Accessible by walking or biking.

School Parklands

- **General Description:** School parklands 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 benefit the surrounding community during off-school hours. These parks may be owned and maintained by the City or the school district, but are open to all residents.
- **Service Area:** Variable – depends on function.
- **Desirable Size:** Variable – depends on function.
- **Acres per 1,000 Population:** Variable – depends on function.
- **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, 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.



Special Open Space Areas



- **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 Open Space Areas enhance an overall park and open space system by

maintaining and improving the community's natural resource base, accommodating special activities that are not included in other parks, and providing interconnections such as segues or environmental corridors between isolated parks and recreation areas. Examples of Special Open Space Areas 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, shore lands and shore land setback areas, drainage ways, storm water management basins, conveyance routes, environmental corridors or isolated natural areas as mapped by the DNR or regional plan commission, wildlife habitats, areas of rare or endangered plant or animal species, prairie remnants, and restoration areas.

- **Service Area:** Variable - depends on function.
- **Desirable Size:** Variable - depends on function.
- **Acres per 1,000 Population:** Variable - most Special Open Space Areas are not included in the overall community calculation of park and recreation space per 1,000 persons. Their value extends beyond the City's boundaries and contributes significantly to overall quality of life.
- **Basic Facilities and Activities:** Variable - some may include:
 - Active recreational facilities such as areas for swimming, boating, and fishing, 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 informational kiosks.
 - Lighting for security at night.
 - Off-street parking spaces if appropriate to the area.

Recreation Trails

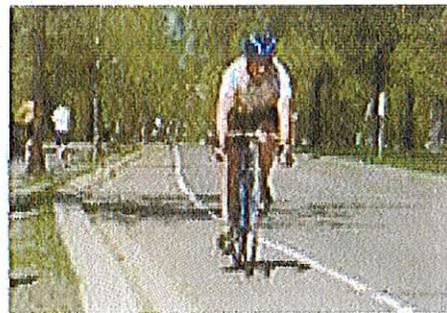


- **General Description:** Recreation Trails accommodate various outdoor activities, such as biking, hiking, walking, jogging, horseback riding, nature study, and cross-country skiing. A well-designed park system provides connections between parks and open space lands and effectively integrates urban and suburban areas with the surrounding natural environment by

linking off-street trail segments with on-street bike routes. Recreation trails can be designed to serve different functions and to accommodate various, and sometimes conflicting, activities. Therefore, this section provides descriptions of the different types of recreation trails that this Plan will address and how recommendations will be formulated for each type of trail.

On-Street Bicycle Facilities

- **General Description:** There are two primary types of on-street bicycle facilities: bicycle lanes and paved shoulders. 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 with no on-street parking. Shared bicycle/parking lanes generally function well where sufficient space is provided and the parking turnover rate is not too high. 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 cars per day) with rural cross sections (i.e. no curb and gutter).
- **Treatment in this Plan:** Although this Plan presents general recommendations regarding locations for future on-street bike facilities, more formal and detailed recommendations would require an in-depth analysis of the City's road network, including traffic patterns and street widths.



- **Desirable Design Criteria for Bicycle Lanes:**
 - Minimum width of 4 feet or 5 feet along an arterial street.
 - When used along side a parking lane, at least 5 feet wide and located to the traffic side of the parking lane.
 - Where bike lanes and on-street parking are provided, minimum combined width of 11 feet (13 feet where there is substantial parking or turnover of parked cars is high).
 - Lanes painted with a bicycle pavement symbol or the words “bike lane” according to American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards.
 - Street signs should be used to identify bicycle lanes.
 - Signage to identify off – street bike routes.
- **Desirable Design Criteria for Paved Shoulders:** Minimum width of 4 feet, or 5 feet where traffic speeds exceed 50 miles per hour.
 - Recommend a stripe separating shoulder from roadway.
 - Generally not marked as an exclusive bike facility.
- **Linear Miles Per 1,000 Population:** N/A

Off-Street Recreation Trails

- **General Description:** 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.
- **Treatment in this Plan:** This Plan presents recommendations for the general location of future off-street recreation trails.
- **Desirable Design Criteria for Multi-Use Paths:**
 - In urban areas, a minimum of 10 feet to accommodate two-way bicycle traffic, and recommended paved surfacing to facilitate bike, walking, running, and skating.
 - In rural areas, a minimum of 8 feet wide, surfaced with limestone screenings or similar material.
 - Avoid placement alongside roadways where multiple cross-streets and driveways are or will be present.
- **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.

- **Linear Miles Per 1,000 Population:** The provision of trails is best related to an analysis of supply versus demand and the size of the community, rather than a single quantitative standard.

Trailheads

- **General Description:** Trailheads can provide visible access points to major off-street paths in the community's system. They generally provide a parking area, location and directional maps, or other information about the trail system. Some might contain restroom facilities, picnic tables, or benches. Such facilities should be sited with easy and direct access to the trail system.
- **Treatment in this Plan:** This Plan will make general recommendations regarding the future location of trailheads. Suggestions will be based upon both existing and proposed park facilities and parking locations.
- **Desirable Design Criteria:** N/A
- **Number of Facilities Per 1,000 Population:** N/A

III. HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

In determining the impact on new or expanded park, open space, or recreational features, the City must consider a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in the location, design, and implementation of such features. In general, recreation features promote health. An HIA helps a community by determining what impacts there may be on an individual's health and what mitigation might be implemented.

For example, a new park or feature will consider such elements as year round use, access to all citizens, passive and active uses, use for all ages, notification of risk or health advisories, and what safety equipment can or should be used. An HIA focuses on specific health threats that might occur as a result of implementing a use or program.

Specific actions might consider constructing a smaller sledding hill for young children who should not risk such hills as Mount Misery (well-named) or Horseshoe Park. Other features might be increased signage on fish advisory's consumption, warning of methane, prohibiting smoking in parks, and posting rules for the skate board park to avoid head injuries and other like risks.

An HIA should be considered as an element of a design and not an over-riding feature. There is inherent in recreational activities a certain risk of physical and mental stress. An HIA may help mitigate these stresses and identify certain risks. Therefore, increased consultation with health professionals is a necessity in conducting a thorough HIA. Such consultants may include physicians, however, the most likely consultants will be local paramedics and rescue service personnel, state and county health departments, and specialists. For example, a veterinarian discussed the risk of disease spreading to humans from dogs and dog behavior when the City planned the dog walking park.

Other elements of our HIA would be promotion of events such as the Farmer's Market (healthy, natural foods) and the Fox Firecracker 5K. A simple awareness can go a long way. After all, if people are unaware of the resources and facilities available, they will not use the facilities. People should also be made aware of risks that may result in injury or unanticipated mental or physical stress.

The City of Kaukauna is well situated to conduct Health Impact Assessments. The City has a wide range of parks and programs as well as full time paramedic service and access to a number of health care providers. Therefore, in practical use, the City has conducted HIA's in developing a number of parks and programs. Formalizing an HIA as part of this five-year park and recreation plan is therefore a natural step.

The elements of an HIA are as follows:

1. Type of Facility
2. Anticipated User and User Characteristics
3. Location and Physical Features
4. Active or Passive Use
5. Health Risk
 - a. Physical or Physical Injury
 - b. Mental Stress
 - c. Environmental Pollution
 - d. Disease
 - e. Other
6. Public or Commission Input
7. Professional Consultation
8. Mitigation/Implementation

IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives are provided to serve as a guide for the future development of Kaukauna parks and open spaces. The goals are stated as desirable conditions that can be achieved through the actions of government leaders, private organizations, and individual citizens. The corresponding objectives specify in greater detail how these desired goals can be achieved. Together, they provide a basis for establishing policies regarding the planning, acquisition, and future development of park and recreation facilities in the City of Kaukauna.

GOAL: To establish a community wide system of parks, open spaces and park facilities that will provide all residents of Kaukauna with adequate recreational opportunities.

Objectives:

- Provide park and recreational facilities that adequately serve all residential areas of the community.
- Ensure that newly developed residential areas are provided with adequate and accessible park and recreational facilities.
- Provide a wide variety of recreational activities that will serve the residents of Kaukauna on a year-round basis.
- Maintain and/or improve existing park and recreational facilities to meet community standards, needs and expectations.
- Provide safe and adequate accessibility to all community parks and recreation areas.
- Design accessible active and passive recreational areas and park facilities that can be utilized by elderly and physically challenged citizens.
- Continue pursuing co-sponsored recreation programs with neighboring community recreation departments and related organizations.
- Inventory existing facilities and features checking for excessive wear and solutions to potential problems.

GOAL: To conserve, protect and improve the natural resources of Kaukauna.

Objectives:

- Make protection of the City's natural resources a priority in land use planning decisions as well as site planning activities.
- Ensure that environmental and aesthetic qualities of the community are considered when planning for park and recreational development.

- Preserve and maintain natural drainage ways, forested areas, and other natural resource areas in and around the community and where possible, pursue land acquisition along the Fox River and Konkapot Creek for conservancy and recreational uses.
- Encourage private sector participation in preserving natural and wooded areas whenever possible.
- Maintain and improve the forestry management plan to evaluate existing conditions of park forests and set priorities for future tree plantings.
- Encourage the use of storm water facilities, detention ponds and drainage ways for passive recreational uses.

GOAL: Promote the City of Kaukauna's historical significance in future recreation planning.

Objectives:

- Cooperate with the State of Wisconsin's Heritage Tourism Initiative or similar project in promoting the Fox River Valley as a National/State Historic Corridor.
- Coordinate site improvement efforts at Grignon Park with the Outagamie County Historical Society and the Grignon Mansion Association.
- Coordinate site improvement efforts at the Kaukauna Public Library with the Outagamie County Historical Society.
- Create a historical interpretive trail featuring the Fox River lock and dam system, power canal and Hydro Park.

GOAL: To encourage cooperation with adjacent municipalities, the Kaukauna School District, local groups and organizations, and developers to maximize the cost-effectiveness of providing open space and recreational facilities.

Objectives:

- Work jointly to coordinate facilities such as recreational trails and on-road bicycle and pedestrian accommodations to achieve linkage across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Encourage cooperative community/school projects to improve and expand indoor and outdoor recreational facilities at existing and future school sites.
- Work with developers in identifying and reserving sites which are capable and suitable for accommodating appropriate future recreational uses such as open space, trails, etc.

GOAL: To encourage continued involvement of Kaukauna residents when planning for park and recreational development.

Objectives:

- Conduct public meetings, focus groups, etc. to permit and encourage involvement by residents as well as special interest groups in developing Kaukauna's park system.
- Conduct neighborhood public informational meetings when significant development is planned in any park adjacent to that neighborhood.

V. EXISTING CONDITIONS

In order to effectively determine and accomplish goals and objectives and to create good policy, all existing and potential recreational resources must be evaluated.

The City of Kaukauna operates an extensive park system. In addition, public and private schools make their facilities available for recreational uses. Several private enterprises in the area also provide the citizens of Kaukauna with recreational opportunities.

- Waterways

Kaukauna is situated within the Lower Fox River Basin which is part of the Lake Michigan drainage area. The Fox River and its adjoining tributaries serve as the major natural drainage way in southeastern Outagamie County. Approximately three and one-half miles of the Fox River are within the Kaukauna municipal boundaries. Riverfront and canal front property has been developed for residential, commercial, industrial and recreational uses. However, limited undeveloped land and publicly owned open space still remain along the riverfront in Kaukauna.

Konkapot Creek provides a natural drainage system for the City's south side. The creek originates south of the City and drains into the Fox River at the western edge of the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area. After a moderate to heavy rain the creek carries significant amounts of sediments from the agricultural lands south of Kaukauna. The creek has developed a local name "The Little Muddy" during these periods. The southwest side of Kaukauna is drained by an intermittent stream with portions of this stream adjoining residential areas having been channeled underground through storm sewer pipe before joining Konkapot Creek at Horseshoe Park. Several small intermittent streams exist within the City limits and eventually converge in the Fox River.

There are several intermittent streams in the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area. These provide surface drainage for the extreme southeast portion of the City. Both streams flow in a northerly direction and discharge into the Fox River.

North of the Fox River, there is limited surface drainage that flows towards the river. There is an intermittent stream in the vicinity of Grignon Park that flows adjacent to the Fox River Valley Railroad spur line. This stream drains a portion of the northeast area of Kaukauna and discharges into the canal near the Thilmany Paper Mill.

Some north side channels flow first to the Apple Creek watershed before entering the Fox River. Apple Creek flows to the northeast away from the City. The Industrial Park network for the City of Kaukauna all drains to this watershed. The NEW Prosperity Center and the Commerce Crossing development both have streams which flow to this watershed, special care was taken to ensure these streams were protected during construction of the developments.

Throughout history, the Fox River has had a major historical impact on Kaukauna. The river served as the primary transportation route for Native Americans as well as early European settlers. The series of rapids known as the Grand Kakalin Falls required the early river travelers to portage their canoes. Kaukauna became a

natural center for trading as evidenced by the location of the historic Grignon Mansion.

The river is now used for recreational boating, fishing, industrial manufacturing and power generation. Near the central business district, a federal dam maintains a normal pool elevation of 653 feet in the river's main channel. This provides an excellent area for water-oriented recreational activities. From the dam area to the eastern edge of the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area, (approximately one and one-half miles), the river drops 51 feet in elevation; a significant drop considering that over the next 24 miles, it drops only 22 feet before discharging into Green Bay.

In 1884, to compensate for the change in elevation and to provide access to the upper and lower reaches of the Fox River, twenty-six hand-operated locks were constructed. One hundred years later, the lock system was placed in "caretaker" status by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers due to high maintenance and operating costs. In 1985, the Fox River Management Commission began operating several of the Fox Locks in Green Bay and Neenah to provide recreational boaters with opportunities to utilize the Fox River. The locks in the City of Kaukauna have remained closed and in "caretaker" status. On September 17, 2004, the Fox River locks system was transferred from Federal ownership to the State and thereafter the Fox River Navigational System Authority assumed responsibility for the repair, rehabilitation, maintenance, and operation of the system. After 2 years of planning restoration work was started to reopen the lock system starting with the locks in Appleton in 2006. The 5 locks in Kaukauna are scheduled for restoration beginning the summer of 2009, which is estimated to take 2-3 years to complete. Once restoration of the navigation system is underway additional recommendations for formal establishment of the Fox River Heritage Parkway can be initiated.

The City of Kaukauna has entered into long-term lease agreements with the Corps of Engineers for the placement of certain recreation features. These include trail improvements along the north bank of the river and certain improvements to Central Park behind the library.

Immediately to the south of the main channel of the Fox River is a power canal which provides water flow for the generation of hydroelectricity. This electricity is distributed by Kaukauna Utilities.

The Fox River has become increasingly important as a recreational resource. Water quality has improved dramatically due to increased environmental regulations. The riverfront is a source of both active and passive recreation and will continue to develop as water quality continues to improve.

- Topography

The terrain in Kaukauna ranges from flat to areas that are fairly steep and rolling. Elevations range from 610 to 730 feet above sea level. Ravines and sloped areas along the Fox River provide interesting terrain for the City's park system.

- Woodlands

The establishment of the 200 acre 1000 Islands Conservancy Area preserved the most extensive wooded area in the City and is an example of Kaukauna's commitment to open recreation areas. The Conservancy Area lies in a unique vegetation belt described by botanists as the tension zone. This 15 to 50 mile wide strip is a transition area where plant species unique to both the Northern and Southern Mesic Forest groups can be found. In addition, part of the lowland area has extensive hardwood cover, consisting of many varieties of trees associated with marsh and wetland habitat. The predominant tree species are northern hardwoods.

The wooded area along Konkapot Creek consists of a series of ravines which becomes more expansive at Horseshoe Valley Park. Over 70 percent of the park site is wooded. Most of the northern shoreline along the Fox River is also wooded. In addition, several City parks have wooded areas. Impressive stands of old growth trees are located in LaFollette and Riverside Parks. White City, Horseshoe and Grignon Parks also are home to stands of mature hardwoods.

- Land Use

The predominant land use in the City of Kaukauna is single family residential. Almost the entire western half of the City's south side has been developed residentially. New residential development has occurred primarily adjacent to CTH "CE" and in the northwest corner of the City.

Commercial areas are located in the central business district as well as along several major arterials. The City of Kaukauna originally developed as two separate communities on the north and south sides of the Fox River, each with its own business district. Strip commercial development also exists along Crooks Avenue and Lawe Street (S.T.H. "55"), Hyland Avenue (C.T.H. "00"), Delanglade Street (S.T.H. "55").

Industrial development is concentrated in three areas. The Thilmany Paper Mill, one of the largest employers in Outagamie County, is located on the large island area along the Fox River. A second area along Hyland Avenue (C.T.H."00") includes several manufacturing firms. The third site is the Kaukauna Industrial Park Network located on the City's northeast side adjacent to U.S. Highway 41.

VI. EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

In addition to local parks, recreational facilities available to residents include parks in neighboring communities, as well as nearby county and state parks. Facilities located outside the municipal boundaries that are most likely to be used by Kaukauna residents are Sunset Park in the Village of Kimberly, and Doyle and Heesakker Parks in the Village of Little Chute. Plamann County Park is located about seven miles northwest of Kaukauna; Calumet County Park is 15 miles southeast; and High Cliff State Park is eight miles south.

The City of Kaukauna has a total of 727 acres of open space and recreational land. Of this, the City maintains 459 acres of park and open space. The Kaukauna Area School District operates 124 acres at six sites; parochial schools provide an additional 12 recreational acres.

The municipal parks are maintained, developed and serviced by the City Street and Park Departments. Various parks, including the Doty Bayorgeon ball fields, require substantial maintenance. Considerable time is involved in conditioning the athletic fields for Kaukauna High School home games held at Doty Bayorgeon Fields.

The City of Kaukauna Recreation Department also provides an extensive program of summer and winter recreational activities. Recreation programs are developed based on demand, available facilities, and funding. During the summer, there are organized softball, volleyball, soccer and baseball leagues for youth and adults, as well as supervised Tot Time and Safety School programs for children. Swimming is available daily at the supervised outdoor pool and water slide. The winter program includes unsupervised sledding and tobogganing.

The tables below illustrate annual programs and activities offered by the Recreation Department.

Youth Programs			
Gymnastics	Safety School	Girls Softball	Rec-Ball
Dance Lessons	Coed Teen Softball	Kasper Wrestling	Flag Football
Coed Teen Volleyball	Tot Time Program	Hershey Track Meet	"Kidz" Academy
Youth Sports Program Soccer, Kickball, Gym	Middle School Tennis League	High School Pitching Clinic	Football "FUNdamentals"
Phantoms Grade School Wrestling	Boys & Girls Dribblers Clubs	Middle School Volleyball	"Starz" Summer Theater
Pool Passes			

Adult Activities	
Men's 14" and 16" Softball	Archery
Water Aerobics	Adult Beginner Dance
Co-Ed Kickball	Community Room/Park Rentals

Adult/Senior Activities	
Senior Dart Ball	Golden Age Club
Co-Ed Bowling	Senior Christmas Party

The tables shown below summarize existing park facilities and improvements and are followed by a brief narrative of each park.

Park Classification		
Recreational Lots	Neighborhood Parks	Community Parks
Glenview	Central	1000 Islands
Veterans	Strassburg	Grignon
Fassbender	White City	Riverside
Thilwerth	Hydro	LaFollette
Thelen	Kelso	Doty Bayorgeon
Fieldcrest	Nature View	Horseshoe Valley
Sculpture Garden	Konkapot Preserve	Jonen
Little Tykes Tot Lot	Van Epern	Dog Exercise
Skateboard Park	Anderson	Rapid Croche

Recreation Lots – Facilities and Improvements				
	Sitting Area	Vegetation	Play Equipment	Monument
Glenview	x	x	x	
Veterans	x	x		x
Fassbender	x	x		x
Thilwerth	x			x
Thelen	x		x	
Fieldcrest	x		x	
Sculpture Garden	x		x	
Little Tykes Tot Lot	x			x
Skateboard Park	x		x	

Neighborhood Parks – Facilities and Improvements					
	Sitting Area	Vegetation	Play Equipment	Grills	Ball Diamond
Central	x	x		x	x
Strassburg	x		x		x
White City	x	x	x		x
Hydro	x				
Kelso	x	x			
Nature View		x			
Konkapot	x	x			
Van Epern	x				
Anderson	x		x	x	
Rapid Croche	x	x		x	

Community Parks – Facilities and Improvements							
	1000 Islands	Grignon	Riverside	LaFollette	Bayorgeon	Horseshoe	Jonen
Sitting Area	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vegetation	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Play Equipment		x	x	x		x	x
Grills		x	x	x		x	
Ball Diamond			x	x	x	x	x
Basketball				x			x
Volleyball				x		x	
Football					x		
Soccer		x					x
Track					x		
Tennis				x			
Parking	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lighting	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shelter	x		x	x		x	x
Restrooms	x		x	x	x	x	x
Trail	x	x					
Sledding		x					x
Boat Launch	x		x				

Regional Open Space Comparison			
Community	Population (Approximate)	Total Park and Open Space	Acres Per 1,000 Population (6 to 10 Acres Standard)
Appleton	72,085	633	8.78
Oshkosh	65,510	361	5.51
Fond du Lac	43,270	650	15.02
Neenah	25,338	349	13.77
DePere	22,038	443	20.10
Grand Chute	20,425	383	18.75
Ashwaubenon	17,634	277	15.70
Town of Menasha	17,500	283	16.17
City of Menasha	16,800	266	13.45
Allouez	15,443	355	22.99
Kaukauna – Park Only	14,925	459	30.75
Kaukauna - Total	-	727	48.71
Bellevue	11,828	156	13.19
Marinette	11,749	300	25.53
Little Chute	10,823	170	15.69
Kimberly	6,146	140	22.78

* Not all communities counted open space as a park unless officially designated a park.

Municipally & Non-Municipally Owned Open-Space Inventory			
Municipally Owned	Acreage	Non-Municipally Owned	Acreage
1000 Islands	200	Kaukauna Area School District	
Rapid Croche Dam	36.64	High School	74.57
Horseshoe	24.11	Quinney Tanner Area	26.4
Lower Grignon	23.91	Victor Haen	11.46
Konkapot Preserve	22.7	Middle School	9.32
Doty Bayorgeon field	19.71	Park	1.47
Dog Exercise Park	13.16	Nicolet	1.1
Riverside	12.96	Total	124.32
Jonen	12.74		
Swimming Pool	11.71		
Lafollette	10.6		
Konkapot Creek Trail	10.43		
Nature View Park	9.97		
Upper Grignon	7.67	Private Schools	
White City	7.65	Saint Aloysius	7.16
Van Epern Park & Pond	6.88	Trinity Lutheran	3.24
Kaukauna Sportsmen's Club	5.3	Holy Cross	0.79
Kelso	4.7	Saint Mary's	0.43
Central	3.26	Total	11.62
Anderson	3.03		
Strassburg	1.99		
Thelen	1.97		
Hydro	1.76	Privately Owned Open Lands	
Sculpture Garden	1.59	Eagle Links Golf Club	92.39
Glenview	1.45	Fox Valley Girl Scouts	40
Fieldcrest	1.13	Total	132.39
Thilwerth	0.77		
Little Tykes Tot Lot	0.51		
Veterans	0.34		
Fassbender	0.22		
Skateboard Park	0.11		
Total	458.97	Total	268.33
Total Open Space Acreage			727.30

- o **1000 Islands Conservancy:** In 1969, the 1000 Islands Conservancy area was officially created by the City Council, prohibiting any commercial, industrial or residential development in the area.

The 1000 Islands Conservancy Area contains abundant species of wildlife, including a pair of nesting Bald Eagles. An Observation Report for the Kaukauna Bald Eagle Nest site has been developed. Recommendations as a result of the report can aid in protecting eagle nesting.

In the lower Conservancy Area, the acreage consists of wooded shoreline along the Fox River. The upper Conservancy Area consists of wooded ravines

and high land. The upper acreage is adjacent to the Thilmany landfill. The nature center offers educational programs and maintains a system of nature trails.

- **Horseshoe Park:** This community park is located in the south-central portion of the community. The site is heavily wooded on the eastern half and adjoins the Konkapot Creek Trail which follows an abandoned railroad grade. Nature trails are located in the lower level and connect with the 1000 Islands Environmental Center, Bayorgeon Fields and the Municipal Swimming Pool by City sidewalk. Park facilities include a lighted softball diamond, press box, concession stand with scoreboard, unlit youth ball diamond, rec-lot with playground structure, park identification sign, off-street parking, grills, security lighting, horseshoe pits, a heated shelter building with restrooms and a sand volleyball court. This park has the potential for a storm water pond in line with the piped intermittent stream which daylight at the park.
- **Lower Grignon Park:** This community park is complemented by the presence of the historic Charles A. Grignon Mansion. The mansion has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places and is owned and operated by the Outagamie County Historical Society. The mansion is being restored to preserve the historic structure for future generations.

The lower level offers an abundance of open space, including a tobogganing hill (known as Mount Misery), several soccer and football fields, flag football, and a football fundamentals program. The potential for an ice rink is at the park but due to lack of use it has not been flooded in recent years. Other improvements to the lower level include restroom/concession stand staffed by the Electric City Soccer Association, playground equipment, and off-street parking. Across the street is an Army Corps of Engineers interpretive display, featuring a lumber exhibit, waterfall and waterwheel, benches, and a footbridge leading to Lock Number 4. An unofficial and unimproved foot trail crosses the railroad tracks and links Grignon Park with White City Park.

- **Konkapot Preserve:** This 23-acre portion of the reclaimed former Lehrer landfill is privately owned but leased to the City for 20 years with 2 five-year options for park purposes. A DNR grant enabled the developer to remediate the landfill site contingent on the land being placed in public use. The developer is responsible for the landfill and any problems which may arise. The City of Kaukauna used a portion of the DNR grant, along with matching funds, to plant native prairie grasses and wild flowers along with the installation of a gravel trail through the preserve. An Eagle Scout project resulted in the construction of a pavilion along the trail for people to relax and enjoy the preserve which is adjacent to the Konkapot Creek Trail.
- **Doty Bayorgeon Field:** This park and recreation complex serves many active recreational uses. Features include a lighted football field with broadcast booth and concession stand facilities, a metric running track, bleachers, scoreboard, two lighted softball diamonds, off-street parking, lighted baseball diamond with scoreboard and bleachers, restrooms, and a concession stand. Kaukauna Area School District utilizes these facilities for home games.

- **Dog Exercise Park:** Completed in 2006, this 13-acre facility won the 2007 Park Section Award for Excellence from the Wisconsin Park and Recreation Association. The dog park has three distinct areas for dogs and their human companions to play together. An area for small dogs, an area for all dogs without water, the water, and the walking trail area are all separated from each other by a chain link fence. The water area is a unique feature not found at other area dog parks and the ½ mile trail allows unleashed walking of dogs. The park offers picnic tables and benches along with vending machines and receptacles for dog waste and garbage. The paved parking area can accommodate up to 40 vehicles.
- **Riverside Park & Boat Launch:** This community park is located in the north-central portion of the City along the north bank of the Fox River. The upper park area has access from Riverside Drive. It contains off-street parking, a shelter building with restrooms, a picnic area with grills, horseshoe pits, night lighting and playground equipment. There is on-street parking for approximately 100 cars.

The lower park area has access from River Street. It has a Little League baseball diamond, picnic tables and grills, concession stand facilities, restrooms, night lighting, boat launch, drinking fountain, park identification sign, and parking for approximately twenty-five cars and trailers. Adjacent to the boat launch is a fishing pier dock area and protective breakwater.

- **Jonen Park:** This community park is located on the southwestern edge of the City limits adjacent to Fieldcrest Drive. The park includes soccer and baseball fields, a basketball court, sledding hill, large pond, open space and playground equipment. The area to the south of Jonen Park expects future residential growth making this community park an attractive addition to the park system.
- **Municipal Swimming Pool:** This facility was constructed in 1990-1991, and includes a zero-depth outdoor pool complete with diving well, water slide, bathhouse, concession building, sand play area, sand volleyball court, night lighting and off-street parking. This state of the art recreation facility is one of Wisconsin's finest public swimming pools. During the summer of 2008 a fenced archery range was installed with multiple shooting areas and targets in the pool area complex.
- **LaFollette Park:** This community park serves the central portion of the City. Facilities of this mature wooded park include a shelter and restrooms, picnic tables and grills, drinking fountain, two park identification signs, softball backstop, night lighting, paved basketball court, sand volleyball court, horseshoe pits, playground apparatus equipment, and off-street parking.
- **Konkapot Creek Trail:** This segment of trail has three railroad bridges and follows the Konkapot Creek. The trail runs from Dodge Street to the "CE" Trail which runs from Kaukauna to Appleton and accepts bicycle as well as pedestrian traffic.
- **Nature View Park:** This wetland preserve, while lacking in traditional park features, is nonetheless an important part of the City park system. Maintaining

the natural state of an area surrounded by commercial and residential uses benefits the wildlife and the people who may come to bird watch or simply relax and listen to the sounds of the wetlands.

- **Upper Grignon Park:** Facilities in the upper level of the park include playground equipment, the mount misery sledding hill, park identification sign, picnic tables and grills. In addition, the park offers a challenging 18-hole disc golf course, which winds through the wooded areas of the park.
- **White City Park:** This is one of two neighborhood parks in the northeast portion of the community. The topography is rolling and wooded. Improvements include a softball diamond, picnic tables and drinking fountain, park identification sign and playground equipment. During winter, sledding is also available in the rolling park. An unofficial and unimproved foot trail crosses the railroad tracks and joins White City Park with Grignon Park.
- **Van Epern Park & Pond:** Located in the City's Industrial Park network as a part of the NEW Prosperity Center, this park and pond serves dual purposes. It is designed to provide detention for the storm water from the development before entering Apple Creek, and will also serve as a recreation opportunity. A picnic area and trail are also planned for the park and a dock stretching out into the water will enhance fishing experiences.
- **Kaukauna Sportsmen's Club:** The Sportsmen's Club has a rifle, pistol, shotgun range and a clubhouse located within the corporate limits. It is open year round and is used by the general public, hunter's safety course participants, and the Police Department for training purposes.
- **Kelso Park & Pond:** Located in the City's Industrial Park North, this neighborhood park and pond has dual uses. It is designed to provide detention for the storm water from the Industrial Park Network. The park also was designed for tenants of the industrial park network to have a place to relax. There is a walking trail with bridges over the inlet and outfall of the pond. A picnic area is also in the park as well as a dock stretching out into the water. The Kaukauna Rotary Club has erected a large flagpole in the park.
- **Central Park:** Central Park has seen several improvements in recent years. The multiple functions of this facility make it an asset to both active and passive recreational users. The City has held a number of annual events on these grounds. Because of its scenic location along the dam and the Fox River, Central Park has great potential that may require continued park improvements. Facilities include off-street parking, an identification sign, soccer field, softball backstop, drinking fountain and picnic tables. The public library is located in this park.
- **Anderson Property:** This future neighborhood park will serve the southeast side residents north of C.T.H. "CE". Planned features are passive in nature with a picnic area, shelter building, playground equipment, and open space.

- **Strasbourg Park:** This neighborhood park is the second park in the northeast portion of Kaukauna. Facilities include a softball diamond, basketball court, and playground equipment with an open play area.
- **Thelen Park:** This rec-lot services the neighborhoods on Kaukauna's southwest side. Features include playground equipment, a shelter, picnic tables and grills, drinking fountain, and a softball diamond.
- **Hydro Park:** This downtown neighborhood park is centrally located and contains a main feature which represents the history of hydropower in the City of Kaukauna. This feature is designed to attract people to the area and encourage interaction with other residents of the City. The park is located along the waterpower canal and will be separated by decorative fence. A pavilion with bathrooms and open space along with the extension of the Konkapot Trail through the downtown will complete the park.
- **"Family & Friends" Sculpture Garden:** Located in the north side business area scenic overlook, this park has sculptures and benches on the upper part. A switch-back trail descends to the shipping canal of the Fox River and then under the Lawe Street Bridge to the Canal View senior housing complex connecting the garden with Thilwerth Park
- **Glenview Play Lot:** This rec-lot serves the south-central neighborhoods of the community. The lot is located along a ravine and is partially wooded. Facilities include an older style park identification sign, drinking fountain, picnic table and grill, softball backstop, and playground equipment.
- **Fieldcrest Park:** Located on the City's south side, this rec-lot serves the newer residential area south of County Highway "CE". Recent improvements include playground equipment, drinking fountain, picnic area, and open play space.
- **Thilwerth Park:** Located along the U.S. Government Canal, this narrow park includes leased ground from the U.S. Government, a portion of the trail network with historical kiosks, and a fishing pier. The park includes a monument to Oscar Thilmany and Monroe A. Wertheimer, pioneers in the manufacturing of pulp and paper in Kaukauna. The park is subject to redevelopment and future improvements will include trail extensions, winter activities and additional fishing piers.
- **Little Tykes Tot Park:** This rec-lot is located on the City's southwest side and serves residents near the intersection of De Bruin Road and C.T.H. "CE". Features will include two swing sets, a slide, diggers, merry-go-round, drinking fountain, picnic tables and open space.
- **Veterans Park:** This public green space is located in the central part of the community, north of the Fox River at the intersection of Lawe and Catherine Streets. Facilities include benches, a drinking fountain, walkway and a monument to Veterans. A new honor ring monument honoring all veterans from Kaukauna who served will be constructed during the summer of 2011. A second monument is located near Reaume and Hendricks Avenues. This monument recognizes the Revolutionary War Service of area veterans.

- **Fassbender Park:** The second mini-park located in the central portion of the City and South of the Fox River is bordered by Crooks Avenue, Fourth Street Plaza and Quinney Avenue. Improvements to this wooded lot include a decorative fountain, drinking fountain, benches, park identification sign, and a monument to Herbert Fassbender, originator of Kaukauna Klub Dairy.
- **Skateboard Park:** The public skate park is a popular activity for young people. It is located in the downtown next to City Hall. The park is complete with a curbed skating area and half pipe ramps along with other features popular with skateboarders and roller bladders.

Below is a summarization of existing non-municipally owned open space within the corporate limits of the City of Kaukauna.

- **Kaukauna Area School District:** 124.32 Acres. The district has six sites throughout the City with acreage figured for the open and recreational areas. The sites have open space as well as play equipment and sports facilities, which include baseball, soccer, football and a track along with practice areas. A large wooded area comprises 1/3 of the High School site and is adjacent to a larger forest, which presently lies outside of the corporate boundary.

Three schools in the core of the City feature smaller sites which are not typical of the new school sites that lie on the periphery of the City and have large open spaces and sports facilities. The smaller sites are for younger children who prefer the playground equipment these schools provide.

- **Private Schools:** 11.62 Acres. Four private schools are within the corporate limits. The acreage is figured for the open and recreational areas of the school sites. Smaller in nature than their public counterparts, they still provide recreational opportunities for their students as well as the general public on their grounds.
- **Eagle Links Golf Club:** 92.39 Acres. This public golf course has 18-holes of golf and a driving range. The course contains several ponds and a wetland along with a wooded area.
- **Fox Valley Girl Scouts:** 40 Acres. A wooded parcel which is adjacent to the 1000 Islands Conservancy Zone. The trail network of the 1000 Islands connects with trails in the Girl Scout property. The scouts hold activities which utilize the natural aspects of the property.
- **Konkapot Creek Private Land:** 35.3 Acres. This area is owned by private individuals who, because of choice and existing conditions, chose not to develop this land. Their parcels are adjacent to the Konkapot Creek Trail and are wooded with very steep topography or are in a floodplain. While private property adjacent to public lands is still off limits to foot traffic, the woods provide a nice backdrop for the trail and is home to deer and other wildlife.

- Areas of Potential Environmental Concern

The City of Kaukauna has an elastic boundary, which is expanding more every year. One of the functions of City staff is to plan for environmental concerns within the City and extraterritorially.

Environmentally sensitive areas are areas of vegetation identified by the City of Kaukauna, which offer fish and wildlife habitat, or provide water quality and erosion control benefits to a body of water. These areas are navigable streams, areas having steep topography, areas containing surface water, or areas designated conservancy zones. A navigable stream is a flowing body of water providing drainage for a watershed. An area of steep topography is defined as having a slope in which development would result in the area becoming eroded and result in failure of the slope. Areas containing surface water or wetlands are places where the soil is wet for the majority of the year and aquatic plants typically grow. Conservancy zones are areas designated by the zoning ordinance, which may not be developed and are to remain in their natural state.

Several areas within the corporate limits of the City of Kaukauna are in a natural state and can be classified as environmentally sensitive. While the majority of this open space is in municipal ownership or protected by ordinance from development, some is in private hands with no protection other than the standard zoning regulations.

The first substantial area is the property adjacent to the Konkapot Creek Trail. This wooded area is in private ownership with multiple owners. Steep topography dominates the area along with the flood plain for the Konkapot Creek making the area difficult to develop. It is a heavily wooded area with mature stands of trees. The combination of this area and the continuation of the creek bottom out of the City limits south of HWY "CE" make a natural corridor or greenway within the City of Kaukauna populated with deer, turkeys and other wildlife.

The other significant area is the remaining wooded area on the Kaukauna High School property. This wooded area is adjacent to the Konkapot Creek natural area described above.

Three items of concern involving wildlife need to be handled separately. The first is the need to control the exploding population of muskrats in detention ponds and streams. These rodents are destructive to the shoreline and the water quality. Rapid reproducers, the population explosion cannot be kept in check by natural predators in the urban environment. Trapping must be done on a regular basis to check the population.

The second item is the protection of fish spawning habitat in the streams and rivers. The apple creek is a major spawning area for fish from the Fox River. With the industrial development for the City expanding in the apple creek watershed special care must be taken to preserve the potential spawning areas.

The third wildlife concern is the expanding population of urban deer located within the corporate limits especially in the Konkapot Creek area. This natural corridor leads to wooded and farm land south of the City. These deer however seem to prefer the protection offered by the incorporated areas of their range. These deer are eating all

of the desirable native species of plants leaving predominantly invasive species such as garlic mustard among the bulbs, Eurasian honeysuckle and buckthorn among the shrubs and trees. Further study of these deer and their habitat will be necessary to implement a management plan.

The Fox River is the major drainage way for the area. Throughout Kaukauna there are several small-unnamed streams flowing into the river. These streams run through neighborhoods and are typically bordered by residential development, most often back yards. These streams are left in a natural state and are typically wooded. While not officially protected, the residents who live adjacent to these minor drainage ways preserve them for the seclusion they provide.

Extraterritorially, two different concerns exist for natural areas and open space. One is the protection of the natural area and the benefits from protection, improved habitat and water quality. The other is the provision of recreation opportunities for the residents of the City. Natural areas offer unique experiences the average city park cannot. The 1000 Islands Conservancy Area is an example of the popularity of such recreational activities.

The major extraterritorial natural area was already touched on above. The Konkapot Creek drainage way provides a natural corridor into the heart of the City of Kaukauna. While now in private ownership, the Konkapot Trail could be extended south toward other uses for the natural area.

South of CTH "CE", there are three large wetlands containing approximately 54 acres adjacent to residential development. While development of the wetland is unlikely, care must be taken to allow the best use for these areas. Wetlands are natural detention areas, utilizing them for storm water management while allowing the area to remain in essentially a natural state are good management practices. Also in the area is the Garner's Creek watershed. This creek mainly runs through farm fields but needs special consideration in relation to the expanding residential development in the area.

Along the Fox River east of the corporate limits the banks are wooded providing stability and a natural filter for storm water runoff. These areas are being developed residentially. The area on the south side of the Fox River is adjacent to the 1000 Islands Conservancy. Even though development is occurring here and along other banks of the Fox River the owners of the homes are urged to minimize removal of vegetation protecting the riverbanks.

Adjacent to the City of Kaukauna Agricultural Park and containing the storm water detention facilities for the park is a large wetland with 14 acres remaining out of the corporate limits. This additional wetland area dominated by cattails is in private ownership. A considerable area is drained through this wetland which is a natural filter before discharge into the Fox River.

Along with the urban drainage ways mentioned above there are several minor drainage ways near the City of Kaukauna. These, unlike the urban and sometimes piped streams, mainly run through farmland. Agricultural practices encroach upon

many of these streams with crops right up to the water line. This practice limits the sediment naturally filtered out before storm water enters the stream. Consideration can be taken to reduce this impact once the area becomes annexed.

A 60 acre stand of trees and wetlands exists north of Commerce Crossing on HWY "55". This wooded area is in private ownership with the potential for a neighborhood/community park. The HWY "41" boundary has been crossed by industrial development for the City with residential expansion mainly to the south side of the City. The potential exists for more growth on the north side where park and recreation facilities would be needed.

- **Special Considerations Affecting Recreation And Open Space Planning**

In addition to accepted planning criteria, the following items should be taken into account when planning for Kaukauna's long-range open space and recreational needs.

- **Section 504 Handicap Access Laws And Americans With Disabilities Act**

The Section 504 guidelines for federally assisted park and recreation programs and activities were created in 1973 to assure that, "No qualified handicapped person shall, on the basis of handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance."

Furthermore, when a recipient receives financial assistance from the Department of Natural Resources for park or recreation programs such as LWCF (Land and Water Conservation Fund) and ADLP (Acquisition and Development of Local Parks) all such programs and activities of the recipient must be in compliance with Section 504, including programs and activities not receiving direct financial aid.

In the pursuit of State and Federal grant funds, the City of Kaukauna will actively pursue compliance with these guidelines and regulations.

- **Greenways - The Linear Park Concept**

In his book, Greenways For America, Charles A. Little defines a Greenway as a linear open space established along a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or ridgeline, or overland along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road, or other route. He goes on to include any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage and an open-space connector linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and with populated areas as well as certain strips or linear parks designated as a parkway or greenbelt.

Early greenways in America date back to the 1860's. The more recent trend toward the development of greenways was given national prominence in 1987 by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, which determined that there is a real need for natural areas that are close to home and accessible to citizens of all ages. The Commission also revealed that recreational activities such as bicycling, running and walking are among the most popular uses of leisure time.

Greenways also provide a natural corridor for wildlife, filter water runoff before entering streams, protect biological diversity, preserve woodland habitat and act as a natural air filter. By linking open spaces with natural corridors, greenways provide many ecological, economic, and recreational benefits.

Greenways can be elaborate or as simple as a hiking trail. The scale of the project should be based on local needs and be easily adaptable and expandable. The ideal greenway will tie together existing outdoor opportunities. Kaukauna currently maintains a trail system from the intersection of Dodge and Island Street and along Konkapot Creek to Horseshoe Park. The 1000 Islands Conservancy Area also maintains an extensive trail system. The development of an interpretive historical trail adjacent and parallel to the Fox Locks could link the Grignon Mansion with the downtown as well as the existing 1000 Islands Environmental Center and Konkapot Creek trails. The continued development of a trail system can be used to tie the community's neighborhoods into the existing park system and the County's trail system.

- Snowmobile Trails - Outagamie County

Snowmobiling is a popular winter activity in the Kaukauna area. The Outagamie County Snowmobile Alliance and the Countryside Snow Riders are two area groups who actively participate in the trail system. Trails are groomed, routed and mapped by the clubs, but anyone with a snowmobile is able to use the trails. Maps and information are available from the clubs and are posted on the trails.

- Fox River Heritage Parkway Plan

The Fox River Navigational Authority is managing the navigational system with guidance from the *Fox River Heritage State Parkway Concept Plan* prepared by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in 1997. This plan demonstrates the potential for establishing a state heritage parkway on historic Corps of Engineers navigational lands along the Fox River from DePere to Portage. The plan reviews river resources, outlines the history of the river and the parkway concept, and establishes goals and objectives for parkway development. The principal areas of the parkway include the 26 historic and existing locks and three harbors of refuge at 20 sites along the Fox River. Land areas total over 350 acres. The core area of the parkway is the 17 locks on 95 acres of land along the Lower Fox River as most of the nine locks along the Upper Fox River were abandoned in 1960. The transfer of the Fox River Navigational System from the Corps of Engineers to the State of Wisconsin, Fox River Navigational Authority, in 2004 was a predominant recommendation in the Parkway Concept Plan. Once restoration of the navigation system is underway additional recommendations for formal establishment of the Parkway and canoe bypass can be initiated.

- Downtown Farmer's Market

The City of Kaukauna sponsors a Farmer's Market every Saturday from 7:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. from mid-June through mid-October located in the large parking lot between Crooks and Main Avenues in the south side downtown. This unique event features 25 vendors each week who showcase a variety of items including Wisconsin

grown produce, fresh flowers, maple syrup, perennials, handmade crafts and jewelry. Food and beverage vendors are also on site. There are special theme events throughout the season which focus on different activities. Children's activities have been popular with attendees of the market along with varied entertainment. A Fall Festival is held each September celebrating the harvest and the market in coordination with the City wide rummage sale.

- Archery Range

The City of Kaukauna has constructed a no fee archery facility adjacent to the public swimming pool. The range is handicap accessible and can accommodate four archers at a time. Four target stands are provided and are set up at 15, 20, 25 and 30 yards, but can be moved to a range the archer desires up to 40 yards. The uncovered fenced facility is open dawn to dusk and has tables, benches and garbage cans. The walkways and parking area specific for the range are paved.

- Lake Winnebago

Located five miles south of Kaukauna, the lake is about 30 miles by 10 miles, and has a surface area of 137,708 acres and 88 miles of shoreline. It is the largest lake completely within Wisconsin. It has an average depth of 15.5 feet and a maximum depth of 21 feet. The lake is characterized by having many shallow reefs along the west shore, and a drop-off type shoreline on the east. There are several islands along the west shore.

Lake Winnebago is one of the more heavily fished lakes in the state. Many fishermen consider it one of the nation's top walleye fisheries. Other species present include sturgeon, bluegill, largemouth bass, muskellunge, northern pike, perch, white bass, freshwater drum, channel catfish, flathead catfish and smallmouth bass.

- Rapide Croche Dam and Park

This 36 acre park owned and operated by Kaukauna Utilities is four miles northeast of Kaukauna on the Fox River. Containing a shelter building, picnic area with tables and grills, and fishing opportunities from shore, this small park may be in for a substantial upgrade in conjunction with the new hydro facility being built in downtown Kaukauna. Planned upgrades for this park include a boat launch with parking area and fishing pier to allow access to the river above the dam, along with a new shelter building and upgrades to the picnic facilities.

- Trails Expansion

Beginning in 1995 with the construction of the CE trail connecting Kaukauna with Appleton by a 10 foot wide asphalt strip, trails in the Fox Cities have become a necessity for area residents. Kaukauna has continued to expand the trails system within the corporate limits giving residents the use of hiking, walking, jogging, running, and biking trails. A comprehensive trails map has been created outlining existing trails and future planned and proposed trails. This map has allowed City staff to work with the adjacent communities to plan contiguity of the trails system benefiting all area residents.

VII. PLAN PROPOSAL

Plan proposals are designed to provide adequate recreational facilities to meet current needs and to accommodate projected growth, while at the same time preserving and enhancing Kaukauna's unique natural resources and features. The following plan proposals are designed to attain Kaukauna's goals for its City park and recreation system. Some of the proposals are long-range and beyond the City's short term capabilities. Others, however, may be implemented within the next several years and are the foundation of a five-year action plan. The plans proposals should be reviewed annually by the City's Health and Recreation Committee and the general public to accommodate the changing needs of the community.

- Environmental Quality

The City of Kaukauna has a number of outstanding natural resources located within its City limits. These areas offer Kaukauna residents many opportunities for recreational activities. To maintain and, in some cases, improve these natural resources, the community should consider the following:

- Evaluate the impact of future recreational development on the natural resources of the community before allowing development.
- Provide for acquisition or protective zoning of the wooded ravines in the community. High priorities should be given to the Konkapot Creek area and the riverbank frontage along the Fox River.
- Continue the protective conservancy zoning for the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area. This is critical for the Fox River and adjoining floodplain area that supports a wide variety of vegetation, fish and wildlife (including a pair of nesting Bald Eagles). The upper woods area will also be maintained in its natural state.
- Maintain the environmental quality of the natural areas along the banks of the Fox River.
- Act as a proponent to preserve the riverfront area east of the City. From the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area east, to the Village of Wrightstown located in Brown County, there is a natural wooded corridor along the banks of the Fox River. The City should use its extra territorial plan review powers in order to guide riverfront development beyond the City limits.
- Preserve and enhance existing wetlands. This can be done through storm water management in conjunction with new development. This may involve relocation and/or creation of wetlands.
- Continue the remediation and conversion of the Lehrer Landfill to the Konkapot Creek Preserve. The vegetation needs to be protected from invasive species until it is well established. The landfill remains on site and needs to be monitored to prevent damage to adjacent property.

- Existing Parks

The City of Kaukauna operates an extensive park system that provides a variety of recreational activities. These parks fill a niche in the recreational needs of the community, depending on the type of park. As recreational needs vary with the coming and passing of fads and technology/equipment or community taste, the system, based on its particular designation of parks, needs to maintain a degree of flexibility. Improvements to a park should consider long-range objectives, possibility of multiple uses, and if the facility could be readily removed or relocated.

The park system is further enhanced through the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area which has created its own five year plan. This conservancy area also borders on the Girl Scout Camp and the Thilmany Landfill. The landfill contains a working section and a buffer zone. This buffer zone will be used for future parks. The Park system is also enhanced by the various schools that maintain playground equipment, playing fields and open space.

- Future Park Development

The City may use the official mapping powers as authorized by State Statute 62.23 (6) to designate future park sites. Long-range park needs must be considered when designing future subdivisions. This would protect designated park sites from development and ensure adjacent development is compatible.

The City may also use its Park Land Dedication Ordinance (incorporated into the Subdivision Code) for the purpose of acquiring and developing future parks. This Ordinance allows for land to be dedicated to the City for parks or for developers to pay a cash-in-lieu fee of \$250 per housing unit for parkland acquisition or development purposes. This fee was adjusted in the spring of 2003 and should be periodically adjusted to reflect current land values and construction costs for park development.

- Southside

The Southside of Kaukauna is experiencing substantial growth in residential housing. This new housing is concentrated near C.T.H. "CE" and the Kaukauna High School. This growth away from the City center created the need for a new community park. Nearly 13 acres of parkland was acquired to satisfy this need. Jonen Park has been dedicated and its features are being constructed during the fall of 2008 and the spring of 2009.

Parks are provided throughout the City within walking distances of the many different neighborhoods of Kaukauna. A new neighborhood park is being planned near the intersection of Haas Road and Meadowview Street. The southeast corner of Kaukauna is rapidly expanding without a nearby park for those residents. Detention ponds have become a requirement for development and their proliferation has produced new opportunities for park locations and features.

Hydro Park is planned for the corner of Crooks Avenue and Second Street located in the south side downtown. This park is being designed with an urban theme

not the playground theme most parks have. It is designed to be a gathering point or meeting place. Grading work and the main feature a hydro impeller from the nearby power plant was completed during the summer of 2003. With the planned reconstruction of the adjacent hydro facility, Hydro Park will be finished in conjunction with that project.

- **North Side**

The north side of Kaukauna is a well-established residential area adjacent to the City's industrial network. With the majority of new residential development on the south side new park sites are planned closer to that growth. There are several possibilities on the north side.

The first is the development of the Fox River lock and canal system into a park system. This can be incorporated into the expanding citywide trail network. The marsh area or northwest corner of Kaukauna has the potential for expanded residential development; a recreational lot would fit this area well.

Murphy's Quarry does not have an indefinite life and will be closed someday with remediation to follow. City staff and quarry owners should work together to formulate a plan which provides opportunities for recreation with remediation. Rock climbing could be incorporated into a theme for the park.

Storm water detention basins within the various industrial parks can become enhanced recreational features. Consideration of preserving or enhancing these features should therefore be given.

- **Greenway Trail Network**

A countywide trail system extends along County Road "CE", linking Kaukauna to the other communities. The City requires sidewalks in all residential areas providing safe off-street access to trails and parks. Several natural corridors exist for trail placement including the former rail line along the Konkapot Creek. Considerable work has been done on this trail segment including grading, vegetation removal and conversion of rail bridges to pedestrian use. This segment has been connected to the CE trail next and the link from CE to downtown is completed. Natural corridors serve as links between residential neighborhoods and community/neighborhood parks. To further enhance this system, the community may consider:

- In areas of high trail traffic along arterial streets, an alternative bicycle lane may be developed or an existing sidewalk could be widened.
- Developing trails per the attached trail map (Exhibit III) that links Kaukauna's various points of interest with the City as a whole and the county in general.
- Coordinating with adjoining communities to assume future trails line up and provide additional points of interest.

VIII. IMPLEMENTATION

Plan recommendations are of little value unless they can be implemented. There are a number of methods currently available for protecting remaining undeveloped lands that possess open space and recreation potential. Methods available to government fall into three categories: regulation, acquisition, and funding programs. Effective implementation requires a combination of these tools.

Fee simple acquisition is the most effective means of implementation. It provides complete control of recreational land and facilities. However, public or private agencies have limited funds for the acquisition of desired recreational lands. When acquisition is not possible, other alternatives are available for provision of recreational activities. Acquisition techniques as well as other alternatives are described in this section.

- Regulatory Techniques

The importance of regulation in implementing open space objectives is underscored by the fact that most potential park lands and scenic areas are privately owned. There are, however, opportunities to incorporate open space objectives in land use and development regulations. Restrictions imposed on a land owner must relate closely to the interest of public health, safety, and welfare. Restrictions must be designed to reduce the adverse or negative impact of development.

- Zoning

Zoning's primary function is to separate incompatible land uses. This includes the protection of environmentally sensitive areas. For example, because flooding poses a threat to public health and safety, legal authority has been granted to restrict development in these areas. Thus, floodplain or shoreline zoning offers an opportunity to deter development and retain land adjacent to rivers, and streams as open space.

Zoning restrictions are also possible for other environmentally sensitive areas. Development on steep slopes can cause run off resulting in erosion or mud slides. Therefore, restrictive regulations are designed to discourage or limit development. The possible destruction of wetlands through development also represents an opportunity for tighter restriction on development. In general, many of the environmentally unique and sensitive areas that are suited for open space and recreational use are not suited for development.

Zoning regulations through sign control, increased setbacks, landscaping requirements, and restrictions on outside storage can assist in preserving scenic areas. Cluster zoning and planned unit developments also offer an opportunity to preserve open space for recreational use.

- Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations ensure that subdivisions are properly designed including sidewalks, and have adequate improvements, including open space. Residential land development in excess of actual or projected population growth represents a premature and unnecessary loss of open space areas. By requiring adequate improvements, the occurrence of speculative subdivision can be reduced. Subdivision regulations also require developers to dedicate or reserve a portion of the subdivision for recreational purposes or to pay an optional payment in lieu of dedication.

- Official Mapping

Although Official Mapping is commonly associated with future acquisition of road right-of-ways, it can also be used to identify future parklands. With this technique, future park areas are identified on a map, duly recorded, and approved by the governing body. The area will be referenced as a future park site in the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Kaukauna. These areas are then prohibited from being developed, offering the community time to purchase the site.

- Acquisition Techniques

Several avenues are open to government in the acquisition of land for open space purposes and are described as follows:

- Fee Simple Acquisition

The landowner is given a sum of money for all rights to a specific piece of land or property. In Wisconsin, fee simple acquisition is the most common way of acquiring public lands for recreational uses. A land contract may also be used as a form of fee simple acquisition.

- Purchase of Tax Delinquent Property

This technique can only be used when back taxes on land have not been paid. Where such lands are needed for outdoor recreation and open space purposes, the purchaser pays the back taxes. The fair market value minus the cost of the back taxes is paid to the former owner. When property becomes delinquent due to soil contamination or similar fate, a program known as "brownfield redevelopment" can assist in the development of this land.

- Advance Purchase

This method of implementation requires a purchase agreement to acquire outdoor recreation lands prior to the actual purchase. The agreement fixes the price of future acquisition and may relieve the landowner of up to 100 percent of the property tax burden.

- **Lease or Easement**

This technique provides for the recreational use of land for a designated period of time but without fee simple acquisition. An easement or lease can be written to allow or restrict public access and use of private land. Restricting access can encourage the preservation and creation of scenic views. Easements can also be used to provide limited trail access for recreation purposes. Because of their versatility, easements are a valuable implementation tool.

- **Purchase of Development Rights**

This technique allows an entity to acquire the rights to develop a tract of land or prevent the development of land for a contractual amount. The ownership of land and the present use remains with the present owner. However, the land could not be developed without the consent of the entity that owns the developmental rights.

- **Eminent Domain**

Eminent domain is the power of a governmental body to condemn private land for public purposes upon payment of just compensation.

- **Land Banking**

The land bank, which can be set up as a part of local government or a self governing entity, can purchase land and then sell it for development subject to the requirement that adequate and suitable areas are set aside for recreational purposes. Proceeds from the sale of land could be used for subsequent purchases. Initial financing could be provided through grants or by the issuance of bonds.

- **Conversion of Landfills, Quarries and Lulus (Large Ugly Land Uses)**

Former non-compatible land uses can often be used for recreational purposes. Activities such as fishing, ball fields, picnic areas, open space and play areas can be supported by the conversion of land uses donated by or acquired from companies who no longer have an economic use for the property. This is typically accomplished through brownfield rehabilitation.

- **Trust for Public Lands**

Private groups or organizations such as the Trust for Public Land or the Nature Conservancy can purchase outdoor recreation lands and hold them until a public agency can acquire them.

- **Donation**

This technique encourages and seeks the purchase of private lands for outdoor recreation and open space in the least expensive means possible

while still allowing private owners to realize gains. Tax-deductible contributions can be in the form of a lease, easement, or outright title.

- Funding Programs

State and federal funding programs are available to local communities to acquire, develop, or preserve open space areas. Due to limited funds and increasing competition for the available funds, local governments should prepare grant applications carefully, viewing these funds as supplements to local funding rather than as the mainstay of an outdoor recreation program.

- **Land and Water Conservation Fund /Aid for the Development of Local Parks**

LWCF and ADLP provide financial assistance for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. In Wisconsin, LWCF and ADLP are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. An approved Recreation and Open Space Plan is required for the receipt of LWCF or ADLP funds.

- **Special Tax**

A special tax levy, usually included in the property tax, which allows local units of government to collect revenue to support outdoor recreation projects.

- **General Obligation Bond**

Funds are made available for recreational acquisition or development when a referendum or legislative act has authorized sale of such bonds. The recreational use debt is repaid by the levy of a property tax and secured by the local unit of government.

- **Revenue Bond**

Bonds are issued by a public agency and paid back by means of revenue derived from operation of the resulting recreational projects, such as golf courses, swimming pools and community centers.

- **User Charge**

Money charged for use of certain recreational facilities helps offset the cost of acquisition, development, and maintenance of some outdoor recreation facilities.

- Public Participation / Coordination

The most important part of any recreation plan is to get input from the people who will be using the recreation activity or what the people who ultimately fund the project would like to see. Recreation and park planning can involve the public through various methods. Public hearings are the most effective, presenting the plan and then listening to comments from those in attendance. A mailer or survey can be

prepared and distributed to solicit comments on a specific project or general park and recreation wants and needs. These methods not only guide future development but gives an idea of how past programs have been received.

The City of Kaukauna is not the only community working to improve its park and recreation system. At the State and County levels there are plans for park system improvements and expansions. Also the East Central Regional Plan Commission has a stake in the park planning process. Neighboring communities at the local level also do park and recreation planning. It is important to consider the plans of neighboring communities, one to not duplicate services, and two to make sure trails and other multi-jurisdictional features are compatible with each other when they meet at corporate limits. One tool which can be used to make plans compatible with neighboring communities are the comprehensive plans for each community. Comprehensive planning involves not just the community it was prepared for but the entire region a community is located in.

BALD EAGLE NEST SITE - A Management Plan

- History

The bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) nesting territory in Kaukauna, Wisconsin was first reported in 1988. A sub-adult female and full adult male constructed a nest in an aspen approximately 2 km east of Kaukauna on the Fox River. They successfully produced two young. In 1990, no young were produced at this site. An addled egg was collected after the nest had been abandoned. After analysis of the egg, 36 parts per million total PCB's were found, all other contaminants (DDE, DDD, DDT, etc.), if found, were very low or trace levels (pers. comm. Michael W. Meyer, WDNR).

An alternate nest site within the boundaries of the 1000 Islands Conservancy Area was constructed by the residing adult bald eagles and was active in the 1991 nesting season. Incubation initiated the morning of March 13th; hatching occurred on April 24th. The 43 day incubation period is the longest recorded for bald eagles; 36 days is the longest currently documented incubation period (pers. comm. Alan R. Harmata).

In 1988, it was observed that the sub-adult female, estimated age of 3 years as indicated by plumage, had been marked with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum leg band. The leg band was probably placed on the eagle as a nestling for there is no history of other age classes being banded in the Great Lakes region. The banding status of the adult male had not been established.

It was not until the winter of 1990-1991 that close observation of the resident adult bald eagles could be conducted. It was determined that both eagles had been previously banded. By this time the female exhibited adult plumage. However, several small light brown patches on her head and tail and a spear of light brown in her bill were noticed, which may indicate that she was of a young age. The male also exhibited small brown patches on his tail and tail converts, which may also indicate that he is of a relatively young age. Accurate determination of age can be conducted only through reporting of their leg band numbers. It is believed that the female observed in 1988 is the same eagle as observed in 1991; however, there is no conclusive evidence to support this belief. Due to the lack of observations on the male prior to 1991, there is not enough information to hypothesize as to the duration of his residency in the Kaukauna area.

- Human Disturbance

The greatest effect of human disturbance on this pair of eagles is undetermined. The majority of human disturbance will be imposed on the eagles with the coming increased summer human activities. During the time of observation, there was relatively little human activity intruding on the eagles. The activities

were limited to roads, parking areas, hiking trails, gun firing range, and business compounds. There was little water craft activity and people had not started wading in the river, which typically occurs during warm weather.

The eagles were disturbed very little by activity associated with roads and businesses, including Thilmany Paper Mill. They paid little attention to such activities and were not observed flushing. These types of disturbances were consistent enough that the eagles have become habituated to them.

The parking area and firing range just south of the nest site were a source of moderate disturbance. The eagles frequently watched such activities, especially when associated with loud noises or large groups of people. There was only one recorded case of a eagle flushing. The male was on a foraging perch, he flinched and departed to the nest after an exceptionally loud shot was fired at the range. The activity at the parking area goes noticed but was not observed to be a direct cause of altering eagle behavior. The eagles often flew over the top of the area at low altitudes, but only when human activity was low.

The hiking trail along the south shore in the area of the nest was more disturbing to the eagles than the parking area. The eagles frequently watched activities associated with the trails, especially activity east of the parking area; possibly due to the proximity of such activity to their primary foraging area and the increased visibility of the hikers by the eagles through the sparse vegetation. There were no documented cases of an eagle being flushed from a perch by a hiker; however, it was apparent the eagles avoided the foraging area for no foraging attempts were documented during trail use.

The parking area on the north side of the river near Thilmany Paper Mill is the source of moderate to heavy disturbance. The female was observed on three different occasions departing a foraging perch shortly after people walked to the waters edge from the parking area. The male typically watched such activity closely but he was not observed flushing from a perch. Rather, he was observed several times going on foraging attempts to the splendor of a captive audience. Overall, the male was more tolerant to human disturbance than was the female.

Water craft were the source of the highest level of disturbance. The female eagle was documented being flushed from a perch at the old nest upon three occasions, all of which occurred during the third week of April, the start of summer recreational activities. She was flushed twice by a canoe from a distance of approximately 60 m and once by a motorboat from a distance of approximately 70 m. There were no cases where she tolerated water craft activity within a distance of 60 m.

- **Management Recommendations**

Given the reproductive history of this site, the level of PCB's in the addled egg, and the known reproductive problems by eagles associated with areas high in

PCB'S, as well as other contaminants, the factor limiting the reproductive success at this site and any site associated with the same water system is contaminants. Research to identify contaminants, their levels and sources, and clear-up proposals are imperative.

There are several recommendations that can be implicated to insure the territory remain occupied. A food source seems readily available; therefore, recommendations to provide an adequate food base (i.e. fish management) are not necessary, provided a disruption in fish populations does not occur. What is necessary is insuring adequate access to foraging areas by the eagles. All human activity, including trail use, should be discouraged in and around the identified foraging areas for the first three hours of day light in the morning and the final three hours in the afternoon, times when most foraging activities take place.

This can be accomplished through public education at the Nature Center and posting of signs at areas where human access is available, especially at the canoe launch site just downstream of the nest. Canoeists have the potential of creating the most disturbance for they are able to penetrate foraging areas and approach the eagles. A canoe or boat within a foraging area could prevent the eagles from utilizing the forage base there, forcing the eagles to use alternate sites which may be less productive.

The most important factor that may prevent continued occupancy of the site by the eagles is human disturbance. The close proximity of the nest to high human activity will constantly test the eagle's tolerance. Restricting human activity at the parking area south of the nest and on trails along the south shore will be politically impossible given the high profile this site has received. However, reducing the impact of such disturbances to the eagles is possible. Vegetation growth at the parking area and along the trails should be enhanced, cutting of vegetation at the parking area to increase viewing should not be allowed. The eagles will exhibit greater tolerance to human activity if visual barriers can be enhanced.

All human activity within a 0.25 km radius of the nest should not be permitted. Human activity within this boundary will not be tolerated by the eagles. Signs explaining the closure of this area should be posted at human access points around the perimeter, as well as at the parking area and canoe launch where easy access to the river exists. Public education at the Nature Center and by the media is probably the most effective tool available for implementing any of these recommendations.

It should be noted that increased tolerance by nesting eagles to human activity has occurred to the point that typical "bird watching" from Highway ZZ is not a problem.

Note: This Appendix has been compiled from the management plan created by Mr. Allen J. Bath.

THE CHARLES A. GRIGNON MANSION

Kaukauna's Charles A. Grignon Mansion is one of the most important historic building in northeast Wisconsin. Built by fur trader Charles A. Grignon in 1837-1839, this "Mansion in the Woods" was a wedding gift for his Pennsylvania bride Mary Elizabeth Meade. It represents an unusual example of "high style eastern taste," a Greek Revival mansion on the Wisconsin Frontier. An exceptionally large and elaborate home for the 1830's, the Grignon Mansion was an architectural statement of the family's success, made as the fur trade and the family's fortune began to decline.

The Grignon family occupied the home for over 100 years. In 1939, Outagamie County purchased the then dilapidated building and its contents. The Mansion underwent a major restoration under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1940-1941. The WPA replaced the siding and the roof, and rebuilt the front porch. The Grignon Mansion has served the community as a museum ever since.

The City of Kaukauna owned the building from the 1960's until 1981, when the Outagamie County Historical Society purchased the Mansion and its contents.

To stabilize the mansion, the Historical Society embarked upon a major construction effort in 1986. A full basement was added and modern heating and air-conditioning were installed, transforming the Mansion from a summer tourist attraction to a year 'round educational facility. For the first time in 150 years, the temperature and humidity were under control and by the summer of 1983, the building was finally dry enough to paint.

Having stabilized the structure and completed the exterior renovation, the Historical Society turned its attention to the Grignon Mansion's interior. After comprehensive study, the Society has developed detailed plans for recreating the Mansion's appearance as it was in 1837-1862. A two day consultation with one of Americans leading experts on Victorian interiors provided a great deal of background information; and an extensive scientific paint analysis was completed at the Mansion in 1988. Research included a thorough study of the Grignon family papers and old photographs.

- **Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management**

Although the professional historical research for the Grignon Mansion historic site has been underway for many years, "cultural resource management", as we presently understand the term, has not truly existed for the site. After the Outagamie County Historical Society acquired the Grignon house with its collection of artifacts in 1981 from the City of Kaukauna, many cultural resource management issues were addressed by the Society to use the building for historical interpretation and make it safe for public visitation and housing the artifact collections. The Society utilized the next thirteen years to concentrate on

Grignon family research and historic restoration of the building. Many exemplary and professional decisions about the restoration of the building and interpretation have been implemented.

Within the past three years, the Society has begun to expand the interpretive focus of the historic site to include a variety of historic themes and topics, including early Wisconsin frontier daily living, history of Kaukauna, and Grignon family history and lifestyle through additional thematic tours and expanded programs. There have been recent discussions about how interpretation might also include outbuildings, land history and use, and more stories to connect with enduring topics, such as indigenous American Indians, immigration and settlement, death and mourning practices, and human harnessing of natural resources. With most of the historic house's restoration complete, the Society is looking forward to further developing, interpreting, and managing all of the site's cultural resources. The Society is now ready to formally introduce new cultural resource management perspectives to the Grignon Mansion site.

- **Vision**

The vision of the Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management Plan is the transformation of the visitor experience at the historic site. The Outagamie County Historical Society and the community will work together to foster opportunities for outstanding and memorable experiences that provoke reflection, learning and enjoyment.

The Society will play three roles to achieve the vision and to protect and communicate the site's significant values. First, the Society will continue as a responsible steward for the precious treasures that it holds in the public trust. By applying the best preservation and curatorial techniques to its historic sites, structures, green spaces, and priceless collections, the Society will ensure that they are preserved for the inspiration of future generations.

The Society also will continue to serve as an education and will utilize the site as a place where people can learn about the individuals and ideals that shaped the state, its local communities, and diverse ways of life. An expansion of the types and topics of interpretation and education will reach a broader and more diverse audience. A commitment will be made to make clear the contemporary relevance of the site's stories and to enhance the personal experiences that people bring to the historic site.

The Society's third role is as an active partner in the life of the community. While the site will be preserved as a historically significant place, it will also extend conceptually into the surrounding neighborhoods and local communities. This interlacing will be achieved by working with the local communities to take advantage of common interest and goals.

- **Goals**

The goals of developing a Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management Plan are to:

- Effectively address the historic site's long term historic preservation and cultural resources management issues
- Determine how the historic site's long term historic preservation and cultural resource management issues fit into the overall planning for the Outagamie County Historical Society
- Determine how aspects of the historic site's cultural resources management match the City of Kaukauna recreation planning
- Actively involve the community in their cultural resources
- Produce an important tool used to guide the management of the historic site

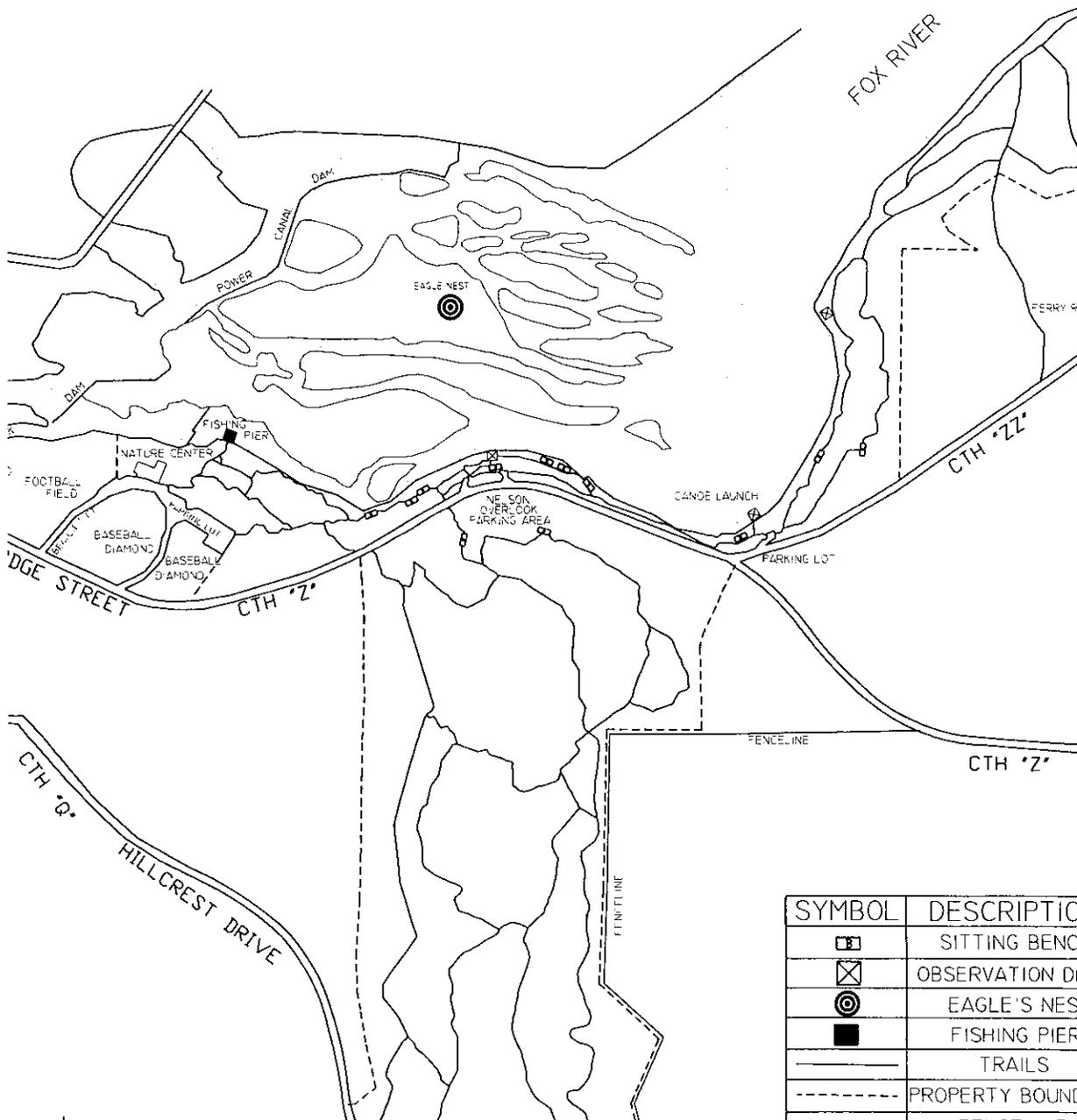
- **Process**

The process for developing a Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management Plan will include the gathering and analysis of data, an assessment of existing conditions and future trends, the identification of issues that need to be addressed, an evaluation of alternative actions, and the selection of a preferred alternative for the site. The planning process will be an important problem solving tool that will include the Society, the City of Kaukauna, and public input and feedback. Also, aspects of the planning process will be used as site pilot programs development and implementation which will be evaluated and revised as needed.

- **General Project Phases**

- Phase I Implement an archaeological survey of the historic site to determine all cultural resources of the site
- Phase II Implement general cultural resources management planning steps and processes for site planning
- Phase III Develop and write a Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management Plan
- Phase IV Implement/maintain the Grignon Mansion Cultural Resource Management Plan

1000 ISLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN



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