Village of Hobart
Brown County, Wisconsin

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

November 2016
Acknowledgements

Village Board

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Tim Carpenter, Trustee  Edward Kazik, Trustee

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Jared Schmidt, Robert E. Lee & Associates

Special acknowledgement to Vierbicher, who’s ‘Park & Recreation Facility Assessment’ formed the foundation of the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.
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RESOLUTION 2016-22
A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE VILLAGE OF HOBART COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the Village of Hobart, Wisconsin has experienced significant population growth during the past decade and is expected to continue to grow and prosper for the foreseeable future, and

WHEREAS, the Village of Hobart, takes pride in its image and character to deliver the finest municipal services in the most cost-responsible manner, and endeavors to provide high quality and well-managed public parks and recreation amenities to its residents, and

WHEREAS, Community Planning & Consulting, LLC along with assistance from Vierbicher has developed the Village of Hobart’s Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Village has inventoried and assessed park and recreation needs of the community through public survey, meetings and outreach; and

WHEREAS, the Village has compiled goals, objectives, and policies to guide and manage the Village’s park and open space infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, adoption of said plan is required for the Village of Hobart to become eligible for cost-sharing aid programs from the State of Wisconsin; and

WHEREAS, the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has been reviewed by the Hobart Village Board on November 15, 2016, and was the subject of a final public hearing on said evening; and

WHEREAS, the Village Board after considering input received at the public hearing and comments provided by staff and consulting firms has recommended adoption of the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Village Board of the Village of Hobart adopt the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan:

Dated in Hobart, Wisconsin this 15th day of November 2016.
Attest:

Mary R. Smith  
Village Clerk-Treasurer

Vote: Aye 5  
Nay 0  
Abstain 0  
Absent 8
## Table of Contents

I. Introduction ............................................................................................................. 1

   Parks, Recreation Facilities & Open Space ................................................................. 1
   Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan ................................................................. 1
   General Overview .................................................................................................... 2
   Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Trends ................................................................. 2

II. Related Plans & Studies .......................................................................................... 4

   Village of Hobart Bike Audit .................................................................................... 4
   *Centennial Centre at Hobart* Master Plan ............................................................. 4
   *Centennial Centre at Hobart* Commercial Core Master Plan .............................. 4
   Village of Hobart Park & Recreation Facility Assessment ......................................... 4
   Village of Hobart Strategic Plan: 2015-17 .............................................................. 5
   Village of Hobart 2036 Comprehensive Plan ....................................................... 5

III. Goals & Objectives ............................................................................................... 5

IV. CORP Planning Process ....................................................................................... 7

   Summary of Engagement Effort ............................................................................... 7
   Plan Approval & Amendment .................................................................................. 11

V. Social Characteristics ............................................................................................ 11

   Population Profile .................................................................................................. 11
   Population Characteristics ..................................................................................... 11
   Population Density ................................................................................................ 12
   Household Profile .................................................................................................. 12
   Education Profile .................................................................................................... 13
   Income Profile .......................................................................................................... 13
   Employment Profile ............................................................................................... 14

VI. Landscape Characteristics .................................................................................... 14

   Geology & Topography ........................................................................................... 14
   Soils ......................................................................................................................... 15
   Groundwater Resources ......................................................................................... 15
   Surface Water Resources ....................................................................................... 15
### Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

- Wetlands ............................................................................................................. 16
- Environmentally Sensitive Areas .................................................................. 16

### VII. Inventory of Park, Recreation, & Open Space Assets .................. 17

- Current Park & Recreation Assets ................................................................. 17
- Natural Resources Available for Outdoor Recreation ................................. 22
- Current Parks & Trails ................................................................................... 25
- Accessibility ..................................................................................................... 26

### VIII. Level of Services & Needs Assessment ........................................ 26

- Assessing Park, Recreation Facility, & Open Space Needs and Demand .... 26
- Traditional Standards .................................................................................... 27
- Stakeholder Input Survey ............................................................................... 27
- Current Facility Use ....................................................................................... 28
- Current Park Service Evaluation .................................................................. 30
- Future Growth Areas ...................................................................................... 30

### IX. Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan ...... 37

- Areas of Emphasis ......................................................................................... 37
- Projected Trends ............................................................................................. 37
- Wisconsin SCORP Outdoor Recreation Goals ............................................... 37

### X. Recommended Improvements ............................................................... 39

- Pedestrian & Bicycle System ......................................................................... 39
- West Park at Centennial Centre ................................................................. 40
- East Park at Centennial Centre .................................................................. 40
- Village Green at Centennial Centre ......................................................... 40
- Larson Orchard Parkway Public Space ..................................................... 40
- Woodfield Prairie Conservancy/Ravine Trail ............................................ 41
- Neighborhood Park – Northeast Hobart ................................................... 42
- Community / Open Space Park – Southeast Hobart ................................. 42
- Neighborhood Park – Trout Creek Corridor .............................................. 42
- Public Space(s) – Centennial Centre Market District ................................. 42
- Galleria at Golden Pond Information Center/Reflection Area .................. 42
- Pocket Park(s) ............................................................................................... 42
- Four Seasons Park ......................................................................................... 42
XI. Maintenance of Facilities ................................................................. 43
    General Park Facilities ....................................................................... 43
    Trail Maintenance ............................................................................. 47

XII. Funding Sources ............................................................................... 49
    Public Sites and Open Spaces Ordinance ........................................... 49
    Recreation Trails Program – WDNR .................................................. 49
    Land & Water Conservation Fund ...................................................... 49
    Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Programs – WDNR .............................. 49
    Urban Forestry Grant ....................................................................... 50
    Transportation Alternatives Program – WisDOT ............................... 50
    Community Development Investment Grant ....................................... 51
    PowderForBikes Community Grant Program ...................................... 51
    Kodak American Greenways Program .............................................. 51
    Other Funding Sources ................................................................... 52

XIII. Definitions ..................................................................................... 52

XIV. Appendix ......................................................................................... 54

List of Tables

Table 1: Comparison of WSCORP and Village of Hobart Average Recreation Supply ........................................................................ 3
Table 2: Fastest Growing Municipalities (by percent) in Wisconsin, 2010-2040 ................................................................. 11
Table 3: Actual and Projected Total Households and Total Household Size in the Village of Hobart and Brown County, 2000-2035 ................................................................. 13
Table 4: Income Comparison for Village of Hobart and Select Municipalities, 2013 ........................................................................ 14
Table 5: Village of Hobart Parks and Open Space Summary ................................................................. 23
Table 6: Parks & Open Space Classifications ............................................. 29
Table 7: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities ........................................................................ 38
Table 8: Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Trails ......................... 39
Table 9: Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Parks at Centennial Centre ................................................................. 46
Table 10: Acquisition and Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Parks in Village of Hobart ................................................................. 47
Table 11: Park Maintenance Cost Comparison for Village of Hobart and Select Brown County Municipalities, 2014 ........................................................................ 48
List of Figures

Figure 1: Select Age Groups as Percentage of Total Population, 2000-2012 ..........12
Figure 2: Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 Years and Older in the Village of Hobart, 2000 and 2013.................................................................13

List of Maps

Map 1: Current Parks & Trails ..........................................................................................25
Map 2: Neighborhood Park Service Areas ........................................................................31
Map 3: Community Park Service Areas ...........................................................................32
Map 4: Neighborhood Park Locations and Future Growth areas ...............................33
Map 5: Community Park Locations and Growth Areas .................................................34
Map 6: North Trail Map ..................................................................................................35
Map 7: South Trail Map ..................................................................................................36
Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Natural Features Map .........................55
Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Community Attitude Map ......................56
Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Community Opinion Map .....................57
Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Future Land Use Map .............................58
I. Introduction

The Village of Hobart is a community of approximately 7,958 people located in western Brown County in northeast Wisconsin. It abuts the Village of Howard to the north, City of Green Bay and Village of Ashwaubenon to the east, City of De Pere and Town of Lawrence to the south, and Town of Oneida (in Outagamie County) to the west. Hobart is part of the Green Bay Metropolitan Statistical Area (GBMSA), comprised of Brown County and portions of Kewaunee and Oconto Counties. The GBMSA has a total population of more than 300,000 people.

The Village lies approximately two miles southwest of the southern shore of Green Bay, the largest inlet of Lake Michigan. Its landscape is characterized by wooded ravines in the north with a mix of rolling and flat agricultural lands in the south. Duck Creek, Dutchman Creek, and Trout Creek are the primary surface waters flowing through the community. Development is currently concentrated in the northern half of the Village and along its boundaries with Ashwaubenon and Green Bay. Agriculture remains the predominant land use in the southern part of Hobart; however, development in that part of the Village includes the Southeast Hobart Business Park and future residential development.

Parks, Recreation Facilities & Open Space

Parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces improve our physical and psychological health, strengthen our neighborhoods, and make our communities more attractive places to live and work. Studies have shown a link between the built environment and the physical, social, and economic health of a community. For the last half-century, we have been building vehicle-dependent environments that foster obesity, poor health, social isolation, and high costs of infrastructure. Planning for parks and recreation facilities can promote active lifestyles, build healthy communities, and lower health care and transportation costs.

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

A Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) is a document that describes current parks, recreation, and open space assets, and presents a strategy for meeting future needs. The purpose of the plan is to guide land acquisition, development, and maintenance activities by identifying the general location, character, and extent of existing and desired parks, trails, pedestrian and bicycle amenities, playgrounds, and special recreation areas.

‘Wisconsin Chapter NR 50, Administration of Outdoor Recreation Program Grants and State Aids’, establishes procedures for the development of CORPs. The adoption of a CORP is a prerequisite for participation in the state’s outdoor recreation grant programs and a required component of

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1 Estimated 2015 population provided by Wisconsin Department of Administration-Demographic Services Center.
2 Benefits of Parks and Recreation Facilities and Programs, University of Delaware, 2016.
Access to outdoor recreation provides health benefits for local residents and has proven to be an important component of connected, vibrant communities. This is especially relevant for an urbanizing area, as increased development often leads to reduced access to recreational and open space. Access to parks and open space provides communities and residents with six key benefits:

1. **Physical Health.** More than 1/3 of U.S. adults are clinically obese, and 1/3 of children are overweight or obese. Studies have shown a correlation between the access to parks, the amount of time spent outdoors, and an individuals level of physical fitness.

2. **Mental Health.** Access to green views or environments has been shown to improve cognitive function, impulse control, resilience in the face of stress, and overall mental health. Alternatively, a lack of access to nature has been found to contribute to deficit/hyperactivity disorder, clinical depression, stress, and anxiety.

3. **Social Function.** When people are connected to nature, it contributes to feeling less isolated and self-focused. People become more eager to form connections with their neighbors, creating a greater sense of community and more social ties. Studies of two housing projects in Chicago found that common spaces with trees and grass received far more use than those without, and that people living adjacent to a green space tended to know more of their neighbors, had stronger feelings of belonging, and were more supportive of each other.

4. **Youth Development.** Adult supervised, structured park programs can provide the kinds of activities that allow adolescents and teens to develop positive social relationships, learn conflict resolution, build on academic success, and become more civic-minded. Park programs can also help children build optimism, self-confidence, and a sense of autonomy. Even living in proximity to green spaces has positive effects on youth development. Studies have found that children living in greener environments are more resilient and respond better to stressful situations like family strife, divorce, and bullying.

5. **Environmental.** Parkland has been shown to have a dramatic positive impact on air quality and temperature. Parks in the U.S. are estimated to contain more than 370 million trees, which improve air quality through pollution removal, carbon removal and storage, and temperature reduction. Poor air quality affects 127 million people in the US, contributing to respiratory and cardiovascular disease, decreased lung function, and increased cancer rates. Urban trees in the lower 48 states are estimated to remove 783,000 tons of pollution per year, which equates to an estimated value to society of $5.6 billion.

6. **Economic Impact.** By promoting physical activity, parks are a direct way to reduce the approximately $147 billion costs related to the obesity epidemic. Investing in parks and parks departments is one of the most cost-effective ways to lower long-term health expenditures, particularly in low-income communities that often rely on Medicaid.

**Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Trends**

Wisconsin residents on the whole are avid participants in many forms of outdoor recreation, and recreation participation rates in the state tend to be higher than most other regions of the country. This may be attributed to a combination of Wisconsin’s abundant resources, four-season

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3 This section excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
4 This section excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
climate, and culture of outdoorsmanship. As part of the development of the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2011-2016 (WSCORP), residents were surveyed to determine what types of outdoor recreation were most popular or preferred.

The survey results indicate that the top growth Wisconsin recreation activities from 1994-2009 (age 16+) were:

- Soccer
- Viewing/Photographing Wildlife (other than birds)
- Golf
- Handball/Racquetball
- Walking for Pleasure
- Attending Outdoor Sports Events
- Bicycling
- Day Hiking
- Running/Jogging
- Viewing/Photographing Birds

The changes in recreation participation rates, combined with industry forecasts, suggest that the following activities will be popular in the future:

- Driving for pleasure
- Developed/RV Camping
- Kayaking
- Visiting a Dog Park
- Soccer
- BMX Biking
- Climbing
- Stand up paddling/paddle-boarding
- Triathlon

The WSCORP also analyzed access to outdoor recreation in Wisconsin based on population. The cohort most closely aligned with Hobart is Peer Group 4 (PG4), which had a population of 1,000 to 10,000. Based on 86 similarly sized communities throughout the state, average levels of urban recreation supply for PG4 are presented in Table 1. These averages presented in the table will be used to analyze Hobart’s current position relative to similar communities, and to plan for future facilities based on population estimates.

Table 1: Comparison of WSCORP and Village of Hobart Recreation Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recreation Type</th>
<th>PG4</th>
<th>Average for all Municipalities</th>
<th>Village of Hobart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-school equipped playground facilities - number per 1000 people</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks - number per 1000 people</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parks - acres per 1000 people</td>
<td>21.78</td>
<td>20.37</td>
<td>109.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails, bicycle use - miles per 1000 people</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails, hiking use - miles per 1000 people</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: Most of the trail facilities in the Hobart area are multi-use, so all trail lengths were combined for the purposes of this assessment.

This number includes important regional trails such as the Mountain-Bay State Trail.
II. Related Plans & Studies

Although the Village of Hobart has not previously adopted a CORP, the community has engaged in a number of planning efforts directly and indirectly focused on parks, recreation, and open space. This plan incorporates many of the findings and recommendations presented in the following documents.

Village of Hobart Bicycle Audit
*Schreiber Anderson Associates, 2009*

The focus of the Bicycle Audit was on potential connections between the (at the time) proposed *Centennial Centre at Hobart* development and the old Fox Valley and Western rail corridor roughly paralleling CTH J in the Village. The main issues brought forth in the study were the lack of a Village bicycle and pedestrian plan and the challenge of accommodating bicycles and pedestrians on North Overland Road. The study concluded with a list of potential funding sources.

Centennial Centre at Hobart Master Plan
*Schreiber Anderson Associates, 2009*

*Centennial Centre at Hobart* is a planned development located in the northern portion of the Village along STH 29. The development is intended to function as Hobart's “downtown” and, when completed, will include a number of developments oriented around a mixed-use “MarketPlace District.” In addition to a large park, community trails, and a variety of residential living options, the land use plan for *Centennial Centre* calls for a diverse array of commercial and limited manufacturing uses including: retail, hospitality, dining, entertainment, high-tech, professional offices, medical facilities, and a business incubator, among others.

Centennial Centre at Hobart Commercial Core (MarketPlace) Master Plan
*Vierbicher, 2014*

The commercial core master plan provides a detailed design scheme for the 70-acre “downtown” of the *Centennial Centre* development. The final site plan included anchor retailers & ‘liner’ buildings; office uses; residential uses; parking; road, sidewalk, and trail network plan; and green space.

Village of Hobart Park & Recreation Facility Assessment
*Vierbicher, 2014*

The intent of the Park & Recreation Facility Assessment was to serve as “a snapshot of the current state of parks and recreational amenities within and around the Village of Hobart and as a plan for future growth and maintenance of open space in the area.” The document included a detailed inventory of existing parks and recreational facilities; a level of service analysis; a breakdown of maintenance costs, capital improvements and funding sources; and an ordinance review. The bulk of this CORP document is constructed upon the findings and recommendations presented in the Park & Recreation Assessment.
The Village of Hobart Strategic Plan resulted from a series of facilitated stakeholder sessions held during the Spring and Summer of 2014. The sessions were relatively open-ended brainstorming exercises aimed at identifying future needs with a general focus on the following areas: branding & identity; existing assets; current and future infrastructure; desired development types; connectivity; resources to be preserved; and, increasing public participation. A variety of existing and desired recreational facilities and opportunities were included within the final report.

Hobart's most recent Comprehensive Plan was adopted in January 2016. The document adhered to the framework defined under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law (Chapter 66.1001, Wis. Stats.), including the following planning elements: issues & opportunities; housing; transportation; utilities & community facilities; agricultural, natural, & cultural resources; economic development; land use; intergovernmental cooperation; and, implementation. The planning process was guided by the results of a number of public participation events including a community engagement session, visioning workshop, and community mapping forum. The adopted plan incorporated an array of goals, objectives, and policies related to parks, recreation facilities, and open space.

III. Goals & Objectives

Goal 1: Continually evaluate levels of service so that we meet the recreational needs of a rapidly growing population.

- **Objective**: Ensure that the Village park system provides opportunities for residents of all ages to enjoy and benefit from parks, recreation facilities, and public open space.
- **Objective**: Identify opportunities to expand recreation facilities and services catering to our growing population of residents aged 65 and older.
- **Objective**: Ensure that each of our neighborhoods has access to appropriate recreational facilities.
- **Objective**: Ensure that future parks and recreation facilities are sited and designed to enhance neighborhood cohesion and provide common areas for neighborhood gatherings.
- **Objective**: Pursuit state and federal grants to acquire and develop desired parks and recreation facilities.
- **Objective**: Engage the general public in the design and development of future parks and recreation facilities.
- **Objective**: Update the CORP at least once every five years.
- **Objective**: Continue to monitor opportunities to acquire additional public parkland.

Goal 2: Diversify our transportation network through expanded multi-modal opportunities.

- **Objective**: Implement the pedestrian and bicycle recommendations presented in the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan 2036.
Objective: Work with Brown County, the City of Green Bay, and the Villages of Ashwaubenon and Howard to identify routes to connect the Village to the Fox River and Mountain Bay State Trails.

Objective: Work with Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) and Brown County to include pedestrian and bicycle facilities when state and county highways are repaired or reconstructed.

Goal 3: Ensure our parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces provide access for all residents.

Objective: Conduct an audit of existing parks and recreation facilities and, where needed, retrofit them to meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

Objective: Develop all future parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces to accommodate the special needs of elderly and disabled recreationalists, compliant with ADA Title III.

Goal 4: Ensure new residential development projects include adequate park and recreation facilities.

Objective: Work with residential developers during the platting process to identify sites appropriate for neighborhood parks and/or pocket parks.

Objective: Encourage developers to incorporate pedestrian and bicycle facilities into all proposed commercial developments and residential subdivisions.

Objective: Require all future multi-family developments have access to parks and recreational facilities.

Goal 5: Encourage the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas and provide habitat for at risk species.

Objective: Focus efforts on the development of passive parks and recreation facilities.

Objectives: Ensure quiet outdoor spaces for “rest and reflection’ that are readily accessible to all residents.

Objective: Incorporate native plants into the landscaping plan for all Village recreation facilities in order to provide wildlife habitat and reduce runoff to streams and creeks.

Objective: Work with landowners to preserve significant natural resources located on private property through the use of conservation easements or other land use tools.

Goal 6: Develop a year-round park and recreation system embraced by the community.

Objective. Identify locations for seasonally specific activities such as tree planting, community gardens, sledding, ice skating, and Nordic skiing, among others.

Objective. Utilize the park system to host events at some frequency in local parks, including seasonal festivals, farmers’ markets, and other events as a means of generating pride in Hobart.
IV. CORP Planning Process

The development of the Village’s first recreation plan is the culmination of a seven-year effort that began with the development of the Village of Hobart Bicycle Audit in 2009. Through an ongoing community discussion that included planning meetings, citizen input/engagement sessions, and workshops as part of the Village’s Park and Recreation Facility Assessment, Strategic Plan, and 2036 Comprehensive Plan, staff compiled the data necessary to guide the development of this plan.

Summary of Engagement Effort

Centennial Centre at Hobart Commercial Core Master Plan, Public Meeting #1. In January of 2014, Vierbicher held the first of two public meetings to discuss development options and consider site design alternatives. Participants broke up into three stations to provide feedback on the following three key project elements: public realm (streets, parks, amenities), site design (layout, density, architecture), and desired businesses.

Key recommendations included:

- A central common area for community gatherings.
- A large expanse of green space.
- A slight preference for passive parks over more active recreation uses.
- Public event space.
- Pedestrian and bicycle access throughout.

Centennial Centre at Hobart Commercial Core Master Plan, Public Meeting #2. During the second public hearing, Vierbicher presented three design concepts for public review. Concepts receiving the highest approval were: bicycle and pedestrian network, landscaping, and greenspace.

Village of Hobart Strategic Plan: 2015-17, Large Stakeholder Session. On April 22, 2014, Hobart hosted the first of a series of stakeholder work sessions aimed at developing a strategic implementation plan for the Village. The process intended to provide answers to the following questions, among others:

- Is there enough variety in the current housing stock to meet the needs of an increasing and aging population?
- Will future economic development occur in harmony with the cultural and natural landscape of the community?
- Is the existing transportation and utilities infrastructure adequate to sustain continued growth?
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

- What should be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations?
- What are the core values of the community and what might be the defifiable brand for Village of Hobart?

Participants engaged in a facilitated visioning session to identify desired components of the strategic plan. Key findings related to parks, recreation and open space included:

- New parks, community events – neighborhood parks.
- Clean slate for recreational opportunities – multi-modal.
- Golf courses.
- Resolution of CTH J/railroad issues – abandoned railroad.
- Four Seasons Park – what
- Rural character.
- Wildlife.
- Valleys, topography.
- Parks & Rec department.

Village of Hobart Strategic Plan: 2015-17, Small Stakeholder Session. The focus of the small stakeholder session, held on May 27, 2014, was to prioritize the visions developed during the earlier workshop to create a set of ‘action tools’ for implementation. The resulting 3-Year Action Plan led to the decision to develop and adopt this CORP.

Village of Hobart Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Stakeholder Input Summary. On August 19, 2014, the Village held a stakeholder input session to discuss the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the current park system, and to identify the most and least utilized park and recreation facilities.

- Strengths included the amount of space designated as parkland; the location [natural setting] of existing parks; and, their current condition.
- Weaknesses included lack of programming, connectivity, and diversity (too much focus on stereotypical park features); distance from neighborhoods; lack of community ownership; and, large residential lots allowing residents to recreate in their back yards.
- Opportunities included ‘Encore Entrepreneurship’ program and Centennial Centre.
- Threats included saturation of certain activities in the region (farmers market, baseball/softball fields; mindset of residents; and, no point person/coordinator.)
Participants noted that the facilities that receive the greatest use include soccer fields, park shelters, and cyclists using Village roads. Ball diamonds thought to be the least used. Participants generally felt that trail connections between parks and regional trails would be most beneficial to the park system, a sentiment that was also expressed at a public workshop for the Centennial Centre planning process. Specific elements brought up include:

- Trails that take advantage of the natural environment/scenery.
- Diversity in surface - paved vs. unpaved.
- Horse trails.
- Cross Country Ski Trails.
- A cycling trail head/park-n-ride with car and bike parking, drinking water, info kiosks with trail maps, restrooms.

Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan 2036, Community Engagement Session. The community engagement session was the kick-off to the development of the 2036 comprehensive plan. A primary purpose of the meeting was to engage participants in a visioning exercise intended to identify the core visions and values of the community as they relate to the nine required plan elements. One of the visioning questions read, “By 2035, parks and recreational opportunities in the Village of Hobart include...” The responses appear below. Numbers in parentheses indicate the total number of participants who identified each item as a priority.

- Walking trails (7)
- Parks & rec program (4)
- ATV/snowmobile trails (2)
- Community organizations (1)
- Multi-modal connections to parks (1)
- Neighborhood parks & rec (1)
- Accessible parks
- Clean environment
- Common open space
- Community activities – movies in park, etc.
- Destination recreation
- Open green space
- Skate/BMX park
- Snowboard/ski hills
- Tennis courts
- XC ski trails

Additional visions related to parks and recreation included: woodlands, forests (4); equestrian trails (2); link north and south Hobart (2); wildlife (2); multi-modal (1); bicycles; Duck Creek, Trout Creek, water; existing parks; and, XC ski trails.
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan 2036, Community Mapping Forum. On May 18, 2015, the Village of Hobart Comprehensive Planning Committee hosted a Community Mapping Forum to gather public input related to valued current and preferred future land uses. The forum utilized an exercise known as cognitive mapping to gather detailed input related to desired land uses. Cognitive mapping is a unique two-part brainstorming process that allows participants to graphically express their desired future for the community onto individual land use maps. The first phase involved identifying areas that are of value to the community (parks, places to walk/bike, attractive neighborhoods, etc.). The second focused on the creation of land use maps representing each participant’s vision of the future: the Community Attitude Map focused on current land uses, and the Community Opinion Map identifying desired future uses. The results of the two mapping exercises appear below. The numbers appearing in parenthesis indicate total number of responses. The maps created from the exercises are presented on pages 57 and 58.

- Frequently Visited Parks - Four Seasons (7), Brown County Golf Course (4), Pamperin (4), Cornerstone Community Center (2), Ball Park at Station #1, Florist/GE Park, Indian Trails Park, Quarry Park.
- The most attractive natural and agricultural areas are located within the Trout Creek valley and southeast of the intersection of Trout Creek Road and North Overland Road.
- Four Seasons Park and the abandoned rail corridor along CTH J are desirable locations for hiking, XC skiing, snowshoeing, and mountain biking.
- Pedestrian and bicycle facilities are desired along CTH J (abandoned rail corridor); North Overland Road; Sunlite Drive; North Pine Tree Road; South Pine Tree Road; and, Fernando Drive with connections to Pamperin Park and the Mountain Bay and Fox River Trails.
- Three areas are preferred locations for large community parks: southwest of the CTH VV/North Overland Road intersection; southeast of the South Pine Tree Road/Orlando Drive intersection; and, along the Trout Creek corridor north of CTH J.

First draft Village of Hobart Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. The first draft of the CORP was presented to the community on July 19, 2016 at the Village Office.

Village of Hobart Future Park/Recreation Amenities Public Feedback. During the creation of this CORP document the Village conducted a social media/newsletter campaign to solicit additional park and recreation recommendations residents. The chart below shows the results of this effort.
Plan Approval & Amendment

The adoption of a CORP and its approval by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) is a prerequisite to participation in state and federal outdoor recreation grant programs. This plan provides strategies and recommendations for providing the parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces necessary to meet Hobart’s current and future needs.

Following a Public Hearing on November 15, 2016, the Village of Hobart CORP was adopted by the Village Board. This plan shall be reviewed and amended no less than once every five years.

V. Social Characteristics

Population Profile

The Village of Hobart is one of the fastest growing communities in Wisconsin. Between 2000 and 2013 its population grew by more than 50%, from 5,090 to 7,700. According to information provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration-Demographic Services Center (DSC), the Village will surpass 12,000 persons by 2040. No community in Brown County is projected to exceed Hobart’s 25-year growth rate. Statewide, the Village is projected as the fastest growing municipality by 2040 (tied with the Town of Lawrence). In fact, four of the top ten growth areas are communities located in Brown County (see Table 2).

The Green Bay metropolitan region is the third largest in the state, with 309,469 residents as of 2011. Its population has risen 9.2% since 2000, the fourth-fastest growth out of Wisconsin’s twelve metropolitan areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Estimate 2013</th>
<th>Projection 2040</th>
<th>Numeric Change</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V. Hobart</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>12,480</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Lawrence</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>4,511</td>
<td>7,965</td>
<td>3,454</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Ledgeview</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>7,074</td>
<td>12,480</td>
<td>5,406</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Sherwood</td>
<td>Calumet</td>
<td>2,763</td>
<td>4,715</td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Harrison</td>
<td>Calumet</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Harrison</td>
<td>Calumet/Outagamie</td>
<td>9,708</td>
<td>16,550</td>
<td>6,842</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Richmond</td>
<td>Saint Croix</td>
<td>3,339</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>2,046</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Hammond</td>
<td>Saint Croix</td>
<td>2,136</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Howard</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>18,348</td>
<td>29,370</td>
<td>11,022</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Exeter</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>2,041</td>
<td>3,230</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Population Characteristics

Of the 6,182 people living in the Village in 2010, 51% were female and 49% were male. Seventy-eight percent of respondents to the last census identified their race as white, with 140 of those identifying themselves as of Hispanic or Latino origin (under U.S. Census Bureau policy, the terms ‘Hispanic’ and ‘Latino’ are each considered an ethnic or cultural identifier, not a race).
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated Race</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4,829</td>
<td>78.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified by two or more</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 compares the 2000 and 2012 population of the Village in various age categories. Like much of the country, Hobart is aging. The population of the four age groups under the age of 45 has fallen since 2000 with the largest decline amongst the aged 25 to 44 years cohort. Meanwhile, residents between the ages of 45 and 84 have increased their share of the overall population.

Population Density

The Village of Hobart covers approximately 33 square miles (21,120 acres) of land. At a 2014 population of 7,610, Hobart has a population density of roughly 231 people per square mile. The majority of the population is concentrated in the northeastern and north central parts of the community. Future residential development will likely creep southward into undeveloped agricultural areas as the Village accommodates a projected 2035 population of nearly 12,000 people.

Household Profile

Nationally, trends have shifted toward an increase in the number of households with a corresponding decrease in the average number of persons per household. The main reasons for decreases in household size include a decrease in birth rate, people waiting longer to get married, and an increase in the average life span (resulting in more elderly people living alone or with another family member).

While the population of Hobart is projected to increase by 73% by 2035, the total number of households may rise by 95% or more during the same time. The decline in average household size over the next twenty years in the Village far exceeds that of Brown County (see Table 3).
### Table 3: Actual and Projected Total Households and Total Household Size in the Village of Hobart and Brown County, 2000-2035

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2035</th>
<th>Change, 2010-2035</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>V. Hobart</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>1,717</td>
<td>2,275</td>
<td>3,144</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>4,038</td>
<td>4,444</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Household Size</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.68</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>(0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brown County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>87,295</td>
<td>104,371</td>
<td>111,329</td>
<td>118,407</td>
<td>125,165</td>
<td>130,268</td>
<td>25,894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Household Size</td>
<td>2.51</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>(0.01)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census Bureau-Census 2010; Wisconsin Department of Administration-Demographic Services Center, 2014.

### Education Profile

The level of educational attainment in a community serves as a good indicator of the quality of life. Generally, a high level of educational attainment reflects a skilled population with higher earnings potential. It also allows a community to more effectively compete for the most sought-after industries, including technology and healthcare, among others.

Figure 2 presents the highest level of educational attainment for Hobart residents for the years 2000 and 2013. As the chart demonstrates, Hobart is becoming a more highly educated community. The percentage of residents with a 2-year, 4-year, or graduate degree each rose between 2000 and 2013, while the percentage of those without a high school diploma fell by eight percentage points, from 11.3% to 4.3%.

### Income Profile

The Village of Hobart is among the most affluent communities in Brown County. Median household income rose by 23.6% between 1999 and 2013. Table 4 compares per capita, median household, and median family income in select municipalities in Brown County. In 2000, 4.1% of families and 6.5% of individuals failed to breach the poverty guideline as defined by the US Department of Health and Human Services. By the 2013, those numbers had fallen to 2.2% and
2.7%, respectively. For comparison, 9.7% of families and 12.5% of individuals in Brown County had incomes falling below the ‘poverty line.’

Employment Profile

The Village of Hobart, like many suburban communities, possesses a more limited inventory of commercial and industrial land uses than do its more urbanized neighbors. Most residents tend to find employment outside of the Village, either elsewhere in Brown County or in surrounding counties. As of 2012, there were 2,648 employed residents of Hobart representing 72.8% of the total population; and, an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The top five industry sectors, and the percentage of residents employed within them, include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number Employed</th>
<th>Percent Employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational services, health care, and social assistance</td>
<td>807</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, and management</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, warehousing, and utilities</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Income Comparison for Village of Hobart and Select Municipalities, 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Per Capita Income</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>Median Family Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V. Hobart</td>
<td>$34,420</td>
<td>$85,338</td>
<td>$92,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Ledgeview</td>
<td>$41,010</td>
<td>$75,537</td>
<td>$94,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Ashwaubenon</td>
<td>$31,204</td>
<td>$54,357</td>
<td>$71,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Bellevue</td>
<td>$28,801</td>
<td>$66,143</td>
<td>$70,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Howard</td>
<td>$28,414</td>
<td>$61,327</td>
<td>$68,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Suamico</td>
<td>$34,970</td>
<td>$84,295</td>
<td>$89,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. De Pere</td>
<td>$26,851</td>
<td>$58,733</td>
<td>$74,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Green Bay</td>
<td>$24,509</td>
<td>$42,519</td>
<td>$50,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown County</td>
<td>$27,742</td>
<td>$51,160</td>
<td>$64,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$27,448</td>
<td>$51,467</td>
<td>$65,618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Landscape Characteristics

Geology & Topography

The Village of Hobart is underlain by stratified layers of rock (principally granite and gneiss) formed during the Precambrian era. During subsequent geologic periods, shallow marine seas frequently inundated the area. Suspended sand, silt, and clay particles, along with the skeletal remains of sea life, settled on the seabed forming the sedimentary rock formations that underlie Hobart. As the seas retreated the land mass was exposed to erosion, leaving a rugged surface upon which younger sediments were deposited. As a result of this erosion, only the older rocks of Silurian, Ordovician, Cambrian, and Precambrian periods are found today.

Sedimentary bedrock is located within twenty feet of the surface in many areas of Hobart, most notably where Duck Creek has eroded much of the overlying material. The importance of subsurface strata is that it provides a source of water and mineral deposits and a foundation for...
construction. Improper use or disregard of the subsurface geology can result in contaminated water supplies, loss of potential mineral resources, inefficient waste disposal, and structure damage to buildings and roadways.

The area’s major topographic features resulted from frequent periods of glaciation. Glaciers made four separate advances across what is now Hobart. These periods of glacial advance are called the Nebraskan, Kansan, Illinoian, and Wisconsin stages and are believed to have begun about one million years ago (see image at right). The most recent advance, the Wisconsin stage, consisted of two major sub-stages known as the Cary and Valders. The Wisconsin period began approximately 70,000 years ago. This ice mass had its origin in the snowfields of the Hudson Bay region of Canada.

The Cary Sub-stage had the greatest influence upon the topography of Hobart. As the mile thick ice sheet advanced, it carried tremendous quantities of bedrock, soil, and other debris (called glacial drift) into the area. As temperatures warmed, the glacial ice began to melt and deposited glacial material in landforms known as recessional moraines. As the melting continued, water was trapped between the recessional moraine and the ice front forming a shallow lake known as Early Lake Oshkosh.

Soils

The northern part of the Village is generally well drained by diverse topography with sandy and loamy subsoils. In central Hobart the soils are deep, well drained to somewhat poorly drained clayey type soils on glacial tills. In the southern part of the Village, the soils are deep and well drained, with either clay or loamy subsoils. Permeability ranges from fast in the sandy soils to slow in the silty, clay soils. Soil erosion from resulting from wind and runoff are the main hazards.

Groundwater Resources

The most important potable water source in Brown County is a bedrock aquifer composed of Cambrian and Ordovician age sandstone. This system is the principal water source available for domestic use in the Village. Water from the aquifer is characterized by high concentrations of dissolved solids, fluoride, and iron. Elevation of the aquifer ranges from 500 feet above sea level in eastern Hobart to 600 feet at the Village’s western boundary.

Many residential wells rely on shallow aquifers composed of glacial sand and gravel. These are at risk of groundwater contamination from malfunctioning individual waste disposal systems and abandoned or poorly constructed private wells. The sandstone aquifer, due to its depth and the presence of an overlying impermeable protective cover comprised of shale, is generally free of this concern.

Surface Water Resources

Surface water resources in the Village of Hobart are plentiful. Duck Creek, located in north central Hobart, is the largest stream in the Village and flows directly into the bay of Green Bay. The creek is fed by Trout Creek and a number of other smaller tributaries. Dutchman Creek is located in the
south-central portion of the village and has many feeder streams. A small portion of the north branch of Ashwaubenon Creek is located in the Village.

- **Duck Creek.** Duck Creek has a total length of 13.8 miles in Brown County, nine of which are within the Village of Hobart. It has a gradient of 8.7 feet per mile and varies from very muddy and sluggish in deep sections to relatively clear in more shallow, faster moving areas. Bottom types include bedrock, boulders, rubble, sand, and gravel. However, most of these materials are covered by silt. Notable invertebrates present in the stream are stone fly, caddis fly, and in some areas, crayfish. A variety of fish are found in the creek.

- **Trout Creek.** Trout Creek is a faster moving stream with a gradient of 16.4 feet per mile. It flows through deep and wooded ravines. A large amount of low-density residential development has occurred along the wooded ravines of the creek. Special erosion control practices are necessary so that excessive run-off and increased soil erosion will not result in large sediment loads into Trout Creek. There is some history of marginal trout fishing in this creek.

- **Dutchman Creek.** Dutchman Creek in the south central part of the Village is the slowest flowing stream in Brown County. The water is turbid and sluggish.

### Wetlands

The majority of wetlands in the Village are located within riparian areas. These typically entail smaller floodplain systems associated with adjoining creeks and streams. A small number of larger wetlands are located within the Duck Creek valley, west of Duck Creek along the border with Outagamie County, and in the headwater areas of Dutchman Creek in southwest Hobart.

### Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) include parts of the landscape, generally associated with surface water features, which should be protected from intensive development. They include all lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, floodways, and other locally designated significant and unique natural resource features. ESA regulations can include a setback (buffer) from these features to ensure the environmental functions of these features are not negatively impacted from development too close to the features. They may also include areas of steep slopes (slopes twenty percent or greater) when located within or adjacent to the features identified above.

Within Brown County, the regulated ESAs and setback from ESAs (if applicable) include:

- All wetlands two acres or less.
- All wetlands greater than two acres plus a thirty-five foot setback.
- All floodways plus a thirty-five foot setback or seventy-five foot setback from ordinary high water mark, whichever is greater.
- All navigable waterways plus a seventy-five foot setback from ordinary high water mark when no flood study is available.
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

• All waterways determined to be non-navigable, but are identified as streams (perennial or intermittent) on USGS or Brown County GIS maps plus a thirty-five foot setback from top of bank (setback is from both sides of top of bank).
• Slopes of twenty percent or greater plus a twenty-foot setback from the top and bottom of slope when the slope extends into any of the listed ESAs or their associated setback buffers.
• Other significant natural resource features, including on an individual basis: river and stream headwaters, groundwater recharge areas, unique woodlands, high-value wildlife habitat areas, geologic and natural area sites, wet or poorly drained organic soils, areas identified in the Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, and natural communities as identified in Wisconsin’s Natural History Inventory

Development, including cutting, filling, grading, or any other land disturbing activity is generally prohibited within the environmentally sensitive area, including the setback. These areas are intended to remain in a natural state to protect the surface water feature and provide critical habitat to plants and animals.

Please refer to the Natural Features Map appearing on page 56 for the location of significant natural resources and landscape features in the Village of Hobart.

VII. Inventory of Park, Recreation, & Open Space Assets

Current Park & Recreation Assets

Four Seasons Park, Village of Hobart
471 Four Seasons Drive

The largest of Hobart’s parks, Four Seasons Park has 40 acres of open space surrounded by farm fields and rolling hills. Amenities include a fully enclosed heated park shelter (with a full kitchen), men’s and women’s rest rooms, indoor tables and chairs, and volleyballs and sandbox toys for use in the park. The shelter has an attached covered picnic area with tables and grills.

Outdoor amenities include two soccer fields, a baseball diamond, volleyball court, walking trail (one mile), Veterans Memorial, and playground with a jungle gym, seesaw, bounce horse, and swings.

The shelter and sports fields are available for reservation. The park shelter kitchen has accommodations

Except where otherwise noted, the text presented in Section VIII has been excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
for meal preparation and serving, including a stove, refrigerator, microwave, freezer, coffee maker, and popcorn popper. Seating is available for up to 100 people (shelter rental includes 18 tables and 100 chairs).

Key features:

- Park shelter
- Covered picnic area
- Veteran’s Memorial
- Volleyball court
- Baseball diamond
- Soccer fields
- Walking trail
- Playground

*Pine Tree Park, Village of Hobart*

2703 South Pine Tree Road

Pine Tree Park is just over four acres in size and shares its location with Fire Station #1 (now used as a meeting hall). The hall is heated and features a fully equipped kitchen, ceiling fans, tables, chairs, and rest rooms. Pine Tree Park also has a park shelter with a refrigerator, grills, picnic tables, drinking water, and benches. A nearby playground includes two play sets for younger and older children, equipped with climbing structures, slides, bouncy horses, and a seesaw. A lighted baseball diamond is also available at Pine Tree Park, including bleachers and bases.

The hall, baseball diamond and shelter are available for rent. The hall has accommodations for meal preparation and serving, including a stove, refrigerator, and microwave, and has seating for up to 150 people (rental includes 22 tables and 150 chairs). Beer may be sold at the park if a Picnic Permit is obtained prior to the event from the Village Board.
Jan Wos Municipal Park, Village of Hobart
Centennial Centre Boulevard

The newest park in the Village is Jan Wos Municipal Park. The 1.3-acre facility is located in the Centennial Centre at Hobart development. This park features an open shelter with picnic table, climbing play set, swings, tetherball, and open playing field.

Pamperin Park, Brown County
2801 CTH RK

T.A. Pamperin Park is located along Duck Creek in the far northeast corner of the Village. It is the largest developed park in the Brown County Park System and includes picnic areas, playgrounds, volleyball courts, a disc golf course, and historic stone pavilion. The pavilion, containing two halls with restrooms, kitchen facilities, and a fireplace, can be reserved for private functions. There is also an outdoor gazebo available for rent surrounded by 10,000 square feet of beautiful landscaping with formal gardens. Pamperin Park is a popular destination for family reunions, weddings, and special events.

Brown County Park, Brown County
Pleasant Lane

Brown County Park is a 25-acre park located on Pleasant Lane in the Village of Hobart, adjacent to Brown County Golf Course. Duck Creek flows between the park and the golf course, making for a scenic location for picnicking or hiking. The park also includes a 4-acre fenced dog exercise area, with separate sections for large and small dogs.

Akzo Nobel Sports Complex, Village of Howard
1600 Pinecrest Road

Akzo Nobel Sport Complex is a 92-acre facility featuring an 18 hole disc golf course, 4 lighted softball diamonds, 4 batting cages, 10 soccer fields, a playground, concession building with rest rooms, wooded areas and open natural areas.

---

Juza-Oliver Family Park, Village of Howard
1070 Herne Bay Way

Juza-Oliver Family Park is a 26-acre park featuring walking trails, a playground, and fishing access (shore).

Meadowbrook Park, Village of Howard
670 Hillcrest Heights

Meadowbrook Park is a 92-acre park featuring walking trails, fishing access (shore), a picnic area, playground, rest rooms, open and enclosed shelters, a baseball diamond, basketball court, and sledding hill.

Spring Green Park, Village of Howard
3640 Spring Green Road

Spring Green Park is a 39-acre park featuring a picnic area, playground, 2 softball diamonds, 4 soccer fields, a concession building with shelter, and portable toilets. The park is adjacent to the Mountain Bay State Recreation Trail and serves as winter access to the trail for snowmobilers.

Green Bay Botanical Garden, City of Green Bay
2600 Larsen Road

The Green Bay Botanical Garden features 47 acres of display gardens and natural areas featuring plants chosen for their ability to thrive in the upper Midwest. The GBBG offers a variety of educational programs to its members and the community, and a series of special events including a Garden Fair and WPS Garden of Lights at the holidays. The Garden opened to the public in 1996 and is open year round. Several of its 25+ gardens and facilities are available for rent.

Ted Fritsch Park, City of Green Bay
700 LaCount Road

Fritsch Park is a 30-acre park featuring playground equipment, a horseshoe pit, basketball court, softball diamond, soccer field, and volleyball court. In the winter Fritsch Park features an ice rink. The park also features an enclosed shelter with a capacity of 25 people.

He-Nis-Ra Park, City of Green Bay
1900 South Point Road

He-Nis-Ra Park is a 50-acre park featuring over 2 miles of trails which wind through heavily wooded and wetland areas. The park also includes a shelter and sledding hill.
Beaver Dam Park, City of Green Bay
1331 Hobart Drive

Beaver Dam Park is a 17-acre park featuring a supervised hockey rink and skating rink, softball diamonds, tennis courts, a football field and play equipment.

Sherwood Forest, Village of Ashwaubenon
2200 Shady Lane

Sherwood Forest is a 46-acre park featuring walking and biking trails, a pond, and an evergreen arboretum containing over 30 species of conifer plantings.

Smith Park, Village of Ashwaubenon
2331 Shady Lane

Smith Park is a 5-acre park containing one softball field, 2 basketball courts, 2 tennis courts, horseshoe pits, a playground, picnic tables and a shelter.

Pioneer Park, Village of Ashwaubenon
2570 Timber Lane

Pioneer Park is a 17-acre park featuring 5 softball fields, a basketball court, batting cages, 2 soccer fields, 6 tennis courts, a playground, picnic tables, and an enclosed shelter.

Waterford Park, Village of Ashwaubenon
2890 Pioneer Drive

Waterford Park is a 4-acre park featuring a playground, picnic tables, volleyball court, walking and biking paths, and a youth sledding hill. The park is situated so that it has street frontage on all sides, making it a safe place for neighborhood children to play.

Hidden Valley Park, Village of Ashwaubenon
3001 South Packerland Drive

Hidden Valley Park is a 19-acre park containing 2 volleyball courts, picnic tables, a shelter, walking and biking trails, and an arboretum with over 65 varieties of deciduous trees which are labeled for easy identification.

Quarry Park, Town of Lawrence
Quarry Park Drive

Quarry Park is a 12-acre sports-focused park featuring 2 baseball fields, a basketball court, 3 soccer fields, a playground and a shelter.
Ashwaubenon Sports Complex, Village of Ashwaubenon
1680 Fernando Drive

Ashwaubenon Sports Complex is a 42-acre park featuring a variety of athletic facilities, including 4 adult softball fields, 2 basketball courts, 2 soccer fields, 6 tennis courts, a skate park, playground equipment, picnic tables, and shelters. The park is also home to the Cornerstone Community Center and Resch Olympic Pavilion. The CCC is the home of Green Bay Area Youth Hockey, St. Norbert Green Knight Hockey, and the Cornerstone Skating Club. The Resch Pavilion has been host to a variety of events, including a dog show, roller derby, and the 2013 National Curling Championship.

Natural Resources Available for Outdoor Recreation

The following locations within the Village provide potential opportunities for future parks, recreation facilities, and preserved open spaces. At present, the vast majority of properties located within these areas are privately owned.

- **Duck Creek Corridor.** The Duck Creek valley is contained by two moraine ridges extending in a southwesterly direction from the northeast corner of Hobart. The valley is home to a number of significant ecosystems and natural landscapes.
- **Trout Creek Corridor.** The Trout Creek corridor entails the greatest variety of topographic and land cover diversity in western Brown County. Potential opportunities include small neighborhood parks, preserved open spaces, and recreational trails located within riparian areas.
- **Abandoned Railroad along CTH J.** The ownership of the abandoned rail line roughly paralleling CTH J is currently in dispute. However, the former rail corridor provides a unique opportunity for a multi-use trail system connecting Outagamie County and western Brown County with the Fox River and Mountain Bay State Trails.
- **Southern Hobart.** The abundance of undeveloped and agricultural land in the southern half of the Village provides opportunities for additional parks should such needs arise in the future.
- **Northern Hobart.** A number of locations within the residential neighborhoods of the Trout Creek watershed would be ideal for small neighborhood parks.
## Table 5: Village of Hobart Parks and Open Space Summary

| Map # | Name                        | Size (acres) | Classification | Service Area (miles) | Baseball | Softball | Basketball | Soccer | Tents | Volleyball | Ice-Skating | Disc Golf | Hockey | Fishing | Sledding Hill | Picnic Areas | Concessions | Shelter | Playground | Restrooms | Pet Exercise Area | Arboretum/Floral Garden | Other                                      |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|------------|--------|-------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
|       | Village Parkland            |              |                |                       |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 1     | Four Seasons Park          | 40           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 2     | Hobart Hall / Pine Tree Park | 4            | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 3     | Brown County Park          | 25           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 20    | Jan Weis Park              | 1            | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
|       | Adjacent Parkland          |              |                |                       |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 4     | Spring Green Park          | 39           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 5     | Alco Nobel Sports Complex  | 92           | SC             |                       |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 6     | Jura Oliver Family Park    | 26           | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 7     | Meadowbrook Park           | 92           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 8     | Pamerin Park               | 68           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 9     | Green Bay Botanical Garden | 47           | SU             |                       |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 10    | Ted Fritsch Park           | 30           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 11    | He-Nis-Ra Park             | 50           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 12    | Beaver Dam Park           | 17           | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 13    | Sherwood Forest           | 46           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 14    | Smith Park                 | 5            | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 15    | Pioneer Park               | 17           | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 16    | Waterford Park             | 4            | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 17    | Hidden Valley Park         | 19           | CP             | .5 - 3                |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 18    | Ashwaubenon Sports Complex | 42           | SC             |                       |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |
| 19    | Quarry Park                | 12           | NP             | .25 - .5              |          |          |            |        |       |            |              |           |         |         |            |                |              |            |         |           |          |                  |                  |                        |

Classifications: CP – Community Park; NP – Neighborhood Park; SC – Sports Complex; SU – Special Use.

Veterans Memorial, grill
Grills, drinking water
Adjacent to Mountain Bay State Trail
Batting cages
Horseshoe pit
Evergreen arboretum
Horseshoe pits
Batting cages
Deciduous tree arboretum
Skate park
Current Parks & Trails

1. Four Seasons Park
2. Hobart Hall/ Pine Tree Park
3. Brown County Park
4. Spring Green Park
5. Akzo Nobel Sports Complex
6. Juza Oliver Family Park
7. Meadowbrook Park
8. Pamperin Park
9. Green Bay Botanical Garden
10. Ted Fritsch Park
11. He-Nis-Ra Park
12. Beaver Dam Park
13. Sherwood Forest
14. Smith Park
15. Pioneer Park
16. Waterford Park
17. Hidden Valley Park
18. Ashwaubenon Sports Complex
19. Quarry Park
20. Jan Wos Park
Village of Hobart  
Brown County, WI

Accessibility

Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the activities of places of public accommodations (businesses that are generally open to the public and that fall into one of 12 categories listed in the ADA, such as restaurants, movie theaters, schools, day care facilities, recreation facilities, and doctors’ offices) and requires newly constructed or altered places of public accommodation to comply with the ADA Standards.

- **Four Seasons Park.** Crushed gravel access trails throughout park, concrete pathway access to Veterans Memorial, paved/gravel access to pavilion shelter and restroom facilities. ADA accessible bathrooms, ADA accommodating water fountain.
- **Pine Tree Park.** Handicap parking stall, paved access to Hobart Hall, paved access to outside rental shelter. ADA accommodating water fountain.

All new parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces in the Village of Hobart will be designed to meet ADA requirements. Existing parks and recreation facilities, where limitations exist, shall be upgraded to meet the same.

**VIII. Level of Service & Needs Assessment**

Assessing Park, Recreation Facility & Open Space Needs and Demand

To ensure adequate park and recreation facilities are available for residents, communities must analyze existing facilities, identify what types of facilities and services are most important to the community, and determine what quantity of those facilities and services are needed to meet current and future demand. To determine that number, local government relies on standards to measure whether adequate space is available, and plan for additional space in the future.

Level of Service (LOS) standards are measures of the amount and quality of park and recreation sites needed to meet a community’s basic needs and expectations. Standards provide specific targets that allow the community to measure progress toward meeting open space objectives, as well as allowing comparison between present and past levels of service or to other communities. LOS measures are typically expressed as ratios of facility capacity relative to demand, for example the ratio of park acreage per 1,000 population.

LOS standards are more likely to serve the needs of a community if they meet certain criteria. The following criteria was developed by Seymour Gold, who was widely recognized for his contribution to parks research. Good standards should be:

- **Relevant.** Reflect the needs and lifestyles of current residents.
- **People Oriented.** Reflect the unique needs and preferences of people in the area being served.
- **Measurable.** Provide a basis for measuring achievement of community objectives. They should measure the quality of recreation service rather than simply the quantity.
- **Feasible.** Attainable within a reasonable time frame and with available funding sources.

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9 Source: United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, 2016.  
10 Except where otherwise noted, the narrative in this was excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

- Practical. Simple to understand and apply. They should be based on sound principles, information, and a credible development process. They should also be flexible enough to handle unanticipated situations and rapidly changing needs.

Traditional Standards

Many communities have adopted standards based on early National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) Guidelines, first issued in 1934. These standards reflected the experience and recommendations of a group of professionals rather than systematic research of local needs and desires. This is why many communities across the U.S. have standards that are very similar to each other, even though geography and population vary greatly.

In 1983 NRPA released the ‘Yellow Book’ of Recreation, Park, and Open Space Standards. This was considered the source for park professionals at the time. Highlights of the Yellow Book are presented below. A more detailed list of standards is summarized in Table 6 on page 29:

- Recommendation of 6.25-10.5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population.
- A classification system for parks, which vary in size, amenities, and service area.
- Facility Development standards as a guideline for the number of facilities needed per capita.

Although widely accepted in the past, there is increased recognition that national-based standards may not be getting communities what they really want. A growing school of park and recreation planners argue that uniform standards:

- Emphasize “how much” rather than “how good.”
- Reflect past desires and expectations rather than today’s needs.
- Do not recognize the unique conditions, resources, and needs of different communities and cultural groups.
- Are often unrealistic and difficult to implement.

Although uniform standards may help to raise the current standards of the “lowest common denominator” communities, they may contribute to underachievement in more ambitious communities. NRPA now places increased emphasis on recognizing the unique needs of individual communities. The new NRPA guidebook suggests and provides approaches for inventorying existing park area and facilities, and assessing the adequacy of the current standard through visitor surveys, resident questionnaires, and field observations of participation rates. The agency no longer offers one tidy set of one-size-fits-all standards.

NRPA’s concept of a service radius is still helpful in planning a logical distribution of park space, as it ensures equitable distribution among all residents. Different types of parks have different service radii based on the amenities that they offer. Neighborhood park users generally access parks on foot or bicycle, and will come from a 1/4 to 1/2 mile radius around the park (approximately a 5 to 10 minute walk). Community and regional parks with special facilities will draw from a larger service area. Mapping out service areas for existing parks can quickly reveal gaps in park service and help prevent inefficient overlap as new park space is planned. Current park service areas for the Village are presented in Map 2: Neighborhood Park Services Areas on page 31, and Map 3: Community Park Services Areas appearing on page 32.

Stakeholder Input Survey

A stakeholder input session was held on August 19, 2014 during a Village Board meeting. Participants discussed the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to the current park system, as well as which facilities were most and least used. Participants also discussed ideas for
future amenities that would complement existing park facilities and serve a growing population. A summary of the session is presented below.

**Strengths of the Park System.**

- **Size.** The amount of space currently designated as parkland was noted as being “Spacious” with “Limitless Potential” due to flexibility of programming and area for multiple activities.
- **Location.** Park space is located to take advantage of beautiful scenery/terrain within the community. Condition: Parks are well maintained and nice looking.

**Weaknesses of the Park System.**

- **Lack of Programming/Use.** Parks are currently underutilized, potentially because of a lack of community programming.
- **Connectivity.** Most people have to drive to access park space—trail connections are not in place.
- **Low Diversity.** Too much focus on 'stereotypical' park features.
- **Location.** Parks are not located close to neighborhoods, making it difficult for children or others to access without a car.
- **Lack of Ownership.** Due to the location and lack of programming, there is a lack of ownership of park space within the community.
- **Residential Lot Size.** Most residents have large lots, and can 'recreate' in their own backyards.

**Opportunities for the Park System.**

- ‘**Encore Entrepreneur**’ Program offers potential for park programming to link retirees with young people/families to help with small business startups by retirees and build inter-generational connections.
- **Centennial Centre** has approximately 16 acres of parkland planned which could accommodate unique amenities to complement more traditional amenities in existing parks.

**Threats to the Park System.**

- **Saturation of certain activities in the region (farmers’ markets, softball/baseball fields) may limit the options for Hobart parks.**
- **Mind Set of Residents.** There is a perception that residents are not interested in community park events; that they live here because they want solitude.
- **No Point Person/Coordination.** There is currently no person or group in charge of programming or looking into opportunities for better utilization of park space (the group also pointed out that this is a chicken-or-egg situation—Do you appoint someone to this position or wait for the demand to be there?).

**Current Facility Use**

Stakeholders noted the facilities that receive the most use at present include the soccer fields, ice rink, park shelters, and a lot of cyclists use Village roads. Ball diamonds (baseball/softball) were thought to be the least used. During the Community Mapping Forum, held on May 18, 2015 as part of the comprehensive planning process, participants identified the following as the most visited local parks and recreation facilities. The numbers in parentheses indicate total number of responding to that particular place.
- Four Seasons Park (7)
- Brown County Golf Course (4)
- Pamperin Park (4)
- Cornerstone Community Center [located at Ashwaubenon Sports Complex] (2)
- Ball Park at Station #1 [Pine Tree Park]
- Florist/GE Park
- Indian Trails Park
- Quarry Park.

### Table 6: Parks & Open Space Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>General Description</th>
<th>Location Criteria</th>
<th>Size Criteria</th>
<th>Application of LOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini-Park</td>
<td>Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs.</td>
<td>Less than 1/4 mile distance in residential setting.</td>
<td>Between 2,500 square feet and one acre in size.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighborhood Park</td>
<td>The basic unit of the park system and the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.</td>
<td>1/4 to 1/2 mile distance and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.</td>
<td>5 acres is considered minimum. 5-10 acres optimal.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-Park</td>
<td>Depending on circumstances, combining parks with school sites can fulfill the space requirements for other classes of park, such as neighborhood, community, sports complex, and special use.</td>
<td>Determined by location and size of school district property.</td>
<td>Variable-depends on function.</td>
<td>Yes, but should not count only school uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Park</td>
<td>Serves broader purpose than neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open space.</td>
<td>Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1/2 to 3 mile distance.</td>
<td>As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Urban Park</td>
<td>Large urban parks serve a broader purpose than community parks and are used when community and neighborhood parks are not adequate to serve the needs of the community. Focus is on meeting community-based recreational needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open space.</td>
<td>Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves the entire community.</td>
<td>As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually a minimum of 50 acres, with 75 or more being optimal.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resource Area</td>
<td>Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.</td>
<td>Resource availability and opportunity.</td>
<td>Variable.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greenway</th>
<th>Effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.</th>
<th>Resource availability and opportunity.</th>
<th>Variable.</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sports Complex</td>
<td>Consolidates heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities to larger and fewer sites strategically located throughout the community.</td>
<td>Strategically located community-wide facilities.</td>
<td>Determined by projected demand. Usually a minimum of 25 acres, with 40-80 acres optimal.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Use</td>
<td>Covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose visit.</td>
<td>Variable-dependent on specific use.</td>
<td>Variable.</td>
<td>Depends on type of use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Park/Recreation Facility</td>
<td>Parks and recreation facilities that are privately owned yet contribute to the public park and recreation system.</td>
<td>Variable-dependent on specific use.</td>
<td>Variable.</td>
<td>Depends on type of use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Current Park Service Evaluation

Maps 2 and 3 on the following pages illustrate park classification and service area radii for existing neighborhood parks and community parks within and adjacent to Hobart. For the purposes of this evaluation, STH 41 served as the eastern boundary, and a travel distance of 1-2 miles beyond the Village boundary was used to determine the parks residents were likely to frequent. Residential areas are highlighted in the background to illustrate the populated served by each park.

The northern portion of the Village (where most residents live), is well served by community park space. Four Seasons, Brown County, Pamperin, Frisch, and He-Nis-Ra parks provide ample opportunities for community based recreation as well as hiking and dog exercise (see Table 5 on page 23 for a complete summary of park amenities). However, this portion of the Village lacks neighborhood parks within walking distance of most residents. While community parks are effective in serving less densely populated rural communities (as Hobart was in its recent past), neighborhood parks, including playgrounds, walking trails, and community gathering places, already are or will soon become necessary to meet this area’s growing population.

The southern portion of the Village is less densely populated with fewer formal parks and recreation opportunities. Pine Tree Park serves residents living nearby, and in some ways functions as more of a Community Park based on the quality of amenities it provides. Hidden Valley Park (in Ashwaubenon) provides passive recreation for the southern portion of Hobart. The Ashwaubenon Sports Complex is utilized by Village residents and much of the rest of Brown County.

Future Growth Areas

Maps 4 and 5 illustrate current park locations within the village with respect to future residential growth areas. The majority of growth is planned for the northern portion of the Village (see Village of Hobart Future Land Use Map on page 59). Development of new neighborhoods will also provide for the opportunity to include mini (pocket) parks, neighborhood parks, and trail systems. Residential growth is also projected for the southern half of the Village, albeit at lower numbers and densities. The need to plan and implement additional parks and recreation facilities for this portion of the Village will be monitored as its population increases.
Map 4: Neighborhood Park Locations and Future Growth Areas
Map 5: Community Park Locations and Future Growth Areas
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

Map 6: North Trail Map

Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

9/2/2016

North Trail Map
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

Segment | Name | Linear Feet
--- | --- | ---
1-2 | Centennial Centre Wetland Trail | 1791 LF
3-4 | Centerline Drive | 2211 LF
5-6 | North Overland Road | 16462 LF
7-8 | Trout Creek Road | 10550 LF
8-9 | Hillcrest Drive | 8436 LF
10-11 | Trout Creek Estates connection to Brookwood Cr | 1518 LF
12-13 | N Pine Tree Road | 9497 LF
13-14 | Centennial Centre Boulevard | 7116 LF
15-16 | Riverdale to Brown County Park | 2752 LF
17-18 | STH 54 to Riverdale Dr Connection | 5555 LF
18-19 | Pine Tree Road STH 54 to STH 172 | 4570 LF
19-20 | Pine Tree Road STH 172 to Florist Drive | 4301 LF

Segment | Name | Linear Feet
--- | --- | ---
20-21 | Pine Tree Road Florist Drive South | 8773 LF
21-22 | Connection to Ashwaubenon Sports Complex | 5278 LF
23-24 | Adam Drive | 5273 LF
24-25 | South Overland Road | 9241 LF
26-27 | Packerland Dr Trail Extension | 8797 LF
27-28 | Gas Line Trail | 17786 LF
29-30 | Packerland Dr to Hemlock Creek Elementary School | 4552 LF

Village Parks
1. Four Seasons Park
2. Hobart Hall / Pine Tree Park
3. Brown County Park
4. Jon Wus Park

Adjacent Parks
5. Spring Green Park
6. Akzo Nobel Sports Complex
7. Ju Za Oliver Family Park
8. Meadowbrook Park
9. Pomperin Park
10. Green Bay Botanical Garden
11. Fritsch Park
12. He-Nis-Te Park
13. Beaver Dam Park
14. Sherwood Forest
15. Smith Park
16. Pioneer Park
17. Waterford Park
18. Hidden Valley Park
19. Ashwaubenon Sports Complex
20. Quarry Park

Existing Facilities
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Multi-use Trail
- Municipal Boundary
- Street
- Community Park
- Golf Course
- Neighborhood Park
- Sports Complex / Special Use Park

Future Facilities
- Trail Segment
- Future Trail
- Future Park

Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

Map 7: South Trail Map

Village of Ashwaubenon

Village Parks
1. Four Seasons Park
2. Hobart Hall / Pine Tree Park
3. Brown County Park
4. Jon Vos Park

Adjacent Parks
5. Spring Green Park
6. Akzo Nobel Sports Complex
7. Juza-Oliver Family Park
8. Meadowbrook Park
9. Pomperin Park
10. Green Bay Botanical Garden
11. Fritsch Park
12. He-NIs-Ra Park
13. Beaver Dam Park
14. Sherwood Forest
15. Smith Park
16. Pioneer Park
17. Waterford Park
18. Hidden Valley Park
19. Ashwaubenon Sports Complex
20. Quarry Park

Existing Facilities
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Multi-use Trail
- Municipal Boundary
- Street
- Community Park
- Golf Course
- Neighborhood Park
- Sports Complex / Special Use Park

Future Facilities
- Trail Segment
- Future Trail
- Future Park

South Trail Map
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

9/2/2016


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Linear Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Centennial Centre Wetland Trail</td>
<td>1791 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>Centerline Drive</td>
<td>2211 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>North Overland Road</td>
<td>16462 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-8</td>
<td>Trout Creek Road</td>
<td>10550 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9</td>
<td>Hillcrest Drive</td>
<td>8436 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Trout Creek Estates connection to Brookwood Dr</td>
<td>1518 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13</td>
<td>N Pine Tree Road</td>
<td>9497 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>Centennial Centre Boulevard</td>
<td>7116 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-16</td>
<td>Riverdale to Brown County Park</td>
<td>2752 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-18</td>
<td>STH 54 to Riverdale Dr Connection</td>
<td>5555 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>Pine Tree Road STH 54 to STH 172</td>
<td>4570 LF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>Pine Tree Road STH 172 to Florist Drive</td>
<td>4301 LF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment Name</th>
<th>Linear Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20-21</td>
<td>Pine Tree Road Florist Drive South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Adam Drive</td>
</tr>
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<td>24-25</td>
<td>South Overland Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-27</td>
<td>Packerland Dr Trail Extension (to Village boundary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27-28</td>
<td>Gas Line Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-30</td>
<td>Packerland Dr to Hemlock Creek Elementary School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Every five years, Wisconsin publishes a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965. At its core, the document is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities, but the document also transcends many levels of outdoor recreation discussion and policy. At the nation level, this SCORP recognizes the America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, based on the idea that the protection of the country’s natural heritage is a nonpartisan objective shared by all Americans. The AGO encourages state and local communities to develop local, grassroots conservation and recreation initiatives. In keeping with the AGO’s emphasis on local action, this SCORP presents Wisconsin’s strategy of how state and local goals and actions can align with AGO initiatives.

**Areas of Emphasis**

**Public Health and Wellness.** Access to outdoor recreation is an important predictor of community health and wellness. Parks, trails, and sports facilities provide convenient, safe, and attractive spaces for people to get outside. Time spent outdoors is associated with a number of important health factors, including improved mental health, more connected communities, and more active citizens. In particular, there is increasing evidence that improving access to outdoor recreation can lower obesity levels.

**Urban Access to Outdoor Recreation.** Accessibility to outdoor recreation has been shown to increase health benefits and physical wellness for local citizens, especially in urban environments. Populations in rural counties are diminishing, while populations in metropolitan areas are growing rapidly, resulting in increased urbanization of Wisconsin. The benefits and significance of urban parks -- improved health, community ties, and economy -- are therefore increasingly important.

**Public and Private Partnerships.** High quality and accessible outdoor recreation builds healthy communities, provides numerous health benefits to citizens, and allows Wisconsinites to enjoy the state’s many natural resources. Providing access to outdoor recreation, however, is often a challenge. Conservation and recreation development need a web of community and government support. This SCORP therefore highlights the importance of intergovernmental relationships and private organizations to provide high quality outdoor recreation to the citizens of Wisconsin.

**Projected Trends**

A number of recreation activities have seen exponential growth over the last fifteen years. In terms of sheer numbers, soccer has outpaced every other outdoor recreation activity. This growth can be attributed to the number of youth soccer leagues that have been formed over the last decade. Table 7 considers the percentage changes in recreation participation rates, as well as industry forecasts and opinions from recreation professionals, to project which activities will be popular in the future. These observations are made for a five-year period, and therefore reflect the most pressing demands on recreation in the immediate future.

**Wisconsin SCORP Outdoor Recreation Goals**

- Assess, Understand, and Adapt to Growing Recreation Tourism Demands and Preferences.
- Improve Integration of Outdoor Recreation Interests and Needs in Land Use and Other Relevant Planning Efforts.

---

11 The entirety of this section has been excerpted from 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2016.
• Continue to Provide and Enhance Public Access to Wisconsin Recreational Lands and Waters.
• Conserve Rural Landscapes and Forests through Partnerships and Incentives.
• Address Funding Challenges Associated with Managing Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Resources.
• Promote Outdoor Recreation as a Means of Improving Public Health Among Wisconsinites.
• Establish Great Urban Parks and Community Green Spaces.

Table 7: Projected Trends in Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increasing Demand</th>
<th>Stable Demand</th>
<th>Decreasing Demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adventure racing</td>
<td>Walk for pleasure</td>
<td>Hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popular as both an individual and a group activity.</td>
<td>Market saturation does not allow for large growth.</td>
<td>Continues to struggle with generational loss and private access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving for pleasure</td>
<td>Running or jogging</td>
<td>Inline skating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An easy activity for the aging baby boomer generation.</td>
<td>Gen Y is replacing the baby boomers for this activity.</td>
<td>A large decrease in the last six years, the bottom may be near.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed/RV camping</td>
<td>Water parks</td>
<td>Skateboarding/skate parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baby boomers are a continued driving force for this growth.</td>
<td>Recession may have caused this growth to slow.</td>
<td>Gen M is free skating with long boards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>Motor boating</td>
<td>Horseback riding on trails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheaper entry points have attracted more participants.</td>
<td>Still easy access in a water-based state.</td>
<td>Recession impacts have caused this to decrease with no rebound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit a dog park</td>
<td>Day hiking</td>
<td>Softball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban residents continue to demand more of these areas.</td>
<td>Popular with many generations.</td>
<td>Baby boomers continue to leave this sport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer outdoors</td>
<td>Golf</td>
<td>Downhill skiing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth growth is still strong in urban areas.</td>
<td>Time constraints do not allow for growth.</td>
<td>Gen Y does not have the numbers to replace aging baby boomers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMX biking</td>
<td>Tent camping</td>
<td>Trail running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Games popularity may be driving this growth.</td>
<td>Continues to be stable, but growth is illusive.</td>
<td>A stable niche activity with Gen Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing</td>
<td>Snowboarding</td>
<td>View/Photograph wildlife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor climbing walls have led to an outdoor resurgence.</td>
<td>May have peaked after 20 years of growth.</td>
<td>An easy activity that spans generations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand up paddling/paddle boarding</td>
<td>Trail running</td>
<td>Bicycling (road and non-paved)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A fast growing water sport sweeping the country.</td>
<td>A stable niche activity with Gen Y.</td>
<td>Popular with many generations – access is still key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triathlon (on- and off-road)</td>
<td>View/Photograph wildlife</td>
<td>Snowshoeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varying distance events have allowed for growth.</td>
<td>An easy activity that spans generations.</td>
<td>After large growth, this has stabilized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-highway vehicle driving</td>
<td>Snowshoeing</td>
<td>Hunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post recession growth continues.</td>
<td>Popular with many generations – access is still key.</td>
<td>Continues to struggle with generational loss and private access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardening or landscaping for pleasure</td>
<td>Tent camping</td>
<td>Inline skating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The “grow local” concept is taking hold at many levels.</td>
<td>Market saturation does not allow for large growth.</td>
<td>A large decrease in the last six years, the bottom may be near.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

X. Recommended Improvements

The purpose of the CORP is to guide the Village of Hobart in the acquisition and development of the recreational resources necessary to meet the current and future needs of our community. The recommendations presented in this section of the CORP are based upon more than seven years of public participation and community engagement, a review of state and national recreation standards, an inventory of local and regional parks and recreation facilities, and an assessment of needs and deficiencies. These recommendations are also guided by the goals and objectives presented in Section III of this document. The actual timing of park acquisitions and development will coincide with the demand for recreational facilities in the Village’s developed and developing areas and will be based upon the availability of funding via the general fund, state aids, state/federal grant programs, and fees collected under the auspices of the Public Sites and Open Spaces Ordinance.

Table 8: Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Linear Feet (LF)</th>
<th>Unit Cost (at $24/LF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Centre Wetland Trail</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>$58,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centerline Drive</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>$96,554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Overland Road*</td>
<td>16,462</td>
<td>$1,152,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout Creek Road</td>
<td>10,550</td>
<td>$696,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillcrest Drive*</td>
<td>8,436</td>
<td>$590,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout Creek Estates Connection to Brookwood Circle*</td>
<td>1,518</td>
<td>$68,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Pine Tree Road*</td>
<td>9,497</td>
<td>$617,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Centre Boulevard*</td>
<td>7,116</td>
<td>$462,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverdale to Brown County Park*</td>
<td>2,752</td>
<td>$123,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STH 54 to Riverdale Drive Connection*</td>
<td>5,555</td>
<td>$361,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Tree Road STH 54 to STH 172*</td>
<td>4,570</td>
<td>$297,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Tree Road STH 172 to Florist Drive*</td>
<td>4,301</td>
<td>$279,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Tree Road Florist Drive South*</td>
<td>8,773</td>
<td>$614,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection to Ashwaubenon Sports Complex*</td>
<td>5,278</td>
<td>$343,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Drive*</td>
<td>5,273</td>
<td>$342,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Overland Road*</td>
<td>9,241</td>
<td>$646,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Packerland Drive Trail Extension (to Village boundary)</td>
<td>8,797</td>
<td>$615,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Line Trail</td>
<td>17,786</td>
<td>$1,031,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packerland Drive to Hemlock Creek Elementary School</td>
<td>4,552</td>
<td>$318,959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal                                           | 134,459          | $8,716,842            |

15% Contingency                                     |                  | $1,307,526            |

Total                                              |                  | $10,024,368           |

* Estimates: $45/LF for trails less than 3,000; $65/LF for trails between 4,000-8,000; $70/LF for trails 8,000+.  
Source: Data estimates pulled from a combination of figures provided by Robert E. Less Associates, Inc. as well as Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin, Vierbicher, November 2014.

Pedestrian & Bicycle Trail System

Maps 6 and 7 appearing on pages 35 and 36, respectively, were prepared by Robert E. Lee & Associates (REL) to compliment the 2014 Vierbicher study. They show ongoing and pending trail projects occurring in the Village. New trail connections will be built in phases. Table 8 presents

12 Except where otherwise noted, the text presented in Section VIII has been excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
the lengths and projected costs associated with proposed trail connections. For ease of maintenance, the cost opinion assumes that all trail connections would be asphalt, although some of the off-road portions may be crushed gravel. A 10’ width is a typical minimum distance required for two cyclists to ride side by side, or for two cyclists to pass. Asphalt prices fluctuate based on the oil market, so costs can vary significantly depending on when construction occurs. The rough estimate for costs associated with the construction of all trail segments is roughly $10 million.

West Park at Centennial Centre

One of the smaller parks proposed for Centennial Centre, “West Park” will encompass roughly three acres of park space located to preserve a small wetland area and provide a common green space for residents of the area. Proposed amenities include a walking trail, native prairie restoration (around the wetland area), shade trees, and benches. A portion of the park may also be used for community gardens, which would likely be paid for by membership dues of garden users. The rough cost estimate for construction of West Park is $68,009.

East Park at Centennial Centre

At nearly ten acres in size, “East Park” is the largest of the proposed parks at Centennial Centre. Located in the southeast corner of the planning area, it is situated to take advantage of a large wooded wetland area and to provide a buffer/natural amenity for a nearby residential development and assisted living facility.

Proposed park amenities include walking/biking trails (potentially including boardwalk sections), an amphitheater, benches, and the preservation of mature shade trees. The proposed community center on the north side of the park will increase the supply of available parking and offer programming such as guided hikes and amphitheater performances. The estimated cost to construct East Park is $101,900, not including community center or amphitheater.

Village Green at Centennial Centre

The 3.4-acre Village Green is the heart of Centennial Centre, serving as the core of the commercial and social area of Hobart. Proposed park features include a functional stream stormwater feature leading to a fountain at the southern end of the park; a promenade with decorative paving, perennial/shrub beds, and benches; shade tree alleys along sidewalks; and lots of flexible open space for festivals, outdoor movies, and lounging. A one-way street around most of the Village Green minimizes car/pedestrian conflicts while maintaining easy access to parking areas and storefronts. The rough cost estimate for construction of the Village Green is $518,532.

Larson Orchard Parkway Public Space

Adjacent to the construction of The Marketplace at Centennial Centre lays the proposed Larson Orchard Parkway Public Spaces. These proposed public spaces have been divided into three distinct areas to serve a variety of community purposes. Area 1 will feature a set of connective walking paths...
allowing residents to continue further down Larson Orchard Parkway or navigate further up Centennial Centre Blvd to our commercial and residential developments. The walking paths in Area 1 will lead to a gathering space which can be utilized for small scale events or simple sitting with friends waiting for your table to be ready at the future proposed restaurant development. Area 2 will allow resident to continue down the connected concrete trail or branch off towards a designated bench sitting area available for relaxing or talking with friends and family. Area 3 again allows for residents to continue down Larson Orchard Parkway or branch off viewing our proposed educational plaza or children friendly zone with splash pad and sitting area for parents. The entire public space will be landscaped with Wisconsin based indigenous plants and trees as well as custom created stone benches and granite fountain feature.

Costs estimates for Larson Orchard Parkway Public Space appear in Table 9 on page 43.

Woodfield Prairie Conservancy/Ravine Trail

The Village is proposing to create a conservancy/ravine trail located within the Woodfield Prairie subdivision. The Village recognizes the importance of creating a greenspace to allow for recreational benefits for residents, enhance wildlife habitats, and restore tall-grass prairie and wetlands.
Neighborhood Park - Northeast Hobart

With the continual development of northeastern Hobart, the Village will routinely evaluate creating additional pocket, passive and neighborhood parks to ensure appropriate recreational spaces are available for the Village's growing population.

Community/Open Space Park - Southeast Hobart

The Village will be looking to develop a community park located within the residential neighborhoods of southeastern Hobart, consistent with the recommendation of the comprehensive plan (see Future Land Use map in the Appendix).

Neighborhood Park - Trout Creek Corridor

The Village will be looking to develop a community park located within the residential neighborhoods of southeastern Hobart, consistent with the recommendation of the comprehensive plan (see Future Land Use map in the Appendix).

Public Space(s) - Centennial Centre Market District

The Village will be developing a series of public space areas located within the Centennial Centre Market District. These dedicated spaces will range in size and would host a limited selection of features.

Galleria at Golden Public Information Center/Reflection Area

The Village is proposing to create a passive recreation area located around Double FF and Centennial Centre Blvd (see image at right). This passive area would be developed to create a park & bike ride system where an informational kiosk would educate residents and visitors to the best biking roads within the village. There also would be an opportunity for this passive area to have a historical marker and be an educational center for the nearby Hillcrest Elementary School.

Pocket Park(s)

A series of mini parks to be added to existing and future neighborhoods throughout the Village as need is determined and funding allows. Such parks would range from 1/4- to 1/2 acre in size and would host a limited selection of features.

Table 10 highlights the various park amenities the Village will consider as it expands and improves its park system. The costs presented in the table are market-based for the types of enhancements that may be incorporated within existing parks or form the foundation of future parks. All finalized park additions/cost are subject to the approval of the Village Administrator and Village Board. Other amenities beyond those listed in Table 10 will not be precluded from Village consideration.

Four Seasons Park

The Village will continue to incorporate additional amenities within Four Seasons Park. As the Village's population continues to grow a combination of the items listed within table 10 will be added.
XI. Maintenance of Facilities\textsuperscript{13}

General Park Facilities

The Village of Hobart Public Works Department (DPW) maintains current park and recreation facilities. At present, Hobart provides less per-capita park space and fewer funding for park and recreation facilities than any of its county cohort (see Table 11). This results primarily from recent incorporation as a Village (in 2001), its rural character, and the proximity of park and recreation facilities in neighboring communities. Like Hobart, the Village of Suamico is a young municipality having incorporated in 2003.

Hobart’s population is projected to grow by 77\% during the next twenty-five years. With the addition to Jan Wos Park in 2015, the Village added an additional acre and a half of park space to the community. The build out of the Centennial Centre at Hobart calls for fifteen more acres of parkland and open space and a trail system in the far northern portion of Hobart. Further plans call for multi-modal improvements to increase connectivity and link destination nodes throughout the Village.

These and other expansions of the current park and recreation system will bring increased costs of maintenance. The additions described above equate to an increase of approximately forty percent over existing park space, which would put the budget at $15,000 per year assuming an equal per-acre expense. Extraneous costs associated with weeding, snow removal, and the like may add an additional fifteen to twenty percent.

\textsuperscript{13} Except where otherwise noted, the text presented in Section VIII has been excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

Conceptual layout of Village Green at Centennial Centre. Courtesy Vierbicher.
### OPINION OF PROBABLE COST

**OWNER:** VILLAGE OF HOBART  
**PROJECT:** Commercial Core Park  
**DATE:** August 10, 2016

#### AREA 1 AND 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$20,000.00</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>Concrete Path</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Beaches</td>
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<td>MainSeating Area</td>
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<td>$16,000.00</td>
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<td>Landscaping</td>
<td>LS</td>
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<td>$20,000.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Storm Drainage</td>
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**TOTAL TRAIL**

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**TOTAL**

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#### AREA 3

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<td>Splash Pad Area - With Seating</td>
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<td>Misc Items (information area, trash can, bike rack, etc.)</td>
<td>LS</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>$7,500</td>
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<tr>
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**TOTAL TRAIL**

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**TOTAL**

|                        | $396,500 |
## Table 9: Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Parks at Centennial Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Cost by Unit</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Park</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total area</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>ac</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>lf</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$13,440</td>
<td>6’ asphalt path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turf</td>
<td>8,905</td>
<td>sf</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$22,263</td>
<td>80,000 sf.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees, shade</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>$525</td>
<td>$13,125</td>
<td>2.5” cal. B&amp;B installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees, ornamental</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>$265</td>
<td>$2,120</td>
<td>1.5” cal. B&amp;B installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ea</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
<td>4’ natural stone benches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native vegetation</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>ac</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
<td>$2,890</td>
<td>Same as wetland plus buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15% Contingency</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$72,033</td>
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</table>

| **East Park** |          |       |              |      |                                            |
| Total area    | 9.9      | ac    | --           | --   |                                            |
| Park          | 1,840    | lf    | $12          | $22,080 | 6’ asphalt path.                          |
| Bike path     | 650      | lf    | $15          | $9,425  | 8’ asphalt path.                          |
| Benches       | 10       | ea    | $1,560       | $15,600 | 4’ natural stone benches.                  |
| Native vegetation | 1.46  | ac    | $3,000       | $4,380  | Same as wetland plus buffer.               |
| Amphitheatre  | 1        | --    | $40,000      | $40,000 | 1,600 sq performance area; seating for 150. |
| Tree removal for path, amphitheater | 0.4 | ac | $1,500 | $600 | 15’ cleared area. |
| **Subtotal** |          |       |              | $88,485 |                                            |
| 15% Contingency |         |       |              | $13,272 |                                            |
| **Total**    |          |       |              | $101,757 |                                           |

| **Village Green** |          |       |              |      |                                            |
| Total area       | 3.4      | ac    | --           | --   |                                            |
| Special paving   | 10,149   | sf    | $13          | $191,937 | 6” depth colored textured concrete         |
| Sidewalk         | 8,240    | sf    | $6           | $49,440 | 8’ x 6” standard concrete.                 |
| Turf             | 14,036   | sf    | $3           | $35,090 | Topsoil to 4” depth, seed, fert, mulch.    |
| Trees, shade     | 31       | ea    | $525         | $16,275 | 2.5” cal. installed.                       |
| Trees, ornamental | 7      | ea    | $265         | $1,855  | 1.5” cal. installed.                       |
| Perennials       | 820      | ea    | $15          | $12,300 | 1,600 sf bed space, plants 18” on center, #1 pots. |
| Fountain         | 1        | --    | $85,000      | $85,000 | 40” dia. In-ground pool w/fountain. 18” ht modular concrete seatwall surround. |
| Stormwater feature | 1     | --    | $45,000      | $45,000 | 200 ft dry stream bed with pools and landscaping. No pump. |
| Benches          | 28       | ea    | $500         | $14,000 | 4’ natural stone benches.                  |
| **Subtotal**    |          |       |              | $410,497 |                                            |
| 15% Contingency  |         |       |              | $61,575  |                                            |
| **Total**       |          |       |              | $472,072 |                                            |

Codes: ac = acres; lf = linear feet; sf + square feet; ea = each.

Table 10: Construction Cost Estimate for Proposed Parks in Village of Hobart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Acquisition / Utilities</th>
<th>$10,000 to $170,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of land parcels</td>
<td>$20,000 to $40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berry patch</td>
<td>$1,000 to $2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community garden</td>
<td>$4,500 to $6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native landscaping</td>
<td>$4,400 to $8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees, shade</td>
<td>$10,500-$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benches</td>
<td>$2,500 to $6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grills</td>
<td>$450 to $1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavilion</td>
<td>$55,000 to $60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic tables</td>
<td>$3,000 to $7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projector &amp; portable outdoor projection system</td>
<td>$10,000 to $15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail, nature</td>
<td>$50,000 to $80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail, walking and bicycling</td>
<td>$4,400 to $8,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayfinding system</td>
<td>$10,500 to $15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Amenities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog Exercise area</td>
<td>$60,000 to $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-use field</td>
<td>$90,000 to $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organized activity range (archery, disk golf, etc.)</td>
<td>$60,000 to $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play apparatus</td>
<td>$30,000 to $35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splash pad</td>
<td>$150,000 to $225,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport court</td>
<td>$23,000 to $46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$599,250 to $1,041,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15% Contingency</td>
<td>$89,888 to $156,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$689,138 to $1,197,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The biggest variable is staffing. At some point the amount of park maintenance and programming may warrant a dedicated staff. This, in turn, will further increase the annual maintenance budget. Based on the communities presented in Table 14, dedicated staff will likely total between $20,000 and $60,000 per person per year depending on the total number of staff, the balance of full time and part time staff, the benefits provided, and the amount of programming or other activities staff are providing in addition to maintenance.

Trail Maintenance

Costs associated with trail maintenance are well established. The draft Milwaukee County Trails Network Plan 2007 included a review of trail maintenance costs compiled from a variety of studies. For the purpose of this review, routine maintenance was defined as that necessary to keep the trail operating in a safe and usable condition, but not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Yearly evaluation to determine the need for minor repairs.
- Removing encroaching vegetation.
- Mowing.
- Map/Signage updates.
- Trash removal.
- Flood or rain damage repair.
• Patching, minor regarding, or concrete panel replacement.
• Planting, pruning, and general landscaping.

Routine maintenance costs per mile were as follows:

• $1500 in the Iowa Trails 2000 plan by Iowa DOT (includes a mixture of different trail surfaces).
• $2525 in the Milwaukee County Park System (all asphalt trails).
• $1200 in the Rail Trail Maintenance & Operation Manual by the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy (as an absolute minimum cost).
• $2042 in the Trail Cost Model - Draft by WDNR (unpaved trails).
• Snow removal was calculated separately, and ranged from $24.13 to $154.13 per mile where data was available.

| Table 11: Park Maintenance Cost Comparison for Village of Hobart and Select Brown County Municipalities, 2014. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| V. Hobart | V. Allouez | V. Ashwaubenon | V. Bellevue | C. De Pere | V. Howard | T. Ledgeview | V. Suamico |
| Population (2010) | 6,182 | 13,975 | 16,693 | 14,570 | 23,800 | 17,399 | 6,555 | 11,346 |
| 2014 Park Maint. Budget | $10,800 | $418,470 | $484,888 | $219,734 | $418,387 | $348,000 | $54,775 | $18,417 |
| 2014 Forestry Budget | $56,690 | $186,593 | $206,578 | $56,690 | $206,578 | $54,775 | $5,000 |
| Total Number Parks | 2* | 13 | 21 | 13 | 22 | 3 | 8 |
| Total Park Acreage | 43* | 301.4 | 285.2 | 326 | 356.1 | 451.4 | 81 | 163 |
| Total Athletic Fields/Courts** | 4 | 7 | 16 | 65 | 15.5 | 29 | 25 | 4 | 14 |
| Total Playgrounds** | 3 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| Total Staff-FT | DPW | 7 | 16 | 13 | 5.1 | 2 | DPW | DPW |
| Total Staff-PT | DPW | 4 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Acres per 1,000 Residents | 7.0 | 21.6 | 17.1 | 22.4 | 15.0 | 25.9 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| Maint. $ per 1,000 Residents | $3,870 | $34,001 | $40,225 | $15,081 | $17,579 | $20,001 | $8,356 | $2,064 |
| Maint. $ per acre of Parkland | $556 | $1,577 | $2,354 | $674 | $1,175 | $771 | $676 | $144 |
| Maint. $ per Field/Court | $5982 | $10,110 | $10,330 | $14,176 | $10,110 | $13,920 | $13,694 | $1,673 |

* The data compiled for this table preceded the construction of Jan Wos Park.
** Does not include school facilities.

Based on schematic new trail routes totaling 18 miles (see Table 8), trails could add $22,000 to $45,500 to annual maintenance costs at full build out. Assuming all goes as planned and the Village completes construction of three new parks, twelve miles of trails, and has a dedicated park staff of three full-time equivalents, the 2030 park maintenance budget (in 2014 dollars) would be somewhere between $92,300 and $230,300 annually. Developing clustered residential areas (relative to the rest of the Village) and locating new park spaces adjacent to residential development may prove to be a cost-saving measure in the long run, as the projected maintenance costs are still lower than what some neighboring communities are spending today.
XII. Funding Sources

A variety of funding sources are available for parks, open space, and trail projects. These range from payments or land dedication by property developers, federal and state grants and loans, and direct expenditures from the general fund. Private sector fund raising is also a viable option, particularly if some form of recognition is offered in return for investment (naming rights, signage, engraved brick pavers, etc.).

Public Sites and Open Spaces Ordinance

The Village of Hobart Public Sites and Open Spaces Ordinance collects funds from property developers as new homes are built. The ordinance will provide an important source of funding for the future parks, trails, open spaces, and other recreation facilities. The current rate of collection is the equivalent of the fair market value of one acre per 35 acres developed, in addition to a fee of $200 per living unit (single family home/duplex/apartment/condo) developed. Based upon the number of housing units proposed within the development, full build-out may garner as much as $134,000 (plus subdivided fair market land value fees per the ordinance) to offset the cost of proposed park and recreation elements.

Recreational Trails Program - WDNR

The Recreation Trails Program (RTP) provides funds through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles (snowmobiles, ATVs, dirt bikes, etc.). These funds may be used for the following project types:

- Maintenance and restoration of existing trails.
- Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages.
- Construction of new trails.
- Acquisition of easement or property for trails

RTP funding may only be used on trails which have been identified in or which further a specific goal of a local, county or state trail plan included or referenced in a statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. Applications are due by May 1 of each year. More information is available through the WDNR Regional Community Service Specialist.

Land & Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is a program established by Congress in 1964 to create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat, and enhance recreational opportunities. Funding for the LWCF comes from proceeds from offshore oil and gas drilling leases, and is divided among states using a formula based primarily on population. Funds may be used for acquiring and developing land and water areas for local parks and recreation areas.

Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Programs - WDNR

The Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program (KNSP) is an umbrella program for several subprograms, each with its own goals, priorities, and criteria related to conservation and expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities. All projects funded by KNSP programs must create or

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14 Except where otherwise noted, the text presented in Section VIII has been excerpted from Park & Recreation Facility Assessment, Village of Hobart, Wisconsin; Vierbicher; November 2014.
support nature-based outdoor recreation opportunities, such as hiking, biking, wildlife or nature observation, camping, fishing, hunting, cross-country skiing, and/or canoeing. Funding can also be used for support facilities such as access roads, parking areas, utility/sanitary systems, buildings, signs, etc.

Funding for KNSP comes from state general obligation bonds. The State sells bonds to investors to raise funding, then repays the debt over subsequent years. The application deadline is May 1 of each year. Applications should be submitted to the local WDNR Regional Office. KNSP subprograms include:

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Goal: To enhance the quality of life for Wisconsin residents and visitors by expanding the opportunities for outdoor recreation in local parks and recreation areas. Acquiring or developing public outdoor recreation areas for nature-based outdoor recreation, including trails and support facilities development.

Urban Green Space

Goal: To enhance the quality of life for Wisconsin urban dwellers by providing open natural space within or in proximity to urban development. Acquiring lands to provide natural space within or near urban areas, protect scenic or ecological features, and to provide land for noncommercial gardening. Development of trails on lands acquired through this program is typically supported.

Acquisition of Development Rights

Goal: To acquire development rights for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation opportunities. An initiative to acquire development rights (easements) for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes, including where a trail might be located or to buffer a trail.

Urban Forestry Grant - WDNR

The Urban Forestry Grant supports projects that improve a community’s capacity to manage its trees. Projects must relate to community tree management, maintenance or education. Eligible project types include tree inventory or canopy assessment, urban forestry strategic or management planning, urban forest pest response, storm response or risk reduction plan, tree ordinance development/revision, public outreach, staff or volunteer training, tree board or volunteer group development, and tree planting/maintenance/ removal.

Project funds may not be used for construction projects not directly related to planting, land clearing or stump removal projects not related to tree planting or removal, or land or boundary surveys or title search, appraisal, sale or exchange of real property. Funding ranges from $1,000-$25,000 and requires a 50-50 match. Application deadline is October 1st of each year. Projects begin January 1st and must be completed within one calendar year.

Transportation Alternatives Program - WisDOT

The Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.” TAP was authorized in 2012 by federal transportation legislation, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). TAP combines three previously separate programs: Safe Routes to School, Transportation Enhancements, and the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program. Eligible projects include:
v Village of Hobart
Brown County, WI

- Trail facilities for non-motorized transport.
- Constructing safe routes for non-drivers.
- Converting abandoned railroad corridors for non-motorized transportation.
- Constructing turnouts, scenic overlooks and viewing areas.
- Community improvement activities.
- Any environmental mitigation activity.
- The Recreational Trails Program.
- The Safe Routes to School Program.
- Projects in the right of way of former interstate system routes or other divided highways.

All TAP projects are funded 80% federally with a 20% local match. Projects must be completed within approximately 6 years or will risk loss of funding.

Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC) Programs:

Community Development Investment Grant

The Community Development Investment Grant is administered by the Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation. It supports urban, small city, and rural community redevelopment efforts by providing financial incentives for shovel-ready projects with emphasis on, but not limited to, downtown community-driven efforts. Grant recipients must demonstrate significant, measurable benefits in job opportunities, property values, and/or leveraged investment by local and private partners. The grant is available on a continual basis without specific application deadlines.

PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program

The PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program supports bicycle infrastructure projects and targeted advocacy initiatives that make it easier and safer for people of all ages and abilities to ride. Funds may be used for projects such as:

- Bike paths, lanes, trails, and bridges.
- Mountain bike facilities.
- Bike parks and pump tracks.
- BMX facilities.
- End-of-trip facilities such as bike racks, bike parking, and bike storage.
- Bike facility engineering and design work.
- Bike facility construction costs including materials, labor, and equipment rental.

Grant requests may be made for amounts up to $10,000, but funding may not exceed 50% of the project budget. Grant cycles are held 1-2 times per year.

Kodak American Greenways Program

The American Greenways Program is the nation’s longest running community based grant program that expands and enhances our nation’s network of greenways, blueways, trails and natural areas. The program is a partnership between Eastman Kodak Company, the National Geographic Society, and The Conservation Fund.
Other Funding Sources

Other sources of funding involve more work and dedication, but can contribute to making a project reality. Examples of local fund raising include:

- Buy-a-Foot-of-Trail campaigns.
- Local excise tax on bicycles or outdoor equipment.
- Matching funds from local retailers—i.e. outdoor outfitter may donate $.25 of each dollar spent at their store, either continually or for a special event.
- Fund raising event—outdoor concert, festival, etc. targeted to the project in question.

XIII. Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purposes of this CORP.

1. **Accessible.** Refers to parks, trails, recreation facilities, open spaces, and the like that are designed or have been retrofitted to meet the requirements of ADA (see below).

2. **Americans with Disabilities Act.** The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment, transportation, public accommodation, communications, and governmental activities.

3. **Arboretum.** A park or recreational area devoted to the cultivation of trees, shrubs, herbaceous plants, and their ecosystems for scientific and educational purposes.

4. **Barrier-free Facility.** Refers to structural or architectural designs for parks, recreation facilities, and open spaces that do not impede use by individuals with special physical needs.

5. **Community Park.** A larger park, typically greater than five acres, that serves the entire community within a two-mile radius with both active and passive uses. Amenities may include athletic fields, play equipment, tennis courts, basketball courts, walking and/or bicycling trails, picnic areas and pavilions as well as undeveloped natural areas and automobile parking areas.

6. **Community Recreation Center.** An enclosed structure providing recreational services that may include swimming pools, exercise areas, game rooms, climbing walls, and meeting space, among others.

7. **Community Recreational Facility.** Facilities, such as swimming pools, aquatic centers, golf courses, disk golf courses, trail systems, and the like that may be privately-owned providing recreational opportunities for local users.

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

9. **Memorial.** A place or structure intended to remind visitors of a person, group of people, or event.

10. **Natural Open Space.** An area or portion of unimproved land and/or water that is retained for passive recreation use areas or for resource protection in an essentially undeveloped state.
11. **Neighborhood Park.** A smaller park, typically 2-5 acres in size, that serves residential neighborhoods within a ½-mile radius with both uses and amenities similar to those found in a Community Park. Due to the smaller size and neighborhood orientation, there are fewer amenities, and a parking lot is not typical due to pedestrian accessibility and the potential for on-street parking.

12. **Overlooks (or viewing areas).** Park, trail, or other recreation features that are specifically designed and constructed to provide unobstructed observation of a vista or a specific point of interest.

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

14. **Passive Recreation Area (or passive park).** A facility characterized by undeveloped open space and/or environmentally sensitive areas that require minimal development. Emphasis is placed on preservation of wildlife and the environment. Such areas require little or no development and management and can be provided at a low cost. Passive recreation areas provide opportunities for activities with no adverse impact to the natural habitat. Generally, no motorized activity is allowed and trails are typically dirt or gravel.

15. **Pocket Park (also mini park).** A small park, typically less than 1-acre in size, often located within higher density land use types, that serves a community within a ¼-mile radius. A pocket park may have a playground, picnic area, and one active sport area, at most. Pocket parks are designed for pedestrian access, typically with sidewalks, and with limited on-street parking.

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

17. **Recreational Trail.** An off-street route through a natural area or the countryside that links paths, streets, parks, and other points of interest.

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

19. **Skate Park.** An indoor or outdoor facility for skating and skateboarding typically consisting of ramps, mini ramps, vert ramps, bowls, pipes, banks, ledges, stairs, and rails made of concrete, wood, or synthetic materials.

20. **Special Use.** Covers a broad array of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose visit.

21. **Sports Complex.** A group of sports facilities including courts, fields, diamonds, pitches, rinks, and the like.

22. **Trailhead.** Points of access to trails intended for public use, which may be reached by pedestrian or vehicular access, including bicycles and public transit.

23. **Trails, general.** Routes that are designed, designated, or constructed for recreational hiking use or provided as a pedestrian alternative to vehicular routes within a transportation system. In this Plan trail is used as a general term that includes hiking trails, multiuse trails, walks that are part of the trail system, and outdoor recreation access routes, among others.
24. **Trails, multi-use.** Trails designated for pedestrian, equestrian, and mountain bicycle, or other non-motorized wheeled use, such as wheelchairs (with or without motors). Multiuse trails can also include accessible trails.

25. **Trails, social.** Informal, unofficial paths or shortcuts that have been created over the years by consistent human use.

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

**XIV. Appendix**

The appendix includes the following:

- Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Natural Features Map
- Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Community Attitude Map
- Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Community Opinion Map
- Village of Hobart Comprehensive Plan – Future Land Use Map