



# City of Rhinelanders Outdoor Recreation Plan

2015-2020



North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CHAPTERS

1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
A. Purpose.....	1
B. Provisions For Updating Plan .....	1
C. Reference Plans and Laws .....	2
2. BACKGROUND OF RHINELANDER .....	5
A. Introduction.....	5
B. Land Use .....	5
C. Demographics.....	5
D. Economic Development.....	7
3. EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES.....	8
4. OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT.....	12
A. Introduction.....	12
B. Recommendations And Projects Completed .....	12
C. Public Participation.....	12
D. Needs Driven Park Planning.....	14
1. Level Of Service.....	14
2. Park Service Areas .....	16
5. OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES.....	18
6. RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS.....	20
A. Recommendations.....	20
B. Capital Improvements 2015-2020 .....	23
7. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES .....	25

## ATTACHMENTS

- A. Park Design and Location Criteria
- B. Facility Development Standards
- C. Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs
- D. Bike Parking Guidelines
- E. Potential Downtown Rhinelander Park Sites
- F. Potential Trail Corridors from Oneida County Outdoor Rec. Plan
- G. Nature Based Play Equipment
- H. Senior Exercise Equipment

## MAPS

- Map 1 Recreation Facilities in Rhinelander
- Map 2 Proposed Trails
- Map 3 Park Service Areas
- Map 4 Potential Projects

# Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

*This Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP) was prepared pursuant to Wisconsin Statute §23.30 Outdoor Recreation Program. This section serves "to promote, encourage, coordinate, and implement a comprehensive long-range plan to acquire, maintain, and develop for public use, those areas of the state best adapted to the development of a comprehensive system of state and local outdoor recreation facilities and services..."*

*Submission of this adopted ORP to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources establishes eligibility for the local unit of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids for outdoor recreation (Chapter NR 50.06(4), Wisconsin administrative code).*

## **A. PURPOSE**

The primary purpose of this outdoor recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of the City of Rhinelander.

Adoption of this plan by the City of Rhinelander Council and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the City's eligibility for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), and Stewardship Fund money.

Non-profit groups, foundations, and the general public may also use this document to coordinate their own private efforts for developing outdoor recreation facilities.

This plan is organized by:

1. Reviewing other plans and laws that affect outdoor recreation (Chapter 1);
2. Describing the City demographics (Chapter 2);
3. Inventorying what park facilities exist (Chapter 3);
4. Asking the public about their needs for outdoor recreation (Chapters 4 & 5); &
5. Recommendations are made to satisfy identified needs (Chapter 6).

## **B. PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING PLAN**

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision makers.

Changes may be made to the plan within the 5-year plan timeframe by approving such changes at a committee meeting, getting City Council approval, and forwarding those changes to the DNR.

Amendments that extend the 5-year timeframe of the plan must follow the same process as the original plan—update all the plan data, and seek community-wide public input.

Creating a plan amendment at least every 5-years assures that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the City, and will maintain the City's eligibility for grant programs.

### C. REFERENCE PLANS & LAWS

Each plan and law listed below affects outdoor recreation near the City of Rhinelander:

#### ***State Trails Network Plan***

This 2003 document clarifies the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors.

Two Segments affect Rhinelander:

#### Segment 15—Ashland to Rhinelander

This potential trail would connect Ashland with Woodruff, Minocqua, Rhinelander, and finally to Crandon. From Woodruff/Minocqua, an old abandoned rail corridor near the route of State Highway 47 may possibly provide the opportunity to connect the City of Rhinelander. If the rail corridor is not intact, it may be feasible to use roadways and existing trails, since the northern half of the route is through the Northern Highland-American Legion State Forest. **NCWRPC Note:** *The former rail bed still exists from Rhinelander to Monico, but the right-of-way is owned by multiple private owners who also own the adjacent land. The Monico to Crandon segment is not abandoned rail, but is an existing snowmobile trail within the USH 8 right-of-way on level land – great potential for a four season multi-use trail.*

#### Segment 68 – Rhinelander to Three Lakes

This abandoned rail corridor would link these two communities via an off-road connection. At Rhinelander, links to the Washburn to Fond du Lac corridor, and at Three Lakes links to the Langlade County to Michigan corridor are possible. Significant bike trail interest has occurred in Oneida County in the last three years. Strong support can be expected for this connector trail. **NCWRPC Note:** *Cannot find the rail corridor that supposedly makes up this segment.*

#### ***Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016***

Every five years, the Wisconsin DNR publishes a SCORP as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. At its core, this SCORP 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 national level, this SCORP recognizes the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, which is based on the idea that the protection of the country's natural heritage is a non-partisan objective shared by all Americans. The AGO encourages state and local communities to develop local conservation and recreation initiatives.

This document shows a clear vision of how preserving and improving recreation opportunities in Wisconsin fits within a broader national initiative of conservation and recreation.

### ***Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014-2018***

The county outdoor recreation plan is primarily responsible for Oneida County Forestry, Land, and Recreation Department managed facilities. Projects are also listed for some local governments within Oneida County.

Within this plan, Map 7 identifies the limitations with creating Segment 15 from the *State Trails Network Plan* for bicycle and ATV use.

Maps 2 & 7 are in Attachment F for reference.

### ***Oneida County Countywide Biking & Walking Routes & Trails Plan***

In 2002 (updated in 2010), Oneida County Biking and Walking Trails Council developed this bike route plan with assistance from NCWRPC. This plan established a number of scenic, on-road bike routes throughout the County.

Proposed trails and on-road routes from this plan are shown on Map 2.

### ***Rhineland Area Pathways Project***

In 2003, this plan was created to guide the development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities for the City of Rhineland. The vision of this plan is to increase the mobility of people in the Rhineland area by making bicycling and walking viable and attractive transportation choices.

Proposed trails and on-road routes from this plan are shown on Map 2.

### ***North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan, 2004***

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission created this document to guide the development of an interconnected bikeway system for the North Central Wisconsin Region at the county level. Potential trails are identified and an improvement description was created for each county that trails exist in to facilitate implementation.

As part of this planning process, a countywide trail plan was created, and a city-wide plan was created.

This regional plan is being updated in 2015-2016.

### ***Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056***

This report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs for the next fifty years. Some of the questions asked to guide creation of this report were: Which lands and waters remain unprotected that will be critical for conserving our plants and animals and their habitats? What gaps exist now (and will likely emerge in the future) in providing abundant and satisfying outdoor recreation? How can we most effectively build upon the state's existing investment in protected lands to fill conservation and recreation gaps? What special places will our children and grandchildren wish we had protected? The study focused on identifying what of our state or regionally significant green infrastructure remains to be protected.

The report recommends protection of these lands by using federal, state, and local funding opportunities; along with possibly creating new kinds of incentives for landowners, working to draft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

Each Legacy Area near Rhinelander is summarized below with 5 stars representing the highest level for that category:

**UW** Upper Wisconsin River

Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Moderate
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆



## **Chapter 2**

### **BACKGROUND OF RHINELANDER**

#### **A. INTRODUCTION**

This section provides a basic feel for what the City of Rhinelander looks like physically, demographically, and economically. Potential opportunities and limitations start with understanding an area.

Rhinelander was born in the boom days of logging. Logging hit its peak in the lumberjack town during the 1890's. As the logging industry faded, manufacturing took its place. Rhinelander became a major center in the area. Now the city is a retail and government center serving the entire Northwoods.

#### **B. LAND USE**

The City of Rhinelander is located on the banks of the Pelican River and the Wisconsin and its flowages. The Wisconsin River dominates the surface water hydrology of the area with numerous streams flowing into it. Large wetlands lie within the heart of the city, and in the surrounding areas. Steep slopes are not common, but some rolling topography is present.

There are about 5,400 acres of land within the city as of 2010. About 17% of land was residential; 34% was woodlands; 4% was governmental, which includes schools; 7% outdoor recreation, which includes parks and the city golf course; 10% was listed as open lands.

#### **C. DEMOGRAPHICS**

In 2013, 7,710 people lived in the city, which is a small decrease in population since 2000. Rhinelander's population grew between 2000 and 2010, but has dropped to below 2000 numbers by 2013, for a total loss of 25 people. Oneida County lost a larger percentage of its population during the same timeframe, while the State of Wisconsin saw significant population growth.

Table 1 displays total population for the city, each town surrounding the city, the county, and the state. Oneida County and all of the surrounding towns except for the Town of Pine Lake have seen population decreases. The Town of Pelican had the largest decrease, both in number of people and in percent change.

Minor Civil Division	2000	2010	2013	2010-2013 % Change	2010-2013 Net Change
City of Rhinelander	7,735	7,798	7,710	-0.32%	-25
Town of Crescent	2,071	2,033	2,058	-0.63%	-13
Town of Newbold	2,710	2,719	2,709	-0.04%	-1
Town of Pelican	2,902	2,764	2,765	-4.72%	-137
Town of Pine Lake	2,720	2,740	2,736	0.59%	16
Oneida County	36,776	35,998	35,868	-2.47%	-908
State of Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,686,986	5,706,871	6.40%	343,196

Source: U.S. Census

In 2010, Rhinelander's Census population was 7,798. Projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's (WDOA) Demographic Services Center's projections show Rhinelander losing 3.3% of their population by 2015 (the year this plan was made), and then gaining more than a percent each 5-years for 10-years total, then losing population again through 2040, as shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Rhinelander Population Projections**

2010 Census	2015 Census	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
7,798	7,540	7,625	7,730	7,715	7,445	6,995

Source: U.S. Census, & WDOA Demographic Services Center

**Table 2: Persons 17 Years of Age and Younger**

Minor Civil Division	2000	2010	2013	2010-2013 % Change	2010-2013 Net Change
City of Rhinelander	1,811	1,657	1,552	-14.3%	-259
Town of Crescent	531	378	345	-35.0%	-186
Town of Newbold	616	525	559	-9.3%	-57
Town of Pelican	732	533	571	-22.0%	-161
Town of Pine Lake	616	550	516	-16.2%	-100
Oneida County	8,203	6,639	6,483	-21.0%	-1720
State of Wisconsin	1,368,756	1,339,492	1,325,144	-3.2%	-43612

Source: U.S. Census

Between 2000 and 2013, the percentage of persons 17 and younger decreased by 14 percent in the city; a slightly smaller decrease than Oneida County's -21 percent. As displayed in Table 2, all divisions experienced a loss of population in this age range.

**Table 3: Persons 65 Years of Age and Older**

Minor Civil Division	2000	2010	2013	2010-2013 % Change	2010-2013 Net Change
City of Rhinelander	1,583	1,490	1,578	-0.3%	-5
Town of Crescent	287	372	426	48.4%	139
Town of Newbold	391	555	385	-1.5%	-6
Town of Pelican	392	508	466	18.9%	74
Town of Pine Lake	330	492	425	28.8%	95
Oneida County	6,884	3,646	7,987	16.0%	1,103
State of Wisconsin	702,553	777,314	802,253	14.2%	99,700

Source: U.S. Census

During that same time period, persons 65 and older remained almost the same, with a 0.3 percent loss. All of the surrounding towns, except Newbold, experienced growth in this population segment. The county had a 16 percent growth in this age range.

Combined Tables 1, 2, and 3, reflect an aging population. The area has fewer younger persons and has added older persons overall, which results in the median age increasing 38.9 in 2000, to 40.0 in 2010, and to 43.7 in 2013.

#### **D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

There are four major areas of employment in the city: downtown, the Lincoln Street corridor, the STH 17 bypass corridor, and the airport industrial park.

In 2010, over 3,700 people were in the labor force, which represents a participation rate of 60 percent. Unemployment decreased by 52 percent in Rhinelander while during the same period unemployment increased in Oneida County.

The City's median household income in 2010 was \$34,401, and the per capita income was \$21,009. Both median and per capita incomes have risen since 2000, but both are still lower than County and State levels.

Of the 3,711 workers who lived in Rhinelander in 2010, 83 percent drove alone to work, 8.4 percent carpooled, 6.4 percent walked or took other means, and 1.9 percent worked at home. The average travel time to work was 11.2 minutes.

There are three primary economic development organizations in the community. These are: the City of Rhinelander, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Main Street organization. Combined these organizations/programs provide assistance to the economic development efforts in the community. An opportunity exists for these groups to work together and develop common goals and collaborate to pool resources and maximize their effect on the community.

## **Chapter 3**

### **EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES**

The City of Rhinelander maintains a park system that consists of about 56.3 acres. Additional recreation within Rhinelander's exterritorial boundary (1.5 mile buffer) around the city includes a county park and state natural area. Motorized and water trails are accessible from points within the City. Public and private schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. All parks and playgrounds are shown on Map 1.

*Each park classification description (in italics) is from the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2011-2016.*

#### **Linear Parks**

**Linear Parks** are trails that may have various lengths. (SCORP, 2011-2016)

**Water Trails** – A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. The Wisconsin River Centennial Trail is a water trail. Mile markers are typically located on the right side of the bridges and at portage take out sites.

The Wisconsin River and the Pelican River are available to canoe on. A portage has been established on the Wisconsin River to get around the Rhinelander dam. All navigable water is available to canoe on.

There are 4 public water access points within the Rhinelander area, and they are shown on Map 1.

**Snowmobile Trails** – Oneida County has approximately 1,000-miles of established public snowmobile trails: 452-miles are **state-funded** (of which 398-miles are county sponsored and 54-miles are state sponsored) and 535-miles are **club-funded**, non-sponsored snowmobile trails. Map 3 shows the location of the state-funded and club-funded trails, but there are also numerous road routes available for snowmobiling throughout the County. Some of these trails enter Rhinelander on non-permanent easements.

**ATV Trails** – Oneida County sponsors 31-miles of state-funded All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) trails. These trails are in the Towns of Enterprise, Little Rice, and Lynne.

### **Mini Parks**

**Mini Parks:** *Generally less than 5 acres, these parks are special areas that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. One prominent feature or recreation facility like a playground may be present as the purpose of this park. The service area for this park if a playground exists generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

Each listing with a **bold title** represents a park available to the public. Listings with *italic titles* represent park like facilities at schools that may be available after school hours.

**Shepard Park** – This 8.4-acre park is located on Boyce Dr (STH 17), and provides open space under a canopy of trees.

**Pelican River Boat Landing** – This 2.7-acre park is located on Boyce Dr (STH 17), in the former DNR ranger station. A boat launch is being developed in 2015.

**Stevens Port Square** – This 0.6-acre park is located on the southeast corner of Davenport St and Stevens St in downtown Rhinelander provides some benches in a landscaped area off the busy road.

**Estabrook Green Space** – This 0.3-acre park is located on the northwest corner of Rives St and Brown St in downtown Rhinelander provides some benches in a landscaped area off the busy road.

The following **public school** has outdoor recreation facilities that are available to the public outside of school hours:

*Central Elementary School* – A 3.4-acre open space with playground exists at this public school, which is located at 418 N. Pelham Street.

The following **private schools** have outdoor recreation facilities that may be available to the public outside of school hours:

*Nativity North Catholic School (K-2<sup>nd</sup>)* – A 0.4-acre play area exists at this private school, which is located at 1360 N. Stevens Street.

*Seventh Day Adventist School (1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>)* – A 0.5-acre play area exists at this private school, which is located at 123 E. Monico Street.

*Nativity South Catholic School (3<sup>rd</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>)* – A 0.6-acre playground exists at this private school, which is located at 103 E. King Street.

*Zion Lutheran School (K-8)* – A 0.7-acre playground exists at this private school, which is located at 26 W. Frederick Street.

### **Neighborhood Parks**

**Neighborhood Parks:** *Centrally located spaces of 5 to 25 acres that serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood are good neighborhood parks. Active and passive recreational activities in this park classification include field, court, and ball games; skating; crafts; and picnicking. Facilities may also include a playground, wading pool, ball field, multi-activity field, ball diamond, tennis courts, skatepark, and shelter. Trees, open fields, and undeveloped natural areas are also desirable components of neighborhood parks. The service area for this park generally is a 1 mile radius, and a population of 2,000-5,000 people. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

**West Side Park** – This 5.9-acre park is located on the northwest side of the Wisconsin River. Facilities include a ball field with four sets of bleachers, dugouts, and storage room; playground equipment; ADA accessible restroom; picnic tables and grills; and a BMX track with fencing and lighting (former ball field).

**Sarocka Field** – This 3-acre ball field is located on N Eastern Ave. Facilities include a sledding hill, tennis court, softball diamond, playground equipment, and picnic tables.

### **Community Parks**

**Community Parks:** *Usually more than 25 acres in size, these parks serve entire communities, and are located adjacent to a collector street to provide community-wide vehicular access. The purposes of this park are to meet the recreational needs of several neighborhoods, as well as to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. These parks allow for group activities not feasible at the neighborhood level. All of the facilities of a neighborhood park may exist, along with nature trails and scenic areas. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

Each listing with a **bold title** represents a park available to the public. Listings with *italic titles* represent park like facilities at schools that may be available after school hours. See "Community Parks" definition on page 8.

**Hodag Park** – The 25.2-acre park is located on Boom Lake, north of downtown. Facilities include the John T. Stafford Babe Ruth Field; Huber Little League Field; Mel Mode Little League Field; 3 picnic shelters with tables and grills; rest benches; an ADA accessible path; playground equipment; ADA accessible restrooms; ADA accessible fishing pier with path; boat landing with three launch piers; water ski show area with storage and concession building, 5 sets of bleachers, and ski jump; tennis court; two sand volleyball courts; and a swimming beach with pier, and ADA accessible changing and restroom building.

**Pioneer Park Historical Complex** – This 12.4-acre park is located along a former rail line several blocks south of the County Courthouse. Facilities include a logging museum w/ gift shop; historic train depot; one room school house museum; CCC museum; Duke's Outboard Motor Museum; tennis courts; the Virgil Hoffhein Softball Field that includes bleachers, dugouts, concession stand, scorekeepers stand, and

scoreboard; restroom/ice skating warming room; three picnic shelters; picnic area with tables and grills; playground equipment; a second restroom (ADA accessible); benches; and a hockey rink.

*Rhineland High School & James Williams Middle School* – There are about 45 acres of outdoor recreational facilities located in the center of the City at this joint middle school and high school site. There are 2 soccer fields, one baseball field, 16 tennis courts, a varsity football field and track, open play fields, and nature trails.

### **Special Use Areas**

***Special Use Areas:*** *These areas are for single purpose recreational activities that often are designed as revenue generating enterprises such as for baseball, golf, nature centers, arboreta, formal gardens, gun ranges, festivals, ski areas, or areas that preserve and maintain cultural or archeological sites. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

**Rhineland's Northwoods Golf Course and Cross-Country Ski Trail** – This public golf course is owned by the City of Rhineland and is located along USH 8 by the airport. Facilities include an 18-hole golf course, a clubhouse with restaurant, locker rooms, and pro shop; a tubing hill exists in winter; along with groomed cross-country ski trails.

**Band Shell** – This 0.5-acre park is on the east bank of the Wisconsin River in downtown, just south of Davenport Street. A band shell exists along with a small lawn.

### **Conservancy Areas**

***Conservancy Areas:*** *Conservancy areas are managed for the flora & fauna resources that exist at a site. Activities like hiking, wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing may be allowed on these lands that may have labels like state natural areas, forests, or wildlife refuges. Each conservancy area has specific rules of use for public enjoyment. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

**Holmboe Conifer Forest State Natural Area:** Holmboe Conifer Forest features a variety of old-growth northern forest types on very steep morainal topography along the south bank of the Pelican River, next to Rhineland. The Northwoods Land Trust owns this 32 acre forest that became a state natural area in 1983.

**Townline County Park** – This park is approximately 21 acres. Facilities include a boat landing and parking lot. Townline Park is essentially undeveloped green space set aside for the public to observe and enjoy nature.

## **Chapter 4**

### **OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

#### **A. INTRODUCTION**

Recreational needs within the city were identified by collecting public input, reviewing past plans (page 2), creating a park Level Of Service assessment, and using the Parks, Buildings, & Grounds Committee and City Staff's local knowledge of current park conditions.

#### **B. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROJECTS COMPLETED**

This is Rhinelander's first outdoor recreation plan in decades. Many improvements to parks have occurred since the parks were first established.

#### **C. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

##### **Informal Public Input**

In the regular course of business Rhinelander's Park and Recreation Department staff have received public input about the parks. That input and their professional experience with also shape what changes are implemented.

##### **Survey Results**

As part of the City of Rhinelander's comprehensive planning process, a survey was developed in December of 2014 to gather opinions from Rhinelander residents about their thoughts and priorities regarding the services and amenities available in the City. Surveys were received from 431 people from all parts of the City of Rhinelander. Questions were divided into seven categories: Quality of Life, Community Facilities and Services, Parks and Recreation, Transportation, Housing, Cultural Resources, and Demographics.

Respondents were asked how often they visit local parks;

- 9 percent of respondents visit parks several times in a typical week,
- 17 percent at least weekly,
- 22 percent at least monthly, and
- 47 percent a few times a year.
- Only 6 percent of respondents said that they do not visit parks in Rhinelander.

Respondents generally think that Rhinelander has enough park space, but that current parks could be more developed.

The parks visited most by respondents in 2014 in order are:

1. Hodag Park (90 percent of respondents),
2. Pioneer Park (86 percent),
3. Hodag Park Boat Launch (39 percent),
4. Sarocka Field (26 percent),
5. West Side Park (20 percent),



6. Northwoods Golf Course (18 percent),
7. Riverwalk near the Chamber (17 percent), and
8. Central School (15 percent).

Respondents were also asked what recreational activities they participated in during 2014. The most popular activities, in order are:

1. Walking/Hiking (78%)
2. Boating/Canoeing/Kayaking (64%)
3. Fishing (49%)
4. Driving for Pleasure (49%)
5. Gardening (46%)
6. Swimming (45%)
7. Bicycling (39%)
8. Camping (tent or RV) (33%)
9. Bird Watching/Nature Viewing (32%)
10. Cross Country Skiing/Snowshoeing (28%)
11. Hunting (26%)
12. Archery/Rifle Shooting (22%)
13. Running (21%)
14. Disk Golf (19%)

Comments for this question yielded three noteworthy remarks: 1) people participate in other winter activities such as sledding and ice skating, 2) other water activities were mentioned, including water skiing, and 3) respondents said that there is no dog park in Rhinelander, but they'd like to have one.

### **Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan Goals**

Every five years, Oneida County Land & Forestry Department commissions this plan to document how the Department will continue providing outdoor recreation within the county. Oneida County provides outdoor recreation in the form of two parks near Rhinelander—Townline and Almon. Additional outdoor recreation is guided by the following goals:

Goal 1 – Protect aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems from invasive species.

Goal 2 – Protect, restore, and enhance Oneida County's natural resources for outdoor recreation.

Goal 3 – Support development and connection of trails.

Goal 4 – Gradually Bring Parks Into ADA Compliance.

## D. NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation nationwide is no longer recognized as universal for a park. A standard land measure is still used to determine how much land is needed for a specific use like a baseball diamond. Facility standards are used for this purpose. The number of baseball diamonds and other facilities are not the same among similar sized communities nationally; therefore a Level of Service needs to be created locally.

### **Park and Recreation Designs**

Attachments A & B

The various attributes (e.g. acreage, location, and amenities) of each park classification are described in these attachment. Use these designs as one part of determining if community-wide needs are being met in the parks.

Besides creating a Level of Service for each park classification, other measures such as geographic distribution of each park type and universal accessibility of facilities are also used to determine the adequacy of a community's parks.

Universal accessibility is making facilities (e.g.: tables, drinking fountains, and restrooms) accessible to people with limited mobility. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility. Each park description starting on page 9 lists specific park facilities. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then they will be listed as recommended improvements in Chapter 6 under "Capital Improvements."

### **1. Level of Service**

A Level Of Service (LOS) approach is used to identifying if enough park land exists for a community's needs. This revised approach is defined by the community's needs rather than an arbitrary acreage-per-1000-people standard. The LOS is generated locally for each park classification (i.e. mini, neighborhood, or community). Public input is collected, and the needs for a particular park, or whole park classification, are determined. If the public is content with the existing parks within a park classification, then the LOS is applied to the whole population. If the public determines that individual parks need more facilities in them, then a particular park needing additional land may become reclassified into the next larger classification. When the community grows in population the LOS is used to calculate how many additional parks are needed.

#### Park Acreage

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.
2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by applying the park Level of Service (LOS) to lands where the village is growing. If a community is not growing in population,

then the LOS does not change, but different uses may become desired over time, so facilities will need replacement.

3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses or future expansion? The amount of land needed to separate uses varies by what combination of uses exist, and recreation professionals can provide the best review per each park. Future expansion is shown where the community has placed future parks on the *Official Map* [developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.] and on the *Future Land Use Map* in the *Rhinelanders Comprehensive Plan*.

Park acreage in TABLE 4 shows how Rhinelanders' park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Rhinelanders follow in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification, but some parks in each classification are smaller than SCORP recommendations.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>SCORP Recommendation</b>	<b>Rhinelanders average park size</b>
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	1.86 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	4.45 acres
Community	25+ acres	27.53 acres
Special Use	Various based upon facility	Various based upon facility

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

\*SCORP states that a mini park is 0.5-1.5 acres, but a gap from 1.5-5 acres exists, so that gap was added to the mini park size.

Parks are listed by classification starting on page 9 of this plan. School facilities were also used as part of Rhinelanders' Level Of Service. Rhinelanders' 2010 Census population was 7,798, and WDOA is projecting a population decrease to 7,540 by 2015, and a projected increase to 7,625 by 2020.

$$\text{LOS by classification} = \frac{\text{Park acres per classification}}{(\text{City Population} \div 1,000 \text{ population served})}$$

<b>Park Classification</b>	<b>2010</b>		<b>2015</b>		<b>Projected 2020</b>	
	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Acres per 1,000 people</b>
Mini	15.9	2.04	15.9	2.11	17.6	2.31
Neighborhood	8.9	1.14	8.9	1.18	8.9	1.17
Community	82.6	10.59	82.6	10.95	82.6	10.83
Special Use	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>14.31</b>

Source: NCWRPC

Rhinelanders had a citywide Level Of Service (LOS) of 14.24 in 2015. The LOS increased from 2010 to 2015 due to population decline, and the park acreage remaining constant. TABLE 5, Projected 2020, shows an increase in LOS to 14.31 from 14.24 in 2015, because of the slight increase in parkland that came from 2.7 acres developed as Pelican River Boat Landing from a former DNR ranger station.

The LOS calculated in TABLE 5 is only adequate if public comment proves that more park land is not needed. The Special Use classification was not used in calculating LOS, because only a golf course and a small park with a band shell in it are part of that classification. Public comment may state that different uses are desired, but that may not affect LOS if the land area for those new uses replaces the old uses, or if unused land within existing parks is used. Chapter 6 will show what projects are planned to improve the parks.

## **2. Park Service Areas**

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 3** illustrates how well the City of Rhinelanders' parks serve the various areas of the city. All community parks include facilities classified as neighborhood park, so they are identified on Map 3 with neighborhood park service areas.

Map 3 shows:

- **Mini park service area:** ½-mile radius;
  - Any park or school with a playground fits this category.
- **Neighborhood park service area:** 1 mile radius;
  - Community parks also serve as neighborhood parks, so they fit in this category.
  - The combined middle school and high school recreational area serves as a neighborhood park, but also serves the whole community.
- Community parks, special use parks, and conservancies serve all of Rhinelanders; therefore no specific service areas are shown to represent these park designations on Map 3

## **Results**

Several residential areas are not within ½ mile walking distance of a park (not covered in green).

Areas not served by Mini Parks (by themselves or within Neighborhood parks):

- Several houses are just outside of various park service areas at the intersection of Abner St & Lakeshore Dr – **Recommendation:** No change, because these people will just need to walk a little farther;
- Some houses and an apartment complex, east of the Wisconsin River, along Kemp St and Boyce Dr. – **Recommendation:** Due to the apartment complex being so close to Shepard Park, adding a playground to Shepard Park would serve this area well.
- Several houses along Highview Pkwy and Hillside Rd, and a few more houses near Davenport St & West Hill Rd are all outside of the West Park service area. – **Recommendation:** Plan for another park north of the railroad tracks and southwest of West Park.
- About 25 houses at the east end of Spring Lake Rd are outside of the Sarocka Field service area. – **Recommendation:** No change, residents here will just need to walk a bit farther to the nearest park.
- A mobile home park with over 110 houses in it, east of Home Depot, and two smaller mobile home parks, north of Lincoln, along Driscoll Rd and Woodland Heights Manor are all nowhere near a mini park, and half of these residents are beyond the Neighborhood park service area too. – **Recommendation:** Work with the mobile home park next to Home Depot to locate a playground and at least a small playfield near or within the mobile home park. Also work with the two mobile home parks across Lincoln St to locate at least a playground nearby, since it is difficult for small children to cross Lincoln St on their own.
- Over 20 houses along Timber Heights Dr are just beyond the service area for the high school and middle school facilities. – **Recommendation:** No change. Even if the number of houses doubles in this neighborhood, as is projected in the City’s Comprehensive Plan, this neighborhood will just need to walk a bit further to enjoy the high school and middle school facilities.

**Map 4** illustrates recommended projects to solve *un-served residential areas* (Map 3).

## **Chapter 5**

# **OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES**

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation. These goals and objectives will provide general direction to the Parks, Buildings, and Grounds Department for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

### **Goal 1**

#### **Upgrade & maintain existing park facilities.**

Buildings, playgrounds, and other structures all need continuous maintenance to continue providing usable facilities.

Objective

- Create list of facility needs by park in the Recommendation chapter.

### **Goal 2**

#### **Create new park facilities.**

Objectives

1. Create additional varsity level baseball field to replace the seasonally flooded diamond behind the high school.
2. Create a dog park.
3. Add kayak launches to existing boat launch sites or to new sites.
4. Build a skate park.

### **Goal 3**

#### **Become a more bicycling and walking friendly community.**

Objectives

1. Update Rhineland Area Pathways Project, 2003 (Map 2). Many improvements have taken place that were not in that plan.
2. Create a **Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee** to advise the City on bike and pedestrian planning decisions. Committee membership could include 2 Alderpersons and 3-5 citizens who are interested in making Rhineland more bikeable and walkable.
3. Consider making all roads classified as collector or arterial, pedestrian and bicycle friendly.
4. Consider requiring bicycle parking at all employers.
5. Install bike parking in downtown.
6. Continue requiring pedestrian accommodations in new development.

#### **Goal 4**

##### **Promote outdoor recreational opportunities available in the county forest.**

###### Objective

- Seek to increase awareness among City residents about the recreational areas in the county forest by linking Rhinelander's outdoor recreation web pages to the County's and Chamber's websites.

#### **Goal 5**

##### **Create new parks.**

###### Objectives

1. As the City of Rhinelander expands, develop mini and neighborhood parks within ½ mile or 1 mile radii of new housing. Placing potential future parks on the City's **official map** (§ 62.23(6) Wis. Stats.) will guarantee space for these parks, which can be developed into parks when houses are built around them.
2. Assess other city owned properties for potential to be used as pocket parks, where only a minor capital outlay and lawn mowing would make a parcel a useful park.

## Chapter 6 RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations and Capital Improvements are strategies for satisfying issues identified. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action if the opportunity or need arises.

### A. RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **Solving Park Service Area Deficiencies**

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Map 3 illustrates how well the City of Rhinelander's parks serve the various areas of the city. Several small and large residential areas of Rhinelander are not served by parks, because they are much farther than ½ mile away from the nearest playground. See more analysis under **Park Service Areas** on page 16 & 17.

**Recommendation:** Map 4 illustrates recommended projects to solve *un-served residential areas* shown on Map 3. This recommendation is to work toward implementing those Map 4 projects.

#### **Develop More Recreational Trails**

Rhinelander continues to develop river trails along the Wisconsin and Pelican Rivers. The community wants more places to walk and bike. Multiuse trails and bike lanes provide recreational and transportation opportunities to enhance the quality of life.

See proposed trails in Rhinelander on Map 2 and in Attachment F (Figure 1 – Chamber River Trails). Connections to other trails throughout the County are also located in Attachment F.

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Complete parts of the trail as the opportunities arise, and attempt to finish segments when they are mostly complete (e.g. a segment is defined as the corridor between two roads).
2. Update Rhinelander Area Pathways Project, 2003 to account for the changes made since the plan was created. A part of the plan update may include adding sections to make this a full *citywide bicycle and pedestrian plan*.
3. Create a **Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee** to advise the City on bike and pedestrian planning decisions, and to implement the Rhinelander Area Pathways Project. Committee membership could include 2 Alderpersons and 3-5 citizens who are interested in making Rhinelander more bikeable and walkable.
4. Develop trails on Map 2 and in Attachment F that are within Rhinelander as opportunities develop.



### **Require Bicycle Friendly Parking**

Installing bike racks in each park would provide secure parking for residents and visitors. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in Attachment D. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

#### **Recommendation:**

1. If a **Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee** is created, then have them consider creating a bicycle parking ordinance to require bike parking at every employer.
2. Use the *Bike Parking Guidelines* in Attachment D when purchasing a bike rack that complies with national standards.
3. Install bicycle friendly parking (Attachment D) in downtown.

### **Add A Second Varsity Level Ball Diamond**

Currently the high school diamond is wet in spring due to the high water table in the area. The only usable varsity level diamond in spring is the John T. Stafford Babe Ruth Field in Hodag Park.

**Recommendation:** Cooperate with school district to upgrade diamond behind high school to varsity level for 3-season use.

### **Formally Establish New Parks**

Many parks exist in Rhinelander. Each park receives regular maintenance by City staff with major facilities added by the city, and some limited upgrades that are fundraised for by private groups. A couple of new outdoor recreation areas are being developed by private groups with City approval.

**Recommendation:** Continue to encourage volunteerism among residents by guiding their efforts to the best locations in the City, and support their efforts through formally recognizing donations of land and facilities as new city parks (e.g. Riverwalk trail, and potential dog park).

### **Establish Park Funding Mechanism**

Several areas of the City are not served by mini-parks. One way to assure that new residential developments have at least a close mini-park is to require a fee as part of the house lot price of development. This is a one time fee that would be used to develop a basic park with playground, but ongoing maintenance will need to be covered by the City.

**Recommendation:** Require impact fee payments on new residential developments for the purpose of providing mini-parks to serve that new development.

### **Dream Big**

Park development usually occurs in areas where a city expands and has planned for parks to exist. Sometimes there are opportunities to convert forgotten parcels into spaces for outdoor recreation. Rhinelander is a historic city with legacy land uses that may be sitting idle due to contamination or where railroads once existed. Brownfields, abandoned railroad right-of-way, and tax delinquent property all may provide opportunities to reclaim that land for recreational development.

#### **Recommendation:**

1. Cooperate with outdoor recreation groups and County Forestry to develop trails for hiking, biking, and cross-country skiing on the Heal Creek property, which is adjacent to the golf course.
2. Develop public trails on sewage treatment property by locating a public parking area outside of the gated facility, and develop walking, biking, and skiing trails. Due to the remote nature of this property, a restroom and trailhead kiosk may be desirable.
3. Review how to utilize the Pelican River frontage, south of Old Highway 8 Road, for outdoor recreation.
4. Review what uses are possible for the former landfill and other City lands adjacent to Slaughterhouse Creek.
5. Review how to develop potential downtown Rhinelander park sites (map in Attachment E).
6. Open up land in the airport industrial park by moving the soccer fields to the closed landfill next to Slaughterhouse Creek. See Map 4.

## **B. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2015-2020**

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities and is traditionally funded through the Park and Recreation Department's operations budget. For example, upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom is considered routine maintenance.

Projects listed below are subject to receiving City budgetary approval, or private group fundraising. All listed projects may not be completed. Short term and permanent fixes to make each park ADA accessible are identified among other improvements listed below with high priorities noted after item in bold:

### **Hodag Park**

- Develop a skate park.
- Build new pavilion at boat landing.

#### Water Show

- Build new water show storage garage with concession window. **(High priority)**
- Upgrade lighting.
- Replace existing wooden jump ramp with aluminum jump ramp. **(High priority)**

#### Ball Fields

- Create new ball field irrigation system in two phases:
  - 1. Create system for varsity field, & **(High priority)**
  - 2. Extend system to little league ball fields.
- Upgrade little league concession/storage/bathroom building.
- Add lights to little league ball fields. **(High priority)**

### **West Park**

- Re-construct BMX track.
- Asphalt pave the BMX track's turns for safety and eliminate wash outs. **(High priority)**
- Update track lighting.
- Create new pavilion area with potable water.

### **Shepard Park & former sewage treatment site**

The sewage treatment plant was moved to a new site, so this land became part of Shepard Park.

- Add a playground to serve adjacent housing. Map 3 shows the underserved residential area by the former Printpack. See Attachment G for pictures of a nature based play area.
- Pave 10-foot wide asphalt path in the Prospect Street R-O-W, west of Bruner Street to connect adjacent housing to Shepard Park.
- Install picnic benches. **(High priority)**

- Develop senior playground with special apparatus shown in Attachment H.

**Pelican River Boat Landing (High priority)**

- Convert this newly acquired parcel that was a DNR Ranger Station, into a boat landing and possibly a kayak launch.

**Norway Street Snow Dock**

- Renovate this dock into a fishing pier.
- Develop picnic area with pavilion and benches.
- Develop new boat landing w/ possible kayak launch.

**Pioneer Park**

- Add additional electrical service outlets.

**Dog Park**

- Add potable water, electrical, and a picnic pavilion.

## **Chapter 7 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

There are a variety of strategies available for implementing this plan. These strategies include using land use tools and government programs to realize attainment of this plan's goals and objectives.

### Shoreland Zoning

Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program established statewide minimum standards for shoreland development. Counties are required to adopt and administer shoreland zoning ordinances that meet these minimum requirements. The statewide minimum standards for county shoreland zoning ordinances are found in Chapter NR 115, Wis. Admin. Code. The City of Rhinelander administers the zoning within Rhinelander.

### Public Access to Waterways

State regulations for subdivisions require dedication of public access when the land along waterways is platted.

#### **LAKE AND STREAM SHORE PLATS [236.16(3) WISCONSIN STATUTES]**

- (a) All subdivisions abutting on a navigable lake or stream shall provide public access at least 60 feet wide providing access to the low watermark so that there will be public access, which is connected to existing public roads, at not more than one-half mile intervals as measured along the lake or stream shore except where greater intervals and wider access is agreed upon by the department of natural resources and the department, and excluding shore areas where public parks or open-space streets or roads on either side of a stream are provided.

**NR 1.93 Access in platted subdivisions.** Under s.236.16 (3), Wis. Stats., the DNR has authority to recommend wider access at less frequent intervals than are prescribed in the statutes. The DNR shall consider waiver of the 60-foot access requirement only where the DNR determines:

- (1) It will be advantageous to public interests in navigable water;
- (2) Adequate space for access users and adequate buffering for private property is assured by access wider than 60 feet where possible; and
- (3) The access that would result provides an equal or greater opportunity for public access than would be provided by dedication at statutorily prescribed intervals and the 60-foot width.

### Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used to require residential land subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use. Neighborhood parks may be acquired in this manner in newly developing residential areas. Local landowners should also be encouraged to dedicate land to their communities for recreational uses. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. If citizens are made aware of community needs, this

form of private action may continue to enrich the public resources of some communities.

#### Conservation Subdivisions

Conservation subdivisions are characterized by common open space and clustered compact lots. A variety of housing types or the same type of housing may be allowed. The purpose of a conservation subdivision is to protect farmland or natural resource open spaces while allowing for the maximum number of residences under current community zoning and subdivision regulations. In some cases a greater density (density bonus) may be offered in the local ordinance to encourage this approach. Generally, this tool is used for parcels 40 acres and larger, or where the community maps natural resource corridors or natural features that they want to preserve. A conservation subdivision maintains the same level of overall density as a conventional subdivision, but individual lot sizes are smaller, and the community receives open space.

#### Use of Easements

Open space and public recreation use of private land may be acquired by easement. With an easement, certain rights are granted to the public for a specific period of time and the private owner is compensated for that public use. In purchasing an easement, the public body acquires a right either to use the land in a specific manner or to restrict the use to which an owner may put their land. For example, the rights to establish public hiking or fishing access to a waterway may be purchased through an easement.

#### Leases

Leases may be used as measures to use or protect land until more permanent measures may be found. By leasing parcels of land, the land remains on the community's tax rolls and can be renegotiated or non-renewed by the property owner if the monetary prospects for another use proves overpowering.

Another leasing method involves outright purchase of land by the community. The community then leases the land to a private party or organization with use restrictions placed on the land. Under this method, the community receives some monetary return on its investment and retains control over the use of the land.

#### Program Costs

A community should carefully watch operations and maintenance costs when setting up a parks program. A too ambitious acquisition and/or development program can easily lead to annual costs larger than the community can afford to meet. Recreation facilities like golf courses and swimming pools, for example, require large annual maintenance investments to continue.

#### Capital Improvements

Community officials should develop five year capital improvements programs for recreation that reflect implementation of proposals made in their plans and the priorities they place on them. To be functional, the program must be flexible and be subjected to annual review.

In developing a recreation program, care should be taken that the annual cost of maintenance does not exceed an amount the community can afford to pay. Too often, an ambitious program can lose community support as a result of prohibitive maintenance costs.

#### Monetary Aid Programs

State and federal financial and technical aid programs are designed to assist communities with meeting recreational needs. A list of these programs exists in Attachment C.

The Stewardship Fund is a state provided comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several state and federal aid programs such as Local Park Aids and LAWCON, combined with new programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program. For additional information go online to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

A requirement for application to the Stewardship Fund is for the local community to have a DNR approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The City of Rhinelander Outdoor Recreation Plan is designed to meet that requirement. For additional information contact:

Community Services Specialist  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
107 Sutliff Ave  
Rhinelander, WI 54501

Besides state and federal aid programs, there are other sources of funding such as private foundations, trust funds, and civic and recreation organizations.

#### Lifetime Activities

Community and school officials responsible for recreation should place greater emphasis on land areas and facilities that can support "lifetime" recreational activities. Falling into this category are activities like golf, tennis, all target sports, horseshoes, cross country skiing, skating, running, volleyball, handball, badminton, back packing, and canoeing. Many schools have programs aimed at teaching recreational activities that people can participate in for a lifetime.

#### Winter Activities

All communities should provide winter outdoor recreation facilities. Skating and sliding sports (sledding, tobogganing, and skiing) can generally be provided without large investments. Skating, for example, can be as involved as providing rinks for ice hockey or as simple as flooding a small area of a school playground. Likewise, merely blocking off a lightly traveled street with a suitable slope can frequently provide a sliding area.

### Specialized Facilities

Encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities such as golf clubs, intensive use ATV areas, and ski resorts can be an important adjunct to public recreational facilities. Quality and availability for public use should be emphasized.

### Municipal and School District Cooperation

Promote cooperation between municipalities and school districts in meeting recreational needs. With good planning, cooperation may take the form of joint land acquisition and/or facilities development cost sharing. Increased municipal use of existing school facilities during non-school hours should also be encouraged.

### Senior Citizen Involvement

Involve senior citizens in community park development and beautification, and provide recreational facilities for their use. Although senior citizens often compose a significant proportion of the total community's population, they are often neglected in recreational planning. Benches placed near neighborhood parks and play areas and non-intensive sports facilities such as horseshoe pits located in community parks help to provide a place for the senior citizens. Small, passive use parks and gardens located near nursing and retirement homes should also be encouraged. In addition, senior citizens can provide invaluable assistance in beautifying parks and open spaces and can thereby become more involved in community group life.

### Service Group Involvement

Involve organized service groups in park and recreation development, including development of competitive sports areas and neighborhood parks. Traditionally, service groups and recreation organizations, such as Lions Club, V.F.W., softball leagues, and snowmobile clubs have played an active role in the development of such facilities. Continued volunteerism of this type should be encouraged. In addition, service groups could help to meet the need for neighborhood facilities by supplementing municipal financial resources by providing organization and volunteer labor.

### Community Beautification

All communities should recognize that community appearance is an important component of a recreation program. Maintained streets and sidewalks, attractive trees and shrubs, well cared for homes and commercial buildings, and neatly landscaped home lawns, public open space, and parks are principal contributors to community beautification. Such a program is most rewarding to persons engaged in passive recreation.













### Adopt-A-Park Program

A program which encourages local groups to adopt-a-park or segment of trail or stream could be organized similar to the very successful *Adopt a Highway* program. The groups could volunteer their time to maintain and beautify the county's recreational system, allowing more county funds to provide major improvements.



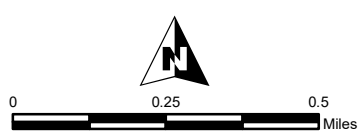
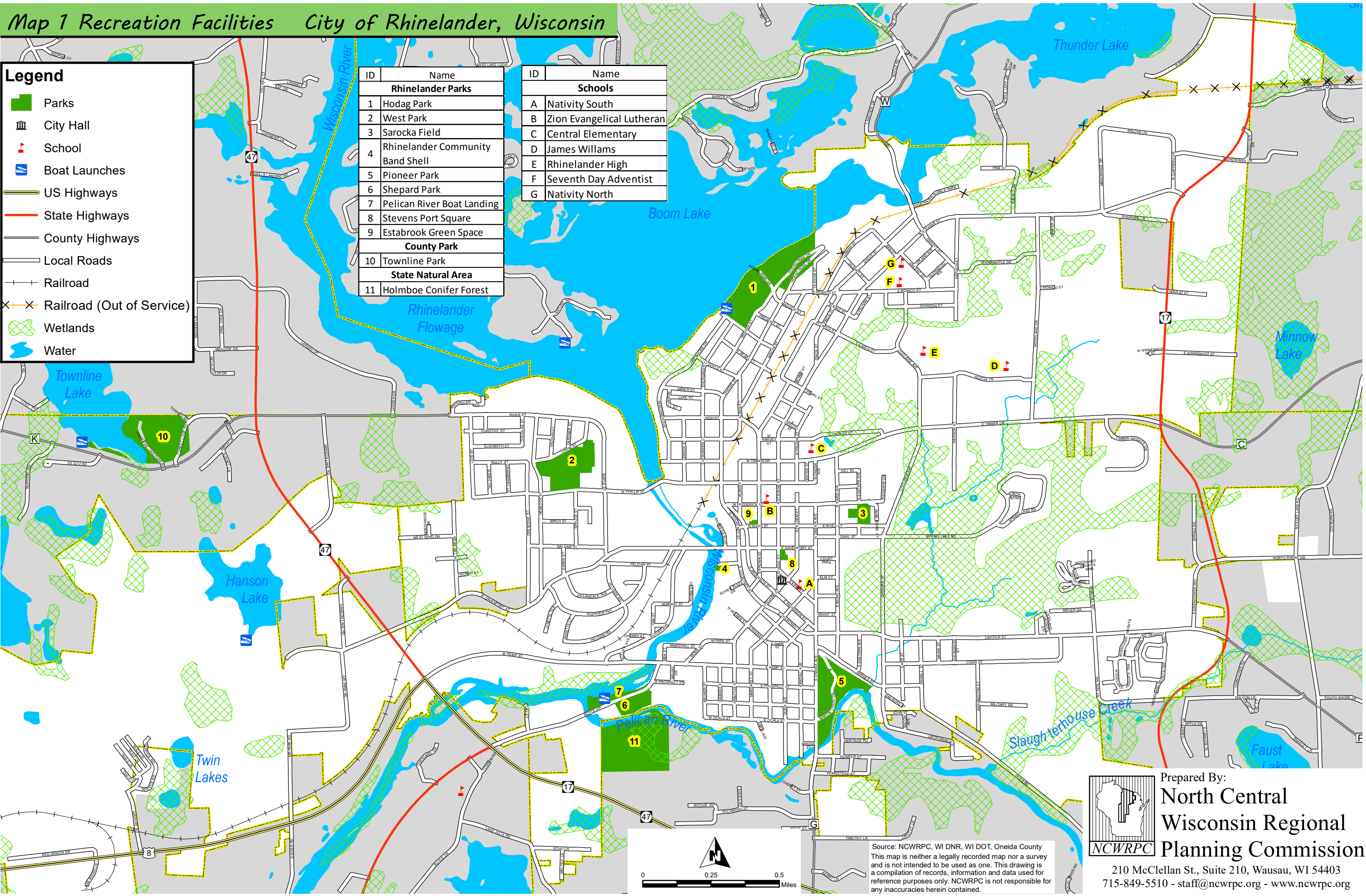
# Map 1 Recreation Facilities City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin

**Legend**

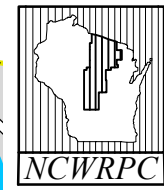
-  Parks
-  City Hall
-  School
-  Boat Launches
-  US Highways
-  State Highways
-  County Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Railroad
-  Railroad (Out of Service)
-  Wetlands
-  Water

ID	Name
<b>Rhinelanders Parks</b>	
1	Hodag Park
2	West Park
3	Sarocka Field
4	Rhinelanders Community Band Shell
5	Pioneer Park
6	Shepard Park
7	Pelican River Boat Landing
8	Stevens Port Square
9	Estabrook Green Space
<b>County Park</b>	
10	Townline Park
<b>State Natural Area</b>	
11	Holmboe Conifer Forest

ID	Name
<b>Schools</b>	
A	Nativity South
B	Zion Evangelical Lutheran
C	Central Elementary
D	James Willams
E	Rhinelanders High
F	Seventh Day Adventist
G	Nativity North



Source: NCWRPC, WI DNR, WI DOT, Oneida County  
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



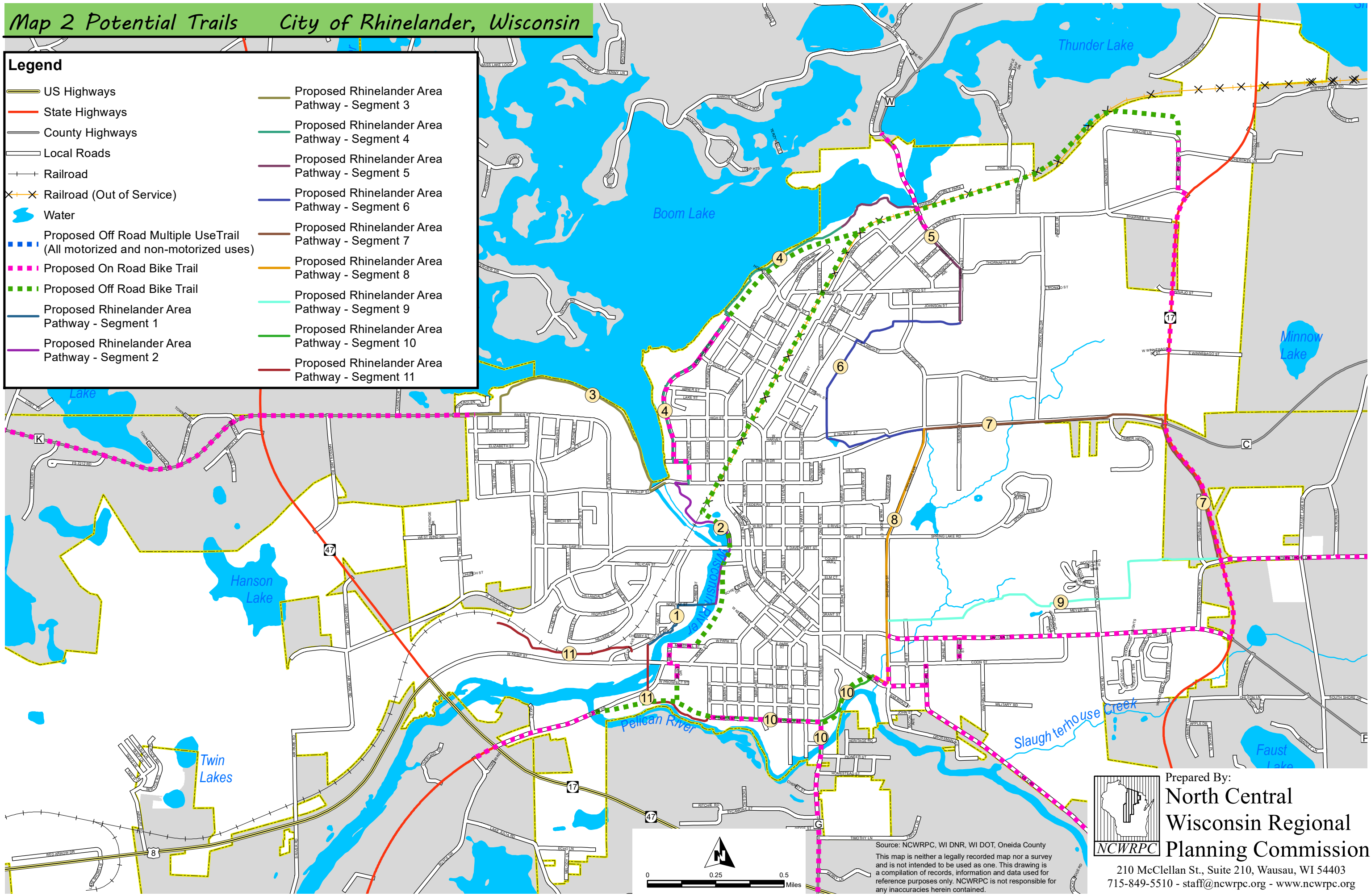
Prepared By:  
**North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission**

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
 715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

# Map 2 Potential Trails City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin

**Legend**

- US Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Railroad (Out of Service)
- Water
- Proposed Off Road Multiple Use Trail (All motorized and non-motorized uses)
- Proposed On Road Bike Trail
- Proposed Off Road Bike Trail
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 1
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 2
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 3
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 4
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 5
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 6
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 7
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 8
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 9
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 10
- Proposed Rhinelander Area Pathway - Segment 11

















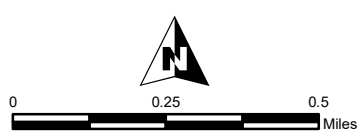
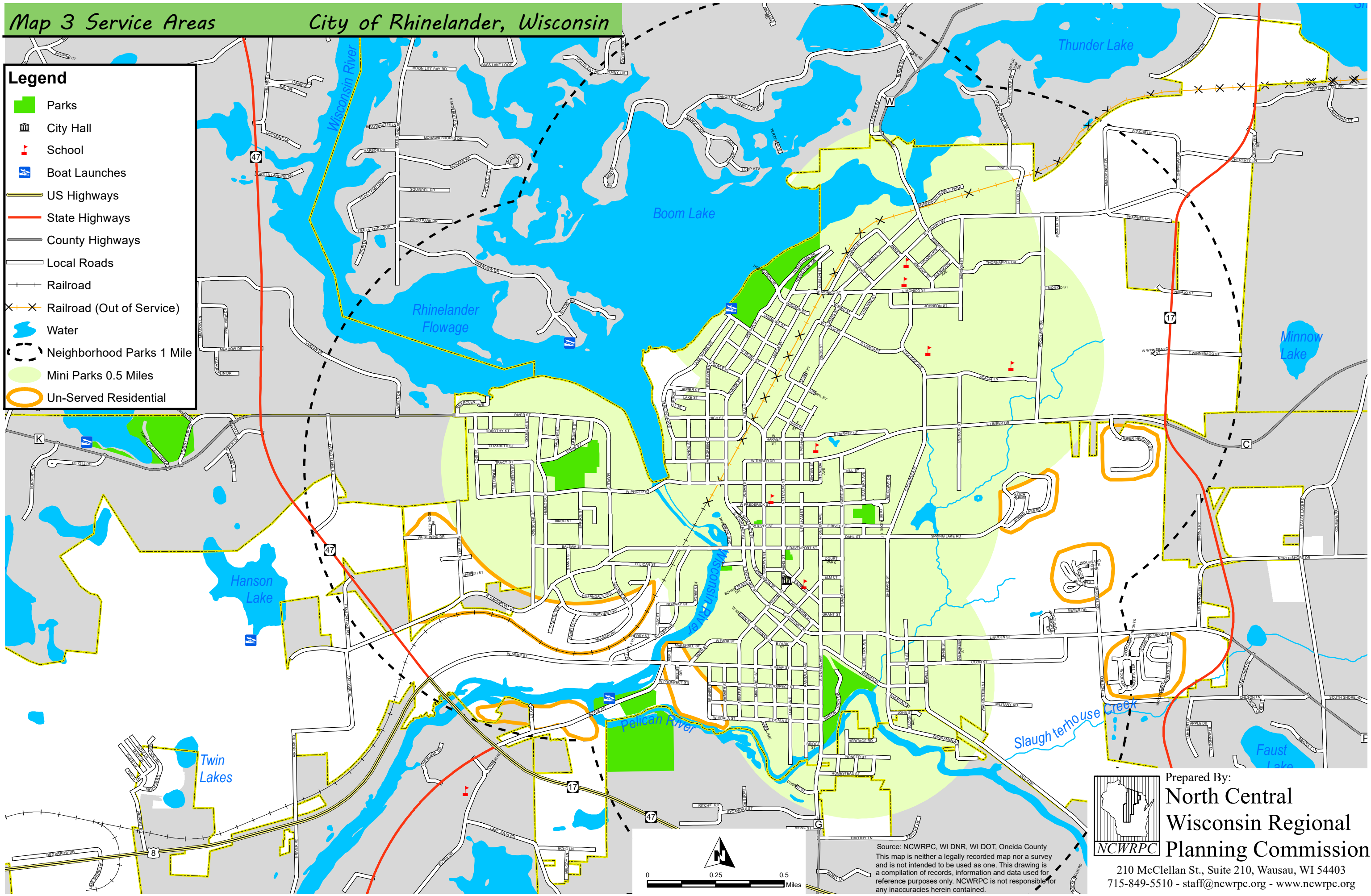
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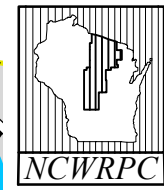
**Map 3 Service Areas** *City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin*

**Legend**

-  Parks
-  City Hall
-  School
-  Boat Launches
-  US Highways
-  State Highways
-  County Highways
-  Local Roads
-  Railroad
-  Railroad (Out of Service)
-  Water
-  Neighborhood Parks 1 Mile
-  Mini Parks 0.5 Miles
-  Un-Served Residential



Source: NCWRPC, WI DNR, WI DOT, Oneida County  
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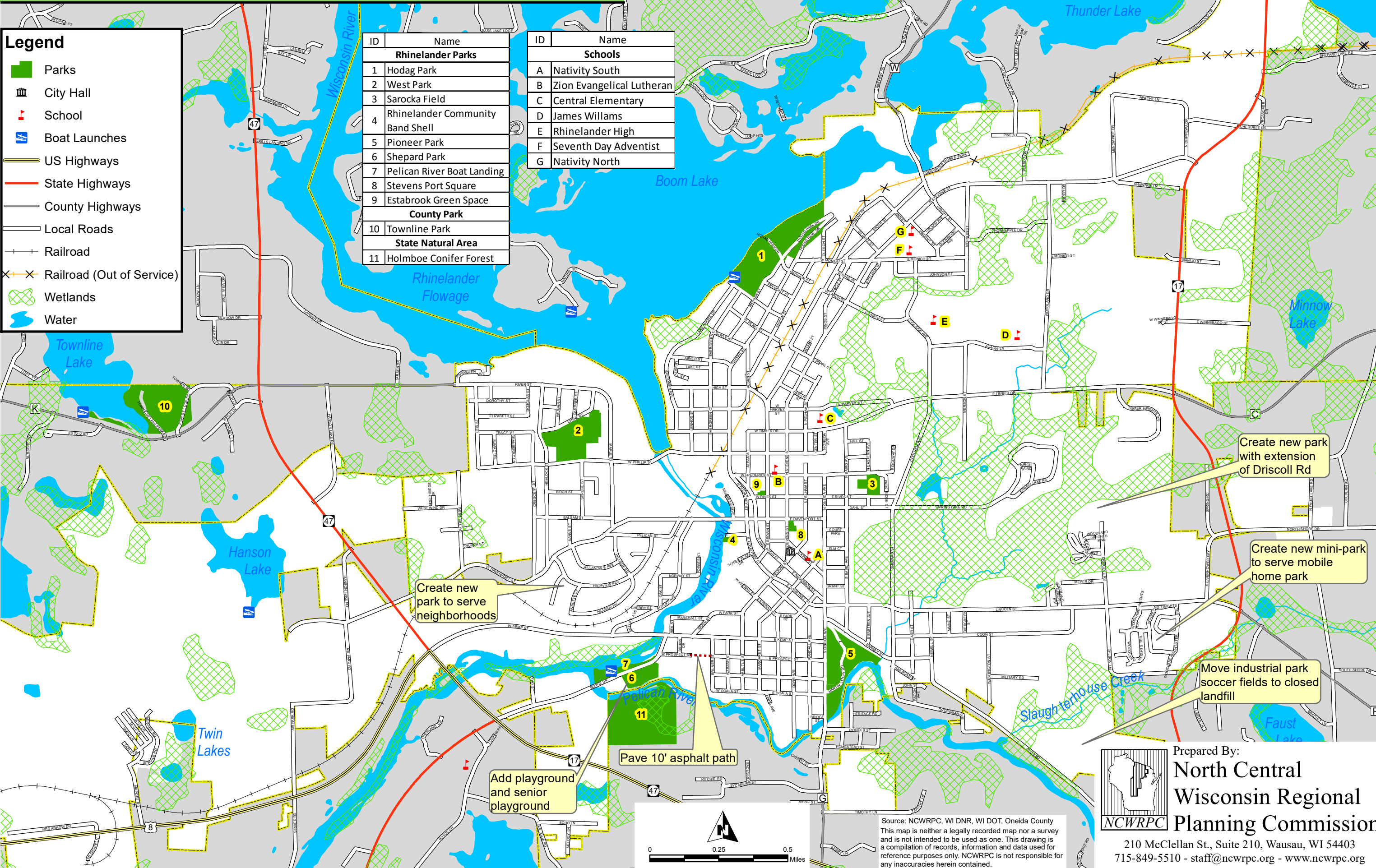
# Map 4 Potential Projects City of Rhinelander, Wisconsin

**Legend**

- Parks
- City Hall
- School
- Boat Launches
- US Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Railroad (Out of Service)
- Wetlands
- Water

ID	Name
<b>Rhinelander Parks</b>	
1	Hodag Park
2	West Park
3	Sarocka Field
4	Rhinelander Community Band Shell
5	Pioneer Park
6	Shepard Park
7	Pelican River Boat Landing
8	Stevens Port Square
9	Estabrook Green Space
<b>County Park</b>	
10	Townline Park
<b>State Natural Area</b>	
11	Holmboe Conifer Forest

ID	Name
<b>Schools</b>	
A	Nativity South
B	Zion Evangelical Lutheran
C	Central Elementary
D	James Willams
E	Rhinelander High
F	Seventh Day Adventist
G	Nativity North



Source: NCWRPC, WI DNR, WI DOT, Oneida County  
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

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# **ATTACHMENT A**

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## **Park Design and Location Criteria**

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

## Park Design and Location Criteria

This section is presented in the interest of assisting park and recreation agencies in the development of a system of parks and recreation areas. A recreation system is composed of many different components, the combination of which provide facilities and landscapes for outdoor recreation. Many entities are involved in the development and management of recreational areas and facilities for a community or region. Facilities provided by these entities should be complementary and serve a particular geographic area or recreational need. For this plan, parks and recreation areas have been classified on the basis of their service areas. They are described as the following:

▪ Mini Park	▪ School Park
▪ Neighborhood Park	▪ County Park
▪ Community Park	▪ State Park
▪ Special Use Park	▪ State Forest

### Mini Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

A play lot or playground provides space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood, or as part of a larger neighborhood or community park and urban center, including retail shopping areas.

#### 2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

#### 3. Service Area Objectives:

Generally within a neighborhood of a half mile radius or population of 2,000-3,000. Mini parks may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

#### 4. Location Objectives:

Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic and high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries, or police and fire facilities.

- Population Ratio to Acreage: 0.25 to 0.5 acre per 1,000 population to achieve a park unit size that serves 2,000 to 3,000 people.

#### 5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as 2,500 sq. ft. to 1.5 acres.\* Amenities offered by these facilities generally include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment, and other special child-oriented features. The service radius for these parks in

terms of distance from population served is limited to less than a quarter mile, or within a super block space, unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park. (\*Stand-alone play lots require more land area than play lots incorporated into larger parks.)

#### 6. Orientation:

Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhoods, or neighborhoods, when combined with a larger park unit, serves youth ranging in age from toddler to 12 years, with adult supervision. Playgrounds also serve important needs in city business districts and inner city areas where a mix of commercial and recreation activity is desired.

#### 7. Function:

Provides outdoor play experiences for youth under parental supervision. Generates neighborhood communication and provides diversion from work and domestic chores. Promotes neighborhood solidarity.

### Neighborhood Park

#### 1. Definition Summary:

A neighborhood park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for the immediate neighborhood in which it is located. It is considered an extension of neighborhood residents' "out-of-yard" and outdoor use area.

#### 2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

### **3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a one mile radius, but actually defined by collector street patterns which form the limits of a neighborhood or recreation service area. Population served may range from 2,000 up to 5,000.

### **4. Location Objectives:**

Centrally located for equitable pedestrian access within a definable neighborhood service area. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary school, middle school, high school, fire station, or library, if possible.

### **5. Program Objectives:**

Compatible with the neighborhood setting and park site constraints. Generally includes the following facilities, which are determined with public input as to use and activities:

- a. Parking for 10 to 20 vehicles.
  - 1) On-street parking is acceptable if negative impact to residential units can be mitigated. On-site parking is preferable as a planning objective.
  - 2) Bike racks with Class II trail connections where possible.
- b. Restrooms
  - 1) Men's restroom with 2 water closets, 2 urinals, 2 lavatories.
  - 2) Women's restroom with 3 water closets and 2 lavatories.
  - 3) Utility and minimum park janitorial storage space.
- c. Tot lot/children's play area
- d. Family event/group picnic facility
- e. Informal family picnic area with benches and tables
- f. Unstructured turf grass play area/play or practice field for children, young adults, and families.
- g. Sport facilities—compatible with neighborhood setting and park site constraints.
  - 1) Basketball—half court, full court, or tri-court configuration
  - 2) Volleyball area
  - 3) Softball field/soccer practice or game overlay
  - 4) Other features as needs or site conditions allow

### **6. Orientation:**

Serves all age groups, with an emphasis on youth and families in neighborhood settings.

### **7. Function:**

To provide a combination of active recreation and passive activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities and special features as required or needed.

### **8. Space, Design and Service Area:**

A minimum size of 5 to 25 acres with amenities including sports facilities, picnic areas, swim facilities, cultural activities, arts, crafts, and individual passive activities. The park should primarily serve a defined neighborhood area population of 2,000-5,000. Distance from this neighborhood will vary depending on urban development pattern, zoning, and densities in the respective neighborhoods being served. Efforts should be made to allow easy pedestrian access to the park.

## **Community Park**

### **1. Definition Summary:**

A community park, by size, program, and location, provides space and recreation activities for a defined service area, the entire city, or significant geographic segment of the city's population.

### **2. Size Objectives:**

Usually more than 25 acres.

### **3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a 2 to 5 mile radius within the city and adjacent neighborhoods outside of city limits.

### **4. Location Objectives:**

Centrally located if planned to serve a particular geographic segment of the city. Located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street providing community-wide vehicular access, thereby reducing neighborhood traffic impacts. Connected with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail and bike lane system. Adjoining or adjacent to an elementary, middle, or high school if possible.

## 5. Program Objectives

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. The following facilities may be compatible with community setting and park site constraints:

- a. Off-street parking calculated to satisfy demand of park and recreation activities provided. Includes bike racks and a public transit station at the site as well as both on-site and street parking.
- b. Restrooms designed to accommodate the level of park and recreation activities provided and the number of people served. Restrooms should be located within a reasonable walking distance from children's play equipment and other high-use areas.
- c. Community recreation center
- d. Park maintenance and equipment storage building
- e. Tot lot/children's play area
- f. Group picnic shelters
- g. Family picnic facilities
- h. Sport/recreation facility fulfilling the overall city demand

*Appropriate program elements include:*

- 1) Community pool/water feature
- 2) Soccer fields
- 3) Softball, little league baseball, junior pony league baseball
- 4) Football
- 5) Roller hockey/skateboard area
- 6) Tennis courts
- 7) Basketball courts
- 8) Amphitheater/performing arts center
- 9) Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
- 10) Jogging trails
- 11) Other facilities as desired and as permitted under park site plan
- 12) Concessions (food and beverage)

## 6. Orientation:

Multi-purpose service area or community-wide recreation resource serving most or all of the population.

## 7. Function:

Provides opportunities for a diverse mix of indoor and outdoor recreation, including walking and bicycling, outdoor performances, various programmed and non-

programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

## 8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

The minimum space for a community park is 15 acres. Facilities typically provide for some sports activities, through emphasis is on passive cultural and community centers with recreational programming and organized activities. The community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, a scope that would allow residents of other communities to use the park as well.

## Special Use Park

### 1. Definition Summary:

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generating enterprise created to satisfy demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. A special use park may also be a sports park combined with enterprise activities and administered as a community recreation resource.

### 2. Size Objective:

The actual size of a special use park is determined by land availability and facility/market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

### 3. Service Area Objectives:

Community or area-wide and determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities.

### 4. Location Objectives:

Determined by the property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

### 5. Program Objectives:

Special use parks require facility programming that is user- or market-driven and based on community needs or economic and service principles for public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a. Water play park
- b. Amphitheater
- c. Festival/swap meet/farmers market
- d. League/individual sports complex
- e. Fitness/entertainment center
- f. Skateboard/in-line hockey park



g. Recreation programs and classes

**6. Orientation:**

Provides recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and activities for all age groups.

**7. Function:**

Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intended use and programming.

**School Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school park classification allows for expanding the recreational, social, and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

Depending on the circumstances, school park sites often complement other community recreation or open lands. As an example, an elementary/middle school site could also serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, middle or high school sports facilities could do double duty as a community park or as youth athletic fields. Depending on its size, one school park site may serve in a number of capacities, such as a neighborhood park, youth athletic fields, and a location for recreation classes. Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school park site is integrated into a larger park system will depend on case-by-case circumstances. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the school district and park system benefit from shared use of facilities and land area.

**2. Size Objective**

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria

established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Neighborhood park and community park classifications criteria should be used to determine school park functions and area served. For planning purposes, the degree to which school lands, including building or facilities, meet community needs depends on the specific inter-local agreements formed.

**4. Location Objectives:**

The location of a school park site will be determined by the school district based on district policy. Coordinated city and school district planning allows for siting, acquisition, and facility development to be responsive to community needs. Service areas for school park sites will depend on the type of use and facilities provided.

**5. Program Objectives:**

The criteria established for neighborhood parks and community parks should be used to determine how a school park site is developed and programmed. If athletic fields are developed at a school park site, they should, where feasible, be oriented toward youth rather than adult programs. Establishing a clearly defined joint-use agreement between involved agencies is critical to making school park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to acquisition, development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming of facility issues.

The orientation of school park projects is typically for neighborhood and community recreation services. The functions may include sports, recreation classes, passive recreation activities, and other recreation programs suitable to an elementary or secondary education school.

**County Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive

recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

## **2. Size Objectives:**

The size of recreation parks varies greatly from park to park, but with the exception of those parks that serve a special use or are trail corridors, a recreation park should consist of a minimum of 100 acres of land. Each park should be of sufficient size to accommodate the estimated use and to allow for the operation and maintenance of planned recreational facilities.

## **3. Service Area Objectives:**

County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents. Special facilities like camping and trails are also used by tourists and visitors to the county.

## **4. Location Objectives:**

The land should have high recreational potential and be able to withstand intensive and extensive recreational activities. Land should have potential to accommodate large groups of people. Land for corridors should be located so as to connect to communities, parks, and open spaces. The potential for future land acquisition should be taken into account.

## **5. Program Objectives:**

Development should be appropriate for intended use and should accommodate moderate to high use. Development and planning should consider the physical condition and characteristics of the land and recognize potential environmental or structural limitations that might require intensive maintenance. County parks may include the following facilities:

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas

- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms
- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

## **6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a county or multi-county population.

## **7. Function:**

To provide sufficient parks and recreation areas to meet the needs of the people of the county.

## **8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a county park should be a minimum of 100 acres. Facilities vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, recreational trails, etc.), while others provide passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most parks provide both active and passive recreation. County parks provide for a regional user group and serve primarily county residents, through special facilities also serve tourists and visitors to the county.

## **State Forest**

### **1. Definition Summary:**

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state owned lands that are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economics and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological

diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

**2. Size Objectives:**

Typically between 1,000 and 250,000 acres, but can be larger or smaller.

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a 100 mile radius. State forests typically provide close-to-home recreational area. Day users typically travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state forests, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel to state forests can, however, exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and travel to "destination areas."

**4. Location Objectives:**

Areas with large blocks of land.

**5. Program Objectives:**

State forests must meet ecological, economic, social, and cultural needs. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Facilities may include the following:

**Current Level of Supply:**

Hiking trails	1,256 acres per linear mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	2,551 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	639 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	559 acres per linear mile of trail
ATV trails	1,795 acres per linear mile of trail
Camping sites	1 campsite per 265 acres

**6. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

**7. Function:**

To provide for nature conservation, provide income to forest owners, supply raw materials to the wood processing industry, and provide public recreation.

**8. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a state forest is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and

recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state forest. Facilities are not universal and vary by forest. The geographic location of the forest and the natural resources present dictate recreation available at the site. State forests serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

**State Park**

**1. Definition Summary:**

A state park, by size, program, and location, provides space for outdoor recreation and education about nature and conservation. These parks serve a significant geographic segment of a state or regional population. State parks aim to preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

**2. Size Objectives:**

Parks must be large enough to accommodate a reasonable mix of outdoor recreational activities. Typically, parks are between 500 and 3000 acres, but can be smaller (<20 acres) or larger (>10,000 acres).

**3. Service Area Objectives:**

Generally a 100-mile radius. State parks typically provide close-to-home recreational areas. Day users generally travel approximately 50 miles one-way to reach state parks, while overnight users tend to travel further, approximately 100-150 miles one-way. Travel distances to state parks can often exceed 160 miles for longer vacation stays and trips to "destination areas."

**4. Location Objectives:**

Siting of Wisconsin State Parks is typically based on five criteria developed by John Nolen. These criteria are: 1) large size to serve a large number of citizens, 2) accessibility to major population areas, 3) a healthful, natural setting, 4) reasonable cost for land acquisition, 5) land possessing "decidedly uncommon charm and beauty." All, or a combination of these criteria are used to determine where to site a state park.

**5. Program Objectives:**

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands.

Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

**Current Level of Supply:**

Hiking trails	196 acres per linear mile of trail
Surfaced bicycle trails	860 acres per linear mile of trail
Mountain bike trails	549 acres per linear mile of trail
Nature trails	1,871 acres per liner mile of trail
Cross-country ski trails	430 acres per linear mile of trail
Snowmobile trails	426 acres per linear mile of trail
Equestrian trails	400 acres per linear mile of trail
Picnic sites	0.05 acres per picnic table
Camping sites	1 campsite per 29 acres
Parking stalls	Year-Round = 1 stall for every three visitors
Swimming beaches	17 linear feet per 1,000 users

**5. Orientation:**

Multi-purpose service area and regional recreation resource serving a significant portion of a state or regional population.

**6. Function:**

To provide for public recreation and education of conservation and nature study. To preserve, protect, interpret and enhance the scenic and cultural resources of the state.

**7. Space, Design, and Service Area:**

The size of a state park is determined by the extent of the area's natural resources and recreation capabilities. There is no minimum or maximum size for a state park. Facilities are not universal and vary by park. Some parks offer active recreation (camping, boating, mountain biking trails, hunting etc.), while others offer passive recreation (scenic lookouts, picnic areas, beaches, etc.). Most provide both active and passive recreation. The geographic area and the natural resources present dictate recreation uses and facilities present in the park. State parks serve large geographic areas of a state or region.

# **ATTACHMENT B**

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## **Facility Development Standards**

From:

National Recreation and Park Association

<b>SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS</b>				
<b>Activity Format</b>	<b>Recommended Size and Dimensions</b>	<b>Recommended Space Requirements</b>	<b>Recommended Orientation</b>	<b>Service Radius and Location Notes</b>
<b>Badminton</b>	Singles--17' x 44' Doubles-20' x 44' with 5' unobstructed area on both sides	1622 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Usually in school recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or biking or biking access.
<b>Basketball</b> <b>1. Youth</b> <b>2. High School</b> <b>3. Collegiate</b>	46' - 50' x 84' 50' x 84' 50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space all sides.	2400-3036 sq. ft. 5040-7280 sq. ft. 5600-7980 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood/community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
<b>Handball (3-4 wall)</b>	20' x 40' with a minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall, 1000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	Long axis is north - south. Front wall at north end.	15 - 30 min. travel time, 4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose building. 3-2 all usually in park or school setting.
<b>Ice Hockey</b>	Rink 85' x 200' (Min. 85' x 185') Additional 5000 sq. ft. including support area.	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Long axis is north - south if outdoors.	½ - 1 hour travel time. Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multipurpose facility.
<b>Tennis</b>	36' x 78'. 12 ft. clearance on both ends.	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court area (2 acres per complex)	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Best in batteries of 2 - 4. Located in neighborhood/community park or near school site.
<b>Volleyball</b>	30' x 60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	½ - 1 mile.
<b>Baseball</b> <b>1. Official</b>  <b>2. Little League</b>	Baselines - 90' Pitching distance-60.5' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400'+  Baselines - 60' Pitching distance - 46' Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200' - 250'	3.0 - 3.85 A min.  1.2 A min.	Locate home plate so pitcher is not throwing across sun, and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound to run east-northeast.	¼ - ½ mile. Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
<b>Field Hockey</b>	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Fall season - Long axis northwest or southeast. For longer periods, north/south	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
<b>Football</b>	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Same as field hockey.	15 - 30 min. travel time. Same as field hockey.
<b>Soccer</b>	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	1.7 - 2.1 A	Same as field hockey.	1 - 2 miles. Number of units depends on popularity. Youth popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to fields or neighborhood parks.
<b>Golf - Driving Range</b>	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width each additional tee.	13.5 A for min. of 25 tees.	Long axis is southwest - northeast with golfer driving northeast.	30 minute travel time. Park of golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately operated.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

<b>SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (continued)</b>				
<b>Activity Format</b>	<b>Recommended Size and Dimensions</b>	<b>Recommended Space Requirements</b>	<b>Recommended Orientation</b>	<b>Service Radius and Location Notes</b>
<b>¼ mile running track</b>	Over-all width - 276' length - 600'. Track width for 8 - 4 lanes is 32'.	4.3 A	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest - southeast, with finish line at north end.	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of a high school or community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
<b>Softball</b>	Baselines - 60' pitching distance - 45' men. 40' women Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' Slow pitch - 275' (men) 250' (women)	1.5 - 2.0 A	Same as baseball. indimensions for 16".	¼ - ½ mile. Slight difference. May also be used for youth baseball.
<b>Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)</b>	120' x 80'	9,840 sq. ft.	Long axis of court with primary use north and south.	1 - 2 miles, in neighborhood or community parks.
<b>Archery range</b>	300' length x minimum 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Minimum 0.65 A	Archer facing north + or - 45 degrees.	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/metro complex.
<b>Golf</b> <b>1. Par 3 (18 hole)</b> <b>2. 9-hole standard</b> <b>3. 18-hole standard</b>	Average length varies -600 - 2700 yards.  Average length 2250 yards  Average length 6500 yards.	50 - 60 A  Minimum of 50 A  Minimum 110 yards	Majority of holes on north/south axis	½ - 1 hour travel time  9-hole course can accommodate 350 people/day  500 - 550 people/day.  Course may be located in community, district or regional/metro park.
<b>Swimming pools</b>	Teaching - min. 25 yards x 45' even depth of 3-4 ft.  Competitive - min. 25 m x 16 m. Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ration of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1 - 2 A sites.	None, but care must be taken in siting life stations in relation to afternoon sun.	15 to 30 minutes travel time. Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching competitive and recreational purposes with enough to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
<b>Beach areas</b>	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sa. ft . of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3-4 A supporting area per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	½ to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/metro parks.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

## **ATTACHMENT C**

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### **Federal & State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs**



## **Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs**

All DNR grant applications are due May 1, annually, to the Community Service Specialist serving that region of the state.

Community Service Specialist  
Rhineland Office  
107 Sutliff Ave  
Rhineland WI 54501

### **Acquisition Of Development Rights (a Stewardship Program)**

The program's purpose is to buy development rights (easements) to protect natural, agricultural, or forest lands from development that enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis.

Priority parcels criteria:

- Property with frontage on rivers, streams, lakes, or estuaries;
- Property that creates a buffer between land that has been permanently protected for natural resource and conservation purposes and potential or existing residential, commercial, or industrial development;
- Property that is within the boundaries of an acquisition project established by the DNR, a government unit, or a NCO where the uses of the property will complement the goals of the project and the stewardship program.

DNR considers the following factors when evaluating acquisition of development rights:

- Recreational opportunities provided or enhanced;
- Proximity to other permanently protected land;
- Natural, scenic, geologic, and archaeological values of the property;
- The degree of development pressure;
- Whether the project has been identified in a comprehensive plan pursuant to s. 66.1001, WI Stats., another plan that has as one of its purposes the protection of natural resources, or the natural heritage inventory database.

### **Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (a Stewardship Program)**

Funds may be used for both land acquisition projects and development projects for nature-based outdoor recreation, such as fishing piers, hiking trails and picnic facilities. Applicants compete for funds on a regional and county basis. NCOs may only apply for funds for land acquisition; they are not eligible for funds for development on property.

DNR considers the following factors when evaluating projects:

- Implements priorities contained in state and local comprehensive outdoor recreation plans
- Meets needs and deficiencies identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the approved local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, or the

approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plans of other units of government including regional or integrated management plans

- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan
- Is regional or statewide in nature and can be documented as such
- Documentation shows benefits to tourism
- Results in a first of a kind facility for the project sponsor or service area
- Provides or supports a water-based activity
- Serves the greatest population
- Involves volunteers, local donations or cooperation by two or more service clubs
- Applicants that have never received an outdoor recreation program grant
- Provides for completion of a project already started where the sponsor has shown the ability to provide quality outdoor recreation facilities for its citizens without grant assistance
- Sponsor has completed prior LWCF, ADLP, UGS, URGP or projects successfully.
- Involves two or more governmental agencies
- Acquires land where a need for additional land acquisition is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan;
- Serves as a demonstration project for other project sponsors
- Corrects a documented health or safety problem
- Renovates existing facilities which are in danger of being lost for public use
- Sponsor is able to adequately maintain and operate the area or facility
- Provides multiple season, multiple activity use
- Serves the recreation needs of elderly persons, minorities and disabled persons. Facilities provided must exceed those required by state or federal regulations

### **Brownfields Green Space and Public Facilities Grant Program**

Funds are available per s.292.79, Wis. Stats. to promote the cleanup of brownfields where the end-use has a long-term public benefit, including preservation of green space, development of recreational areas or use by a local government.

### **Lake Protection Grant**

Funds are available to protect and improve the water quality of lakes and their ecosystems as per s. 281.69, Wis. Stats. Grants are available for purchasing land or easements, restoration of wetlands, development of local regulations to protect water quality, lake improvement activities called for in a Department approved plan, and countywide lake classification. Counties, towns, cities, villages, public authorities and qualified lake associations as defined in s. 30.92(1)(br), Wis. Stats., public inland lake districts, non-profit groups, and other local governmental units established for lake management are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$200,000. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

Priorities are set on a statewide basis (see ch. NR 191.08, Wis. Adm. Code) and consider the following factors: 1) lakes which have not previously received a lake protection grant; 2) the degree to which the project provides for the protection or improvement of water quality; 3) the degree to which the project provides for protection or improvement of other aspects of the natural ecosystem such as fish, wildlife or natural beauty; 4) the availability of public access to, and public use of the lakes; 5) the degree to which the proposed project complements other lake and watershed management efforts; 6) the level of support for the project from other affected management units; and 7) the level of financial support provided by the sponsor.

### **Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)**

Money is available to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation projects per Public Law 88-578, ch. NR 50.06, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, and Indian tribes are eligible for funding with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. Up to 50% matching grants from the fund are available to state and local units of government. Priorities include acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreational land exists. Also, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for outdoor recreation are also desirable.

Eligible projects include acquisition of land for public outdoor recreational areas and preservation of water frontage and open space. Development of public outdoor park and recreational areas and their support facilities. Applications are available from the DNR regional Community Service Specialist. Completed applications are due to the appropriate DNR regional office by May 1 of each year.

### **Recreational Boating Facilities**

Funds are available for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities as per s. 30.92, Wis. Statutes. Counties, towns, cities, villages, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible to apply. Cost sharing is provided up to 50% for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the Department.

Eligible projects include: 1) Facilities such as ramps and service docks required to gain access to the water; 2) structures such as bulkheads and breakwaters necessary to provide safe water conditions for boaters; 3) activities such as dredging to provide safe water depths for recreational boating. (Dredging is an eligible project only when it is associated with project development at the project site; maintenance dredging is not eligible.); 4) support facilities limited to parking lots, sanitary facilities and security lighting; 5) acquisition of equipment to cut and remove aquatic plants; 6) acquisition of equipment to collect and remove floating trash and debris from a waterway; 7) dredging of channels in waterways for recreational boating purposes (not more than once in ten years)(inland waters); and 8) acquisition of aids to navigation and regulatory markers. These factors are considered in establishing priorities - distance of proposed project from other recreational boating facilities, demand for safe boating facilities, existing facilities, projects underway, commitment of funds, location of proposed project within the region identified in s. 25.29(7), Wis. Stats.

## **River Management Grants**

River Protection Management grants provide state cost sharing assistance to eligible sponsors for implementing a specific activity or set of activities, other than planning activities, to protect or improve a river ecosystem as per s. 181.70 Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages, non-profit groups and qualified river management organizations, and other local governmental units as defined in s. 66.0131, Wis. Stats., are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. The state cost shares up to 75% of project costs not to exceed \$50,000. Activities eligible for funding include: 1) purchase of land or of an easement subject to certain requirements, 2) development of local ordinances, and 3) restoration of in-stream or shoreland habitat. Applications are due in the Regional offices by May 1 of each year.

## **Recreational Trails Act (RTA)**

The Recreational Trails Act (RTA) provides funds to local units of government through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles. These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized (30% of RTA funds), non-motorized (30% of RTA funds), and both (40% of RTA funds) types of recreational trail uses. This federal program was reauthorized in 2005 under SAFETEA-LU.

Eligible projects in order of priority are: maintenance and restoration of existing trails, development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities and trail linkages, construction of new trails with certain restrictions on federal lands, and acquisition of easement or property for trails.

## **Stewardship Program**

The Stewardship Program is a comprehensive program that addresses a broad spectrum of land conservation and recreation needs across the state. Stewardship has four major components:

### **Nonprofit Grants**

Acquisition of land and easements for a wide range of conservation and outdoor recreation purposes.

### **Local Assistance Grant Programs**

Grants for local governments or NCOs to acquire land and conservation easements of land and development projects that support nature-based outdoor recreation.

- Acquisition and Development of Local Parks
- Urban Rivers
- Urban Green Spaces
- Acquisition of Development Rights

### **Property Development on State Lands**

Development of recreational facilities on state properties.

### **Baraboo Hills**

Conservation of the hardwood forests of the Baraboo Hills through easements and acquisition. This category closed to new applications.

## **Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations**

Review specific guidelines for each of the following programs online at:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cfa/LR/Stewardship/subprogram.html>

### **Natural Areas**

State Natural Areas are set aside for protection of their natural values for future generations, scientific research, and teaching conservation and natural history. They are not intended for intensive recreational use such as picnicking or camping.

### **Habitat Areas and Fisheries**

The purpose of the Habitat Areas Program is to protect, restore, and enhance wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation, and viewing of game and non-game species. The goals of the program are achieved through the use of easements, land acquisition, and habitat restoration.

**State Trails**, including the Ice Age National Scenic Trail and the North Country National Scenic Trail. The goal of the State Trails Program is to establish a balanced system of state trails for use by hikers, equestrians, bicyclists, and cross-country skiers.

### **Streambank Protection**

The purpose of the Streambank Protection Program is to protect the water quality and fish habitat of Wisconsin streams by establishing buffers along selected streams. Whenever possible, these buffers should be at least 66 feet from either side of the stream and at least 66 feet beyond riparian wetlands.

### **Wild Lakes**

The purpose of the Wild Lakes Program is to protect and preserve high quality endangered wild lakes. The goals of the program are achieved through the use of easements and land acquisition.

## **Urban Green Space (a Stewardship Program)**

Funds are available to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect land from development with scenic, ecological or natural values in urban areas, and to provide land for noncommercial gardening in urban areas.

Priority is given to projects that have one or more of the following characteristics:

Planning Considerations, including:

- Specifically implementing a priority of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Implementing the approved master plans of 2 or more units of government or regional planning agencies
- Preserving land that is listed on the natural heritage inventory database
- Implementing elements of water quality plans or initiatives

Project Considerations, including:

- Serving the greatest population centers
- Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
- Providing accessibility
- Having unique natural features, threatened or endangered species, or significant ecological value
- Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
- Having water frontage

- Containing or restoring wetlands
- Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
- Protecting an area threatened by development
- Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
- Having regional or statewide significance
- Relating to brownfield redevelopment

### **Urban Rivers Grant (a Stewardship Program)**

Funds are available to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition of land or easements adjacent to rivers.

Program objectives include:

- To provide for economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban rivers or riverfronts
- To improve outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers for a variety of public uses, including but not limited to, fishing, wildlife observation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, canoeing, boating, hiking and bicycling
- To preserve or restore significant historical, cultural, or natural areas along urban rivers

There is a cap of 20% which means that no sponsor can receive more than 20% of the funds that are available in any fiscal year.

This is a very competitive program. Projects with the following attributes will rank higher:

- Acquires land or land rights that preserve or restore natural values, including aesthetic values, and enhance environmental quality along urban waterways.
- Provides new or expanded diverse recreational opportunities to all segments of urban populations.
- Provides new or expanded access to urban waterways.
- Acquires blighted lands that will be restored to complement riverfront redevelopment activities.
- Encourages comprehensive riverway planning within and between municipalities and other agencies.
- Provides opportunities for increasing tourism.
- Acquires lands that through proper management will improve or protect water quality

### **Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs**

Bike & Ped Coordinator  
 Wisconsin Department of Transportation  
 1681 Second Avenue South  
 Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

(next page)

## **Local Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program**

*Objective:* To promote activities which enhance the surface transportation system. Program funds are intended to accomplish something "above and beyond" what is normally done on highway projects. Eligible federal categories include bicycle and pedestrian facilities, historic transportation structures and landscaping/streetscaping projects.

## **Surface Transportation Program – Discretionary (STP-D)**

*Objective:* To encourage projects that foster alternatives to single-occupancy vehicle (SOV) trips, such as facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, development of bicycle/pedestrian plans, purchase of replacement vehicles for transit systems, and other transportation demand management (TDM) projects. Funding is 80% federal; 20% local.

## **Transportation Enhancement Program**

(Part of the Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP))

*Program Description:* Transportation enhancements (TE) are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of transportation systems. The transportation enhancements program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. Most of the requests and projects awarded in Wisconsin have been for bicycle facilities. Examples of bicycle projects include multi-use trails (in greenways, former rail trails, etc.), paved shoulders, bike lanes, bicycle route signage, bicycle parking, overpasses/underpasses/bridges, and sidewalks. Transportation enhancement activities must relate to surface transportation. Federal regulations restrict the use of funds on trails that allow motorized users, except snowmobiles. TEA 21 expanded the definition of transportation enhancements eligibility to specifically include the provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists, which had not been clearly eligible under ISTEA.

## **Other Wisconsin DOT Funding Sources**

***Hazard Elimination Program*** - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are now eligible for this program. This program focuses on projects intended for locations that should have a documented history of previous crashes.

Contact WisDOT District coordinators first for more details. Chuck Thiede at 608-266-3341 is the statewide coordinator.

***Incidental Improvements*** - Bicycle and pedestrian projects are broadly eligible for funding from most of the major federal-aid programs. One of the most cost-effective ways of accommodating bicycle and pedestrian accommodations is to incorporate them as part of larger reconstruction, new construction and some repaving projects. Generally, the same source of funding can be used for the bicycle and pedestrian accommodation as is used for the larger highway improvement, if the bike/ped accommodation is "incidental" in scope and cost to the overall project. Overall, most bicycle and pedestrian accommodations within the state are made as incidental improvements.

## **ATTACHMENT D**

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### **Bike Parking Guidelines**



# Bicycle Parking Guidelines

A summary of recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals

## Bicycle Parking Design

- Required spaces shall be at least 2 feet by 6 feet.
- An access aisle of at least 5 feet shall be provided in each facility.
- Racks shall be situated to allow a minimum of 2 feet between adjacent bike parking stalls.
- Spaces shall have a vertical clearance of at least 80 inches.

## Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

- must accommodate U-shaped locking devices,
- support the bike frame at two points,
- be securely anchored to the ground or the building structure, and
- be designed and maintained to be mud and dust free.

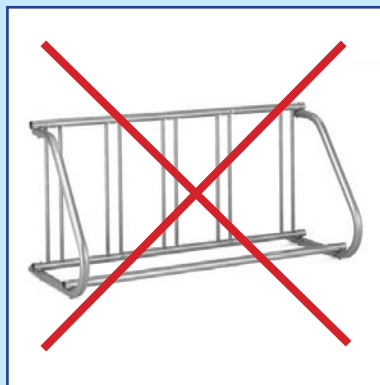
## Bicycle Rack Location

- Racks should be located in a clearly designated safe and convenient location.
- Racks should be designed and located to be harmonious with the surrounding environment.
- Racks should be at least as convenient as the majority of auto parking spaces provided.

To learn more about bicycle parking guidelines, visit the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals at: [www.apbp.org](http://www.apbp.org).

## *These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:*

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks

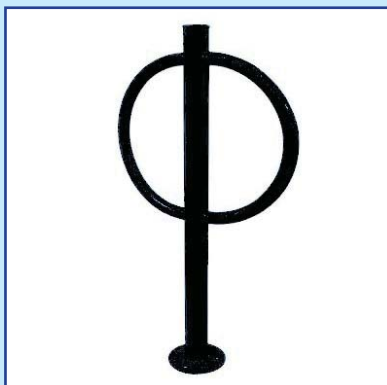


## *These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:*

Inverted-U Style Racks



Post Hitch Style Racks



Freestanding Style Racks



The above images are examples only. NCWRPC does not endorse any particular bicycle rack manufacturers.

If you have questions about whether a particular bicycle parking rack you are considering using meets these requirements, please contact NCWRPC planner **Fred Heider**, AICP at [fheider@ncwrpc.org](mailto:fheider@ncwrpc.org).

# **ATTACHMENT E**

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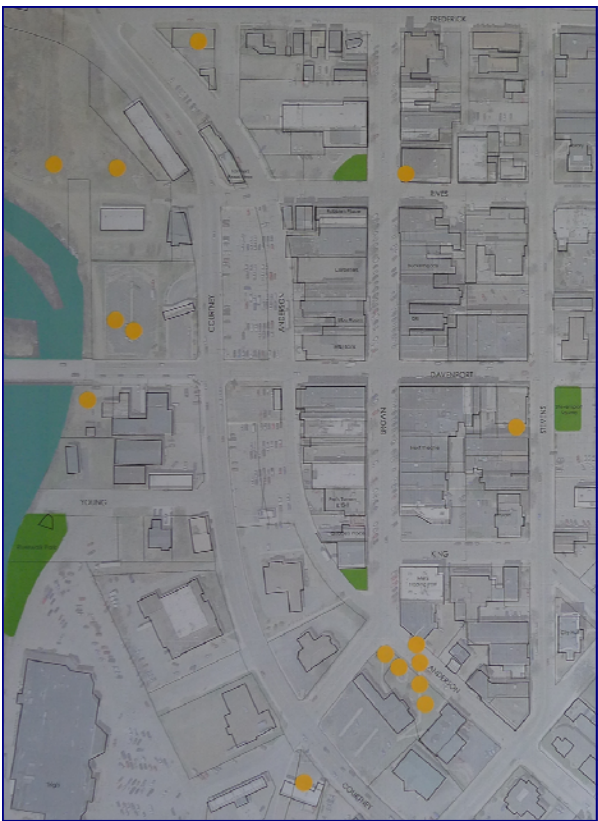
## **Potential Downtown Park Sites**

From the Rhinelander Downtown Streetscape Project, 2014

activity such as outdoor dining or special events. However, wider sidewalks mean having to narrow the street. Depending upon how this is accomplished will impact the amount of parking along Brown Street.

The scenario illustrating parallel parking on both sides of the street was the most popular option with 23 votes. This option creates the widest sidewalks, but at the cost of 46 parking spaces. The angled parking in the center of the street was the least popular option with just a single vote. The top four options with the votes that each option garnered is shown on the following page.

The third element presented for public consideration solicited ideas for the location of public park space. The most popular was the idea of closing Anderson St. between Brown St. and Pelham St. and using the space in front of the former Rail Depot and



Map 11: Locations identified for new public park space.

the space currently occupied by an auto repair shop (former gas station) to create a public plaza. Other ideas include space along the river behind the Firestone site, the parking lot on the north side of Davenport at the river, the vacant lot along the river at Rives St., the triangle at Frederick and Courtney, the corner of Rives and Brown and a space along Stevens across from Stevensport Square.

Ideas for the park space included a riverwalk with a boardwalk, shops, bike path, public restroom, and ensuring that any dumpsters are screened and coffee can ash catchers are eliminated.

### Station #3 Construction Mitigation

The construction mitigation station provided an opportunity to discuss the overall street reconstruction project and learn the issues that folks are concerned about. Mr. Kingman told the attendees that Brown Street and Stevens Street would not likely be reconstructed the same year, but that Davenport would be rebuilt from Brown to the River. Temporary access would be developed for the storefronts during construction. Hopefully there will be no days when businesses would be without sewer or water, but inspectors would be checking connections. While much of the utility system is 50-60 years old, it would have to be decided whether the project would take one year, and be more inconvenient, or two years and cost more money. The City Council would then decide whether additional optional reconstruction areas would be addressed depending on funding.

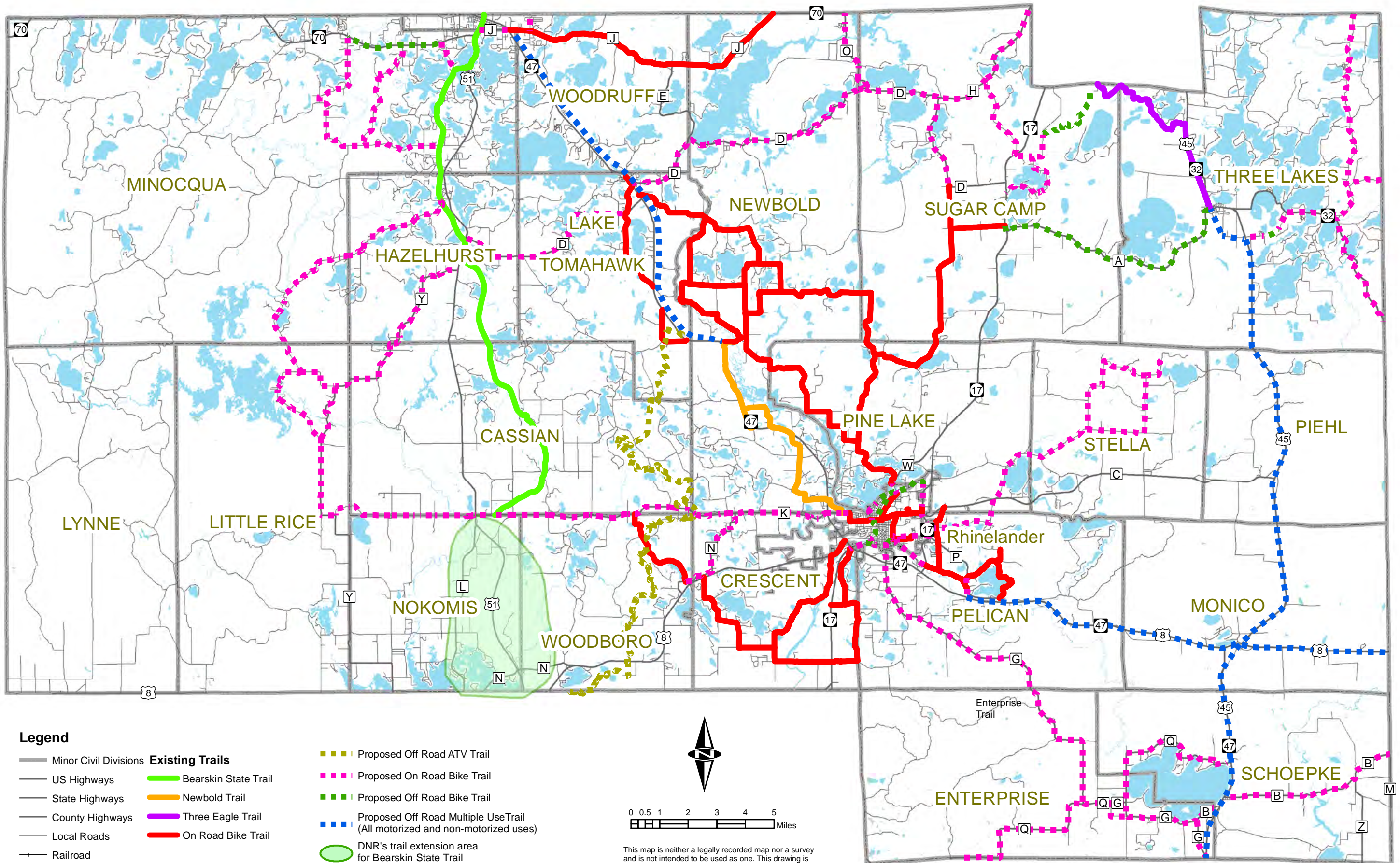
# **ATTACHMENT F**

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## **Potential Trail Corridors**

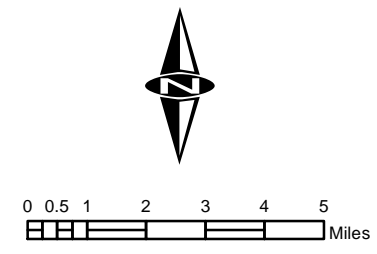
Maps 2 & 7 are from the Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2014-2018

Figure 1 – Chamber River Trails, is what the City is implementing in 2015.



**Legend**

- Minor Civil Divisions
  - US Highways
  - State Highways
  - County Highways
  - Local Roads
  - Railroad
  - Water
- Existing Trails**
- Bearskin State Trail
  - Newbold Trail
  - Three Eagle Trail
  - On Road Bike Trail
- Proposed Trails**
- Proposed Off Road ATV Trail
  - Proposed On Road Bike Trail
  - Proposed Off Road Bike Trail
  - Proposed Off Road Multiple Use Trail (All motorized and non-motorized uses)
  - DNR's trail extension area for Bearskin State Trail

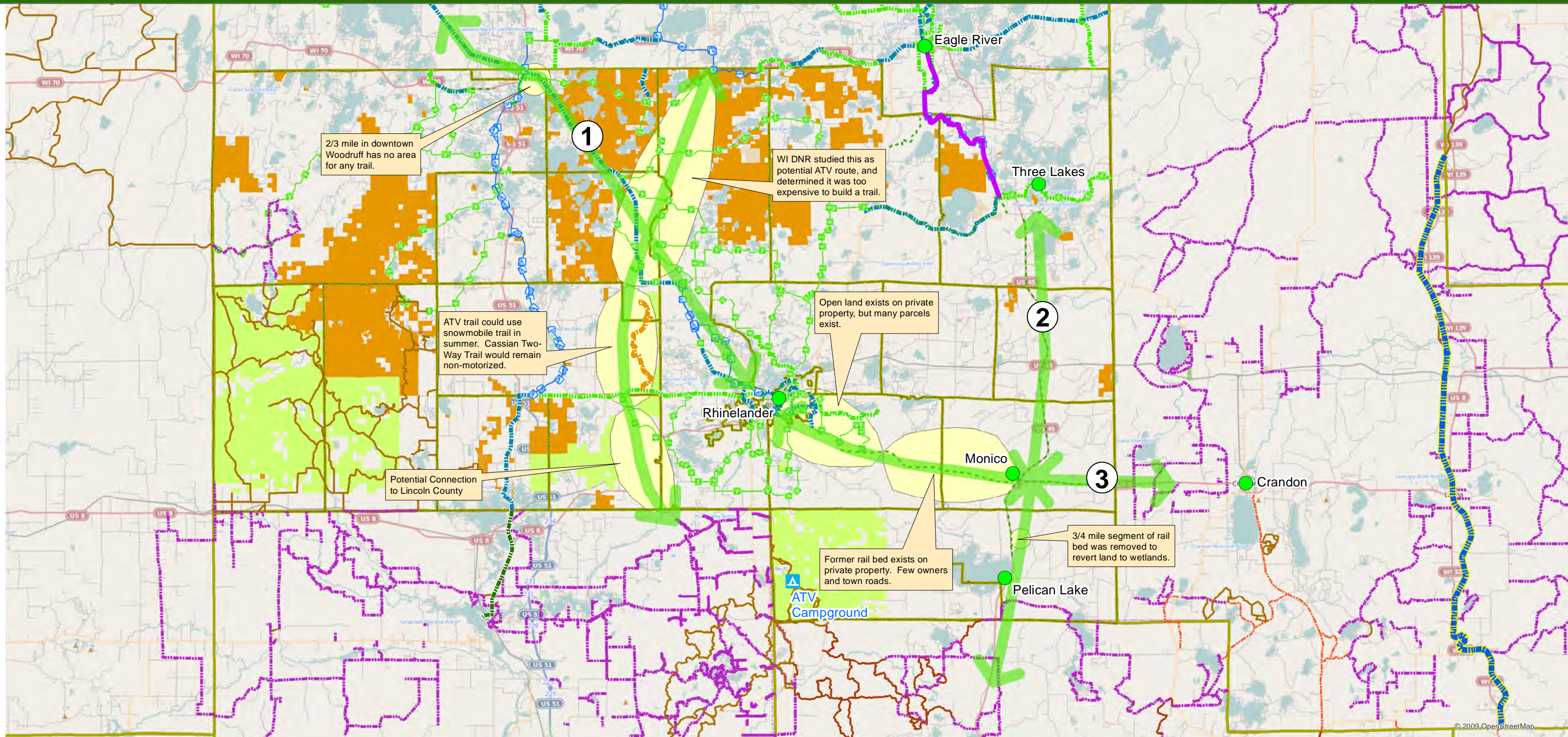


This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Source: WI DNR, Oneida County, NCWRPC  
Date Printed: 4/9/2014



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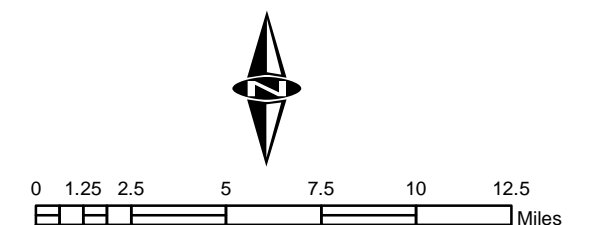


- |                 |                     |   |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>ATV</b>      | <b>Bike</b>         | Possible off-road ATV & Bike Trail Corridors    |
| ATV Road Routes | Existing - On Road  | Nicolet State Trail (Motorized & Non-Motorized) |
| ATV Trails      | Proposed - On Road  | Three Eagle Trail (Non-Motorized)               |
| Proposed Routes | Existing - Off Road | Hiawatha State Trail (Non-Motorized)            |
|                 | Proposed - Off Road | Cassian Two Way (Non-Motorized)                 |

- Oneida County
- WI DNR
- Entact Public Trail Bed. Potential Multi-Use ATV Trails

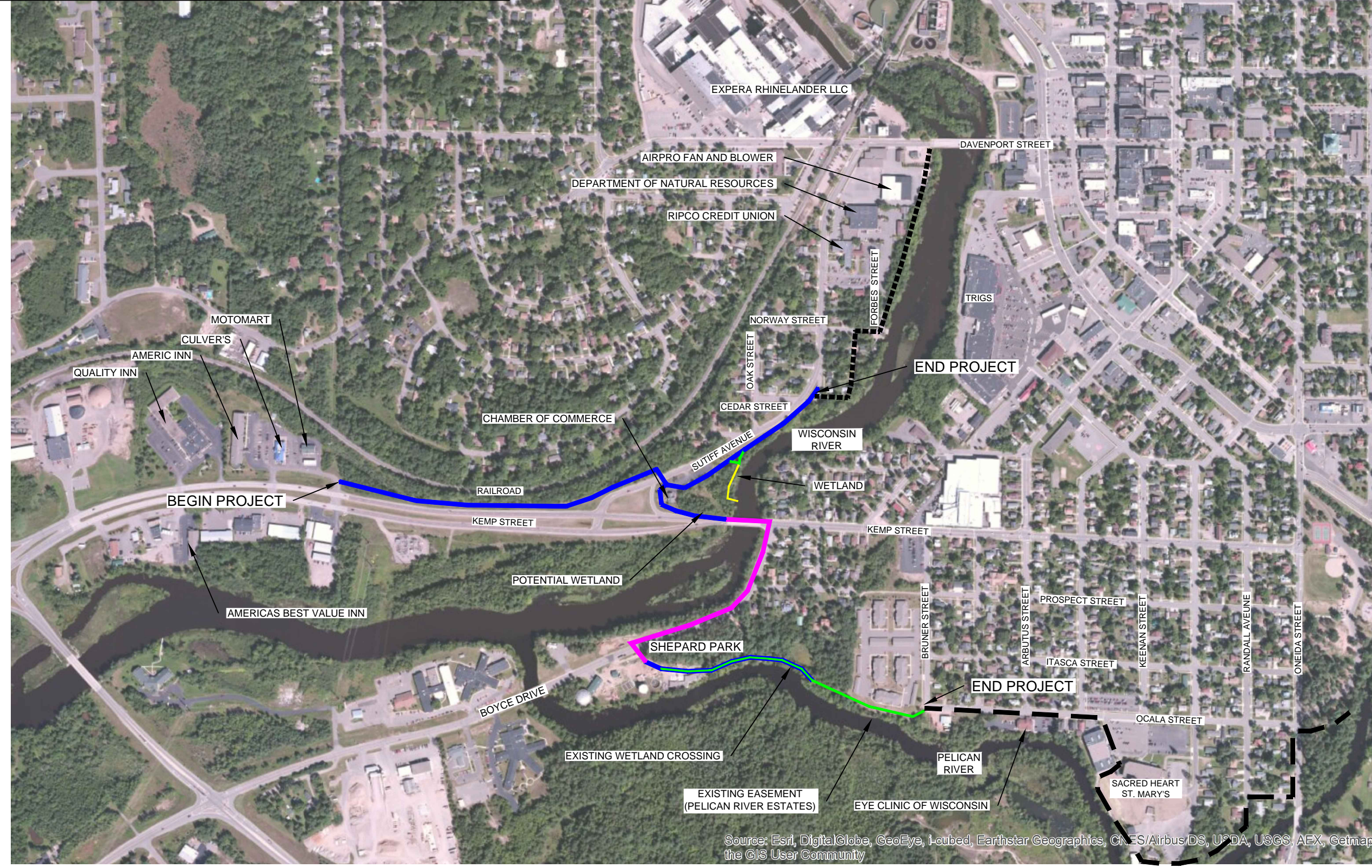
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# Figure 1 Chamber River Trails



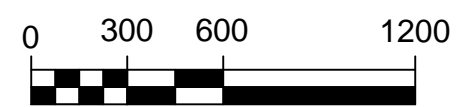
**LEGEND**

**SEGMENT**

- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AREA TRAIL
- WISCONSIN RIVER AREA TRAIL (FUTURE TRAIL)
- PELICAN RIVER TRAIL (FUTURE TRAIL)

**TRAIL**

- SIDEWALK
- CITY LAND
- EXISTING BOARDWALK
- EXISTING GRAVEL TRAIL



**FIGURE 1**

**PROJECT LAYOUT MAP**  
MULTI-USE TRAIL  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AREA TRAIL  
RHINELANDER, WI

**MSA** TRANSPORTATION • MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT • ENVIRONMENTAL  
1835 N. Stevens St. Rhinelander, WI 54501  
715-362-3244 1-800-844-7854 Fax: 715-362-4116  
Web Address: www.msa-ps.com

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmap the GIS User Community

# **ATTACHMENT G**

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## **Nature Play Equipment**



# Nature Play Area

Westmoreland Nature Play, Oregon

Additional pictures at: <http://greenworkspc.com/category/nature-based-play/>



Young   
& college students   
Both enjoy this nature  
based play area.



**ATTACHMENT H**

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**Senior Exercise Equipment**

## Two Styles of Senior Playgrounds

### Key Features of Style 1:

- concrete surface
- low impact exercises
- no seating
- wide open



The playgrounds generally cluster together low-impact exercise equipment that promotes balance and flexibility. Source: Xccent Fitness



Exercise stations and equipment specifically geared towards seniors promotes outdoor strength training, while raised bed gardens provide easy access to community gardening opportunities. (Source: Ida Gaye Gardens, by RVi Landscape)

## Two Styles of Senior Playgrounds

### Key Features of Style 2:

- soft surface
- low impact exercises
- many benches
- scenic



Elderly participants train on exercise machines at a pensioners' playground in Hyde Park in London, England. The outdoor facility features fun fitness equipment that offers a range of exercises to improve strength and flexibility and help adults continue active and healthy lifestyles in later years. Play areas for older people are popular in China and parts of Europe. (Source: Adrian Dennis/AFP/Getty Images)

