



# City of Rhinelanders Outdoor Recreation Plan

2015-2020



North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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## **Acknowledgements**

### City of Rhinelander Council Members

Richard Johns, Mayor

Sherrie Belliveau, Council President

Thomas Gleason

Joseph W. Salzer

Tom Kelly

Steve Sauer

George Kirby

Alexander Young

Mark Pelletier

Kristina Aschenbrenner, City Administrator

### Rhinelander Parks, Buildings, & Grounds Committee

Sherrie Belliveau, Chairperson

Joseph W. Salzer

Thomas Gleason

Alexander Young

Tom Kelly

### Staff for this plan

Gunder Paulsen, Parks, Buildings, & Grounds Director

Fred Heider, AICP, NCWRPC Planner

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This plan was prepared under the direction of the City of Rhinelander by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

For more information contact:

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION  
210 MCCLELLAN STREET, SUITE 210  
WAUSAU, WI 54403



Phone: 715-849-5510

[www.ncwrpc.org](http://www.ncwrpc.org)

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# 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>Table 4</b>		
<b>Park Sizes, 2015</b>		
<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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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).

### **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.

## **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.

Insert Map 1 – Recreation Facilities in Rhineland

Insert Map 2 – Proposed Trails

Insert Map 3 – Park Service Areas

Insert Map 4 – Potential Projects

# **ATTACHMENT A**

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## **Park Design and Location Criteria**

From:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

## **ATTACHMENT B**

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### **Facility Development Standards**

From:

National Recreation and Park Association

## **ATTACHMENT C**

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

# **ATTACHMENT D**

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## **Bike Parking Guidelines**

# **ATTACHMENT E**

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## **Potential Downtown Park Sites**

From the Rhinelander Downtown Streetscape Project, 2014

# **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.

# **ATTACHMENT G**

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## **Nature Play Equipment**

**ATTACHMENT H**

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**Senior Exercise Equipment**