



City of Rice Lake Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2014 – 2019



**City of Rice Lake
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
2014-2019**



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**Community Services Department
(Streets, Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries)**

Rice Lake Community Development

Adopted by Rice Lake City Council – April 2014

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Section I

Introduction

Rice Lake citizens are fortunate to have inherited a park system built by the progressive vision and efforts of previous generations. Today, the Park Board and City staff continues a mission of enhancing Rice Lake legacy of diverse parklands; providing green space, safe environments and recreational facilities; and meeting the changing needs and demands of a diverse population for present and future generations.

As recreation providers, we must be able to accommodate these various needs, and it is important to have proactive planning to ensure that recreation in our city remains accessible and adaptable to the needs of the community population.

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) is intended to serve City Boards and Commissions, City agencies and staff, other governments and agencies, and interested citizens and volunteers as a guide in decision-making related to park policies, acquisition and development of parkland and facilities, and City financing and operations.

A current Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is also a pre-requisite to participation in Federal and State park and open space aid programs. The City must continue to remain eligible for these program funds to accomplish many identified park, recreation and open space objectives.

Analysis and recommendations provided in this plan are derived from an extensive planning process conducted from October 2013 through January 2014. This planning process involved staff visiting, mapping, researching, and surveying facilities.

The following material will discuss goals and objectives, define certain types of recreation areas, inventory current community supplies of recreation areas and facilities, suggest standards for evaluating their size, and offer an action program to the city designed to eliminate present recreation land deficiencies and to improve existing areas. The coverage and organization of this plan will, hopefully, provide a clear framework from which the City of Rice Lake can make efforts to meet daily outdoor recreation requirements, protect resources and provide a more desirable community environment

This document is intended to formally replace the existing Outdoor Recreation Plan adopted by the City of Rice Lake in 2010. This Plan involves a cooperative effort based on resources from the original Outdoor Recreation Plan and input from city staff and citizens. It is intended to guide the City for the next five years.

Section II

Characteristics of the Planning Area

A. PHYSICAL

Geographical Location/Community Description

The City of Rice Lake is located in Barron County in the region commonly referred to as the Red Cedar River Valley. It was incorporated on April 1, 1887. The City is the largest community in Barron County with a 2010 U.S. Census population of 8,419. The City also serves the county and region as the largest primary retail center, boasting service to an estimated 100,000 population in a 2,000 square mile area. The City's total area is 9.7 square miles, 8.6 in land area and 1.1 in water area. The 2010 population density is 979.0 persons per square mile. The City's elevation is 1,148 feet above sea level.

The City is served by three (3) major highways: U.S. Highway 53, U.S. Highway 8, and State Highway 48. The City is located approximately 100 miles south of Duluth-Superior; 110 miles northeast of Minneapolis-St. Paul; and 50 miles north of Eau Claire-Chippewa Falls.

B. SOCIAL

Population Trends

The city's population has increased in each decennial census year since 1900, except for 1970 when it declined .3%. Listed below is the Census year, population and percentage increase since 1980 and future estimates for 2020 and 2030.

RICE LAKE POPULATION		
YEAR	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
1980	7,691	5.7%
1990	7,998	4.0%
2000	8,312	3.9%
2010	8,419	1.3%
2020	8,640	2.6%
2030	8,867	2.6%

The City's population is expected to moderately increase in the next 16 years. The forecast for 2020 and 2030 is based on the average percentage increase for the decades since census year 1990 of 2.6%. The population increase will vary depending upon factors such as the economy, "net migration" for people moving in or out of the City, older population, birth and death rates, etc.

Rice Lake's population in the past several decades has grown older in terms of median age and will likely continue in the next two decades as the "baby boomers" (defined as those individuals born between 1946 and 1964) grow older. The census years historically reveal that a majority of Rice Lake's population is female, although the percentage "gap" has shrunk over time.

Age Distribution

The City's population, especially due to the "baby boomer" generation, will continue to grow older. Some factors for the increase median age besides the sheer number of "baby boomers" are exercise, medical care, and overall quality of life. The City will need to address the recreational needs of this aging population in future years, as the impact of the aging population will likely continue beyond 2030.

The 2010 U.S. Census provided a "snap shot" of the aging of Rice Lake's population in two significant age categories for men and women, they are 55 – 64, and 65 and over. The total number of individuals within the 55- 64 age category is 962, men comprising 450 or 46.8% and women 512 or 53.2%. The total population for the 65 and over category is 1,788 individuals. However, when broken down by sex, there is a significant gap between elderly males and females. Males age 65 and over total to 649 or 36.3%, compared to females totaling 1,139 or 63.7%. The City will need to think about the recreational needs of the elderly, especially focusing on the interests of the female population.

Housing Forecast

Housing and income are interrelated to each other, dictating the type of housing unit you can afford to live in—be it a single family unit, townhouse, condominium, mobile home or some other type of multi-family dwelling unit. The general "rule of thumb" is that housing costs should total no more than 30% of someone's income. Historically, multi-family unit development has exceeded the construction of single-family homes, most likely due to affordability. Single-family homes are also being used more as rental properties compared to years ago. If incomes fail to keep up with inflation or even the costs of building a home, the probable trend will be more multi-family and renter occupied dwelling units.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1980 -2010

Category	1980	1990	2000	2010*
Total Housing Units	3,116	3,520	3,797	4,472
• Total Occupied Units	2,926	3,329	3,615	3,901
• Owner Occupied Units	1,883	2,011	2,183	2,168
• Percent of Total Occupied	64.4%	60.4%	60.4%	55.6%
• Renter Occupied Units	1,043	1,318	1,432	1,733
• Percent of Total Occupied	35.6%	39.6%	39.6%	44.4%
• Vacant/Seasonal Units	170	191	184	571
• Single Family Units	2,152	2,226	2,470	2,676
• Multi-Family Units	825	1,058	1,198	1,730
• Mobile Homes	122	236	168	66
Median Home Value	\$38,800	\$47,700	\$71,500	\$123,000
Median Cash Rent	\$159	\$264	\$409	\$604
Household Size (Persons)	2.55	2.34	2.24	2.09

*Information from U.S. Census 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Income

Another indicator of income that may contribute to what individuals may or may not be able to afford in terms of housing or other personal property possessions is household median income. The City consistently lags behind both Barron County and the State of Wisconsin when this is measured. It will likely continue doing so, unless high quality, good paying and in-demand occupations significantly increase in future years in the community.

Income Comparison: 1980 – 2010

Unit of Government	1979	1989	1999	2009*
City of Rice Lake	\$13,604	\$19,596	\$32,808	\$35,153
Barron County	\$13,421	\$22,570	\$37,275	\$44,149
State of Wisconsin	\$20,915	\$29,442	\$43,791	\$52,627

*Information from U.S. Census 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Employment Characteristics and Forecasts

Typically the amount of education an individual pursues leads to the type of employment that is attained by that individual. Another factor commonly tied to education and employment is the total lifetime income that a given occupation, achieves. Education, employment and income are significant factors that lead to the types of lifestyles people create for themselves. The amount of income, due to education and employment, will allow for the purchasing of material goods that usually define the wealth of the individual and benefits the community's local economy.

Section III

Goals and Objectives

The function of any planning, whether in our personal lives or as a community, is to achieve goals and objectives. Individuals or communities seldom act without implicit goals and objectives; yet plans and actions without goals can often be wasted. Therefore, it is imperative that a community formulate goals (ends) which it hopes to attain. The purpose of this section is to outline the goals and objectives of the community in the area of outdoor recreation.

Goals may be defined as general statements of desirable ends while objectives are measurable statements of desirable ends. Objectives are usually specific, but at all times they are in harmony with stated goals. As community desires and needs change, so also must goals and objectives. Goals and objectives should be continuously refined.

The following goals and objectives represent the ends which a community may adopt to provide a sound basis for future outdoor recreation planning decisions.

A. Goals

1. To enhance the quality of life and encourage healthy lifestyles while reconnecting people, especially children, to the outdoors through our parks and open spaces, natural areas, trails, and outdoor recreation programs.
2. To develop a stewardship ethic, protect our natural environment for sustainable conservation for our community and generations to come.
3. To ensure all people the access to a safe, affordable and healthy way to experience and appreciate nature while improving social and economic value to the City.
4. Provide a mix of affordable, quality outdoor recreation facilities, programs, and amenities at various scales and development intensities which meet the needs of residents while taking advantage of tourism opportunities.

B. Objectives

1. To provide a safe environment for play and physical activity and areas for active and passive recreation opportunities that meet the needs of all age groups, cultures, and ethnicity within the community.
2. To improve and revitalize our parks as gathering places for our youth, families and adults to play, exercise, relax, enjoy time with family and friends, and experience the natural environment.
3. To provide space for social interaction, health and wellness, and cultural diversity.
4. To obtain, when opportunities are feasible, sites for open green space, playgrounds, parks, trails, etc.
5. To provide opportunities for rural residents to enjoy the community's parks, natural resources, and recreation areas.
6. To establish priorities for needed outdoor recreation facilities based on prominent outdoor recreation trends, as well as existing recreational land distribution and existing and/or future deficiencies.
7. To raise awareness to help preserve and protect our natural resources within our parks and adjacent to, along with the promotion of good conservation and stewardship practices.
8. To coordinate the community's recreation program with other agencies, organizations, schools, other levels of government and private enterprise to ensure maximum public benefit.
9. To ensure that all people have access and adequate parking to our water amenities and public recreation areas.
10. To protect scenic values by managing billboards, signs, junkyards and other unsightly land uses and practices.
11. To make improvements and modifications to accommodate Adaptive/ADA-compliant facilities, play structures and accessibility that meet the needs of the physically challenged including the elderly and disabled that meet the American Disabilities Act standards.

12. To provide for the periodic review and updating of the city outdoor recreation plan so that it will reflect the changing needs and trends of the community.
13. Provide for annual planning, programming and maintenance of park and recreation facilities throughout the community with funding from the Capital Improvements Program (CIP), general obligation borrowing and other funding sources private or public.
14. To create and promote alternative means of transportation within the City by the establishment of trails and sidewalk connections for recreational and multi-modal transportations activities.
15. Areas of the city which are presently lacking adequate park area should be considered first when new additions to the city's park system are proposed.



Narrows Park

Section IV

Park Classifications

These classifications can be used as a guideline for understanding what services are typically provided as well as the area each park typically serves. The local community needs can best be met by providing a variety of parks which serve all age groups of the resident population. The following selected classifications of parks are those considered most appropriate for the City of Rice Lake.

A. Mini-Park

A play lot or playground that 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 shopping areas.

Demographics and population play a role in location, but the mini-park often services a specific recreational need or takes advantage of unique opportunities. In a residential setting, the service area is usually less than one quarter mile in radius. Accessibility is by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low volume residential streets. A size criterion is usually between 2,500 square feet and 1 acre.

B. Neighborhood Parks and Playground

Neighborhood parks and playgrounds are suited for intense development areas and should be easily accessible to their neighborhood population by both pedestrian and bike travel. It usually provides a combination of active and passive recreational activity areas, practice game fields, a court area, playground, walking and jogging path, picnic and conversation areas and an open play area for a wide variety of age groups including children, adults, seniors and special populations within a neighborhood.

The service area for neighborhood parks and playgrounds is approximately one-quarter mile, with playground service areas potentially being larger and is significantly larger than a mini-park. These facilities are typically for daylight use only, though some recreational court games and skating rinks may be lighted.

A desirable size for a neighborhood park and playground offering both passive and active recreational opportunities in an area of high-density urban residential development should be a minimum of 5 acres. Neighborhood parks and playgrounds may also be provided in conjunction with a school district or other such facility.

A neighborhood park provides open space for passive recreation needs to serve a neighborhood. The physical concept generally involves an imaginatively landscaped natural environment with limited facilities for active use. Site development could include sidewalks or trails for strolling, benches, picnicking areas, and a limited amount of play equipment such as a sandbox, swing, slide, etc.

A neighborhood playground provides an area for active intensive play that serves a neighborhood. The physical concept involves a combination of paved and landscaped areas with an imaginative layout of facilities and equipment. This type of park may include some supervised playground program including games, physical skills, and low-level competition primarily for grade school age children. Activities and equipment may include swings, sandboxes, slides, climbers, fitness units, merry-go-round, etc., picnic tables, benches, grills, outdoor fireplaces and parking. The playground may also include a ball field and basketball court primarily used by neighborhood and school children.

C. Community Park

This type of park is usually located within one mile radius of residential neighborhoods and light business or manufacturing districts and is under municipal administration. A size criterion is determined as needed to accommodate desired uses and usually serves two or more neighborhoods within a half mile to 3-mile distance. These types of parks are generally more than 25 acres.

This park consists of a combination of recreational activity areas, lighted field areas and facilities, game courts, ball fields, playgrounds, walking/jogging paths, spray pools and aquatic facilities, skate facilities, picnic and conversation areas, and outdoor festival areas. Community Parks serve various age groups, with an emphasis on organized sport group activities.

D. School Parks

Parks associated with or combined with a school site that fulfill the space requirements for other classes of parks, such as mini-park, or neighborhood parks. Size is variable and depends on function. The location of the school park will generally be determined by the School District based upon policy and existing school distribution. The school park site usually serves to complement other community facilities such as playgrounds, neighborhood parks and community parks. Generally, a school park is a multi-purpose area developed with athletic fields for highly organized team sports.

E. Natural Resource Area

Land set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering. The location is based on resource availability and opportunity and size is variable based on available land. Set selection is generally based on availability and the trail system plan. Natural corridors should be considered whenever possible but appropriate "built" corridors are also acceptable with proper design.

F. Greenway

Greenway lands are those which effectively tie the park system components together to form a continuous park environment. Location is based on resource availability and opportunity and size is based on available land. Greenways provide the opportunity for a number of recreational travel opportunities such as hiking, walking, jogging, bicycling and in-line skating. Parkway corridors also provide attractive travel experiences for the motorist and canoeing can occur in "green" waterway corridors.

G. Specialized or Private Recreation Facilities

A special use park is often designed as a revenue-generated enterprise designed to help satisfy the demand for a particular sport, recreational activity, or special event. These are park and recreation facilities that may be entirely private or a public-private partnership in which residents may receive special privileges. A well-defined joint use agreement between all parties should be considered when establishing these partnerships. They may include golf courses, historic sites, conservancy areas, festival/farmers markets, individual sports complex, or fitness/entertainment complex.

Some of these areas may have limited active recreation value, are not developed as multi- purpose recreation areas or are not always available for use by the public. Although such areas are not considered in current recreation acreage totals computed for Rice Lake, it must be recognized that specialized areas are an important adjunct to a community and its parks and open space program.



Hunters Park

Section V

Pathway Classifications

These trails may be a combination of trails along streets and scenic green spaces. Surfaces may be paved in either concrete or asphalt while trails in a natural setting may remain a soft surface, such as cobbles and vegetation.

A. Park Trail

Park trails are multi-purpose trails located within greenways, parks and natural resource areas. Park trails provide a natural environment and allow for uninterrupted movement throughout the park system, connect parks and other recreation areas together to form a cohesive park system and protect the user from vehicles. There are three types of trails included in this classification – Type I, Type II, and Type III.

Type I: Suited in areas where use patterns necessitate separate paths for pedestrians and bicyclists/in-line skates. They are typically 8-10' hard surfaces.

Type II: Suited for lighter use patterns, usually used for traveling from residential areas to a park preserve or nature area. They are typically 10' hard surface.

Type III: Suited for areas requiring minimum impact, for example a trail through a nature preserve. They are typically 6-8' soft surface.

These types of trails should be planned and designed in accordance with adopted local, state and federal standards. Park trails could also serve to accommodate bicycle-commuting purposes and should reflect the anticipated commuter use.

B. Connector Trail

Connector trails are multi-purpose trails that provide for safe travel for pedestrians to and from parks and through the community. They differ from park trails primarily in location. There are two types of trails included in this classification.

Type I: Suited in areas where use patterns necessitate separate paths for pedestrians and bicyclists, for example, a trail within the shoulder of a parkway or collector street right-of-way. They are typically 10' hard surface.

Type II: Suited for lighter use patterns, for example, traveling from a residential area to a park preserve or nature area. They are typically 10' hard surface.

C. Bikeways

Bikeways are paved portions of streets and roadways or separate hard surfaced paths that assist in the safe separation of bicyclists from traffic. Bikeways are considered “any road, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles to be shared with other transportation modes,” as defined by AASHTO, the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

There are two types of on-street bikeways in this classification:

Bike Route: Suited in areas where use patterns necessitate separate paths for pedestrians and bicyclists and if required, in-line skaters. For example, trail within the shoulder of a parkway or collector street right-of-way. They are typically 6' paved shoulder (part of roadway).

Bike Lane: Suited for situations where traffic volumes are heavy enough to call for a clear separation between bicycles and vehicles. They are typically 6' hard surface (part of the roadway).

The user groups of bike routes and bike lanes have distinctly different needs than the users of park trails and connector trails, and are used for speed for commuting, fitness and competition. It is important in the planning and designing of a trail and bikeway system that the inherent differences in user groups be recognized and not used as a direct substitute for another.

D. Motorized

May be exclusively motorized or may be a combination of motorized, bicycles, pedestrian and equestrian.

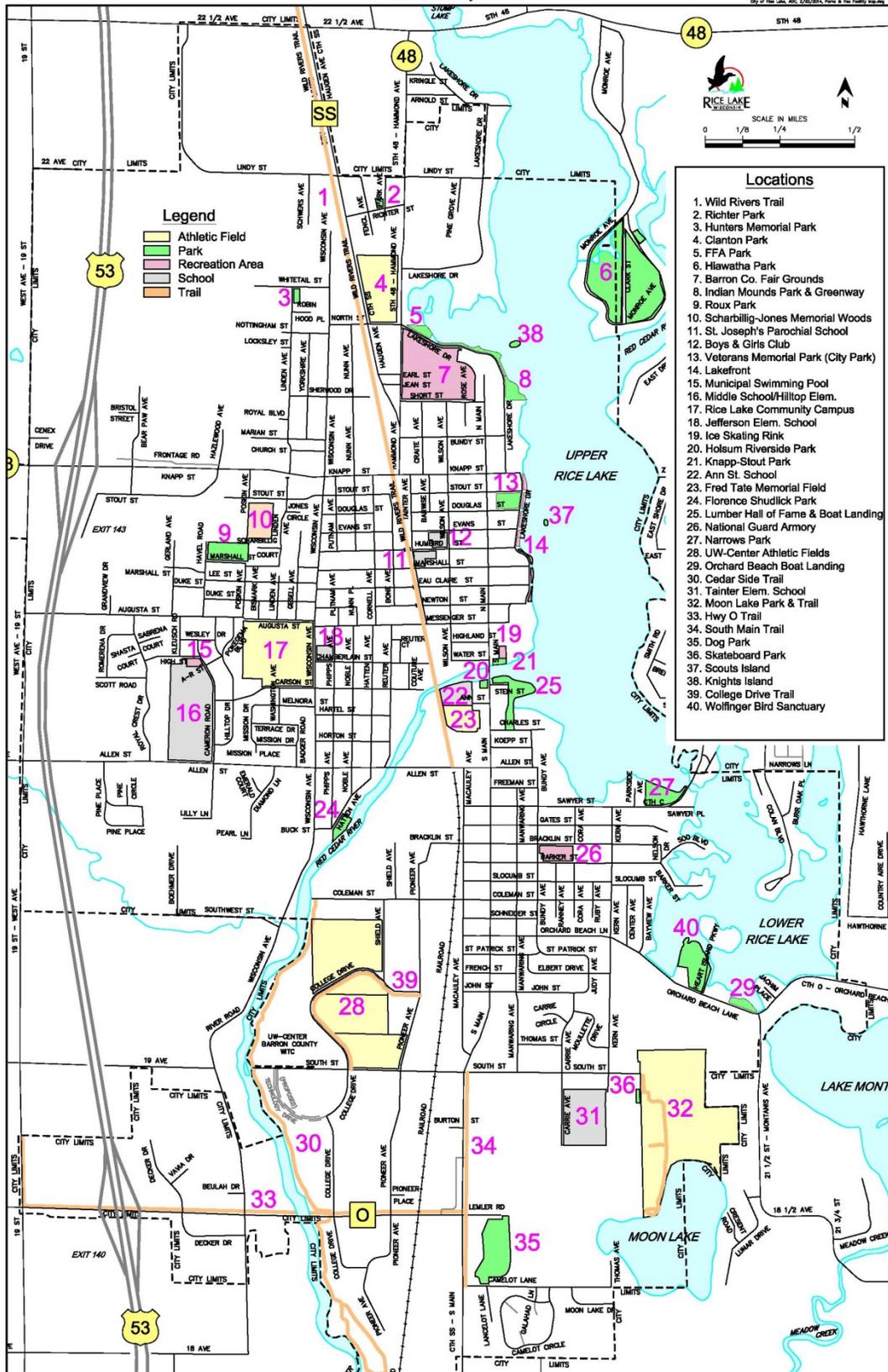
Section VI

Park Inventory and Analysis

The first step in developing a recreation planning program involved the inventory of the community's existing facilities. This inventory includes an estimate of the acreage of all park areas as well as an inventory of the amenities. The location of each park is indicated on the Rice Lake Park and Recreation Facility Map which is located on the following page (Page #18).

CITY OF RICE LAKE PARKS & RECREATION FACILITY MAP

As of February 2014



A. City Facilities

The following are a combination of athletic fields, parks, recreation areas, trails, schools, and private/specialized facilities that may or may not be maintained by the City.

1. Veterans Memorial Park - 2.4 Acres

Veterans Memorial Park, formally known as City Park, is utilized as a community park. Natural features include a rolling terrain with access to Rice Lake. The park area is directly accessible to neighboring residential areas and to lake related activities. Amenities include an ADA compliant shelter and restrooms, a small storage area, picnic tables, drinking fountains, and playground equipment. The playground equipment is non ADA compliant and includes a playground unit, swings and spring animals. Specialized recreation facilities include two lighted tennis courts which are fenced, a Veteran's War Memorial, Civil War monument, and a fountain. Another added park fixture is an architecturally designed band shell with storage.

2. Earl Clanton Memorial Park – 16 Acres

Earl Clanton Memorial Park is a community park and is located on Hammond Avenue and or County Rd. SS and is adjacent to the Rice Lake Hockey Arena on the north end of the City. Facilities at this park include two lighted softball diamonds, a flag/touch football field, a fenced playground area, and a multi-purpose building which includes a concession stand, ADA compliant restrooms, press box, storage room and a sheltered picnic area. Each softball diamond as well as the football field is equipped with electric scoreboards and a public address system.

3. FFA Park – 2.75 Acres

This park is located near Hammond Avenue at Lakeshore Drive and borders Rice Lake. The natural features of the area are primarily wooded and wetlands. The area is semi-developed with some limited trails and bridges over wetlands.

4. Fred Tate Memorial Park – 6.10 Acres

Tate Park serves Rice Lake as a community park and is located on the western terminus of Ann Street. Amenities include two lighted softball diamonds, a non-compliant swing set and playground equipment, picnic shelter, batting cage, basketball court, parking lot, a multi-purpose building that contains a concession stand, restrooms, press box and storage area. Each ball diamond is equipped with electric scoreboards and public address systems.

5. Florence Shudlick Park – 2.3 Acres

This neighborhood park is located in the southwestern part of the city on Hatten Avenue. The natural features of the park include a sloped terrain to the Red Cedar River. Amenities include picnic tables, grills, a non-compliant swing set and playground equipment, swing benches, shelter, horseshoe pits, non-compliant ADA restrooms, off-street parking, and blacktop walkways.

6. Hiawatha Park and former City Beach – 33.60 Acres

Hiawatha Park is located in the far northeastern corner of the city. The park is located on a point of land between Rice Lake and the Red Cedar River. There is a .06 acre parcel with water access, which was a former Rice Lake beach along the Red Cedar River. The park is in a residential area and is heavily wooded with a series of non-developed foot paths. Approximately 60% of this park is located in Rice Lake Township. Amenities include a picnic table.

7. Holsum-Riverside Park - .65 Acres

This park is located along the Red Cedar River near the southwest corner of the Main Street Bridge. The upper portion of park is relatively flat terrain with a steep embankment to the river. Amenities include picnic tables.

8. Indian Mounds Park – 2.7 Acres

Indian Mounds Park is a historical burial site and passive recreation area and is adjacent to Rice Lake. Natural features include a wooded area with lake front greenway. Amenities include historical marker and text, Indian Burial Mounds, a unique pipestone shelter, non-compliant ADA restrooms, picnic tables, grills, bench swings and a boat dock.

9. Lakefront - .769 Acres

This is a greenway located along a half mile of lake frontage between Lakeshore Drive and the lake. Amenities include docks, bench swings, and picnic tables.

10. Moon Lake Park – 73.0 Acres

This community park is located on the east end of South Street. Amenities include soccer fields, softball fields, skate park, a .61 mile hiking trail, two shelters with ADA compliant restrooms, and one shelter equipped with a concession stand, picnic tables, and a boat dock.

11. Municipal Skating Rink - .60 Acre

This site is located in the downtown area of Rice Lake, adjacent to Knapp-Stout Park. Amenities include a skating rink, warming house, and ADA compliant restrooms.

12. Narrows Park – 4.0 Acres

The park is located where Sawyer Street Bridge crosses the narrow channel of Rice Lake. Natural features include a level wooded terrain with a steep slope down to the shoreline of Rice Lake. Amenities include a shelter with a stone indoor and outdoor fireplace, ADA compliant restrooms, picnic tables, grills, playground equipment, non-compliant swing sets, horseshoe pits, storage shed, and a boat dock. The playground equipment is non-ADA compliant.

13. Rice Lake Dog Park – AKA – Lemler Landfill – 11.64 Acres

This community park is located on the east end of Lemler Road. Amenities include a fenced in space for dogs to run and cobbled pathways, shelter, benches and picnic tables.

14. Rice Lake Municipal Swimming Pool

The municipal swimming pool is located at the intersection of High Street and Cameron Road and is adjacent to the Hilltop Elementary School. Amenities include changing and shower rooms with ADA restrooms. It is equipped with a handicap lift into the pool.

15. Richter Park - .42 Acre

This mini-park is located in the northern part of the city in a residential area. Amenities include cement picnic tables, non-compliant swing set and slide.

16. Roux Park – 4.83 Acres

This community park is located in a residential area towards the western end of Marshall Street. Amenities include a softball/baseball field, a basketball court, horse shoe pits, shelter, picnic tables, grills, a non-compliant playground and non-ADA compliant playground equipment, parking, restrooms and walkways.

17. Scout's Island AKA Fireworks Island - .5 Acre

This is a small island on Rice Lake located across from City Park. Amenities include a covered picnic table and boat docks.

18. Scharbillig-Jones Memorial Addition – 6.5 Acres

This park is a natural resource area. Amenities include nature trails and rest areas.

19. Orchard Beach Boat Landing – 1.5 Acres

This community park, formally known as Veterans Memorial Park, is located on Orchard Beach Lane on Lower Rice Lake and is completely ADA accessible. The amenities include restrooms, parking lot, picnic shelters, walkways, outdoor grills, security lights, picnic tables, 110 foot handicap fishing wharf, boat docks and a boat landing ramp.

20. Wolfinger Bird Sanctuary – 7.73 Acres

This non-developed natural resource area is currently a bird sanctuary park and is located on East Orchard Beach Lane. The natural features of this area are woodlands and wetlands, with Rice Lake frontage on two sides of the parcel. It has no amenities at this time.

B. City Trails

1. Cedar Side Trail – 2.5 miles

The head of this trail starts at Coleman Street and extends 2.5 miles south with a loop at the southern terminus. Amenities include a 10' wide asphalt paved trail for its entire length, three bridges over wetlands, scenic overlook shelter, various sitting benches along its route, various points of access to the river. This trail also connects to the County Highway O Trail.

2. College Drive Trail - .68 miles

This trail starts at Pioneer Avenue and extends south stopping at South Street. Amenities include 10' wide asphalt trail for its entire length, passing the College baseball field and disc golf course and connects WITC with UWBC campuses.

3. Highway O Trail – 1.71 miles

This trail starts at Lemler Road and extends 1.71 miles westward to 19th Ave. Amenities include 10' wide asphalt trail for its entire length, with a protective barrier across the Red Cedar River Bridge. The trail interconnects with the Cedar Side and Main Street Trails.

4. Main Street Trail - .71 miles

This trail starts at Camelot Lane and extends .71 North to South Street. Amenities include a 10' wide asphalt trail for its entire length and push button pedestrian crossings at Highway O and South Street.

5. Moon Lake Trail - .61 miles

This trail is located in Moon Lake Park and starts at South Street and extends south .61 miles with a small loop at the southern terminus. Amenities include a 10' wide asphalt trail for its entire length, ADA compliant restrooms.

C. School Facilities

1. Ann Street School – 5 Acres

This school is located at the western terminus of Ann Street. This property is owned by Barron County and operated by Rice Lake Area School District. Amenities include a fenced in playground. The remaining property is a gentle rolling terrain down to the river front, with picnic tables and a pedestrian bridge leading across Red Cedar River to the north.

2. Jefferson Elementary School - .5 Acre

This school is located at the intersection of Chamberlain Street and Wisconsin Avenue and is owned by the Rice Lake Area School District. Amenities include a playground and basketball hoops.

3. Rice Lake Community Campus– 17.38 Acres

The Friess Family Rice Lake Community Athletic Complex is located on the grounds of Rice Lake High School along Wisconsin Avenue and is owned by the Rice Lake Area School District. The complex includes a synthetic football/soccer field with top-loading stadium seating, lighted baseball and softball fields, a 400-meter, nine-lane rubber track, press boxes for the stadium as well as softball and baseball, a multi-use practice field, 6 non-lighted tennis courts, and a new plaza area with concessions.

4. Rice Lake Middle/Hilltop Elementary School – 23.0 Acres

These schools are located the intersection of Cameron Road and Allen Street and is owned by the Rice Lake Area School District. The amenities include a playground, lighted and unlighted softball fields, a lighted football field, basketball courts, volleyball court, and the municipal swimming pool is adjacent to the property.

5. St. Josephs Parochial School - .5 Acre

This school is located at the intersection of Tainter Avenue and Marshall Street. The amenities include a playground and a basketball court.

6. Tainter Elementary School – 9.75 Acres

This school is located near Carrie Avenue and South Street and is owned by Rice Lake Area School District. Amenities include a playground, basketball court, and softball fields and the gymnasium serves as the Recreation Center in the winter for City recreation programs.

7. University of Wisconsin Barron County Recreation Area – 48 Acres

This facility is located at the UWBC and WITC campuses on College Drive. Amenities include softball and baseball fields, ADA compliant restrooms

and concession stand, a disc golf course, a picnic area, picnic tables and grills, horseshoe pits, a trail that runs alongside College Drive for the length of the UWBC property and a groomed cross country trail in the winter.

D. Non-City Owned Park Facilities

1. Barron County Fairgrounds – 29.14 Acres
This facility hosts the county fair and 4-H related activities. Amenities include numerous fair related buildings, water, ADA compliant restrooms, grandstand, horse racing track and show arenas. This facility is used for several recreation related activities including walking and biking.
2. Boys and Girls Club - .5 Acres
This property is located at the intersection of Wilson Avenue and Evans Street. The property is owned by the Rice Lake Area School District and leased to the Boys and Girls Club. Amenities include a playground, volleyball court, basketball hoops, and horse shoe pits.
3. Knights Island - .5 Acres
This island, north of Scouts Island and was formally owned by the city and now owned by the Lake Improvement District. Amenities include a covered picnic table and grill.
4. Knapp Stout Park - .6 Acres
This park is owned by Barron County and is north of the dam. Amenities include a sheltered antique steam engine display, picnic tables, and gazebo.
5. Lumbering Hall of Fame Park – 2.68 Acres
This park is owned by Barron County and maintained by the City of Rice Lake. It is a greenway that attaches to Stein Street Boat Landing. Amenities include a parking lot, paved trail, picnic tables and access to the water.
6. National Guard Armory – 2.5 Acres
This park is owned by the National Guard and maintained by the City as a neighborhood park. The area is relatively flat and open, with little tree cover. Amenities include a softball/baseball field, a shelter, picnic tables, and a children’s playground unit.
7. Stein Street Boat Landing – 5.25 Acres
This park is owned by Barron County. Amenities include boat ramps, docks, (one ADA accessible) boat trailer parking, restrooms, and boat washing equipment.

8. Wild Rivers Trail – 2.53 miles

This trail is a state owned trail and is maintained by Barron County Snowmobile Clubs. It is part of the Rails to Trails corridor for Barron, Douglas, Washburn counties from Superior south to Rice Lake. Amenities include a dirt trail surface used for motorized and non-motorized multi-purpose recreation activities.



Cedar Side Trail

Section VII

Recreation Trends and Demands

A. Recreation Trends

Recreation demand and trends have changed its focus away from passive and competitive recreation and more on health and wellness and the need to bring children, families and adults back outside. With the rising numbers of child and adult obesity, it is an opportunity for parks and recreation to inspire healthier lifestyles and increase their mental and physical well-being in a natural environment.

The rising trends and the biggest change in Wisconsin has been the migration of rural populations moving into urban areas, thus resulting in an increased demand for urban based outdoor recreational activities with multiple ways of accessibility. Research has also linked the presence of parks, trails, enjoyable scenery and other people exercising to increase physical activity.

B. Recreation Demands

Recreation demand is the estimated number of people who are projected to participate in a particular recreation opportunity at some predetermined future time and location. It is important to identify the recreation demands by demographics, change in population, social and economic characteristics and by projecting outdoor recreation activity trends that are relevant to the future. Demands will continue to change over time given new science and information, recreation technology, social and economic trends and other circumstances of importance.

The demands need to fit a diverse population and the constant changing needs of the outdoor recreation public. By looking at the uses and trends we can better understand how the community connects to the cities outdoor recreation resources. It is hard to determine the exact needs of the Rice Lake community due to no outdoor recreation survey taken in the last 5-10 years. However, according to the 2011-2016 WI – SCORP, the demands throughout the state and nation, say there is a need to enhance the relationship between outdoor recreation and health and wellness by creating more programming, transportation options, and increasing park connectivity with other parks, trails, and green spaces.

Section VIII

General Recommendations

A. Neighborhood and Community Park System Planning

To revitalize our parks as thriving gathering places for youth, families and adults, offering the public access by foot, bike and auto and a safe, affordable healthy way to experience nature and the outdoors.

To continue to make improvements and modifications to accommodate adaptive/ADA compliant facilities, play structures and accessibility that meet the needs of the physically challenged including elderly and disabled.

Upgrade community park facilities in terms of function, quality, safety, and to improve the attractiveness and preservation of natural settings with the promotion of good conservation and stewardship practices to last for generations to come.

A master plan and a management plan should be established for each park to provide direction for the progressive and orderly planning, management, maintenance, operation and programming of the park and recreation facilities.

B. Park and Recreation Development

Local landowners also should be encouraged to deed, dedicate or donate park 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 the city.

Due to increased and continuing housing development within the city, there is a need to develop, protect and acquire lands for mini-parks or green space within these residential areas and to provide parks within the perimeter standards.

With decreased funding there is an added importance of building relationships with private, local schools and community partnerships to help in leveraging resources and expand community outdoor recreation needs.

C. Community Beautification

The City needs to recognize that the appearance and image of our parks, trails, and facilities are a tangible reflection of the quality of life in the community. They provide an identity for citizens and an image that the city portrays to its residents and visitors. This is a key element to public pride and a sense of value and will help declining communities, decrease crime and vandalism, attract businesses, improve property values, and increase health and wellness opportunities. Declining communities are defined as geographic areas or neighborhoods within the community that have witnessed a high vacancy rate for housing and loss of population.

Beautification projects, such as planting trees, shrubbery and flowers, general landscaping, natural habitats, bird and butterfly gardens for observation, quiet zones or conversation areas, natural play structures, water features and more should be encouraged with citizen participation, including but not limited, to service groups, schools, youth groups, veterans, and senior citizens.

D. Environmental Education

Parks provide significant economic, social and environmental benefits to everyone in the community. A partnership with our schools, youth organizations and the UW Extension should be implemented to encourage and promote environmental education opportunities and programs.

E. Private Recreation Areas and Facilities

There is a need for encouragement and development of specialized facilities by the private sector in the City. Specialized facilities such as mini golf courses, driving range, sport and water equipment rentals, theme parks, can be an important adjunct to the public recreational facilities. Quality and availability for public use should be emphasized.

It is important to build partnership opportunities with these private sectors which will allow for preservation of resources and the access to resources that have not been previously available to residents and visitors.

F. Walking, biking, trails and pedestrians

Walking is the most popular outdoor activity in the State of Wisconsin with bicycling and running/jogging reported as being in the top 10, and cross country skiing and snowshoeing as top winter outdoor activities. Even though most recreation walking takes place on neighborhood sidewalks, having the presence of parks and trails and enjoyable scenery plays an important role to increased physical activity and improved general health of our community's children and adults.

By connecting bike and walking trails to parks, it will create higher usage frequency and increase residents' accessibility to outdoor recreation. This will also encourage safe and alternative modes of transportation for children and adults to travel to school, work, or shopping.

Studies show that the addition of well-designed pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure tends to reduce injury and crash risks and sends a message to both companies and employees that the city cares about its residents.

The City has developed and adopted a Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan which provides information to develop trails, sidewalks and paved bicycle paths on streets or shoulders inside municipality and the immediate area surrounding the Corporate limits. .

Further City action would include signing to alert motorists to heavier than usual bicycling activity, an informational campaign to encourage trail use and to instruct motorists of the rights bicyclists have on the streets. In addition, bicycle racks should be provided at all schools, recreation facilities and major shopping areas.

G. Provision for People with Disabilities and Diversity

Many people are still limited to segregated recreation and leisure choices. People with disabilities and diversity have had very little support offered for individual participation in community settings that offer greater opportunities for outdoor recreation, social connections and relationships. A segment of the population who would like use of public parks is restricted because of the lack of adaptive/ADA facilities play structures or accessibility to them. Community officials must recognize that present programs more often than not have little to offer these people in the way of safe and pleasurable recreational experiences.

Therefore, it is recommended that all parks be scheduled to include features that will aid people with disabilities. Specialized features should include paved and ramped walkways to facilities and play areas, wide doorways, grab rails in restrooms and proper facilities, handicapped designated parking, special seating at spectator events, adaptive playground apparatus and ADA compliant playground surfacing. Facilities for people with disabilities should be a priority to ensure that all people have access to the benefits of local parks and recreation and comply with the provisions found in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

H. Retired and 55+ Involvement

With the rising numbers of "baby boomers" it is even more important to involve our retiring and 55+ citizens into community park development, beautification projects and develop programs that will provide more outdoor recreational activities for their use, such as walking and fitness clubs. Although retirees and senior citizens constitute a

large proportion of the population in the community, they have been neglected in recreational planning and programming. Programs designed for 55+ encourage health and wellness benefits and provide social opportunities.

Grandparents now play a large role in helping to raise their grandchildren and frequent our parks often. Benches need to be placed within neighborhood parks and next to play areas and passive sport facilities to help provide a relaxing place for viewing or socializing.

In addition, our retired and senior citizens can provide invaluable knowledge and assistance in beautifying parks and open spaces and can thereby become more involved in community life as mentors and volunteers.

I. Citizen Participation and Service Group Involvement

Extensive community participation is essential to providing a good understanding of the needs and hopes of the residents, members of the community and visitors. Our neighbors, community leaders, churches, schools, businesses, service groups, youth and adult associations, organizations and all other service or volunteer groups play a key role in the development and implementation of outdoor recreation programs along with support for the community. Citizen participation should be viewed as an asset that can help solve problems, and be our best advocates to things public officials cannot. Our citizens can help determine problems and opportunities with resources available, educate politicians, go places and open doors. "People will support what they help create".

Rice Lake has had a strong history of community pride and involvement, such as providing financial resources, playground and sport equipment, facilities, programs, beautification, and volunteering where needed. The city should stay committed to this high level of involvement including input from residents and service groups.

J. Municipal/School District Cooperation

Continued and increased cooperation between the municipality, the school district and college campus in meeting the recreation needs of the community. Careful planning and facility development will have cost savings to both and increase the use of all facilities by the city and schools. This partnership is strongly encouraged to utilize these facilities to the fullest.

K. Program Consideration

One of the main objectives of the Community Services Department is to provide a variety of recreational programs and activities for all ages in the community. By providing recreational programs it encourages the public to use and enjoy the city facilities while enhancing their leisure time, encouraging movement and physical exercise, promotes outdoor play, socialization and education.

There is a need for additional and new youth, adult, adaptive and educational programming within the community. These programs will have to be developed to accommodate current and future recreation preferences, needs and trends and ensure the public that the type and quality of programs offered meet their needs.

An emphasis should be placed on health and wellness to enhance the quality of life and encourage healthy lifestyles and bring our youth back outside. It is important to promote and provide lifetime recreation programs such as, golf, tennis, swimming, skiing, jogging, walking, hiking, camping, etc. and focus on the development of areas and facilities needed to support these activities. Instructional programs should be aimed at teaching the recreational activity so people can try a new activity and participate in it for a lifetime rather than just during a brief period of time.

L. Staffing Considerations

The increased demand for recreational opportunities, as identified in the demands and needs assessment, will put a burden on the City to provide additional recreational programs and facilities. With this increase, consideration will need to be given to provide additional staff for the Community Services Department in areas of maintenance and programs, as it is the responsibility of the department to manage, operate, improve and maintain the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The city should continue to support the professional development of its employees by encouraging continued education, seminars, workshops and memberships in professional associations that promote the concepts, practices and techniques of professional management.

The Community Services Department should develop employee/volunteer training programs to ensure the provision of quality services and programs, and to promote a comprehensive, risk management plan.

The acquisition and development of additional park land could have an impact on the maintenance operation of the park staff. Therefore, additional park maintenance personnel may be necessary to maintain an acceptable level of care for the expanding park system.

M. Funding Considerations

The main ingredient in the implementation of any recommendation is determining how the project or program will be financed. There are many methods that can be considered, such as general revenues, user charges, general obligation bonds, state and federal funding programs, subdivision dedication requirements and donations.

As the community requests additional and updated facilities, there will be a need to place a greater emphasis on the appropriation of funds for their redevelopment and

maintenance. Alternative methods for funding may need to be explored if the city intends to meet existing and projected needs and demands for recreation. Capital improvement schedules with combined funding sources should be implemented along with other external funding sources, donations, state and federal grants, and fees.

In order to seek state and federal funding, the City needs to maintain their Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and update it for eligibility considerations. The City, for example, has received WIDNR funding for Veteran's Memorial Park, boat landing in Knapp-Stout Park, and Hwy O Trail construction.

N. Preservation/Conservation

With the addition of adding space, facilities, programs and beautification projects, park systems need to include conservation and preservation measures. It is crucial that the preservation of natural resources and the management of the environment be goals that the community and City should strive to achieve.

O. Playground Improvements

Most of the playground sites and play equipment located throughout the city are showing extreme weathering, age, and do not meet ADA compliant standards or the latest safety standards set by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Old and non-compliant playground equipment needs to be replaced with new equipment.

Proper surfacing for play structures has been started to be replaced and needs to continue so that all equipment has compliant surfacing. The City needs to look at providing surfacing that is ADA compliant on any new playground structures that are installed.

There is a need to expand existing equipment to enhance play opportunities and offer a more stimulating, creative play environment. Natural play features could be added and shaded structures planned for equipment areas to help provide relief from various weather conditions.

Section IX

Individual Park Improvements/Enhancements

This section of the plan will address improvements, and modifications that need to be made to existing parks, green space, facilities, playgrounds, structures, athletic fields, trails, etc. Many of the existing park facilities do need improvements from causes such as neglect, poor maintenance, excessive use, weather-caused deterioration and a need to bring the facilities up to safety and ADA Standards.

Updating and revitalizing Rice Lake's present facilities will allow for more passive and active recreation opportunities in our parks, green spaces, and trails and will promote social interaction, health and wellness and bring our youth back outside. The Community Services Department urges that serious consideration be given to these recommendations. It is hoped that many of these improvements will be made during the 2014-2019 planning period.

A. Mini-Parks, Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds

1. Veterans Memorial Park (City)

- Sidewalks throughout the park need to be improved as they currently suffer from deterioration caused by constant usage and weathering.
- Additional sidewalks need to be added to allow ADA compliant access to the playground area and to the tennis courts
- Install bench seating by playground area and tennis courts.
- Install bike racks
- Replacement and removal of existing damaged or aged trees due to heavy park usage and nature's effect upon them.
- Removal of large trees placed too close to swing sets which have created a safety hazard.
- The problem of grass growth within some areas of the park, due to excessive tree shading, is a concern that needs to be addressed for aesthetic reasons. Currently, the grass growth deficiency is rectified by annual seeding and proper care during the spring time months. Permanent solution would be the addition of irrigation throughout park.
- Proper surfacing under swing sets is needed for safety compliance.
- Two spring play structures are not in safety compliance and need to be removed and replaced.
- Tennis courts need resurfacing as well as adjacent parking area
- The band shell shelter is in need of roof repairs and exposed wood areas need to be covered with a weather resistant material.

2. FFA Park
 - Walkway and paths need hard surfacing
3. Florence Shudlick Park
 - Remodel bathroom facilities to be ADA Compliant
 - Install handicap parking and accessibility to the park and restroom
 - Extend sidewalk to access restroom and playground area
 - Provide playground equipment
 - Provide proper surfacing for swing sets and play equipment
 - Install raised sand box
 - Install sitting benches and quiet zones for viewing river
 - Beautification project and natural observation and education areas
 - Plant additional trees
 - Create landing for kayaks, canoes, and tubes
4. Hiawatha Park
 - Create better access for passive recreation, bird watching, and an educational area with access to the lake and river.
 - New picnic facilities
 - Install benches and picnic tables
 - Clean and develop more walking trails and natural sitting areas
 - Portable restroom facilities
 - Improve river access for kayaks, canoes and swimming
5. Holsum Park
 - Create stair path from main park area along Main Street down to the greenway along Red Cedar River
 - Add picnic area
6. Hunter Memorial Park
 - Remove sand from playground area and replace with proper surfacing
 - Install drain area for drinking fountain
7. Indian Mounds Park
 - Convert Indian Mounds Park into a passive park/burial grounds
 - Restore stone shelter
 - Remove riparian wall and restore shoreline
 - Install sitting benches and quiet zones
 - Beautification projects and observation settings
 - Restore to native grasses and plant life in burial area

8. Knapp Stout Park

- Move steam engine display to alternate location by request of Barron County for dam access
- Install hard surface on pathways throughout park

9. Lakefront

- Install walkway or trail along lake
- Remove riparian wall and restore shoreline
- Convert old beach house into ADA restrooms, shelter and rental area
- Install benches and sitting areas
- Install boardwalk out to island

10. Narrows Park

- The addition of a swimming access and ADA compliant multi-level observation deck
- Consideration for future improvements or additions to the current shelter
- Swing sets, spin equipment and monkey bars need to be moved and proper surfacing added for safety standards.
- Install hard surface pathways to playground structures
- Install sand volleyball court
- Install raised sand box and natural play structures
- Install sitting benches and quiet zones
- Install bike racks
- Beautification projects and natural play and observation settings
- Maintenance/repair on shelter structure including brick and stone walls
- Roof needs to be replaced
- Replace soffits and fascia
- Add more parking including handicap stalls
- Extend trail from Narrows Bridge through park ultimately connecting with Moon Lake Park

11. Rice Lake Dog Park

- Add water for drinking fountains and dog watering stations
- Add on or enclose a portion of the shelter to provide coverage from wind and snow in the winter.
- Beautification projects and additional trees
- Activity structures,
- Install more benches
- Install more lighting for safety
- Create a smaller fenced area for timid dogs
- Build parking lot east of dog park
- Add additional walking trails

12. Rice Lake Municipal Ice Skate Park
 - Install hard surfacing on rink area for year round use/roller skating
 - Install cement sidewalk and blacktop parking surface
 - Install shelter seating for spectators
 - Install signage on Main Street

13. Rice Lake City Swimming Pool
 - Install water subtraction meter to eliminate sewer fees
 - Create ADA compliant parking
 - Construct unisex changing room for ADA compliance

14. Richter Park
 - Revitalize and create park like atmosphere
 - Provide surfacing under swing set
 - Remove old slide
 - Add ADA play equipment
 - Install basketball court
 - Trim overgrown trees and plant new trees
 - Beautification and observation settings
 - Install sitting benches and picnic tables
 - Install bike racks
 - Install parking area

15. Roux Park
 - Remodel bathroom facilities to be ADA compliant
 - Install ADA compliant parking, and accessibility to the park
 - Extend sidewalks to access shelter and playground
 - Remove sand from play area and replace with proper surfacing
 - Remove and replace non-compliant spring metal animal rockers
 - Remove and replace broken playground equipment
 - Install sand volleyball court
 - Install raised sand box
 - Install sitting benches and quiet zones
 - Install bike racks
 - Beautification project and observation settings
 - Natural play structures
 - Install guide fence and signs into Scharbillig-Jones Memorial Park
 - Construct a better shelter/pavilion in the future

16. Scharbillig-Jones Memorial Park Addition
 - Clean up trails
 - Install sitting benches for resting and observation
 - Improve entrance to park
 - Provide a parking area and access into the park off of Stout Street

17. Stein Street – Lumbering Hall of Fame

- Relocate light sensors
- Attain ownership of railroad corridor to connect with Tate Park
- Install decking and railing on railroad trestle
- Install ADA compliant fishing wharf, similar to Veterans Park
- Install ADA compliant drinking fountain
- Construct fish cleaning station

18. Orchard Beach Boat Landing

- Chip seal parking lot
- Repaint diagonal parking lanes
- Replace exhaust fan in restrooms
- Replace lighting in restrooms
- Construct fish cleaning station

19. Wolfinger Bird Sanctuary

- Landscape front of sanctuary adjacent to Orchard Beach Lane
- Install parking spaces along Heart Island roadway
- Install walking trails, resting areas, and picnic tables
- Provide access area to the lakefront

B. Community Park, Athletic Fields, and Trails

1. Earl Clanton Park

- Repair/replace siding, soffit, and fascia on all buildings
- Upgrade food handling areas in concession stand
- Install hard surface in dug outs
- Fix fencing on southwest side
- Upgrade bleachers
- Install irrigation

Playground area

- Fix fence area and install gates
- Picnic tables and sitting benches
- Incorporate a shade structure over play equipment or sitting area
- Upgrade surfacing on second half of area
- Install outdoor workout equipment
- Install water fountain
- Create area for ADA parking

2. Fred Tate Memorial Park

- Replace all asphalt areas
- Replace/repair siding, soffit, and fascia on all buildings
- Upgrade food handling areas in concession stand
- Install maintenance gate
- Upgrade bleachers
- Install hard surface in dugouts
- Install irrigation

Playground area

- Remove and replace with compliant surfacing under swing set
- ADA playground equipment or pieces need to be added
- Install benches by playground

3. Moon Lake Park, Fields and Trails

- Relocate light sensors in south restrooms
- Install shelter near softball field
- Install ADA playground
- Fencing along fields and roadway
- Install irrigation
- Install seating at softball field and periodically in park
- Fence off western private property (old airport buildings)
- Replace asphalt parking lots
- Develop walking trails on east side of property
- Install field lighting

4. Cedar Side Trail

- Finish connection to the Knapp Stout Park
- Install bridge across Red Cedar River at Coleman Street
- Connect with Ann Street Bridge
- Install new decking and railing to Ann Street Bridge

5. Highway O Trail

- Improve signage
- Install benches
- Install shelter and sitting spots

6. Main Street Trail

- Install signage
- Install shelter and sitting areas

Section X

New Parks or Facilities Development

A. Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan

1. Adopt the recommendations found on Map 8, Page 39 of the plan for trail, sidewalk, bike routes and lanes, and signage

B. Narrows Park Swim Access and Park Trail Connection

1. Install ADA compliant parking and sidewalks
2. Provide swimming access
3. Extend trail from Narrows Bridge through park ultimately connecting with Moon Lake Park
4. Install swimming raft
5. Build a covered shelter with a two-tier deck upper and lower levels
6. Provide ADA compliant picnic tables

C. Narrows Park to Moon Lake Park Trail

1. A 2.7 mile trail extension from Hwy O Trail continuing due east to the existing Moon Lake Trail.
2. The trail would continue north with a split at Kern Ave and Moon Lake Trail
 - A. The first trail extension would continue north on existing Kern Avenue as a bike lane on both sides to Narrows Park.
 - B. The second bike/pedestrian trail extension would extend off of the north end of the existing Moon Lake Trail, continue along the west side of the existing cranberry bog area to Orchard Beach Lane and continue west to Kern Avenue.

D. Mini-Park and Neighborhood Park Development

1. Develop parks in undeveloped residential areas in the community
2. Have residential developers set aside property designated for a mini-park or neighborhood park (See classifications of parks in Section IV).

Section XI

Conclusion and Administration

Careful and comprehensive planning must be followed by implementation and the administration of recreation policies that have been decided on. Failure to implement and administer this plan means that all efforts, time and money spent were wasted efforts. This need not be, as appropriate local government agencies and bodies can be given the responsibility to enforce this policy document. The Community Services Department, Parks and Recreation Board and the City Council need to be pro-active and insure, through policy decisions, that this plan be implemented. These local government agencies or bodies need to work together and actively seek citizen participation when implementing this document.

Community residents of Rice Lake should take an active interest in the planning and development of recreational facilities. These facilities, after all, are for their use and enjoyment. Citizens need to advise local government officials as to their recreational needs so that plans can be created to fulfill those needs. Citizens can also help implement the recreational plan for the next five years by actively supporting plans that local government officials have created to either improve or expand present facilities or the development of new facilities. Volunteerism would benefit the park and recreation system as well as the entire community.

Most importantly, as far as this document is concerned, this recreation plan should be put under the jurisdiction of the Parks and Recreation Board, with input from the Community Services Department. As official overseers of recreation for the community, they will be the first contacts citizens will have over issues that concern them. They will also be the parties responsible to initiate proposals to improve or expand present park and recreation facilities or seek development of additional park facilities.

This document attempts to realistically appraise what park resources Rice Lake currently has and what the future needs and trends are for the community. It is comprehensive in the sense that it considers all types of recreational activities that Rice Lake enthusiasts seem to enjoy. Developers of this plan have attempted to be futurists; taking inventory of what we currently have and then estimating what recreational needs will exist between 2014-2019. The developers of this plan seem to be saying that those who fail to plan, plan to fail by not exercising any foresight to determine necessary public needs.

SECTION XII

Appendices

- A. Public hearing notice
- B. Park, Recreation, Cemetery Board Minutes
- C. Resolution 14-#
- D. Common Council minutes

NOTICE
2014-2019 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
Public Hearing

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing of the City of Rice Lake, Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Board will be held on Wednesday, February 19, 2014 at 4:45 p.m. at the City Hall/Lakeshore Rooms, 30 East Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake, WI for the purpose of accepting oral or written comments on the draft 2014-2019 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources requires municipalities, in order to be eligible for funding programs that they administer, to either amend or update every five years the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP). The CORP has permitted the City to apply for and receive funding in past years for such projects as Hwy O Trail; Stein Street boat landing; and Veteran's Park.

A copy of the draft version of the CORP may be viewed on either the City's website at www.ci.rice-lake.wi.us, (Parks, Rec, Cemeteries, Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan) or in person at the Community Services Department located at 326 South Main Street during working hours, Monday thru Friday, from 7:00 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

CITY OF RICE LAKE

James S. Anderson, Director
Community Services Department

Chronotype: Please publish as a Class II Notice on February 5 and 12, 2014.

Send Affidavit of Publication.

Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Board Meeting
City Council Chambers
February 19, 2014

Meeting was called to order at 4:45 p.m. by Chairman Mike Diercks.

Board Members Present: Chairman Diercks, Dave Swanson, Bill Zabel, Kara Lundequam, Greg Kurzynski, Dan Genereau, and Natalie Robarge.

Arriving at 4:47 pm was Dr. Cuskey

2. Public Appearances: None at this time

3. Public Hearing

A. 2014-2019 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Ellen Daniels presented the proposed 2014-2019 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Citizens For: None

Citizens Against: None

Motion by Genereau; seconded by Cuskey to approve the 2014-2019 City of Rice Lake Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan as presented and recommend to Council to approve Resolution 14-03.

Voting For: Swanson, Cuskey, Zabel, Lundequam, Kurzynski, Genereau, Robarge, Diercks

Voting Against: None

Motion Carried.

4. Consent Agenda:

Motion by Cuskey; seconded by Zabel to approve the consent agenda as follows:

- **Minutes: November 20, 2013**

Voting For: All

Voting Against: None

Motion Carried.

5. CONSIDERATION

A. Community Gardens

Jim Anderson, Community Services Director, reviewed the current location of the community garden and proposed two alternative locations for the board to consider. Susan Bollmer, secretary of the Garden Club explained that they were not in favor of moving the community garden and would be willing to meeting with the adjoining neighbors to try to rectify the complaints. The expansion they did in 2013 would not be done in 2014. Judy Barisonzi, President of the Garden Club also spoke in favor of keeping the community gardens at the current location. PRC Board recommended that the club replace the fence posts. No action.

B. Review of Plan & Cost Estimate for Remodel of Roux Park and Shudlick Park Restrooms to ADA Standard

Motion by Cuskey; seconded by Kurzynski to forward to the City Council to remodel Roux Park and Shudlick Park restrooms to ADA compliant restrooms as presented and endorse using funds from Moon Lake Park.

Voting For: Cuskey, Zabel, Lundequam, Kurzynski, Genereau, Robarge, Diercks, Swanson

Voting Against: None

Motion Carried.

Director Anderson commented that our steam engine is on county property and may need to be addressed in the future.

Recreation Coordinator reviewed basketball season and the security measures at the school. Met with the baseball and softball associations for the upcoming season. Stated that open gym, yoga, and adult swim are all going good. Ice Fest is scheduled for February 28th with snow sculpting on March 1st. We are in need of a concession stand vendor.

Motion by Genereau; seconded by Robarge to adjourn.

Voting For: All

Voting Against: None

Motion Carried.

Submitted by,

Approved by,

Susan L. Czerwonka
Community Services Dept.
Administrative Assistant

Michael Diercks,
PRC Chairman

Resolution 14-03
Resolution Adopting the City of Rice Lake
Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)
2014-2019

WHEREAS, the City of Rice Lake, Barron County, Wisconsin wishes to provide quality park facilities and a variety of recreation opportunities and experiences to meet the needs of the community's residents; and

WHEREAS, the City of Rice Lake, Barron County, Wisconsin has developed, with subsequent amendments thereto, the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) in order to be eligible for Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), Outdoor Recreation Action Program-Local Park Aids (ORAP-LPA), Stewardship, or Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP) programs funding opportunities during a five (5) year period between 2014-2019; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) requires, that in order to be eligible for funding of needed projects, municipalities to either amend or update every five years their CORP document; and

WHEREAS, the Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Board and its administrative staff have reviewed the document in its entirety for modifications to reflect community recreation needs into the future; and

WHEREAS, the Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Board held a public hearing for the expressed purpose of gathering citizen input on the plan contents or other community needs presented by citizens for potential placement in the document on February 19, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the Parks, Recreation and Cemeteries Board voted to recommend the adoption of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan by both the City of Rice Lake Common Council and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for the dual purposes of serving as a guide for future park development within the municipality and potential funding considerations within the next five (5) years on February 19, 2014; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Common Council of the City of Rice Lake, Barron County, Wisconsin, hereby adopts Resolution 14-03.

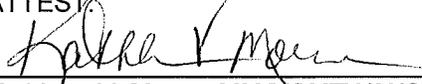
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that City administrative staff is directed to provide a signed copy of this resolution, along with the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources for their review and consideration.

ADOPTED this 25th day of February 2014.



Steven E. Harrington, Mayor

ATTEST:



Kathleen V. Morse, MMC/SMTW/WPCG
City Clerk-Treasurer

Regular Meeting – February 25, 2014

The February 25, 2014 City of Rice Lake Common Council meeting was held at 7:00 p.m. in the City Hall Council/Lakeshore Rooms. Members Here: Mayor Harrington, Councilmembers O'Brien, Wolner, Lawler, Willers, Schwab, Durkee & Diercks. Also Present: City Administrator Snyder & City Clerk-Treasurer Morse. Excused: Councilmember Schnacky. Absent: none. Mayor Harrington called the meeting to order, followed by Pastor Arneson's prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance. Disclosure of conflict of interest by members regarding any item on the agenda – none.

Public Appearances – Jerry Elliot, City resident, presented a petition opposing the April 26, 2014 Operation City Pride event. Dan Schwab, City resident, commented on the proposed Old City Hall development and relating parking issues.

Consent Agenda – Motion by Councilmember Diercks; seconded by Councilmember O'Brien to approve the consent agenda, as follows:

- Minutes – February 11, 2014
- Licenses – To approve the licenses, as submitted.
- Resolution 14-02, Commendation for Daniel Thompson, League of Wisconsin Municipalities Executive Director - To adopt Resolution 14-02, Commendation for Daniel Thompson.
- Resolution 14-03, Resolution Adopting the 2014-2019 City of Rice Lake Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) – To adopt Resolution 14-03, Resolution Adopting the 2014-2019 City of Rice Lake Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP).
- 2nd Reading–Ordinance 14-03 Amending Chapter 124-3, Permit for Possession or Use (Fireworks) – To adopt the 2nd Reading–Ordinance 14-03 Amending Chapter 124-3, Permit for Possession or Use (Fireworks).
- 2014 Employment Agreement–Tracy Hom – To approve the Regular Full-Time Police Captain 2014 Employment Agreement for Tracy Hom.
Voting for: Councilmembers Wolner, Lawler, Willers, Schwab, Durkee, Diercks & O'Brien
Voting against: none
Motion carried.

Operation City Pride Update & Preliminary Budget – Councilmember Wolner and City Clerk-Treasurer Morse presented an update on the City Pride event and a draft \$38,000 budget.

Motion by Councilmember Willers; seconded by Councilmember Lawler to postpone the Operation City Pride event indefinitely.

Voting for: Councilmembers Lawler, Willers & Durkee
Voting against: Councilmembers Schwab, Diercks, O'Brien & Wolner
Motion failed.

Motion by Councilmember Schwab; seconded by Councilmember Wolner to approve the April 26, 2014 Operation City Pride cleanup event for City single family, duplex and triplex residential units, approve the use of non-City components at no charge to the City and approve the following City-sponsored components funded from Fund 16, Solid Waste/Recycling Fund: Tires, bulk furniture, construction/demolition debris, etc., Hazardous materials, Household batteries, light bulbs & ballasts, unused/outdated medicines, eye glasses, hearing aids & cell phones, Fire Dept event support – using on-duty personnel – no overtime incurred, electronics & brush/limbs, books, CDs, DVDs & jigsaw puzzles and program management, promotion, etc.

Voting for: Councilmembers Schwab, O'Brien & Wolner
Voting against: Councilmembers Willers, Durkee, Diercks & Lawler
Motion failed.

Motion by Councilmember Willers; seconded by Councilmember Lawler to develop a 2015 Operation City Pride event during the 2015 budget process with alternative funding from sources other than Fund 16, Solid Waste/Recycling Fund.

Voting for: Councilmembers Durkee, Lawler & Willers
Voting against: Councilmembers Schwab, Diercks, O'Brien & Wolner
Motion failed.

Motion by Councilmember O'Brien; seconded by Councilmember Wolner to approve the April 26, 2014 Operation City Pride cleanup event for all City residential units, approve the use of non-City components at no charge to the City and approve the following City-sponsored components funded from Fund 16, Solid Waste/Recycling Fund: Tires, bulk furniture, construction/demolition debris, etc., Hazardous materials, Household batteries, light bulbs & ballasts, unused/outdated medicines, eye glasses, hearing aids & cell phones, Fire Dept event support – using on-duty personnel – no overtime incurred, electronics & brush/limbs, books, CDs, DVDs & jigsaw puzzles and program management, promotion, etc.

Voting for: Councilmembers Diercks, O'Brien, Wolner & Schwab
Voting against: Councilmembers Durkee, Lawler & Willers
Motion carried.

Rice Lake Main Street Association's Position on Nathaniel Properties Development of Old City Hall – City Administrator Snyder provided background the proposed development project for Old City Hall. Kathy Wellsandt, Rice Lake Main Street Association, presented support for the development of the facility rather than creating a parking lot on the site. No Council action taken.

Authorization to Proceed–Roux & Shudlick Park ADA Improvements – Community Services Director Anderson and Consulting Engineer Penzkofer presented information on the proposed ADA improvements at Roux and Shudlick parks, including estimated cost and construction timeline.

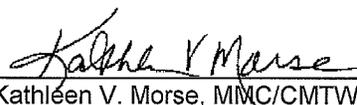
Motion by Councilmember O'Brien; seconded by Councilmember Diercks to authorize the Consulting Engineer to finalize bidding documents, present to the Finance Committee for approval and proceed with obtaining bids for the Roux and Shudlick Park ADA Restroom Rehabilitation Project as presented and approve the fund transfer from Moon Lake Property Development to the Roux and Shudlick Park ADA Restroom Project.

Voting for: Councilmembers Diercks, O'Brien, Wolner, Lawler, Willers, Schwab & Durkee
Voting against: none
Motion carried.

Reports/Comments – Mayor Harrington reminded citizens to continue running a pencil stream of water until further notice. He also stated garbage cart should not be placed in the street. Councilmembers thanked the Community Services Department for its recent snow removal services. City Clerk-Treasurer Morse distributed the February 2014 Delinquent Real Estate & Personal Property Tax Report. The Common Council welcomed Tracy Hom as Police Captain upon Michael Nelson's March 1, 2014 retirement.

Motion by Councilmember Durkee; seconded by Councilmember Wolner to adjourn.

Voting for: all
Voting against: none
Motion carried.

Attest: 
Kathleen V. Morse, MMC/CMTW/WCPC
City Clerk-Treasurer


Steve Harrington, Mayor

State of Wisconsin
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
810 W. Maple Street
Spooner WI 54801

Scott Walker, Governor
Cathy Stepp, Secretary
Telephone 608-266-2621
Toll Free 1-888-936-7463
TTY Access via relay - 711



March 24, 2014

Jim Anderson
City of Rice Lake
326 S Main St
Rice Lake, WI 54868

Subject: Outdoor Recreational Plan

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Your outdoor recreation plan and appropriate resolution adopting the plan has been received and reviewed. The City of Rice Lake is now eligible to apply for financial assistance from the LAWCON, Stewardship Local Assistance, and Recreational Trails Programs effective March 24, 2014-through December 31, 2018.

Please be aware that this is just a planning requirement and is not an assurance of funding approval for any specific project. Each year we review and rank the projects on a statewide and regional basis, and then select the higher ranked projects.

Please call me if you have any questions, my number is 715-635-4130.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Ed Slaminski'.

Ed Slaminski
Land and Recreation Grants Specialist