



**OSHKOSH ADVISORY PARKS BOARD AGENDA
ROOM 404 (4TH FLOOR), CITY HALL
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN
August 12, 2024
6:00 p.m.**

If anyone requires reasonable ADA accommodations, please contact the Parks Department at emaertz@oshkoshwi.gov, or phone 920-236-5080.

A. CALL TO ORDER (6:00 PM)

B. ROLL CALL

C. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

D. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

1. July 8, 2024 Minutes

E. CITIZEN STATEMENTS (*Items not listed on this agenda*)

(Statements are limited to five (5) minutes; they must address items that are not listed on the meeting agenda, are limited to issues that have an impact on the City of Oshkosh and the Advisory Parks Board may address at a future meeting, and must not include endorsements of any candidates or other electioneering. If you require more time please inform the Chair at the beginning of your presentation.)

F. OLD BUSINESS

2. Discuss and recommend the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) update

G. NEW BUSINESS

H. STAFF REPORTS

- Park Director (Maurer)
 - Update on a Slow No Wake extension request for the Fox River between Oshkosh Avenue bridge and Wisconsin Street bridge
- Assistant Park Director (Dallman)
 - Update on Memorial Bench Program
 - Update on Menominee Park Bear and Fox Exhibit
 - Update on park trails maintenance: Rusch Park (Newport Avenue to Ruschfield Drive section) and South Park
- Landscape Operations Manager (Derks)
 - Update on HWY 44 center island

I. **OTHER BUSINESS**

J. **ADJOURNMENT**

NEXT MEETING DATE: September 9, 2024



TO: Advisory Parks Board
FROM: Ray Maurer
DATE: August 12, 2024
SUBJECT: July 8, 2024 Minutes

Attachments

July 8, 2024 Minutes



ADVISORY PARK BOARD

July 8, 2024

Present: Amy Davis, Becky Metz, Lester Millette, Devon Hudak

Excused: Jacob Floam, Timothy Franz, Steve Herman

Staff: Ray Maurer, Parks Director; Chad Dallman, Assistant Parks Director; Travis Derks, Landscape Operations Manager; Anne Schaefer, Marketing and Fund Development Coordinator, Ericka Maertz, Administrative Assistant

CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

Chair Davis called the meeting to order at 6:00 P.M. A quorum was determined to be present.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

*Motion by Hudak for approval of the May 13, 2024 minutes. Seconded by Millette.
Motion carried 4-0.*

NEW BUSINESS

1) DOWNTOWN REDEVELOPMENT PLAN PRESENTATION

Mark Lyons, Planning Services Manager, begins his presentation by sharing the growth within the City of Oshkosh and past collaborations in downtown development including the Downtown Action Plan (2000), Imagine Oshkosh (2016-2017), and the Sawdust District MaSter Plan (2018-2020). The current Downtown Redevelopment Visualization is a partnership between the City of Oshkosh, Oshkosh Area Community Foundation, Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce, Greater Oshkosh Economic Development Corporation, Discover Oshkosh, and Downtown Oshkosh BID.

The 2000 Downtown Action Plan was noted as part of the inspiration for the current plan. That plan had several successful projects including the Riverwalk, the 100 block redevelopment, Leach Amphitheater, Marion/Pearl redevelopment area, Jefferson/Parkway infill development, Opera House Square park development and the former Morgan Door/Jeld Wen site Froedtert/TheDACare redevelopment.

The 2024 Downtown Redevelopment Visualization is broken down into three types of potential improvements: catalyst redevelopment, small scale redevelopment sites and landscape/green space redevelopment opportunities. The partner presentations that are currently taking place highlight some of the projects within the plan. The next step will be establishing both short term and long term implementation priorities as well as

opportunities for partner organization participation.

Advisory Park Board members expressed their interest in the potential as well as concern for possible issues with parking, traffic access and historical sites.

2) 2023 PARKS DEPARTMENT IMPACT REPORT PRESENTATION

Anne Schaefer, Marketing and Fund Development Coordinator, shared insights from the previous year in the 2023 Parks Department Impact Report. Key performance indicators from the City of Oshkosh Strategic Plan include 406 grants totaling \$307,128, 59 department sponsored events that were attended by approximately 23,000 people, and 12,504 volunteer hours valued at over \$389,500.

Revenue Facilities had another successful year. The Pollock Community Water Park had over 38,000 visitors and was able to provide more than \$10,000 in scholarships. There was \$5,000 received in sponsorships and \$1,458 in donations. Special events held at the Leach Amphitheater brought in more than 6,200 people, \$13,512 in donation and \$15,250 in sponsorships. The Menominee Park Zoo had 90,457 in attendance and received more than \$10,000 in sponsorships as well as \$5,507 in donations. The Children's Amusement Center received \$2,106 in sponsorships and \$300 in donations.

The Landscape Operations Division was awarded a \$25,000 Wisconsin DNR Urban Forestry Grant. Throughout the year, there were 390 new trees planted and 1,900 trees pruned. Staff also planted 100 decorative planters along Main Street.

The Seniors Center saw 489 new participants with a total attendance of 43,120 for the year.

City wide Special Events attendance increase by 71%. There were 9 new events brought to the City in 2023 and a total of 95 permitted events overall.

Marketing and Fund Development received grant funding from Wisconsin Institute for Healthy Aging (\$7,555), AT&T (\$10,000), Continuation of Connect through Tech (\$29,000), and the Wisconsin DNR (\$25,000). In addition, Network Health provided a sponsorship to the Oshkosh Seniors Center for \$8,000.

3) DISCUSS THE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (CORP) UPDATE

Mr. Maurer states that the focus of the discussion will be on the park specific improvements over the next 5-10 years and reminded those listening that there are several community parks that already have their own master plans outside of this plan. Maurer notes that park-specific recommendations for accessible walks and parking lot improvements should reference the City of Oshkosh Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan for Public Buildings and Facilities and the City of Oshkosh Assessment of

Municipal Parking Lots document. A copy of the park-specific improvements is included on the City website.

STAFF REPORTS

PARKS DIRECTOR (Maurer)

Mr. Maurer stated that the contractor was able to complete work on Pratt Trail earlier than originally expected and it was reopened prior to the July 4 celebrations.

Rettler Cooperation has provided draft site plans for Picikart Park that are being reviewed. When a final draft is completed, it will be presented to the Advisory Park Board.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (Dallman)

Mr. Dallman stated that the Menominee Park Zoo is doing extremely well this year. In addition to the success we've seen in the new and growing programming, 700 feet of asphalt trail was also recently completed. The bear and fox exhibit continues to progress with landscaping being finalized.

With Brews on the Bay relocating to Rainbow Memorial Park, staff made improvement to the area that used to be a hockey rink to help make the area safer and more aesthetically pleasing.

LANDSCAPE OPERATIONS MANAGER (Derks)

Mr. Derks stated that after seeing the success in trees already being treated, staff has begun treating additional Ash trees around the city. Approximately 130 trees are to be treated and 40 have already been completed. These trees are located throughout the city and in both residential terraces and the parks system.

The terrace tree program is currently being reworked. Those interested in having a terrace tree planted are able to simply send an email request to Mr. Derks. These requests are reviewed and, if the planting parameters are met, the address will be added to then next available planting list.

Maintenance to the center traffic island on Highway 44 is scheduled to begin on July 9. The project includes three planting beds that are 80 feet long. The center will include a parking pad that will allow maintenance staff to safely and effectively access the site outside of traffic flow.

Oshkosh North recently notified the Department that they have officially achieved their Tree Campus USA status. They worked with Mr. Derks on the requirements during Arbor Day celebrations and throughout the spring and summer months.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion by Davis for adjournment; seconded by Millette. Motion carried 4-0.

The meeting adjourned at 7:20 P.M

Respectfully submitted,
Ericka Maertz
Administrative Assistant



TO: Advisory Parks Board
FROM: Ray Maurer
DATE: August 12, 2024
SUBJECT: Discuss and recommend the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) update

BACKGROUND

Rettler Corporation staff will present the final draft of the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update at the meeting. This is an opportunity for the Board and citizens to provide final input on the plan. The Board may be making a recommendation to the Plan Commission and Common Council for adoption of the updated plan.

Attachments

CORP Final Draft



Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2024 - 2028



August 2024 | DRAFT
Project No. 23.049

Oshkosh, Wisconsin





CITY OF OSHKOSH

**COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN**

Prepared by the City of Oshkosh and
Rettlér Corporation

Adopted (Month 1, 2024)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update is a result of the combined efforts of many persons and groups. Thank you to the following:

Plan Commission

Mamadou Coulibaly, Seat 1
Margy Davey, Seat 2
Karl Loewenstein, Seat 3
Edward Bowen, Seat 4
Meredith Scheuermann, Seat 5
John Kiefer, Seat 6
Thomas Perry, Seat 7
Kathleen Propp, Seat 8
DJ Nichols, Council Rep.
Kristopher Ulrich, Alternate 1

City Council

Matt Mugerauer, Mayor
Karl Buelow, Deputy Mayor
Paul Esslinger, Council Member
Jacob Floam, Council Member
Kris Larson, Council Member
DJ Nichols, Council Member
Joseph Stephenson, Council Member

Advisory Park Board

Tim Franz, Seat 1
Becky Metz, Seat 2
Lester Millette, Seat 3
Amy Davis, Seat 4
Jacob Floam, Council Rep.
Devon Hudak, Alternate 1
Steve Herman, Alternate 2

Parks Department

Ray Maurer, Parks Director
Chad Dallman, Assistant Parks Director
Travis Derks, Landscape Operations Manager/City Forester
Jenny McCollan, Revenue Facilities Manager
Ericka Maertz, Administrative Assistant
Anne Shaefer, Marketing and Fund Development Coordinator
Kathy Snell, Special Events Coordinator

Consultant

John Kneer, PLA, ASLA
Rebecca Ramirez, PLA, ASLA

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- C. NRPA Facility Development Standards
- D. Proposed Park Master Plan Concepts



SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Local parks offer public space and amenities, free of charge, for people of all ages, incomes, races, ethnicities, and abilities. Parks were especially important during the challenging days of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and they continue to play an important role in community health, recreation, and fellowship.

People are aware of and taking advantage of these opportunities. According to the National Recreation and Park Association’s *2023 Engagement with Parks Report*:

- More than 280 million people in the United States visited a local park or recreation facility at least once during the last year.
- Nine in ten people agree that parks and recreation is an important service provided by their local government.
- 84% percent of U.S. adults seek high-quality parks and recreation when choosing a place to live.
- 88% of U.S. adults agree it is vital for their local park and recreation agencies to engage with every member of their communities to ensure that offerings meet their needs.

According to the *2019-2023 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, Wisconsin’s urban population has more than tripled in the last 100 years. With over 95% of Wisconsinites enjoying some sort of outdoor recreation, parks and open space can now be viewed as essential to the public good in much the same way as roads, sewers, and other public infrastructure.

PARKLAND BENEFITS	
COMMUNITY IMAGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks, green space, and landscaping play a key role in the image of a community.
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities with excellent parks and recreational facilities are in a better position to retain and attract new residents. ▪ Property values generally increase the closer residential lots are to a park facility. ▪ If a park system is designed with regional amenities or connected to a regional destination, the additional tourism can benefit local businesses.
COMMUNITY HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks provide places for neighborhood residents to interact and create social bonds. ▪ Parks encourage physical activity, especially for those who are not able to afford expensive gym memberships.
HISTORICAL CONNECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks named after prominent individuals or historical events can be a good way to connect and educate the next generation in local history.
INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vegetated surfaces absorb and filter runoff stormwater. ▪ Trees and shrubs increase air quality and reduce the “urban heat island” effect created by hard surfaces in the summer.
ECOLOGICAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parks and green spaces are often connected to, or include, ecologically sensitive areas such as wetlands and can provide habitat for plants and animals.

1.1 Plan and Purpose

The City of Oshkosh recognizes the impact that parks, trails, and open spaces have on the community's character and quality of life and is committed to meeting the recreational needs of current and future residents.

Good planning is critical in ensuring the outdoor recreation facilities and services are located, developed, and maintained in a logical, efficient, and cost-effective manner. A Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) is a formal document designed to support and assist communities in this planning effort. A Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan provides:

- An inventory of existing park and recreational facilities.
- A list of city goals and objectives as well as past accomplishments.
- A review of physical and environmental resources and constraints of the planning area as well as demographic trends.
- An analysis of parkland and recreational needs based on several metrics, including the guidelines set by National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), with a strong emphasis on community input.
- General recommendations based on the above data regarding park and open space facility planning and maintenance.
- Park-specific recommendations, including locations, sketches, and general, high level estimated costs for various park and recreational features*
- A list of implementation strategies, including funding programs, both existing and potential.

** Please note that the CORP represents plans and guidelines. In nearly every case, more detailed planning, engineering, studies, budgeting, and discussions will be necessary before decisions are made to acquire land or construct recreational facilities.*

This 2024-2028 update to the *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP)* is a cooperative effort based on previous CORPs, other adopted city plans, and input from city staff, municipal groups, and citizens. This plan is intended to guide the city in continuing to meet the open space and recreation needs of its citizens over the next five years. Approval of this plan will maintain city eligibility to apply for and receive federal and state grants.

1.2 Mission Statement

“The City of Oshkosh seeks to provide a park and recreation system that will meet the needs of our current residents and future generations, preserve and protect the city’s open space, water, historical and natural resources, and provide a park and recreation program that is designed to enhance the city’s quality of life.”

1.3 Past Planning and Accomplishments

1993	City Comprehensive Plan adopted
2005	City of Oshkosh 2005 Comprehensive Plan Update adopted
2011	2011 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan adopted
2012	Menominee Park Master Plan adopted
2013	Rainbow Memorial Park Master Plan adopted
2014	South Park Master Plan adopted
2014	Menominee Park Zoo Master Plan adopted
2018	2018 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan adopted
2018	2018 City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040 adopted
2018	Rusch Park Master Plan adopted
2019	City of Oshkosh Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan adopted
2019	Lakeshore Park Master Plan adopted

The City of Oshkosh has been creating and updating Comprehensive Plans since the 1960s for its park and trail systems. This commitment to the planning and growth of outdoor recreation resources has played a significant part in the development of the city’s current park system.

The following are some of the park and recreation related updates, features, and tasks accomplished between 2018-2023.

- Electronic pay stations at all city boat launches
- Updated gazebo at William A. Steiger Park
- Shared parking renovated at William A. Steiger Park
- Poured-in-place surfacing and new playground equipment at Westhaven Circle Park
- Renovated ball diamond at Westhaven Circle Park
- Tennis court renovations with pickleball courts added at Westhaven Circle Park
- Restroom building updates at Westhaven Circle Park
- New roof on open air shelter at Abbey Park
- Renovated restrooms at Red Arrow Park
- Poured-in-place surfacing and new playground equipment at Stoegbauer Park
- Ballfield fence and backstop improvements at Stoegbauer Park
- New benches at Garden Club Park
- Bleachers, fencing, and field improvements at William G. Spanbauer Field
- Tennis and pickleball improvements at South Park

Section I: Introduction

- Inclusive playground installation at South Park
- Basketball court resurface and repainted at South Park
- Benches added at South Park
- New roof on shelter #1 at South Park
- Renovated restrooms at Fugleberg Boat Launch
- New composite decking pier installed at Fugleberg Boat Launch
- Poured-in-place surfacing and new playground equipment installed at Fugleberg Park
- Renovated restrooms at 24th Avenue Boat Launch
- Parking lot renovations at 24th Avenue Boat Launch
- Walkway with benches to peninsula at 24th Avenue Boat Launch
- Composite decking installed at 24th Avenue Boat Launch
- Gazebo constructed at Riverside Park
- Composite decking installed at Bowen Street Fishing Dock
- Poured-in-place surfacing and new playground equipment installed at Roe Park



1.4 Goals and Objectives

The following goals, developed by city staff and the Advisory Park Board, are meant to form the basis from which more specific objectives, departmental policies, budgets, and actions are derived.

OSHKOSH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES		
CATEGORY	GOAL	OBJECTIVE
Land Acquisition	Maintain an adequate amount of active and passive recreation lands to meet current and future recreational needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquire additional lands for passive park use based on current demand, projected demand, and environmental significance as recommended by the Action Plan of the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</i>. ▪ Acquire appropriate, developable land for active recreation facilities in areas targeted for future park development.
Park Facilities	Provide adequate facilities at all parks within the city’s park system as dictated by park use and type (i.e., neighborhood vs. community park facilities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and approve a site-specific master plan as soon as parkland is designated or acquired. ▪ Begin to develop park facilities when the proposed park’s residential area begins to be developed. ▪ Develop park facilities in concert with the growth of the population located near the park.
Shared Services	Coordinate development efforts and the use and maintenance of recreational facilities among the City of Oshkosh, the Oshkosh Area School District, UW-Oshkosh, Winnebago County, surrounding communities, and public and private recreation associations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinate city/school/county/association development projects to improve and expand recreation opportunities and economic benefits throughout the community in a cost-effective manner. ▪ Develop formal use/revenue/maintenance agreements among the city, the school district, and public and private recreation associations to help operate and maintain public recreation facilities in the city.

Park Development	Promote the benefits of larger neighborhood and community parks which provide a wide range of facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analyze the location, size, and function of existing and proposed parks if land developments, annexations, or zoning changes occur. ▪ Determine the location of future park sites to best serve community-wide needs. ▪ Identify residential districts that are deficient in neighborhood parks and consider acquiring land for parks in these areas. In central-city areas, consider in fill lots for privately owned and maintained parks to address deficiencies. ▪ Identify and incorporate historical entities into the development of city parks. ▪ Incorporate signage identifying the historic significance of certain parks and areas.
Preservation	Preserve environmentally-sensitive and historically significant areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservancy lands, which can be adequately and appropriately protected without public expenditure, should be preserved. Public funds should be used to acquire conservancy lands that cannot be protected through other means, or where public access is a high priority. ▪ Incorporate and promote natural features such as floodplains, wetlands, and woodlands as passive recreation areas. ▪ Preserve and/or appropriately develop environmental corridors. ▪ Identify and incorporate historical entities into the development of city parks. ▪ Incorporate signage identifying the historic significance of certain parks and areas.
Amenities	Provide residents with safe and reliable recreation equipment throughout the city park system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replace unsafe, old and deteriorating equipment at all city parks. ▪ Continually monitor and maintain existing park equipment to ensure its longevity and safety. ▪ Identify and address park facilities that do not comply with the <i>Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Guidelines</i> and those listed in the <i>Accessibility Audit of Oshkosh Public Buildings and Facilities</i> ▪ Identify and replace all playground equipment that does not meet <i>Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)</i> or <i>American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards</i>. Install poured in place rubber surfacing.

Funding	Use all available sources of funds and volunteer efforts to further enhance the quality of the city’s park system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pursue funding from state and federal programs which can assist in the acquisition and development of desired park system improvements. ▪ Solicit donations from other public and private organizations to aid in park system development. ▪ Create volunteer recognition programs to acknowledge groups or community members for their service. ▪ Utilize community volunteer resources to assist in park beautification and maintenance projects ▪ Update the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</i> every five years to maintain grant eligibility. ▪ Develop and maintain revenue-generating facilities which can aid in the development of new facilities and/or the maintenance of existing facilities. ▪ Consider implementing a Parks, Playgrounds, and Land for Athletic Fields Impact Fee to help develop park facilities to meet future needs. ▪ Review the Parkland Dedication section of the Municipal Code and update, if necessary, every five years. ▪ Coordinate with neighborhood associations and the Planning Division on park improvements to be funded through the Healthy Neighborhoods Initiative (HNI) or Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).
Subdivision Review	Coordinate subdivision review with all departments and boards to ensure adequate park facilities are provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consult the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</i> and incorporate the needs identified before subdivision plats are approved. ▪ Continually evaluate and update the Subdivisions section of the Municipal Code so that it adequately addresses the park and recreational needs of city residents. ▪ Use extraterritorial plat review powers to ensure that residential developments outside the city limits are contributing proportionally toward providing adequate neighborhood park facilities in developing areas. ▪ Coordinate with surrounding townships to ensure adequate park facilities are being developed in those townships.

Forestry	Maintain the city-wide urban forestry program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review and revise the urban forestry ordinance and management plan every five years to make the city eligible for state and federal urban forestry grant-in-aid programs. ▪ Establish a tree planting and maintenance program for public lands in the city. ▪ Continue to apply for and receive “Tree City USA” status for the city. ▪ Continue the Emerald Ash Borer mitigation and tree replacement programs. ▪ Continue implementation of the Taking Root II program as funding permits. ▪ Develop roundabout and median landscape plans to reduce maintenance needs. ▪ Work with the neighborhood associations to provide citizens with information on tree planting and care.
Budgeting	Adopt adequate park budgets that can financially address existing park needs and allow for future park land acquisition and future park facility development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the capital improvements program from the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</i> as a guide to establish yearly park budgets and Capital Improvement Program. ▪ Use funds to develop facilities that will maximize existing park and recreation areas and increase park use. ▪ Update restroom facilities to meet <i>American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Guidelines</i> and to improve energy efficiencies. ▪ Maintain and renovate parking facilities as recommended in the <i>City of Oshkosh Parking Lot Study</i>. ▪ Develop an appropriate and equitable user fee system to help offset maintenance and operations costs. ▪ The priority of funding shall be to maintain existing facilities.
Trails	Provide residents with multi-purpose trail systems that utilize environmental corridors and provide linkages between parks and other appropriate features within and outside of the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer to the <i>City of Oshkosh Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan</i> for trail development and linkages. ▪ Continue to implement the <i>Fox River Corridor Riverwalk Plan</i>. ▪ Secure additional lands along environmental corridors to ensure public control. ▪ Develop trail systems that have multiple uses and are barrier-free. ▪ Connect local trails to regional trail systems and adjoining township trail systems. ▪ Provide adequate directional signage on trails.

Grounds Maintenance	Maintain parks to provide quality recreation for residents and reduce the likelihood of hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan's</i> maintenance program recommendations as a guide to establish yearly budgets and the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). ▪ Coordinate with neighborhood associations and other volunteers to assist with routine park maintenance.
Planning	Maintain a current Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continually monitor the park and recreation needs of the community. ▪ Update the action plan and implementation plan on a yearly basis to reflect changing needs and actual accomplishments. ▪ Update the <i>Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan</i> every five years to reflect changes in community needs and desires, and to maintain eligibility for state and federal grant-in-aid funding. ▪ Solicit public input in the planning and development of the plan as well as park land location and development. ▪ Solicit input from neighborhood associations for park improvements.
Water-Based Recreation	Promote water-based recreation such as fishing, boating, and swimming throughout the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance and maintain access to the Fox River and Lake Winnebago. ▪ Promote and maintain the city-operated boat launches. ▪ Promote and maintain the Pollock Community Water Park. ▪ Continue development of and maintenance of the riverwalk. ▪ Continue water quality testing at Menomonie Park Beach during the summer months. ▪ Promote shoreline plantings when feasible.

1.5 Planning Process

A Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan update is required every five years, in order to remain eligible for various grants and to ensure that the plan continues to meet community needs. In 2023, the City of Oshkosh contracted with Rettler Corporation, an experienced park, recreation, and site design firm, to assist with the 2024-2028 CORP update.

The *Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* update process began with a kickoff meeting on October 10, 2023 to discuss general strategies, focus areas, city input items, and public input methods.

A process kick-off meeting was held between the city and consultant in October 2023. Shortly thereafter, Rettler Corporation staff toured each city-owned park site. An online survey was conducted in March 2024 to gather community feedback on the Oshkosh park system and recreational facilities. Please refer to Section 5: Needs Assessment for an in-depth review of the questions and responses. A Park Staff input meeting was held March 25. On April 30, an in-person listening session was conducted for Quarry Park, followed by an in-person Pickart Park Neighborhood Input meeting to gather perspectives and feedback. Additional information was collected through emails and discussions with park staff and during presentations to the Advisory Park Board on February 12, May 13 and July 8.

Oversight for the project was provided by the Parks Director and the Advisory Park Board.

The following plan was developed per the *Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans* by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Community Assistance, as well as the standards of the *Development of Local Outdoor Recreation Plans* (Appendix F of the *2011-2016 Wisconsin State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*) created by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

This plan is a cooperative effort based on resources from the previous *Oshkosh Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans*, the *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan*, other local plans, Winnebago County GIS data, and input from city staff and citizens. Approval of this plan will maintain city eligibility to apply for and receive federal and state grants.

PROJECT MILESTONES

- October 10, 2023** Kickoff Meeting
- October 10 & 18, 2023** Park Site Visits with Parks Director
- March 4-March 31** Online Community Input Survey
- February 12** Advisory Park Board Presentation
- March 25** Park Staff Input Meeting
- April 30** Pickart Park Master Plan Community Input Meeting and Quarry Park Listening Session
- May 1** Draft 1 Submitted
- May 13** Advisory Parks Board Presentation
- August 12** Present Draft to Advisory Park Board
- September 17** Present to Plan Commission
- September 24** Present to Common Council

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SECTION 2

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

2.0 COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Situated along the Fox River, next to Lake Winnebago, Oshkosh encompasses roughly 17,700 acres and almost 67,000 people. The city has served as the county seat since 1850. Oshkosh offers residents the friendliness and strong community of a small town combined with the amenities of a much larger area. Additionally, the city's unique character merges the historic architecture of the past with the modern design of today.

2.1 History and Regional Context

The Oshkosh area was first settled by the Menominee tribe of Native Americans.

1634: Jean Nicolet, sent by the French government in Canada, journeyed the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to locate and make treaties with native tribes. He was probably the first European to pass through this valley.

1670: On April 20, Father Claude Allouez said the first Catholic Mass in this area. A marker in Menominee Park commemorates this event.

1700s: The fur trade between native tribes and French Canada was booming.

1795: Oshkosh is born. In 1827 he was named a chief of the Menominee tribe. Known as a peacemaker, Oshkosh died in 1858.

1836: First settler from the eastern U.S. was Webster Stanley.

1839: A meeting was held to choose an official name for the settlement. Oshkosh was selected.

1841: The first school opened in a room off Stanley's cabin. Miss Emmeline Cook was the first teacher.

1847: The first sawmill was established.

1848: Wisconsin becomes a state. Oshkosh was named county seat of Winnebago County, replacing Butte des Morts.

1853: Oshkosh was incorporated as a city, population 2500 with Edward Eastman as the first mayor. Oil-burning street lamps were an early civic improvement.

1866: Oshkosh had become the second largest city in Wisconsin, behind Milwaukee.

1870: Oshkosh earned the nickname "Sawdust City" from a string of sawmills lining the river producing over one million board feet of lumber per year, equivalent to 15,000 rail carloads.

1883: The Grand Opera House opened.

1926: North Park was renamed Menominee Park and a Chief Oshkosh statue was dedicated.

1950: Natural gas becomes available. Population: 40,872.

1953: The city celebrates its centennial.

Location

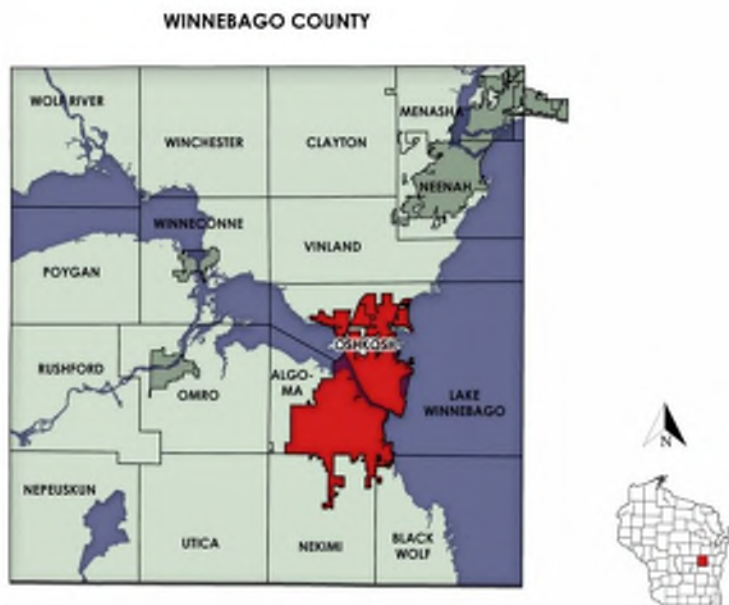
The City of Oshkosh is located near the center of Winnebago County along the shores of Lake Winnebago. Nearby communities include Winneconne and Berlin to the west, Fond du Lac and North Fond du Lac to the south, and Neenah, Menasha, Fox Crossing, and Appleton to the north.

Main transportation routes consist of the following:

- Interstate Highway 41 is a major north-south United States highway that runs from Miami Florida to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Interstate 41 runs north-south through the center of the city.
- Interstate Highway 45, a major north-south US highway, runs northwest-southeast through Oshkosh in its route from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico.
- State Trunk Highway 21 is an east-west running highway between Sparta and Oshkosh. It enters Oshkosh from the west, crosses the Fox River, and ends at US 45 on the northwest side of Oshkosh.
- State Trunk Highway 91 runs east-west from near Berlin to Oshkosh. It enters Oshkosh from the southwest and ends shortly thereafter in an intersection with Highway 44.
- State Trunk Highway 44 runs diagonally southwest-northeast in Central Wisconsin. It also enters Oshkosh from the southwest, crosses the Fox River and the downtown, and ends in a junction with Interstate 45.
- State Trunk Highway 76 runs north-south in Wisconsin from near Bear Creek to downtown Oshkosh. It comes in from the north and ends in a roundabout at Murdock Ave.

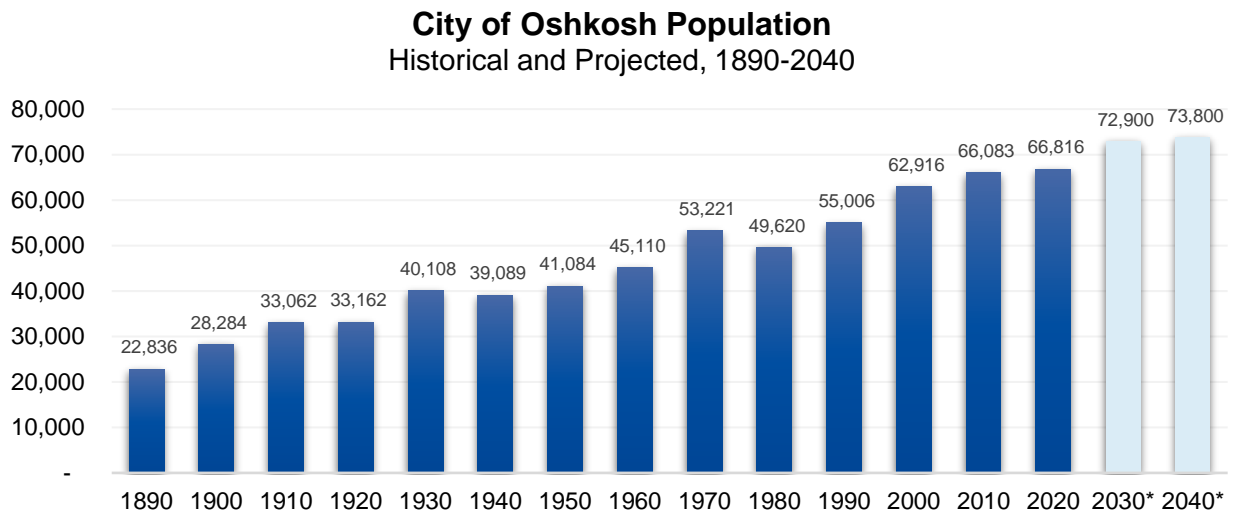
According to the *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*, there are approximately 311 miles of urban functionally classified roads within the city. This number includes approximately 12 urban principle arterial roadways, 20 urban minor arterial roadways, and 58 urban collector roadways. There are approximately 197 miles of urban local roads.

There are currently two active railroad lines running through the city with 286,000-pound railcar limits. Amtrak utilizes Canadian Pacific lines to provide rail passenger service.



2.2 Demographics

Size and Population Trends

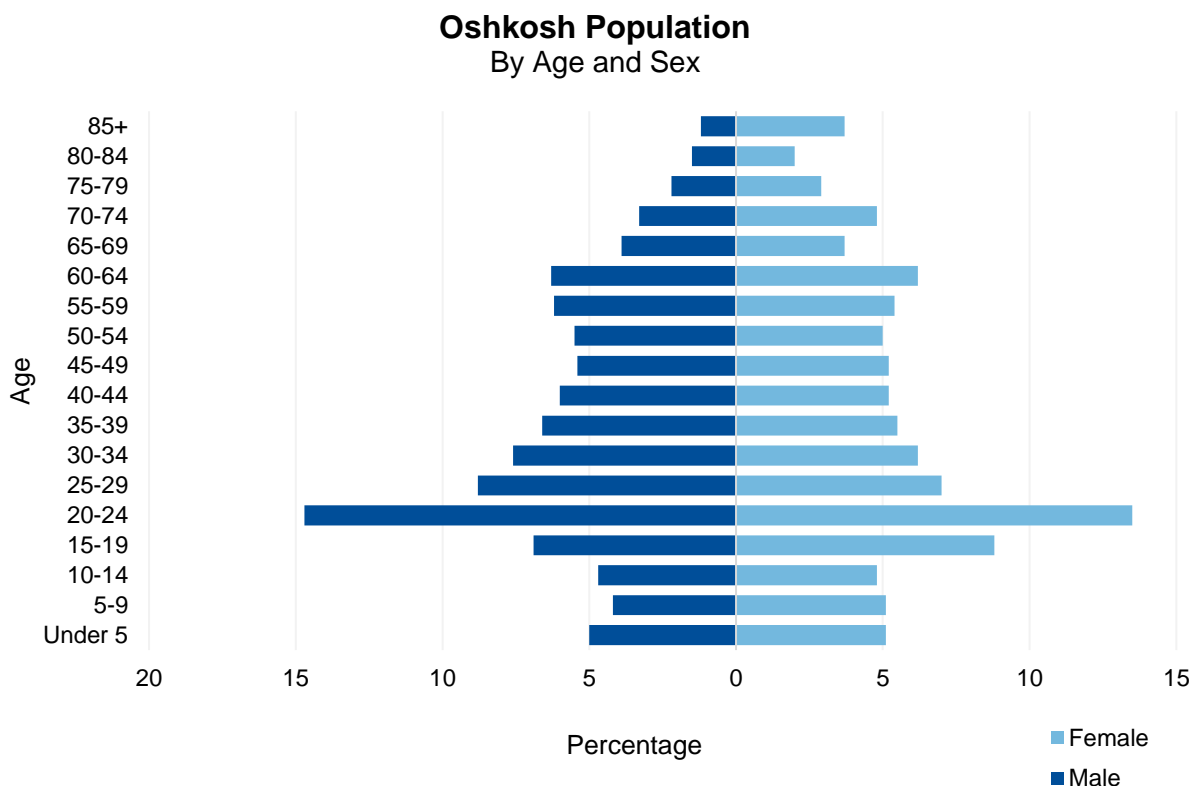


** From the doa.wi.gov MCD and Municipal Population Projections, 2010-2040.
Other information from US Census Bureau, US Census Library, and the City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*

The City of Oshkosh has grown at an average of 7.8% per decade since 1900, with the most significant increases between 1920-1930, 1960-1970, and 1990-2000. While not quite as dramatic in recent decades, Oshkosh’s population continues to rise. According to the 2020 to 2040 population estimates produced by the Wisconsin Department of Administration, the population of the city is predicted to increase by about 9% between 2020 and 2030 and by an additional 1% over the next decade to 2040.

Age, Gender, and Diversity

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, 17.3% of Oshkosh’s population was under 18 years (with 5.1% of the city’s population being under the age of 5), while approximately 14.5% were 65 years or older. That leaves roughly 68.2% within the 18 to 64-year-old working age group.



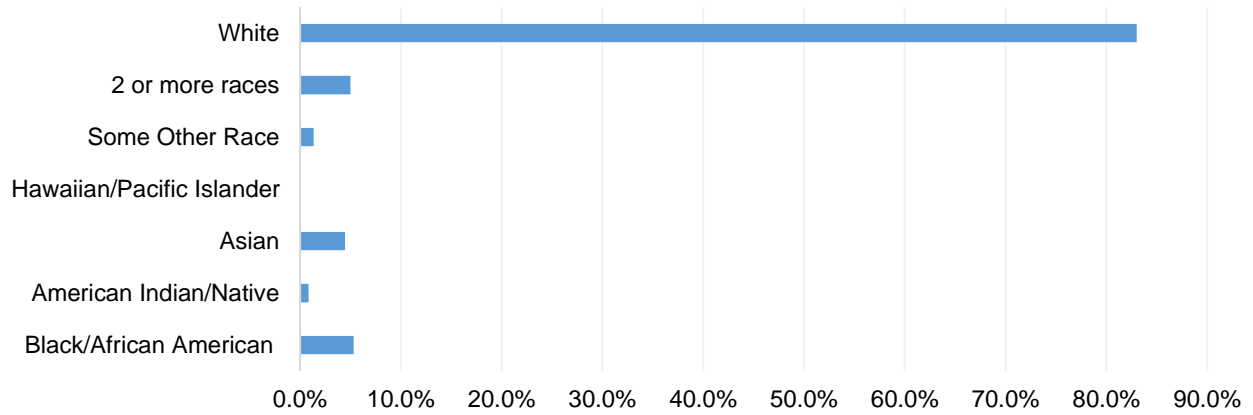
The median age within Oshkosh in 2020 was 34.7. While that number is significantly less than the Wisconsin median age of 40.4 years, it is still an increase from the city’s average of 33.0 years in 2010.

Looking ahead, the City of Oshkosh can expect to experience the same demographic trends that are occurring at the national and state level in terms of aging. For example, according to *Wisconsin State Aging Plan FFY 2023-2025* by the Department of Health Services:

- Wisconsin’s population ages 60 and older totaled 1.45 million in 2020, comprising 25 percent of the state’s total.
- The older population has been Wisconsin’s fastest growing age segment for several years and will continue to be for the foreseeable future. The 60-plus population increased by 356,000 since 2010, a growth rate of 32 percent. For comparison, total population grew 142,000 or 2.5 percent. Seventy percent of Wisconsin’s 60 and older residents live within 26 metropolitan counties. The 60-plus are concentrated in the southeast and south-central regions, which are the most densely populated and metropolitan parts of the state.

In the Decennial Census, 63,483 respondents indicated they were one race while 3,333 identified as two or more races.

Racial Diversity (2020 US Census)



While still predominantly white, Oshkosh has seen some growth in diversity as well as population over the past few decades. The City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040 states that in 2010, 90.5% of the population identified as white, compared to 83.0% in the 2020 Census.

Housing

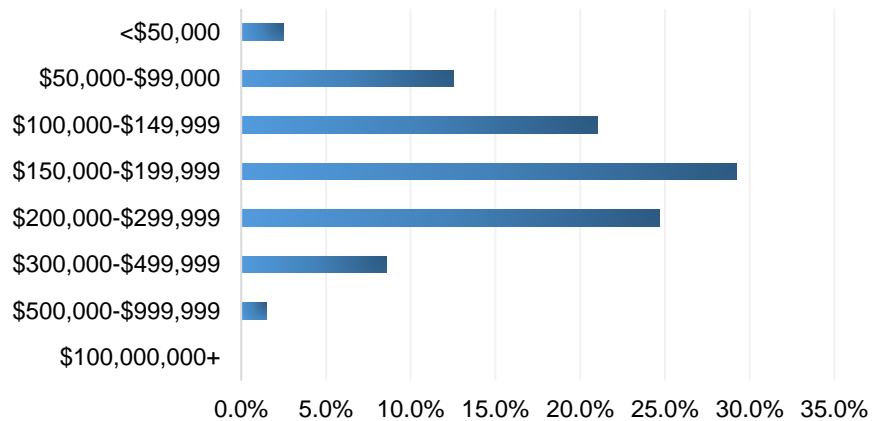
According to US Census QuickFacts, there were roughly 29,222 housing units available in Oshkosh, 55.5% of which were owner-occupied.

The home ownership rate in Oshkosh is 54.7%, lower than the 64.6% rate for Winnebago County, and the 68.1% rate for Wisconsin.

Most Oshkosh houses are in the \$150,000 to \$200,000 price range, with the median value of owner-occupied housing units being \$156,900.

Meanwhile, the median gross rent in Oshkosh was \$860, compared to \$880 in Winnebago County and \$992 for the state of Wisconsin.

Housing Value in Oshkosh



There are an estimated 26,763 households in Oshkosh. The average household, defined as all the people occupying a given housing unit, is 2.23 persons. Meanwhile the average family size, defined as a householder and persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption consists of 2.85 persons.

Income and Employment

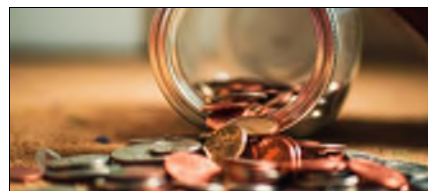
Based on the 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Oshkosh’s median household income is \$59,186. This substantially is less than the State of Wisconsin median household income of \$72,458 and Winnebago County’s median household income of \$70,041.

16.1% of Oshkosh residents live at or below the poverty line, as compared to the Winnebago County average of 11.4%, and the Wisconsin state average of 10.7%.

According to the *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*, the top three occupations for city residents were: Management/Business/Science/Arts (26.4%), Sales/Office Occupations (25.7%), and Service Occupations (22.7%). The top two sectors for the city were Manufacturing and Educational/Health/Social Services, employing over 40% of workers.

The city includes four industrial parks, one business park, and an aviation business park.

Some of the major employers in the Oshkosh area are listed in the table below.



Median Household Income	
Oshkosh	\$59,186
Winnebago County	\$70,041
State of Wisconsin	\$72,458

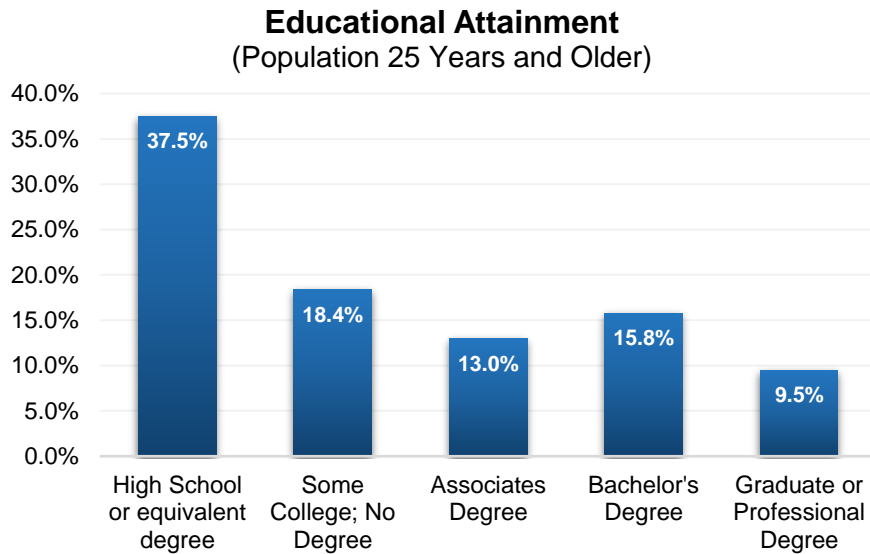


Employment Rate	
Oshkosh	63.3%
Winnebago County	64.1%
State of Wisconsin	63.2%

Major Employers in the Oshkosh Area	
▪ 4imprint	▪ Oshkosh Area School District
▪ Amcor Flexibles North America	▪ Oshkosh Community YMCA
▪ Ascension Mercy Hospital	▪ Oshkosh Corporation
▪ Aurora Medical Center & Aurora Medical Group	▪ Oshkosh Correctional Institution
▪ CESA 6	▪ Silver Star Brands
▪ City of Oshkosh	▪ University of Wisconsin Oshkosh
▪ Clarity Care	▪ UPS
▪ Hoffmaster Group	▪ US Bank
▪ Lapham-Hickey Steel	▪ Wal-Mart Super Center
▪ Miravida Living	▪ Winnebago County
▪ Muza Metal Products	▪ Winnebago Mental Health Institute
▪ Muza Metal Products	

Education

According to the US Census 2022 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 92.7% of Oshkosh’s population aged 25 years and over had graduated high school or the equivalent. Additionally, 25.2% of Oshkosh’s population 25 and older hold a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 33.2% of Wisconsin’s overall population.



The Oshkosh Area School District serves most Oshkosh residents, with fourteen elementary schools, four middle schools, and two high schools, not counting charter schools or the eAcademy.

There are a number of colleges and universities within the Oshkosh vicinity. The University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh is an institutionally accredited public 4-year school. Fox Valley Technical College-Oshkosh Riverside Campus.

Lawrence University in Appleton, Marian University in Fond du Lac, Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Moraine Park Technical College in Fond du Lac, Lakeland University in Grand Chute are some of the other higher educational opportunities open to residents of the region who are willing to travel.

2.3 Physical and Environmental Resources

Natural Features

The City of Oshkosh owns and maintains nearly twelve miles of shoreline along Lake Winnebago, the Fox River, and Lake Butte des Morts. Land adjacent these bodies of water is mostly developed at urban densities, in addition to city-owned lands.

Because of its location, the city has an abundance of shoreline, floodplains and other environmentally sensitive features. Over 1,500 acres are identified as either in the floodway, the 100-year floodplain, or the 500-year floodplain.

There are almost 320 acres of wetlands within the city, located for the most part along Sawyer Creek and Lake Winnebago.

Over 190 acres of woodlands also exists within city boundaries. Due to the limited number of remaining woodlands, the city has a distinct role to play in the protection of this resource. The city not only recognizes the environmental value of this declining resource, but also the historical role of woodlands and lumber in the city and the state.

The city also prioritizes the planting of trees throughout the city. Oshkosh is a member of the national “Tree City, USA” program and has continuously met the program requirements for 43 years.

Taking Root was a beautification project launched by the Oshkosh Area Community Foundation and the City of Oshkosh in January 2010. The goal was to improve the quality of life for Oshkosh’s residents and to promote Oshkosh as a leader in green communities. In 2022-2023, the Oshkosh Area Community Foundation and the City of Oshkosh launched Taking Root II. The goal was to raise funds to replant trees on public areas that were lost due to the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB); the city has funded ash removals by private contractors as well as use of in-house staff. Taking Root II successfully raised over \$300,000 which is being used to plant a diversity of tree species in public areas.

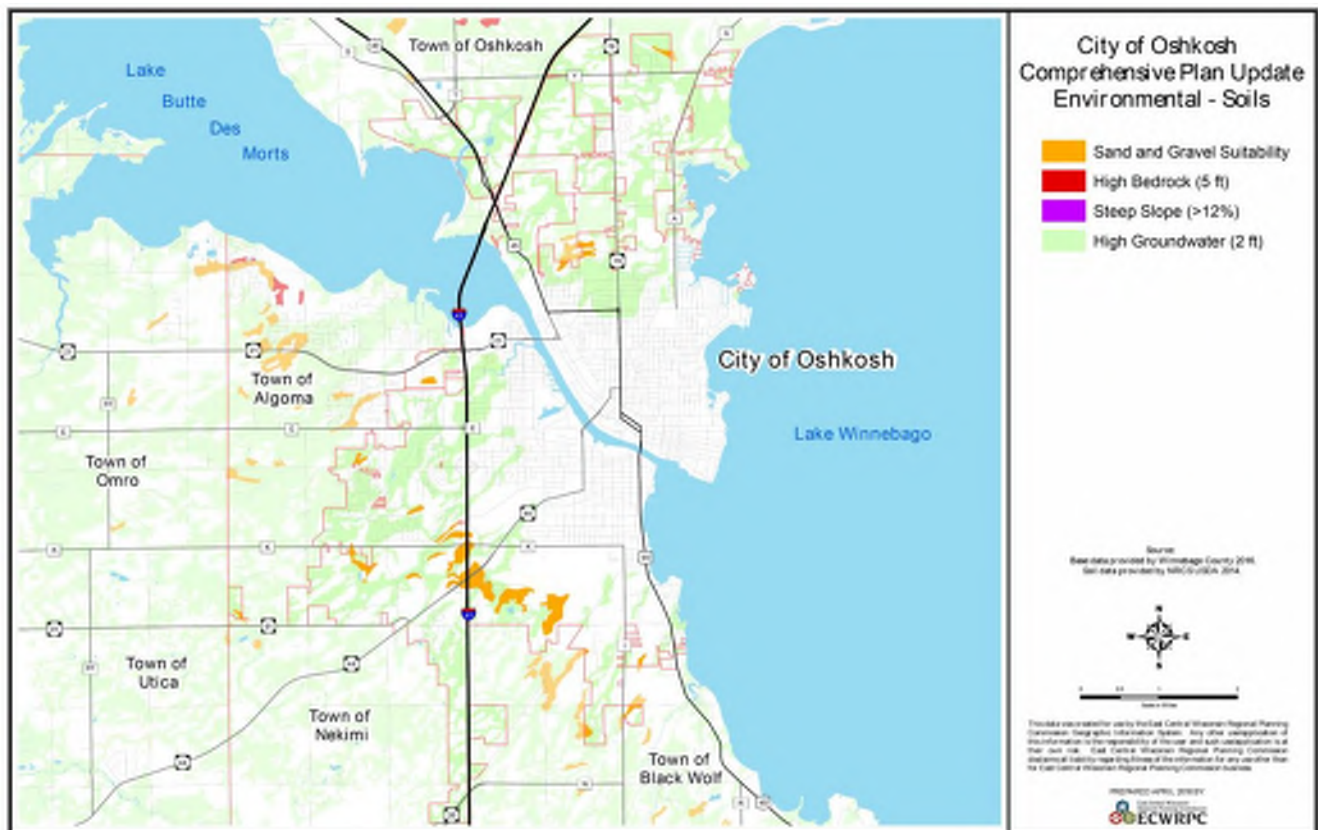
Soil Types and Topography

Although many soil types can be found in the Oshkosh area, the dominant soil type is the Kewaunee-Manawa-Hortonville association. These soils tend to be nearly level or gently sloping and have loamy or clayey subsoil, underlain by loamy or clayey glacial till. Most of these soils are good for cultivated crops. According to the current City Comprehensive Plan, about half of the land within the city is considered prime farmland.

In general, the city and surrounding areas are relatively flat. There are no steep slopes (areas with elevation change greater than 12%) within the city. The bedrock of the city and surroundings areas is composed of two major formations: the Sinnipee Group of dolomite with limestone and shale formations west of the Lake Winnebago shoreline, and the St. Peter Formation, a thin sandstone layer running north and south through the area.

The City of Oshkosh and surrounding areas are located within the Upper Fox, Lower Fox, and Wolf River drainage basins. Most of the city is in the Upper Fox Basin.

There are four named waterways within or near the city: the Upper Fox River, Sawyer Creek, Campbell Creek, and Daggets Creek. Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin's largest inland lake, lies at the bottom of the Fox-Wolf drainage basin and forms the city's eastern border. Lake Butte des Morts, an 8,581-acre lake, is connected to Lake Winnebago by the Upper Fox River.



2.4 Current Land Use

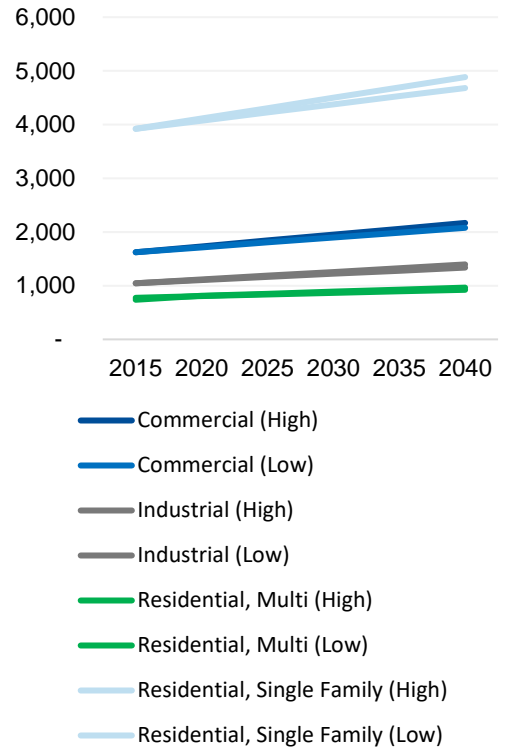
According to the land use data in the *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan Update 2040*, about 74% (13,090 acres) of the land within the city is developed. Together, single-family residential (30.0%) and transportation (25.5%), comprise almost 56% of the developed uses in the city. Other developed uses include farmstead residential (0.1%) multifamily (5.9%), mobile home park (0.2%), commercial (12.4%), industrial (8.0%), quarries (0.9%), institutional (13.0%), and utilities/communications (4.0%).

Commercial and industrial uses are concentrated in the downtown area and along major transportation corridors. As a result, residential, commercial and industrial development are often in direct contact with one another.

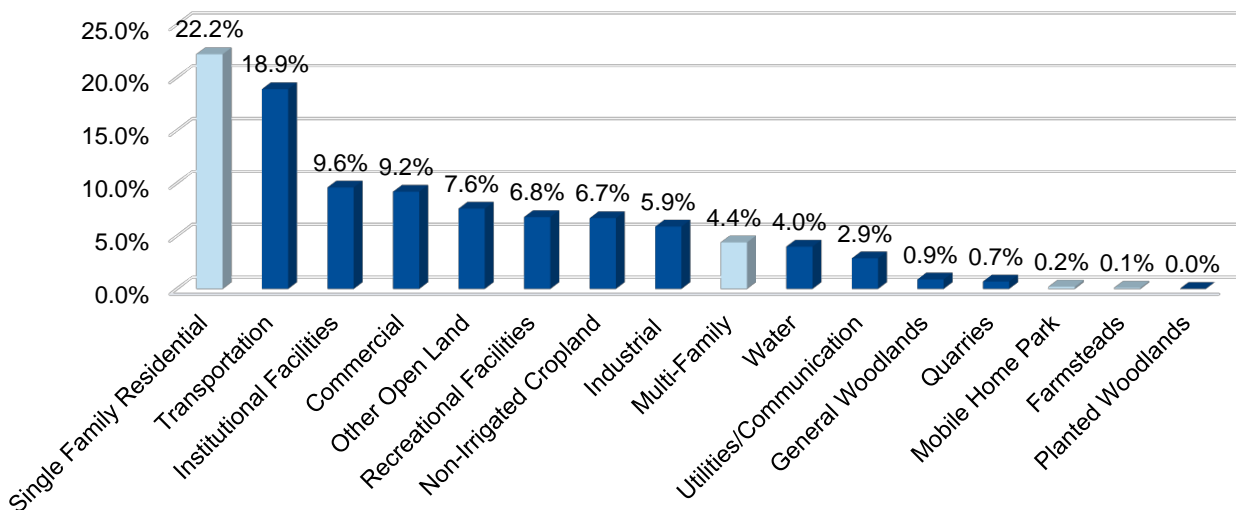
The *City of Oshkosh Comprehensive Plan* indicates that between 2000 and 2015, the city grew by about 33%. This growth and development predominately occurred in the northwestern, western and southern portions of the city.

Being situated on the western shores of Lake Winnebago, the city cannot expand to the east. The Lake, the Fox River, and myriad associated wetlands, floodplains, and other features are also constraining features. In order for the city to grow, it must either increase its overall density on existing land or annex new lands from bordering towns.

Future Land Use Projections (Acres)
High and Low Estimate Scenarios



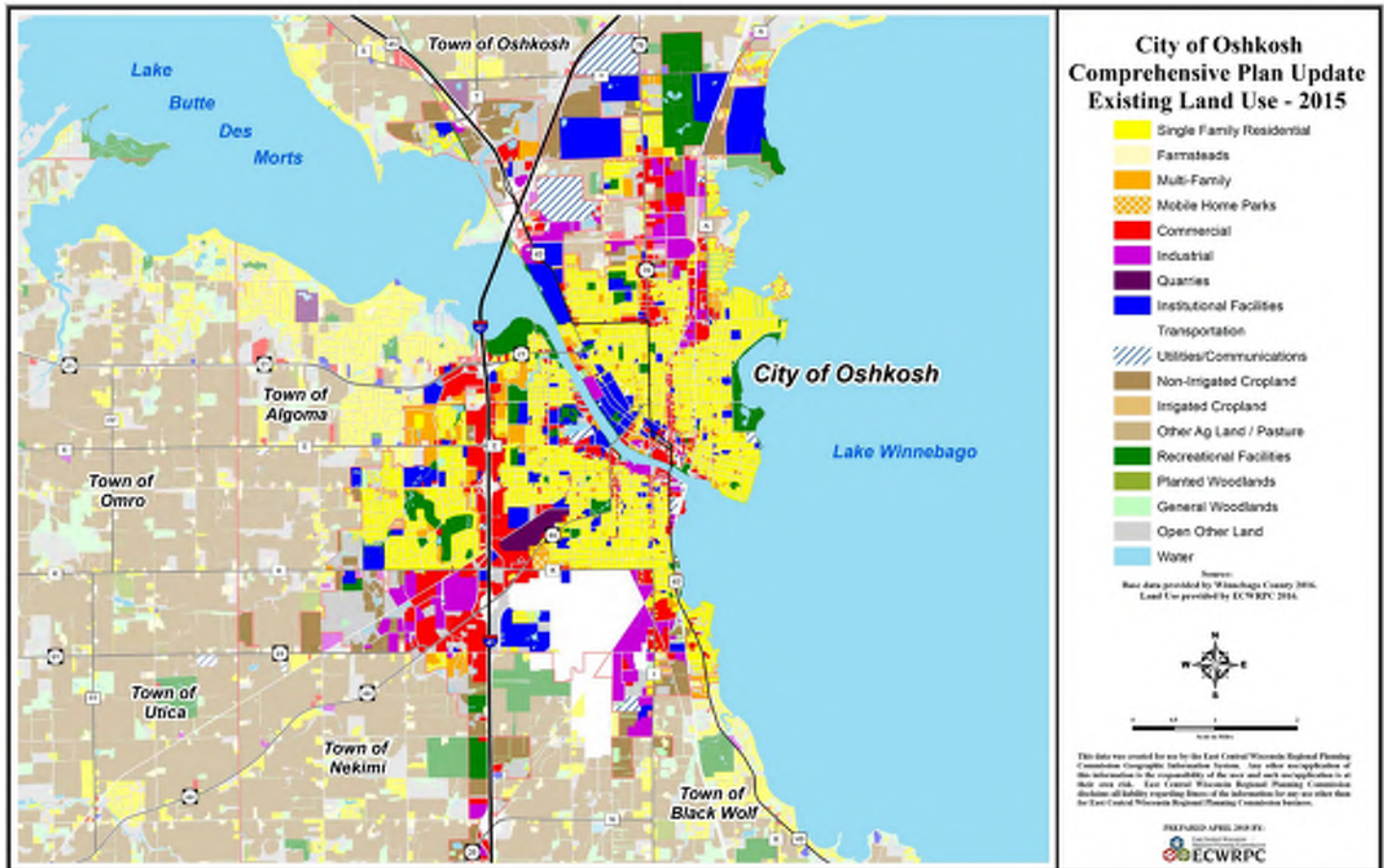
City of Oshkosh Land Uses
Data from City Comprehensive Plan
(Residential Uses Highlighted)



Section 2: Community Description

To accommodate growth in residential and industrial development between 2000 and 2016, the city annexed around 2,149 acres, and an additional 680 acres were annexed between 2016-2023.

Growth pressure also increases the potential for conflict between development and natural resource preservation.





SECTION 3

PARKLAND INVENTORY

3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

3.1 City Parks

Name:	Congress Avenue Tot Lot
Classification:	Mini Park
Address:	1410 Beech St
Location:	Located along Congress Avenue just north of the Congress Avenue Athletic Fields.
Size:	0.44 acres
Parcel/s #:	91203980200
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Benches



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Garden Club Park
Classification:	Mini Park
Address:	310 Mason St
Location:	Located on the southern side of Oshkosh, south of Witzel Ave and west of Sawyer St.
Size:	0.35 acres
Parcel/s #:	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Historical Interest▪ Benches



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	William Waters Plaza
Classification:	Mini Park
Address:	105 Washington Ave
Location:	Located at the intersection of State St and Washington Ave, across from the Oshkosh Public Library.
Size:	0.18 acres
Parcel/s #:	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Benches ▪ Tables



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	44th Parallel Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	2230 Allerton Dr
Location:	Located on the southwest side of Oshkosh, north of W 12 th Ave.
Size:	4.90 acres
Parcel/s #:	91316400100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball Field ▪ Tennis Courts (2 courts) ▪ Benches ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Open Air Shelter



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Abbey Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	700 South Westhaven Dr
Location:	Located on the southwest side of Oshkosh, along South Westhaven Drive.
Size:	9.01 acres
Parcel/s #:	90615460000 90615460100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creek ▪ Natural Area ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (unpaved) ▪ Benches ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Open Air Shelter



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Abe Rochlin Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	1300 N Sawyer St
Location:	Located in the north-central part of Oshkosh next to the Oshkosh Avenue Bridge.
Size:	5.16 acres
Parcel/s #:	91600260000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River and Sawyer Creek ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Fishing ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Restroom ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Shelter
Historical Note:	Abraham Rochlin's (1917-1975) company, one of the nation's leading manufacturers of plywood, purchased the Pluswood Division of Lullabye Furniture Company of Stevens Point, located on this site, in 1949. In 1987 the land was donated for a park named after Abe Rochlin. The wooden buildings were razed, but a smokestack from Wisconsin's first sawmill, built in 1847 by E.E. Foreman and Coles Bashford, was preserved.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Baumann Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	1010 Fillmore Ave
Location:	Located along the Fox River, just south of Rochlin Park and the Oshkosh Avenue Bridge.
Size:	2.02 acres
Parcel/s #:	91604720300
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball ▪ Fishing ▪ Benches ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Open Air Shelter



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Fugleberg Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	2000 Doty St
Location:	Located on the southeast side of Oshkosh, along South Main Street across from the Fugleberg Boat Launch and Lake Winnebago.
Size:	2.50 acres
Parcel/s #:	91401060100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Benches ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Shelter
Historical Note:	Carl Fugleberg (1881-1959) served as city alderman, police commissioner, and park board member. Carl pledged \$1,500 in 1933 toward its purchase for a park. The city then bought the land from its current owners, heirs of Dr. Edwin Streich. The park was built up with fill from depression-era Works Progress Administration sewer construction.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Mary Jewell Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	1600 Oshkosh Ave
Location:	Located south of Lakeshore Park along Oshkosh Ave.
Size:	4.64 acres
Parcel/s #:	91608470701
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baseball/Softball Field ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Restrooms ▪ Pavilion
Historical Note:	Mary Jewell Park was named for Mary Jewell Sawyer, wife of Edgar Sawyer, a prominent businessman and philanthropist. Active in Oshkosh cultural circles, she passed away in 1910.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Park Site A
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	W. Ripple Ave
Location:	Located on the south side of the city, just east of Oregon St.
Size:	3.5 acres
Parcel/s #:	91411230200
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Pickart Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	Mary's Dr
Location:	Located in the Pickart Estates subdivision, on the west side of the city, just north of W 9 th Ave.
Size:	1.51 acres
Parcel/s #:	90665020104
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Quarry Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	925 Florida Ave
Location:	Located on the south side of the city near Knapp Street.
Size:	8.02 acres
Parcel/s #:	91307010000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Soccer Fields
Historical Note:	<p>Quarry Park consists of property from three adjacent quarries dating back to the 19th century.</p> <p>William Faber's Oshkosh Stone Company, 50 feet deep, was the last quarry to close in 1954. The city bought or leased most of the land for sanitary landfills by 1962. The three landfills were filled by 1968 and plans were made for grading, fencing and adding park facilities.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Roe Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	300 Washington Ave
Location:	Located on the east side of Oshkosh along Washington Avenue.
Size:	1.65 acres
Parcel/s #:	90400110000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Benches
Historical Note:	<p>Gilbert Wheeler Roe (1833-1903) was a prominent Oshkosh banker. His children purchased land in 1909 from the original homestead and donated it for a public park named for their father. Mayor Voss designated it the city's first "inner" park and suggested it become the city's first park playground. Additional land was purchased in 1927 for park expansion.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Stevens Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	44 Frankfort St
Location:	Located on the east side of Oshkosh, north of Bay Shore Drive.
Size:	4.85 acres
Parcel/s #:	90804060000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Baseball/Softball Field ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Tennis (1 court) ▪ Community Gardens ▪ Benches ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Restrooms ▪ Shelters
Historical Note:	Ephraim E. Stevens (1851-1907) was mayor of Oshkosh 1889-1890, state senator 1904-1905 and a local architect. He was supervising architect of several schools, including Merrill and Oshkosh High. Known as the “parks mayor” he convinced the council to buy South Park and Menominee Park. This park was dedicated to Stevens in 1974.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Stoegbauer Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	745 W 6th Ave
Location:	Located in the south-central part of Oshkosh along W 6 th Avenue.
Size:	1.87 acres
Parcel/s #:	90602140000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball Field ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Benches
Historical Note:	<p>Otto J. Stoegbauer (1890-1959) served as Sixth Ward alderman for 18 years and vice mayor for a year. He was a well known local baseball umpire, nicknamed “the peacemaker” for mediating disagreements among city officials, citizens and industry. Stoegbauer Park was once the old Franklin School site across the street from where Stoegbauer lived for most of his life. He was also the school’s athletic director from 1927 to 1945.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Teichmiller Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	2300 Crane St
Location:	Located in the northern part of the city, just west of Oshkosh North High School.
Size:	5.59 acres
Parcel/s #:	91219620100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball Field ▪ Batting Cage ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Tennis (2 courts) ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Drinking Water ▪ Restrooms
Historical Note:	Algoma Park was renamed in 1994 for Bernice “Bea” Teichmiller (1917-1987), a long-time civic leader and member of the Oshkosh Common Council from 1972 to 1986. The council dedicated the park in her name to honor her efforts to ensure land or fees were set aside for parkland when land was subdivided or annexed. Today this is standard policy. The park was created in 1974.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	West Algoma Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	1320 Punhoqua St
Location:	Located along Oshkosh Ave and the banks of Sawyer Creek.
Size:	1.8 acres
Parcel/s #:	91600090000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sawyer Creek ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Fishing ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Picnic Tables ▪ Open Air Shelter
Historical Note:	<p>This park was officially named West Algoma Park in 1938. It was once called Mary Jewell Park, built on land donated by Edgar Sawyer in 1916 in memory of his wife who died in 1910. Sawyer agreed to allow a school here in 1919 in exchange for a park named Mary Jewell across the street on land formerly owned by the Jewell family. The school was never built and to clear up confusion about two parks called Mary Jewell, this one was declared West Algoma, the name people called the area before it was annexed.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Westhaven Circle Park
Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Address:	1625 South Westhaven Dr
Location:	Located in the southwest part of the city, just south of Newport Avenue.
Size:	6.59 acres
Parcel/s #:	91315810000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball ▪ Soccer ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Pickleball (2 courts) ▪ Tennis (1 court) ▪ Sledding Hill ▪ Benches ▪ Drinking Water ▪ Restrooms



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Lakeshore Park
Classification:	Community Park
Address:	2175 Punhoqua St
Location:	Located in the northwestern part of the city along the Fox River, north of Oshkosh Ave.
Size:	69.63 acres
Parcel/s #:	91608470701
Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Paved Trails ▪ Fishing ▪ Benches ▪ Drinking Water ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Areas ▪ Restrooms ▪ 4-Seasons Building



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Menominee Park
Classification:	Community Park
Address:	Hazel St and Merritt Ave
Location:	Located on the northeast side of the city, along the shores of Lake Winnebago.
Size:	103.39 acres
Parcel/s #:	91110350000 91511870000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake Winnebago ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Baseball/Softball ▪ Soccer ▪ Volleyball ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Tennis (3 courts) n ▪ Pickleball (4 courts) ▪ Boat Launch ▪ Fishing Dock ▪ Ice Skating ▪ Amusement Rides ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Zoo ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Areas ▪ Restrooms ▪ Shelters/Pavilions
Historical Note:	Originally called North Park, the park was renamed in 1911 when Colonel John Hicks gave the city the statue of Menominee Chief Oshkosh.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Rainbow Memorial Park
Classification:	Community Park
Address:	1650 Rainbow Dr
Location:	Located along the south side of the Fox River, just northwest of the Oshkosh Ave bridge.
Size:	17.05 acres
Parcel/s #:	91601320000 91601320100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Baseball/Softball ▪ Boat Launch ▪ Fishing Dock ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Benches ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Restrooms ▪ Shelter/Pavilion
Historical Note:	Rainbow Memorial Park was dedicated in 1957 to the memory of Oshkosh soldiers who served with the 42nd (Rainbow) Division in World War I.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Red Arrow Park
Classification:	Community Park
Address:	613 North Eagle St
Location:	Situated along Sawyer Creek, in the south-central part of the city, just north of Taft Ave.
Size:	26.6 acres
Parcel/s #:	91608690000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sawyer Creek ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Baseball/Softball (3 fields) ▪ Disc Golf ▪ Fishing ▪ Sledding ▪ Water Park ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Skate Park ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Restrooms
Historical Note:	In 1962, the Red Arrow Veterans Club urged the city to designate a 32-acre park to honor the men of the 32nd (Red Arrow) Division of the US National Guard. The 32nd was made up of units from Wisconsin and Michigan who fought in both world wars



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	South Park
Classification:	Community Park
Address:	1300 Georgia St
Location:	Located on the south side of the city, along W South Park Ave.
Size:	23.68 acres
Parcel/s #:	91305740000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lagoons ▪ Open Space ▪ Playground Equipment ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Horseshoes ▪ Basketball Court ▪ Pickleball (4 courts) ▪ Tennis (2 courts) ▪ Fishing ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Splash Pad ▪ Benches ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Areas ▪ Restrooms ▪ Shelters/Pavilions
Historical Note:	Mayor Ephraim Stevens convinced the council to buy part of the homestead of Dr. Samuel Osborn in 1889 for a south side park to complement park land purchased on the north side of the Fox River. An attempt to rename South Park in 1934 was unsuccessful.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	24th Avenue Boat Launch
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	2404 S Main St
Location:	Located on the southeast side of the city, across from Glatz Nature Preserve.
Size:	1.68 acres
Parcel/s #:	91413370000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake Winnebago ▪ Boat Launch ▪ Fishing ▪ Benches ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Restrooms



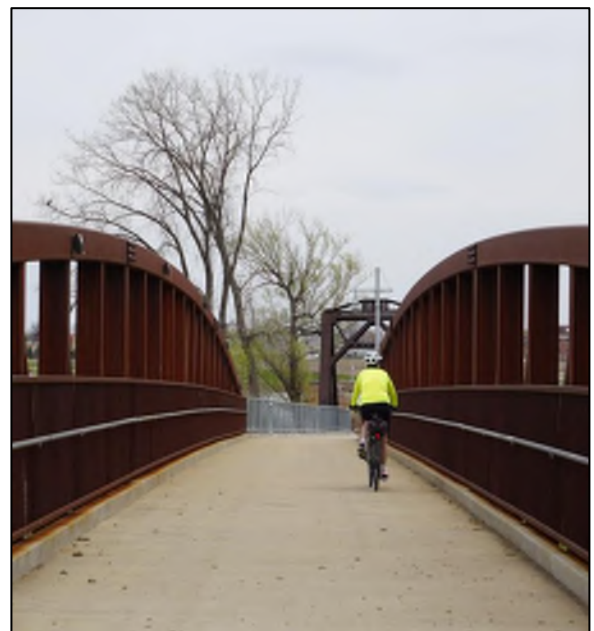
3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Al Broullire Memorial Garden
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	500 South Main St
Location:	Located along the Fox River, southeast of the S Main Street bridge.
Size:	0.14 acres
Parcel/s #:	90301330100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Fishing ▪ Riverwalk



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Boatworks
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	362 Michigan St
Location:	Located in the south-central part of the city, along the Fox River between the Jackson St and Wisconsin St bridges.
Size:	5.00 acres
Parcel/s #:	90904970300
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Kayak/Canoe Launch ▪ Fishing Dock ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Restroom ▪ Shelter/Pavilion



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Bowen Street Fishing Dock
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	1 Bowen St
Location:	Located at the junction of the Fox River and Lake Winnebago on the east-central side of the city.
Size:	0.33 acres
Parcel/s #:	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake Winnebago ▪ Fishing



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Carl E. Steiger Park
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	19 Wisconsin St
Location:	Located along the riverfront and the Wisconsin Street bridge; across from William A Steiger Park.
Size:	2.43 acres
Parcel/s #:	90103660100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Fishing ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Picnic Area ▪ Open Air Shelter
Historical Note:	The city dedicated this park in 1985 to Carl Steiger (1896-1985), an Oshkosh civic leader and president of Deltox Rug Company from 1929 until it closed in 1968. The city razed several Deltox buildings to create the park. Deltox was founded as Oshkosh Grass Matting Company and in the early 1900s manufactured rugs and twine from tough marsh grass in area wetlands.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Fugleberg Boat Launch
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	1942 S Main St.
Location:	Located in the southeast section of the city, across from Fugleberg Park.
Size:	2.4 acres
Parcel/s #:	91401060000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lake Winnebago ▪ Boat Launch ▪ Fishing ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Restrooms



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Michigan Street Fishing Dock
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	362 Michigan St.
Location:	Located next to Boatworks, along the Fox River.
Size:	0.60 acres
Parcel/s #:	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Fishing ▪ Off-Street Parking



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Mill Street Boat Launch
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	1 Mill St
Location:	Located along the Fox River, south of Bay Shore Dr.
Size:	0.08 acres
Parcel/s #:	
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Boat Launch



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Riverside Park
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	101 Ceape Ave
Location:	Located on the north side of the Fox River in the east-central part of the city next to Leach Amphitheater and the S Main St bridge.
Size:	2.03 acres
Parcel/s #:	90824342001 90824342002
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Riverwalk ▪ Fishing ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Gazebo
Historical Note:	<p>Mayor John Voss referred to this spot as "Riverside Park" in 1910. The Park Board liked and approved the name.</p> <p>.,The land had been donated in 1909 by lumberman William Bray in memory of his parents. Bray served in the Wisconsin Assembly in 1909 and was state senator 1915-1917.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	William A. Steiger Park
Classification:	Waterfront Recreation
Address:	200 N Campbell Rd
Location:	Located on the south shore of the Fox River, next to the Oshkosh Senior Center.
Size:	2.52 acres
Parcel/s #:	90608010000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Boat Launch ▪ Fishing Dock ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Open Air Shelter
Historical Note:	<p>William Steiger (1938-1978) represented the Sixth Congressional District from 1967 to 1978. Steiger obtained a federal grant in 1978 to help purchase the land that became Steiger Park in 1982. The area has long been a favorite fishing spot, once crowded with fishing shanties. Part of the old railroad bridge was preserved as a fishing dock for people with disabilities.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Hiker Monument
Classification:	Special Use Park
Address:	1401 Algoma Blvd
Location:	Located at the intersection of Congress Ave, Algoma Ave, and High Ave.
Size:	1.12 acres
Parcel/s #:	91200140000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nature Area ▪ Trails (unpaved) ▪ Historical Interest
Historical Note:	Monument to Spanish-American War Veterans



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Leach Amphitheater
Classification:	Special Use Park
Address:	300 Ceape Ave
Location:	Located in the east-central part of the city, along the Fox River, between the S. Main St bridge and the railroad tracks.
Size:	8.00 acres
Parcel/s #:	90800210000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fox River ▪ Open Space ▪ Trails (paved) ▪ Off-Street Parking ▪ Riverwalk ▪ Performance Stage ▪ Restrooms ▪ Concession Stands ▪ Storage Shed



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Opera House Square
Classification:	Special Use Park
Address:	315 N Main St
Location:	Located in the downtown area, along Main St.
Size:	1.01 acres
Parcel/s #:	90100010000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open Space ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Benches



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Killian G. Spanbauer Field
Classification:	Special Use Park
Address:	713 S Sawyer St
Location:	Located in the south-central part of the city, just north of W 9 th Ave, near Franklin Elementary School.
Size:	2.77 acres
Parcel/s #:	90606820000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Softball Field ▪ Historical Interest ▪ Benches ▪ Off-Street Parking
Historical Note:	The South Side Lighted Diamond was renamed in 1989 to honor Killian G. Spanbauer (1927-1987), a local athlete, businessman and civic leader. The property had been a public baseball diamond since the 1940s. Spanbauer served on the Oshkosh City Council 1985 – 1987 and was president of Athlete’s Foot of Wisconsin, Inc. He was founder of the Club 13 softball club and the Wisconsin Flyers basketball team.



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Campbell Creek Marsh
Classification:	Natural Resource Area
Location:	Located in the parcel bounded by Witzel, North Campbell Road, Josslyn Street and Taft Avenue.
Size:	26.5 acres
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nature Area



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Glatz Nature Park
Classification:	Natural Resource Area
Address:	120 W 25th Ave
Location:	Located on the city's south side, across from 24 th Avenue Boat Launch.
Size:	1.77 acres
Parcel/s #:	91413370400
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nature Area ▪ Trails (unpaved) ▪ Historical Interest
Historical Note:	<p>Glatz Nature Preserve was dedicated on bicentennial day, July 4, 1976, with Glatz family members present.</p> <p>John Glatz and Christian Elser established a brewery on this site in 1869, that eventually turned into the Oshkosh Brewing Company. The brewery was dismantled in 1914, leaving the foundation walls and caverns. In 1976, the city purchased the two acre site for a nature park. With a lot of community assistance, the caverns were cleared out and reinforced, an entrance and trails created, and a fence constructed. Today after years of damage and neglect, only one wall of the brewery remains– the oldest surviving brewing structure in the city.</p>



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	North High Conservancy
Classification:	Natural Resource Area
Address:	1200 Morgan Ave
Location:	Located in the north part of the city, adjacent to Oshkosh North High School.
Size:	12.19 acres
Parcel/s #:	91219400100
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention Pond ▪ Nature Area ▪ Trails (unpaved)



3.0 PARKLAND INVENTORY

Name:	Rusch Park
Classification:	Natural Resource Area
Address:	3200 West 20th Ave
Location:	Located in the southwest part of the city, next to Traeger Middle School.
Size:	41.27 acres
Parcel/s #:	91333010000
Amenities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boardwalk ▪ Sawyer Creek ▪ Nature Area ▪ Open Space ▪ Trails (paved and unpaved)



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3.2 Public School-Owned Recreational Facilities

Oshkosh is served by the Oshkosh Area School District and various private schools.

Carl Traeger Elementary/Middle School

- 3000 W 20th Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: multiple football/soccer fields, multiple baseball/softball fields, basketball courts, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Emmeline Cook Elementary

- 1600 Hazel St
- Outdoor facilities include: football/soccer, baseball/softball, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Franklin Elementary

- 1401 W 5th Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: baseball/softball, open space, basketball, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Jefferson Elementary

- 244 W 11th Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: football/soccer, baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Lakeside Elementary (not shown)

- 4991 South U.S. Highway 45
- Outdoor facilities include: open space, baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Menominee Elementary School

- 915 Hazel St
- Outdoor facilities include: Not applicable. School not finished as of the writing of this plan.

Oaklawn Elementary

- 112 Viola Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: open space, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Oakwood Elementary

- 1225 N Oakwood Rd
- Outdoor facilities include: football/soccer, baseball/softball, playground equipment, hard surface play area, Sheldon Nature area with trails, and off-street parking.

Read Elementary

- 1120 Algoma Blvd
- Outdoor facilities include: baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Roosevelt Elementary

- 910 N Sawyer Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: open space, baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Shapiro

- 1050 W 18th Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: open space, baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Washington Elementary

- 929 Winnebago Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: baseball/softball area, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

Perry Tipler Middle/Oshkosh Early Learning

- 325 South Eagle St
- Outdoor facilities include: multiple soccer fields, playground equipment, hard surface play area, and off-street parking.

South Park Middle

- 1551 Delaware St
- Outdoor facilities include: open space, baseball/softball area, and off-street parking.

Vel Phillips Middle School

- 1401 Kentucky St
- Outdoor facilities include: none at the time of writing

Oshkosh North High

- 1100 W Smith Ave
- Outdoor facilities include: football/soccer field, synthetic turf football field, baseball field, softball field, 8 tennis courts, running track with field events, practice areas, and off-street parking.

Oshkosh West High

- 375 N Eagle St
- Outdoor facilities include: football/soccer fields, baseball field, softball field, running track with field events, practice space, and off-street parking.

3.3 Additional Area Recreation Resources

The following is a selection of outdoor facilities and/or recreational sites open to the public within a half hours drive or less from the city.

Asylum Point Park and Boat Landing (Winnebago County)

- 3300 Sherman Rd, Oshkosh, WI 54901
- Situated on the shores of Lake Winnebago, Asylum Point Park is a tranquil area featuring miles of hiking trails, a public boat launch, great fishing, and a historic lighthouse. Park users are welcomed by beautiful landscapes of scenic lakefront, marshland and prairie with opportunities for wildlife viewing.

Coughlin Nature Area (Winnebago County)

- 625 E County Rd Y, Oshkosh, WI 54901 (Winnebago County)
- Located off CTH Y next to the J.P. Coughlin Center and a short walk from Winnebago County Park, the Coughlin Nature Area offers one mile of walking paths with educational signage about the site's wildlife. During the winter months, the paths become snowshoe trails. Dedicated in October 1998, the area also includes a Memorial Tree Grove.

Ken Roble Conservation Park (Winnebago County)

- 3396 Walter St, Oshkosh, WI 54901
- Dedicated in 2018, this 25-acre conservation park includes hiking and biking trails, and two ponds. People can view wildlife or fish from an accessible pier made of recycled plastic. This site was formerly a landfill and then converted into a park as part of a remediation program funded by Winnebago County Solid Waste Department's trust. It is named after Ken Robl in honor of his 39 years as a Winnebago County Board member and Solid Waste Committee participant. Park goals are to offer educational opportunities focusing on solid waste and recycling programs, to support community outdoor recreation programs, and to be an example of a landfill end use plan that benefits the community. The park is free and open to the public.

Mascoutin Valley State Trail

- A 21-mile trail built on a former railroad corridor, offering opportunities for hiking, biking, horseback riding, snowmobiling, skiing and more. The western section runs from Berlin to Ripon, and the eastern section runs from Rosendale to Fond du Lac.

Terrell's Island Trail

- 5401-5541 Shubert Rd, Omro, WI 54963
- Offers several hiking trails managed by the Butte des Morts Conservation Club.

Shangri La Point Nature Preserve (Winnebago County)

1.5 miles west of Hwy 110, at the intersection of Shangri La Point and Ryf Roads
This scenic and rare four-tiered wetland is approximately 55 acres in size and offers excellent waterfowl viewing and wildflower displays, particularly in the spring. Plants range from submerged aquatics to upland woody vegetation. There is currently no good public access to the site, and parking is done along road edges. However, plans are in the works for a small parking area.

Sunnyview Expo Center (Winnebago County)

- 500 E County Rd Y, Oshkosh, WI 54901
- Located just north of Winnebago County Community Park, the Sunnyview Exposition Center includes the Exposition Building, Covered Arena, and Sunnyview Stadium. Additionally, there are exhibition halls, a concession building, a covered show arena, and outdoor arena. The Sunnyview Stadium has a state-of-the-art production ready stage with seating for up to 31,000, including the grandstands. A clay pull track is used for truck and tractor pulls, demolition derbies, and other motor vehicle events. Sunnyview Exposition Center provides an array of entertainment offerings throughout the year as well as camping during events.

Winnebago County Community Park (Winnebago County)

- 501 E County Rd Y, Oshkosh, WI 54901
- Winnebago County Community Park offers an extensive variety of active and passive recreational activities including baseball, soccer, rugby, disc golf, archery, a tennis/basketball court, volleyball nets, a dog park, and extensive walking trails. It is one of the County's most used parks and its facilities are rented throughout the summer season.

3.4 Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities and Trails

Pedestrian and bicycle facilities are essential to providing access to parks, businesses, tourist attractions, and other amenities for users that do not have access to a vehicle. Walking and biking are also done for general health, recreational, economical, and environmental reasons. This close and personal form of transportation also promotes social interaction among families and the community. Recognizing the importance of trails, the City of Oshkosh updated its Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan in 2019.

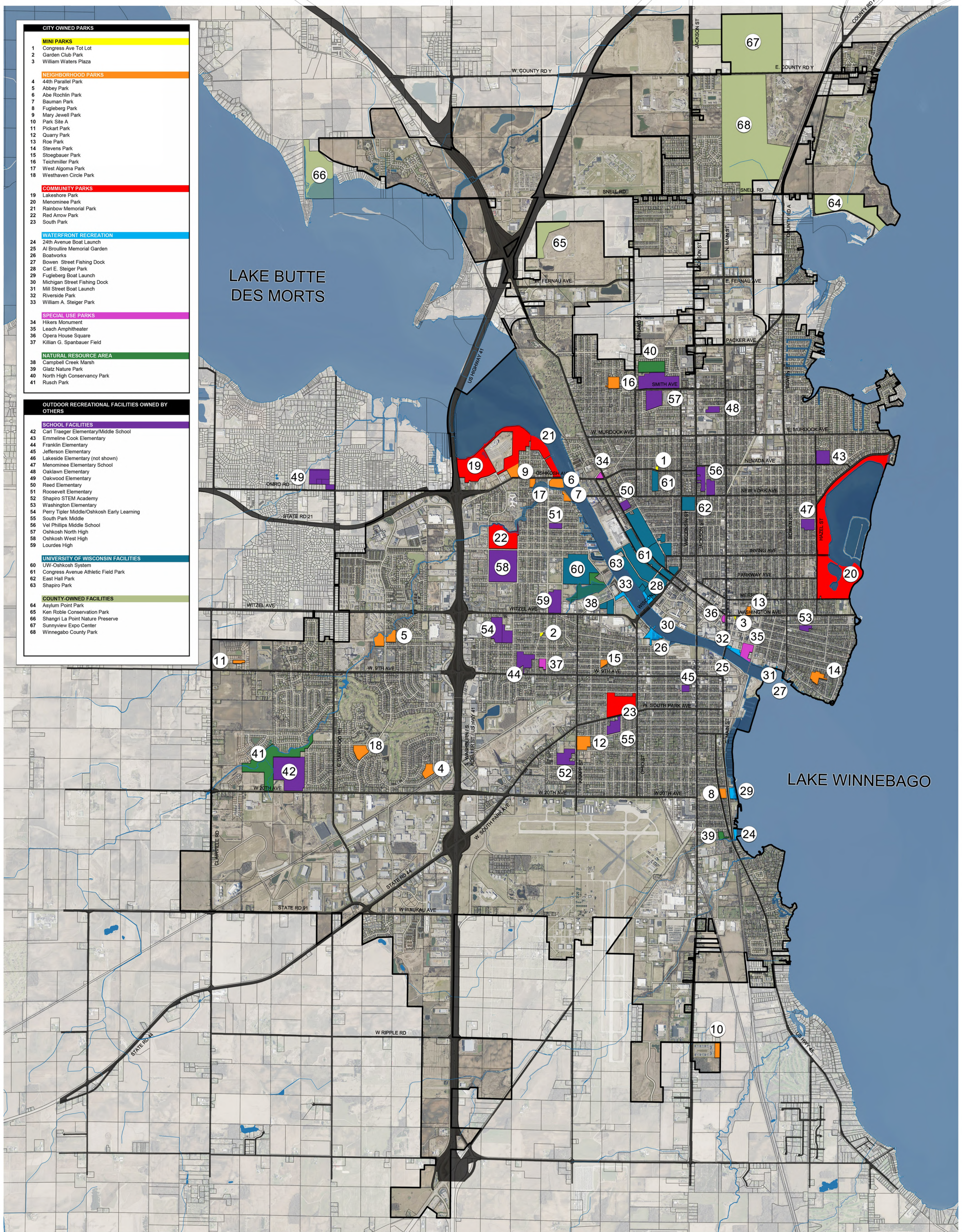
One of the major area trails is the WIOUWASH State Trail, a 21.8-mile former rail corridor that is named for the 4 counties it crosses through: Winnebago, Outagamie, Waupaca, and Shawano. Part of the WIOUWASH Trail runs from Oshkosh through Hortonville. The trail is relatively smooth, flat, and made of a crushed limestone base. It passes through several diverse landscapes including wooded areas, grassland prairies, farmland, and urban areas.

The City of Oshkosh Existing Bicycle & Trail Facilities Trail Map (from *City of Oshkosh Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*) is included at the end of this section.

For more information on Oshkosh walking facilities and trails, please refer to the following publications.

- *City of Oshkosh Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan*, adopted November, 2019.
- *The Economic, Health, and Environmental Impact of Bicycling and Walking Facilities* by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission adopted October 28, 2022.
- *The Impacts of East Central Wisconsin's Bike and Pedestrian Facilities on the Regional Economy* by ESI Econsult Solutions Inc. approved on October 28, 2022.
- *Connecting People & Communities: Winnebago County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan*, adopted February 14, 2017

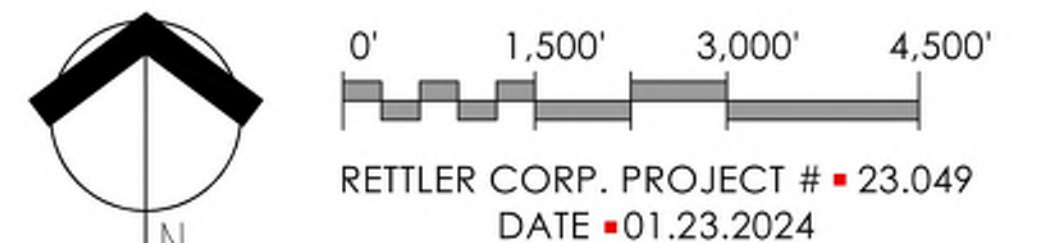
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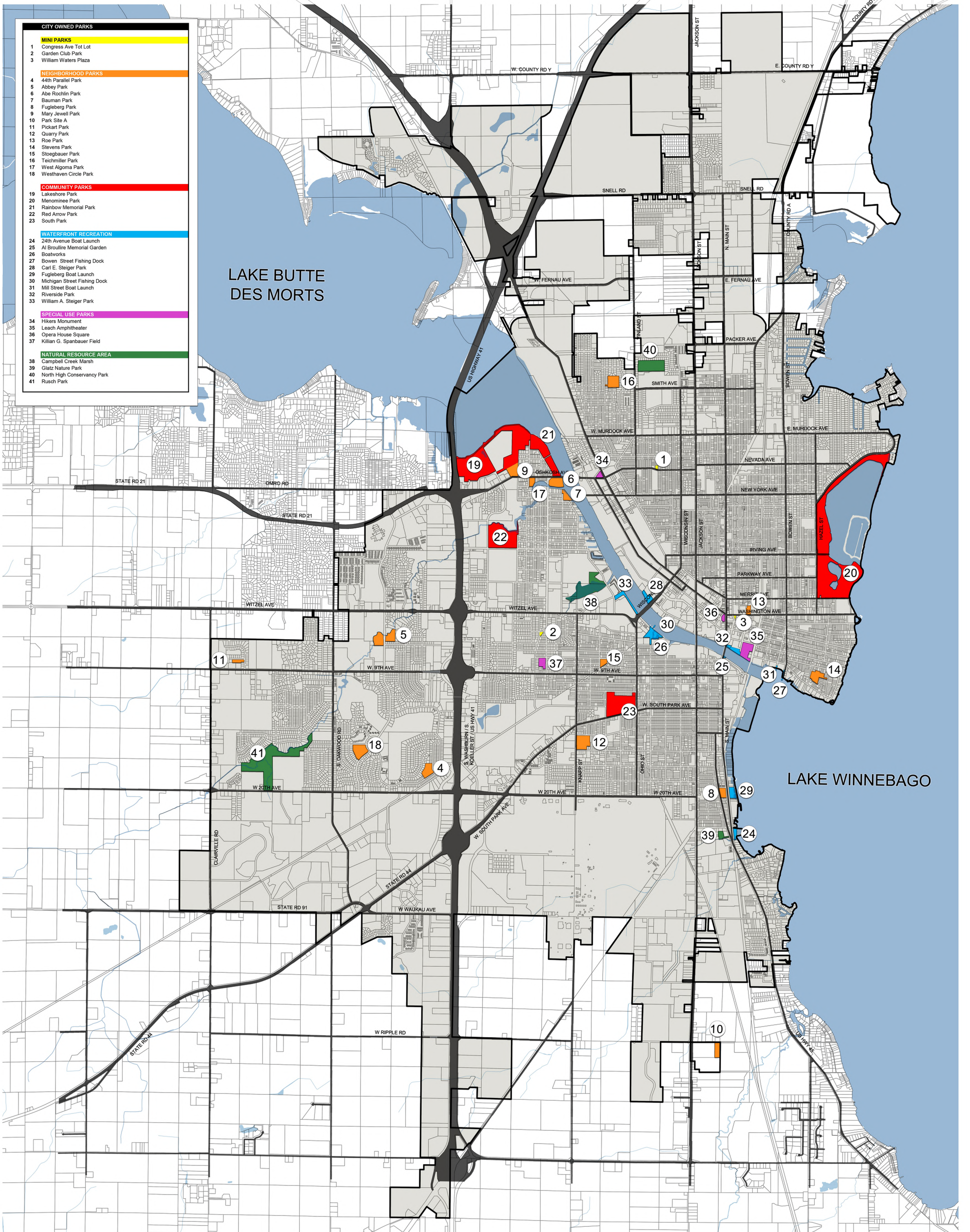
- CITY OWNED PARKS**
- MINI PARKS**
- 1 Congress Ave Tot Lot
 - 2 Garden Club Park
 - 3 William Waters Plaza
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
- 4 44th Parallel Park
 - 5 Abbey Park
 - 6 Abe Rochlin Park
 - 7 Bauman Park
 - 8 Fugleberg Park
 - 9 Mary Jewell Park
 - 10 Park Site A
 - 11 Pickart Park
 - 12 Quarry Park
 - 13 Roe Park
 - 14 Stevens Park
 - 15 Stoegbauer Park
 - 16 Teichmiller Park
 - 17 West Algoma Park
 - 18 Westhaven Circle Park
- COMMUNITY PARKS**
- 19 Lakeshore Park
 - 20 Menominee Park
 - 21 Rainbow Memorial Park
 - 22 Red Arrow Park
 - 23 South Park
- WATERFRONT RECREATION**
- 24 24th Avenue Boat Launch
 - 25 Al Brouline Memorial Garden
 - 26 Boatworks
 - 27 Bowen Street Fishing Dock
 - 28 Carl E. Steiger Park
 - 29 Fugleberg Boat Launch
 - 30 Michigan Street Fishing Dock
 - 31 Mill Street Boat Launch
 - 32 Riverside Park
 - 33 William A. Steiger Park
- SPECIAL USE PARKS**
- 34 Hikers Monument
 - 35 Leach Amphitheater
 - 36 Opera House Square
 - 37 Killian G. Spanbauer Field
- NATURAL RESOURCE AREA**
- 38 Campbell Creek Marsh
 - 39 Glatz Nature Park
 - 40 North High Conservancy Park
 - 41 Rusch Park
- OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OWNED BY OTHERS**
- SCHOOL FACILITIES**
- 42 Carl Traeger Elementary/Middle School
 - 43 Emmeline Cook Elementary
 - 44 Franklin Elementary
 - 45 Jefferson Elementary
 - 46 Lakeside Elementary (not shown)
 - 47 Menominee Elementary School
 - 48 Oaklawn Elementary
 - 49 Oakwood Elementary
 - 50 Reed Elementary
 - 51 Roosevelt Elementary
 - 52 Shapiro STEM Academy
 - 53 Washington Elementary
 - 54 Perry Tipler Middle/Oshkosh Early Learning
 - 55 South Park Middle
 - 56 Vel Phillips Middle School
 - 57 Oshkosh North High
 - 58 Oshkosh West High
 - 59 Lourdes High
- UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FACILITIES**
- 60 UW Oshkosh System
 - 61 Congress Avenue Athletic Field Park
 - 62 East Hall Park
 - 63 Shapiro Park
- COUNTY-OWNED FACILITIES**
- 64 Asylum Point Park
 - 65 Ken Roble Conservation Park
 - 66 Shangri La Point Nature Preserve
 - 67 Sunnyview Expo Center
 - 68 Winnebago County Park



CITY OF OSHKOSH
PARK AND SCHOOL LOCATION MAP
 805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
 STEVENS POINT, WI 54482



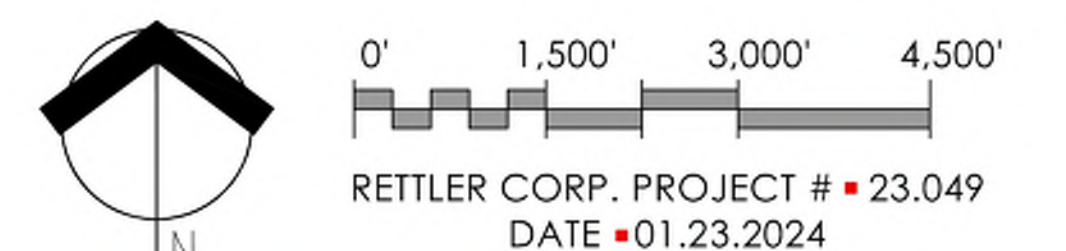
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LAKE BUTTE
DES MORTS

LAKE WINNEBAGO



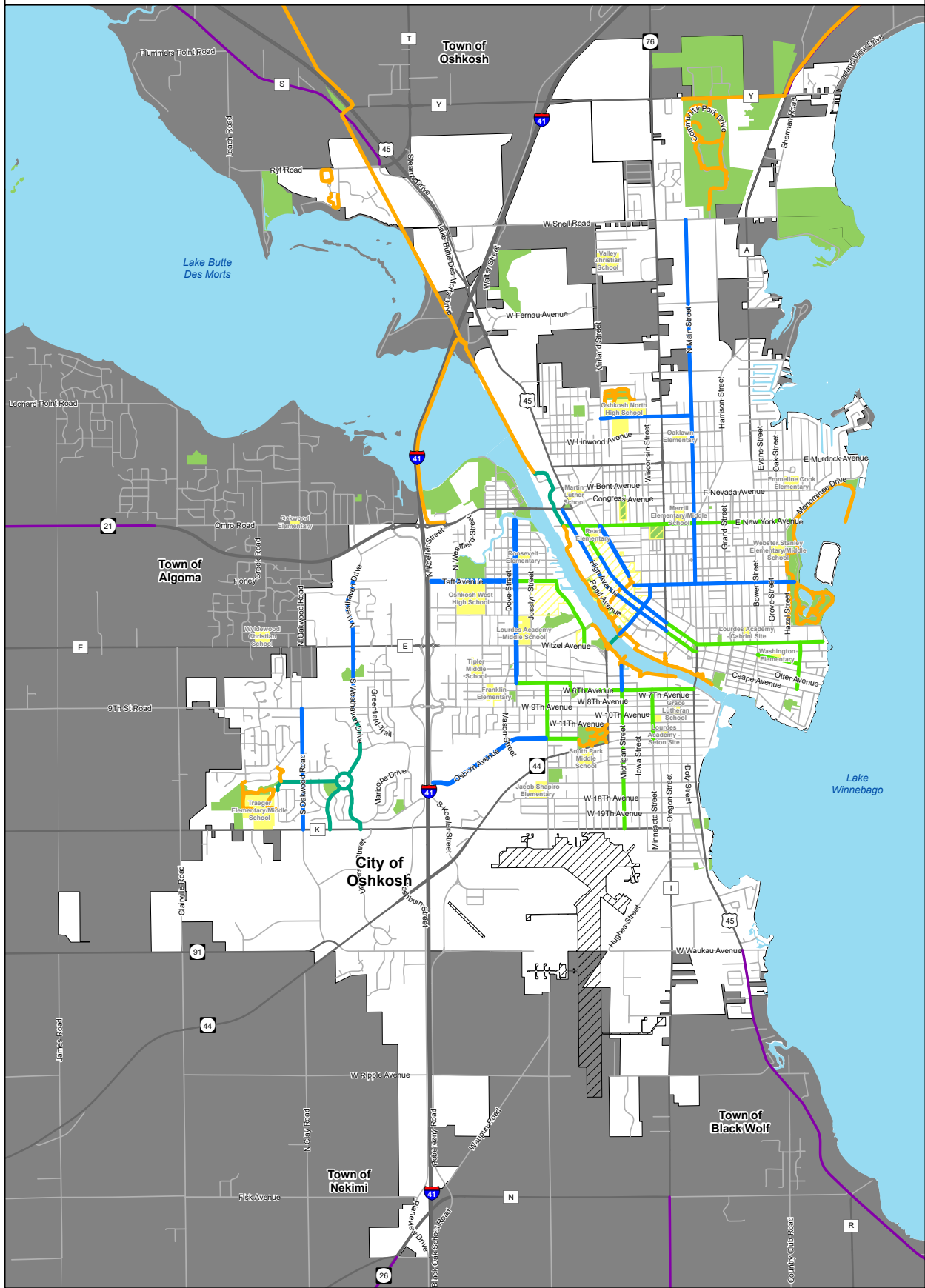
CITY OF OSHKOSH
OSHKOSH PARK LOCATION MAP
 805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
 STEVENS POINT, WI 54482

RETTLER CORP. PROJECT # 23.049
 DATE 01.23.2024

City of Oshkosh Existing Bicycle & Trail Facilities



- Bicycle Lane
- Off Road Bike Route
- Sharrow Bike Lane
- Signed Bike Route
- Paved Shoulder
- City of Oshkosh Boundary
- Airport
- UW-Oshkosh Campus
- Oshkosh Schools
- Recreational Parks

Source:
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PREPARED OCTOBER 2019 BY:
 ECWRPC

Scale in Miles: 0, 0.5, 1



SECTION 4

PARKLAND ANALYSIS

4.0 PARKLAND ANALYSIS

The City of Oshkosh owns and maintains forty-one park sites, totaling roughly 417 acres. These parks tend to be distributed somewhat evenly throughout the residentially zoned and developed community, with an emphasis on waterfront and south-central locations.

Determining if community open space needs are being met is best approached from a variety of angles. To obtain a more comprehensive picture, this section examines the existing City of Oshkosh park facilities from five different angles:

- Acreage Standards Comparison
- Service Area Evaluation
- Suggested Recreational Standards Comparison
- Community Input
- Regional and State Trends

4.1 Acreage Standards Comparison

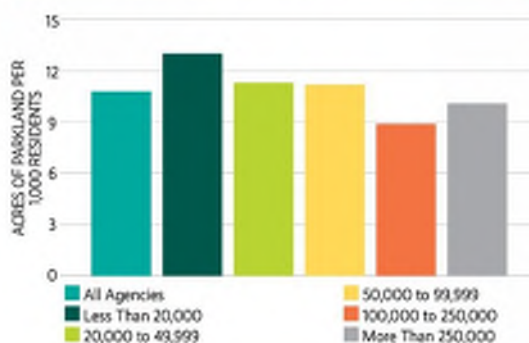
The Acreage Standards Comparison compares the acres of city-owned parkland to the number of residents, in an acres per 1,000 persons format.

The 2011-2016 Wisconsin Statewide CORP (in Appendix F: Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans) recommends that park classifications and standards “usually correspond to the National Recreation and Park Association’s (NRPA) recreation, park, and open space standards guidelines.” Additionally, the *Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans* published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Community Assistance recommends that local communities provide at least 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 persons.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), while historically recommending 7-10 acres per 1,000 residents, currently encourages each community to evaluate level of service (LOS) in coordination with citizen input and adapt the recommendations to develop their own customized standards. However, according to the 2023 National Recreation and Park Association Agency Performance Review, "The typical park and recreation agency manages 10.8 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents in its jurisdiction... Parkland (in this case) refers to both maintained parks and open space areas, such as green spaces and courtyards."

The chart on the following page is based on population numbers provided by the City Clerk’s office.

FIGURE 2: ACRES OF PARKLAND PER 1,000 RESIDENTS (BY JURISDICTION POPULATION)



	All Agencies	Less Than 20,000	20,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 250,000	More Than 250,000
Median	10.8	13.0	11.3	11.2	8.9	10.1
Lower Quartile	5.3	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.5	5.2
Upper Quartile	18.4	21.1	17.9	17.3	17.1	17.4

CITY OF OSHKOSH COMPARISON TO NRPA ACREAGE RECOMMENDATIONS		
Park Type	Recommended Acres per 1,000 Residents	Oshkosh Park Acres per 1,000 Residents
Mini Parks	0.25 - 0.5 acres	0.01 acres
Neighborhood Parks	1 - 2 acres	0.95 acres
Community Parks	5 - 8 acres	3.95 acres
Special Use Parks	variable	0.19 acres
Waterfront Parks	variable	0.26 acres
Natural Resource Areas	variable	1.22 acres
TOTAL NRPA LOS CLASSIFIED PARKLAND	6.25 – 10.5 acres	4.55 acres
TOTAL CITY-OWNED PARKLAND	N/A	6.22 acres

As can be seen above, city-owned parkland areas are lower than the recommended acreage metrics in all the park categories that come with NRPA service area and level of service recommendations. While this particular metric is short, it is important to note that the city is also served by several large county park areas as well as a limited amount of parkland from adjoining municipalities.

4.2 Service Area Evaluation

A Service Area Evaluation projects a specified distance around each NRPA classified park (mini, neighborhood, and community) based on Level of Service (LOS) classification and guidelines adopted by the city in previous Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. This section also examines land usage, as designated by zoning classifications, within the service areas.

All five Community Parks are situated toward the center of the city. Three of them are located along a river or lake waterfront. The 1-to-2-mile service radii of these Community Parks covers the majority of residentially zoned areas, however there are some areas to the far north, southwest, and southeast that do not have adequate coverage.

A Neighborhood Park's service area is a ¼ to ½ mile distance, uninterrupted by major roads and other physical barriers such as waterways, wetlands, and railroad tracks. Oshkosh's 15 Neighborhood Parks tend to be concentrated toward the center of the city, with significant numbers in the southern half.

There are several residentially-zoned areas of the community that are not served within the desired 1/4 to 1/2-mile neighborhood park radius. These areas are mainly found in the northern parts of the city.

Oshkosh has only three Mini Parks, however it is not unusual for municipalities to focus on neighborhood parks as the smallest unit of the park system rather than Mini Parks for maintenance and efficiency reasons.

Please refer to the Park Service Area Map, the Parks over Residential and Mixed-Use Zoning Map, the Park Service Area over Residential and Mixed-Use Zoning Map, and the Proposed Park Acquisition Maps at the back for recommended locations for future Oshkosh parks.

4.3 Suggested Recreation Standards Comparison

Adopted standards are another method used to determine a community’s recreation needs. The NRPA has developed recommendations for a number of outdoor recreational facility types, which in turn, provided the basis for Wisconsin DNR recommendations.

Suggested Recreation Facility Development Standards (selected facilities)						
Facility/Activity	No. of Units per Population	Oshkosh Population	No. Units Needed	Units in Park System	Meet Recommendations?	Other Area Providers
Baseball	1 per 5,000	66,986	13.40	1	No	See Oshkosh area schools, particularly the High Schools
Basketball	1 per 5,000	66,986	13.40	7	No	Also see Oshkosh area schools, particularly the High Schools
Football	1 per 20,000	66,986	3.35	0	No	See UW-O Sports Complex, also area High Schools
Ice Hockey/Ice Skating	Indoor – 1 per 100,000. Outdoor depends on climate.	66,986	0.67	2	Yes	Outdoor ice skating at Menominee Park. Indoor ice at Oshkosh Community YMCA.
Outdoor Pool	1 per 20,000	66,986	3.35	1	No	Splash Pad at South Park.
Running Track	1 per 20,000	66,986	3.35	0	No	Two at the UW-O Sports Complex. Also see Oshkosh North and West High Schools.
Soccer	1 per 10,000	66,986	6.70	4	No	Also see Oshkosh area schools, particularly the High Schools

Softball/Little League	1 per 5,000	66,986	13.40	16	Yes	Also see Oshkosh area schools, particularly the High Schools
Tennis & Pickleball	1 court per 2,000	66,986	33.49	21	No	Also see Oshkosh area schools, particularly the High Schools
Trail System	1 system per region	66,986	1	1	Yes	Numerous local and park trails. Regional WIOUWASH Trail.
Volleyball	1 court per 5,000	66,986	13.40	2	No	

Selected from *Recreation Facility Development Standards* from Appendix 11 of the *WDNR Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans*

Both of the above mentioned suggested Outdoor Recreation Facility Development standards are included in the appendix section of this plan. These standards were reviewed during the development of the Needs Assessment.

It should be noted however, that these standards have been developed primarily for urban communities and assume the needs and wants of individuals are similar in all areas. Additionally, these standards do not take into account local demographics, user preferences and physical barriers between actual park locations. While useful, these standards should be subject to the locally gathered data in the Needs Assessment section in prioritizing and justifying the real needs for the community.

4.4 Community Input Summary

“A standard for parks and recreation cannot be universal, nor can one city be compared with another even though they are similar in many respects.”
NRPA Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines.

The most important gauge of how well the park system is meeting the needs of the community is by studying input gained directly from community residents, officials, and staff.

The online community survey, completed by approximately 483 persons, reveals that 87% of respondents are “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the park system and thankful for the hard work that the parks department puts in. When asked what amenities are most important, the top ten items are as follows: Restrooms, Paved Trails, the Riverwalk, Menominee Park Zoo, Leach Amphitheater, Picnic Areas, Unpaved Trails, Parking Lots, Playgrounds, and Pavilions/Shelters. The most desired new or additional features are more Biking/Walking Trails, and completing the Riverwalk.

The following section, *Section 5: Needs Assessment*, will examine this data, including comments, in much more depth. Please see Appendix A for actual survey responses.

4.5 Regional and State Trends

As of the time of writing, the *2019-2023 Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* is the most current state CORP. The following data from the that plan is useful for a larger Wisconsin perspective.

Overall, 95% of Wisconsin adults participated in some type of outdoor recreation in the past year. Wisconsin residents' top five favorite nature-based outdoor activities were: walking/hiking, fishing, hunting, bicycling, and camping.

The SCORP divides the state of Wisconsin into eight regions. The Lake Winnebago Waters region (of which Oshkosh is a part) "is centered on the Lake Winnebago watershed which includes the lakes of Butte des Morts, Winneconne, and Poygan as well as the Fox and Wolf rivers. Together, these waters are the major recreational resource within the region" and "draw visitors from throughout the state and beyond for boating, fishing, hunting, bird watching, and more."

In the Regional Recreation Needs section, activities rated highly by respondents in the Lake Winnebago Waters region included:

- Bicycling (all kinds)
- Bird or wildlife watching
- Camping
- Canoeing or kayaking
- Cross country skiing
- Dog walking
- Fishing
- Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
- Hunting
- Motor boating
- Nature photography
- Participating in nature-based education programs
- Picnicking
- Swimming in lakes and rivers
- Visiting beaches



Identified gaps and needs in existing recreation opportunities state-wide were listed as:

- Outdoor recreation facilities near population centers
- Trails
- Water access (such as shoreline and boat launches)
- Camping opportunities
- Dog parks and exercise areas
- Target shooting ranges

The following list is based on the methods suggested in the SCORP to boost outdoor recreation participation:

- Increase promotion and marketing of outdoor recreation areas.
- Improve mapping and online information.
- Continue upgrading and developing recreation facilities to meet demand.

- Evaluate visitor usage at the various facilities and locations.
- Identify and implement strategies to improve access and reduce barriers.
- Expand efforts among federal, state, county, and local governments to coordinate and collaborate on providing recreational opportunities.

4.6 Future Park Lands

The Wisconsin Department of Administration’s *Wisconsin Municipal Projections, 2010-2040*, prepared in 2013, depicts Oshkosh’s population as growing slowly through 2040. The following charts compare the median NRPA recommended park acreage per 1,000 persons listed previously with the existing and projected population numbers to give a rough sense of the amount of new parkland, if any, that may be desired in the future.

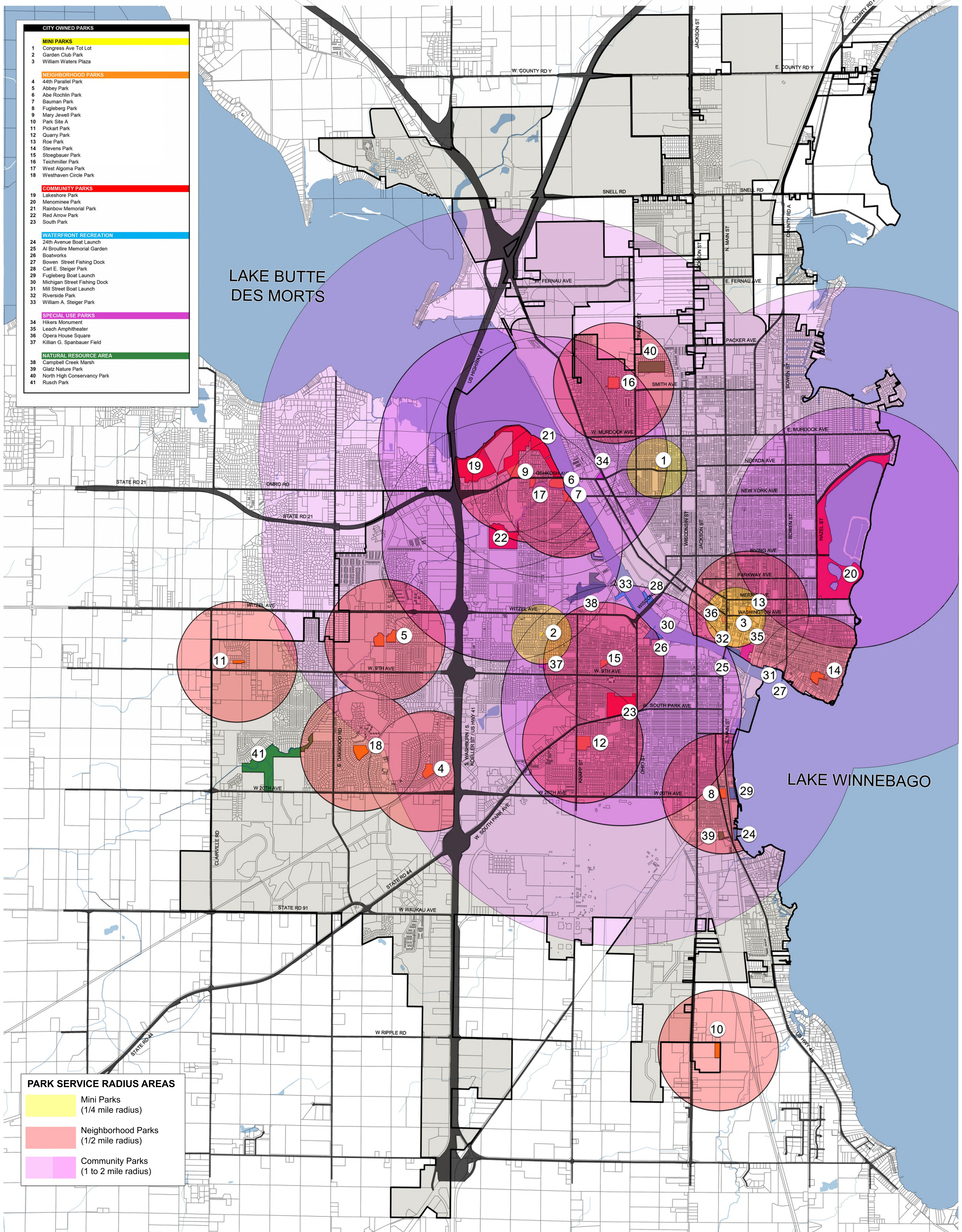
While the charts below utilize the *Municipal Projections* data for 2030 and 2040, if community growth patterns differ significantly, parkland changes should be re-evaluated.

Population Projection and Parkland Projection Analysis

Neighborhood Parks											
Year	Population Projection	÷	1,000	=	NRPA Standard Benchmark/1,000	=	Median Acreage Recommended	-	Existing Acreage	=	Acreage Under Median
2024	66,986	÷	1,000	=	67.0 x 1.5	=	100.5	-	63.6	=	36.9
2030	72,900	÷	1,000	=	72.9 x 1.5	=	109.4	-	63.6	=	45.7
2040	73,800	÷	1,000	=	73.8 X 1.5	=	110.7	-	63.6	=	47.1

Community Parks											
Year	Population Projection	÷	1,000	=	NRPA Standard Benchmark/1,000	=	Median Acreage Recommended	-	Existing Acreage	=	Acreage Under Median
2024	66,986	÷	1,000	=	67.0 x 6.5	=	435.4	-	240.4	=	195.1
2030	72,900	÷	1,000	=	72.9 x 6.5	=	473.9	-	240.4	=	233.5
2040	73,800	÷	1,000	=	73.8 x 6.5	=	479.7	-	240.4	=	239.4

It is recommended that local needs and desires, city staffing capabilities, and budgets be carefully examined before developing or acquiring additional parkland.

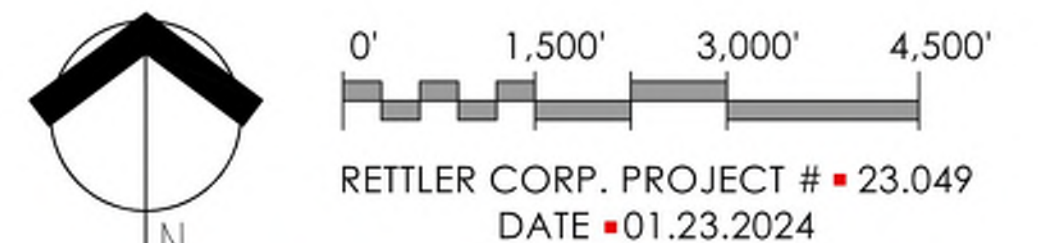


- CITY OWNED PARKS**
- MINI PARKS**
 - 1 Congress Ave Tot Lot
 - 2 Garden Club Park
 - 3 William Waters Plaza
 - NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
 - 4 44th Parallel Park
 - 5 Abbey Park
 - 6 Abe Roehlin Park
 - 7 Bauman Park
 - 8 Fugleberg Park
 - 9 Mary Jewell Park
 - 10 Park Site A
 - 11 Pickart Park
 - 12 Quarry Park
 - 13 Roe Park
 - 14 Stevens Park
 - 15 Sloegbauer Park
 - 16 Teichmiller Park
 - 17 West Algoma Park
 - 18 Westhaven Circle Park
 - COMMUNITY PARKS**
 - 19 Lakeshore Park
 - 20 Menominee Park
 - 21 Rainbow Memorial Park
 - 22 Red Arrow Park
 - 23 South Park
 - WATERFRONT RECREATION**
 - 24 24th Avenue Boat Launch
 - 25 Al Brouline Memorial Garden
 - 26 Boatworks
 - 27 Bowen Street Fishing Dock
 - 28 Carl E. Steiger Park
 - 29 Fugleberg Boat Launch
 - 30 Michigan Street Fishing Dock
 - 31 Mill Street Boat Launch
 - 32 Riverside Park
 - 33 William A. Steiger Park
 - SPECIAL USE PARKS**
 - 34 Hikers Monument
 - 35 Leach Amphitheater
 - 36 Opera House Square
 - 37 Killian G. Spanbauer Field
 - NATURAL RESOURCE AREA**
 - 38 Campbell Creek Marsh
 - 39 Glatz Nature Park
 - 40 North High Conservancy Park
 - 41 Rusch Park

- PARK SERVICE RADIUS AREAS**
- Mini Parks
(1/4 mile radius)
 - Neighborhood Parks
(1/2 mile radius)
 - Community Parks
(1 to 2 mile radius)



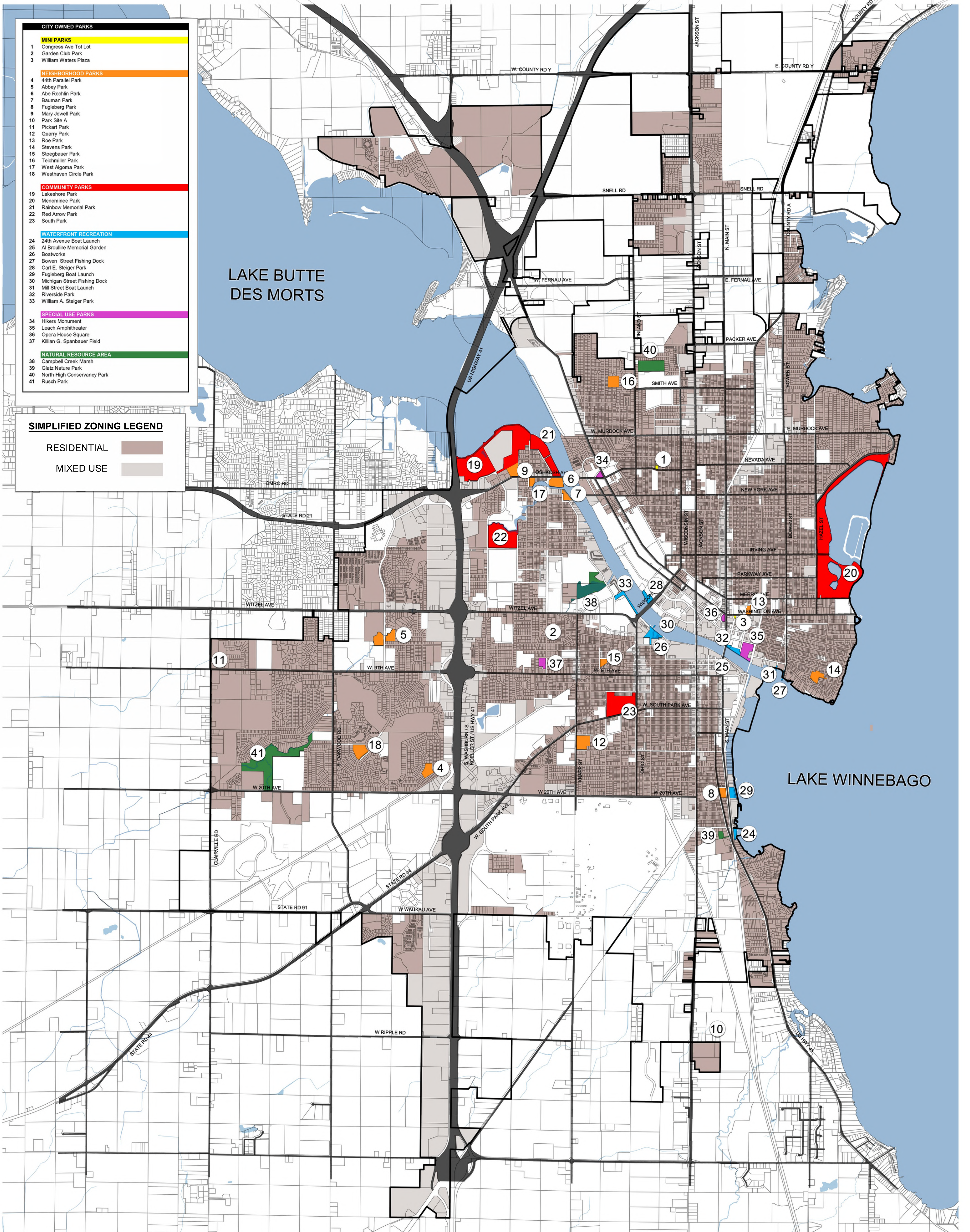
CITY OF OSHKOSH
PARK SERVICE AREA MAP
 805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



RETTLER CORP. PROJECT # 23.049
 DATE 01.23.2024



3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
 STEVENS POINT, WI 54482



- CITY OWNED PARKS**
- MINI PARKS**
 - 1 Congress Ave Tot Lot
 - 2 Garden Club Park
 - 3 William Waters Plaza
 - NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**
 - 4 44th Parallel Park
 - 5 Abbey Park
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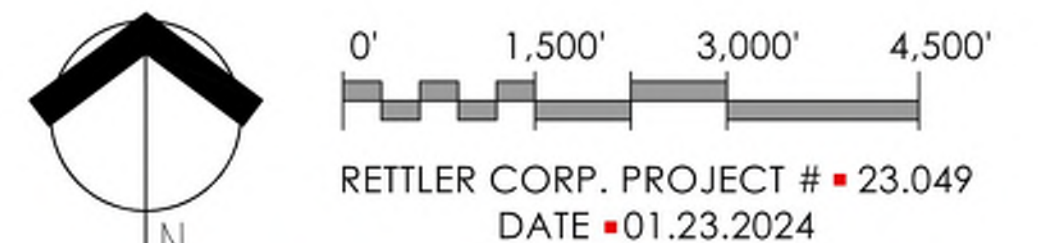
SIMPLIFIED ZONING LEGEND

RESIDENTIAL

MIXED USE



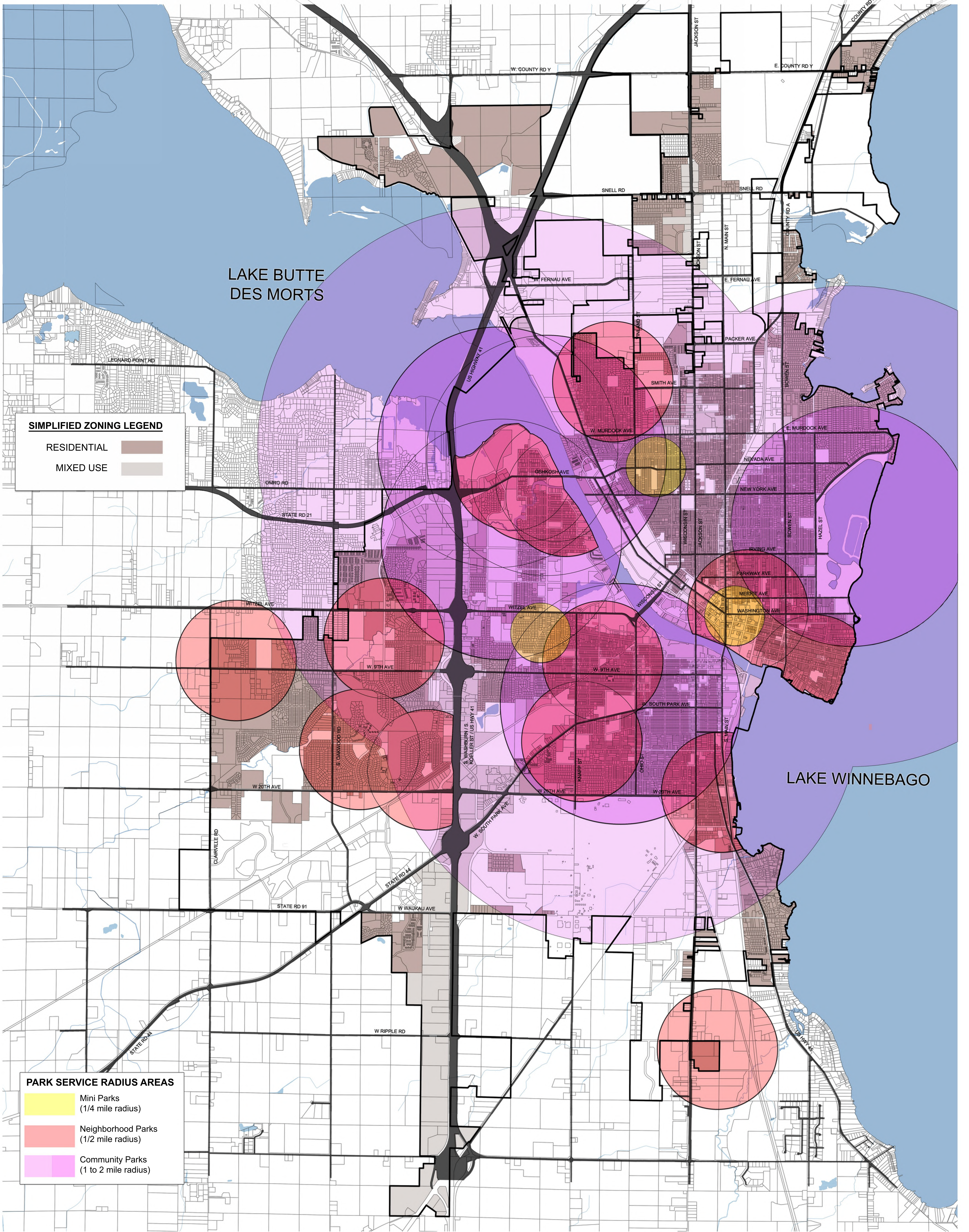
CITY OF OSHKOSH
PARKS OVER RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED USE ZONING
 805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



RETTLER CORP. PROJECT # • 23.049
 DATE • 01.23.2024



3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
 STEVENS POINT, WI 54482

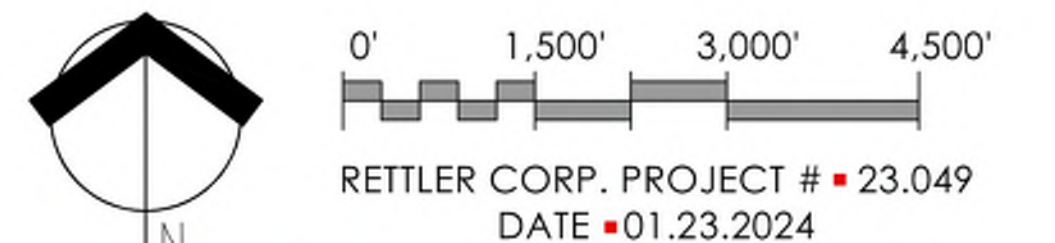


SIMPLIFIED ZONING LEGEND

- RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED USE

PARK SERVICE RADIUS AREAS

- Mini Parks
(1/4 mile radius)
- Neighborhood Parks
(1/2 mile radius)
- Community Parks
(1 to 2 mile radius)



RETTLER CORP. PROJECT # • 23.049
DATE • 01.23.2024

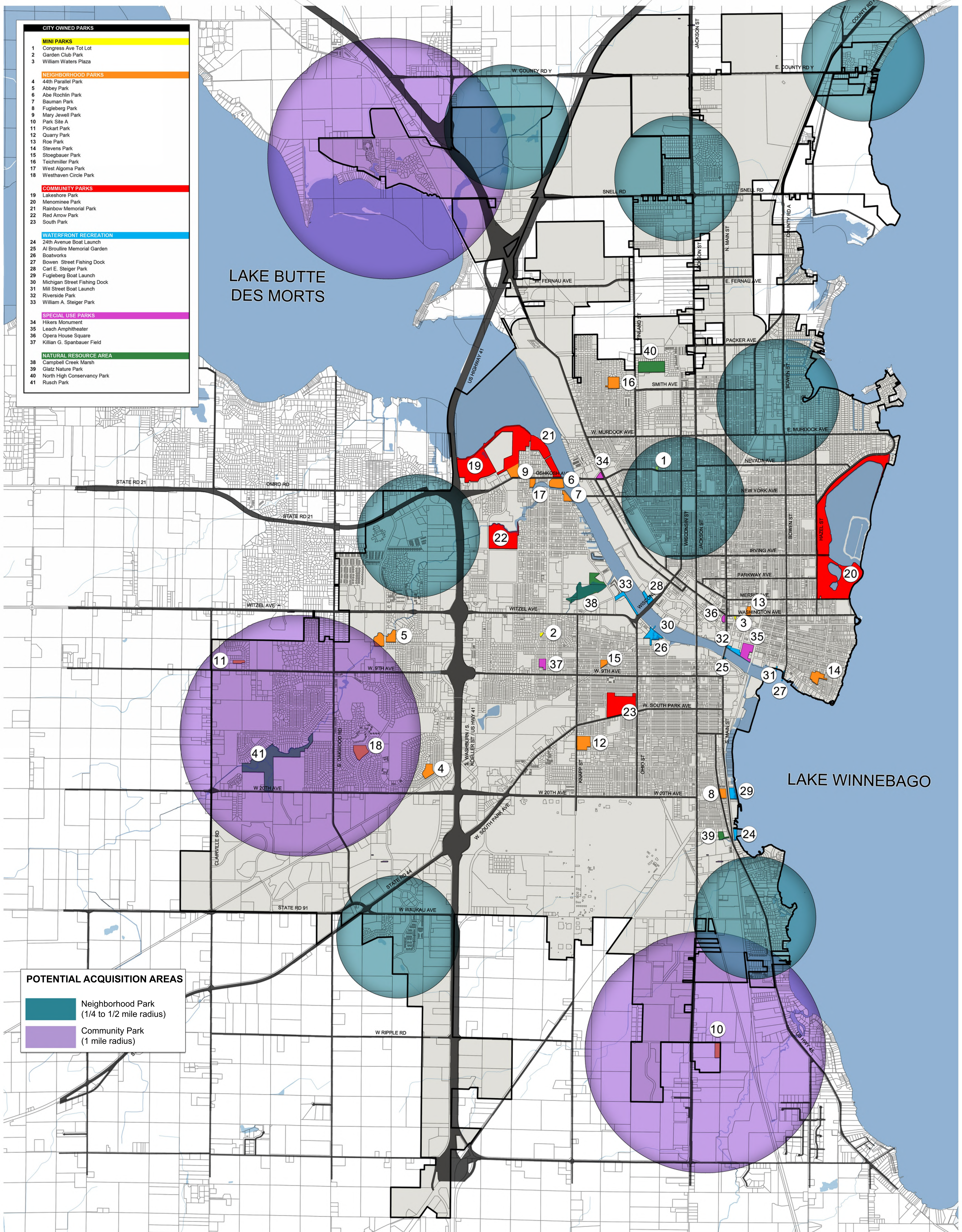


CITY OF OSHKOSH
SERVICE AREA OVER RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED ZONING

805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
STEVENS POINT, WI 54482

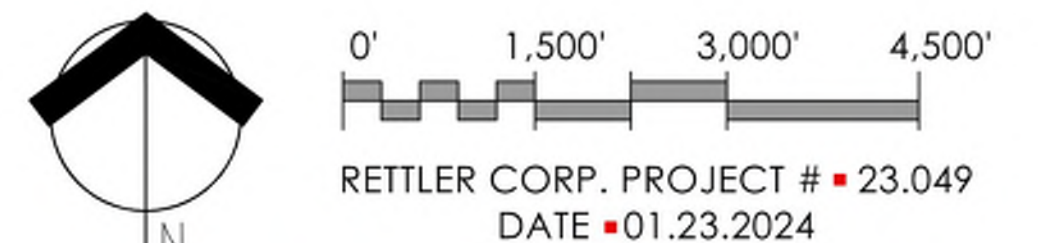


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- POTENTIAL ACQUISITION AREAS**
- Neighborhood Park (1/4 to 1/2 mile radius)
 - Community Park (1 mile radius)



CITY OF OSHKOSH
DRAFT PROPOSED PARK ACQUISITION MAP
 805 Witzel Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54903-1130



RETTLER CORP. PROJECT # • 23.049
 DATE • 01.23.2024

RETTLER
 corporation

3317 BUSINESS PARK DRIVE
 STEVENS POINT, WI 54482



SECTION 5

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

5.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Guidelines and recommendations are useful metrics, but the best way to get a true picture of community needs and opportunities is to obtain input directly from the people who live there.

Online surveys, input meetings, and emails provide direct information on how existing facilities and services are being utilized- or not- and the reasons why. There is no better way to determine needs and opportunities and to create customized solutions than to listen to what the community is saying.

In the course of updating this plan, an online community input survey was made available and a park staff input meeting was held. Park site visits with the Parks Director provided further input.

5.1 Online Community Survey

The Oshkosh Parks Department conducted an online community survey in March, 2024.

Respondent Location

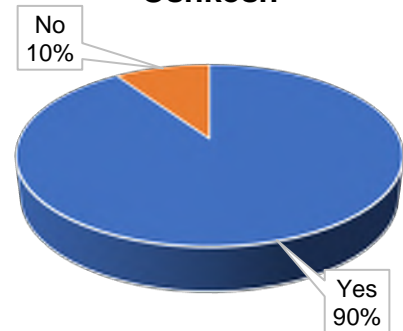
The vast majority (90.5%) of respondents live in the City of Oshkosh.

Demographics

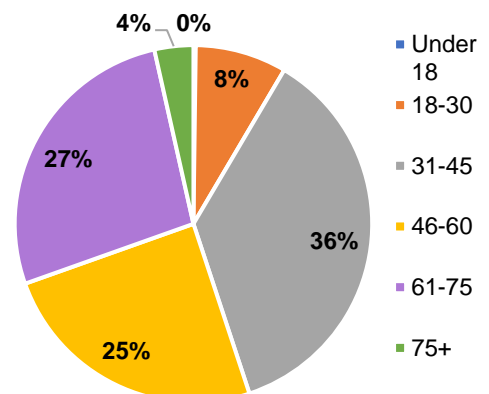
A little over a third (36%) of survey respondents fell into the 31–45-year-old age bracket. The next most represented groups were 61-75 (27%) and 46-60 (25%). Responsiveness fell off dramatically at either end of the spectrum. Just 8% of responses came from the 18–30-year group, and only 4% of responses came from those 75+. One survey was filled out by someone under 18.

A third of those responding have at least one child under age 18. Of those who do, 42% have only one child, 37% have two, 15% have three, and 7% have four or more.

Do you reside in the City of Oshkosh



Respondent Age

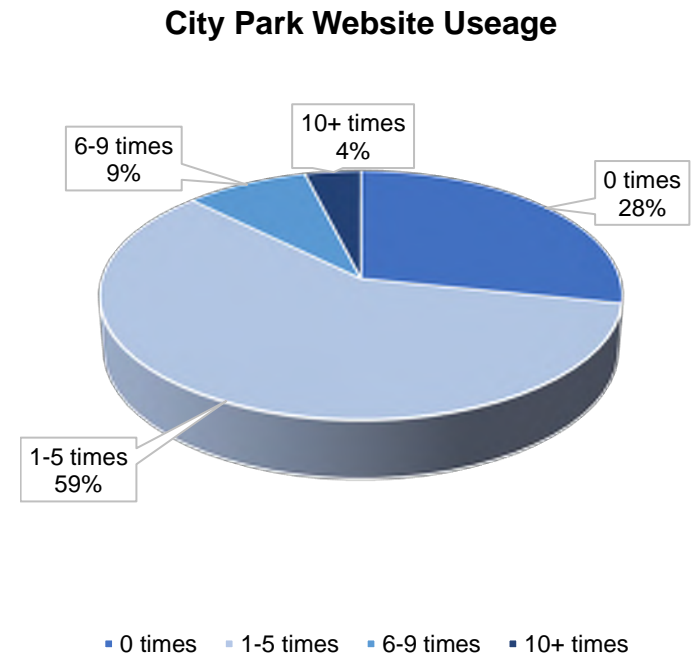
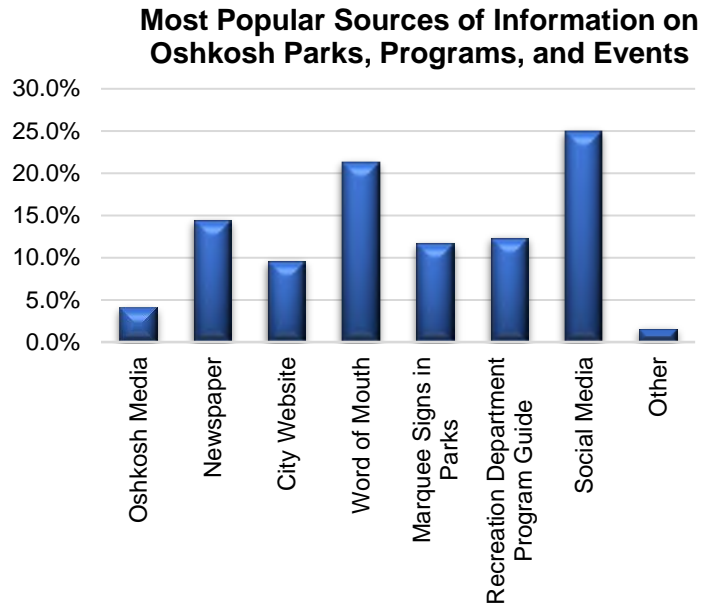


Information Sources

Multiple answers were allowed for this question. Of the responses provided, the most popular source, with a quarter of the total responses, was Social Media. This was closely followed by Word of Mouth (21.3%), and the Newspaper (14.5%) The least utilized sources were: Other (1.5%), Oshkosh Media (4.1%), and the City Website (9.6%)

Twenty-five comments were received. The leading "other" responses were: secondhand sources such as clubs, friends, workplace, or neighborhood meetings (20%), the local news (16%), the parks department itself (16%), Oshkosh Convention and Visitors Bureau (OCVB) communications (12%), and "I don't know where to find park info" (12%).

Most of those surveyed had accessed the city parks website from one to five times in the last twelve months to learn information on park services. When asked what other park-related information they would like to see on the website that isn't currently there, most of the requests were for information on the parks, including updated photos and descriptions, restroom locations, maps, and park reviews. Other desired information: rules for bicycle and dogs in parks, park planning information, schedules for amenity upgrades, and educational information on trees and wildlife.

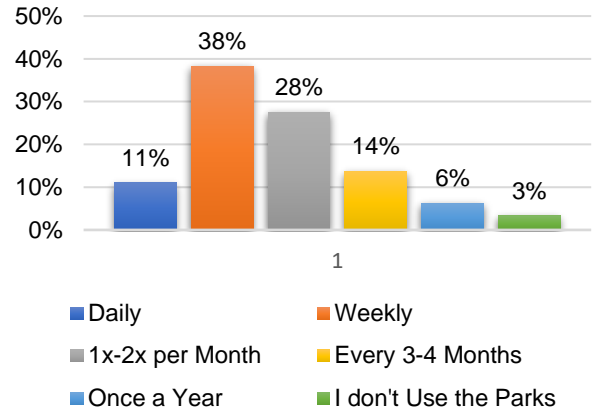


Usage

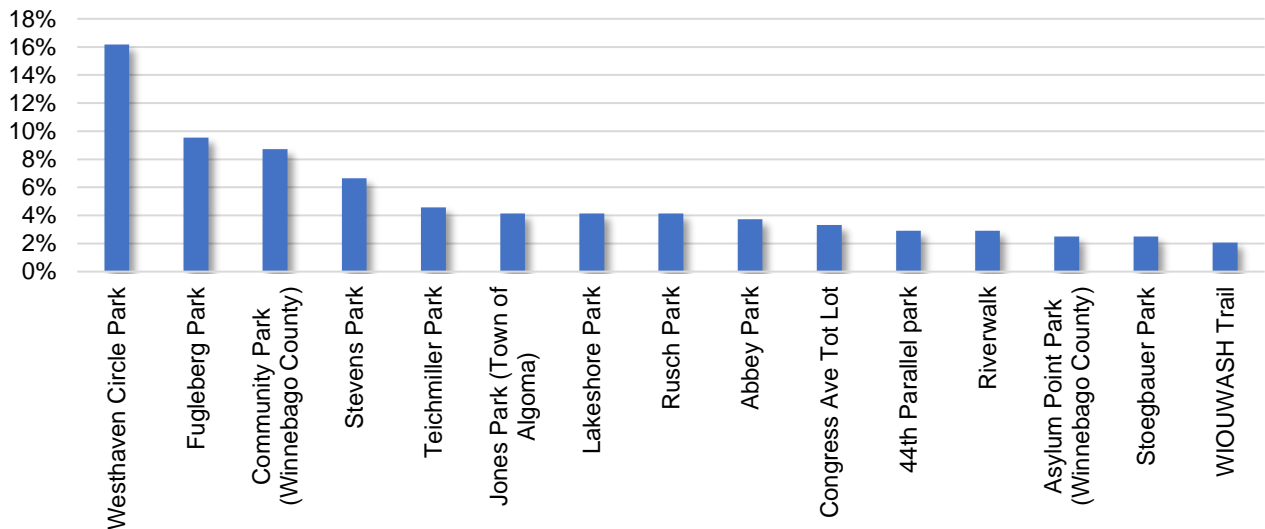
How often do you use the Oshkosh park facilities? Over half (66%) of the respondents visit the parks weekly (38%) or once or twice a month (28%). A dedicated 11% visit the parks daily. Only 3% indicated that they never visited the parks.

Menominee Park and South Park are the most visited parks in the Oshkosh system. The 161 comments mentioned some 40 additional parks, sites or trails that people also use. Eleven of these are parks owned by other entities, such as Winnebago County.

Park Facility Usage



"Other" Visited Parks



Satisfaction

Park satisfaction levels are relatively high with 87% of respondents describing themselves as “Satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

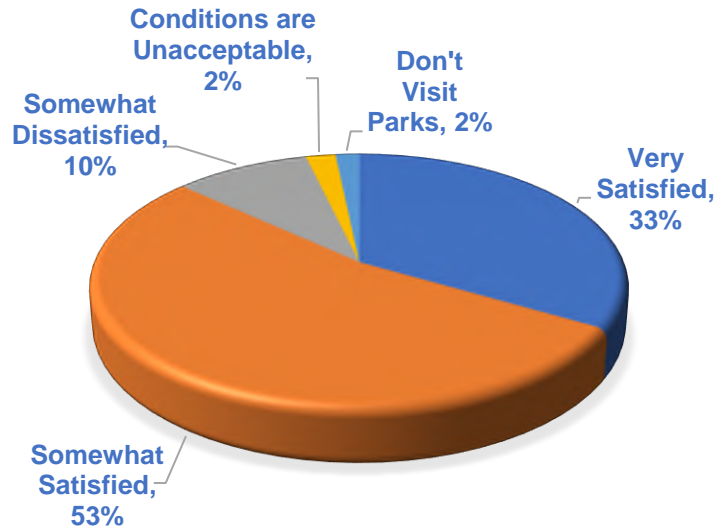
When asked how well a list of Oshkosh parks, trails, park amenities, and programs are meeting the needs of the community, some interesting trends emerged.

"Needs are Acceptably Met" is the highest rated category for all park facilities listed, with the exception of Leach Amphitheater, in which "Needs are Well Met" tied with "Needs are Acceptably Met."

Facilities with "Needs Not Met" rating of 25% or higher are as follows: Sledding Hills (39%), Restrooms (36%), Unpaved Trails (31%), Outdoor Volleyball Courts (25%), and Paved Trails (25%).

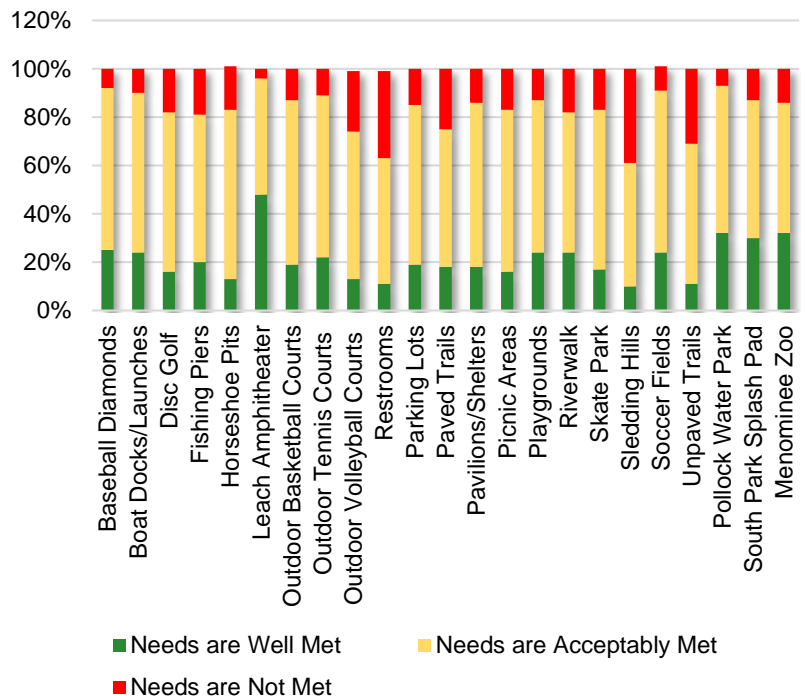
Facilities with "Needs are Well Met" ratings of 25% and over are: Leach Amphitheater (48%), Pollock Water Park (32%), Menominee Park Zoo (32%), South Park Splash Pad (30%), and Baseball Diamonds (25%).

Based on weighted average, the top ten most important amenities are as follows: Leach Amphitheater, Pollock Water Park, Menominee Park Zoo, Baseball Diamonds, South Park Splash Pad, Soccer Fields, Boat Docks & Launches, Outdoor Tennis Courts, Playgrounds, and Outdoor Basketball Courts.



SATISFACTION WITH PARKS

How Well are Park Facilities Meeting Community Needs?



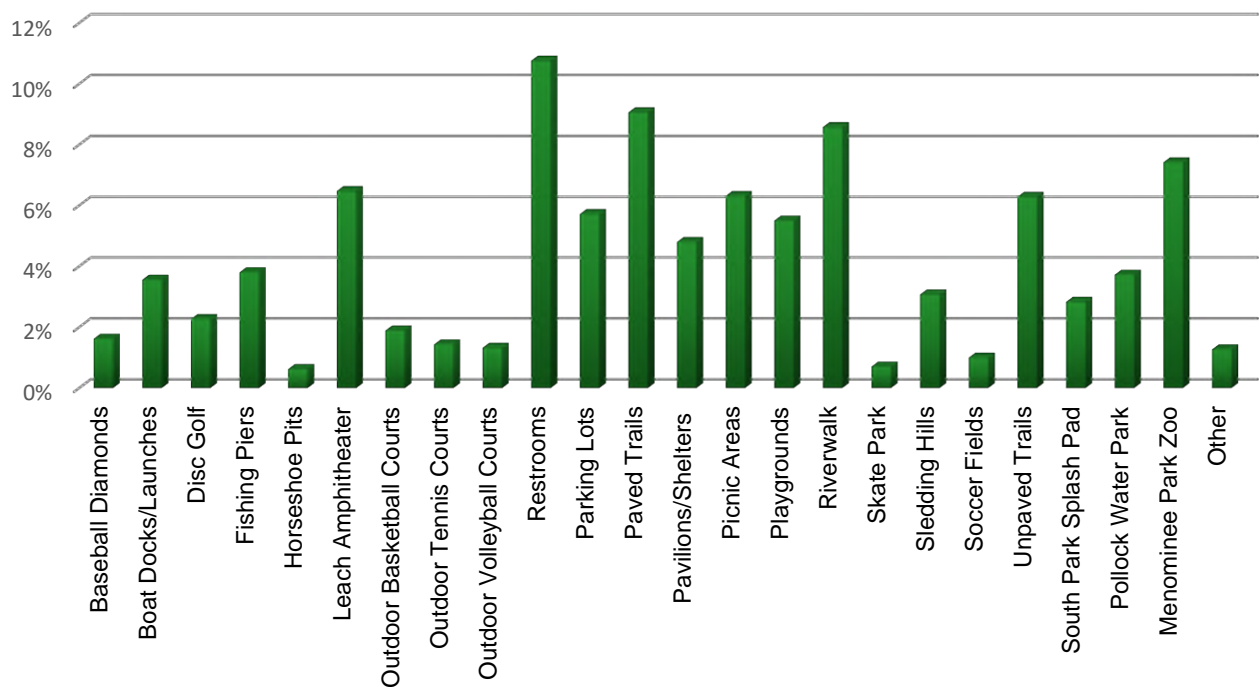
Another question asked users to select up to 10 of the following parks, trails, park facilities, and programs that they felt were important to them and their families.

The top ten amenities voted most important in this question are as follows: Restrooms, Paved Trails, the Riverwalk, Menominee Park Zoo, Leach Amphitheater, Picnic Areas, Unpaved Trails, Parking Lots, Playgrounds, and Pavilions/Shelters.

Amenities voted least important included: Horseshoe Pits, the Skate Park, and Soccer Fields.

51 comments were received. The top four requests in the comments were for more Pickleball Courts, Natural areas (native plantings and urban forests), Dog Friendly Spaces, and a desire for water features- specifically an improved beach at Menominee Park and a Splash Pad at Westhaven Circle Park.

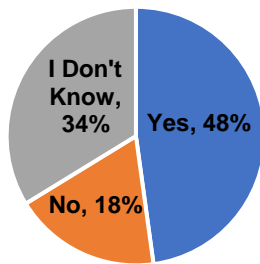
Which Park Facilities are Most Important to You?



Athletic Fields

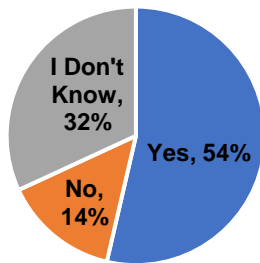
When asked whether they thought there were enough athletic fields in Oshkosh, 48% of respondents indicated that there are enough fields for adults and 54% thought there were enough fields for youth. 18% said there are not enough athletic fields for adults and 14% thought there were not enough for youth. Roughly a third said that they didn't know.

Do You think there are enough Athletic Fields for Adults in the City?



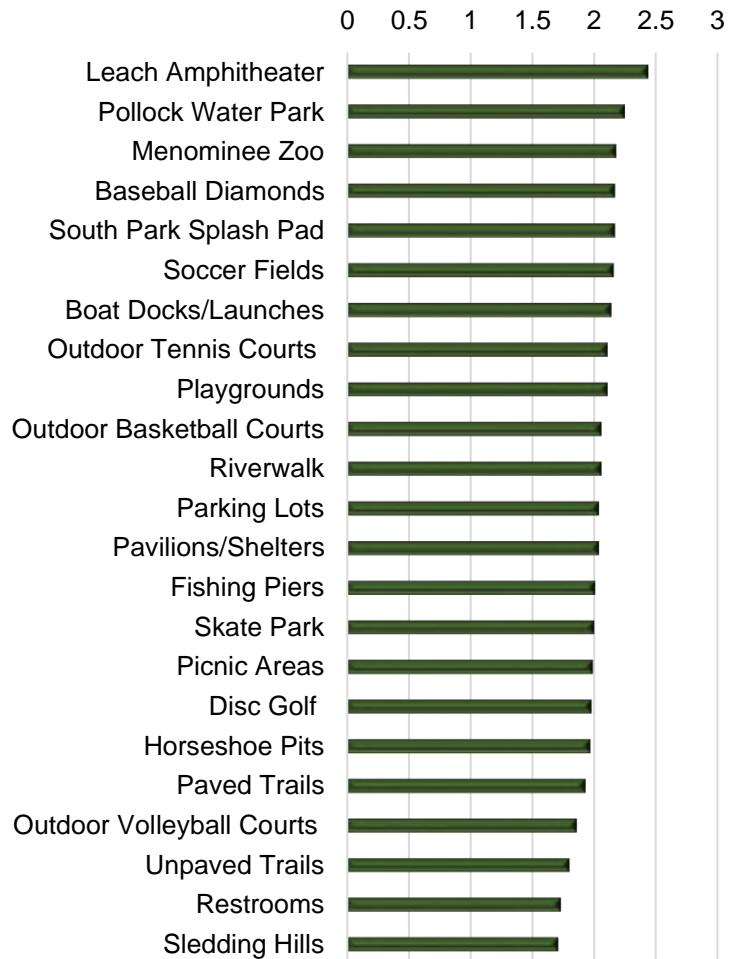
■ Yes ■ No ■ I Don't Know

Do You think there are enough Athletic Fields for Youth in the City?



■ Yes ■ No ■ I Don't Know

Most Important Facilities (by Weighted Average)



Park Maintenance

Survey takers were then asked to indicate their top priorities for park maintenance. Restroom Maintenance and Updating ranked highest, followed by Trash Removal, Playground Maintenance, Trail Maintenance, and Facility Maintenance. Most of the comments were calls for additional amenities, safety-related requests, specific maintenance requests, specific park-related requests and requests regarding returning areas to a more naturalized condition. The most mentioned requests were for more native plantings and natural areas, park ordinance enforcement, Miller’s Bay maintenance, a public golf course, and more garbage cans.

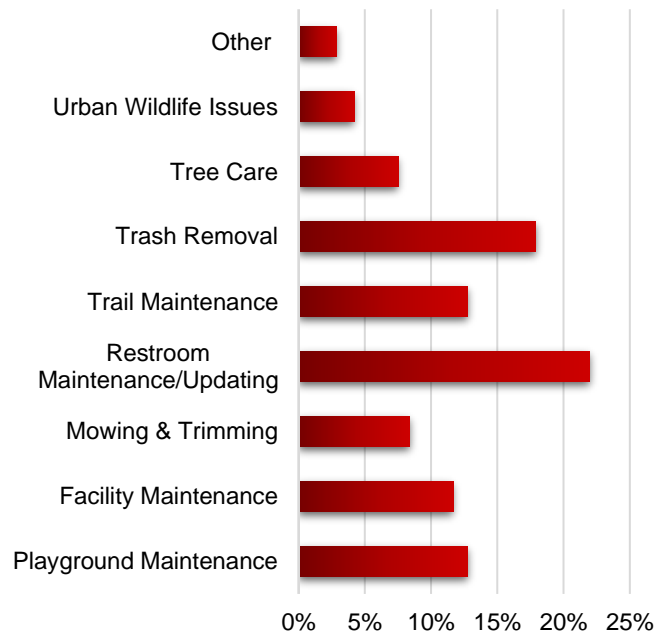
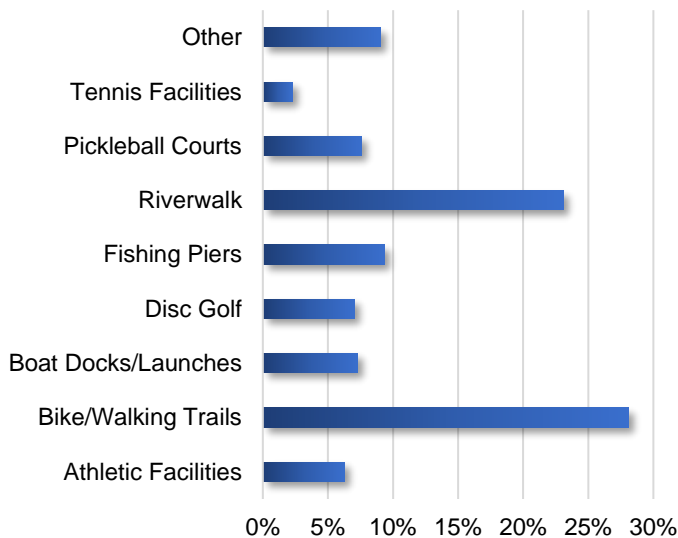
Facility Planning

When provided with a list and asked to select items they felt should be expanded or improved, the Biking/Walking Trails (28%) and the Riverwalk (23%) were the top choices by a wide margin. All of the other options accumulated only single digit percentages.

Comments included a list of additional suggestions, the top five of which were: more Restrooms with longer hours, more Natural/Wooded/Native Planting Areas, Playground Improvements, a desire for maintaining existing facilities in lieu of additional amenities, and the desire for a Dog Park and/or more Dog-Friendly Areas.

Top 4 Priorities for Park Maintenance

Items to Expand and/or Improve



Park Access

Most respondents rated their ability to walk or bike in and around the City of Oshkosh as "good." Based on the results, walkers have a slightly more pleasant experience than bikers.

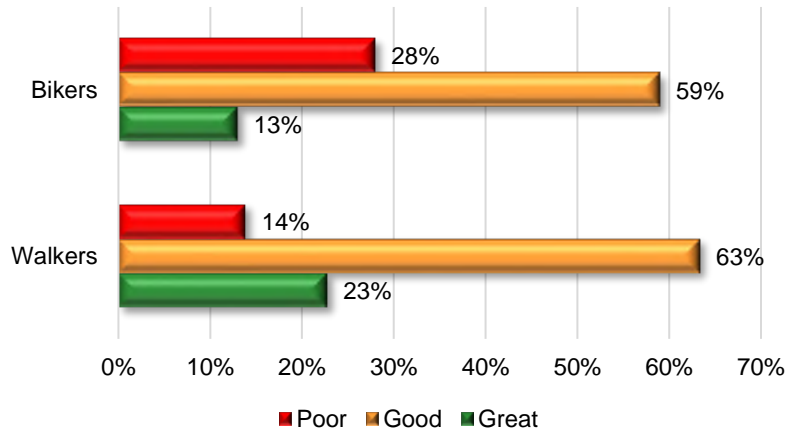
Rentals

The vast majority (88%) of respondents have not rented or reserved a park pavilion, shelter, or sports field.

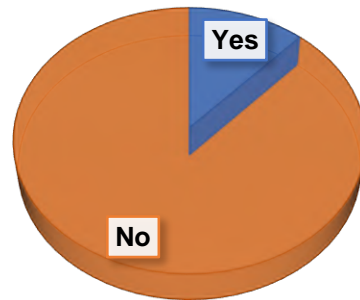
Of those who did, most (62%) of the rentals were for a family event. "Other" came in at 15%.

Most users rated their rental experience as "great" or "good."

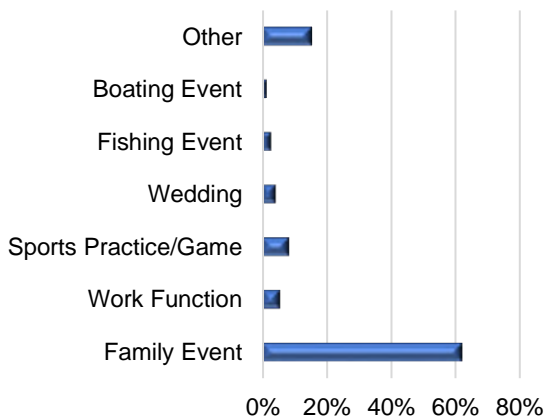
Rated Ability to Walk or Bike in and around Oshkosh



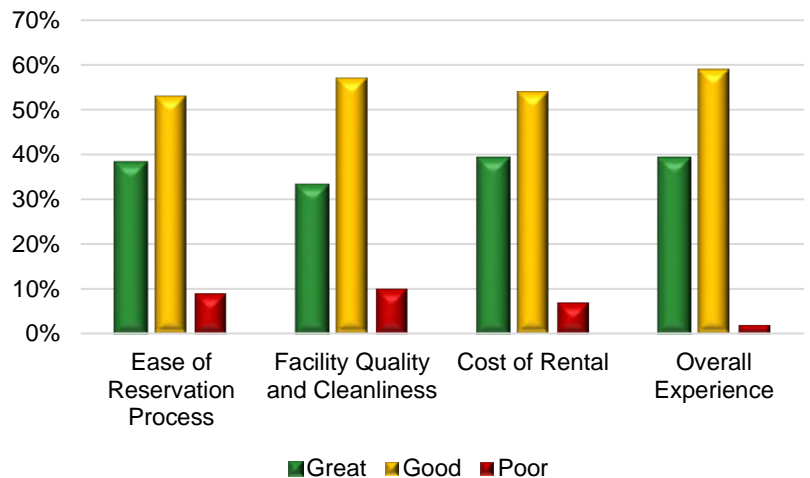
Have you rented any park facilities in the past 12 months?



What was the Rental for?

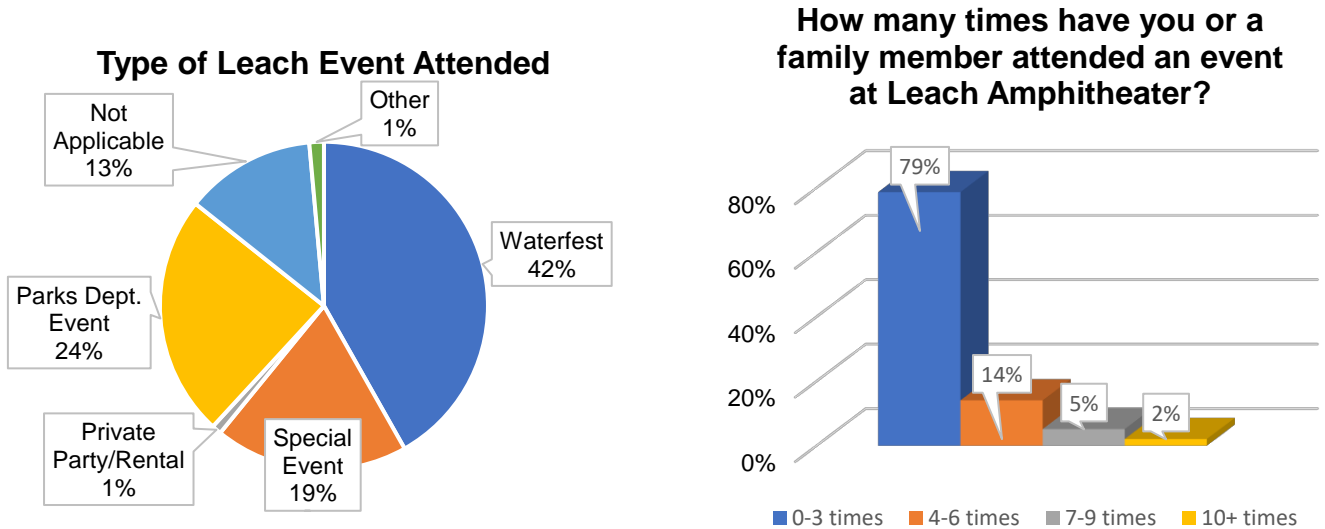


How would you rate your rental experience?



Leach Amphitheater

The next two questions focused on the Leach Amphitheater, Waterfest (42%), Parks Department events (24%) and other Special Events (19%) were the most attended types of events.

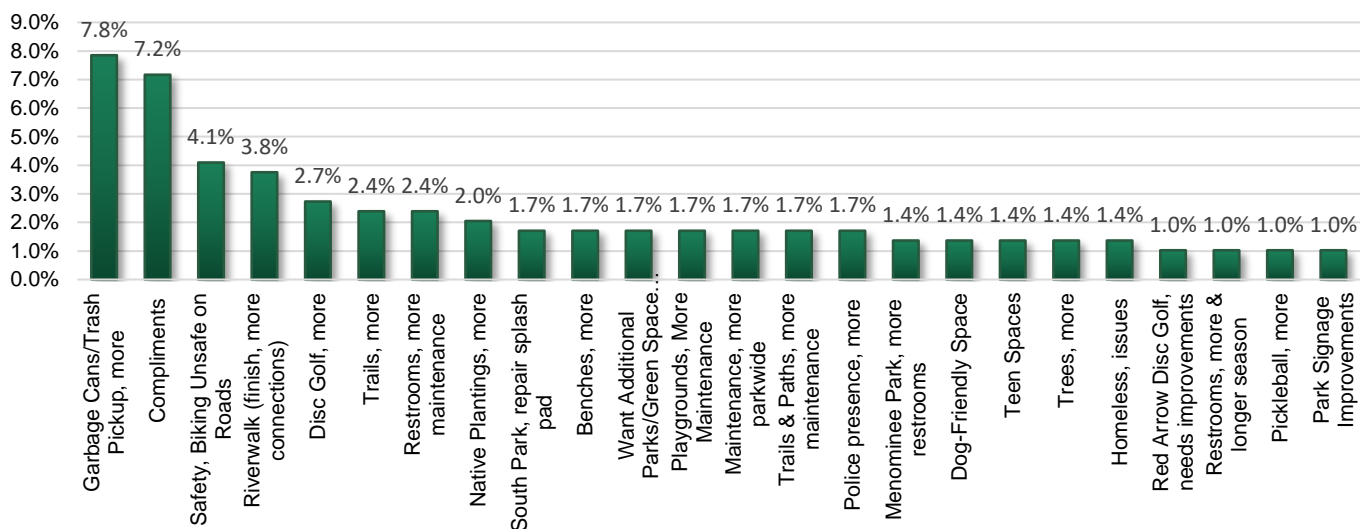


General Comments

The final question asked for any others comments or suggestions to help improve the park facilities and services in the City of Oshkosh. 176 people chose to share open comments and suggestions. Most of those comments contained multiple ideas and thoughts.

The most mentioned desire was for more garbage cans and more frequent trash pickup (7.8%). This was followed by compliments to the parks department and staff (7.2%), concerns about biking safety on City streets (4.1%), requests to finish the Riverwalk (3.8%), an interest in additional disc golf courses (2.7%), more trails (2.4%), more restrooms (2.4%), more native plantings (2%), requests to fix the South Park splash pad (1.7%), and a desire for more benches (1.7%).

General Comments: Most Mentioned Issues



5.2 Additional Feedback

Park Staff

A virtual meeting with park staff was held on March 25, 2024 to solicit boots-on-the-ground perspectives of park use and specific needs.

Some of the topics discussed included:

- South Park Splash Pad:
 - The operating budget includes an allowance for splash pad renovations; however, it will eventually need to be completely reconstructed.
- Community Park Master Plans:
 - Lakeshore Park, Menominee Park, Rusch Park, South Park, and Rainbow Memorial Park all have Master Plans.
 - The CIP currently includes allowances for continuing each.
- Park signage needs and types:
 - The city is currently working on replacing park identification signs with new uniformly themed ones.
- Pickleball Courts:
 - A question was raised about the adequacy of the number of pickleball courts in the city.
 - It was noted that Menominee Park, South Park, Teichmiller Park, and Westhaven Parks all have pickleball courts and pickleball will be going into 44th Parallel Park when the tennis courts are renovated.
- Waterfront Park Amenities:
 - The condition of certain waterfront park features was discussed, including docks, boat launch slabs, parking and the riprap causeway at Fugleberg boat launch and the weeds in Miller's Bay.
- Riverwalk maintenance:
 - A suggestion was made to add funding to the CIP for long term repairs and maintenance.
 - The cost for lighted bollards was discussed as well.
- Pickart Park:
 - The status of Pickart Park was inquired about. The Parks Director stated that funding for improvements is in this year's budget and that the process will start with neighborhood input meetings.

CORP Review Team

Input and oversight for the project was provided by the Parks Director and the Advisory Park Board

Please refer to *Appendix A: Community Input* for detailed survey responses.



SECTION 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary purpose of this Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is to guide the City of Oshkosh in the development of parklands and facilities to satisfy the outdoor recreation needs of both visitors and residents. The recommendations listed below are based on information gathered from the community, the consultant's professional judgement and experience, and discussions with the City Parks Department.

6.1 General Recommendations

The following is a list of general recommendations regarding acquisition and development needs, and for general park improvements.

Accessibility Guidelines and Provision for Persons with Disabilities:

A segment of the population who would like to avail themselves of public parks is impeded by physical or cognitive disabilities. Often traditional amenities and programs often have little to offer these residents.

The term "accessible" describes a site, building, facility, or portion thereof that complies with the *Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)* as interpreted by the Department of Commerce in the Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register for Barrier-Free Design.

The City of Oshkosh has conducted a self-evaluation of its public buildings and facilities throughout the city and developed a Transition Plan detailing how the organization will ensure that facilities are accessible to all individuals.

In February 2022, the city approved the *City of Oshkosh Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan for Public Buildings and Facilities* plan.

The city should continue to upgrade existing facility and parkland features in accordance with the plan and ADA guidelines. Newly designed, constructed, and/or altered recreation facilities should comply with the applicable requirements under the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design.

Acquisition and Development of Park Land:

National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards indicate that the city is presently below the recommended acreage standard metric. If only NRPA Level of Service (LOS) classified parkland is counted, the city is 1.7 acres per 1,000 persons below the low end of the range recommended in the *WIDNR Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans*. If all city-owned parkland is counted, then the city is only 0.03 acres per 1,000 persons lower. This shortage in parkland is mitigated somewhat by the proximity of several Winnebago county park areas. It should be noted that these ranges are merely guidelines and being on the lower end provides an opportunity to reassess community needs and to qualify for grant opportunities.

There are a few residentially-zoned areas within the city, however, which are not served within the NRPA recommended service radius, due to distance or barriers. The city should investigate the acquisition and/or development of recreational opportunities in the areas shown on the Potential Park Acquisition/Development Map as budgets and opportunities allow. It is further recommended that the city monitor potential future parkland areas as residential areas grow.

Community Beautification:

The city continues to recognize that the appearance of the community is an important component in the provision of programs and services. The image that the city portrays affects the morale of citizens and visitors. A clean safe environment helps to instill a sense of pride in the community.

Beautification projects, such as planting trees, shrubbery and flowers, along with other general landscaping for parks and other public areas should continue to be encouraged, particularly with perennials and native species. Continuation of the Taking Root Project should be encouraged and supported by the city. The city should also continue to support the Tree City USA program.

The city is partnering with community organizations in 2024 to improve the landscaping on city-maintained roundabouts and medians.

Conservation:

In addition to providing space and facilities for leisure activities, park systems should include conservation and preservation measures. WDNR policies discouraging the development of wetlands, floodplains, areas of steep slopes and other environmentally sensitive areas should be strictly enforced.

Efficiency and Sustainability:

The city should continue to ensure that park development occurs in a fiscally sustainable manner by considering the following:

- Installing new or replacing aging infrastructure with more energy efficient “green” amenities such as LED lighting and water saving measures where feasible.
- Naturalizing certain little-used and currently mowed expanses in order to better utilize staff time and resource costs and to benefit the environment.
- The Parks Department should continue to research grant opportunities and other funding sources to support and enhance parkland, park programs, and park maintenance. (See Public-Private Partnerships and Service Group/Volunteer Involvement sections below.)

Dogs in Parks:

In the fall of 2016, the City Municipal Code was updated to allow domesticated animals in parks for the purpose of being walked on pass-through walkways and trails provided they are on a lease no longer than six feet, under full control of their owners, and that their owners clean up any waste and properly dispose of it off site. City Ordinance 19-4(D).

This update has been met with mixed reviews by park users. From past public input, it is estimated that 50% of the population support dogs in parks while 50% does not. Comments in the community survey support an off-leash fenced “urban” dog park. The city should evaluate potential sites for such a facility.

Federal and State Aid Programs:

The city should continue to take advantage of state and federal financial and technical assistance programs designed to assist the community in meeting recreation needs. To maintain eligibility for such programs, the city’s Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan must be updated every five years.

Impact Fees:

Many communities collect “impact fees” at the time the building permit is issued for a new home. These impact fees can fund a variety of things including sewer and water construction, firefighting

equipment, library facilities and park development. Regardless of the particular facility or service, the fee must be reasonably related to or somehow serve the new neighborhood. When a municipality collects park impact fees, they go into a separate account to fund capital development of parks (or improvements to existing parks) to serve the new residents. The City of Oshkosh may choose to fund all or part of the total park development cost through an impact fee. Therefore, it is recommended that the city evaluate instituting a park impact fee.

Invasive Species:

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has developed resources and policies for identifying invasive species and describing the various types of control mechanisms and procedures for preventing the spread of species. The city should utilize WDNR guidelines for invasive species management. DNR guidelines include strategies and other methods of documenting and controlling invasive species, such as buckthorn, phragmites, emerald ash borer, etc.

Municipal/School District Cooperation:

The city should promote the continued cooperation between the municipality and the local school district in meeting the needs of the community. Cooperation might take the form of joint land acquisition and facility development cost sharing. The increased use of existing facilities by both the city and school district during the hours not scheduled by the respective agency should be strongly encouraged. Establishing a joint, written agreement with the school district to identify responsibilities and regulations is recommended in order to promote the harmonious use of school district and city facilities.

The city is also encouraged to work with the surrounding area municipalities to increase park and recreational opportunities for citizens.

Parkland Dedication:

Most communities have developer exactions for school and parkland acquisition and recreational facilities development. These requirements are designed to help a growing community keep pace with new residential development and to equitably apportion the cost of providing public areas.

The City of Oshkosh ordinance provides the flexibility to accept land or fees on a case-by-case basis. From the Oshkosh Municipal Code, Ch. 30 Article XIII Section 30-422(J)(6)

(a) Reservation of Potential Sites

In the design of a subdivision, condominium development, or land division, consideration shall be given to the adequate provision of and correlation with such public sites or open spaces where it is determined by the City Plan Commission that a portion of the area is required for such public sites or open spaces, the subdivider may be required to reserve such area for a period not to exceed five (5) years, after which an applicable agency shall either acquire the property or release the reservation.

(b) Dedication of Sites

Where feasible and compatible with the Comprehensive Plans for development of the community, the subdivider shall dedicate to the public adequate land to provide for the park and recreation needs of the subdivision, condominium or land division.

The amount of land to be provided shall be determined on the basis of 1,100 square feet per detached single- family housing unit and 900 square feet per attached multi- family

housing unit created by a subdivision plat, condominium plat, or Certified Survey Map. If the number of housing units is not specified on the plat or Certified Survey Map, the maximum allowable density under the City Zoning Ordinance shall be utilized to determine the number of allowable housing units to be used to establish public land dedication requirements.

(c) Proportionate Payment in Lieu of Dedication

Where the City, at its sole discretion, determines such dedication is not feasible or compatible with the Comprehensive Plan or other plans of the City, the subdivider shall, in lieu thereof, pay to the City or Town, depending on the location of the plat, a fee equivalent to the value of the required dedication. Such fee shall be determined as follows:

For detached single- family housing units a fee of Two Hundred Dollars (\$ 200. 00) per residential lot, payable prior to acceptance of the final plat, condominium plat, or Certified Survey Map, and Two Hundred Dollars (\$200. 00) per dwelling unit, payable prior to City of Oshkosh Chapter 30— Article XIII- Page 8 Municipal Codes City of Oshkosh Zoning Ordinance Municipal Code issuance of a building permit, with the provision that monies for lot payments made prior to the final plat shall be applied to the total amount due and owing for the cost of each unit; money to be placed in a non-lapsing fund to be used for neighborhood park and recreation area purposes.

For attached multi- family housing units a fee of One Hundred Sixty-Five Dollars (\$ 165. 00) per allowable housing unit payable prior to acceptance of the final plat, condominium plat, or Certified Survey Map and One Hundred Sixty- Five Dollars (\$ 165. 00) per dwelling unit payable prior to issuance of a building permit. Such fee shall be used exclusively for immediate and/ or future site acquisition or capital improvement.

Some issues to consider when altering or amending the ordinance are as follows:

- Setting dedications at a level that covers all the costs associated with the acquisition and development of the additional parkland.
- Extending the ordinance to extra-territorial jurisdictions.
- Mandating periodic reviews of the ordinances to update them.

A second item that sometimes arises, is the question of what type of land is acceptable for park dedication. It is recommended to consider the following factors before accepting potential parkland.

- Park dedication sites should not be used as borrow pits for clay or any other building material and should be stable enough to support the proposed park improvements.
- All land should be free from detention or retention facilities and be above the 100-year flood level.
- The grading and topography of the site shall meet the city's approval. No slope shall exceed 4:1 and the site will be graded to provide positive drainage with no ponding of water.
- Land should be contiguous and in a configuration to serve the development with the proposed recreational components.
- Parkland should have a minimum of 25% of the total perimeter directly fronting on a public roadway.
- All parkland should be fully improved at time of dedication, including roads, sidewalks, utilities, and final grading and seeding.

Park System Planning:

The City of Oshkosh should encourage park and recreation facility planning on a neighborhood, community and city-wide basis, viewing each site as an integral part of a unified system. A master plan and/or management plan should be established for each community park (and parks in other categories, as needed) to provide direction for the progressive and orderly planning, maintenance, and programming of the facilities.

Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation and Trails:

Bicycle and walking paths, as well as the bicycle usage of street and pedestrian walkways was a major topic in the online community survey.

- In the question asking users to select from a list of facilities that are important to them and their families, “Biking/Paved Trails” rated second, just under “Restrooms.”
- Trail maintenance also rated highly in a question asking users to prioritize types of maintenance, coming in just under restroom maintenance and trash removal.
- When asked to select amenities that they felt should be “expanded or improved,” respondents chose “Bike/Walking Trails” as their first choice.
- Another question asked: “How would you rate the ability to walk and bike in and round the City of Oshkosh?” The majority of both walkers and bikers rated their experience in the city as “good.” However, more walkers than bikers chose “great,” and almost twice as many bikers as walkers, indicated “poor.”
- The final survey question, an invitation for open comments, revealed that a significant number of people feel unsafe on the roads, especially at intersection crossings and bridges, and would prefer a separated bike lane.

Recognizing the importance of pedestrian and bicycle facilities in connecting people to parks, businesses, and other attractions as well as to work, the city adopted the *City of Oshkosh Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan* in 2019. This plan should be referenced and implemented to increase access to parks.

The city should also continue to work with surrounding communities, private landowners, local conservancy groups, and state and federal agencies to improve trail development and connections.

Refer to Section 3.4: Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities and Trails, and the mapping at the end of that section for more information.

Private Recreation Areas and Facilities:

The city should encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities (miniature golf, kayak launches and rentals, indoor athletic venues, etc.) are an important enhancement to public recreational facilities. Quality and availability for public use should be emphasized.

Programming:

One of the fundamental objectives of the Oshkosh Parks Department is to develop a variety of recreational facilities and activities for the community. This is in order to promote the public use and enjoyment of community facilities, to increase community interaction, to support health and wellness, and to enhance leisure time through the development of individual skills. In order to accomplish this, a number of programming factors should be considered.

- Communicate opportunities to the community by utilizing multiple options including the city website, social media, print media, and community publications.
- Develop and maintain adequate facilities and open space to accommodate current and future program needs.
- Continue to conduct periodic surveys of the community’s recreational facility preferences, needs, and trends to ensure that facilities are of the type and quality that residents desire.

Public-Private Partnerships:

The city should look for opportunities to increase outdoor recreation opportunities by coordinating with recreation interest groups, health care providers, recreation providers, elected officials, and others to collaboratively develop outdoor projects.

Through public-private partnerships, development and acquisition opportunities may be enhanced, which could allow for the preservation of existing resources and access to resources that have not been previously available to residents and visitors.

Service Group/Volunteer Involvement:

The city should continue to encourage service groups and special interest groups to become involved in park and recreational developments, including development of competitive sports areas and neighborhood parks.

The city offers groups the opportunity to participate in “Adopt-a-Site” which allows participants to take part in maintaining the park system and associated areas under the Parks Department’s supervision.

Staffing Considerations:

Increased maintenance needs for new areas as well as for aging facilities has the potential to increase the need for staff and resources within the department in the next five to ten years. It is recommended that the Parks Department monitor staff workload, keeping the following figures in mind.

- The **2023 NRPA Agency Performance Review**, which summarizes the key findings from the National Recreation and Park Association’s *NRPA Park Metrics* benchmarking tool, reveals that agencies serving jurisdictions with 50,000-99,999 persons have a median number of 11.1 FTEs (full time equivalent employees) for every 10,000 residents.

FIGURE 11: PARK AND RECREATION FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTEs) PER 10,000 RESIDENTS (BY JURISDICTION POPULATION)



	All Agencies	Less Than 20,000	20,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 250,000	More Than 250,000
Median	8.9	11.5	10.7	11.1	8.0	4.9
Lower Quartile	4.8	6.5	5.6	6.6	4.8	1.9
Upper Quartile	15.5	20.1	19.7	18.1	12.3	8.0

As demand increases, consideration should be given to varied and creative solutions including the following:

- Employing additional staff.
- Increasing the efficiency of current staff by:
 - Studying task/time record keeping data.
 - Examining where and how equipment is stored and maintained for ease of access and increased equipment life.
 - Acquiring new and more equipment and technology if/as necessary.
- Encouraging community volunteers.
- Looking into increasing public-private partnerships.
- Reducing maintenance requirements, if possible, by:
 - Reducing maintenance intensive features and plantings.
 - Determining what park areas will be maintained to the highest degree and which will be more natural. Consider clustering high maintenance areas near each other.
- Contracting out certain services or projects.

In the meantime, the city should continue to support current staff by:

- Encouraging a healthy work/life balance.
- Continuing to solicit feedback from employees on a regular basis and making changes as necessary.
- Assisting in the professional development of employees by encouraging continuing education and memberships in professional associations that promote the concepts, practices and techniques of professional parks, recreation, and urban forestry management.

Urban Forestry:

The Landscape Operations Division, as part of the Parks Department, is responsible for the management and maintenance of trees in public spaces, including terrace areas, parks, and public buildings. The division is also responsible for landscape maintenance and horticulture operations of roundabouts, cemeteries, and the downtown Business Improvement District (BID).

Annually, staff is responsible for approximately 150-300 tree removals per year, 150-300 new tree installations per year, stump removals, tree pruning, plant health care, tree/shrub insect and disease treatments, equipment maintenance, and snow removal in addition to other projects. Staff also manages additional tree planting projects through various grants and neighborhood improvement project funds. A digital tree inventory is maintained on a regular basis in a GIS system.

Forestry goals for the next five years include the following:

- Continue to update and maintain the public tree inventory.
- Trim 1/5th of the city street trees and tree structure to facilitate snow removal.
- Continue with the Tree City USA program.

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6.2 Park-Specific Recommendations

The following specific proposals have been developed based on the Needs Assessment survey, the Parkland Analysis (which includes National Recreation and Park Association standards), as well as consultant and Advisory Park Board input and direction from city staff and the Parks Department. Parks not identified in the following list do not have immediate needs and/or recommendations at this time or have independent master plans. Park numbers are keyed to tie in with the maps included in Sections 3 and 4 of this Plan.

Accessible walks listed in the following Park-Specific recommendations should be installed per *City of Oshkosh Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan for Public Buildings and Facilities* published February 2022.

Parking lot improvements listed in the following Park-Specific recommendations should be completed per the *City of Oshkosh Assessment of Municipal Parking Lots* document.

Please refer to Section 7: Implementation Strategies for estimated costs for each individual component.

The budget estimates in Section 7 are intended to provide guidance to the decision makers responsible for implementing the plan and are organized into a matrix of short-, mid- and long-term goals based on time increments of 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11-15+ years.

The schedule of improvements for each facility will be determined at a later date, as recommended by the Parks Department Staff and the Advisory Park Board as part of the annual Capital Improvements Program.

1. CONGRESS AVENUE TOT LOT

Mini Park
0.45 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Site Lighting
- Park Identification Sign
- Replace Perimeter Fencing
- Benches

2. GARDEN CLUB PARK

Mini Park
0.35 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Site Lighting
- Park Identification Sign
- Benches

04. 44TH PARALLEL PARK

Neighborhood Park

4.90 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Tennis Court Reconstruction (resurface, overlay, add pickleball courts)
- Accessible Walks
- Ballfield Reconstruction
- New Open Air Shelter
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

05. ABBEY PARK

Neighborhood Park
9.01 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Playground Improvements (equipment and rubberized surfacing)
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

06. ABE ROCHLIN PARK

Neighborhood Park

5.16 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Playground Improvements (equipment and rubberized surfacing)
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Shoreline Restoration Allowance
- Benches
- Parking Lot Improvements
- Site Lighting

07. BAUMANN PARK

Neighborhood Park

2.02 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Playground Improvements (rubberized surfacing)
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Open Air Shelter Renovation
- Shoreline Restoration Allowance
- Benches

08. FUGLEBERG PARK

Neighborhood Park
2.50 acres



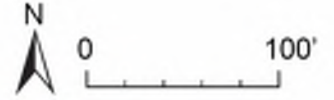
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Basketball Court Reconstruction (including backboards)
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Benches
- Site Lighting
- Replace Perimeter Fencing

09. MARY JEWELL PARK

Neighborhood Park

4.64 acres



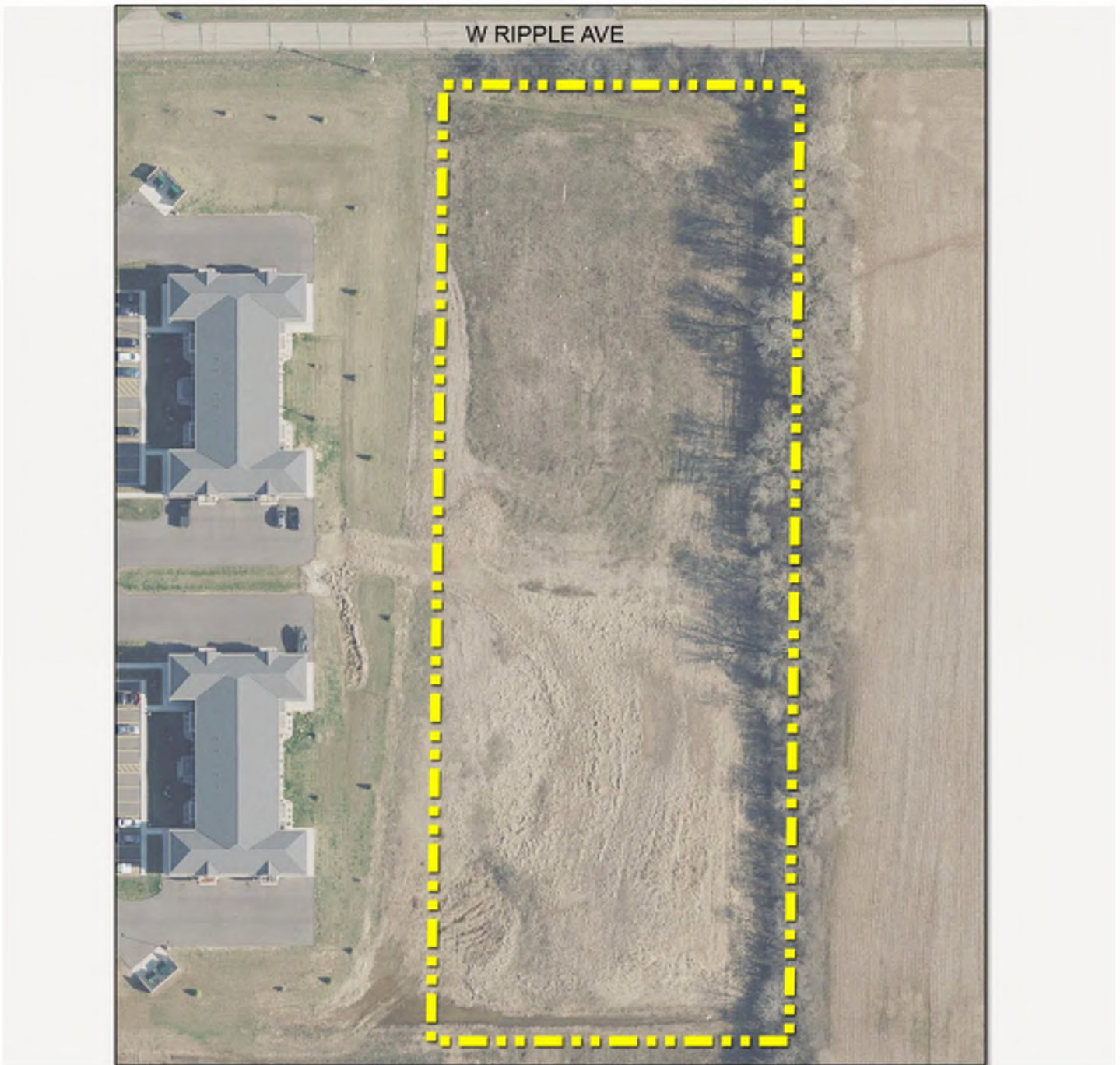
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Ballfield Reconstruction (including outfield fence)
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

10. PARK SITE A

Neighborhood Park

3.50 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Master Plan Development

11. PICKART PARK

Neighborhood Park
1.51 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved Pickart Park Master Plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

12. QUARRY PARK

Neighborhood Park

8.02 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Master Plan Development

13. ROE PARK
Neighborhood Park
1.65 acres



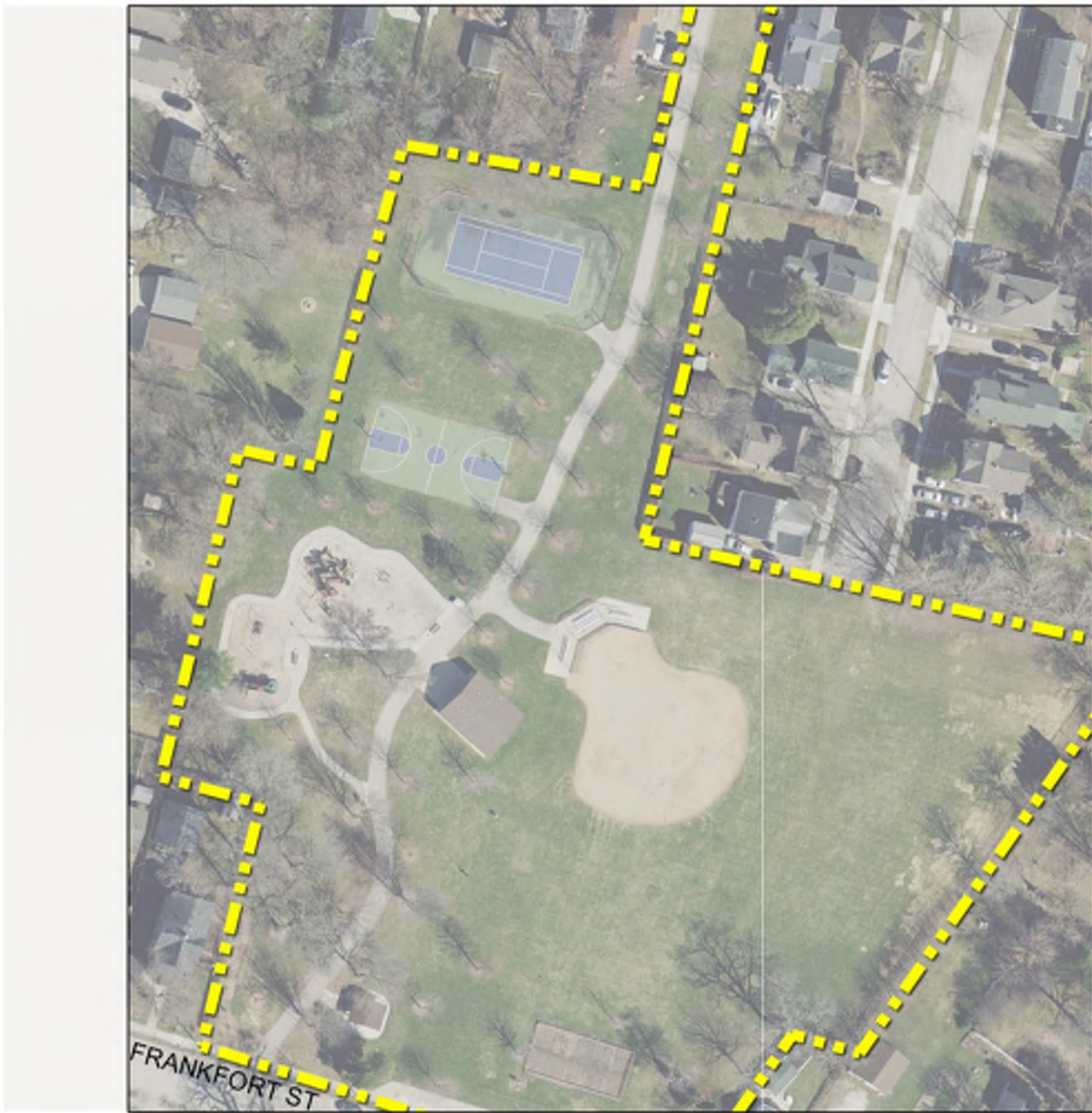
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

14. STEVENS PARK

Neighborhood Park

4.85 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Tennis Court Reconstruction
- Basketball Court Reconstruction
- Playground Improvements (equipment and rubberized surfacing)
- Site Lighting
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Signs

15. STOEGBAUER PARK

Neighborhood Park

1.87 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Accessible Walks
- Restroom/Shelter Construction
- Site Lighting
- Park Identification Sign
- Benches
- Basketball Court Overlay

16. TEICHMILLER PARK

Neighborhood Park

5.59 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Playground Improvements (rubberized surfacing)
- Basketball Court Reconstruction
- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

17. WEST ALGOMA PARK

Neighborhood Park

1.80 acres



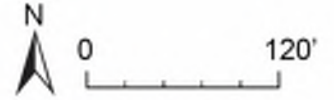
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Accessible Walks
- Playground Improvements (equipment and rubberized surfacing)
- Shelter Roof Allowance
- Site Lighting
- Benches
- Park Identification Sign
- Shoreline Restoration Allowance

18. WESTHAVEN CIRCLE PARK

Neighborhood Park

6.59 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Splash Pad
- Accessible Walks
- Site Lighting
- Park Identification Sign
- Benches
- Ballfield Improvements
- Basketball Court Resurfacing

19. LAKESHORE PARK

Community Park
69.63 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved Lakeshore Park Master Plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

20. MENOMINEE PARK

Community Park
103.39 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved Menominee Park Master Plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

21. RAINBOW MEMORIAL PARK

Community Park
17.05 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved Rainbow Park Master Plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

22. RED ARROW PARK

Community Park
26.60 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Playground Improvements (equipment and rubberized surfacing)
- Skate Park Restoration
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches
- Parking Lot Improvements
- Determine long-term plan for the park due to issues created by the former landfill

23. SOUTH PARK

Community Park
23.68 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved South Park Master Plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

24. 24TH AVENUE BOAT LAUNCH

Waterfront Recreation

1.68 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Accessible Walks
- Parking Lot Improvements

25. AL BROULLIRE MEMORIAL GARDEN

Waterfront Recreation

0.14 acres



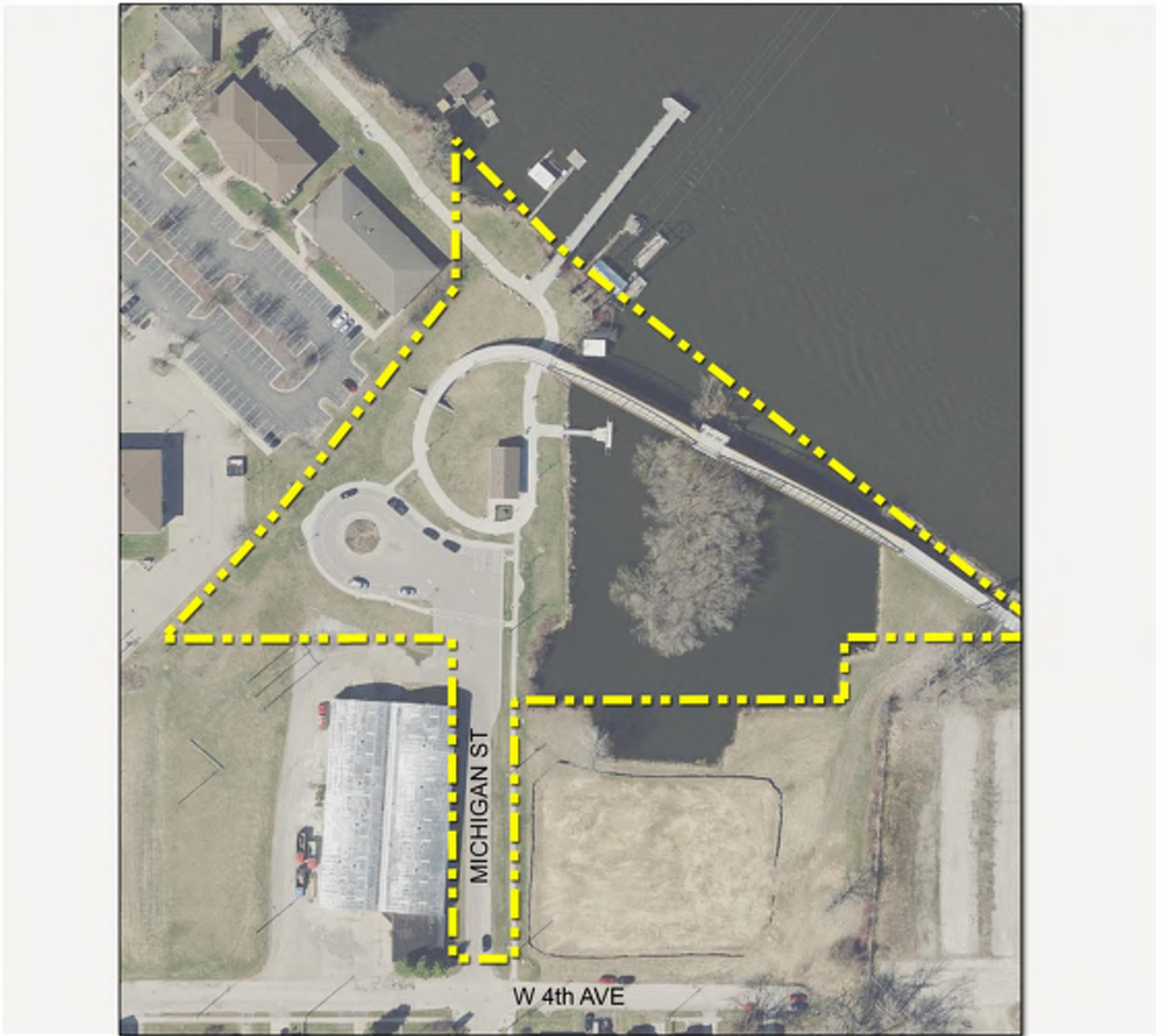
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign

26. BOATWORKS

Waterfront Recreation

5.00 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Benches
- Parking Lot Improvements

27. BOWEN STREET FISHING DOCK

Waterfront Recreation

0.33 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Replace Railings
- Park Identification Sign

28. CARL E. STEIGER PARK

Waterfront Recreation

2.43 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Accessible Walks
- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches

29. FUGLEBERG BOAT LAUNCH

Waterfront Recreation

2.40 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Causeway Improvements
- Construct Additional Boat Launch
- Site Lighting
- Park Identification Sign
- Parking Lot Improvements

30. MICHIGAN STREET FISHING DOCK

Waterfront Recreation
0.60 acres



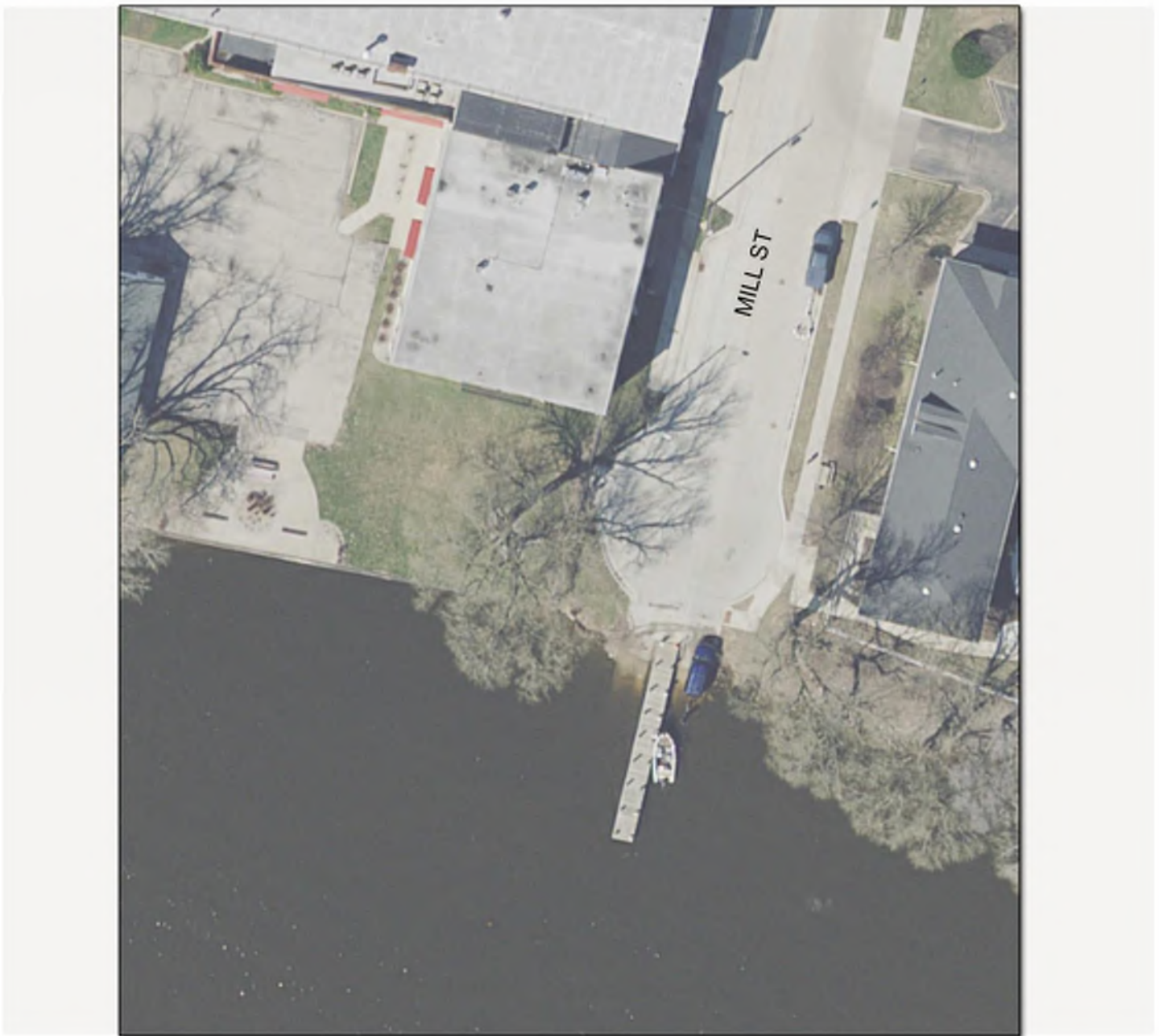
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Benches
- Railing repairs/replacements

31. MILL STREET BOAT LAUNCH

Waterfront Recreation

0.08 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Decking Replacement (composite decking)
- Boat Launch Concrete Improvements
- Park Identification Sign

32. RIVERSIDE PARK

Waterfront Recreation

2.03 acres



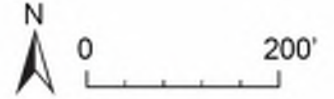
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Benches

33. WILLIAM A. STEIGER PARK

Waterfront Recreation

2.52 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting
- Benches
- Composite Decking for Fishing Pier
- Boat Launch Improvements

36. OPERA HOUSE SQUARE

Special Use Park

1.01 acres



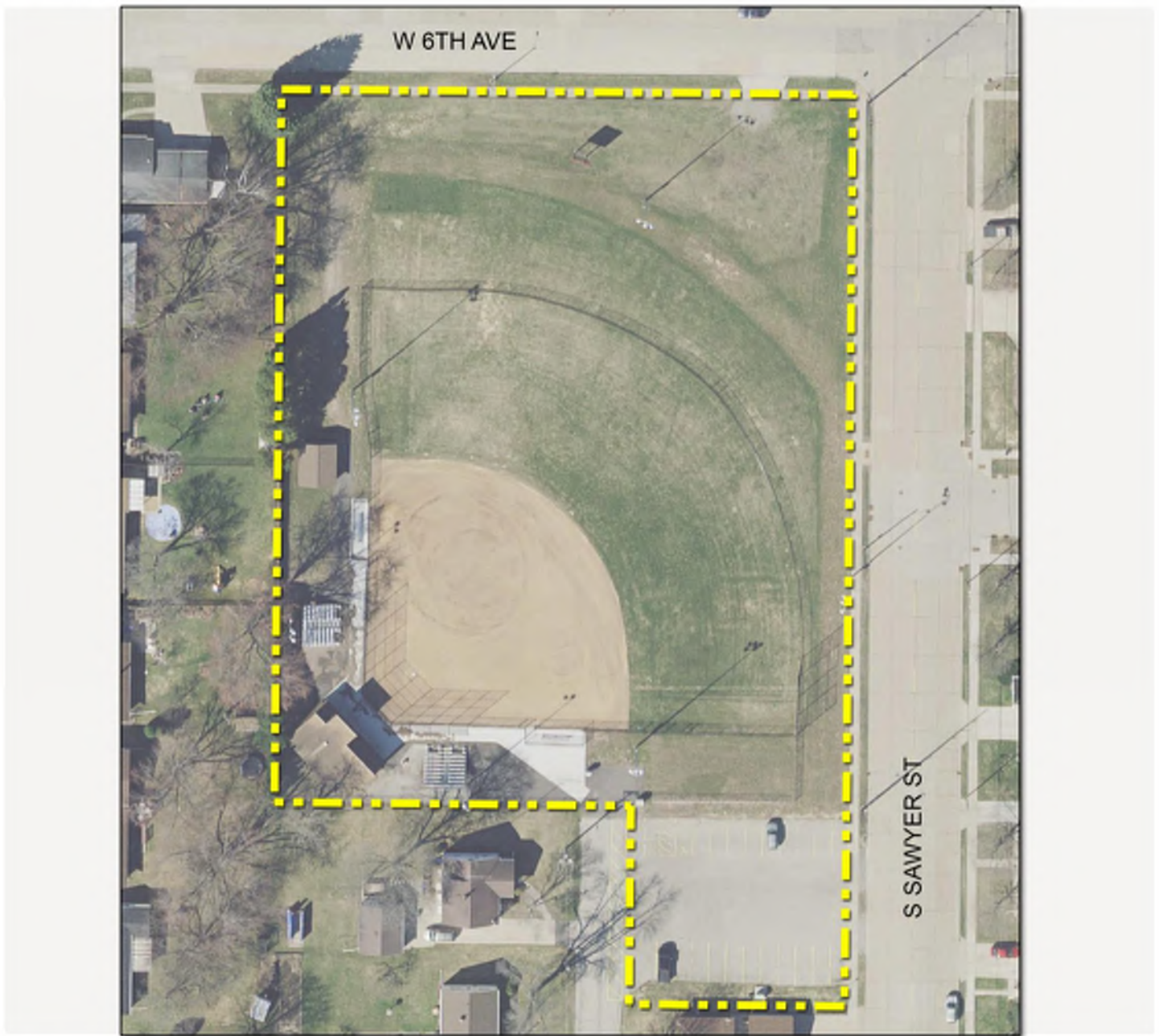
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign/Electronic Message Center
- Electrical Infrastructure Improvements
- Incorporate improvements from the Downtown Oshkosh Redevelopment Plan

37. KILLIAN G. SPANBAUER FIELD

Special Use Park

2.77 acres



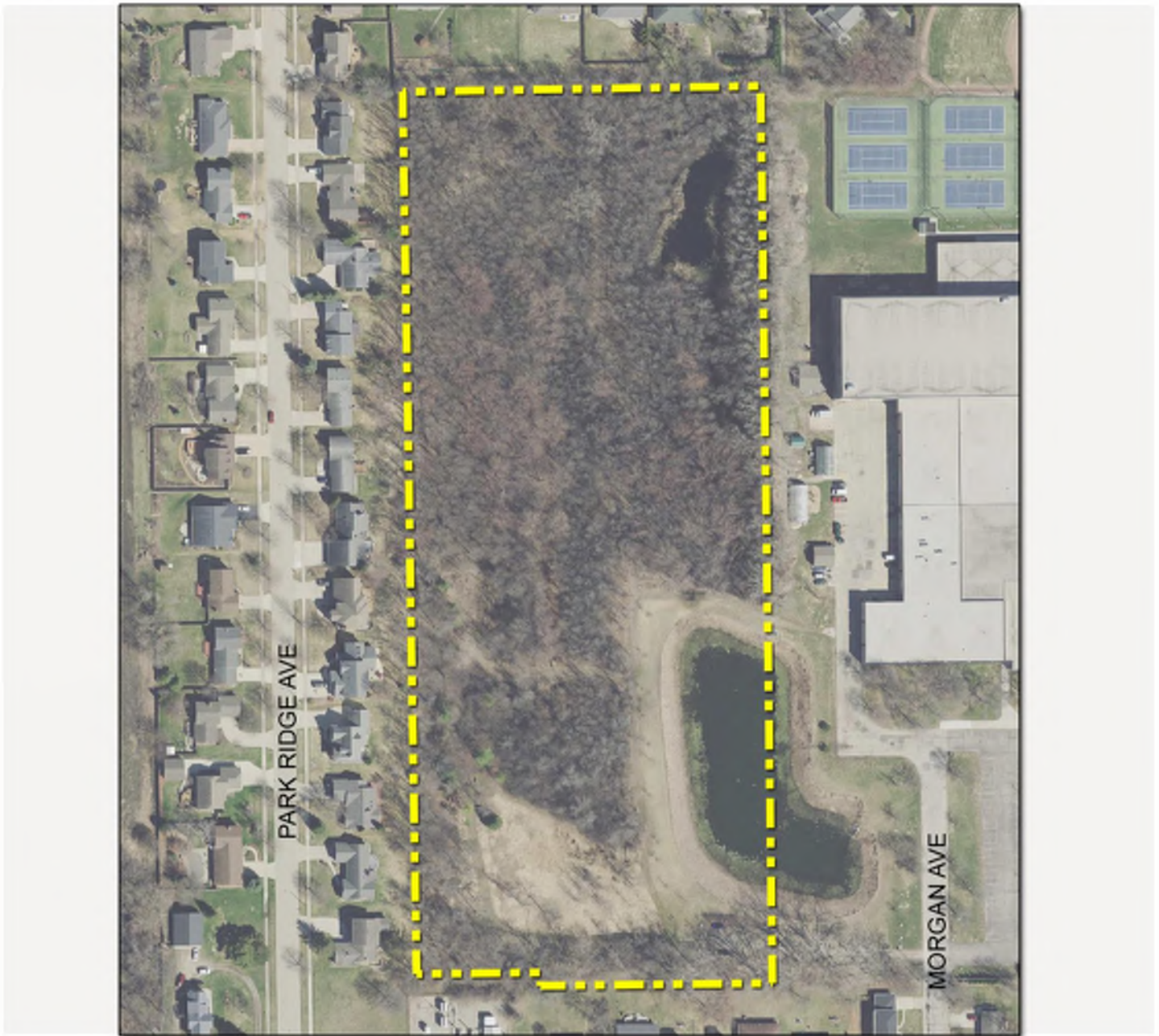
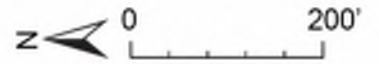
RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Scoreboard
- Ballfield Lighting

40. NORTH HIGH CONSERVANCY PARK

Natural Resource Area

12.19 acres



RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Park Identification Sign
- Site Lighting

FOX RIVER CORRIDOR RIVERWALK

Waterfront Recreation

3.00 miles

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY:

- Refer to the approved Fox River Corridor Riverwalk plan and implement improvements and developments per plan.

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6.3 Proposed Park Types

The exact size and location of the proposed facilities should be decided on a specific case by case basis. However, as lands become available and residential growth continues to move into underserved and/or undeveloped areas, the city should investigate securing park space in the areas shown on the Proposed Park Acquisition Map.

Careful planning, particularly of larger parks, will help to minimize acquisition and development costs and better meet community needs. The master planning process should include a comprehensive review of the existing conditions, advantages, and challenges for each potential park site as well as an evaluation which includes the identification of proposed needs, the collection of community input, the preparation of concept plans, and detailed cost estimates. It is recommended that the city seek the assistance of a licensed landscape architect for park planning.

Park Examples

The following are some general examples of parks by NRPA classification types.

Mini Park



Classification	General Description	Location	Preferred Size	Service Area
Mini Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The smallest park classification. ▪ Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs. ▪ Often contain landscaping, seating areas, and central focus feature such as a gazebo, fountain, play area, or historical marker or art project. ▪ Often created on a single urban lot or remnant parcel. 	<p>Generally located in a residential setting. Accessibility is by way of trails, sidewalks, or low volume residential streets.</p>	<p>Typically between 2,500 sq. ft. and 2 acres.</p>	<p>1/4-mile radius</p>

Neighborhood Park



Classification	General Description	Location	Preferred Size	Service Area
Neighborhood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic unit of the park system. ▪ Recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. ▪ Informal active and passive recreation. ▪ Typical amenities include: shelters, picnic areas (with tables and grills), drinking fountains, and pathways. 	Generally located in a residential setting. Accessibility is by way of trails, sidewalks, or low volume residential streets. Access should not be interrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.	2 acres min. 5-10 acres preferred.	1/4 to 1/2-mile radius

Community Park



Classification	General Description	Location	Preferred Size	Service Area
Community Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus is on meeting community-based recreation needs and/or preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. Provides a combination of intensive and non-intensive development. In addition to the facilities provided at neighborhood parks, community parks may provide natural features, trails, swimming pools, picnic areas, elaborate playfields, game courts, ice skating, shelters, or sanitary facilities and ample off-street parking. 	Usually serves two or more neighborhoods.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually 10-30+ acres.	1 to 2-mile radius

6.4 Maintenance Plan

While careful planning and design are essential to building a great park system, the level of long-term care generally plays the biggest part in determining facility attractiveness, safety, longevity, and visitor experience. Sustainable maintenance also improves the quality of the natural environment.

The amount of necessary maintenance will vary from park to park. Active parks, very visible parks in central locations, and well-used parks tend to need a higher level of attention while open spaces often only require some type of annual maintenance.

The following is a general list of goals and recommendations for municipal park systems. While the overall list of recommendations is extensive, it is meant to be long-term and many should be implemented over a period of years.

Maintenance Goals and Recommendations

Goal: Efficiency

Recommendations

- Provide adequate and well-trained park personnel.
- Promote an understanding of the significant scope of work related to parks, facilities and trail operations and maintenance.
- Plan realistic time frames when scheduling maintenance work.
- Acquire appropriate equipment to perform maintenance effectively and efficiently.
- Create and maintain a log for tracking park system and individual park maintenance activities.
- Implement systematic routine maintenance of park facilities and equipment:
 - Play equipment
 - Courts and fields
 - Benches and picnic tables
 - Trail systems
 - Restrooms and shelters
 - Paved parking areas
 - Accessible routes

Goal: Accessibility

Recommendations

- Retrofit all parks and park facilities to be accessible, including shelters and restrooms. As park facilities are constructed or upgraded, they should be designed to be barrier-free and accessible to all park users.
- Cover surfaces directly under play equipment and a safe zone around the play equipment with an ADA compliant safety surface. In addition, provide an accessible route to all play structures and facilities.
- Continue with the current playground equipment replacement program.

Goal: Sustainable Maintenance and Care Practices

Recommendations

- Periodically survey the condition of each park as well as the facilities within the park in order to schedule routine maintenance projects effectively and efficiently.
- Design a sustainable maintenance program that includes evaluating annual labor, supply and equipment needs.
- Consider employing some or all of the following guidelines in the maintenance program:
 - Retain existing soil during construction and planting projects. Stockpile and reuse this soil on-site to minimize disturbance that could encourage growth of invasive plant species.
 - If fill needs to be imported, specify weed-free fill.
 - When using fertilizer, use organic or “slow-release” and use no more than recommended for proper growth.
 - The soil should be tested once every three years to determine the need for fertilizer and pH adjustment.
 - Use compost as an annual dressing.
 - Mulching retains moisture in the soil, moderates soil temperature, prevents erosion and the washing away of nutrients, and keeps weed growth under control. Mulch should be applied no deeper than 4” on trees, 2-3” on shrubs, and about an inch on perennials.
 - Use shredded hardwood mulch rather than wood chips because of its slower decomposition rate and lower nitrogen depletion properties.
 - In turf areas and newly planted areas, water deeply, about one inch of water per week to keep plants healthy and to prevent soil erosion. Water in the early morning to prevent evaporation.
 - Consider using two types of grass within the parks, a cool season athletic mix turf grass for active play areas, such as ball fields and picnic areas, and a native cool season grass such as Canada rye in place of Kentucky bluegrass and fescue in other areas of the park.
 - Mow high (about 3” or no more than one-third of the blade of grass) in earlier morning hours, leaving grass clippings on the turf. Longer blades of grass tend to grow deeper roots helping to avoid erosion and obtaining more moisture and nutrients from the soil.
 - Turf grass on ball fields and soccer fields should be mowed 2x/week during the seasons when needed. All other turf grass areas should be mowed 1x/week as time and weather permit.
 - Include large drifts of native grasses and flower areas in parks, especially around water bodies to protect water quality, provide seasonal color and texture, enhance wildlife habitat and deter goose populations.
 - Consider a controlled burn or equivalent natural management area approach, such as mowing, to maintaining native landscapes within parks. Controlled burns, if selected, should be performed only by trained personnel.
 - Incorporate natural storm water control measures within the parks such as rain gardens, grass swales and additional planting of trees around parking and other hard surface areas to reduce site run-off.
 - Reduce the use of pesticides, herbicides or other chemically treated materials (i.e. wood), whenever possible due to their impacts on water quality and wildlife habitat. When needed, especially in the case of invasive plant species control, chemicals should be applied only by trained personnel and care should be taken to ensure proper use and storage.

Goal: Community Partnership and Cooperation

Recommendations

- Solicit public evaluation of parks, facilities, and trail maintenance from the public using periodic surveys or online feedback.
- Utilize community volunteer resources to assist in park beautification and maintenance projects, e.g., rain gardens, restoration projects, invasive species control and installation of signage, new playground structures, etc. These types of activities bring community members together, especially in neighborhood park settings and can create a sense of ownership that will last.
- Create volunteer recognition programs to acknowledge groups or community members for their service.
- Educate the public on the aesthetics and benefits of sustainable park landscapes using brochures, fact sheets, the city website, social media, and/or newsletters and signage.

Goal: Capital Improvements

Recommendations

- Routine maintenance generally consists of the repair and upkeep of existing park facilities (such as painting a shelter building), does not appreciably increase the value of the park, and is traditionally funded through the Park Department's operations budget. Capital improvements, on the other hand, are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of a park (such as upgrading a restroom facility to be barrier-free), and often designated and funded individually through segregated municipal funds.
- Generally, capital improvements are ranked in the following manner:
 - Improvements to Existing Facilities:
 - Correct health and safety hazards
 - Upgrade deficient facilities, including accessibility-related deficiencies
 - Modernize adequate but outdated facilities
 - Development of new facilities, as deemed appropriate and necessary through public demand (public meetings, Parks Department input, expected population growth).

Landscape Maintenance Guidelines

Planting Type	Annual Maintenance Schedule				Long-Term Maintenance		
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	At 2 Years	At 5 Years	At 10+ Years
Trees and Shrubs							
Planting New/Replacement		X	X	X	Only prune lower branches that will create a hazard. Trees should not be staked unless absolutely necessary. Renewal prune woody shrubs to improve shape. DO NOT SHEAR SHRUBS. Pruning should be done only by trained personnel.	Selectively replace shrubs that have overgrown. Renewal prune woody shrubs to improve shape.	Replace shrubs that have become overgrown.
Fertilizer	Only when needed						
Mulch		X	X	X			
Pest Control (only as needed)		X	X				
Plant Repair	X	X	X	X			
Pruning	X	X	X	X			
Perennials/Ornamental Grasses						Divide existing plants to keep them healthy and maintain shape.	Divide existing plants to keep them healthy and maintain shape.
Planting New/Replacement		X	X	X	In areas where establishment is unsuccessful, amend soil and replant.	Replace dead plant material. Change plant species in cases of major die-outs.	Replace dead plant material. Change plant species in cases of major die-outs.

Planting Type	Annual Maintenance Schedule				Long Term Maintenance		
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	At 2 Years	At 5 Years	At 10+ Years
Aeration		April		Sept.	Re-grade sections that may have become "bumpy." Remove lawn from area around tree trunks.		Complete major renovation of turf areas designated for active sports such as ball fields, soccer fields, etc.
Mowing		X	X	X			
Re-sodding		X	X	X			
Re-seeding (over-seeding)				X			
Weed control (only as needed)		X		X			
Fertilization		X		X			
Naturalized Areas							
Planting		X		X	<p>Weeding/burns and general management is critical during the first three years of establishment. The goal is to have minimal contact in subsequent years to reduce impact to wildlife habitat.</p> <p>ONLY BURN IN NATIVE GRASS & FLOWER AREAS.</p> <p>Most trees and shrubs cannot typically survive this method of weed control.</p>	<p>Plant species selection should be modified based on success rates.</p>	<p>Long-term management should consider wildlife habitat quality.</p> <p>Plant species selection should be modified based on success rates and aesthetic quality.</p> <p>Replace plants or re-seed as needed.</p>

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SECTION 7

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The list of recommendations in the previous section, which consist of repairs, upgrades, corrections, and desired additional amenities, are intended to provide guidance to decision makers.

In this section, estimated costs are provided for each of these improvements to assist the city in organizing funding. Typically, these costs include furnishing and installation as well as appropriate allowances for demolition, mobilization, and permitting. These estimates are based on 2020-2024 costs from similar bid projects and do not necessarily reflect inflation, regional price differences, and potential future material cost increases. Quantities are based on county aerial photography.

These items may be funded through a combination of city capital improvements budgets, public-private partnerships, grants, volunteer opportunities, and donations. Any city-funded improvements would have to be presented to and approved by the city as part of its annual Capital Improvements Program. Various grant and alternate funding sources are listed in the second half of this section.

For ease of reference, this section also provides a plan for implementing those recommendations over the next ten to fifteen years. The improvement information is organized into a spreadsheet matrix of short-, mid- and long-term strategies that are based on time increments of 1-5 years, 6-10 years, and 10+ years and beyond. This section should be viewed as a planning tool. Projects not completed in the hypothetical time frames identified should simply be considered future opportunities.

It is recommended that the city monitor, review, and prioritize the improvement strategies on an annual basis.

7.1 Capital Improvements

(See the following spreadsheets)

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Capital Improvement Schedule



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029	Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034	Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+

PARK NAME	CURRENT ESTIMATED COST			
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Congress Avenue Tot Lot				
Site Lighting	\$10,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Replace Perimeter Fencing	\$35,000	X		
Benches	\$6,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$56,000			

Garden Club Park				
Site Lighting	\$10,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$3,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$18,000			

44th Parallel Park				
Tennis/Pickleball Court Reconstruction	\$200,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$15,000	X		
Ballfield Reconstruction	\$300,000	X		
Open Air Shelter	\$75,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$30,000		X	
Benches	\$12,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$637,000			

Abbey Park				
Playground Improvements	\$275,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$5,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$10,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$305,000			



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029	Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034	Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+

CURRENT ESTIMATED COST				
PARK NAME				
Abe Rochlin Park				
Playground Improvements	\$275,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$7,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Shoreline Restoration Allowance	\$75,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
Parking Lot Redevelopment*	TBD		X	
Site Lighting Allowance	\$40,000		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$412,000			

Bauman Park				
Playground Improvements	\$80,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$15,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$15,000		X	
Open Air Shelter Renovation	\$45,000		X	
Shoreline Restoration Allowance	\$75,000		X	
Benches	\$6,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$241,000			

Fugleberg Park				
Basketball Court Reconstruction	\$45,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$6,500	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$10,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Replace Perimeter Fencing	\$60,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$166,500			

Mary Jewell Park				
Ballfield Reconstruction	\$335,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$19,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Benches	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$404,000			

Park Site A				
Master Plan Development	\$15,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$15,000			



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029	Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034	Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+

CURRENT ESTIMATED COST				
PARK NAME				
Pickart Park (refer to master plan)				
Master Plan Improvements Allowance	\$340,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$340,000			

Quarry Park				
Master Plan Development	\$15,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$20,000			
Roe Park				
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$50,000			

Stevens Park				
Tennis and Basketball Court Reconstruction	\$275,000	X		
Playground Improvements	\$275,000	X		
Park Identification Signs	\$10,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$50,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$615,000			

Stoegbauer Park				
Accessible Walks	\$2,000	X		
Restroom/Shelter Construction	\$500,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$5,000	X		
Basketball Court Overlay	\$10,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$562,000			

Teichmiller Park				
Playground Improvements	\$150,000	X		
Accessible Walks	\$26,000	X		
Basketball Court Reconstruction	\$60,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$291,000			



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029	Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034	Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+

CURRENT ESTIMATED COST				
PARK NAME				
West Algoma Park				
Accessible Walks	\$5,000	X		
Playground Improvements	\$275,000	X		
Shelter Roof Allowance	\$5,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
Shoreline Restoration Allowance	\$75,000		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$415,000			

Westhaven Circle Park				
Splash Pad	\$500,000		X	
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$10,000		X	
Accessible Walks	\$25,000	X		
Ballfield Improvements	\$300,000		X	
Basketball Court Resurfacing	\$20,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$900,000			

Red Arrow Park				
Playground Improvements	\$300,000	X		
Skate Park Restoration	\$100,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Lighting Replacement	\$60,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
Parking Lot Improvements	TBD		X	
Determine Park Long-Term Plan	TBD	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$475,000			

24th Avenue Boat Launch				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Accessible Walks	\$10,000	X		
Parking Lot Improvements	TBD		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$55,000			

Al Broullire Memorial Garden				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$5,000			



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

	1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029			
Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034			
Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+			

CURRENT ESTIMATED COST

PARK NAME				
Boatworks				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$5,000		X	
Parking Lot Improvements	TBD		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$10,000			

Bowen Street Fishing Dock				
Replace Railings	\$30,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$35,000			

Carl E. Steiger Park				
Accessible Walks	\$3,000	X		
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Benches	\$10,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$58,000			

Fugleberg Boat Launch				
Causeway Improvements	TBD		X	
Additional Boat Launch	TBD		X	
Site Lighting	\$40,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Parking Lot Improvements	TBD		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$45,000			

Michigan Street Fishing Dock				
Benches	\$5,000		X	
Railing Repairs/Replacements	\$50,000		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$55,000			

Mill Street Boat Launch				
Decking Replacement (composite decking)	\$30,000		X	
Boat Launch Concrete Improvements	\$30,000		X	
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$65,000			

Riverside Park				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Benches	\$3,000		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$8,000			



Multiplier

*Note: a 3.5% construction inflation multiplier to be added per year to the current estimated cost.

1.035 to 1.188	1.229 to 1.411	1.460+
Short Term (1-5 Years) 2025-2029	Mid Term (6-10 Years) 2030-2034	Long Term (11+ Years) 2035+

CURRENT ESTIMATED COST

PARK NAME				
William A. Steiger Park				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$40,000	X		
Benches	\$5,000	X		
Boat Launch Improvements	TBD		X	
Composite Decking for Fishing Pier	\$50,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$100,000			

Opera House Square				
Park Identification Sign/Message Center	\$75,000	X		
Electrical Infrastructure Improvements	\$30,000	X		
Improvements Allowance (from Downtown Oshkosh Redevelopment Plan)	TBD		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$105,000			

Killian G. Spanbauer Field				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Scoreboard	\$25,000	X		
Ballfield Lighting	\$275,000		X	
SUBTOTAL	\$305,000			

North High Conservancy Park				
Park Identification Sign	\$5,000	X		
Site Lighting	\$15,000	X		
SUBTOTAL	\$20,000			

TOTALS	\$6,788,500			
Short Term	\$4,655,500			
Mid Term	\$2,133,000			
Long Term	\$0			

*Please note that complete master plan costs, for those parks with master plans, are not included.

7.2 Funding

There are various common funding methods that communities can use to help acquire, develop, operate, and maintain park systems. Each have potential benefits and drawbacks. It is desirable that capital improvement schedules combine funding sources. The specific method or combination chosen will depend on the particulars of the situation. Methods are as follows:

- **General Funds/Local Taxes:** Commonly used for park system administration, park operations, maintenance, and some park acquisition and development.
- **User Fees:** These voluntary fees ensure that only those who use a particular facility or feature pay for it, rather than relying on a large base of non-users to subsidize usage. User fees are generally implemented only on specialized features such as boat launches or hunting licenses. The general idea is that if a feature benefits the public at large, it should be supported by the public. If a feature benefits only a limited number of private individuals or organizations, then it should be financed- at least in part- by the same.
- **Impact Fees:** Wisconsin State Statute §66.0617 permits municipalities and counties in Wisconsin to impose impact fees on developers. This legislation specifies what standards that an impact fee ordinance must meet, as well as establishing procedural requirements that must be satisfied before a governmental entity may enact such an ordinance, including the completion of a needs assessment study and the holding of a public hearing. Used for parkland acquisition and development within a specified district and designed to meet recreation needs created by the new development.
- **Philanthropy/Donations:** Used for park acquisition, development, and management. “Friends” groups, foundations, conservancies, benevolent individuals, and even local businesses can provide a way for public parks to receive ongoing support from private funding.
- **Volunteer Participation:** Used for park development, operations, and management. If volunteer participation is utilized for park development and management, it must be properly administered to be effective. Volunteers must be trained, equipped, and supervised to work in an effective, safe, and legal manner. Please note that some grant-in-aid programs do not recognize donated labor as a local match.
- **Loans:** Used for park acquisition and development.
- **Grant-in-Aid Programs:** Used for park acquisition and development. It should be noted that although it is desirable to acquire funding from grants, the city should also consider its ability to:
 - Submit the necessary grant application materials
 - Administer the grant
 - Maintain the necessary documentation as required by the grant
 - Fund any required match
 - Maintain the improvement or program
 - Accept any long-term obligations or restrictions on the city property where the funding is used.

The chart below lists some potential grant funding sources.

Potential Funding Sources

STATE OF WISCONSIN GRANTS:
WI Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
Acquisition & Development of Local Parks (Stewardship)
Acquisition of Development Rights (Stewardship)
Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program
Clean Water Fund Program
Friends of State Lands (Stewardship)
Gypsy Moth Suppression Program
Habitat Area (Stewardship)
Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program Grants (Multiple)
Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)*
Surface Water Grants
Motorized Stewardship Grants
Municipal Flood Control
Municipal Water Safety Patrols State Assistance
Natural Areas (Stewardship)
Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program
Recreational Boating Facilities Grant Program
Recreational Trails Program
River Protection and Planning Grant Programs
Shooting Range Grant Program
Snowmobile Trail Aids
Sport Fish Restoration
Stamp Funds
State Trails (Stewardship)
Streambank Protection (Stewardship)
Urban Forestry Assistance Grants
Urban Green Space Program (Stewardship)
Urban Non-Point Source and Storm Water Grant Program
Urban Rivers Grant Program (Stewardship)
Utility Terrain Vehicle Trails
WI Economic Development Corporation (WEDC)
Brownfields Grant Program
Brownfield Site Assessment Grant
Community Development Investment Grant
Community Based Economic Development Program (Multiple)
Community Development Block Grants (Multiple)
WI Department of Administration (DOA)
Coastal Management Grants
WI Department of Transportation (DOT)
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program
Harbor Assistance Program
Local Transportation Enhancement (TE) Program
Safe Routes to School Grant Program (SRTS)
Surface Transportation Program – Urban
Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)

Wisconsin State Infrastructure Bank (Loan Program)
FEDERAL GRANTS:
US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
US Department of the Interior
National Park Service Land & Water Conservation Fund
US Environmental Protection Agency
Brownfield Clean Up Grant
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
EPA Environmental Education Grant Program
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative
US Fish and Wildlife Service
State Wildlife Grants Program
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund
PRIVATE/NON-PROFIT GRANTS:
American Academy of Dermatology
AAD Shade Structure Grant Program
Bikes Belong Coalition
Bikes Belong Grant Program
Eastman Kodak, etc.
Kodak American Greenways Program
Dr Pepper Snapple & KaBOOM!
Let's Play Imagination Playground Grant
Major League Baseball
MLB Baseball Tomorrow Fund
Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin
C.D. Besadny Conservation Grant (small grants only)
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Grant Program
Bring Back the Natives
Sustain our Great Lakes Program
US Soccer Foundation
US Soccer Foundation Grant

WI DNR Projects

Eligibility

"Eligible local governments are only those towns, cities, counties, and tribal governments that have a Department approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan or Master Plan, which has been approved by resolution by the local governing unit or a plan of a higher unit of government. Local governments with qualifying plans receive eligibility to apply for grants for five years."

Source: (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>)

In general, eligible projects include land acquisition, development, and renovation projects for "nature-based outdoor recreation" purposes. Decisions by the department (DNR) as to whether a particular project activity is categorized as "nature-based outdoor recreation" are made on a case-by-case basis. Some eligible projects or reasons are as follows:

Eligible Projects

- Acquisition of a conservation easement that enhances or provides nature-based outdoor recreation. Because of the complexity of easements, the department has developed separate guidelines, including a model easement to explain the requirements for eligibility for Stewardship funding. Contact your DNR region Community Service Specialist for additional information.
- Land purchases to preserve scenic or natural areas, including areas of physical or biological importance and wildlife areas. These areas shall be open to the general public for outdoor recreation use to the extent that the natural attributes of the areas will not be seriously impaired or lost.
- Land within urban areas for such uses as open natural space, undeveloped play areas, bicycling trails, walking and horseback riding trails, and day-use picnic areas.
- Areas that preserve or restore urban rivers or riverfronts for the purposes of economic revitalization and nature based outdoor recreation activities.
- Development and renovation projects for the purpose of nature-based outdoor recreation.
- Development and renovation of support facilities for the above – e.g., access roads, parking areas, restroom facilities, utility and sanitation systems, permanent landscaping, park signs, fences and lighting for the protection of park users, etc.
- Shoreline habitat restoration projects that serve public recreation or resource conservation purposes and are dependent on being on a shoreline.
- Riparian buffer rehabilitation including establishment of native vegetation, which may include slope and site preparation, and control of exotic plant species.
- Shoreline stabilization, which may employ bioengineering practices, and other environmentally beneficial stabilization techniques.

Source: (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>)

Ineligible Projects

- Land acquired through condemnation by the applicant.
- Purchasing land for, and development of, recreation areas that are not related to nature-based outdoor recreation – e.g., sports that require extensively developed open space such as dedicated sports fields, swimming pools, tennis courts, playgrounds, skateboard parks, hockey rinks, indoor horse arenas, golf courses, and motorized recreation.
- Lands dedicated through a local park land dedication ordinance.
- Restoration or preservation of historic structures.
- Buildings primarily devoted to operation and maintenance.
- Indoor recreation facilities.
- Construction or repair of seawalls, dams, and lagoons.
- Construction of lodges, motels, luxury cabins or similar facilities.
- Environmental remediation or clean-up of site contamination.

Source: (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>)

Please refer to the Wisconsin DNR 2024 Grant Program Guidance at:

https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/sites/default/files/topic/Stewardship/2024_Grant_Program_Guidance_Booklet_FINAL_013024.pdf



SECTION 8
REFERENCES

8.0 REFERENCES

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 - https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/Population_Estimates.aspx
 - https://doa.wi.gov/Pages/LocalGovtsGrants/Population_Projections.aspx

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8.2 Aerial Park Site Maps

Mini Parks

Page

Congress Avenue Tot Lot	SM - 01
Garden Club Park	SM - 02
William Waters Plaza	SM - 03

Neighborhood Parks

44 th Parallel Park.....	SM - 04
Abbey Park	SM - 05
Abe Rochlin Park	SM - 06
Bauman Park	SM - 07
Fugleberg Park	SM - 08
Mary Jewel Park	SM - 09
Park Site A.....	SM - 10
Pickart Park	SM - 11
Quarry Park	SM - 12
Roe Park.....	SM - 13
Stevens Park	SM - 14
Stoegbauer Park.....	SM - 15
Teichmiller Park	SM - 16
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Community Parks

Lakeshore Park.....	SM - 19
Menominee Park.....	SM - 20
Rainbow Memorial Park	SM - 21
Red Arrow Park.....	SM - 22
South Park.....	SM - 23

Waterfront Recreation

24 th Avenue Boat Launch	SM - 24
Al Broullire Memorial Park.....	SM - 25
Boatworks	SM - 26
Bowen Street Fishing Park.....	SM - 27
Carl E. Steiger Park	SM - 28
Fugleberg Boat Launch.....	SM - 29
Michigan Street Fishing Dock.....	SM - 30
Mill Street Boat Launch	SM - 31
Riverside Park.....	SM - 32
William A. Steiger Park	SM - 33

Special Use Parks

Hikers Monument..... SM - 34
Leach Amphitheater..... SM - 35
Opera House Square..... SM - 36
Killian G. Spanbauer..... SM - 37

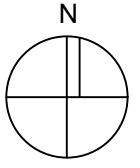
Natural Resource Area

Campbell Creek Marsh..... SM - 38
Glatz Nature Park..... SM - 39
North High Conservancy Park..... SM - 40
Rusch Park..... SM - 41



BEECH ST

CONGRESS AVE



CONGRESS AVE TOT LOT | CITY OF OSHKOSH



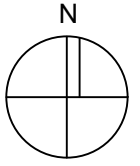
SM-01



MASON ST

W 4TH AVE

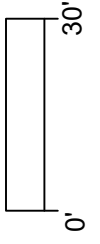
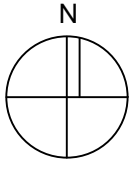
GLEN AVE



GARDEN CLUB PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

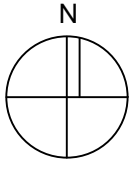


SM-02



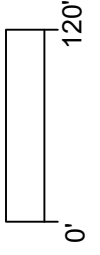
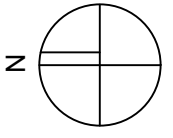
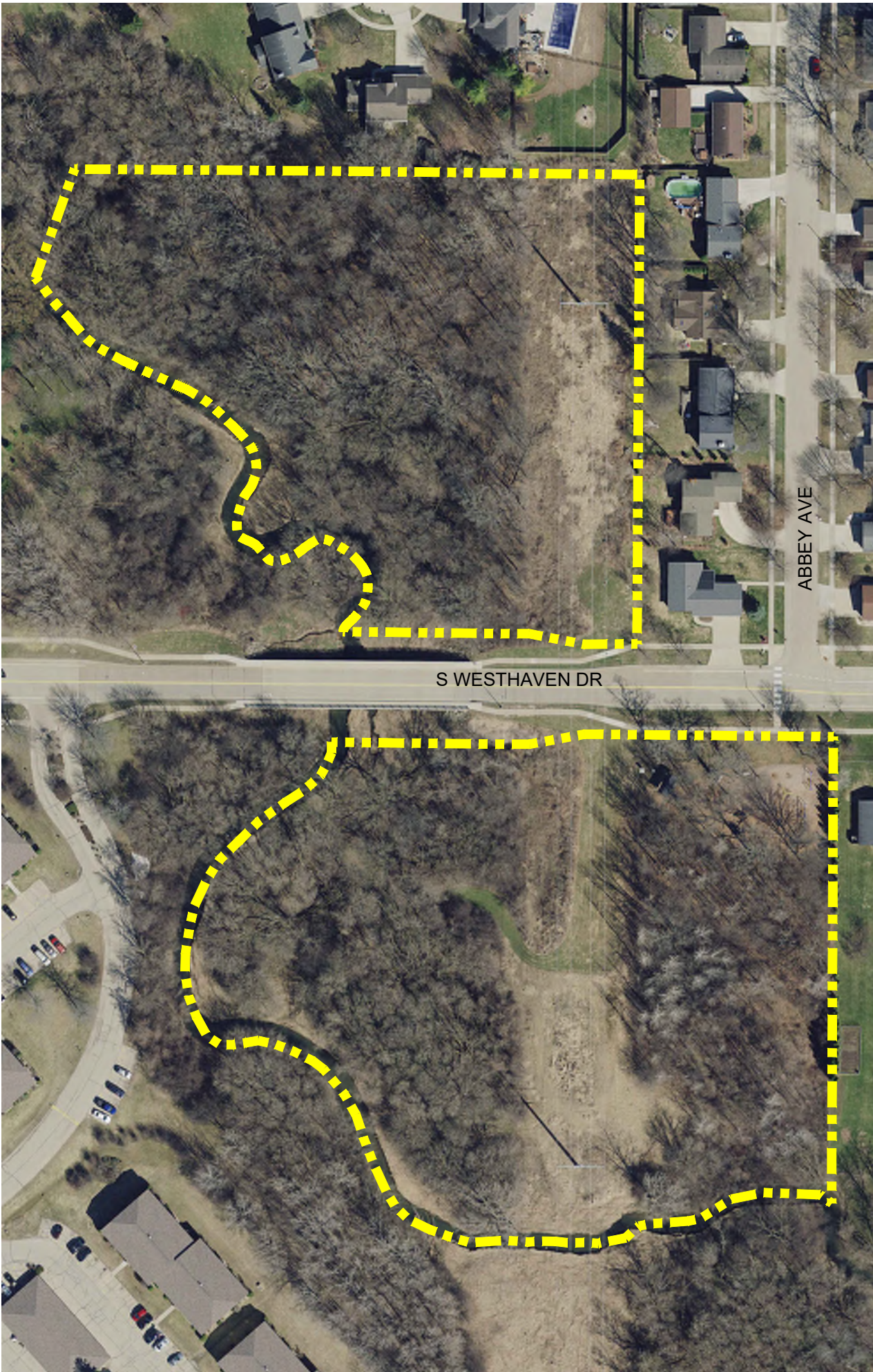
WILLIAM WATERS PLAZA | CITY OF OSHKOSH





44TH PARALLEL PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





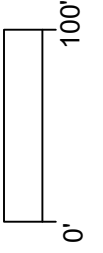
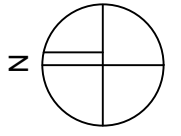
ABBAY PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





OSHKOSH AVE

N SAWYER ST



ABE ROCHLIN PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

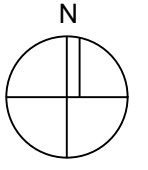


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JOSSLYN ST

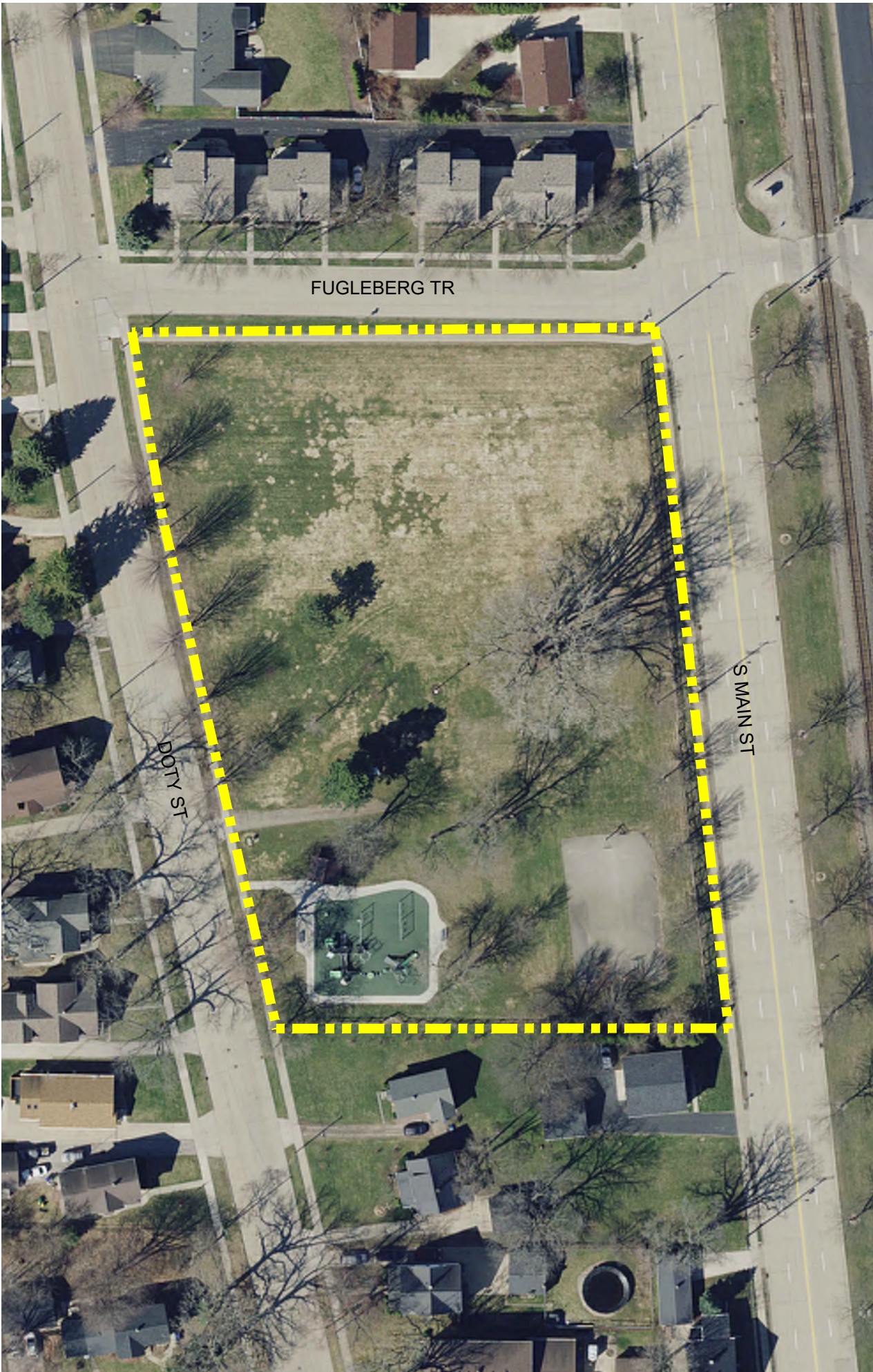
BUCHANAN AVE



BAUMANN PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH



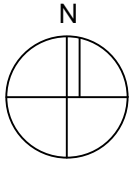
SM-07



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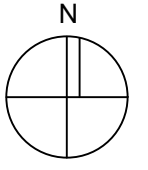
DOTY ST

S MAIN ST



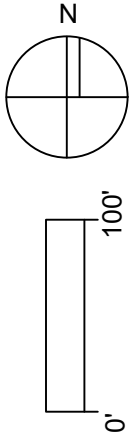
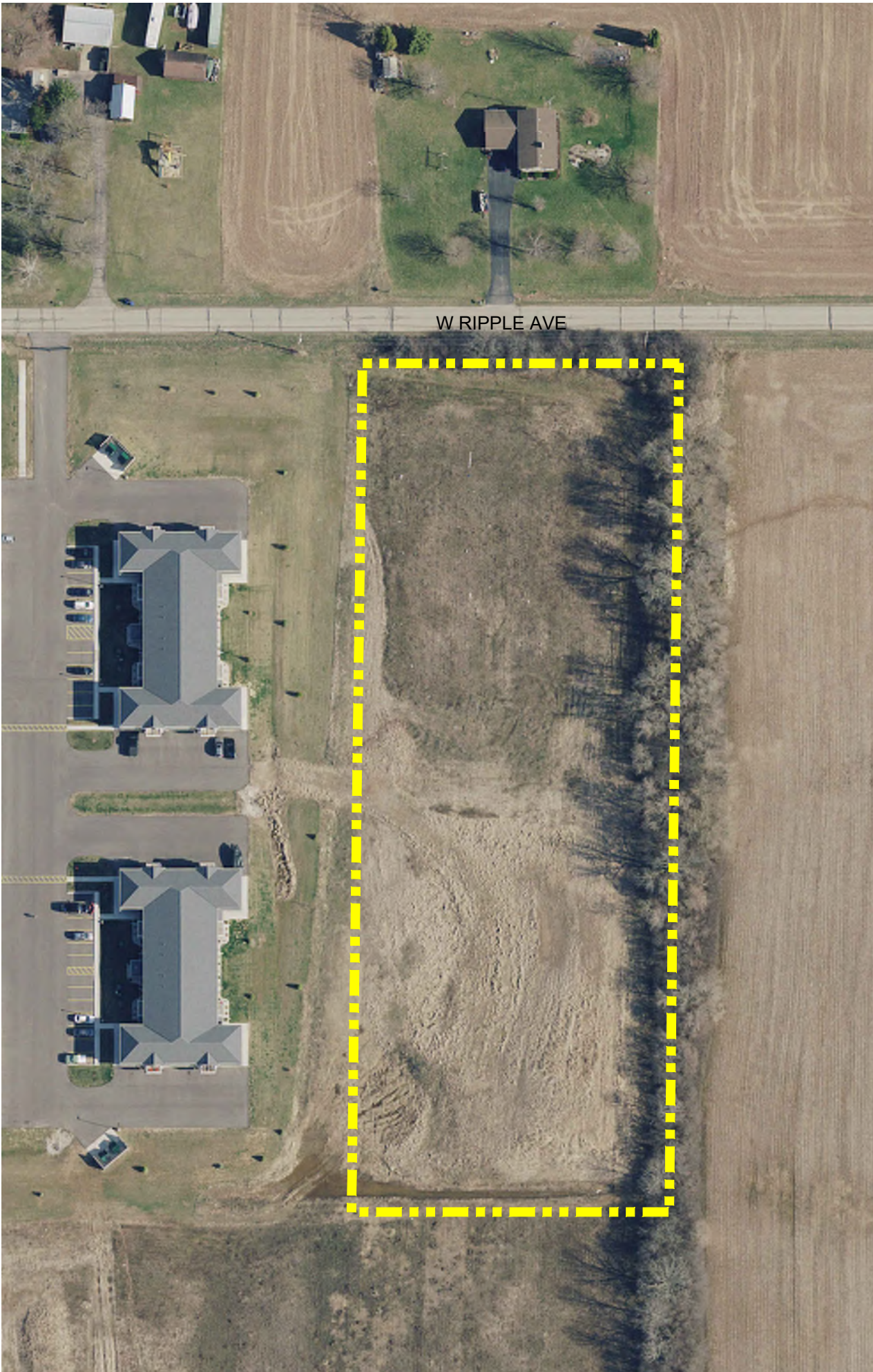
FUGLEBERG PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





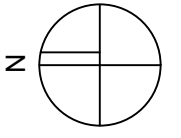
MARY JEWELL PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





PARK SITE A | CITY OF OSHKOSH





PICKART PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

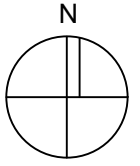




KNAPP ST

FLORIDA AVE

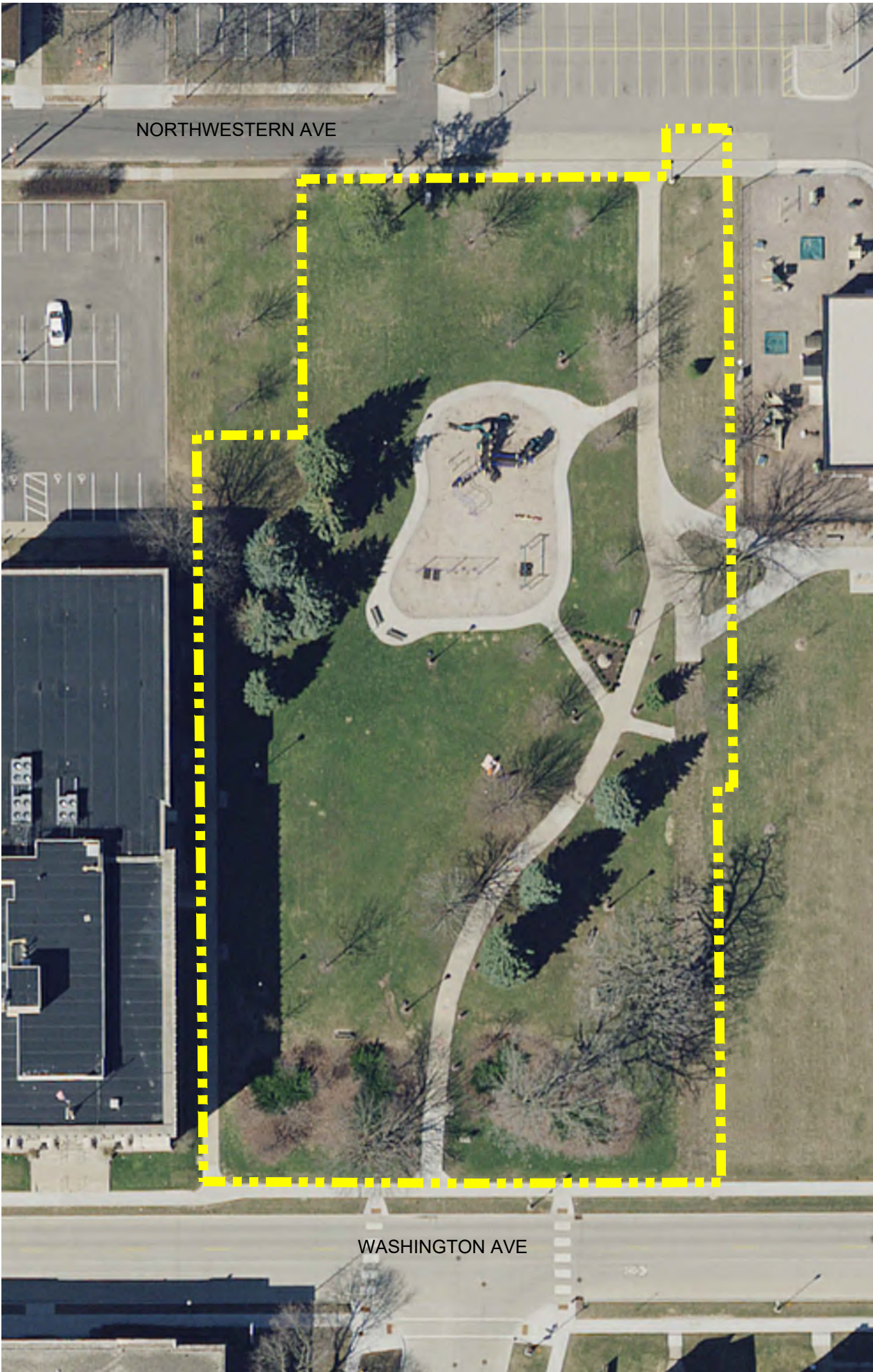
W 17TH AVE



QUARRY PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

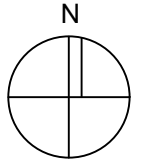


SM-12



NORTHWESTERN AVE

WASHINGTON AVE



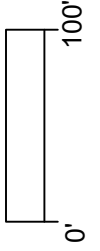
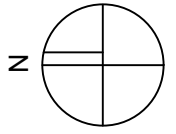
ROE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





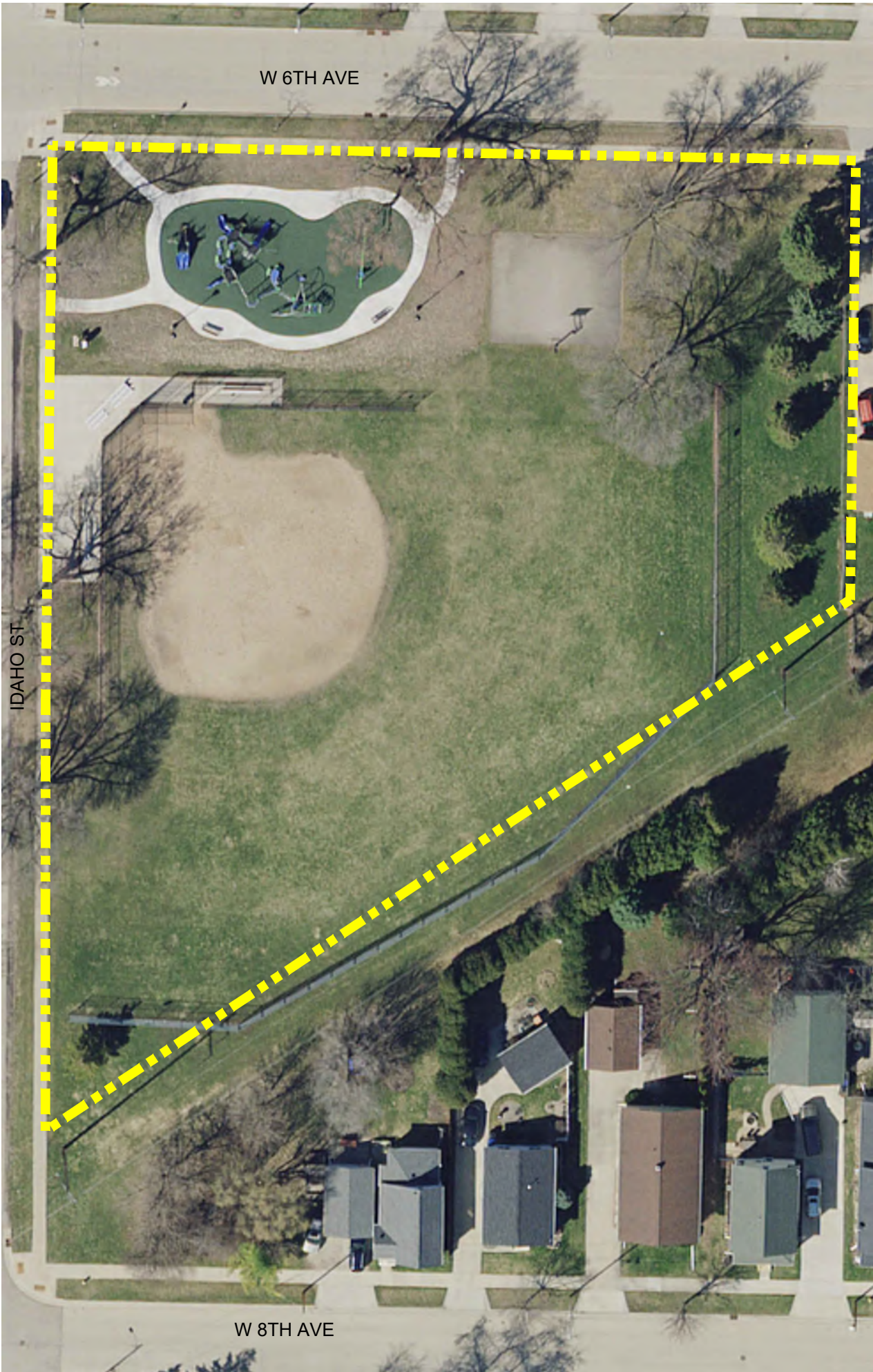
EVELINE ST

FRANKFORT ST



STEVENS PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

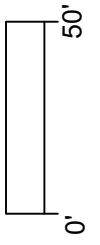
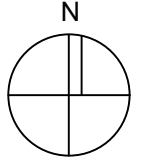




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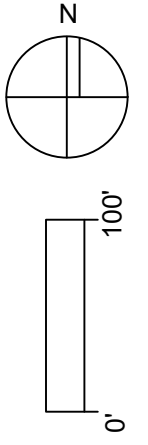
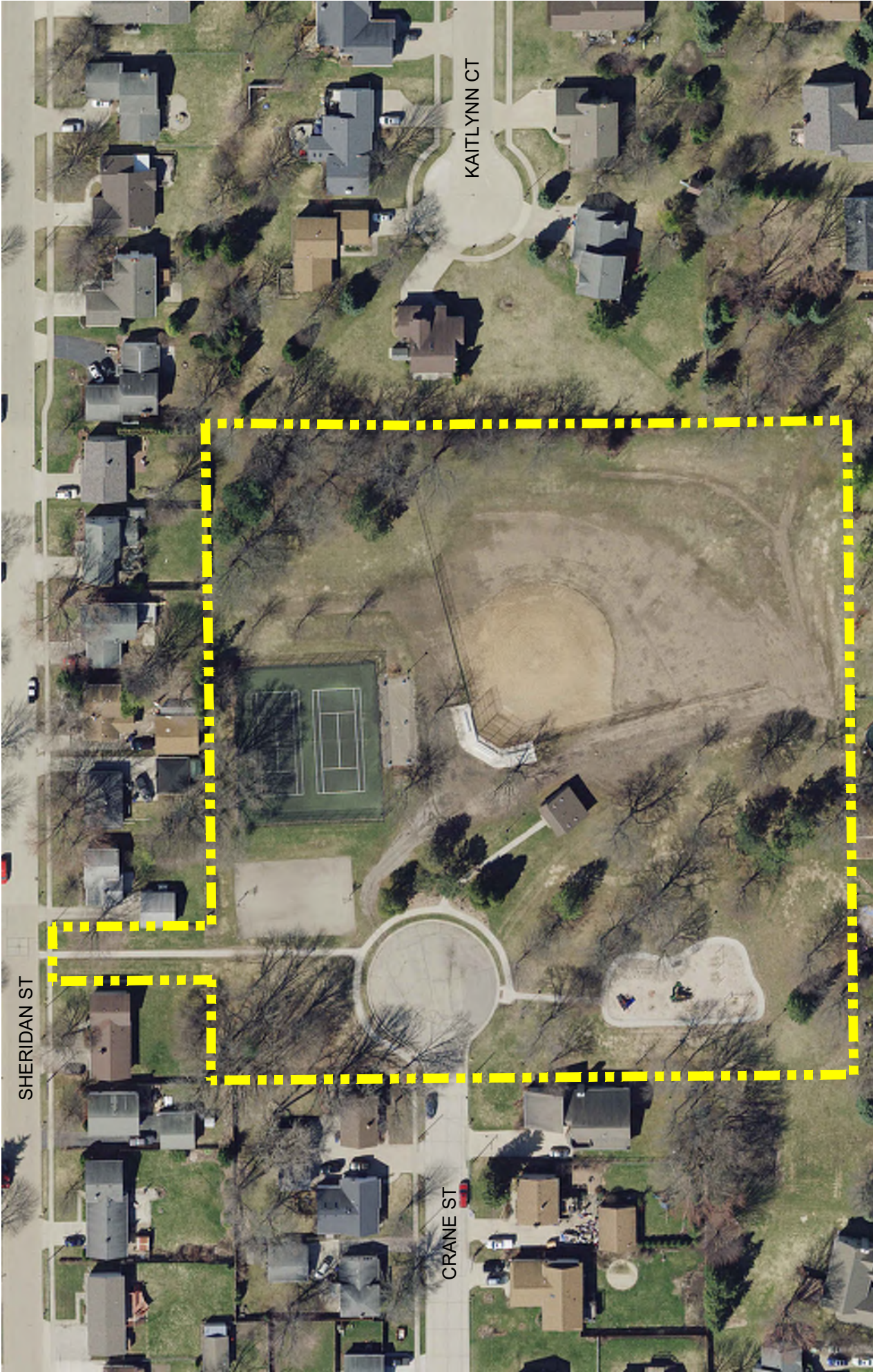
IDAHO ST

W 8TH AVE



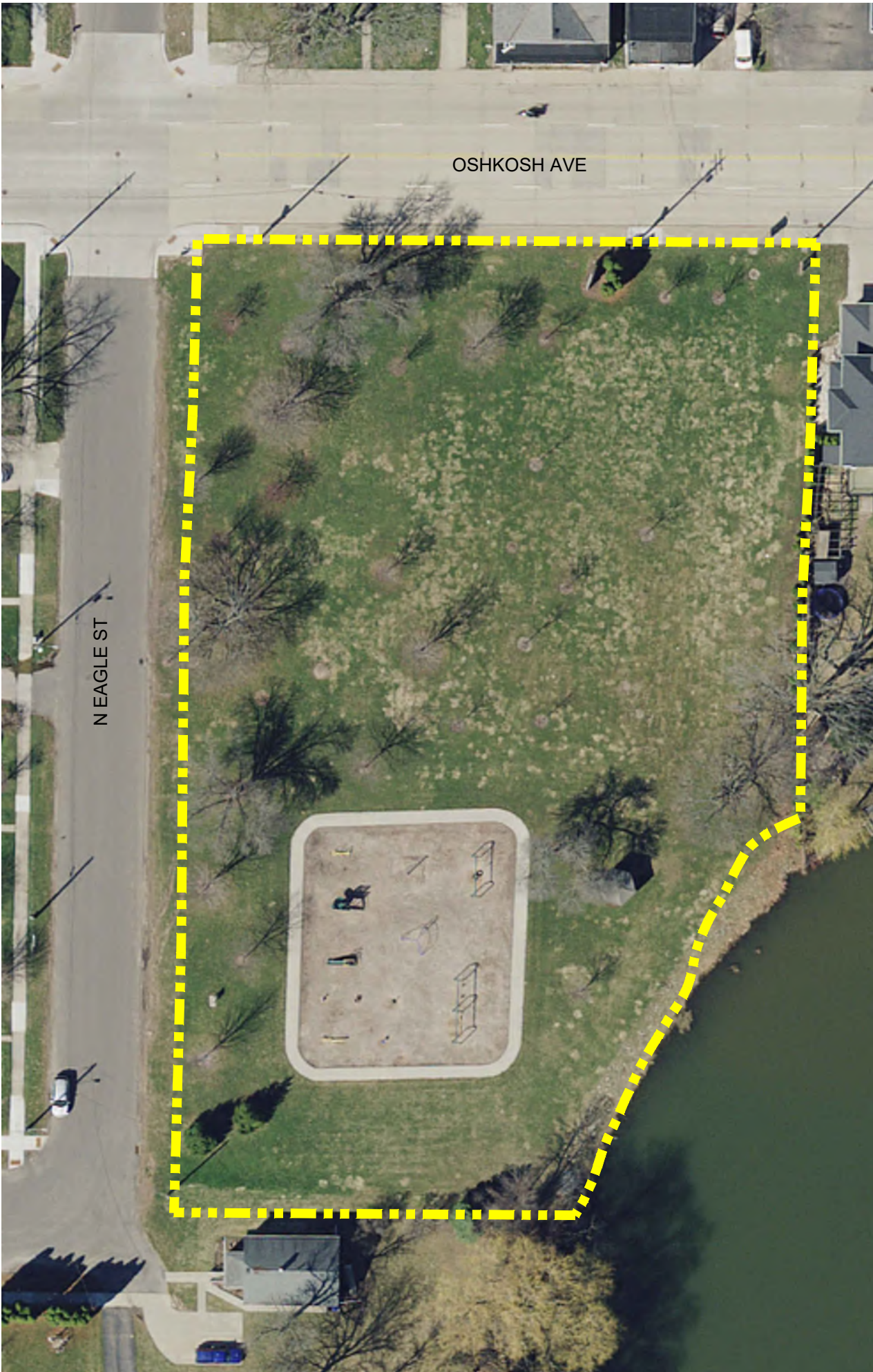
STOEGBAUER PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





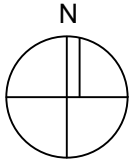
TEICHMILLER PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





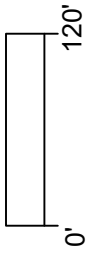
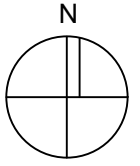
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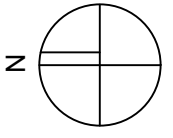
WEST ALGOMA PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





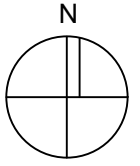
WESTHAVEN CIRCLE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





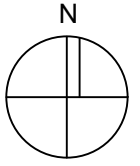
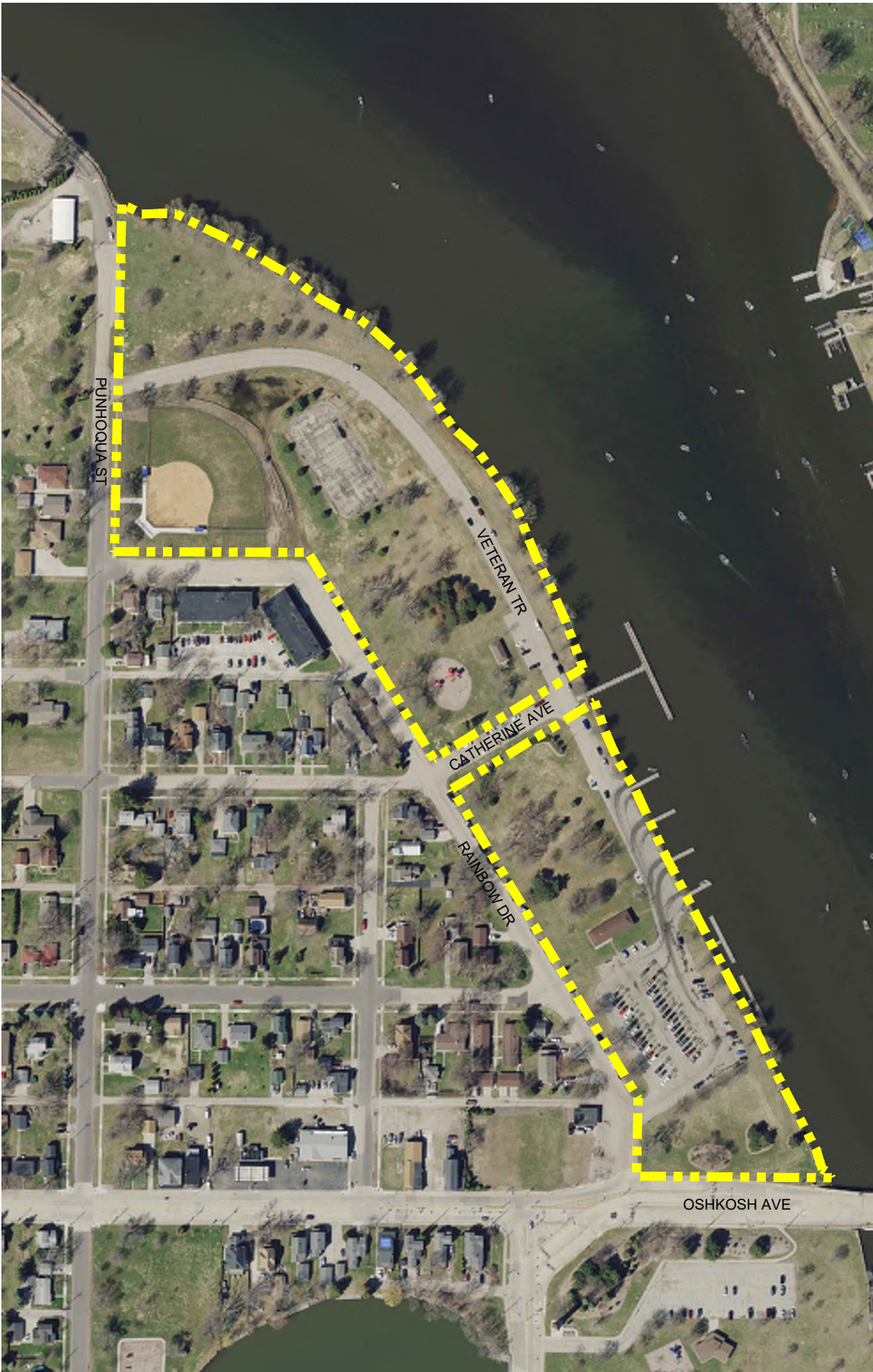
LAKESHORE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





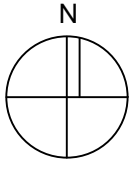
MENOMINEE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





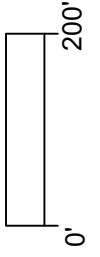
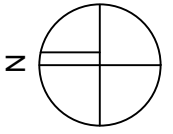
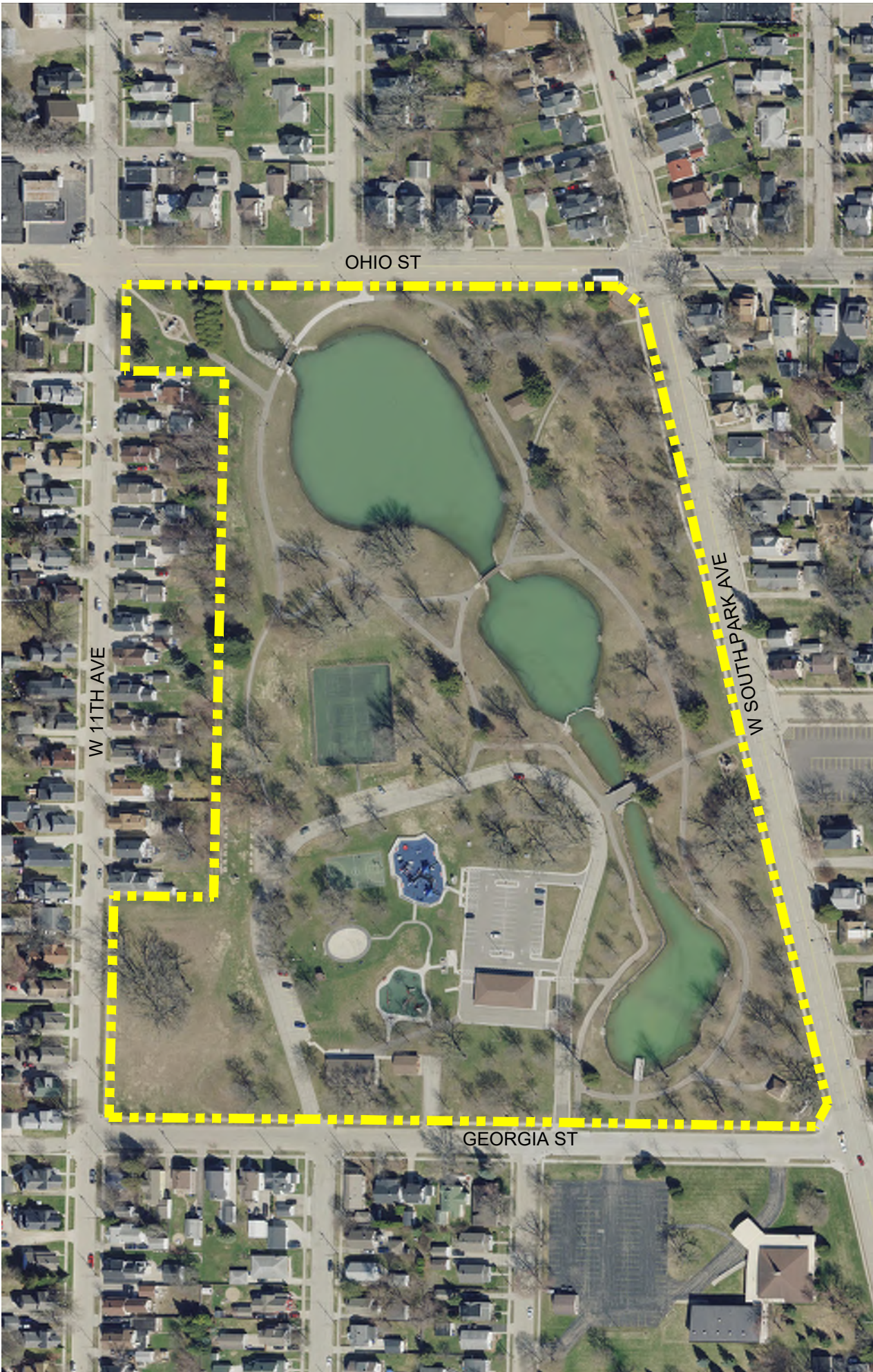
RAINBOW MEMORIAL PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





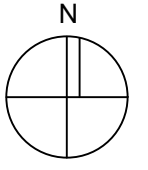
RED ARROW PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





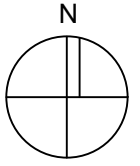
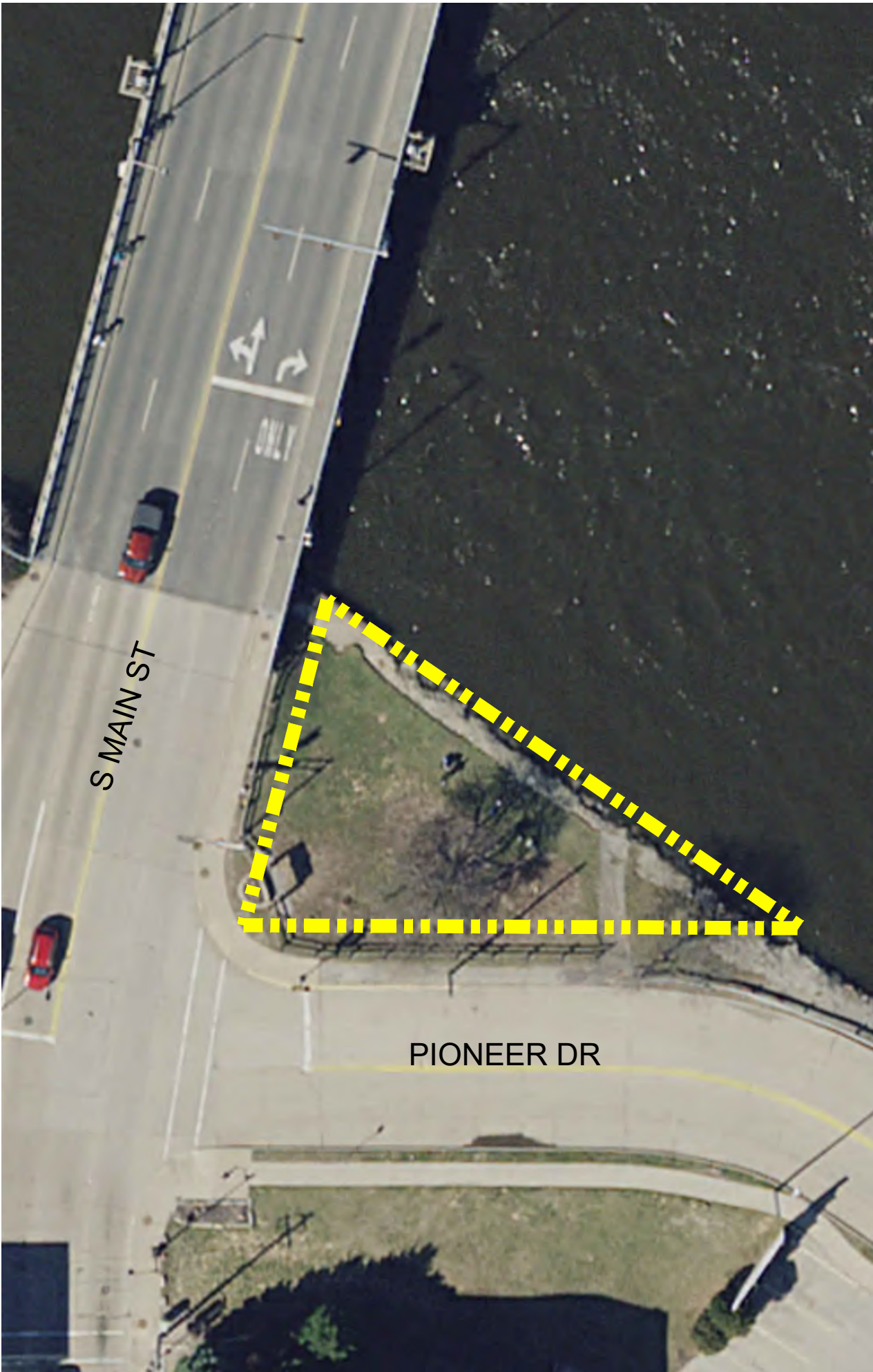
SOUTH PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





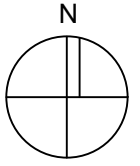
24TH AVENUE BOAT LAUNCH
CITY OF OSHKOSH





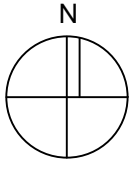
AL BROULLIRE MEMORIAL GARDEN
CITY OF OSHKOSH





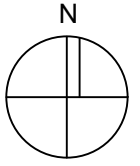
BOATWORKS | CITY OF OSHKOSH





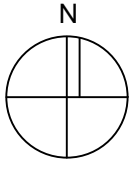
BOWEN STREET FISHING DOCK
CITY OF OSHKOSH





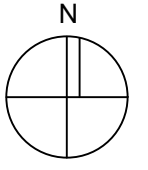
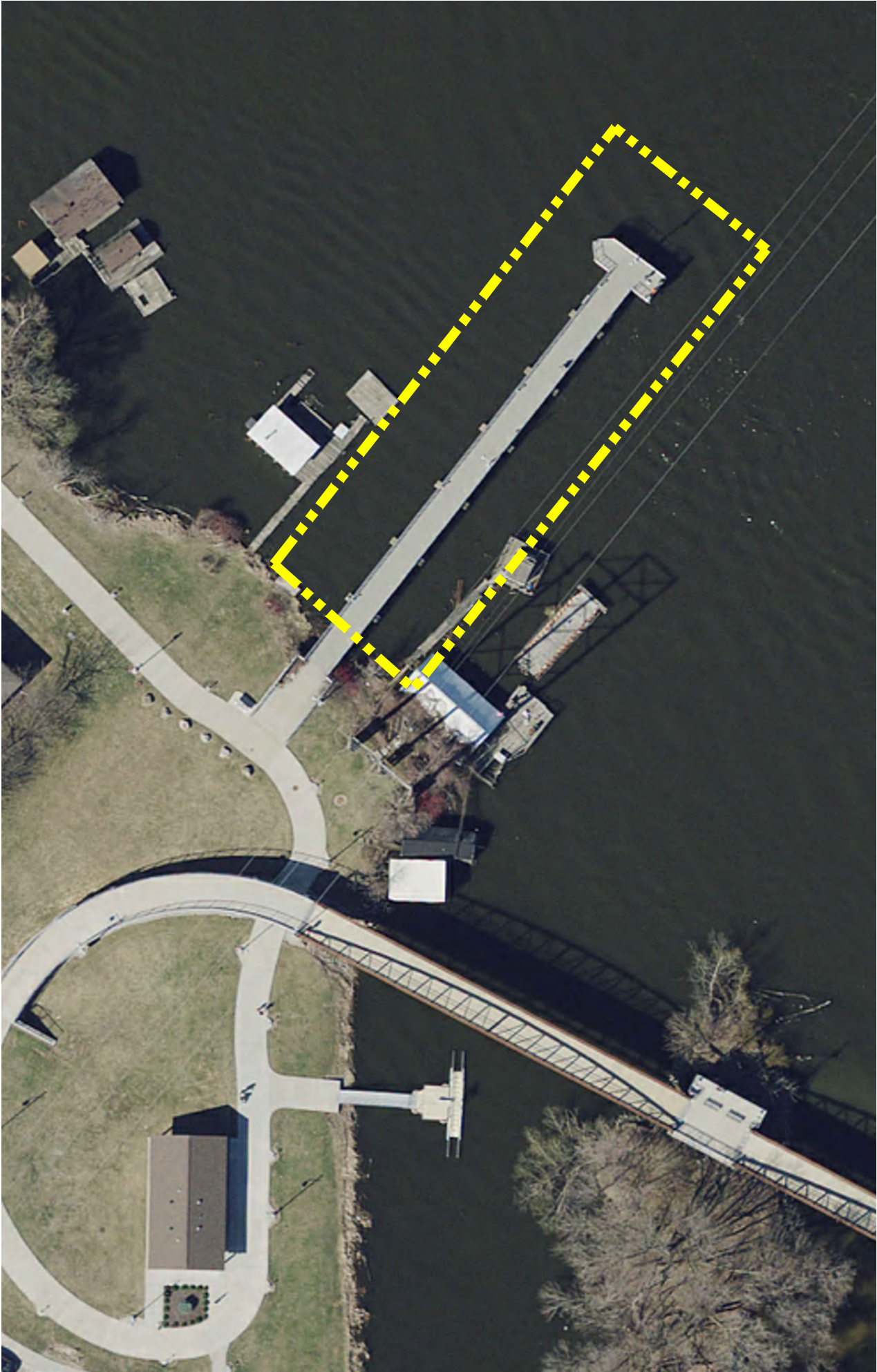
CARL E. STEIGER PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





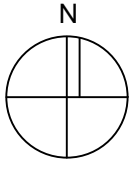
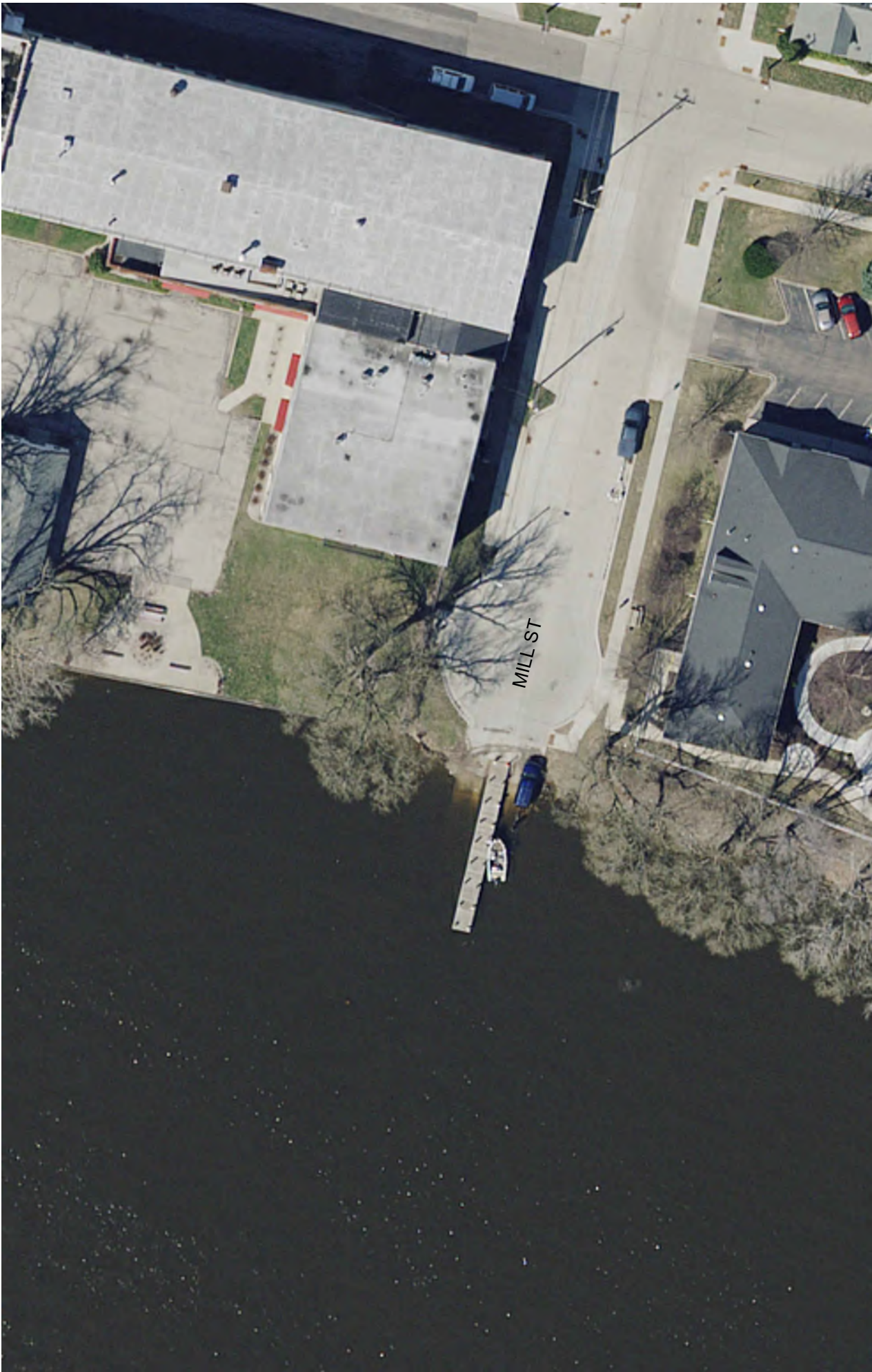
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CITY OF OSHKOSH





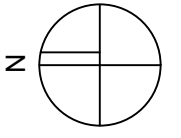
MICHIGAN STREET BOAT DOCK
CITY OF OSHKOSH





MILL STREET BOAT LAUNCH
CITY OF OSHKOSH





RIVERSIDE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

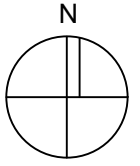




N CAMPBELL RD

WITZEL AVE

OHIO ST



WILLIAM A. STEIGER PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

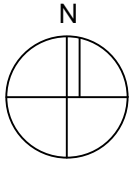




HIGH AVE

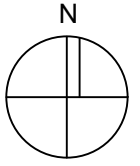
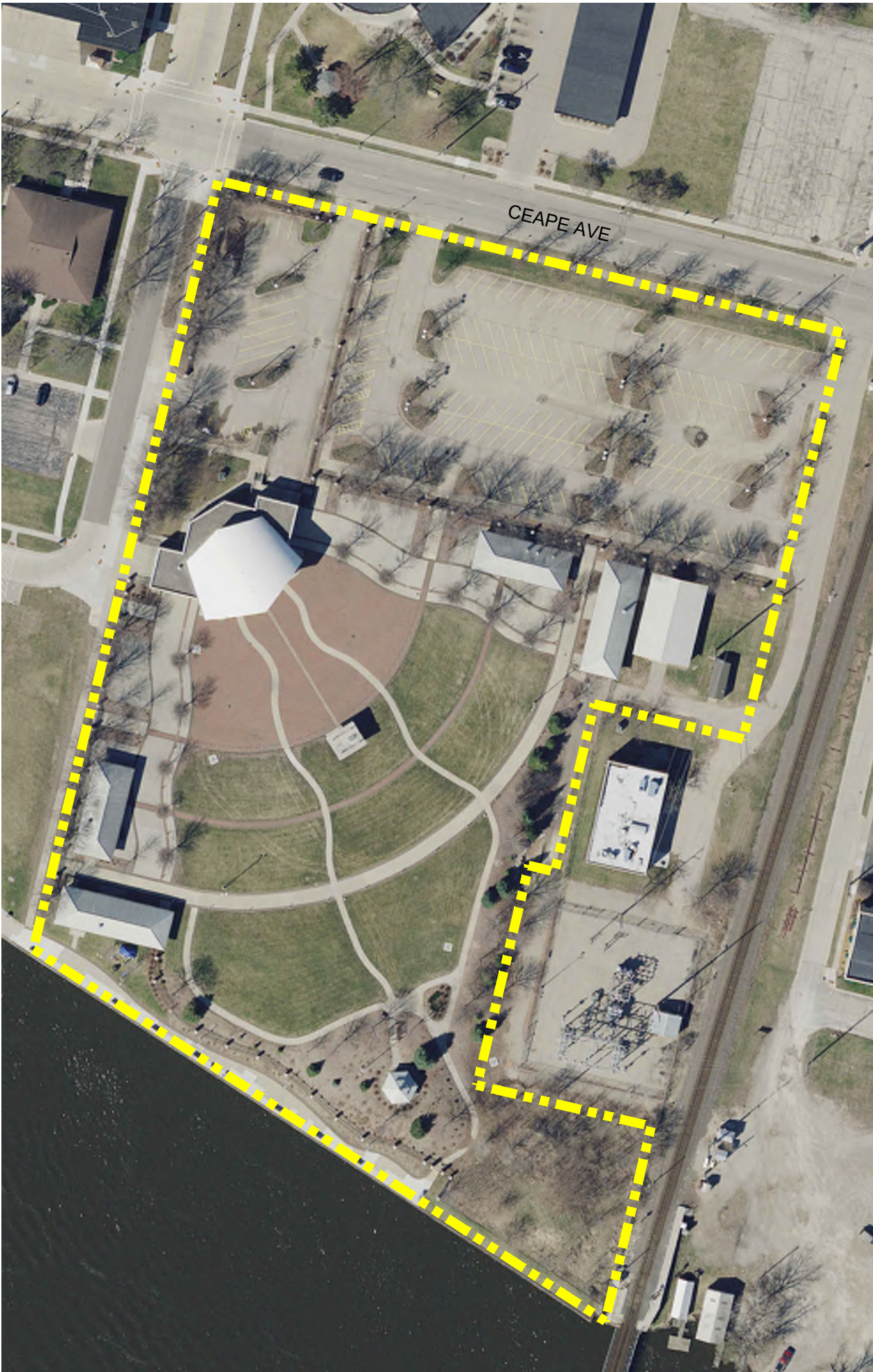
ALGOMA BLVD

CONGRESS AVE



HIKERS MONUMENT | CITY OF OSHKOSH





LEACH AMPHITHEATER | CITY OF OSHKOSH



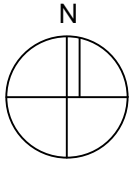


MARKET ST

ALGOMA BLVD

HIGH AVE

N MAIN ST



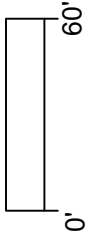
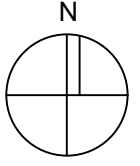
OPERA HOUSE SQUARE | CITY OF OSHKOSH





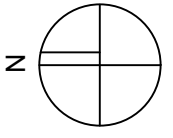
W 6TH AVE

S SAWYER ST



KILLIAN G. SPANBAUER FIELD
CITY OF OSHKOSH





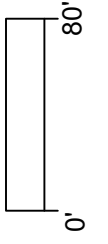
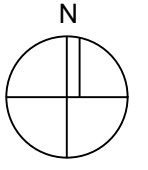
CAMPBELL CREEK MARSH | CITY OF OSHKOSH





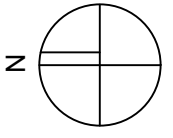
W 12TH AVE

DOTY ST



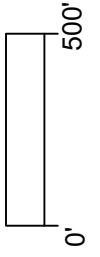
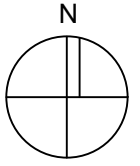
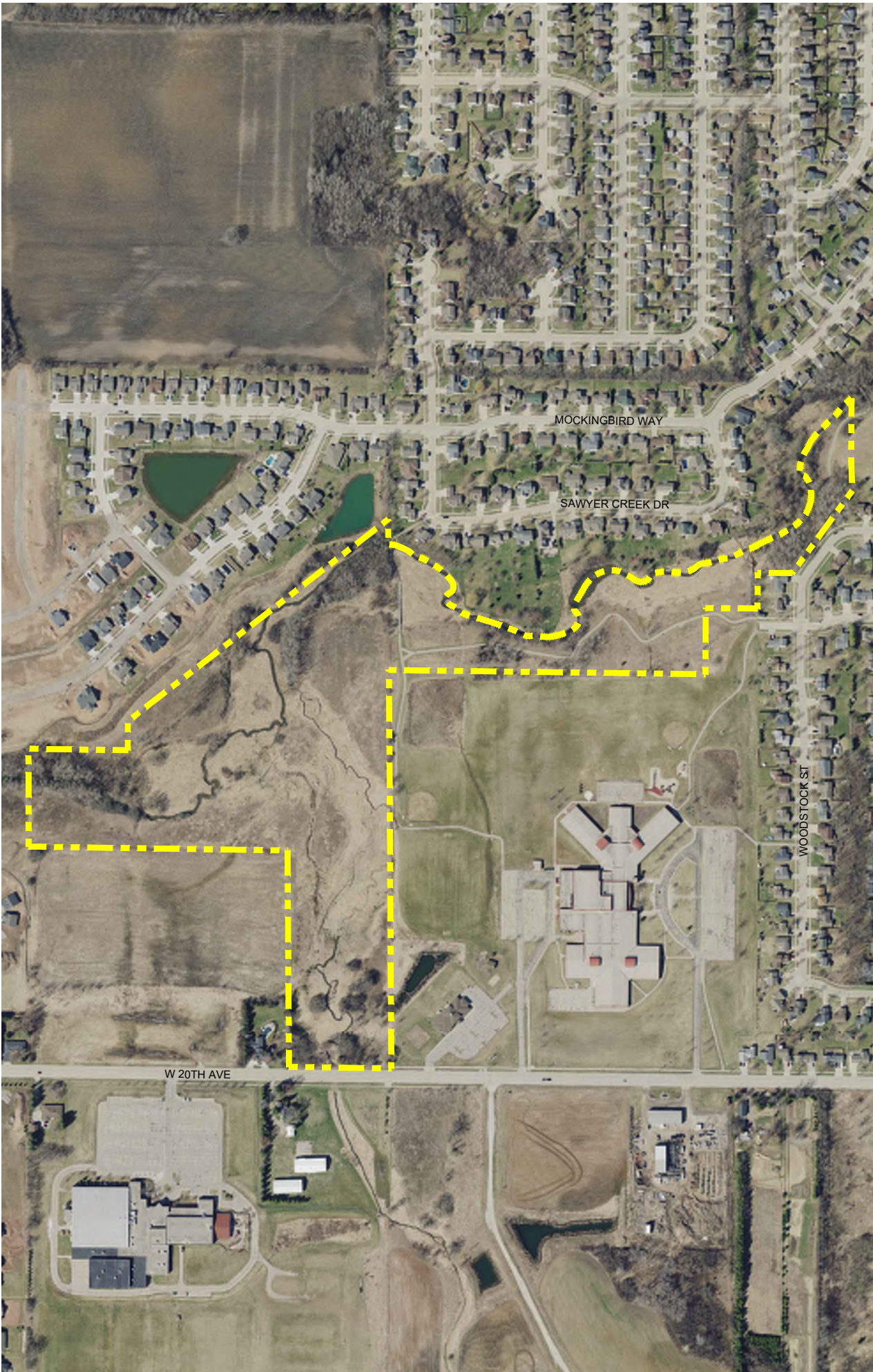
GLATZ NATURE PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH





NORTH HIGH CONSERVANCY PARK
CITY OF OSHKOSH





RUSCH PARK | CITY OF OSHKOSH

