

## CHAPTER 7, UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

For the Utilities and Community Facilities Element of the Plan, the Wisconsin comprehensive planning legislation requires the following:

- *A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the city such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities.*
- *A description of the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the city,*
- *An approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the city to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the city that are related to such utilities and facilities.*

The sections and page numbers for this chapter are shown below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Utilities and Community Facilities Vision (p.133)</li><li>• Utilities and Community Facilities Timetable (p.133)</li><li>• Public Utilities<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Sanitary Sewer Service (p.135)</li><li>* Sanitary Sewer Service to Other Sanitary Districts (p.137)</li><li>* Storm Water Management (p.139)</li><li>* Water Supply (p.139)</li></ul></li><li>• Private Utilities<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Communication (p.140)</li><li>* Electricity and Natural Gas (p.141)</li></ul></li><li>• Community Facilities<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities (p.142)</li><li>* Park and Recreation Facilities (p.143)</li><li>* Pollock Pool (p.144)</li><li>* Recreational Trails (p.144)</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Community Facilities (cont'd)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* Cemeteries (p.144)</li><li>* Senior Facilities (p.147)</li><li>* Health Care Facilities (p.147)</li><li>* Child Care Facilities (p.148)</li><li>* Police Protection (p.148)</li><li>* Fire Protection (p.150)</li><li>* Libraries (p.152)</li><li>* Educational Facilities (p.153)</li><li>* Religious Facilities (p.158)</li><li>* Other Community Facilities (p.159)</li></ul></li><li>• Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, and Actions (p.159)</li><li>• Utilities and Community Facilities Maps (p.162)</li><li>• Utilities and Community Facilities Tools and Programs (p.164)</li><li>• Coordination with Other Plan Elements (p.166)</li></ul>
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### Utilities and Community Facilities Vision

Oshkosh will provide a high level of community facilities and services to city residences and business. We will work cooperatively with other governmental agencies to ensure adequate regional levels of service. Public and private service providers provide a high quality service at the lowest possible costs.

### Utilities and Community Facilities Timetable

The table on page 134 shows an approximate timetable for possible upgrades for the city's utilities and community facilities. The "On-going" designation means that service is currently evaluated on a regular basis. While this service may require an upgrade at a future time, the service currently meets the demand for the foreseeable future.

<b>Table 7-1. Utility and Community Facilities</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Sanitary Sewer Service	2005-2015	Monitor demand as average daily usage ranges from 80-90 percent of capacity. Expansion will likely be needed in 20-year planning period.
	2018	Review agreement with Town of Black Wolf Sanitary Sewer District #1.
	2023	Review agreement with the Sunset Sanitary District.
	On-going	Sewer mains and laterals will be replaced as street reconstruction takes place.
Stormwater Management	On-going	New stormwater utility will include new stormwater management projects.
	On-going	Stormsewer lines and laterals will be replaced as street reconstruction takes place.
Water Supply	Beyond 2025	Current intake project with potential for additional expansion will likely meet the needs for water treatment.
	On-going	Water mains will be replaced as street reconstruction projects take place.
Telecommunications	On-going	Private utility where towers and antennae will be added, as demand requires.
Cable	On-going	Private utility where fiber coax and nodes will be added, as demand requires.
Electricity and Natural Gas	2004-2015	Upgrades to electrical service and a new gate for natural gas are planned within the first 10 years of planning period.
Solid Waste/Recycling	Beyond 2020	City entered into 25-year tri-county agreement for solid waste and recycling services.
Park & Recreation Facilities	On-going	Continue to implement "Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" after its adoption.
Cemeteries	Beyond 2025	Existing cemeteries meet forecasted need over the 20-year planning period.
Seniors Facilities	On-going	Need for additional space and program changes will be adjusted as need requires.
Healthcare Facilities	On-going	Private sector healthcare facilities will be adjusted, as demand requires.
Childcare Facilities	On-going	Private sector childcare will be adjusted, as demand requires.
Police Protection	Beyond 2005	Additional sworn personnel may be added as city's population increases to maintain a minimum of 1.5 officers per 1,000 residents.
Fire Protection	On-going	Over 20-year planning period, new stations may be required when response time exceeds 5 minutes.
Library	On-going	Library will expand its electronic "e-branch" prior to expansion of physical facilities.
Educational Facilities	On-going	Schools will evaluate space needs and make adjustments as needed.
Religious Facilities	On-going	Need for religious facilities will be adjusted as required.

## Public Utilities

This section inventories the existing and future needs of the public utilities provided to the city. Calculations for expansions are made within each section, in instances where they can be reasonably forecasted. The city will continue to evaluate usage of these systems in order to determine future needs.

### *Sanitary Sewer Service*

The city provides wastewater treatment to the residents and businesses of the city, in addition to sanitary sewer districts in adjoining towns. Thus, the total population currently served is 72,435 people. The treatment plant is located on Campbell Road and treats an average of 11-12 million gallons per day. Current capacity of the plant is 20 million gallons per day. In addition to the plant, infrastructure for the sanitary sewer system includes 17 lift stations, sewer lines, and laterals.

The existing treatment plant was constructed in the mid-1970s as a result of the first Clean Water legislation. In the late 1990's, upgrades were made to the facility, but did not include any expansion of capacity.

Any future expansion to the wastewater treatment plant would be based on flow and strength of the wastewater in the current system. Once capacity reaches 80 percent, or 16 million gallons per day, planning for an expansion would begin. Given the constraints of the site, the first major issue of expansion would be how to incorporate the expansion into the existing site. As storm water management techniques continue to be refined and implemented, water runoff will be directed to the lake and river system instead of to the wastewater treatment plant, thereby reducing the amount of water treated at the plant and the need for any immediate expansion.

The city continues and will continue to upgrade sanitary sewer lines and laterals as streets are reconstructed as part of the city's annual capital improvements program. A portion of the cost is assessed to the property owners and the remaining portion is paid by the city. As part of the 2003 Capital Improvements Program, emergency generators were installed at the treatment plant.

The regional planning agency, ECWRPC, prepares the Sewer Service Area Plan, which delineates the area the city can serve with its sanitary sewer facilities. The sewer service area encompasses over 21,000 acres and includes portions of the four adjoining towns - Algoma, Oshkosh, Black Wolf, and Nekimi, and a small portion of the Town of Vinland. This plan serves as the long-term plan (20-40 years) for the city's wastewater treatment plant and collection infrastructure and is used as a guide during the facilities planning process. East Central prepares and administers sewer service area plans under an agreement and funding arrangement with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The plans are flexible and are periodically updated (approximately every 5-6 years) in order to accommodate unanticipated changes in the city and surrounding area. The city's current SSA plan was done in 1997. The city will coordinate with East Central on future revisions to the plan, which are scheduled to be completed in 2005.

A map of the current Sewer Service Area is shown on the following page.

# OSHKOSH SEWER SERVICE AREA

The map displays the Oshkosh Sewer Service Area (SSA) with various colored overlays indicating different land uses and environmental features. The area is bounded by Lake Winnebago to the north and east, and Lake Koshong to the south. Major roads and water bodies are labeled.

**EXISTING SSA CONDITIONS**

- Developed Areas Within SSA (Light Green)
- Undeveloped Areas Within SSA (Dark Green)
- Wastewater Treatment Facility (Blue)

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS**

- Environmentally Sensitive Area (Grey)
- WDNR Designated Wetlands (Light Blue)
- Groundwater Within 1 Foot of Surface (Medium Blue)
- Bedrock Within 5 Feet of Surface (Dark Blue)
- Floodplain Areas (Yellow)
- Streams (Red)

**BOUNDARY LEGEND**

- Corporate Limit / Town Boundary (Solid Line)
- Sanitary District Boundary (Dashed Line)
- Existing Sewer Service Area Boundary (Thick Solid Line)
- Planning Area Boundary (Thin Dashed Line)
- Surface Water Divide Boundary (Dotted Line)

**Scale:** 0 to 2000 feet

**Department of Natural Resources Contribution Date: April 8, 1998**

**Legend Table:**

DATE	REVISION
1998	MARCH 13, 1998

This map was prepared as a service to the community and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee of accuracy. It is provided for informational purposes only. The user assumes all responsibility for its use. This map is not intended to be used as a legal document. It is not a substitute for professional advice. © 1998 by the Department of Natural Resources.

## *Sanitary Sewer Service to other Sanitary Districts*

Sanitary sewer service is provided not only to residents of the city but also to residents of sanitary sewer districts in adjoining towns, including one district in the Town of Algoma, one district in the Town of Black Wolf, and three districts within the Town of Oshkosh. While there are some differences between the agreements, there are some consistencies among the agreements. In general, each of the five agreements include the following provisions:

- Each agreement has a 30-year term commencing on the effective date of the agreement. The agreements are renewable with 10-year extensions.
- No district's boundaries may be extended without the consent of the city.
- Future capital expenditures to upgrade the city's transportation and treatment facilities, if required, shall be pro-rated to the district on the basis of the district's allocated capacity.
- Total pumpage (in gallons) are monitored and reported each month.

The agreement with the Town of Algoma Sanitary District #1 was effective in December 1997. The capacity of the city's treatment plant allocated to this District is 2,080,000 gallons per day. In general, the district services the portion of the Town along the STH 21 corridor north to Lake Butte des Morts, approximately 2,490 acres.

The agreement with the Town of Black Wolf Sanitary District #1 was effective in July 1988. The city allocates 0.22 million gallons per day for wastewater treatment capacity for this District. No new commercial or industrial connections are allowed within the District without the consent of the city. The general District is bounded by Waukau Avenue on the north and follows the Highway 45 corridor along the shoreline of Lake Winnebago south to the County Line.

The Edgewood-Shangri La Sanitary District is located in the Town of Oshkosh and primarily includes all residential units along Edgewood Lane and Shangri La Point Road. The District is approximately 75 acres in size. The effective date between the District and the city was in January 1998. The allocated capacity for the District is a maximum average flow, during any consecutive six-month period, of 0.021 million gallons per day or for the flow of approximately 210 persons.

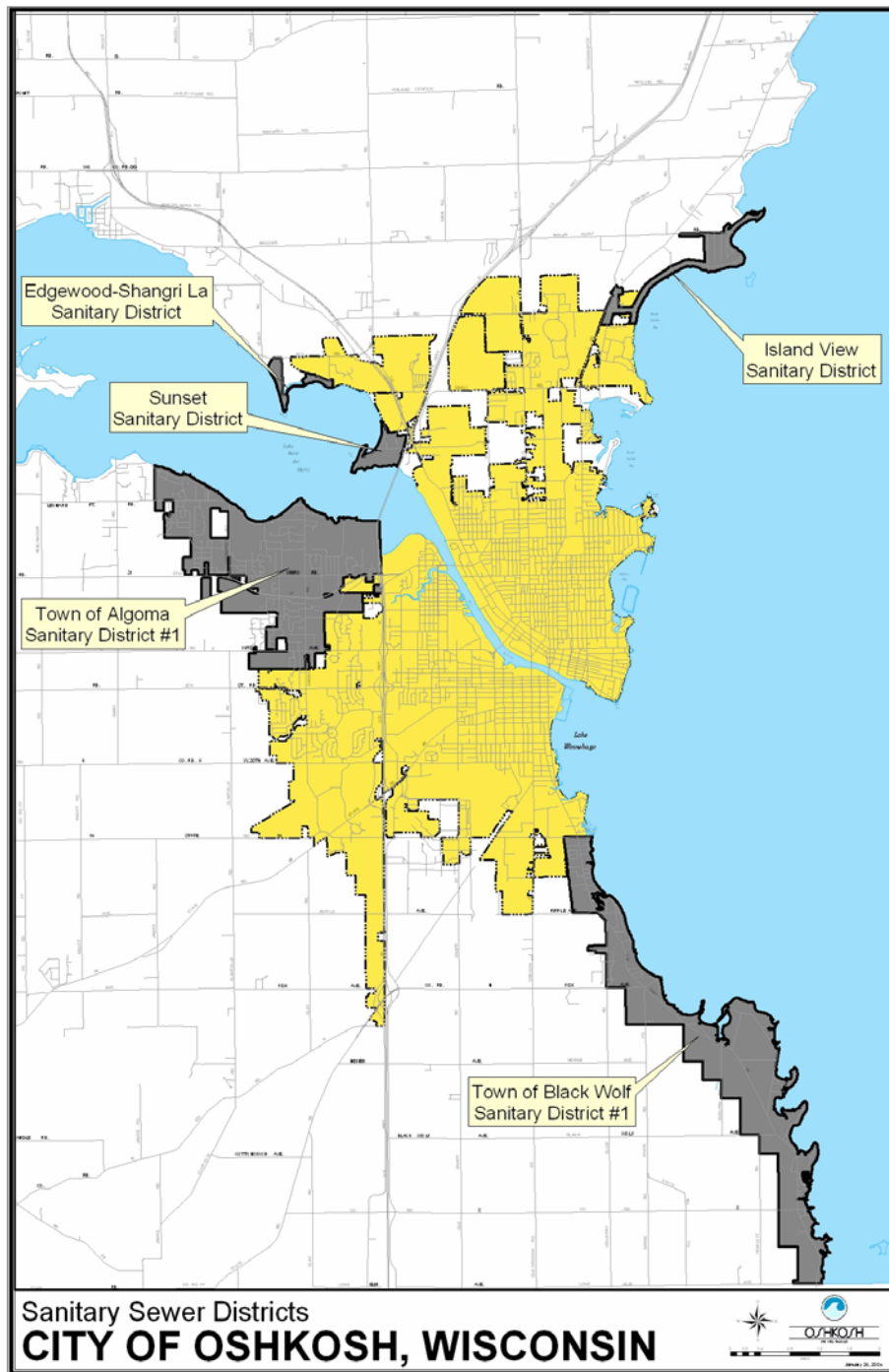
In consideration and comparison of the facilities and services provided by the city and those constructed and provided by the District, a payment is made by the city to the District on an annual basis to cover the cost difference in services and facilities provided between the two parties. Remaining payments are less than \$6,000 per year and the final payment will be made in January 2017.

During the implementation of this 20-year Comprehensive Plan, the ownership requirements of this District will likely terminate and the District will no longer be required to maintain ownership of the interceptor sewers, at which time ownership will be transferred to the city at no cost.

The Island View Sanitary District is approximately 320 acres in size, following the shore of Lake Winnebago along Island View Drive. The allocated capacity is 0.140 million gallons per day, or the equivalent maximum population of 1,400 persons. A portion of this district is within the city limits. The agreement for this District was effective in June 1996 and permitted the extension of sanitary sewer service to residences that lie within 100 feet of the north line of Indian Point Road, including properties within the Town of Vinland.

The Sunset Sanitary District is the final sanitary district in the Town of Oshkosh where wastewater is treated by the city. The District is approximately 140 acres in size and the city has an allocated capacity of 0.035 million gallons per day for the District. The agreement was effective in November 1993.

Of the five agreements between the city and these sanitary districts, the agreements with the Town of Black Wolf Sanitary District #1 and with the Sunset Sanitary District will come up for renewal during the 20-year life of this plan, in 2018 and 2023, respectively. These agreements will be evaluated at that time for term extensions.



## *Storm Water Management*

As the next step toward meeting the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency's "Storm Water Phase II Regulations", the city is required to obtain a discharge permit for storm water through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The WDNR developed the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) Storm Water Discharge Permit Program, which is regulated under the authority of ch. NR 216, Wisconsin Adm. Code. As part of the EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the Storm Water Program regulates discharge of storm water from construction sites, industrial facilities, and selected municipalities. The ultimate goal of the WPDES Storm Water Program is to prevent the transportation of pollutants to water resources via storm water runoff. These pollutants include soil particles, pesticides, fertilizers, oil, and other toxic materials.

In addition to NR 216, the WDNR also has established "Non-Agricultural Performance Standards" in ch. NR 151. These standards are intended to limit nonpoint runoff solution in order to achieve water quality standards.

The City's Storm Water Utility was effective on July 1, 2003. The utility functions to fund the cost of the city's storm water management services. Equivalent Runoff Units (ERUs) were established for all types of property in the city.

The city has existing storm drainage requirements for private and public development. These developments are subject to on-site detention and runoff control. Guidelines and requirements for storm water management are included in Chapter 24 of the Municipal Code. Maintaining high standards for storm water runoff will continue to improve the quality of the city's surface water resources.

Storm water management has not only a role in the city's infrastructure system, but also a role in the protection of our natural resources. The preservation or upland detention areas may be designed to lessen flooding problems in the lower portion of those watersheds. The city has conducted and continues to conduct storm water studies for several watersheds throughout the city. Recommendations have been made in each of these studies for infrastructure to improve the draining system and lessen occurrences of flooding.

## *Water Supply*

The city receives its water from Lake Winnebago, which is supplied by a 6,100 square mile watershed extending to the Wolf River area northwest of the city and the Fox River area to the southwest. The water filtration plant is located on Washington Avenue, across from Menominee Park, and has a Department of Natural Resources-rated capacity of 16 million gallons per day. This project was designed for a future growth capacity to 40 million gallons per day. The city has four water towers to aid in the pressure and distribution of water.

The Oshkosh Water Utility meets all WDNR and the EPA's standards for drinking water and has never been in violation of any drinking water regulation or standard. The water is monitored on a daily basis and annual reports are provided on the water quality.

The city estimates water consumption is 100 gallons per person per day, with ranges as low as 80 gallons to as high as 130 gallons, with the average citywide

consumption of water being between 7 and 8 million gallons per day. Maximum usage is during the summer months when the average daily consumption rises to 12 million gallons per day. Future expansion of the water treatment plant will be considered when the maximum daily demand would be between 80 and 90 percent of designed capacity for the facility. With these parameters, the city would begin evaluation of expansion when the maximum daily demand begins to exceed 12.8 million gallons per day.

The city's population is estimated to be approximately 75,000 people in the year 2025. Using the high range, this would mean the average water consumption per day would be between 9 and 10 million gallons per day to support this population. During periods of maximum usage, this could increase up to 14 million gallons per day. Over the next twenty years, the water filtration plant will have an ample supply for the city's projected population growth with the completion of the new intake line to treat 20 million gallons per day and the ability to further expand this facility to 40 million gallons per day. The city is also evaluating the possibilities of a future water tower site as part of a water distribution system analysis.

## **Private Utilities**

This section inventories of some private utility providers within the city. While the city works with these utilities during planning processes, the city does not have direct control over these utilities.

### *Communications*

Telecommunications – According to the Federal Communications Commission, within the city are 16 constructed telecommunications towers. Additional towers exist for radio stations and other communication systems. Other tower permits have been granted, but not constructed. With the advances in the digital technologies, it is expected that demand on these telecommunications services will continue to increase during the life of the Plan. The city has requirements for telecommunication facilities located in the Zoning Ordinance.

With the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, municipalities are not allowed to prohibit the location of telecommunication towers in their community. Municipalities do however have the authority to regulate the placement, height, aesthetics, and accommodation for collocation of antennas on the telecommunication towers. In order to avoid a proliferation of towers, the city should continue to promote the collocation of antennas for service providers prior to the construction of new towers. The city should also continue its present practice of antenna collocation on public structures, as it has done on water towers and the Mainview Apartment building.

Cable and Internet – The Cable Communications Regulatory Ordinance, dated September 20, 2001, is included as Chapter 31 of the Municipal Code. Time-Warner Cable has the franchise to provide cable service for approximately 18,900 subscribers in the city. Infrastructure for the cable company includes the hub site located on Campbell Road, 45 nodes, and 232 miles of fiber coax. For many years the primary customers were residential homes but that has changed in the recent past due to the increase in need for high speed internet, where businesses are now requesting the service.



For the most part, a subscriber is never more than about 4,000 feet from a fiber coax. The cable company will add additional fiber coax and nodes, as additional demand requires. Time Warner Cable shares the public easement with the phone and power companies; therefore on-going communication regarding new development, street reconstruction, or redevelopment projects is central to a coordinated communications network.

### *Electricity and Natural Gas*

The American Transmission Company (ATC) is responsible for delivering power to local utility companies. ATC was created based on legislation passed by the State in 1999, in order to address a state-wide weak transmission infrastructure. Winnebago County is located in ATC's Zone 4, where some overloaded facilities and some low voltages have been identified. To address these issues, ATC has proposed various upgrades in their 10-year Transmission System Assessment, none of which are directly within the city's boundaries, but will improve service to the city.

The local supplier for electricity and natural gas is Wisconsin Public Service (WPS). WPS serves customers within a 24-county service area, which consists of a large portion of northeast and central Wisconsin and a small part of Upper Michigan. WPS operates fossil, nuclear and hydroelectric generating plants to produce electricity.

Natural gas is purchased directly from producers and marketing companies, and is transported using the ANR Pipeline Company. In addition to these sources, methane is recaptured from the County's closed landfill on Snell Road and the open landfill on CTH Y, converted to electricity, and then sold to Wisconsin Public Service. A study is currently underway on the potential to provide this service to others.

On the ANR Pipeline, WPS has a gate station on Vinland Road and a gate station on Witzel Road. At the gate stations is where WPS takes control of the gas, reduces the pressure and adds odorant, prior to the gas going to the consumer. In the future, WPS plans on adding another gate station on the southwest side of the city, but outside of the city limits.

WPS provides natural gas service to over 30,000 customers and electricity to over 39,600 customers. The number of customers increases about 3 percent annually. WPS has no immediate plans for additional substations. New substations will be added as the system becomes more loaded and is not able to provide adequate service to its customers.

## Community Facilities

This section is an inventory of facilities that play a role in the operations for the people and business of the city. This inventory is a combination of city-owned and operated facilities and non-city-owned and operated facilities.

### *Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities*

Solid waste and recycling materials are handled in a different manner for single-family, multi-family, and non-residential developments. The city's Sanitation Division has curbside service for garbage and recycling collection for residential structures with four or fewer dwelling units. The city has curbside service of garbage collection for multiple-family structures and for businesses, with certain restrictions. Those not receiving curbside recyclable collection are required to either contract with a private hauler or take their own materials to the Winnebago County Landfill and Recycling Facilities.

Collected recyclable and solid waste materials are taken to the County facility. Because Winnebago County is a member of a tri-county Agreement with Outagamie and Brown Counties, the recyclable and solid waste materials are then transferred to one of these other counties. The garbage of the local units of government that have entered into this agreement, including the City of Oshkosh, will go to Outagamie County until approximately 2005. At that time, the garbage will then go into the Winnebago County landfill until approximately 2011. At the end of that time-frame the county's landfill will be filled. Garbage will then be transferred back to Outagamie County and once that facility is filled then the garbage will go to Brown County. The city entered into a 25-year support agreement for this arrangement in 2002. If during the term of this agreement, the Winnebago County Solid Waste Management System does not provide adequate disposal services and/or consistently demonstrate over a minimum 3-year term that it is not the most cost effective option, then the city may terminate the agreement with three months written notice to the Winnebago County Solid Waste Management System, without penalty.

For the recyclable material, the paper is transferred from Winnebago County to Outagamie County and the co-mingled materials (glass, plastic, aluminum cans, etc.) are transferred to Brown County. Because of this agreement, the City of Oshkosh will have options for the handling of both solid waste and recyclable material through the twenty-year planning period. However, while promoting recycling efforts is important, so is promoting reuse of materials. For example, the city has been able to reuse some building materials versus sending the material to the landfill. This includes grinding masonry materials from demolished buildings down to a size that is appropriate to use in road construction projects. The city should continue to reuse materials, when feasible, during redevelopment projects.

The Winnebago County Landfill and Recycling Facilities also offers other services for residents. These include a household hazardous material facility, rental of collection containers, acceptance of recyclable materials from vehicles with less than four bags, and acceptance of tires, batteries, and waste oil.

### *Parks and Recreation Facilities*

In December 2002, the "Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" was prepared for the city by a private consultant. The plan includes an analysis of existing park-

land, identifies issues and parkland acquisition needs, and provides maps of existing facilities and park service areas.

The national standard for local park space requirements range from 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 population. This is a combination of playlots, neighborhood parks, and urban parks. The table below provides information on these three classification systems.

**Table 7-2. National Recreation and Park Association Parkland Classification System**

Component	Use	Service Area	Desirable Size	Acres/1,000 Population
Mini-Park / Playlot	Specialized facilities that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens.	Less than ¼ mile radius	1 acre or less	0.25 to 0.5 acres
Neighborhood Park / Playground	Areas for intense recreational activities, such as field games, court games, crafts, playground apparatus area, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc.	¼ to ½ mile radius to serve a population up to 5,000 (a neighborhood)	15+ acres	1.0 to 2.0 acres
Urban / District Park	Areas of diverse environmental quality. May include areas suited for intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and large swimming pools. May be an area of natural quality for outdoor recreation, such as walking, viewing, sitting, picnicking. May be any combination of the above, depending upon site availability and community need.	Several neighborhoods. 1 to 2 mile radius.	25+ acres	5.0 to 8.0 acres

Total Local Space = 6.25 to 10.5 acres per 1,000 population

Source: Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, NRPA, 1983, pages 56 and 57.

When the acreage of all city-owned parkland and other agency parkland, namely Winnebago County and the Oshkosh Area School District, is combined, there are 47 sites within the city limits. These 47 sites (approximately 686 acres) include conservation areas, playlots, and boat launches. With this total parkland, the city averages about 10.9 acres per 1,000 residents, based on the population of 62,916 in the 2000 Census. If however, the city parkland is analyzed by itself, the total acreage per 1,000 residents falls dramatically to 3.88. The plan recommends that the city focus its efforts on acquiring acreage in the Neighborhood and Community Park Classifications. General areas identified for these acquisitions include the Ryf Road/Highway 45 area, the Witzel Avenue/Oakwood Road area, the Universal Business Park area, the Highway 45/Waukau Avenue area, the area near EAA, and the area near the intersection of CTH Y and A.

The map on the page 145 shows the location of the existing parkland within the city. Page 146 is a map from the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan showing the areas of the city with park deficiencies.

### *Pollock Pool*

A recent decision in the city's 2004 budget has led to the closing of Pollock Pool located in Red Arrow Park, north of Oshkosh West High School. Keeping the pool open was no longer financially viable as a result of increased maintenance costs and declining attendance, which increased the subsidy per individual attending the pool.

Acknowledging these rising costs, the City of Oshkosh contracted with a private consultant in 2000 to prepare the "Pollock Pool Condition Study". The study assessed the condition of the pool and mechanical equipment, analyzed revenues and expenditures for the Pool, and presented options and recommendations. Now that the Pool has been closed, an outdoor water recreational option no longer exists for the citizens of Oshkosh. While this Plan does not include any recommendations for Pollock Pool or an outdoor water recreational facility, this is an issue the Parks Department, Parks Advisory Board, and city will discuss in upcoming years.

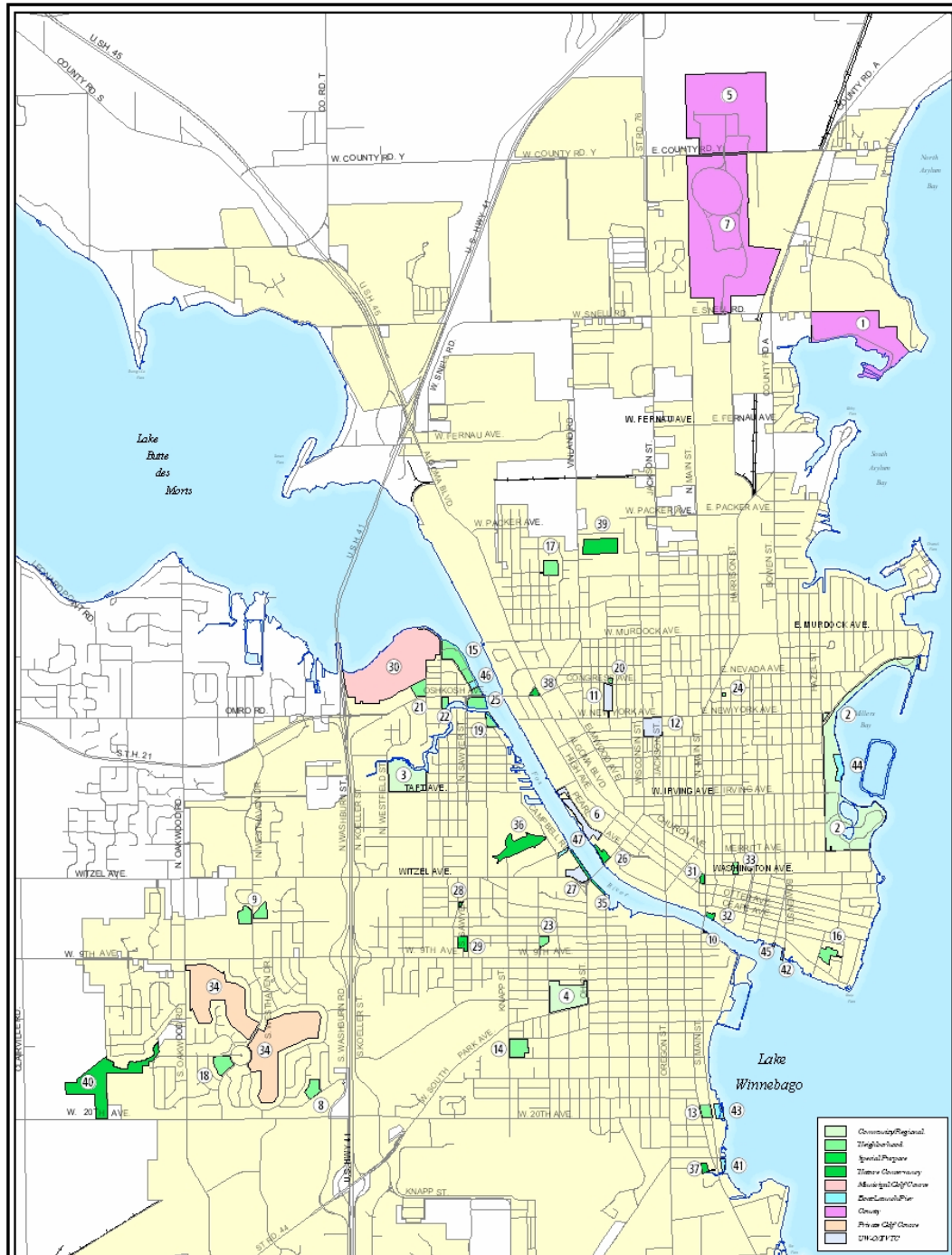
### *Recreational Trails*

In addition to the park system, Oshkosh and Winnebago County are part of a larger recreational trail system. These trails are identified in the Transportation Element of the Winnebago County Comprehensive Plan, including the WIOUWASH trail and some snowmobile corridors.

### *Cemeteries*

Two municipal and four private cemeteries exist within the city. The two-city owned and maintained cemeteries are Riverside and Boyd. Riverside Cemetery is located near the intersection of Algoma Boulevard and Murdock Avenue, adjacent to the Fox River. The cemetery has approximately 52,000 occupied and vacant plots. This cemetery has additional area for expansion and is considered to be able to meet the demand for the next twenty years. Boyd Cemetery is located on Waukau Avenue and is approximately 1 acre in size. Very few plots have been added over the past twenty years and it is expected that very few will be added in the future. The city's Parks Department maintains these two cemeteries.

Residents may instead choose a privately owned cemetery. These include Ellenwood at the corner of 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue and Washburn Street, Peace Lutheran on Waukau Avenue, Calvary on Algoma Boulevard, and Lake View Memorial on Algoma Boulevard.



**COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL PARKS**  
 1. Asylum Park  
 2. Menominee Park  
 3. Red Arrow Park  
 4. South Park  
 5. Sunview Expo Center  
 6. UW-Oshkosh  
 7. Jacob Shapiro Park  
 8. Winnebago County Park

**NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS**  
 9. 44th Parallel Park  
 10. Abbey Area Park  
 11. Al Brouillette Memorial Park  
 12. Congress Ave Athletic Field  
 13. East Hill  
 14. Eagleberg Park  
 15. Quarry Park  
 16. Rainbow Park  
 17. Ravens Park  
 18. Westhaven Circle Park

**PLAYLOTS**  
 19. Bauman Park  
 20. Congress Ave. Tot Lot  
 21. Mary Jewel Park  
 22. West Algona Park  
 23. Stegmaier Park  
 24. Mount Vernon Tot Lot

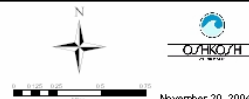
**SPECIAL PURPOSE**  
 25. Abe Rodkin Park  
 26. Carl E. Stager Park  
 27. FVTC Athletic Field  
 28. Garden Club Park  
 29. Killian G. Spangher Park  
 30. Municipal Golf Course  
 31. Open House Square  
 32. Riverside Park  
 33. Roe Park  
 34. Westhaven Golf Course  
 35. William A. Stager Park

**CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION**  
 36. Campbell Creek Marsh  
 37. Glass Nature Center  
 38. Hillers Monument  
 39. River Conservancy  
 40. Sawyer Creek Park

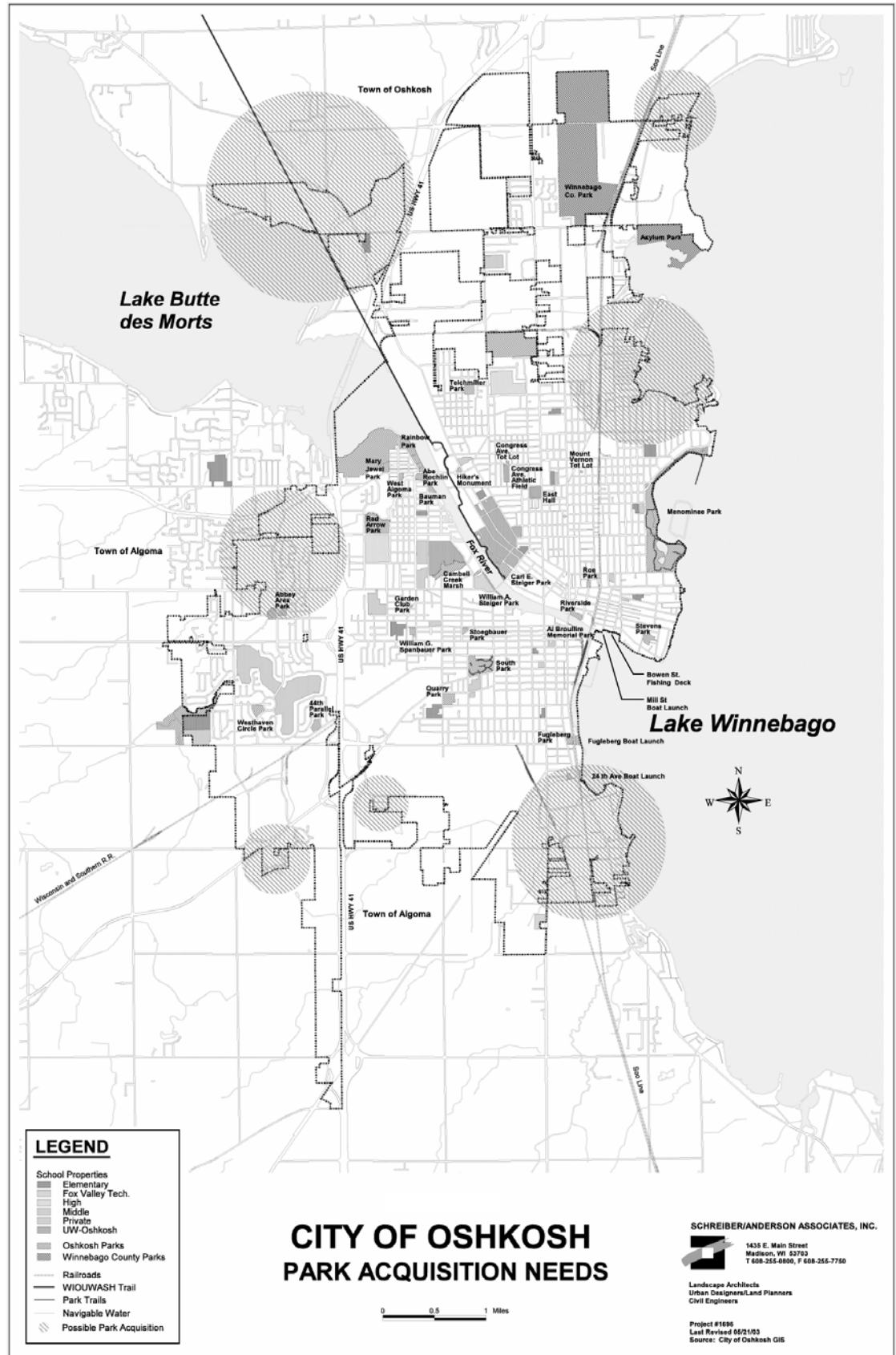
**BOAT LAUNCHES/PIERS**  
 41. 24th Ave. Boat Launch  
 42. Bowen Street Pier  
 43. Eagleberg Boat Launch  
 44. Menominee Park Boat Launch  
 45. Mill Street Boat Launch  
 46. Rainbow Park Boat Launch  
 47. W. Stager Park Boat Launch

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# **PARKS, RECREATIONAL & OPEN SPACE** **CITY OF OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN**



November 30, 2004



## *Senior Facilities*

Over the past twenty years, the number of people in Oshkosh 65 years and older has grown from approximately 6,900 in 1980 to over 8,200 in 2000. The percentage of the total population in this age cohort has remained fairly constant, ranging from 13 to 14 percent.

The city offers several opportunities for recreational, educational, housing, and transportation choices for the senior population. This includes the activities offered at the Seniors Center, housing options with the Oshkosh Housing Authority or several assisted living or retirement communities, and transportation services offered by the city and the county.

Founded in 1975, the existing Seniors Center was constructed in 1993. In 2000, the city purchased adjoining property to the existing structure and named the new building the Seniors Center Annex. Both facilities are located on Campbell Road, near the Fox River. Facilities and programs offered include a fitness center, a resource library, health screenings, information services, and several classes on a variety of topics to individuals over 50 years old.

In order to provide the highest degree of services to local seniors, the Center has and will continue to work with Fox Valley Technical College for sharing of space for classes, with the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh to utilize students from the human services field, and with the Winnebago County Commission on Aging to provide health screening services to residents of the County.

Several public and private housing options exist for seniors. Both the Oshkosh Housing Authority and private housing providers reassess these housing options on a regular basis. As the market demand changes for assisted living or retirement homes, these providers adjust their services to meet that demand.

Transportation options for seniors include a half-fare program for citizens 60 years and older on the Oshkosh Transit System and subsidized taxi service with Dial-A-Ride or Cabulance. Other senior services provided by public agencies include on-site delivery and congregate meal programs, home repair, and health care.

Service to seniors is reviewed on a regular basis by the public and private providers to ensure access and that the seniors of the community are receiving the best possible service over the twenty-year planning period.

## *Health Care Facilities*

Several options exist for residents in the city and in nearby communities for emergency and non-emergency health care services. The city has two major medical centers – Mercy Medical Center and Aurora Health Center. Other options for medical service in nearby communities include the Theda Clark Medical Center in Neenah, St. Elizabeth Hospital in Appleton, Appleton Medical Center in Appleton, and other additional clinics.

Mercy Medical Center, located at the corner of Oakwood Road and 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, is a member of the Affinity Health System. Affinity has a clinic at this location, as well as two others in the city on Jackson Street and on South Koeller Street. Characteristics that influence a new location of a clinic include the population density of the

surrounding neighborhood and the access options available to that site within a one-mile radius of the clinic.

Mercy Medical Center has over 1,200 employees (equating to about 900 full time equivalent positions) and approximately 500 volunteers. Mercy Medical Center is supported by over 200 Affinity Medical Group physicians. Once the expansion is complete on the fourth and fifth floors of their medical tower, there are no immediate plans for expansion at the Oshkosh campus.

Aurora Health Center is located at the intersection of Westhaven Drive and Highway 21. Construction of a 320,000 square foot hospital was completed in the fall of 2003 as an addition to the existing clinic. Over 400 people are employed at the hospital, including approximately 40 doctors.

Between both of these medical facilities, residents will be able to access various medical services including, oncology, emergency, intensive care, occupational health, neonatal and pediatric care, cardiac and pulmonary care, physical therapy, and other primary care services. These two local hospitals and other medical facilities in nearby communities are expected to meet the local and regional needs for the foreseeable future.

### *Child Care Facilities*

According to the Division of Children and Family Services, Oshkosh has over 120 licensed family day care and group day care facilities. Family day care facilities are licensed for 4 to 8 children, and Group day care facilities are licensed for 9 or more children. In addition to these facilities, residents may also use private day care providers and sitters that are not required to be licensed because of the small number of children for which care is provided.

Children play an important role in the community, and the city will continue to evaluate regulations and work with providers to ensure day care facilities are available for children. In the 2000 Census, 5.4 percent of the population was under the age of 5 years old and 5.8 percent was between the ages of 5 and 9 years old. Services and new facilities will change as demand for childcare services changes. Factors that may influence demand include the population age and size and the rate of employment.

### *Police Protection*

The Oshkosh Police Department (OPD) is authorized by the Common Council to have 100 sworn officers. The Department is comprised of three bureaus— Administrative Services, Investigative Services, and Patrol Services. Responsibilities within these bureaus include calls for service, a canine unit, a Crisis Reaction Team, Bicycle Patrol, and Tactical Team for civil disturbances. In 2002, the Police Department completed its Management Plan, which outlines goals and objectives through the year 2006 and is reviewed on an annual basis.

On average, the Department aims to maintain a minimum 1.5 officers per every 1,000 people in the city. If the OPD is to maintain this ratio, a full force of 100 officers will be adequate through 2005 according to the population projections for the city. After 2005, additional officers will need to be added to maintain this ratio. At the minimum, two sworn officers should be added every five years after 2005.



In addition to the sworn personnel, the department has an Auxiliary Police Program and a Community Service Officer (CSO) program. The Auxiliary Officers are volunteers who assist the sworn officers with routine tasks and responsibilities. These include traffic and crowd control for special events and emergency call-outs. The CSO program is comprised of students from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and the Fox Valley Technical College who have an interest in criminal justice. General duties include parking enforcement, animal control, calls for service, and assisting with traffic direction at accident scenes.

Officers of the Department have a presence at various satellite offices. These offices include one at Gruenhagen Hall on the UWO's campus, one at the Winnebago County Mental Health facility, and one in Housing Authority's Mainview Apartment building. In general, the location of new offices and facilities are not based on response times, as is done with the fire department. As the population of the city grows, the Police Department will assess their service to the community to determine if adequate levels of services are being provided.

Winnebago County Sheriff's Department – The city uses the County's jail and holding facilities. The new Winnebago County Jail facility is located on Jackson Street, near CTH Y. The total number of beds in the new facility is 347. Winnebago County also maintains the 911 emergency response service for the city, which will be housed at the new facility, as well.

The OPD has a mutual aid agreement with Winnebago County for service to surrounding towns. The existing agreement was prepared in January 2000. These agreements are revised as annexations occur.

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Police Department – In addition to the city and county police protection is the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh Police Department. This Department currently has a staff of eleven sworn personnel including the Chief of Police, Lieutenant, Patrol Sergeant and eight Patrol Officers. The Department also employs two full-time Police Communications Officers and varying numbers of part-time student employees as Community Service Officers.

The Department's primary jurisdictional area consists of all property owned by UWO and the portion of any public road or highway passing through and immediately adjoining it. The authority, responsibility, and required training of UWO police officers are the same as other police officers in Wisconsin. All officers are certified by the Wisconsin Department of Justice and complete continual ongoing training to maintain this certification.

The city will continue to coordinate the provision of police protection services with the Winnebago County Sheriff's Department, the UWO Police Department, and other emergency service providers to ensure the highest degree of protection and efficiency.

## *Fire Protection*

The Oshkosh Fire Department (OFD) serves the city with over 100 personnel. The Department is divided into five divisions: Training, Operations, Maintenance, Fire Prevention, and Emergency Medical Services. Six fire stations exist within the city, so that the department is able to maintain a response time of 5 minutes or less for the first arriving company. Additional services provided besides general fire protection include emergency and non-emergency medical transport, construction inspection, and HAZMAT/emergency management. In the near future, the OFD will also provide diver training and rescue services.

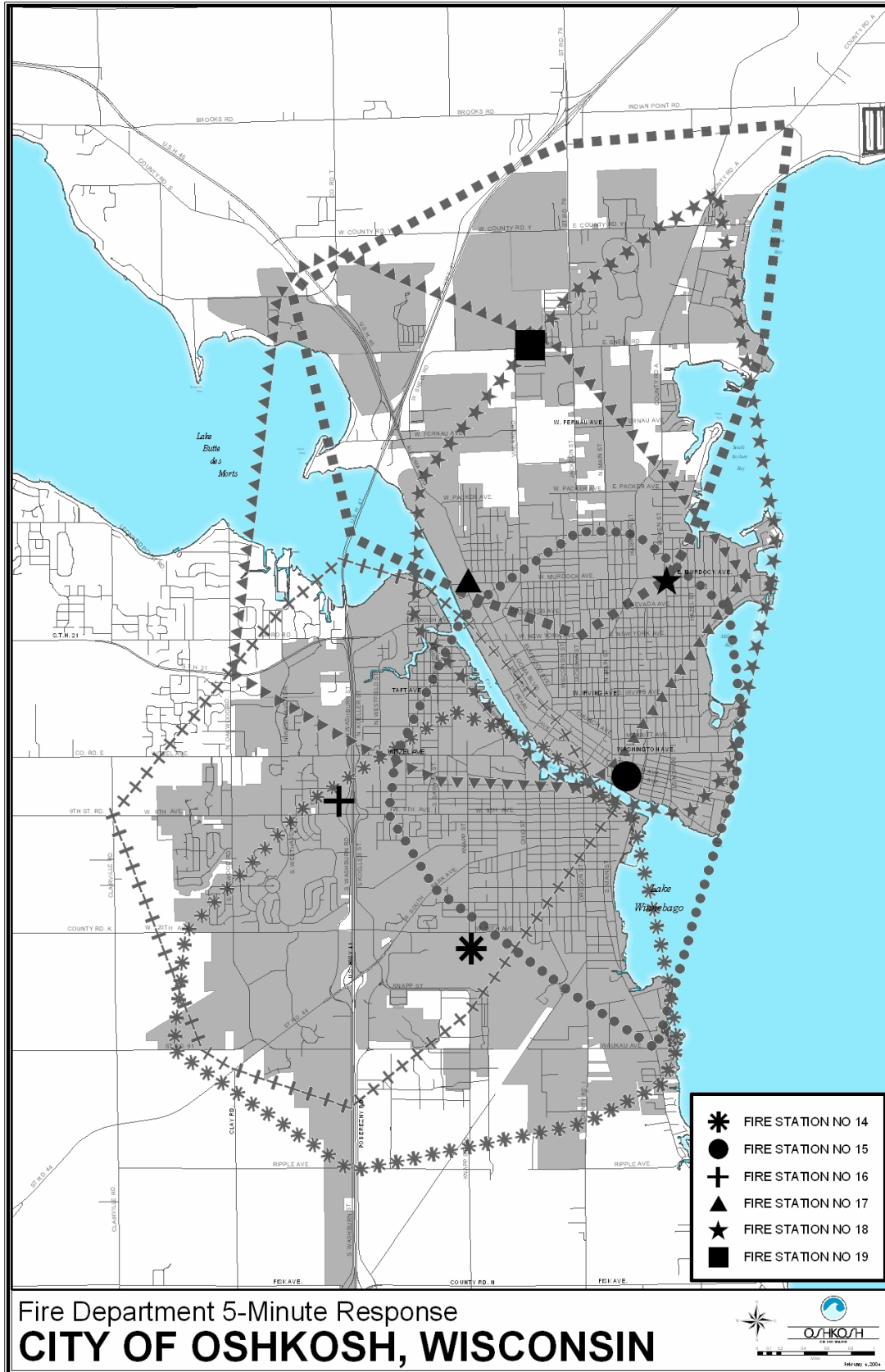
For a number of years, the Fire Department has maintained an Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating of "2", on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest rating. These ratings and other information collected by the ISO are used by the insurance industry for establishing insurance rates. A full audit is done every 5 to 10 years. The most recent one for Oshkosh was done in 1998. Variables affecting the ISO rating include response time, fire apparatus, and staffing. The city uses standards per the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). The NFPA codes have standards for response time, staffing levels, emergency medical service, and other overall levels of service.

The Fire Department has several cooperative agreements for the provisions of services to other local units of government. "Mutual Aid Agreements" exist with some of the surrounding towns and with the City of Neenah and Menasha. The University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, the Mental Health Institute, and the prisons make a payment to the city for police and fire protection in lieu of paying taxes. The OFD also has an agreement with Winnebago County for operation at Station #14 at Wittman Regional Airport, with the Department providing fire protection to the County, but not paying rent for the facility. The OFD also works cooperatively with the Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) and students enrolled in their "Fire Protection Technician" program. Annually, about 20 FVTC interns work in the OFD for additional job training during their program.

In general, the more compact the city is, the more efficient the level of services, such as fire protection can be provided. Promoting infill development will lessen the need for new fire stations and allow the fire department to maintain their five-minute response time for incoming calls.

While the Department does not have a strategic plan in place, it would be beneficial to have one at a future point in time. Annual equipment requests are made as part of the city's Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Equipment planning could be incorporated into a strategic plan. The Department is currently lacking a training facility tower for live fire and ladder training. The Department has plans for a training facility on Perimeter Road but funding has not been made available for the project. The training facility could be shared with the police department.

On January 1, 2004, a new agreement for the provision of ambulance service by the city to the towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Nekimi, Omro, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, and Winneconne, the Village of Winneconne, and the City of Omro became effective. This agreement is effective until December, 31, 2008 and establishes the provision of emergency ambulance service to these surrounding communities, but excludes non-emergency transport. Surrounding communities will pay the city \$8.75 per resident based on population estimates by the Winnebago County Clerk.





## *Library*

The Oshkosh Public Library was established by the City of Oshkosh in 1895. The library has operated out of its current downtown location since 1900, undergoing a major expansion in 1967 and again in 1993. Private donations have provided significant impetus to library capital projects throughout its history. The library operates a bookmobile serving the city and county. The library is funded primarily by property taxes with about 70% coming from the City of Oshkosh and 23% coming through a contract with Winnebago County. The rest comes from contracts for service, fines and fees, and grants.

The library is administered by a 10-member board, nine appointed by the Mayor and Council and one appointed by the County Executive and County Board. The library has an adopted Strategic Action Plan that is reviewed and revised annually. There are 45 full-time equivalent employees. The library makes extensive use of part-time employees as well as over 200 volunteers who provide important supplemental services such as home delivery and roving reader programs. The library collection consists of over 403,000 items comprising books, videos, CD's, DVD's, etc. The library consistently ranks among the highest in Wisconsin in per capita circulation with 2002 circulation of 1,122,000 items. Oshkosh Public Library attracts about 1,400 people a day to the downtown library facility, making it an important traffic generator in the downtown redevelopment area and an important component of downtown revitalization efforts.

The library will continue to develop its electronic "e-branch" through its web site at [www.oshkoshpubliclibrary.org](http://www.oshkoshpubliclibrary.org). The site contains commercially published full-text databases of magazines, newspapers and reference works. It also will increasingly contain digitized versions of local historical and genealogical materials. It provides links to selected Internet resources that library staff have found useful and accurate. Since this version of the library is accessible from any place there is an Internet connection - home, school or work, the library has no immediate plans to pursue the expansion of its existing facility or the creation of a new satellite facility at this time or in the near future. The future adequacy of the existing facility will depend upon future use patterns and technology developments that can't be entirely predicted at this time. The need for satellite facilities will depend heavily upon future development paths of the City of Oshkosh and surrounding towns. Any needed satellite facility in the future would require co-location with other high traffic retail outlets to maximize usage potential.

OPL also provides the Information and Referral Service (I&R) which involves maintaining a current database of over 1,600 service programs available in the area as well as a database of service clubs and organizations needing volunteers. The service is available by phone and on the web and is done in partnership with the Oshkosh Area United Way and Winnebago County.

OPL is the resource library for the Winnefox Library System - a 5-county, 30-library cooperative involving Winnebago, Waushara, Green Lake, Marquette and Fond du Lac counties. Winnefox began operation in 1977 and is funded by state shared aids. The System promotes the development of strong local library services and fosters cooperative service programs between libraries such as inter-library loan, delivery, shared computer and network services, printing and graphics services, continuing education, etc.

## *Educational Facilities*

In the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census, the percentage of children aged 5-19 years comprised 20 percent of the city's total population. While the percentage of the overall population remained the same, the actual increase was almost 2,000 children. The percentage of the population over 25 years in age that has completed high school, or higher level of education has steadily increased over the past 20 years.

The Oshkosh Area School District (OASD) serves the majority of the city and the town of Black Wolf. OASD also serves portions of the towns of Vinland, Nekimi, Algoma, Oshkosh, and Utica. The Winneconne Community School District serves approximately 20 acres within the city limits. In addition to the public school systems are options for parochial schools to serve students in elementary through high school grades. Local alternatives for post-high school students include the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and the Fox Valley Technical College. These institutions are described below.

Oshkosh Area School District – The OASD includes 17 elementary schools, 5 middle schools, and two high schools and in the year 2002 had over 1,550 employees—the second largest non-manufacturing employer in the community. In January 2002, the official enrollment was 10,571. The operational capacity of the district is 10,960 students. Operational Capacity is defined as 85 percent of full capacity; therefore, full capacity is approximately 12,900 students.

The OASD also has four charter school programs. One Charter School program partners with the EAA Aviation Foundation, the second is a Charter School program called the “Accelerated Alternative Learning Program School” (located at Merrill Elementary and Middle Schools), the third is a Charter School program called “Journeys” (located at 405 Washington Avenue), and the fourth is the Oakwood Environmental Education Charter School. The EAA and Oshkosh Schools Third-Grade Aviation Charter School consists of one third-grade class in both Shapiro and Oakwood Elementary Schools.

OASD also works jointly for the provision of educational services with the Quest program for high school students at Fox Valley Technical College and for pre-kindergarten classes at a couple of local churches. OASD also works cooperatively with the UW-Oshkosh by providing eligible high school students an opportunity to earn college credits while still in high school through the Cooperative Academic Partnership Program (CAPP). Approximately 350-400 high school students from the two local high schools participate in CAPP each year.

OASD owns over 360 acres, including the school sites, the Recreation Department on Division Street, the Building, Grounds & Maintenance facility on Campbell Road, Sullivan's Woods on STH 44, and vacant property on Ryf Road. The Recreation Department provides programs for students and adults, including swimming programs at three pools – two at the high schools and one at South Park Middle School.

The table on the following page shows the 24 schools within the district and their official enrollment in 2000, 2001, and 2002. At this time, students originally directed to go to Sunset Elementary are being housed at the Perry Tipler Middle School. In November 2003, the OASD sold Sunset Elementary.



Oshkosh Area School District

The OASD prepares a document, "Long Term Enrollment Projections", to aid in the decision making process. This document was most recently updated in June 2002.

The city should support OASD's efforts as their document is updated, in terms of providing housing and population data and new project information. The district enrollment is projected to decline in the near future. Decisions for any new facilities include whether to build a new school on the vacant property on Ryf Road or if a new site should be considered elsewhere in the district. The current situation of the state's budget will also play a role in making up a deficit in the district's budget and determining the status of future funding.

<b>Table 7-3. OASD- Inventory of Schools and Official Enrollment</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Enrollment, 2001-2002</b>	<b>Enrollment, 2002-2003</b>	<b>Enrollment, 2003-2004</b>
<b>Elementary Schools (PreK-5<sup>th</sup> grade)</b>				
Carl Traeger	3000 W. 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	516	513	512
Emmeline Cook	1600 Hazel St.	276	254	242
Franklin	1401 W. Fifth Ave.	358	380	380
Green Meadow	4304 CTH N	117	126	128
Jacob Shapiro	1050 W. 18 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	251	261	247
Jefferson	244 W. 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	242	266	257
Lakeside	4991 US Hwy 45 S	211	226	193
Lincoln	608 Algoma Blvd.	162	141	133
Merrill	108 W. New York Ave.	296	274	266
Oaklawn	112 Viola Ave.	205	207	193
Oakwood	1225 N. Oakwood Rd.	497	455	301
Read	1120 Algoma Blvd.	336	308	290
Roosevelt	910 N. Sawyer St.	274	284	287
Smith	1745 Oregon St.	231	240	184
Sunset	325 S. Eagle St. (at Perry Tipler school)	155	123	119
Washington	929 Winnebago Ave.	275	266	226
Webster Stanley	915 Hazel St.	316	310	329
EAA Charter		40	45	40
Environ. Charter		N/A	N/A	183
<b>Middle Schools (6<sup>th</sup> –8<sup>th</sup> grade)</b>				
Carl Traeger	3000 W. 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	574	620	599
Merrill	108 W. New York Ave.	482	527	555
Perry Tipler	325 S. Eagle St.	438	411	390
South Park	1551 Delaware St.	456	488	276
Webster Stanley	915 Hazel St.	459	448	448
<b>High Schools (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade)</b>				
Oshkosh North	1100 W. Smith Ave.	1,537	1,515	1,482
Oshkosh West	375 N. Eagle St.	1,934	1,911	1,959
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,638</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>10,419</b>

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, [www.dpi.state.wi.us](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us)

Winneconne Community School District – As shown in the table below, this district consists of two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. Currently, 10 vacant acres along Ryf Road within the city limits are within the Winneconne District. As growth continues in this area of the city, future Oshkosh residents will reside in the Winneconne District. As development occurs in this area, continued communication with the District is important for their planning efforts.

<b>Table 7-4. Winneconne Community School District-Inventory of Schools and Official Enrollment</b>	<b>Official Enrollment, 2001-2002</b>	<b>Official Enrollment, 2002-03</b>	<b>Official Enrollment, 2003-04</b>
Winchester Elementary	77	74	79
Winneconne Elementary	591	593	551
Winneconne Middle	393	389	369
Winneconne High	574	554	526
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,525</b>

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, [www.dpi.state.wi.us](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us)

Parochial Schools – The following table shows a list of options for those choosing to attend a parochial school in the Oshkosh area. While these schools and their property are privately owned, the location of the schools is significant when planning for the neighborhood areas near these schools.

<b>Table 7-5. Inventory of Parochial Schools</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Type of School</b>	<b>Official Enrollment, 2003-2004</b>
Grace Lutheran	919 Nebraska St	Pre K – 8 <sup>th</sup>	158
Lourdes High	110 N. Sawyer St.	High School	184
Martin Luther Evangelical Lutheran	1526 Algoma Blvd.	Pre K – 8 <sup>th</sup>	131
Oshkosh Christian	3450 Vinland Rd.	Pre K – 8 <sup>th</sup>	203
St. Elizabeth Seton	1207 Oregon St.	Pre K – 5 <sup>th</sup>	217
St. Francis Cabrini	619 Merritt Ave.	Pre K – 5 <sup>th</sup>	140
St. John Neumann	110 N. Sawyer St.	Middle School	145
Trinity Lutheran	819 School Ave.	Pre K – 8 <sup>th</sup>	121
Valley Christian High	3450 Vinland Rd.	High School	146
Wyldeewood Baptist	3030 E. Witzel Ave.	K – 12 <sup>th</sup>	50

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, [www.dpi.state.wi.us](http://www.dpi.state.wi.us)

Home-Based Private Education Program (HBPEP): In addition to the public and parochial schools systems, several students in the OASD are enrolled in the Home-Based Private Educational Program. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction monitors the students enrolled in this program. From the 1996-1997 school year to the 2002-2003 school year, the number of students enrolled in the program ranges from 138 to 190, less than two percent of the district's total enrollment.





The HBPEP is not connected with the public school system and no financial assistance is available from either the OASD or from the state. The OASD is required, space permitting, to allow children who are enrolled in a private school or a HBPEP to take up to two courses per semester at the high school. Continued coordination between the OASD and those enrolled in the HBPEP is important in order to plan properly for adequate facilities.

Fox Valley Technical College: The Fox Valley Technical College District is comprised of five counties – Calumet, Outagamie, Waushara, Waupaca, and Winnebago and is one of sixteen technical college regions in the state. There are two main campus locations in Oshkosh. The Riverside campus is located on Campbell Road (since 1980) and the S.J. Spanbauer campus on South Oregon Street (since 1989). Each technical college district is governed by a board of nine who are appointed according to a state mandated representation formula so as to include both employers and employees from each of the five counties served.

FVTC offers over 70 programs and serves approximately 53,000 people annually (5,500 full-time equivalent students) through its full and part time programs, continuing education and apprenticeship offerings, with about 17 percent of its students served in Oshkosh. Approximately 20 percent of area high school graduates enter directly from high school while 31 percent attend FVTC within 3 years of high school graduation.

FVTC's recently updated its 'strategic directions' plan, which identifies continuous improvement, enhanced value, growth, and life-long ties to students and graduates as its four key initiatives over the next 3 to 5 years. Consistent with the FVTC goals, the city should partner with FVTC in relation to initiatives related to economic development and should work to coordinate any future expansion or general facility issues.

In the greater Oshkosh area, FVTC offers its services through the Oshkosh Senior Center, Senior Center Annex, at the EAA Lodge and through a small Omro based facility, all in addition to the Riverside and Spanbauer campuses.

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh (UWO) – Originally founded as the Oshkosh State Normal School in 1871, the university campus has had a presence in Oshkosh for over 130 years. In 1971, the school became part of the University of Wisconsin system and today, it is one of 13 four-year and universities within the UW system. Enrollment is approximately 11,000 students.

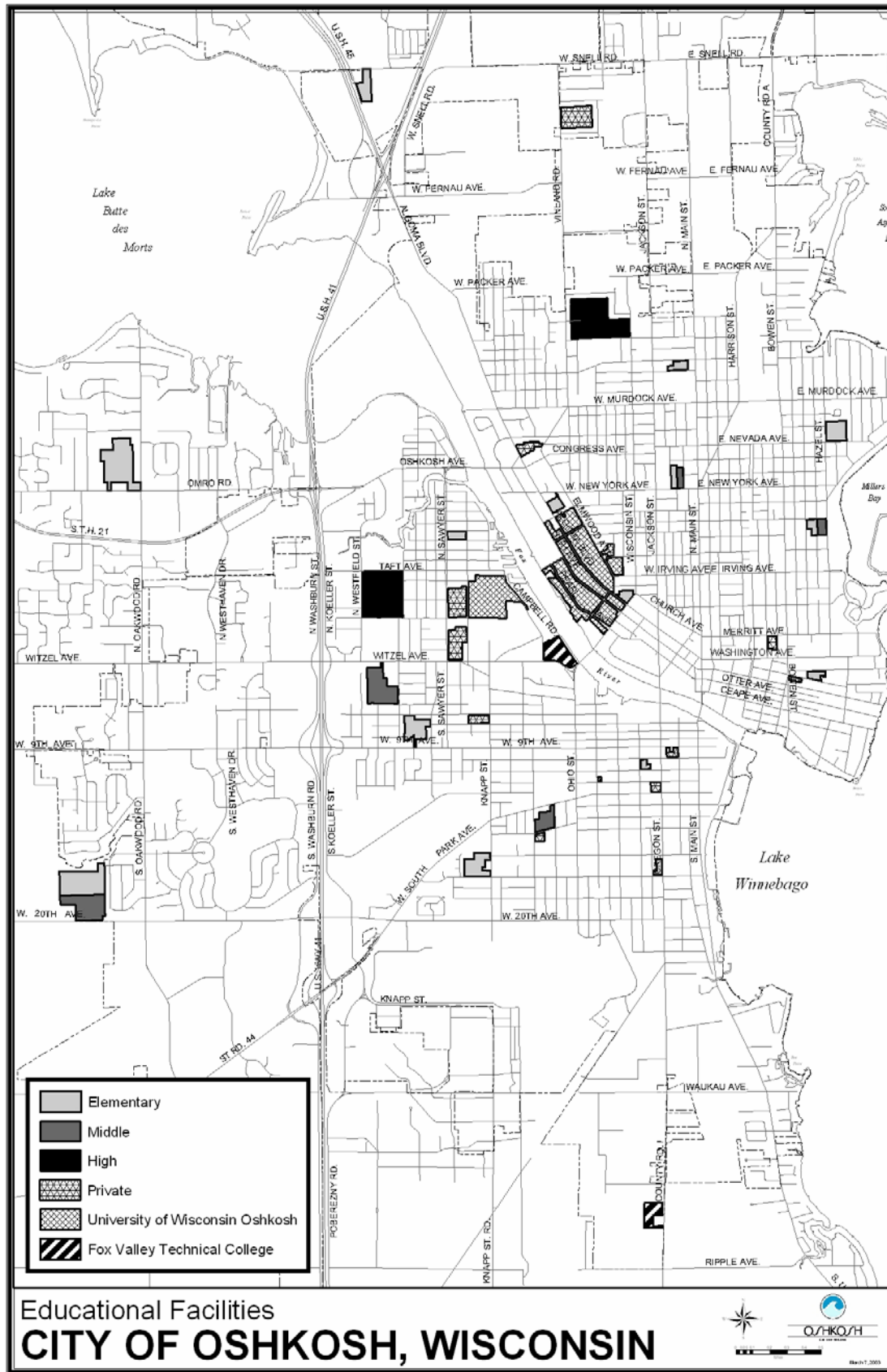
In June 1998, a draft report, "Campus Exterior Master Plan", was completed by a private consultant for the UWO. The plan identifies long range improvements to the campus, and specifically identifies those improvements to be done within the first phase of plan implementation. The plan also includes design components to improve and unify the appearance of the campus.

Because of the campus size, its proximity to the central city business district, and the surrounding neighborhood, the city will continue to work closely with the university as they finalize and begin to implement their plan. Additional information about the Campus Plan is in the Land Use Element and the Transportation Element of this Plan.

The following map shows the location of the public and private educational facilities.

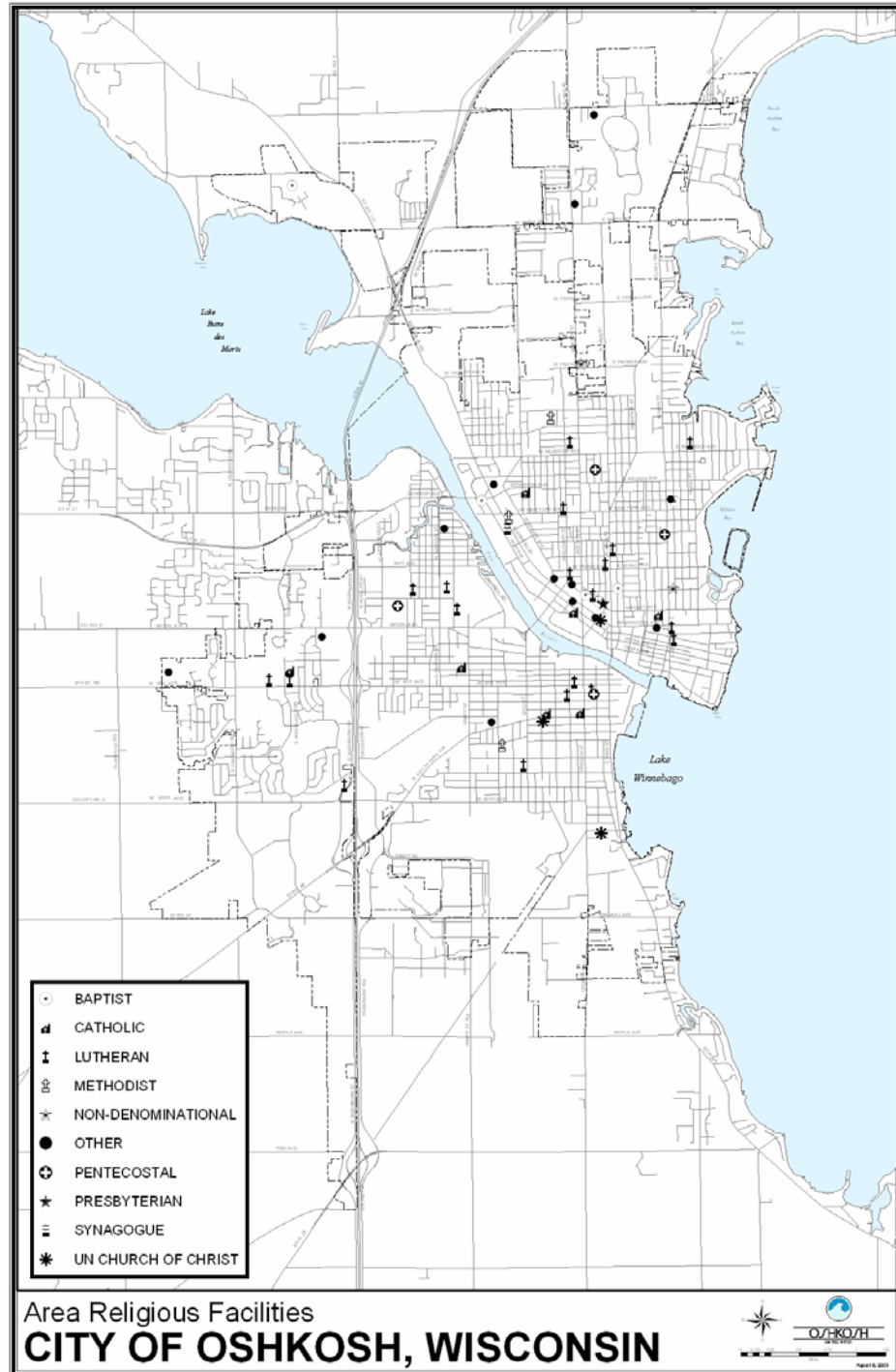






## Religious Facilities

Over sixty religious facilities are located in Oshkosh. Beyond general religious activities, these churches also serve as community facilities, by being able to provide meeting or gathering spaces and childcare and preschool opportunities. They also fill a need for additional social services by providing programs for teens and children, housing food pantries, and hosting immigrant populations. The map below shows the location of these religious facilities.



### *Other Community Facilities*

In addition to the facilities listed in this section, there are several others in the city that exist to meet the needs of the citizens. Oftentimes, these are privately owned, but they exist as public gathering and meeting spaces or recreational or educational facilities. These facilities include the city's two YMCA's, the two post offices, social service clubs such as the Elks and Rotary, and youth associations.

## **Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, and Actions**

Five goals have been identified for utilities and community facilities. For each goal, objectives are listed to relate the goal to new and existing facilities and utilities. Specific implementation actions have been listed as they relate to each goal and objective. These actions are how the city proposes to achieve each of the goals and will be used to measure the progress of implementing this Plan.

**Goal A: Expand and maintain utility and community facilities and services provided by both public and private entities, that support economic and residential development.**

Objective: Develop and implement plans for future facilities.

Actions: Monitor American Transmission Company's plan implementation and the ANR's natural gas line expansion needs for Winnebago County.

Implement the Southwest Area Sanitary Sewer Study.

Review extraterritorial plans and officially map future arterials, collectors, parks, and other infrastructure to preserve adequate future facilities.

Assess Economic Activity Zones for utility and facility needs and evaluate options for facility expansions and extensions.

Prepare a master plan for water distribution.

**Goal B: Design facilities and services for an adequate level of service, based on standards for population and demand of those facilities and services.**

Objective: Develop facilities and services that accommodate future population and business needs.

Actions: Coordinate expansion and future location of educational facilities.

Prepare a strategic plan for the Oshkosh Fire Department.

Revise the Land Subdivision Ordinance to revise the parkland dedication fees and land dedication requirements.

Work with the Oshkosh Area School District to prepare a strategic Plan for the District.

Coordinate future location of facilities for service providers.

**Goal C: Promote neighborhoods designed to include pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly facilities and public gathering places.**

Objective: Develop neighborhoods that foster social and recreational opportunities for citizens.

Actions: Update the "Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan", including:

- a. Further identify and develop a linked network of parks and trails around and within the city.
- b. Design and construct the Fox River Corridor with a continuous, looped trail system and an environmentally sensitive design for the shoreline.

Participate in the Vulcan Quarry reclamation planning process, including pursuing opportunities for conversion of Vulcan Quarry to public open space.

Implement recommendations of the "Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan" for parkland dedication, acquisition, and official mapping parks and trails.

Revise Land Subdivision Ordinance to address:

- a. Require sidewalks during the Certified Survey Mapping process.
- b. Include sidewalks on all residential cul-de-sacs.

Create high-quality transient and long-term boat docking and launching opportunities, including fish-cleaning stations.

**Goal D: Promote growth and redevelopment of property included within the service areas of the existing infrastructure and service system.**

Objective: Develop property in a manner that lessens the need for facility and service extensions.

Actions: Revise Zoning Ordinance to address:

- a. Minimum lot sizes and setback standards for residential, commercial, and industrial properties.
- b. Options for shared parking facilities.

Create master plan for city's growth area in the Town of Algoma.

Pursue incentives to redevelop underutilized or environmentally contaminated sites, both publicly and privately owned.

Create master plan for Lake Butte des Morts area.

**Goal E: Promote environmentally friendly methods and systems.**

Objective: Develop facilities and systems that protect the environment and complement the existing aesthetics of the community.

Actions: Revise Land Subdivision Ordinance to address:

- a. Alternative methods to stormwater management.
- b. Improved erosion control methods.
- c. Cluster development requirements to protect natural areas.
- d. Tree retention during development.
- e. Tree planting in new developments.

Coordinate with utility providers and property owners to place overhead lines underground during street reconstruction projects.

Pursue incentives to redevelop underutilized or environmentally contaminated sites, both publicly and privately owned.

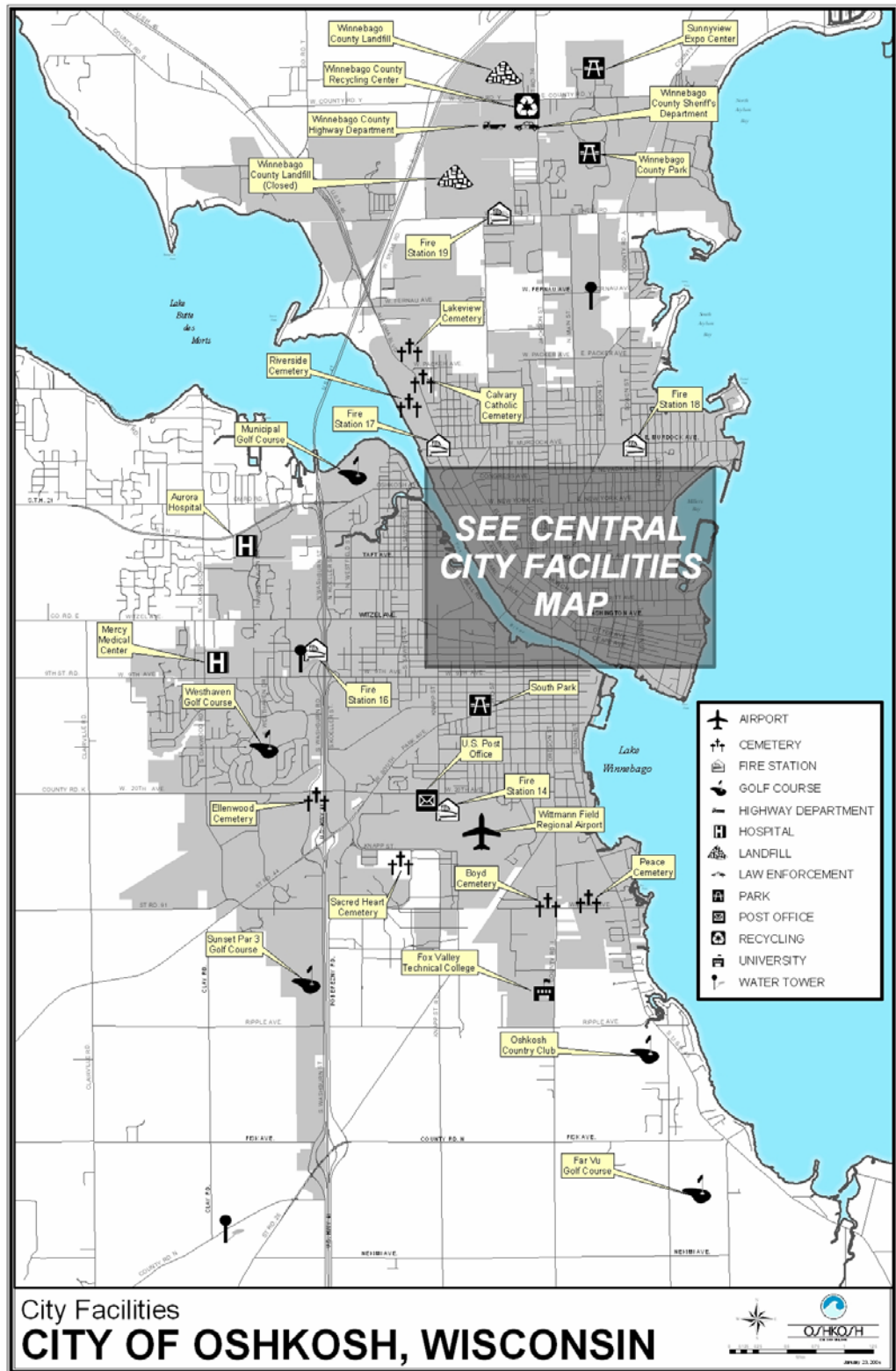
Educate and involve public regarding:

- a. Water conservation practices.
- b. Impervious surfaces and lot coverage.
- c. Non-point source pollution.
- d. Stormwater management techniques that address improving quality and lessening the quantity of runoff.

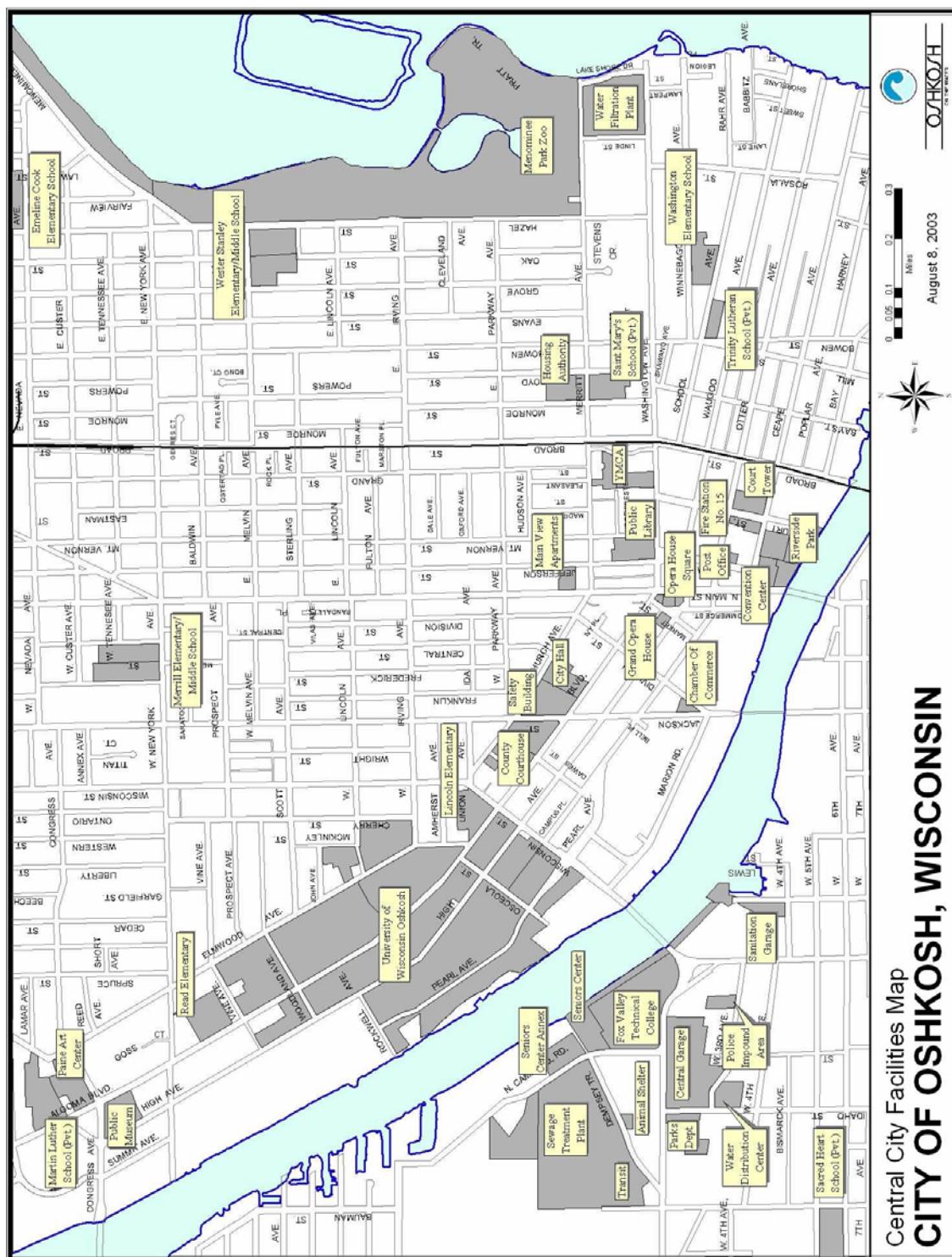
Create options for property owners when trees cannot be placed in the terrace.

## Utilities and Community Facilities Map

The maps on this page and the next show the location of the facilities identified in this Element.







## **Utilities and Community Facilities Tools and Programs**

Several programs and funding sources exist for the upgrade and installation of utilities and facilities. The city will pursue grant and loan programs to not only assist in the implementation of this Plan but to assist in the implementation of other public and private agency plans.

### ***Capital Improvement Program (CIP)***

The city annually adopts a one-year plan for capital improvement projects at the same time preparing a plan for the next four years, in order to provide the community with a future plan for projects that will be proposed in the near future. Included in the CIP are street, water, sanitary, sidewalk, and stormwater construction projects in addition to major equipment purchases and property improvements.

### ***Officially Mapping***

Besides officially mapping streets, the city has the ability to also officially map parkways, parks or playgrounds. Reserving these lands now for future facilities prevents development on these reserved lands. Being more proactive to officially map these utilities and facilities has been identified as very important for future planning efforts.

### ***State Trust Fund Loan Program***

Cities and school districts, can borrow from the Wisconsin Board of Commissioners of Public Land for a wide variety of purposes, including buildings, roads, sewer and water facilities, equipment, recreation facilities, industrial development, or other public purposes. Loan rates vary depending on the duration of the loan, but once the application is approved, the interest rate is guaranteed for the life of the loan. The current loan limit per calendar year is \$5,000,000.

### ***U.S. Fire Administration***

Through the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the Department of Homeland Security, the Oshkosh Fire Department received over \$208,000 in grant funds in the “Fire Operations and Fire Safety” category of the grant program in 2003. Several other training, planning, equipment, and system grants existing within this entity of FEMA.

### ***Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources***

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) administers two loan programs through the Environmental Improvement Fund (EIF) that directly relate to the provision of drinking water and wastewater facilities. The Clean Water Fund Program (CWFP) is one of these subsidized loan programs, which provides loans to municipalities for wastewater treatment and urban storm water projects. Most CWFP projects receive a subsidized interest rate of the EIF market interest rate. The second of these loan programs is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements.



The WDNR also administers several Local Assistance Grant programs as they relate to urban forestry and parkland acquisition and development. Two examples are:

- Types of eligible projects for the Urban Forestry Grant Program include conducting inventories, staff training or public education workshops, developing management plans, and planting trees.
- The intent of the Urban Green Space Program is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from urban development areas that have scenic, ecological, or other natural value within or in proximity to urban areas; and to provide land for noncommercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

WDNR programs also exist for recycling and household hazardous waste collection. The Recycling Efficiency Incentive Grants are available for entities that have demonstrated recycling program efficiency by either merging with another recycling entity or entering into a cooperate agreement with another recycling entity. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Grants are available to any municipality to establish and operate local programs for collection and disposal of household hazardous waste.

#### *Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI)*

The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) program is administered in Wisconsin by the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning in the Department of Public Instruction. The LSTA funds in the states grants program provide seed money for projects to improve library services throughout the United States. The program is designed to ensure that everyone can have the information resources they need for school, work, and daily living. Funds in the LSTA state grants program can be used to improve library services through the use of technology, encourage libraries to establish consortia and share resources, and to target library services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities.

#### *Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA)*

The DOA administers the Technology for Educational Achievement (TEACH) Wisconsin program which provides access to information technologies and advances improved student learning and teacher instruction. TEACH Wisconsin provides support for investments in educational technology and telecommunications. Wisconsin's schools, libraries, cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs), charter schools, secured juvenile correctional facilities, private colleges, tribal colleges, and technical colleges are all served by TEACH.

#### *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection*

Among several programs offered by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, the Agricultural Clean Sweep program organizes the collection of unwanted or unused pesticides and farm chemicals from farmers, businesses, rural households, schools and government agencies. This service is free to farmers and at a reduced price to other eligible users.

### *National Park Service*

The Land and Water Conservation Fund is administered by the National Park Service. These matching grants provide federal financial assistance to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Eligible projects include biking and snowmobile trails, winter sports facilities, playground equipment, and sport shooting areas.

## **Coordination with Other Plan Elements**

Because of the interconnectivity of the elements of the Comprehensive Plan, it is beneficial to note some of the coordination between the elements as the goals, objectives, and actions of the Plan are implemented. This is done in order to maintain consistency and avoid conflict between the elements.

### *Economic Development Element*

Within the Economic Development Element of the Plan, the Economic Activity Zones (EAZs) have been identified and defined as areas of the city with the highest concentration of employment and to some degree employment opportunities. In an effort to efficiently utilize services and infrastructure, this Element supports the coordination, installation, and expansion of utilities to these and within the EAZs.

### *Housing Element*

Similar to the Economic Development Element, the provision of utilities and facilities must also be planned in coordination with new housing projects and redevelopment projects. The provision or extension of services to serve new projects should be avoided when the new projects will overburden existing systems.

### *Land Use Element*

Some of the guides used when developing the Land Use Element and the Future Land Use maps were the service areas for the city's facilities and utilities. This includes the Southwest Area Sewer Study, the Sewer Service Area map, and the 5-minute response time map from the Fire Department. In order for land to develop, adequate services must be available for the new development. However, land should be developed in a cost-efficient manner so as not to overburden existing facilities.

### *Intergovernmental Element*

Service areas of most utilities and facilities cross municipal boundaries. The establishment of mutual aid or cooperative agreements with adjoining jurisdictions is key when making an effort to provide the most efficient and affordable services. Communication is a second key component in order to have service providers aware of changes that may affect the provision of services including annexations and new construction projects.