
Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan

Also covering the municipalities within Juneau County

2017-2021

Effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2021



Prepared by: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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This plan was prepared under the direction of the Juneau County Land, Forestry, Parks, & Zoning Committee by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

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ABSTRACT

- TITLE:** JUNEAU COUNTY OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN
2017-2021 Effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2021
- SUBJECT:** This report 1) Assesses the existing recreation system in Juneau County; 2) Identifies recreation needs based upon public input, past plans, and recreation standards; and 3) Establishes recommendations for improving the recreation system over the next five years.
- Submission of this report to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) establishes eligibility for the County and local units of government for a variety of Federal and State Aids to purchase land and to add facilities to existing outdoor recreation lands. The Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan is required to apply for Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), and Wisconsin Stewardship Grant funding.
- Non-profit groups, foundations, and the general public may also use this document to coordinate their own private efforts for developing outdoor recreation facilities.
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- A. Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results
- B. Park Design and Location Criteria
- C. State and Federal Financial Assistance Programs
- D. Juneau County Landfill Map
- E. Potential Hillsboro State Trail Modification In Union Center

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of the county. This is accomplished through an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities, and the establishment of recommendations to meet identified needs.

Adoption of this plan by the Juneau County Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), will continue eligibility of the county and its local units of government for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), and Stewardship Funds. If a municipality wishes to cooperate with Juneau County and use this plan for grant applications it is not necessary for that municipality to adopt the plan individually. Local government grant applications have a better chance of approval if Juneau County applies on their behalf.

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

STATUTORY BASE

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

Submission of this adopted ORP to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources establishes eligibility for the county and local units of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids (Chapter NR 50.06(4), Wisconsin Administrative Code).

PLAN COMPONENTS

This plan addresses the outdoor recreation needs for county facilities and all local governments within Juneau County that don't have their own outdoor recreation plans.

Background information on Juneau County was compiled to develop an understanding of the environmental and social characteristics of the county and their meaning for outdoor recreation. An inventory of existing recreational facilities exists in Chapter 3 of this plan.

The existing recreation system was analyzed to determine current and potential future deficiencies. A combination of public survey compilation, standards analysis, and the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) were utilized to define recreational and open

space needs. Goals and objectives were created to guide the direction of recreational planning efforts within Juneau County.

The recommendations are general strategies and five-year action programs for recreation facility development. A series of possible tools to aid implementation of these recommendations are set forth. This plan concludes with a note on updating this plan to insure that it remains relevant to the needs of the county over the entire five-year span.

PAST PLANS

Juneau County has been involved with recreation planning since 1971 when an *Outdoor Recreation Plan for Juneau County* was compiled and written by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. In 1977, Comprehensive Planning Services developed a five-year outdoor recreation plan for the County. In 1989, the City of Elroy developed a plan for the City to address the specific issues relating to bike trail systems in the Elroy area. The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) has prepared the *Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan* since 1990.

Summaries of plans that affect outdoor recreation:

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2017.

Every five years, the Wisconsin DNR publishes a SCORP as required by the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. At its core, this SCORP is used to help allocate federal funds equitably among local communities, but the document also transcends many levels of outdoor recreation discussion and policy.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan

NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2017.

This 2004 document is intended to guide the development of an interconnected bikeway system for the North Central Wisconsin Region. Potential trails are identified and an improvement description was created by each county where trails existed, to facilitate how the plan can become reality cost effectively.

The routes for Juneau County are mainly a series of on-road routes throughout the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge and on-road routes throughout Juneau County connecting the Omaha, Elroy-Sparta, Hillsboro, and 400 state trails.

State Trails Network Plan

This 2003 document clarifies the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) role and strategy in the provision of all types of trails. The plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors, such as old rail lines, is specifically discussed as a very important strategy in the creation of recreational and alternative transportation corridors. These trails are shown on Map 1.

Segment 53—Wyeville to Mauston to Adams County Hwy Z

This potential trail corridor is a combination of rail line and highway right-of-way that links via Juneau County's Omaha Trail to the Elroy-Sparta and "400" State Trails in Elroy. Rail line would provide the linkage from Wyeville to Mauston, and various roadways from Mauston east to the Wisconsin River.

Petenwell and Castle Rock Flowages Comprehensive Management Plan

The WDNR coordinated the creation of this 10-year plan in January 1996, to remediate the Petenwell and Castle Rock Flowages. Recreation, flora & fauna habitats, and aesthetics have been affected by a number of pollutants in both flowages. This plan addresses the water pollution causes, monitoring goals, and funding mechanisms to remediate the flowages.

Buckhorn State Park Regional Analysis

The WDNR created this report in February of 2005 for Buckhorn State Park. The analysis summarizes park visitation estimates, and camping demand at area state parks. RV camping needs for the area are described and how state parks can be improved to meet those needs.

Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area Master Plan and Environmental Assessment

The WDNR created this 1997 report after acquiring land from the Dells Boat Company, a subsidiary of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in 1993. The master plan for this property calls for long-term management activities that will maintain and enhance the rare natural and scenic qualities of the natural area, while allowing compatible public uses.

The boundary for the project includes a total of 2,115 acres of land, which will expand current state ownership by 1,065 acres [as of 1997]. Along the Wisconsin River [directly north of Wisconsin Dells], the zones will average 200 feet in width, with a minimum width of 75 feet. In some locations the zone [along the river] may be wider than 200 feet, because topography and location of sensitive resources to be protected will determine the width.

The [WDNR's] policy is to purchase from willing sellers only. This policy will be adhered to for land acquisition at the Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056

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

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

Each Juneau County Legacy Area is summarized below. 5 stars represents the highest level:

BN Badlands

Size	Small
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆

MW Middle Wisconsin River

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

BO Baraboo River

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

NC Necedah National Wildlife Refuge

Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Substantial
Protection Remaining	Limited
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆

CF Central Wisconsin Forests

Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Substantial
Protection Remaining	Limited
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

SM Meadow Valley State Wildlife Area

Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Substantial
Protection Remaining	Limited
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆☆

GC Greensand Cuesta

Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆

YW Yellow (Juneau) River

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

LL Lower Lemonweir River

Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Substantial
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆

City of Mauston Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2012-2016

NOTE: This plan is being updated in 2016-2017

This plan (ORP) assesses the existing recreation system in the City of Mauston; identifies recreation needs based upon public input and recreation standards; sets forth goals and objectives to be used as guidelines in formulating outdoor recreation improvements; and provides recommendations for improving the recreation system over the next five years.

A variety of recommendations in the plan are based on the above goals. Also in the plan are lists of capital improvements for each park for the next 5-years.

See Mauston’s 2017-2021 ORP for additional details.

Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan

This 2006-2020 document contains the Juneau County Forest Access Plan, and has goals for each forest management unit.

Juneau County Comprehensive Plan 2010-2030

This plan is a combination of nine chapters. The following goals, objectives and policies within the Recreation, Open Space and Environmental Resources Chapter, directly relate to outdoor recreation:

Issues to Address:

1. Preserve natural resources
2. Improved surface and ground water quality

Goals

1. To recognize the natural environment of the local lakes, wetlands, wildlife habitats, woodlands, open spaces, and watershed and ensure that the health and stability of this resource system are maintained.
2. To provide adequate permanent open space throughout the County for outdoor recreation, environmental protection and to encourage the same within local jurisdictions.
3. Control development in a manner that sustain recreational opportunities, aesthetics and economic use of resources.

Objectives

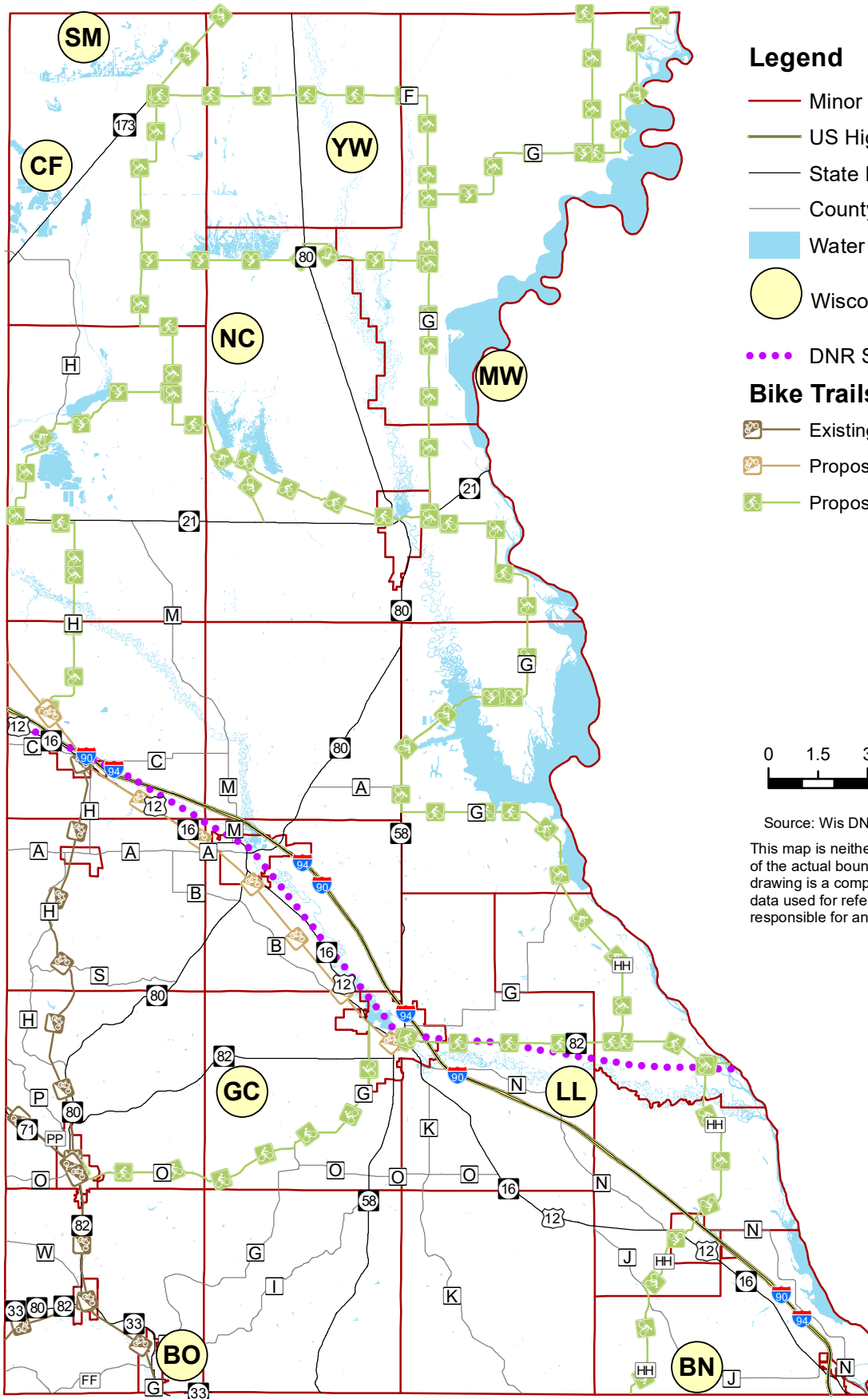
1. Provide park areas, open space, and recreation facilities which meet the needs of the county and are accessible to all residents.
2. Preserve the role of wetlands and woodlands as essential components of the hydrologic system and as valuable wildlife habitat.
3. Protect floodplain, steep slope and bluff areas throughout the county to mitigate hazard potential, and emphasize their value to the community as potential focal points of natural beauty and recreation.
4. Acquire new land, when feasible, for the expansion of recreation and open space opportunities, and continue to maintain current recreation infrastructure such as trails and shelters.
5. Promote collaboration between the county and local governments with organizations and associations that are working to preserve the natural resources of Juneau County.
6. Promote development that minimizes groundwater impacts from on-site septic systems and other sources.
7. Promote groundwater protection efforts in Juneau County to maintain or lower nitrate, pesticide, and volatile organic compound pollution at levels below safe drinking water standards.
8. Reduce contamination of surface waters in Juneau County.
9. Increase and improve wildlife habitat within Juneau County.
10. Develop a long-term plan for the identification of land which should be preserved.
11. Protect forest resources with County, private and public support.
12. Preserve or improve water quality, lakes and groundwater.
13. Collaborate with local and regional agencies and municipalities to control invasive species of plants and insects.

Policies

1. New development should not negatively impact natural resources.
2. Participate in state and federal programs providing funding for parks and open space.
3. Conduct an inventory to identify valuable recreation, open space, and environmental resources in Juneau County.
4. Incorporate natural drainage patterns and stormwater detention measures in the design of any improvements to minimize pollutants and sediment loads that enter county water sources.
5. Delineate and protect environmental corridors in the county that include stream corridors,

woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, and other environmentally and/or potentially hazards areas that should be avoided for future development.

6. New development should be discouraged from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to flood hazard, potential groundwater contamination, loss of farmland, highway access problems, incompatibility with neighboring uses, etc.
7. Maintain and encourage reforestation to protect large contiguous blocks of forests.
8. Work to minimize forest fragmentation and explore techniques that would allow fragmented forests to retain a larger portion of their original ecological and economic values.
9. Support efforts by non-profit land trusts and private landowners to preserve forest areas.
10. Encourage the use of native species in plantings and consider ways to control the spread of invasive exotic species that can have negative ecological and economic impacts to forests.



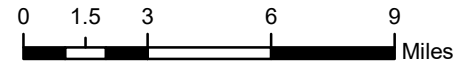
Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Water
- Wisconsin Land Legacy Areas

●●●●● DNR Segment 53

Bike Trails (2004 Regional Plan)

- Existing Off Road
- Proposed Off Road
- Proposed On Road



Source: Wis DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



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Chapter 2

DESCRIPTION OF JUNEAU COUNTY

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

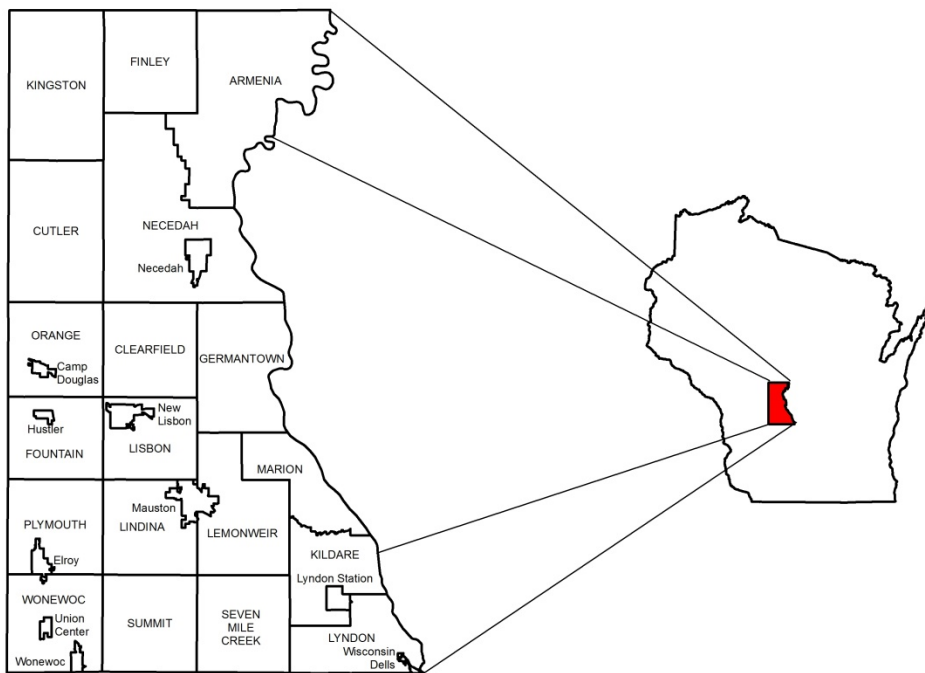
Introduction

This section describes the physical features of Juneau County. This information is essential to determining the potential of an area for recreation development, as well as the limitations. Recreation planners use this kind of data to determine which resources to develop and which resources to protect or preserve.

Geography and Land Use

Juneau County in west central Wisconsin has a total of 513,758 acres; of which 35.3% is forested, 31.8% is used for agriculture, 5.0% is water, 23.8% is wetlands, 2.0% for open space, 1.5% is for transportation (which includes airports and roads), 0.1% for residential, and 0.5% is for commercial and industrial uses. The City of Mauston is the county seat and the largest urban area in Juneau County. Mauston is 135 miles northwest of Milwaukee; 105 miles southwest of Green Bay; 125 miles south of Wausau; 70 miles northwest of Madison; and 70 miles east of La Crosse. Juneau County contains the Cities of Mauston, Elroy, and New Lisbon; the Villages of Camp Douglas, Hustler, Lyndon Station, Necedah, Union Center, and Wonewoc; and 19 Towns. See Figure 1.

Figure 1 **Location**



Climate

Juneau County has a continental climate that provides year-round recreation opportunities. Summers are characterized by warm but not excessively hot days and cool nights, while winters are long and relatively snowy. In the winter, the average daily temperature is 18 degrees, while in the summer it is 69 degrees. The average annual precipitation is about 31 inches of which 60 percent falls from May through September. For the growing season, the interval between the last 32-degree freeze in the spring and the first one in the fall averages about 131 days. The sun shines 40 percent of the possible time in summer and 20 percent in winter. The prevailing winds are from the west and have the highest average wind-speed in March, April, and November.

Topography and Geology

The northeastern 75 percent of Juneau County is part of extinct Glacial Lake Wisconsin. This area is generally flat or gently undulating topography, except for an occasional sandstone butte. These buttes rise above the basin to a height of 100 to 300 feet, and have a maximum elevation of 1,262 feet, at Sheep Pasture Bluff. Upper Cambrian sandstone is underlain by Precambrian igneous and metamorphic rocks in this area of the county. These Precambrian rocks are buried 400 to 850 feet beneath the Upper Cambrian sandstone with the exception of the Necedah quartzite. This hill at Necedah is an extrusion of Precambrian quartzite surrounded by Upper Cambrian sandstone.

The southeast 25 percent of Juneau County is part of the Driftless Area. This very hilly area has steep sandstone escarpments, which mark the northern and eastern boundaries. The valleys are V-shaped and have relatively narrow bottoms 200 to 350 feet below the ridge tops. The highest elevation is 1,380 feet, at Johnson Hill in the Town of Plymouth. Upper Cambrian sandstone, shale, and conglomerate are the parent geology in this area of the county. The Upper Cambrian rocks are capped in places by remnants of a more resistant, Ordovician, marine calcitic-dolomite.

Surface Water

The many streams, rivers, and flowages in Juneau County furnish an abundant supply of surface water for power generation, irrigation, recreation, and fish & wildlife habitat. Groundwater is the major source of drinking water for most residents.

Juneau County has a total of about 57 lakes, and 73 streams. Many lakes are impoundments to generate power, used for waterfowl, or as cranberry flowages. Nearly all of the lakes are used for recreation. The two largest lakes are Petenwell and Castle Rock; both are flowages on the Wisconsin River. Juneau County has 378 linear miles of streams; all of which drain to the Wisconsin River. Two other important rivers are the Lemonweir and the Yellow.

Groundwater

The quality of groundwater in Juneau County is generally good for most domestic, municipal, and industrial uses. The water is relatively soft in most of the county, but becomes fairly hard in the uplands in the southwestern part of the county. Local differences in the quality of ground water are caused by the composition, solubility, and surface area of particles of soil and rock through which the water moves, and the length of time the water is in contact with these materials. Calcium,

magnesium, and bicarbonate ions derived from dolomite are present. Minor water use problems are caused by hardness and locally by high concentrations of iron. Iron is mainly produced by reducing conditions in marshes and swamps.

Glacial lake and outwash deposits make up an aquifer that is the major source of groundwater for private water supplies in the northern 75 percent of the county. Yields are as high as 1,850 gallons per minute, but range mainly from 150 to 840 gallons per minute. The average high capacity well yields 500 gallons per minute.

Soils

Even though Juneau County was never scoured by glaciers, about 75 percent of the county lies in the basin of extinct Glacial Lake Wisconsin. Most of the soils in this part of the state formed in sandy lake deposits, sandy outwash, or local sandy residuum, which all have fewer weatherable minerals than that in other areas of the state. Organic matter is the parent material for a number of soils in the county. Most of the upland soils in the southwestern part of the county formed in loess, in bedrock residuum, or in both.

Soil properties are important considerations when planning and developing recreation facilities. To help evaluate soils, the U.S. Soil Conservation Service published the Juneau County Soil Survey in 1991. Updated soil suitability tables for outdoor recreation and other uses are available on the Internet.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

This section describes the social and economic factors that shape Juneau County. This type of information can give a general feeling of how trends in recreational needs might be changing, because the residents are changing. Developing an understanding of these characteristics and their changes will help direct future planning efforts in the appropriate directions.

Population & Housing

The population is projected to increase, then slightly decrease between 2015 and 2040, resulting in a total population incline from 2015, see Table 1.

Year	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population	27,305	28,130	29,080	29,790	29,805	29,465

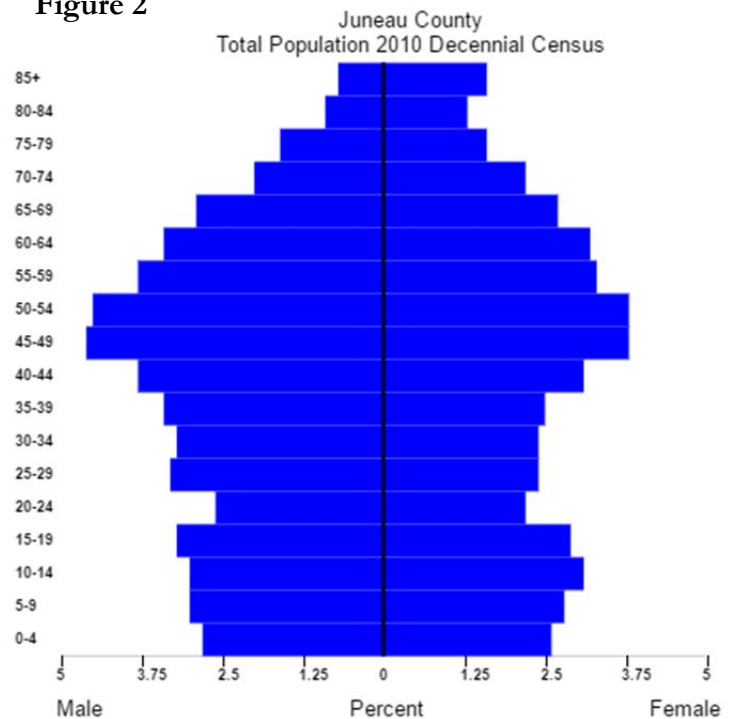
Source: WI DOA, 2013

Figure 2 illustrates the county's population by age and gender. Juneau County's largest population cohorts, for both males and females, are the 45-49 and 50-54 year olds. Median age in the County increased from 39.4 years old in 2000 to 44.1 years old in 2014. The population is almost equally balanced male and female until about 80 years and older when females outnumber males, as is expected due to females' naturally longer life expectancy.

From 2000 to 2014, the population of persons under age 18 declined from 25.4% to 18.4% of Juneau County's population.

The total number of housing units increased from 12,370 units in 2000 to 14,744 units in 2014. Seasonal housing units are a significant part of the housing stock, making up 21.6% of all housing units; greater than the 6.1% of units for the state. Seasonal housing units are found in all but two of the municipalities in the County, with the Village of Hustler and the City of Wisconsin Dells being the exceptions. The percentage of seasonal units by town ranges from 1.3% in the City of Elroy to 60.5% in the Town of Finley.

Figure 2

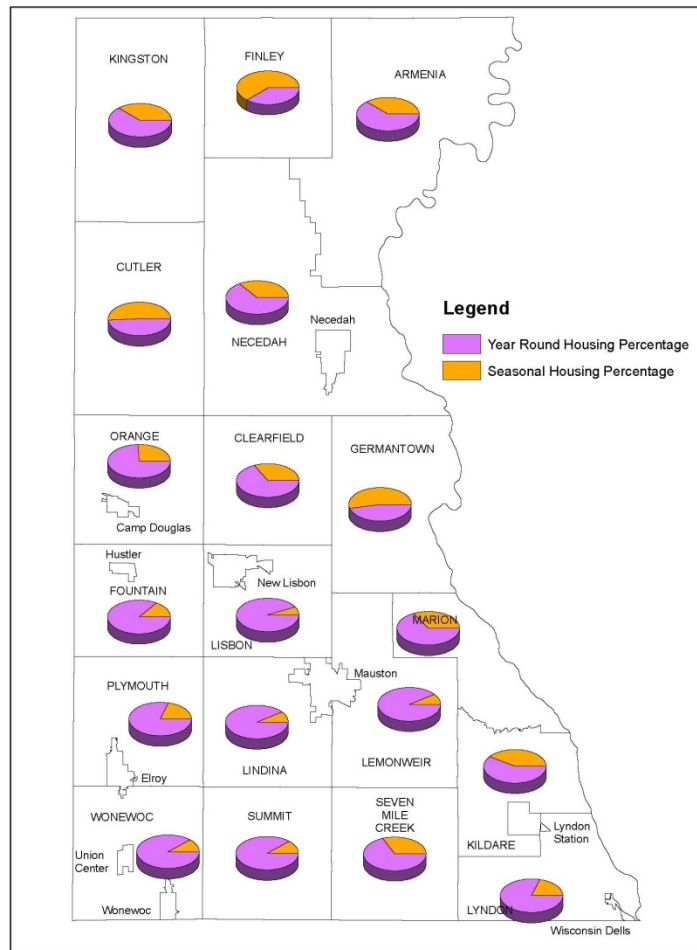


Total Population: 26,664 (Male: 14,029; 52.6%, Female: 12,635; 47.4%)

Population Pyramid created by GetFacts www.getfacts.wisc.edu

Figure 3 shows the percentage of seasonal housing units to total housing units in each of the towns and municipalities in Juneau County. All of the cities and villages in Juneau County have seasonal housing rates under 5% except for the villages of Necedah (6.2%) and Lyndon Station (20.8%). The trend over the last 20 years has been for seasonal home owners to retire to their seasonal home, thus becoming permanent residents in their former “cottages”. New permanent and seasonal homes are being built as well. These trends are both projected to continue.

Figure 3: Year Round and Seasonal Housing, 2014



Demographic Trends

Table 2 shows a comparison within Juneau County of demographic indicators from the 2000 Census and the 2014 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The total population increased by over 2,290 persons. The percentage of persons under 5 and under 18 have also both declined, but the percentage of persons over 65 years has increased and the median age has increased as well.

Racial diversity within the County has increased slightly, with the percentage of White, Non-Hispanic persons decreasing from 96.6% to 94.4%, and the percentages of persons identifying as Black, American Indian, or Hispanic all increasing.

Educational attainment has increased in the County since 2000. The percentage of persons with a high school degree or higher increased from 78.5% to 84.6%, and those with a Bachelor's degree or higher increased from 10.0% to 12.4%. These trends are increasing, however Juneau County still has lower educational attainment than the State which has rates of 91.4% for high school or higher and 28.4% for a Bachelor's degree or higher.

The Office of Economic Advisors (OEA) within the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development creates countywide workforce profiles that include some demographic data. The 2015 profile provided the following population perspective:

<i>Table 2 - Juneau County Demographics</i>		
	2000	2014
Population	24,316	26,607
Persons under 5 years	5.9%	5.4%
Person under 18 years	25.4%	15.5%
Persons 65 years and over	16.8%	18.4%
Median Age	39.4	44.1
Female Persons	50.0%	47.3%
White Persons (not Hispanic)	96.6%	94.4%
Black Persons	0.3%	2.2%
American Indian Persons	1.3%	1.6%
Asian Persons	0.4%	0.3%
Hispanic or Latino Persons	1.4%	2.8%
High School Graduates or Higher*	78.5%	84.6%
Bachelor's degree or Higher*	10.0%	12.4%
Housing Units	12,370	14,744
Average Household Size	2.47	2.50
Median Household Income	\$35,335	\$45,135

Source: U.S. Census

**Percentage of persons age 25 and over*

Juneau County added an estimated net total of 323 residents during the almost five-year period (from 2010 to 2015). The growth rate of 1.2 percent matched the statewide growth rate but fell well short of the 3.9 national population growth rate during the same time period. Juneau County's population grew at the 20th fastest rate in Wisconsin. The total county population ranks as the 47th largest in the state. Mauston, the Juneau County seat, remained the most populous municipality and grew at one-and-one-half times the county's overall growth rate. The Town of Germantown experienced the fastest growth rate (8.9%) and gained 131 new faces over the five-year period.

Juneau County's population growth was almost entirely due to a positive net immigration. Juneau's increase due to natural growth was nominal. Low natural growth typically indicates an older population, and indeed the high migration rate is an indication that Juneau County continues to be an attractive destination for retiring individuals.

Employment

Overall, the labor force has increased from 12,068 in 2000 to 13,010 in 2014, an increase of 7.8%, see Table 3. The labor force is defined as the number of persons, sixteen and over, employed or looking for employment. Persons over sixteen who are students, homemakers, retired, institutionalized, or unable/unwilling to seek employment are not considered part of the labor force. The unemployment rate in Juneau County more than doubled from 3.9% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2014.

	2000	2014
Labor Force	12,068	13,010
Employed	11,333	11,726
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	9.3%
Participation Rate	63.9%	59.8%

Source: U.S. Census

Table 4 contains industry level employment data for 2014 along with annual employment change. Over 67 percent of total employment was in the top three industry sectors the Education & Health sector; the Manufacturing sector; and the Trade, Transportation, Utilities sector.

	Avg Emp	1 Yr Change
Natural Resources	180	-5
Construction	270	-17
Manufacturing	2,099	74
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	1,555	59
Information	42	-2
Financial Activities	198	-9
Professional & Business Services	264	10
Education & Health	2,365	88
Leisure & Hospitality	770	-60
Other Services	153	-15
Public Administration	1,069	6

Source: WI DWD, QCEW 2014

Chapter 3

EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

This section is an inventory of the existing outdoor recreational facilities in Juneau County, which will focus primarily upon public facilities. Some private facilities will be listed for reference purposes. The private sector provides many recreational opportunities but this plan's purpose is to identify public facility improvements that may qualify for state and federal money.

LINEAR FACILITIES

Water Trails: A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. This website can help with creating a trail: (<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/publications/watertrails/>). There are over 410 miles of streams and rivers in the county. Portages have been established on the Wisconsin River to get around the dams. All navigable water is available to canoe on. Both the Wisconsin and Lemonweir Rivers have multiple access points.

The Baraboo River is the first river in Wisconsin to have all the dams removed, and now it is a canoeing river with some areas that need widening (Wonewoc Comprehensive Plan 2004).

The **400 State Trail** is a 22-mile rail bed trail between Elroy and Reedsburg. This trail connects to the Elroy-Sparta, Hillsboro, and Omaha Trails. Hiking, bicycle touring, and snowmobiling are possible on this trail.

Elroy-Sparta State Trail – A 32.5-mile rail bed trail between Elroy and Sparta. Hiking, bicycle touring, and snowmobiling are possible on this trail.

Hillsboro State Trail – A 4.3-mile county-operated hike/bike/snowmobile trail between Hillsboro and the 400 Trail at Union Center.

Omaha Trail – A 12.5 mile county-operated, rail bed trail between Camp Douglas and Elroy. Hiking, bicycle touring, and snowmobiling are possible on this trail.

Snowmobile Trails – Juneau County has approximately 239.7 miles of designated snowmobile trails that are part of the State snowmobile aid program, along with approximately 65 miles of club trails. There are no winter designated ATV trails.

ATV Trails – Juneau County has approximately 400 miles of on-road ATV routes, but no ATV trails. Off-road trails that complement the on-road ATV route system are being explored where appropriate and sustainable.

PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS TO WATER BODIES

Public Access sites on Juneau County's lakes and streams can be found on State, County and Township managed lands. An updated map of public access areas is available from the Juneau County Visitor and Recreation Guide. Juneau County owns and maintains 5 developed access points. State statute provide for public access to water bodies when development occurs. See the Implementation Strategies chapter for more details.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Juneau County contains both historic and contemporary points of interest of cultural, aesthetic, recreational, and scientific importance. A number of private sites may be open to the public, while others in private ownership are closed.

A) Necedah National Wildlife Refuge – Meadow Valley Wildlife Area

The Necedah National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, is an important wildlife viewing area and destination for nearly 150,000 visitors annually, which forms part of a sprawling 43,600-acre mix of wetlands, uplands, bottomland forests and grasslands, and boasts more than 230 species of birds and some rare grassland, wetland and forest species, including Karner Blue butterflies, the Massasauga rattlesnake and bald eagles.

In the early 1930s the U.S. Government acquired 114,964 acres of land in Juneau, Wood, Monroe, and Jackson Counties, using the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. The management of 55,000 acres of this Federal land was transferred to the State of Wisconsin with the signing of a Cooperative and License Agreement. They are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System, but managed cooperatively with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Meadow Valley is managed under a cooperative agreement with USFWS, currently in the second of three 15-year leases.

B) Buckhorn State Park

Buckhorn State Park and Wildlife Areas occupy a peninsula of Castle Rock Lake. The State Park encompasses 3,229 acres, the Yellow River WLA has 2,297 acres and the Buckhorn WLA consists of 4,903 acres. A range of facilities are available including boat landings, campsites, swimming, changing and shower facilities, fishing, picnic tables, and more than ten miles of hiking trails. Visitorship has increased by thirty-five percent over the last ten years to more than 107,000 per year.

C) Dam

The Petenwell Hydroelectric Plant Dam provides cold season nesting grounds for Bald Eagles by maintaining an open area of the Petenwell Flowage.

D) Geologic Sites

Juneau County's topography and geology are described in Chapter 2 – Description of Juneau County. Several land features are named below:

Cranberry Rock Lookout, Town of Armenia, National Guard Bombing and Gunnery Range.

Lone Rock, Town of Orange, Camp Williams Army National Guard.

Duckworth Ridge, Town of Lisbon, privately owned.

Johnson Hill, Town of Plymouth, privately owned.

Mullin Ridge, Town of Plymouth, privately owned.

Pleasant Ridge, Town of Wonewoc, privately owned.

Potter Ridge, Town of Summit, privately owned.

Potato Hill, Town of Summit, privately owned.

Sheep Pasture Bluff, Town of Lemonweir, privately owned.

Pine Knob, Town of Seven Mile Creek, privately owned.

Fairy Bluff, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.

Fitz Bluff, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.

Bald Knob, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.

Moran Bluff, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.

Grubb Hill, Town of Lyndon, privately owned.

Castle Rock, Town of Marion, privately owned.

Swandas Bluff, Town of Kildare, privately owned.

Rogge Bluff, Town of Kildare, privately owned.

Fox Point, Town of Kildare, privately owned.

Stand Rock, Town of Lyndon, privately owned.

Inspiration Point, Village of Wonewoc, privately owned and available to Spiritualist Campers

COUNTY FOREST

The Juneau County Forestry Department manages 17,798 acres of county forest. This land is managed for multiple uses, and is independently certified as sustainably managed and harvested. Some of the county forest is closed to motorized vehicles. Examples of permitted recreational activities are hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, camping (permit required), bough cutting (permit required), firewood collection (permit required), and wildlife observation. Refer to the 15-year Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

See Forest Units in **Map 12**.

COMMUNITY FOREST

The Juneau County Forestry Department manages 1,440 acres of forested land that is not enrolled in the County Forest Law program. This land is managed the same way that the county forest is. Many of the parcels are isolated from other county forest blocked areas. Some of the community forest is closed to motorized vehicles. Examples of permitted recreational activities are hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling, camping, bough cutting (permit required), firewood collection (permit required), and wildlife observation. Refer to the 15-year Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

FORESTED LANDS – NOT STATE or COUNTY OWNED

Forested lands that may be open to the public but are not part of the county forest are privately held lands by individuals and corporations that are enrolled in the Managed Forest Law.

There are 50,356 acres enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program as of January 1st, 2016. 6,699 acres of these MFL enrolled lands are available to the public for hunting (not trapping), fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing only (s. 77.83(2)(a), Wis. Stats.). Other than the following exception, MFL lands enrolled as open must not be posted as to restrict access. All MFL program participants can restrict access without penalty to the landowner to areas that are within 300 feet of any building or harvesting operation. Landowners may prohibit any activity associated with public use of open MFL land which may cause property damage (e.g. cutting trees, brush, building permanent blinds or tree stands, putting nails in trees). Temporary tree stands and bait stations (where hunting regulations allow) are an accepted and allowable method of hunting conditional upon no damage to the property, including the tree. Access by motor vehicles or snowmobiles may be prohibited by the landowner on open as well as closed lands. Open MFL lands can be found on the DNR website at <http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/opfl/>. It is the responsibility of the user to know where they are and which land is open to the public.

SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

Six school districts provide additional local recreation opportunities in Juneau County. School yards often have playgrounds with play equipment, ball diamonds, and basketball hoops. School yards are considered neighborhood parks that range in size from 1 to 15 acres. A few districts also have school forests that are open to the public for a variety of recreational and educational uses.

Mauston School District

Lyndon Station E.S. – 10 acres with buildings, baseball field, parking, playground equipment and open space.

West Side E.S. – 6 acres with buildings, baseball field, basketball court, parking, playground equipment and open space.

Gordon Olson M.S., Grayside E.S., and Mauston H.S. – 117 acres with buildings, effigy mound display, baseball fields, softball field, basketball court, soccer field, open space, playground equipment, football field and track. Almost 12 acres of parking.

The School District of Mauston has two school forest properties located in Juneau County. There are no facilities on either parcel. Contact the School District of Mauston for rules of use on school forest lands.

- Mauston School Forest (located in Germantown) has 166 acres with snowmobile trails and access roads.
- Mauston School Forest (located in Lemonweir) has 40 acres.

Tomah Area School District

Camp Douglas E.S. – 1.5 acres, basketball court, parking, playground equipment.

New Lisbon School District

New Lisbon E.S. – 2.5 acres, open space, parking, playground equipment.

York Athletic Field – 6 acres, baseball field, football field, open space, restrooms, track. No off-street parking.

Tennis Courts – 2 courts in the City of New Lisbon.

Necedah School District

Necedah H.S. – 5.2 acres, baseball field, basketball court, open space, parking, playground equipment, and tennis court.

Royall School District

Elroy E.S. – 1.25 acres, basketball court, parking, playground equipment.

Royall H.S. – 13 acres, baseball field, basketball court, football field, open space, playground equipment, and track, with off-street parking.

Wonewoc-Center School District

Wonewoc E.S. and H.S. – 4.2 acres, baseball field, basketball court, and football field.

Wonewoc Center Outdoor Learning Area – 97 acres located at the end of School Road in Wonewoc, this school forest has a pond and dock, 1 mile hiking trail, 2 mile cross country ski trail, and limited parking available. Contact the Wonewoc-Center School District for rules of use on school forest lands.

PRIVATE OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

Private Campgrounds

There are approximately 8 private campgrounds totaling 673 campsites in Juneau County. All of these campgrounds are available for a fee to the public.

SCORP 2005-2010 data reports that there are a total of 3,049 public and privately owned campsites in Juneau County.

There are 3 private golf courses that are open to the public for greens fees.

- Castle Rock Golf Course, 18-hole, in the Town of Lisbon.
- Oak Creek Golf Course, 18-hole, in the Village of Necedah.
- Spring Valley Golf Course, 9-hole, in the Village of Union Center.

Wonewoc Spiritualist Camp

The camp consists of numerous cabins for the camp attendees as well as for the psychics and mediums themselves. The campsite maintains restrooms, a kitchen hall, a main office, and a snack store when the camp is occupied. There is also a motel located on the site that operates year-round. The rustic site is located atop the bluff to the east of the Village of Wonewoc and camp attendees may look down onto the Village of Wonewoc from Inspiration Point high above the valley.

Horseback Riding is available at Red Ridge Ranch just east of Mauston, and at Woodside Ranch, which is located on a high wooded hillside that offers a panoramic view of the Lemonweir River Valley. Woodside is an operating ranch that offers cross-country ski trails, horseback riding, swimming, square and line dancing, shuffleboard, tennis, mini-golf, table tennis, hayrides, horseshoes and more. A proposal to transform Woodside Ranch into a baseball and soccer facility and training camp is under consideration. This proposal would greatly increase the number of visitors and impact of the facility on the local economy.

Camp Douglas Sportsman's Club

Founded in 1948, this organization has strong community and military ties, and is one of many hunting and fishing groups in Juneau and surrounding counties. The club offers a range of activities, with an emphasis on target shooting, and sponsor several special events each year which draw participants from throughout the county, and some from over 50 miles away. Club facilities have been used for military and law enforcement training for local and out-of-state groups.

Woodside Sports Complex

The 245 acre western themed Mauston property opened in June of 2013 and consists of 4 synthetic turf baseball fields (which can be downsized to softball fields), 4 synthetic turf softball fields and a full concession/retail area. Future plans to expand include on site housing, 10 synthetic turf soccer/multipurpose fields, 20 sand volleyball courts as well as a concert field that will be able to host up to 50,000 people

PARKS and CONSERVANCY AREAS

A summary of all the local and county parks, school grounds, state parks, and conservation areas with the amenities at each are located in the following tables and maps. The following brief descriptions of each park type are from SCORP 2005-2010.

Mini Parks – These parks are special areas that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. One prominent feature or recreation facility like a playground may be present as the purpose of this park. The service area for this park generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people.

Neighborhood Parks – This is an area that serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Active and passive recreational activities in these parks include field, court, and ball games; skating; crafts; and picnicking. Facilities may also include a playground, wading pool, ball field, multi-activity field, ball diamond, tennis courts, skatepark, and shelter. Trees, open fields, and undeveloped natural areas are also desirable components of neighborhood parks. The service area for this park generally is a 1 mile radius, and a population of 2,000-5,000 people.

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

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

County Parks – County parks consist of 100 acres or more that are specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses to accommodate large gatherings, special events, and individual users. These parks have scenic natural features that preserve the character of the region and provide a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities; and may also provide areas for camping, historic preservation, protection of natural areas, and special use areas.

State Parks – State parks are similar to county parks, with two differences: they consist of several hundred acres and preserve natural areas of statewide importance.

Conservancy Areas – Conservancy areas are managed for the flora & fauna resources that exist at a site. Activities like hiking, wildlife watching, hunting, and fishing may be allowed on these lands that may be known as state natural areas, forests, or wildlife refuges. Each conservancy area has specific rules of use for public enjoyment.

Table 5

CLASSIFICATION

Linear Parks

Facility	Jurisdiction	* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards													
		MILES	BICYCLE TRAILS	CANOE TRAIL	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	HIKING TRAILS	HORSE TRAIL	HUNTING	NATURE TRAILS	PARKING LOT	PAVED	SANITARY FACILITIES	SHELTER	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	TUNNELS (abandoned from RR)
1. Elroy-Sparta Trail	Wisconsin DNR	33	X		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	3
2. 400 Trail State Trail	Wisconsin DNR	22	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
3. Omaha Trail	Juneau County	12.5	X			X			X	X*	X		X	X	
4. Hillsboro State Trail	Juneau County with City of Hillsboro and Vernon County	4.5	X			X			X		X				
5. Woodside Ranch Trail	Private	6			X	X	X		X		X				
6. Oak Ridge Trail	Juneau County	7	X		X	X	X	X	X						

Source: NCWRPC

Table 6

CLASSIFICATION

Mini Park

		* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards										
<u>Facility</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BASNETBALL COURT	BENCHES	FISHING AREA	FOOTBALL FIELD	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	PAVED AREA	OPEN SPACE	TENNIS COURT
7. St. Paul's School, Wonewoc	St. Paul's Church (Private)	0.5		X				X		X		
8. St. Patrick's School, Mauston	St. Patrick's Church (Private)	0.3						X		X		
9. Murphy's Park	City of Mauston	1.2				X			X		X	
13. Memory Park	Village of Lyndon Station	1			X						X	

Source: NCWRPC

Table 7

CLASSIFICATION
Neighborhood Parks

Facility	Jurisdiction	* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards																
		ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	BENCHES	BOAT ACCESS	FISHING PIER	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	DRINKING WATER	FOOTBALL FIELD	HORSESHOE PITS	OPEN SPACE	PARKING	PICNIC AREA	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	SHELTER	SKATING RINK or SLED HILL	RESTROOMS
14. South Town Park	Village of Wonewoc										X					X		
15. Camp Douglas Elementary School	Camp Douglas School District	1.5	X									X		X				
16. New Lisbon Elementary School	New Lisbon School District	2.5									X	X		X				
17. Elroy Elementary School	Elroy-Kendall-Wilton Sch. District	1.25	X									X		X				
18. Lyndon Station Elementary School	Mauston School District	.5	X									X		X				
19. Mauston West Side Elementary School	Mauston School District	6		X							X	X		X				
20. Wayside Park	Village of Necedah	2										X	X	X			X	
21. Old Mill Park	Village of Necedah			X	X	X*					X	X	X	X	X		X	
22. Heritage Park	City of New Lisbon	2.1		X			X			X	X	X	X	X	2		X*	
23. Village Park	Village of Hustler	1.2	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	
24. Marchowsky Park	City of Mauston	2	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X*	X	X		X*	
25. Lions Park	City of Mauston	6.5	X*	X			X			X	X	X*	X*	X*	X*		X	X
26. Eagle Parkway	Village of Union Center	1.5	X*				X*		X		X	X*	X				X*	
27. Oak Ridge Park	City of Mauston	6.5								X	X	X	X			X		
33. Jones Park	City of Mauston	2.5	X							X			X	X	X	X	X	

Source: NCWRPC

Table 8

CLASSIFICATION
Community Parks

Facility	Jurisdiction	* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards																										
		ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BASKETBALL COURT	HORSESHOE PITS	BOAT ACCESS	BENCHES	CAMPING	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	DUMP STATION (for RV's)	FISHING ACCESS	FOOTBALL FIELD	HIKING/NATURE TRAILS	OPEN SPACE	PARKING LOT	PICNIC AREA	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	SKATING RINK	SHELTER	RESTROOMS	SOCCER FIELD	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	SHOWERS	TENNIS COURT	VOLLEYBALL COURT	SLEDDING HILL	TRACK
28. Necedah High School	Necedah School District	5.2	X	X									X	X*		X									X			
29. York Athletic Field	New Lisbon School District	6	X								X		X							X								X
30. Royall High School, Elroy	Elroy-Kendall-Wilton Sch. District	13	X	X							X		X			X												X
31. Wonewoc Elementary & High School	Wonewoc-Union Center Sch. District	4.2	X	X							X		X															
32. Mauston Middle & High School	Mauston School District	80	X	X							X		X	X		X				X								X
33. Jones Park---Moved to Neighborhood Parks.																												
34. Nelson Park	Village of Camp Douglas	7	X	X	X		X						X	X	X	X		3	X						X	X		
35. Travis Fitzgerald Memorial Park	Village of Lyndon Station	2.5	X				X						X		X	X		X	X									
36. Lions Park and NAB Field	Village of Necedah	10	X				X							X	X	X		X	X									
37. future park	Village of Necedah	5+																										
38. Riverside Park, New Lisbon	City of New Lisbon	8				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X					X		X		
39. Schultz Park (Fairgrounds)	City of Elroy	28	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
40. American Legion Park	Village of Wonewoc	7	X		X		X								X	X		X	X			X						X
41. Riverside Park, Mauston	Mauston School District	3.5		X		X				X*			X	X	X	X		X*	X*						X			
42. Summit Park	Town of Summit		X												X	X	X											
43. Germantown Park	Town of Germantown	15											X	X	X			X		X								
44. Mile Bluff Park	City of Mauston	12		X							X	X	X	X														X
45. Baker's Field	City of Wonewoc	3	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X*	X	X		X	X*						X			
46. Elroy Commons	City of Elroy	1					X							X	X	X		X	X*				X*					
47. Lone Rock Community Park	Town of Orange	2	X				X									X												

Source: NCWRPC

Table 9

CLASSIFICATION

Special Use Areas

Facility	Jurisdiction
48. Canoe Access	Village of Wonewoc
49. Allen Thompson Memorial Park	Wisconsin DNR
50. New Lisbon Community Pool	City of New Lisbon
52. Veterans Memorial Park, Fairgrounds	City of Mauston / JC-AIRS
53. I-90/94 Wayside Eastbound, Town of Lemonweir	Wisconsin DOT
54. I90/94 Wayside Westbound, Town of Kildare	Wisconsin DOT
55. Castle Rock Wayside, Hwy. C by Camp Douglas	Wisconsin DOT
56. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Wayside, Hwy 80 by Sprague	Wisconsin DOT
57. Hop Raising Historical Marker, Lyndon Station	Private
58. Public Boat Access, 3rd Ave. E.	Wisconsin River Power Company
59. Indian Effigy Mounds, New Lisbon	Lions Club of New Lisbon
60. Canoe Access, Necedah	Village of Necedah
61. Public Boat Access, Town of Kildare	Town of Kildare
62. Public Boat Access, Town of Kildare	Town of Kildare
63. Public Boat Access, Lemonweir Mills	Town of Lemonweir
64. Public Boat Access, Town of Germantown	Town of Germantown
65. Public Boat Access, Town of Germantown	Town of Germantown
66. Public Boat Access, Town of Germantown	Wisconsin River Power Company
67. Public Boat Access, Hwy. G, (Osprey Landing)	Wisconsin River Power Company
68. Public Boat Access, Town of Germantown	Wisconsin River Power Company
69. Public Boat Access, 29th Ave.	Wisconsin River Power Company
70. Public Parking/Overview 4th St.	Town of Armenia
71. Public Boat Access, Petenwell Landing	Wisconsin River Power Company
72. Public Boat Access	Village of Necedah
73. Public Boat Access, Hwy 12/16	City of Mauston
75. 400 Trail shelter	Village of Wonewoc
76. Tractor Pull Track	Village of Hustler
77. Motocross Track	Village of Hustler
78. Public Boat Access, Hwy N	Town of Lyndon

* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards														(X) Marker Missing				
ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BOAT ACCESS	BIKE RACKS	CAMPsites	DRINKING WATER	FISHING PIER	HISTORICAL MARKER	ICE SKATING RINK	LOCATION SIGNS	NATURE TRAILS	PARKING AREA	PLAYGROUND	PICNIC AREA	OPEN SPACE	RESTROOMS	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT
		X									X			X				
40			13	X		X		X	X	X*			X		X*			
			X		X				X				X	X	X		X*	
19	X				X				X		X		X	X	X			
12					X		X	X		X*			X*	X	X*			
11					X		X	X		X*			X*	X	X*			
5					X		X	X		X*			X		X*			
5					X		(X)	X		X			X		X			
							X											
		X				X					X							
		X				X	X						X	X				
		X					X						X	X				
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		X									X							
0.3	X										X		X					
													X					
2					X						X			X	X			
48											X			X				
		X																

Source: NCRWPC

Table 10
CLASSIFICATION
 County Park

		* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards																				
<u>Facility</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BATHHOUSE	BOAT ACCESS	CAMP SITES	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	DUMP STATION (for RV's)	FISHING ACCESS	HIKING/NATURE TRAILS	HUNTING	OPEN SPACE	PARKING	PARK OFFICER	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	PICNIC AREA	SANITARY FACILITIES	SHELTER	SHOWERS	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL	
79. Riverview County Park	Juneau County	98			X	X	X		X	X		X	X*			X						
80. Castle Rock County Park	Juneau County	160	X*	X	300			X*	X	X			X*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
81. Wilderness County Park	Juneau County	80	X*	X*	150*	X*	X*	X	X*	X*			X*	X	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
82. Kennedy County Park	Juneau County	200			X	30	X			X		X	X*		X	X	X					
83. Bass Hollow Recreation Area	Juneau County	280					X			X		X	X*		X	X	X					

Source: NCWRPC

Table 11

CLASSIFICATION

State Parks

* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards

	<u>Facility</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	ACRES	BOAT ACCESS	CANOE INTERPRETIVE TRAIL	CAMPsites	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	DRINKING WATER	FISHING PIER	HORSESHOE PITS	HUNTING	NATURE/HIKING TRAILS	PICNIC AREA	SWIMMING BEACH	PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT	SANITARY FACILITIES	SHELTER	SNOWMOBILE TRAILS	VOLLEYBALL COURTS
84.	Rocky Arbor State Park	Wisconsin DNR	225			90*	X				X	X	X*		X	X*	1*		
85.	Buckhorn State Park	Wisconsin DNR	4500	X	X	24*	X	X	X*	X	X	X	X*	X*		X*	2*	X	X
86.	Mill Bluff State Park	Wisconsin DNR	1258			21*	X				X	X	X*	X*		X*	2*		

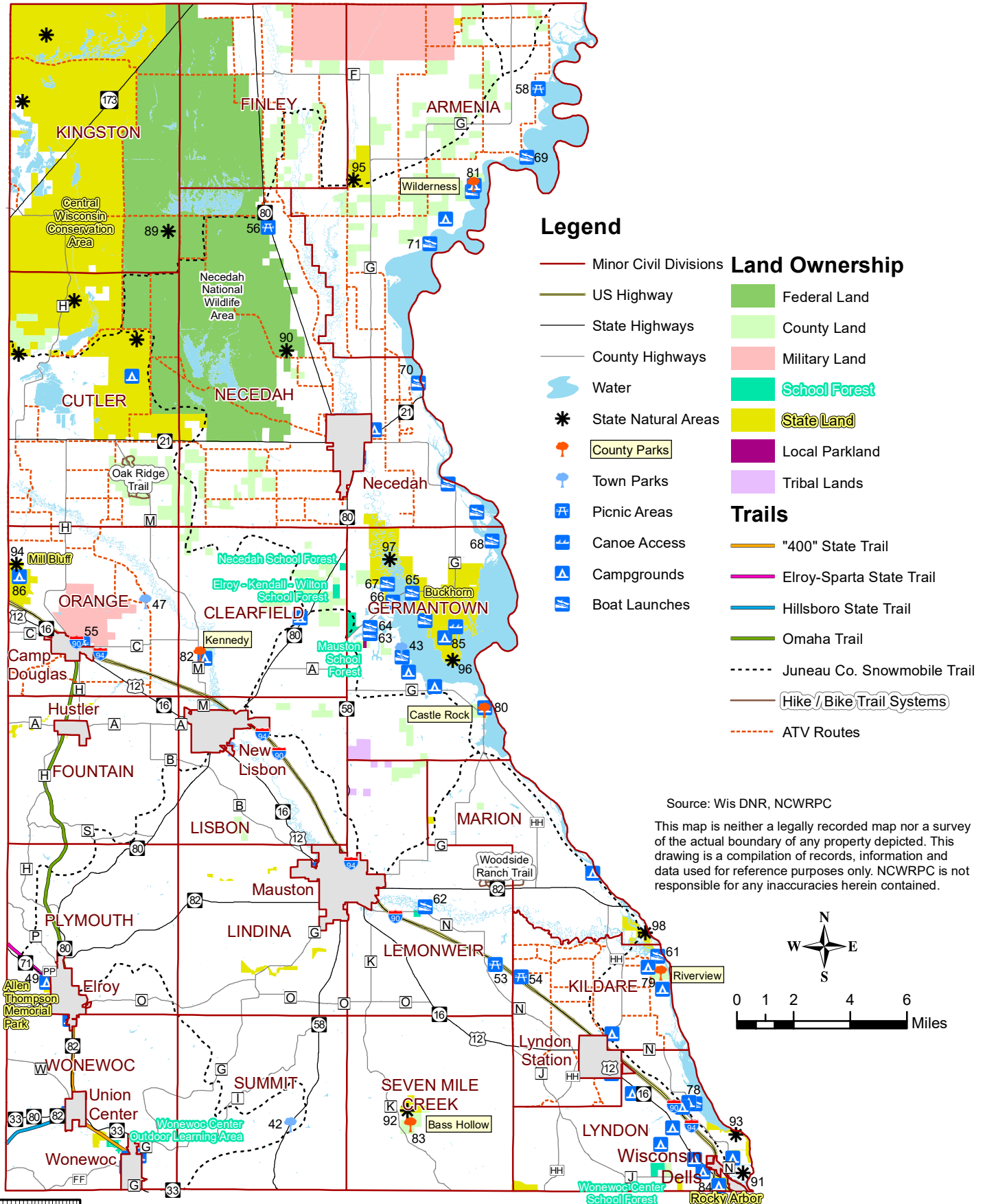
Table 12

CLASSIFICATION

Conservancy Lands

Facility	Jurisdiction	* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards											
		ACRES	BIRDING	HIKING	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	FISHING	WILDLIFE VIEWING	HUNTING	TRAPPING	BOAT ACCESS	CANOEING/KAYAKING	BERRY PICKING	CAMPING
87. Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	43,656	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
88. Central Wisconsin Conservation Area (Meadow Valley)	Wisconsin DNR	57,612	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
89. Necedah Oak-Pine Savana SNA	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	240	X	X			X						X
90. Necedah Oak-Pine Forest SNA	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	100	X	X			X						X
91. Blackhawk Island SNA	University of Wisconsin	245	X	X			X						X
92. Bass Hollow SNA	Wisconsin DNR	212	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
93. Dells of the Wisconsin River	Wisconsin DNR	1,300	X	X			X						X
94. Mill Bluff	Wisconsin DNR	500+	X	X			X						X
95. Cranberry Creek Mound Group SNA	Wisconsin DNR	675	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
96. Buckhorn Barrens SNA	Wisconsin DNR	1,680	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
97. Yellow River Oxbows SNA	Wisconsin DNR	820	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
98. Lemonweir Bottomland Hardwood Forest SNA	Wisconsin DNR	323	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
99. Blueberry Trail SNA	Wisconsin DNR	251	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
100. Kingston Pines And Fen SNA	Wisconsin DNR	535	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
101. Meadow Valley Barrens SNA	Wisconsin DNR	631	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
102. Suk Cerney Wetlands SNA	Wisconsin DNR	3,610	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X

Source: NCWRPC



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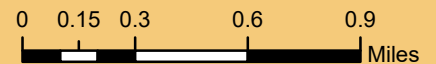
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ID	Name
8	St. Patrick's School
9	Murphy's Park
19	Mauston West Side Elementary School
24	Marachowsky Park
25	Lions Park
27	Oak Ridge Park
32	Mauston Middle & High School
33	Jones Park
41	Riverside Park
44	Mile Bluff / Kiwanis Park
52	Veterans Memorial Park, Fairgrounds
73	Public Boat Access, Harmonisle

Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- School
- Tech College
- Boat Access
- City Parks
- Pedestrian Bridge
- Juneau Co. Snowmobile Trail
- Bike Path
- Riverwalk



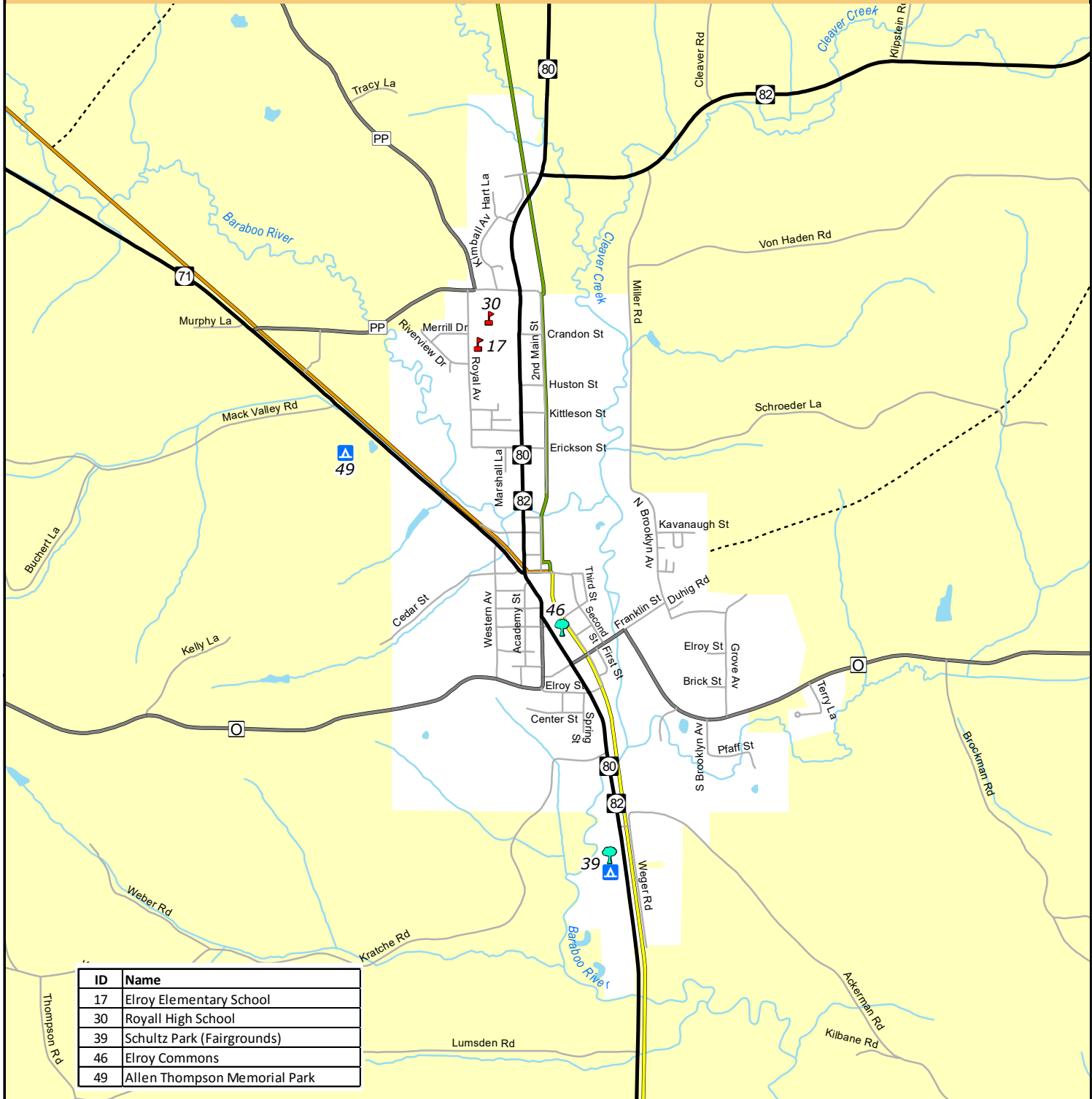
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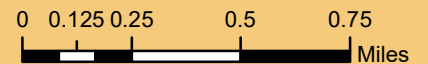
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Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Water
- School
- Boat Access
- City Parks
- "400" State Trail
- Elroy-Sparta State Trail
- Omaha Trail
- Juneau Co. Snowmobile Trail



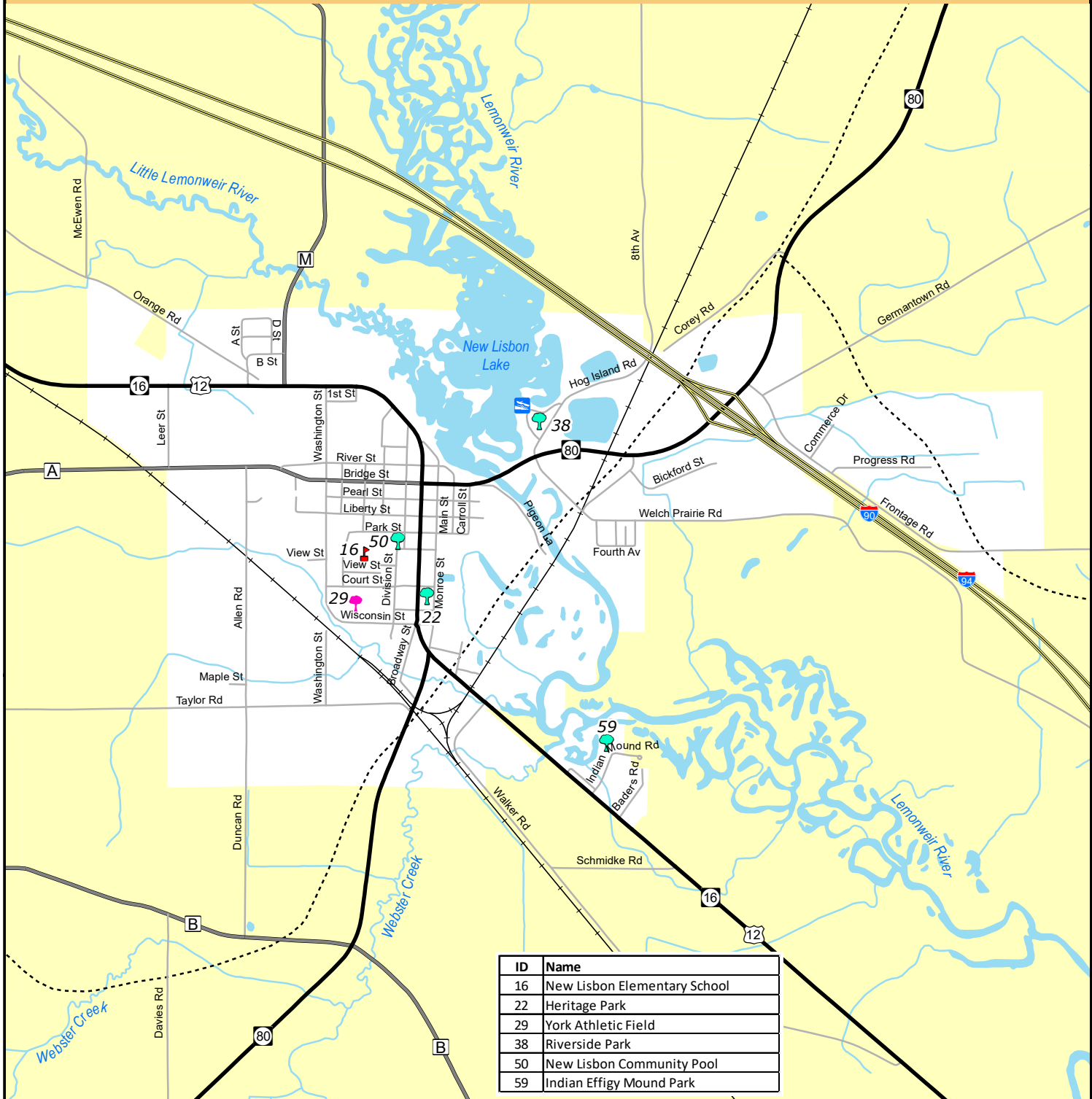
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ID	Name
16	New Lisbon Elementary School
22	Heritage Park
29	York Athletic Field
38	Riverside Park
50	New Lisbon Community Pool
59	Indian Effigy Mound Park

Legend

- US Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- School
- Boat Access
- New Lisbon School District
- City Parks
- Juneau Co. Snowmobile Trail



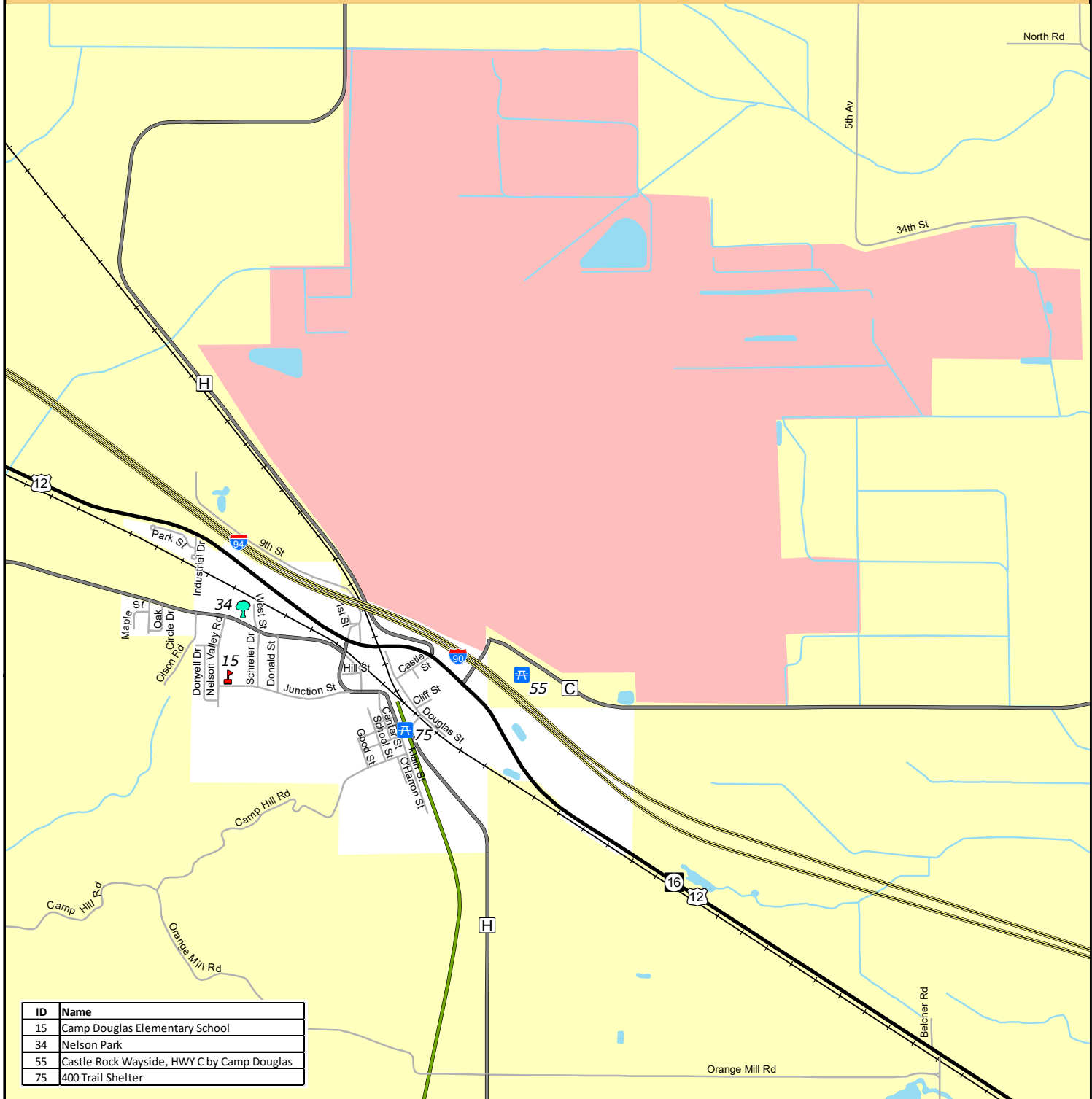
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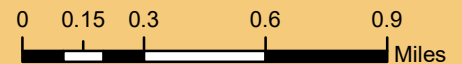
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ID	Name
15	Camp Douglas Elementary School
34	Nelson Park
55	Castle Rock Wayside, HWY C by Camp Douglas
75	400 Trail Shelter

Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Military Land
- School
- Village Park
- Picnic Areas
- Omaha Trail



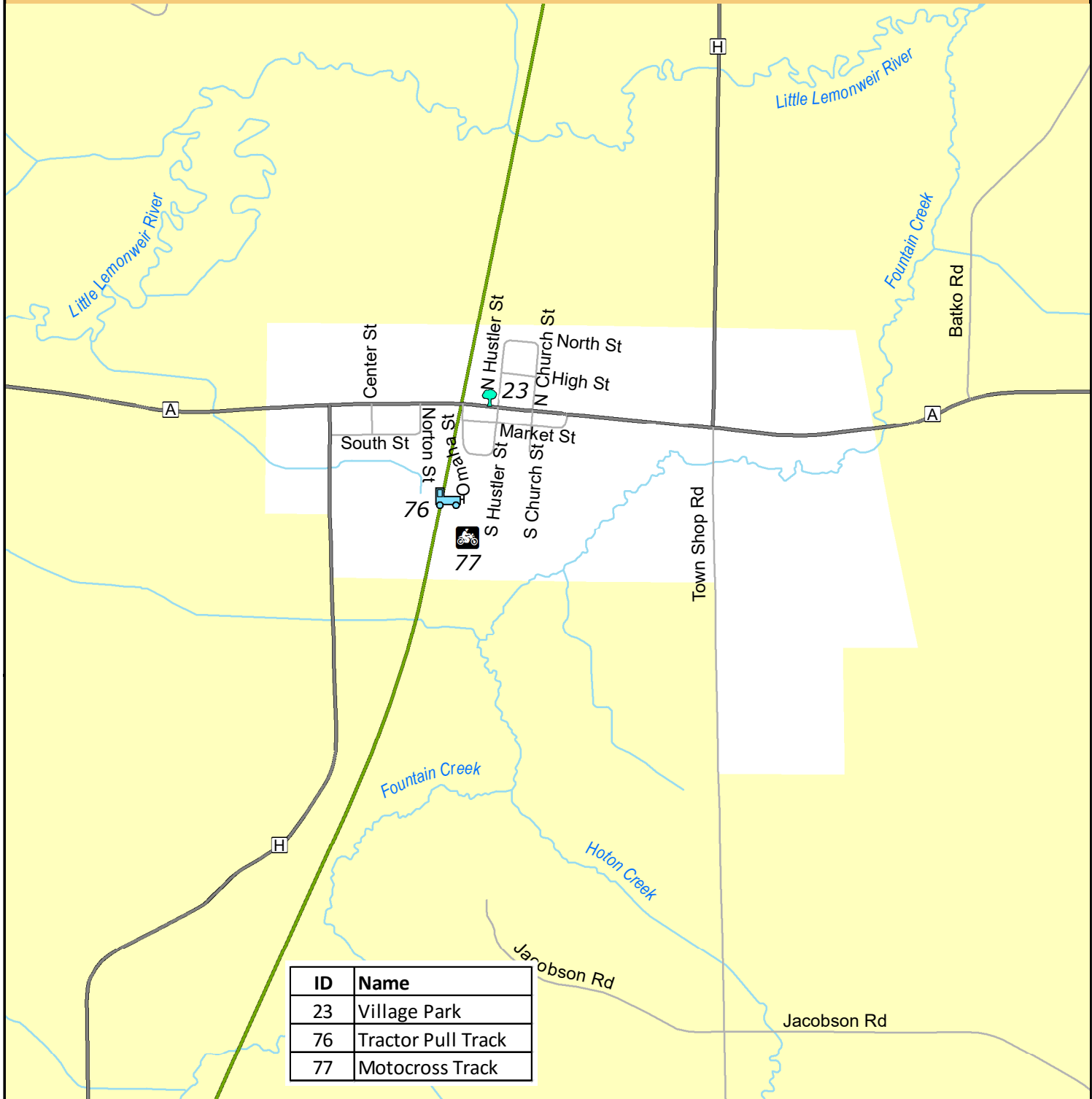
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ID	Name
23	Village Park
76	Tractor Pull Track
77	Motocross Track

Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Motocross Track
- Tractor Pull Track
- School
- Village Park
- Omaha Trail



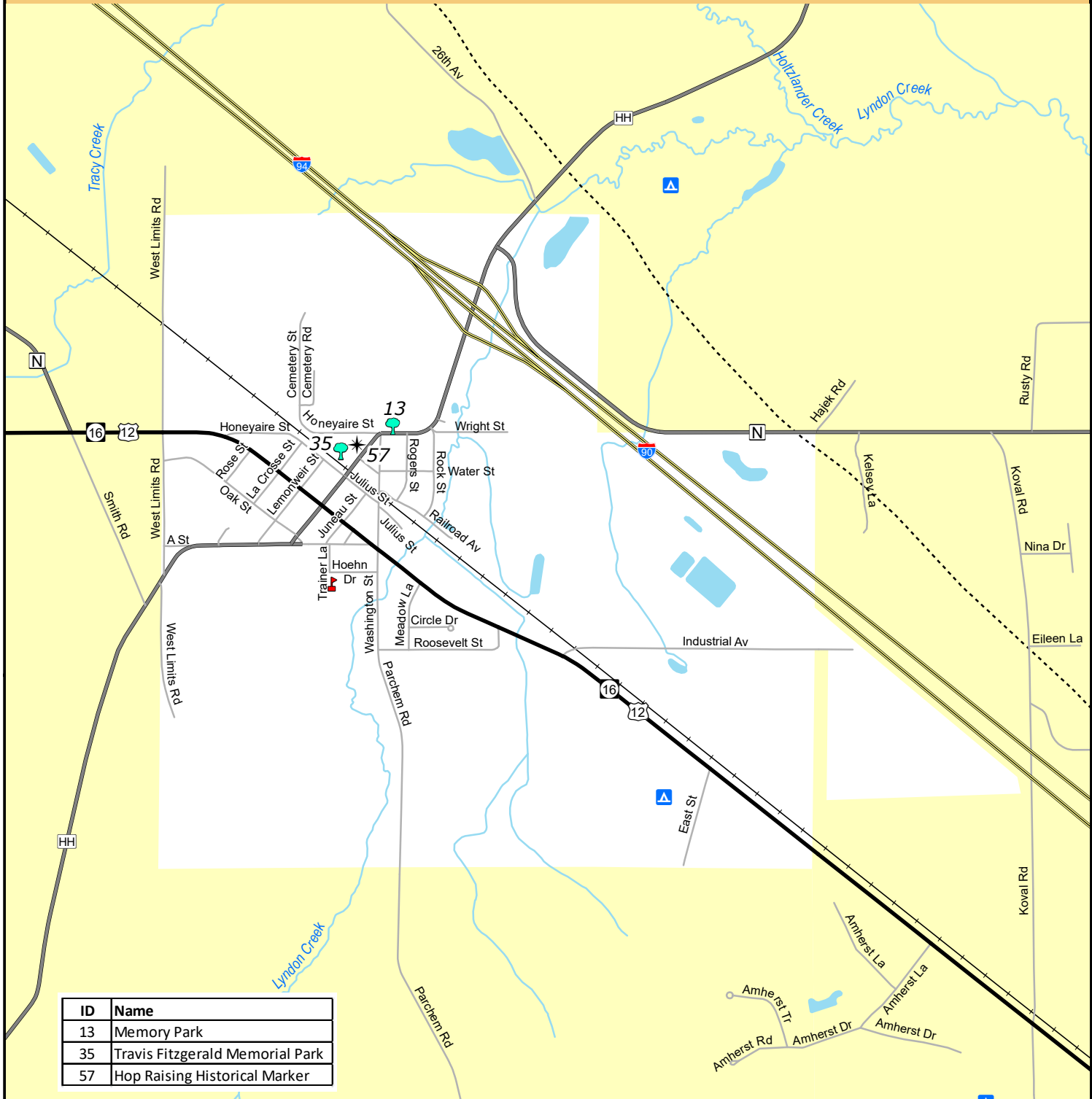
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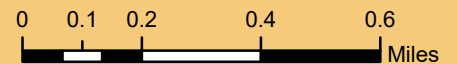
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ID	Name
13	Memory Park
35	Travis Fitzgerald Memorial Park
57	Hop Raising Historical Marker

Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Juneau Co. Snowmobile Trail
- School
- Historical Site
- Campgrounds
- Village Park



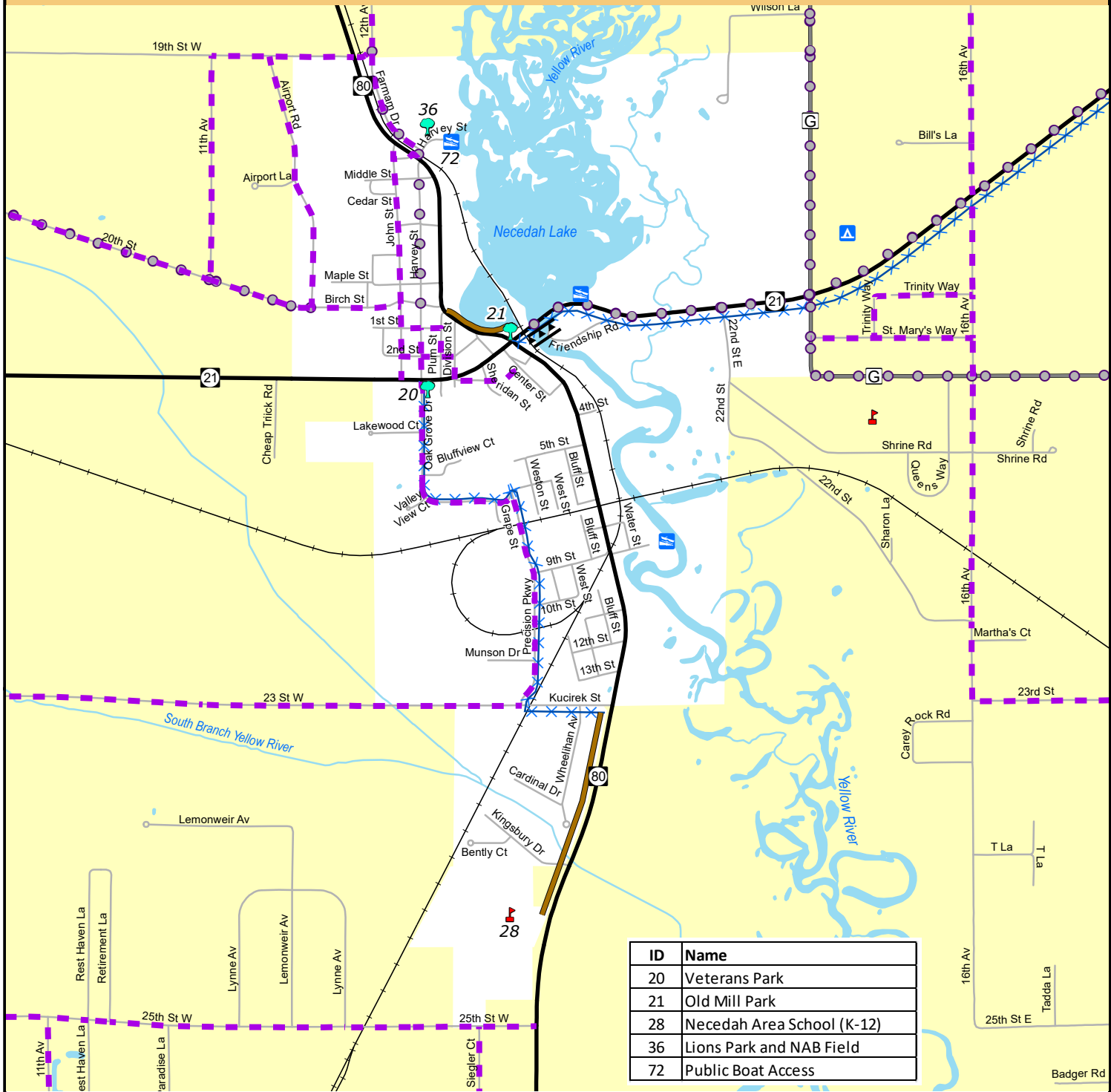
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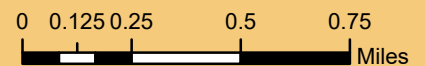
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Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Existing Bike/Ped Path
- ATV Routes
- Proposed Snowmobile and ATV Crossing
- Proposed Bike Route
- Potential Bike/Ped Path
- School
- Boat Access
- Canoe Access
- Campgrounds
- Village Parks



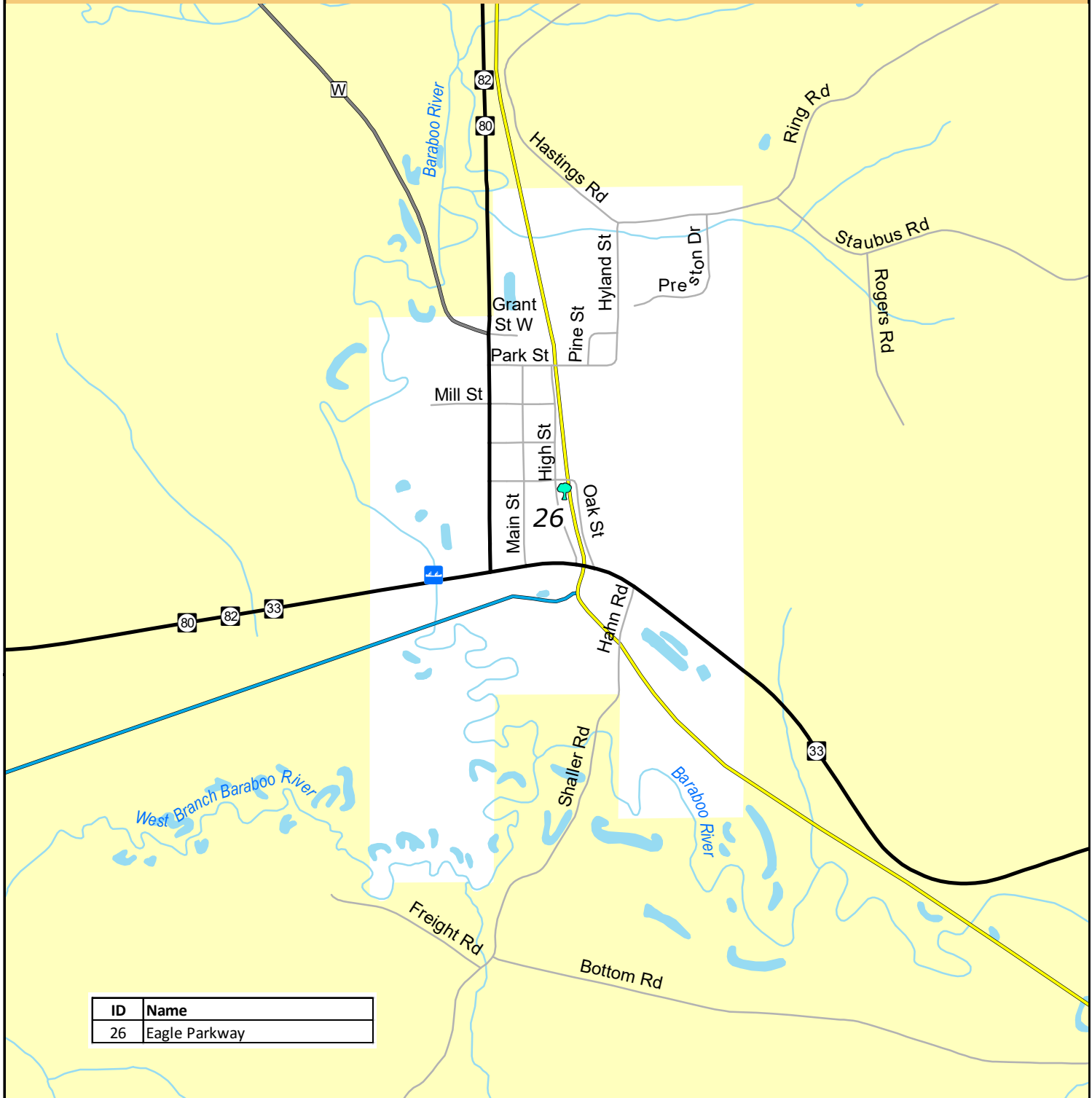
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ID	Name
26	Eagle Parkway

Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Canoe Access
- Village Park
- "400" State Trail
- Hillsboro State Trail



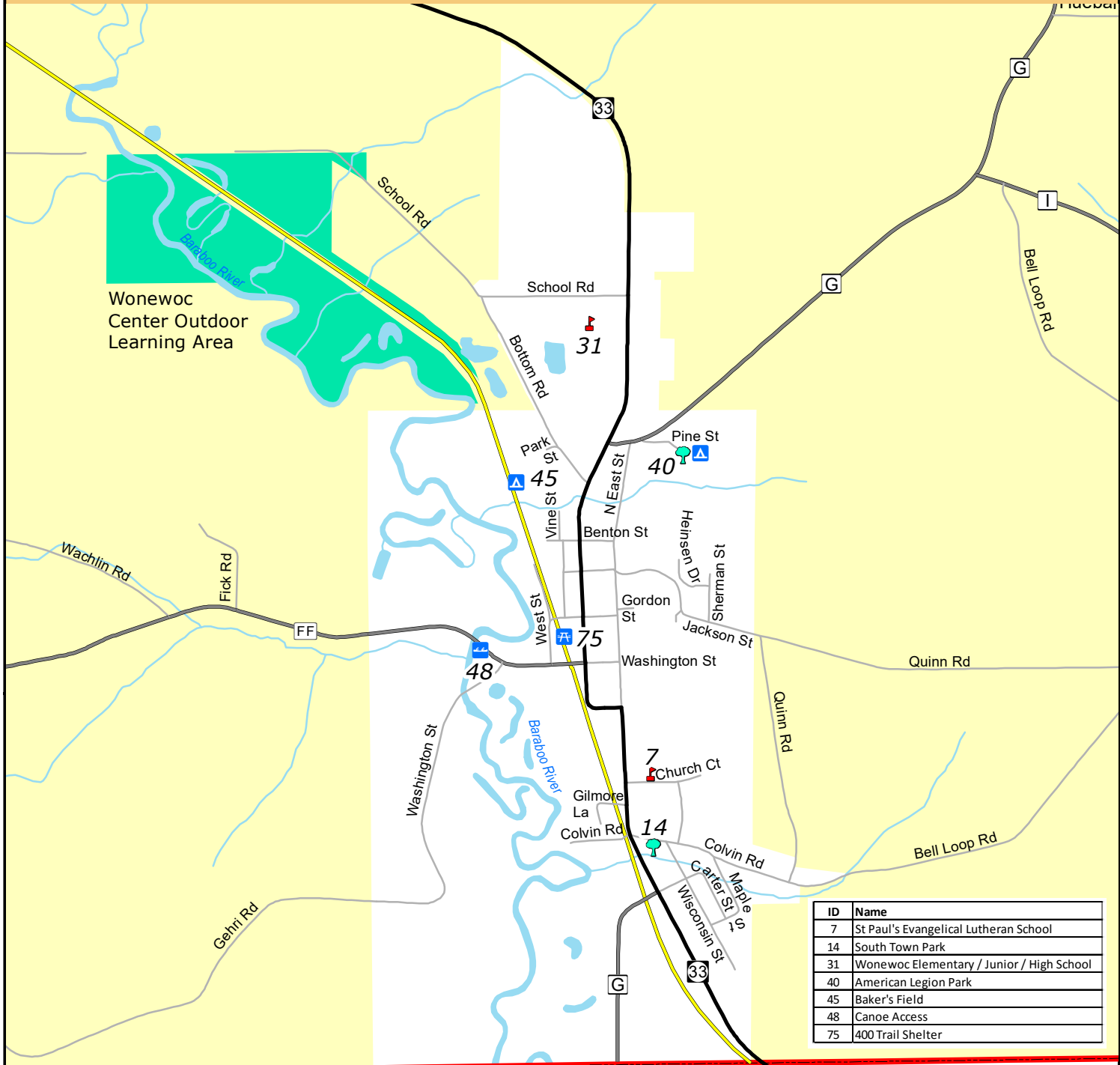
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Sauk County

Legend

- County Border
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- School Forest
- Canoe Access
- Campgrounds
- Village Park
- "400" State Trail



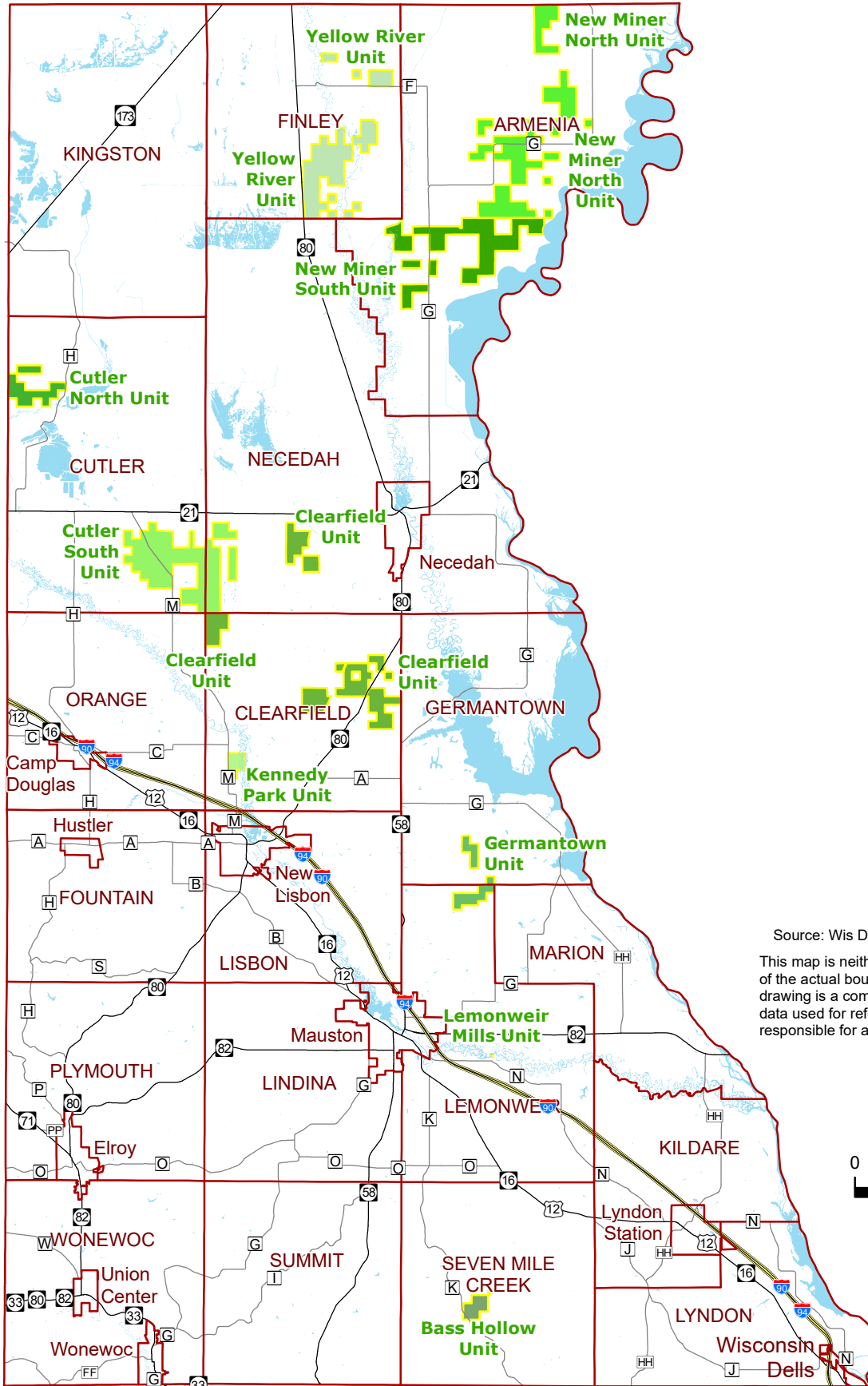
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Chapter 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter starts with a list of projects that were completed over the last five years to recognize what has occurred within the county.

Recreational needs within the county were identified primarily by: 1) gathering public input; and 2) through Juneau County Forestry staff & NCWRPC staff assessments.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROJECTS COMPLETED FROM 2012-2016

Juneau County

- Installed new playground equipment at Wilderness Park.
- Replaced old outhouse with new pit toilet building at Wilderness Park (Camp Host Area).
- Replaced old outhouse with new pit toilet building at Castle Rock Park (Area B).
- Added new restroom and shower building at Castle Rock Park (Area B).
- Added new pit toilet building for campground expansion area at Castle Rock Park.
- Replaced diving platform at Castle Rock Park.
- Replaced three bridges on the Hillsboro State Trail.

City of New Lisbon

- Enlarged and re-roofed pavilion at Riverside Park.
- Re-surfaced municipal pool, and replaced pool heater.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, Juneau County Forestry and Parks Department staff receives public input about its parks and forests.

Summary of Survey Responses

Juneau County Land, Forestry, & Parks had the survey link on their website, and the County website. NCWRPC mailed survey notices to each town, village, & city; each library; and emailed or mailed survey notices to a whole list of outdoor recreation groups provided by Land, Forestry, & Parks.

We received 185 responses to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had slightly smaller response groups. Also, if a question did not apply to a respondent,

then the survey skipped them ahead to the next relevant question, which also provided smaller responses to some questions.

Just less than 2/3s of respondents live or have a summer home in Juneau County, with survey respondents homes located in most municipalities within the County.

Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey, and by reviewing survey responses, it appears that only a few people took the survey twice (could be husband and wife). Nobody appears to have “stuffed the ballot box.”

About half of the respondents were male (53% male, 43% female), and they were from a variety of age groups.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

- The top recreational activities, in order, from respondents are:
 1. Walking/hiking 74%
 2. Boating, Canoeing, Kayaking 68%
 3. Fishing 63%
 4. Camping (tent or RV) 55%
 5. Gardening 50%
- Respondents were mostly satisfied (~85%) with the condition of Juneau County Managed facilities. Comments said that they would like campground restrooms to be cleaner, and possibly other amenities to be available, which were specific to each campground.
- A big theme to the comments was to increase capacity at Castle Rock County Park for camping and boat launching.
- ATVing is becoming a popular recreational pursuit in Juneau County, with local roads providing the best access to traverse the whole county.
- Bicycling is a popular sport in Juneau County, but comments were split on when or if ATVs should be allowed on the Hillsboro State Trail (43% ok with year-round access, 33% not at all, 8% winter ATV only, 11% summer ATV only, and 6% with other comments).

See **Attachment A** for the full results from this online survey.

PAST PLAN SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Juneau County Comprehensive Plan 2010-2030

Juneau County updated their Comprehensive Plan in 2009. As part of the planning process, goals objectives and policies about outdoor recreation and natural resources were created. Those goals, objectives, and policies are in Chapter 1, under “PAST PLANS.”

City of Mauston Outdoor Recreation Plan Issues

See the Mauston Outdoor Recreation Plan 2017-2021 for additional analysis of existing parks, and recommendations for improvement.

OTHER PLAN REFERENCES

Map 1 summarizes the location of DNR Land Legacy areas, potential DNR State Trails, and potential trails from the NCWRPC Regional Bike Plan that are all summarized in Chapter 1 of the Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Plan.

NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation cannot be universal. A standard land measure is only useful for specific facilities, like determining how much land is needed for a particular use like a baseball diamond. The number of baseball diamonds or other facilities is not identical among similar sized communities nationally.

The basis of this revised approach to park and recreation standards is to create a level of service as defined by the customers' needs rather than an arbitrary standard. The level of service is generated locally for each type of park, trail, or public access to a water body. Public input is collected in multiple ways and the needs for a particular park, trail, or public access to a water body are determined. When specific facilities are needed, then facility standards are used to design the facility and budget for the necessary land, materials, and labor to satisfy that need.

A needs driven and facilities based park planning approach presents the current demand for park and recreation opportunities. The size of a park site is determined by the number of facilities needed to satisfy the active recreation demand within the service area of each park, and the unprogrammed recreation land that buffers different uses within a park and which buffers the park from other non-park uses such as housing. Determining the space needs for unprogrammed land is objective, in that it is based on first-hand knowledge of the area and how community residents and tourists use the parks. Determining how much unprogrammed land to use for buffering parks is subjective based on aesthetic standards of how pleasing an area should be based on community standards, and what the surrounding land uses are.

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.
2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use?
3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses? How much land is needed for future expansion? Maybe a park will not expand within 2-years, but within 10-20 years expansion, but when the opportunity to buy land presents itself the reaction must be decisive to seize the opportunity. A park growth boundary should be created for this reason.

Chapter 5

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation. These goals and objectives are meant to guide county and local officials as they work towards providing a recreation system to meet the needs of Juneau County's residents and visitors to the area.

Goal 1

Protect, restore, and enhance Juneau County's natural resources for outdoor recreation.

Objectives

1. Follow Best Management Practices for water quality and for invasive species control in development of trails and recreation facilities.
2. Provide for a balance of legitimate recreational opportunities to a wide variety of diverse groups and reduce user conflict by keeping incompatible uses separate from one another while still protecting the natural resources of the county in a sustainable manner.

Goal 2

Create a one stop location for tourism and outdoor recreation information.

Objectives

1. County should create a countywide tourism bureau.
Tourism information is incomplete on both the Land, Forestry, & Parks website, and the recreation portion of the JCEDC website.
2. Encourage each local government with a website to create significant website links to the Land, Forestry, & Parks website for outdoor recreation information.

Goal 3

Continue to improve and develop Juneau County's outdoor recreation facilities.

Objectives

1. Maintain and improve existing recreational facilities as outlined in 5-year capital improvement tables and as opportunities and funding sources become available.
2. Work with user groups to meet specific needs and desires for recreation on the Juneau County Forest and other Juneau County land.
3. Improve and protect water access for recreation.
4. Continue planning and developing recreational facilities to accommodate the elderly and handicapped.

Chapter 6

RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The recommendations and capital improvements are based on the goals and objectives in Chapter 5, and the public comment documented in Chapter 4. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action if the opportunity or need arises. The following recommendations were not prioritized.

COUNTYWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

Create County Tourism Bureau

See Goal 2, page 45.

Tourism information is incomplete on both the Land, Forestry, & Parks website, and the recreation portion of the JCEDC website. About 25% of ORP Survey respondents noted that it was difficult to find out what was available.

Creating a fully funded tourism bureau, within an existing organization or on its own, would have the full time job of promoting the various types of recreation that are available throughout the county.

County Landfill Recreation

See Question 28 in ORP Survey results.

With 156 people responding to Question 28 of the ORP Survey, most of them want various uses to exist on the soon to be closed county landfill. All closed landfills must keep intact their clay cap that lies over the waste, maintain landfill gas piping & vents, and maintain groundwater test wells around the property. Needing to maintain the clay cap and gas vents restrict what uses can be done on the landfill itself. Supporting lands that were used as a buffer to the landfill or were used for other landfill tasks are open to other uses. See landfill property airphoto in **Attachment D**.

Recommendation:

1. Review with the DNR what management requirements are needed to maintain the closed landfill;
2. Design a landfill master plan to include the following possible uses:
 - a. Shooting range;
 - b. Hiking trails;
 - c. Dog park;
 - d. Mountain bike trails; and
 - e. Equestrian trails.
3. Consider acquiring additional land adjacent to the landfill from willing sellers to increase the buffer, and to provide more land for less restrictive uses than what can occur on the capped landfills.

Create and Implement Countywide Bike & Pedestrian Plan

A high number of ORP Survey respondents want more bicycle trails. Juneau County received a WisDOT grant to begin a Bike & Pedestrian Plan in 2017.

Recommendation:

1. Continue to support creation of the countywide Bike & Pedestrian Plan.
2. Work to implement completed plan.

Multi-Use Wisconsin River Crossings

A high number of ORP Survey respondents want more bicycle trails and ATV/UTV trails throughout the county. A major barrier to travel between Juneau and Adams Counties is the Wisconsin River. Adams County is on record as desiring these crossings too.

Recommendation: Install a two-way path on the STHs 21 and 82 bridges over the Wisconsin River for year-round use of ATVs, UTVs, and pedestrians; summer use of bicycles; and winter use of fat bikes, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiles.

Wisconsin River SNA Expansion

The Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area's Master Plan established a boundary for expansion of this SNA. More than half of the SNA is protected. See the Master Plan on page 3 under "Past Plans."

The Juneau County Comprehensive Plan 2010-2030 has goals, objectives, and policies relating to outdoor recreation. See pages 5-7 of this Juneau County ORP.

The County's Comprehensive Plan supports the WDNR's goal to increase this SNA area per:

Goal 3. Control development in a manner that sustain recreational opportunities, aesthetics and economic use of resources.

Objective 2. Preserve the role of wetlands and woodlands as essential components of the hydrologic system and as valuable wildlife habitat.

Policy 3. Conduct an inventory to identify valuable recreation, open space, and environmental resources in Juneau County.

Policy 5. Delineate and protect environmental corridors in the county that include stream corridors, woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, and other environmentally and/or potentially hazards areas that should be avoided for future development.

Policy 9. Support efforts by non-profit land trusts and private landowners to preserve forest areas.

Recommendation: Continue to support expansion of the Dells of the Wisconsin River State Natural Area per the SNA's master plan.

Multiple Use Trail Development

See: 1. Question 26 in ORP Survey results, and 2. Hillsboro State Trail, under County Capital Improvements.

A high number of ORP Survey respondents want more ATV/UTV trails, not just road routes, throughout the county. True multiple use paths that allow motorized and non-motorized uses in the same season have specific maintenance and width clearances necessary to remain enjoyable for both user types.

Review WDNR guidance for designing multi-use trails that allow motorized and non-motorized uses in the summer season to see if particular trails can accommodate such uses.

Recommendations for possible Hillsboro State Trail conversion:

1. Investigate how much it will cost to reconstruct, and then annually maintain, the Hillsboro State Trail to accommodate ATV/UTV traffic, in addition to existing bicycle and pedestrian traffic. These costs will be shared between Juneau and Vernon Counties.
2. Inquire from DNR what the process is to expand the allowable uses on the Hillsboro State Trail. New allowable uses should include: year-round use of ATVs and UTVs.
3. Begin the process of modifying Chapter 900 of the County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, County ATV Ordinance [05-04], to allow ATVs and UTVs **on this specific trail**.
4. The Union Center side of the Hillsboro State Trail will need to be moved about 100 feet west, so that the trail is grade separated from the 400 Trail, which does not allow ATVs. There appears to be a former railroad corridor about 100 feet west, so this should be an easy fix.
See diagram in **Attachment E**.

Recommendation for possible countywide development:

- Continue to investigate ATV and UTV trail possibilities in the County.

CITY, VILLAGE, AND TOWN RECOMMENDATIONS

VILLAGE OF CAMP DOUGLAS RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create bike trail on 50 acres within the Village.

CITY OF MAUSTON RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create a bike trail to link Mauston to the Elroy-Sparta trail.
- Extend Gateway Ave Multi-use Path along State Highway 82 to Woodside Ranch.
- Create a Comprehensive Lake Management Plan for Decorah Lake.

- Additional recommendations are in the Mauston ORP.

CITY OF ELROY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Floodplain study – because of the proximity of the City Park to the Baraboo River a portion of the Park is in the floodplain. To better identify what types of projects could be undertaken at the Park we would want to complete a floodplain study along the West side of the Park.
- Connector trail from the Park to Bike Trail – as shown on the map we would like to build a short connector trail, about 300 feet, from the 400 Bike Trail to the City Park. A cross-walk already exists on Hwy 80/82, so the connector trail would make use of that. Could even be a culvert (going under the highway or bridge going over highway).
 - Another option is to bridge the Elroy – Sparta Trail over Hwy 80/82 at Cedar Street
 - Both options make for safer passage of bikers crossing a state highway.
- Campsites – we already have 12 campsites at the Park, some with a pad, fire pit, picnic table and electricity. We want to add 4 to 13 more campsites complete with pad, table, fire pit and electricity.
- Benches – we would want to add benches along the connector trail and at key spots in the park and along the river.
- Upgrade canoe launch – the City installed a simple canoe launch at the City Park about 15 years ago, but it has deteriorated over the years. We want to upgrade this facility to better accommodate canoes and kayaks in the Baraboo River.
- Construct a new canoe launch at the Hwy 71 parking lot for the Elroy-Sparta Bike Trail.
- Clearing of the Baraboo River – Approximately 2 miles of the Baraboo River north of the Park have been cleared of debris to accommodate a kayak. We would like to clear the remaining 5 miles of the river so that it connects to a point further downstream (Union Center at Spring Valley Golf Club) that can accommodate canoes/kayaks.
- Pavement markings for Bike Trails – Provide pavement markings for the Elroy-Sparta Trail, 400 Trail, and Omaha Trail.
- Walking trail around City Park connecting 400 State Trail to campsites, swimming pool and Baraboo River.

VILLAGE OF NECEDAH RECOMMENDATIONS

- Basketball Court(s) – NW Corner of 6th Street & Bluff Street.
- Cardinal Park – NE Corner of South Main Street & 8th Street.
- Community Center – Conversion of the Old Church to a Recreation Center with outdoor recreation areas.
- Develop a sledding hill on the Necedah Bluff.
- Swimming Area – Site TBD.
- Additional Pieces of Playground Equipment – Lion’s Park & Veteran’s Park.
- Bathroom Remodel – Lion’s Park.
- Park Shelter Rehabilitation (Roof, Siding, Electrical/Lighting & Soffit/Fascia) - Lion’s Park.
- Trail Improvements to Include Benches – Old Mill Park.
- Create a bridge across the Yellow River for pedestrians, bicyclists, ATVs and snowmobiles.
- Develop a park on the east side of the dam.
- Develop a skateboard park.
- Upgrade all boat landings and piers.
- Secure access to baseball diamond adjacent to Lions Park.
- Improve parking lot for NAB Field (baseball) at Lions Park.
- Add basketball court in Village Park.

CITY OF NEW LISBON RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create a Comprehensive Lake Management Plan for New Lisbon Lake.
- Dredge New Lisbon Lake.

COUNTY FACILITY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS 2017–2021

Capital improvements to parks are the addition of labor and materials that improve the overall value and usefulness of that park. Capital improvements are designed and funded individually through segregated municipal funds. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities. Routine maintenance does not increase the value or usefulness of the park, and is traditionally funded through the Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department's operations budget. Non-routine maintenance of park facilities, however, is usually considered a capital improvement item. For example, upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom would be considered routine maintenance.

What is projected to occur from 2017-2021?

The following tables are Capital Improvement Plans proposed for the Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department managed recreational system. The projects are not listed in a priority and are subject to change. The Juneau County Land, Forestry and Parks Department created each capital improvement project to meet a growing public demand. All upgrades and new construction will take into consideration meeting ADA standards. As funds become available, the following projects will be completed.

Castle Rock Park

- Upgrade campground electrical infrastructure to meet public demand
- Upgrade playground equipment
- Increase capacity of boat launch and parking lot to meet public demand
- Develop access to shoreline
- Develop boat slips and harbor
- Upgrade old outhouses
- Develop new enclosed shelter facility with kitchen
- Create a fish cleaning station

Wilderness Park

- Upgrade campground electrical infrastructure to meet public demand
- Repair shoreline and beach. Add additional rock groins to protect shoreline
- Upgrade old outhouses
- Create a fish cleaning station

Kennedy Park

- Replace old block outhouse with new pit toilet building
- Upgrade playground equipment
- Repair boat launch ramp

Omaha Bike Trail

- Resurface rough and degraded sections of the bike trail
- Initiate and develop permanent trail segment to connect Omaha Trail to 400 Trail.
- Extend Omaha Trail into Monroe County along railroad corridor from Camp Douglas

Bass Hollow

- Upgrade playground equipment
- Pave parking lot

Hillsboro State Trail

- Develop multi-use plan for trail to include ATVs & UTVs

Yellow River Wildlife Unit of Juneau County Forest

- Improve access to Yellow River by upgrading forest road
- Develop canoe & kayak access on Yellow River

Chapter 7 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

There are a number of different strategies available for the implementation of this plan. This includes securing funds to carry out the five year planning program and adopting techniques to implement the general recommendations and move towards attainment of the goals and objectives set forth in this plan.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Shoreland Zoning

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

Public Access to Waterways

Wisconsin Statute §236.16(3) requires dedication of public access in subdivisions along waterways unless there is a public access within ½ mile of the subdivision.

Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used by counties to require residential subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent, park and open space use in areas which are experiencing significant residential growth. Although Juneau County does not currently have land division regulations, neighborhood parks may be acquired in this manner in newly developing residential areas. Local landowners should also be encouraged to dedicate land to their communities for recreational uses. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. If citizens are made aware of community needs, this form of private action may continue to enrich the public resources of small communities. Juneau County should focus efforts to provide connectivity between developments/subdivisions and recreation areas through trail development, and support development of other recreation areas within developments/subdivisions where feasible.

Use of Easements

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

Leases

Leases may be used as measures to use or protect land until more permanent arrangements can be found. By leasing parcels the land remains on the County's and the community's tax rolls and the

lease can be renegotiated or non-renewed by the property owner if another use proves more rewarding financially.

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

Historic Sites

Historical sites can be valuable additions to any community's recreation program. This is especially true in areas oriented to serving the tourist trade. Nearly all communities in Juneau County are in this category and they should identify their historic sites. A study of potential areas is encouraged. Assistance and guidance for the study can be obtained from the Wisconsin Council for Local History, an organization affiliated with the State Historical Society and the County Historical Society.

Program Costs

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

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

Capital Improvements

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

Monetary Aid Programs

Take advantage of state and federal financial and technical aid programs, which are designed, to assist communities in meeting recreational needs and maintain community eligibility for such programs.

The Stewardship Fund is a comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several older aid programs such as LAWCON and Local Park Aids, combined with new programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program.

Requirements for application to the Stewardship Fund include the requirement that the applicant submits an approved comprehensive recreation plan. This plan is designed to meet that requirement. For other program requirements, or additional information contact:

Community Services Specialist
1300 West Clairemont Ave.
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001

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

Lifetime Activities

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

Winter Activities

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

Specialized Facilities

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

Municipal and School District Cooperation

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

Senior Citizen Involvement

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

Youth Programs

Few recreational opportunities exist for the communities' high school age youth. School activities provide most recreational outlet during winter months, but in summer there is a distinct void. This plan recommends a study to determine what recreation activities would be best received by this age and what opportunity there is to provide for them at public parks.

Service Group Involvement

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

Community Beautification

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

Adopt-A-Park Program

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

Chapter 8

PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING

Essential characteristics of any planning process includes an inventory of what exists, determining what has occurred since the last plan was created, and what is desired locally for the future. Periodic updating of the plan is necessary for continued refinement and course correction to keep the plan current.

Some of the planning recommendations will not be accomplished within this five year plan period, and additional recommendations may be added as new recreational activities are requested or the status of existing facilities changes.

Annual review of the plan recommendations and capital improvement tables by the Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after a County Board election.

Process:

1. Juneau County Land, Forestry & Parks Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. Those changes and a copy of the meeting minutes are forwarded to the DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff in Eau Claire. Submission of the minutes and changes automatically constitutes DNR grant eligibility for those changes.

Establishing a **full plan update every five years** will assure that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the county, and will maintain the county's eligibility for grant programs.

The review process includes surveying the local units of government, outdoor recreation groups, and the general public about what their needs are regarding outdoor recreation such as:

1. What improvements are needed to existing facilities?
2. What new facilities are necessary to satisfy demand?
3. Which potential projects fulfill this demand?

The Community Financial Assistance Committee will review information collected from surveys, and evaluate the need for proposed projects based on standards and Goals & Objectives as outlined in this plan.

Submission of 1) the revised plan, and 2) the County Board resolution approving the plan, to the DNR is the final step to extending the ORP for another 5 years. DNR approval of the ORP will come if the correct process was followed.

ATTACHMENT A

Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Juneau County ORP Survey

Response Summary

Juneau County Outdoor Recreatio...

Summary

Design Survey

Collect Responses

Analyze Results

DESIGN SUMMARY

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey
Created on 2/15/2016

- ✓ Questions: 37, Pages: 30
- ✓ Survey language: English
- ✓ Theme: Aqua
- No logo added
- ✓ Logic added

[Edit Design](#) [Preview Survey](#)

RESPONSE SUMMARY SURVEY ALERTS: OFF

185

Total Responses

CLOSED

Overall Survey Status

Collectors

Collector	Responses	Since	Status
Web Link Chambers of Commerce	13	2/16/2016	CLOSED
Web Link Town Poster	4	3/4/2016	CLOSED
Web Link City or Village	1	3/8/2016	CLOSED
Facebook Rec Groups	6	2/16/2016	CLOSED
Facebook Libraries	6	3/21/2016	CLOSED
Popup Invitation - Forestry	0	4/6/2016	CLOSED
Popup Invitati...au County EDC	0	4/6/2016	CLOSED
Web Link NCWRPC site	11	2/15/2016	CLOSED
Facebook News Media	33	3/15/2016	CLOSED
Web Link Juneau Forestry	111	2/16/2016	CLOSED

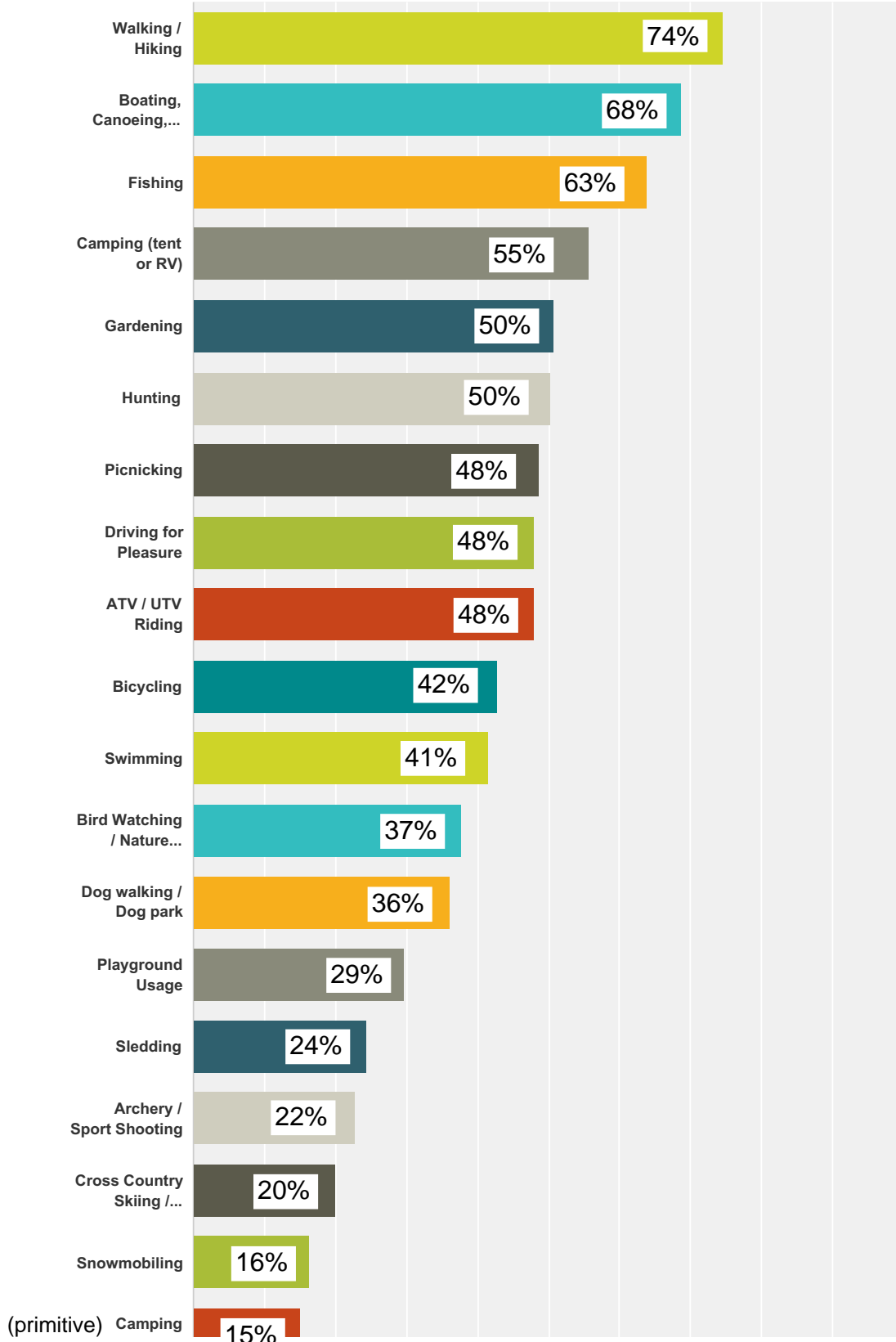
Responses Volume 2/1/2016 - 4/25/2016

Date	Responses
2/1/2016	0
2/8/2016	0
2/15/2016	0
2/22/2016	0
2/29/2016	0
3/7/2016	0
3/14/2016	0
3/21/2016	0
3/28/2016	0
4/4/2016	0
4/11/2016	0
4/18/2016	0
4/25/2016	0

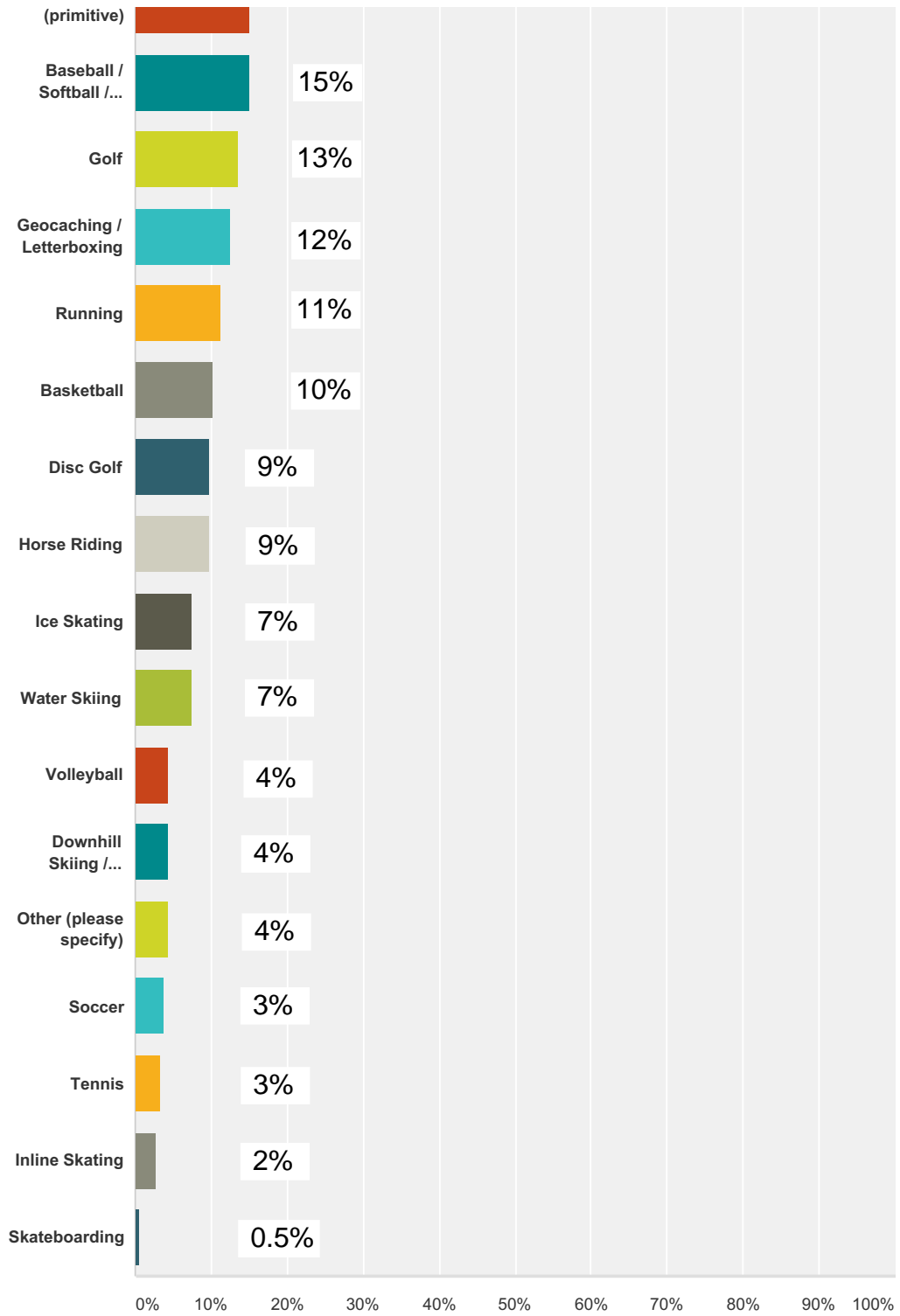


**Q1 Which recreational activities did you participate in over the last 5 years?
(Choose all that apply.)**

Answered: 185 Skipped: 0



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Walking / Hiking	74.59%	138
Boating, Canoeing, Kayaking	68.65%	127
Fishing	63.78%	118
Camping (tent or RV)	55.68%	103

Q2 What potential outdoor recreational Opportunities should be developed?

Increase ATV/UTV trails – 61 responses

Make some actual trails, not just on-street routes
Campgrounds/ RV facilities accessible by ATV
ATV/snowmobile trail sharing

Increase Bicycling trails/bike lanes – 26 responses

Fat tire biking
Single track mountain biking
Extension of Elroy-Sparta to Mauston

Outdoor swimming / Pool – 22 responses

Wading fountain in park – 4 response
Like what Tomah has
Swimming area in Mauston
Public beaches

Walking paths – 19 responses

Paths free of ice and snow – 4 response

Dog park – 19 responses

Kayak and canoe access – 8 responses

More camping sites – 8 responses

Cross-country ski trails / snowshoeing trails – 6 responses

Specific ATV Comments:

- ATV park to get atvs off roads, sidings, private land.
- UTV trails more accessible in the New Lisbon area.
- Open up more atv routes on County G, HH.
- Atv trail going into Elroy city park.
- Multipurpose ATV/snowmobile trails near Castle Rock Lake.

Various Comments:

- Veterans Memorial Park expansion.
- Bike trail from Mauston to Elroy and New Lisbon to Hustler.
- Develop bike routes that highlight local attractions (business, geography, history etc).
- Open meeting space at one of the parks...an indoor facility located at one of the parks.
- Stop selling or trading county land.
- Public beaches on Castle Rock Lake.
- Clean up Kennedy Park and make it usable – not for homeless and drug users.
- Develop a swimming pool, or place to swim with clean water. Castle Rock Lake algae is extreme.
- Castle Rock Lake Hwy G Boat Launch, Beach and Picnic Area should be expanded.
- Walking/biking paths along our rivers.
- Develop Riverwalk along Baraboo River in Elroy.
- Multipurpose walking/biking trails near Castle Rock Lake.
- Walking trails/bike path in the New Lisbon/Necedah/Mauston area.
- Necedah – playground area downtown more developed and have bathrooms open.
- Blackhawk Cave off CTH A between New Lisbon and Hustler.
- Down trees on the Lemonweir River need cleaning and removing.
- Clear more of the Lemonweir River for paddlers.
- Walking trails at Veterans Memorial Park or through county forest land.

Q3 Where in Juneau County did you go for outdoor recreation in 2015?

Buckhorn State Park – 21 responses

Mile Bluff State Park – 7 responses

Thompson Memorial State Park – 3 responses

Necedah National Wildlife Refuge – 19 responses

Elroy-Sparta Trail – 47 responses

Omaha Trail – 27 responses

400 Trail – 18 responses

Hillsboro Trail – 6 responses

Castle Rock County Park – 40 responses

Wilderness County Park – 7 responses

Kennedy County Park – 4 responses

Bass Hollow County Park – 4 responses

County Forest land – 4 responses

Castle Rock Lake – 43 responses

Petenwell Lake – 7 responses

Lemonweir River – 5 responses

Baraboo River – 4 responses

Mauston Parks – 36 responses

Necedah Parks – 8 responses

New Lisbon Parks – 8 responses

Town of Germantown Parks – 4 responses

Hillsboro Parks – 2 responses

Elroy Parks – 2 responses

Back roads cycling ATVing/UTVing – 10 responses

Back roads for bicycling – 3 responses

Woodside Ranch – 5 responses (horse show, sports complex)

Red Ridge Ranch – 2 responses

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Boat Launches – 13 responses

10th Street

New Lisbon fishing access

Hwy G

Lemonweir River

Riverside boat launch Hwy 12/16 Mauston

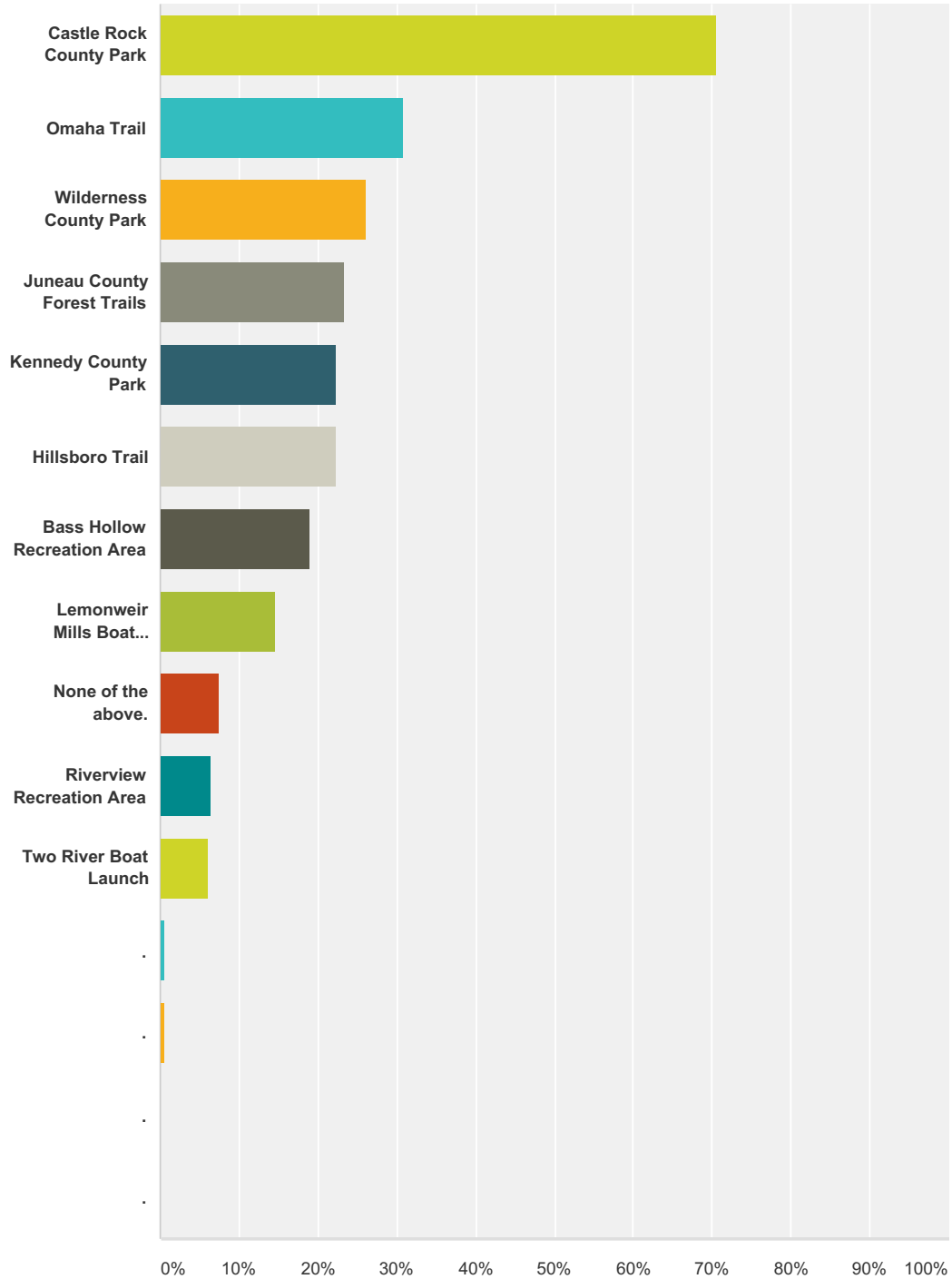
Castle Rock Park boat launch – which is very nice ! – 2 responses

Canoeing and boating on the Lemonweir River is difficult because of the many trees down. Cleaning up fallen trees would be nice.

Juneau County Fair is in desperate need of an immense upgrade.

Q4 Which of the following JUNEAU COUNTY MANAGED facilities have you used or visited in the past 5 years? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 184 Skipped: 1



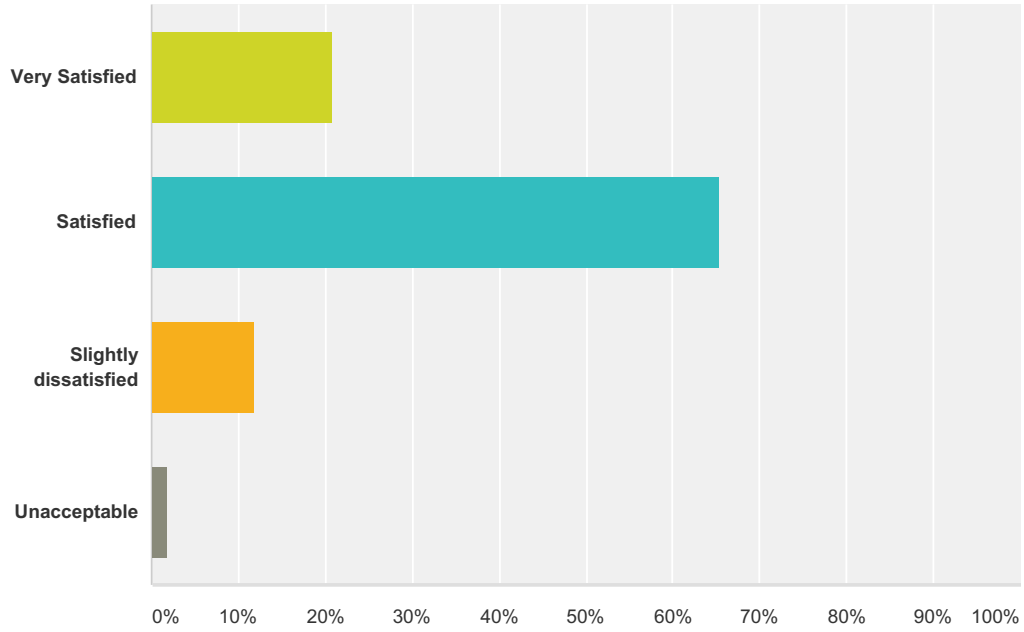
Answer Choices	Responses
Castle Rock County Park	70.65%

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Omaha Trail	30.98%	57
Wilderness County Park	26.09%	48
Juneau County Forest Trails	23.37%	43
Kennedy County Park	22.28%	41
Hillsboro Trail	22.28%	41
Bass Hollow Recreation Area	19.02%	35
Lemonweir Mills Boat Launch	14.67%	27
None of the above.	7.61%	14
Riverview Recreation Area	6.52%	12
Two River Boat Launch	5.98%	11
.	0.54%	1
.	0.54%	1
.	0.00%	0
.	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 184		

Q5 What is your overall satisfaction with the condition of the JUNEAU COUNTY MANAGED facilities you visited in 2015? (Choose one.)

Answered: 167 Skipped: 18



Answer Choices	Responses
Very Satisfied	20.96% 35
Satisfied	65.27% 109
Slightly dissatisfied	11.98% 20
Unacceptable	1.80% 3
Total	167

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

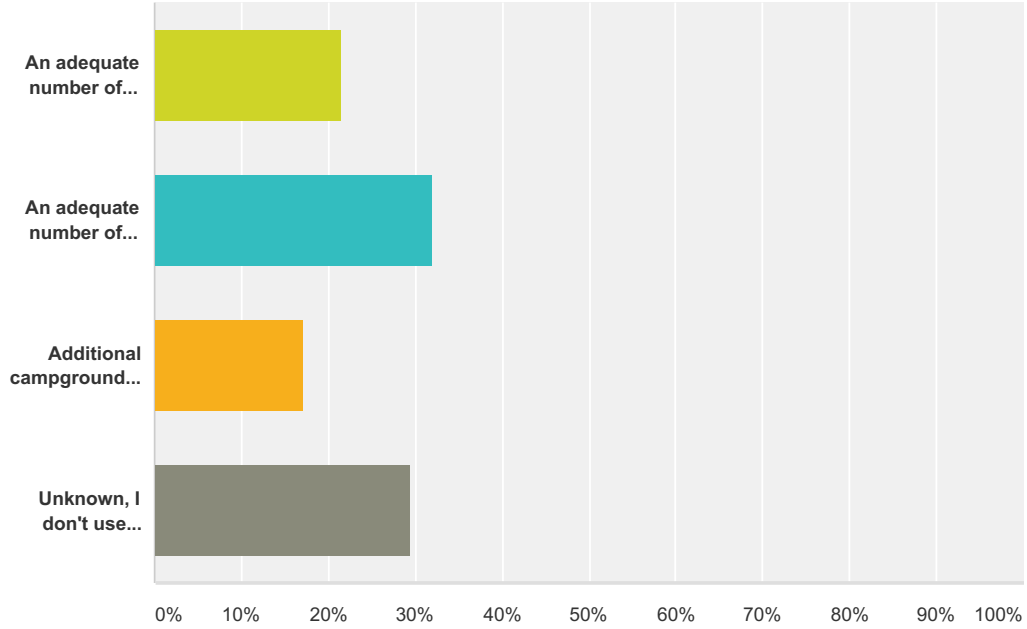
Q6 What improvements are needed at JUNEAU COUNTY MANAGED facilities? (Please describe.)

Answered: 18 Skipped: 167

#	Responses	Date
1	updated showers	4/26/2016 4:48 PM
2	Really a whole lot to offer Bathrooms dirty	4/26/2016 3:43 PM
3	Improved parking, improved boat launches, advertisement of county managed properties	4/25/2016 1:55 PM
4	please make some single track mountain bike trails and some ATV trails	4/25/2016 11:55 AM
5	Castle Rock Park needs to be raked and have some grass planted	4/25/2016 8:57 AM
6	More utv trails	4/23/2016 4:18 PM
7	Better trails and signs. Knowing what's state land and county land in bass hollow.	4/22/2016 6:36 PM
8	Like to see more outdoor trails and activities. Hiking trails and mountain bike trails	4/22/2016 2:30 PM
9	One huge problem is parking in the winter. Areas are not plowed so that someone wanting to X country ski can get their car off the road. Another concern is that recreational areas that get logged do not get access roads and trails "de-rutted" in a timely manner.	4/20/2016 11:57 AM
10	Seems like the managed forest area are only used for the logging.	4/20/2016 8:41 AM
11	Facilities in the parks need to be updated, better maintenance and cleanliness	4/13/2016 2:17 PM
12	Kennedy needs better info and grooming for camping opportunities.	4/11/2016 3:07 PM
13	Cleanliness, first and foremost.	4/8/2016 8:06 PM
14	The areas needed cleaning up and managed better - fallen trees and branches, litter, pet feces, etc.	4/8/2016 12:48 PM
15	need to promote what we have to offer, grounds in the parks need to be kept up	4/8/2016 11:49 AM
16	Upgrading the electricity at Wilderness breakers are just wore out.	4/7/2016 2:51 PM
17	Upgraded amenities. The county park needs better electrical. New picnic tables. Offer more things needed while camping, boating, or swimming. The beach needs new sand	4/6/2016 10:08 PM
18	more atv managed trails	3/31/2016 12:20 PM

Q7 Regarding campgrounds in JUNEAU COUNTY, do you think that... (Choose one.)

Answered: 163 Skipped: 22



Answer Choices	Responses
An adequate number of campground facilities exist, and they are in good condition.	21.47% 35
An adequate number of campground facilities exist, but improvements are needed.	31.90% 52
Additional campground facilities are needed.	17.18% 28
Unknown, I don't use campgrounds.	29.45% 48
Total	163

Q8 What improvements are needed at campgrounds in JUNEAU COUNTY?

More...

Shower & bathrooms – 10 responses

Full hookup sites – 5 responses

Playgrounds – 5 responses

ATV camping – 3 responses

Water hookups – 1 response

At Wilderness County Campground...

Needs new electrical

Bathrooms not clean

Improvements like New Lisbon put into Riverside Park.

Access to trail from campground.

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

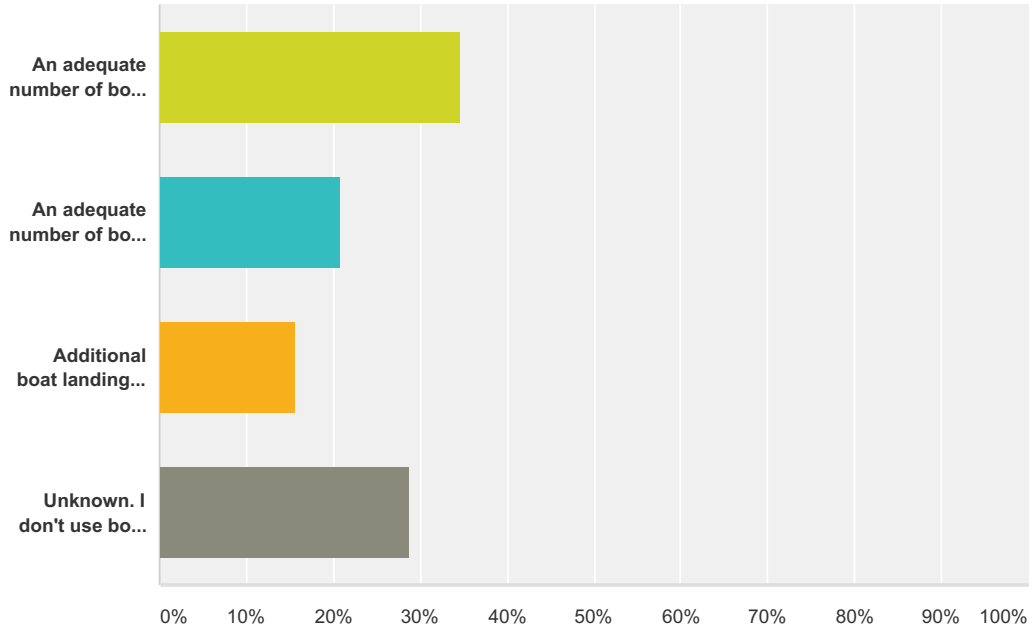
Q9 Where are additional campground facilities needed in JUNEAU COUNTY?

Answered: 22 Skipped: 163

#	Responses	Date
1	Castle Rock County Park, but I think a new bathhouse may be being built in B. The bath house in A could be bigger. The weekends are lines!!!	4/30/2016 3:04 AM
2	More camp sites and bathroom facilities. They are usually full.	4/30/2016 2:16 AM
3	Rural Mauston area	4/29/2016 3:43 PM
4	Near Woodside sports complex	4/27/2016 7:09 PM
5	Necedah	4/26/2016 6:39 PM
6	Updated showers, more electric sites,	4/25/2016 1:56 PM
7	By the lake or any body of water	4/25/2016 8:57 AM
8	Southern part of county with access to bike and atv trails	4/23/2016 6:45 PM
9	Around mauston	4/22/2016 6:37 PM
10	I don't care if the campgrounds are private, but would like to see more space for camping at the already established campgrounds. Holiday weekends are way too crowded for fun.	4/20/2016 12:00 PM
11	Every where Illinois taking over	4/18/2016 6:00 PM
12	Wonewoc Area	4/18/2016 9:13 AM
13	any where on castle rock lake wisconsin river	4/15/2016 8:54 AM
14	not certain.	4/14/2016 3:37 PM
15	More sites for RV hookup and washroom facilities.	4/13/2016 7:55 PM
16	Not certain	4/8/2016 12:48 PM
17	Around the New Lisbon area	4/7/2016 3:58 PM
18	castle rock park	4/7/2016 10:22 AM
19	Not sure	4/6/2016 7:46 PM
20	Near Castle Rock lake	3/30/2016 5:15 AM
21	Castle Rock State Park	3/29/2016 12:00 PM
22	on the lake	3/29/2016 9:45 AM

Q10 Regarding public boat landings and water access, do you think that... (Choose one.)

Answered: 173 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Responses
An adequate number of boat landings exist, and they are in good condition.	34.68% 60
An adequate number of boat landings exist, but improvements are needed.	20.81% 36
Additional boat landings are needed.	15.61% 27
Unknown. I don't use boat landings or water access points.	28.90% 50
Total	173

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q11 What improvements are needed at public boat landings? (Please identify locations and improvements needed.)

Answered: 28 Skipped: 157

#	Responses	Date
1	Upgrade landing areas in general.	4/30/2016 1:29 PM
2	piers	4/29/2016 4:28 PM
3	Lemonwier mills more public boat landings no fee	4/27/2016 9:24 PM
4	Some docks	4/26/2016 3:04 PM
5	Longer ramps	4/26/2016 8:52 AM
6	boat wash, better lighting	4/26/2016 8:41 AM
7	Dutch hollow.. Bigger landing	4/25/2016 4:15 PM
8	Parking and concrete launches at some.	4/25/2016 1:57 PM
9	Need to all be concrete	4/24/2016 8:31 AM
10	More accesibility and parking.	4/23/2016 12:41 PM
11	This is a huge problem for me. Canoes and kayaks need a sandy, rock free bottom. For example, when improvements were made to the boat landing into the wisconsin river off of county G north of Buckhorn (I do not know if this is county managed or not), a nice pier was put in but the rest of the shoreline filled with rocks. There is no where near enough room for canoes and kayaks.	4/20/2016 12:03 PM
12	better parking and easier access	4/20/2016 11:58 AM
13	need to utilize Lemonwier -- sections that were once listed as canoe routes are impossible to navigate due to treefalls	4/19/2016 7:55 AM
14	Some need more parking space available.	4/18/2016 7:35 PM
15	IMPROVED BATHROOM FACILITIES	4/18/2016 9:14 AM
16	mow grass more often	4/15/2016 4:05 PM
17	mow grass more often	4/15/2016 3:57 PM
18	improved approach to the water and improved bathroom facilities and docks at landings for those who fish from shore.	4/11/2016 8:48 AM
19	Repairs to the cement or better packed gravel.	4/8/2016 8:07 PM
20	No charge to launch boat	4/8/2016 4:29 AM
21	more parking more docks	4/7/2016 2:55 PM
22	?	4/7/2016 10:55 AM
23	Upgraded landings and docks	4/7/2016 10:16 AM
24	The Castle Rock County Park boat landing gets very busy in the summer- possibly expanding it and the parking lot	4/6/2016 10:12 PM
25	Castle Rock Park boat landing is very busy on Holiday weekends. They could use boat slips for there campers to help with boater traffic and longer lines.	4/6/2016 3:40 PM
26	deeper landings for bigger boats	3/31/2016 12:21 PM
27	N/a	3/25/2016 6:38 PM
28	n/a	3/24/2016 3:22 PM

Q12 Where are additional boat landings or access points needed
in JUNEAU COUNTY?

Castle Rock County Park – 10 responses

Lemonweir for kayaks – 5 responses

Yellow River – 2 response

Buckhorn area – 1 response

Petenwell Lake – 1 response

Baraboo River @ Union Center – 1 response

Necedah Lake – 1 response

Q13 In regards to flowages and rivers in JUNEAU COUNTY, what concerns, issues with access, or improvements would you like to see addressed?

Algae blooms – 27 responses

Removal of fallen trees – 10 responses

Sponsor some community clean up of Lemonweir River for canoeing to WI River.
Perhaps advertising a clean the river bank activity to get others involved.

Litter pick-up needed – 4 response

Better flood control – 3 response

Kayaking and canoe access – 3 response

Lake Decorah under-utilized, needs dredging – 2 responses

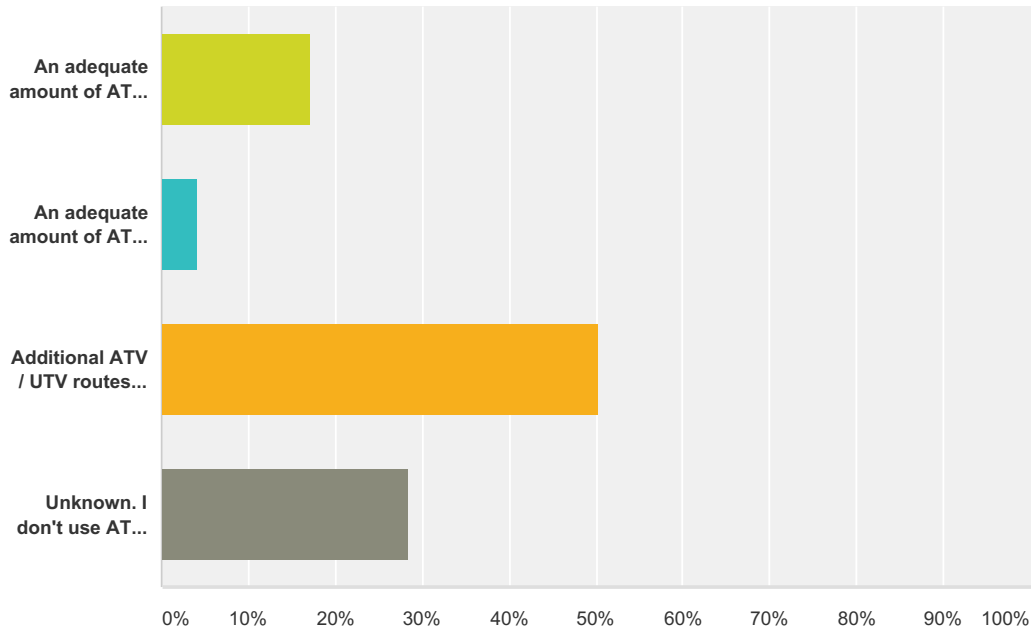
South branch of the Yellow River cleaned out and made navigable – 2 responses

Additional Comments:

- Would like to kayak headwaters of Baraboo River.
- Remove sand/silt deposits just below Castle Rock Dam. Water is almost too shallow to boat up to the dam.
- The river in the City of Mauston is always green and smells almost all summer.
- Better ice fishing access. Wilderness example: there is a heave that forms annually in front of the boat landing – hard to cross.

Q14 Regarding ATV / UTV routes and trails, do you think that... (Choose one.)

Answered: 169 Skipped: 16



Answer Choices	Responses
An adequate amount of ATV / UTV routes and trails exist, and are in good condition.	17.16% 29
An adequate amount of ATV / UTV routes and trails exist, but improvements are needed.	4.14% 7
Additional ATV / UTV routes, trails, or connections are needed.	50.30% 85
Unknown. I don't use ATVs / UTVs beyond my property.	28.40% 48
Total	169

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q15 What ATV / UTV trail or route improvements are needed? (Please identify locations and improvements needed.)

Answered: 8 Skipped: 177

#	Responses	Date
1	25 mph UTV mixing with trucks and high speed traffic, really young inexperienced operators mixing with automobiles.	4/27/2016 7:13 PM
2	better marking of routes and alternatives	4/27/2016 7:33 AM
3	Signage, road crossings marked for highway traffic	4/26/2016 12:14 PM
4	Due to budgetary constraints, some of the county and town roads are in very poor shape	4/24/2016 2:51 PM
5	Would love to see some off road trails we have plenty of land.	4/22/2016 2:34 PM
6	You have too much emphasis on ATV trails	4/10/2016 9:44 AM
7	Reinstate speed limits on ATVs when in proximity to walkers, dog walkers and bicycles. ATV riders do not appear to be able to self regulate their activities. 40 - 50 mph on posted trail by KOZY; pizza which is posted 10MPH	4/7/2016 1:18 PM
8	more trails not routes	3/31/2016 12:23 PM

**Q16 Where are additional ATV / UTV routes or trails needed
in JUNEAU COUNTY?**

Union Center to Hillsboro – 14 responses

County forest lands – 11 responses

Mauston area (to Lyndon & to New Lisbon) – 11 responses

All roads – 9 responses

Wonewoc area – 7 responses

Southern county, no road routes – 3 responses

Connect Vernon County to Sauk County – 3 responses

Town of Germantown area – 3 responses

Highways G & HH – 2 responses

Elroy area – 2 responses

Highway A, New Lisbon to Monroe – 1 response

Highway M, up to Refuge – 1 response

Share snowmobile trails where possible – 1 response

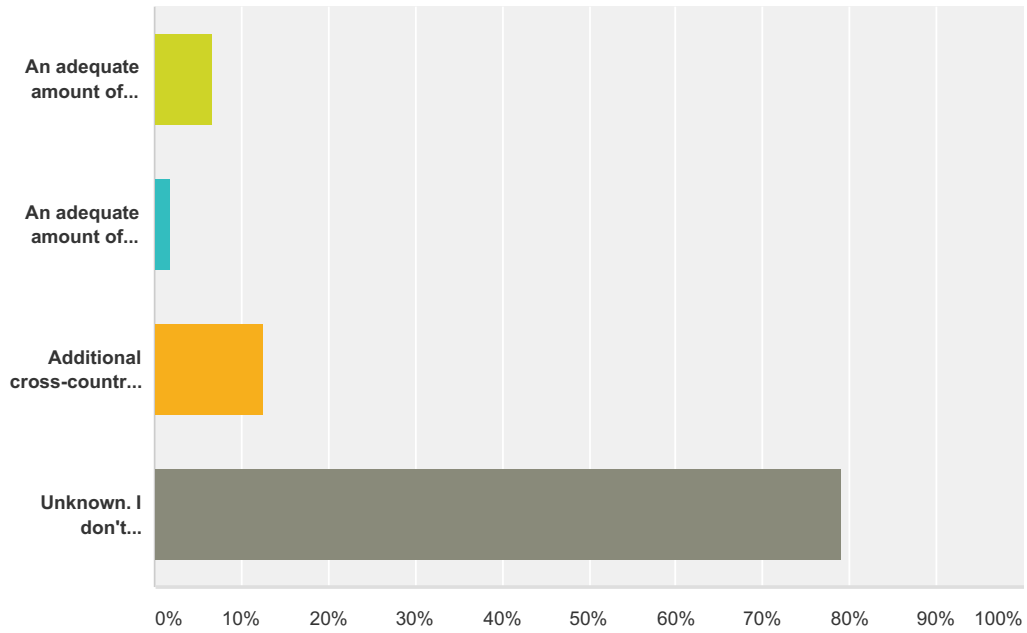
Create ATV play area, like Dyracuse Rec. Area in Adams County – 1 response

Newminer area – 1 response

Union Center to Elroy – 1 response

Q17 Regarding cross-country ski trails, do you think that... (Choose one.)

Answered: 167 Skipped: 18



Answer Choices	Responses	
An adequate amount of cross-country ski trails exist, and are in good condition.	6.59%	11
An adequate amount of cross-country ski trails exist, but improvements are needed.	1.80%	3
Additional cross-country ski trails are needed.	12.57%	21
Unknown. I don't cross-country ski on maintained trails.	79.04%	132
Total		167

Q18 What cross-country ski trail improvements are needed? (Please identify locations and improvements needed.)

Answered: 2 Skipped: 183

#	Responses	Date
1	Keeping them groomed for skiing	4/28/2016 7:45 PM
2	More grooming and trimming of trees	4/24/2016 2:51 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q19 Where are additional cross-country ski trails needed in JUNEAU COUNTY?

Answered: 17 Skipped: 168

#	Responses	Date
1	well, i dont ski on the trails where snowmobiles are allowed, so i only ski on private land around elroy. i don't know of any ski trails in southern juneau county where snowmobiles are not allowed. if there were any i would happily use them.	4/26/2016 7:04 PM
2	Castle Rock Park	4/26/2016 4:10 PM
3	IN the southern part to draw tourists out of Wis.Dells	4/26/2016 2:20 PM
4	Oak ridge was great, but has been neglected. Near population.	4/26/2016 10:54 AM
5	Anywhere	4/25/2016 1:58 PM
6	At the castle Rock lake park	4/25/2016 11:58 AM
7	South Central part of the County	4/24/2016 8:46 PM
8	Don't know where current ones are.	4/23/2016 10:14 PM
9	At least some section of the existing trails near Elroy. The Omaha would be wonderful.	4/23/2016 5:26 PM
10	Where are the trails in the county? Didn't know we had any groomed trails.	4/23/2016 4:55 PM
11	Everywhere. Juneau county is ideal for cross country skiing with relatively flat terrain and beautiful pine woods. But you have to take it seriously and provide maintenance and winter parking. I see Juneau county advertised as a place to X country ski in glossy brochures and always think "what a joke".	4/20/2016 12:07 PM
12	The only trail I know about is in the National Wildlife Refuge. Are there any other groomed trails in this county?	4/13/2016 8:40 AM
13	around mauston	4/8/2016 11:55 AM
14	Could use the Juneau County park for trails	4/7/2016 9:44 AM
15	County parks	4/7/2016 9:23 AM
16	Would be nice to have trails in the city/county parks.	4/6/2016 3:42 PM
17	Buckhorn State Park. Necedah Wildlife Refuge	4/6/2016 12:22 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

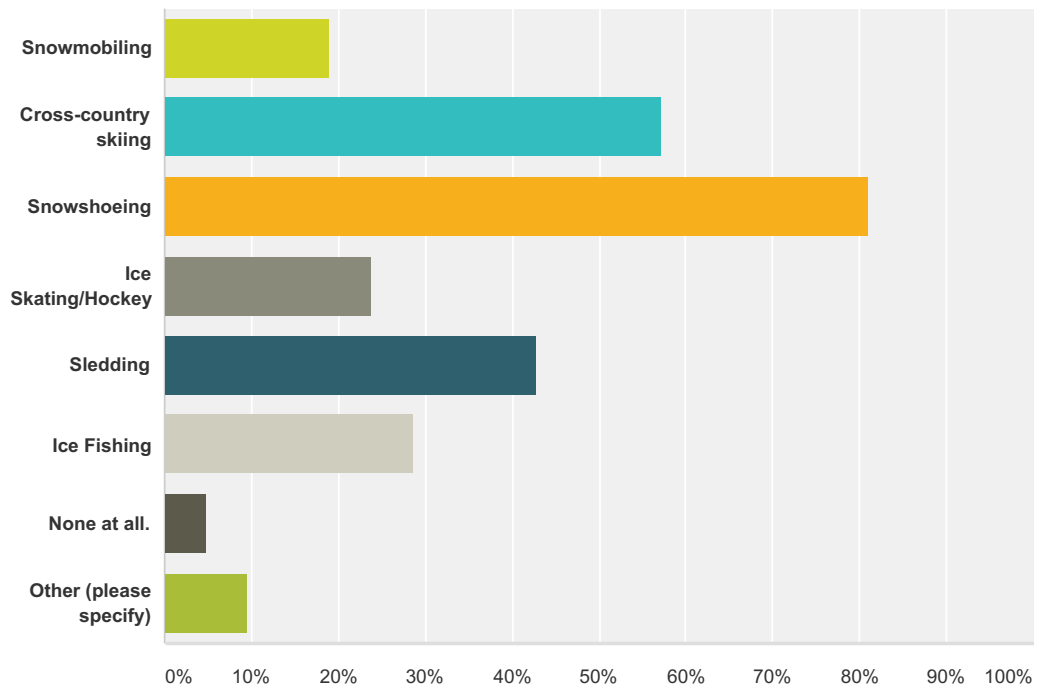
Q20 What additional snowmobile trail connections or improvements are needed in JUNEAU COUNTY?

Answered: 8 Skipped: 177

#	Responses	Date
1	Dont use.	4/25/2016 1:58 PM
2	in Seven Mile Creek	4/25/2016 11:58 AM
3	none	4/24/2016 8:47 PM
4	Unknown	4/23/2016 10:15 PM
5	None.	4/23/2016 5:26 PM
6	no opinion. I am a silent sports advocate.	4/20/2016 12:08 PM
7	Too many already!	4/13/2016 8:41 AM
8	A safe snowmobile or multi-use lane on the highway 82 bridge crossing the Wisconsin River.	4/6/2016 12:24 PM

Q21 What winter recreation activities do you participate in?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 164



Answer Choices	Responses
Snowmobiling	19.05% 4
Cross-country skiing	57.14% 12
Snowshoeing	80.95% 17
Ice Skating/Hockey	23.81% 5
Sledding	42.86% 9
Ice Fishing	28.57% 6
None at all.	4.76% 1
Other (please specify)	9.52% 2
Total Respondents: 21	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	walking	4/26/2016 7:04 PM
2	Eagle watching at PETEWELL dam.	4/26/2016 2:21 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

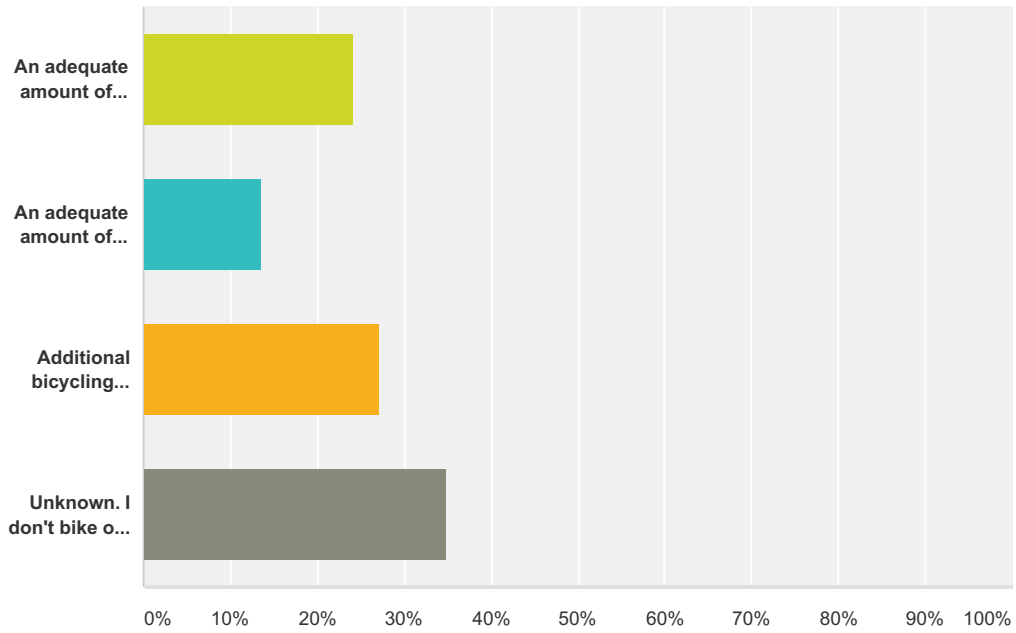
Q22 What additional winter recreation activities or improvements are needed?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 176

#	Responses	Date
1	Skating for families	4/27/2016 7:14 PM
2	Sledding, tobogganing hill	4/26/2016 10:54 AM
3	Sledding hills	4/25/2016 1:59 PM
4	sled hill around Mauston	4/24/2016 8:48 PM
5	Kids sledding hill near tow , toboggan run would be great.	4/23/2016 10:15 PM
6	As I said earlier, some dedicated cross country ski trail in the southern part of the county. I spend a LOT of winter time in Vernon county even though it is further as they have that.	4/23/2016 5:29 PM
7	More publicity on what and where trails/winter outdoor opportunity exist in county.	4/23/2016 4:57 PM
8	Again, serious opportunities to X-country ski and snowshoe.	4/20/2016 12:09 PM
9	More groom cross-country ski trails	4/13/2016 8:42 AM

Q23 Regarding bicycling routes and trails, do you think that... (Choose one.)

Answered: 169 Skipped: 16



Answer Choices	Responses	
An adequate amount of bicycling routes and trails exist, and are in good condition.	24.26%	41
An adequate amount of bicycling routes and trails exist, but improvements are needed.	13.61%	23
Additional bicycling routes, trails, or connections are needed.	27.22%	46
Unknown. I don't bike on roads or trails.	34.91%	59
Total		169

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q24 What bicycling route or trail improvements are needed? (Please identify locations and improvements needed.)

Answered: 19 Skipped: 166

#	Responses	Date
1	the omaha trail needs re paving. Garlic mustard will eradicate all the wildflowers along the trails within 5 years if aggressive eradication efforts are not made now.	4/26/2016 7:06 PM
2	Omaha trail surface needs repair	4/26/2016 5:36 PM
3	Unloading/parking areas garbage management	4/26/2016 12:16 PM
4	Need to have information at each route where to get bike passes and see if local businesses would carry them. I know in Camp Douglas I get people asking where to buy them since Target Bluff is closed.	4/26/2016 8:40 AM
5	Along the Baraboo River	4/24/2016 7:36 PM
6	Better marking or distribution of maps where they are.	4/23/2016 10:16 PM
7	Omaha	4/23/2016 6:46 PM
8	Omaha trails needs resurfacing, townships are struggling to maintain their roads which affects conditions for road biking in a negative way.	4/23/2016 4:59 PM
9	Better surface and general maintenance	4/20/2016 3:59 PM
10	Almost any Juneau county road could be used for biking--but I would like to see way more bike lanes or at least shoulders and road edges that are not all crumbly. Also, I frequently encounter rural roads that have been "repaired" using that process where you dump a gravelly, oily mixture on the road and wait for drivers to mash it in. Horrible for bike riding and requires major detours that spoil a bike ride. Perhaps web site notification as to which roads have received that treatment--if you have to use it at all. REALLY interferes with bike riding.	4/20/2016 12:14 PM
11	Elroy to hustler. Sometimes to many branches on trail	4/18/2016 10:11 PM
12	Speckfically improve Hillsboro Trail, under utalized due to its conditon.	4/18/2016 9:15 AM
13	Re-activate restroom at Strawbridge near Wonewoc	4/15/2016 2:45 PM
14	Need to keep snowmobiles off bike trails they tear up the bridges and trails	4/14/2016 6:41 PM
15	more off highway and more "porta-potties"	4/14/2016 3:40 PM
16	The Hillsboro Trail could use some major improvements I know of many people who dont use this trail due to its condition.	4/11/2016 8:50 AM
17	Omaha Trail	4/8/2016 12:49 PM
18	Omaha Trail needs help, beautiful trail but a rough ride	4/6/2016 3:17 PM
19	Upgrade to paved trails.	3/29/2016 12:03 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q25 Where are additional bike routes, trails, or connections needed in JUNEAU COUNTY?

Answered: 39 Skipped: 146

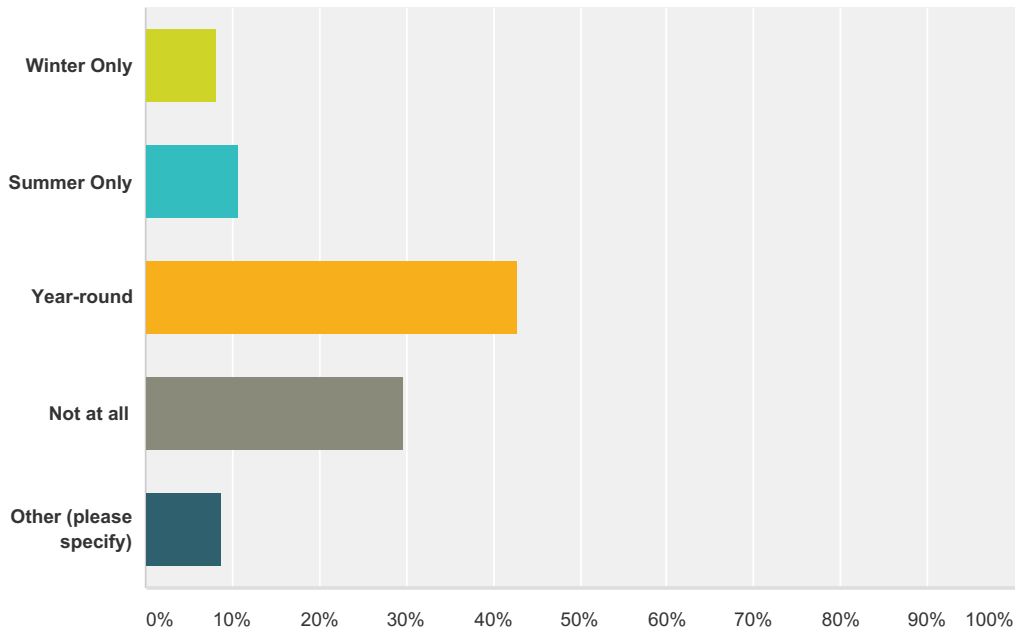
#	Responses	Date
1	Omaha trail is one of the nicer trails in the nation. Thousands ride Elroy Sparta but nobody knows about Omaha. It needs to be part of the same system. Or maybe connect to NL via hwy H. It should be heavily used like all the others.	4/30/2016 8:15 AM
2	I don't know for sure. I only know of Omaha Trail. I have to bike from New Lisbon to get there, then bike home. Just having bike trails beside highways would be wonderful. Cars don't yield to bicyclists like they should. It is dangerous to bike most roads.	4/30/2016 3:15 AM
3	Between cities. Add bike lanes to roads when there is not a bike trail.	4/30/2016 2:20 AM
4	Near Mauston area	4/29/2016 3:44 PM
5	Routes away from automobiles,connecting trails and communities.	4/27/2016 7:16 PM
6	An improved route from Necedah to the Wildlife Refuge. Route from the Wildlife Refuge out the front gate. Connection to other trail systems to the Wildlife Refuge	4/27/2016 9:37 AM
7	More bike trails in the Mauston area	4/27/2016 6:40 AM
8	Connect Mauston to one of the state trails or parks OR make roads a trail but mark them as such including signs to motorists to watch for bikes	4/27/2016 5:53 AM
9	When county/township roads are worked on bike lanes should be added. I do not feel safe biking on some roads.	4/26/2016 4:13 PM
10	Necedah	4/26/2016 3:46 PM
11	Mauston and along the Lemonweir River	4/26/2016 2:52 PM
12	Mauston to Elroy and New Lisbon to Hustler which could go by the Blackhawk Cave site!	4/26/2016 2:23 PM
13	It would be nice to connect the Omaha to the Elroy-Sparta. It would be nice to connect the Elroy Sparta to the Mauston Riverwalk and out to Woodside ranch.	4/26/2016 2:18 PM
14	Safe areas through traffic areas.	4/26/2016 2:16 PM
15	In the north and eastern parts of the county.	4/25/2016 8:34 PM
16	Connect Mauston to the Elroy Sparta trail safely	4/25/2016 3:23 PM
17	Camp Douglas to Necedah	4/25/2016 1:38 PM
18	If there were some single track mountain bike trails at Bass Hollow we could take advantage of the hills	4/25/2016 12:00 PM
19	East West Trail Along Lemonweir River	4/24/2016 8:48 PM
20	Elroy to Mauston or perhaps out of Camp Douglas towards Mill Bluff - The county roads are too dangerous to ride on the shoulder	4/24/2016 3:03 PM
21	Throughout the village of Necedah, extend the current path possibly to the refuge.	4/23/2016 1:58 AM
22	I would like to be able to ride more than a mile in Necedah without having to go on a highway or sidewalk. Please note-I hate ATVs so any trails are enough as far as I am concerned.	4/23/2016 1:45 AM
23	Connecting Mauston & New Lisbon	4/22/2016 6:14 PM
24	Would love to see some dedicated mountain bike trails.	4/22/2016 2:35 PM
25	Everywhere...	4/22/2016 2:11 PM
26	bike routes connecting our cities within Juneau County are needed. There are no bike trails connecting Necedah community with neighboring communities	4/22/2016 2:08 PM
27	Snowmobiles and ATVs are tearing up trails and bridges	4/18/2016 6:02 PM
28	between Necedah, Finley and Babcock- be nice if the closed wayside on Hwy 82 was reopened.	4/15/2016 4:08 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

29	north and central portions of county	4/14/2016 10:53 AM
30	Between cities and out to the county parks	4/13/2016 7:57 PM
31	The Necedah and New Lisbon area	4/13/2016 8:42 AM
32	Mauston and New Lisbon so there are connectors to the main bike trails with easy interstate access.	4/7/2016 4:00 PM
33	make trails through county owned lands so trails are more scenic and challenging	4/7/2016 9:28 AM
34	Not sure	4/6/2016 7:47 PM
35	the elroy bike trail is awesome. But you have to travel 12 plus miles to use it. there should be trails in each community	4/6/2016 5:40 PM
36	The Elroy-Sparta State Trail and Omaha Bike Trail need a better designated connection through Elroy	4/6/2016 12:26 PM
37	Near castle rock lake	3/30/2016 5:16 AM
38	CONNECT TOWNS...NEW LISBON, NECEDAH, MAUSTON, AND CASTLE ROCK LAKE	3/24/2016 3:51 PM
39	Trails connecting towns of Necedah, New Lisbon, and Mauston...and to Castle Rock Lake and Parks.	3/24/2016 3:12 PM

Q26 Are you in favor of the Hillsboro State Bike Trail (Hillsboro to Union Center) becoming multi-use to allow ATVs/UTVs?

Answered: 159 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Winter Only	8.18%	13
Summer Only	10.69%	17
Year-round	42.77%	68
Not at all	29.56%	47
Other (please specify)	8.81%	14
Total		159

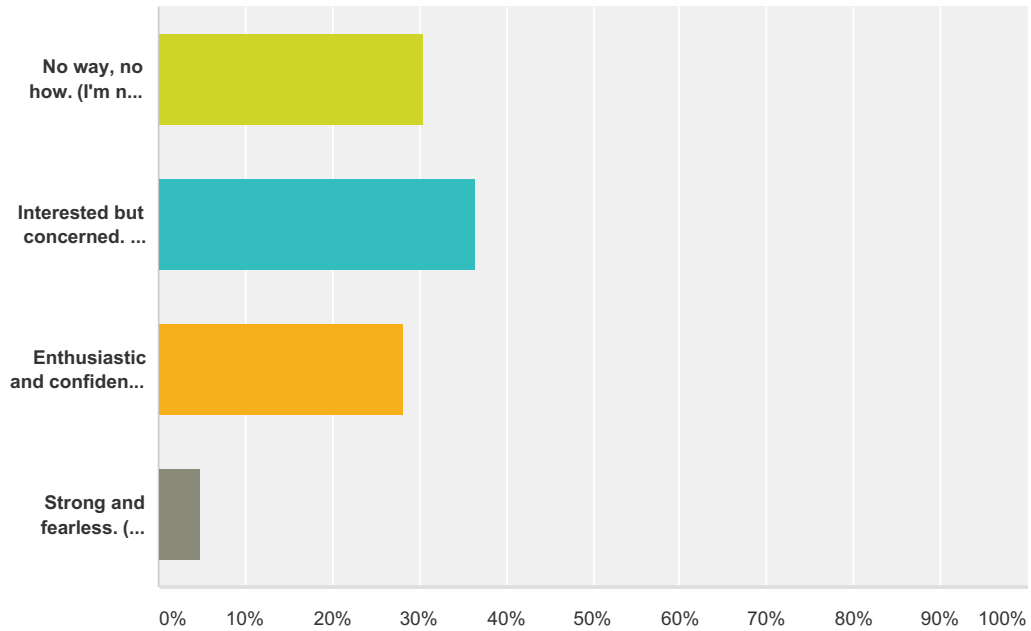
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Definitely not, and I don't think that ATV's and UTV's should be allowed on any roadways.	4/28/2016 7:46 PM
2	Didn't know this trail existed until this survey...could attempt a trial period of multi-use to see if bike and ATVs can coexist safely on that trail	4/27/2016 5:54 AM
3	I don't have any experience in how much damage those machines can do to the trails and what kind of maintenance is needed if they do, so I can't answer this correct imo	4/26/2016 3:33 PM
4	I don't use bike trails	4/26/2016 2:36 PM
5	Depends on how maintenance would go.	4/26/2016 2:20 PM
6	I don't live in that area, I'd opt for the local villages & townships to guide that decision	4/26/2016 12:19 PM
7	This is a bike trail like any other state trail, NO ATV's OR UTV's are allowed!! And they shouldn't be allowed on this trail!!!!	4/25/2016 8:36 PM
8	NO, this is not a good idea. That trail should remain as is, biking and walking only. ATVs/UTVs tear up the trail surface and make it difficult to walk / bike. A walker/biker does not need to worry about motorized vehicles on the same trail.	4/25/2016 1:40 PM

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9	We own ATV and know that they would damage smooth biking and walking trails. Motorized vehicles would disrupt the serenity of the biking/walking experience. Would make them unsafe for handicapped persons. NO NO NO to this idea! They should be totally separate from the already established biking/hiking trails we are so lucky to have.	4/25/2016 1:28 PM
10	Unknown	4/23/2016 10:18 PM
11	Should not mix ATV/UTVs with trails used for biking and hiking. If they are allowed to be snow packed it won't be safe for hikers or bikers. The traffic would make it unsafe in summer for bikers and hikers. So not at all.	4/23/2016 2:01 AM
12	Good connector between Juneau/Vernon County	4/20/2016 8:50 AM
13	no opinion do not go there	4/15/2016 4:08 PM
14	unsure, a trial to see if there are any issues with both. If problems arise from motorized vehicles with bikes, then no.	4/7/2016 4:58 PM

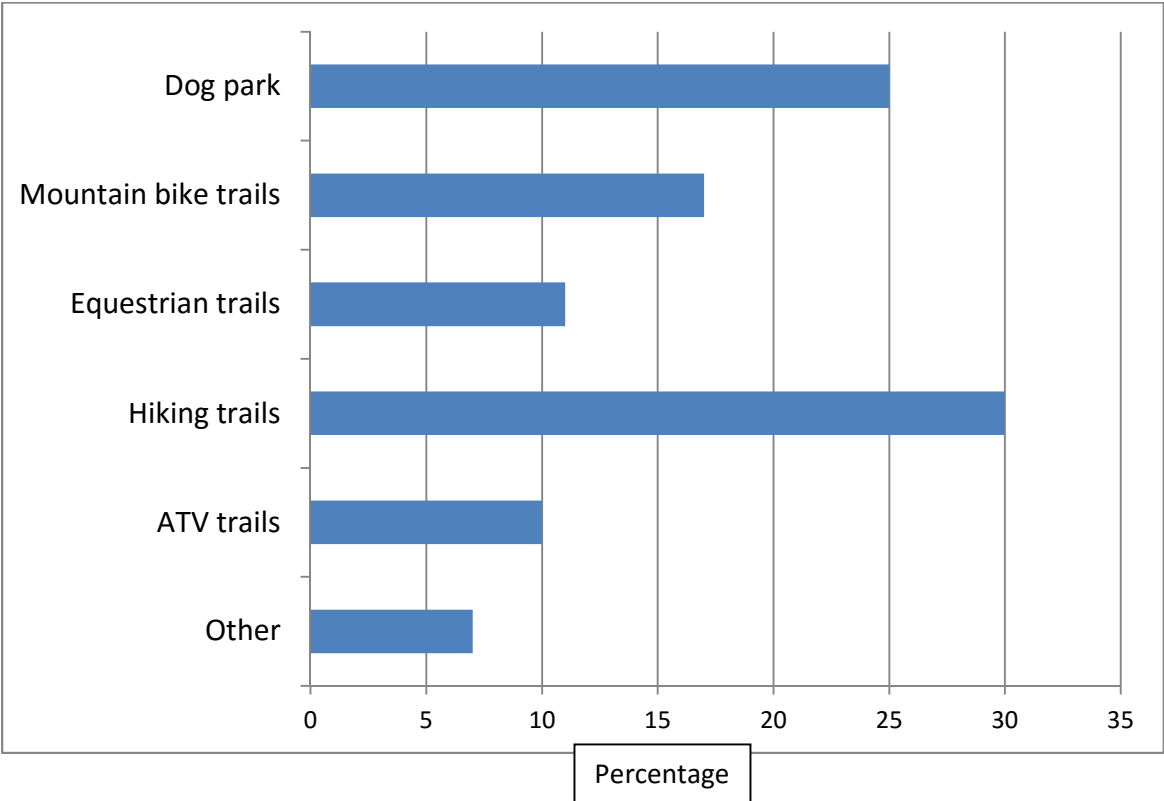
Q27 What type of bicyclist are you? (Choose one.)

Answered: 167 Skipped: 18



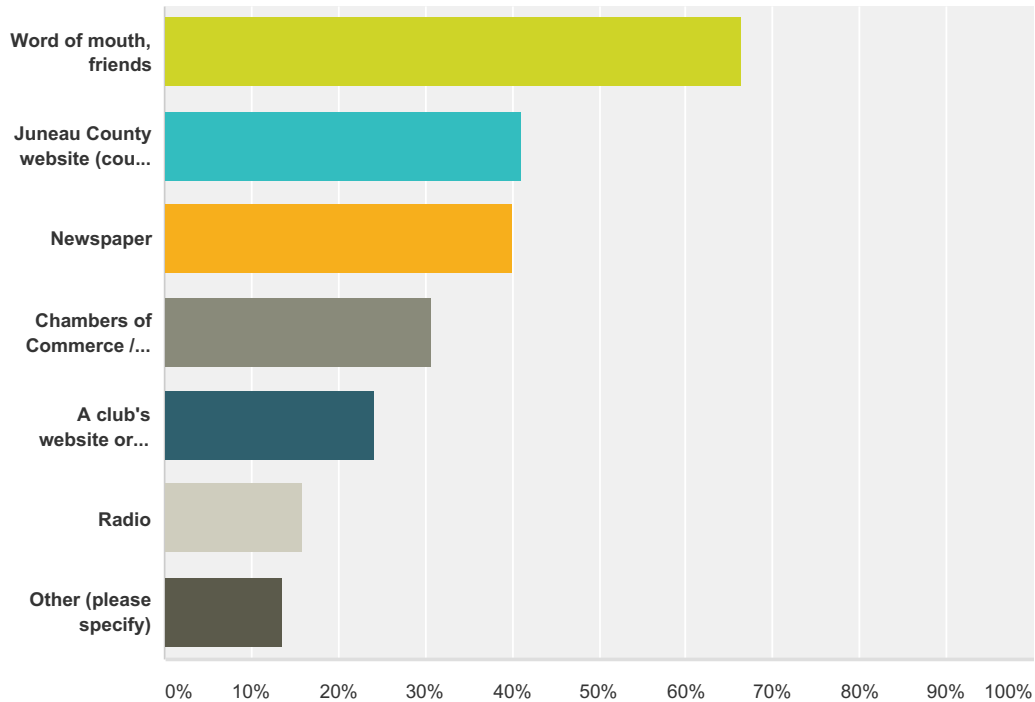
Answer Choices	Responses
No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)	30.54% 51
Interested but concerned. (I like riding, but don't do it regularly. I'm generally concerned that my route is not safe to ride, so I don't ride often. I definitely do not ride when the weather is bad.)	36.53% 61
Enthusiastic and confident. (I feel comfortable sharing the road with motor vehicles, but I prefer to ride on separate facilities like bike lanes. I may or may not ride in inclement weather.)	28.14% 47
Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)	4.79% 8
Total	167

Q28 What potential recreational use(s) would you like to see on the County Landfill property?



Q29 How do you obtain information about outdoor recreation activities and locations in JUNEAU COUNTY? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 170 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses
Word of mouth, friends	66.47% 113
Juneau County website (county site; or Land, Forestry, & Parks Dept. web page)	41.18% 70
Newspaper	40.00% 68
Chambers of Commerce / County Economic Development (website, brochures, visitor's bureau)	30.59% 52
A club's website or social media site	24.12% 41
Radio	15.88% 27
Other (please specify)	13.53% 23
Total Respondents: 170	

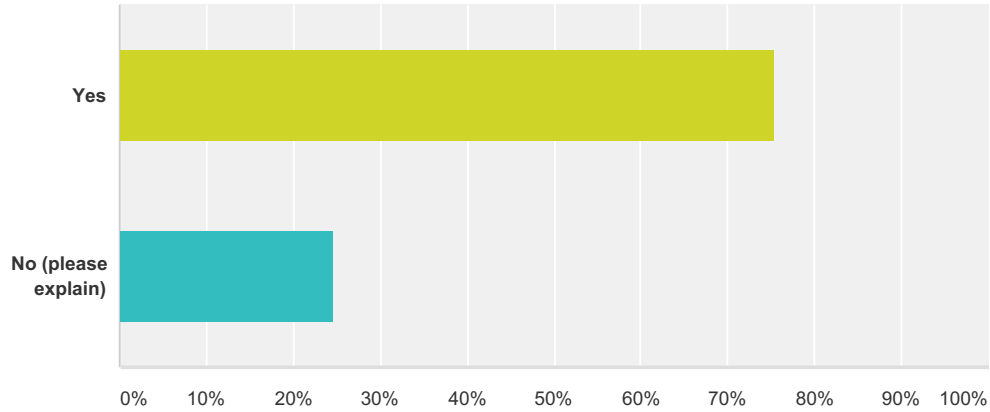
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	None	4/30/2016 8:20 AM
2	Facebook	4/26/2016 3:52 PM
3	I live here	4/26/2016 3:35 PM
4	books and magazines about canoe/kayak rivers in Wis. also state recreation publications	4/26/2016 2:32 PM
5	Brochures & regional publications	4/26/2016 12:28 PM

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6	Oakdale Electric Coop Magazine	4/24/2016 8:51 PM
7	Facebook	4/24/2016 4:08 PM
8	Brochures at the Refuge.	4/23/2016 2:05 AM
9	We don't listen to local radio since they changed the format-too annoying.	4/23/2016 1:49 AM
10	DNR	4/22/2016 2:17 PM
11	Online searches	4/22/2016 12:58 PM
12	Just driving around or riding bike exploring.	4/20/2016 12:25 PM
13	Juneaucounty.gov	4/19/2016 8:18 AM
14	DNR website	4/19/2016 8:02 AM
15	Social media is HUGE	4/18/2016 9:17 AM
16	wisconsin DNR website	4/14/2016 10:59 AM
17	FACEBOOKthis is hugemust use this option!!	4/11/2016 8:57 AM
18	Various websites only	4/10/2016 9:58 AM
19	Facebook	4/7/2016 7:10 PM
20	Live in the area	4/7/2016 1:33 PM
21	lived here forever, msomething you just know.	4/7/2016 8:54 AM
22	All of the above	4/6/2016 3:19 PM
23	Wrjc	4/4/2016 6:44 PM

Q30 Are you satisfied with how you are finding outdoor recreation information for JUNEAU COUNTY?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	75.29%	128
No (please explain)	24.71%	42
Total		170

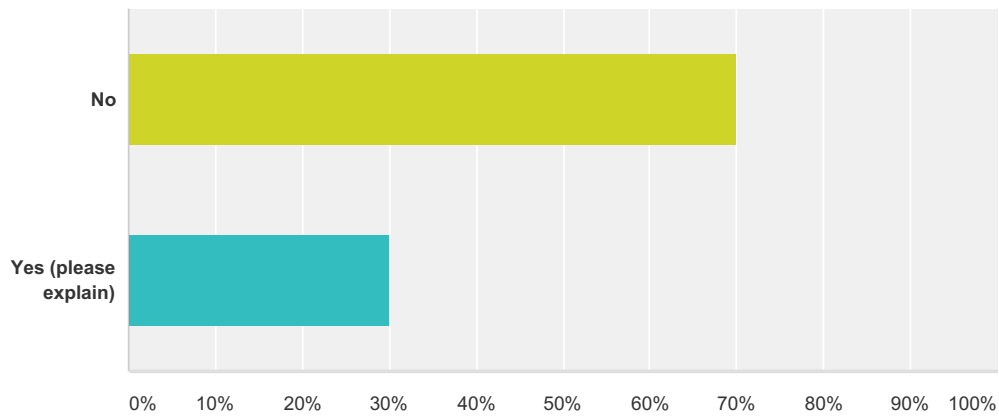
#	No (please explain)	Date
1	Want an email list or Facebook page?	4/30/2016 8:20 AM
2	would like something easier to access	4/29/2016 3:02 PM
3	do not look hard enough was unaware of website	4/27/2016 7:35 AM
4	need to do a better job of advertising what we've got here	4/27/2016 5:57 AM
5	Info is not easy to find	4/26/2016 2:41 PM
6	could be more coverage through wis. and Illinois sport, vacation & travel shows	4/26/2016 2:32 PM
7	I wish there were better an more information perhaps in the JCEDC County Booklet	4/26/2016 2:24 PM
8	I could use .more info. sometimes hard to. find Info	4/26/2016 2:19 PM
9	County website short on details	4/26/2016 8:54 AM
10	Lack of advertised county owned properties	4/25/2016 2:00 PM
11	I don't think any of the websites adequately promote activities in the area.	4/25/2016 9:00 AM
12	Don't really find out about them in time to attend	4/24/2016 8:51 PM
13	More advertising	4/23/2016 10:31 PM
14	Need better links from social media.	4/23/2016 10:29 PM
15	Probably my fault, but I don't go to the county web site for information....guess I should start using the site.	4/23/2016 5:08 PM
16	Didn't know about anything	4/23/2016 4:24 PM
17	Better use of local papers and billboards would help	4/22/2016 6:42 PM
18	A lot of people don't know about the recreation(besides the lake) we have in the county	4/22/2016 6:16 PM

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19	Unfortunately, to find information about recreation is very difficult on line. It usually very hidden not on purpose just because it has unfortunately low priority.	4/22/2016 2:12 PM
20	Not enough options, Juneau County is growing.	4/22/2016 2:03 PM
21	Should all be in ONE spot	4/22/2016 12:39 PM
22	Well, pulling the info together in one place would be nicer.....	4/20/2016 12:25 PM
23	Can't find an up-to-date ATV Trail map	4/20/2016 12:01 PM
24	More interest by supervision. JCDEC empasizes the inventors and Entrepenure Club more then promoting the County recreation	4/20/2016 9:00 AM
25	more info to all local papers	4/19/2016 8:41 AM
26	hard to tell what is navigable and what is not on Lemonweir	4/19/2016 8:02 AM
27	Dont go to many locations outside my own town as uncertain of what is available.	4/18/2016 9:17 AM
28	Feels like things are sneaked in without those affected notified	4/14/2016 6:49 PM
29	Feels like things are sneaked in without those affected notified	4/14/2016 6:44 PM
30	I need to make more use of web information	4/13/2016 8:54 AM
31	I found this survey by accident on WRJC's news site. Announce on Radio regularly. Advertise website	4/11/2016 3:13 PM
32	Don't use many resources available due to lack of knowledge and unknown when events are.	4/11/2016 8:57 AM
33	Everything is about Castle Rock	4/10/2016 9:58 AM
34	Provide a seasonal events book/brochure like Necedah.	4/8/2016 8:13 PM
35	i think we need to promote recreation better	4/8/2016 12:00 PM
36	kids are always looking for things to do	4/7/2016 5:41 PM
37	Information very dissociated. A central location/portal would be much easier, especially for visitors.	4/7/2016 4:03 PM
38	I don't subscribe to a paper or listen to the local radio station. I need to make more of an effort to find out what is happening in the area	4/7/2016 9:49 AM
39	Need annual visitor guide	4/6/2016 8:50 PM
40	More brochures about activities in and around the cities and townships	4/4/2016 6:44 PM
41	MORE INFORMATION NEEDS TO BE PUBLISHED...RADIO/NEWSPAPERS/FLIERS	3/24/2016 3:54 PM
42	Need more advertising via radio, newspapers, fliers	3/24/2016 3:26 PM

Q31 Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
No	70.00%	119
Yes (please explain)	30.00%	51
Total		170

#	Yes (please explain)	Date
1	Most waysides on state highways are closed or poorly maintained.	4/30/2016 1:35 PM
2	I think kayak trails would be nice. They only require a handful of signs. GPS coords and a few signs would be paid for after the first family visits to enjoy the area. I would help! Lemonwier river could use them.	4/30/2016 8:20 AM
3	I'm worried about how any improvements will be paid for. The parks alone need money. Where will it come from. We have to maintain high use areas before we add more.	4/30/2016 3:25 AM
4	Security should be improved at Castle Rock Campground. Several times that we have stayed there, there has been very late night partying. We saw one group told that they would be kicked out, but they were allowed to stay all night and were not kicked out until the next day. This caused problems for everyone else staying there.	4/30/2016 2:26 AM
5	If you are going to allow ATV's and UTV's on our roadways, they need to have all the safety devices that cars and trucks have (headlights, turn signals, seat belts, windshields, wipers, brake lights) and they all need to pass a driving test. The vehicles also need to be licensed and display a license plate. That way when an idiot is driving recklessly you can turn them in to the law.	4/28/2016 7:53 PM
6	I believe jc is doing a good job	4/28/2016 5:39 PM
7	Movie in the park is nice. Concert in the park with decent music	4/27/2016 9:28 PM
8	I cannot stress enough about the sale or trade of county woodland only so it can be butchered up by cranberry companies and factory farms. I have lived in the north end of the county and watched 1000's of former public woodlands be cut up for bogs and fields Hatch and Wysocki. It turns my stomach and has made many who used to hunt these areas leave the county and go further north and west to hunt and hike. Please share with the County board.	4/27/2016 9:33 AM
9	N	4/26/2016 9:15 PM
10	It is my opinion that bicycling and walking along country roads is not as safe as it used to be re drivers using phones while driving. I used to bike many many miles on country roads but i wouldn't now. Even walking feels somewhat precarious. this makes it all the more important that we have trails with non motorized activities. it's the only place we can get away from traffic and reckless vehicular activities as well as noise. there are few place left where one can be outside and not hear motor vehicles of one sort or another. such places are precious.	4/26/2016 7:13 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

11	Is it possible to change the park sticker to a 4/1-3/31 year rather than a calendar year to coincide with fishing licenses? This would make it easier for ice fishing.	4/26/2016 4:20 PM
12	Something the entire family can do together	4/26/2016 3:52 PM
13	Our towns need bicycle racks. So many of our roads have been redone and shoulders were not added. Bicyclist have to ride in the traffic lane.	4/26/2016 2:55 PM
14	county could be like adams co. and offer prizes at travel shows when you sign up for the atv or other prize you give an email address for follow up adds	4/26/2016 2:32 PM
15	It would be nice to bring all of the communities together and discuss a more collaborative plan for biking, hiking, and canoeing facilities. It would really promote tourism. The Veteran's Memorial Park should be on the top of the agenda for the County.	4/26/2016 2:24 PM
16	A very important aspect of any conditional use plan should include respect for and consideration of the neighbors. Nearly all of the neighbors agree that noise pollution has been a problem and should receive major attention. In the past, neighbors have endured noise from land fill heavy equipment, trucks, ATV's and dirt bikes. The neighborhood continues to hear trap and skeet shooting from late February to late August, several times a week, but have learned to tolerate the noise. A few years ago, when the site was a dirt bike destination, the annoying, loud whine of the bikes could be heard year around. The aggravating sound was silenced when a neighbor approached the Juneau County Board and the board agreed the noise was excessive. Snowmobile have adequate trails throughout the county and ATV & UTV's have many township roads available to them. Routes through the site are not required. In addition to noise pollution, the following considerations should be evaluated: Respect for neighboring property. No trespassing, littering, noise, destruction of property, etc. Degradation of the planned site. The steep Duckworth Ridge's sandstone and sandy soil are easily eroded by equestrian, and motorized vehicle trails. Garlic Mustard, an invasive species, exists on site and is rapidly spreading. Drones can invade air space and cause risks for pilots and their planes. The proximity of the Mauston-New Lisbon Airport is a factor. No drones; no invasion of privacy and no noise. Visitor safety, parking, rest rooms. Increased exposure of the land fill's and transfer station's buildings and equipment to the public.	4/26/2016 10:56 AM
17	There is no need for ATV's or UTV's to be allowed on the Hillsboro Trail!! It is a beautiful quiet trail that doesn't need to be destroyed by having ATV's ripping around on it. I know many people from Hillsboro (that isn't in Juneau County) use this trail and would be VERY DISAPPOINTED if motorized vehicles would be allowed on it. Leave it alone as a hiking/biking trail, thank you.	4/25/2016 8:43 PM
18	Would be nice to have ATV UTV trals like Jackson county and other northern WI counties have	4/25/2016 8:13 PM
19	Atv/utv trails connection for sauk vernon juneau	4/25/2016 4:19 PM
20	Thank you for trying to make Juneau County a better place to live and work	4/25/2016 12:02 PM
21	Would like better maps for avt/utv routes	4/24/2016 7:11 PM
22	Would like to see some of the invasive species taken down on the bike trail.	4/24/2016 3:05 PM
23	No sled hill near City limits.	4/23/2016 10:29 PM
24	I haven't been able to find a good detailed up to date Juneau County roadmap (paper copy). Maybe I haven't looked in the right places..	4/23/2016 5:35 PM
25	To help our population increase their physical activity, more opportunities for active, safe movement need to be created. Making the land fill into a park would be a great asset which I fully support.	4/23/2016 5:08 PM
26	Satisfied with the amount of utv trails, more need to connect. Having a hard time "legally" getting from one side to the other, sometimes need to go down a non trail road to get to another trail	4/23/2016 4:24 PM
27	Noise levels of some ATV/UTV's	4/23/2016 12:47 PM
28	I would like to see no pets or no unleashed pets and clean up after your pets rules enforced. Often they are unleashed and owners don't clean up after their pets, usually dogs.	4/23/2016 2:05 AM
29	Conservation should be our #1 priority or we will not have resources to enjoy...I'm concerned about our Deer population and controlling CWD...	4/22/2016 2:17 PM
30	I am very concerned about water quality. Juneau County has great potential for water recreation with access to both Petenwell and Castle Rock flowages. But the word is out--my urban friends will not come anymore after finding green pea soup for water. Juneau County must stand up to the current trend toward less monitoring of water quality and also stand up to big agriculture. We want clean flowages.	4/20/2016 12:25 PM
31	Follow the trend because Juneau County will never be a leader. ATViing is the hottest recreation and look at Interstate and see how many ATV's ride on by. Need to sit down with people who actually are involved not someone who does not even recreate but think they know what is best for County	4/20/2016 9:00 AM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

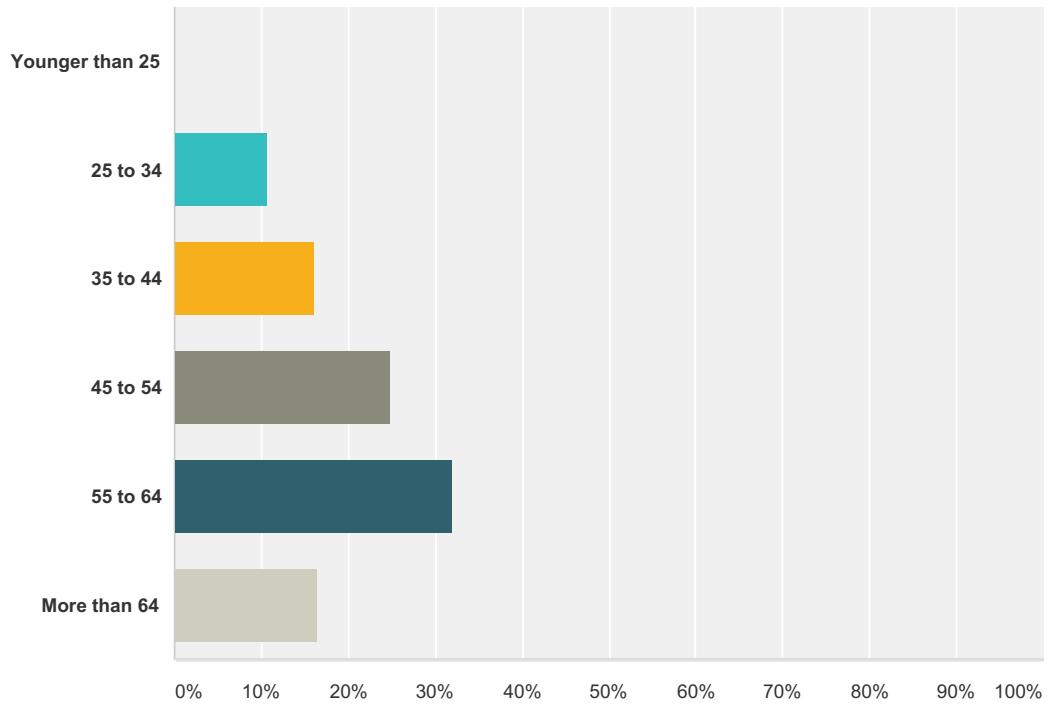
32	UTV trail	4/19/2016 3:55 PM
33	counties need to communicate better to develop atv/utv trails to keep tourism alive in the Juneau-Vernon areas	4/19/2016 8:41 AM
34	trout streams could use some attention -- Onemile Creek & West Petenwell Ditch are 2 that I have fished recently that come to mind.	4/19/2016 8:02 AM
35	TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITIES EXIST TO TAP THE TOURISM POTENTIAL IN THIS PART OF THE STATE.	4/19/2016 5:48 AM
36	Too many snowmobiles and ATVs running around. DO NOT stay on trails and are tearing up trails	4/18/2016 6:04 PM
37	motor bike should be legal along bike trails where horses are permitted	4/17/2016 12:36 PM
38	The fundraiser that parked a junk car on the Lemonweir River just west of the Rte 82 bridge and sold bets on when it would fall through the ice in the spring was a thoughtless bad example to those who need to think about water quality. Alert the DNR, Mauston Chamber of Commerce, Mauston High School Science Department to make sure it doesn't happen again.	4/15/2016 5:25 PM
39	More rode banners for tourists driving in the area so they are informed of event days that they can consider returning again	4/15/2016 4:14 PM
40	ATV and snowmobiles are destructive to our bike trails. Tear up the bridges and the trails	4/14/2016 6:49 PM
41	ATVs are dangerous and destructive to the environment and a people have no regard for property owners. Same with snowmobiles. They do not stay on the trails and Wisconsin has miles of trails.	4/14/2016 6:44 PM
42	I know that ATV/UTV and snowmobiles are very popular but I prefer human-powered silent sports. The motorized sports damage the trails, disturb the wildlife habitats, waste non-renewable fuels and are dangerous in the hands of substance-impaired drivers. Plus, humans don't get enough exercise and suffer from obesity, diabetes and heart disease as a result. I believe that activities like biking, hiking, swimming, skiing, snowshoeing, canoeing and kayaking should be promoted.	4/13/2016 8:54 AM
43	I strongly feel that villages need to work together and coordinate resources and activities to enhance the Greater Juneau County area. This is an area of great interest to me and would be very willing to provide more ideas recommendations or support in any way. Amy Elder 464-3114, Village of Wonewoc	4/11/2016 8:57 AM
44	One half of the 400 State Trail is located in Juneau County and is seldom mentioned by Juneau County tourism or JCEDC. There is only about 2 miles of the Elroy Sparta Trail in JC, the rest is in Monroe County. Have you looked at your maps.	4/10/2016 9:58 AM
45	Snowmobile tourist dollars in our area are down and seem to go down more each year we get little to no snow. get the county open to the ATV/UTV traffic and help our local businesses stay in business. This county needs a draw of some sort and it looks like UTV's are really taking off and people are not afraid to come to JC and spend money if they have the trails to use. Do something with Kennedy Park north of New Lisbon. I hear a lot of locals say they won't go into the park because it's scary and has nothing to offer people to draw them to stay there. You have the usual summer homeless people that also is a big turn off and keeps people away. If you clean the river from City M to the City of NL so people could get a boat down it I think that would help draw people to stay there as well.	4/7/2016 5:41 PM
46	The continued emphasis on motorized vehicles on the roads is getting to the point of my considering a move out of the area. Adding major single family home developments will only add to the congestion on the roads. ATVs riding two wide in the same direction in the middle of the road has become routine. I have had to drive my truck on to the shoulder when an ATV with trailer was going down the middle of the road towards me. I have almost been hit by an ATV from behind when walking my dog along the neighborhood 25 mph posted side street. Oh yeah, I was walking against traffic. Golf carts are everywhere on the street with kids as young as 8 driving through stop signs. Kids are too young for ATVs but ok on golf carts on the roads. There needs to be some rights returned to people who walk, ride non-motorized bikes or use small boats. I realize that the Tavern League leads the way on a lot of regulations, but it is time to limit motorized vehicles somewhat.	4/7/2016 1:33 PM
47	The county needs to make the right decision of what to use the Landfill property for. We need to develop interests/sports/hobbies that will create positive REVENUE while providing educational recreational interests to our citizens and visitors.	4/7/2016 9:39 AM
48	The Castle Rock Park is an asset that needs to be maintained and improved on a yearly basis. Not keeping up with places such as Devils Lake and other awesome campgrounds in WI(Lake Arbutus) Will cause our tourists to go to other campgrounds. I understand we're talking county vs state parks but the county park is never in the red so we need to keep it that way. Losing campers or visitors will cause the county to lose money. When it makes you money-you need to reinvest that money back into it. Not doing so and you're hurting all involved.	4/6/2016 5:50 PM
49	More detail on activities, meetings, agendas, and minutes	4/4/2016 6:44 PM
50	TRAILS SHOULD BE MULTIPURPOSE...HIKING/BIKING/HORSEBACKRIDING & ATV/SNOW MOBILE	3/24/2016 3:54 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

51	Will there be a new location for the landfill? My comment is that the trails should be multi-purpose...walking/biking and ATV/snowmobile.	3/24/2016 3:26 PM
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Q32 What is your age?

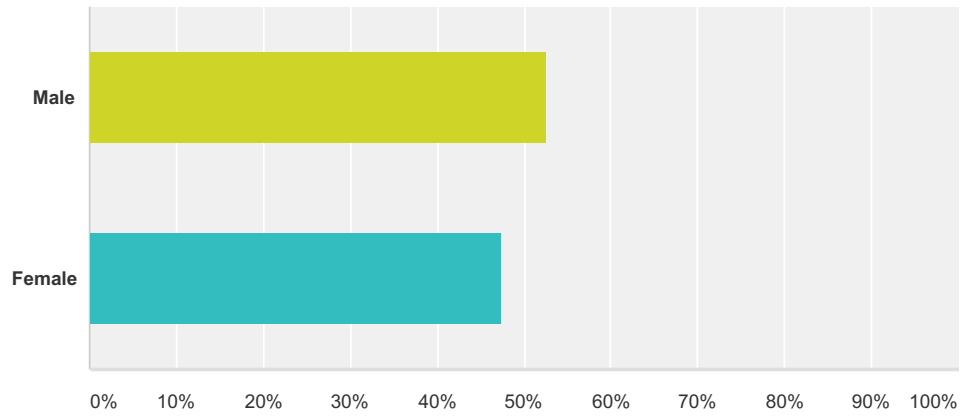
Answered: 169 Skipped: 16



Answer Choices	Responses	
Younger than 25	0.00%	0
25 to 34	10.65%	18
35 to 44	15.98%	27
45 to 54	24.85%	42
55 to 64	31.95%	54
More than 64	16.57%	28
Total		169

Q33 What is your gender?

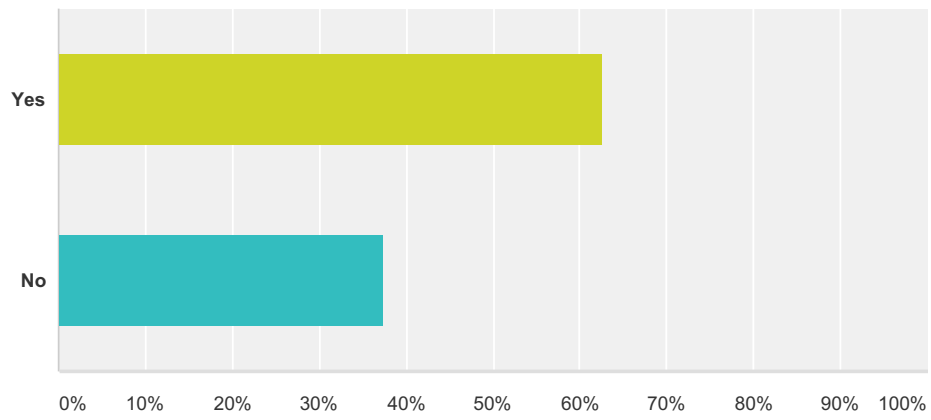
Answered: 169 Skipped: 16



Answer Choices	Responses
Male	52.66% 89
Female	47.34% 80
Total	169

Q34 Do you live in or own a summer home in JUNEAU COUNTY?

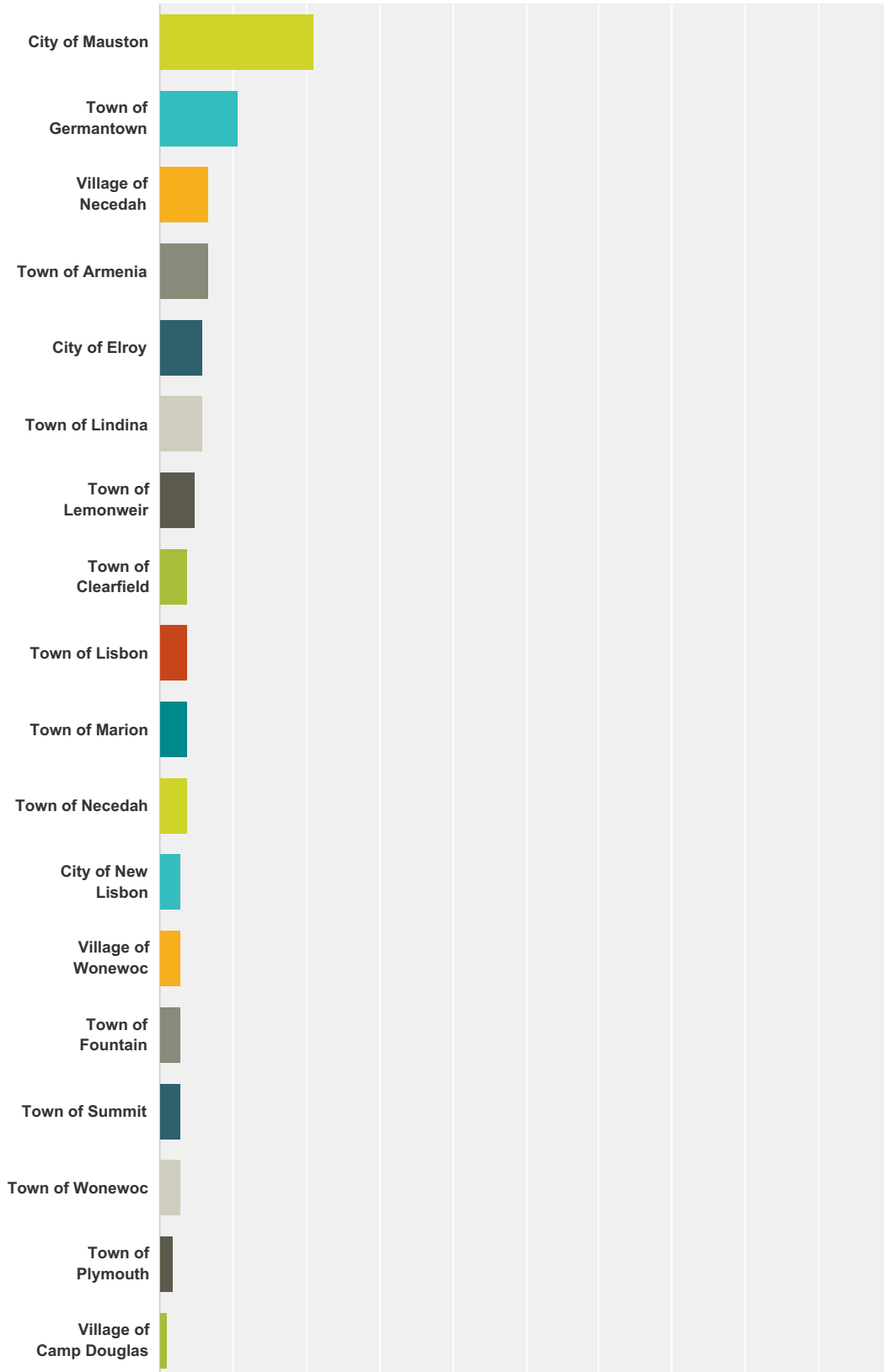
Answered: 169 Skipped: 16



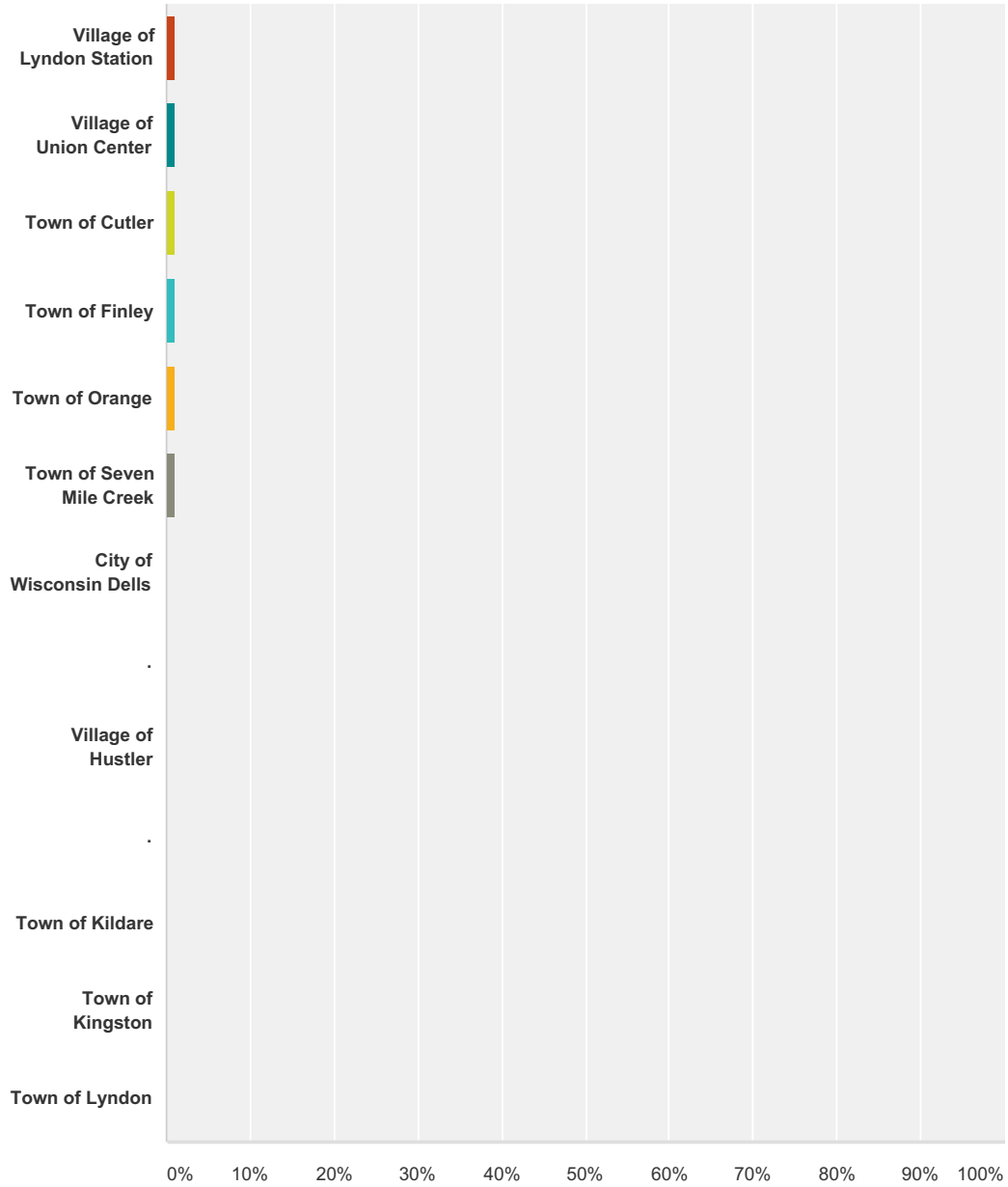
Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	62.72%	106
No	37.28%	63
Total		169

Q35 What municipality is your JUNEAU COUNTY home or summer home located in?

Answered: 104 Skipped: 81



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Answer Choices	Responses
City of Mauston	21.15% 22
Town of Germantown	10.58% 11
Village of Necedah	6.73% 7
Town of Armenia	6.73% 7
City of Elroy	5.77% 6
Town of Lindina	5.77% 6
Town of Lemonweir	4.81% 5
Town of Clearfield	3.85% 4
Town of Lisbon	3.85% 4

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Town of Marion	3.85%	4
Town of Necedah	3.85%	4
City of New Lisbon	2.88%	3
Village of Wonewoc	2.88%	3
Town of Fountain	2.88%	3
Town of Summit	2.88%	3
Town of Wonewoc	2.88%	3
Town of Plymouth	1.92%	2
Village of Camp Douglas	0.96%	1
Village of Lyndon Station	0.96%	1
Village of Union Center	0.96%	1
Town of Cutler	0.96%	1
Town of Finley	0.96%	1
Town of Orange	0.96%	1
Town of Seven Mile Creek	0.96%	1
City of Wisconsin Dells	0.00%	0
.	0.00%	0
Village of Hustler	0.00%	0
.	0.00%	0
Town of Kildare	0.00%	0
Town of Kingston	0.00%	0
Town of Lyndon	0.00%	0
Total		104

ATTACHMENT B

Park Design and Location Criteria

From: Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2011-2016

Park and Recreation Designs

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

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

Mini Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

0.5 to 1.5 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

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

5. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

Neighborhood Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

5 to 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design and Service Area:

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

Community Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

Usually more than 25 acres.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives

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

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

Appropriate program elements include:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

programmed field sports, swimming, and special events.

8) Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objective:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

g. Recreation programs and classes

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objective

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

established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

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

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

5. Orientation:

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

6. Function:

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

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

ATTACHMENT C

Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

Community Service Specialist
Eau Claire Office
PO Box 4001
1300 W Clairemont Ave
Eau Claire WI 54702

Acquisition Of Development Rights (a Stewardship Program)

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

Priority parcels criteria:

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

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

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

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (a Stewardship Program)

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

DNR considers the following factors when evaluating projects:

- Implements priorities contained in state and local comprehensive outdoor recreation plans
- Meets needs and deficiencies identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the approved local comprehensive outdoor recreation plan, or the approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plans of other units of government including regional or integrated management plans

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

All Terrain Vehicles (ATV)

Funds are available to provide funds to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquiring, insuring, developing and maintaining of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes as per s. 23.33, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities and villages are eligible to apply by April 15 on forms provided by the Department. Eligible levels of reimbursement are:

- ATV trails available for spring, summer, and fall riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$650 per mile).
- ATV trails available for winter riding may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible maintenance costs (up to \$100 per mile).
- Development of ATV trails and areas may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs.
- Major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails may be reimbursed up to 100 percent of eligible costs.
- Maintenance of ATV intensive use areas may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of eligible costs

Assistance is provided for the following, in priority order: 1) maintenance of existing approved trails and areas, including routes; 2) purchase of liability insurance; 3) acquisition of easements; 4) major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails; and 5) acquisition of land in fee and development of new trails and areas.

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Enforcement Patrol

Funds are available as per s.23.22(9), Wis. Stats. and NR 64.15, Wis. Adm. Code. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before September 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Notice of Intent to Patrol and Claim forms are provided by the Department Bureau of Law Enforcement. Counties may receive up to 100% of their net costs for the enforcement of ch. 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of Chapter NR 23.33, Wis. Adm. Code, at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 12% annually on all equipment over \$100 except ATV's, which is figured at the rate of 20% annually.

Brownfields Green Space and Public Facilities Grant Program

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

Lake Protection Grant

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

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

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Money is available to encourage nationwide creation and interpretation of high quality outdoor recreational opportunities. The program funds both state and local outdoor recreation projects per Public Law 88-578, ch. NR 50.06, Wis. Adm. Code. Counties, cities, villages, towns, school

districts, and Indian tribes are eligible for funding with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans. Up to 50% matching grants from the fund are available to state and local units of government. Priorities include acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreational land exists. Also, projects that provide access for the greatest number of potential users and provide the greatest opportunities for outdoor recreation are also desirable.

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

Recreational Boating Facilities

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

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

River Management Grants

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

Recreational Trails Act (RTA)

The Recreational Trails Act (RTA) provides funds to local units of government through the transfer of federal gas excise taxes paid on fuel used in off-highway vehicles. These funds are used to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for motorized (30% of

RTA funds), non-motorized (30% of RTA funds), and both (40% of RTA funds) types of recreational trail uses. This federal program was reauthorized in 2005 under SAFETEA-LU.

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

Snowmobile Club Signs

Funds are available to provide free cardboard trail signs and reflective material to snowmobile clubs agreeing to open their trails to public use as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Funds are limited to no more than \$15,000 per year for the purchase of signs and reflective material. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

Snowmobile Route Signs

Funds are available to provide costs for initial signing of snowmobile routes and trail crossing warning signs as per s. 23.09(26) and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. No local match is required, but state funding is limited to no more than \$30,000 per year for the route sign program. Applications are due in the Region offices by April 15 of each year for the following season.

Snowmobile Enforcement Patrols

Funds are available to encourage county snowmobile patrols to function as a law enforcement unit for the enforcement of State Statute 350 as per s. 350.12(4)(a)(4), Wis. Stats. and NR 50.12, 20.370(4)(ft), Wis. Adm. Code. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Bureau of Law Enforcement. A county must file a Notice of Intent to Patrol form with the Department on or before July 1 of each year. Claim forms shall be filed with the Department on or before June 1 of the year following the 12-month period for which the claim is made. Salaries of officers engaged in the enforcement of ch. 350, Wis. Stats., at a rate no more than the regular straight-time rate are eligible. Fringe benefits cannot exceed 29% of the gross salary. Travel, materials and supplies are reimbursable. Depreciation is calculated at a rate of 20% annually on all equipment over \$1,000.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Funds are available to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment as per s. 23.09(26), and Chapter 350, Wis. Stats. Counties are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department. 100% cost sharing is provided with limits on maintenance costs of \$250, and development costs of \$500 per mile. Applications are due in the appropriate Region Office by April 15 of each year. Eligible projects include maintenance of trails, which includes signing, brushing, and grooming of snowmobile trails, purchase of liability insurance and acquisition of short term easements, development of trails which may include general trail construction, bridges, gates and signs, major rehabilitation of existing snowmobile bridges and rehabilitation of existing trail segments

Stewardship Program

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

Nonprofit Grants

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

Local Assistance Grant Programs

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

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

Property Development on State Lands

Development of recreational facilities on state properties.

Baraboo Hills

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

Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations

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

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

Natural Areas

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

Habitat Areas and Fisheries

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

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

Streambank Protection

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

Wild Lakes

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

Urban Green Space (a Stewardship Program)

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

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

Planning Considerations, including:

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

Project Considerations, including:

- Serving the greatest population centers
- Serving areas of rapidly increasing populations
- Providing accessibility
- Having unique natural features, threatened or endangered species, or significant ecological value
- Providing open natural linear corridors connecting open natural areas
- Having water frontage
- Containing or restoring wetlands
- Protecting sensitive wildlife habitat
- Protecting an area threatened by development
- Preserving a natural community or one that could be restored
- Having regional or statewide significance
- Relating to brownfield redevelopment

Urban Rivers Grant (a Stewardship Program)

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

Program objectives include:

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

Bike & Ped Coordinator
 Wisconsin Department of Transportation
 3550 Mormon Coulee Road
 La Crosse WI 54601-6767

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

(Formerly the Transportation Enhancement Program)

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

Surface Transportation Program – Discretionary (STP-D)

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

Other Wisconsin DOT Funding Sources

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

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

Federal Assistance Programs

All other federal programs are listed under Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs.

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

The purpose of the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) is intended to increase participation by qualified partners in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service natural, cultural, and recreational resources; in all authorized Service programs and activities; and on national trails. NPS and partners should work together on projects with mutually beneficial, shared outcomes.

The CCSP is a matching fund program. An equal amount of eligible and matching share (minimum 50%) of cash, goods, or services from non-federal sources is required. The maximum CCSP award is \$30,000. Projects selected should generally be able to be completed within one year.

One-third of the CCSP pot is earmarked for National Trails System Projects. Thus supporting work under the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241-51), such as: National Scenic and Historic trails, National Scenic and Historic Trails in parks, National Recreation Trails, and rail-trail projects.

For additional information about this program and the application process, please contact the CCSP Program Coordinators for Wisconsin:

National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr., Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

ATTACHMENT D

Juneau County Landfill Map

Compiled by: NCWRPC

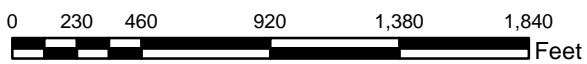
Juneau County Landfill Property



Shooting Range

Landfill

Active
Landfill




ATTACHMENT E

Potential Hillsboro State Trail Modification In Union Center

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Potential Hillsboro State Trail Modification In Union Center



 = Hillsboro State Trail

 = Potential Hillsboro State Trail grade separation from the "400" Trail to accommodate year-round ATVs and UTVs.

All roads except Bridge Street (STH 33) within the Village of Union Center are open to ATVs. State highways do not allow ATVs.

See next page for sample trail ethics sign.

Sample Trail User Ethics Sign
From Maine DNR



SAMPLE TRAIL ETHICS SIGN

This is a sample sign from the State of Maine.

Different trail sharing ethics may exist in Wisconsin.

For clarity, winter fat bikes should be added as an allowed use. Currently, wherever cross country skiing is allowed, fat biking is allowed on state trails.

Possibly modify this sign for use on the Hillsboro State Trail.