



Outdoor Recreation Plan



2017-2021

Effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2021

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

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

Submission of this adopted ORP to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources establishes eligibility for the local unit of government to apply for a variety of Federal and State Aids for outdoor recreation (Chapter NR 50.06(4), Wisconsin administrative code).

A. PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this outdoor recreation plan is to provide continued direction toward meeting the current and future recreation needs of the City of Schofield.

Adoption of this plan by the City of Schofield Council and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the City's eligibility for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), and Stewardship Fund money.

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

B. PROVISIONS FOR UPDATING PLAN

Plan amendments are common and should be considered part of the planning process. They frequently represent good implementation or plan usage and should be acceptable for consideration by local decision makers.

Annual review of the plan recommendations and capital improvement list by the Schofield Parks & Recreation Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after an election.

Process:

1. Schofield Parks & Recreation 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 extend the city's eligibility for grant programs for another 5 years.

Submission of 1) the revised plan, and 2) the City Council 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.

C. REFERENCE PLANS

Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation near the City of Schofield:

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.

One Segment affects Schofield:

Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

A power line corridor along County Trunk Highway X from Wausau to Stevens Point should be considered a component of the statewide "backbone" trail system. This potential trail not only connects the communities of Wausau and Stevens Point, but also could link with the Green Circle State Trail and several other proposed trail corridors. ***NCWRPC Note: This power line corridor is on the west side of the Wisconsin River in the Town of Rib Mountain. No part of this power line corridor is in Schofield.***

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. At the national level, this SCORP recognizes the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative, which is based on the idea that the protection of the country's natural heritage is a non-partisan objective shared by all Americans. The AGO encourages state and local communities to develop local conservation and recreation initiatives.

This document shows a clear vision of how preserving and improving recreation opportunities in Wisconsin fits within a broader national initiative of conservation and recreation.

Marathon County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2007-2012

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

Marathon County has recognized the importance of providing quality recreational opportunities to its residents by developing and updating a Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP). The Marathon County Parks Department prepared this 5-year plan. Schofield is well served by county parks that exist within a 30-minute driving distance.

The county plan shows that a need exists throughout the county for more non-motorized trails, two additional county parks, and for additional fishing access to the water.

Wausau MPO Bicycle And Pedestrian Plan, 2015

The Wausau Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) prepared this Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan and Implementation Guide in 2015. This plan provides a multi-jurisdictional strategy for enhancing conditions for biking and walking in the Wausau area by addressing all types of biking and walking trips.

A list of recommended near term bicycle network projects in the plan show the following improvements for Schofield to accomplish:

Project ID	Street	Recommendation	Comments
27	Ross St	Bike Lane	Remove parking on one side of street. Stripe wide parking lane on one side of street, travel lanes, and bike lane on other side.
64	Grand Ave	Bike Lane	DONE in 2016. The “urban shoulder” (white line) provides either on-street parking or bike access when cars are not parked there.

A look into the future, CWOCC Master Plan, 2013

The Central Wisconsin Offroad Cycling Coalition (CWOCC) created the master plan to make the Wausau area an official IMBA Ride Center.

IMBA Ride Center evaluation criteria were also reviewed to determine other community aspects of what Schofield could do to help make the whole area more bicycle friendly, and recommendations were added to Chapter 6.

None of the facilities listed in the master plan are planned within Schofield at this time, but the following facility recommendations may apply in area communities:

Urban Bike Park - Pump track, dirt jump, other technical features.

Bike Friendly Lodging – (see recommendation in Chapter 6).

Bike Parking – (see recommendation in Chapter 6).

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056

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

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

The Legacy Area by Schofield is summarized below with 5 stars representing the highest level for that category:

MW	<u>Middle Wisconsin River</u>
Size	Large
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Substantial
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

As the Wisconsin River meanders across this ecological landscape, it flows through a number of communities, including Merrill, Wausau, Schofield, Rothschild, and Mosinee. Surrounding land use is a mix of agricultural and forested land. Numerous hydroelectric facilities are found throughout this reach of the river. The middle portion of the Wisconsin River is an important biological and recreation corridor linking northern and southern Wisconsin.

Due to the proximity of several large population centers, this portion of the river receives substantial public use with recreational boating, fishing, and waterfowl hunting being particularly popular activities. Large numbers of anglers take advantage of the river's robust warmwater fishery, which includes muskies in the upper stretches, and walleye, smallmouth bass, and several other species elsewhere. The black redhorse is found below the dam in Wausau, the only place in the state that it is known to occur.

Upland forests in the area typically contain a mix of oaks, aspen, and conifers, while the floodplain forests dominated by silver maple, green ash, and hackberry. In concert with associated marshes, these forests provide important habitat for a variety of resident and migratory wildlife. In addition to its aesthetic value, maintaining natural shoreline along the river is important for maintaining and improving water quality. A protected corridor could possibly allow for the establishment of a network of recreation trails.

Chapter 2 BACKGROUND OF SCHOFIELD

A. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a basic feel for what the City of Schofield looks like physically, demographically, and economically. Potential opportunities and limitations start with understanding an area.

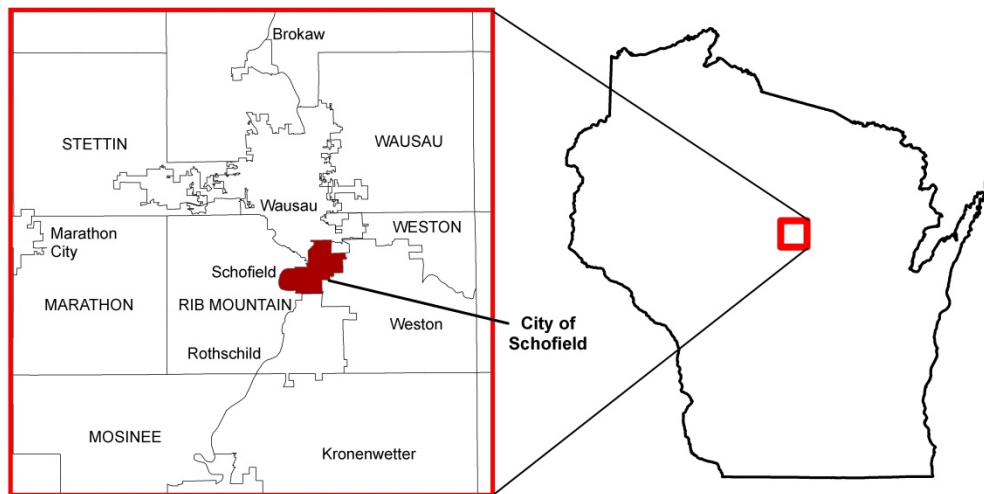
The community of Schofield began when Dr. William Schofield arrived in the mid-nineteenth century and bought the existing dam and sawmill on the Eau Claire River. He laid out plans for a village nearby in the Town of Weston. The village was a prime location for industrial activity because of the railroad connections and later the highways. The community incorporated in 1904. The mill was closed in 1942 and the site of the former Brooks and Ross Lumber Company was bought by the Wausau Chamber of Commerce. The site was turned into an industrial park and became a major employer in the area.

B. LAND USE

The City of Schofield is located on the merger of the Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rivers. The City has abundant water front acreage but public access is limited. There are concerns about properties located in floodplains. Wetlands are mostly forested and located along the rivers. The City of Schofield is mostly developed and “landlocked” by surrounding incorporated municipalities.

There are about 1,721 acres of land within the city as of 2006. About 15% of land was residential; 4.36% was woodlands; 1.51% was institutional, which includes schools; 7.15% outdoor recreation, which includes parks and the city golf course; 1.22% was listed as open lands.

Figure 1 Location



C. DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1 displays total population for the city, the county, and the state. In 2014, 2,204 people lived in Schofield, which is a small increase in population since 2010 Census of 35 people. Marathon County grew slightly (0.61%) from 2010 to 2014, while the State of Wisconsin saw similar population growth (0.66%).

Table 1: Population

Minor Civil Division	2010	2014	2010-2014 Proportional Change	2010-2014 Net Change
City of Schofield	2,169	2,204	1.61%	35
Marathon County	134,063	134,886	0.61%	823
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,753,324	0.66%	37,706

Source: U.S. Census 2010; WDOA Demographic Services Center

In 2015, Schofield's population estimate was 2,212 (WDOA). The 2013 projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's (WDOA) Demographic Services Center show Schofield losing 3.4% of their population by 2040, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Schofield Population Projections

2010 Census	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections	2040 Projections
2,169	2,170	2,205	2,210	2,205	2,180	2,125

Source: U.S. Census, & WDOA Demographic Services Center

Between 2000 and 2014, the percentage of persons 18 and younger increased by 4.23 percent in the City. The County (-1.82) and the State (-1.70) both decreased in this age group. As displayed in Table 3, there were mixed trends in the surrounding municipalities.

Table 3: Population 18 Years and Younger

	2010	2014	2010-2014 Proportional Change	2010-2014 Net Change
City of Schofield	473	493	4.23%	20
Marathon County	32,869	32,272	-1.82%	-597
Wisconsin	1,339,492	1,316,661	-1.70%	-22,831

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 2014 Five Year Estimates

Table 4: Population 65 Years and Older

	2010	2014	2010-2014 Proportional Change	2010-2014 Net Change
City of Schofield	321	370	15.35%	49
Marathon County	18,988	20,368	7.27%	1,380
Wisconsin	777,314	824,356	6.05%	47,042

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 2014 Five Year Estimates

During that same time period, persons 65 and older increased 15.35 percent. Again there was no clear trend in the surrounding communities. The county had a 7.27 percent growth in this age range while the state saw 6.05 percent.

Despite mixed trends, the median age for the city has increased since 2000 from 37.1 years of age to 41.3. The state median age is 38.8.

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2014, 1,180 people were in the labor force, which represents a participation rate of 67 percent. Unemployment was 8.3 percent in Schofield and 6.8 percent in Marathon County.

The City's median household income in 2014 was \$45,236, and the per capita income was \$28,334. Both median and per capita incomes have risen since 2010. The per capital income in the City is higher than the County (\$27,723) but the median family income is lower (\$53,779).

Of the 1,180 workers who lived in Schofield in 2014, 85 percent drove alone to work, 9.9 percent carpooled, 3.1 percent walked or took other means, and nobody worked at home. 84 percent of these workers found work outside of the city. The average travel time to work was 17 minutes.

Chapter 3 EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

The City of Schofield maintains a park system that consists of about 20.4 acres. Additional recreation within walking distance of Schofield includes adjacent municipal parks and school grounds. Bicycle and water trails are accessible from points within the City. Public and private schools also have playgrounds that are generally open to the public after school hours. All parks and playgrounds are shown on **Map 1**.

Each park classification description (in each text box) is from the Wisconsin Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), 2011-2016, and is in Attachment A.

Linear Parks

***Linear Parks** are trails that may have various lengths. (SCORP, 2011-2016)*

Bike & Pedestrian Trail – About a half mile long bicycle and walking trail exists on the west side of the railroad tracks, between Summer Street and Charles Street. See **Map 1**.

Snowmobile Trails – Marathon County has approximately 884-miles of established public snowmobile trails.

ATV Trails – Marathon County has two ATV areas: Edgar-Fenwood ATV/UTV trail (9.75 miles), and the Burma Road Forest Unit trails (11 miles).

Water Trails – A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. The Wisconsin River Centennial Trail is a water trail. Mile markers are typically located on the right side of the bridges and at portage take out sites.

The Wisconsin River and the Eau Claire River are available to canoe/boat/kayak on. Portages have been established on both rivers to get around the dams. All navigable water is available to canoe/boat/kayak on.

There are 5 public water access points within Schofield, see **Map 1**.

Mini Parks

Mini Parks: Generally less than 5 acres, these parks are special areas that serve a concentrated or limited population or specific group such as tots or senior citizens. One prominent feature or recreation facility like a playground may be present as the purpose of this park. The service area for this park if a playground exists generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people. (See Attachment A.)

Grace Park – This 5.4-acre park is located at the west end of Grace Street. Park facilities include a softball diamond, open play field, sledding hill, playground, and parking. The park is surrounded on three sides by the airport fence and mature trees.

Mayoral Park – This 3.9-acre park is located between Short St, Robert St, and Spring Street. Park facilities include a softball diamond, a tot lot playground, another playground, picnic pavilion, portable restroom, 2 tennis courts, and parking.

Radtke Park – This 5.1-acre park is located at the west end of Radtke Street. Park facilities include a picnic pavilion with grill, portable restroom, open play field, boat pier on Lake Wausau, stairs and ramp to Lake Wausau, parking, and a gazebo overlooking Lake Wausau.

Schofield Park – This 4.4-acre park is located on the north and south sides of City Hall along Park Drive. Park facilities include a long picnic pavilion which includes restrooms, picnic tables, a kitchen with stoves, hot & cold water, and refrigerators; sand volleyball court, picnic tables and grills, open play fields, parking, and a stairway down to Lake Wausau.

Un-named Park – This 0.7-acre park is located behind Intercity Bank on Grand Avenue. Park facilities include picnic tables, open grassy area with views of Lake Wausau, and parking.

Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks: Centrally located spaces of 5 to 25 acres that serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood are good neighborhood parks. Active and passive recreational activities in this park classification include field, court, and ball games; skating; crafts; and picnicking. Facilities may also include a playground, wading pool, ball field, multi-activity field, ball diamond, tennis courts, skatepark, and shelter. Trees, open fields, and undeveloped natural areas are also desirable components of neighborhood parks. The service area for this park generally is a 1 mile radius, and a population of 2,000-5,000 people. (See Attachment A.)

Wausau's Airport Park – This 6.3-acre City of Wausau park is located along Lake View Drive, and serves part of Schofield. Soccer fields, little league diamond, drinking fountain, portable toilet, and parking exist.

Community Parks

Community Parks: Usually more than 25 acres in size, these parks serve entire communities, and are located adjacent to a collector street to provide community-wide vehicular access. The purposes of this park are to meet the recreational needs of several neighborhoods, as well as to preserve unique landscapes and open spaces. These parks allow for group activities not feasible at the neighborhood level. All of the facilities of a neighborhood park may exist. Appropriate program elements include community water feature, amphitheater, various picnic opportunities, and other elements per Attachment A.

Weston's Kennedy Park – This 38.8-acre park is located at Jelinek Ave and Alderson St, and serves part of Schofield. Baseball, softball, and soccer fields exist; along with a skate park, volleyball, ice skating ring, hockey, picnic areas with tables and grills; restrooms; plenty of parking, and an aquatic center.

Special Use Areas

Special Use Areas: 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. Various functions include special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sport, community gatherings, and numerous other recreational programs and activities. (See Attachment A.)

Rothschild-Schofield Aquatic Center: This outdoor pool facility (2.5 acres at 1104 Park Street in Rothschild) is a joint effort of the City of Schofield and the Village of Rothschild which features:

- Recreational swimming
- 225-foot water slide
- Youth slide with water spray
- Log walk
- Lap lanes
- Rock climbing wall
- Children sand play area
- Sand volleyball
- Bath House with coin operated lockers
- Fountains at the zero depth pool entry
- Concession area
- Shade umbrellas & lounge area

Schofield Dam Park: This 0.9-acre park is adjacent to Schofield's DPW garages and the dam separating the Eau Clair River from Lake Wausau. Park facilities include a picnic pavilion, benches, boat launch, fishing areas, and parking for cars and boat trailers. There is also a bridge on the dam for pedestrians.

Chapter 4

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

Recreational needs within the city were identified by collecting public input, reviewing past plans (page 2), creating a park Level Of Service assessment, and using the Parks, Buildings, & Grounds Committee and City Staff's local knowledge of current park conditions.

B. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business Schofield's staff receive public input about the parks. That input and their professional experience with also shape what changes are implemented.

Summary of Survey Responses

*Below is an overview of the outdoor recreation survey that was created for this ORP. See **Attachment C** for a more detailed survey response summary.*

The City of Schofield printed the full outdoor recreation survey in their December 2016 newsletter, which was mailed to every address in Schofield. The newsletter hit mailboxes December 14, so residents had about 1 week before Christmas through Dec 31 to complete the survey. The deadline was extended online to January 31, 2017. At City Hall posters with online pull-off-tabs were hung, and everyone who came to pay their taxes was presented with a paper survey for them to consider completing. 12 paper newsletter surveys and 1 copied survey were returned to City Hall. In January, the City announced on their Facebook page, and homepage, that the survey was still open, and a dozen more people completed it.

We received **49 responses** to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had slightly smaller response groups.

Respondents were not allowed to take the survey more than once from the same computer. If a second family member wanted to take the survey they would either need to login from a work computer or smart phone, or complete the paper survey and drop it off at City Hall.

Most of the respondents live in Schofield; 2 don't live in Schofield, and 4 people didn't answer. Respondents came from every age group and almost evenly from every ward

in Schofield. At least 5% of responses came from every age group. Respondents were about 45% male and about 54% female.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

- The top recreational activities, in order, from respondents are:
 1. Walking/hiking 81%
 2. Fishing 60%
 3. Events / Festivals / Fairs 54%
 4. Boating, Canoeing, Kayaking 54%
 5. Bicycling 54%
- The top potential outdoor recreation opportunities in Schofield that should be developed:
 - Create new bicycling and walking trails (21 responses).
 - Boat landing improvements / more shore fishing sites / kayaking canoeing (6 responses).
- Respondents do not want bicycling to be allowed on Business 51. They only want to bike on the sidewalk along Business 51.
- Aquatic Center, Schofield Dam, and Mayoral Park are by far the most used parks in Schofield.
- Satisfaction of parks in Schofield is “satisfied” among respondents, regardless of which park it is.

C. NEEDS DRIVEN PARK PLANNING

Since the 1960's, an accepted practice has been to adopt a uniform national land standard, such as 10 acres per 1000 population, for park planning. A standard amount of land for parks and recreation nationwide is no longer recognized as universal for a park. A standard land measure is still used to determine how much land is needed for a specific use like a baseball diamond. Facility standards are used for this purpose. The number of baseball diamonds and other facilities are not the same among similar sized communities nationally; therefore a Level of Service needs to be created locally.

Park and Recreation Designs **Attachments A & B**

The various attributes (e.g. acreage, location, and amenities) of each park classification are described in these attachments. Use these designs and facility size requirements as part of determining if community-wide needs are being met in the parks.

Besides creating a Level of Service for each park classification, other measures such as geographic distribution of each park type and universal accessibility of facilities are also used to determine the adequacy of a community's parks.

Universal accessibility is making facilities (e.g.: tables, drinking fountains, and restrooms) accessible to people with limited mobility. Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards are followed when purchasing or modifying facilities for universal accessibility. Each park description starting on page 8 lists specific park facilities. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then they will be listed as recommended improvements in Chapter 6 under "Capital Improvements."

1. Level Of Service

A Level Of Service (LOS) approach is used to identifying if enough park land exists for a community's needs. This revised approach is defined by the community's needs rather than an arbitrary acreage-per-1000-people standard. The LOS is generated locally for each park classification (i.e. mini, neighborhood, or community). Public input is collected, and the needs for a particular park, or whole park classification, are determined. If the public is content with the existing parks within a park classification, then the LOS is applied to the whole population. If the public determines that individual parks need more facilities in them, then a particular park needing additional land may become reclassified into the next larger classification. When the community grows in population the LOS is used to calculate how many additional parks are needed.

Park Acreage

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

1. Physical geography. Does the site have steep hills, woodlands, or wetlands? Such natural features are useful for exploration, conservation, aesthetic buffers, and unprogrammed lands.
2. Park facilities. What activities are allowed or will be allowed? How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by applying the park Level of Service (LOS) to lands where the village is growing. If a community is not growing in population,

then the LOS does not change, but different uses may become desired over time, so facilities will need replacement.

3. Unprogrammed buffers. How much land within the park is needed to separate different uses or future expansion? The amount of land needed to separate uses varies by what combination of uses exist, and recreation professionals can provide the best review per each park. Future expansion is shown where the community has placed future parks on the *Official Map* [developed under Sec 62.23(6)(b) Wis. Stats.] and on the *Future Land Use Map* in the *Schofield Comprehensive Plan*.

Park acreage in TABLE 4 shows how Schofield's park system compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. The average park sizes for Schofield generally follow the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification.

Classification	SCORP Recommendation	Schofield average park size
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	19.5 acres
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	6.3 acres
Community	25+ acres	38.8 acres
Special Use	Various based upon facility	Various based upon facility

Source: WDNR, & NCWRPC

*SCORP states that a mini park is 0.5-1.5 acres, but a gap from 1.5-5 acres exists, so that gap was added to the mini park size.

Parks are listed by classification starting on page 8 of this plan. School facilities were not used as part of Schofield's Level Of Service (LOS). Schofield's 2010 Census population was 2,169; increased in 2015 to 2,212; and is projected increase to 2,205 by 2020. For calculating the "Community Park" LOS, Weston and Schofield's populations were added together. Weston's 2010 Census population was 14,868; increased in 2015 to 15,276; and is projected to increase to 16,777 by 2020.

$$\text{LOS by classification} = \frac{\text{Park acres per classification}}{(\text{City Population} \div 1,000 \text{ population served})}$$

Park Classification	2010		2015		Projected 2020	
	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people
Mini	19.5	8.9	19.5	8.8	19.5	8.8
Neighborhood	6.3	2.9	6.3	2.6	6.3	2.8
Community	38.8	2.3	38.8	2.2	38.8	2.0
Special Use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level Of Service		14.1		13.8		13.6

Source: NCWRPC

Table 5 shows that Schofield had a citywide **Level Of Service (LOS) of 13.8** in 2015. The LOS includes Airport Park in Wausau as a *neighborhood park*, and Kennedy Park in Weston as a *community park* (including Weston's population for calculations too). Slight changes occurred in the LOS only due to population changes within Weston and Schofield.

The LOS calculated in TABLE 5 is only adequate if public comment proves that more park land is not needed. The Special Use classification was not used in calculating LOS, because only an aquatic center and boat launch park are part of that classification. Public comment may state that different uses are desired, but that may not affect LOS if the land area for those new uses replaces the old uses, or if unused land within existing parks is used. Chapter 6 will show what projects are planned to improve the parks.

2. Park Service Areas

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 2** illustrates how well the City of Schofield's parks serve the various areas of the City.

Map 2 shows:

Mini park service area: ½-mile radius;

- Any park with a playground fits this service area.
- A *neighborhood or community park* with a playground also fits this service area.

Neighborhood park service area: 1 mile radius;

- The combined middle school and high school recreational area serves as a neighborhood park, but also serves the whole community.
- A *community park* also has elements within it that also serve as a *neighborhood park*.

Results

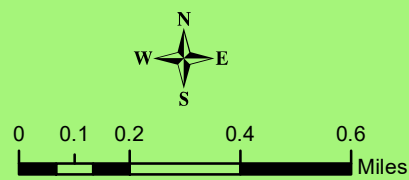
- About 25 houses at the west end of Country Club Road are at least ½-mile outside of the various park service areas. **Recommendation:** No change. These residents will just walk a lot farther, or drive to the nearest park.
- About 7 houses along Edgewood Drive are just outside of the various park service areas. **Recommendation:** No change. These residents are just on the edge of the service area, so they will just walk a bit farther.
- The Metro Center Apartments (192 units) along Metro Drive, and about 65 houses along Depot St, Ross Ave, and other streets bordering the industrial park are all at least ¼-mile outside of the various park service areas. **Recommendation:** Create at least a Mini Park (Attachment A) nearby. At 4 people per housing unit, this area of about 1,030 people is not served by the parks.



City of Schofield Parks	
1	Radtke Park
2	Unnamed
3	The Schofield Dam
4	Schofield Park
5	Mayoral Park
8	Grace Park
City of Schofield Schools	
A	St Peter Lutheran School
B	St Therese Catholic School
City of Wausau Parks	
6	Alexander Park
7	Airport Park
Village of Rothschild Parks	
9	Pavilion Park
10	Rothschild / Schofield Aquatic Center
Village of Weston Parks	
11	Aquatic Center
12	Kennedy Park

1. Northern Rd
2. Eau Claire St
3. Smith St
4. Discher St
5. Robert St
6. Rainbow Ct
7. Marguerite St
8. Hanz St
9. Alice St

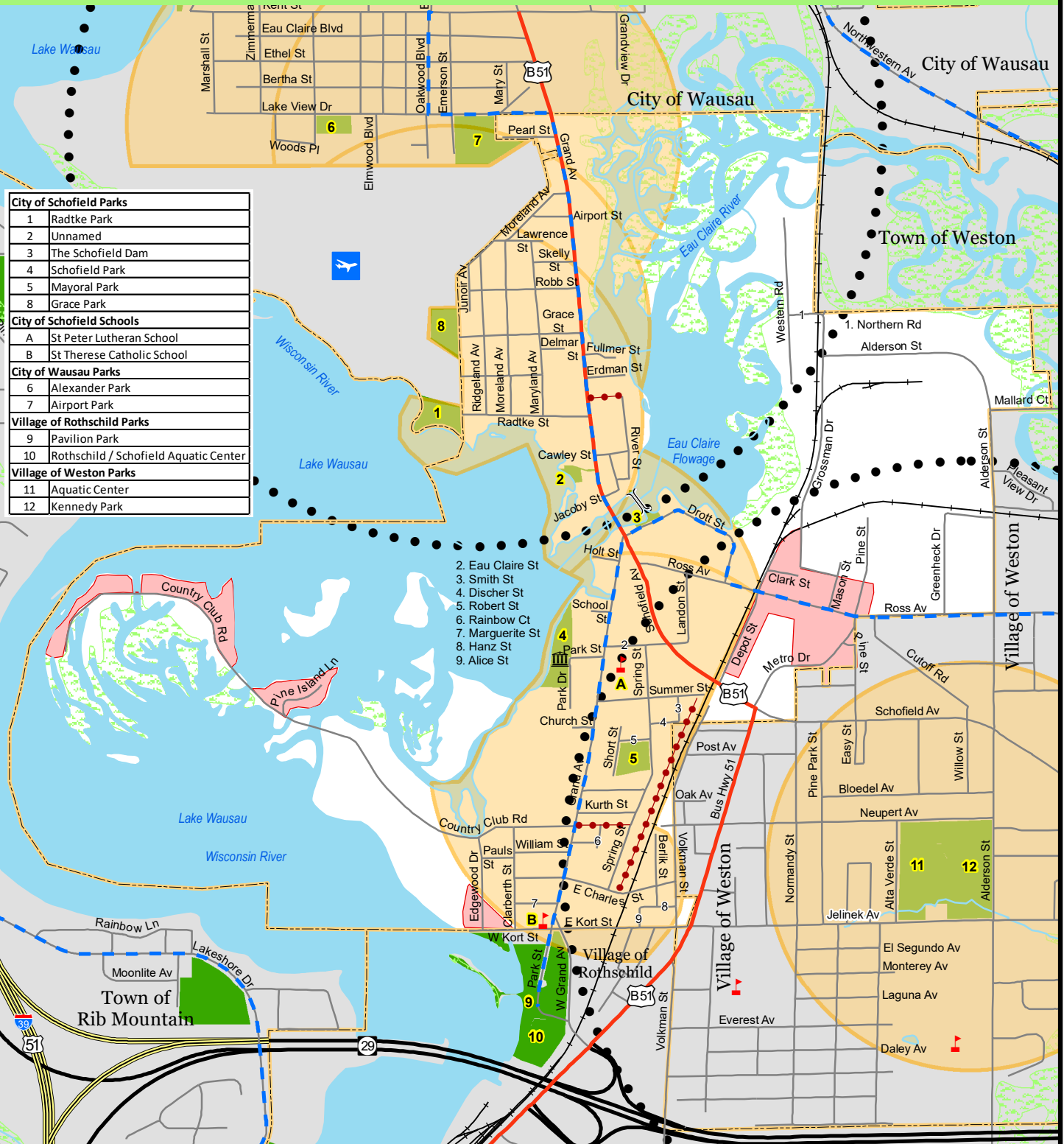
Minor Civil Divisions	Dam Walking Bridge
US Highway	Parks
State Highways	City Hall
Business 51	Schools
Local Roads	Bike/Walking Trail
Railroad	Bike Routes
Wetlands	Water Access
Water	Carry-In
Airport	Ramp
Aquatic Centers	



Source: NCRPC, WI DNR, Marathon County Geo Services
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. NCRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

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Planning Commission**

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City of Schofield Parks	
1	Radtke Park
2	Unnamed
3	The Schofield Dam
4	Schofield Park
5	Mayoral Park
8	Grace Park

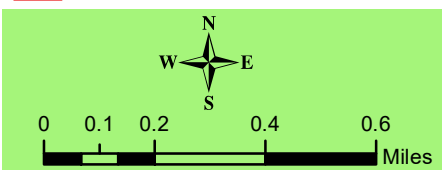
City of Schofield Schools	
A	St Peter Lutheran School
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6	Alexander Park
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Village of Rothschild Parks	
9	Pavilion Park
10	Rothschild / Schofield Aquatic Center

Village of Weston Parks	
11	Aquatic Center
12	Kennedy Park

Minor Civil Divisions	Dam Walking Bridge	Neighborhood Parks (1 Mile)
US Highway	City Hall	Mini Parks With Playgrounds(0.5 Mile)
State Highways	Schools	Un-Served Residential
County Highways	Airport	
Local Roads	Bike Routes	
Railroad	Parks	
Water		
Wetlands		



Source: NCRWPC, WI DNR, Marathon County Geo Services
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Chapter 5

OUTDOOR RECREATION GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation. These goals and objectives will provide general direction to the Parks, Buildings, and Grounds Department for outdoor recreation purposes over the next 5 years.

Goal 1 – Provide ongoing maintenance and new facilities.

Objectives

1. Continue upgrading facilities to reasonably accommodate the elderly and disabled.
2. Upgrade existing features in each park per the lists under: Capital Improvements, and the general Recommendations starting on page 19.

Goal 2 – Become a more bicycling and walking friendly community.

Objectives

1. Cooperate with neighboring municipalities when implementing the:
 - a. Schofield Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2016
 - b. Wausau MPO Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan, 2015.
2. Consider making all roads classified as collector or arterial, pedestrian and bicycle friendly.
3. Consider requiring bicycle parking at all employers.
4. Continue requiring pedestrian accommodations in new and redeveloped areas.
5. Connect Schofield to the Mountain Bay Trail by an off-road path.

Goal 2 – Improve water recreation access within Schofield.

Objectives

1. Improve amenities at boat landings and carry-in access points.
2. Improve canoe and kayak access.
3. Improve identification of carry-in access points.

Chapter 6 RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations and Capital Improvements are strategies for satisfying issues identified. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action if the opportunity or need arises.

A. RECOMMENDATIONS

Solving Park Service Area Deficiencies

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. **Map 2** illustrates how well the City of Schofield's parks serve the various areas of the City. See *Park Service Areas*, "Results" on page 15 for additional analysis.

1. The Metro Center Apartments (192 units) along Metro Drive, and about 65 houses along Depot St, Ross Ave, and other streets bordering the industrial park are all at least ¼-mile outside of the various park service areas.

Recommendation: Create *at least* a Mini Park (Attachment A) nearby.
Assuming 2 people per housing unit, this area of about 515 residents is not served by the parks.

2. Even though Mayoral Park serves all of Schofield's residents in the area, all of Weston's residents between Business 51 and the railroad tracks are not served. There are no railroad track crossings in the 0.5 mile service area of Mayoral Park. Although this is a Weston issue regarding parks, it is also a walkability issue for Schofield. Creating pedestrian crossings over the railroad tracks would allow Schofield residents to walk easily to businesses along Business 51, and allow Weston residents to get to parks in Schofield.

Recommendation: Cooperate with Weston to encourage Canadian National Railroad to add pedestrian crossings at:

- Summer Street to Volkman St; and
- The west end of Neupert Avenue.

Marking Public Water Access Sites

Public access points to state waters are required with land subdivisions along rivers and lakes (per §236.16(3) WI Stats.). There are a few types of public access points to waterbodies such as boat launches, canoe access, and unimproved spots. All of these access points are free and open to the public, so they should be identified for everyone to find.

Schofield has two un-marked public access sites:

1. Behind Intercity State Bank along Lake Wausau; and
2. On the west side of Country Club Rd (See **Map 2**).

Recommendation 1: Consider installing physical markers at each access point; at least one that is visible from the water and another marker that is visible from

the nearest road, so the public knows where public access is granted. Also, an official 911 emergency identifier (e.g. like an address number) should be posted along the road and along the water for each access point.

See potential markers in **Attachment D**.

Recommendation 2: Consider a land swap to improve the carry-in access at the west end of Country Club Drive. See aerial imagery in **Attachment K**.

Wayfinding for Parks

Several of Schofield’s parks are tucked into residential areas, and are not on major through streets, which makes them difficult to find.

Recommendation #1: Place signs along Grand Avenue

Install directional brown park signs along Business 51 and Grand Ave identifying where Grace, Radtke, and Schofield Parks are located. See “Sample park directional sign w/ arrow” example below.

Recommendation #2: Place parks on Google Maps

Some of Schofield’s parks are not listed on Google Maps. Many mobile device applications use such free online data to assist residents and visitors do things like find out how walkable their community is, buying and selling their homes, along with other useful applications.

- Identify all developed parks on Google Maps to assist residents and visitors.

Recommendation #3: Improve City Website

Grace Park is missing from Schofield’s “PARKS AND RENTALS” web page. There is also no mention of what is available to rent or who to contact to rent anything.

- Add Grace Park to website;
- Identify what park shelters and City Hall rooms are available for rent, with specifications of each facility and who to contact, on the website.



Tree Planting Schedule

Oak wilt and Emerald Ash Bore are just a few of the threats to trees in Schofield. Having various tree species within each park, and along roads, will provide less disturbance to citizens when a tree must come down.

Recommendation: Work with the DNR and UW-Stevens Point to establish a multi-year tree planting and maintenance schedule for all city maintained properties.

Bicycle Friendly Community

Becoming a more bicycle friendly community will draw more young people and families to the City.

There are 4 levels of bicyclists. The “interested but concerned” level contains about 60% of people, and they generally think that their route is not safe to ride, so they don’t ride very often, and definitely do not ride when the weather is bad. This is the largest group of bicyclists, so catering to them will increase the number of people biking in a community. “Interested but concerned” people feel more comfortable riding when some level of separation from vehicles is provided.

Recommendation:

1. Continue implementing *Wausau MPO’s Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan*; see **Page 3** for project recommendations.
2. Wherever symbols are painted on roads, don’t use glass beads in the paint, because they are slippery.
3. Provide bike parking at destinations to encourage more daily utility riding, in addition to recreational riding.

Bicycle Friendly Parking

For bikes to be used more often for transportation, everyday destinations like work, school, stores, offices, and restaurants must be within a convenient biking distance. Schofield was laid out as bicycle friendly over 100 years ago. Destinations are close, but most destinations don’t have bike racks for parking.

Installing bike racks in each park would provide secure parking for residents and visitors. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in **Attachment F**. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Recommendation:

1. Consider creating a bicycle parking ordinance to require bike parking at every employer.
2. Consider installing bicycle parking (**Attachment F**) at City Hall and every park.
3. Use the *Bike Parking Guidelines* in **Attachment F** when purchasing a bike rack, so that it allows a bicyclist to use a U-lock to secure their front tire and bike frame to a rack, and keeps the bike upright while locked.

Bicycle Friendly Intersection

At the intersection of Grand Ave, Schofield Ave, and Drott St, no bike push buttons exist to actuate the traffic signal.

Recommendation:

- Add microwave bike detectors on both Grand Ave and Drott St to automatically actuate the traffic signal (painting Figure 9C-7, and installing sign R10-22 are part of this).



R10-22

Bicycle Detector Pavement Marking MUTCD Figure 9C-7

Don't use glass beads in the paint. They are slippery.

One Block of Business 51 for Bicycling

The Schofield ORP Survey showed that 62% of respondents want to keep their neighbors safe by not allowing bicycling to occur on Business 51. Wausau allows bicycling to occur on their stretch of Business 51. As a bicyclist in Wausau rides on Business 51 down the hill toward Schofield at Lake View Drive, then the bicyclist must automatically stop their bike, dismount in the road, and then continue south by riding on the sidewalk in Schofield.

Recommendation: Consider making it easier for bicyclists legally using Business 51 in Wausau to ride the sidewalk in Schofield. Allowing bicyclists to mount the sidewalk where driveways or speed appropriate sidewalk ramps exist along Business 51 between Lake View Drive, south to Pearl Street makes it easier to comply with Schofield's law to ride on the sidewalk.

- Consider allowing bicycling on Business 51 between Lake View Drive and Pearl Street.

IMBA Ride Center

The CWOCC chapter of IMBA (International Mountain Biking Association) created their long range plan for mountain biking in the Wausau area, and presented it to a variety of groups in the summer of 2013. Establishing an IMBA Ride Center is the main outcome of their long range plan.

Mountain biking by the numbers (per CWOCC):

- More than 1 in 5 Americans 16 and over mountain bike.
- By number of outings, biking is the favorite outdoor activity of American kids aged 6-17.
- There are 1 ½ times more mountain bikers than golfers in America.

IMBA Member Profile

- Male (86%).
- 37 years old (median).
- 71% college or post-graduate degree.
- \$62,000 median household income.
- 33% have \$75,000 median household income.

Generally, the recommendations below are parts of this long range plan that could be implemented in the City of Schofield:

IMBA Ride Center

Bicycle Parking

Installing bike racks in each park would provide secure parking for residents and visitors. A set of bicycle parking recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP) is included in **Attachment F**. The amount of space needed for a bike rack, and how to determine good bike rack designs are included in those guidelines.

Bike-friendly Lodging

Bike friendly hotels are important when enticing people to visit the local trails. Ride Center Evaluation Criteria has this statement for lodging:

“Hotels, motels, or campgrounds must have bike washes, secure bike storage, and/or allow bikes in rooms. At least 25% of available rooms/sites are to be bicycle friendly within the region near the Ride Center.”

NCWRPC Note 1: A bicycle wash should just use standard municipal water pressure when designating an area to wash bikes. High pressured wash stations could cause damage by forcing abrasives into bike bearings.

NCWRPC Note 2: Bicycle wash stations would be more useful at trailheads to remove dirt before trailering the bike to a hotel, motel, or campground.

Treacherous intersection for Pedestrians

The intersection of Lake View Drive and Business 51 has been identified as a place where many pedestrian & car near misses (almost crashes) have occurred.

Recommendation: Consider improving crosswalk visibility among vehicle drivers per **Attachment I**.

Railroad Path Access Points

Access to the Schofield Bike & Pedestrian Trail only exists at 2 points: 1) at Summer St, and 2) at Charles St.

Recommendations:

- Look into creating a right-of-way to connect Mayoral Park to the Schofield Trail.
- Work with the railroad to allow at-grade pedestrian crossings:
 - From Summer St to Volkman St; and
 - From Neupert Ave & Berlik St to the Trail.

Schofield to Wausau Conservancy Trail

Schofield has water, wooded right-of-ways, and natural areas. Connecting residents and visitors with nature will enrich everyone. Wausau and Weston are creating bike & pedestrian trails on their respective sides of the Eau Claire River.

Recommendation: Create a bike & pedestrian trail connecting Schofield's existing trail (Summer St & railroad tracks), north, across the Eau Claire River, to Wausau's Conservancy (Kent St) and to Northwestern Ave in Weston.

See maps in **Attachment H**.

Walking in the Business 51 Corridor

The Schofield ORP Survey showed that about 81% of respondents walk for pleasure.

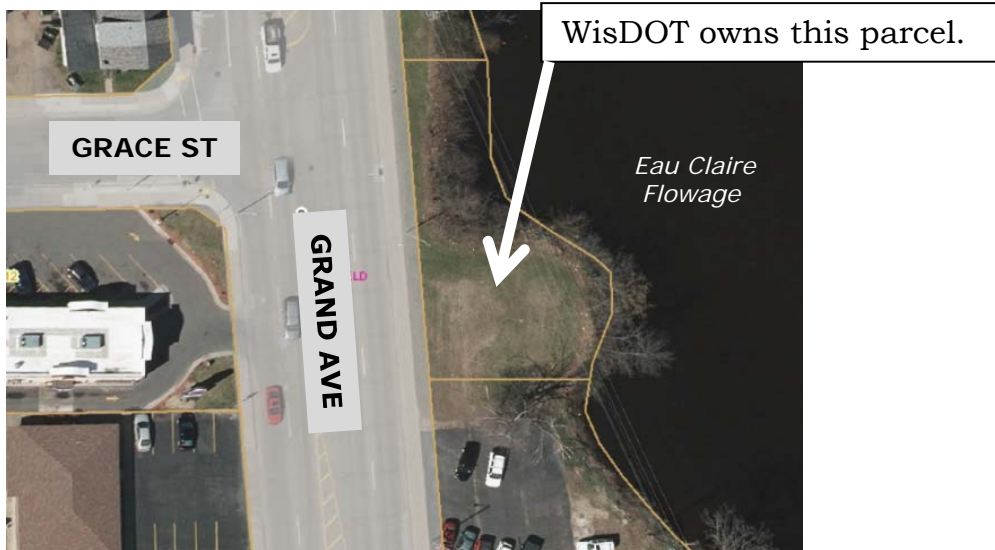
Business 51 in Schofield is 4-lanes of traffic with some left-turn lanes and some painted medians. Crossing half the traffic lanes is easier than trying to cross all 4-lanes at the same time. Painted crosswalks show pedestrians where the best places to cross a road exist.

Recommendation: Paint additional crosswalks, and install curb ramps, across Business 51 where it is safer to cross than randomly at un-marked mid-block locations. See diagrams in **Attachment J**.

Eau Claire Flowage Overlook Park

WisDOT owns a parcel between the Eau Claire Flowage and Business 51, generally across Business 51 from Grace Street, see aerial imagery below. This parcel would be a good place for viewing the Eau Claire Flowage as a pedestrian (no vehicle parking needed). An additional use may include a public bicycle repair station, so that the many residents in nearby apartments, houses, and the trailer park may walk a short 0.5-mile distance or less to fix their bikes.

Recommendation: Acquire parcel from WisDOT and install: bicycle repair station, City of Schofield sign, and bench for overlooking the flowage.



Source: 2015 Aerial Imagery

Sand Volleyball Court Improvements

Several respondents to the Schofield ORP Survey noted that volleyball courts exist in the Schofield area, but none of them are maintained, and therefore are not desirable.

Recommendation: Install cleaned mason sand in Schofield maintained volleyball courts.

Airport Fence Walking Path

The Downtown Wausau Airport fence was installed about 10 to 12 feet west of the Airport's property line to provide for a potential walking or biking trail. This potential trail corridor connects Radtke Park, north to Airport Park in Wausau.

Recommendation: Pave the trail with gravel, woodchips, or asphalt to formalize the path so everyone knows that this is an official public path. An alternative to paving the trail would be to just install trail identification signs at all the entrances to show the public that the path exists.

B. 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. Routine maintenance is considered the normal cycle of repair and upkeep for existing facilities and is traditionally funded through the Public Works Department's operations budget. For example, upgrading an outdoor restroom facility for universal access would qualify as a capital improvement, while repainting an outdoor restroom is considered routine maintenance.

Projects listed below are subject to receiving City budgetary approval or private group fundraising. Short term and permanent fixes to make each park ADA accessible are identified among other improvements listed below:

All listed projects may not be completed.

Grace Park

- Create disk golf course in the wooded area on the hillside.
- Install signage along Business 51 identifying park.
- Plant shade trees.
- Create ice skating rink.
- Improve ball diamond and dugouts.

Mayoral Park

- Update signage identifying park.
- Recreate tennis court into pickle ball/basketball half-court.
- Construct a restroom and baseball equipment room combined building.
- Install bleachers.
- Pave the parking lot with asphalt.
- Plant shade trees.
- Improve butterfly gardens.

Radtke Park

- Install ADA accessible play equipment.
- Design and install Lake Wausau viewing gazebo (Sample pictures in **Attachment G**).
- Lay asphalt path for ADA access from parking lot to "picnic point."
- Improve fishing pier.
- Design and construct shelter with running water and bathrooms.
- Plant shade trees.
- Install swing overlooking Lake Wausau.

Schofield Park

- Install sign identifying the park.
- Create walking path along river.
- Construct fishing pier.
- Improve restrooms and shelter area.
- Improve steps to river connecting to a fishing pier.
- Replace existing sand in volleyball court with better sand.

Schofield Dam Park

- Install a kayak launch and walking path.
- Plant trees for shade.

Un-named Park (behind Intercity State Bank)

- Identify park by installing sign along Business 51, and another sign on the park grounds.
- Install handicapped accessible kayak launch.

R/S Aquatic Center

- Replace sand volleyball court with play structure.
- Replace all sand in R/S Aquatic Center with a durable safety play surface.
- Install visual barrier netting or fence inserts to all fencing on the south side of the aquatic center by the volleyball court and the elevated platform picnic area, to block view of the dumpsters. About 100 feet of fencing on the southwest corner would receive this visual barrier per **Attachment L**.

Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

There are a variety of strategies available for implementing this plan. These strategies include using land use tools and government programs to realize attainment of this plan's goals and objectives.

Shoreland Zoning

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

Public Access to Waterways

State regulations for subdivisions require dedication of public access when the land along waterways is platted.

LAKE AND STREAM SHORE PLATS [236.16(3) WISCONSIN STATUTES]

- (a) All subdivisions abutting on a navigable lake or stream shall provide public access at least 60 feet wide providing access to the low watermark so that there will be public access, which is connected to existing public roads, at not more than one-half mile intervals as measured along the lake or stream shore except where greater intervals and wider access is agreed upon by the department of natural resources and the department, and excluding shore areas where public parks or open-space streets or roads on either side of a stream are provided.

NR 1.93 Access in platted subdivisions. Under s.236.16 (3), Wis. Stats., the DNR has authority to recommend wider access at less frequent intervals than are prescribed in the statutes. The DNR shall consider waiver of the 60-foot access requirement only where the DNR determines:

- (1) It will be advantageous to public interests in navigable water;
- (2) Adequate space for access users and adequate buffering for private property is assured by access wider than 60 feet where possible; and
- (3) The access that would result provides an equal or greater opportunity for public access than would be provided by dedication at statutorily prescribed intervals and the 60-foot width.

Park Dedication

Subdivision regulations can be used to require residential land subdividers to dedicate a portion of subdivided land for permanent park and open space use. Neighborhood parks may be acquired in this manner in newly developing residential areas. Local landowners should also be encouraged to dedicate land to their communities for recreational uses. Numerous small town memorial parks have been acquired through the generosity of local citizens. If citizens are made aware of community needs, this

form of private action may continue to enrich the public resources of some communities.

Conservation Subdivisions

Conservation subdivisions are characterized by common open space and clustered compact lots. A variety of housing types or the same type of housing may be allowed. The purpose of a conservation subdivision is to protect farmland or natural resource open spaces while allowing for the maximum number of residences under current community zoning and subdivision regulations. In some cases a greater density (density bonus) may be offered in the local ordinance to encourage this approach. Generally, this tool is used for parcels 40 acres and larger, or where the community maps natural resource corridors or natural features that they want to preserve. A conservation subdivision maintains the same level of overall density as a conventional subdivision, but individual lot sizes are smaller, and the community receives open space.

Use of Easements

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

Leases

Leases may be used as measures to use or protect land until more permanent measures may be found. By leasing parcels of land, the land remains on the community's tax rolls and can be renegotiated or non-renewed by the property owner if the monetary prospects for another use proves overpowering.

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

Program Costs

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

Capital Improvements

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

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

Monetary Aid Programs

State and federal financial and technical aid programs are designed to assist communities with meeting recreational needs. A list of these programs exists in **Attachment E**.

The Stewardship Fund is a state provided comprehensive aid program for the promotion of resource conservation and outdoor recreation opportunities. It consists of several state and federal aid programs such as Local Park Aids and LAWCON, combined with new programs, such as the Urban Rivers Program. For additional information go online to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

A requirement for application to the Stewardship Fund is for the local community to have a DNR approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. The City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Plan is designed to meet that requirement. For additional information contact:

Community Financial Assistance
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
West Central Region office in Eau Claire, WI

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

Lifetime Activities

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

Winter Activities

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

Specialized Facilities

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

Municipal and School District Cooperation

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

Senior Citizen Involvement

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

Service Group Involvement

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

Community Beautification

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

Adopt-A-Park Program

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

ATTACHMENT A

Park Design and Location Criteria

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

Park Design and Location Criteria

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 B

Facility Development Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS				
Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
Badminton	Singles--17' x 44' Doubles-20' x 44' with 5' unobstructed area on both sides	1622 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Usually in school recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or biking or biking access.
Basketball 1. Youth 2. High School 3. Collegiate	46' - 50' x 84' 50' x 84' 50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space all sides.	2400-3036 sq. ft. 5040-7280 sq. ft. 5600-7980 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood/community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings.
Handball (3-4 wall)	20' x 40' with a minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall, 1000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	Long axis is north - south. Front wall at north end.	15 - 30 min. travel time, 4-wall usually indoor as part of multi-purpose building. 3-2 all usually in park or school setting.
Ice Hockey	Rink 85' x 200' (Min. 85' x 185') Additional 5000 22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Long axis is north - south if outdoors.	½ - 1 hour travel time. Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multipurpose facility.
Tennis	36' x 78'. 12 ft. clearance on both ends.	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court area (2 acres per complex)	Long axis north - south	¼ - ½ mile. Best in batteries of 2 - 4. Located in neighborhood/community park or near school site.
Volleyball	30' x 60'. Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	½ - 1 mile.
Baseball 1. Official 2. Little League	Baselines - 90' Pitching distance-60.5' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400'+ Baselines - 60' Pitching distance - 46' Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200' - 250'	3.0 - 3.85 A min. 1.2 A min.	Locate home plate so pitcher is not throwing across sun, and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound to run east-northeast.	¼ - ½ mile. Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Field Hockey	180' x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Fall season - Long axis northwest or southeast. For longer periods, north/south	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent to high school.
Football	160' x 360' with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Minimum 1.5 A	Same as field hockey.	15 - 30 min. travel time. Same as field hockey.
Soccer	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	1.7 - 2.1 A	Same as field hockey.	1 - 2 miles. Number of units depends on popularity. Youth popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to fields or neighborhood parks.
Golf - Driving Range	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width each additional tee.	13.5 A for min. of 25 tees.	Long axis is southwest - northeast with golfer driving northeast.	30 minute travel time. Park of golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately operated.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS (continued)				
Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Service Radius and Location Notes
¼ mile running track	Over-all width - 276' length - 600'. Track width for 8 - 4 lanes is 32'.	4.3 A	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest - southeast, with finish line at north end.	15 - 30 minute travel time. Usually part of a high school or community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.
Softball	Baselines - 60' pitching distance - 45' men. 40' women Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' Slow pitch - 275' (men) 250' (women)	1.5 - 2.0 A	Same as baseball. indimensions for 16".	¼ - ½ mile. Slight difference. May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)	120' x 80'	9,840 sq. ft.	Long axis of court with primary use north and south.	1 - 2 miles, in neighborhood or community parks.
Archery range	300' length x minimum 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	Minimum 0.65 A	Archer facing north + or - 45 degrees.	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/metro complex.
Golf 1. Par 3 (18 hole) 2. 9-hole standard 3. 18-hole standard	Average length varies -600 - 2700 yards. Average length 2250 yards Average length 6500 yards.	50 - 60 A Minimum of 50 A Minimum 110 yards	Majority of holes on north/south axis	½ - 1 hour travel time 9-hole course can accommodate 350 people/day 500 - 550 people/day. Course may be located in community, district or regional/metro park.
Swimming pools	Teaching - min. 25 yards x 45' even depth of 3-4 ft. Competitive - min. 25 m x 16 m. Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ration of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1 - 2 A sites.	None, but care must be taken in siting life stations in relation to afternoon sun.	15 to 30 minutes travel time. Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching competitive and recreational purposes with enough to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
Beach areas	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sa. ft . of water per user. Turnover rate is 3. There should be a 3-4 A supporting area per A of beach.	N/A	N/A	½ to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/metro parks.

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

ATTACHMENT C

Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results

Compiled by: NCWRPC

2017 City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP) Survey Results Summary

The City of Schofield printed the full outdoor recreation survey in their December 2016 newsletter, which was mailed to every address in Schofield. The newsletter hit mailboxes December 14, so residents had about 1 week before Christmas through Dec 31 to complete the survey. The deadline was extended online to January 31, 2017. At City Hall posters with online pull-off-tabs were hung, and everyone who came to pay their taxes was presented with a paper survey for them to consider completing. 12 paper newsletter surveys were returned to City Hall. In January, the City announced on their Facebook page, and homepage, that the survey was still open, and 10 more people completed it.

We received **49 responses** to the Survey. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had slightly smaller response groups.

Respondents were not allowed to take the survey more than once from the same computer. If a second family member wanted to take the survey they would either need to login from a work computer or smart phone, or complete the paper survey and drop it off at City Hall.

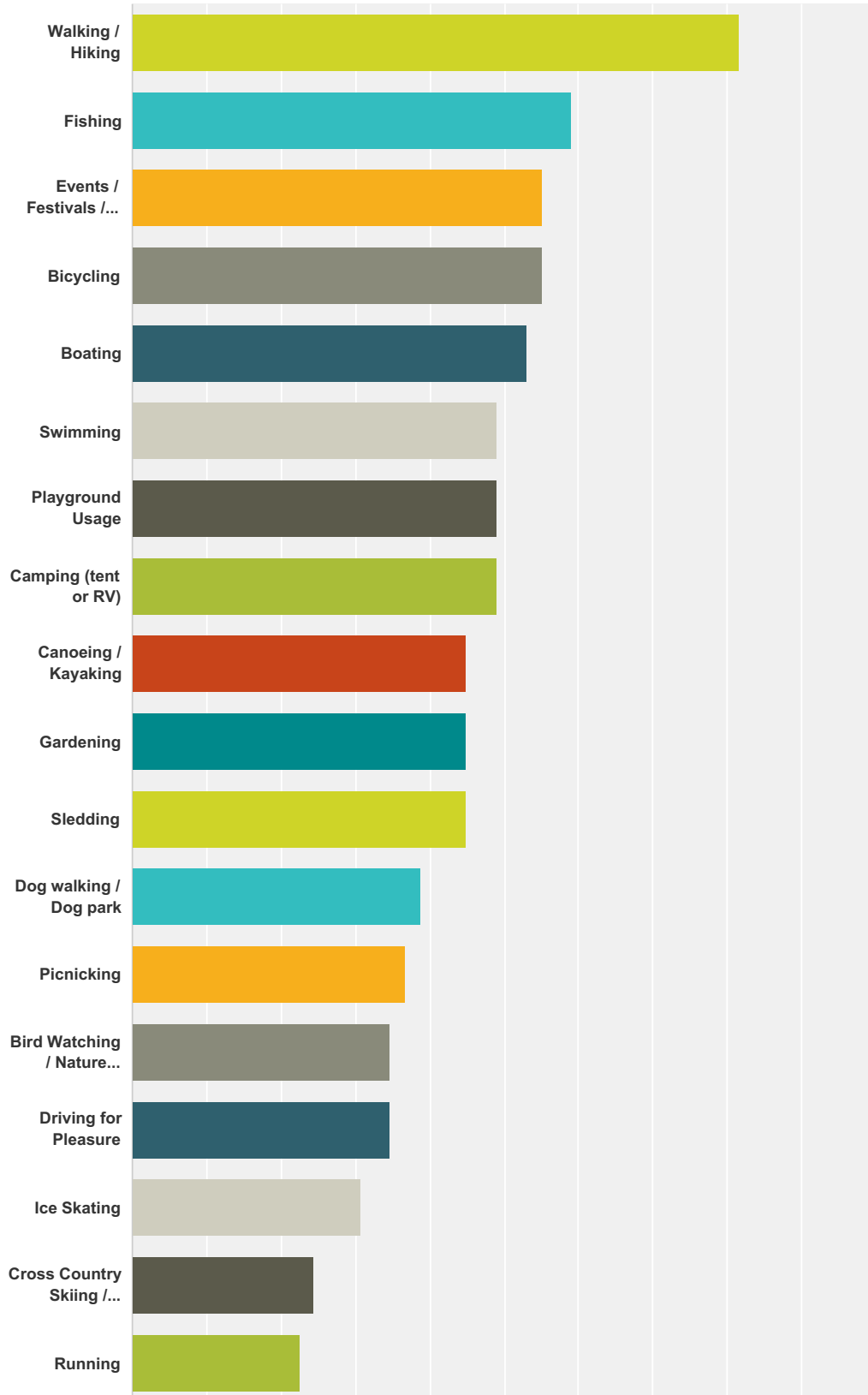
Most of the respondents live in Schofield; 2 don't live in Schofield, and 4 people didn't answer. Respondents came from every age group and almost evenly from every ward in Schofield. At least 5% of responses came from every age group. Respondents were about 45% male and about 54% female.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

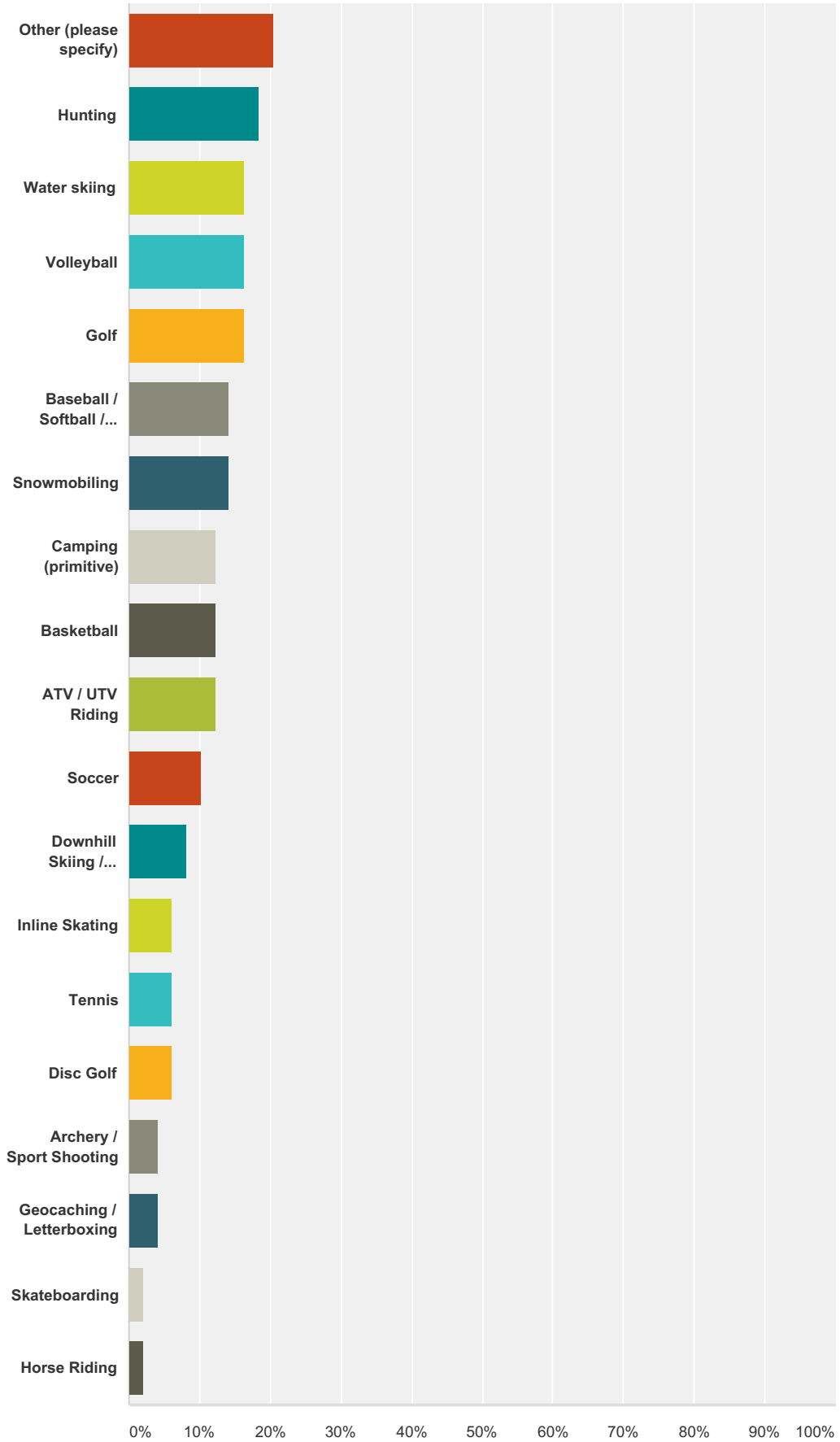
- The top recreational activities, in order, from respondents are:
 1. Walking/hiking 82%
 2. Fishing 59%
 3. Events / Festivals / Fairs 55%
 4. Bicycling 55%
 5. Boating 53%
- The top potential outdoor recreation opportunities in Schofield that should be developed:
 - Create new bicycling and walking trails (21 responses).
 - Boat landing improvements / more shore fishing sites / kayaking canoeing (6 responses).
- Respondents do not want bicycling to be allowed on Business 51. They only want to bike on the sidewalk along Business 51.
- Aquatic Center, Schofield Dam, and Mayoral Park are by far the most used parks in Schofield.
- Satisfaction of parks in Schofield is "satisfied" among respondents, regardless of which park it is.

Q1 Which recreational activities did you participate in during 2016? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 49 Skipped: 0



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Answer Choices	Responses	
Walking / Hiking	81.63%	40
Fishing	59.18%	29
Events / Festivals / Fairs	55.10%	27
Bicycling	55.10%	27
Boating	53.06%	26
Swimming	48.98%	24
Playground Usage	48.98%	24
Camping (tent or RV)	48.98%	24
Canoeing / Kayaking	44.90%	22
Gardening	44.90%	22
Sledding	44.90%	22
Dog walking / Dog park	38.78%	19
Picnicking	36.73%	18
Bird Watching / Nature Viewing	34.69%	17
Driving for Pleasure	34.69%	17
Ice Skating	30.61%	15
Cross Country Skiing / Snowshoeing	24.49%	12
Running	22.45%	11
Other (please specify)	20.41%	10
Hunting	18.37%	9
Water skiing	16.33%	8
Volleyball	16.33%	8
Golf	16.33%	8
Baseball / Softball / T-ball	14.29%	7
Snowmobiling	14.29%	7
Camping (primitive)	12.24%	6
Basketball	12.24%	6
ATV / UTV Riding	12.24%	6
Soccer	10.20%	5
Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	8.16%	4
Inline Skating	6.12%	3
Tennis	6.12%	3
Disc Golf	6.12%	3
Archery / Sport Shooting	4.08%	2

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Geocaching / Letterboxing	4.08%	2
Skateboarding	2.04%	1
Horse Riding	2.04%	1
Total Respondents: 49		

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	football	2/10/2017 4:46 PM
2	Pickleball	1/26/2017 4:38 PM
3	Paddle boarding	1/26/2017 3:41 PM
4	Pickleball	1/26/2017 3:23 PM
5	Mini golf	1/26/2017 2:29 PM
6	None	1/26/2017 2:05 PM
7	None	1/26/2017 1:49 PM
8	mountain biking	1/19/2017 1:05 PM
9	Snow shoeing	12/14/2016 4:27 PM
10	Trapping, Fishing	12/14/2016 1:16 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q2 What potential outdoor recreational opportunities should be developed in Schofield?

Answered: 29 Skipped: 20

Answer Choices	Responses
1.	100.00% 29
2.	51.72% 15
3.	31.03% 9

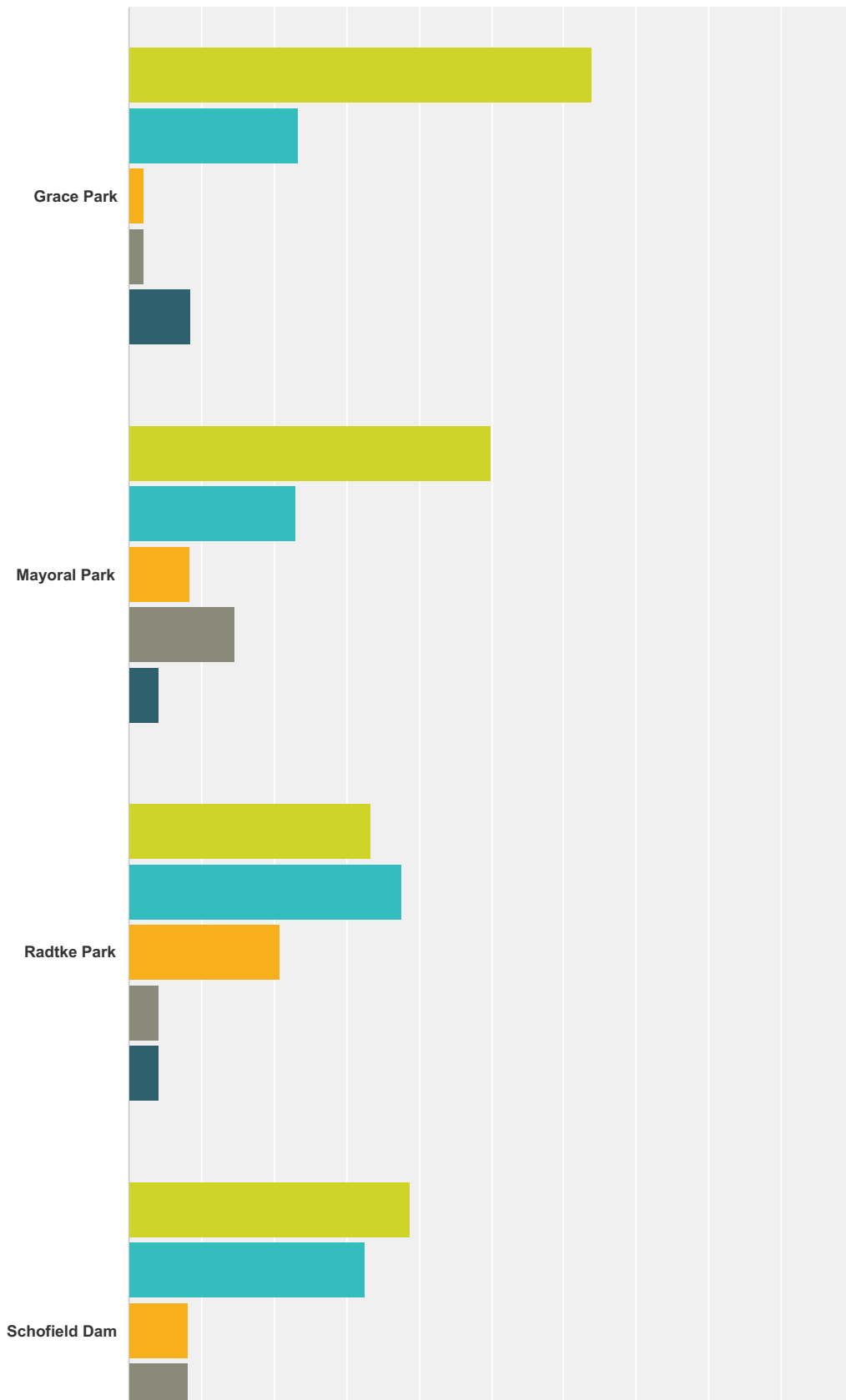
#	1.	Date
1	ice skating rink or plowed area on lake	2/10/2017 4:46 PM
2	Playgrounds	1/31/2017 2:46 PM
3	outdoor basketball hoops	1/31/2017 11:07 AM
4	boat landing improvments	1/29/2017 8:27 AM
5	Pickleball	1/26/2017 4:38 PM
6	More off-road bike trails	1/26/2017 3:59 PM
7	Bike / walking trails	1/26/2017 3:49 PM
8	More safe walking / running / biking areas	1/26/2017 3:41 PM
9	Disc golf	1/26/2017 3:32 PM
10	Kayak - paddling	1/26/2017 3:23 PM
11	Miniture Golf	1/26/2017 2:29 PM
12	Improve Eau Claire River, get rid of weeds.	1/26/2017 2:09 PM
13	mainline trail that connects the southern region to wausau	1/19/2017 1:05 PM
14	Biking/Walking/Hiking/Running	1/19/2017 10:09 AM
15	Walking/running/biking path by the river	1/16/2017 7:23 PM
16	A dog park would be awesome!	1/16/2017 5:56 PM
17	Community garden	1/16/2017 5:02 PM
18	Outdoor ice rink	12/27/2016 12:11 PM
19	camping	12/24/2016 10:31 AM
20	PICKLEBALL	12/19/2016 2:47 PM
21	Walking biking trails	12/17/2016 12:37 PM
22	Moonlight hikes	12/14/2016 9:10 PM
23	biking trails	12/14/2016 7:29 PM
24	Connection to biking trails	12/14/2016 7:20 PM
25	river edge walking path	12/14/2016 4:27 PM
26	Public garden with maze	12/14/2016 3:33 PM
27	Wildlife/Bird Viewing (Along Lake Wausau)	12/14/2016 1:16 PM
28	Walking paths	12/14/2016 11:15 AM
29	Walking Trails	11/22/2016 2:50 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

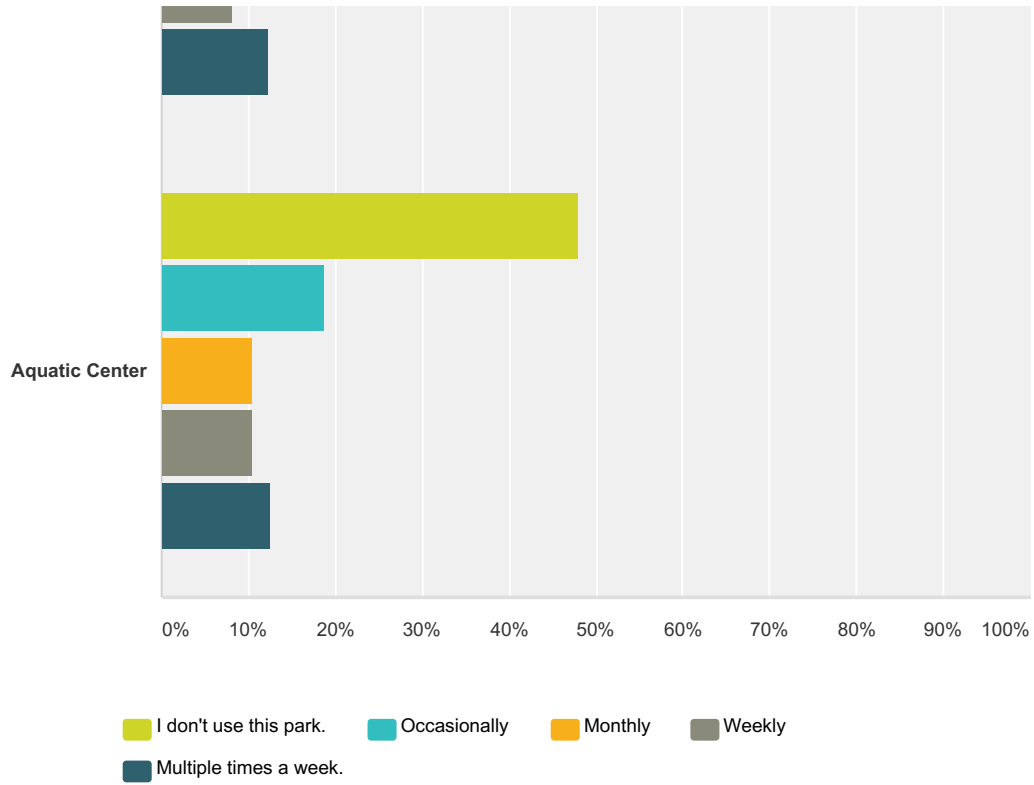
#	2.	Date
1	walk trail at Radtke to lake access	2/10/2017 4:46 PM
2	disc golf	1/31/2017 11:07 AM
3	fishing piers	1/29/2017 8:27 AM
4	Public used track (like open track at middle school)	1/26/2017 3:49 PM
5	Safe swimming in Lake Wausau	1/26/2017 3:41 PM
6	Fishing from shore areas (more)	1/26/2017 3:32 PM
7	Bike Path / walking path	1/26/2017 3:23 PM
8	Canoeing and Kayaking	1/19/2017 10:09 AM
9	Smaller disc golf course, other ones in town aren't that good.	1/16/2017 5:56 PM
10	Dog park	1/16/2017 5:02 PM
11	Dog Park	12/27/2016 12:11 PM
12	Expand aquatic ctr	12/17/2016 12:37 PM
13	More wooded/natural trails (like picnic point in Madison)	12/14/2016 1:16 PM
14	Biking paths	12/14/2016 11:15 AM
15	Sidewalks	11/22/2016 2:50 PM
#	3.	Date
1	handicap access at Radtke and Mayoral Parks (curb access)	2/10/2017 4:46 PM
2	hiking trail around schofield dam area	1/29/2017 8:27 AM
3	One good sand volleyball court	1/26/2017 3:41 PM
4	More playground equipment for kids	1/26/2017 3:32 PM
5	Cross Country Skiing	1/19/2017 10:09 AM
6	Paved running/walking/skating trail	1/16/2017 5:02 PM
7	Shelter area, Schofield park is no good now with apartments there	12/27/2016 12:11 PM
8	Big playground	12/17/2016 12:37 PM
9	Bike Lanes	11/22/2016 2:50 PM

Q3 How often do you use the following Schofield parks?

Answered: 49 Skipped: 0



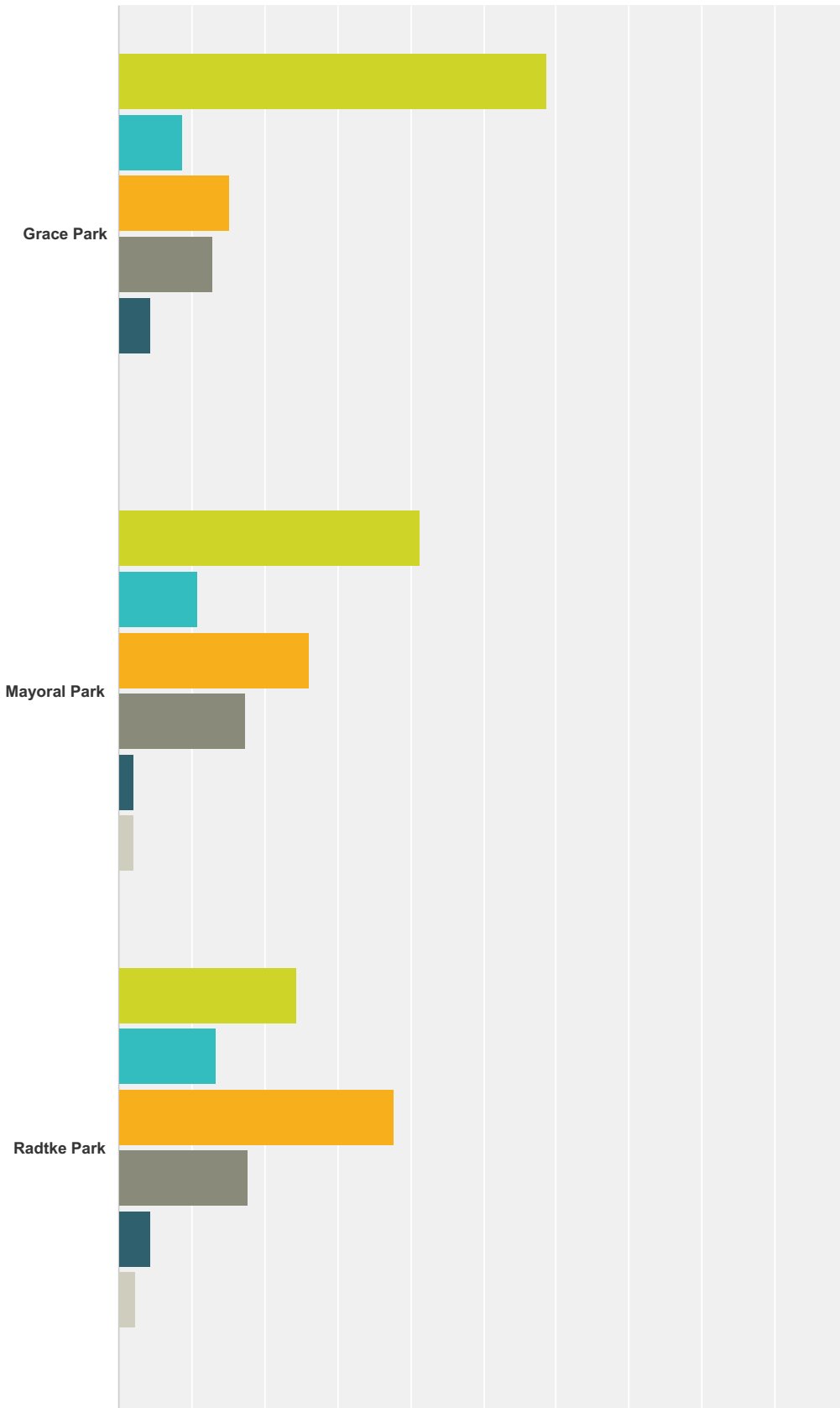
City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



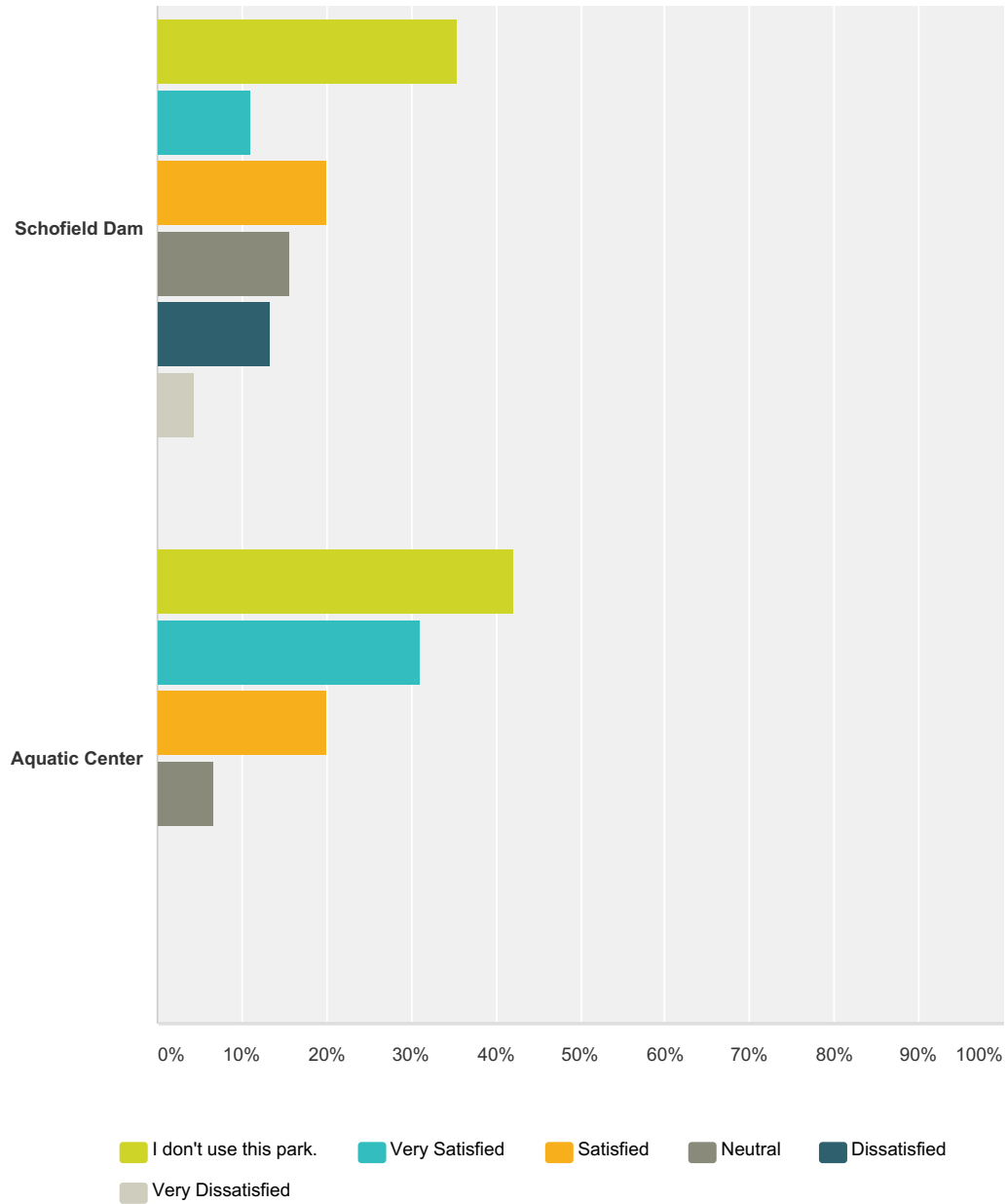
	I don't use this park.	Occasionally	Monthly	Weekly	Multiple times a week.	Total
Grace Park	63.83% 30	23.40% 11	2.13% 1	2.13% 1	8.51% 4	47
Mayoral Park	50.00% 24	22.92% 11	8.33% 4	14.58% 7	4.17% 2	48
Radtke Park	33.33% 16	37.50% 18	20.83% 10	4.17% 2	4.17% 2	48
Schofield Dam	38.78% 19	32.65% 16	8.16% 4	8.16% 4	12.24% 6	49
Aquatic Center	47.92% 23	18.75% 9	10.42% 5	10.42% 5	12.50% 6	48

Q4 How would you rate your satisfaction with the following Schofield parks?

Answered: 47 Skipped: 2



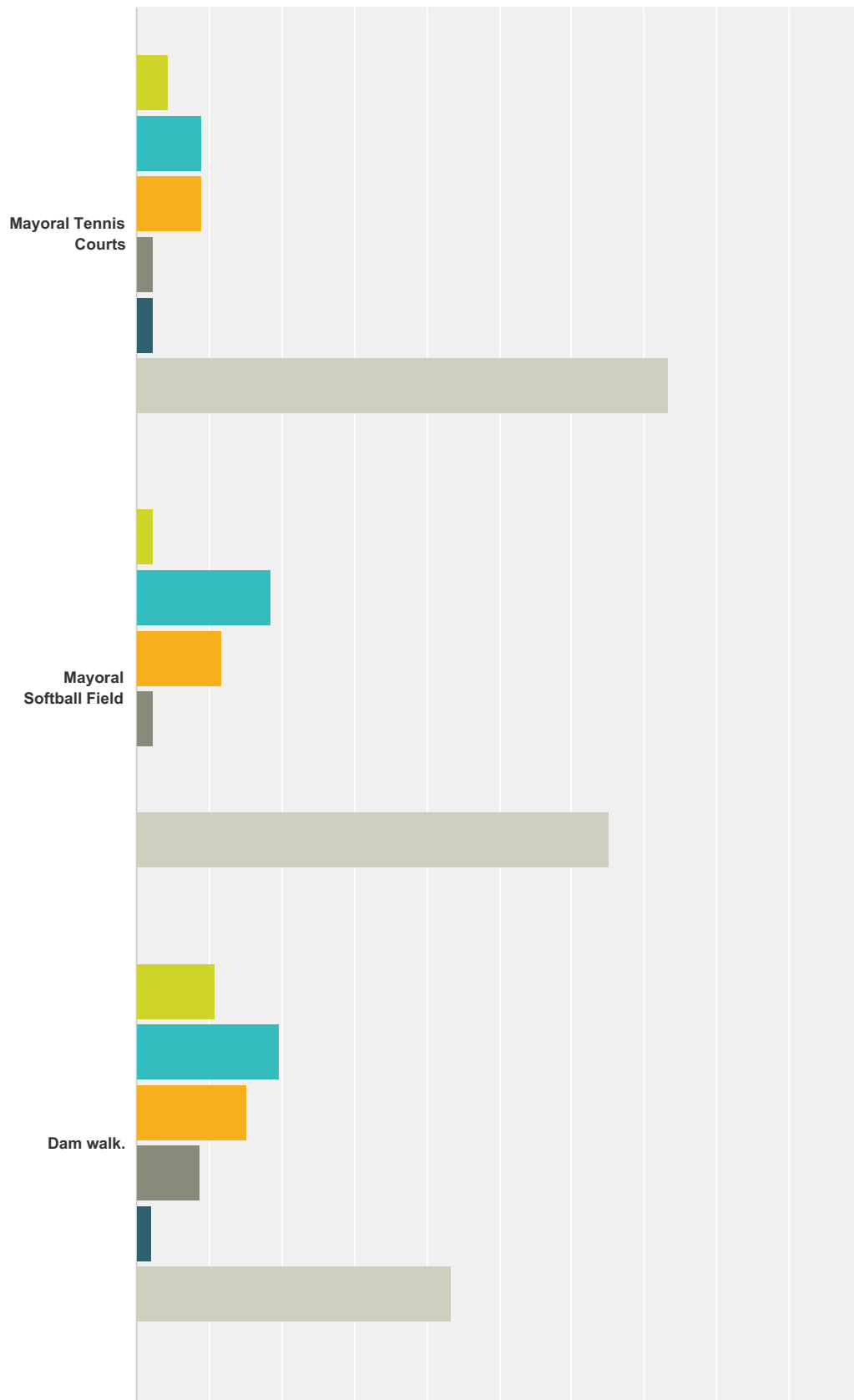
City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



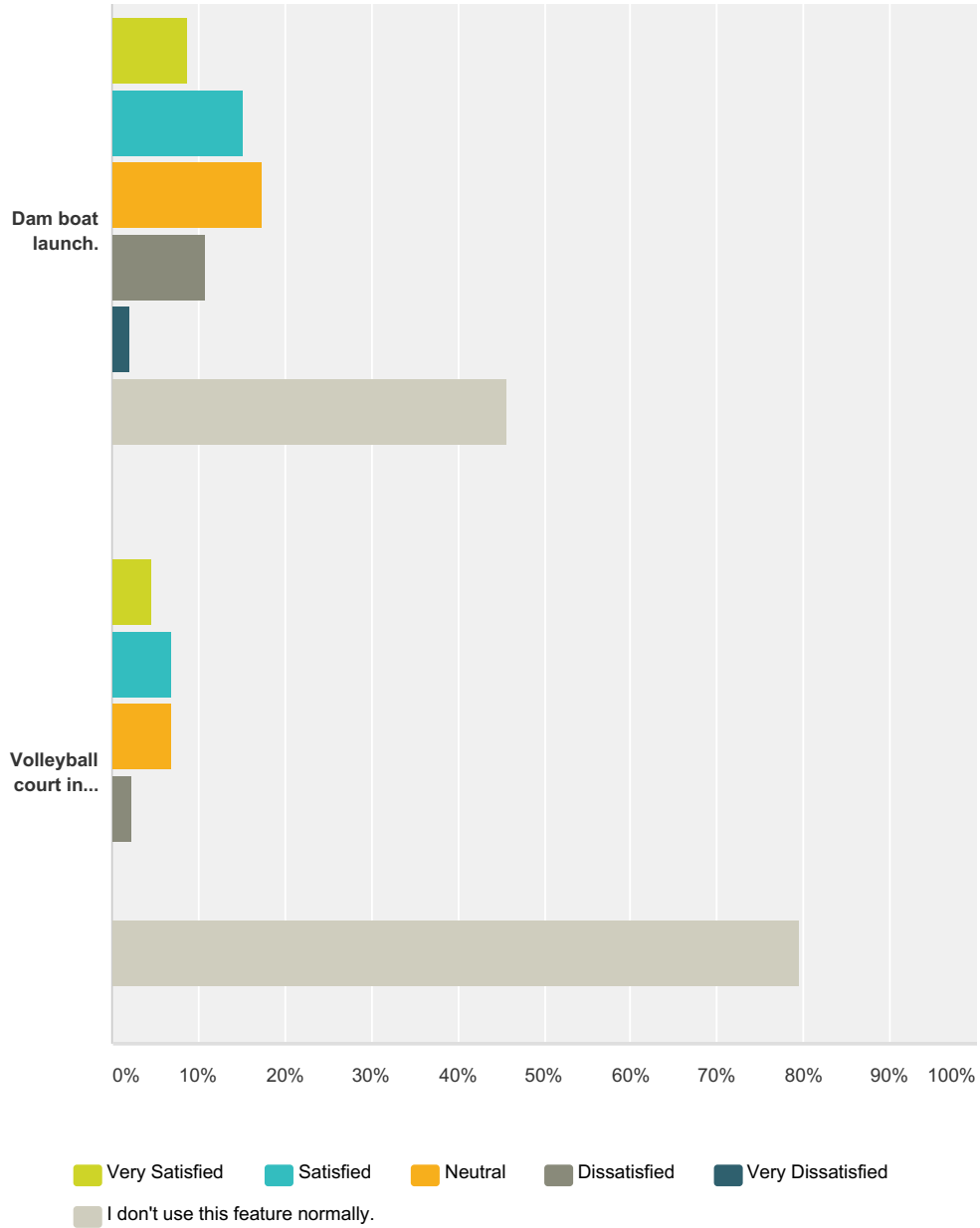
	I don't use this park.	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Total
Grace Park	58.70% 27	8.70% 4	15.22% 7	13.04% 6	4.35% 2	0.00% 0	46
Mayoral Park	41.30% 19	10.87% 5	26.09% 12	17.39% 8	2.17% 1	2.17% 1	46
Radtko Park	24.44% 11	13.33% 6	37.78% 17	17.78% 8	4.44% 2	2.22% 1	45
Schofield Dam	35.56% 16	11.11% 5	20.00% 9	15.56% 7	13.33% 6	4.44% 2	45
Aquatic Center	42.22% 19	31.11% 14	20.00% 9	6.67% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	45

Q5 Rate your satisfaction with the following Schofield park facilities:

Answered: 47 Skipped: 2



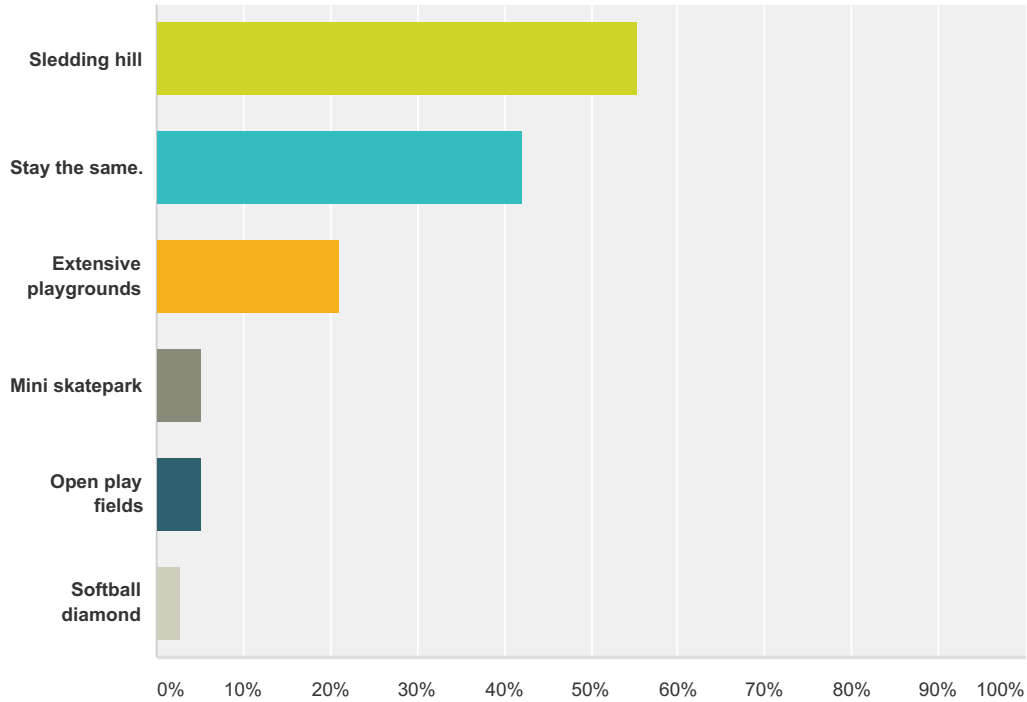
City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	I don't use this feature normally.	Total
Mayoral Tennis Courts	4.44% 2	8.89% 4	8.89% 4	2.22% 1	2.22% 1	73.33% 33	45
Mayoral Softball Field	2.33% 1	18.60% 8	11.63% 5	2.33% 1	0.00% 0	65.12% 28	43
Dam walk.	10.87% 5	19.57% 9	15.22% 7	8.70% 4	2.17% 1	43.48% 20	46
Dam boat launch.	8.70% 4	15.22% 7	17.39% 8	10.87% 5	2.17% 1	45.65% 21	46
Volleyball court in Aquatic Center.	4.55% 2	6.82% 3	6.82% 3	2.27% 1	0.00% 0	79.55% 35	44

**Q6 What would you like in Grace Park?
Choose all that you want, or select "stay the same."**

Answered: 38 Skipped: 11

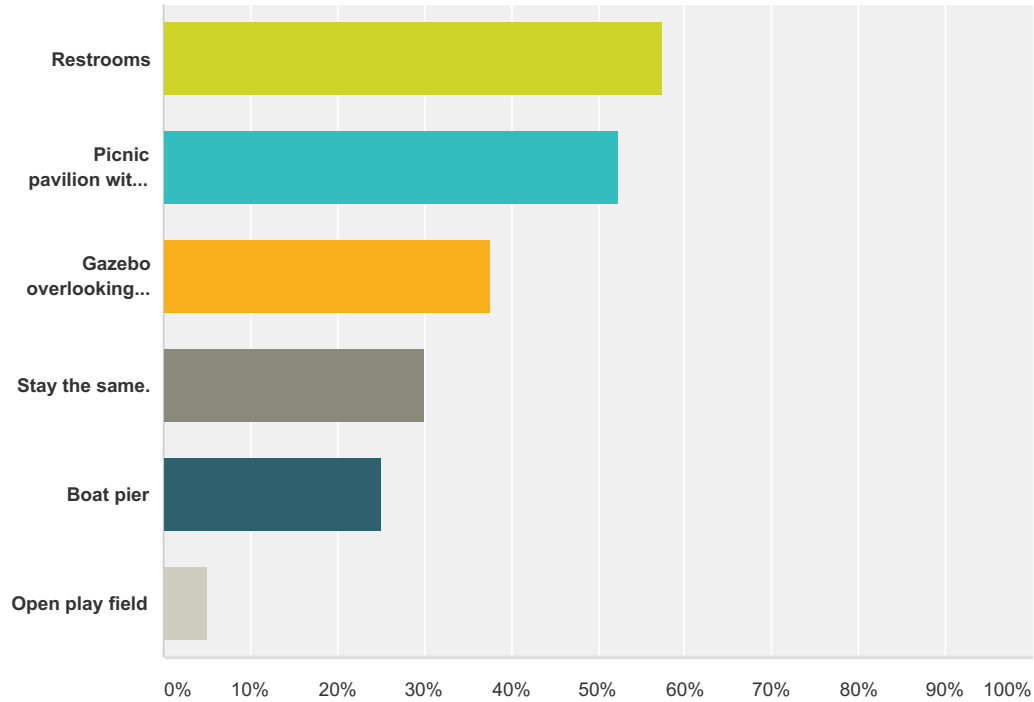


Answer Choices	Responses
Sledding hill	55.26% 21
Stay the same.	42.11% 16
Extensive playgrounds	21.05% 8
Mini skatepark	5.26% 2
Open play fields	5.26% 2
Softball diamond	2.63% 1
Total Respondents: 38	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	bathroom, sandbox with sand, slide for tots, dugouts for softball/baseball, more parking	2/10/2017 4:50 PM
2	Don't use	1/28/2017 3:45 PM
3	volleyball court	1/26/2017 3:43 PM
4	Ice skating rink outdoors	1/26/2017 2:30 PM
5	Improved facilities	1/19/2017 10:17 AM
6	Soccer area, dog park, nix the baseball field	1/16/2017 5:08 PM

**Q7 What would you like in Radtke Park?
Choose all that you want, or select "stay the same."**

Answered: 40 Skipped: 9



Answer Choices	Responses
Restrooms	57.50% 23
Picnic pavilion with grill	52.50% 21
Gazebo overlooking Lake Wausau	37.50% 15
Stay the same.	30.00% 12
Boat pier	25.00% 10
Open play field	5.00% 2
Total Respondents: 40	

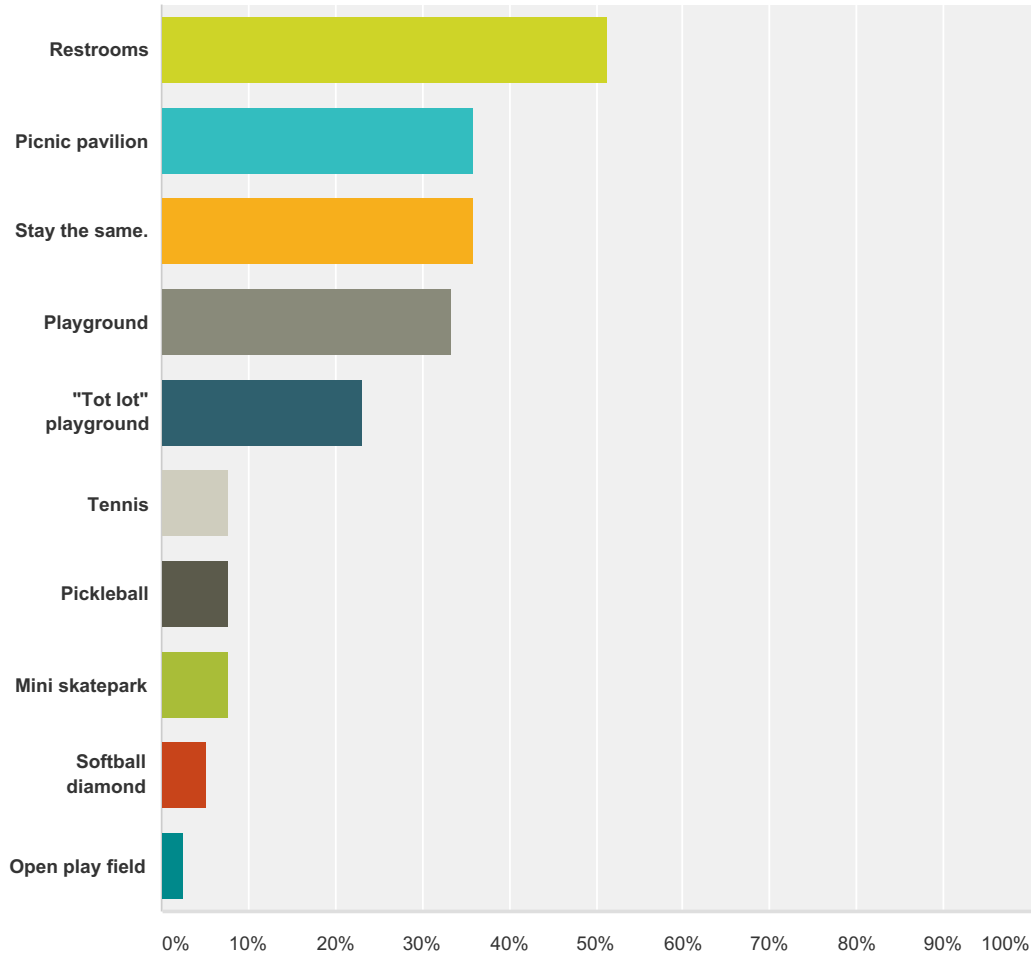
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	summer fishing program for kids, walkway to gain access for those in wheelchair, paved parking area, playground equipment, sandbox	2/10/2017 4:50 PM
2	Its already been wrecked, although steps to water a big improvement	1/26/2017 3:51 PM
3	good volleyball court	1/26/2017 3:43 PM
4	Playground equipment	1/26/2017 3:28 PM
5	Improved Playgrounds sledding/skating area	1/19/2017 10:17 AM
6	Extensive playground equipment	1/16/2017 5:08 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

7	When they revised the park, I wish they had put a paved (blacktop) path from parking to the benches overlooking the lake. When you are handicapped it is hard to get thru the grass. I used to be able to reach by driving to it, but now I find it difficult to get there with my walker.	12/28/2016 1:50 PM
8	Trees for shade. Playground gets too hot to play on.	12/17/2016 3:27 PM
9	Walking/hiking trails along lake Wausau	12/14/2016 4:33 PM
10	Wildlife and/or Bird/Duck Watching area overlooking Lake Wausau	12/14/2016 1:19 PM

**Q8 What would you like in Mayoral Park?
Choose all that you want, or select "stay the same."**

Answered: 39 Skipped: 10



Answer Choices	Responses
Restrooms	51.28% 20
Picnic pavilion	35.90% 14
Stay the same.	35.90% 14
Playground	33.33% 13
"Tot lot" playground	23.08% 9
Tennis	7.69% 3
Pickleball	7.69% 3
Mini skatepark	7.69% 3
Softball diamond	5.13% 2
Open play field	2.56% 1

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Total Respondents: 39

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	picnic tables or more seats in the shade, improve Shelter Park volleyball court/net/sidelines	2/10/2017 4:50 PM
2	Don't use	1/28/2017 3:45 PM
3	Improve the attractiveness of the park with modern amenities and landscaping	1/19/2017 10:17 AM
4	Ice Skating Rink with Warming House	12/14/2016 1:19 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

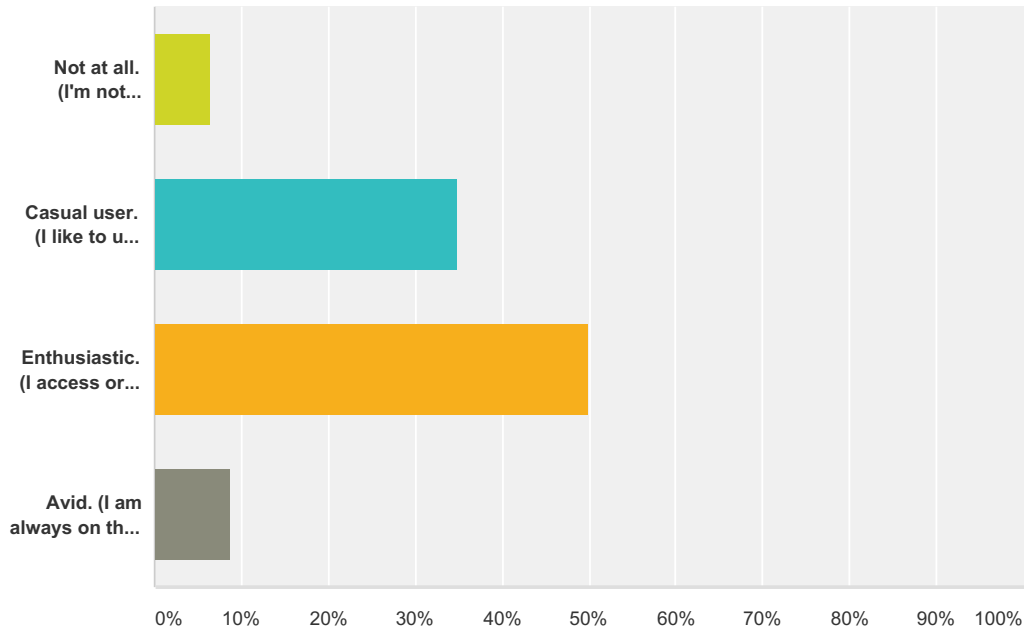
Q9 What improvements are needed at SCHOFIELD facilities? (Please describe.)

Answered: 22 Skipped: 27

#	Responses	Date
1	Water/bubbler, ice skating rink or plowed area on lake, post map of different bike/walk trails, add park near InterCity Bank boat landing, cement chalk area for kids to use for picture drawing.	2/10/2017 4:51 PM
2	Climbing playground equipment A skatepark Playground equipment at the st Therese boat landing Another playground installed at st Therese school	1/31/2017 2:49 PM
3	minor updates	1/31/2017 11:09 AM
4	Restrooms	1/26/2017 4:39 PM
5	Aquatic Center closes far too early. Swimming could be done until mid-September, maybe just on weekends and holidays in September.	1/26/2017 4:01 PM
6	Newer/working rest rooms.	1/26/2017 3:51 PM
7	Expansion of waterfront access	1/26/2017 3:43 PM
8	Enforcement of parking laws on Grand Ave South.	1/26/2017 3:14 PM
9	Upgrade playgrounds with more new playsets.	1/26/2017 2:31 PM
10	They could use restrooms.	1/19/2017 10:43 AM
11	Modernization	1/19/2017 10:17 AM
12	Small Playground at aquatic center in place of volleyball court. Water in the sand play area like Weston Aquatic Center	1/17/2017 5:13 AM
13	Better utilize the waterfront property and advertise it better to citizens	1/16/2017 7:24 PM
14	Playground by City Hall Outdoor Shelter	1/16/2017 5:52 PM
15	Variety of play equipment, dog area, BATHROOMS AT RADTKE, better use of open space (baseball diamond at Grace) More tables/seating. Neither Grace nor Radtke are landscaped well....ie: flowers, trees, shrubbery...	1/16/2017 5:10 PM
16	flush toilets at parks	1/4/2017 11:43 AM
17	Just a paved path of some type at Radtke Park to make it easier for handicapped people.	12/28/2016 1:51 PM
18	If there will not be a walking path (paved/gravel) then more frequent lawn mowing of Radtke would be nice.	12/27/2016 8:30 PM
19	Bathrooms	12/27/2016 12:13 PM
20	Restrooms at the parks, no sand.	12/17/2016 3:30 PM
21	None , Nice parks, don't change a thing	12/14/2016 7:22 PM
22	More natural areas and walking trails and less artificial play structures and manicured park space.	12/14/2016 1:20 PM

Q10 What type of water enthusiast are you?

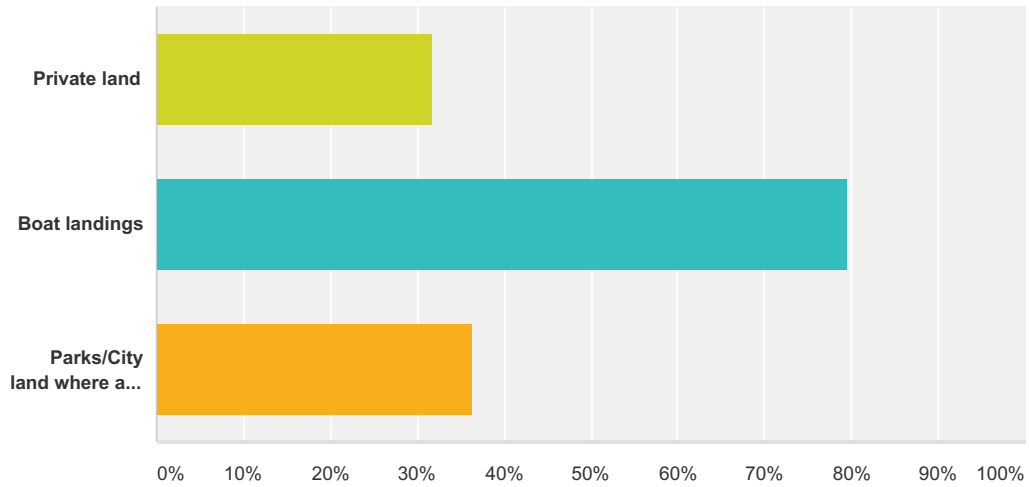
Answered: 46 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses
Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)	6.52% 3
Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)	34.78% 16
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	50.00% 23
Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)	8.70% 4
Total	46

Q11 How do you access the water?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 5

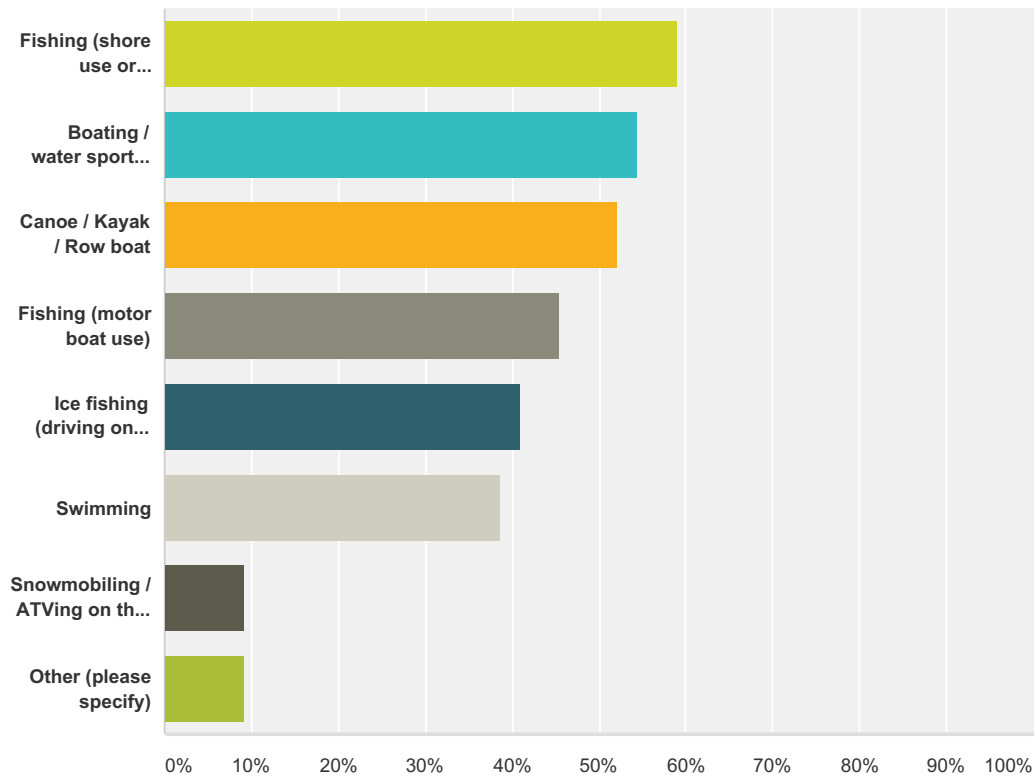


Answer Choices	Responses
Private land	31.82% 14
Boat landings	79.55% 35
Parks/City land where a boat landing does not exist.	36.36% 16
Total Respondents: 44	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
	There are no responses.	

Q12 How do you use the water?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 5

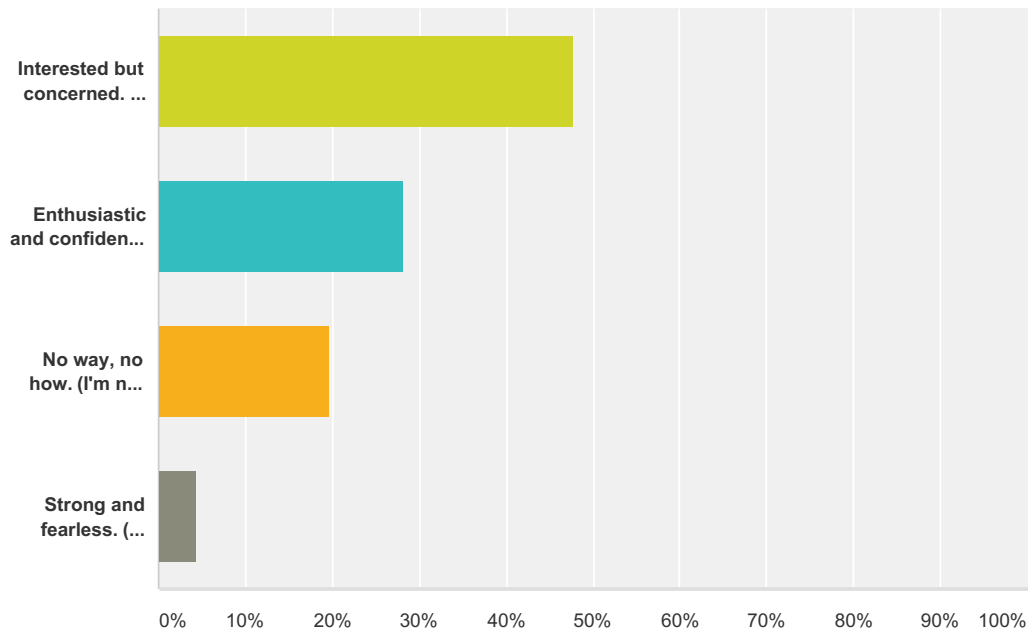


Answer Choices	Responses
Fishing (shore use or non-motorized winter use)	59.09% 26
Boating / water sport (motorized)	54.55% 24
Canoe / Kayak / Row boat	52.27% 23
Fishing (motor boat use)	45.45% 20
Ice fishing (driving on ice; car, ATV, or snowmobile)	40.91% 18
Swimming	38.64% 17
Snowmobiling / ATVing on the ice	9.09% 4
Other (please specify)	9.09% 4
Total Respondents: 44	

#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	hiking shore like where available to public.	1/26/2017 3:52 PM
2	~	1/16/2017 5:58 PM
3	skating, sailboat	1/4/2017 11:43 AM
4	Duck Hunting and Trapping	12/14/2016 1:21 PM

Q13 What type of bicyclist are you? (Choose one.)

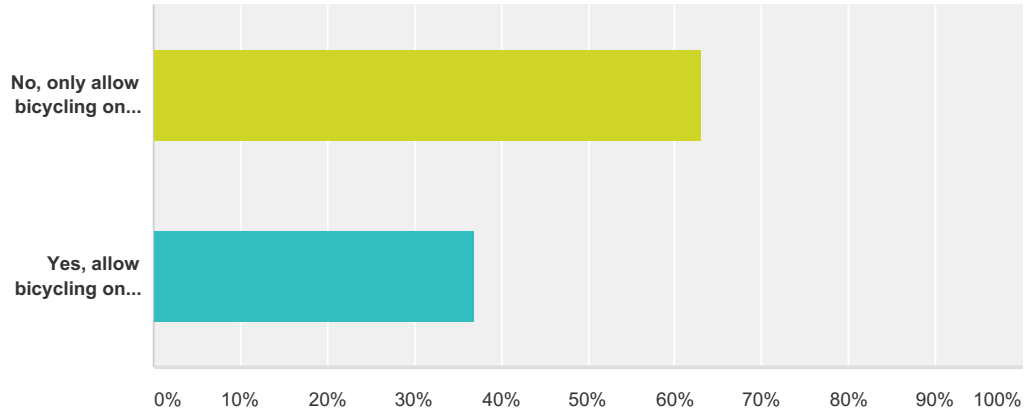
Answered: 46 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses
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.)	47.83% 22
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.)	28.26% 13
No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)	19.57% 9
Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)	4.35% 2
Total	46

Q14 Should SCHOFIELD mark Business 51 like Wausau did and allow bicycling on the road?

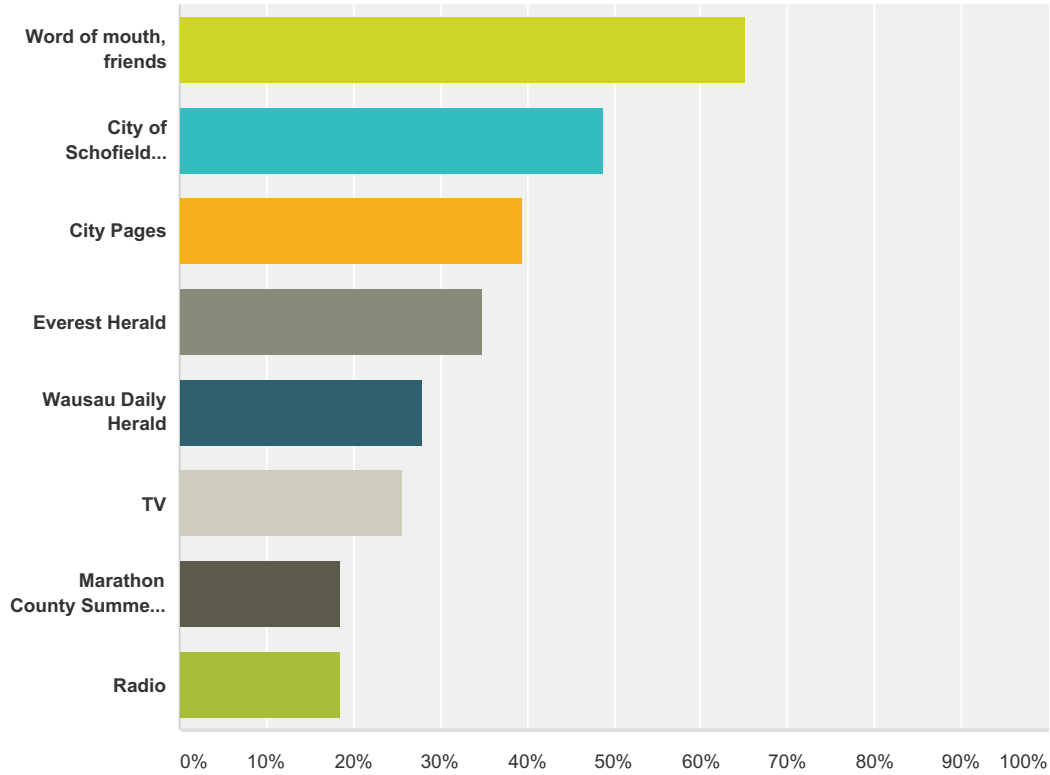
Answered: 46 Skipped: 3



Answer Choices	Responses
No, only allow bicycling on the sidewalk.	63.04% 29
Yes, allow bicycling on both Business 51 and the sidewalk.	36.96% 17
Total	46

Q15 How do you obtain information about outdoor recreation activities and locations in SCHOFIELD? (Check all that apply.)

Answered: 43 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Word of mouth, friends	65.12% 28
City of Schofield website	48.84% 21
City Pages	39.53% 17
Everest Herald	34.88% 15
Wausau Daily Herald	27.91% 12
TV	25.58% 11
Marathon County Summer Rec. Program booklet	18.60% 8
Radio	18.60% 8
Total Respondents: 43	

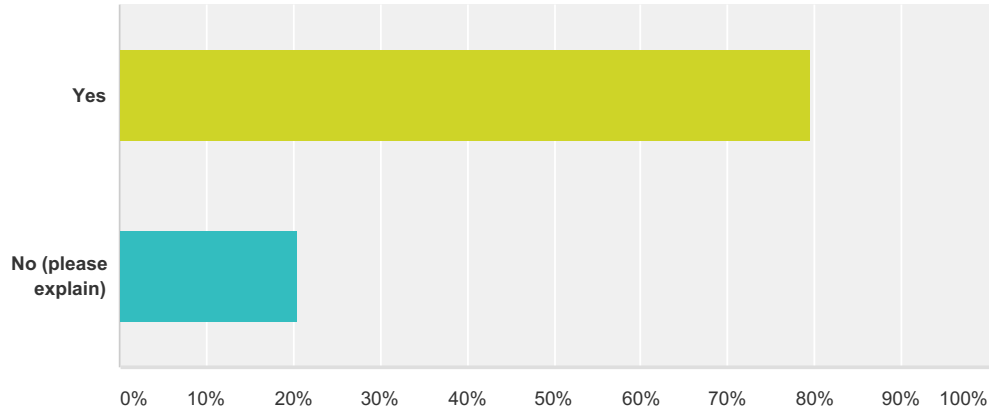
#	Other (please specify)	Date
1	Schofield newsletter	2/10/2017 4:54 PM
2	I would like to get this info from the Schofield facebook page.	1/26/2017 4:41 PM
3	This newsletter	1/26/2017 3:53 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

4	social media	1/26/2017 3:46 PM
5	Social media	1/16/2017 5:54 PM

Q16 Are you satisfied with how you are finding outdoor recreation information for SCHOFIELD?

Answered: 44 Skipped: 5

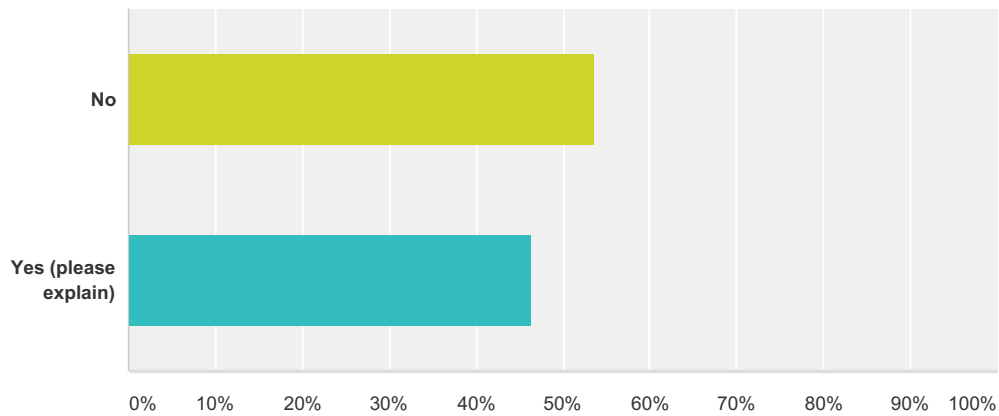


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	79.55% 35
No (please explain)	20.45% 9
Total	44

#	No (please explain)	Date
1	Recording phone number to call for info about parks.	2/10/2017 4:54 PM
2	It is fine	1/28/2017 3:48 PM
3	social media should be used as it can be updated	1/26/2017 3:46 PM
4	no sure schofeild is a destination for the types of outdoors activities i like. like long trail systems and big (1000 acre minimum parks).	1/19/2017 1:08 PM
5	Lack of amenities and attractive public areas. More amenities along the Eau Claire river are needed.	1/19/2017 10:22 AM
6	Utilize the Facebook page better	1/16/2017 7:26 PM
7	No	12/21/2016 10:40 AM
8	Inform with fliersaq	12/17/2016 12:42 PM
9	Have found very little specific to Schofield.	11/22/2016 2:54 PM

Q17 Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 8



Answer Choices	Responses	
No	53.66%	22
Yes (please explain)	46.34%	19
Total		41

#	Yes (please explain)	Date
1	Poison/grass fertilizer city worker spray around posts - fences - no signage posted to warn park enthusiasts. Shelter Park - needs seating, bench seat near sand play/volleyball court.	2/10/2017 4:54 PM
2	There could be a swimming area designated at the st Therese landing or a sign requesting people to allow swimming on one side or the other of th dock. I had a very rude boater tell me and my children this was not a swimming area even tho we were well out of the boaters way	1/31/2017 2:54 PM
3	None	1/28/2017 3:48 PM
4	Boat launches should be free for Schofield residents.	1/26/2017 4:08 PM
5	Maybe move signs directing to different trails or parks.	1/26/2017 3:53 PM
6	- Walking path between Schofield and Wausau SE side. - Grace Street Park should be open later (especially the weekend or Balloon Rally to watch fireworks.	1/26/2017 3:46 PM
7	Cars parked on Grand Ave South for weeks and months at a time - 1600 Hundred Block.	1/26/2017 3:16 PM
8	fixed the bumpy road btw Old Grand Ave & Metro Drive -	1/26/2017 2:32 PM
9	All City parks should be sold to generate more taxes. The parks do not make money!!!	1/26/2017 2:07 PM
10	Get more public space in the attractive areas of Schofield. Modernize existing facilities and make them convenient for the public to use and rent out. Work a deal with the country club for cross country skiing on the golf course in winter.	1/19/2017 10:22 AM
11	Would like to see Country Club Road from Edgewood to the end as well as Volkman from 50/50 to Palms improved for walking/biking.	1/17/2017 5:26 AM
12	I live on Grand Ave and making extra space on the road a "sharrow" would not allow me to park on the road when I have company or need to park on the street. Bicyclists can still use the side walk. Why punish the people who live on the street for the ones just "biking" through?	1/16/2017 7:36 PM
13	I feel like the space just is not utilized very well. Radtke's improvements were a step in the right direction, though I have heard grumbling about the fencing. Also Radtke and Grace aren't very attractive. Flowers, shrubs, trees, etc	1/16/2017 5:18 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

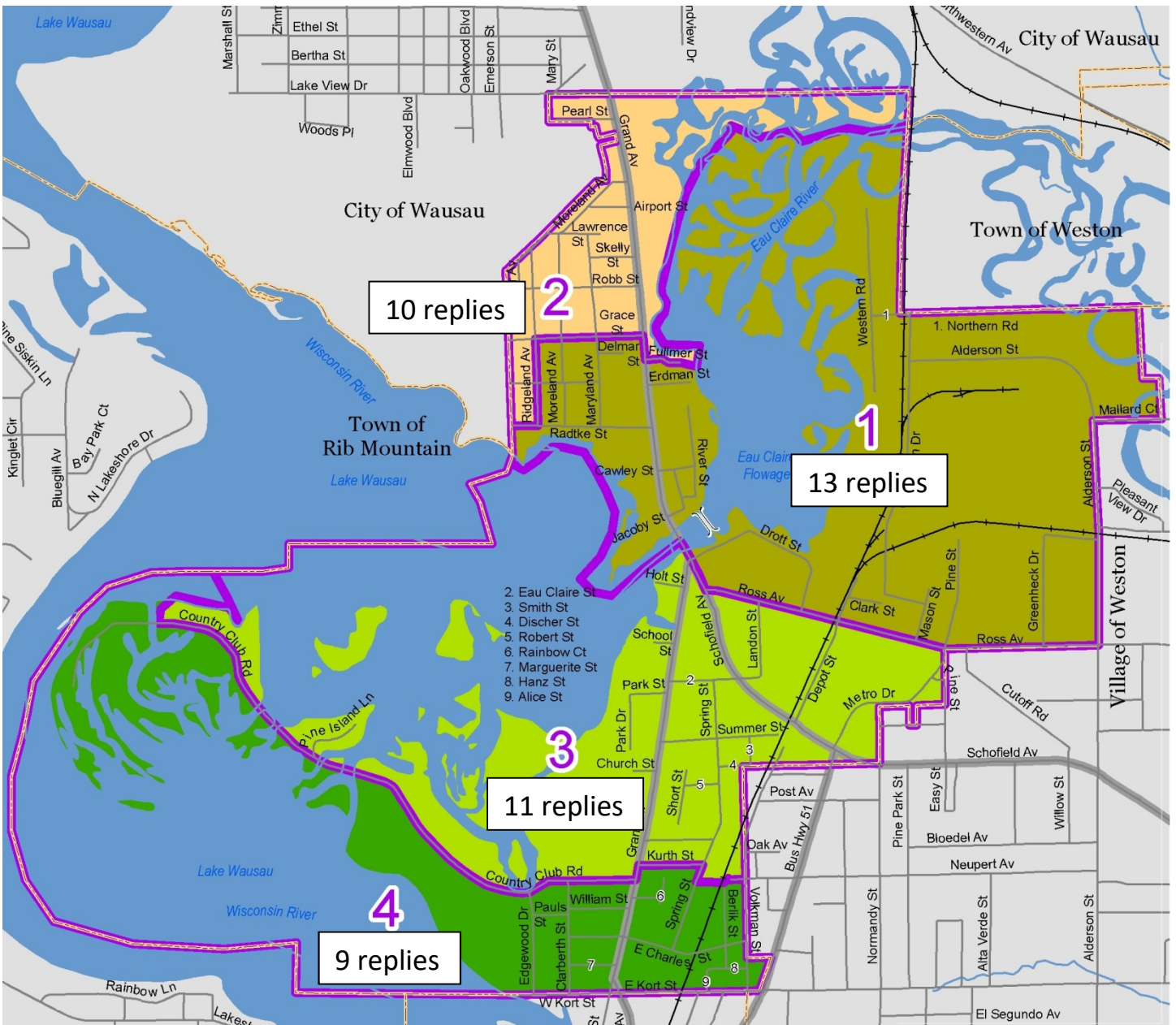
14	The bicyclists on Grand Avenue is SO dangerous! I have seen some near tragic accidents on many occasions since Wausau instated this. Please keep Schofield safe!	12/27/2016 8:33 PM
15	Public works Department needs to be re-evaluated.	12/21/2016 10:40 AM
16	My concern is not with the parks and rec within the city. My concern, and have brought this up to the city b/4, is the property conditions in Ward 2. People don't clean up the lawns, garbage and crap laying on their property that drops down my property value. While I know lower income families live in this area it cost no money to clean up after themselves. Toys and crap are left out over night. Last summer skunks were eating food off the front yard by my house 2 doors down. Secondly, barking dogs are getting out of hand. I have reported this to Everest Metro several times but it continues. I feel the city needs to be accountable for enforcing both the clean up and barking dogs with warning and/or fines.	12/14/2016 7:42 PM
17	Natural wooded park areas are hard to find in the area and take many years to replace when cut or lost. Please work to incorporate some of these areas into your park system and not go to strictly manicured golf course like areas like Rothschild has done in the area by the Kort Street Boat Landing. Lake Wausau is a valuable resource in which duck hunting, fishing, boating, wildlife viewing, and other activities can be enjoyed year-round and "close to home". Schofield is very fortunate to have a resource like that for people in the area to enjoy and keep money in our community rather than having to travel elsewhere to enjoy and participate in those activities.	12/14/2016 1:31 PM
18	The eau Claire river should be no wale	12/14/2016 11:24 AM
19	Would like to see more trails, connecting to other trails in the area.	11/22/2016 2:54 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Q18 Please list the ward number your house or apartment is in. (Mark "0" if you live outside of Schofield.) (See map below.)

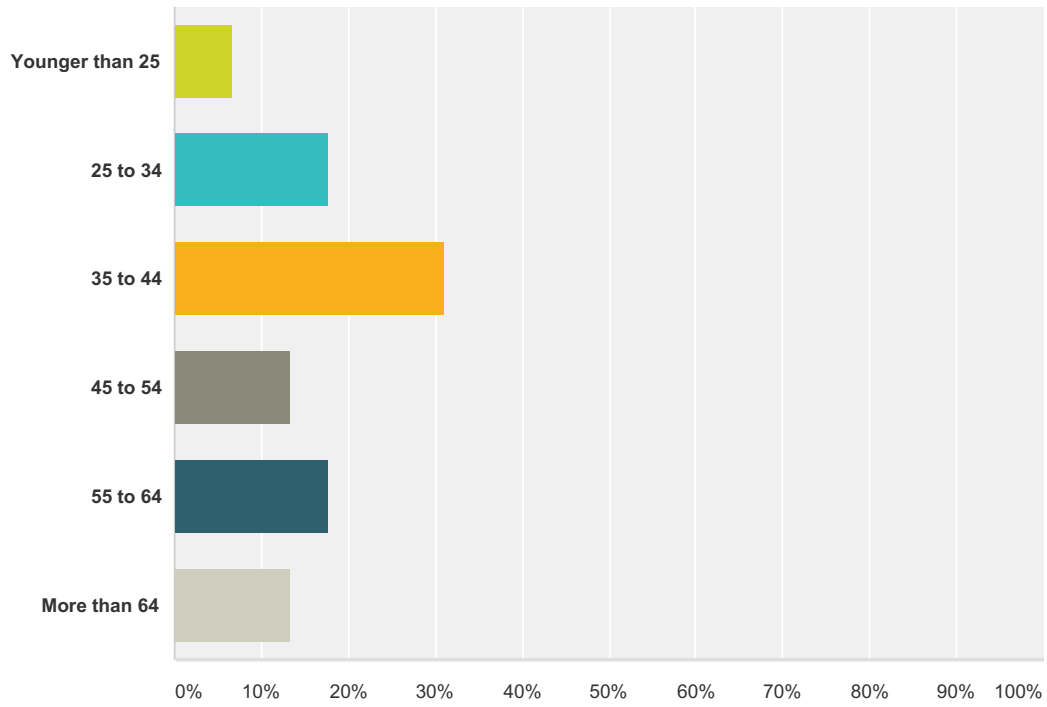
Answered: 45 Skipped: 4

Schofield Ward Map



Q19 What is your age?

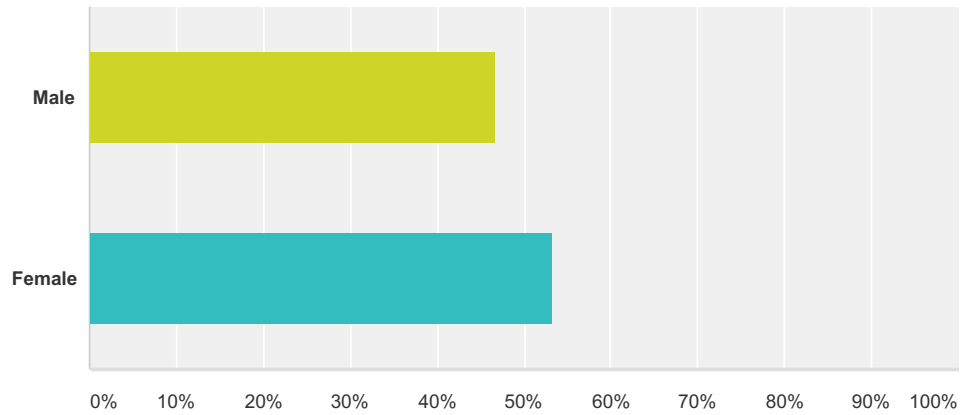
Answered: 45 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Younger than 25	6.67% 3
25 to 34	17.78% 8
35 to 44	31.11% 14
45 to 54	13.33% 6
55 to 64	17.78% 8
More than 64	13.33% 6
Total	45

Q20 What is your gender?

Answered: 45 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Male	46.67% 21
Female	53.33% 24
Total	45

ATTACHMENT D

Marking Public Water Access Sites

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Potential Public Water Access Marker Design

Which color should be used for a carry in access point R-O-W marker that is visible from the water? The Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) states that:
 “Brown—recreational and cultural interest area guidance.”
 “Green—indicated movements permitted, direction guidance.”

Recommendation: Use the color **brown**.



Picture Source: TAPCO Traffic

This white text box would face the water and have a white reflective strip underneath it.

You could make the whole white text plaque reflectorized, but that only lasts for about 10 years. When the reflective strip loses its reflectivity, then anyone can just cut a new reflective pvc sticker, and apply it over the existing worn out reflective strip.

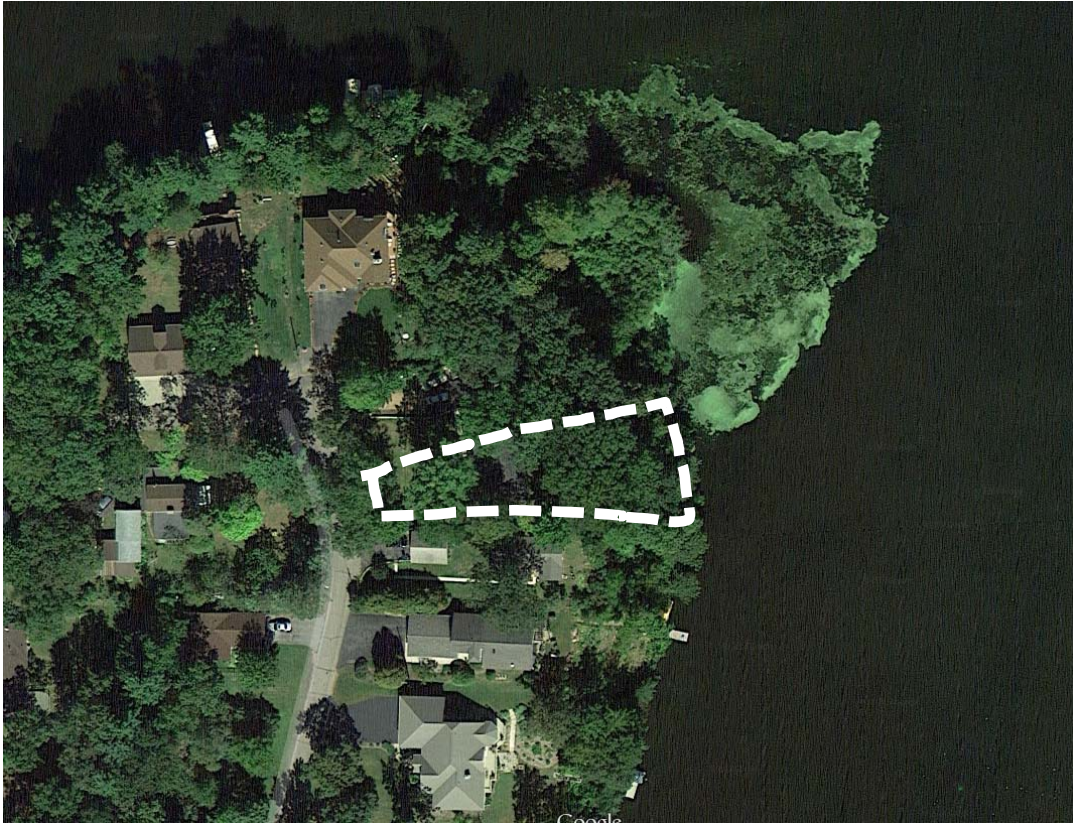


Replace:
 “CAUTION Water Pipeline”
 “Digger’s Hotline logo and text.”

With:
 “Carry In Public Access”
 “Local government’s contact information.”

Reflective strip (white reflective tape) This sticker will help users find this point from the water by using a flashlight and aiming it at the shore.

Potential Public Water Access Marker Design



Picture Source: Google

Dashed line outlines a sample carry in public access land parcel.

Recommendation: Each corner of this parcel would have a delineator, or if a path is present, then a delineator would be at 2 points along the path – 1 at the water’s edge and the other at the street.

ATTACHMENT E

Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

DNR Community Services Specialist
1300 West Clairemont Avenue
P.O. Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001

Acquisition of Development Rights (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: Helps to buy development rights (easements) for the protection of natural, agricultural, or forestry values that would enhance nature-based outdoor recreation. Applicants compete for funds on a statewide basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Eligibility & Purpose: Helps to buy land or easements and develop or renovate local park and recreation area facilities for nature-based outdoor recreation purposes (e.g., trails, fishing access, and park support facilities). Applicants compete for funds on a regional basis. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

ATV Enhancement

Eligibility & Purpose: Annual grant to a non-profit organization that promotes the safe and wise use of ATVs, ATV riding, and ATV education.
Maximum Grant Amount: \$297,000 per year
Match Requirement: none

ATV Patrols

Eligibility & Purpose: Issued to Wisconsin county sheriff departments that participate in ATV enforcement efforts.
Maximum Grant Amount: \$495,000, shared with all participating patrols
Match Requirement: none

ATV Trails

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes can apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop, and maintain ATV trails, areas, and routes.
Maximum Grant Amount: none
Match Requirement: none

Boat Enforcement Patrol

Eligibility & Purpose: Issued to Wisconsin counties and municipalities that participate in boating enforcement efforts.
Maximum Grant Amount: \$1.2 million - \$1.4 million, shared with all participating patrols up to 75 percent reimbursement
Match Requirement: none

Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program

Eligibility & Purpose: Tier 1 is designated for smaller projects that add transient boating infrastructure to the area. Tier 2 is awarded to larger projects, and are competitively judged at the national level.

Maximum Grant Amount: Tier 1 – up to \$100,000 per state; Tier 2 – varies depending on national competition and other factors. Awarded projects are fully funded as long as funds are available.

Match Requirement: 25 percent

Conservation Capacity: Ice Age Trail

Eligibility & Purpose: This two-year grant is awarded to an organization that supports the development, maintenance, protection, and promotion of the Ice Age Trail.

Maximum Grant Amount: \$74,200 per year

Match Requirement: \$25,000 per year

Conservation Capacity: Urban Land Conservation

Eligibility & Purpose: This two-year grant is awarded to an organization that builds the capacity of urban conservation in the state. The grant is defined in statute to support urban forest protection, water resource enhancement, or other urban open space objectives. Eligible applicants must be 501(c)(3) organizations.

Maximum Grant Amount: \$74,200 per year

Match Requirement: \$25,000 per year

County Conservation Aids

Eligibility & Purpose: To provide counties and tribal governing bodies with financial assistance to enhance fish and wildlife programs.

Maximum Grant Amount: Allocated per county

Match Requirement: 50 percent

County Forest Acquisition (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: This program is meant to expand nature-based recreational opportunities by adding lands in the county forest system. This grant is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program

Friends of State Lands (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: Grants from this program help improve facilities, build new recreation projects, and restore habitat on state properties. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Habitat Area (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: Protects and restores important wildlife habitat in Wisconsin in order to expand opportunities for wildlife-based recreation such as hunting, trapping, hiking, bird watching, fishing, nature appreciation, and wildlife viewing. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Program

Eligibility & Purpose: This is a Federal program administered in all states that encourages creation and interpretation of high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities. Funds received by the DNR for this program are split between DNR projects and grants to local governments for outdoor recreation activities.

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Motorized Stewardship Grants

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants may be used by counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes for new bridges on existing funded trails, major bridge reconstruction/rehabilitation and rehabilitation of funded trails.

Match Requirement: 20 percent

Recreational Boating Facilities

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants may be used by counties, towns, cities, villages, tribes, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations for recreational boating facility projects.

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Recreational Trail Aids (RTA)

Eligibility & Purpose: Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses. Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed up to 50 percent of total project costs. This program may be used in conjunction with the state snowmobile or ATV programs and Stewardship development projects.

Maximum Grant Amount: \$45,000 (\$200,000 every third calendar year)

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Shooting Range Grant Program

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties, cities, villages, townships, other governmental agencies or units, clubs or organizations, businesses or corporations, and educational institutions can apply for assistance in outdoor shooting range construction, including: backstops and berms, target holders, shooting benches, baffles, protective fencing, signs, trenches, gun racks, platforms, restrooms, and other items considered essential for the project by the department. Indoor ranges may be eligible as well, including classroom, storage, and restroom facilities.

Match Requirement: 50 percent

Snowmobile Patrols

Eligibility & Purpose: Wisconsin county sheriff departments that participate in snowmobile enforcement efforts

Maximum Grant Amount: \$396,000, shared with all participating patrols

Match Requirement: none

Snowmobile Trail Aids

Eligibility & Purpose: Counties and tribes can apply for funding to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)

Eligibility & Purpose: Used to construct fishing piers and motorboat access projects.

Match Requirement: 50 percent

State Trails (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: Applications for grants under this subprogram must be for properties identified as part of the State Trail system. It is possible for sponsors to nominate additional trails for the state trail designation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Urban Green Space (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants help buy land or easements in urban areas to preserve the scenic and ecological values of natural open spaces for nature-based outdoor recreation, including non-commercial gardening. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

Urban Rivers (Stewardship)

Eligibility & Purpose: These grants help buy land on rivers flowing through urban or urbanizing areas to preserve or restore the scenic and environmental values of riverways for nature-based outdoor recreation. This grant program is part of the Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Program.

UTV Trail Aids

Eligibility & Purpose: This is a companion to the ATV Trail Aids. Counties, towns, cities, villages, and tribes can apply for funds for maintenance for trails, minor development, gates, and signing.

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

WisDOT District Bike & Ped Coordinator
1681 Second Avenue South
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54495

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program

Purpose: Funds projects that construct or plan for bicycle or bicycle/pedestrian facilities.

Hazard Elimination Program

Purpose: 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

Purpose: 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/pedestrian 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.

Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)

Purpose: Funds projects to increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment. Projects include bicycle or pedestrian facilities, landscaping or streetscaping, and the preservation of historic transportation structures.

National Scenic Byways Program

Purpose: The National Scenic Byways Program provides grants to States and Indian tribes to implement projects on highways designated as National Scenic Byways, All-American Roads, America’s Byways, State scenic or Indian tribe scenic byways. Eligible activities include planning, development, or implementation of a corridor management plan, safety improvements to accommodate byway travelers, facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists, rest areas, turnouts, highways shoulder improvements, overlooks, or interpretive facilities, access to recreation enhancements, resource protection, tourist information, and byway marketing.

Paul S. Sarbanes Transit in the Parks Program

Purpose: The program aims to enhance the protection of national parks and public lands and increase the enjoyment of those visiting them, by providing funds to support public transportation projects in parks and public lands. Non-motorized transportation systems such as facilities for pedestrians, bicycles, and non-motorized watercraft are also eligible.

Safe Routes to School (SRTS)

Purpose: Safe Routes to School programs encourage children in grades K-8 to walk and bike to school by creating safer walking and biking routes. Projects must be within 2 miles of a school that has a SRTS plan, and funding requires a 20% match.

Surface Transportation Program (STP)

Purpose: These funds may be used for public transportation capital improvements, car and vanpool projects, fringe and corridor parking facilities, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and intercity or intracity bus terminals and bus facilities.

Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

Purpose: The Transportation Alternatives Program allocates federal funds to transportation improvement projects that “expand travel choice, strengthen the local economy, improve the quality of life, and protect the environment.”

ATTACHMENT F

Bike Parking Guidelines

From: Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals (APBP)
One page summary sheet.

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

A summary of recommendations from the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals

Bicycle Parking Design

- Required spaces shall be at least 2 feet by 6 feet.
- An access aisle of at least 5 feet shall be provided in each facility.
- Racks shall be situated to allow a minimum of 2 feet between adjacent bike parking stalls.
- Spaces shall have a vertical clearance of at least 80 inches.

Bicycle Rack Design

Structures that require a user-supplied locking device:

- must accommodate U-shaped locking devices,
- support the bike frame at two points,
- be securely anchored to the ground or the building structure, and
- be designed and maintained to be mud and dust free.

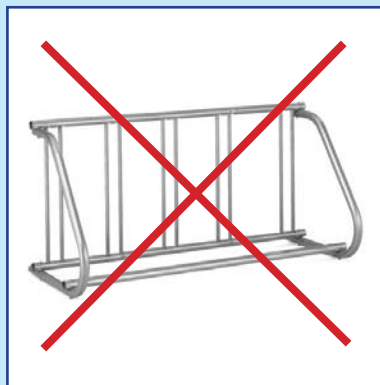
Bicycle Rack Location

- Racks should be located in a clearly designated safe and convenient location.
- Racks should be designed and located to be harmonious with the surrounding environment.
- Racks should be at least as convenient as the majority of auto parking spaces provided.

To learn more about bicycle parking guidelines, visit the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals at: www.apbp.org.

These bicycle racks do NOT meet the design guidelines:

Grid or Fence Style Racks



Wave or Ribbon Style Racks

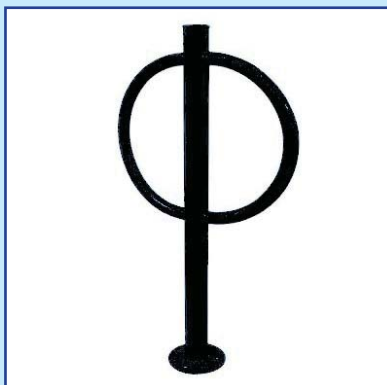


These bicycle racks DO meet the design guidelines:

Inverted-U Style Racks



Post Hitch Style Racks



Freestanding Style Racks



The above images are examples only. NCWRPC does not endorse any particular bicycle rack manufacturers.

If you have questions about whether a particular bicycle parking rack you are considering using meets these requirements, please contact NCWRPC planner **Fred Heider**, AICP at fheider@ncwrpc.org.

ATTACHMENT G

Sample Gazebos for Radtke Park

From: NCWRPC assembled from various online sources

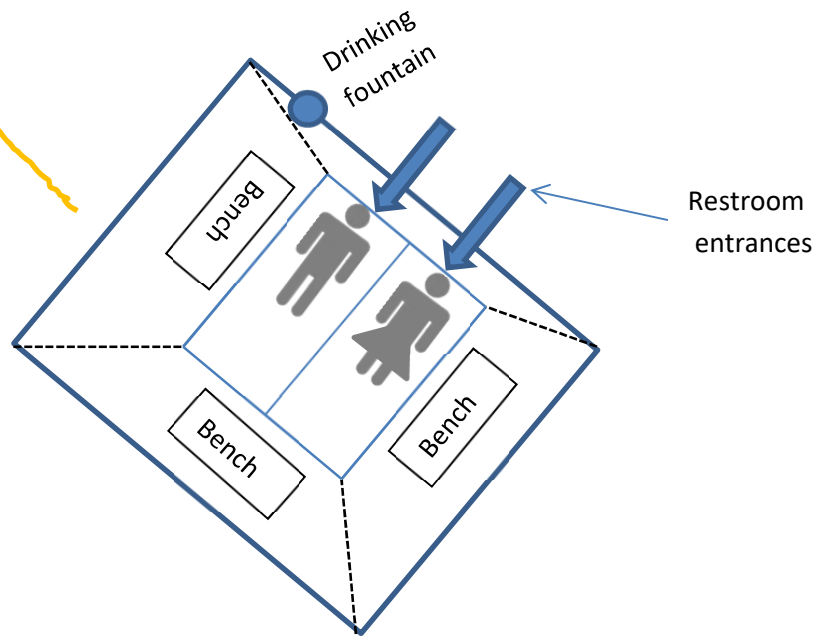
Google search for "gazebo"

Possible gazebos for Radtke Park



One major gazebo could be created with restrooms built into one side to create three semi-private, open-air, sitting areas facing Lake Wausau.

For Example:



----- = privacy dividers

Google search for "gazebo"

Possible gazebos for Radtke Park



Gazebo with roof vents to allow hot air to escape.



Gazebo down by the water...



Gazebo gliders...

ATTACHMENT H

Bike-Ped Conservancy Path Maps

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Conservancy Bike & Walk Trail

Recommendation: Create a biking and walking trail to connect Northwestern Ave and the Wausau Conservancy (Kent Street), south to **Schofield's Trail**; generally along the railroad tracks per the following diagrams:



= General Eau Claire River crossing area for Conservancy Trail.



= Land owned by Schofield.



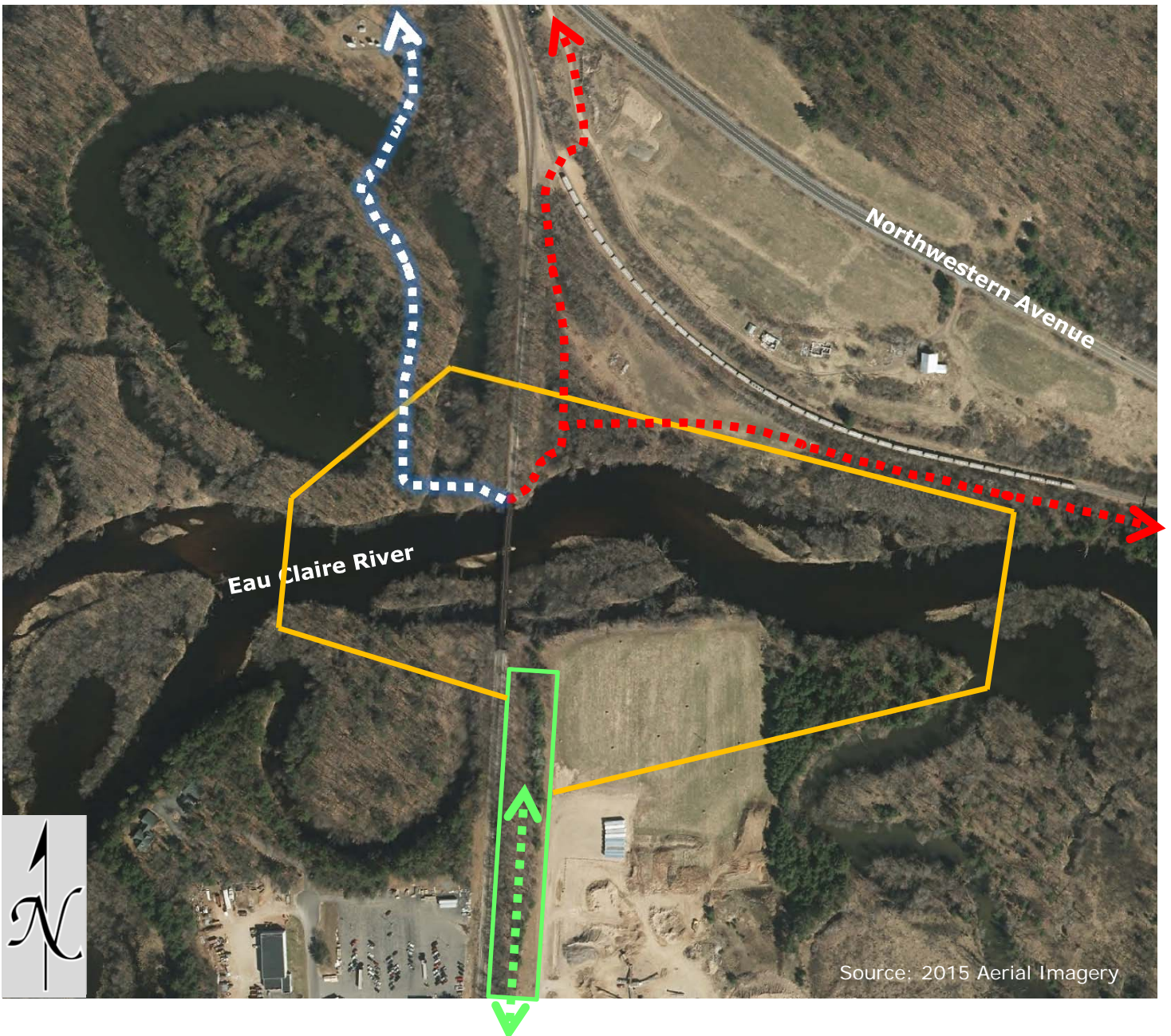
= Potential Schofield trail.



= Potential Wausau trail.



= Potential Weston trail.







Schofield Trail

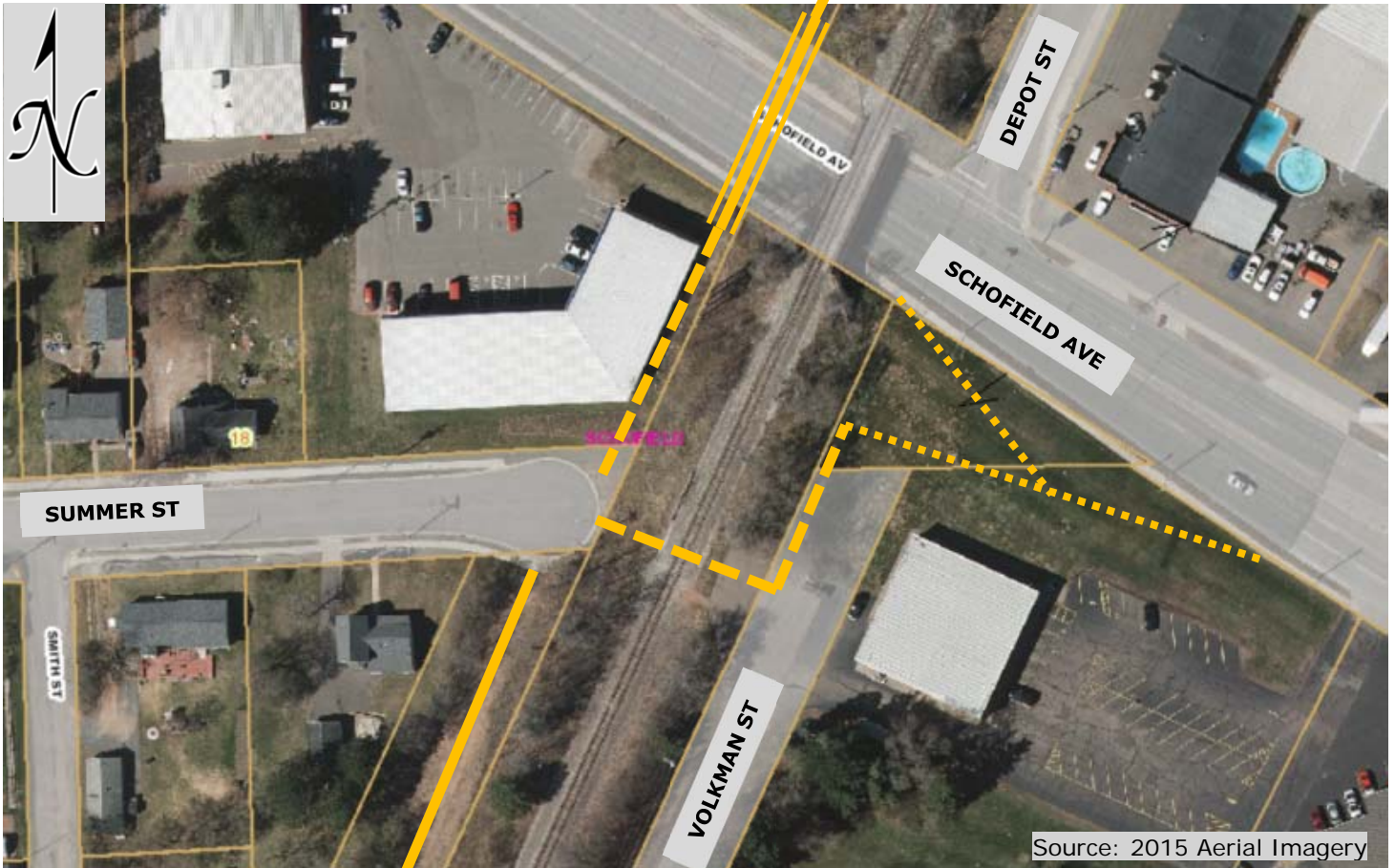
  = Potential Schofield Trail



Source: Imagery ©2017 Google, Map data ©2017 Google

Schofield Trail

-  = Existing **Schofield Trail** (for walking and biking)
-  = Potential Trail Bridge
-  = Potential Schofield Trail
-  = Potential Trail connection to Schofield Ave sidewalk



ATTACHMENT I

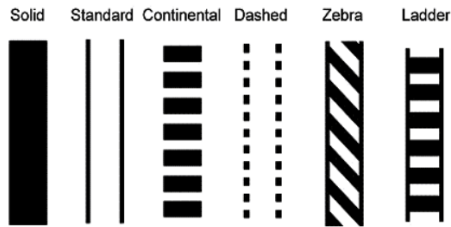
Lake View Drive Improvements

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Lake View Drive at Business 51

1.

Repaint all crosswalks in this intersection in a more visible way; choose one of these patterns: Continental, Zebra, or Ladder.



Hang "Walk Bike Through Intersection" sign above sidewalk facing north.

2.



WALK
BIKE
THROUGH
INTERSECTION

3.



Eastbound Lake View Drive at Business 51

= Vehicle detector in the pavement.

= New stop line for this lane, so right-turn vehicles don't pull across crosswalk to see around center lane vehicle.

= Remove lines that are crossed out.

ATTACHMENT J


Business 51 Crosswalk Diagrams


Compiled by: NCWRPC

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Business 51 Crosswalks

Every 3-point intersection in Wisconsin (like Moreland Ave and Grand Ave) legally has 3 crosswalks regardless if they are marked or not. Painting the safest crosswalks will encourage people to use those crossings first. See Wisconsin Statutes §346.23-346.30, and §340.01(10) for additional information.

Recommendation: Add crosswalks per the following diagrams, and add sidewalk ramps per Figures 7-10 & 7-11 on last page:

 = New crosswalk to be added.

 = Install new sidewalk ramp here.

Below: The north side of this intersection provides a cross-hatched mid-street waiting area to more safely cross 4-lanes.

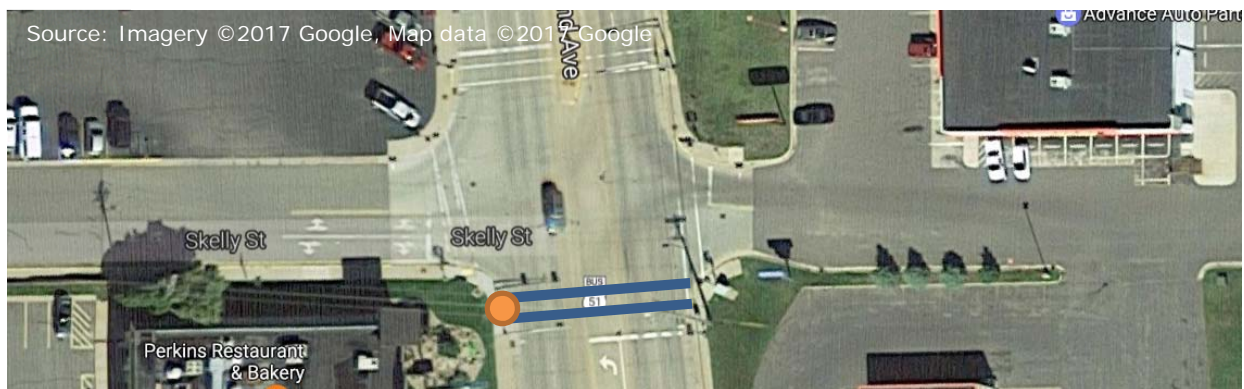
1.



Business 51 and Moreland Ave.

Below: Every traffic light intersection should have crosswalks on all 4 sides.

2.



Business 51 and Skelly St.

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Business 51 Crosswalks

3.

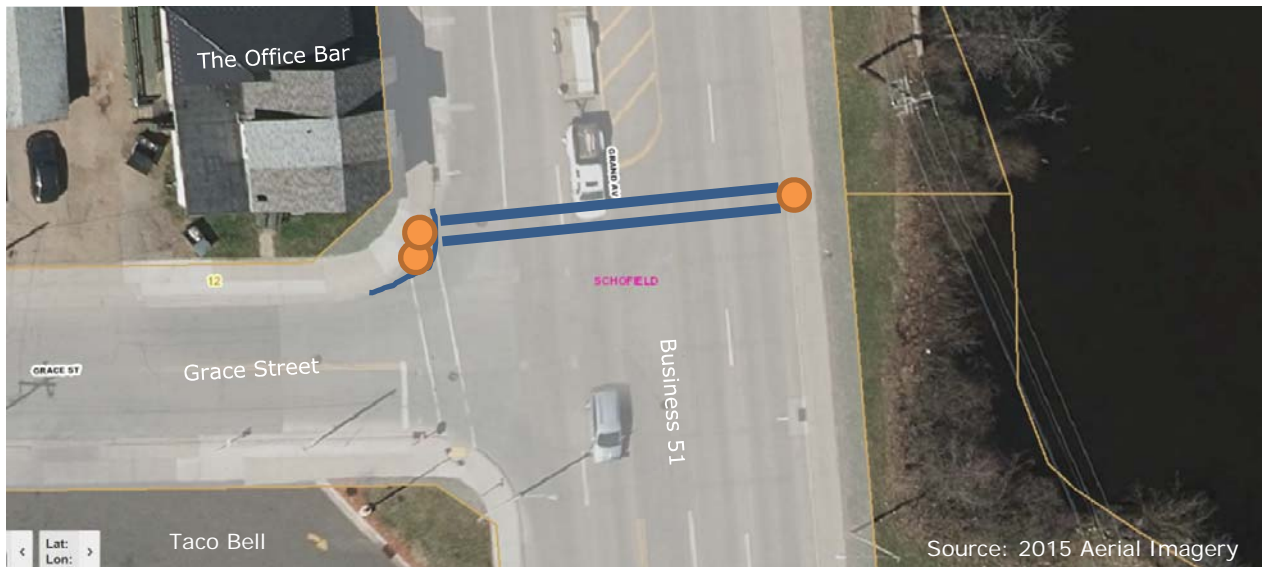
Below: The north side of this intersection provides a cross-hatched mid-street waiting area to more safely cross 4-lanes.



Business 51 and Robb St.

4.

Below: The north side of this intersection provides a cross-hatched mid-street waiting area to more safely cross 4-lanes.

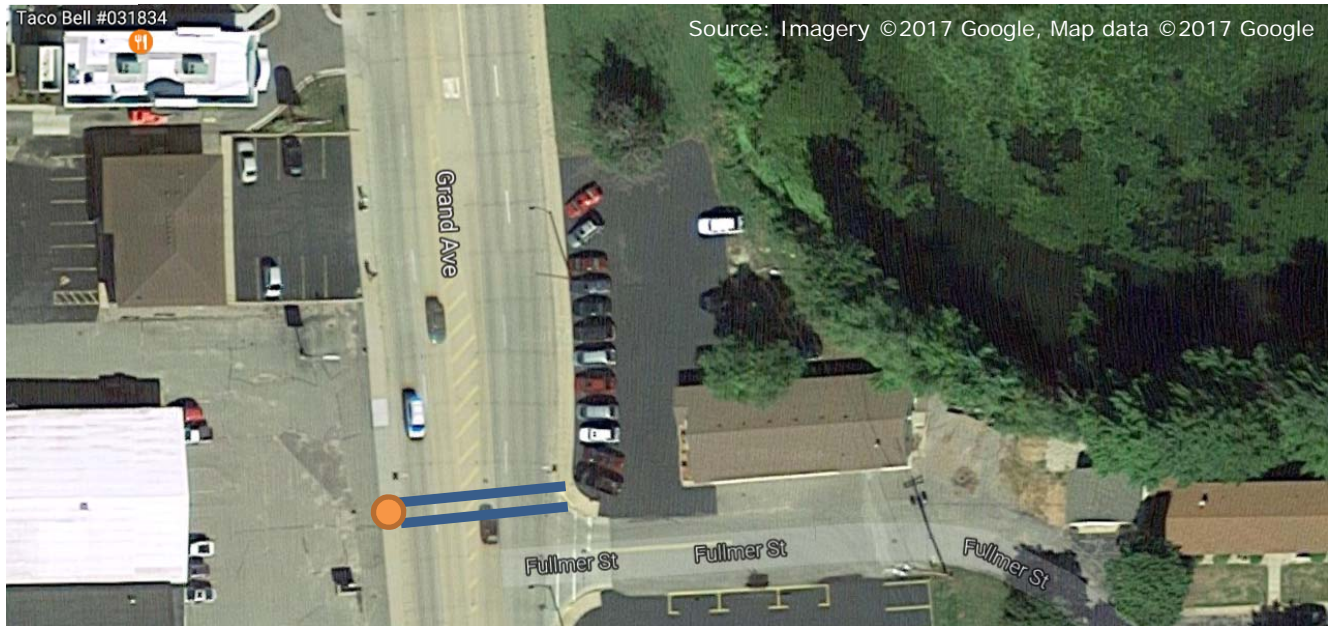


Business 51 and Grace St.

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Business 51 Crosswalks

Below: The north side of this intersection provides a cross-hatched mid-street waiting area to more safely cross 4-lanes.

5.



Business 51 and Fullmer St.

Below: Every traffic light intersection should have crosswalks on all 4 sides.

6.



Business 51 and Radtke St, looking south.

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Business 51 Crosswalks

Below: Every traffic light intersection should have crosswalks on all 4 sides, and somehow the right-turn lane is missing a crosswalk too.

7.



Crossing of Grand Ave at Business 51.

Below: Northbound stop line on Grand Ave would need to move south to accommodate new crosswalk.



Grand Ave looking south from Business 51

 = new stop line

Note: Find in-pavement vehicle detector.

Pedestrian & Bike Improvements Business 51 Crosswalks

Below: Since bicycling is now allowed on the sidewalks next to Business 51, then any new ramps in the sidewalks should be designed like Figure 7-10 and 7-11 below. Key design point is to lower the whole sidewalk, and then install truncated domes in the area of the level sidewalk that is closest to Business 51.

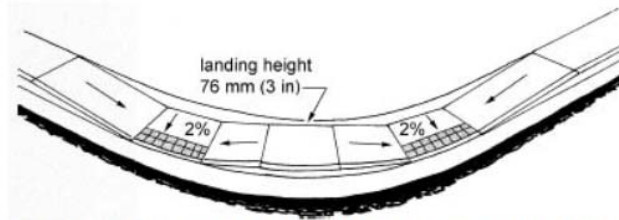


Figure 7-10. At intersections with narrow sidewalks and wide turning radii, two parallel curb ramps should be considered.

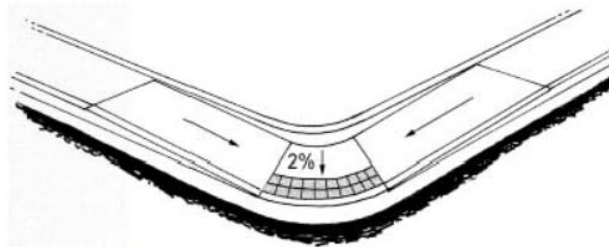


Figure 7-11. On narrow sidewalks with tight turning radii, a single parallel curb ramp may be considered.

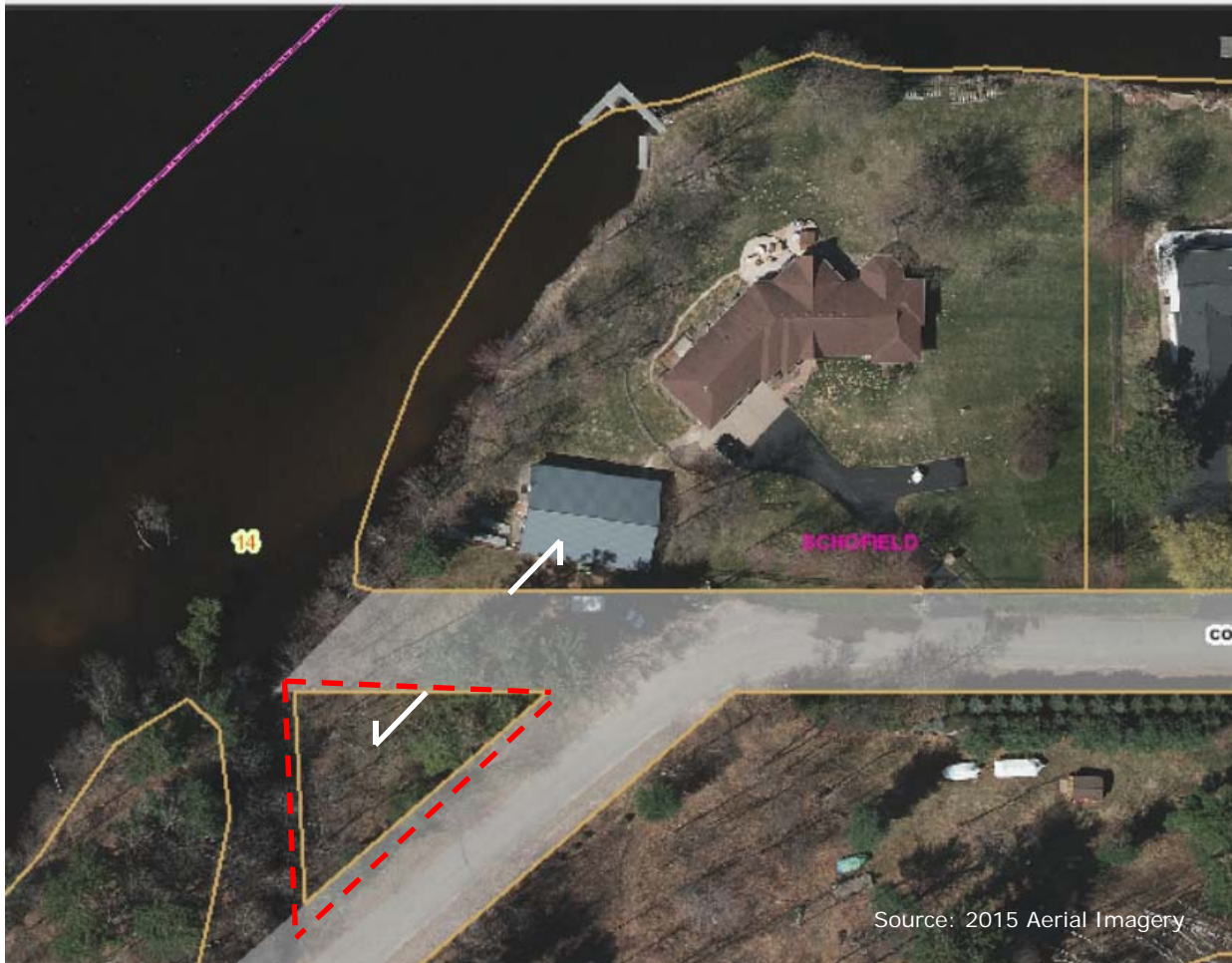
Source: FHWA, Designing Sidewalks and Trails for Access,
Part II of II: Best Practices Design Guide

ATTACHMENT K

Potential Carry-In Public Access Expansion

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Potential Carry-In Water Access Expansion



= Country Club Road right-of-way, & carry-in public water access.



= Potential additional carry-in public water access land.



= Land hook, to show who owns the property.


ATTACHMENT L

Aquatic Center Privacy Fencing

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Proposed Aquatic Center Privacy Fencing

Recommendation: Install a visual barrier on the chain-link to block views of the maintenance area. See diagram below.

 = Proposed segments of chain-link fencing to receive visual screen.

