

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Plan 2022-2026

Revised: February 2026



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- A. Park Design and Location Criteria
- B. Facility Design Standards
- C. Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs
- D. Schofield’s 2022 Outdoor Recreation Survey Results with Comments
- E. SCORP Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs
- F. Bicycle Parking Guidelines
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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

This Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (CORP) 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 CORP 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).

1.1 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 Schofield City Council and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) will continue the City's eligibility for Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), and State Knowles–Nelson Stewardship Program funds.

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

1.2 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.

Annual Review Process:

1. The Schofield Parks & Recreation Committee reviews plan and takes a vote on what changes to make.
2. City Council adopts changes by resolution.
3. Those changes are now part of the original plan. Make sure those changes, the original plan and the approval resolution are available to submit DNR's Community Financial Assistance staff when applying for any financial assistance.

Establishing a **full plan update every five years** will assure that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the City and will extend the community's eligibility for grant programs for another 5 years.

1.3 Reference Plans

This plan was written to continue the parks and recreation program established in the City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Plans since 2017. Each plan listed below affects outdoor recreation in the City of Schofield.

City of Schofield Comprehensive Plan, 2023

The City of Schofield Comprehensive Plan was updated in 2022. This document covers all types of development that may occur throughout the City of Schofield. The 2023 Plan also encourages the City to continue updating the City’s Outdoor Recreation Plan to maintain and develop park facilities that residents want.

The following recreation goals and objectives are from the City of Schofield Comprehensive Plan:

Utility & Community Facility Goal 5: Maintain and improve existing and future parks and trails.

Objectives:

- 1. Provide ongoing maintenance and new facilities at a level sufficient to meet the recreational needs of residents.
- 2. Encourage new residential developments to include parks, green space and trails.
- 3. Improve walking and biking opportunities throughout the City.
- 4. Improve water recreation access along the Eau Claire River and Lake Wausau.

Utility & Community Facility Goal 6: Support development of a regional multi-use trail system.

Objectives:

- 1. To continue to work with WDNR, WDOT, and Marathon County to fund and construct the planned trail system in Rothschild, including connections to a planned regional trail system.
- 2. To coordinate with other communities (particularly Wausau, Rothschild, Schofield, Weston, Rib Mountain, and Kronenwetter) to identify routes for trail connections.

Transportation Goal 5: Provide continuous walkways along main thoroughfares in the City.

Objectives:

- 1. Clarify and strengthen sidewalk requirements for new development
- 2. Encourage new development to incorporate bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Schofield Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan 2016

The City of Schofield has mapped a number of on-street and off-street bikeway improvements, including: existing off-road facilities, existing road shoulder inventory, suggested bike routes on low-volume roads, planned off road facilities, and other proposed bike/pedestrian facilities.

- See all the maps in the Schofield Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan.

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 Schofield:

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).

Marathon County Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2020-2024

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 following recommendations affect Schofield:

5.4 ONGOING RECOMMENDATIONS (page 108)

Develop additional water based recreational facilities such as boat launches, water trails, etc. on the Wisconsin River, Lake Wausau, and Lake DuBay.	Low Priority
Coordinate closely with local municipalities to assist with beneficial local improvements such as trail connections, on-road facilities, promotion, programming, regional athletic facilities, etc.	High Priority

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2019-2023

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.

This SCORP lays out five overarching goals for outdoor recreation:

1. Boost participation in outdoor recreation.
2. Grow partnerships.
3. Provide high-quality experiences.
4. Improve data to enhance visitor experiences and benefits.
5. Enhance funding and financial stability.

- Park design and location criteria from SCORP are described in **Attachment A**.
- SCORP identified outdoor recreation needs are in **Attachment E**.

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 the City of Schofield:

Segment 18 – Tomahawk to Wisconsin Dells

A power line corridor along County 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. The Trillium Trail was constructed in this power line right-of-way. No part of this power line corridor is in Schofield.

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report, 2006-2056

This WDNR report is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs in Wisconsin for the next fifty years. The Land Legacy 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 craft comprehensive plans, or offering different types of technical assistance.

Each 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, Kronenwetter, Rib Mountain, 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.

Insert MAP 1 – Recreation Facilities in City of Schofield

Chapter 2: BACKGROUND OF SCHOFIELD

2.1 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.

2.2 Land Use

The City of Schofield is located on the merger of the Eau Claire and Wisconsin Rivers. The City has abundant waterfront 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 1,912 acres of land within the city as of 2020. About 15% of land was residential; 10% was woodlands; 13% is industrial; 9% is commercial; 1% was government / institutional; 6% outdoor recreation; 2% was listed as open lands.

Figure 1 Location



2.3 Demographics

In 2020, the City of Schofield's Population was 2,157 per the Census count (see **Table 1**). By 2025, the Wisconsin Demographic Services Center (WDOA) projects that the City of Schofield's population will increase by 53 people (2.5%) and is projected to increase by only 48 people (2.2%) by 2030.

Table 1: Schofield Population Projections

2020 Census	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2035 Projections
2,157	2,210	2,205	2,180

Source: U.S. Census, & WDOA

Demographic Trends

Table 2 shows a comparison over the last decade for the City of Schofield. Population is declining. Young residents under 18 years have declined by almost 12%, while those residents over 65 years have jumped by 16%. Educational attainment over the last decade has risen among City residents, with a 3.9% gain of those having a high school diploma, and a 10% gain in residents with bachelor's degrees. The number of people in each household has gone down in City by 6.6%, which is also the prevailing national trend of much fewer people per household. Median household income is higher in total dollars and is also about 16% above the inflation adjustment of 2010's income in 2020 dollars.

Table 2: Schofield's Quick Demographics

	2010	2020
Population	2,413	2,283
Male	1,210	1,149
Female	1,203	1,134
Persons under 5 years	197	126
Persons under 18 years	596	526
Persons 65 years and over	337	391
White persons (not Hispanic)	82.8%	88.8%
Black persons	0.0%	0.8%
American Indian persons	0.0%	0.0%
Asian persons	13.4%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino persons	3.8%	7.8%
High school graduates or higher**	88.8%	92.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher**	16.4%	26.4%
Housing units	1,160	1,160
Average household size	2.27	2.12
Median household income	\$38,450	\$53,092

Source: U.S. Census, 2010 (ACS), 2020 (ACS)

**Percent of the population that is 25 years old and over.

2.4 Economic Development

In 2019, the City of Schofield had a 66.9.0% labor force participation rate, and about 2.5% unemployment. **Table 3** compares the labor force in Schofield from 2010 to 2019. Over that period the number of persons in the labor force decreased by over 10%. In addition, the labor force participation rate declined by over 4%. Some of this is the result of an aging population as persons retire and leave the workforce.

Table 3: Schofield’s Labor Force Indicators

	2010	2019
In Labor Force	1,332	1,196
Employed	1,267	1,152
Unemployed	56	44
Unemployment Rate	2.9%	2.5%
Participation Rate	70.0%	66.9%

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, 2019 ACS, & NCWRPC

County Economic Environment

Manufacturing, the largest industry super-sector in Marathon County by employment, gained 513 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 3.15%. This industry super-sector displayed the greatest numerical gain of jobs. Public Administration, the industry super-sector displaying the greatest proportional increase of jobs, gained 78 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 4.13%. Natural Resources & Mining, the super-sector displaying the greatest proportional loss, lost 68 jobs, decreasing at a rate of -5.78%. (OEA, WDWD)

Roughly 85% of Marathon County residents work within the county. This is significantly higher than the median of 65% for Wisconsin counties, ranking Marathon as the 5th highest county in terms of the percent of residents who work within the county. The exceptional retention rate implies that nearby counties are likely offering fewer or less desirable job opportunities. (OEA, WDWD)

Marathon's unemployment rate of 2.7% in 2018 is considerably low, historically speaking, significantly lower than the 10-year average. This rate is similar to the rates experienced during the booming economy of the late 1990s, when many counties hit their previous historical lows. (WDOA)

Employment across all industries in Marathon County is expected to grow by 7.3% between 2016 and 2026, or 16,095 workers. This projection only forecasts levels of filled positions rather than potential demand. (OEA, WDWD)

Baby boomers continue to exit the workforce in great numbers. However, the labor force participation rates for workers over 55 years of age have risen significantly. The need or want to remain in the workforce has assisted in staving off more severe worker shortages. (OEA, WDWD)

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**.

Linear Parks

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

Snowmobile Trails: Marathon County has over 700 miles of snowmobile trails that are maintained by multiple snowmobile clubs. Lake Wausau and Eau Claire River can be used for snowmobiling to the various zones of the countywide trail system. Snowmobile trailer parking exists at Schofield Dam Park.

Schofield Trail: Schofield created a crushed granite surface trail within a former right-of-way that parallels the railroad tracks in Schofield. Currently, this trail is about ½ mile long in 2022. See **Map 1** for the current location. Expansion plans are in **Attachment G**.

Bike Trails: Bicycle improvements within the City of Schofield are identified in the Recommendations & Capital Improvements chapter.

Wausau Area Bike Routes: Ten color-coded and numbered bike routes cover the Wausau area, of which two are in the City of Schofield. See **Map 1** for the routes.

Routes 9 & 14 pass through the City of Schofield. Additional information about these routes is available online at: bicycleausau.org

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 that was established in 2007 to commemorate Wisconsin Valley Improvement Corporation's (WVIC) 100th year of coordinating flow on the Wisconsin River. Mile markers are typically located on the right side of the bridges and at portage take out sites.

Now, a new group is organized, with the approval of WVIC, to re-brand the Wisconsin River Centennial Trail to become: "Great Pinery Heritage Waterway." The project consists of re-marking a water trail with signs at landings on Lake Wausau.

The Village of Weston is supporting development of the Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail on the Eau Claire River & Flowage in Schofield. The project consists of marking a water trail with signs at landings on the Eau Claire River & Flowage.

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.)*

Schofield Park: This 4.3-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.

NOTE: The City has placed the Schofield Park and City Hall property into a Tax Incremental District (TID) and wishes to develop this property. It sits on the most valuable property the City has and it has been decided by the City Council to place this property onto the tax role by way of developer's agreement.

Un-named Park: This 1.0-acre park is located behind Intercity Bank on Grand Avenue. Park facilities include a picnic table, a slide, open grassy area with views of Lake Wausau, and parking for 25 vehicles.

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.)

Grace Park: This 5.4-acre park is located at the west end of Grace Street. Park facilities include a ball diamond, picnic tables and grills, open play field, sledding hill, playground, portable toilet, and gravel parking lot for 20 vehicles. The park is surrounded on three sides by the airport fence and mature trees. The park is owned by the City of Wausau and leased to the City of Schofield by a lease agreement that controls the development and improvements within the park because it is on airport property.

Mayoral Park: This 4.5-acre park is located between Short St, Robert St, and Spring Street. Park facilities include a ball diamond with dugouts and bleachers, a large sand area with two play structures, small picnic shelter with attached restrooms, picnic tables scattered around park, and gravel parking lot for 25 vehicles.

Radtke Park: This 5.1-acre park is located at the west end of Radtke Street. Park facilities include an open play field, portable restroom, playground, stairs and ramp to Lake Wausau, picnic tables scattered throughout park, gravel parking lot for 25 vehicles, and a gazebo overlooking Lake Wausau. The Park is owned by the City of Wausau and leased to the City of Schofield by a lease agreement that controls the development and improvements within the park because it is on airport property.

Wausau's Airport Sports 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 Avenue and Alderson Street, serves part of Schofield. Baseball, softball, and soccer fields exist; along with a skate park, volleyball, ice skating rink and warming house, 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 Village of Rothschild and City of Schofield which features:

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

Schofield Dam Park: This 0.6-acre park is adjacent to the dam separating the Eau Claire River from Lake Wausau. Park facilities include one boat launch onto each waterbody, a walking & biking trail along the east side of the Eau Claire River Reservoir for fishing and swimming, a small picnic pavilion, portable toilet, and parking for 15 vehicles. There is also a bridge on the dam for pedestrians.

Chapter 4:

OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Recreational needs within the town were identified by 1) collecting public input, 2) needs driven park planning, and 3) creating a park Level of Service assessment.

4.1 Public Input

1. Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, the City of Schofield's staff, and Parks and Recreation Committee members have received public input about the parks. That input and staff's professional experience will also shape what changes are implemented.

2. Input from Reference Plans

A variety of plan's goals & objectives and recommended projects that affect the City of Schofield are summarized in Chapter 1 under: "Reference Plans."

3. Schofield's Outdoor Recreation Survey Results

In the summer of 2022, this survey was sent out for customer feedback. Schofield inserted a flyer advertising the survey in their June water bills. The City also posted a survey link on their Facebook page and the City's homepage. The survey was open for 1-month, and then extended until after the August 9th election to possibly capture more responses of voters who may see the survey poster. The survey was also available via a link on NCWRPC's website for this ORP. Posters were also put up in parks the last week of the survey.

We received **72 responses** to the survey. Although not statistically significant of the whole population, this survey does provide a much deeper understanding of the wants and needs for outdoor recreation than a public hearing, so the results are still very valuable. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

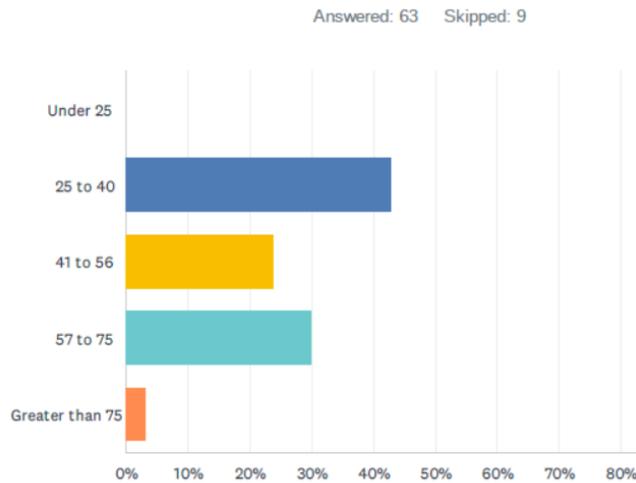
About 89% of respondents live in the City of Schofield. All areas of the City were represented with about 84% of those who live in Schofield marking what area they live in (see **Figure 2** below).

Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey it appears that 9 IP addresses are at least duplicated, which could mean that a husband and wife both took the survey. Eight IP addresses repeated twice, and one IP addresses repeated 3 times. One of those

duplicate IP addresses appeared to have the same answer. Two duplicates were of people starting the survey and not finishing or realizing that they already completed the survey and then did not complete it. Either way, it appears that nobody “stuffed the ballot box.”

Just over half of respondents were female (54% female, 46% male). Respondents came from all age groups except Under 25, with a strong showing of over 40% in the 25 to 40 age group (see **Figure 1**).

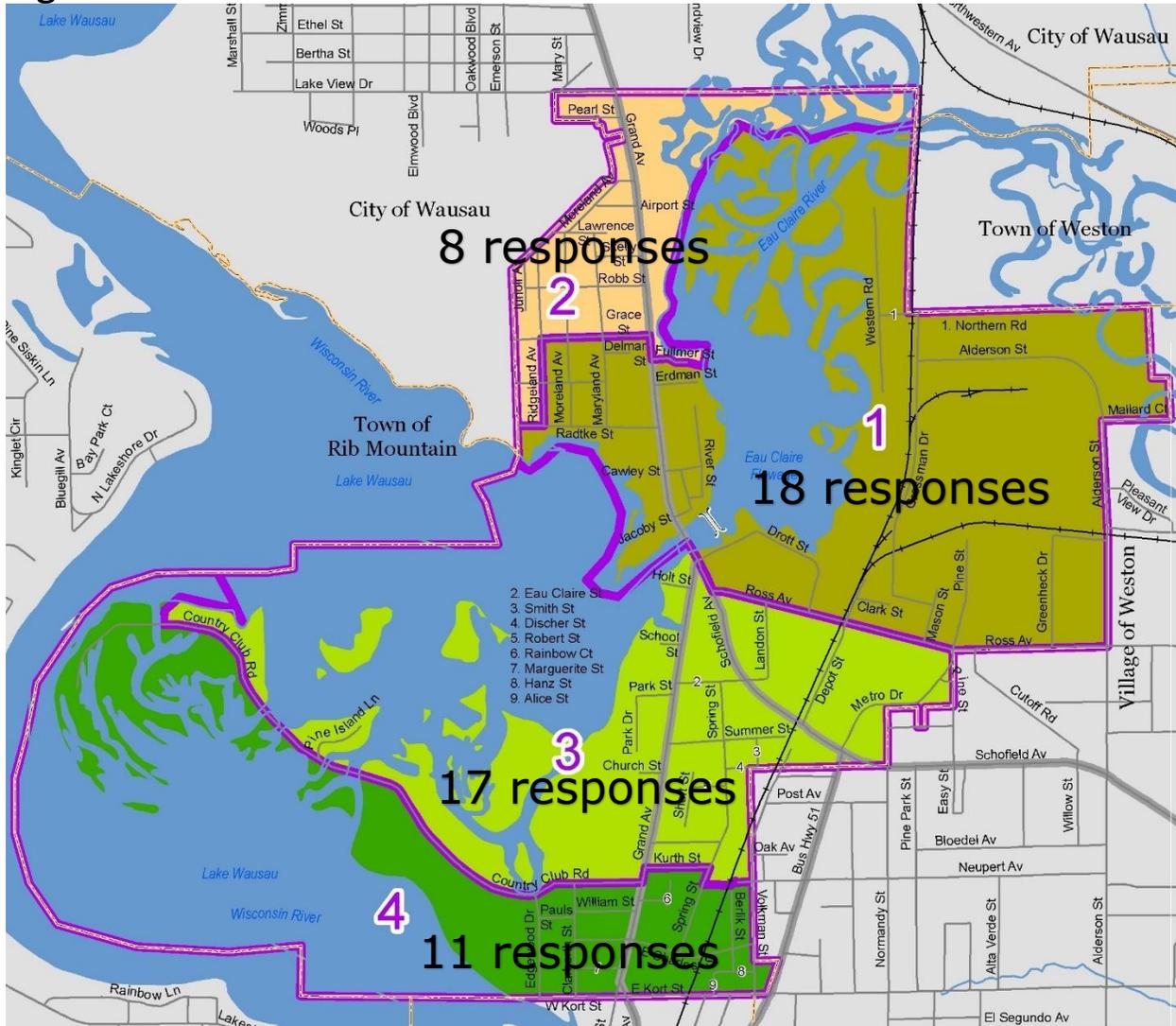
Figure 1 Q19 What is your age?



Where do you live?

- 8 respondents (11.1%) do not live in Schofield.
- 54 respondents (75%) noted where they live per Figure 2:

Figure 2



For the full survey results (41 pages) go to Attachment D.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

Answered: 70 Skipped: 2

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
 1. Walking / Hiking 76% of responses
 2. Gardening 63% of responses
 3. Canoeing / Kayaking 56% of responses
 4. Events / Festivals / Fairs 53% of responses
 5. Swimming 49% of responses
 6. Bird watching / Nature viewing 46% of responses
 7. Playground usage 41% of responses
 8. Dog walking / Dog park 41% of responses
 9. Bicycling 41% of responses
 10. Boating 40% of responses

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

Answered: 48 Skipped: 24

1. Dog Park **14** responses
2. Biking trails **12** responses
3. Walking trails **11** responses
4. Green space / Parks **11** responses
5. Canoe / Kayak launch **9** responses
6. Playground **7** responses
7. Fishing pier **7** responses

Q3. How often do you use the following Schofield parks?

Answered: 66 Skipped: 6

	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	MULTIPLE TIMES A WEEK.	TOTAL
Grace Park	51.61% 32	25.81% 16	3.23% 2	12.90% 8	6.45% 4	62
Mayoral Park	61.29% 38	25.81% 16	8.06% 5	1.61% 1	3.23% 2	62
Radtke Park	21.88% 14	40.63% 26	18.75% 12	12.50% 8	6.25% 4	64
Schofield Dam	29.69% 19	34.38% 22	10.94% 7	12.50% 8	12.50% 8	64
Aquatic Center	46.03% 29	28.57% 18	12.70% 8	11.11% 7	1.59% 1	63

Q4. Rate your satisfaction with the following Schofield parks?

Answered: 65 Skipped: 7

	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	TOTAL
Grace Park	53.13% 34	4.69% 3	17.19% 11	15.63% 10	9.38% 6	0.00% 0	64
Mayoral Park	57.81% 37	3.13% 2	23.44% 15	12.50% 8	3.13% 2	0.00% 0	64
Radtke Park	23.44% 15	9.38% 6	31.25% 20	23.44% 15	10.94% 7	1.56% 1	64
Schofield Dam	29.23% 19	10.77% 7	26.15% 17	16.92% 11	15.38% 10	1.54% 1	65
Aquatic Center	44.44% 28	15.87% 10	28.57% 18	9.52% 6	1.59% 1	0.00% 0	63
Grace Ball diamond/field	71.88% 46	4.69% 3	10.94% 7	10.94% 7	1.56% 1	0.00% 0	64
Radtke water access	40.63% 26	3.13% 2	17.19% 11	18.75% 12	20.31% 13	0.00% 0	64

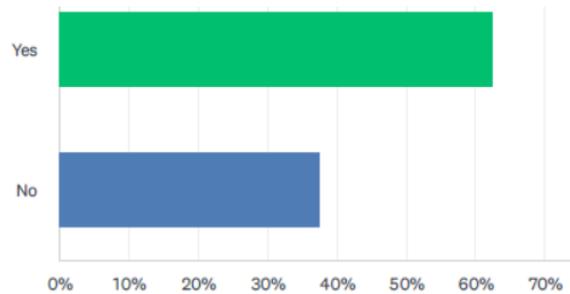
Q5. Rate the following Schofield park facilities:

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8

	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	I DON'T USE THIS FEATURE NORMALLY.	TOTAL
Mayoral Softball Field	3.23% 2	9.68% 6	12.90% 8	3.23% 2	1.61% 1	69.35% 43	62
Dam walk.	3.17% 2	22.22% 14	23.81% 15	6.35% 4	3.17% 2	41.27% 26	63
Dam boat launch.	6.35% 4	12.70% 8	19.05% 12	9.52% 6	4.76% 3	47.62% 30	63

Q6. Should Schofield add disc golf practice baskets at Grace Park?

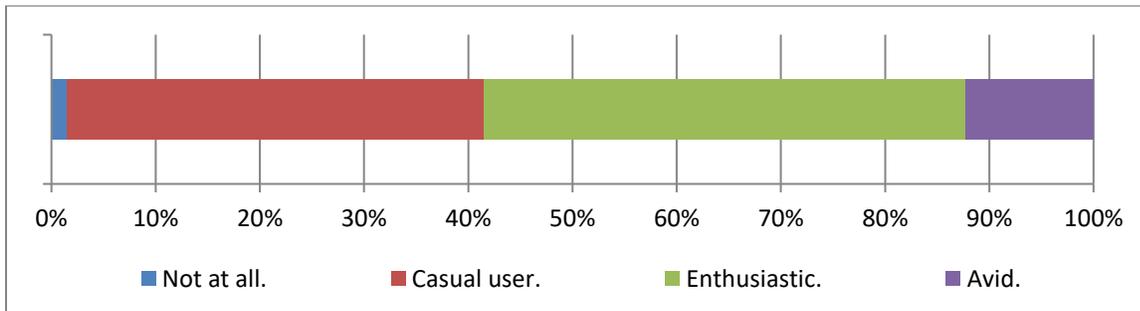
Answered: 56 Skipped: 16



See Attachment D for the 15 comments about disc golf in Schofield

Q8. What type of water enthusiast are you?

Answered: 65 Skipped: 7



Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)

Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)

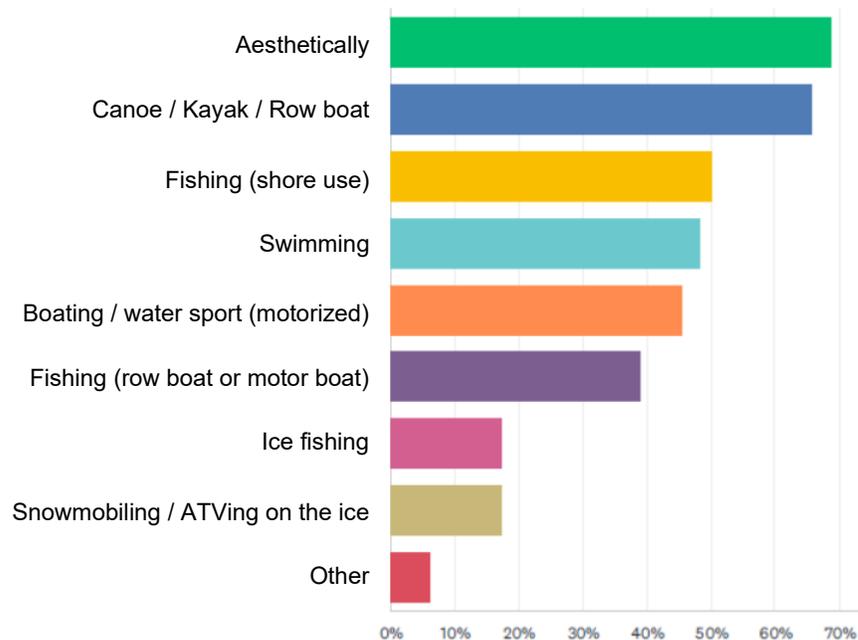
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)

Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)

Q9. How do you use the water?

(Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



Q10. What public boat landings or water access improvements are needed in the City of Schofield?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 38

(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)



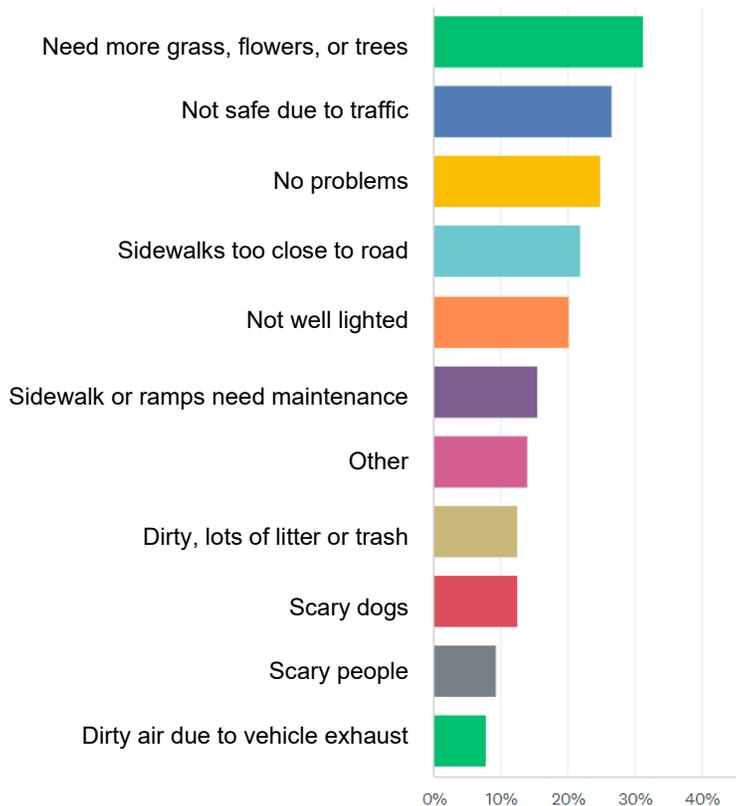
Q11. Overall, how walkable is Schofield?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 14



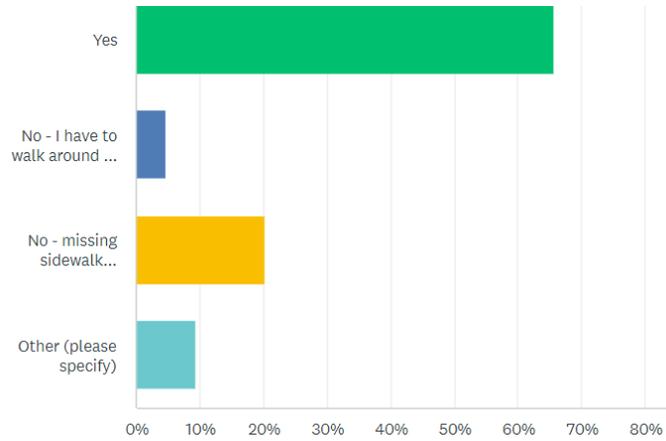
Q12. How pleasant is your walk in Schofield?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



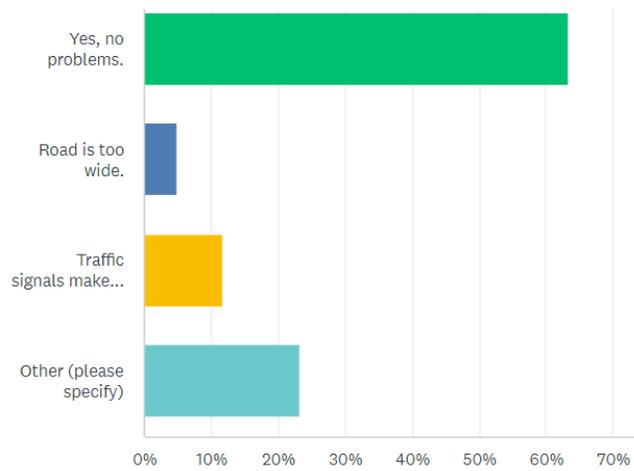
Q13. Are there sidewalks or paths for you to access destinations in Schofield?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



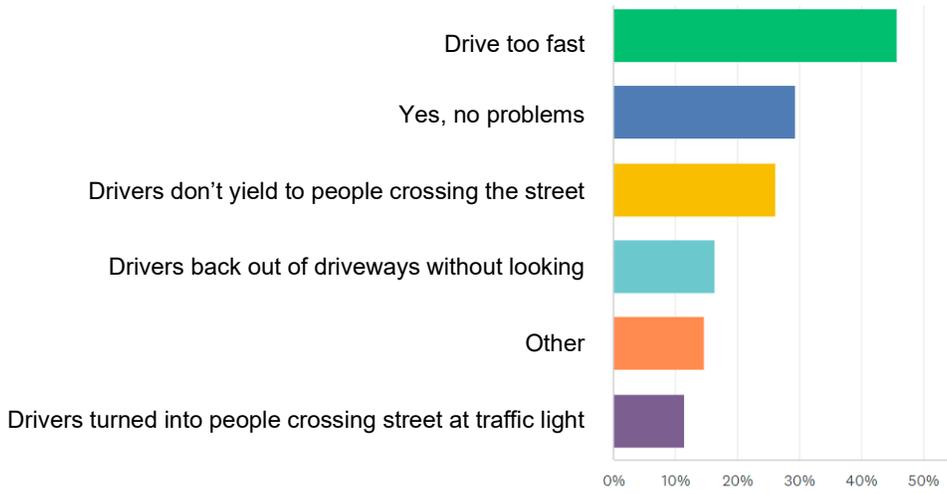
Q14. Is it easy enough for you to cross roads in Schofield?

Answered: 60 Skipped: 12



Q15. Do drivers behave well in Schofield?

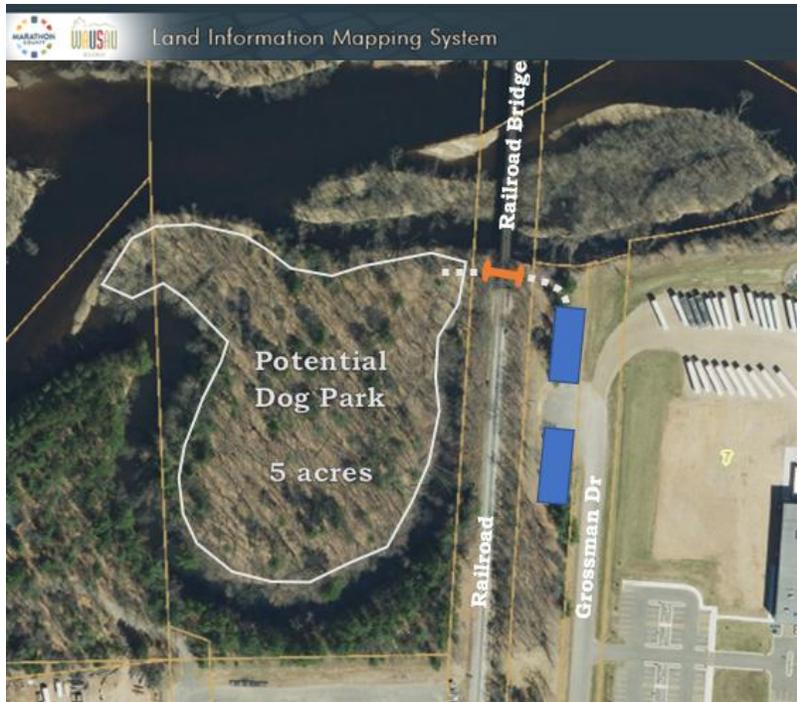
Answered: 61 Skipped: 11



Q16. Do you have any other comments about walking in Schofield?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 56

pedestrians many schofield Radtke sidewalks bike
walking areas Park will dogs



-  = Potential covered pedestrian bridge under railroad tracks
-  = Potential parking to be developed
-  = Potential path

Q17. Rate the following statement: "Schofield should develop this Schofield owned parcel (see above picture) for a dog park."

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8

3.3★
average rating



Q18. Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 26 Skipped: 46

(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

go developed river one Wausau kayak launch city dogs park better
 use need dog park nice area disc golf course Schofield
 residents people acres made take land walk

4.2 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 1,000 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.

Besides creating a Level of Service for each park classification, other measures such as geographic distribution and universal accessibility, 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 and its park facilities are described in Chapter 3. If changes to park facilities are necessary to make them ADA compliant, then suggested improvements will be listed in Chapter 6 under each park's capital improvement list.

1. Park Design Criteria

Parks of any size are useful, but when land is set aside in subdivision plats for future parks, then the appropriate size and reason for the park needs to be established. Park design criteria become useful when deciding on a communities' *official map* (§62.23(6) *WI. Stats.*) where future parks should be.

Park design criteria is described in **Attachment A** for the full variety of park types.

Each park classification contains the following:

- Definition,
- Size Objectives;
- Service Area Objectives;
- Location Objectives;
- Space, and Design;
- Orientation; and
- Function.

Park Acreage

The size of a park is determined by two 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 buffers between uses.
2. Park facilities. *What activities are allowed or will be allowed?* This is determined by physical inventory and by asking for public input.

How much land is needed for each use? This is determined by Facility Development Standards in **Attachment B** for a large variety of activity types.

Park acreage in **Table 4** shows how the City of Schofield's park system (including neighboring community parks) compares with state standards for the size of each park as grouped by classification. Parks are listed by classification in Chapter 3. Since Schofield Park and City Hall are to be developed for housing, then this park is not considered as existing anymore, and is not included in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Park Acreage, 2022		
Classification	SCORP Recommendation	Schofield average park size
Mini	0.5 – 5* acres	1.0
Neighborhood	5 – 25 acres	5.3
Community	25+ acres	38.8

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.

Park Design Criteria Conclusions (space within each park) – All of the City of Schofield’s parks appear to meet these criteria for space and facilities within each park, and that is why they fall into specific park categories.

- The average park sizes for the City of Schofield **are in line with** State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) recommendations for each classification per Table 7.
- Park acreages for each park are appropriate based upon the facilities identified in each park per the descriptions in Chapter 3.
- Among the developed parks in the City of Schofield, features within each park (identified in Chapter 3) have enough space to function properly, are well maintained, and have unprogrammed buffer space between uses.

2. Park Service Areas

Parks must be close to where residents live for people to consider a park useful. Just like schools, park types (mini, neighborhood, and community) are provided for each life cycle, and therefore each park type must cover every resident.

Map 2 illustrates how well City residents are served by the various parks. The State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) provides the following guidelines for park placement:

- Mini park service area: ½-mile radius, or a population of 2,000-3,000.
- Neighborhood park service area
Every neighborhood park serves **both** as a mini and a neighborhood park:
½ mile radius, or a population of 2,000-3,000, **and**
1 mile radius, or a population of 2,000-5,000.
- Community park service areas cover a whole community, while they also serve as mini parks and neighborhood parks for that local area of a community.

Park Service Area Conclusions – Map 2 shows the park service areas. Every neighborhood should be covered with each of three types of parks – *mini, neighborhood, and community*. Since *community parks* serve the whole community, no radius is identified.

Residential areas that are not served by at least a *mini park*:

Area “A” on Map 2 – 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.

Area “B” on Map 2 – 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.

Area “C” on Map 2 – 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 a density of 2 people per housing unit, this area of about 514 people is not served by the parks.

3. Level of Service

A Level of Service (LOS) approach is used to identify 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 (e.g., 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.

Parks are listed by classification in Chapter 3.

This is the formula used in **Table 5** to create the acres per 1,000 people, which is the Level of Service (LOS):

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

Park Classification	2020		Projected 2025	
	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people	Total Acres	Acres per 1,000 people
Mini	5.3	2.46	1.0	0.45
Neighborhood	21.3	9.87	21.3	9.64
Community	38.8	2.17	38.8	2.17
Level Of Service		14.5		12.3

Source: NCWRPC

The City of Schofield had a 14.5 citywide Level of Service (LOS) in 2020, which is projected to decrease to 12.3 by 2025 because Schofield Park and City Hall are currently (2022) listed for sale to become taxable properties. Schofield's LOS takes into account using Airport Sports Park in Wausau (neighborhood park) and using Kennedy Park in Weston (community park). The LOS for Kennedy Park in Weston uses Weston's and Schofield's populations to provide a share of the park to Schofield residents.

An LOS of about 15 to 20 is what most communities aim for, but this is only one of three parts of the picture for determining if adequate parkland exists; the other two parts are space within a park (1. Park design), and location (2. Park Service Area).

Insert Map 2 – Park Service Areas

Chapter 5:

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The development of an efficient outdoor recreation plan depends upon establishing specific recreation and open-space goals and objectives from public participation and Parks & Recreation Committee revision and refinement. These goals and objectives are meant to guide City officials as they work towards providing a recreation system to meet the needs of the City of Schofield's residents and visitors over the next 5 years.

Goal 1 – Provide ongoing maintenance to existing parks.

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.

Goal 2 – Develop new park facilities.

Objectives

1. Create a dog park.
2. Maintain public access to Lake Wausau behind City Hall when City Hall land is sold.

Goal 3 – Become a more walking and biking 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. Continue creating paved off-road paths for walking and bicycling.
4. Continue requiring pedestrian accommodations in new and redeveloped areas.
5. Connect Schofield to the Mountain Bay Trail by an off-road path.

Goal 4 – Improve water recreation access within Schofield.

Objectives

1. Mark public water access points within the City (e.g., where streets meet waterbodies).
2. Develop kayak launch within an existing park in the City. This launch could be at the Un-marked Park along Grand Avenue.

Chapter 6:

RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Recommendations & Capital Improvements are ways for satisfying issues identified during the planning process, which included citizen input, Parks & Recreation Committee member ideas, and staff analysis throughout all the preceding chapters. 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 as the opportunity or need arises.

There are a variety of strategies available for implementing this plan. Chapter 7 provides a wide variety of implementation techniques to use. By using the following recommendations, and implementation techniques in Chapter 7, the City of Schofield can improve and preserve outdoor recreation for current residents and future generations.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

6.1 General Recommendations – Citywide strategies and policies.

6.2 Individual Park Capital Improvements – Physical construction projects.

6.1 General Recommendations

Several issues came to light through the results of the community survey, staff analysis, and Committee meetings.

Each recommendation has a suggested timeframe:

- **Short-term (within 2 years)** – Projects that can be implemented without the need for specific grant funds or large coordinative efforts.
- **Medium-term (2-3 years)** – Projects that may require some planning to include in the City’s CIP or would be eligible for upcoming grant cycles.
- **Long-term (possibly longer than 5 years)** – Projects that require a more coordinated effort, design time, or are beyond the current budget of the community.

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 (Short-term): Pave the trail with gravel, woodchips, or asphalt to formalize the path so everyone knows that this is a public path. Also install trail identification signs at all the entrances to show that public access exists.

City Hall Water Access

There is a staircase that leads down to Lake Wausau at the southwest corner of City Hall. The City is placing the City Hall property and Schofield Park into a Tax Incremental District (TID) and wishes to develop this property.

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.

Recommendation (Short-term): Retain public access to Lake Wausau behind City Hall when the City Hall building and property are sold.

Solving Park Service Area Deficiencies

Needs Driven Park Planning on page 27 identified where deficiencies in the park system exist.

Area "A" on Map 2 – No change.

Area "B" on Map 2 – No change.

Area "C" on Map 2 – 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 (Long-term): Create at least a Mini Park (Attachment A) nearby. At a density of 2 people per housing unit, this area of about 514 people is not served by the parks.

Area "D" on Map 2 – No change.

Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail Vision

Weston created a water trail plan for the Lower Eau Claire River from Ringle to Schofield.

Recommendation (Medium-term): Support the Vision in **Attachment H** and install coordinated signage at Access Point #10 (Drott Street), and at Eau Claire Flowage Overlook Park.

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 a few un-marked public access sites:

1. Behind Intercity State Bank along Lake Wausau;
2. On the west side of Country Club Rd (See **Map 2**);
3. East end of Erdman Street; and
4. West end of Holt Street.

Recommendation 1 (Medium-term): 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, add 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 I**.

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

Great Pinery Heritage Waterway Water Trail

The Wisconsin River Centennial Trail is a water trail that was established in 2007 to commemorate Wisconsin Valley Improvement Corporation's (WVIC) 100th year of coordinating flow on the Wisconsin River. The primary purpose of the trail is to provide Wisconsin River users with information and visual representation of all the portages on the Wisconsin River along with descriptions of amenities along the river important to canoeists and kayakers.

Now, a new group is organized, with the approval of WVIC, to re-brand the Wisconsin River Centennial Trail to become: "Great Pinery Heritage Waterway."

This is a local multi-county effort to increase tourism in central Wisconsin to become a destination for paddlers and hopefully attract some of them to become residents. Historical signage at landings along the trail will tell the story of the river's heritage and its people. A website will also be created that not only highlights the water trails but all the outdoor recreational opportunities in Central Wisconsin, which will offer tourists a one-stop experience to "come for a weekend and stay for a lifetime."

Recommendation (Medium-term): Continue cooperating with the Great Pinery Heritage Waterway group to install Wisconsin River signage and promote parks and destinations within Schofield.

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 (Short-term): Place signs along Grand Avenue

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



Bicycle Friendly Community

Becoming a more bicycle friendly community will continue to support Schofield’s bicycling population and encourage others to move to the City.

Recommendation 1 (Long-term): Continue implementing *Wausau MPO’s Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan*; see **Page 3** for project recommendations.

Recommendation 2 (Long-term): Continue implementing *Schofield Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan 2016*; see plan for project recommendations.

Recommendation 3 (Short-term): Wherever symbols are painted on roads, don’t use glass beads in the paint, because they are slippery.

Recommendation 4 (Short-term): see the **Bicycle Friendly Parking** recommendation in this plan.

Recommendation 5 (Short-term): Encourage hotels that want to provide bicycle accommodations to review the following:

Bike-friendly Lodging

Bike friendly hotels are important when enticing people to visit the local trails. IMBA (International Mountain Biking Association) 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.

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, especially near spectator sports, would provide secure parking for residents and visitors.

Employers that want to provide secure long term bike parking for their employees may choose to use a closet or create a covered, fenced in bicycle parking area (or *bike locker* that fits the whole bike) conveniently located on their property for employees to store their bikes.

Some considerations for employers providing secure employee bike parking:

- Will the bicycle be secure in the storage area? Does the space allow every bike to be locked?
- Will the bicycle be protected from inclement weather?
- Will anyone with a bicycle in the storage area be able to get their bike out without tipping over the remaining bicycles in the area?
- Is an employee using a bicycle that is different from a 2-wheel bike that is about 70-inches long? If so, then make sure there is enough space to park that bike and others like it.
- Is there a shower facility available for bicyclists to clean up in? A shower is not required, but some riders may need it to maintain their professional appearance to customers.
- Does an employee have another need for bike parking? Ask, and work with your facility manager about how to accommodate it.

Recommendation 1 (Short-term): Consider installing bicycle parking (**Attachment F**) at every city building and every park, especially near spectator sports areas.

Recommendation 2 (Short- to Long-term): Encourage employers that want to install bike parking to:

1. Review the bicycle parking guidance on this page, and
2. To use the *Bike Parking Guidelines* in **Attachment F** when purchasing a bike rack, so that the bike rack 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.

Potential Dog Park

Dog walking has always existed, but first showed up in Wisconsin's 2005-2010 Outdoor Rec. Plan where it noted a shortage of such facilities. Wisconsin's 2019-2023 Outdoor Rec. Plan continues to mention that more dog parks are needed.

Creating a dog park was the top request for new facilities in Schofield from survey respondents (see pages 17 and 24).

Recommendation (Medium-term): Consider creating a dog park on a peninsula owned by Schofield on the Eau Claire River. See potential site in **Attachment N**.

Improving Intersection for Bicyclists

A few intersections in Schofield could use bicycling improvements to increase safety and comfort for bicyclists and drivers.

Recommendation (Long-term): Install a bike lane crossing on Business Highway 51 at Kort Street/Jelinek Avenue. See **Attachment O**.

Recommendation (Long-term): 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.

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 (Medium-term): Consider improving crosswalk visibility among vehicle drivers per **Attachment K**.

Walking in the Business 51 Corridor

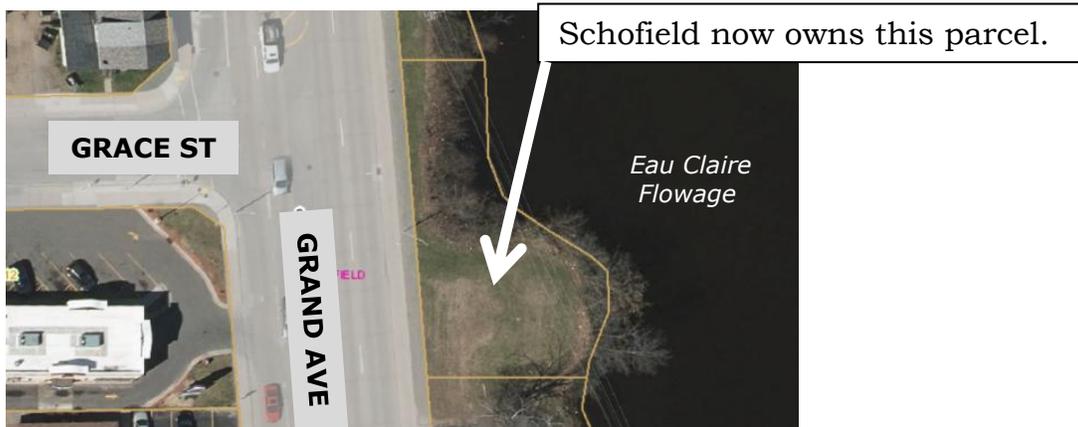
Business 51 in Schofield is 4-lanes of traffic with some left-turn lanes and some painted medians. Crossing half the traffic lanes is easier than trying to cross all 4-lanes at the same time. Painted crosswalks show pedestrians where the best places are to cross.

Recommendation (Long-term): 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 L**.

Eau Claire Flowage Overlook Park

Schofield now owns this former WisDOT 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 (Medium-term): Install: bicycle repair station, City of Schofield sign, kayak launch, and bench for overlooking the flowage.



Source: 2015 Aerial Imagery

Schofield Bike & Pedestrian Trail

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

Recommendation 1 (Long-term): Look into creating a right-of-way to connect Mayoral Park to the Schofield Trail.

Recommendation 2 (Long-term): 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 (Long-term): Create a bike & pedestrian trail connecting Schofield to Wausau through the Eau Claire River Conservancy. See Eau Claire River Conservancy Trail map in **Attachment G**.

Recommendation (Long-term): 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 G**.

6.2 Capital Improvements, 2022-2026

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 City's operations budget.

Projects listed below are subject to receiving City budgetary approval or private group fundraising. All listed projects may not be completed over the next 5-years.

Grace Park

City Staff Assessment:

Grace Park is located on the north side of the City of Schofield east of the airport. The Park is owned by the City of Wausau and leased to the City of Schofield by virtue of a lease agreement which controls the development and improvements within the park. This park is limited in use. The main use is softball in the spring of year, and some dog walking by neighborhood residence.

Regarding maintenance, Grace Park could benefit from having the large green space reshaped by grading smooth to improve the soccer playing surface and provide better drainage. Installing sod to the baseball infield would help reduce annual weed control. Adding some running water with public bathrooms may increase interest in the park and eliminate the cost for portable bathroom maintenance. If a maintenance road were constructed between Grace and Radtke, then both parks could receive more timely maintenance by reducing travel and equipment loading & unloading times.

Grace Park Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

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

Mayoral Park

City Staff Assessment:

Mayoral Park is located on the south side of the City of Schofield. The park is 4.5 acres in size and is primarily used by local residents most of the year. Dog walking and children play areas seem to be popular to local residents. An additional picnic shelter close to the fenced play area would improve comfort for sitting while children play. This park could benefit from taller shade trees and improved grass with paved walkways, and a fence around the play area for small children. A paved walkway would be useful to connect the ball field to public restrooms and connect everything to the sidewalks for ADA accessibility. The vehicle parking that exists in the park is rarely used with exception of springtime baseball games; however, since neighborhood residents drive through the park on this gravel surface it causes additional maintenance. Paving this access road and parking lot would greatly reduce maintenance.

Mayoral Park Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- 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.
- Install pickleball court and basketball half court.

Radtke Park

City Staff Assessment:

Radtke Park is located at the end of Radtke Street, southeast of the Wausau Airport in the City of Schofield. The Park is owned by the City of Wausau and leased to the City of Schofield by virtue of a Lease Agreement, which controls the development and

improvements within the park. People use this park for viewing Lake Wausau and Rib Mountain's scenery and accessing the lake shore to fish or swim. Most activity within the park consist of reading, eating lunch, and gentle strolls around for scenic viewing. Those lase activities mentioned would benefit from additional shade trees and shelters with paved walking paths connecting sitting areas and scenic overlooks back to the parking area.

Radtke Park Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Install ADA accessible play equipment.
- Design and install Lake Wausau viewing gazebo.
- 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

City Staff Assessment:

Schofield Park is a 4.3-acre park, north and south of City Hall. The City has placed this property, and City Hall, into a Tax Incremental District (TID) and wishes to develop this property. It sits on the most valuable property the City has and it has been decided by the City Council to place this property onto the tax role by way of developer's agreement.

Schofield Park Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- None. Park will be sold soon.

Schofield Dam Park

City Staff Assessment:

Schofield Dam Park is a 0.6-acre park that sits on the south edge of the Eau Claire River at the dam. This is Schofield's highest used park. This park provides access for shore fishing and fishing off the dam, which proves to be very popular. The boat launches at this park provide access to two water bodies—Lake Wausau and the Eau Claire River flowage. An improved shelter for picnicking with lights allows boaters ability to organize gear prior to launch for early morning duck hunts. The Eau Claire River launch is one of the best local spots for kayaking, this stretch is quiet, limited boat traffic, and strokes away from wildlife upriver. With the recent drawdown to the Eau Claire River, fishing has suffered and would benefit with some fish stocking.

Schofield Dam Park Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Install a kayak launch and walking path.
- Plant trees for shade.
- Install sign identifying the park.
- Update boat launch.

- Install restrooms.

Un-named Park

City Staff Assessment:

This one acre park at the edge of Lake Wausau was once the location of Schofield's City Hall. With some improvements to the City's sewer collection system, City Hall was relocated, and a new sewer pump station was constructed.

This park is rarely visited. The play equipment is outdated. The invasive vegetation is overgrown along the shore preventing access for fishing and viewing. Proximity to the sewer lift station is unpleasant. The park has limited shade or shelter, and public restrooms are not provided.

Adding a kayak launch and fishing piers with walk paths to this area would most likely draw interest. Adding a public restroom and dock to hook-up to would allow boaters on the lake to have a close place to relieve themselves without having to remove their boat from the water. The shore along this section of the lake could use some dredging to increase fish habitat and add a boat ramp for better large boat access to the lake. If additional property adjacent to this park became available for purchase, then it would be well used.

Un-named Park (behind Intercity State Bank) Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Identify park by installing sign along Business 51, and another sign on the park grounds.
- Purchase property to expand park.
- Install restrooms.
- Construct boat launch & ADA kayak launch.
- Install sign identifying the park.

R/S Aquatic Center

City Staff Assessment:

The aquatic center is a water park in the Village of Rothschild that is jointly managed by the Village of Rothschild and the City of Schofield. The pool is a part of Rothschild's larger park and pavilion property. This pool has play features, restrooms, concession stand, and is open to the public from June through the end of August.

R/S Aquatic Center Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Consider creating a handicapped accessible ramp and sightseeing platform to the top of the Aquatic Center's water slide. See sample in **Attachment M**.

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 59.692 Statute establishes statewide standards for shoreland development. Counties are required to adopt and administer shoreland zoning ordinances that meet these requirements. 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 village'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 village. The village then leases the land to a private party or organization with use restrictions placed on the land. Under this method, the village 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 C**.

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. **Attachment C** gives an explanation of the Stewardship 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 Outdoor Recreation Plan is designed to meet that requirement. For additional information contact:

Community Services Specialist
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
1300 West Clairemont Avenue
P.O. Box 4001
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4001

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

Lifetime Activities

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

Winter Activities

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

Specialized Facilities

Encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities such as golf 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) 2019-2023

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, though 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

Federal & 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

Note: Various program application periods may exist. Check online for each program's requirements and deadlines.

Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP) Grants [Stewardship]

ADLP grants are awarded to improve community recreation areas and acquire land for public outdoor recreation. Priority is given to land acquisition where a need for additional recreational land is supported by an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.

Acquisition of Development Rights (ADR) [Stewardship]

The purpose of the acquisition of development rights (ADR) subprogram is to protect natural, agricultural or forest lands that enhance and/or provide nature-based outdoor recreation. ADR grants can only fund conservation easement purchases.

ATV/UTV Enhancement

This funding is issued bi-annually to non-profit organizations that promote the safe and wise use of all terrain vehicles (ATVs)/utility-terrain vehicles (UTVs), ATV/UTV riding and ATV/UTV education.

ATV/UTV Patrols

This grant is issued to Wisconsin sheriff departments that participate in ATV enforcement efforts. The DNR can provide up to 100% of county net costs for the enforcement of ATV regulations. Actual funding received is based on total allotted funds split between participating agencies.

Patrol requirements are contained in NR 50.125, Wis. Adm. Code.

ATV/UTV Trails

Counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes can apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop and maintain ATV/UTV trails, areas and routes.

Specific changes to NR 64 created Hybrid Trails ("Troutes") or all-terrain vehicle trail and route combinations.

Boat Enforcement Patrol

Eligibility & Purpose: This grant is issued to Wisconsin counties or municipalities that participate in boating enforcement efforts. Eligible agencies may receive law enforcement aids for up to 75% of their net costs.

Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program

The purpose of BIG is to construct, renovate, and maintain boating infrastructure facilities for transient recreational vessels at least 26 feet long.

Tier 1 - State

Provides up to \$200,000 per year to each state. Projects are competitively ranked within the state.

Tier 2 - National

Provides up to \$1,500,000 per project. Projects are competitively ranked at the national level.

Natural Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Stewardship natural area grants complement the State Natural Areas (SNA) Program, dedicated to the preservation of Wisconsin's native natural communities and habitat for rare plant and animal species.

Land purchased with natural area grants must be open to the public for low-impact nature-based recreation and scientific study. Natural areas are not intended for intensive recreational use such as mountain biking, motorized vehicle use, horseback riding or camping.

Habitat Areas [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Habitat area grants are awarded to conserve 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.

Land purchased with habitat area grants must be open to the public for low-impact nature-based recreation. Habitat areas are not intended for intensive recreational use such as mountain biking, motorized vehicle use, horseback riding or camping.

Stream Bank protection [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

Streambank protection grants are awarded to protect water quality and fish habitat.

Priority is given to land or easement purchases along designated Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters, projects that connect sections of protected stream corridor, and projects that will mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff.

State trails [Stewardship – Only available to nonprofits]

State trail grants are awarded to purchase lands or easements identified as part of the State Trail system including designated State Water Trails. Priority is given to lands along nationally designated Ice Age and North Country trail corridors and to lands that connect established trail systems.

Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Program

This is a federal program administered in all states that encourages the 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. Grants cover 50% of eligible project costs.

Motorized Stewardship Grants [Stewardship]

ATV/UTV grants are available to counties, towns, cities, villages and tribes to apply for funds to acquire, insure, develop and maintain ATV/UTV trails, areas and routes.

Snowmobile trail grants are available to counties and tribes to apply for funding to provide a statewide system of well-signed and well-groomed snowmobile trails for public use and enjoyment.

Match Requirement: 20 percent

Recreational Boating Facilities Grants [Stewardship]

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.

Past projects have included ramps and service docks to gain access to the water, purchase of aquatic weed harvesting equipment, navigation aids and dredging waterway channels.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

This is a federal program administered in all states. Municipal governments and incorporated organizations are eligible to receive reimbursement for the development and maintenance of recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail uses.

Eligible sponsors may be reimbursed for up to 50% of eligible project costs. Funds from this program may be used in conjunction with funds from the state snowmobile or ATV grant programs and Knowles-Nelson Stewardship development projects.

Shooting Range Grant Program

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.

Snowmobile Patrols

This grant is issued to Wisconsin sheriff departments that participate in snowmobile enforcement efforts. The DNR can provide up to 100% of county net cost for the enforcement of snowmobile regulations. Actual funding received is based on total allotted funds split between participating agencies.

Snowmobile Trail Aids

These grants are used to reimburse the over 600 snowmobile clubs in Wisconsin for some of their expenses.

Snowmobile trail aids are entirely funded by snowmobilers. The money awarded in grants to Wisconsin counties comes from snowmobile registrations, trail pass revenue and gas tax from some of the gas used in snowmobiles.

Sport Fish Restoration (SFR)

These grants may be used to construct fishing piers and motorboat access projects. Eligible components include boat ramp construction and renovation, along with related amenities such as parking lots, accessible paths, lighting, and restroom facilities. Funding for this program comes from federal excise taxes on fishing equipment and a portion of the federal gas tax.

Surface Water Grants

[Formerly: Lake Management Planning and Lake Classification and Lake Protection Grants.]

The surface water grant program provides cost-sharing grants for surface water protection and restoration. Funding is available for education, ecological assessments, planning, implementation, and aquatic invasive species prevention and control. With many different projects eligible for grant funding, you can support surface water management at any stage: from organization capacity development to project implementation.

Urban Green Space [Stewardship]

The intent of the Urban Green Space Program (UGS) is to provide open natural space within or in proximity to urban areas; to protect from development areas within or in proximity to urban areas that have scenic, ecological or other natural value; and to provide land for non-commercial gardening for the residents of an urbanized area.

Urban Rivers [Stewardship]

The urban rivers subprogram program aims to restore or preserve the character of urban riverways through the acquisition or development of land adjacent to rivers. Purposes of the program include supporting economic revitalization through the restoration or preservation of urban riverfronts and improving outdoor recreational opportunities by increasing access to urban rivers.

Wisconsin DOT Administered Programs

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

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.”

TAP is a legislative program authorized by Congress through the Fixing America’s Surface Transportation (FAST) Act signed into law in 2015. Safe Routes to School Programs, Bicycle & Pedestrian Facilities programs, and transportation enhancements are all TAP-eligible projects, including this plan. WisDOT facilitates TAP program and funding management

Construction projects eligible for TAP must have a total projected expense of \$300,000 or more, while non-construction projects must have a total projected expense in excess of \$50,000.

Safe Routes to School (SRTS)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

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.

Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

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.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program (BFPF)

[A Transportation Alternatives Program]

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

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

While HSIP does not pertain to bicycle and pedestrian transportation, this WisDOT program can help improve safety measures on problematic stretches of highway where crashes have occurred in the past, thereby creating a safer and more hospitable transportation network. HSIP improvements generally require a ten percent match of state or local funds. The program generally funds low-cost options that can be implemented quickly.

Federal Assistance Programs

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

Challenge Cost Share Program (CCSP) – National Park Service

Purpose: The Challenge Cost Share Program supports local projects that promote conservation and recreation, environmental stewardship, education and engaging diverse youth participants. Local project partners work with National Park Service parks and programs to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes. NPS administered parks and programs are eligible such as National Trails, Heritage Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers.,

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

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

National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr., Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711
608-441-5610

Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program – National Park Service

Purpose: The National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance program supports community-led natural resource conservation and outdoor recreation projects across the nation. The national network of conservation and recreation planning professionals partner with community groups, nonprofits, tribes, and state and local governments to design trails and parks, conserve and improve access to rivers, protect special places, and create recreation opportunities.

ATTACHMENT D

Schofield's 2022 Outdoor Recreation Survey Results

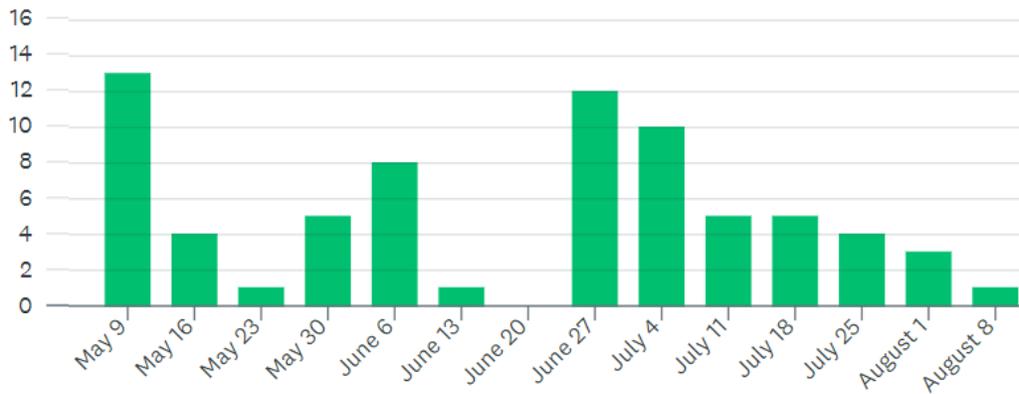
Compiled by: NCWRPC

City of Schofield
2022 Outdoor Recreation Plan Survey
Summary of Survey Responses

Insights

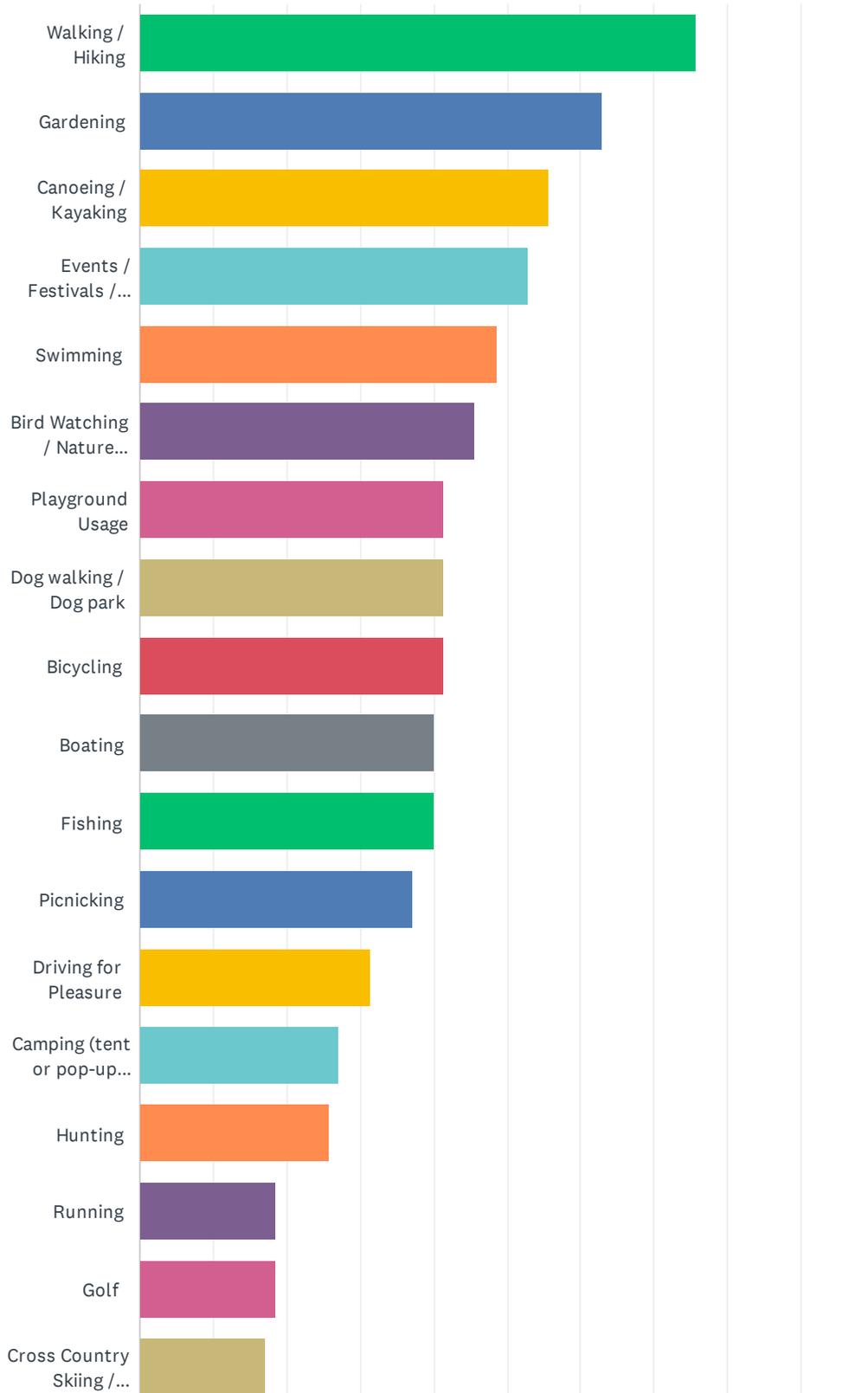
TOTAL RESPONSES 72	COMPLETION RATE ? 71%	TYPICAL TIME SPENT ? 10 min
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Responses Volume

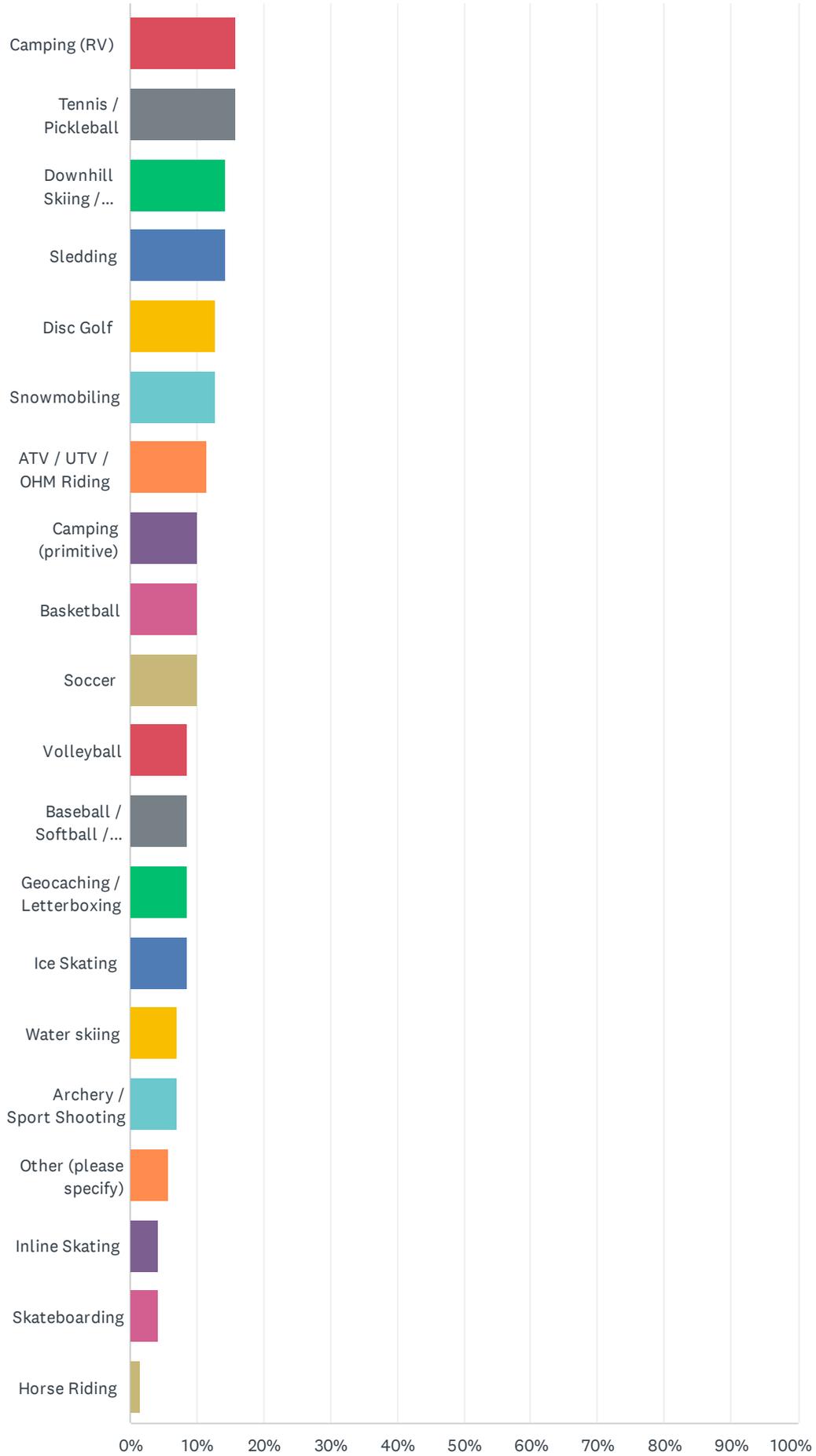


Q1 Which recreational activities did you participate in during 2021? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 70 Skipped: 2



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking / Hiking	75.71%	53
Gardening	62.86%	44
Canoeing / Kayaking	55.71%	39
Events / Festivals / Fairs	52.86%	37
Swimming	48.57%	34
Bird Watching / Nature Viewing	45.71%	32
Playground Usage	41.43%	29
Dog walking / Dog park	41.43%	29
Bicycling	41.43%	29
Boating	40.00%	28
Fishing	40.00%	28
Picnicking	37.14%	26
Driving for Pleasure	31.43%	22
Camping (tent or pop-up camper)	27.14%	19
Hunting	25.71%	18
Running	18.57%	13
Golf	18.57%	13
Cross Country Skiing / Snowshoeing	17.14%	12
Camping (RV)	15.71%	11
Tennis / Pickleball	15.71%	11
Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	14.29%	10
Sledding	14.29%	10
Disc Golf	12.86%	9
Snowmobiling	12.86%	9
ATV / UTV / OHM Riding	11.43%	8
Camping (primitive)	10.00%	7
Basketball	10.00%	7
Soccer	10.00%	7
Volleyball	8.57%	6
Baseball / Softball / T-ball	8.57%	6
Geocaching / Letterboxing	8.57%	6
Ice Skating	8.57%	6

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

Water skiing	7.14%	5
Archery / Sport Shooting	7.14%	5
Other (please specify)	5.71%	4
Inline Skating	4.29%	3
Skateboarding	4.29%	3
Horse Riding	1.43%	1
Total Respondents: 70		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Not enough shore fishing like used to be.	7/18/2022 3:46 PM
2	Sled hills. Walking trails	6/10/2022 2:41 PM
3	Remember covid!? Not a lot going on. River was drawn down so no fishing or boating!	5/12/2022 3:46 PM
4	Because of Covid there wasn't much to participate in! The river was drawn down so that eliminated fishing and boating! Taking care of the river we have should be a priority!!	5/12/2022 3:14 PM

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

Answered: 48 Skipped: 24

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
1.	100.00%	48
2.	79.17%	38
3.	47.92%	23

#	1.	DATE
1	The waterline behind inner city bank and old godfathers pizza	8/9/2022 11:43 AM
2	Disc golf	8/7/2022 5:57 PM
3	Dog park	8/3/2022 6:34 PM
4	Fishing piers	8/1/2022 5:11 PM
5	Food trucks by boat landing	7/30/2022 1:32 PM
6	kayak/canoe launches	7/25/2022 4:02 PM
7	Lakeside/river swimming	7/20/2022 1:24 PM
8	More available on shore fishing.	7/18/2022 3:46 PM
9	a bike or walking path that connects to the one in Rothschild	7/17/2022 3:41 PM
10	Develop a 18 hole disc golf course in Schofield or the Wausau area.	7/14/2022 7:28 PM
11	Better bike trails	7/12/2022 5:35 PM
12	More clearly stating city hunting regulations and any hunting/non hunting zones	7/11/2022 8:13 PM
13	Dog park	7/10/2022 8:18 PM
14	Walking Trails	7/9/2022 7:26 AM
15	Playground for kids	7/8/2022 9:41 AM
16	Beach	7/6/2022 11:25 AM
17	I would like to have access to snowmobile trails from my house	7/4/2022 10:14 PM
18	Bike/hike trails that connect to other area trails	7/4/2022 2:16 PM
19	Walking trails	7/3/2022 7:09 AM
20	Biking routes	7/2/2022 6:51 PM
21	Softball/baseball facilities	7/2/2022 5:05 PM
22	Tennis courts, we don't have any walking distance	7/2/2022 2:46 PM
23	Bike trails	7/2/2022 10:42 AM
24	Covered shelters	6/27/2022 8:28 AM
25	More parks for children	6/11/2022 10:21 AM
26	Soccer field	6/10/2022 2:41 PM
27	Dog park	6/10/2022 7:20 AM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

28	Dog park	6/10/2022 7:18 AM
29	Events	6/10/2022 7:11 AM
30	Dog park	6/5/2022 3:59 PM
31	Atv/Utv routes	6/5/2022 8:55 AM
32	Dog Park	6/3/2022 11:19 PM
33	That land behind the old Mr steak	5/31/2022 6:47 PM
34	Beach area	5/31/2022 12:09 PM
35	Dog park	5/26/2022 7:00 PM
36	A dog park similar to rib mtn	5/19/2022 1:11 PM
37	Free boat launch	5/19/2022 12:53 PM
38	Public park with kayak landing above the dam where new development has stifled it.	5/18/2022 1:23 PM
39	Walking trails	5/16/2022 9:02 AM
40	Boat landing	5/13/2022 6:24 AM
41	Better boat ramp and park Lake Wausau	5/13/2022 1:25 AM
42	Walking trails	5/12/2022 9:53 PM
43	Native plant gardens to visit supporting birds and pollinators.	5/12/2022 2:35 PM
44	Basketball	5/12/2022 2:16 PM
45	Parks	5/12/2022 1:58 PM
46	Safer bike paths	5/12/2022 12:45 PM
47	Dog park	5/12/2022 11:51 AM
48	Outdoor events	5/12/2022 11:51 AM
#	2.	DATE
1	Tennis courts	8/7/2022 5:57 PM
2	Kayak ramps	8/3/2022 6:34 PM
3	Beaches	8/1/2022 5:11 PM
4	More park events	7/30/2022 1:32 PM
5	fishing piers	7/25/2022 4:02 PM
6	Scenic walking	7/20/2022 1:24 PM
7	Kayak & canoe reantal	7/18/2022 3:46 PM
8	Develop a 18 hole disc golf course in Schofield or the Wausau area.	7/14/2022 7:28 PM
9	Childrens park	7/10/2022 8:18 PM
10	Running/Biking trails	7/8/2022 9:41 AM
11	Frisbee golf	7/6/2022 11:25 AM
12	Dog park	7/3/2022 7:09 AM
13	Kayak launch	7/2/2022 6:51 PM
14	Playgrounds	7/2/2022 5:05 PM
15	Walking trail	7/2/2022 2:46 PM
16	Hiking trails	7/2/2022 10:42 AM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

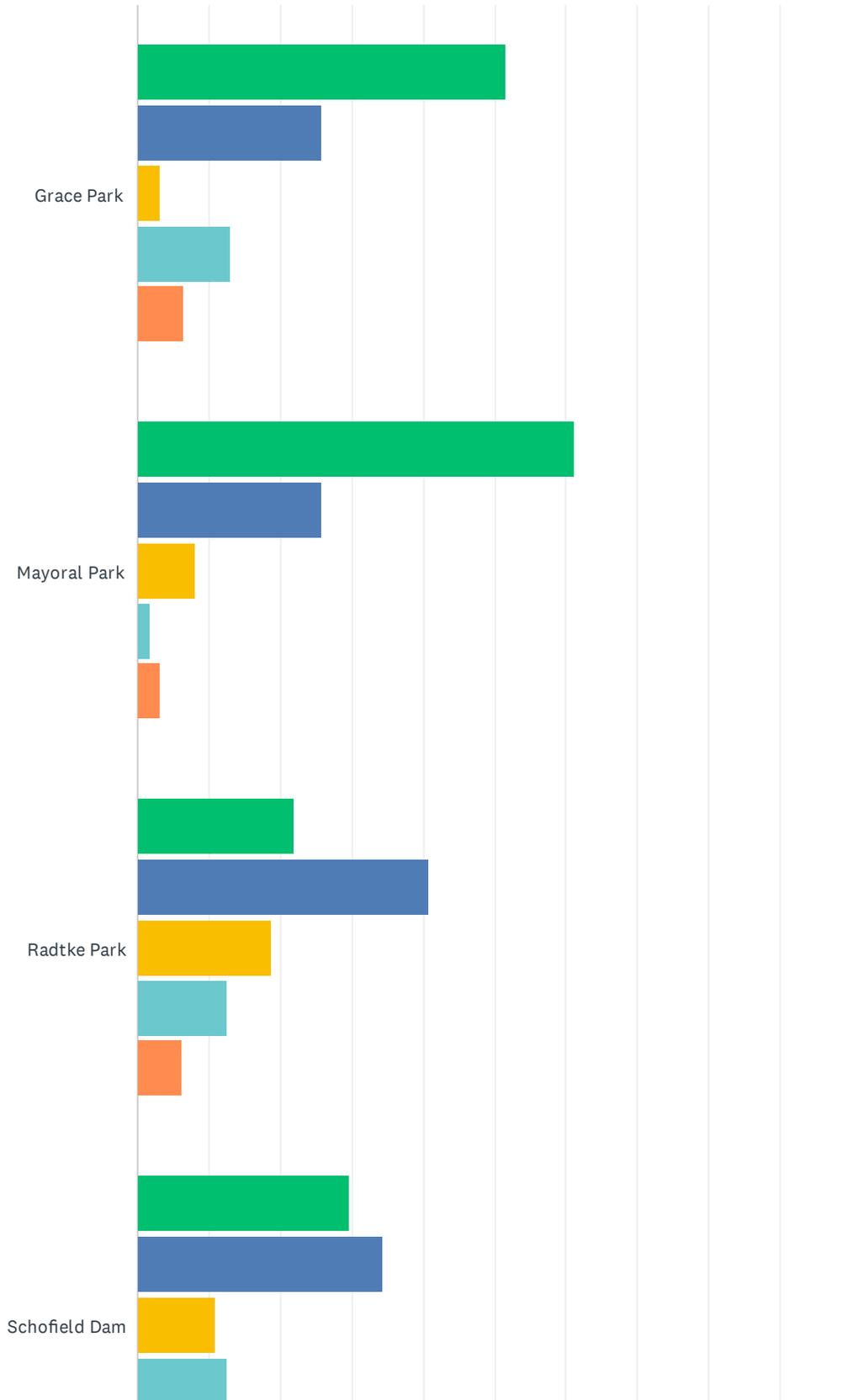
17	Kayak launching area.	6/27/2022 8:28 AM
18	Plant fruit trees on public property, notify public when fruit is ripe for picking	6/11/2022 10:21 AM
19	Picnic area	6/10/2022 2:41 PM
20	Kayak launch	6/10/2022 7:20 AM
21	Dog Park	6/10/2022 7:11 AM
22	Community garden	6/5/2022 3:59 PM
23	Snowmobile routes	6/5/2022 8:55 AM
24	Community Garden	6/3/2022 11:19 PM
25	along with that point picnic tables trails kayak launch	5/31/2022 6:47 PM
26	Fishing piers	5/31/2022 12:09 PM
27	Trails	5/26/2022 7:00 PM
28	Skateboard park	5/19/2022 1:11 PM
29	Edible plants should be planted at the public parks with public clinics on plant maintenance.	5/18/2022 1:23 PM
30	Dog park	5/16/2022 9:02 AM
31	Restaurants on the water	5/13/2022 6:24 AM
32	Enlarged playgrounds	5/13/2022 1:25 AM
33	Pickleball seems very popular	5/12/2022 2:35 PM
34	Baseball fields	5/12/2022 2:16 PM
35	Green space	5/12/2022 1:58 PM
36	Tennis courts	5/12/2022 12:45 PM
37	Skate park	5/12/2022 11:51 AM
38	Additional and/or improved kayak and boat launches	5/12/2022 11:51 AM
#	3.	DATE
1	Walking paths	8/1/2022 5:11 PM
2	Don't tear down city hall	7/30/2022 1:32 PM
3	more bike trails	7/25/2022 4:02 PM
4	Better playgrounds	7/20/2022 1:24 PM
5	Develop a 18 hole disc golf course in Schofield or the Wausau area.	7/14/2022 7:28 PM
6	Trails	7/10/2022 8:18 PM
7	Dog park	7/8/2022 9:41 AM
8	Dog park	7/2/2022 6:51 PM
9	More playgrounds	7/2/2022 2:46 PM
10	Mountain biking trails	7/2/2022 10:42 AM
11	Picnic areas along waterfront	6/27/2022 8:28 AM
12	Build fishing peers for public to fish off of, public property off of Grand Ave & the Schofield Dam area	6/11/2022 10:21 AM
13	Fishing pier	6/10/2022 7:20 AM
14	Pedestrian Trails	6/10/2022 7:11 AM
15	Fishing pier	6/5/2022 3:59 PM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

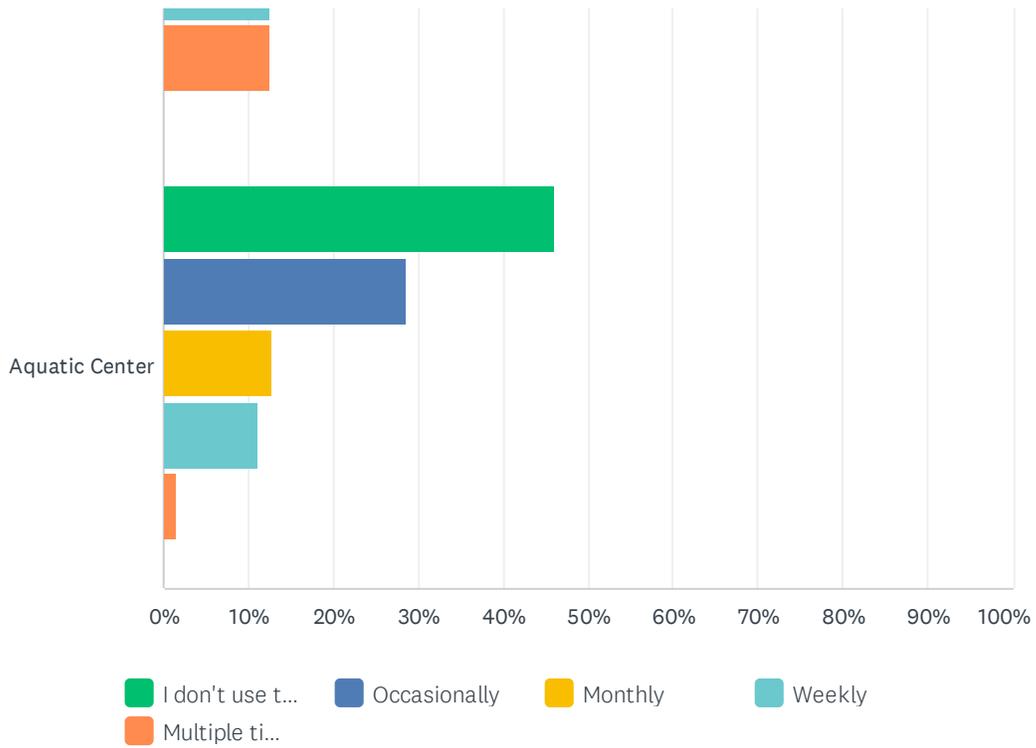
16	Pickleball Court	6/3/2022 11:19 PM
17	boat docks!	5/31/2022 6:47 PM
18	Bike paths	5/26/2022 7:00 PM
19	Public transportation specifically focused on the night life in the "downtown" areas.	5/18/2022 1:23 PM
20	Waterfront area parks	5/16/2022 9:02 AM
21	Bike paths	5/13/2022 6:24 AM
22	Bike trails	5/12/2022 1:58 PM
23	Kayak launch	5/12/2022 11:51 AM

Q3 How often do you use the following Schofield parks?

Answered: 66 Skipped: 6



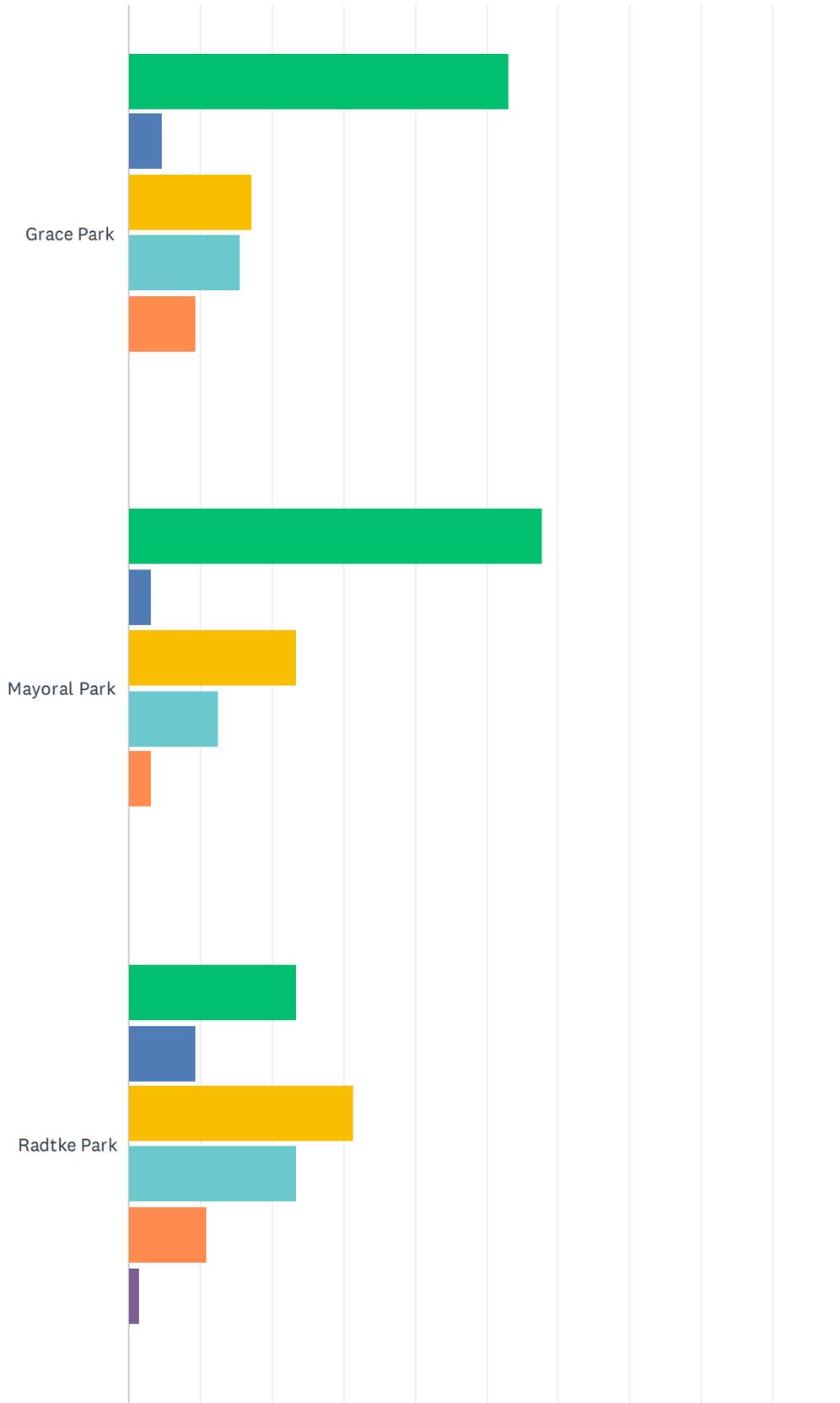
City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



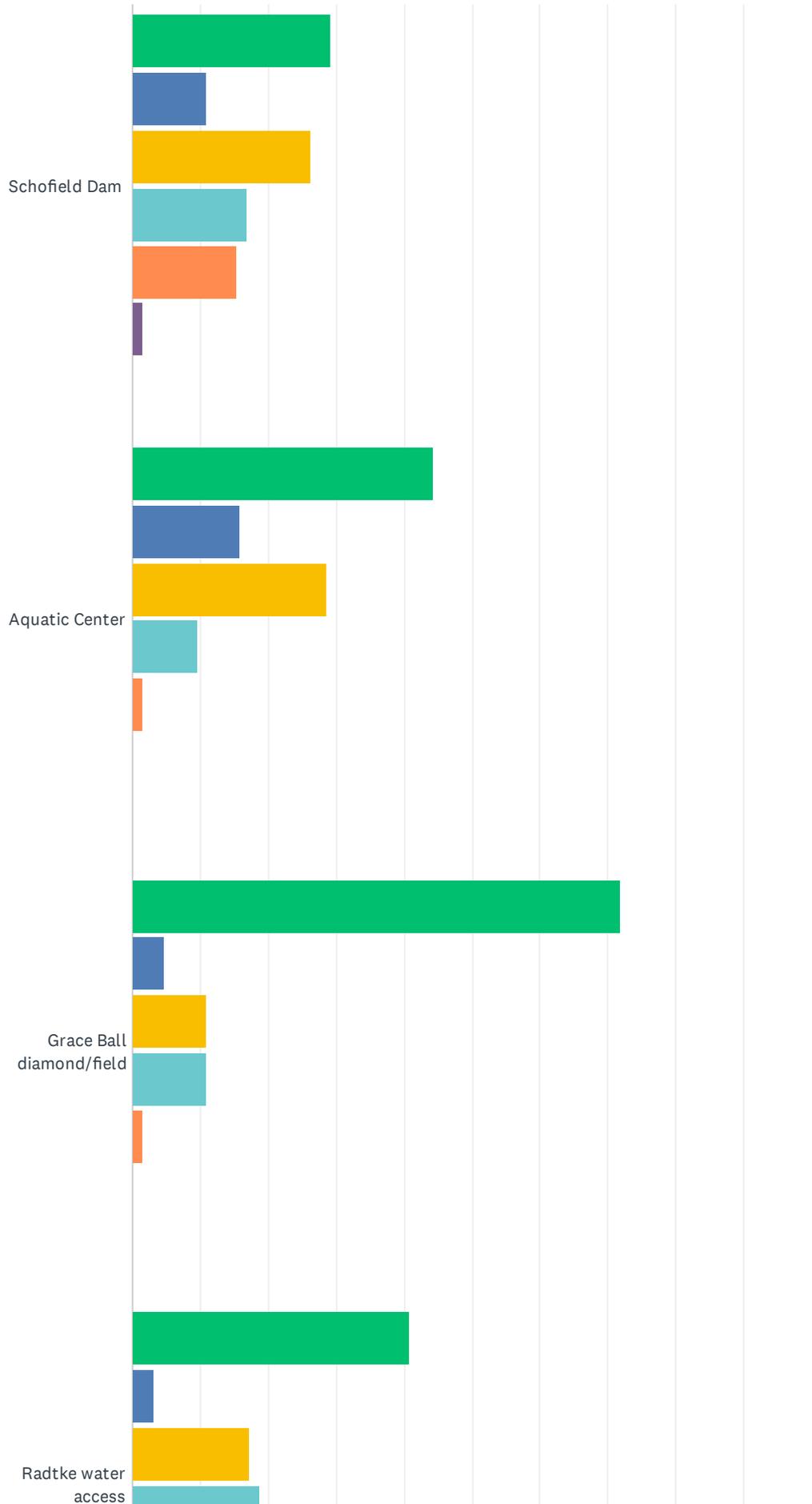
	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	MULTIPLE TIMES A WEEK.	TOTAL
Grace Park	51.61% 32	25.81% 16	3.23% 2	12.90% 8	6.45% 4	62
Mayoral Park	61.29% 38	25.81% 16	8.06% 5	1.61% 1	3.23% 2	62
Radtke Park	21.88% 14	40.63% 26	18.75% 12	12.50% 8	6.25% 4	64
Schofield Dam	29.69% 19	34.38% 22	10.94% 7	12.50% 8	12.50% 8	64
Aquatic Center	46.03% 29	28.57% 18	12.70% 8	11.11% 7	1.59% 1	63

Q4 Rate your satisfaction with the following Schofield parks:

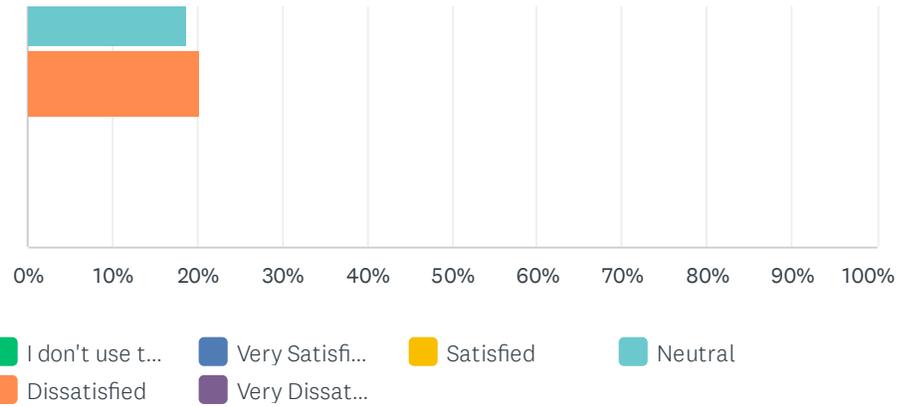
Answered: 65 Skipped: 7



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey



City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

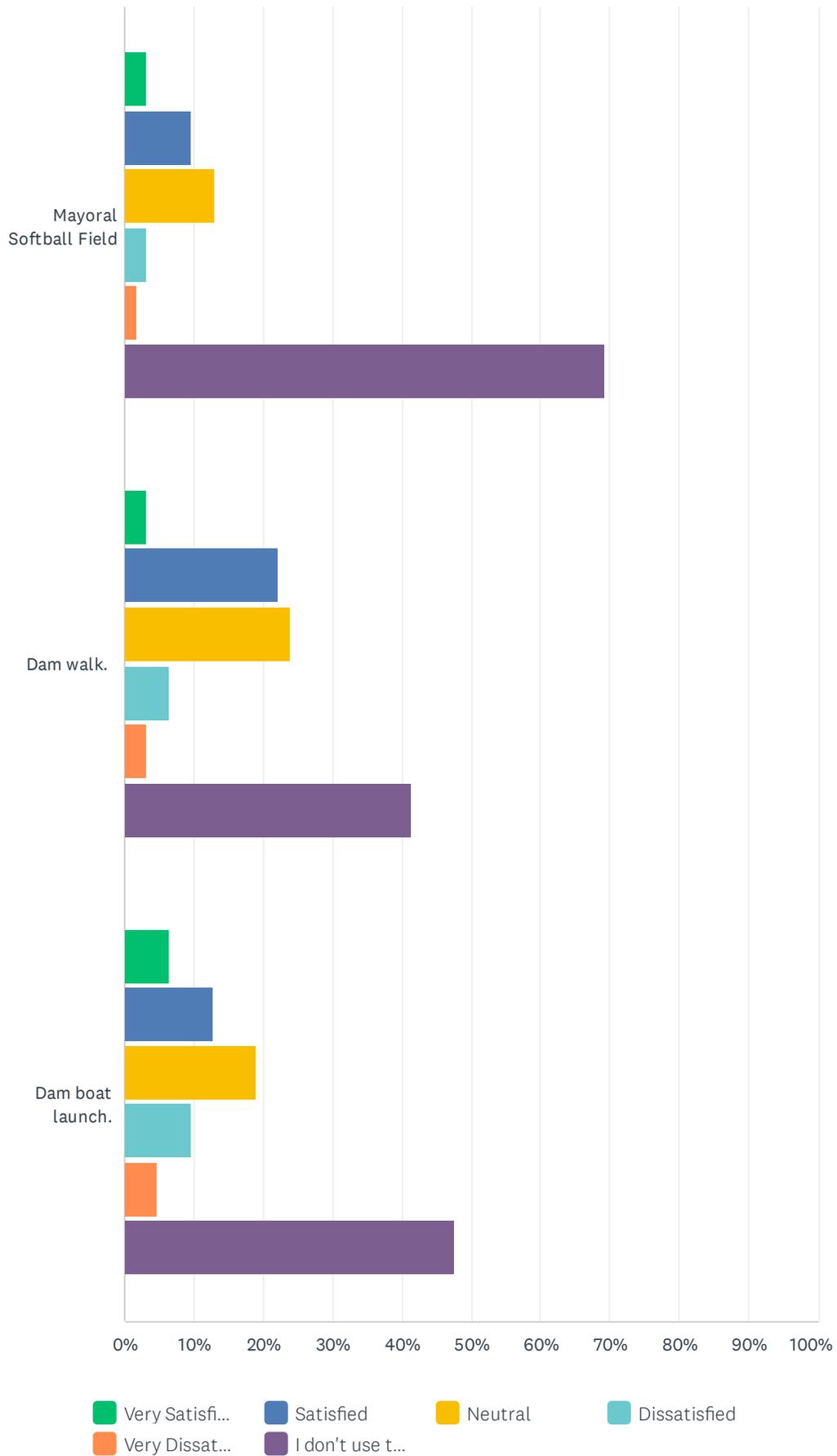


	I DON'T USE THIS PARK.	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	TOTAL
Grace Park	53.13% 34	4.69% 3	17.19% 11	15.63% 10	9.38% 6	0.00% 0	64
Mayoral Park	57.81% 37	3.13% 2	23.44% 15	12.50% 8	3.13% 2	0.00% 0	64
Radtke Park	23.44% 15	9.38% 6	31.25% 20	23.44% 15	10.94% 7	1.56% 1	64
Schofield Dam	29.23% 19	10.77% 7	26.15% 17	16.92% 11	15.38% 10	1.54% 1	65
Aquatic Center	44.44% 28	15.87% 10	28.57% 18	9.52% 6	1.59% 1	0.00% 0	63
Grace Ball diamond/field	71.88% 46	4.69% 3	10.94% 7	10.94% 7	1.56% 1	0.00% 0	64
Radtke water access	40.63% 26	3.13% 2	17.19% 11	18.75% 12	20.31% 13	0.00% 0	64

Q5 Rate the following Schofield park facilities:

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

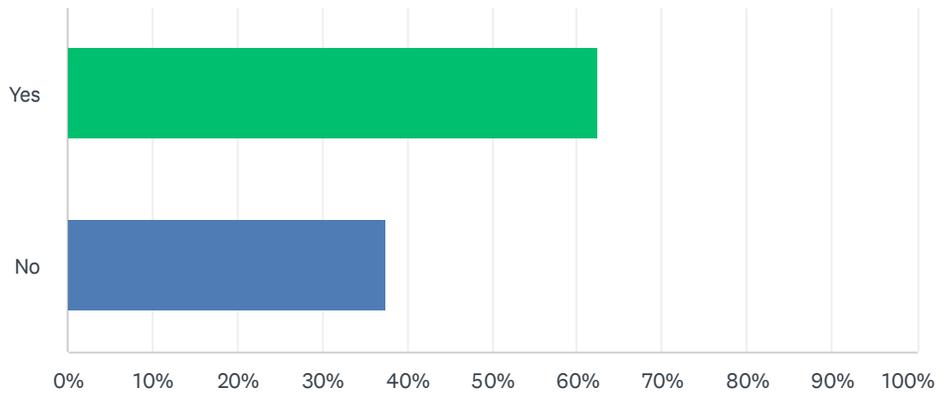


City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

	VERY SATISFIED	SATISFIED	NEUTRAL	DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	I DON'T USE THIS FEATURE NORMALLY.	TOTAL
Mayoral Softball Field	3.23% 2	9.68% 6	12.90% 8	3.23% 2	1.61% 1	69.35% 43	62
Dam walk.	3.17% 2	22.22% 14	23.81% 15	6.35% 4	3.17% 2	41.27% 26	63
Dam boat launch.	6.35% 4	12.70% 8	19.05% 12	9.52% 6	4.76% 3	47.62% 30	63

Q6 Should Schofield add disc golf practice baskets at Grace Park?

Answered: 56 Skipped: 16



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	62.50%	35
No	37.50%	21
TOTAL		56

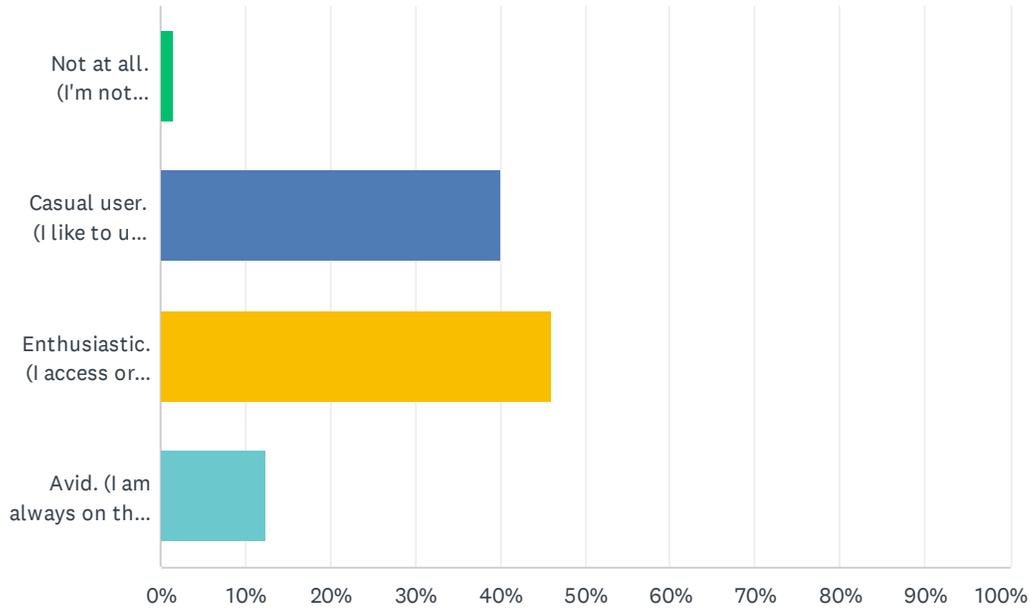
Q7 (Optional) Any comments about disc golf in Schofield?

Answered: 15 Skipped: 57

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	You need a lot of interesting land for a whole course. There are 2 other courses in the surrounding area.	7/25/2022 4:09 PM
2	Would be nice to have an 9 hole disc golf. 18 holes would be too much for any of the existing parks.	7/20/2022 1:27 PM
3	Develop a 18 hole disc golf course in Schofield or the Wausau area. Stevens Point, Mosinee, Eau Claire, Madison, Milwaukee, Rhinelander, Antigo, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Appleton, etc... all have at least one.	7/14/2022 7:29 PM
4	Unfortunately the city really has no options for making a course anywhere	7/4/2022 10:16 PM
5	I think Disc Golf is a dying sport.	6/11/2022 10:24 AM
6	Courses are close by and the funds should go towards something more residents would use	6/10/2022 7:23 AM
7	NO	6/10/2022 7:20 AM
8	Disc golf has no interest.	6/5/2022 4:01 PM
9	I've never heard of any interest in disc golf in Schofield.	6/3/2022 11:21 PM
10	no	5/31/2022 6:48 PM
11	Disc golf is great but without the navigation of unique scenery and the obstacles it might as well be basketball.	5/18/2022 1:26 PM
12	This park is dated and could use any upgrades. Used to be a nice sledding hill. Now overgrown..	5/13/2022 6:26 AM
13	Disc golf would be fun. I don't know where Grace Park is	5/12/2022 9:56 PM
14	I hope that it would not displace any of the rare parks.	5/12/2022 2:01 PM
15	No opinion	5/12/2022 12:46 PM

Q8 What type of water enthusiast are you?

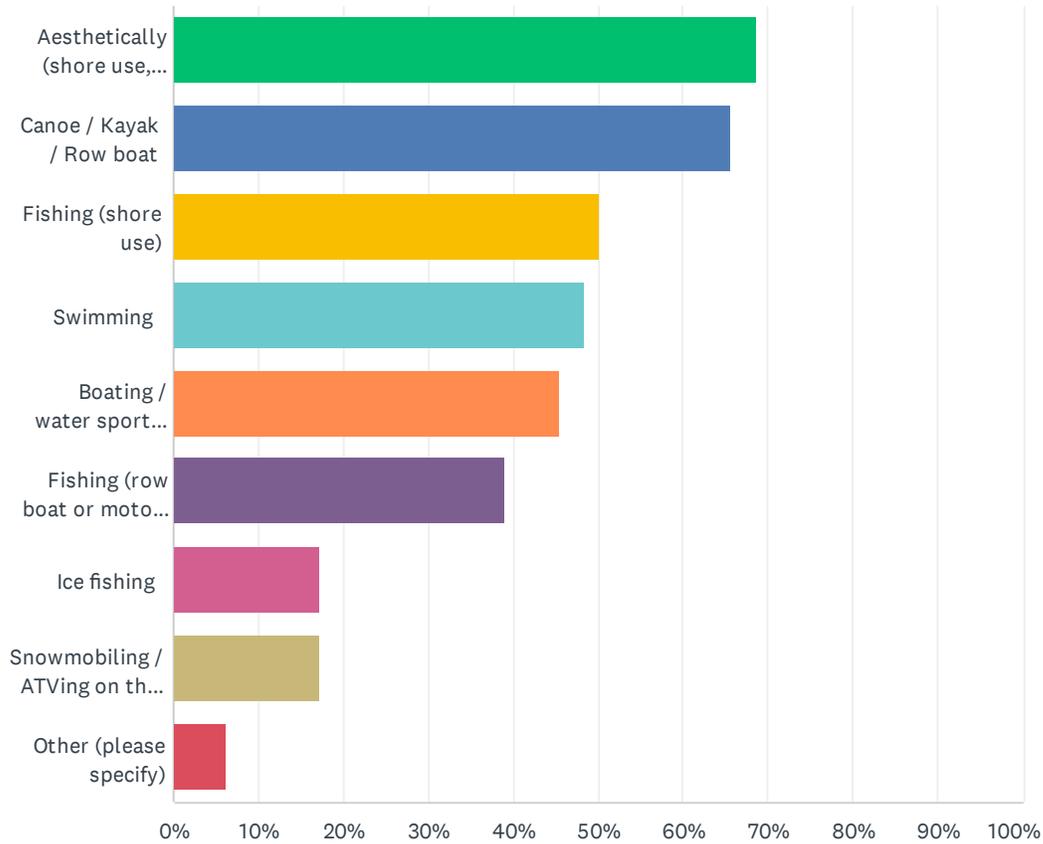
Answered: 65 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)	1.54%	1
Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)	40.00%	26
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	46.15%	30
Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)	12.31%	8
TOTAL		65

Q9 How do you use the water?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Aesthetically (shore use, walking, or sitting along the water)	68.75%	44
Canoe / Kayak / Row boat	65.63%	42
Fishing (shore use)	50.00%	32
Swimming	48.44%	31
Boating / water sport (motorized)	45.31%	29
Fishing (row boat or motor boat)	39.06%	25
Ice fishing	17.19%	11
Snowmobiling / ATVing on the ice	17.19%	11
Other (please specify)	6.25%	4
Total Respondents: 64		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Beach sitting	8/1/2022 5:15 PM

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2	Snowshoeing	7/8/2022 9:46 AM
3	Floating	5/18/2022 1:27 PM
4	I fish from canoe. Would recommend limiting motor to 5hp due to shoreline erosion and swamping other small boats.	5/12/2022 2:04 PM

Q10 What public boat landing or water access improvements are needed in the City of Schofield?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 38

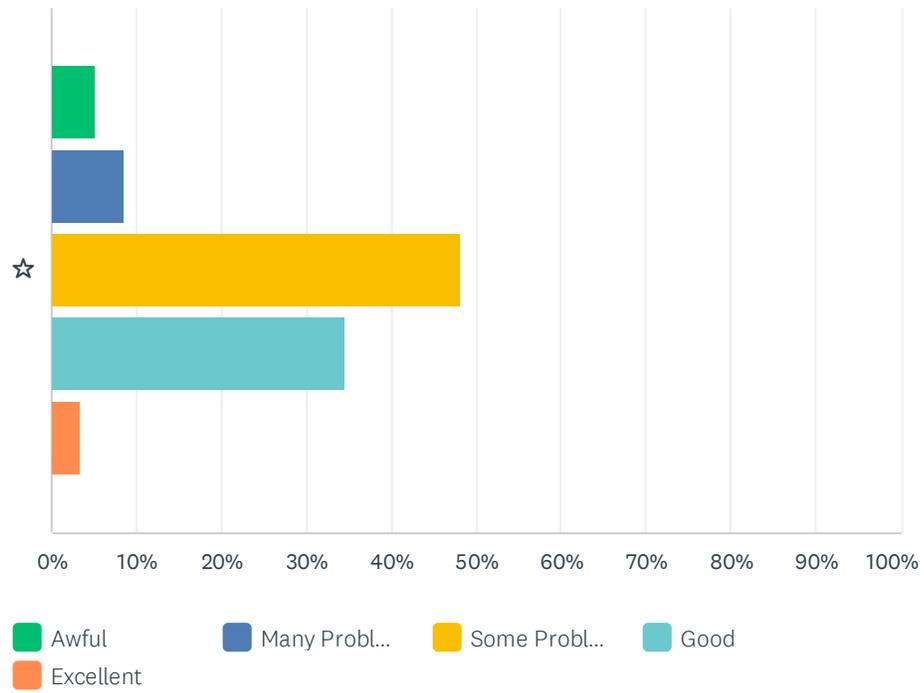
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Keep water entry clean and easier to use	8/3/2022 6:36 PM
2	None	8/1/2022 5:15 PM
3	Improve and expand the boat landing site and area. Have a area for food trucks to rent from the city at the boat landing park on weekends.	7/30/2022 1:38 PM
4	I think the city could use more water access points and piers along with more parking to get to these points.	7/25/2022 4:11 PM
5	Have good bumpers on the dock so boat will not be scuffed by the dock when tied up.	7/25/2022 8:42 AM
6	Need swimming access/beach	7/20/2022 1:28 PM
7	N/A	7/18/2022 3:50 PM
8	handicap accessible	7/17/2022 3:45 PM
9	Clean up the lake/logs along Radtke street access.	7/12/2022 5:37 PM
10	Make the walking trail that runs parallel to the rr tracks and spring Street snowmobile friendly in the winter so I can ride my snowmobile to the lake	7/4/2022 10:18 PM
11	Kayak launch area closer to the parking lot in Radtke Park	7/3/2022 7:12 AM
12	None	7/2/2022 3:22 PM
13	I live near the Kort Street boat launch because it is much closer	7/2/2022 2:53 PM
14	More	7/2/2022 9:06 AM
15	Improve the boat dock at Schofield dam to stabilize an add rope loops to secure boats (access to lake Wausau area), also consider a handicap kayak launch into the flowage.	6/29/2022 9:16 AM
16	Easier entry for kayak	6/27/2022 8:30 AM
17	Fishing piers, longer than the typical boat dock.	6/11/2022 10:26 AM
18	Kayak launch and fishing peer	6/10/2022 7:24 AM
19	Parking lines painted at dam boat landing	6/10/2022 7:23 AM
20	Main Lift	6/10/2022 7:22 AM
21	Water hose for public	6/5/2022 4:02 PM
22	Public hose station to rinse off potential invasive species from watercraft upon leaving.	6/3/2022 11:22 PM
23	Must develop that land behind the old burnt down Mr steak I see a Great park there!! boat docks kayak launch!! trails trees!!	5/31/2022 6:52 PM
24	Not sure.	5/19/2022 1:14 PM
25	Free	5/19/2022 12:56 PM
26	Better access for the Eau Claire river above the dam.	5/18/2022 1:27 PM
27	Docks for boating and fishing behind intercity state bank would be nice. That park is not used for anything. Wasted space right now. Also space behind the old docs Harley Davidson. Used to be boat landing there a Long time ago. Overgrown now and not used for anything.. Time to clean it up.	5/13/2022 6:30 AM

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28	Improved Lake Wausau access	5/13/2022 1:29 AM
29	Na	5/12/2022 9:57 PM
30	Limiting motors on the Eau Claire river. We don't see a lot of them but with the new apartments I worry there will be more motor traffic on the river. No jet skis!	5/12/2022 2:42 PM
31	Could use actual kayak launch areas	5/12/2022 2:17 PM
32	None	5/12/2022 2:04 PM
33	Walk out pier and kayak launch	5/12/2022 11:53 AM
34	Radtke park would be a great place for a kayak launch and updates picnic facilities. Many kayakers stop along the river to eat or walk	5/12/2022 11:53 AM

Q11 Overall, how walkable is Schofield?

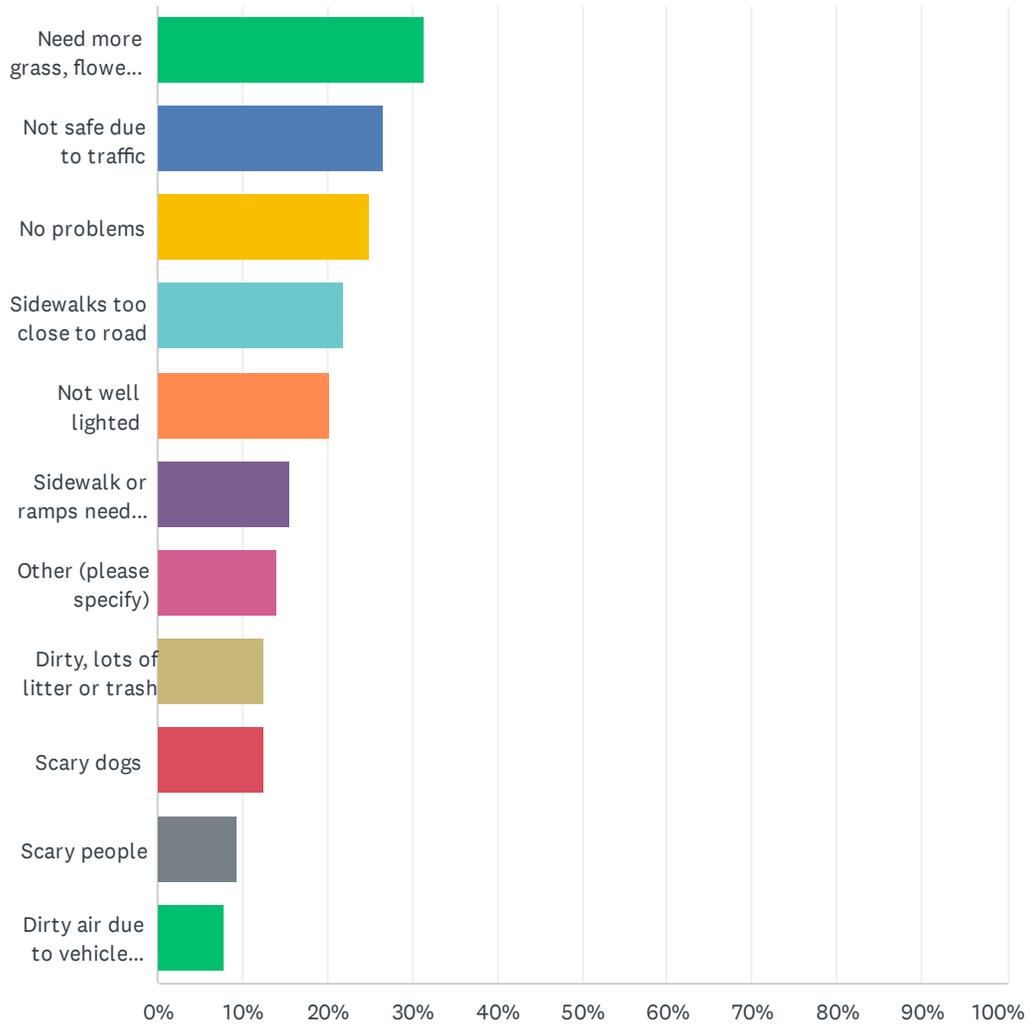
Answered: 58 Skipped: 14



	AWFUL	MANY PROBLEMS	SOME PROBLEMS	GOOD	EXCELLENT	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	5.17% 3	8.62% 5	48.28% 28	34.48% 20	3.45% 2	58	3.22

Q12 How pleasant is your walk in Schofield?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



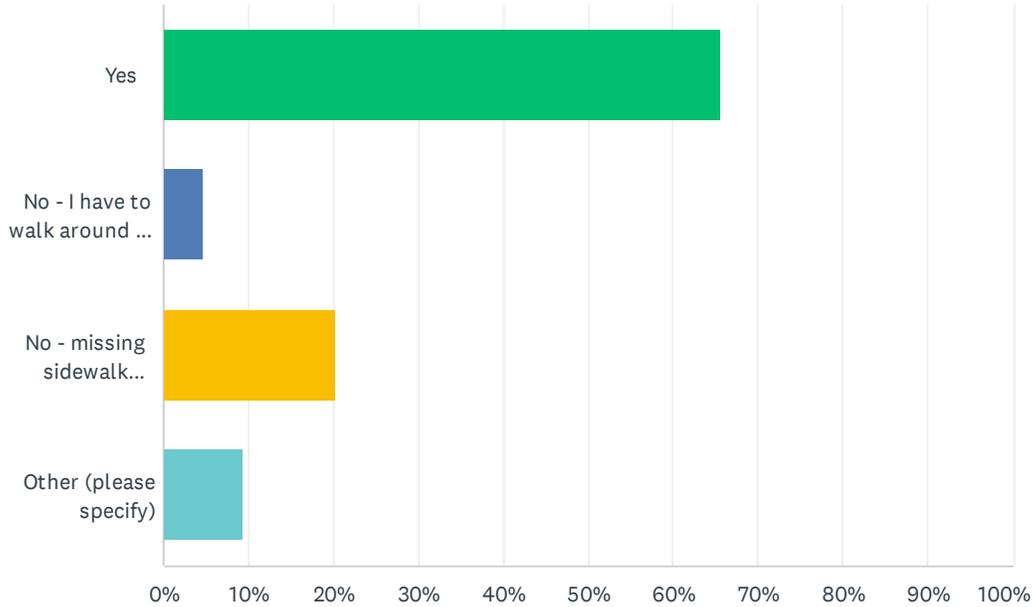
City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Need more grass, flowers, or trees	31.25%	20
Not safe due to traffic	26.56%	17
No problems	25.00%	16
Sidewalks too close to road	21.88%	14
Not well lighted	20.31%	13
Sidewalk or ramps need maintenance	15.63%	10
Other (please specify)	14.06%	9
Dirty, lots of litter or trash	12.50%	8
Scary dogs	12.50%	8
Scary people	9.38%	6
Dirty air due to vehicle exhaust	7.81%	5
Total Respondents: 64		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	MANY trees branches/bushes encroach into sidewalk walking path area (from both the side and overhead), many sidewalks are also narrow.	7/25/2022 8:48 AM
2	Opportunity for walking paths away from traffic	7/4/2022 2:22 PM
3	In general, the side streets that have sidewalks have a lot of low hanging branches from trees & large over hanging bushes as obstacles. Constantly ducking under limbs or walking around large shrubs & bushes. g	6/11/2022 10:33 AM
4	People live like slob in the north end of town. Moreland Radke etc.Sick of the frickin dogs always barking. Trash in yards and people living like pigs..	5/31/2022 12:19 PM
5	Need to be safer in the winter months/ cleared of ice and snow	5/19/2022 1:18 PM
6	No good walking paths	5/13/2022 6:33 AM
7	Grand Ave is not pleasant to walk next to but the rest is fine.	5/12/2022 2:43 PM
8	Walkways need to be linked. Trees planted. Repairs	5/12/2022 2:13 PM
9	We live on Country Club road and it's super busy with recreational users. The road quality is terrible.	5/12/2022 12:50 PM

Q13 Are there sidewalks or paths for you to access destinations in Schofield?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8

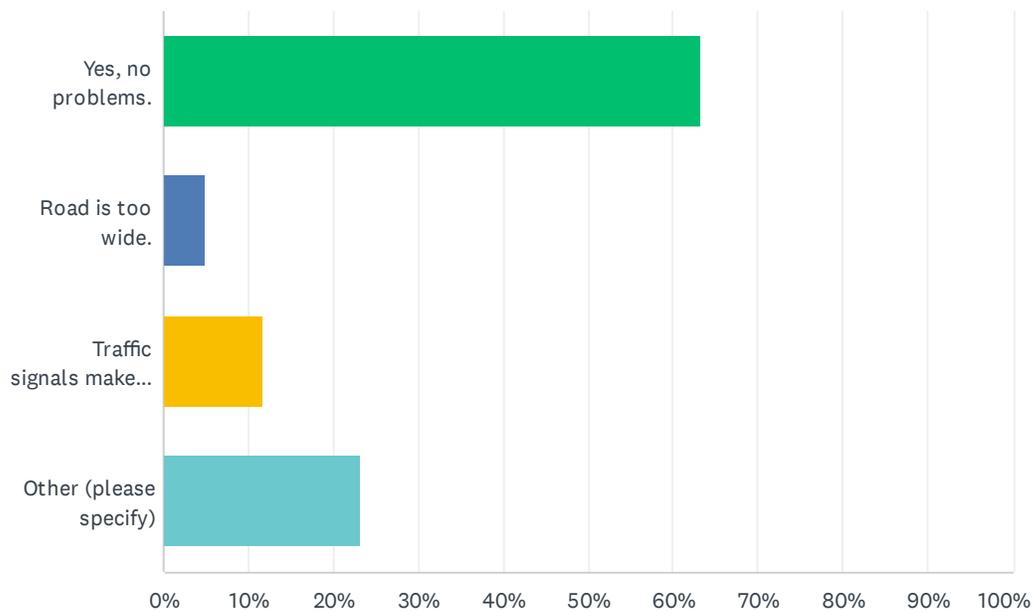


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	65.63%	42
No - I have to walk around a long way to access my destination	4.69%	3
No - missing sidewalk segments	20.31%	13
Other (please specify)	9.38%	6
TOTAL		64

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Road too busy to use sidewalks with small kids	7/2/2022 3:10 PM
2	I just walk a lot for with no destination in mind	5/19/2022 1:18 PM
3	Not able to avoid walking down Grand Ave. Very close to traffic and noisy	5/16/2022 9:05 AM
4	Mostly but could use more	5/12/2022 2:18 PM
5	Walkway needs to continue from Sawmill apts past Greenheck.	5/12/2022 2:13 PM
6	No opinion	5/12/2022 11:56 AM

Q14 Is it easy enough for you to cross roads in Schofield?

Answered: 60 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes, no problems.	63.33% 38
Road is too wide.	5.00% 3
Traffic signals make us wait too long.	11.67% 7
Other (please specify)	23.33% 14
Total Respondents: 60	

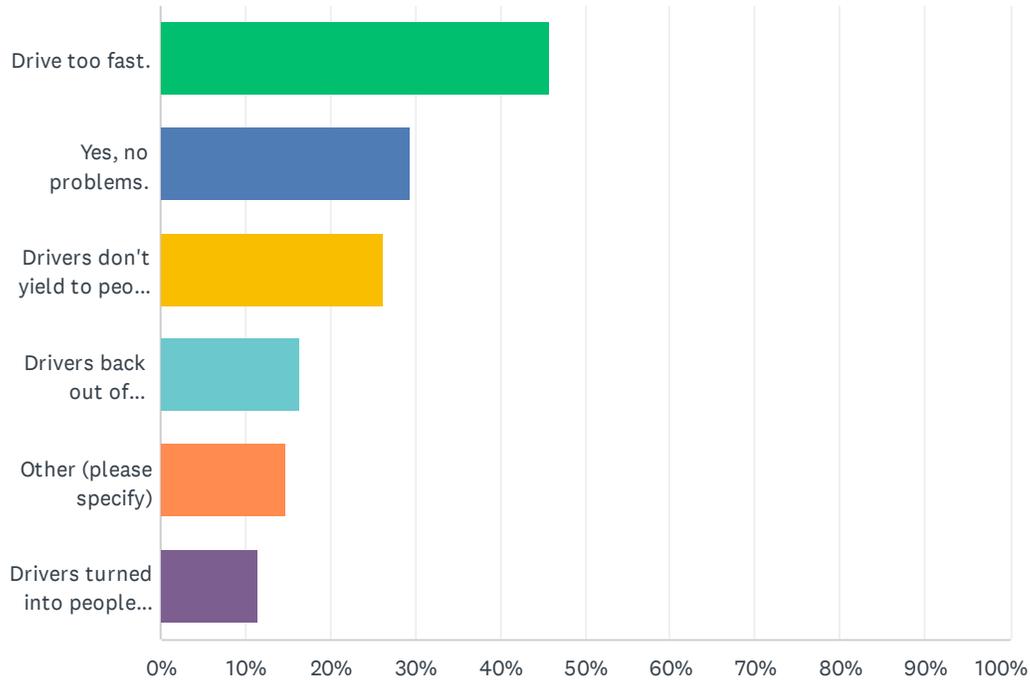
#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Fast moving traffic	8/1/2022 5:21 PM
2	Crossing Grand Ave is difficult	7/30/2022 1:43 PM
3	Only issue is when having to cross Business 51	7/25/2022 8:48 AM
4	it is the drivers that don't give the right of way	7/17/2022 3:52 PM
5	Lack of snow removal	7/12/2022 5:40 PM
6	Ppl on grand ave drive WAY TOO FAST AND TOO LOUD	7/10/2022 8:21 PM
7	Some are ok- others challenging	7/4/2022 2:22 PM
8	not enough crosswalks on old grand	7/2/2022 10:47 AM
9	Need pedestrian crossings across Grand Avenue	6/29/2022 9:18 AM
10	Need flashing signs for cross walks	6/10/2022 2:48 PM
11	No, cars don't obey the cross walk signs or don't completely stop at stop signs	5/19/2022 1:18 PM

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12	Traffic lights burn out and are ignored by city so the walk sign doesn't work.	5/12/2022 2:13 PM
13	We would love to bike more in Schofield but we try to avoid busy intersections. We are stuck in Schofield and cannot safely access Rib Mtn or Wausau bike paths without crossing very dangerous intersections.	5/12/2022 12:50 PM
14	Not enough crosswalks	5/12/2022 11:56 AM

Q15 Do drivers behave well in Schofield?

Answered: 61 Skipped: 11



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Drive too fast.	45.90%	28
Yes, no problems.	29.51%	18
Drivers don't yield to people crossing the street.	26.23%	16
Drivers back out of driveways without looking	16.39%	10
Other (please specify)	14.75%	9
Drivers turned into people crossing the street at traffic light.	11.48%	7
Total Respondents: 61		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Cars parked in driveway blocking or partially blocking sidewalk	7/25/2022 8:48 AM
2	Going too fast on Grand ave	7/18/2022 3:54 PM
3	Cars drive way too fast on Radtke making it unsafe for children. We need more pedestrian infrastructure and speed monitoring.	7/12/2022 5:52 PM
4	Typically ok- we do hear slot of Erving and racing engines or screeching tires	7/4/2022 2:22 PM
5	loud trucks and motorcycles constant on old grand	7/2/2022 10:47 AM
6	Need more speed limit signs.	6/11/2022 10:33 AM
7	Alot of speeding on Ridgeland. Complained to Everest Metro nothing ever gets done.	5/31/2022 12:19 PM

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8	Illegally loud vehicles are ignored by police.	5/12/2022 2:13 PM
9	Simply HIGH VOLUME at Bus 51 intersections	5/12/2022 12:50 PM

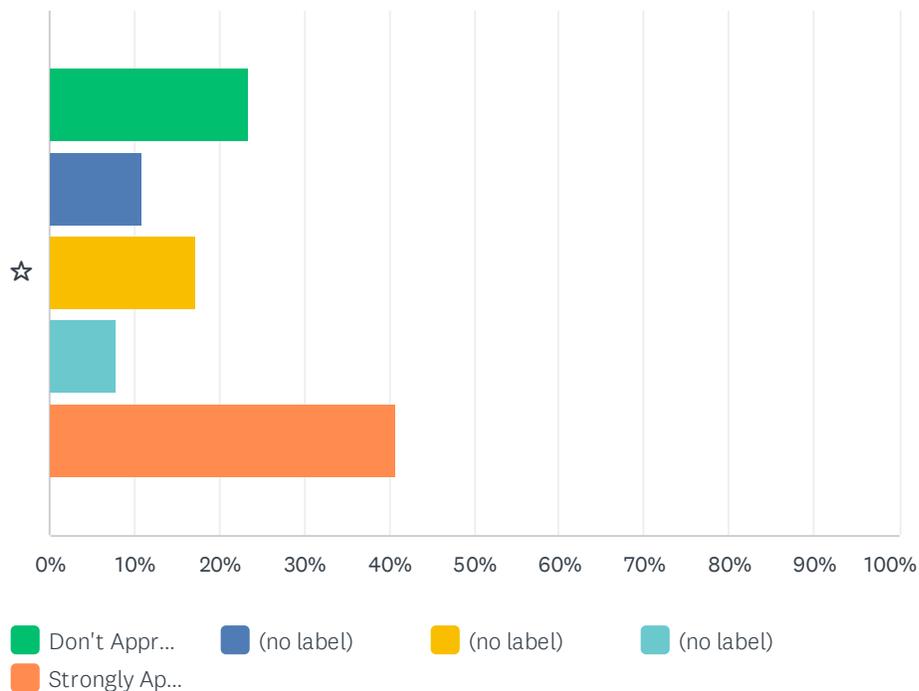
Q16 (Optional) Do you have any other comments about walking in Schofield?

Answered: 16 Skipped: 56

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Walking Grand Ave will get you killed.Way to many dogs that bark at you when you walk,crap and pee on sidewalks,yards and fast drivers in the Ridgeland,Moreland areas. Complained several times with no enforcement. Kids walking will get hit.	8/1/2022 5:21 PM
2	Trash thrown out on roads and sidewalks	7/30/2022 1:43 PM
3	Most of the time we walk on the street as sidewalks are blocked by bushes/branches. Also, I wouldn't mind a light at neupert/bus 51 intersection so I can cross 4 lanes of traffic slightly safer? I have seen many people cross bus 51 between schofield ave and jelinek	7/25/2022 4:22 PM
4	Unleashed dogs. Specifically the 3rd bock on Grace st.	7/18/2022 3:54 PM
5	Iwalk my dogs and pickup after them ,when walking some owners never pickup poop on the sidewalk so we are constantly dodging it	7/17/2022 3:52 PM
6	Snow removal is never enforced. Many corner lots don't keep crosswalk clear in winter.	7/12/2022 5:52 PM
7	Cars speed down Radtke Street. Lots of cars run the red light on the corner of Radtke and Grand. There have also been sidewalks not plowed in the winter so a stroller cannot access the sidewalk.	7/12/2022 5:40 PM
8	I hate walking in Schofield. There is no where to walk. I drive to Rib Mountain to walk/run on their trails and walking paths.	7/8/2022 9:50 AM
9	Question 11 isn't working correctly. Results will not be accurate.	7/3/2022 7:14 AM
10	We live near the country club. Most of what Schofield has to offer is across the river, which is a very long walk. I do not feel comfortable having my young children bike to other parks. Mayoral is the only accessible park for our small children	7/2/2022 3:10 PM
11	gulf course road on pine island could use a shoulder for walking/biking	7/2/2022 10:47 AM
12	When there are no sidewalks, the drivers are very inattentive when it comes to pedestrians. Maybe put up more pedestrian walk signs & add more speed limit signs.	6/11/2022 10:33 AM
13	Dogs on the loose. Hate looking at some people's yards.Alderpersons needs to step up and look at their respective areas or step down	5/31/2022 12:19 PM
14	An established walking area from Radtke Park to Grace Park along the airport fence would be stellar.	5/18/2022 1:29 PM
15	There don't seem to be any real walking paths in schofield.	5/13/2022 6:33 AM
16	A bike land would be better for walking pedestrians and bikers	5/12/2022 11:56 AM

Q17 Rate the following statement: "Schofield should develop this Schofield owned parcel (see above picture) for a dog park."

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



	DON'T APPROVE	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	(NO LABEL)	STRONGLY APPROVE	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
☆	23.44% 15	10.94% 7	17.19% 11	7.81% 5	40.63% 26	64	3.31

Q18 (Optional) Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 26 Skipped: 46

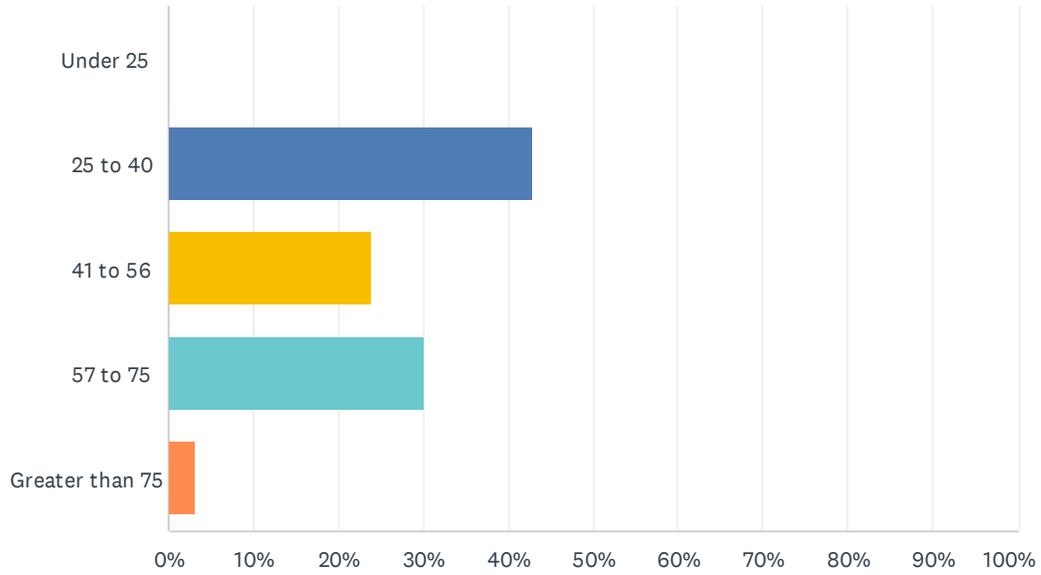
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	We take our dog to Rib Mountain so it would be nice to have our own in Schofield	8/7/2022 6:02 PM
2	Rib mt park is a good size. Probably don't need it as developed. But fenced in and a few paths around the property.	8/3/2022 6:39 PM
3	At least they won't crap in my yard. But people in my area won't walk or drive to go there	8/1/2022 5:23 PM
4	NO! STRONGLY strongly strongly DISAPPROVE. This should be a park with water access and parking!!!! Don't let people's animals rule the city's land. A whole 5 acre plot of land for dogs? One that's next to the river? I'd rather you made it a disc golf course and a playground and a walking trail. It's a perfect spot for a kayak launch. Make use of the river! Please NO dog park. Let dog owners, voluntarily choosing to have a dog, go somewhere else. Choosing dogs over people for scarce waterfront real estate use, is saddening!	7/25/2022 4:38 PM
5	Just make it a regular park or walking area, with kayak launch.	7/25/2022 8:49 AM
6	Dog parks are under utilized and feel this space could be of better use for children or disc golf	7/20/2022 1:30 PM
7	Unleashed pets.	7/18/2022 3:56 PM
8	Develop a 18 hole disc golf course in Schofield or the Wausau area.	7/14/2022 7:31 PM
9	City needs to do a better job enforcing rules in place. Many houses in disrepair and there is no strict enforcement. It impacts property values. What would never fly in the city of Wausau is accepted. I'd like to see the city being more proactive.	7/12/2022 5:55 PM
10	A disc golf course would be a better idea	7/4/2022 10:21 PM
11	I don't own a dog but occasionally walk other dogs at a dog park- the one in rib mt is amazing	7/4/2022 2:26 PM
12	Question 17 is not working correctly. Results will always include Don't Approve.	7/3/2022 7:16 AM
13	Would love to have an off leash area in Schofield. Though there are 3 dog parks available nearby, this would be great use of this space.	6/29/2022 9:19 AM
14	That is a large parcel to dedicate for dogs. Maybe the City should develop 2 acres for a dog park & 3 acres for another children's park. A pedestrian bridge could go over there entire area. Wausau has a population of 38,685 & three dog parks. Schofield has a population of 2,283. Statistically Wausau has one dog park for every 11,228 people. Is it really necessary to have a dog park in Schofield? Probably residents from outside our boundaries that live close to the boundary line will be using it because of proximity. Does the City want to take on the task of policing residential use & maintenance and cleanup for outside residents.	6/11/2022 10:49 AM
15	Grace Street park	6/10/2022 7:30 AM
16	I like to use that land for hunting	6/10/2022 7:27 AM
17	Could there be a kayak launch there also?? maybe some hiking trails?	5/31/2022 6:56 PM
18	This would be fantastic!	5/26/2022 7:06 PM
19	Large scenic dog parks are amazing when done right.	5/18/2022 1:30 PM
20	I don't have pets.	5/13/2022 6:33 AM
21	There's other things needed besides a dog park	5/12/2022 10:00 PM
22	River frontage for a dog park??!! Why not a nice park for people??!!	5/12/2022 3:51 PM
23	Why use nice river frontage for a dog park??? How about a nice park for humans!??? We should be taking advantage of the river for more aesthetically pleasing projects. All Schofield	5/12/2022 3:32 PM

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	has going for it now is black top.!!	
24	Really hard to tell where this is. Would not support if it involves clearing any land near the river.	5/12/2022 2:51 PM
25	A dog park there would displace wildlife and be inconvenient to people in the main area of Schofield. Put it in some vacant lot in an area more central to Schofield residents.	5/12/2022 2:17 PM
26	Dog parks are fine but we have so many in the metro area. We need to focus on making biking safer	5/12/2022 12:51 PM

Q19 What is your age?

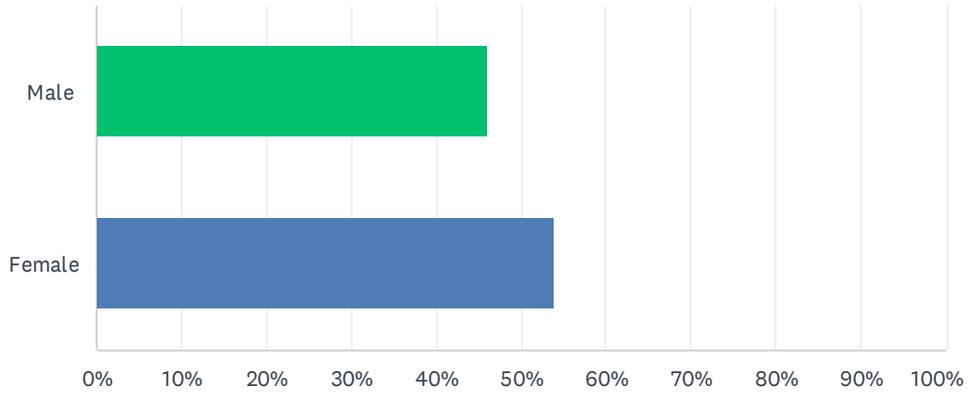
Answered: 63 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 25	0.00%	0
25 to 40	42.86%	27
41 to 56	23.81%	15
57 to 75	30.16%	19
Greater than 75	3.17%	2
TOTAL		63

Q20 What is your gender?

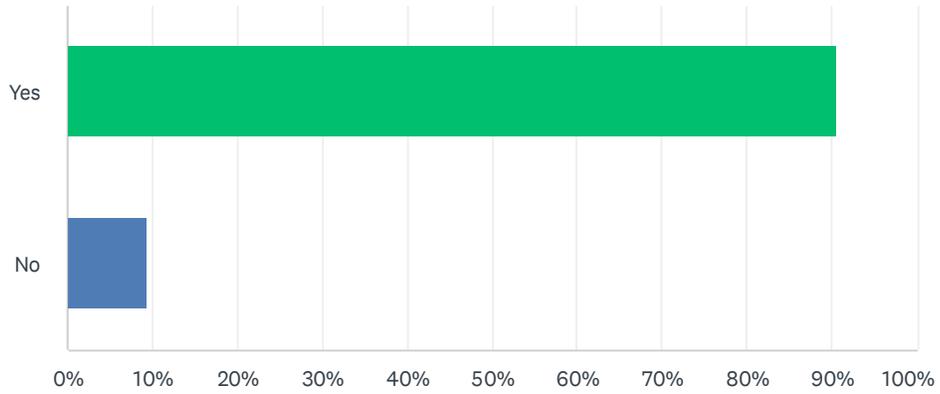
Answered: 63 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	46.03%	29
Female	53.97%	34
TOTAL		63

Q21 Do you live in the City of Schofield?

Answered: 64 Skipped: 8



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	90.63%	58
No	9.38%	6
TOTAL		64

Q22 Please list the number your house or apartment is in. (See map below.)

Answered: 54 Skipped: 18

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	4	8/9/2022 11:47 AM
2	2	8/7/2022 6:03 PM
3	3	8/3/2022 6:40 PM
4	2	8/1/2022 5:24 PM
5	3	7/30/2022 1:46 PM
6	3	7/25/2022 4:39 PM
7	1	7/25/2022 8:50 AM
8	3	7/20/2022 7:29 PM
9	3	7/20/2022 6:24 PM
10	3	7/20/2022 1:31 PM
11	1	7/19/2022 7:21 PM
12	3	7/17/2022 3:56 PM
13	3	7/14/2022 7:32 PM
14	1	7/12/2022 5:55 PM
15	1	7/12/2022 5:42 PM
16	4	7/11/2022 8:17 PM
17	1	7/10/2022 8:23 PM
18	1	7/8/2022 9:54 AM
19	3	7/6/2022 7:01 PM
20	3	7/6/2022 11:28 AM
21	1	7/5/2022 9:36 AM
22	4	7/4/2022 10:25 PM
23	3	7/4/2022 2:27 PM
24	2	7/3/2022 4:03 PM
25	2	7/3/2022 7:17 AM
26	2	7/2/2022 6:55 PM
27	1	7/2/2022 5:11 PM
28	4	7/2/2022 3:26 PM
29	4	7/2/2022 3:12 PM
30	3	7/2/2022 10:49 AM
31	3	7/2/2022 9:12 AM

City of Schofield Outdoor Recreation Survey

32	1	6/29/2022 9:20 AM
33	4	6/11/2022 10:51 AM
34	4	6/10/2022 2:50 PM
35	1	6/10/2022 7:25 AM
36	1	6/5/2022 4:04 PM
37	3	6/5/2022 9:00 AM
38	1	6/3/2022 11:26 PM
39	4	5/31/2022 6:57 PM
40	2	5/31/2022 12:21 PM
41	4	5/26/2022 7:07 PM
42	3	5/19/2022 1:19 PM
43	1	5/18/2022 1:31 PM
44	2	5/16/2022 9:06 AM
45	2	5/13/2022 6:34 AM
46	1	5/13/2022 1:33 AM
47	4	5/12/2022 10:01 PM
48	1	5/12/2022 3:51 PM
49	1	5/12/2022 2:51 PM
50	4	5/12/2022 2:20 PM
51	3	5/12/2022 2:19 PM
52	3	5/12/2022 12:51 PM
53	1	5/12/2022 11:56 AM
54	1	5/12/2022 11:55 AM

ATTACHMENT E

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) Identified Outdoor Recreation Needs

Compiled by:
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
In their 2019-2023 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)



GAPS AND NEEDS IN OUR EXISTING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

In developing the following statewide needs and gaps in our recreation opportunities, the department incorporated information from:

- The SCORP recreation participation survey question regarding needed recreation opportunities in residents' home county (Appendix 6).
- Recreation Opportunities Analysis, which identified recreation needs for each of the eight regions of the state (Appendix 8).
- The SCORP survey of county park directors, which asked about needs at the county level (Appendix 4).
- The SCORP Advisory Team and department staff.

Statewide Recreation Needs:

Places near population centers

Because of the inverse distribution of our population and public lands as well as the limited amount of time people have to participate, there is a very large need to provide more places for people to participate in outdoor recreation near where they live. In particular is the need to provide opportunities for residents to visit places after work or for a couple of hours on a weekend. Places that provide opportunities for hiking, all types of bicycle riding, dog walking, picnicking, and different water-related activities such as fishing, canoeing and kayaking are likely to be heavily used.

Trails

By nearly every measure, the largest need throughout the state is for more trails that enable people to experience natural settings, visit the vibrant downtowns of our cities and villages, commute to work, and access favorite sites. All types of trails are in demand – hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, snowmobiling, ATV/UTV and motorcycle riding, and 4WD vehicle trails.

Water access – shoreline and boat launches

Lakes, streams and rivers are a defining feature of Wisconsin. From the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River, from the thousands of inland lakes and the tens of thousands of miles of flowing water, residents and visitors have been drawn to the water's edge to fish, hunt, launch any manner of watercraft, bird watch and beach walk. Access to water remains a universal need throughout the state.

Camping opportunities

With a large cohort of retirees travelling in RVs combined with an adventurous younger generation, demand for camping has grown in recent years and is likely to remain popular for years to come. Given the divergence in desired experiences – some campers wanting access to hot showers and WiFi while others wanting neither – recreation providers will need to collaborate and coordinate on providing the camping experiences best suited to different public lands.

Statewide Recreation Needs: (cont.)

Dog parks and exercise areas

Taking care of a dog has many benefits, not the least of which is the exercise people get in walking their pets. With the steady rise in dog ownership (75% of people in their thirties own a dog) and an urbanizing population has come an increasing demand for places to walk, play with, socialize and train our canine friends. Many municipal and county dog parks are among their most visited properties.

Target shooting ranges

Many hunters and shooting sports participants live in rural areas or belong to gun clubs and practice their craft on their or the club's property. However, as our population continues to urbanize there is a growing need for places where people can practice gun and archery marksmanship and safety. By their nature, firearm ranges generate considerable sounds and siting new ranges has been a challenge in more populated areas of the state.

Statewide Policy Needs:

Better understand place-based recreation and associated outcomes

The survey conducted for this SCORP on recreation participation generated considerable data on which outdoor activities residents pursue and how often (see Appendix 6). What is not well known is where these "participation days" actually take place – that is, where, when, and why they occur at different places. Questions for which more detailed, property-specific, place-based data are needed include:

- How many people visit the place or property?
- When and what are the patterns of visitation?
- What recreation activities do they pursue?
- How far do visitors travel to reach the property and why did they visit the particular property (as opposed to other options)?
- What would improve their satisfaction?
- What are the economic, health, and social benefits associated with their visit?

With a more complete understanding of property use and the features and attributes that draw people, agencies can make more informed decisions about what types of recreation facilities to build and maintain at different places. And the public can better understand their "return on investment."

Better understand the nature-based recreation preferences of our diversifying population

Data are needed on the recreation preferences of our changing population. For a range of reasons, people of varying ages, residential settings, incomes, and social, racial, ethnic and cultural identities participate in different types of outdoor activities in different places. More information is needed on the types of activities and settings sought by the diversity of Wisconsin residents. In addition, data on how and where to most effectively provide quality experiences for people with varying backgrounds and cultures are needed.

Enhance and stabilize funding for outdoor recreation

Funding for conservation and recreation is derived from many sources and the overall total has fluctuated considerably from year to year. This has complicated efforts to plan, develop, and maintain recreation facilities. Some states have implemented funding sources that provide a more stable source of money for conservation and recreation projects. In addition to more consistent funding, there is a need to broaden the network of people and sources that help pay for the management of public lands in the state.

Expand collaborations among recreation providers

Each recreation provider has unique capabilities and their lands offer different types of experiences, features, facilities, and opportunities. There would be substantial benefit in continuing and expanding collaborations among federal, county and local governments. Focus should be placed on identifying ways to coordinate recreation experiences in each region of the state, minimizing duplicative efforts, and maximizing the benefits of recreation investments.

Together, providing well-planned, safe and enjoyable recreation opportunities that visitor's value will increase support for local communities and businesses, strengthen tourism, respond to evolving demographic and visitor needs, reduce user conflicts and improve natural settings.

Regional Recreation Needs (high needs identified in the Recreation Opportunities Analysis – see Appendix 8)

Great Northwest Region

ATV/UTV riding
 Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping - developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Fishing
 Four-wheel vehicle driving
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Hunting - big game
 Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
 Off-highway motorcycle riding
 Swimming in lakes and rivers

Western Sands Region

Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping - developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Cross country skiing
 Dog walking
 Fishing
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Horseback riding
 Hunting - big game
 Picnicking
 Snowshoeing
 Swimming in lakes and rivers

Mississippi River Corridor Region

Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping - developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Cross country skiing
 Dog walking
 Fishing
 Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Hunting - big game
 Nature photography
 Participating in nature-based education programs
 Picnicking
 Snowshoeing
 Visiting a beach, beach walking

Northwoods Region

ATV/UTV riding
 Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Camping – developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Fishing
 Four-wheel vehicle driving
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Hunting – big game
 Off-highway motorcycle riding
 Participating in nature-based education programs
 Snowmobiling



Southern Gateways Region

ATV/UTV riding
 Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping – developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Fishing
 Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
 Picnicking
 Snowshoeing
 Swimming in lakes and rivers

Upper Lake Michigan Coastal Region

Bicycling – bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping – developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Fishing – all types
 Hiking, walking, trail running or backpacking
 Horseback riding
 Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
 Visiting a beach, beach walking

Lake Winnebago Waters Region

Bicycling – bicycling touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping – developed and primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Cross country skiing
 Dog walking
 Fishing
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Hunting – big game
 Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
 Nature photography
 Participating in nature-based education programs
 Picnicking
 Swimming in lakes and rivers
 Visiting a beach, beach walking

Lower Lake Michigan Coastal Region

Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
 Bird or wildlife watching
 Camping - primitive
 Canoeing or kayaking
 Cross country skiing
 Fishing
 Gather mushrooms, berries, etc.
 Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
 Motor boating (inc. waterski/tubing, personal watercraft)
 Nature photography
 Picnicking
 Snowshoeing
 Swimming in lakes and rivers

ATTACHMENT F

Bicycle Parking Guidelines

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

And the City of Baltimore

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



Angled Wave 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.

PLACEMENT OF BICYCLE PARKING RACKS

RACK PLACEMENT

RULES:

5' from:

Fire hydrant
Crosswalk

4' from:

Loading zone
Bus stop
Bus shelter
Bus bench

Min. 2', Rec. 3' from:

Curb

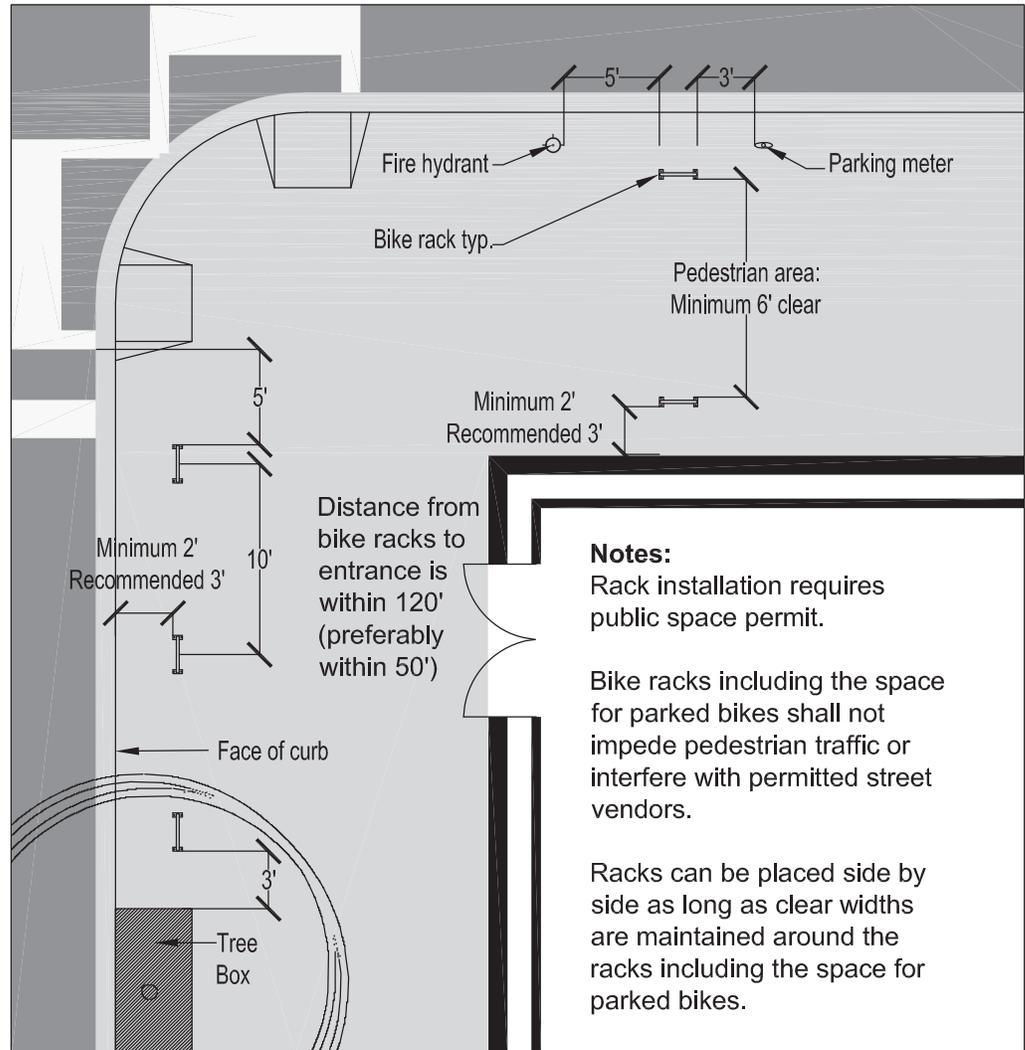
3' from:

Parking meter
Newspaper rack
US mailbox
Light pole
Sign pole
Driveway
Tree space
Trash can
Other street furniture
Other sidewalk obstructions

WALL SETBACKS

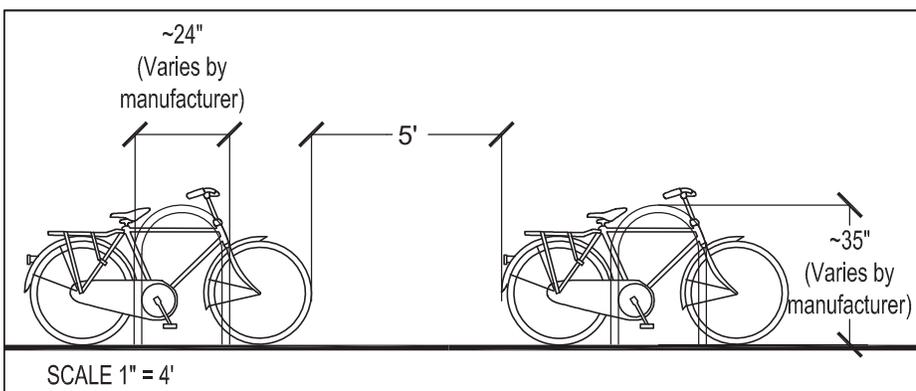
For racks set parallel to a wall:
Min. 24", Rec. 36"

For racks set perpendicular to a wall:
Min. 28", Rec. 36"

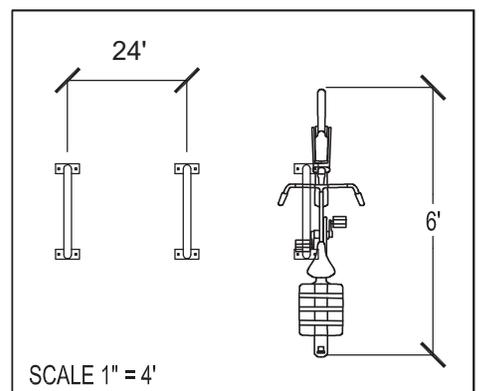


SCALE 1" = 10'

SIDE VIEW



SIDE BY SIDE RACKS:



ATTACHMENT G

Potential Schofield Bike-Pedestrian Path Expansion Maps

From: NCWRPC and Becher Hoppe

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.



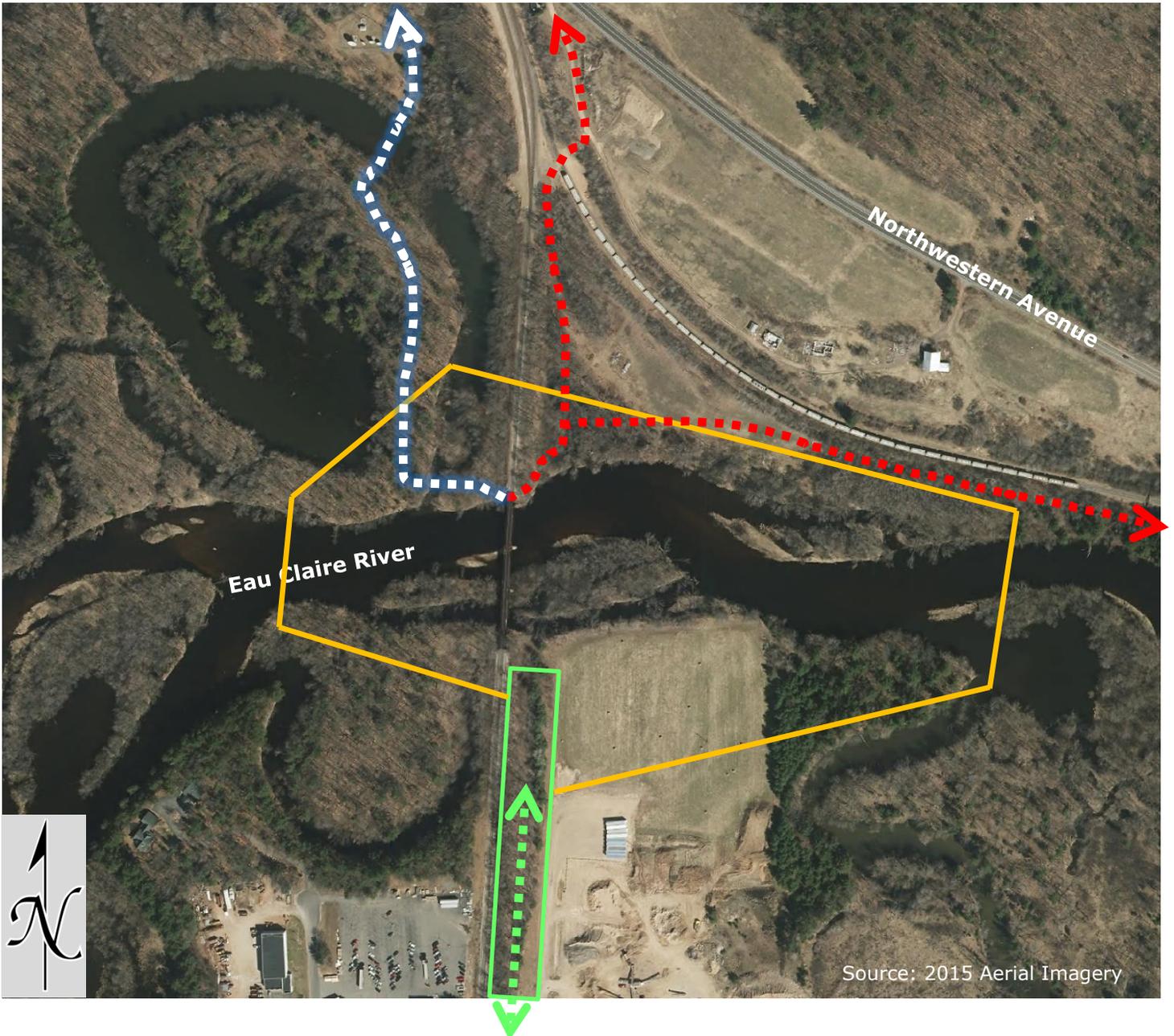
= Potential Schofield trail.



= Potential Wausau trail.

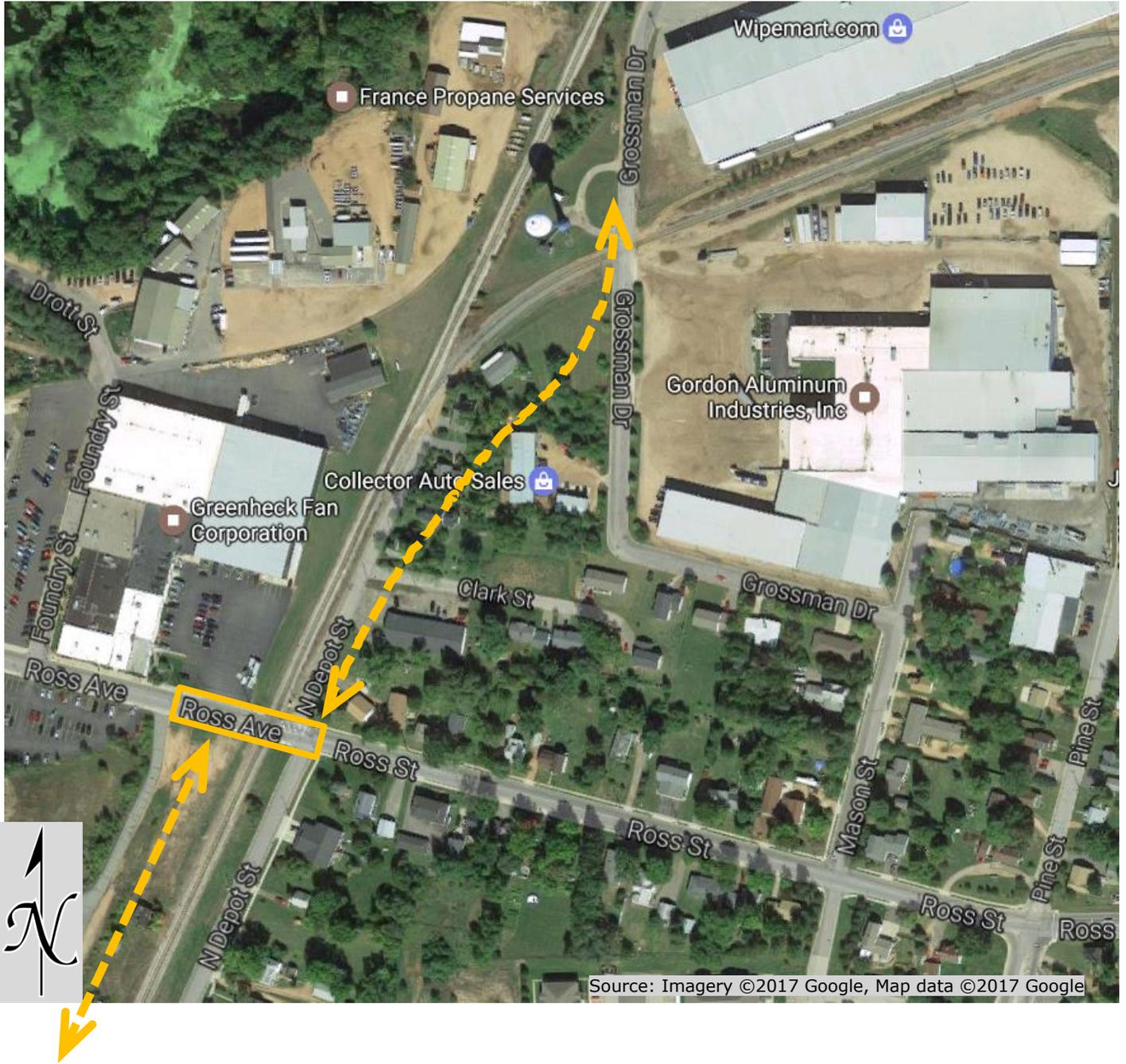


= Potential Weston trail.



Schofield Trail

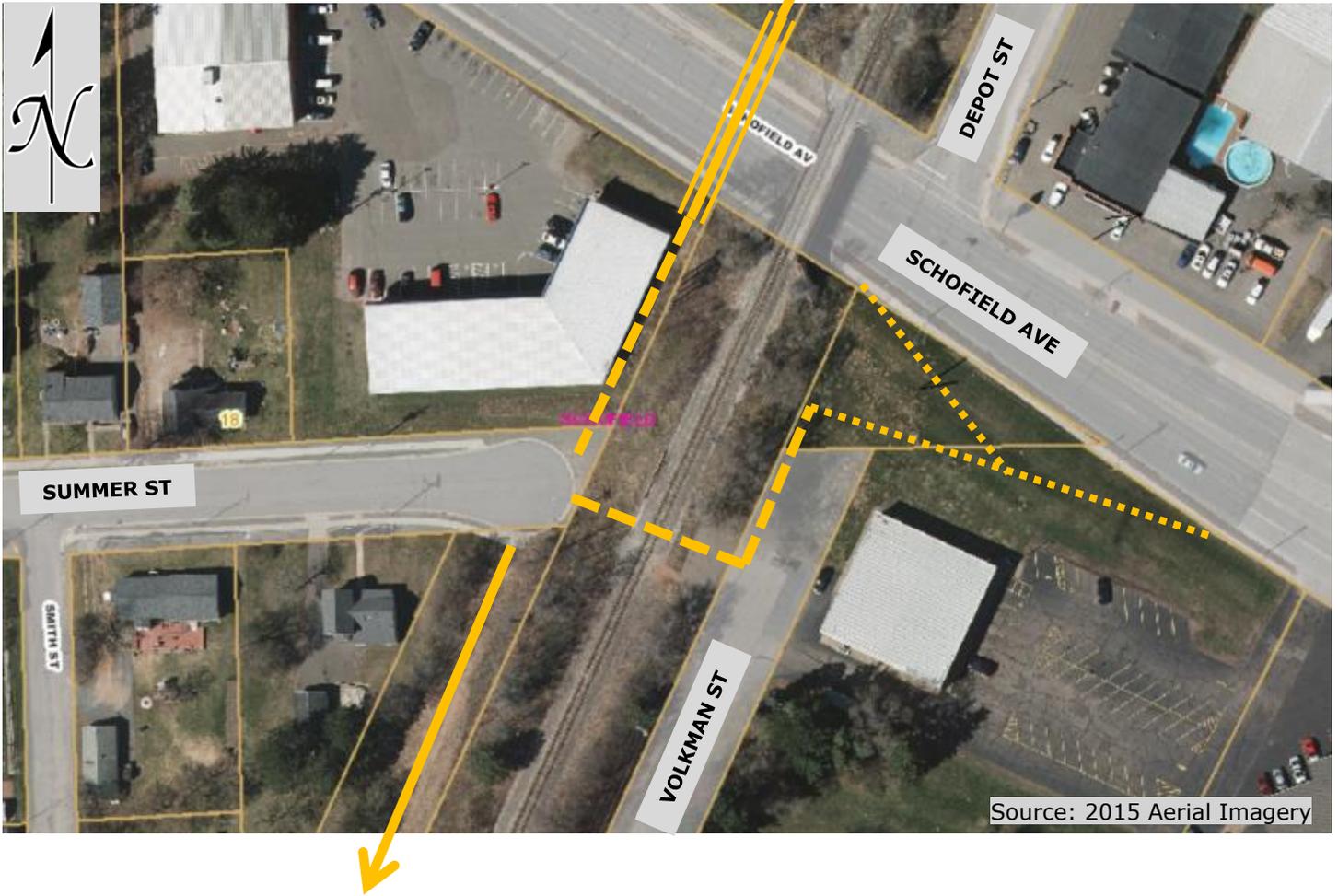
  = Potential Schofield Trail



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



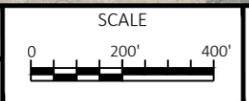
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LAYOUT: 2/18/2026 9:15 AM
PLOT TIME: 2/18/2026 9:15 AM
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330 N. 4th STREET
WAUSAU, WI 54403 • 715.845.8000
becherhoppe.com

DRAWN BY: DAK
CHECKED BY: AJW
DATE: NOV 2025

PROJECT NO: 2025.002
REV. DATES:

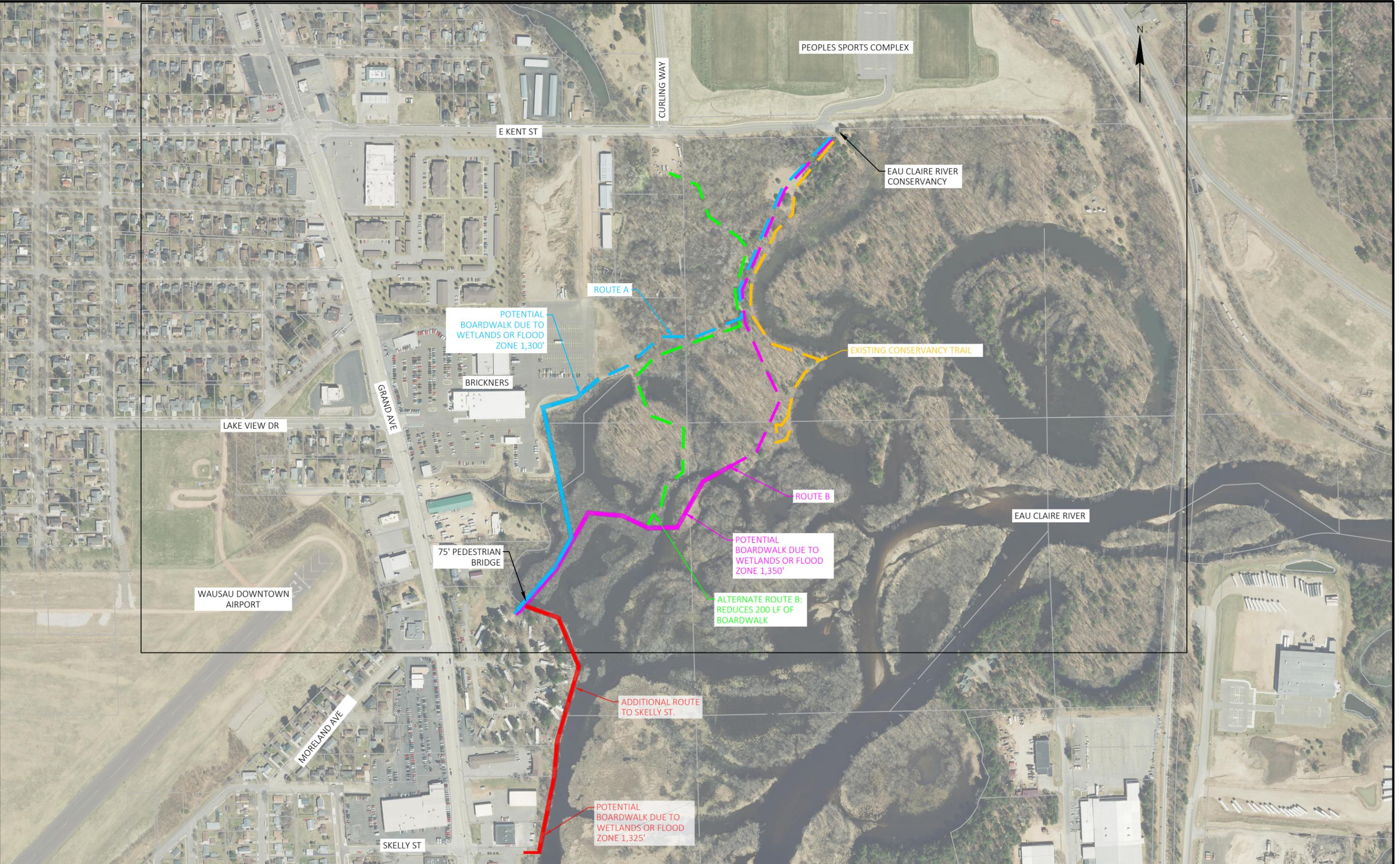


EAU CLAIRE RIVER CONSERVANCY TRAIL
CITY OF SCHOFIELD

EXHIBIT

SHEET
EX 1

EX 1
 LAYOUT: 7/12/2026 12:56 PM
 PLOT TIME: 7/12/2026 12:56 PM
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 Copyright © 2025, Becher-Hoppe Assoc. Inc.

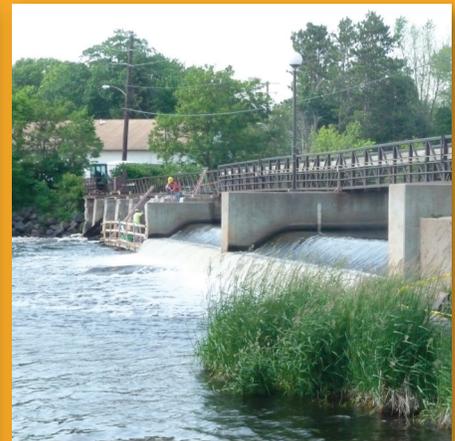
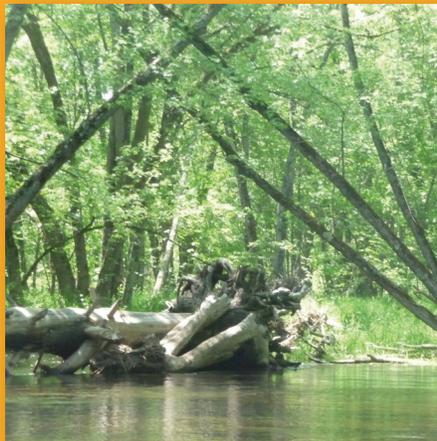
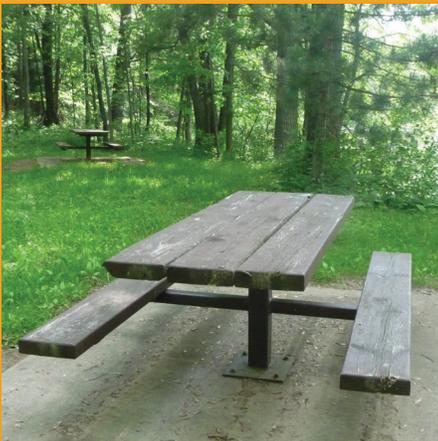


ATTACHMENT H

Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail Vision

From: Village of Weston

Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail



The Adventure in Our Own Backyard



Our Vision

Our vision is for an enhancement of a Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail that...

- Expands opportunities for safe and fun paddling and floating.
- Grows recreational-based tourism development in the Wausau-Weston-Ringle area.
- Builds on related initiatives, like Wausau's master plan for the Eau Claire River Conservancy.
- Includes safe and well-marked put-in and take-out spots along the river, and advises people on how to get to these spots and navigate once there.
- Connects to and enhances destinations along the river, including parks and conservancies, campgrounds, school forests, and neighborhoods.
- Advances opportunities for land-based trails, picnic spots, and other activities along the river.
- Provides a consistent and appealing image through signage and informational materials.



What is a water trail?

A designated route for paddling or floating along a waterway with strategically located access points; similar to hiking trails and bikeways but with one difference: **the “trail” already exists.**

Benefits:

- Recreation
- Economic
- Quality of Life/Health
- Education/Information
- Resource Stewardship
- Community Identity

Finding A Put-in Spot

Paddling and floating down the lower Eau Claire River is a rite of summer for many residents in the Weston-Wausau-Ringle area. The river offers a natural escape, a range of experiences, a path to healthy living, and most of all, fun! To date, most paddling occurs on an informal basis, sometimes offering a mixed quality of experience and safety. Many area residents are not aware of what the lower Eau Claire River has to offer, and others may be reluctant to canoe or kayak the river. Further, paddling down the river is not on the navigation chart of most visitors to the area.

Much of the proposed water trail goes through the Village of Weston. The trail also goes through parts of Wausau, Schofield, and Ringle, and passes by lands in the hands of scouting organizations, the D.C. Everest School District, and other organizations. This calls for an intergovernmental, collaborative approach to trail conception, development, and implementation.

Going with the Flow

The idea of a water trail is not a new one, and paddling or floating down the river already provides a special experience for many people each summer.

The river, itself, is of course the most valuable asset. It is navigable from spring until late summer, and has few obstructions. During spring and early summer, when water levels are higher, the river provides an exhilarating experience for beginners and a test for more experienced paddlers. Later in the summer, the river takes on a lazier character, bringing out more first-

timers and tubers. Starting in Ringle, then Weston, then Wausau, and finally Schofield, the character of the river shifts. In most places, the views from the water are similar to what they might have been 200 years ago.

There are already several launch sites that many people use each warm summer day. Some, like the County's launch site along Ringle Avenue in Ringle, are well-marked, include at least basic parking, a picnic spot, and a reasonable launch site. Others, like a spot at the County Highway J bridge in Weston, are very informal and not always safe in their present condition. Safety deficiencies at this and other spots often result from little to no parking, heavier car and truck traffic, and very informal or hidden put-in/take-out locations.

The communities along the river, Marathon County, local outfitters, and others also recognize the value and potential of the river in their efforts and plans. For example, the City of Wausau has recently established a master plan for its Eau Claire River Conservancy—City-owned land on the northern shore of the river. The land has a series of oxbow lakes, making it an ideal place to kayak and canoe.

The Village of Weston has, through its 2015 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, identified the water trail as a priority initiative. To advance that initiative, the Village will construct a modern launch and parking lot at the Ross Avenue Bridge (see Fig. 1). This project is being supported through grants from Marathon County, the B.A. and Esther Greenheck Foundation, and the Community Foundation of North Central Wisconsin. The Village is exploring similar improvements at Yellowbanks Park and the County Highway J bridge area, which are in need of funding support.

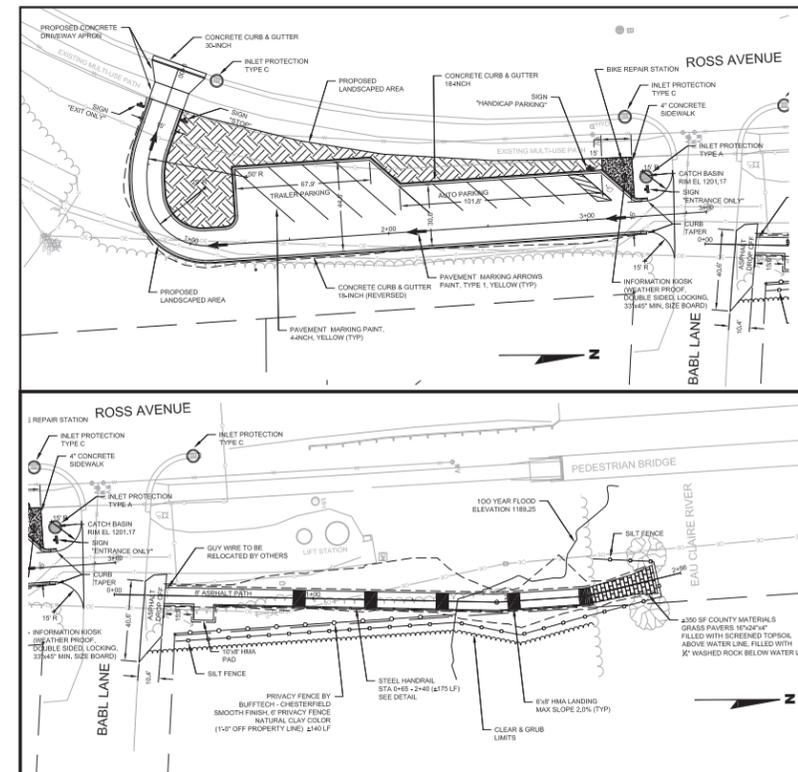


Figure 1: Engineering drawings for Ross Avenue Bridge river access point, including parking area, ramp and river launch, guide upcoming improvements at this site and may be a model for parking and access improvements at other spots.

Canoeists on the Kickapoo spent over \$1.2 million in rural southwest Wisconsin.* (1999)

***Johnson, Lindsay “Case Studies of Water Trail Impacts on Rural Communities.” Masters Thesis, University of Oregon, 2002. p.102.**

Economic Benefit

The economic impact of recreation water trails has been documented by a number of studies since the early 2000s. For example, in 2012 the Outdoor Industry Foundation estimated that the annual national active outdoor recreation economy, including resources such as hiking trails and water trails, contributed \$646 billion to the U.S. economy.¹ In a 2009 study of the economic impact of the Rogue River in Oregon, ECONorthwest found that river-based recreation contributed at least \$30 million annually to the surrounding local economies.² In 2008, the North Carolina Paddle Tourism Study estimated that paddlers spent more than \$1 million dollars annually on paddle trips in North Carolina.³

¹ The Outdoor Recreation Economy. 2012. Outdoor Industry Association. https://outdoorindustry.org/pdf/OIA_OutdoorRecEconomyReport2012.pdf May 2012.

² Helvoigt, Ted L. ECONorthwest. 2009 Regional Economic Impacts on the Wild and Scenic Rogue River. http://www.oregonwild.org/sites/default/files/pdf-files/Rogue_Economic_Impact_Report.pdf

³ Beedle, Jennifer. 2008 Paddle Tourism Study: North Carolina State Trails Program. 2008. www.ncparks.gov/About/docs/paddle_report.pdf. June 2012.



The Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail

- Existing or Proposed Access Point
- Existing Land Trail
- Proposed Land Trail
- Public Park
- Private Recreational Land
- School District Land

This page shows the 15-mile extent of the Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail, existing and proposed access points, distances between points, other key spots along the river, and improvement opportunities. These opportunities focus on parking, ramp, picnic, restroom, and signage/wayfinding improvements for each of the access (put-in/take-out) spots--see details on next page. Some access points require minimal improvements; others require more significant investments to ensure safe and visible access. The map also shows key road and land trail connections, both existing and proposed. Because lands, trails, roads, and other facilities associated with the water trail are under different ownerships, collaborative action is required to realize the full potential of the water trail.

# on map	Access Point Name	Current Condition of River Access				
		Parking	Ramp	Picnic	Restrooms	Signs / Wayfinding
1	Edwin's Park	on shoulder	unimproved	no	no	no
2	Riverside School Area	on street	unimproved	no	no	no
3	Mountain- Bay Trail	on shoulder of Ringle Ave	unimproved	yes	no	no
4	County Road J	on shoulder of County J	unimproved	no	no	no
5	Planned Park	no current public access	---	---	---	---
6	Ryan Street	no current public access	---	at Kellyland Park	---	---
7	Ross Ave	on shoulder	unimproved	no	no	no
8	Yellowbanks Park	yes	recently improved	yes	yes	no
9	Eau Claire Conservancy	yes	no	yes	no	no
10	Brooks & Ross Dam	yes	yes	yes	porto-let	no



1 - Edwin's Park 3- Mountain-Bay Trail 4 - County Road J 6 - Ryan Street

7 - Ross Ave. 8 - Yellowbanks Park 9 - Eau Claire Conservancy 10 - Brooks & Ross Dam

Sharing Our Float Plan

Each access location should ideally be developed with:

- A parking lot or safe pull-off area, ideally for at least 10 motor vehicles including a few with trailers (See Fig. 1, on earlier page).
- Wayfinding signage to get to each parking area, and from there to the launch (Fig. 2-A).
- A permanent display near the put-in spot that would include a “you are here” map showing other put-in/take-out spots, distances, other riverfront destinations, and navigation tips (Fig. 2-B).
- A launch, designed with a firm surface (despite changes in sedimentation levels), a launch area of 15 to 25 feet long and 6 to 12 feet wide, slopes of not more than 15 percent (or 8.33 percent where possible to meet ADA accessibility standards), and water level of at least two feet. Handrails, step-down designs, or ropes can help paddlers balance their weight during put-in and take-out (See Fig. 1 on earlier page).
- An area with a picnic table or two and a bench overlooking the river.
- Along the river, minimal signage is advised to provide a navigational aid while maintaining the natural experience. Each bridge should be signed, and a sign indicating the location and distance to each upcoming take-out spot should be included (Fig. 2-C). Some other modest navigational signage may be beneficial, particularly for beginners and emergency service personnel. These may include $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ mile markers (Fig. 2-D), and arrows to help users avoid non-navigable forks (Fig. 2-E). Alongside the river, land trails should be developed and possibly co-branded with the water trail (See map on earlier page).
- Signage should be developed and installed in accordance with a unified theme. The accompanying conceptual graphics provide a starting point for more detailed design work (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

The Value of Signage

Informational, directional, and wayfinding signage is an important amenity for trail users and provides a visible benefit to the surrounding community. A good signage system increases user comfort, assists in navigation, warns of approaching obstacles, and guides users through unfamiliar terrain. Signage can direct people from road or parking to water, advise on current location and destinations, and provide directions and distances.

(continued on next page)

Scouting the Route

Specific efforts to develop the water trail include:

- Adaptation of this document to serve as a project brochure, including an accompanying route map.
- Final signage plan, including final types, logo, design, placements, and “you are here” route map, and then build and install the signage.
- Engineering design and development of put-in/take-out points—some require minimal improvement while others require more significant time and investment.
- An annual community “riverfest” event, including introductions to the river for first-time users and fun activities like a rubber ducky race.
- Educational and promotional programming, such as a YouTube video, on river use and paddling skills.
- Collaboration with and among riverfront organizations and businesses, and encouragement of more.

The Village of Weston cannot complete these efforts or develop the Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail alone.

Intergovernmental partnership with Marathon County, City of Wausau, City of Schofield, Town of Ringle, Town of Weston, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is essential, and partnerships with other riverfront recreational land owners and outfitters are desired. Potential funding sources include local health care and wellness organizations, paddlers, Marathon County’s Environmental Impact Fund, State Stewardship and Federal LAWCON (River Protection and Enhancement) grants, the Community Foundation of North Central Wisconsin, and the B.A. and Esther Greenheck Foundation.

The Value of Signage

(continued from previous page)

The signage system must be visible but not obtrusive, and distinctive but not distracting. It should provide information in an understandable and logical way. The user should understand at a glance what information is being conveyed. The system must also harmonize with the environment it inhabits or it will detract from its surroundings.

Providing clear, concise and consistent wayfinding has many benefits. Good signage, by increasing user comfort level, can lead to increased usage. By providing a better experience, users are more likely to return. Good signage also makes for better and easier management of trails. By providing appropriate information at access points and on the water, the incidence of user conflict and negative resource impact can be reduced. Accurate location information, at predictable intervals, also provides improved EMS response and maintenance access.

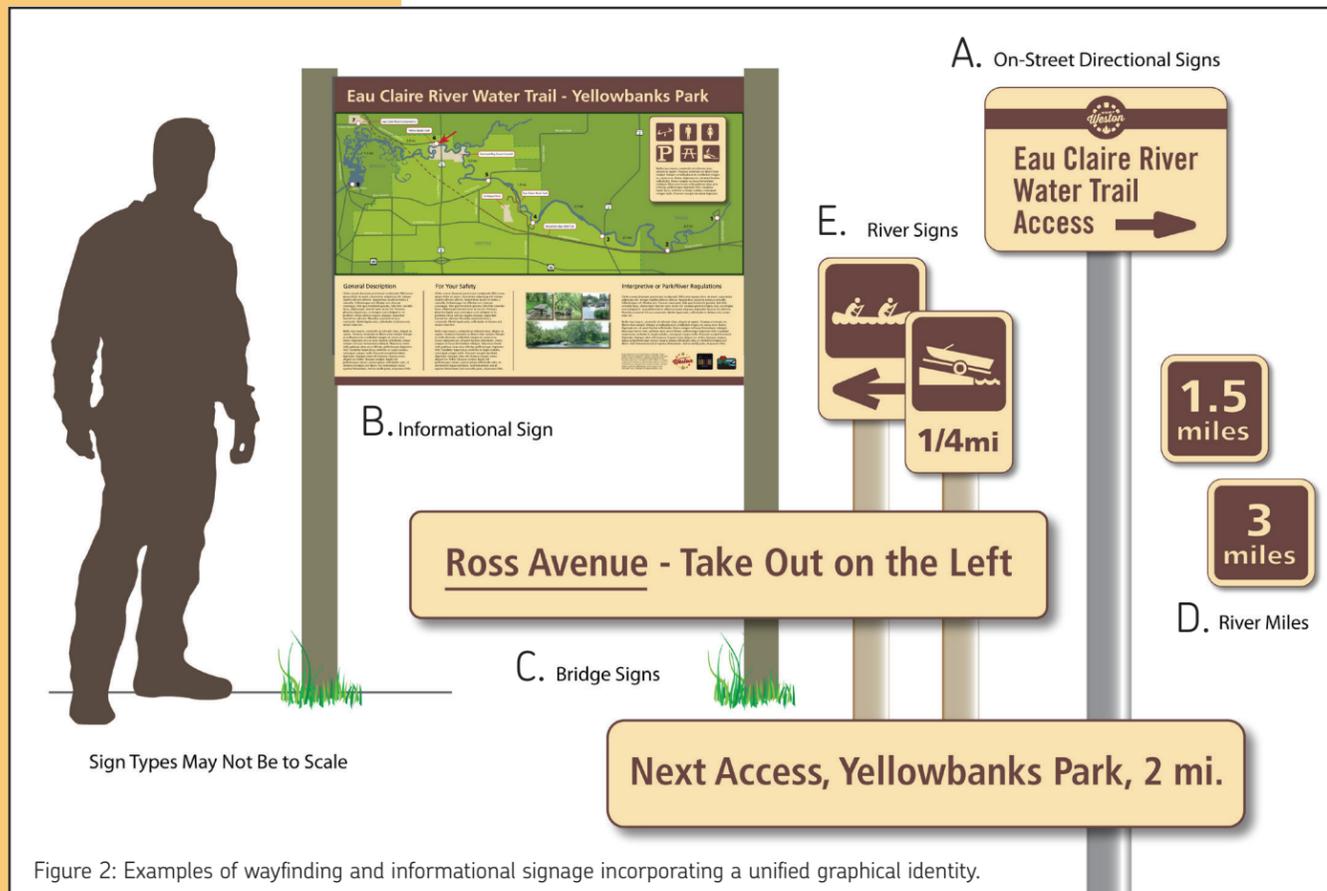
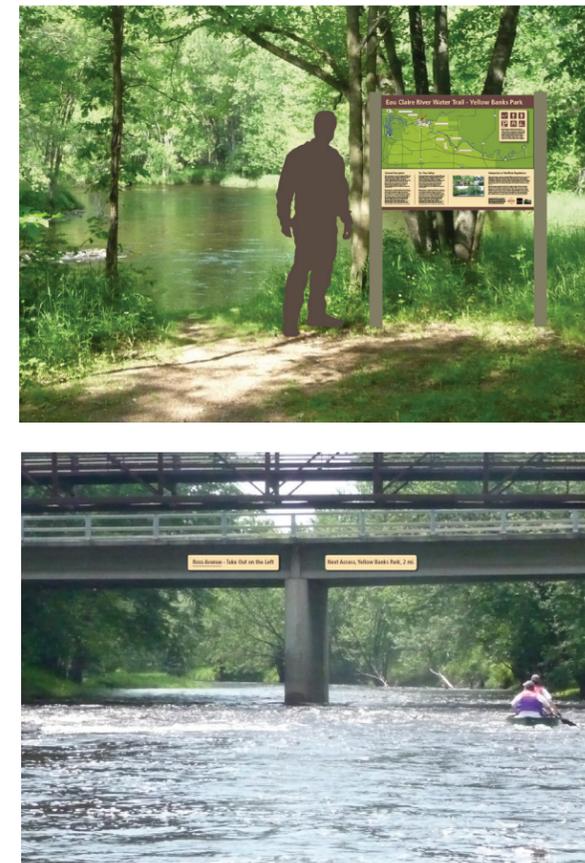
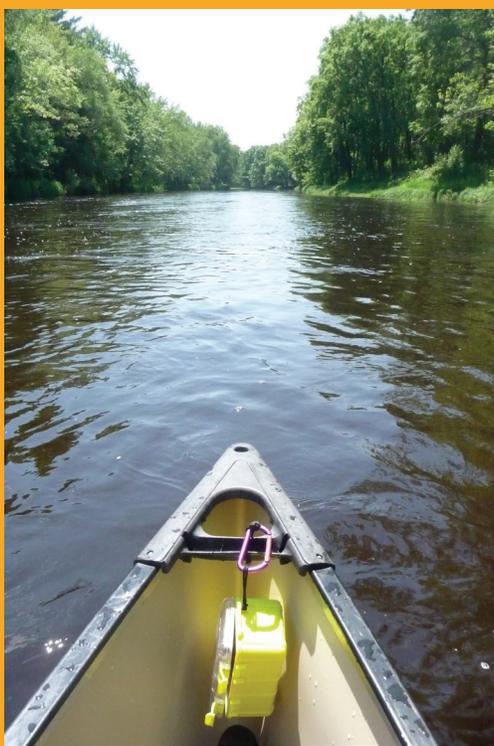


Figure 2: Examples of wayfinding and informational signage incorporating a unified graphical identity.

Figure 3: Visualizations of water trail signage in context.





Lower Eau Claire River Water Trail
The Adventure in Our Own Backyard



Prepared with assistance by:



drxnl.com / mdroffers.com

October 2015

ATTACHMENT I

Marking Public Water Access Sites

From: NCWRPC

Potential Public Water Access Marker Designs

Which color should be used for a carry in access point R-O-W marker that is visible from the water? Brown, green, or another color? Try a color and make it uniform for all water access markers throughout Schofield.



Picture Source: Bureau of Correctional Enterprises



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

Replace:

“CAUTION Water Pipeline”

“Digger’s Hotline logo and text.”

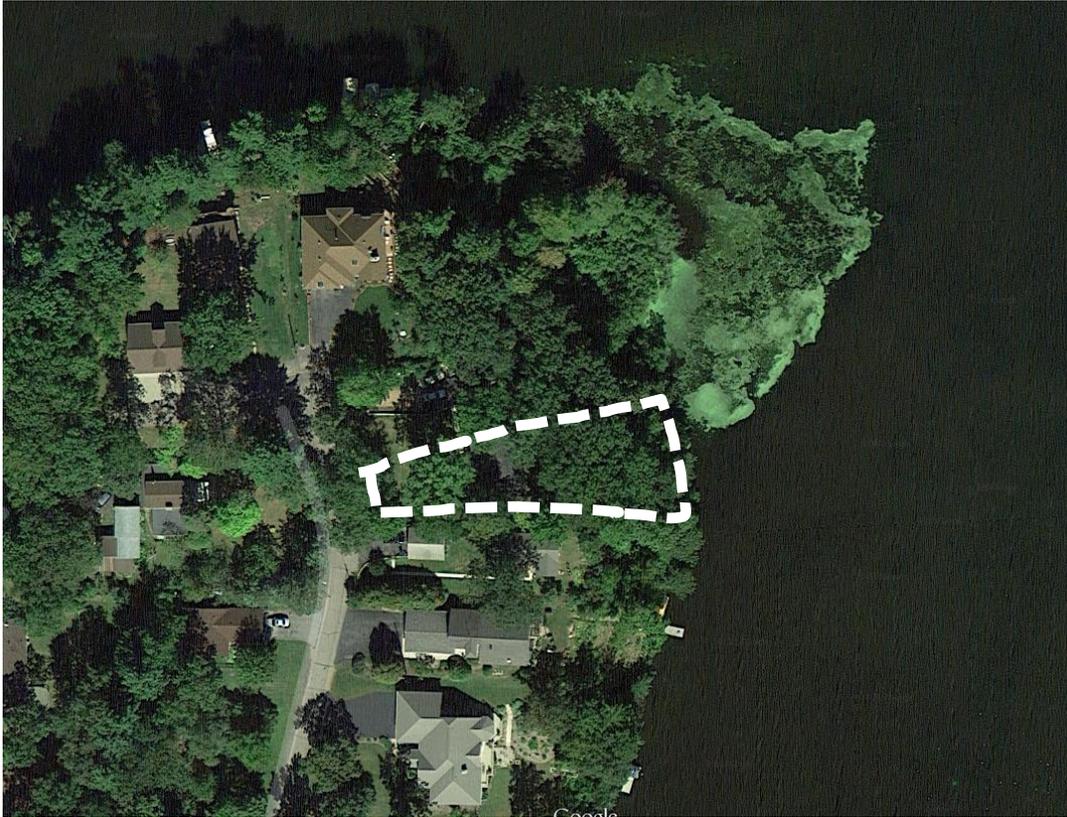
With:

“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 Designs



Picture Source: Google

Dashed line outlines a carry in public access land parcel.

Each corner of this parcel could have a delineator, just like state properties have a marker on each corner.

ATTACHMENT J

Potential Carry-In Public Access Expansion

From: 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 K

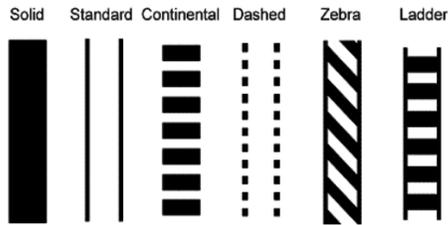
Potential Lake View Drive Improvements

From: 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 L

Business 51 Crosswalk Diagrams

From: 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.

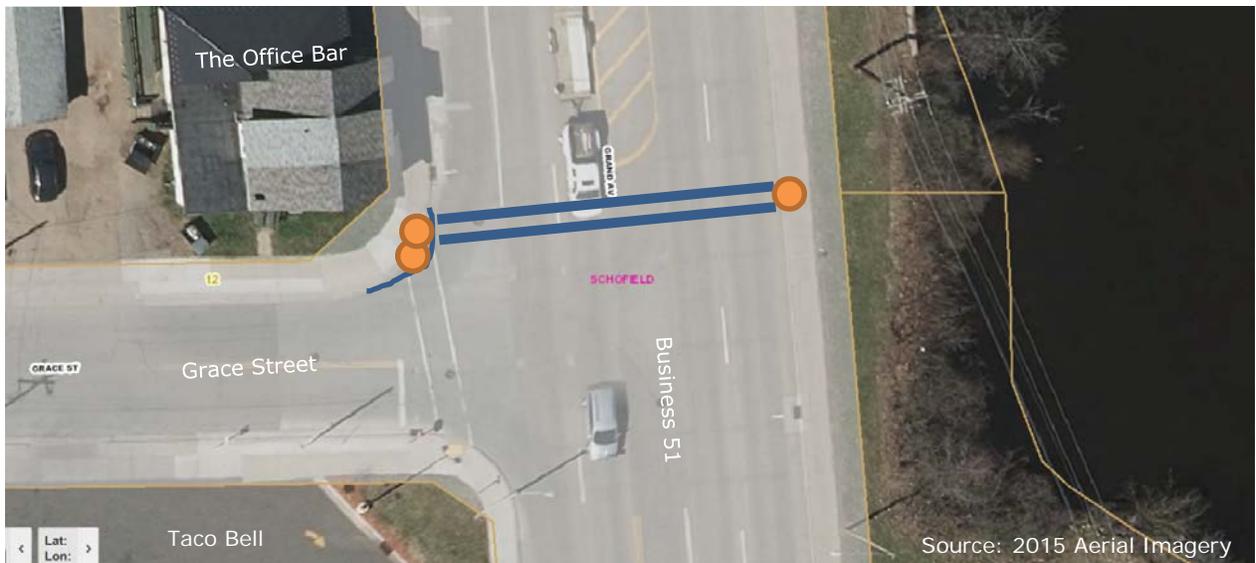
Below: The north side of this intersection provides a cross-hatched mid-street waiting area to more safely cross 4-lanes.



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

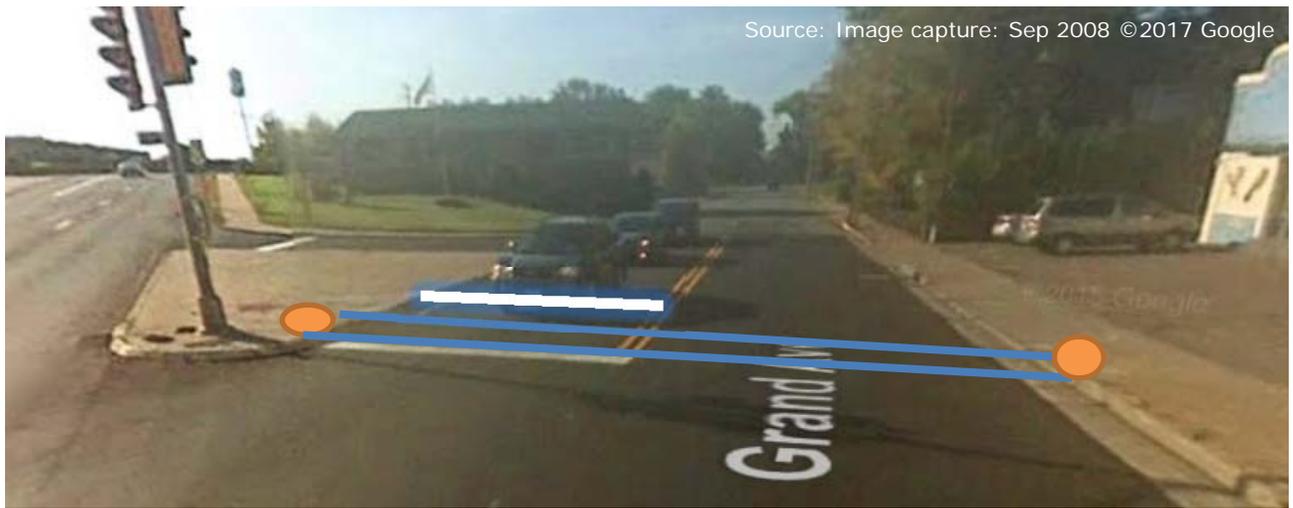
Below: Every traffic light intersection should have crosswalks on all 4 sides, and somehow the right-turn lane is missing a crosswalk too.

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.

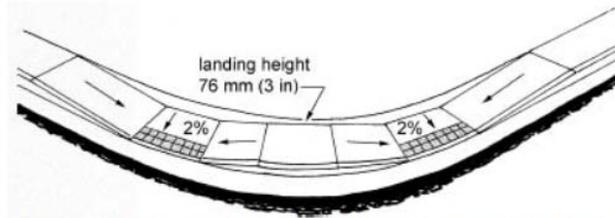


Figure 7-10. At intersections with narrow sidewalks and wide turning radii, two parallel curb ramps should be considered.

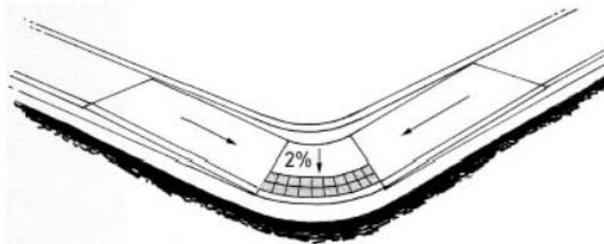


Figure 7-11. On narrow sidewalks with tight turning radii, a single parallel curb ramp may be considered.

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

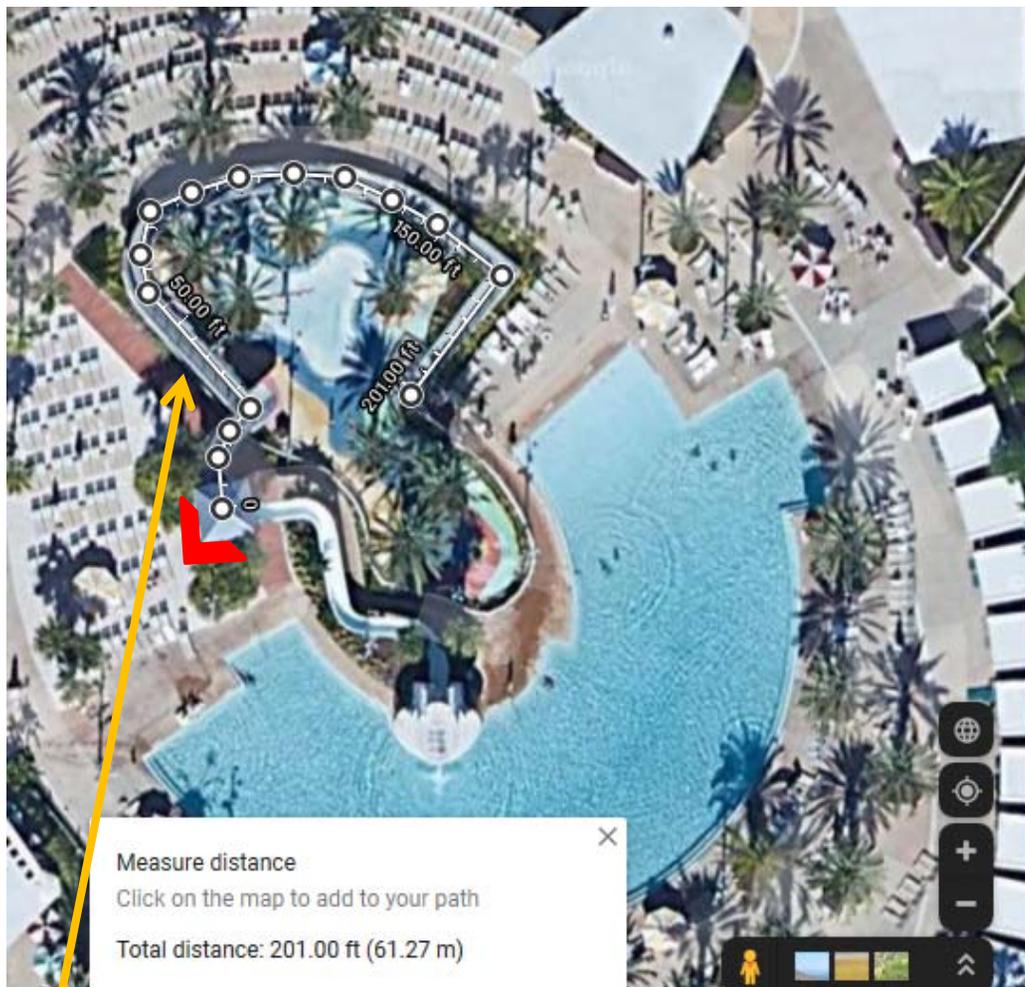
ATTACHMENT M

Potential Aquatic Center Waterslide Ramp

From: NCWRPC

Potential Aquatic Center Ramp & Sightseeing Platform

Cabana Bay Beach Resort, Orlando FL



Source: Google

Rothschild/Schofield Aquatic Center



Source: Marathon County Airphoto

~200 foot long ramp

Potential ~200 foot long ramp

 = Notice that the top of the ramp is 90-degrees off-set from the slide, so people don't accidentally go down the slide.

ATTACHMENT N

Potential Dog Park

From: NCWRPC



 = Potential covered pedestrian bridge under railroad tracks

 = Potential parking to be developed

 = Potential path

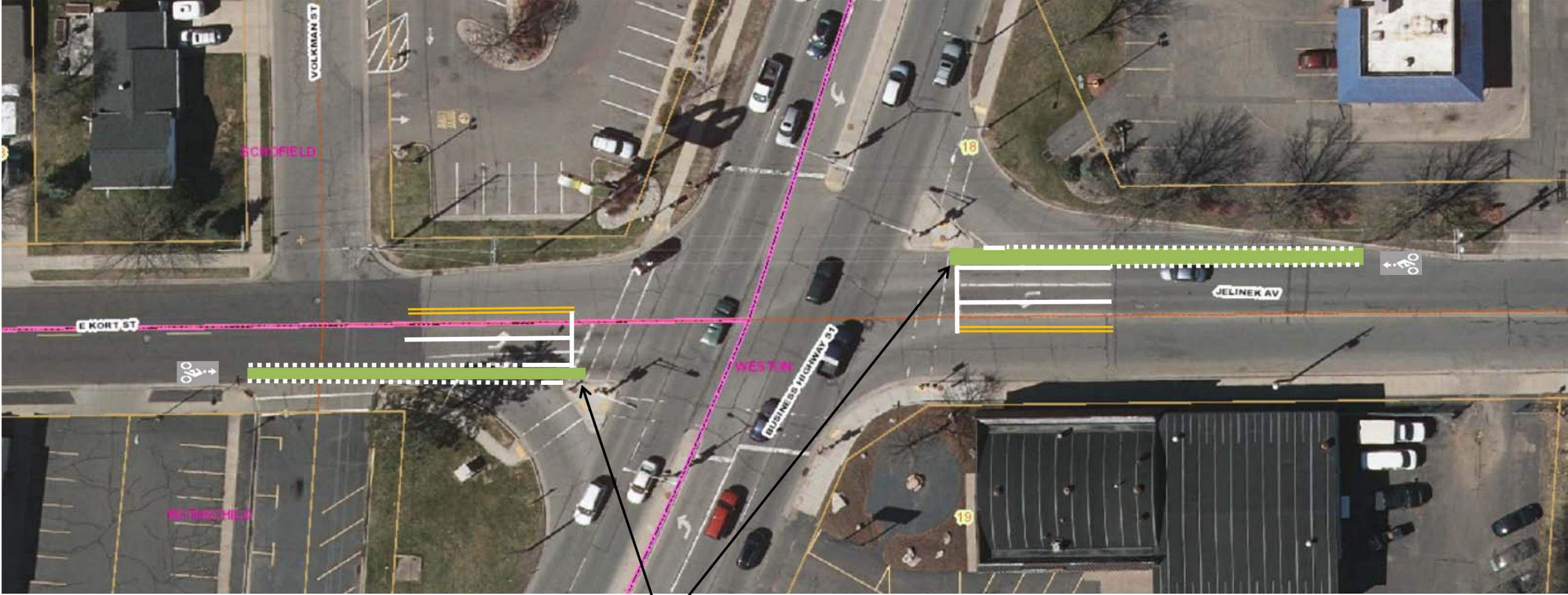
ATTACHMENT O

Possible Kort/Jelinek & Bus. 51 Intersection Improvement for Bicycling

From: NCWRPC

Possible Kort/Jelinek & Bus. 51 Intersection Improvement for Bicycling

Business Highway 51 and Kort St/Jelinek Ave



 = Bike lane (green epoxy)

Note: Advance green box past stop bar for bike lane.
Bicyclists can use curb to rest on.

NOTE: Contact WisDOT's Wisconsin Rapids office to discuss the specific design and permits needed.