



Outdoor Recreation Plan 2022-2026

Also covering the municipalities within Juneau County



Effective January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2026

Prepared by: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

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 Juneau County. This is accomplished through an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities, asking the public what they are looking for, and the establishment of recommendations to meet identified needs.

Adoption of this plan by the Juneau County Board and subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), will continue eligibility of the County and its local units of government for the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (LWCF), Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP), Urban Green Space Program (UGS) and Urban Rivers Grant Program (URGP). Adoption by all municipalities is not necessary if they wish to cooperate with Juneau County to use this plan for grant applications. Local government grant applications have a better chance of approval if Juneau County applies on their behalf.

Non-profit conservation organizations (NCOs) are eligible to participate in the Knowles–Nelson Stewardship Program under the Urban Green Space and Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks programs. NCOs may adopt or carry out recommendations from a comprehensive outdoor recreation plan of the local unit of government in which the NCO project is located or use their land management plans that are required for participation in the Stewardship programs.

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 Juneau County’s Land, Forestry, Parks, and Zoning Committee will keep this plan current. This review may also occur after a large turn over in elected officials after an election.

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).

Annual Review Process:

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

Establishing a **full plan update every five years** will assure that the plan reflects changes in the recreational needs of the County, and will extend the county's eligibility for grant programs for another 5 years. DNR approval of the ORP will come if the correct process was followed during all the steps for the full plan update.

1.3 Reference Plans

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

Plan summaries that affect outdoor recreation in Juneau County are referenced below, and Map 1 shows any referenced routes:

Juneau County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2021–2035

This plan is a management guide for the Juneau County Forest and is updated every fifteen years. The mission of the plan is to manage and protect natural resources within the county forest on a sustainable basis for the ecological, economic, educational, recreational, and research needs of present and future residents throughout the county. The report includes a number of recommendations for timber management, wildlife habitat and game management, land acquisition and forest boundary management, biodiversity management, watershed management and tourism.

A framework for how various trail systems will be maintained and expanded is in Chapter 900.

Juneau County Comprehensive Plan 2010-2030

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

Issues to Address:

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

Goals

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

Objectives

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

Policies

1. New development should not negatively impact natural resources.
2. Participate in state and federal programs providing funding for parks and open space.
3. Conduct an inventory to identify valuable recreation, open space, and environmental resources in Juneau County.
4. Incorporate natural drainage patterns and stormwater detention measures in the design of any improvements to minimize pollutants and sediment loads that enter county water sources.
5. Delineate and protect environmental corridors in the county that include stream corridors, woodlands, wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, and other environmentally and/or potentially hazardous areas that should be avoided for future development.
6. New development should be discouraged from areas shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to flood hazard, potential groundwater contamination, loss of farmland, highway access problems, incompatibility with neighboring uses, etc.
7. Maintain and encourage reforestation to protect large contiguous blocks of forests.
8. Work to minimize forest fragmentation and explore techniques that would allow fragmented forests to retain a larger portion of their original ecological and economic values.
9. Support efforts by non-profit land trusts and private landowners to preserve forest areas.
10. Encourage the use of native species in plantings and consider ways to control the spread of invasive exotic species that can have negative ecological and economic impacts to forests.

City of Mauston Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2017-2021

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

A variety of recommendations and capital improvements exist for parks and trails in Mauston.

Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, 2019

The Juneau County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan focuses on enhancing the viability of bicycling and walking as a form of transportation throughout the County. This plan focuses on guidelines for planning bicycle facilities, with general design and funding information included. This plan also examines existing conditions for biking and walking countywide and suggests routes and segments on which to prioritize bicycling and walking improvements.

The primary emphasis of the Juneau County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan is on developing a more bicycle friendly transportation system by establishing a facilities network and bringing all streets up to a minimum level of compatibility. Pedestrian accommodations are also reviewed and improvements are also suggested

in this plan. Often the focus of a bicycle & pedestrian plan is solely on a network of improved roads and trails, but it is equally important to consider the policies and practices that help build a better bicycle and pedestrian network.

Baraboo River Corridor Plan: Phase 1, 2016

The Phase I: Baraboo River Corridor Plan is a partnership between the Village of North Freedom, Village of West Baraboo, City of Baraboo and Sauk County to coordinate development potential park and recreation projects. The communities wish to preserve and enhance the character of the Baraboo River. This includes using it to provide economic revitalization by attracting more tourists and more people who would like to use the Baraboo River for recreation. In order to get more people to the Baraboo River, the communities desire to add new/improve existing public access for walking, biking, canoeing/kayaking, and fishing. This Phase I plan will lay the groundwork for future planning efforts and improvements to the Baraboo River Corridor.

Baraboo River Corridor Plan: Phase 2, 2019

The Baraboo River Corridor Plan (BRCP) Phase II project area is the Baraboo River and adjacent properties from the Village of North Freedom through City of Elroy and the City of Hillsboro. The BRCP sets the river up to be recognized regionally and even nationally as a water recreation destination, including not only the water trail itself but the various support facilities and services. The Plan will support collaboration among County, municipal and nonprofit entities to maintain the river, develop amenities, and promote the corridor as a Southern Wisconsin destination.

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

Segment 53—Wyeville to Mauston to Adams County Hwy Z

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

Petenwell and Castle Rock Flowages Comprehensive Management Plan

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

Buckhorn State Park Regional Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056

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

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

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

BN Badlands

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

MW Middle Wisconsin River

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

BO Baraboo River

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

NC Necedah National Wildlife Refuge

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

CF Central Wisconsin Forests

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

SM Meadow Valley State Wildlife Area

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

GC Greensand Cuesta

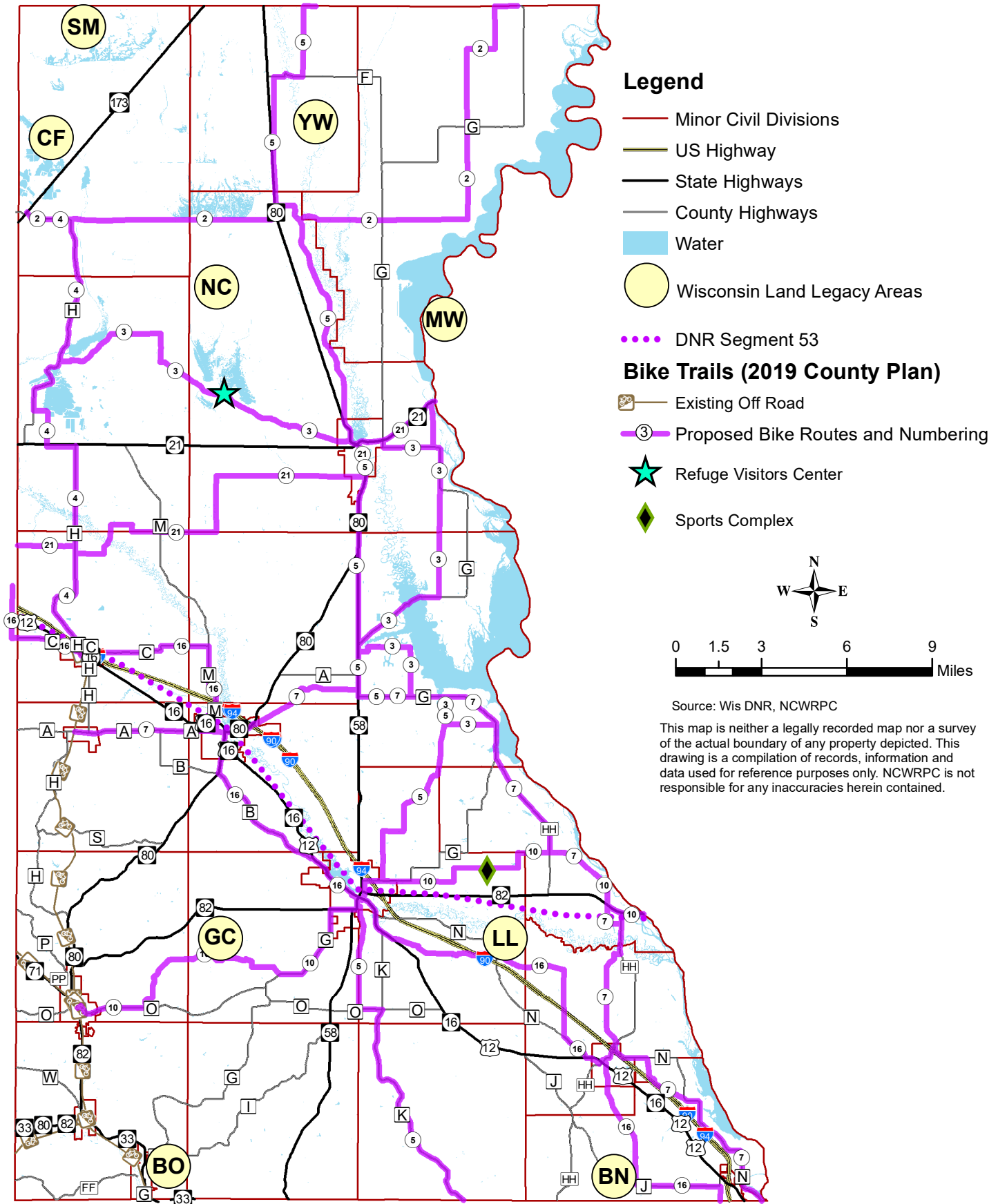
Size	Medium
Protection Initiated	Limited
Protection Remaining	Moderate
Conservation Significance	☆☆☆☆
Recreation Potential	☆☆☆☆

YW Yellow (Juneau) River

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

LL Lower Lemonweir River

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



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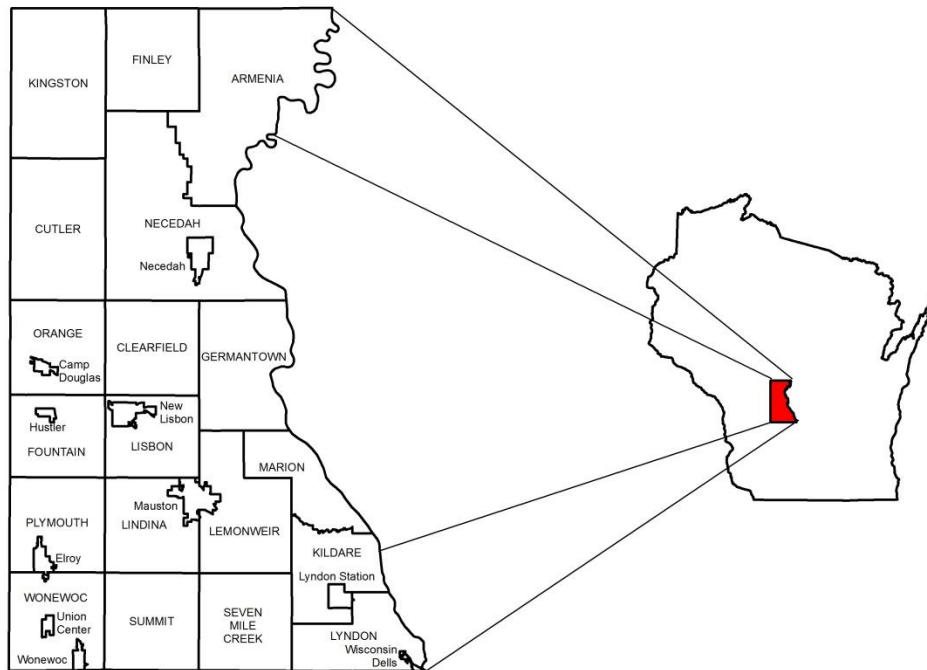
Chapter 2: BACKGROUND OF JUNEAU COUNTY

2.1 Physical Characteristics

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

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

Figure 1 **Location**



Topography and Geology

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

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

Forestry

As of 2021, there were about 51,520 acres of privately-owned forestland enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law (FCL) or Managed Forest Law (MFL) program in Juneau County, both administered by WDNR. In exchange for following an approved forest management plan, the landowner pays reduced property taxes. An even greater tax reduction is provided to those who open their enrolled lands to the public for the recreational purposes of hunting, fishing, hiking, skiing, and sightseeing.

Surface Water

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

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

Groundwater

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

present. Minor water use problems are caused by hardness and locally by high concentrations of iron. Iron is mainly produced by reducing conditions in marshes and swamps.

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

Soils

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

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

2.2 Social Characteristics

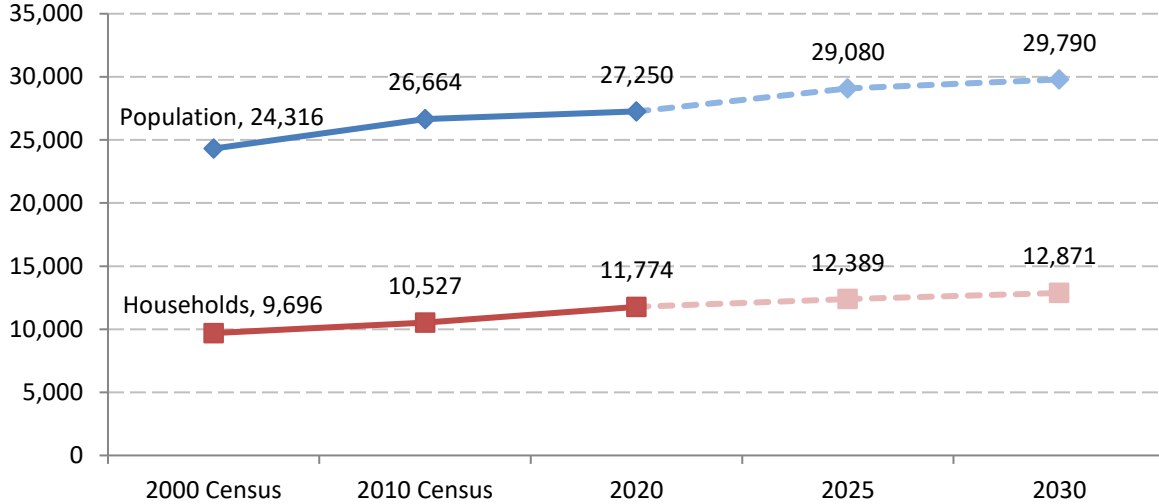
Introduction

This section describes social and economic demographic information that influences Juneau County. Overall recreation demand within Wisconsin is described in SCORP, under Past Plans in Chapter 1. The social characteristics and growth projections from this section combined with recreation demands as shown in SCORP's Chapter 2 can help determine the appropriate recreation investments in the county.

Population and Households

The 2020 population estimate for Juneau County is 27,250 people. This estimate shows an increase of approximately 586 people since the 2010 Census. Population within the county increased by approximately 2,350 persons, or 9.7 percent, between 2000 and 2010, as shown in Figure 2. Juneau County's population growth compares to growth rates of 6 percent in the state and 9.7 percent in the nation. The population of Juneau County is expected to continue to grow through 2030, and then begin a gradual decline in population.

Figure 2: Juneau County Population and Household Change



Source: U.S. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration 2020 Estimate, Wisconsin DOA 2013 projections

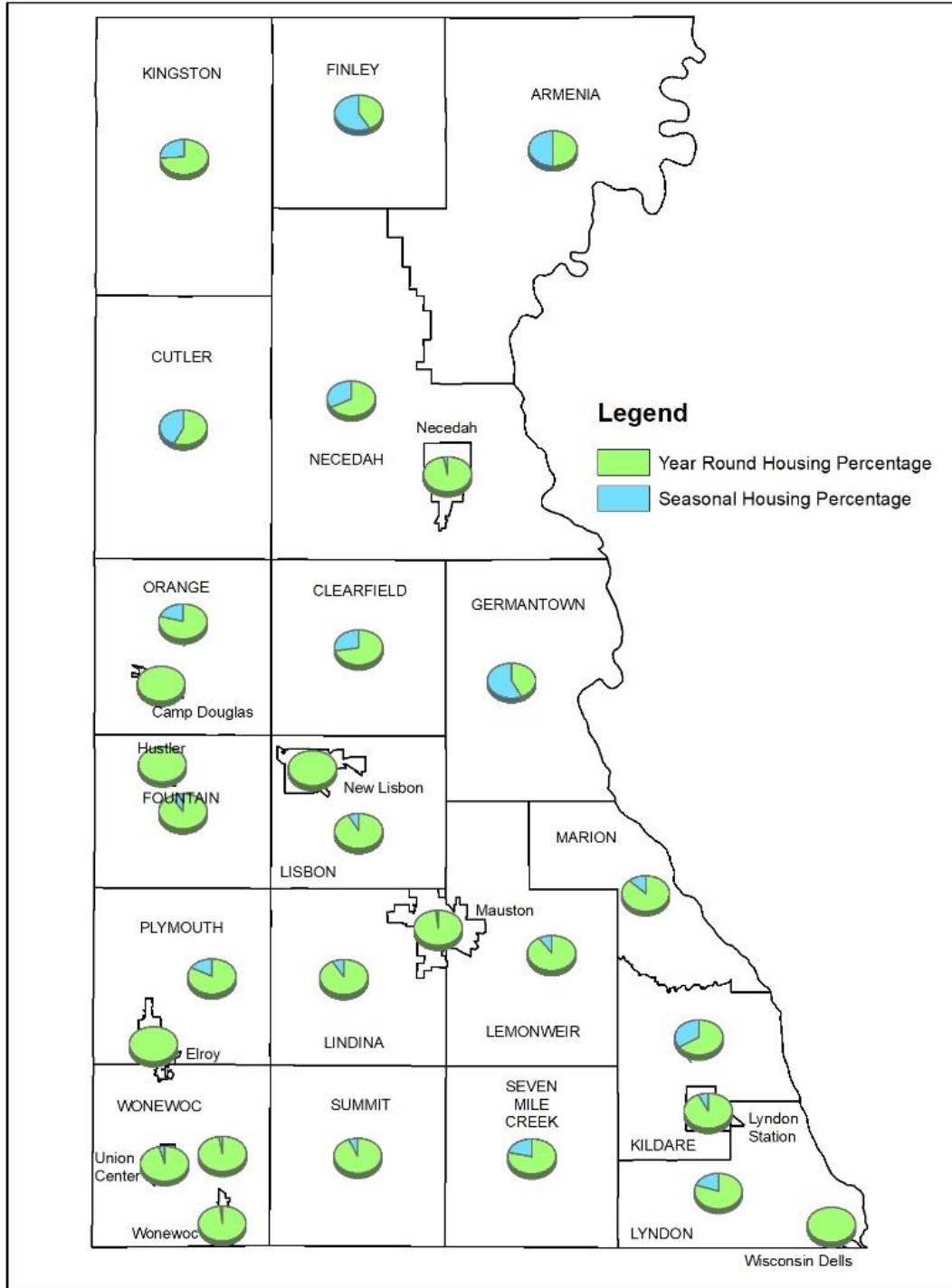
Changes in population are made up of two components. More births than deaths produces a natural increase, and more people moving into an area than moving out produces a migration increase. The combination of these two factors makes up increases or decreases in population. Juneau County's natural increase was significantly low at -0.4 percent while migration was a much higher 2.1 percent. Juneau County's natural increase is much lower than either the state or nation, but the net migration is 2.1 percentage points higher than the state's rate of 0.0 percent and only 0.4 percentage points lower than the nation's 2.5 percent. The diminished natural increase may be a reflection of the older population in the county.

Household sizes have been shrinking over time in Juneau County, following national and state trends. Juneau County had 10,527 households as of the 2010 Census, and an average household size of 2.53 people. By 2020, average household size within Juneau County had shrunk to 2.31 people. Household sizes are expected to remain around 2.31 persons per household by 2030. Household growth is also expected to continue until 2030, when households are expected to decline, although slower than population. About 23 percent of households have someone under 18 years old, and 45 percent of households have someone 60 or older. About 63 percent of households are families, and just over 22 percent have their own children under 18 years old.

Juneau County has a larger proportion of vacant housing than Wisconsin or the United States, much of which is seasonal, recreational, and occasional use housing; see Figure 3. In 2019, approximately 21 percent of the housing in Juneau County is vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, compared to approximately 7.1 percent in Wisconsin and 4.0 percent in the United States. There is much variation in seasonal housing within Juneau County, with high proportions in many of the towns in the northern two-thirds of the County. The Towns of Armenia, Finley, and Germantown have more than 50 percent seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing. Four of the 19 towns have more than 40% of housing that is seasonally occupied. Towns near the County's eastern border along the Wisconsin River have high proportions of seasonally occupied housing. The

towns with high proportions of seasonal housing will have greater fluctuations in population throughout the year, and these seasonal residents must be included when determining the demand for recreation facilities.

Figure 3: Year Round and Seasonal Housing, 2019

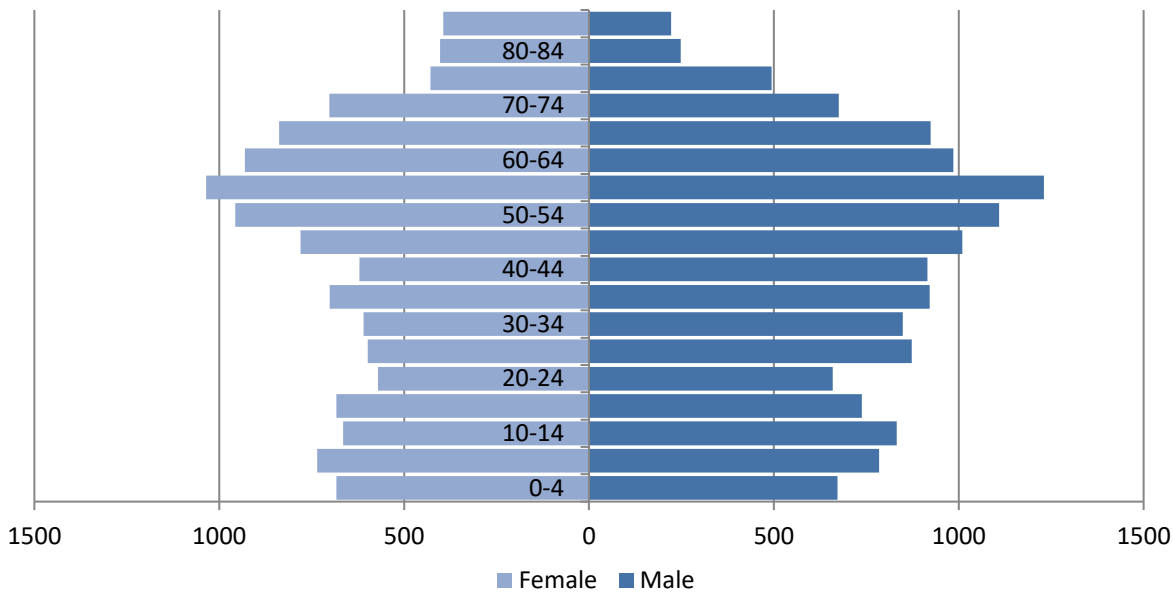


Age

The median age of Juneau County is 45.4 years old, while Wisconsin is 39.5. The median age has increased in both Juneau County and Wisconsin between 2010 and 2019, from 43.0 and 38.1 years old, respectively. It is evident that the median age in Juneau has grown faster than the state. Figure 4 shows the distribution of age groups in Juneau County. The age distribution in Juneau County is concentrated in the middle-aged 45-74 year old age groups. The most heavily concentrated age groups are very near to the typical retirement age, which will likely have a great effect on the parks and recreation needs of the County. Females outnumber males in the age groups above 65.

Research has demonstrated that recently retired people tend to be very active and are attracted to places with recreational amenities. As retirees age they tend to become less active, with many eventually moving to more urban areas where services such as health care are in closer proximity and more accessible. It is apparent from the period that Juneau has very few 20-24 year olds. People in this age group are more likely to leave the County for education and employment opportunities.

Figure 4: Juneau County 2019 Age Pyramid



Source: American Community Survey 2015-2019

Ethnic Background

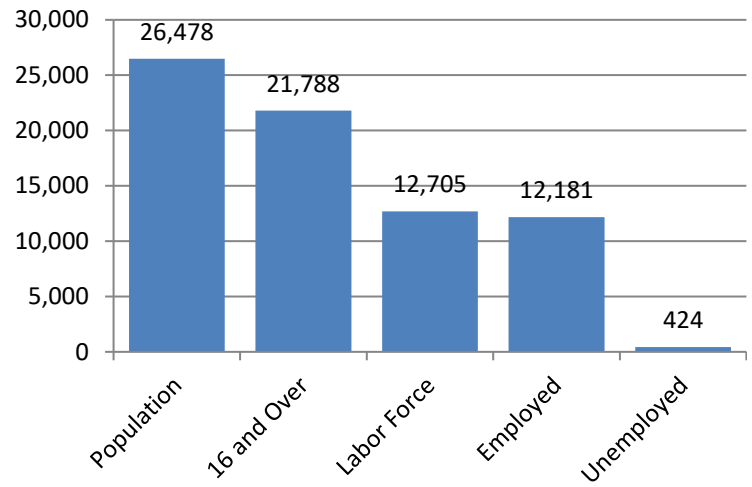
The people of Juneau County mostly identify as white, at approximately 93.8 percent of people. About 2.3 percent identify as Black or African American and about 1.2 percent identify as Native American or Alaska Native. About 0.6 percent identify as Asian, 0.1 percent as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 0.7 as some other race, and 1.5 percent as two or more races. Approximately one percent identify as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.

Employment and Economy

Juneau County has 21,788 people age 16 and over, 58.3 percent of who are in the labor force, i.e., actively working or seeking work, see Figure 5. The labor force participation rate for Wisconsin as a whole is 66.4 percent, significantly higher than Juneau County. According to the 2015-2019 ACS, the unemployment rate in Juneau County was 1.9 percent, lower than the 2.4 percent in the state and the 3.4 percent in the United States.

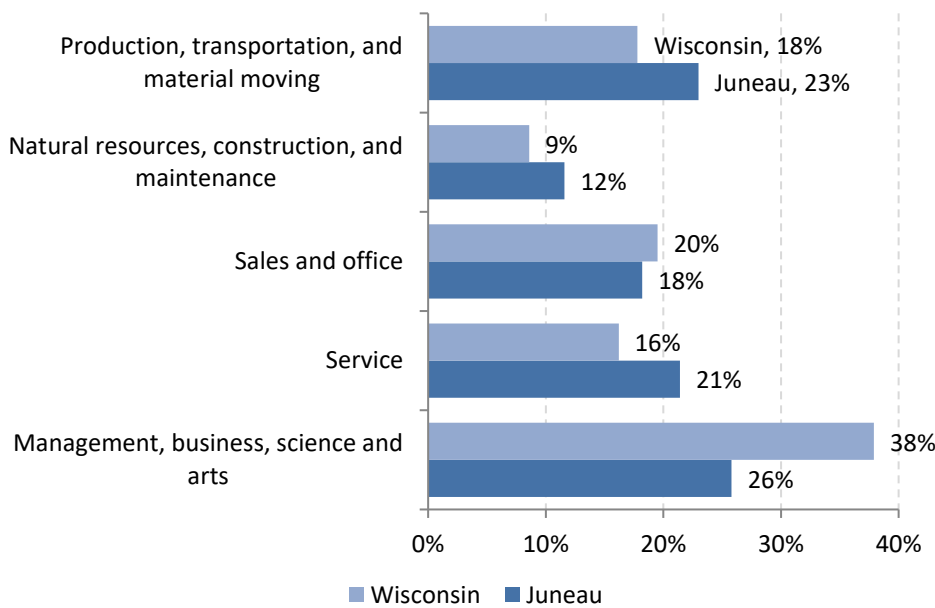
Most residents of Juneau County are employed in Management, business, science and arts occupations at 25.8 percent; Production, transportation, and material moving occupations at 23.0 percent; or Service occupations at 21.4 percent; see Figure 6. The most common industry for Juneau County residents is Education services, health care and social assistance at 23.5 percent, followed by the Manufacturing industry at 18.2 percent; see Figure 7. Juneau County has a higher proportion of residents in the Production, transportation, and material moving occupations and the Manufacturing industry than the state.

Figure 5: Juneau County Employment



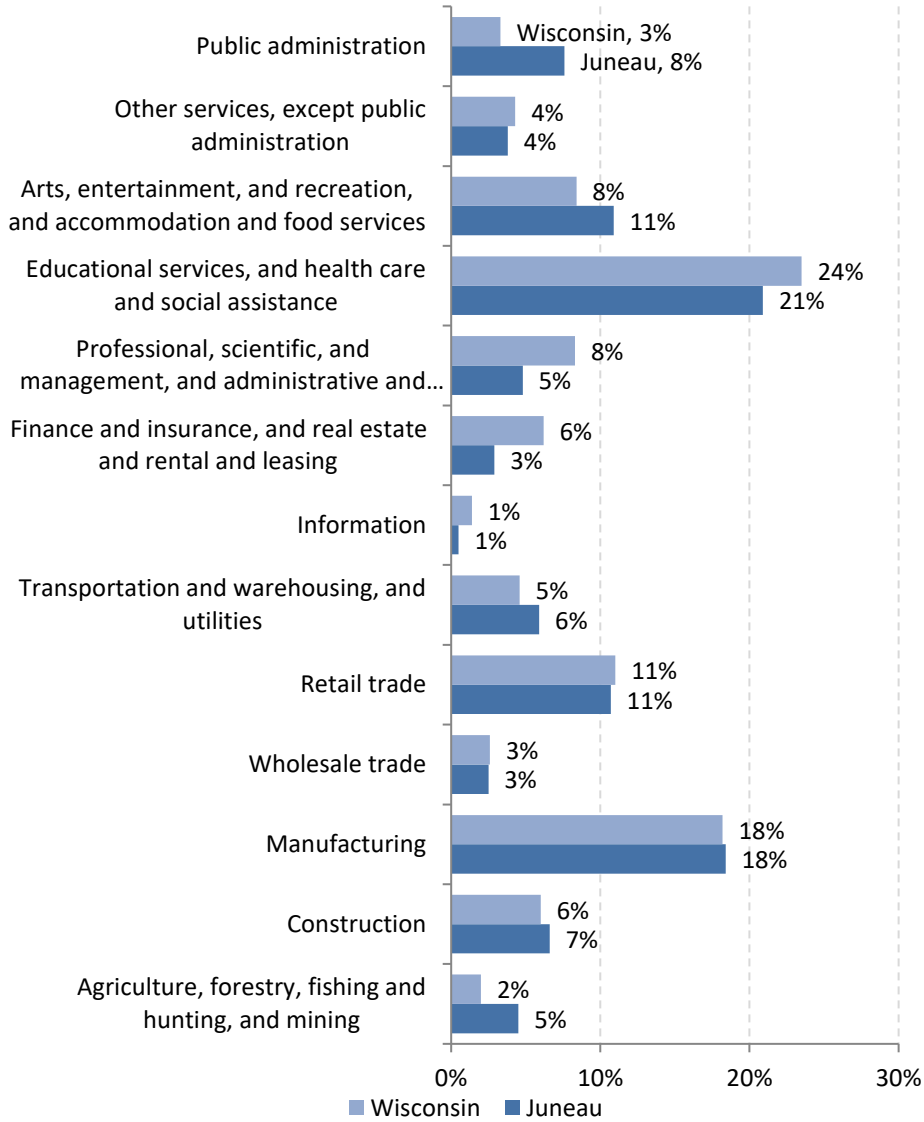
Source: US Census, ACS 2015-2019

Figure 6: Juneau County Resident Occupation



Source: US Census, ACS 2015-2019

Figure 7: Juneau County Resident Industry



Source: US Census, ACS 2015-2019

Table 1 shows industry employment in Juneau County. The highest levels of employment are in the education & health, and manufacturing industries. The one-year change shows declines in trade, information; financial activities; professional & business services; leisure & hospitality; and other services. Location quotient is a method of measuring the relative concentration of that industry in Juneau County compared to the nation, with a value of 1 meaning the concentration is identical. Juneau County has a higher concentration of manufacturing, crop and animal production, finance and insurance, transportation and warehousing, and retail trade.

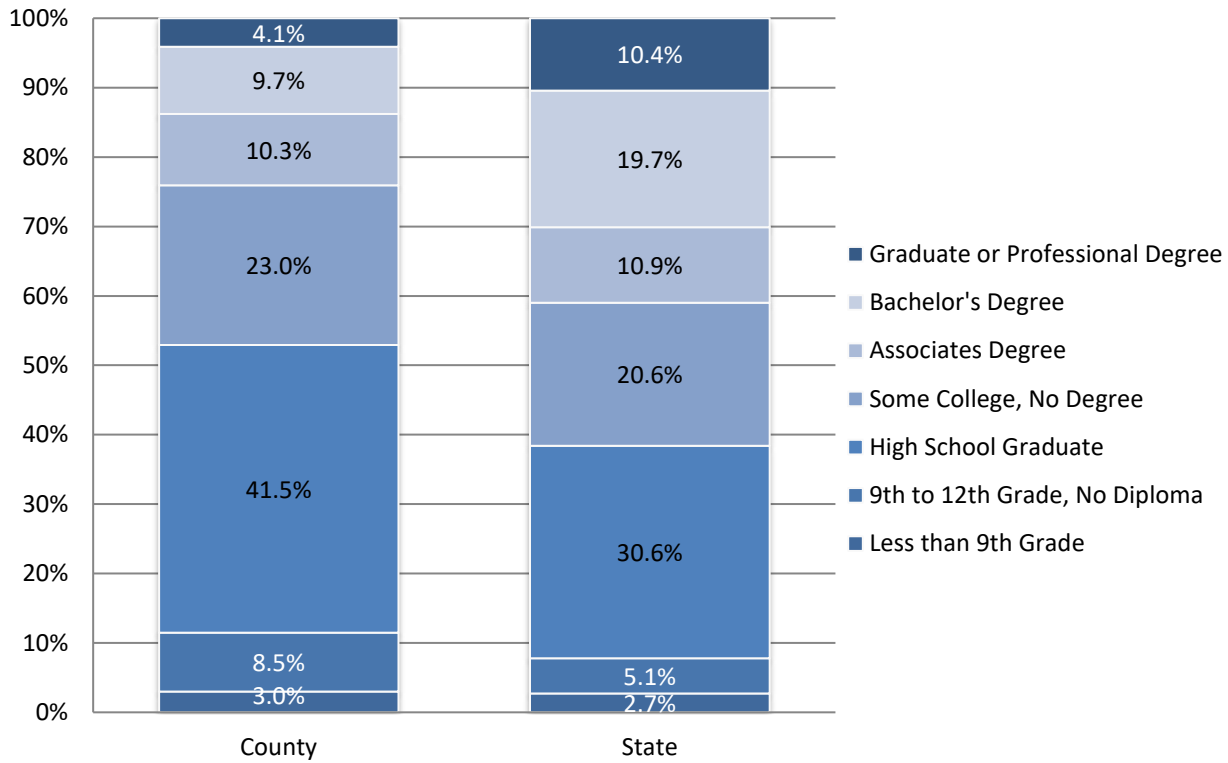
Industry	Employment	
	Annual Avg.	1-Year Change
Natural Resources	201	2
Construction	314	18
Manufacturing	2,145	11
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	1,596	20
Information	49	-5
Financial Activities	187	-19
Professional & Business Services	373	-18
Education & Health	2,348	8
Leisure & Hospitality	844	-32
Other services	138	-8
Public Administration	1,158	14
Total	9,351	-11

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, June 2019

As of the 2015-2019 American Community Survey, median household income in Juneau County was \$53,490, and per capita income was \$27,889. This is significantly lower than the state and nation, which can be explained by the lower proportion of people working in Juneau County. The distribution of household incomes in Juneau County are fairly similar to the state, but with fewer households making \$100,000 or more, or less than \$10,000, and more households making between \$35,000 and \$74,999 annually.

Educational Attainment in Juneau County is generally lower than the State of Wisconsin (see Figure 8). About 88.4 percent of Juneau County residents have graduated high school, slightly less than Wisconsin, where over 92 percent of residents have graduated high school. About 13.7 percent of Juneau County have a bachelor's degree or higher, while 30.1 percent of Wisconsin residents have a bachelor's degree or higher. While the proportion of high school graduates in Juneau County is very close to the state proportion, there is a significant gap in higher education achievement levels. The proportion of people with some college, but no degree and those with an associate's degree are both slightly higher in Juneau County than the state.

Figure 8: Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Older, 2015-2019



Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey

Chapter 3: EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 County Forest

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

See Forest Units in Map 12.

3.3 Community Forest

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

3.4 Public Access Points to Water Bodies

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

3.5 Linear Facilities

Water Trails: A water trail is a network of access points, resting places, and attractions for users of water craft on lakes and rivers. There are over 410 miles of streams and rivers in the county. Portages have been established on the Wisconsin River to get around the dams. All navigable water is available to canoe on. Both the Wisconsin and Lemonweir Rivers have multiple access points.

The **Wisconsin River Centennial Trail** was established in 2007 to commemorate Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company's 100th year of coordinating flow on the Wisconsin. 56 mile marker signs were placed from Lac Vieux Desert down to Prairie du Sac. In 2020, staff completed an update of the entire information network and mapping system for the WVIC Wisconsin River Centennial Trail. The new system includes an interactive GIS mapping application system with information for recreational users embedded into the mapping system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 Points of Interest

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

A. Necedah National Wildlife Refuge – Meadow Valley Wildlife Area

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

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

B. Buckhorn State Park

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

C. Dam

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

D. Geologic Sites

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

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

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

Duckworth Ridge, Town of Lisbon, privately owned.

Johnson Hill, Town of Plymouth, privately owned.

Mullin Ridge, Town of Plymouth, privately owned.

Pleasant Ridge, Town of Wonewoc, privately owned.

Potter Ridge, Town of Summit, privately owned.

Potato Hill, Town of Summit, privately owned.

Sheep Pasture Bluff, Town of Lemonweir, privately owned.

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

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

Fitz Bluff, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.
Bald Knob, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.
Moran Bluff, Town of Seven Mile Creek and Lyndon, privately owned.
Grubb Hill, Town of Lyndon, privately owned.
Castle Rock, Town of Marion, privately owned.
Swandas Bluff, Town of Kildare, privately owned.
Rogge Bluff, Town of Kildare, privately owned.
Fox Point, Town of Kildare, privately owned.
Stand Rock, Town of Lyndon, privately owned.
Inspiration Point, Village of Wonewoc, privately owned and available to Spiritualist Campers

E. Historical Markers

- A state historical marker titled: **Wisconsin Military Reservation** is located in Volk Field.
- A state historical marker titled: **Castle Rock** is located in a wayside along CTH C across from the Volk Field entrance.
- A state historical marker titled: **Elroy – Sparta State Trail** is located in a wayside along STH 71, just west of Wisconsin Street & STH 71 in Elroy.
- A state historical marker titled: **Hop Raising** is located along N Wisconsin Street in Travis Fitzgerald Memorial Park on Lyndon Station.
- A state historical marker titled: **The Iron Brigade** is located in the eastbound I-90-94 rest area, just southeast of Mauston.
- A state historical marker titled: **The Wisconsin River, “The Nation’s Hardest-Working River”** is located in the eastbound I-90-94 rest area, just southeast of Mauston.
- A state historical marker titled: **The Sand Counties – Aldo Leopold Territory** is located in the westbound I-90-94 rest area, just southeast of Mauston.

3.7 School District Facilities

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

Mauston School District

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

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

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

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

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

Tomah Area School District

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

New Lisbon School District

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

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

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

Necedah School District

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

Royall School District

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

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

Wonewoc-Center School District

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

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

3.8 Parks and Conservancy Areas

A summary of all the local and county parks, school grounds, state parks, and conservation areas with the amenities at each are in the following tables and maps. The following brief descriptions of each park type are from SCORP 2005-2010. Elementary school playgrounds may be categorized as mini parks if only a playground exists. High schools grounds that contain several types of recreation fields would be listed under community parks. School forests are listed as conservancy. **Linear Parks** are trails that have various lengths.

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 generally is a ½ mile radius, and a population of 2,000-3,000 people.

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

Community Parks – Usually 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, along with nature trails and scenic areas.

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

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

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

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

Table 2

CLASSIFICATION

Linear Parks

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

Source: NCWRPC

Table 4

CLASSIFICATION
Neighborhood Parks

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

Source: NCWRPC

Table 5

CLASSIFICATION
Community Parks

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

Source: NCWRPC

Table 7
CLASSIFICATION
 County Park

Facility	Jurisdiction
79. Riverview County Park	Juneau County
80. Castle Rock County Park	Juneau County
81. Wilderness County Park	Juneau County
82. Kennedy County Park	Juneau County
83. Bass Hollow Recreation Area	Juneau County

* Meets Disabled Accessibility Standards																			
ACRES	BASEBALL FIELD	BATHHOUSE	BOAT ACCESS	CAMPSITES	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING	DUMP STATION (for RVs)	FISHING ACCESS	HIKING / NATURE TRAIL	HUNTING	OPEN SPACE	PARKING	PARK OFFICER	PLAYGROUND	PICNIC AREA	RESTROOMS	SHELTER	SHOWERS	SWIMMING BEACH	SWIMMING POOL
98			X	X	X		X	X		X	X*			X					
160	X*	X	300			X*	X	X			X*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80	X*	X*	150*	X*	X*	X	X*				X*	X	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*	X*
200			X	30	X			X		X	X*		X	X	X				
280					X			X		X	X*		X	X	X				

Source: NCWRPC

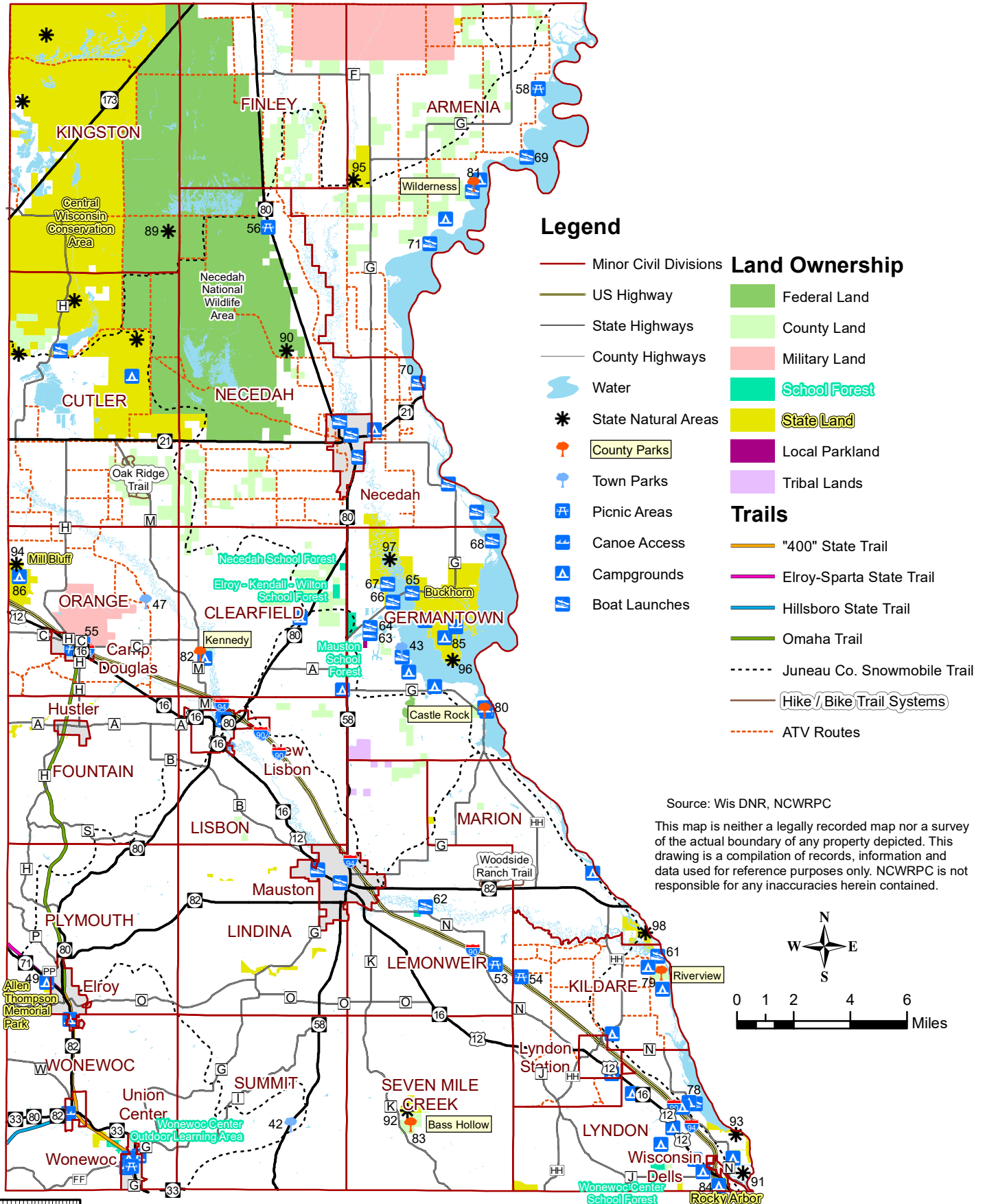
Table 9

CLASSIFICATION

Conservancy Lands

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

Source: NCWRPC

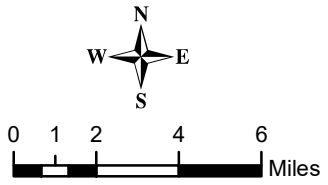


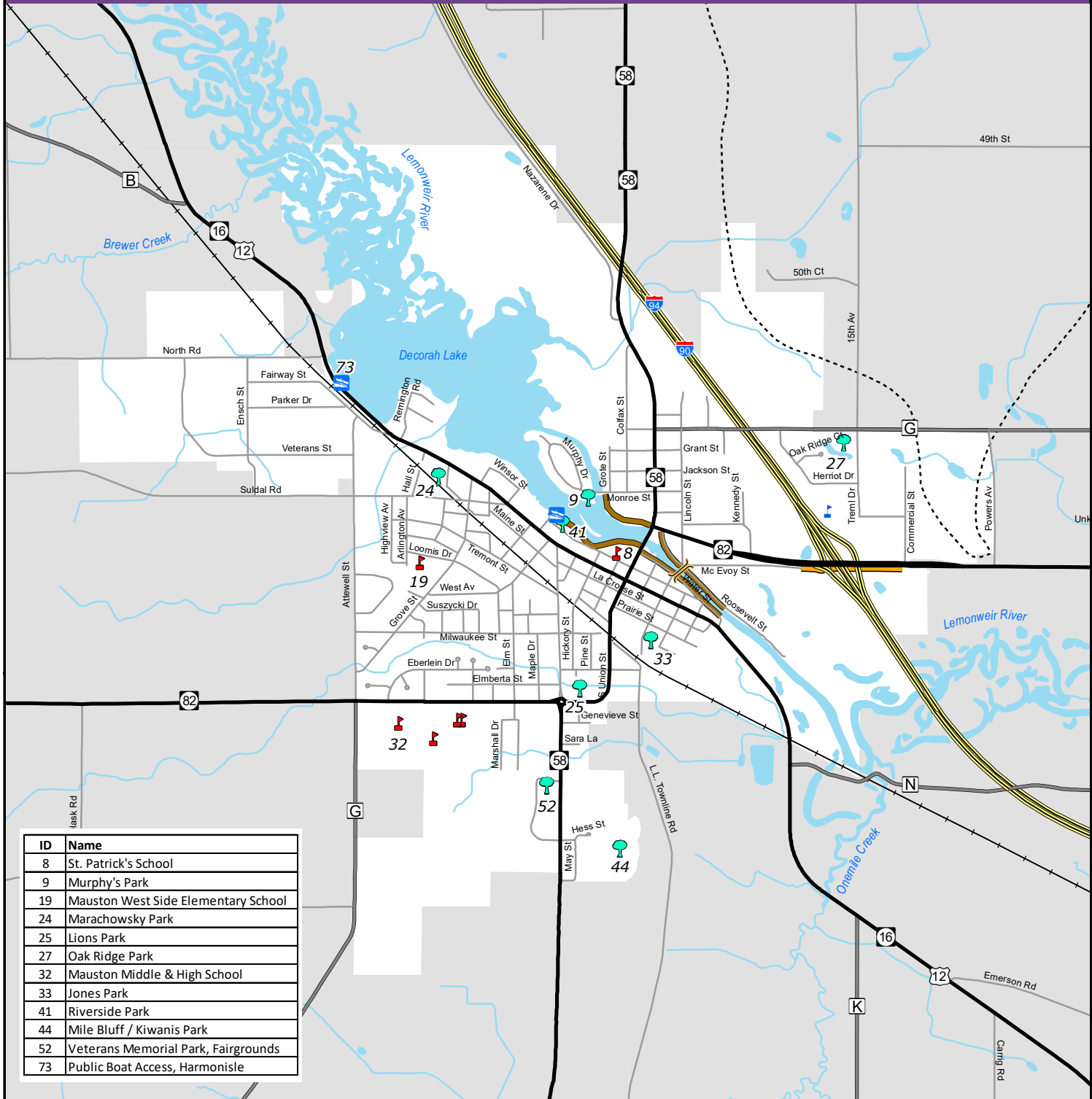
Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
 - US Highway
 - State Highways
 - County Highways
 - Water
 - * State Natural Areas
 - County Parks
 - Town Parks
 - ▲ Picnic Areas
 - ▲ Canoe Access
 - ▲ Campgrounds
 - ▲ Boat Launches
- ### Land Ownership
- Federal Land
 - County Land
 - Military Land
 - School Forest
 - State Land
 - Local Parkland
 - Tribal Lands
- ### Trails
- "400" State Trail
 - Elroy-Sparta State Trail
 - Hillsboro State Trail
 - Omaha Trail
 - - - Juneau Co. Snowmobile Trail
 - Hike / Bike Trail Systems
 - - - ATV Routes

Source: Wis DNR, NCWRPC

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





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

Legend

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



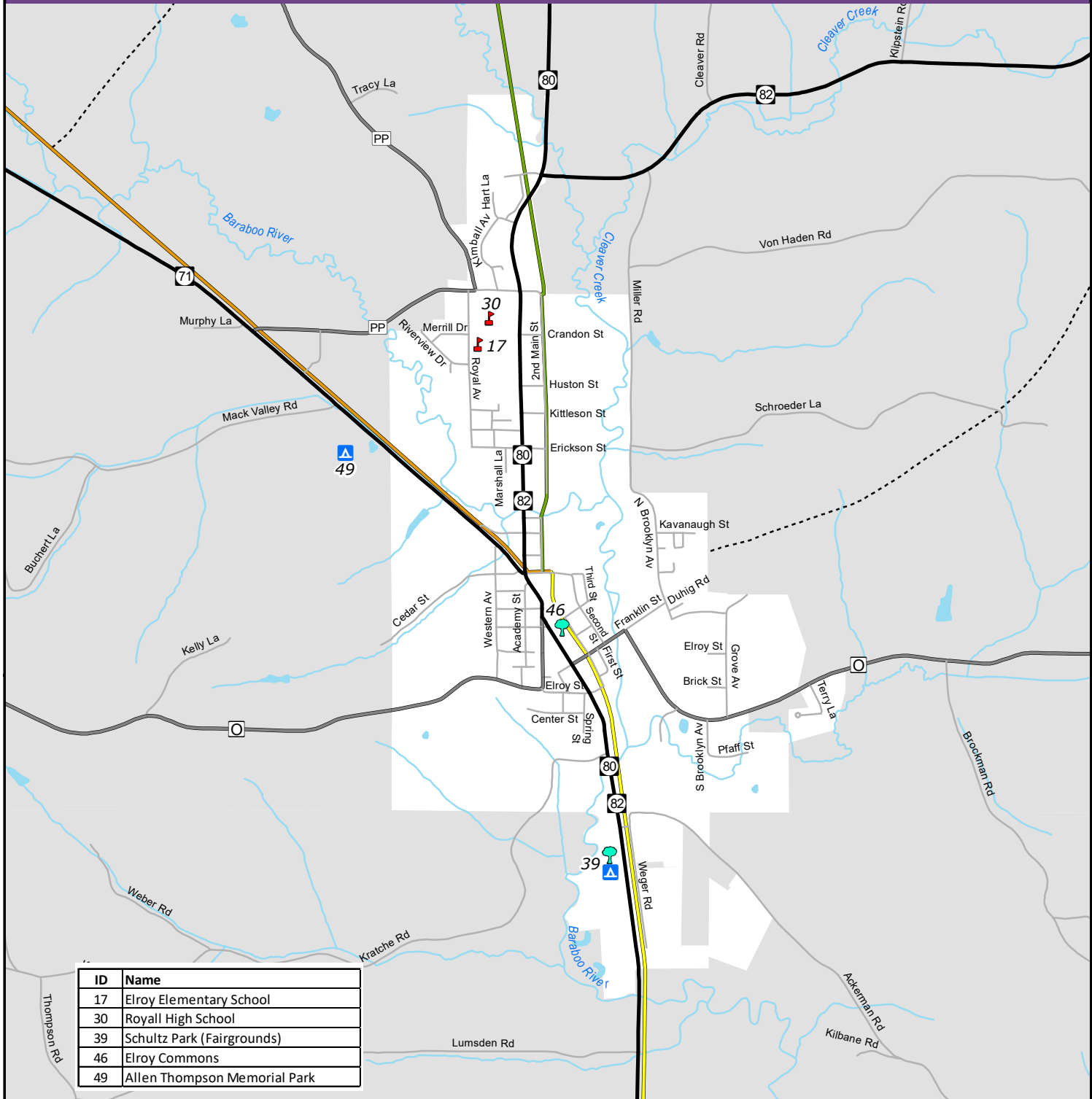
Prepared By:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Source: Wis DNR, NCWRPC

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ID	Name
17	Elroy Elementary School
30	Royall High School
39	Schultz Park (Fairgrounds)
46	Elroy Commons
49	Allen Thompson Memorial Park

Legend

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



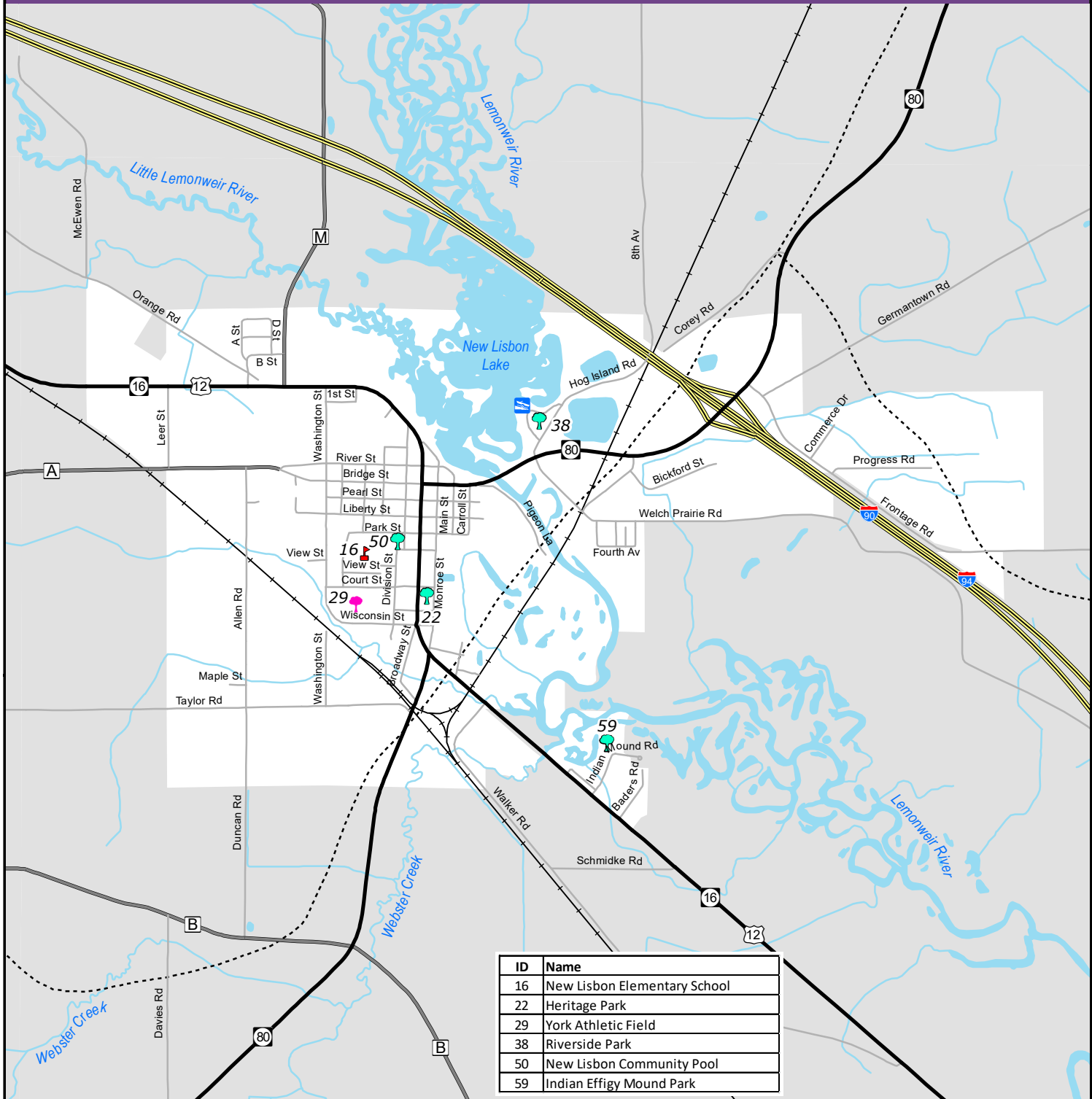
Prepared By:

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

Legend

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



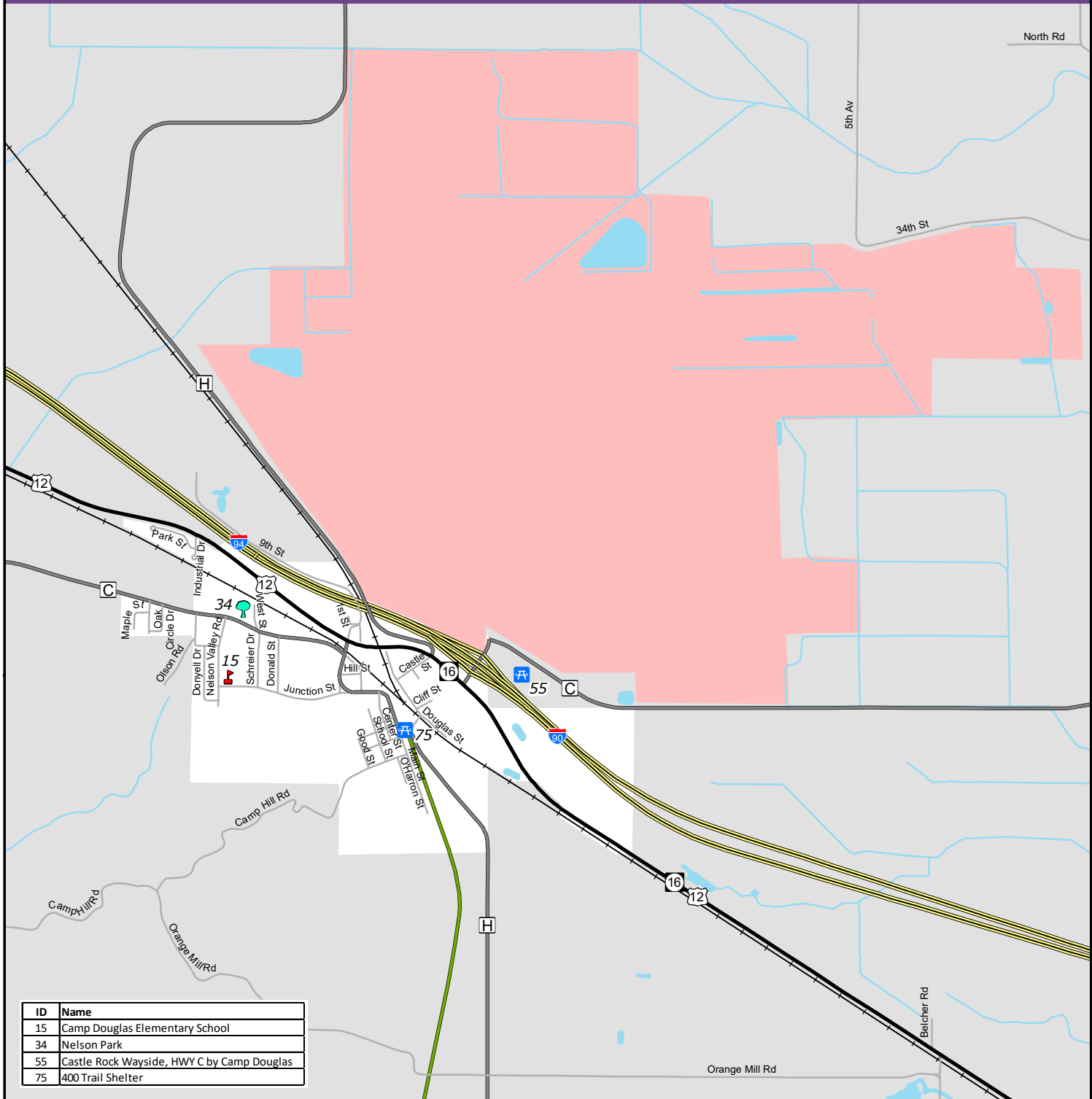
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ID	Name
15	Camp Douglas Elementary School
34	Nelson Park
55	Castle Rock Wayside, HWY C by Camp Douglas
75	400 Trail Shelter

Legend

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



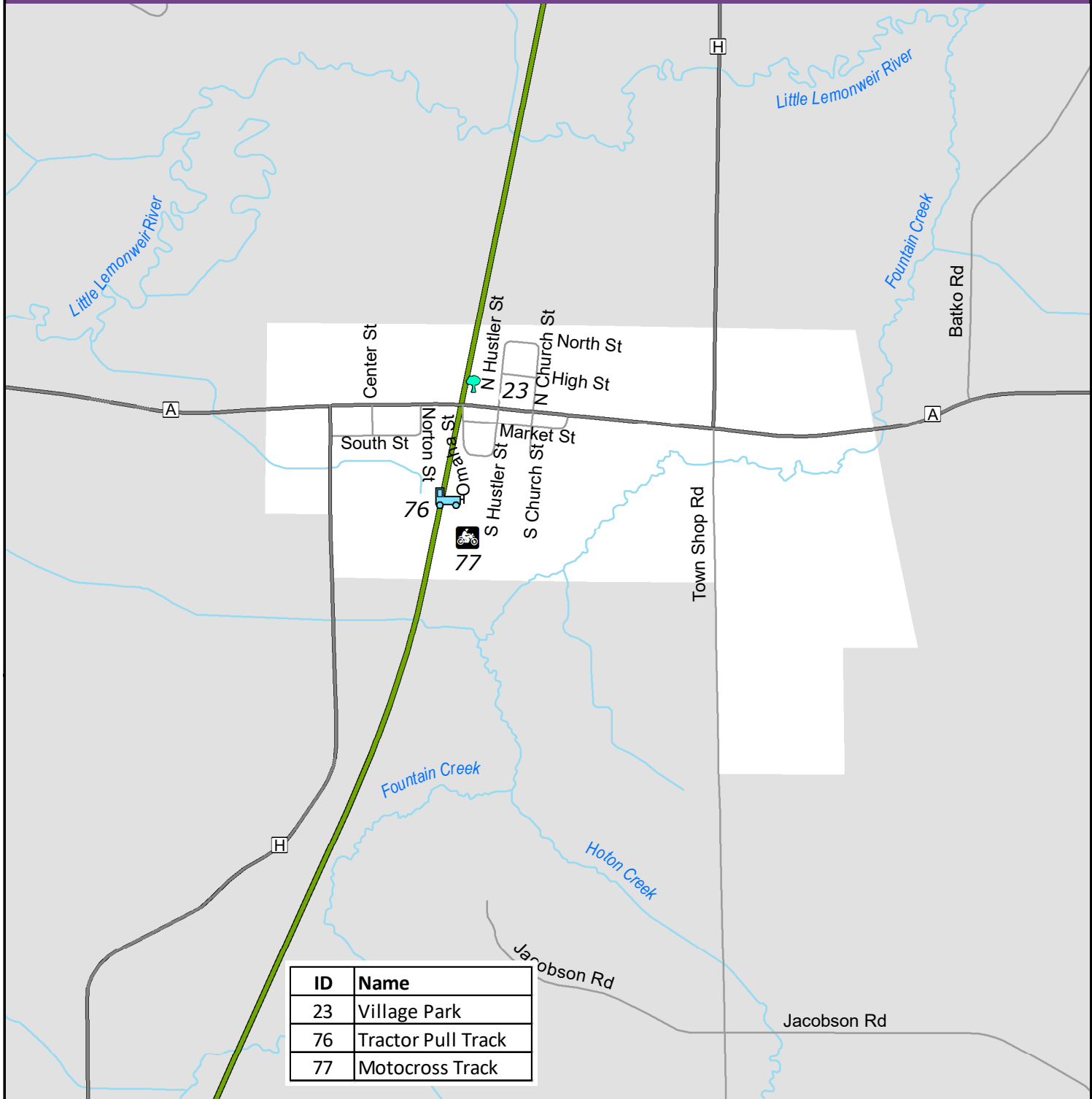
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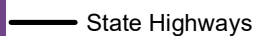
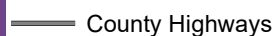








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ID	Name
23	Village Park
76	Tractor Pull Track
77	Motocross Track

Legend

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



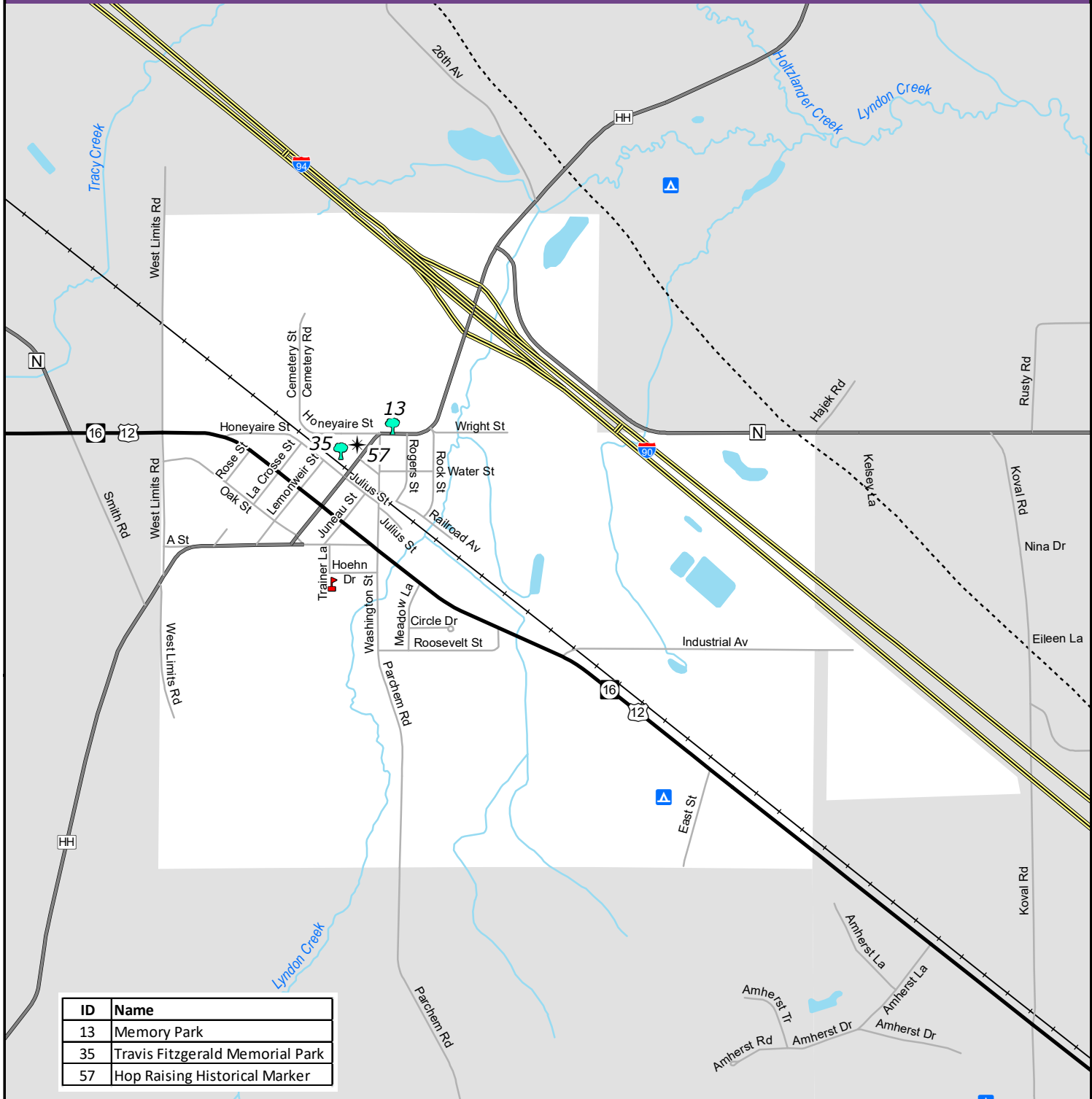
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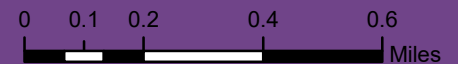
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ID	Name
13	Memory Park
35	Travis Fitzgerald Memorial Park
57	Hop Raising Historical Marker

Legend

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



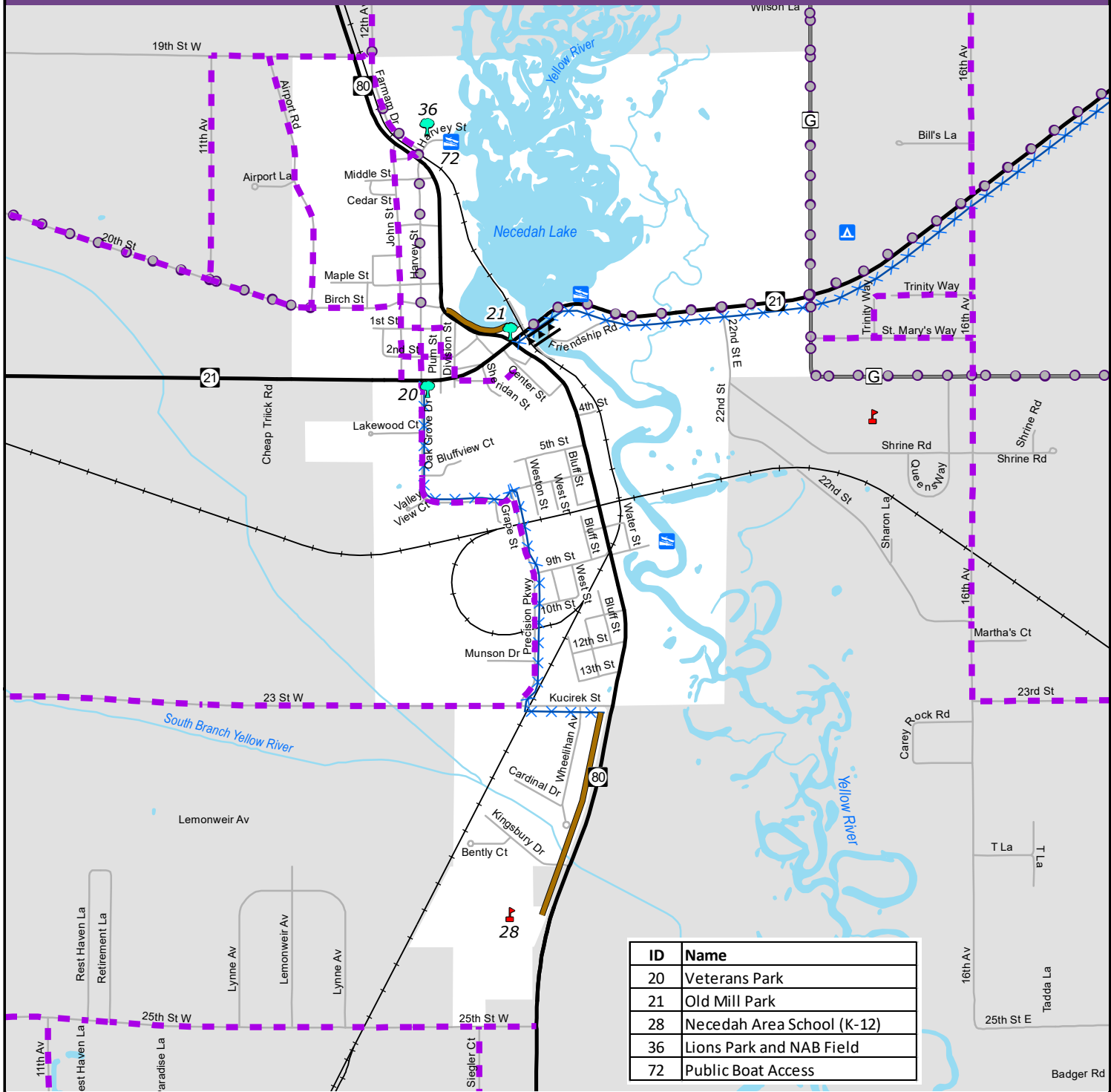
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ID	Name
20	Veterans Park
21	Old Mill Park
28	Necedah Area School (K-12)
36	Lions Park and NAB Field
72	Public Boat Access

Legend

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



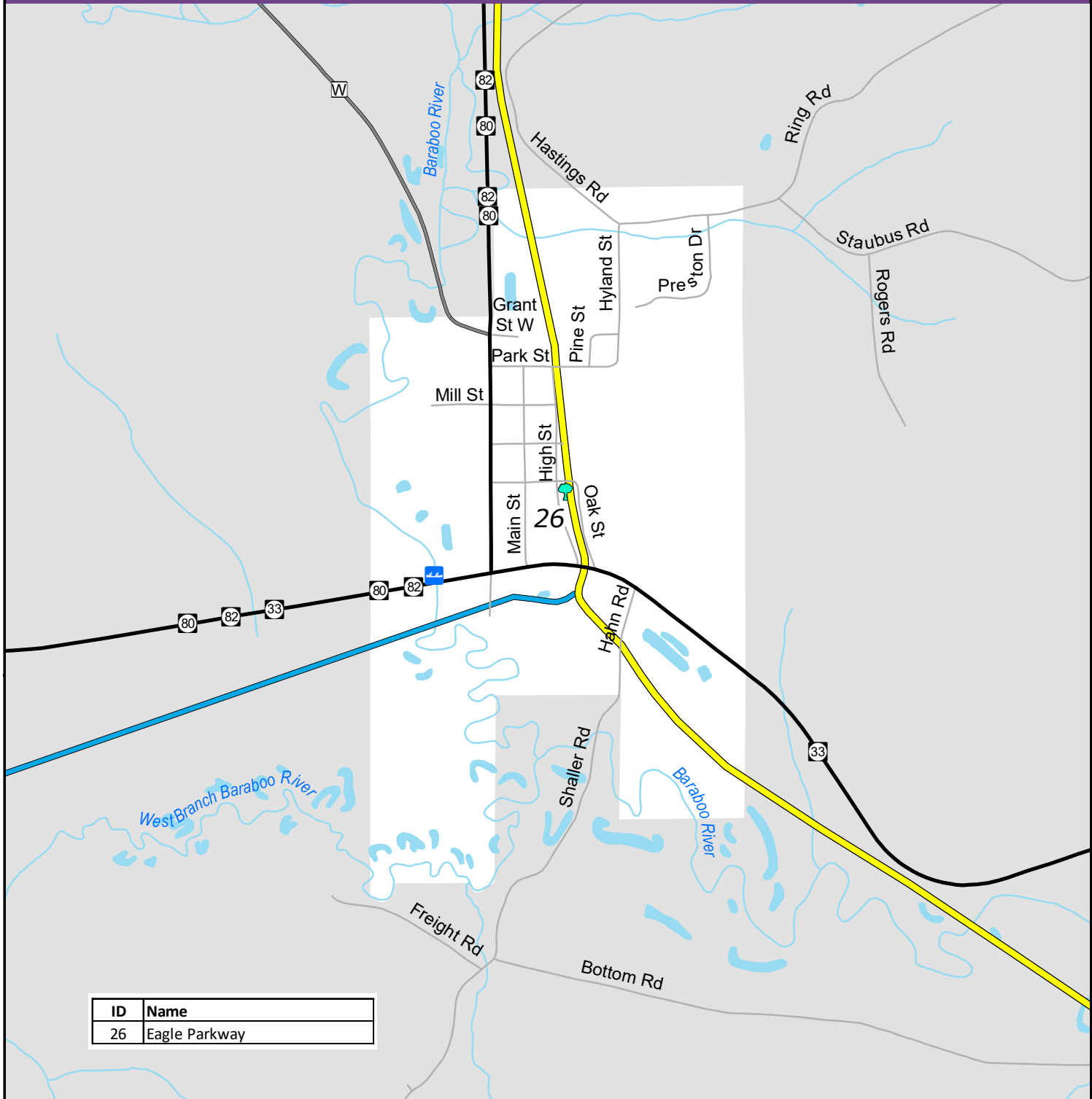
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ID	Name
26	Eagle Parkway

Legend

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



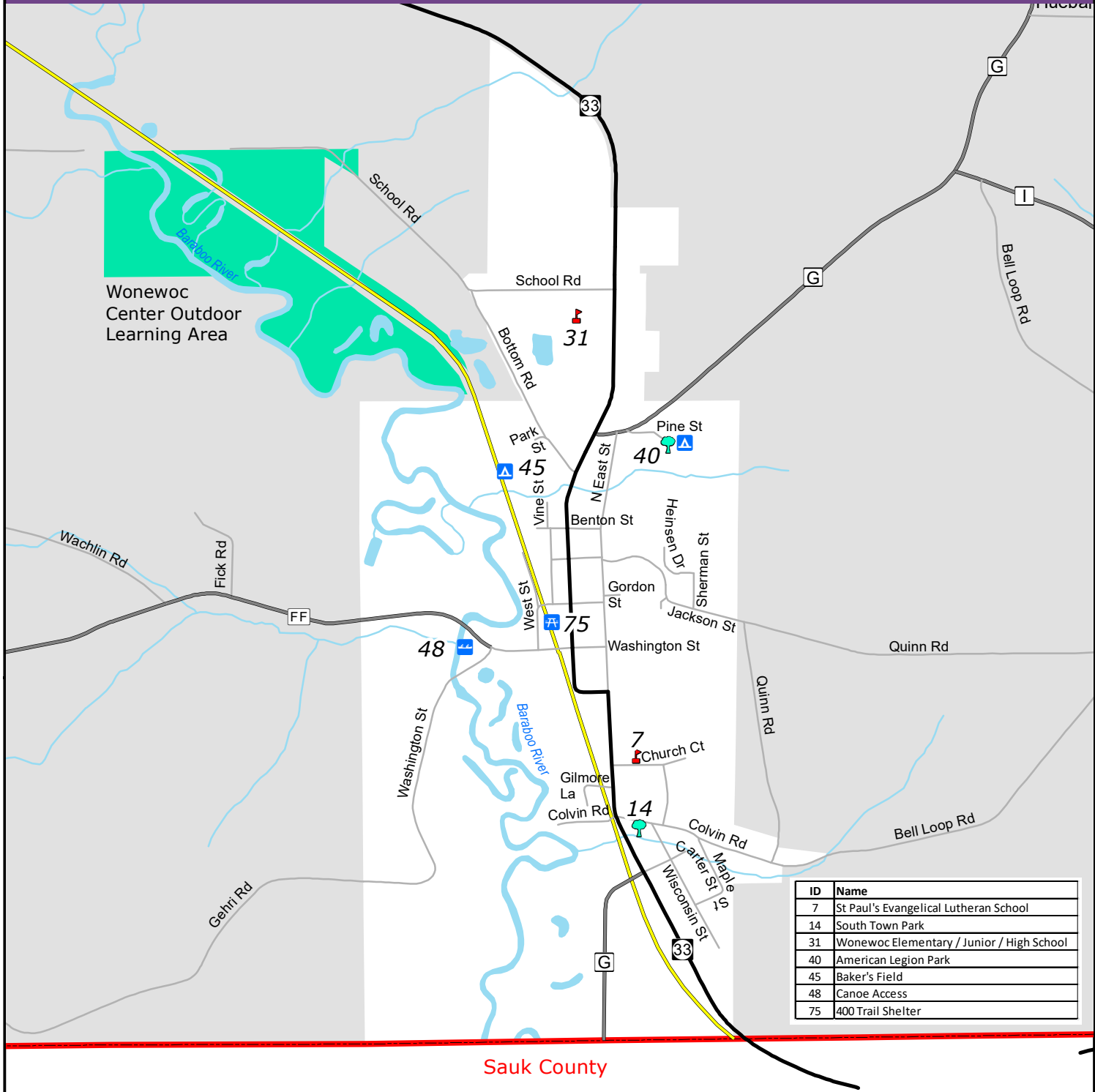
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






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Legend

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



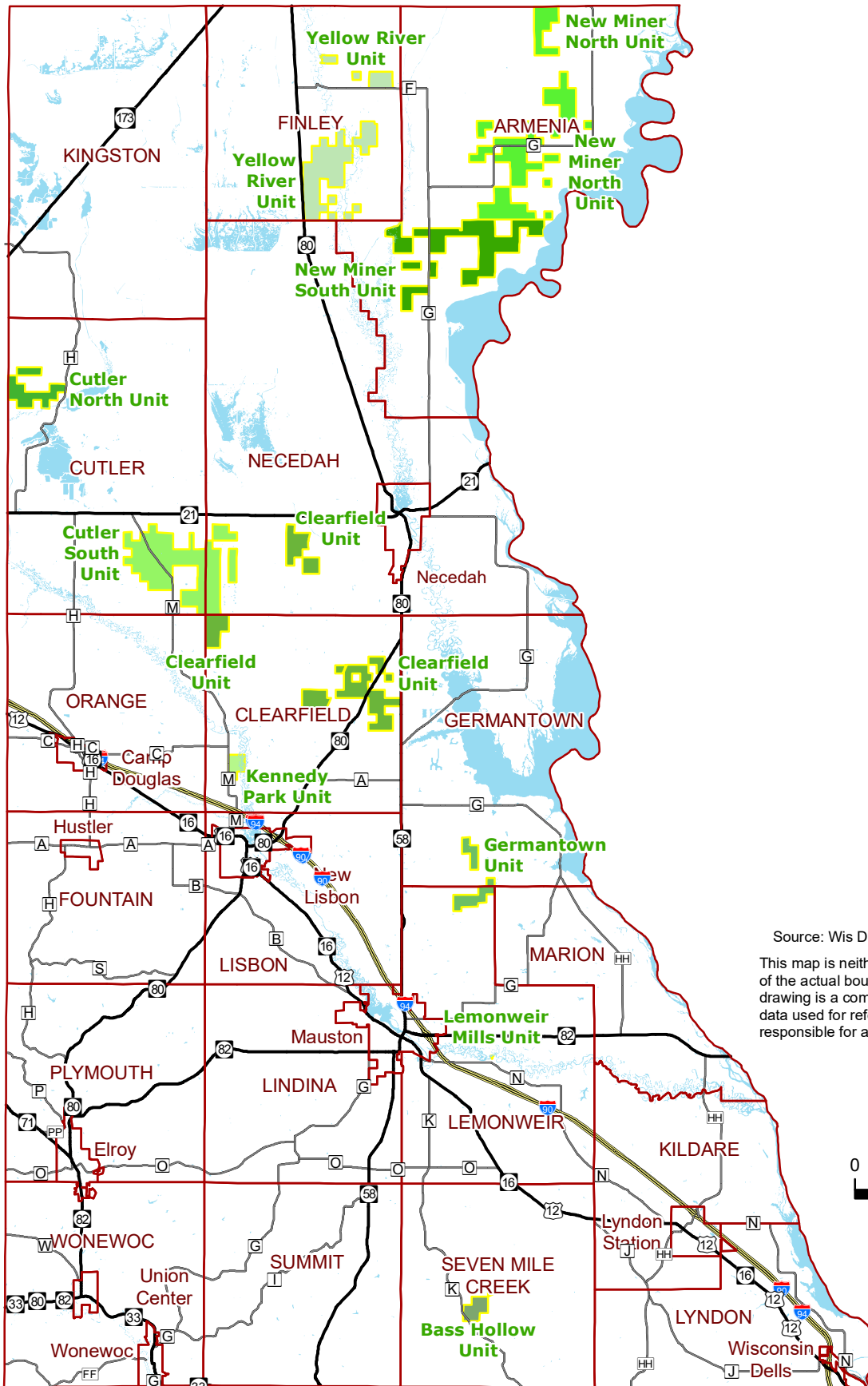
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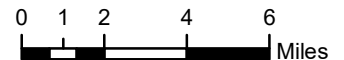
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3.9 Forested Lands – Not State or County Owned

Forested lands that may be open to the public but are not part of the county forest are privately held lands by individuals and corporations that are enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law or the Managed Forest Law. Currently, lands can only be newly enrolled in Managed Forest Law.

As of 2021 in Juneau County there are about 51,520 acres enrolled in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program. Of that MFL acreage, there are about 5,495 acres designated “open” to the public for hunting (not trapping), fishing, hiking, sightseeing, and cross-country skiing only (s. 77.83(2)(a), Wis. Stats.). No lands are enrolled in the Forest Crop Law in Juneau County.

Other than the following exception, MFL lands enrolled as open must not be posted as to restrict access. All MFL program participants can restrict access without penalty to the landowner to areas that are within 300 feet of any building or harvesting operation. Access by motor vehicles or snowmobiles may be prohibited by the landowner on open lands. Open MFL lands can be found on the DNR website at <http://dnrmaps.wi.gov/opfl/>. It is the responsibility of the user to know where they are and which land is open to the public.

3.10 Private Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Private Campgrounds

There are approximately 17 private campgrounds in Juneau County.

The Wisconsin River Power Company operates recreational facilities and owns land on the Castle Rock and Petenwell Flowages.

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

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

Wonewoc Spiritualist Camp

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

Horseback Riding is available at Red Ridge Ranch just east of Mauston, and at Woodside Ranch, which is located on a high wooded hillside that offers a panoramic view of the Lemonweir River Valley. Woodside is an operating ranch that offers cross-country ski trails, horseback riding, swimming, square and line dancing, shuffleboard, tennis, mini-golf, table tennis, hayrides, horseshoes and more. A proposal to transform Woodside Ranch into a

baseball and soccer facility and training camp is under consideration. This proposal would greatly increase the number of visitors and impact of the facility on the local economy.

Camp Douglas Sportsman's Club

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

Woodside Sports Complex

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

Chapter 4: OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Introduction

Recreational needs within Juneau County are identified in the Recommendations & Capital Improvement chapter. Those needs were identified primarily by gathering public input via a survey; the results of that survey are in this chapter.

4.2 Public Participation

Informal Public Input

In the regular course of business, Juneau County Land, Forestry, & Park Department staff have received public input about its parks, trails, and forests. That input and staff's professional experience will also shape what changes are implemented.

Summary of Survey Responses

In the spring of 2021 NCWRPC mailed survey notices to each town, village, and city within Juneau County. NCWRPC also emailed survey notices to a whole list of outdoor recreation groups provided by the Juneau County Land, Forestry, and Parks Department. The survey was also sent out by the Juneau County Economic Development Corporation via their listserv. The survey was available for 1-month.

We received **212 responses** to the survey. This survey provides a much deeper understanding of the wants and needs for outdoor recreation than a public hearing, so the results are very valuable. Respondents were allowed to skip questions, so several questions had smaller response groups.

About 65% of respondents live in Juneau County or have a summer home in the County; and 41 people marked what zip code they live in. Most municipalities in Juneau County were represented by survey respondents with about 50% of respondents answering this question.

Through an IP address analysis of who took the survey it appears that 16 IP addresses are at least duplicated, which could mean that a husband and wife both took the survey. One IP address repeated 7 times, and another IP address repeated 5 times, with the remaining 14 addresses repeating once. All of those duplicate IP addresses did not have the same answers, so it appears that nobody "stuffed the ballot box."

A majority of the respondents were female (60% female, 40% male). Respondents came from all age groups, with a strong showing of at least 24% in each of the following age groups: 25 to 40, 41 to 56, and 57 to 75.

For the full survey results with comments (54 pages), see **Attachment D**.

Key Findings of the ORP Survey:

Answered: 212 Skipped: 0

- The most frequent outdoor recreational activities respondents participated in:
 1. Walking/hiking 76% of responses
 2. Events / Festivals / Fairs 67% of responses
 3. Gardening 54% of responses
 4. Fishing 54% of responses
 5. Canoeing / Kayaking 46% of responses
 6. Swimming 45% of responses
 7. Driving for pleasure 45% of responses
 8. Boating 45% of responses
 9. Bicycling 40% of responses
 10. Hunting / Trapping 39% of responses

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

Answered: 127 Skipped: 85

- 1. Hiking / Walking trails 35 responses**
- 2. Biking trails 18 responses**
- 3. ATV / UTV trails 17 responses**
- 4. Canoe / Kayak landings 15 responses**
 - a. Canoe/kayak landings at Union Center, Wonewoc, and at Strawbridge Road
 - b. Need canoe landings in the local communities of the Baraboo River
- 5. Increased public water access 11 responses**
 - a. More/improved boat access on the Lemonweir River below Mauston dam
 - b. Improve access to the Baraboo and Wisconsin River
 - c. Increase public water access with off-road parking and facilities
 - d. Clean snags out of Lemonweir for canoeing between NL and Mauston
 - e. Funding for log jam clearing
- 6. More festivals / music / art events 9 responses**

Q3. In a normal year, how often do you use Juneau County managed parks or trails?

Answered: 194 Skipped: 18

	I DON'T USE THESE LANDS.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	ON MANY WEEKENDS	ALMOST DAILY	TOTAL
Castle Rock County Park	31.41% 60	51.83% 99	7.85% 15	2.62% 5	5.76% 11	0.52% 1	191
Kennedy County Park	74.43% 131	23.86% 42	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	176
Wilderness County Park	64.61% 115	28.09% 50	5.62% 10	0.00% 0	1.69% 3	0.00% 0	178
Bass Hollow Recreation Area	66.11% 119	29.44% 53	3.33% 6	0.56% 1	0.56% 1	0.00% 0	180
Riverview Recreation Area	82.35% 140	14.71% 25	2.35% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.59% 1	170
Two Rivers Boat Ramp	85.55% 148	12.14% 21	1.16% 2	0.58% 1	0.58% 1	0.00% 0	173
Lemonweir Mills Boat Ramp	75.43% 132	22.29% 39	1.14% 2	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	175
Omaha County Trail	62.64% 109	25.29% 44	7.47% 13	2.87% 5	0.57% 1	1.15% 2	174
Yellow River Bottoms County Trail	83.82% 145	15.61% 27	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.58% 1	0.00% 0	173
Oakridge County Trail	84.80% 145	15.20% 26	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	171

Q4. Please rate your satisfaction with the Juneau County managed parks or trails:

Answered: 158 Skipped: 54

	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Castle Rock County Park	21.43% 27	61.11% 77	15.87% 20	1.59% 2	126
Kennedy County Park	2.50% 1	57.50% 23	37.50% 15	2.50% 1	40
Wilderness County Park	28.07% 16	57.89% 33	12.28% 7	1.75% 1	57
Bass Hollow Recreation Area	16.36% 9	56.36% 31	27.27% 15	0.00% 0	55
Riverview Recreation Area	14.29% 4	71.43% 20	14.29% 4	0.00% 0	28
Two Rivers Boat Ramp	4.17% 1	66.67% 16	29.17% 7	0.00% 0	24
Lemonweir Mills Boat Ramp	17.95% 7	38.46% 15	25.64% 10	17.95% 7	39
Omaha County Trail	17.54% 10	56.14% 32	21.05% 12	5.26% 3	57
Yellow River Bottoms County Trail	4.35% 1	60.87% 14	30.43% 7	4.35% 1	23
Oakridge County Trail	4.35% 1	56.52% 13	39.13% 9	0.00% 0	23

Q5. In a normal year, how often do you use area-wide parks or trails:

Answered: 184 Skipped: 28

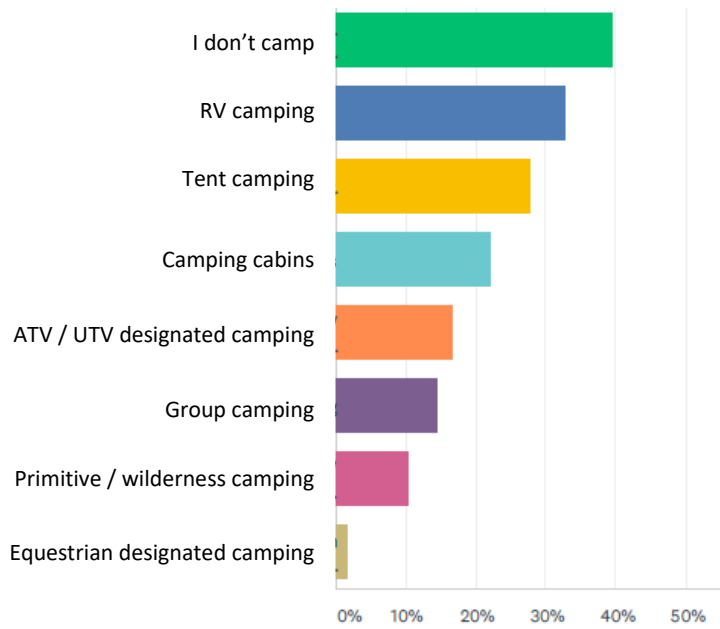
	I DON'T USE THESE LANDS.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	ON MANY WEEKENDS	ALMOST DAILY	TOTAL
Buckhorn State Park	30.23% 52	45.35% 78	16.28% 28	3.49% 6	3.49% 6	1.16% 2	172
Mill Bluff State Park	42.01% 71	48.52% 82	5.92% 10	2.37% 4	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	169
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	34.66% 61	47.16% 83	11.93% 21	3.98% 7	2.27% 4	0.00% 0	176
Rocky Arbor State Park	64.50% 109	33.73% 57	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	0.59% 1	0.00% 0	169
Elroy-Sparta State Trail	43.75% 77	35.23% 62	10.23% 18	5.68% 10	3.98% 7	1.14% 2	176
400 State Trail	52.84% 93	26.70% 47	7.95% 14	6.82% 12	2.84% 5	2.84% 5	176
Hillsboro State Trail	77.06% 131	16.47% 28	4.71% 8	0.59% 1	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	170

Q6. Please rate your satisfaction with the area-wide parks or trails:

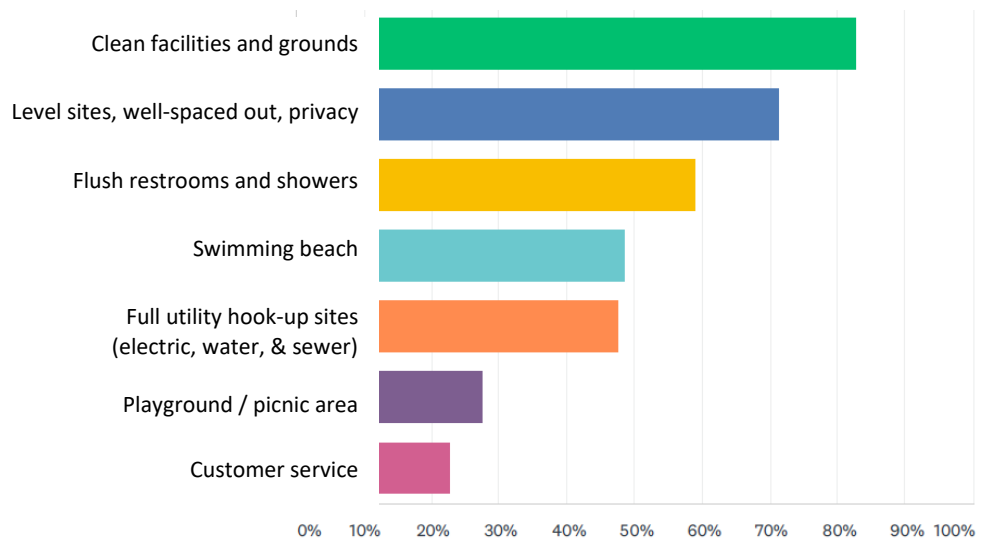
Answered: 165 Skipped: 47

	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Buckhorn State Park	24.35% 28	62.61% 72	12.17% 14	0.87% 1	115
Mill Bluff State Park	23.66% 22	63.44% 59	12.90% 12	0.00% 0	93
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	47.71% 52	44.95% 49	5.50% 6	1.83% 2	109
Rocky Arbor State Park	24.56% 14	63.16% 36	12.28% 7	0.00% 0	57
Elroy-Sparta State Trail	22.58% 21	52.69% 49	18.28% 17	6.45% 6	93
400 State Trail	26.32% 20	55.26% 42	18.42% 14	0.00% 0	76
Hillsboro State Trail	13.51% 5	62.16% 23	24.32% 9	0.00% 0	37

Q7. What type of camping opportunities do you use, or want to use in Juneau County:
(Choose all that apply.) Answered: 180 Skipped: 32

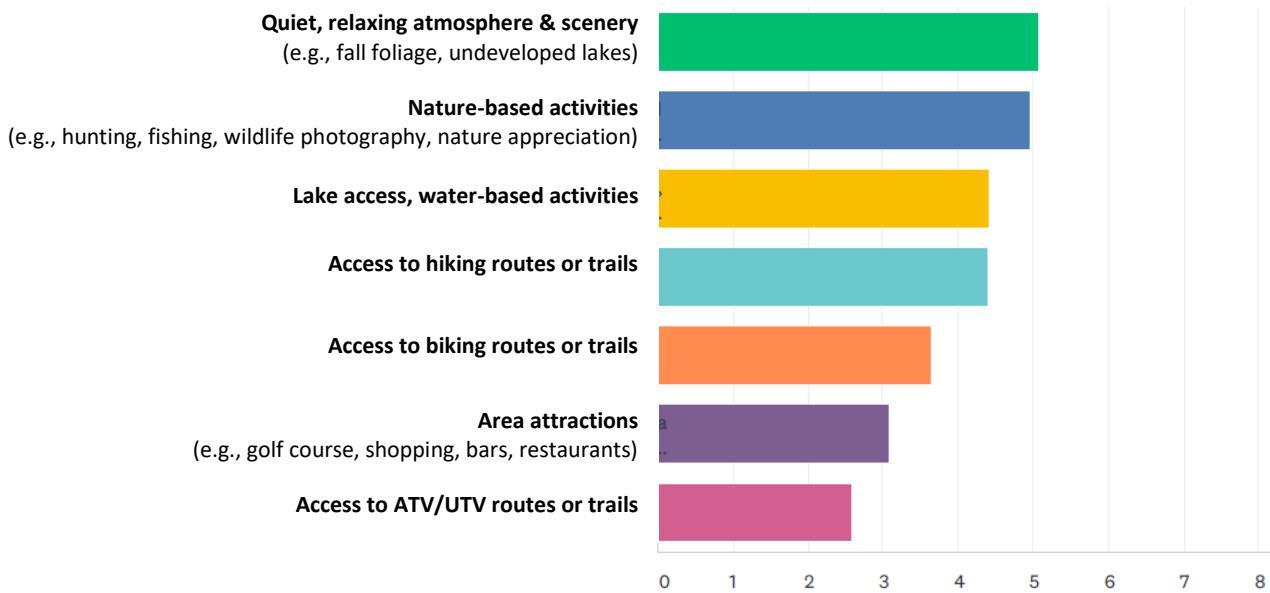


Q8. When choosing a campground, which amenities are most important to you?
Answered: 105 Skipped: 107

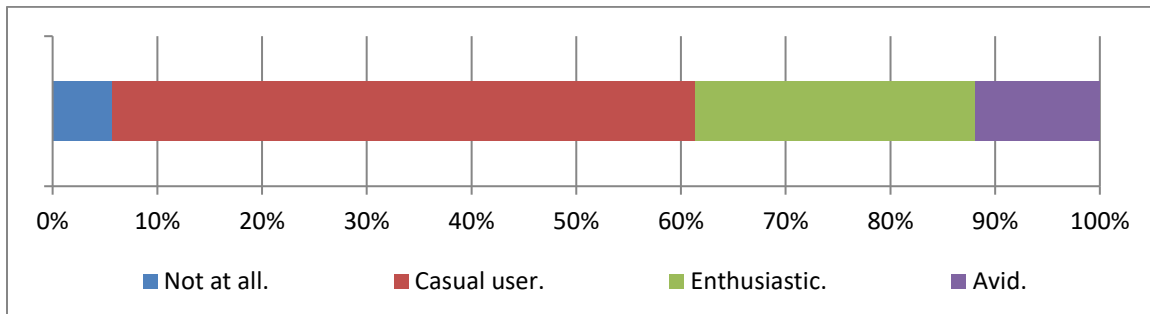


Q9. Please rank the following reasons to camp in Juneau County:

Answered: 103 Skipped: 109



Q10. What type of water enthusiast are you? Answered: 176 Skipped: 36



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

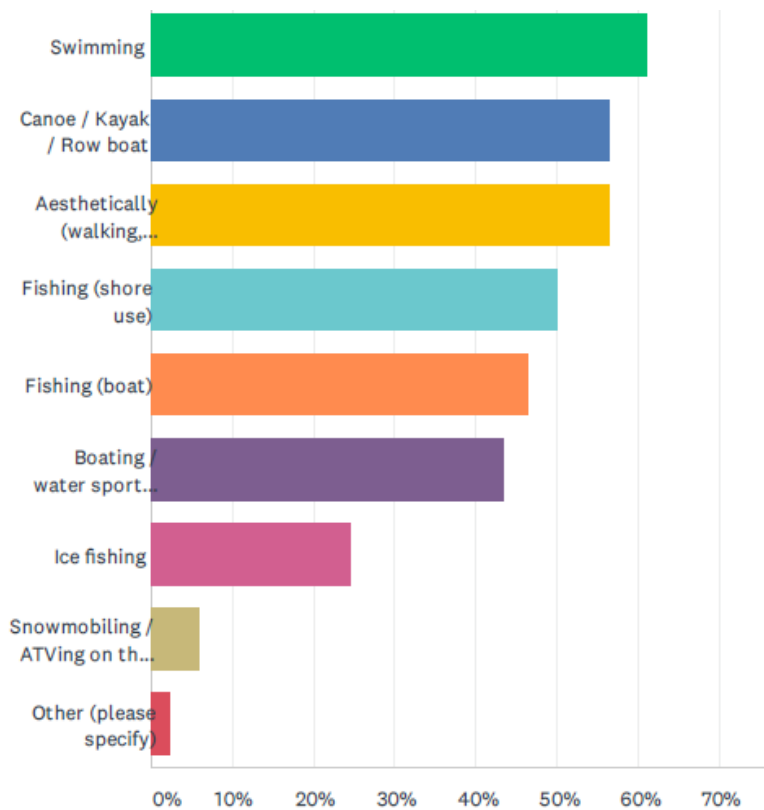
Casual user. (I like to use the water, but only do so occasionally.)

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.)

Q11. How do you use the water?

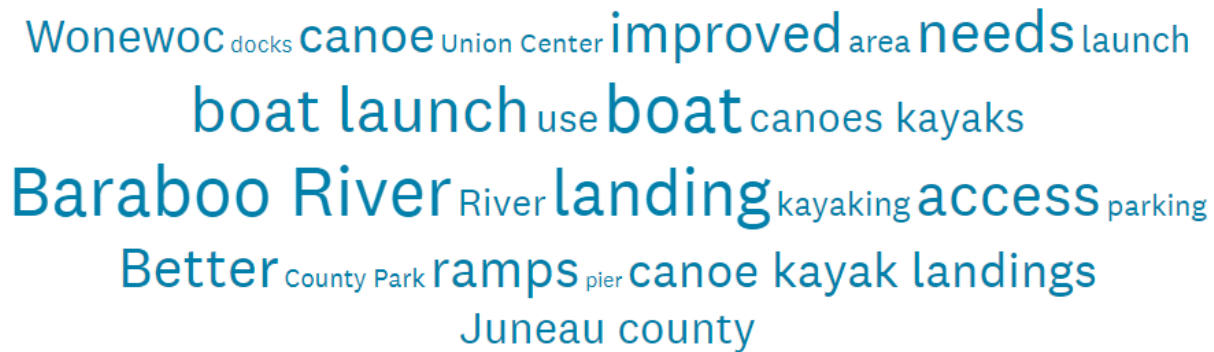
(Choose all that apply.) Answered: 170 Skipped: 42



Q12. What public boat landings or water access improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 48 Skipped: 164

Many of the 48 respondents provided detailed comments for consideration.

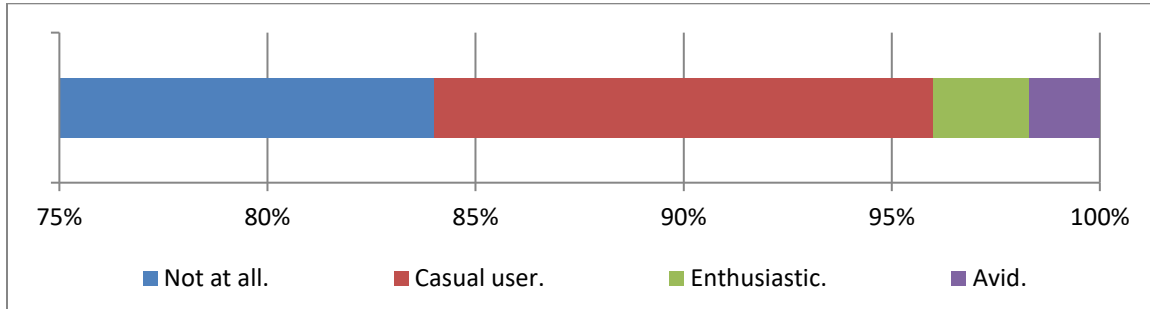


(Word Cloud – The larger the word the more mentions)

Q13. What type of snowmobile enthusiast are you?

Answered: 175 Skipped: 37

Note per below: 84% of respondents are "Not at all."



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

Casual user. (I like snowmobiling for fun, but **only** do so occasionally, **OR only** on my own land.)

Enthusiastic. (I access or go on snowmobile routes and trails regularly.)

Avid. (I am always on a snowmobile every chance I get – all season long.)

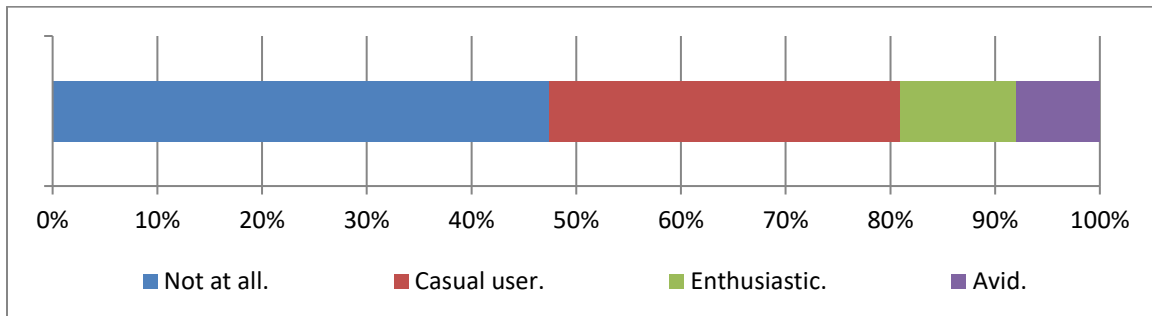
Q14. What snowmobiling improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 206

6 respondents provided input.

Q15. What type of motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV) enthusiast are you?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 39



Not at all. (I'm not interested in motorized recreation at all, not even for recreation.)

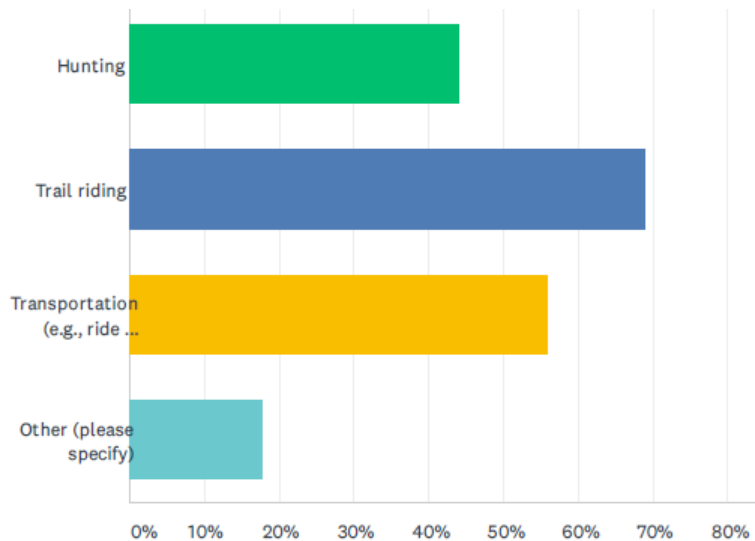
Casual user. (I like using motorized vehicles for fun, but only do so occasionally, **OR only** on my own land.)

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

Avid. (I am always on a motorized vehicle every chance I get – all year long.)

Q16. How are you using your motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV)?

(Choose all that apply.) Answered: 84 Skipped: 128



Q17. What motorized vehicle improvements are needed in Juneau County?

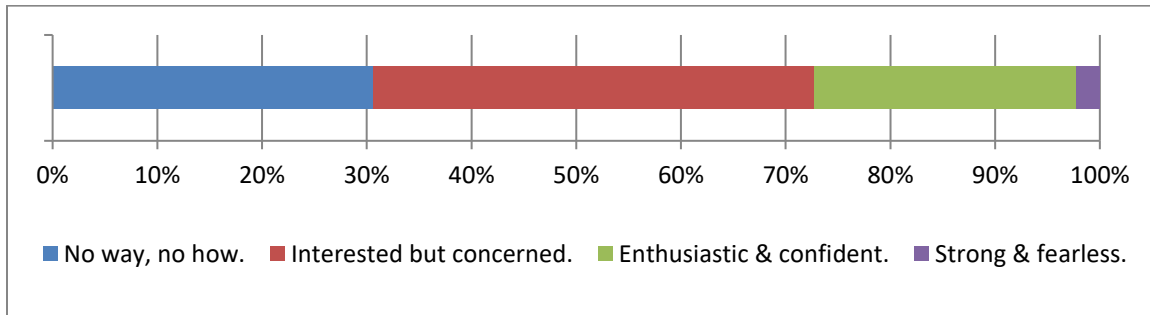
Answered: 30 Skipped: 182

Open ATVs keep routes **ATV** used **road trails** access **trails**
public **roads** Make **connect** area park

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

Q18. What type of bicyclist are you?

Answered: 173 Skipped: 39



No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)

Interested but concerned. (I like riding, but don't do it regularly. I'm generally concerned that my route is not safe to ride, so I don't ride often. I definitely do not ride when the weather is bad.)

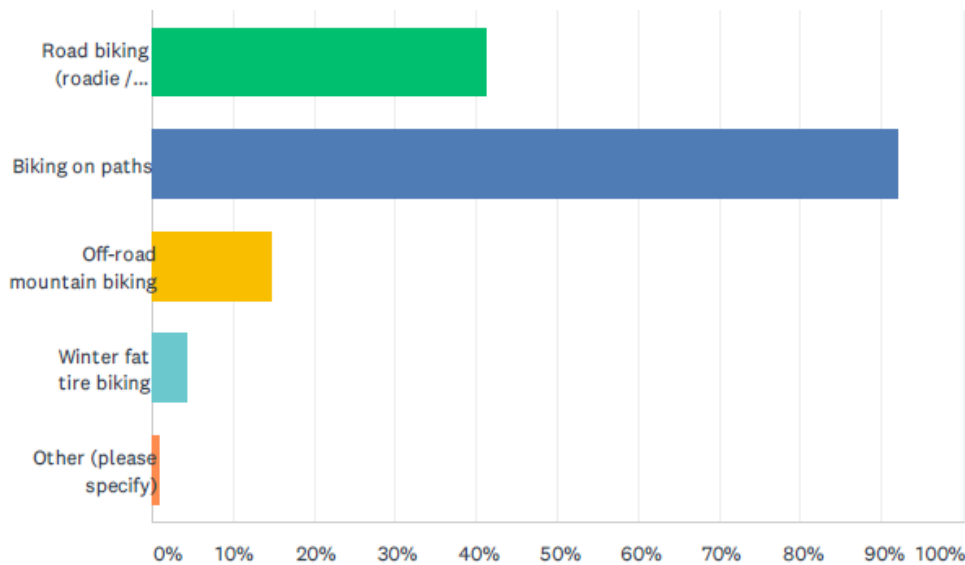
Enthusiastic and confident. (I feel comfortable sharing the road with motor vehicles, but I prefer to ride on separate facilities like bike lanes. I may or may not ride in inclement weather.)

Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)

Q19. What type of bicycling do you enjoy?

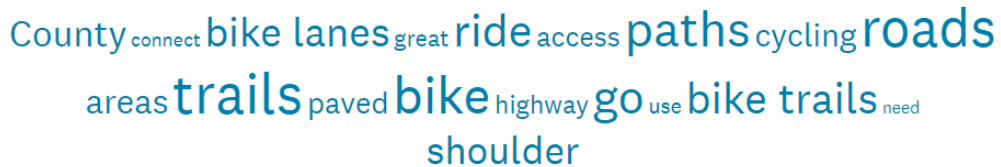
(Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 114 Skipped: 98



Q20. What bicycling improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 180



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

Q21. Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 178



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

4.3 Needs Driven Park Planning

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

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

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

The size of a park is determined by three criteria:

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

Chapter 5:

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

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

Goal 1

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

Objectives

1. Follow Best Management Practices for water quality and for invasive species control in development of trails and recreation facilities.
2. Continue to purchase land within the county forest blocking boundary from willing sellers.
3. Provide for a balance of legitimate recreational opportunities to a wide variety of diverse groups and reduce user conflict by keeping incompatible uses separate from one another while still protecting the natural resources of the county in a sustainable manner.
4. Continue working with user groups to make ATV/UTV trail connections as appropriate on the widely separated Juneau County Forest parcels.

Goal 2

Maintain and enhance a location for tourism and outdoor recreation information.

Objectives

1. Continue updating how the existing county parks and their related facilities are identified on the Juneau County Land, Forestry, & Parks website and the Juneau County Economic Development Corporation website, so that visitors and residents know what the County maintains.
2. Encourage each local government with a website to create significant website links to the Land, Forestry, & Parks website for outdoor recreation information. This could be an initial task of the countywide tourism bureau.

Goal 3

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

Objectives

1. Improve most county owned recreational facilities, possibly through partnerships with civic organizations.
2. Work with user groups to meet specific needs and desires for recreation on the Juneau County Forest and other Juneau County land.
3. Continue planning and developing recreational facilities to accommodate the elderly and handicapped.

Goal 4

Improve water access for recreation.

Objectives

1. Improve access to the Baraboo River by working with communities to improve and add canoe/kayak landings.
2. Provide assistance to local communities and groups with log jam clearing of the Baraboo River.
3. Improve boat landings to support boats that are appropriate for the receiving waterbody.
4. Cooperate with towns, Wisconsin River Power Company, and Wisconsin Valley Improvement Corporation with improving water access to the Wisconsin River.

Goal 5

Continue developing Juneau County as a bicycle friendly community and destination.

Objectives

1. Work with the County Highway Department to implement physical improvements in the 2019 Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan.
2. Establish a permanent forum for evaluating bicycling and walking infrastructure across Juneau County and identify how to implement the 2019 Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan.

Chapter 6:

RECOMMENDATIONS & CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The recommendations and capital improvements are based on the goals and objectives, and the public comment documented in Chapter 4-Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment. Although it is unlikely that all recommendations presented in this plan will be undertaken in the next five years, they should be recognized as causes for action if the opportunity or need arises.

6.1 Countywide Recommendations

Implement Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan

Survey results in 2016 and in 2021 both show a strong desire for more bike trails, and in 2019 the county bike & pedestrian plan was completed.

Recommendation 1: Establish a permanent forum, possibly a sub-committee of the County's Forestry & Recreation Committee, to implement the Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, 2019.

Recommendation 2: Work with the possible sub-committee (see Recommendation 1) to determine the best ways to implement various recommendations in the Juneau County Bicycle & Pedestrian Plan, 2019.

Multi-Use Wisconsin River Crossings

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

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

County Landfill Recreation

With 156 people responding to Question 28 of the 2016 ORP Survey, most of them want various uses to exist on the soon to be closed county landfill. All closed landfills must keep intact their clay cap that lies over the waste, maintain landfill gas piping & vents, and maintain groundwater test wells around the property. Needing to maintain the clay cap and gas vents restrict what uses can be done on the landfill itself. Supporting lands that were used as a buffer to the landfill or were used for other landfill tasks are open to other uses. See landfill property airphoto in **Attachment F**.

Recommendation 1: Review with the DNR what management requirements are needed to maintain the closed landfill;

Recommendation 2: Design a landfill master plan to include the following possible uses:

- a. Shooting range;
- b. Hiking trails;
- c. Dog park;
- d. Mountain bike trails; and
- e. Equestrian trails.

Wisconsin River SNA Expansion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Local Government Recommendations

City of Mauston

The City of Mauston has its own Outdoor Recreation Plan and may have passed a resolution to have that plan added to the current county outdoor recreation plan. Most recommendations from that plan exist solely within the city limits and are not listed in this plan. Refer to Map 3 (City of Mauston Outdoor Recreation).

City of Elroy

Existing Parks

E.O. Schultz Park

- Because of the proximity of the park to the Baraboo River, complete a floodplain study along the west side of the park to better identify what types of projects could be undertaken.
- Re-angle and relocate some RV campsites to better align with the new multi-use path along the river. Add additional campsites to the park, including hook-ups for electric, water, and sewer.
- Upgrade existing open-air shelters and add picnic tables.
- Add park lighting.
- Add kiosk with historic and environmental information related to the River.
- Update existing tennis courts.
- Update existing playground equipment
- Update fencing around entire park, pool, and tennis courts
- Consider updates to existing swimming pool and facilities or relocate pool and facilities out of floodplain.
- Consider updates to existing park buildings or construction of new buildings out of the floodplain.

Elroy Commons

- Add park lighting.
- Update and re-locate splash pad from E.O. Schultz Park to Elroy Commons.
- Update existing playground equipment, restrooms, and Commons building.

New Parks

- Consider a new City park/trailhead for the Baraboo River Water Trail on the north side of Elroy near CTH PP. Park amenities should include an ADA canoe/kayak launch, restrooms, parking, open-air shelter, benches along the river, and kiosk with historic and environmental information related to the river.
- Consider a new City park between Franklin and Lake Streets. This park should include the City-owned FEMA buyout properties here with consideration to purchase parcels directly adjacent to the river in this location, if they become available. Park amenities should include an ADA canoe/kayak launch, restrooms, combination open air/four season shelter, benches, multi-use path along the river, and kiosk with historic and environmental information related to the river.
- Consider the addition of a dog park, fencing, benches, water service, water feature, waste receptacles, and dedicated dog walk trail.

Other Recommendations

- Collaborate with Juneau County and participating municipalities on improvements to the Baraboo River Corridor that make it a paddle and recreation destination.
- Clear about 5 miles of the Baraboo River from E.O. Schultz Park downstream to a point that can accommodate canoes/kayaks (Union Center at Spring Valley Golf Club).
- Add an ADA canoe/kayak launch at the HWY 71 parking lot for the Elroy-Sparta Bike Trail.
- Add wayfinding signage throughout the community for the Baraboo River Corridor.
- Make the bicycle bridge more visible near WIS 80.
- Locate additional campsites in the community (at least one new site with three campsites).
- Implement a downtown beautification project that incorporates Elroy Commons as a prominent part of the City's downtown.
- Locate designated community space for farmers market and other outdoor gathering areas.
- Add pavement markings on the Elroy-Sparta, 400, and Omaha Trails.

Village of Necedah

Existing Parks

Cardinal Park – NE Corner of South Main Street & 8th Street.

- Additional Landscaping is needed.
- Upgraded Signage.
- Add benches.
- Install electrical & lighting.

Swimming area west of Lakeview Court.

- Develop the following:
 - Parking Area.
 - Shelter.
 - Electrical Service & Lighting.
 - Walking Path.
 - Shelter.

Veteran's Park.

- Add playground equipment.
- Add basketball court.
- Construct additional parking.
- Construct a nature walking/bicycle trail connecting Veterans Park and the Necedah Bluff.
- Construct restroom facilities.
- Construct new park shelter

Old Mill Park.

- Add benches to the trail.

Lion's Park.

- Add playground equipment.
- Remodel bathrooms.
- Rehabilitate park shelter (siding, electrical, and soffit/fascia).
- Improve parking lot for NAB Field (baseball).

Other Recommendations

Community Center – Convert the Old Church to a Recreation Center with outdoor recreation areas.

Develop a sledding hill on the Necedah Bluff.

Create a bridge across the Yellow River for pedestrians, bicyclists, ATVs and snowmobiles.

Develop a park on the east side of the dam.

- Shelter.
- Maintenance Garage.
- Benches & Tables.
- Parking Area.
- Electrical Pedestals to Service Camp Sites.
- Lighting

Develop a skateboard park.

Develop Oak Grove Multi-Use Trail from Precision Parkway to Veteran's Park Multi-Use Trail.

Upgrade all boat landings and piers.

Town of Germantown

See the Town of Germantown's Town Park Final Master Plan for the Phase 1, Phase 2, & Phase 3 capital improvements.

Town of Lyndon

- Upgrade boat launch and add handicapped accessible fishing pier at the Wisconsin River boat launch on River Bay Road.

6.3 County Facility Capital Improvements 2022-2026

Staff from the Juneau County Land, Forestry, & Parks Department projected what recreational needs face each county facility and the capital improvements needed to improve the facility. Due to budget constraints, maintenance and improvement of existing facilities has priority over new development.

Castle Rock Park

County Forestry Staff Assessment:

The park facilities include 289 campsites, electricity, several water wells, two shower houses, pit toilets, beach, boat landing, dump station, firewood sales, and other amenities. The campground was established prior to the growth of large campers and RVs which creates a need to upgrade facilities to meet current demand of the public. The campground is at or over capacity most weekends during the summer.

Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Upgrade campground electrical infrastructure to meet public demand
- Upgrade playground equipment
- Increase capacity of boat launch and parking lot to meet public demand
- Upgrade old outhouses
- Remodel and upgrade old shower building in Area A, or replace with new
- Create a fish cleaning station
- Repave park roads

Wilderness Park

County Forestry Staff Assessment:

The park facilities include 127 campsites, electricity, several water wells, shower house, pit toilets, beach, boat landing, dump station, firewood sales, and other amenities. The campground was established prior to the growth of large campers and RVs which creates a need to upgrade facilities to meet current demand of the public. The campground is at capacity most weekends during the summer.

Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Upgrade campground electrical infrastructure to meet public demand
- Upgrade or replace old outhouses
- Create a fish cleaning station
- Repave park roads

Kennedy Park

County Forestry Staff Assessment:

The park facilities include 15 campsites, a hand pump well, pit toilets, canoe/kayak landing, shelter and hiking trails. Kennedy Park has not undergone any significant facility improvements in decades.

Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

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

Omaha Trail

County Forestry Staff Assessment:

This is a 13 mile long paved walking & biking trail that connects Camp Douglas to Elroy. The Trail follows what was the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad line, which last operated in 1987. The railroad was converted to a bike trail and opened in 1992. Snowmobiles are able to use the trail in winter. The original trail surface will be 30 years old. Several sections of the trail have been degraded over time by floods, heavy equipment and decades of recreational use.

Capital Improvements 2022-2026:

- Resurface rough and degraded sections of the bike trail
- Repair bike trail at tunnel entrances
- Make repairs to preserve and maintain the Omaha Trail tunnel

Chapter 7:

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

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

Attachment C provides a list of commonly used state and federal government financial assistance programs.

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.

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.

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.

Historic Sites

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

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 county's and the community's tax rolls and can be renegotiated or non-renewed by the property owner if the monetary prospects for another use proves overpowering.

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

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.

Monetary Aid Programs

Take advantage of state and federal financial and technical aid programs, which are designed, to assist communities in meeting recreational, needs, and maintain community eligibility for such programs. A list of these programs exists in **Attachment C**.

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

Requirements for application to the Stewardship Fund include the requirement that the applicant submits an approved comprehensive outdoor recreation plan. This plan is designed to meet that requirement.

For the remaining program requirements, or additional information contact:

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

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

Municipal & 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.

Park Dedication

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

communities. Juneau County will focus efforts to provide connectivity between developments/subdivisions and recreation areas through trail development. The County will support development of other recreation areas within developments/subdivisions where feasible.

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.

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

Shoreland Zoning

Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program established statewide standards for shoreland development. Counties are required to adopt and administer shoreland zoning ordinances that meet these requirements. The statewide standards for county shoreland zoning ordinances are found in Chapter NR 115, Wis. Admin. Code. Be sure to check with Juneau County to find out about their development standards.

Specialized Facilities

Encourage development of specialized facilities by the private sector. Specialized facilities such as golf courses, 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.

Public Access via Subdivision Regulations (Platting Lands)

Lake and stream shore plats can provide public access to the adjacent water bodies. The Wisconsin Statutes §236.16(3) require that all subdivisions abutting a navigable lake or stream provide at least a sixty-foot-wide access to the low watermark from existing public roads at not more than one-half mile intervals (excluding shore areas where public parks or open-space streets are provided).

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.

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.

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

Special Use Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objective:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

School Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

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

2. Size Objective

The optimum size of a school park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for neighborhood park and community park classifications may apply.

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

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

County Park

1. Definition Summary:

A county park provides sufficient park and recreation area to meet the needs of county residents. County parks consist of land that is specifically set aside for active and passive recreation uses, and that accommodates large gatherings, special events, and individual users. County parks offer a wide variety of compatible outdoor recreation activities, and

may provide areas that do not primarily serve a recreational purpose such as protected natural areas, historic areas, and special use areas.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

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

- a. Camping/group camping
- b. Picnic areas
- c. Recreational trails (hiking, bicycling, mountain biking, equestrian, cross-country ski, snowmobile, etc.)
- d. Play areas
- e. Swimming beaches
- f. Water access
- g. Fishing access
- h. Shelters
- i. Restrooms

- j. Shower facilities
- k. Sport fields (basketball, volleyball, softball, etc.)
- l. Pet exercise area

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Forest

1. Definition Summary:

A state forest consists of well blocked areas of state owned lands that are managed to benefit present and future generations of residents, recognizing that forests contribute to local and statewide economics and to a healthy natural environment. State forests practice sustainable forestry. The management of state forests is consistent with the ecological capability of state forest land and with the long-term goal of maintaining sustainable forest communities and ecosystems. Benefits of maintaining these ecosystems include soil protection, public hunting, protection of water quality, production of recurring forest products, outdoor recreation, native biological diversity, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, and aesthetic value. The range of benefits provided in each state forest reflect its unique character and position in the regional landscape.

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

Areas with large blocks of land.

5. Program Objectives:

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

Current Level of Supply:

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

6. Orientation:

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

7. Function:

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

8. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

State Park

1. Definition Summary:

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

2. Size Objectives:

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

3. Service Area Objectives:

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

4. Location Objectives:

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

5. Program Objectives:

Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program demands. Elements are compatible with the natural resource setting and park site constraints. Developments may include the following facilities:

Current Level of Supply:

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

5. Orientation:

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

6. Function:

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

7. Space, Design, and Service Area:

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

Attachment B

Facility Development Standards

From: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

SUGGESTED OUTDOOR FACILITY DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS *(continued)*

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

Source: National Recreation and Park Association

Attachment C

Federal and State Outdoor Recreation Funding Programs

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Wisconsin DNR Administered Programs

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

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

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

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

Outdoor Recreation Online Survey Results

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Juneau County, 2021 ORP Survey

All Response Summary with Comments

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Responses and Status

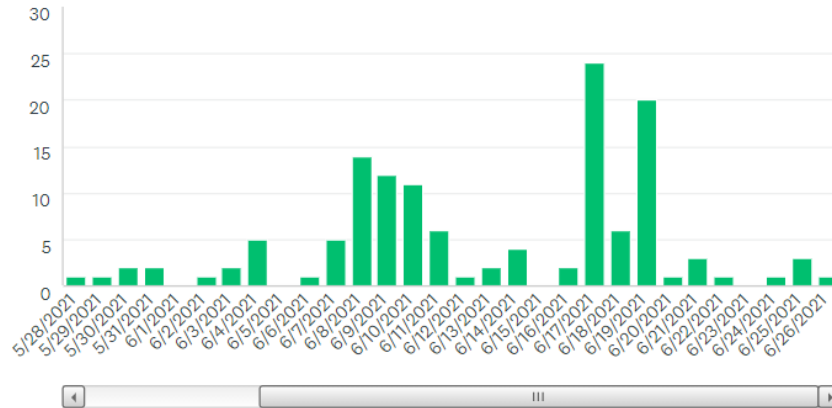
TOTAL RESPONSES	OVERALL SURVEY STATUS
212	CLOSED

Trends

Responses (by day)

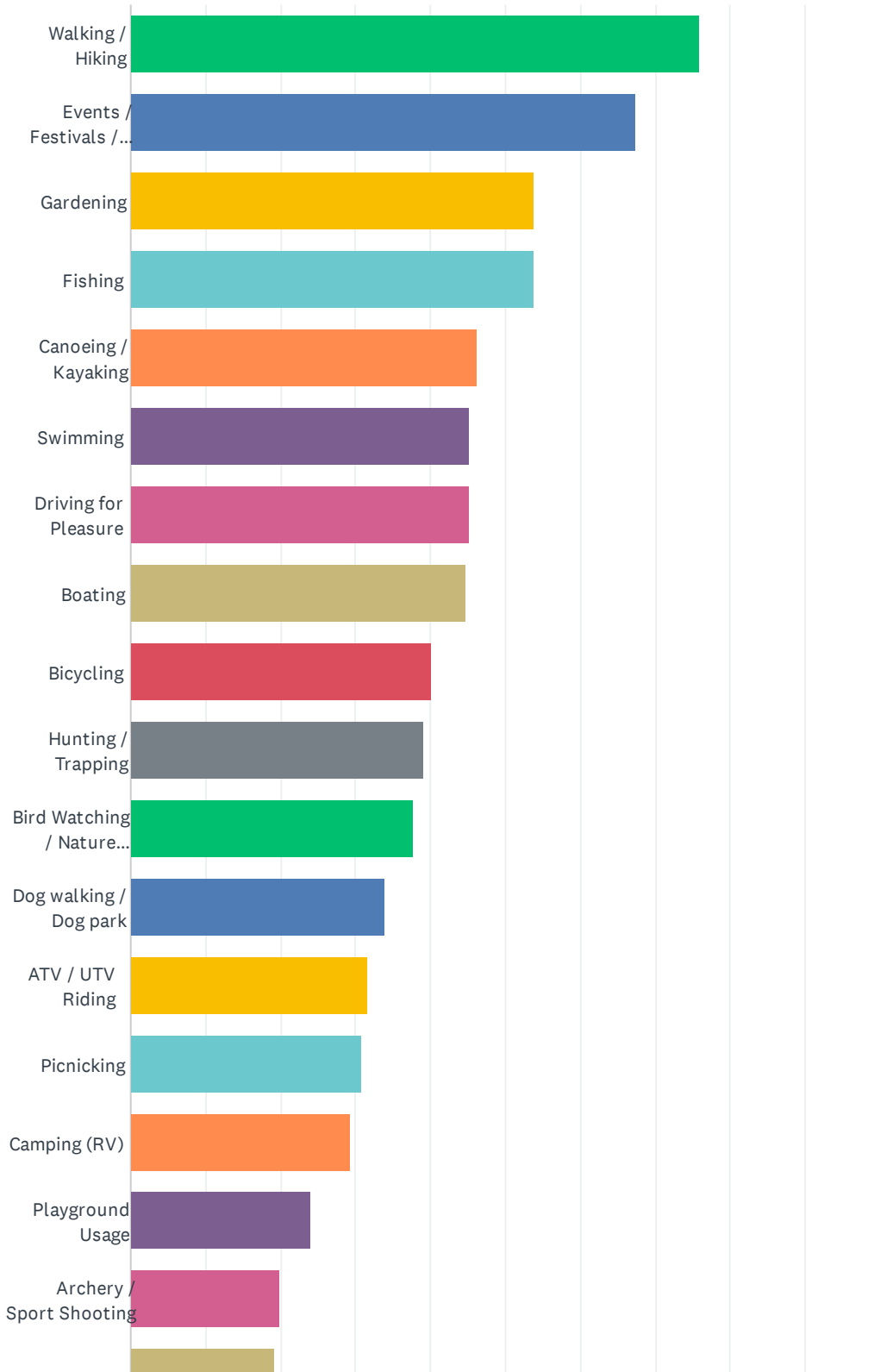
First: 5/19/2021 Zoom: 5/28/2021 to 6/26/2021

Chart Type Trend by...

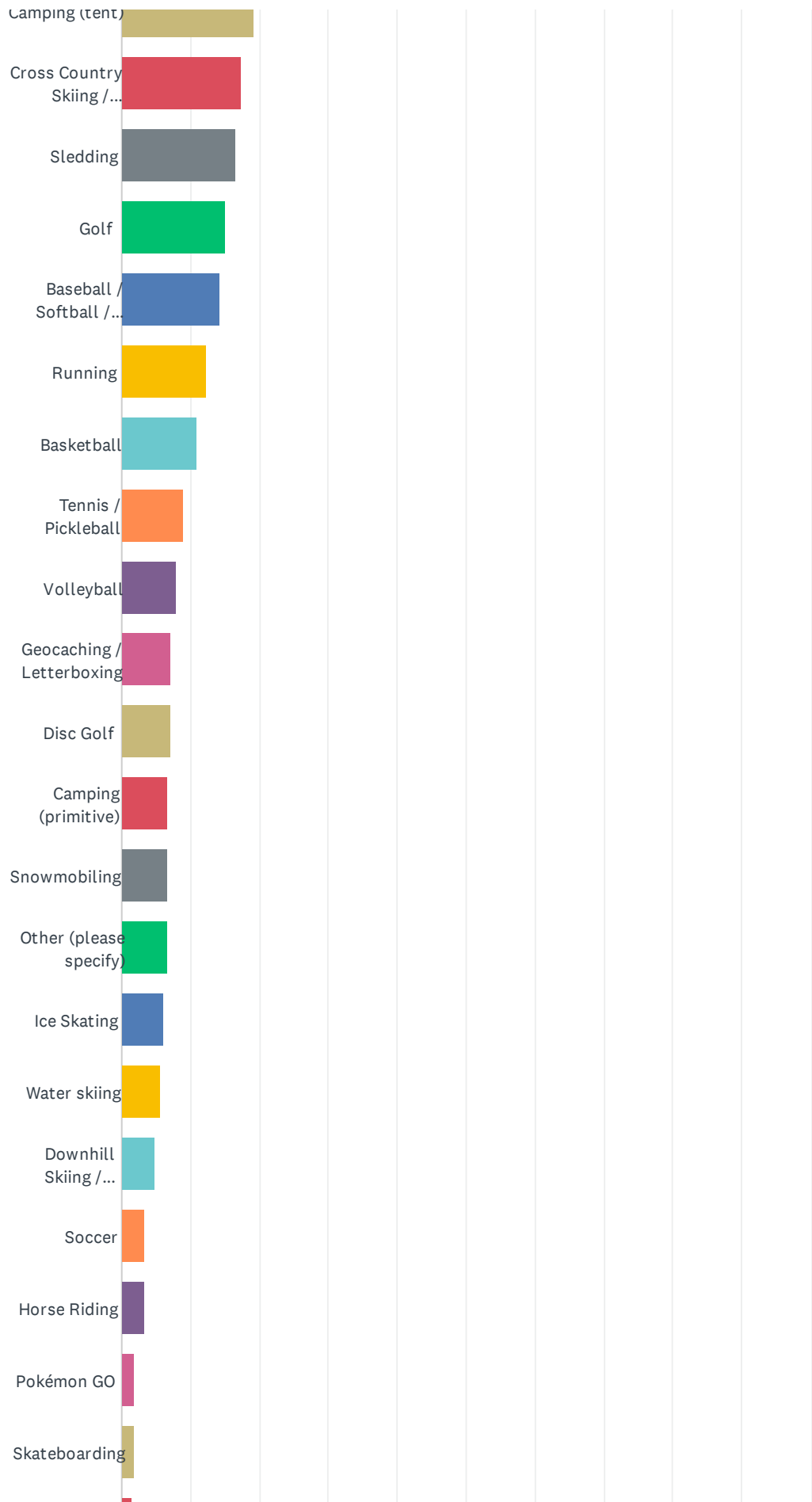


Q1 2020 was not a regular year...Normally, in an average year, which outdoor recreational activities do you participate in? (Choose all that apply.)

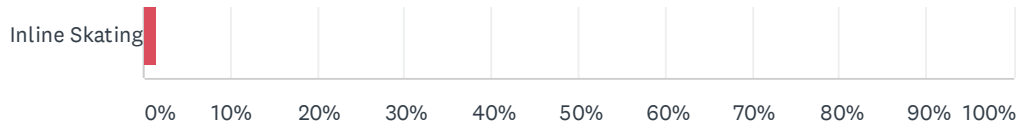
Answered: 212 Skipped: 0



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Walking / Hiking	75.94%	161
Events / Festivals / Fairs	67.45%	143
Gardening	53.77%	114
Fishing	53.77%	114
Canoeing / Kayaking	46.23%	98
Swimming	45.28%	96
Driving for Pleasure	45.28%	96
Boating	44.81%	95
Bicycling	40.09%	85
Hunting / Trapping	39.15%	83
Bird Watching / Nature Viewing	37.74%	80
Dog walking / Dog park	33.96%	72
ATV / UTV Riding	31.60%	67
Picnicking	30.66%	65
Camping (RV)	29.25%	62
Playground Usage	24.06%	51
Archery / Sport Shooting	19.81%	42
Camping (tent)	19.34%	41
Cross Country Skiing / Snowshoeing	17.45%	37
Sledding	16.51%	35
Golf	15.09%	32
Baseball / Softball / T-ball	14.15%	30
Running	12.26%	26
Basketball	10.85%	23
Tennis / Pickleball	8.96%	19
Volleyball	8.02%	17
Geocaching / Letterboxing	7.08%	15
Disc Golf	7.08%	15
Camping (primitive)	6.60%	14
Snowmobiling	6.60%	14
Other (please specify)	6.60%	14
Ice Skating	6.13%	13

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

Water skiing	5.66%	12
Downhill Skiing / Snowboarding	4.72%	10
Soccer	3.30%	7
Horse Riding	3.30%	7
Pokémon GO	1.89%	4
Skateboarding	1.89%	4
Inline Skating	1.42%	3
Total Respondents: 212		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Foraging	6/19/2021 11:55 AM
2	Hiking	6/19/2021 11:30 AM
3	Swatting mosquitoes	6/17/2021 3:01 PM
4	Motorcycle rides	6/17/2021 11:53 AM
5	Photography	6/17/2021 9:10 AM
6	Airsoft	6/16/2021 10:28 PM
7	Photography	6/8/2021 3:10 PM
8	Photography	6/8/2021 2:58 PM
9	pop up camper	5/27/2021 4:10 PM
10	gardening	5/25/2021 10:45 AM
11	light rock climbing (meaning no ropes, just getting on top of Petenwell rock)	5/25/2021 8:31 AM
12	4x4 offroading	5/25/2021 8:08 AM
13	off road bicycling, gravel bicycling	5/24/2021 8:33 PM
14	Stand up Boarding, Yoga	5/22/2021 10:42 AM

Q2 What potential outdoor recreational opportunities should be developed in Juneau County?

Answered: 127 Skipped: 85

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
a.	100.00% 127
b.	65.35% 83
c.	41.73% 53

#	A.	DATE
1	more developed walking, hiking, and biking trails	6/25/2021 4:15 AM
2	Hiking	6/21/2021 10:08 AM
3	parks	6/21/2021 9:12 AM
4	ban on boats that kick off large wakes to 1-4pm only (aka wake boats/surf boats)	6/20/2021 8:56 PM
5	Restore Lake Decorah	6/19/2021 9:01 PM
6	Year round camping	6/19/2021 8:54 PM
7	More Muskie stocking	6/19/2021 2:59 PM
8	Nature walk	6/19/2021 1:16 PM
9	Dog Parks	6/19/2021 1:10 PM
10	Outdoor 3d shooting range	6/19/2021 12:18 PM
11	pool	6/19/2021 11:55 AM
12	more public land	6/19/2021 11:30 AM
13	Bike trails - with NO ATV/UTV access	6/19/2021 10:24 AM
14	Walking paths	6/19/2021 9:20 AM
15	ATV trails	6/19/2021 7:46 AM
16	Developed bike trails connecting municipalities	6/18/2021 7:49 PM
17	Hiking Trails	6/18/2021 4:20 PM
18	upgraded rv parks (water/sewer)	6/18/2021 9:24 AM
19	Sledding hill	6/18/2021 6:28 AM
20	Dog park	6/17/2021 9:06 PM
21	Bicycle lanes or paved paths to travel between villages/cities	6/17/2021 8:29 PM
22	Better use of park space such as Lion's Park in Necedah	6/17/2021 1:29 PM
23	More activities for young children	6/17/2021 1:17 PM
24	Kayaking/canoeing	6/17/2021 12:45 PM
25	Music events - weekly w/different genres	6/17/2021 12:42 PM
26	Better groomed trails for wildlife viewing	6/17/2021 12:09 PM
27	Walking trails	6/17/2021 12:06 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

28	Splash pad in elroy	6/17/2021 11:09 AM
29	Racket ball courts	6/17/2021 10:04 AM
30	skateboard park	6/17/2021 9:59 AM
31	I wish	6/17/2021 9:55 AM
32	an exercise course/trail that would benefit elderly as well as more physically fit residents	6/17/2021 9:35 AM
33	Clean up the lemonweir for swimming and to attract more kayaking	6/17/2021 9:10 AM
34	Off road parks	6/17/2021 8:54 AM
35	More Hiking Trails	6/17/2021 8:43 AM
36	Better marked snowmobile trails (and snow would be nice!)	6/17/2021 7:49 AM
37	playgrounds for children	6/17/2021 6:16 AM
38	Outdoor Youth activity center	6/16/2021 10:15 PM
39	Trails for walking/riding	6/14/2021 2:14 PM
40	Dog parks	6/14/2021 6:29 AM
41	Ice Age Trail expansion	6/13/2021 3:27 PM
42	More ATV/UTV routes need to connect to all townships	6/12/2021 2:37 PM
43	Dog parks	6/11/2021 9:31 PM
44	Disc golf	6/11/2021 3:40 PM
45	kayaking on the Baraboo River	6/11/2021 3:17 PM
46	Pickleball	6/10/2021 7:45 PM
47	Pickleball	6/10/2021 7:33 PM
48	More & better boat landings on all four rivers	6/10/2021 4:36 PM
49	Improve access to the Baraboo and Wisconsin River	6/10/2021 4:31 PM
50	Open more of county roads for atv/utv	6/10/2021 3:19 PM
51	Improve access to the Baraboo and Wisconsin River	6/10/2021 12:43 PM
52	Nice golf course	6/10/2021 10:48 AM
53	More atv/utv access	6/9/2021 3:52 PM
54	canoe/kayak landings at Union Center, Wonewoc and at Strawbridge road	6/9/2021 3:49 PM
55	Atv/utv	6/9/2021 1:46 PM
56	Open County Roads for ATV/UTV Riding	6/9/2021 1:30 PM
57	Kayaking	6/9/2021 7:54 AM
58	Canoeing...kayaking around Wonewoc.	6/8/2021 6:35 PM
59	Canoe, kayak the Baraboo River	6/8/2021 3:57 PM
60	Need canoe landings in the local communities to utilize the Baraboo River	6/8/2021 3:35 PM
61	Increased public water access with off road parking and facilities	6/8/2021 3:10 PM
62	Public access with safe off road parking access to waterways, landings on Baraboo river	6/8/2021 2:58 PM
63	Canoe/Kayak landings	6/8/2021 9:26 AM
64	Canoe/kayaking	6/8/2021 9:01 AM
65	Hiking trails	6/8/2021 8:26 AM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

66	Kayak launch sites	6/8/2021 6:54 AM
67	More hiking	6/7/2021 9:03 PM
68	Kayak landings	6/7/2021 8:55 PM
69	More kayaking opportunities	6/7/2021 8:54 PM
70	canoeing/kayaking landings	6/7/2021 8:04 PM
71	Frisbee golf	6/6/2021 11:39 AM
72	Community gardens in each community that aren't run by a church	6/4/2021 2:48 PM
73	Youth community center focused in an outdoor setting	6/4/2021 8:59 AM
74	Atv trails	6/3/2021 12:17 AM
75	safe walking paths	6/2/2021 10:27 AM
76	All of them. It's important to our health to get outside in nature	5/31/2021 10:04 AM
77	An outdoor pool in mauston	5/28/2021 10:26 AM
78	Climbing Wall	5/27/2021 10:17 PM
79	Bike trails	5/27/2021 4:21 PM
80	Off road ATV trails	5/27/2021 4:10 PM
81	Splash pad	5/27/2021 2:50 PM
82	ATV trail in Bass Park	5/27/2021 6:52 AM
83	Biking	5/26/2021 4:58 PM
84	road racing for running and cycling	5/26/2021 11:29 AM
85	Community recreation center with water activity	5/26/2021 11:15 AM
86	walking paths	5/26/2021 8:54 AM
87	Single track mountain biking	5/26/2021 5:37 AM
88	Canoeing	5/25/2021 10:07 PM
89	Pickleball	5/25/2021 6:25 PM
90	Camping	5/25/2021 4:10 PM
91	Shooting Range/Trap range	5/25/2021 3:53 PM
92	Adult Volleyball	5/25/2021 1:15 PM
93	Discount park passes for veterans	5/25/2021 11:17 AM
94	silent sports--too much noise from machines	5/25/2021 10:45 AM
95	Walking paths	5/25/2021 8:32 AM
96	more hiking/walking/snowshoeing trails (or maps of trails we have)	5/25/2021 8:31 AM
97	Kayak	5/25/2021 8:21 AM
98	4x4 offroading	5/25/2021 8:08 AM
99	Improving algae issues on Castle Rock and Petenwell	5/25/2021 7:38 AM
100	Crafts for young people/old souls.	5/24/2021 8:35 PM
101	Nordic skiing	5/24/2021 8:33 PM
102	Kayak canoe areas	5/24/2021 7:02 PM
103	more off road utv trails	5/24/2021 6:27 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

104	Off Road ATV park/trails	5/24/2021 5:14 PM
105	Off road parks	5/24/2021 5:12 PM
106	Paved walking/running trails	5/24/2021 4:34 PM
107	Community Gardens	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
108	maintain what we have	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
109	hiking trails	5/24/2021 4:14 PM
110	Additional walking/bike trails. There are none in New Lisbon	5/24/2021 4:11 PM
111	more primitive camping	5/24/2021 4:06 PM
112	canoeing/kayaking	5/24/2021 4:02 PM
113	More picnic areas with shelters	5/24/2021 3:52 PM
114	Art fairs	5/24/2021 3:48 PM
115	More walking trails around and through and between cities and villages	5/24/2021 3:37 PM
116	More playgrounds	5/24/2021 3:33 PM
117	Outdoor workout equipment	5/24/2021 3:29 PM
118	Recreational Center w/ physical fitness classes	5/22/2021 10:42 AM
119	atv/utv trails	5/22/2021 9:19 AM
120	ATV trails and routes	5/21/2021 4:59 PM
121	Canoeing /Kayaking	5/21/2021 6:49 AM
122	utv trails	5/20/2021 5:28 PM
123	Opening more roads for utving	5/20/2021 3:42 PM
124	Off road ATV trails	5/20/2021 1:03 PM
125	Help townships improve their town parks and trails.	5/19/2021 8:17 PM
126	Public ATV trails	5/19/2021 5:14 PM
127	ATV/UTV off-road Trails	5/19/2021 4:56 PM
#	B.	DATE
1	maintain existing natural areas and add restroom and other facilities (such as at Yellow River Bottoms)	6/25/2021 4:15 AM
2	YMCA-type activity center	6/21/2021 10:08 AM
3	improve deer hunting	6/20/2021 8:56 PM
4	Connect Mauston to Bike trails	6/19/2021 9:01 PM
5	Dog friendly parks	6/19/2021 8:54 PM
6	5k, 10k, 50k run/walk trails	6/19/2021 1:16 PM
7	More family related festivals	6/19/2021 1:10 PM
8	Better fishing piers	6/19/2021 12:18 PM
9	More/ improved boat access on the Lemonweir River below mauston dam	6/19/2021 11:55 AM
10	Pool	6/19/2021 11:30 AM
11	Bike trail- possible connection to Elroy/Sparta	6/19/2021 9:20 AM
12	Snowmobile/ATV/Pedestrian bridge across Yellow River in Necedah	6/18/2021 7:49 PM
13	pool/splash pad	6/18/2021 9:24 AM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

14	Cross country ski trails	6/18/2021 6:28 AM
15	Cross country skiing	6/17/2021 9:06 PM
16	Castle Rock lake should be stocked-it is almost fished out	6/17/2021 1:29 PM
17	Hiking/walking trails	6/17/2021 12:45 PM
18	more art/jewelry/decor/re-sale items in festivals	6/17/2021 12:42 PM
19	Auto tour for wildlife viewing	6/17/2021 12:09 PM
20	Skate park	6/17/2021 11:09 AM
21	Consider bringing back curling	6/17/2021 10:04 AM
22	hiking/bike trails	6/17/2021 9:59 AM
23	I knew more	6/17/2021 9:55 AM
24	walking trails that connect with Mauston's RiverWalk	6/17/2021 9:35 AM
25	Ice skating around the perimeter of the river	6/17/2021 9:10 AM
26	Clean the water ways for better access and safety	6/17/2021 7:49 AM
27	rec opportunities for youth	6/17/2021 6:16 AM
28	Clean up the water at Castle Rock Lake so we'd want to swim in it	6/16/2021 10:15 PM
29	More golf courses	6/14/2021 6:29 AM
30	Off road bike trails upgraded and expanded	6/13/2021 3:27 PM
31	ATV trails- offroad	6/11/2021 3:40 PM
32	ice skating - sports arena	6/11/2021 3:17 PM
33	Bike trails	6/10/2021 7:45 PM
34	Bike trails	6/10/2021 7:33 PM
35	Connect bike trails around county	6/10/2021 4:36 PM
36	More ATV/UTV off road trails	6/10/2021 4:31 PM
37	kayak launches	6/10/2021 3:19 PM
38	More ATV/UTV off road trails	6/10/2021 12:43 PM
39	Dog friendly hikes	6/10/2021 10:48 AM
40	Support for local lakes New Lisbon and Mauston both need help	6/9/2021 3:52 PM
41	Funding for log jam clearing	6/9/2021 3:49 PM
42	Walking trails	6/9/2021 1:30 PM
43	Camping	6/9/2021 7:54 AM
44	Landings on Baraboo river	6/8/2021 3:10 PM
45	Facilities and upkeep for bike trails	6/8/2021 2:58 PM
46	Biking routes that are safe with traffic	6/8/2021 9:26 AM
47	Fishing	6/8/2021 9:01 AM
48	Canoe/Boat landings in rivers	6/8/2021 8:26 AM
49	Better canoe landing in Baraboo river	6/7/2021 9:03 PM
50	Running trails/hiking trails	6/7/2021 8:54 PM
51	bicycle routes	6/7/2021 8:04 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

52	improved canoe access on rivers	6/6/2021 11:39 AM
53	Free bird watching areas	6/4/2021 2:48 PM
54	Tobacco free parks	6/4/2021 8:59 AM
55	Better fishing	6/3/2021 12:17 AM
56	More disc golf options	5/28/2021 10:26 AM
57	Activities for preteens.	5/27/2021 10:17 PM
58	Driving rangr	5/27/2021 2:50 PM
59	Group sports	5/26/2021 4:58 PM
60	hiking trails	5/26/2021 11:29 AM
61	Lake Access	5/26/2021 8:54 AM
62	Groomed cross country skiing	5/26/2021 5:37 AM
63	Hiking trails	5/25/2021 6:25 PM
64	Kids playgrounds	5/25/2021 4:10 PM
65	Camp ground expansion	5/25/2021 3:53 PM
66	archery leagues	5/25/2021 8:31 AM
67	Horse/buggy rides around scenic area	5/24/2021 8:35 PM
68	Off road bike trails	5/24/2021 8:33 PM
69	More hiking trails	5/24/2021 7:02 PM
70	Long hiking trails	5/24/2021 5:14 PM
71	Disc Golf Courses	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
72	Upkeep of trails	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
73	Horse trails rhat connect towns	5/24/2021 4:11 PM
74	trails for hiking	5/24/2021 4:02 PM
75	Bingo nights	5/24/2021 3:48 PM
76	More public access canoe/kayak landings	5/24/2021 3:37 PM
77	Hiking trails	5/24/2021 3:33 PM
78	Outdoor pool/waterpark	5/24/2021 3:29 PM
79	Pool w/ offered physical fitness classes	5/22/2021 10:42 AM
80	Hunting grounds	5/21/2021 4:59 PM
81	ATV/UTV	5/21/2021 6:49 AM
82	More utv clubs	5/20/2021 3:42 PM
83	Help townships improve their boat landings	5/19/2021 8:17 PM
#	C.	DATE
1	add sidewalks in villages and connect to nature trails	6/25/2021 4:15 AM
2	major predator removal including wolves	6/20/2021 8:56 PM
3	Bike trails	6/19/2021 1:16 PM
4	Something for teenagers!	6/19/2021 1:10 PM
5	And don't charge launch ur boats	6/19/2021 12:18 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

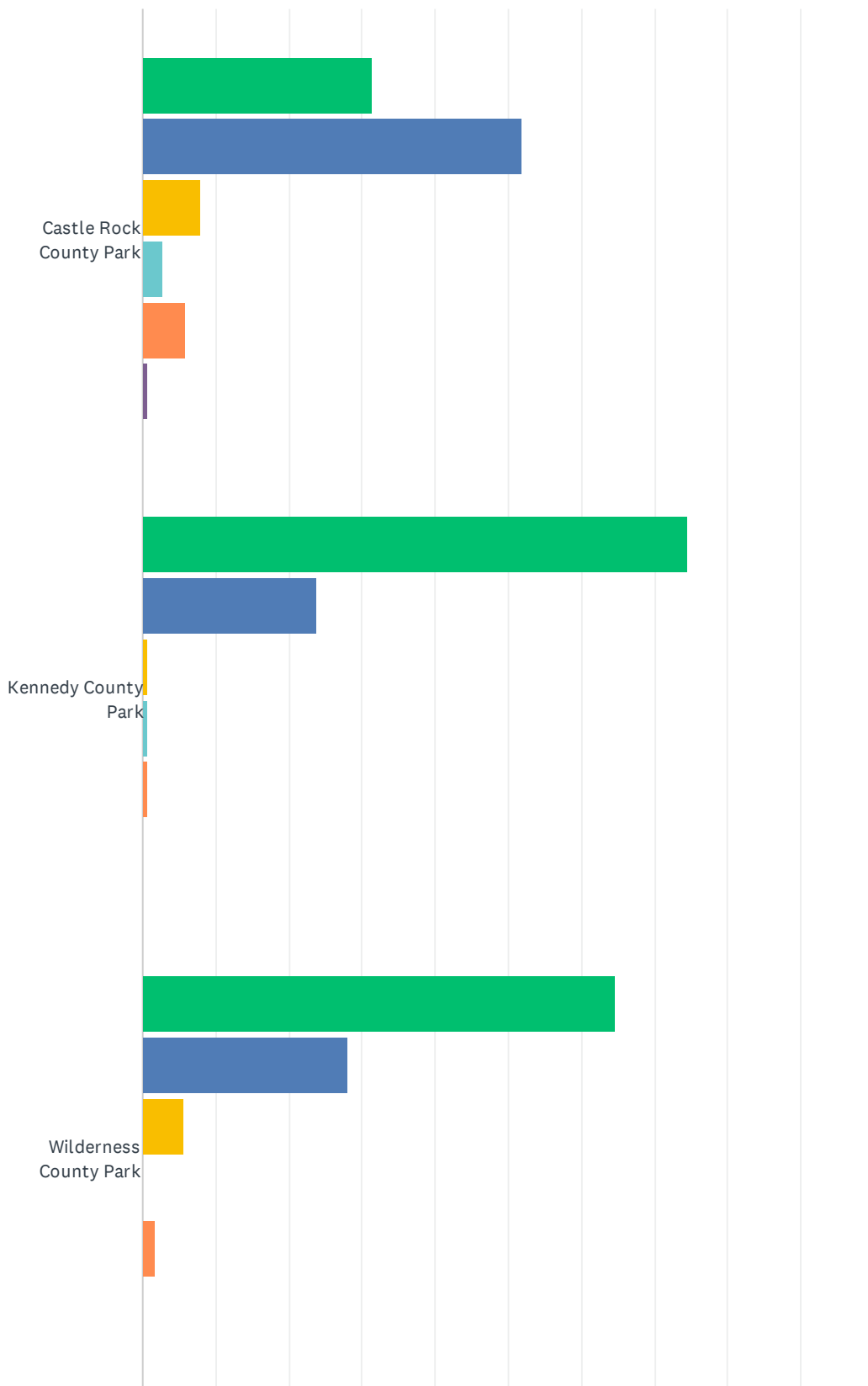
6	Always more public land and access	6/19/2021 11:55 AM
7	kids fishing pond	6/19/2021 11:30 AM
8	Skate park	6/19/2021 9:20 AM
9	kids clubs	6/18/2021 9:24 AM
10	Youth sports programs	6/18/2021 6:28 AM
11	Walking paths	6/17/2021 9:06 PM
12	Stop chopping down trees in state parks such as Buckhorn	6/17/2021 1:29 PM
13	Biking	6/17/2021 12:45 PM
14	more access to tennis courts	6/17/2021 12:42 PM
15	Better playgrounds	6/17/2021 11:09 AM
16	natural areas	6/17/2021 9:59 AM
17	about Juneau County.	6/17/2021 9:55 AM
18	More areas for handicap people to enjoy	6/17/2021 7:49 AM
19	hiking	6/17/2021 6:16 AM
20	No fee county park days	6/16/2021 10:15 PM
21	Park upgrades	6/13/2021 3:27 PM
22	Kayak opprotunities	6/11/2021 3:40 PM
23	kids camps	6/11/2021 3:17 PM
24	Hiking trails	6/10/2021 7:45 PM
25	Atv & utv trails connected & more of them	6/10/2021 4:36 PM
26	More public shooting ranges	6/10/2021 4:31 PM
27	More public shooting ranges	6/10/2021 12:43 PM
28	Festevals	6/10/2021 10:48 AM
29	Childrens playgrounds	6/9/2021 3:52 PM
30	UTV trails	6/9/2021 7:54 AM
31	Other hiking trails outside the state parks	6/8/2021 9:26 AM
32	Hiking	6/8/2021 9:01 AM
33	more outdoor hiking & running trails	6/7/2021 8:04 PM
34	Outdoor youth community center	6/4/2021 2:48 PM
35	Life guarded beach areas	6/4/2021 8:59 AM
36	Outdoor pool	5/27/2021 10:17 PM
37	Safer playgrounds and equipment	5/27/2021 2:50 PM
38	Festivals	5/26/2021 4:58 PM
39	outdoor concerts	5/26/2021 11:29 AM
40	camping	5/26/2021 8:54 AM
41	Something more for kids to do	5/25/2021 4:10 PM
42	Disc golf	5/25/2021 3:53 PM
43	Ethnic Food Fair	5/24/2021 5:14 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

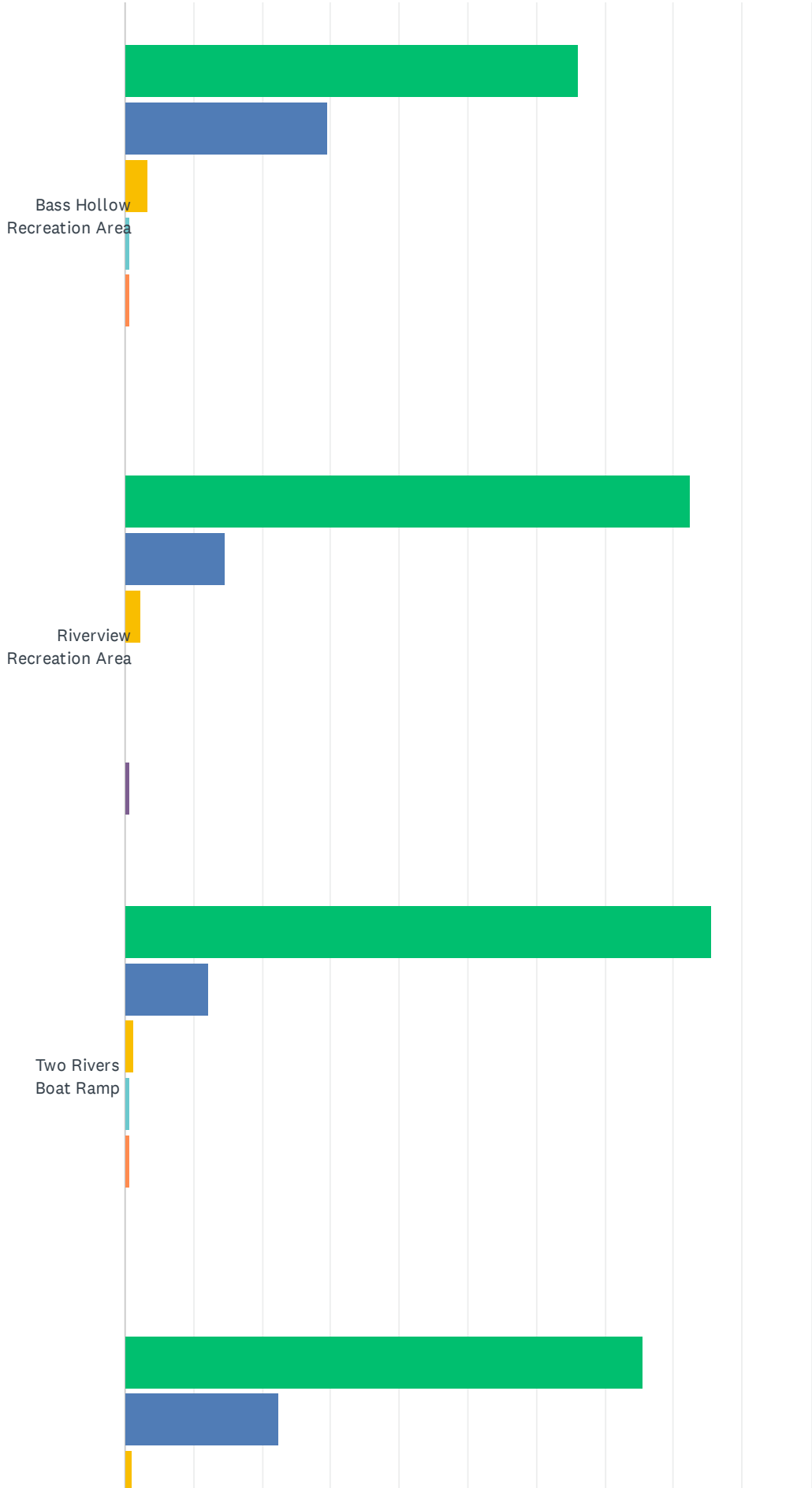
44	Ice Skating	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
45	Upkeep of parks as they are	5/24/2021 4:19 PM
46	Clean snags out of Lemonweir for canoeing between NL and Mauston.	5/24/2021 4:11 PM
47	Live music	5/24/2021 3:48 PM
48	Repair and maintain roads within the Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	5/24/2021 3:37 PM
49	Scavenger hunts	5/24/2021 3:33 PM
50	Walk/bike trails	5/24/2021 3:29 PM
51	Walking / Hiking	5/21/2021 6:49 AM
52	More family activities	5/20/2021 3:42 PM
53	Back all efforts by local groups to help improve water quality.	5/19/2021 8:17 PM

Q3 In a normal year, how often do you use Juneau County managed parks or trails?

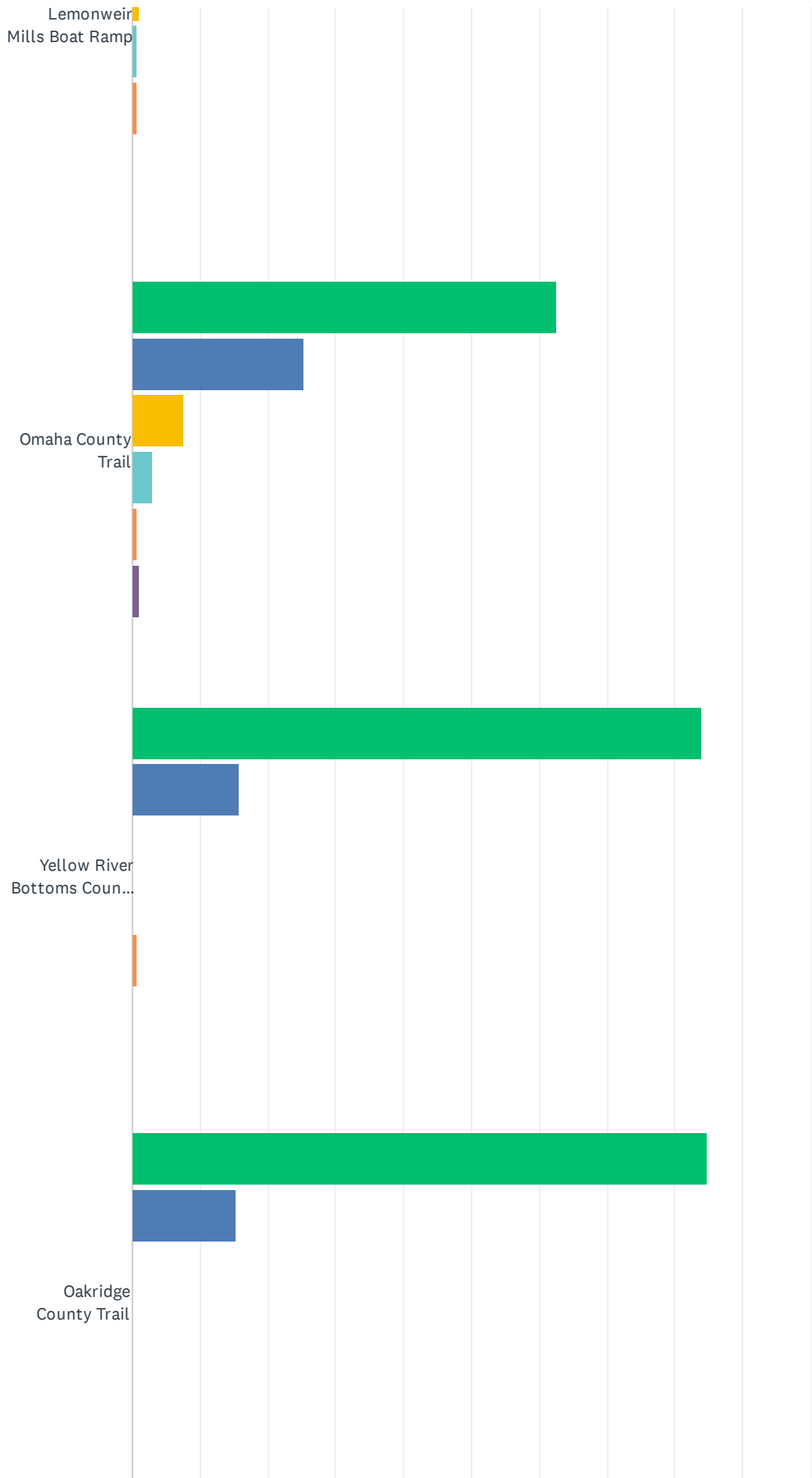
Answered: 194 Skipped: 18



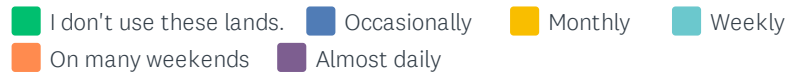
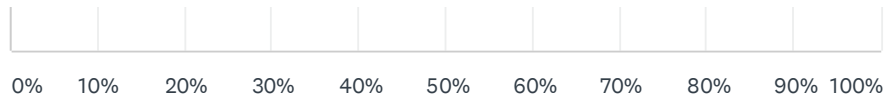
Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



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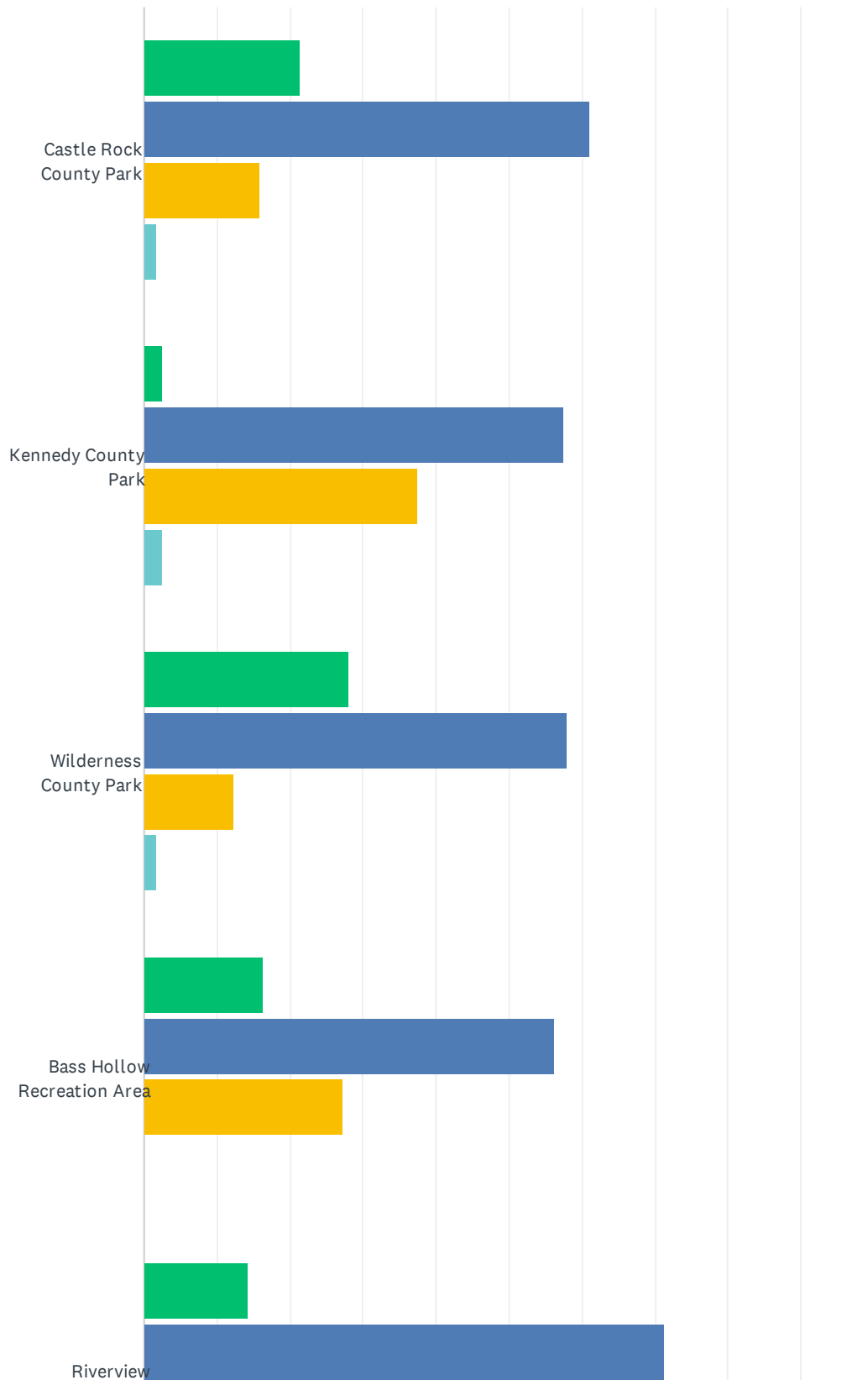
Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



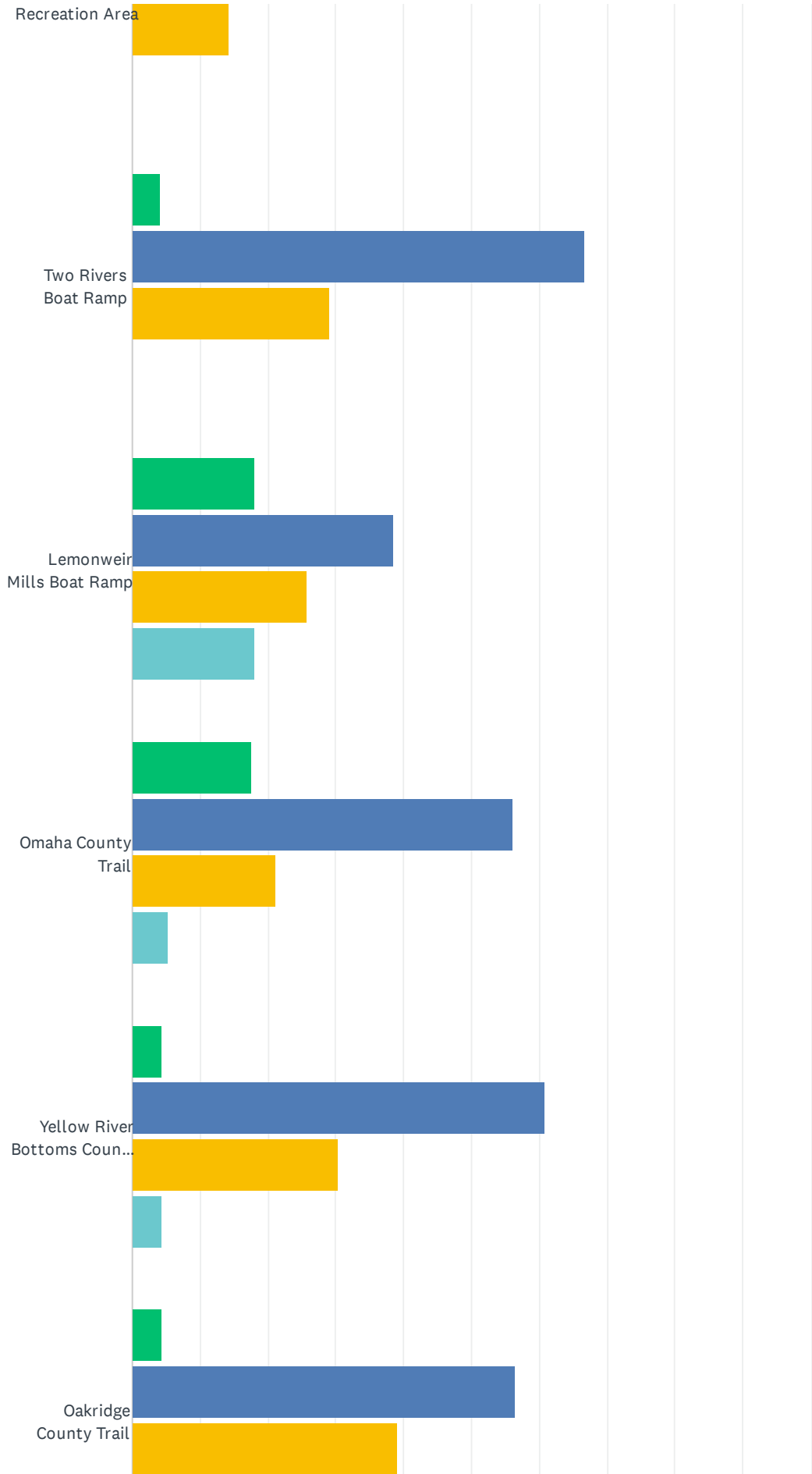
	I DON'T USE THESE LANDS.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	ON MANY WEEKENDS	ALMOST DAILY	TOTAL
Castle Rock County Park	31.41% 60	51.83% 99	7.85% 15	2.62% 5	5.76% 11	0.52% 1	191
Kennedy County Park	74.43% 131	23.86% 42	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	176
Wilderness County Park	64.61% 115	28.09% 50	5.62% 10	0.00% 0	1.69% 3	0.00% 0	178
Bass Hollow Recreation Area	66.11% 119	29.44% 53	3.33% 6	0.56% 1	0.56% 1	0.00% 0	180
Riverview Recreation Area	82.35% 140	14.71% 25	2.35% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.59% 1	170
Two Rivers Boat Ramp	85.55% 148	12.14% 21	1.16% 2	0.58% 1	0.58% 1	0.00% 0	173
Lemonweir Mills Boat Ramp	75.43% 132	22.29% 39	1.14% 2	0.57% 1	0.57% 1	0.00% 0	175
Omaha County Trail	62.64% 109	25.29% 44	7.47% 13	2.87% 5	0.57% 1	1.15% 2	174
Yellow River Bottoms County Trail	83.82% 145	15.61% 27	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.58% 1	0.00% 0	173
Oakridge County Trail	84.80% 145	15.20% 26	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	171

Q4 Please rate your satisfaction with the Juneau County managed parks or trails:

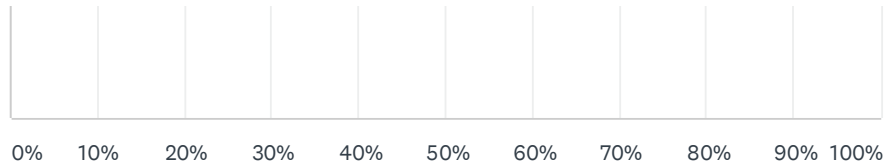
Answered: 158 Skipped: 54



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

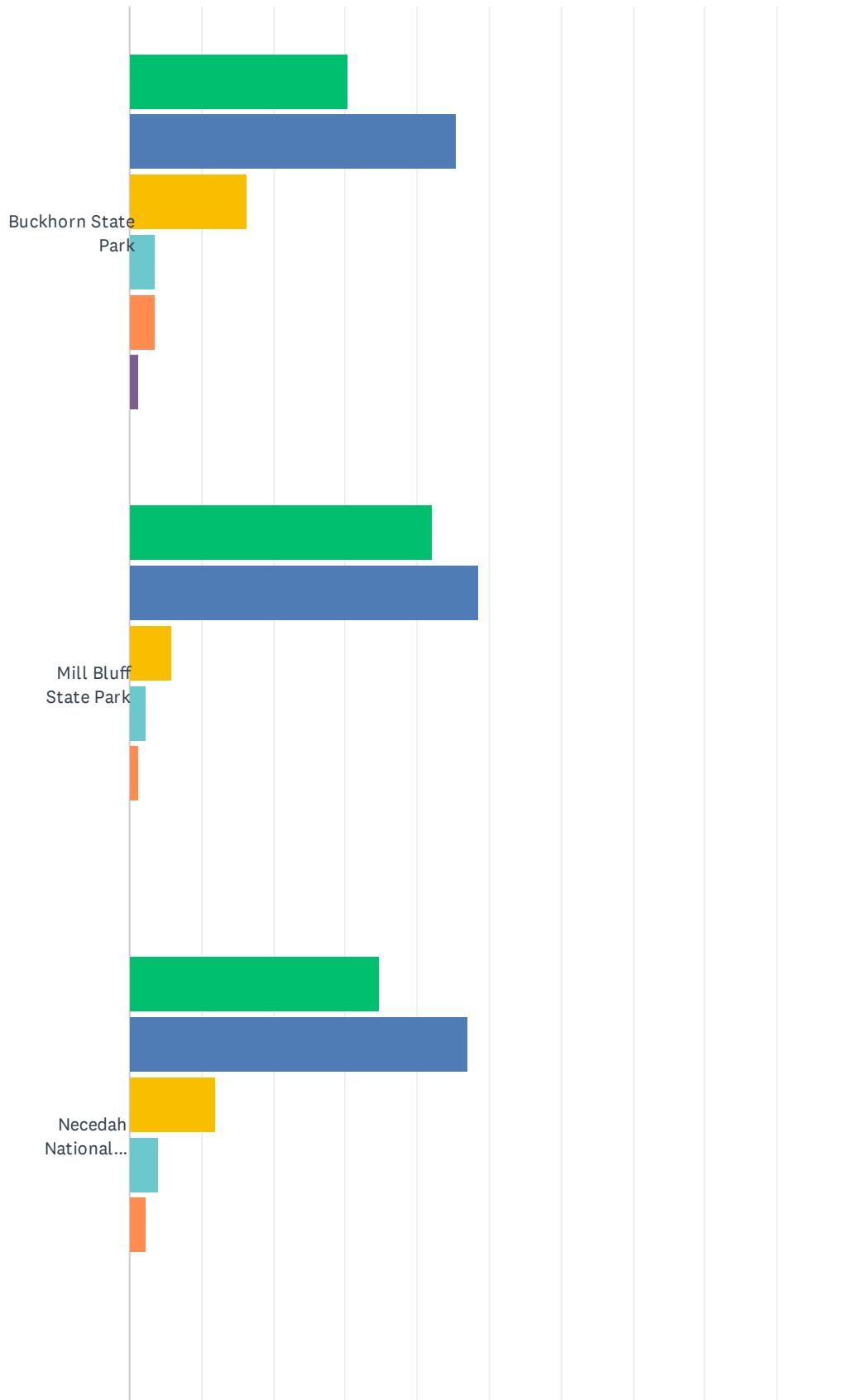


■ Very Satisfied
 ■ Good
 ■ Fair
 ■ Poor

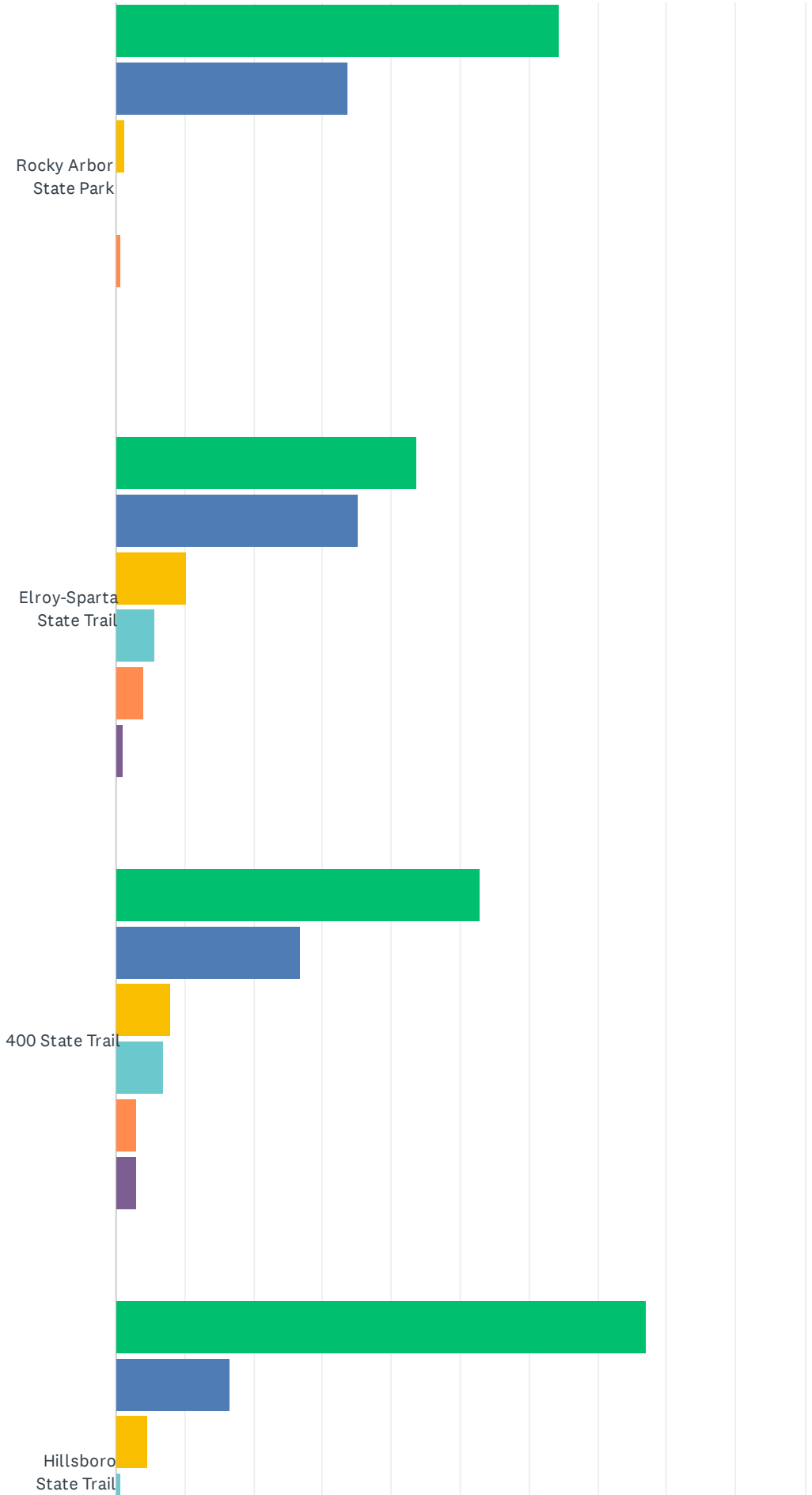
	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Castle Rock County Park	21.43% 27	61.11% 77	15.87% 20	1.59% 2	126
Kennedy County Park	2.50% 1	57.50% 23	37.50% 15	2.50% 1	40
Wilderness County Park	28.07% 16	57.89% 33	12.28% 7	1.75% 1	57
Bass Hollow Recreation Area	16.36% 9	56.36% 31	27.27% 15	0.00% 0	55
Riverview Recreation Area	14.29% 4	71.43% 20	14.29% 4	0.00% 0	28
Two Rivers Boat Ramp	4.17% 1	66.67% 16	29.17% 7	0.00% 0	24
Lemonweir Mills Boat Ramp	17.95% 7	38.46% 15	25.64% 10	17.95% 7	39
Omaha County Trail	17.54% 10	56.14% 32	21.05% 12	5.26% 3	57
Yellow River Bottoms County Trail	4.35% 1	60.87% 14	30.43% 7	4.35% 1	23
Oakridge County Trail	4.35% 1	56.52% 13	39.13% 9	0.00% 0	23

Q5 In a normal year, how often do you use area-wide parks or trails?

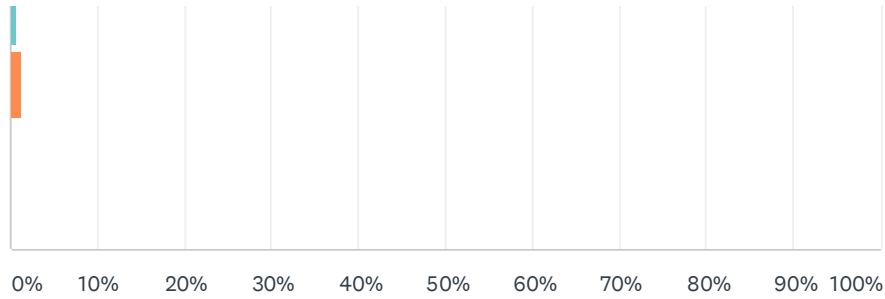
Answered: 184 Skipped: 28



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

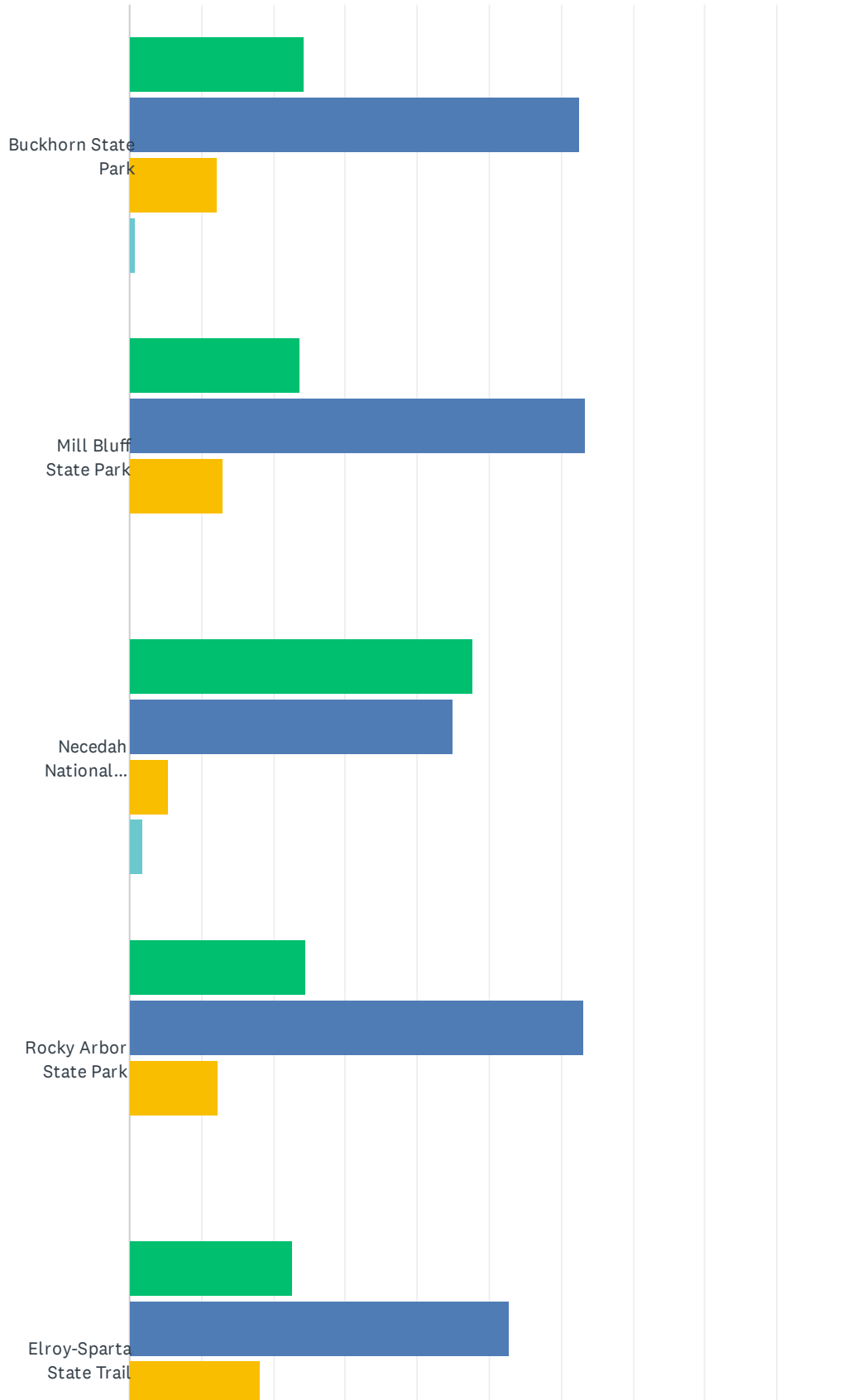


■ I don't use these lands.
 ■ Occasionally
 ■ Monthly
 ■ Weekly
■ On many weekends
 ■ Almost daily

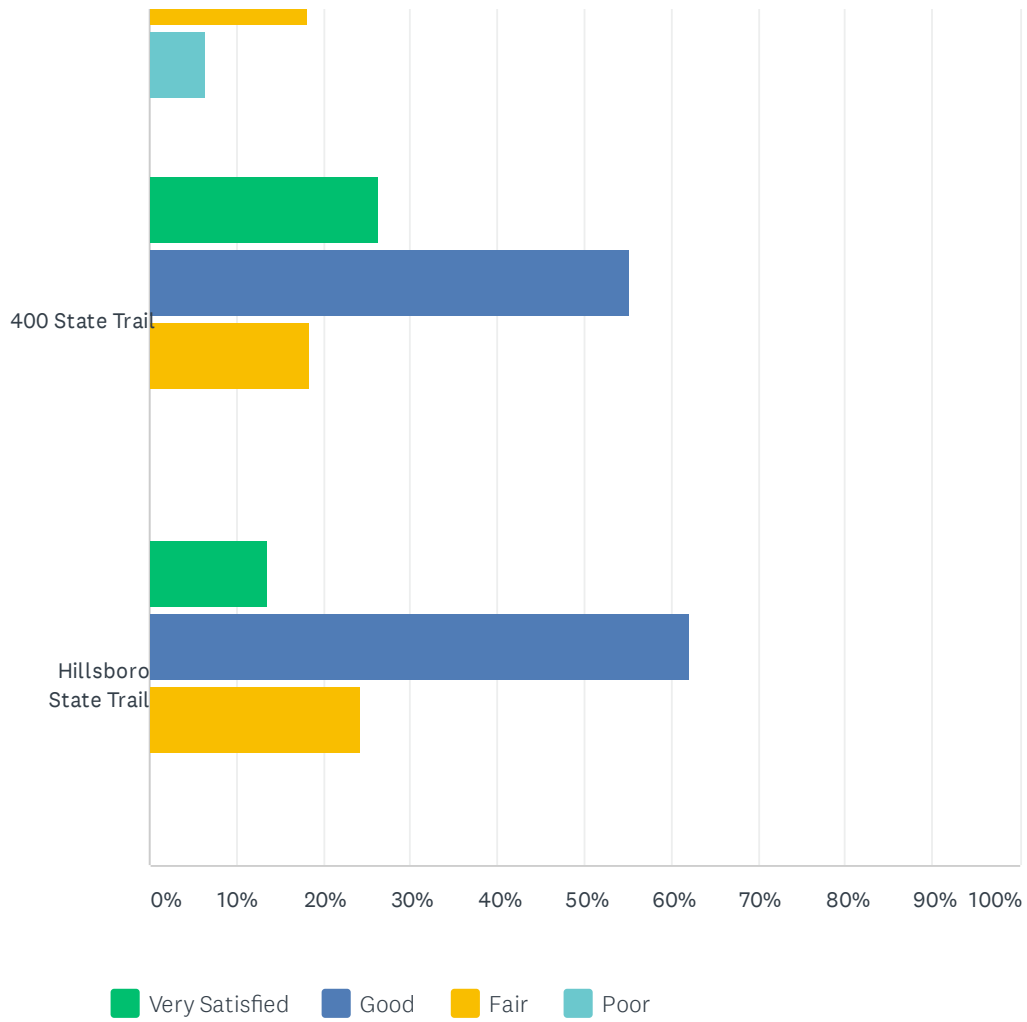
	I DON'T USE THESE LANDS.	OCCASIONALLY	MONTHLY	WEEKLY	ON MANY WEEKENDS	ALMOST DAILY	TOTAL
Buckhorn State Park	30.23% 52	45.35% 78	16.28% 28	3.49% 6	3.49% 6	1.16% 2	172
Mill Bluff State Park	42.01% 71	48.52% 82	5.92% 10	2.37% 4	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	169
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	34.66% 61	47.16% 83	11.93% 21	3.98% 7	2.27% 4	0.00% 0	176
Rocky Arbor State Park	64.50% 109	33.73% 57	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	0.59% 1	0.00% 0	169
Elroy-Sparta State Trail	43.75% 77	35.23% 62	10.23% 18	5.68% 10	3.98% 7	1.14% 2	176
400 State Trail	52.84% 93	26.70% 47	7.95% 14	6.82% 12	2.84% 5	2.84% 5	176
Hillsboro State Trail	77.06% 131	16.47% 28	4.71% 8	0.59% 1	1.18% 2	0.00% 0	170

Q6 Please rate your satisfaction with the area-wide parks or trails:

Answered: 165 Skipped: 47



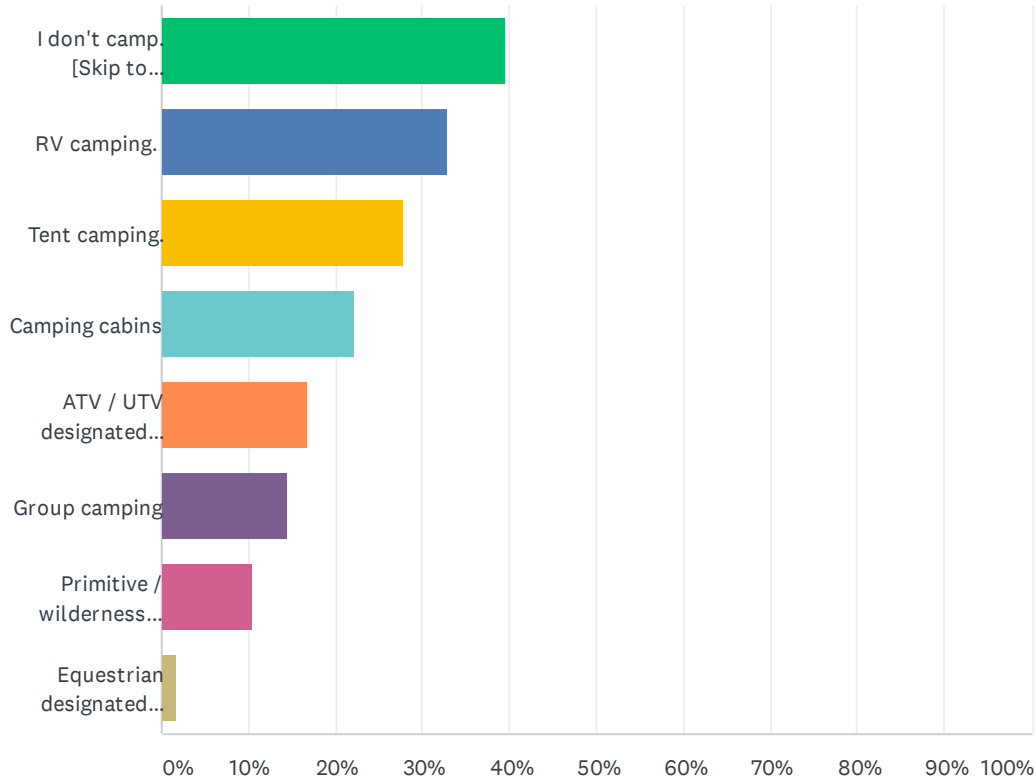
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	VERY SATISFIED	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	TOTAL
Buckhorn State Park	24.35% 28	62.61% 72	12.17% 14	0.87% 1	115
Mill Bluff State Park	23.66% 22	63.44% 59	12.90% 12	0.00% 0	93
Necedah National Wildlife Refuge	47.71% 52	44.95% 49	5.50% 6	1.83% 2	109
Rocky Arbor State Park	24.56% 14	63.16% 36	12.28% 7	0.00% 0	57
Elroy-Sparta State Trail	22.58% 21	52.69% 49	18.28% 17	6.45% 6	93
400 State Trail	26.32% 20	55.26% 42	18.42% 14	0.00% 0	76
Hillsboro State Trail	13.51% 5	62.16% 23	24.32% 9	0.00% 0	37

Q7 What type of camping opportunities do you use, or want to use in Juneau County? (Choose all that apply.)

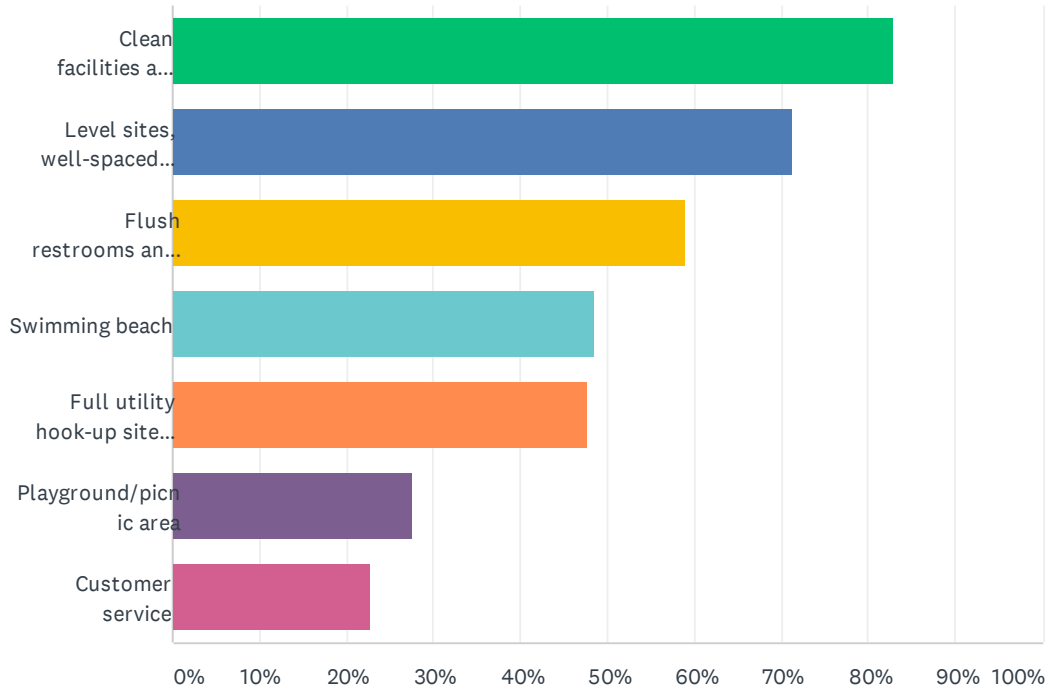
Answered: 180 Skipped: 32



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I don't camp. [Skip to non-camping questions.]	39.44%	71
RV camping.	32.78%	59
Tent camping.	27.78%	50
Camping cabins	22.22%	40
ATV / UTV designated camping	16.67%	30
Group camping	14.44%	26
Primitive / wilderness camping	10.56%	19
Equestrian designated camping	1.67%	3
Total Respondents: 180		

Q8 When choosing a campground, which amenities are most important to you?

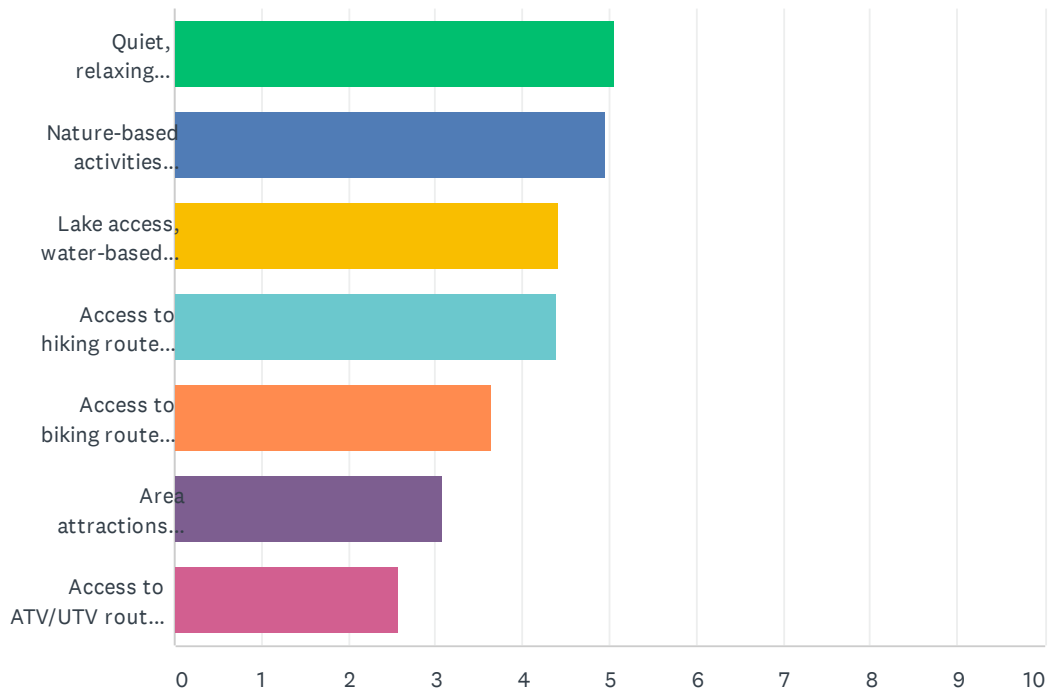
Answered: 105 Skipped: 107



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Clean facilities and grounds	82.86%	87
Level sites, well-spaced out, privacy	71.43%	75
Flush restrooms and showers	59.05%	62
Swimming beach	48.57%	51
Full utility hook-up sites (electric, water & sewer)	47.62%	50
Playground/picnic area	27.62%	29
Customer service	22.86%	24
Total Respondents: 105		

Q9 Please rank the following reasons to camp in Juneau County: (Move the following into highest to lowest priority order.)

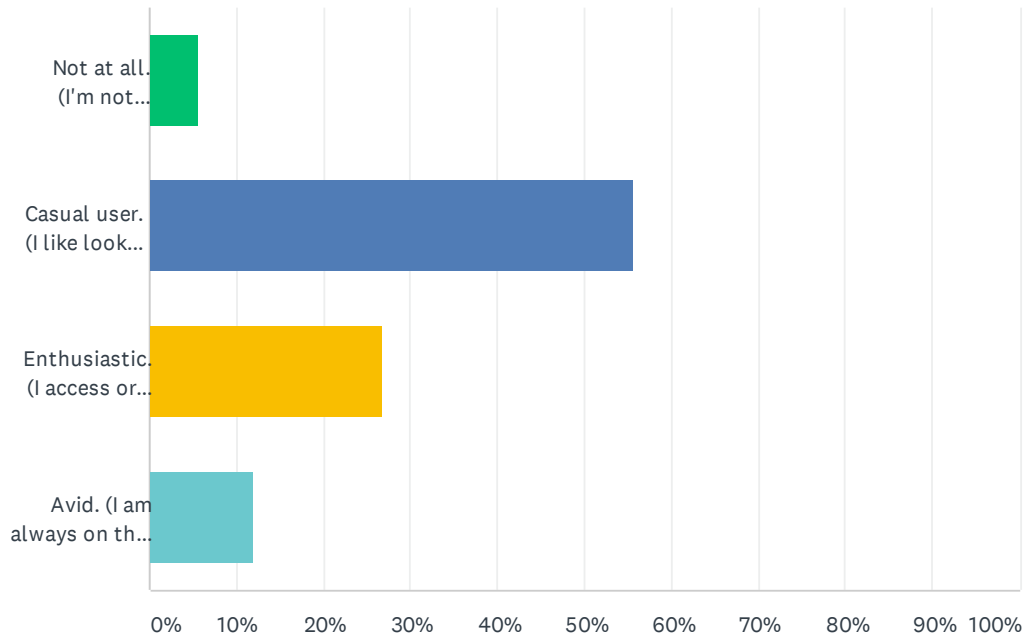
Answered: 103 Skipped: 109



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Quiet, relaxing atmosphere & scenery (e.g., fall foliage, undeveloped lakes)	29.17% 28	21.88% 21	13.54% 13	13.54% 13	9.38% 9	8.33% 8	4.17% 4	96	5.06
Nature-based activities (e.g., hunting, fishing, wildlife photography, nature appreciation)	15.46% 15	27.84% 27	20.62% 20	15.46% 15	14.43% 14	5.15% 5	1.03% 1	97	4.95
Lake access, water-based activities	22.45% 22	10.20% 10	17.35% 17	14.29% 14	15.31% 15	12.24% 12	8.16% 8	98	4.41
Access to hiking routes or trails	12.37% 12	17.53% 17	21.65% 21	18.56% 18	12.37% 12	11.34% 11	6.19% 6	97	4.40
Access to biking routes or trails	10.20% 10	7.14% 7	16.33% 16	15.31% 15	19.39% 19	18.37% 18	13.27% 13	98	3.65
Area attractions (e.g., golf course, shopping, bars, restaurants)	2.11% 2	12.63% 12	7.37% 7	13.68% 13	16.84% 16	28.42% 27	18.95% 18	95	3.08
Access to ATV/UTV routes or trails	10.42% 10	3.13% 3	3.13% 3	10.42% 10	11.46% 11	13.54% 13	47.92% 46	96	2.58

Q10 What type of water enthusiast are you?(Choose one.)

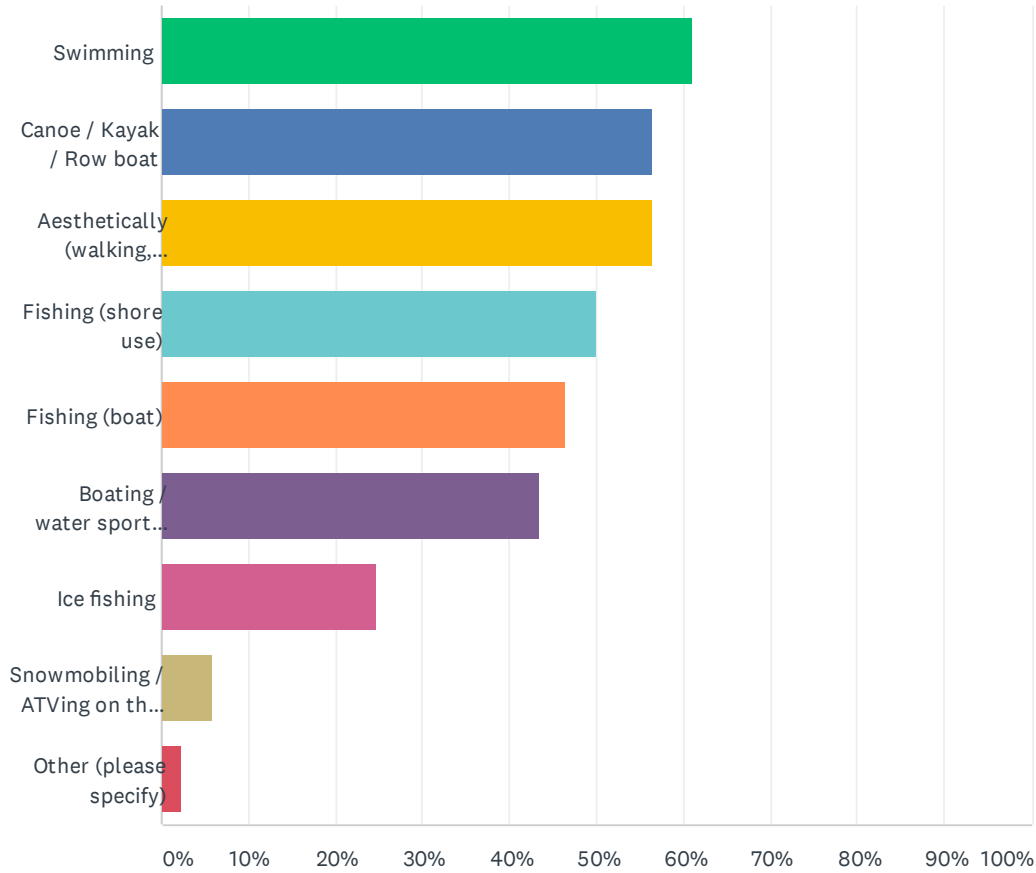
Answered: 176 Skipped: 36



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in water recreation at all, not even with friends.)	5.68%	10
Casual user. (I like looking at or using the water, but only do so occasionally.)	55.68%	98
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on the water regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	26.70%	47
Avid. (I am always on the water or ice every chance I get.)	11.93%	21
TOTAL		176

Q11 How do you use the water? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 170 Skipped: 42



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Swimming	61.18%	104
Canoe / Kayak / Row boat	56.47%	96
Aesthetically (walking, sitting, or riding alongside the water)	56.47%	96
Fishing (shore use)	50.00%	85
Fishing (boat)	46.47%	79
Boating / water sport (motorized)	43.53%	74
Ice fishing	24.71%	42
Snowmobiling / ATVing on the ice	5.88%	10
Other (please specify)	2.35%	4
Total Respondents: 170		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	duck hunting, stocking and events with Muskies Matter Inc	6/19/2021 12:03 PM
2	Cross country ski, snowshoe	6/8/2021 3:50 PM

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3	Stand up paddle board	5/26/2021 5:47 AM
4	ice skating on frozen lakes, nordic skiing on frozen lakes	5/24/2021 8:42 PM

Q12 (Optional) What public boat landings or water access improvements are needed in Juneau County? (Please identify location and improvement needed at that site.)

Answered: 48 Skipped: 164

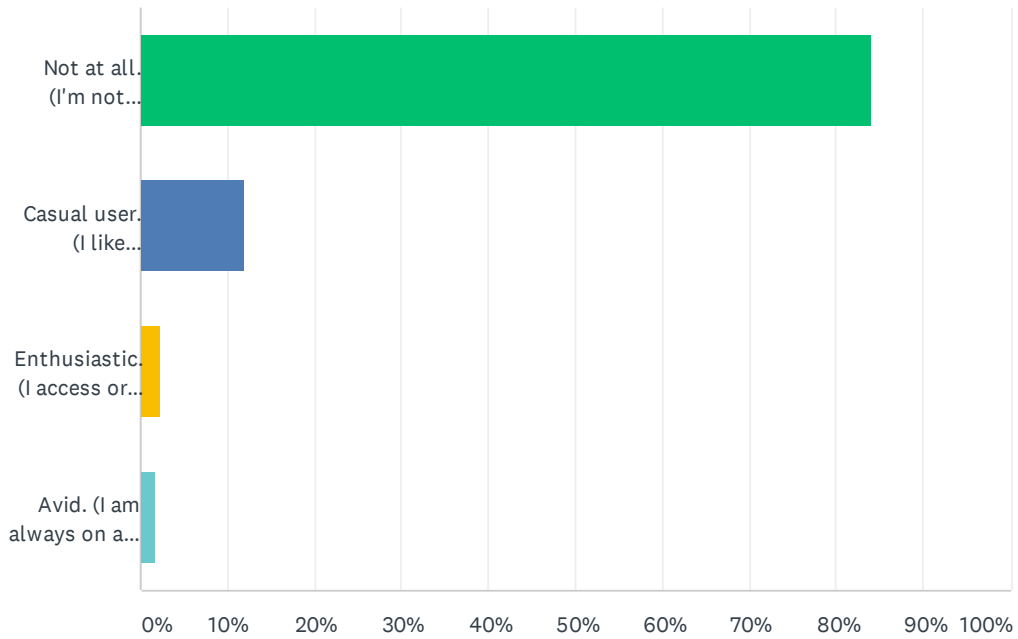
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Lemonweir Mills parking area	6/26/2021 6:50 AM
2	More locations to rent canoes/kayaks/boats would be helpful and might encourage me to boat more. Pedal boat rentals would be nice...I feel more confident in that type of craft.	6/25/2021 4:24 AM
3	Boat launch with protected launch area from wind like Adams County Park on Petenwell. Solar lighted buoys to mark areas of the channels or danger areas like the power poles on Castle Rock.	6/20/2021 9:01 PM
4	Hwy 12/16 on Lake Decorah, Deeper, Better pier, larger parking lot, cut weeds.	6/19/2021 9:13 PM
5	Camping park —permanent all year sites with full hook ups or at least honey wagon service.	6/19/2021 9:02 PM
6	Need better ramps and access. Easier to go to the Petenwell county park than to any boat ramps in Juneau county.	6/19/2021 1:00 PM
7	The boat launch at the petenwell dam needs some serious attention. The gravel is erodes and the concrete blocks are heaving. I avoid this launch all together because of these issues.	6/19/2021 12:49 PM
8	new/ improved boat landing below mauston dam. In high water conditions you can't pass under the bridge up from the mills boat launch.	6/19/2021 12:03 PM
9	No suggestions at this time.	6/18/2021 4:23 PM
10	Piers need to stay up longer at all boat launches as the best fishing is when it gets cooler outside. Without a pier it is impossible for many of us to get our boats launched or get into them.	6/17/2021 1:36 PM
11	Mays Boat Landing - dock always has sharp edges which damage boat while launching.	6/17/2021 12:45 PM
12	Northern Juneau Count by Yellow River and Necedah	6/17/2021 12:08 PM
13	Village of Necedah needs to improve their boat landings. They are borderline useless.	6/17/2021 11:56 AM
14	I keep a boat in Adams County so do not use JuCo ramps.	6/17/2021 11:00 AM
15	See comments above. Cleaning up lake Decorah and the Lemonweir would be an unbelievable boom to tourism and to improving residents lives	6/17/2021 9:14 AM
16	Nothing	6/17/2021 8:48 AM
17	any for access not to cost to use?	6/17/2021 6:19 AM
18	Landings need to be improved, most are in bad to almost unusable condition.	6/12/2021 2:41 PM
19	Canoe/kayak put-in at Union Center on the Baraboo River with access ramp and pier Better canoe/kayak landing at Wonewoc park with access ramp & pier Improved Lemonweir Mills ramp for boat launching	6/10/2021 5:03 PM
20	Better access to kayaking on the Baraboo River and removing downed trees	6/10/2021 4:42 PM
21	None	6/10/2021 10:51 AM
22	Would like to see more landings along the Baraboo River	6/10/2021 10:50 AM
23	Kayak/canoe launches at Union Center/Wonewoc and Strawbridge road.	6/9/2021 3:52 PM
24	Canoe/kayak landing in Wonewoc and Union Center.	6/8/2021 4:00 PM

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25	We desperately need canoe landings in Union Center and Wonewoc to enjoy the Baraboo River. The Kickapoo has long been an option for canoeing but unfortunately it's become too much of a party environment and not family/kid friendly. We have the Baraboo River in our backyard and the potential is right there to welcome canoe and kayaking. The opportunity is there waiting for us and one can only hope Juneau County recognizes the potential for tourists and locals.	6/8/2021 3:50 PM
26	Baraboo river landings. Facilities at landings	6/8/2021 3:15 PM
27	Baraboo river landings, facilities at boat launches. Mill bluff safety checks- syringe in beach parking lot last week	6/8/2021 3:05 PM
28	Canoe and kayak landings are direly needed on rivers and lakes.	6/8/2021 9:29 AM
29	Good canoe and kayak docks for getting in baraboo river	6/8/2021 9:09 AM
30	More canoe/kayak landings along the Baraboo river. Right now most are hazardous mud slides into the water and that is a huge deterrent to using my kayak locally.	6/8/2021 8:31 AM
31	More canoe/kayak landings on the Baraboo River	6/8/2021 7:11 AM
32	Kayak launch near Wonewoc	6/8/2021 7:01 AM
33	Please build canoe landing for Baraboo river in Wonewoc. This is a great river for paddling , but the take out is just awful.	6/7/2021 9:08 PM
34	Kayak landing in Wonewoc	6/7/2021 8:59 PM
35	Baraboo River Landings.	6/7/2021 8:45 PM
36	Baraboo River Landings	6/7/2021 8:09 PM
37	Canoe access and landings on Baraboo River	6/6/2021 11:43 AM
38	Lake Decorah - Mauston. Very poor access due to overgrown aquatic vegetation.	6/3/2021 12:21 AM
39	Boat landing improvement to Lemonwier River	5/27/2021 4:19 PM
40	The boat launch on 10th Street in the Town of Armenia needs to be wider and improved for the casual boater. I live in Southview Shores and hear complaints all the time from residents putting their boats in.	5/26/2021 11:22 AM
41	Development of small water canoe route ie Baraboo river Elroy to union center	5/26/2021 5:47 AM
42	Most are okay. Juneau county camp ground could use more parking and more docks. It's very busy in the summer.	5/25/2021 4:04 PM
43	Ones around Necedah	5/24/2021 7:03 PM
44	Dont know	5/24/2021 4:23 PM
45	Easier access for kayaking	5/24/2021 3:58 PM
46	Better payment options. The envelopes are not always there and don't always have cash	5/24/2021 3:53 PM
47	The Juneau County Park boat ramp is dangerous. There is no traffic or etiquette signage and people have ramp rage constantly. The dumpster is a mess.	5/24/2021 7:29 AM
48	Most are perty good	5/21/2021 5:05 PM

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

Answered: 175 Skipped: 37



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in snowmobiling at all, not even with friends.)	84.00%	147
Casual user. (I like snowmobiling for fun, but only do so occasionally, OR only on my own land.)	12.00%	21
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on snowmobile routes and trails regularly.)	2.29%	4
Avid. (I am always on a snowmobile every chance I get - all season long.)	1.71%	3
TOTAL		175

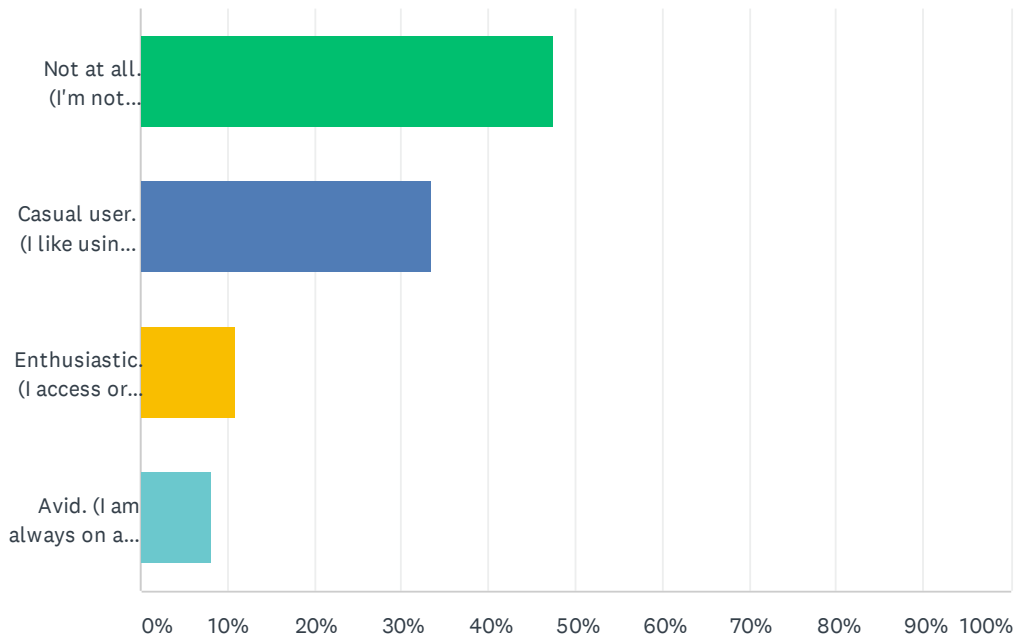
Q14 (Optional) What snowmobiling improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 6 Skipped: 206

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Wider trails for safety and better grooming.	6/20/2021 9:01 PM
2	Keep snowmobiles off trails used by walkers and off private property. I prefer them to be very limited on roadways, only use to cross not ride. Require safety training and equipment.	6/17/2021 3:06 PM
3	Better signage. Access to gas stations.	6/17/2021 7:53 AM
4	Trails should be monitored more	6/11/2021 9:44 PM
5	dont know	5/24/2021 4:23 PM
6	Too short of season	5/24/2021 7:30 AM

Q15 What type of motorized vehicle (ATV / UTV) enthusiast are you? (Choose one.)

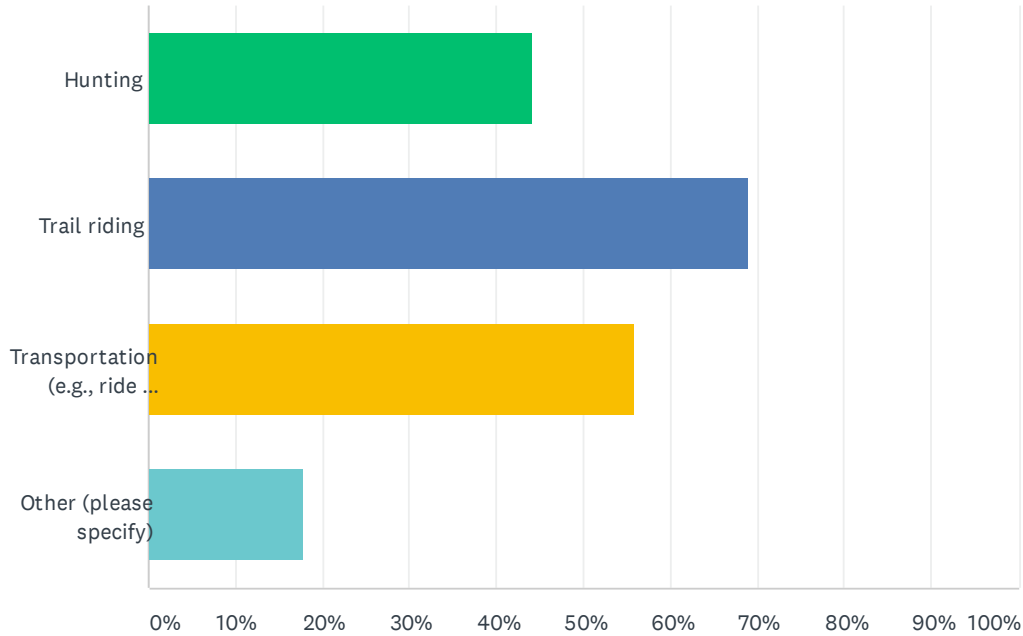
Answered: 173 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not at all. (I'm not interested in motorized recreation at all, not even for recreation.)	47.40%	82
Casual user. (I like using motorized vehicles for fun, but only do so occasionally, OR only on my own land.)	33.53%	58
Enthusiastic. (I access or go on motorized routes and trails regularly in summer, and I might occasionally access the ice in winter.)	10.98%	19
Avid. (I am always on a motorized vehicle every chance I get - all year long.)	8.09%	14
TOTAL		173

Q16 (Optional) How are you using your motorized vehicle (ATV/UTV)? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 84 Skipped: 128



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Hunting	44.05% 37
Trail riding	69.05% 58
Transportation (e.g., ride to neighbor's house)	55.95% 47
Other (please specify)	17.86% 15
Total Respondents: 84	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Around our land	6/19/2021 1:15 PM
2	yard work	6/19/2021 9:49 AM
3	Farm	6/19/2021 8:48 AM
4	I use it for work on my own property	6/10/2021 4:43 PM
5	Farm use	6/8/2021 9:10 AM
6	more utility use	6/7/2021 8:10 PM
7	Basically joyride and visit taverns	5/28/2021 10:33 AM
8	Grocery shopping and just motivate in town	5/27/2021 4:21 PM
9	Work around my yard.	5/27/2021 7:01 AM
10	Work	5/25/2021 7:45 AM
11	I camp in my van while in parks away from home	5/24/2021 4:24 PM

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12	Rides to restaurants or site seeing	5/24/2021 3:56 PM
13	road routes	5/22/2021 9:23 AM
14	Farming	5/20/2021 3:48 PM
15	Riding Routes to neighboring Cities and villages	5/19/2021 5:02 PM

Q17 (Optional) What motorized vehicle improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 30 Skipped: 182

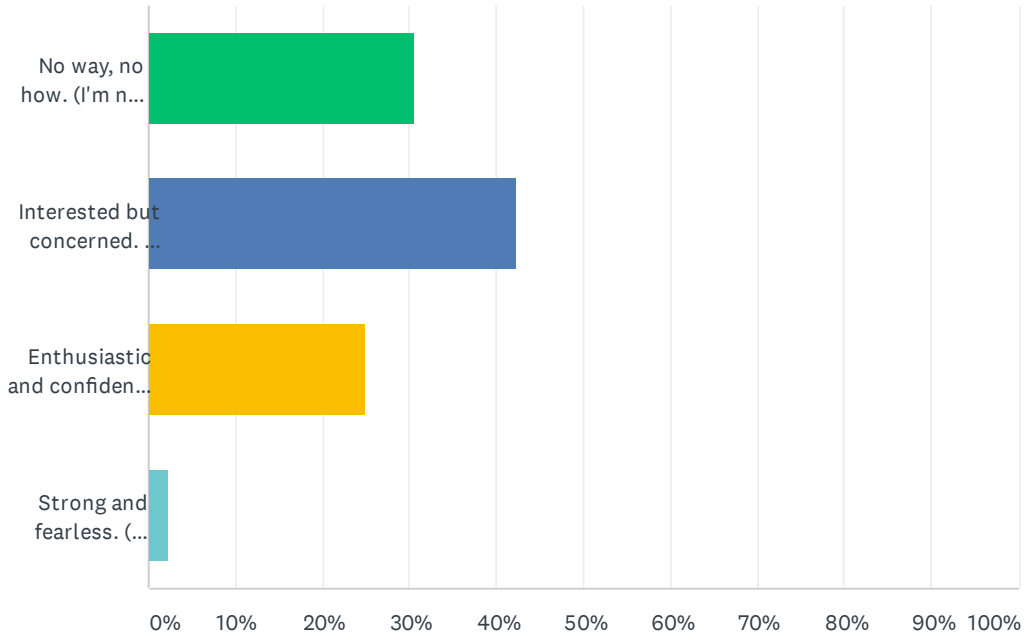
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	more trails...like Black River area	6/26/2021 6:52 AM
2	keep them off the roads - especially village streets...the noise...the noise...AHHHHHHH	6/25/2021 4:25 AM
3	More trails that connect areas or even into town for groceries or restaurants.	6/20/2021 9:02 PM
4	More off road trails. More crossings over Hwy 58	6/19/2021 1:41 PM
5	Trails that connect municipalities in Juneau County	6/18/2021 7:52 PM
6	Keep them off trails used by walkers. Keep off roads except to cross like a bike. Require safety training and equipment. Fine violators including parents who allow those under 16 to operate in an illegal manner. I HATE ATVs.	6/17/2021 3:08 PM
7	We want to buy an ATV but trails are difficult to get to from the Village or some places in the Town of Necedah-more ATV trails or permission to go on more streets would make us buy one.	6/17/2021 1:38 PM
8	Make them quieter, keep their speeds down, and keep them off main roads.	6/17/2021 11:01 AM
9	More routes and as much off road trails as possible	6/12/2021 2:43 PM
10	More off-road trails	6/11/2021 3:44 PM
11	connected trails Map to ;use for better access	6/10/2021 5:04 PM
12	More off road trails	6/10/2021 4:43 PM
13	Open more of the limited county roads. Makes no sense you can be on a county road, turn to side roads and get back on county road because you are not allowed to go up a hill on the county roads. Sauk county does not have this problem and Juneau county needs to look at that for guidance.	6/10/2021 3:26 PM
14	Open up some more county roads to connect trails	6/9/2021 3:55 PM
15	Open county roads	6/9/2021 1:33 PM
16	more trails	6/9/2021 1:09 PM
17	Use of ATV/UTV in parks to access roads/trails. Do not like having to park outside park to ride. Make access close to parking area so it doesn't have to be used in park, but again so don't have to drive truck outside park to access roads/trail.	6/4/2021 3:54 PM
18	There needs to be some sort of off-road trail system developed.	6/3/2021 12:22 AM
19	More off road trails	5/27/2021 4:21 PM
20	More public trails. Getting 400 trails open to ATV would be great.	5/27/2021 7:01 AM
21	Close public roads and trails to ATV's.	5/25/2021 7:45 AM
22	off road trails	5/24/2021 6:41 PM
23	Off Road trails, even if they're short just to connect road routes	5/24/2021 5:19 PM
24	More off road trails.	5/24/2021 4:23 PM
25	I would like them gone	5/24/2021 4:15 PM
26	More ways to cross on roads that are marked no atvs. Sometimes we have to go miles and miles out of the way to find a way to cross	5/24/2021 3:56 PM

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27	More trails and routes	5/21/2021 5:08 PM
28	More trails, all roads	5/20/2021 3:48 PM
29	Better township boat landings	5/19/2021 8:24 PM
30	Open Bass Hollow and other PUBLIC lands to ATVs/UTVs.	5/19/2021 5:02 PM

Q18 What type of bicyclist are you? (Choose one.)

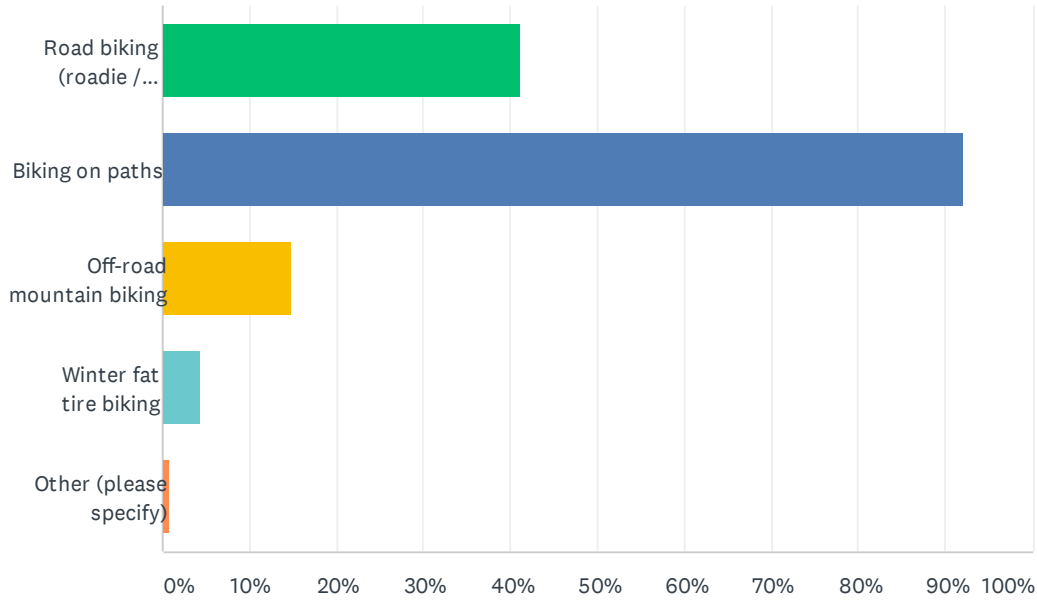
Answered: 173 Skipped: 39



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No way, no how. (I'm not interested in biking at all, not even for recreation.)	30.64%	53
Interested but concerned. (I like riding, but don't do it regularly. I'm generally concerned that my route is not safe to ride, so I don't ride often. I definitely do not ride when the weather is bad.)	42.20%	73
Enthusiastic and confident. (I feel comfortable sharing the road with motor vehicles, but I prefer to ride on separate facilities like bike lanes. I may or may not ride in inclement weather.)	24.86%	43
Strong and fearless. (I am confident in my abilities and will ride regardless of roadway conditions, amount of traffic, or inclement weather.)	2.31%	4
TOTAL		173

Q19 (Optional) What type of bicycling do you enjoy? (Choose all that apply.)

Answered: 114 Skipped: 98



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Road biking (roadie / commuter / triathlete)	41.23% 47
Biking on paths	92.11% 105
Off-road mountain biking	14.91% 17
Winter fat tire biking	4.39% 5
Other (please specify)	0.88% 1
Total Respondents: 114	

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Back roads & streets, don't wanna be road kill	6/18/2021 8:37 AM

Q20 (Optional) What bicycling improvements are needed in Juneau County?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 180

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	400 trail needs improvements to grade in some areas	6/21/2021 9:17 AM
2	Connect Mauston to Elroy Trails	6/19/2021 9:17 PM
3	Multi use bridge crossing the Yellow River in Necedah.	6/18/2021 7:54 PM
4	I am a single mother with 3 kids. I would appreciate using bike paths and/or having bike lanes so we are further away from cars when we ride.	6/18/2021 6:35 AM
5	Bike lanes or paths that connect the villages/cities and recreation areas.Scenic paths around lakes. It would be great to commute on bike and it is not currently safe to do.	6/17/2021 8:42 PM
6	More paths that allow getting places without having to go on roads or highways would be helpful. We ride partly on a sidewalk when it is adjacent to a busy highway thought that is apparently not really legal.	6/17/2021 3:09 PM
7	Please do not put bicycle lanes on our streets in Necedah-waste of time and money and bikers seem to think they can use the entire road.	6/17/2021 1:39 PM
8	Typically ride on County G between Hwy 21 and Hwy 58, need better maintained shoulders, so if we have to go to the side when traffic comes we don't wipe-out.	6/17/2021 12:48 PM
9	Bike lanes and more paths	6/17/2021 11:16 AM
10	Trails that start in the bigger communities.	6/17/2021 11:03 AM
11	shoulder access off highway 58 to get to town	6/17/2021 6:21 AM
12	Improve the off road trails, and expand them	6/13/2021 3:33 PM
13	Wide track Off road trails. Single track mountain bike trails	6/10/2021 7:53 PM
14	connect the trails around the county	6/10/2021 5:05 PM
15	Bathrooms and showers access for bike trails. Paved trails	6/8/2021 3:16 PM
16	More routes beyond the state trails. Shoulders on roads that are rideable and signage to instruct motorists about cyclists rights.	6/8/2021 9:30 AM
17	Increase bike trails to other areas	6/8/2021 9:11 AM
18	The trails need improvement, especially the Omaha Trail. It's becoming overgrown and bumpy. It's such a treasure to our area and we prefer paved trails over dirt. We frequent the 400 trail since we live on it.	6/8/2021 7:13 AM
19	Surface of Omaha needs done work.	6/7/2021 9:10 PM
20	Keep 400 trail clean & updated	6/7/2021 8:48 PM
21	more fat tire and mountain bike trails	6/7/2021 8:10 PM
22	Not a county issue, BUT folks riding horses on the bike side of the 400 Trail really tear it up and actually create a hazard to biking and hiking.	6/6/2021 11:45 AM
23	It is difficult and dangerous to ride on the roads in JC. I do it anyway. It would be great to have designated bike paths along the roadways. I love the cycle tours some communities sponsor, brings awareness of cycling and its a very fun family activity. Anything that can increase cycling safety and opportunity would be wonderful.	5/26/2021 11:38 AM
24	More single track ride opportunities and fat bike trails.	5/26/2021 5:49 AM

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25	Dedicated bike lanes!	5/25/2021 10:17 PM
26	Elroy sparta trail	5/25/2021 4:18 PM
27	Elroy-Sparta Bike Trail, has largely been closed down since the flood in 2018.	5/25/2021 11:26 AM
28	No need to bike on busy roads in Juneau County. The premier nature of the biking in this area is under-appreciated and under-promoted. Provide maps, routes, and shout it to all who will hear. The trails are great, but only the start for biking enthusiasts. People go where they are invited.	5/24/2021 9:17 PM
29	none	5/24/2021 6:42 PM
30	My concerns are mostly with safety especially along 21 going across the bridges to Necedah. i go through there on my bike frequently as do others.	5/24/2021 4:26 PM
31	More trails	5/24/2021 3:57 PM
32	A paved shoulder on Cty G by Castle Rock Lake to access roads North & South by Sandstone Bavarian.	5/24/2021 7:33 AM

Q21 (Optional) Do you have any other concerns or comments?

Answered: 34 Skipped: 178

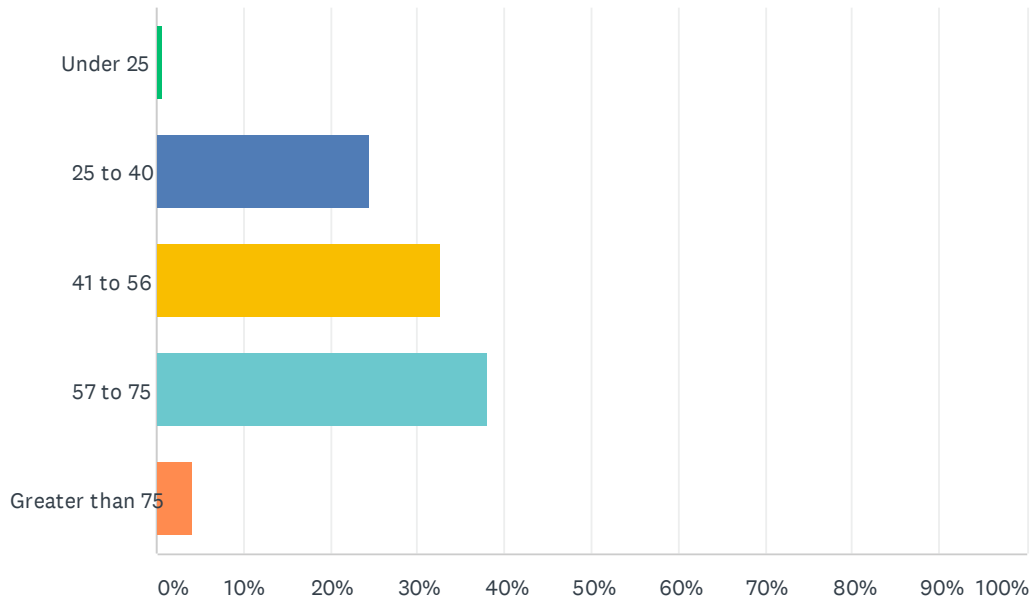
#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Juneau county forest lands aren't marked properly. I purchase a map from Juneau county and many properties aren't even listed.	6/25/2021 6:07 AM
2	Trails that are mowed only once a year are not really trails...as they are often unusable. So, we don't even go to them to see if they are usable. It is like a business without posted hours or that doesn't stick with the posted hours. You eventually just stop going.	6/25/2021 4:28 AM
3	Buy a weed cutter for Juneau county lakes and rivers. Apply a 1 cent gas tax to all county pumps to fund major lake improvements.	6/19/2021 9:19 PM
4	Looked at caste rock camp grounds but turned off from no-year round parking.	6/19/2021 9:06 PM
5	Something is needed to keep teenagers busy	6/19/2021 1:16 PM
6	Please look into the boat launch at the petenwell dam. Dusty took care of it when the bait shop was there and now that he gone it's falling apart and within a few more years will become unsafe to launch	6/19/2021 12:52 PM
7	Need to improve lake dechora lake better	6/19/2021 12:21 PM
8	More public land and access is always a good thing. Opening the Lemonweir with more access for fishing, kayaking and hunting.	6/19/2021 12:06 PM
9	Please do not allow ATV/UTV use on designated BICYCLING trails! I'm all for allowing ATV/UTV's to operate on town roadways, but the type of people to drive them recreationally on trails are NOT respectful of bicyclists. These are fat, drunk, belligerent rednecks who have given up on summer recreation that involves swimwear.	6/19/2021 10:31 AM
10	We enjoy our time camping at Wilderness Park but there are many improvements that could be made. The electrical struggles in the summer to keep up with fans and air conditioners running. The road areas have any pot holes that need repairs to be safe for driving and walking. The pit toilets are not the best and are in need of replacing. There have been improvements to some.of the areas and it is appreciated. However ro keep it up to date the improvements need to continue. Overall the roads in Juneau County are in desperate need of repair. Driving and biking on the roads can be dangerous at times. It feels as though the are patched more than fully repaired. The roadways are the basis for traveling to and from the outdoor recreation sites, when in disrepair it impacts the vehicles, boats, campers and other things using the roads.	6/19/2021 9:37 AM
11	A bike path from the village of Necedah to the Refuge would be useful.	6/17/2021 3:11 PM
12	The refuge could be a great place, but has such limited opportunities. I go all the way to Horicon Marsh for wildlife viewing because access in my backyard is so limited. It's a shame.	6/17/2021 12:16 PM
13	I live in La Crosse County and do not make it over to Juneau County very often. I do wish you the very best responses from those that do!	6/17/2021 9:58 AM
14	Yes our Lakes and Streams are being polluted by some small farms, CAFO's and Industry.	6/17/2021 8:11 AM
15	My age and health limit me, but did enjoy many of these items when younger.	6/13/2021 6:05 PM
16	Pickleball is growing very fast and is a great sport for young and old. Dedicated outdoor courts with windbreaks would get lots of use for an economical investment.	6/10/2021 7:56 PM
17	The sand roads around the Necedah Wildlife Refuge are in bad shape. & need improvements to keep vehicles from getting stuck or detoured.	6/10/2021 5:08 PM
18	There are many community members eager to bring tourism to the Baraboo River in our communities!!!	6/8/2021 3:54 PM
19	Finding a syringe in the parking lot at mill bluff Beach was disturbing	6/8/2021 3:17 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

20	More focus on Southern and most northern part of county	6/7/2021 8:11 PM
21	No.	6/6/2021 11:45 AM
22	Please consider opening the Elroy- Sparta and 400 trails to ATV/UTV traffic.	6/3/2021 12:23 AM
23	Fix the bridges on bike trail	5/26/2021 5:01 PM
24	Juneau County has much to offer. Take a few risks. Do a few events that pull in people who are looking to do some active recreation. Just make sure you are offering good food (good as in nutritious) and great beer.	5/26/2021 11:40 AM
25	I would like to see a project in the county that kids could enjoy like the Wisconsin Rapids Aquatic Center. Possibly in the northern part of the county near Necedah.	5/26/2021 11:27 AM
26	I do not support non winter motorized use of county or state bike trails.	5/26/2021 5:51 AM
27	No	5/25/2021 4:05 PM
28	Please make your camp host sites more clear with signage and be sure they are on site daily for questions. ie 318 and 319 at Castle Rock Park appear to be well-established seasonal campers but the few times we've been there no one is around. I was told they are camphosts but there is no signage and no one to ask questions of.	5/25/2021 8:19 AM
29	We need atv trails	5/24/2021 7:49 PM
30	none	5/24/2021 6:43 PM
31	I feel one of the highest priorities is improving the lemonwier river water quality. It is a shame to see it full muck. Imagine the wonder of safely swimming in it! Also I dream of an ice skating path along its shores. Not just the small patch we blow kind of have.	5/24/2021 5:18 PM
32	It would be nice to have more music and festivals to bring people in	5/24/2021 3:59 PM
33	No	5/21/2021 5:09 PM
34	Juneau County makes ZERO investment in Off-Road Trail for ATVs/UTVs!	5/19/2021 5:04 PM

Q22 What is your age?

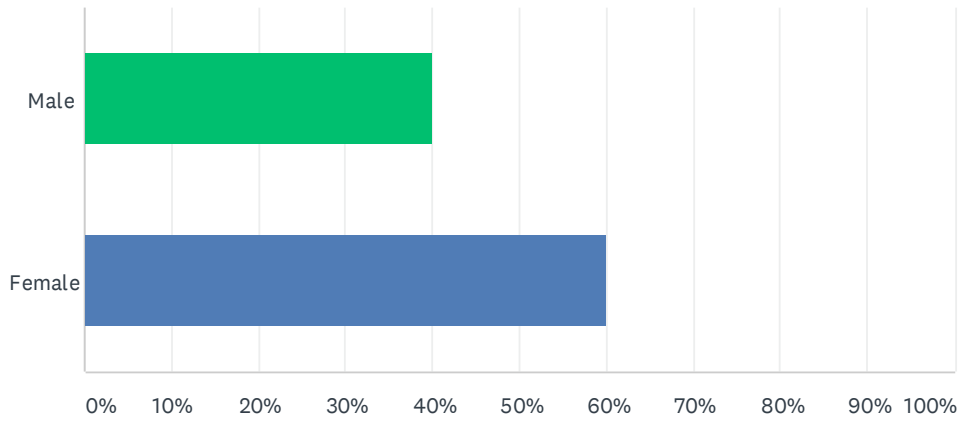
Answered: 168 Skipped: 44



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 25	0.60%	1
25 to 40	24.40%	41
41 to 56	32.74%	55
57 to 75	38.10%	64
Greater than 75	4.17%	7
TOTAL		168

Q23 What is your gender?

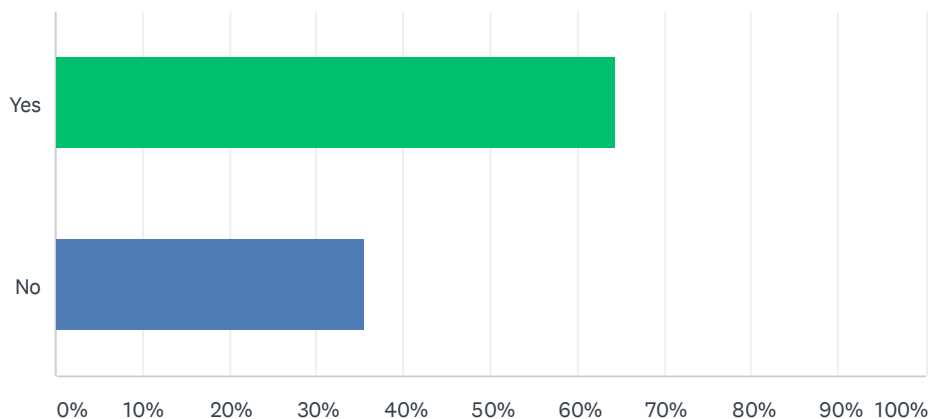
Answered: 168 Skipped: 44



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Male	39.88% 67
Female	60.12% 101
TOTAL	168

Q24 Do you live in or own a summer home in Juneau County?

Answered: 172 Skipped: 40



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	64.53%	111
No	35.47%	61
TOTAL		172

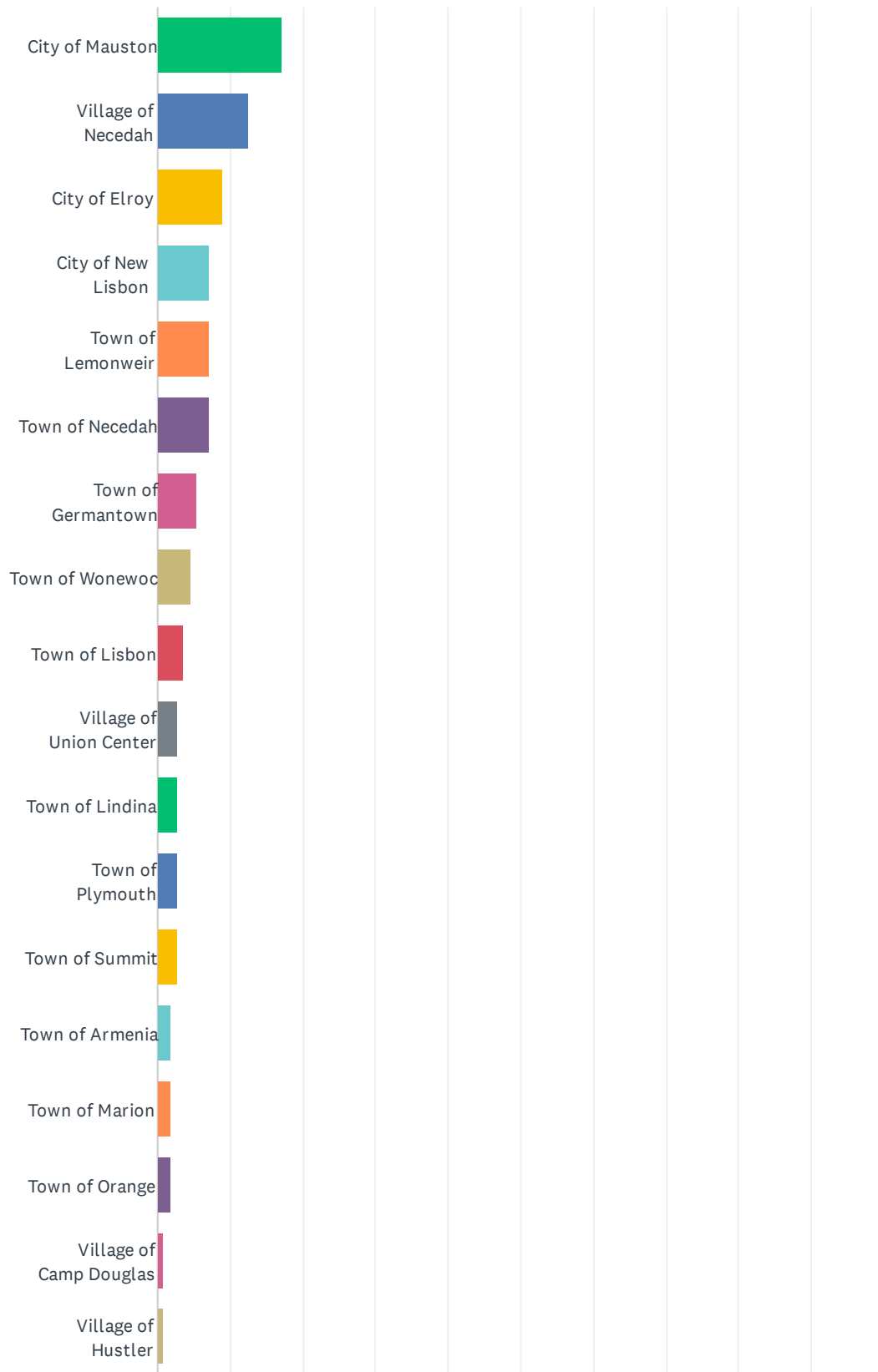
#	IF NO, THEN PLEASE LIST YOUR HOME ZIP CODE:	DATE
1	53597	6/20/2021 9:03 PM
2	53010	6/19/2021 9:06 PM
3	53913	6/19/2021 3:05 PM
4	53944	6/19/2021 1:16 PM
5	53548	6/19/2021 12:52 PM
6	54646	6/18/2021 8:37 AM
7	54646	6/17/2021 3:12 PM
8	54601	6/17/2021 9:58 AM
9	53948	6/17/2021 9:16 AM
10	54660	6/17/2021 9:00 AM
11	53901	6/13/2021 3:34 PM
12	53913	6/10/2021 4:44 PM
13	53959	6/10/2021 1:22 PM
14	55419	6/10/2021 10:51 AM
15	53913	6/9/2021 3:54 PM
16	53581	6/9/2021 1:28 PM
17	54143	6/9/2021 9:45 AM
18	53968	6/8/2021 3:55 PM
19	54634. Mother and brother own homes in Juneau County	6/8/2021 3:17 PM

Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

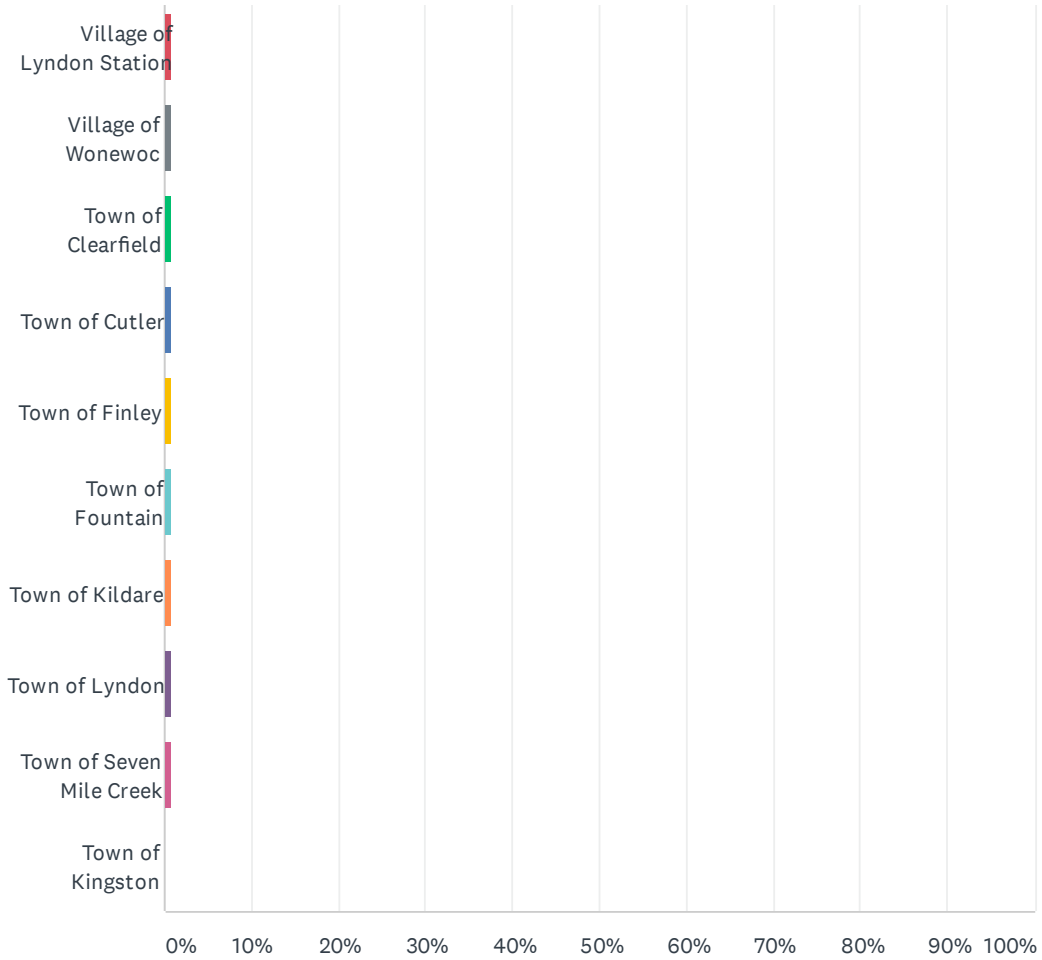
20	53588	6/8/2021 7:10 AM
21	53941	6/7/2021 8:57 PM
22	53959	6/7/2021 8:48 PM
23	53968	6/7/2021 8:11 PM
24	53968	6/6/2021 11:45 AM
25	54660	6/4/2021 3:55 PM
26	53959	5/31/2021 8:29 AM
27	53941	5/27/2021 2:54 PM
28	53941	5/27/2021 7:02 AM
29	53929	5/26/2021 8:19 AM
30	53929	5/26/2021 7:50 AM
31	54638	5/25/2021 11:27 AM
32	54660	5/25/2021 9:09 AM
33	54913	5/25/2021 8:19 AM
34	53581	5/24/2021 5:19 PM
35	54660	5/24/2021 5:18 PM
36	54618	5/24/2021 4:24 PM
37	54649	5/24/2021 4:17 PM
38	53590	5/24/2021 4:05 PM
39	53948	5/24/2021 3:59 PM
40	53941	5/22/2021 10:48 AM
41	53944	5/21/2021 5:10 PM

Q25 What municipality is your Juneau County home or summer home located?

Answered: 111 Skipped: 101



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey



Juneau County Outdoor Recreation Survey

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
City of Mauston	17.12%	19
Village of Necedah	12.61%	14
City of Elroy	9.01%	10
City of New Lisbon	7.21%	8
Town of Lemonweir	7.21%	8
Town of Necedah	7.21%	8
Town of Germantown	5.41%	6
Town of Wonewoc	4.50%	5
Town of Lisbon	3.60%	4
Village of Union Center	2.70%	3
Town of Lindina	2.70%	3
Town of Plymouth	2.70%	3
Town of Summit	2.70%	3
Town of Armenia	1.80%	2
Town of Marion	1.80%	2
Town of Orange	1.80%	2
Village of Camp Douglas	0.90%	1
Village of Hustler	0.90%	1
Village of Lyndon Station	0.90%	1
Village of Wonewoc	0.90%	1
Town of Clearfield	0.90%	1
Town of Cutler	0.90%	1
Town of Finley	0.90%	1
Town of Fountain	0.90%	1
Town of Kildare	0.90%	1
Town of Lyndon	0.90%	1
Town of Seven Mile Creek	0.90%	1
Town of Kingston	0.00%	0
TOTAL		111

Attachment E

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."

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.

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.

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

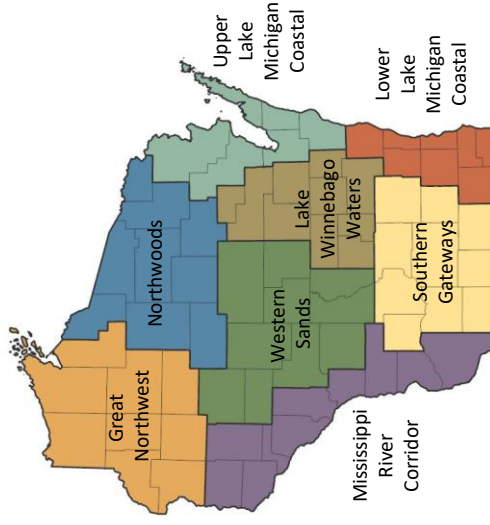
- Bicycling - bicycle touring/road riding and mountain biking/off-road biking
- Bird or wildlife watching
- Camping - developed and primitive
- Canoeing or kayaking
- Cross country skiing
- Dog walking
- Fishing
- Hiking, walking, trail running, backpacking
- Horseback riding
- Hunting - big game
- Picnicking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

Juneau County Landfill Map

Compiled by: NCWRPC

Juneau County Landfill Property



Shooting Range

Landfill

Landfill

