

6 Utilities and Community Facilities

6.1 Introduction

Utilities and community facilities provide the foundation on which the City of Marshfield is built and maintained and provide the basis for how the City functions. Utilities and community facilities contribute significantly to the quality of life in Marshfield and it is important to assess the existing services and understand how and if they need to be changed or improved.

- Utilities include: sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water systems, electricity, natural gas, telecommunications and solid waste disposal systems (including recycling).
- Community facilities include: schools, libraries, parks, police, fire, health care, churches and other similar facilities.

The Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter is organized under the following topics:

- Introduction
- Assessment of Existing Conditions: Utilities and Community Facilities, Parks and Recreation Facilities, and Charities and Community Service Organizations
- Planning and Future Improvements
- Community Values: Quality of Life, Health and Safety, Economic and Environmental Sustainability, and Community Design
- Goals, Objectives, and Programs, Policies, and Recommendations
- Timetable for Improvements

6.2 Assessment of Existing Conditions

Utilities

A utility is an organization or in some cases the government itself that maintains the infrastructure for a public service and often provides the service using that infrastructure. Utilities provide a range of services from power and water to natural gas and waste disposal services.

Sanitary Sewer Service

There is probably no other man-made facility that plays a more influential role in determining the location and density of development than sewer service supported by a centralized wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater treatment plants are cost beneficial because of an economy-of-scale factor involving a large population contributing to and maintaining one single facility as opposed to each user maintaining their own on-site wastewater treatment facility or

holding tank. The economic benefits of wastewater treatment systems carry over into land subdivision developments too, making undeveloped land within a community or on its periphery attractive for development because of the increased number of smaller size lots that can be served in an environmentally sound manner. The higher costs associated with a centralized wastewater treatment collection system requires a high number and a certain density of users; therefore these systems are most often found in urbanizing areas. The “Sanitary and Electric Service Area” Map 6.1 shows the sewer service area. Future growth is expected to follow the growth shown in “Future Land Use” Map 9-7 and “Future Development Staging” Map 9-8.

There are a few on-site wastewater treatment facilities in areas where sanitary services are not currently available. When service does become available, those sites will be required to connect to the City’s sanitary lines. Approvals for future on-site facilities should be rare and only when sanitary services will not be available in the foreseeable future.

Marshfield Sanitary Sewer Service Facilities/Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Since 1880, the City of Marshfield has provided municipal wastewater collection and treatment. On a typical day, more than 3 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater are transported to the wastewater treatment plant through the City's nearly 138 miles of sewer system. During heavy rain events or snowmelt, the facilities can treat up to a rate of 28 mgd. Wastewater that cannot flow by gravity to the wastewater treatment plant must be pumped from four separate lift station locations on the east, north and west sides of the city.

Built in 2000, the Marshfield plant is sized for normal flow with room for community growth over the next 20 years that can also handle the high flows from heavy rain events and snowmelt. A general rule of thumb that is often used when estimating present or future wastewater treatment demand is 100 gallons per capita per day. A community with no major industrial or institutional users operates with a flow that is much lower, while the municipal treatment plants, which have major industrial and institutional users, handle flow amounts that exceed the 100 gallons per capita per day. Wastewater treatment plants are also intentionally built with excess capacity to handle future residential and business growth. Table 6.1 provides the capacity loading information for the Marshfield Wastewater Treatment Plant. At this time, there are no plans for expansion of the treatment facility.

Based on 2015 numbers, the average flow of into the treatment facility was 2.978 mgd. If the average flow is divided by the population of 19,186, the facility treats 155 gallons per day per person. If you factor out the largest industrial contributor to the wastewater treatment plant, that number gets down to 2.628 mgd or 140 gallons per day per person.

Table 6.1: Capacity Loading Information – Marshfield Treatment Plant

Features	Details	Capacity
Design Life	Population	30,000 people
	Year	2021
Flow	Average Design Flow	4.63 mgd
	Peak Instantaneous Flow	28 mgd
Loading	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	11,000 lb/day
	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	11,000 lb/day
	Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	1,550 lb/day
	Phosphorus (P)	350 lb/day
Effluent Limits	Carbonaceous BOD	16 mb/L monthly average
	TSS	20 mg/L monthly average
	Dissolved Oxygen	4.0 mg/L monthly average
	pH	6-9 S.U.

Source: Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan 2010-2030

Marshfield Utilities only pumps 2.041 mgd of water into the distribution system. Therefore the treatment facility actually receives 937,000 gallons per day of ground water (roughly 1/3 of the flow is from ground water). That is not uncommon for heavy soils or old sanitary piping. It all has to be treated, but if you factor out the heaviest industrial user and the inflow and infiltration from groundwater, Marshfield would be around 100 gallons per day per capita. The greatest improvement that could be made is to reduce the inflow and infiltration from groundwater.

Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan

Section 208 of the Clean Water Act plays an important role in the Marshfield Sewer Service area, and this section of law led to the development of the Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan, 2010-2030, last updated in 2010. Approvals for wastewater treatment facilities, permits for all point source discharges and sewer extensions, and any projects funded with Wisconsin Fund dollars must conform to the plan.

The plan also delineates a 20-year sewer service area boundary, which is the maximum land area that is expected to be served by sanitary sewer service. Environmentally sensitive areas that should be protected from development or mitigated against development impacts are also identified in the plan. Table 6.2 provides a description of what is included in the environmentally sensitive areas.

Table 6.2: Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally Sensitive Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorelands (East Branch of the Yellow River west of Marshfield, Beaver Creek, Mill Creek, Scheuer Creek and Squaw Creek) • Wetlands • Steep slopes (greater than 12%) • Parks and greenways (Conner Park, Meadowbrook Greenway, Northeast Greenway, Pleasant Valley Greenway, Southeast Greenway and Stormwater Detention Basins) • Wellhead protection areas

Source: City of Marshfield GIS Data, 2017

The Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan maps the locations of areas where sewer extension could be environmentally appropriate. Inclusion of lands within the Sewer Service Area does not imply that all of those lands will be developed with sanitary sewer by the year 2030. Many factors including market demand, availability for sale, accessibility and political decision making will ultimately determine the amount of land that is sewered by the end of the planning period. Current City policy requires that only properties within the corporate limits be allowed access to the public sanitary sewer.

Table 6.3: Sewer Service Area Data

Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Area: 9,571.88 acres • ESA Area: 1,035.00 acres • Developed Area: 6,877.74 acres • Available Area: 1,659.14 acres

Source: Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan 2010-2030

The Marshfield Sewer Service Area Plan also outlines the procedure for review of sewer extension requests and for amendments to the plan.

Water Distribution System

Marshfield Utilities supplies Marshfield residents with water for drinking and fire protection as well as residential, commercial, medical, and industrial use. The primary components that make up the water distribution system include: groundwater and wells, four booster pumping stations, five storage reservoirs, a water treatment facility, and transmission and distribution watermains, including hydrants. Each component is critical to the health and safety of the residents. Since 1904, when the City of Marshfield purchased Marshfield Utilities, the facility has provided water and electric service to residents of Marshfield.

Groundwater and Wells

In the City of Marshfield, as with much of Wisconsin, municipal wells draw water from groundwater aquifers. The City’s water source is 100% groundwater, obtained from 15 active producing wells located in seven well fields in and around the City of Marshfield, most located outside the City limits. Most of the area consists of heavier clay soils over granite bedrock. Aquifers capable of providing the volume necessary to supply a municipal type well are derived from glacial channels filled with more permeable sand and gravel. These shallow sand and gravel lenses are very susceptible to contaminants deposited on the ground surface, especially in the areas of up-gradient of the glacial channels. The well fields pump ground water from sand and gravel units deposited in pre-glacial bedrock channels. Table 6.4 lists the inventory of active wells that serve the City of Marshfield.

Table 6.4: City of Marshfield Municipal Well Inventory

Well Name	Date Drilled	Normal Pumpage	Maximum Pumpage	Pump Capacity	Well Depth
City Well #1 (inactive)	-	189,000 gpd	378,000 gpd	262 gpm	56.5 ft
City Well #4	1942	81,000 gpd	162,000 gpd	113 gpm	58 ft
City Well #5	1946	252,000 gpd	504,000 gpd	350 gpm	57 ft
City Well #6	1947	154,000 gpd	308,000 gpd	214 gpm	62 ft
City Well #8	1932	125,000 gpd	250,000 gpd	174 gpm	60 ft
City Well #10	1946	180,000 gpd	360,000 gpd	250 gpm	63 ft
City Well #17	1950	288,000 gpd	576,000 gpd	400 gpm	58 ft
City Well #18	1964	367,000 gpd	734,000 gpd	510 gpm	60 ft
City Well #19	1967	313,000 gpd	626,000 gpd	435 gpm	58.5 ft
City Well #20	1968	367,000 gpd	734,000 gpd	510 gpm	59.5 ft
City Well #21	1990	288,000 gpd	576,000 gpd	400 gpm	85 ft
City Well #22	1990	288,000 gpd	576,000 gpd	400 gpm	90 ft
City Well #23	2003	185,000 gpd	432,000 gpd	300 gpm	93 ft
City Well #24	2006	155,000 gpd	288,000 gpd	200 gpm	64 ft
City Well #25	2008	97,000 gpd	259,000 gpd	180 gpm	70 ft
City Well #26	2015	135,000 gpd	432,000 gpd	300 gpm	76 ft

Source: DNR Groundwater Retrieval Network Well Inventory, December 2015

Marshfield Utilities is a municipally owned utility that pumps and distributes water. Marshfield Utilities routinely monitors for constituents in drinking water according to federal and state laws and continually monitors the drinking water to ensure that it meets the federal and state requirements.

While ground water quality from Marshfield’s wells is generally good, ground water from sand and gravel units is particularly susceptible to contamination. It is important to

designate groundwater protection zones, often called well recharge areas, to protect this invaluable resource. Marshfield Utilities has a source water protection plan called the Well Head Protection Plan. Marshfield Utilities recommends that future development within the well recharge areas for the municipal wells be monitored.

Well #8, constructed in 1932, is the oldest well that serves the City of Marshfield. The newest well, Well #26, was constructed in 2015. Wells typically have a 50 year life expectancy. Some of the wells contain high amounts of iron and manganese which tend to plug the screens causing well production (volume) to decrease. Wells with higher concentrations of these elements need to be cleaned about every 5 years and wells with lower concentrations need to be cleaned about every 10 years. Replacement wells have been identified and test pumped and land has been purchased for a new wellfield. Due to security reasons, the locations of the wells and wellfields are not included in this plan.

Wells that have been permanently abandoned include: (City Well #2, #3, #7, #9, #13, #15, and #16.

An issue related to water quality is the extensive use of road salt. Road salt is clearly a threat to many aquifers and wells. Marshfield Utilities took a close look at the aquifers in 2015 and were able to determine that the South wellfield is the most vulnerable due to the high number of road lane miles, parking lots and runways that need to be deiced. Using the 1994 well capture zone for this wellfield they estimated there to be 109.9 miles of roads and 28.4 acres of parking lots and runways to deice. Discussions with the Marshfield Street department have indicated that they have started mixing beet juice with salt to help with the effectiveness of salt applications. They have reported that this reduces the amount of road salt applied by about 30%.

A Salt Budget Analysis for the South wellfield was done by Leggette, Brashears & Graham for the Southside wellfield in 2015. The study indicated that chloride levels have reached steady state conditions and are unlikely to rise significantly as long as salt loading within the capture zone remains within past averages. Less data is available for sodium levels in the wellfield so the predictions on sodium trends are limited.

Sodium ions interact with the aquifer more than chloride ions do so sodium migration is slower than chloride migration. This creates the potential for sodium levels to continue to rise for some time but they can be expected to stabilize at some level less than about half of the chloride concentrations unless there is some unknown source of sodium in the capture zone. Based on the report and existing data, more in depth methods are not needed to predict future chloride levels at this time.

Storage Reservoirs

The City has the capacity to store 1,575,000 gallons of water in their elevated storage system (water towers), an additional 3 million gallons above ground storage and 0.5

million gallons below ground storage which is sufficient to meet the City’s needs during this 20 year planning horizon.

The height and capacity of the water towers and the difference in elevation of the water level in the tank to the elevation of the end pipe cause water pressure. This pressure allows water to travel from the reservoir to homes and businesses and come out of the tap and a reasonable flow. Table 6.5 provides information regarding the water storage tanks. High water pressure can cause leaks, pipe damage, and waste water. Low water pressure can be a nuisance for showering, washing a car, or pressure washing your deck. Good water pressure is also needed for proper fire flows for the fire hydrants. Marshfield’s water pressure ranges from 35-85 psi (pounds per square inch) which is a desirable range for the system.



West Doege Street Water Tower being painted in 2016

Table 6.5: City of Marshfield Municipal Water Storage System

Storage Tank Name	Tank Capacity	Year Constructed	Tank Height
McMillan Tower	75,000 gallon	1961	100 ft
Hume Reservoir	3,000,000 gallon	1969	40 ft
Grant Tower	500,000 gallon	1992	128 ft
Manville Tower	500,000 gallon	2011	169 ft
Depot Tower	500,000 gallon	2016	161 ft

Source: Marshfield Utilities As-Built Records

Water Treatment Facility

Marshfield’s Water Treatment Facility (WTF), built in 1992, filters out radon, hydrogen sulfide, iron, and manganese. The design capacity of the WTF is 4.8 million gallons per day (mgd), however, the Marshfield Utilities’ highest recorded maximum day since construction was approximately 3.55 mgd in 1993 and the WTF was not the sole water source to meet that demand. Therefore, as growth and demands increase the WTF will need to be operated to produce increasing quantities. If needed, a Water Treatment Facility Engineering Study would provide a solid understanding of the current plant and provide a guide to expand operation to the design capacity of 4.8 mgd.

Water Transmission and Distribution Facilities

There are just over 149 miles of transmission and distribution watermains in the water distribution system (including mains from the well fields outside the City limits).

Additionally, there are 934 public fire hydrants to provide fire protection throughout the City.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management has gained attention in recent years as an environmental concern because of its impacts on flooding, property damage, and surface water quality issues. Similar to water supply and wastewater treatment, stormwater management is an important part of municipal infrastructure. Marshfield's Public Works Department is responsible for collecting, storing and conveying rainfall and snowmelt runoff in a manner that is safe for the public and does not harm the environment.

Current state regulations require the City to treat stormwater. The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Storm Water Phase II Rule establishes a stormwater management program that is intended to improve the nation's waterways by reducing urban stormwater pollution. Phase II brings in the 'small' municipalities that were not included in Phase I. The City of Marshfield was part of the Phase II program. The first stormwater management plan was adopted in 2008. In 2014, the City adopted a stormwater quality plan. In Wisconsin, the DNR through Natural Resources (NR) 216 rule administers the Phase II stormwater permitting program. The City of Marshfield was issued an MS4 (stands for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System) permit in October 2006. The MS4 is a means of conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains). The City's stormwater permit must include a program that is designed to 1) reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable; 2) protect water quality; and 3) satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act.

Along with Marathon County and other municipalities in Central Wisconsin, the City of Marshfield is part of the Northcentral Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition (NCWSC) whose mission is to coordinate and collaborate on education and outreach activities, and recommend policy and operational changes for cooperating local governments in order to comply with regulations and reduce stormwater pollution in a cost effective manner so that residents of Central Wisconsin benefit from lakes and streams that remain swimmable and fishable. The communities that partner as a partner of this coalition include the Cities of: Baraboo, Marshfield, Merrill, Mosinee, Schofield, Stevens Point, Wisconsin Rapids, Villages of: Kronenwetter, Rothschild, Weston and the Town of Rib Mountain.

The City Engineer estimates that the City has seen more than 60 wet and dry Best Management Practices (BMP's) such as stormwater ponds added within the municipal limits. There are more than 90 BMP's in the City limits as some of them are private and required when new, large scale development takes place. As new development takes place, additional BMP's will be required based on the requirements in the City's Stormwater Quality Management Plan. There are currently no plans in place to add additional municipal stormwater management facilities, but there could as new regulations come into effect or new development triggers more facilities.

One concern with stormwater is the level of Total Suspended Solids (TSS). TSS are solids in water that can be trapped by a filter or settle out in storm water ponds. TSS can include a wide variety of material, such as silt, decaying plant and animal matter. High concentrations of suspended solids can cause many problems for stream health and aquatic life. In 2008, the City was required to meet a goal of 20% Total Suspended Solids (TSS) removal rates for the entire city. In 2008 the 20% TSS removal rates were met. A goal was set for the city to reach 40% TSS removal rates by 2013. This was put on hold by state elected officials prior to being implemented. In 2014 the new model determined that the City has now reduced TSS by 34.5%.

All BMP's follow Chapter 25 of the municipal code (Construction Site Erosion Control) and are required to be designed to handle a 100-year storm and safely pass the greater than 100-year storm. When new development takes place, the City does not make the developers choose one BMP over another as there are several methods to achieve the necessary standards. These can include dry basins, wet basins, structural BMP's, Vegetative swales, Bio retention and infiltration basins.

The City's storm water discharges to three different watersheds Mill Creek, Upper Yellow Creek and the Eau Plaine in which all of the City's storm water reaches of the Wisconsin River basin. The Wisconsin DNR is working with the EPA on the Wisconsin River Watershed - Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) project. The Wisconsin River basin encompasses 9,156 Square miles. The TMDL will set a specific limit on the amount of Total Phosphorus (TP) that can release to downstream water bodies and still maintain acceptable water quality standards set by the Clean Waters Act. The City's current level of TP reduction is 31.9% as a whole.

Electric Utility Facilities

Marshfield Utilities provides electric service to the City of Marshfield and surrounding rural areas including the Village of Hewitt. Marshfield Utilities receives its wholesale power from Wisconsin Public Services Corporation. The electricity is distributed to area customers through three distribution substations. Their main office is located at 2000 South Central Avenue next to Hefko Pool. A second office is located at 1210 South Oak Avenue. Ideally they would like to be housed in the same building and are looking at options for expanding their office space on the existing site.

Marshfield Utilities owns the M-1 Combustion Turbine Plant which is located on the southeast side of the City of Marshfield. The plant is operated by Marshfield Utilities and marketed through Great Lakes Utilities of which they are a member. The plant can operate on either natural gas or fuel oil, but with gas prices as they are it runs almost exclusively on natural gas. The plant is considered a "peaking plant" running only when the demand for electricity is high due to hot or cold temperatures. The plant could also be utilized in an emergency situation to supply electricity to the Marshfield area. Marshfield Utilities also owns the section of high pressure gas line that feeds the plant from an ANR Pipeline. Map 6.1 shows the electric service

area. There are no defined plans to expand the service area at this time. Electric service is not limited by municipal boundaries and could grow as demand increases.

Current regulations require that non-major feeder electric lines are buried underground for new subdivisions. Wherever electric lines are buried, telecommunication lines are also required to be located underground as well.

The two transmission lines that supply electricity to Marshfield are owned by American Transmission Company.

Natural Gas

We Energies provides natural gas for the Marshfield area and most of Wood County.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

The City of Marshfield currently has a long-term contract with Advanced Disposal for residential refuse and garbage recycling services. Non-residential users must contract independently for garbage collection. In Marshfield, Advanced Disposal has a transfer station and regional office at 501 South Hume Street. This facility is licensed through the Wisconsin DNR and handles more than 100 tons of solid waste each day. Table 6.6 describes the services available in Marshfield.

Table 6.6: Available Waste Disposal Services

Advanced Disposal Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk Collection • Construction and Demolition Collection and Disposal • Material Recovery Facility Operations • Recycling: Residents can recycle aluminum, tin cans, glass bottles and jars, #1 - #7 plastic containers, mixed paper and newspaper and corrugated cardboard. • Solid Waste Collection and Disposal • Transfer Station • Waste Evaluations

Source: Advanced Disposal Services, 2016

The nearest landfill is the Advanced Disposal Services Cranberry Creek Landfill, LLC in Wisconsin Rapids. The large DNR-licensed landfill had 3.8 million cubic yards of capacity as of March, 2016. Based on the current permit, that leaves approximately 7 years of capacity before they will need to complete another feasibility study to permit an expansion. There is ample space on the site to expand in the future.

Marshfield Scrap and Shaw’s Wrecking Yard are two independent waste and recycling yards that serve the Marshfield area.

The City is in the process of considering using the larger trash and recycling bins for the residential pickup service. Those would allow each single family residence to have two 55-gallon bins; one for solid waste and the other for recycling. That is currently the only change planned for these services at this time.

Telecommunication Facilities

Telecommunication is transmission of some form of communication over a distance by cable, telephone, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems. Such facilities provide the following services: telephone (wired and cellular), radio and television, and internet.

Charter, Frontier, and TDS Telecom, provide local and long distance telephone service to residents and business in Marshfield. Charter Communications, Frontier, and Solarus, provides local and long distance digital telephone service, television cable, and high-speed internet.

Digital television is broadcast by local stations and depending on location and antenna setup, Marshfield residents are able to pick up a number of digital channels over the air. Table 6.7 lists the over the air TV stations available in the Marshfield area.

Table 6.7: Broadcast TV Stations

Broadcast Location	Station	Channel
Wausau	WSAW	CBS - 7-1
		MYNET - 7-2
		Fox - 7-3
	WAOW	ABC - 9-1
		CWPLUS - 9-2
		DECADES - 9-3
	WHRM	PBS - 20-1 and 20-2
		CREATE - 20-3
	Eau Claire	WEAU
ATV - 13-2		
H&I - 13-3		
MOVIES! - 13-4		

Source: www.tablotv.com

Marshfield Community Television is a local cable access station that broadcasts local government and school board meetings as well as programs on a variety of community interest topics. Their studio is located at 101 West McMillan Street. Programs that they produce are also available online.

Currently, the City of Marshfield does not provide public Wi-Fi (free Wi-Fi is available at the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library), however, a number of businesses do provide free wireless internet to their customers. The City is also considering adding Wi-Fi as part of the

upcoming Wenzel Family Plaza project in the downtown. Another option for high speed communication is fiber optics. Fiber optics is the newest service with limited availability in the City but is expanding.

A variety of cell companies provides cellular and internet hotspot coverage in the Marshfield area. Although there are a number of tower locations throughout the City, there are a few areas that lack adequate coverage. The City of Marshfield does regulate towers and antennas, but recent state regulations have reduced a community's authority to restrict the placement of towers. Collocation of antennas should continue to be required for new tower and the City should encourage the placement of new towers where coverage is lacking. There are currently two cell towers along West Veterans Parkway; one at the corner of McMillan Street and Central Avenue; one at the high school; and one off of South Cherry Avenue near the airport. Additionally, cell antennas have been placed on the Doege Street water tower and on top of City Hall. Due to lack of service, there will likely be demand for more facilities to the west (near the University) and southeast sides of the City.

While Marshfield is in the broadcast range of dozens of radio stations, only one AM radio station (WDLB – News, Sports, and Community Events) originates within the City limits of Marshfield.

Community Facilities

Community facilities are typically buildings that provide a public service. In some cases they are provided by the government (schools, emergency services, library), and others a nongovernmental organization (church, clinic, childcare). The quality of the facilities and levels of service can have a significant impact on the health and quality of life of community residents. The primary facilities are shown on the "Municipal and Government Facilities" Map 6.2.

City Hall

City Hall is located at 630 South Central Avenue. The building is a 7 story office building that sits on a 2.5 acre site. The original portion of the building was three stories and located at the corner of 7th Street and Central Avenue. Construction of that original building began in 1926 and was occupied in January 1927. A three story addition to the north of the original building was constructed in 1958 with a fourth floor being added in 1961. Stories five through seven were added to the four story in 1965. The Marshfield Clinic occupied the building from its construction until it was acquired by John Figi in 1975. The City purchased the building for a City Hall in 1988.

Currently, the City offices that are located in the City Hall include the following: Assessor, City Administrator, City Clerk, Development Services, Engineering, Finance, Information Technology, Municipal Court, Parks and Recreation, and Public Works. Other services provided in the building include Wood County Human Services Department and Energy Assistance. The remainder of the building is a mix of businesses including a pharmacy, conference rooms, office, retail, employment training, and personal services. The Common Council Chambers and

Executive Conference Room are in the basement of the building. Amenities include a drive-thru, an indoor tennis court and a racquetball court. Additionally, there are 164 parking stalls for City vehicles, employees, and customers.

Police, Fire, and Rescue

The Marshfield Police Department is located at 110 West 1st Street and in 2016 employed 48 people, with 40 sworn officers (does not include 2 dogs, summer help, crossing guards, civilian transport offices, or Police Auxiliary). The dispatch center was once located at the police station but closed down in October, 2006. The Wood County Shared Dispatch Center in the Wisconsin Rapids Courthouse now receives the local dispatch calls.

Built 1980-1983 (occupancy in 1983), the building is dated and may need some improvements in the near future. The 25,000 square feet (includes the lower level) includes offices, showers and locker rooms, 3-cell lockup, 5-stall garage plus an additional garage stall for prisoner transports, and storage space. Renovations were made in 1996-1997 to add an elevator and move the dispatch location. The Police Department conducted a building facilities study back in 2012-13. According to the report, there is a need for numerous items to be updated including some identified in the Capital Improvement Project, however, most of the recommendations need further study. According to the Police Department, they are lacking evidence storage, vehicle and equipment storage, office space, security measures, visitor parking, and the current location is not conducive with emergency response (too close to railroad tracks). There are no current plans to update or construct a new facility, but there has been some discussion about adding on-site garage space. Instead of just adding a garage, the Police Department is now looking at the future plans for the station itself. Some of the funds initially earmarked for expanding the garage, will now be used to study the long-term needs of the Police Department.

The Marshfield Police Department has a diverse fleet of 23 vehicles including: Tahoes, Cargo Van, impalas, SUVs, Pickup truck, and undercover vehicles. The Police Department has also recently accepted an MRAP (Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected) vehicle that arrived in 2016.

There are no service agreements with neighboring townships, however, there is a carte blanche expectation of emergency mutual aid with those communities.

Marshfield Fire & Rescue Department (MFRD) consists of 37 members of which 36 are sworn Firefighters. MFRD provides fire protection as well as Paramedic Ambulance coverage for the City of Marshfield and Paramedic Ambulance for an additional 314 square miles, encompassing 13 Villages and Townships surrounding the City of Marshfield. MFRD along with Wisconsin Rapids Fire are the Wood County HazMat Team as well as a State of Wisconsin Type III HazMat Team.

MFRD responds to around 3,000 calls per year with responses continuing to increase. There is also a continuing increase in the number of concurrent calls (approximately 30%), which are two or more separate calls at the same time. MFRD is also a member of Wisconsin Division 116 of

the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) which assures Mutual Aid with all departments within our division as well as the State as a whole.

Marshfield Fire & Rescue Department's (MFRD) current station was opened in August 2010. This LEED Gold certified station was Marshfield's first facility built as a Sustainable Community. This facility came about after the need for a second fire station was studied five times starting in 1971 with the last study completed in 2006. All studies identified the need for a minimum of a second fire station, if not three. At this time there are no plans to add another fire station.

The station is 33,000 square feet (previous station was 12,500 square feet) and was built with seven apparatus bays of which five are drive through bays. The Fire Department consists of four ALS ambulances, one 100' aerial platform, one 1,500 gallon/minute pumper with 75-foot ladder, one 1,250 gallon/minute pumper with 61' ladder, one 1,500 gallon/minute pumper, one 1,250 gallon/minute pumper, one medium duty rescue vehicle, as well as three department pickup trucks. The department also has 3 trailers of which 2 are stored at our training facility for carrying additional equipment. All vehicles are part of an apparatus replacement schedule so they are able to be replaced per the applicable standards for each type of vehicle. The EOC (Emergency Operations Center) was moved to the new Fire Station when the Police Department closed down the dispatch station.

Library

The new Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library, opened in September of 2016, is slightly over 33,160 square feet on two floors with all of the space dedicated for Library activities. There is a large Children's Program Room, a dedicated Young Adult area, expanded computer space, a dedicated Genealogy & Local History Room, a Drive-up Pick-up Window, three small group study rooms, a parent's study room, a



Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library – Photo by Mary Wilson

a mother's lounge for lactating mothers, a Friends of the Library Ongoing Booksale Room, many sunny reading areas, a children's play area and much more.

The Library provides books and other media materials for all ages to utilize. In addition, the Library provides a variety of services such as Reference & Information Services, Storytimes, meeting room/study spaces, internet access on library PCs, Wi-Fi access, adult and children's programs, technology training, book club, writer's group, volunteer opportunities, children's

learning PCs, laptops for in-house use, Interlibrary Loan, exam proctoring, summer reading program for children, adult winter reading program, movie showings, family activity nights (crafts, LEGOs, storytimes, movies, etc.), puzzle table, One Thousand Books Before Kindergarten, Tail Waggin' Tutors (new young readers read to service dogs), performers, genealogy assistance, one-on-one computer tutoring with a volunteer, homebound delivery, book deposits and more.

As of Dec. 31, 2015 the Library has 28,432 registered borrowers from Marshfield and the surrounding area and 211,199 items available for checkout. This includes 58,364 electronic books and digital audio books. The Marshfield Public Library is a member of the South Central Library System (SCLS) which is headquartered in Madison. There are 7 counties (Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green, Portage, Sauk and Wood) in the South Central Library System (SCLS). The total number of libraries in SCLS is 53. The interlibrary loan program is not limited to just those 7 counties. The Marshfield Public Library regularly does interlibrary loans to and from libraries throughout the world.

City Garage

The City Garage houses the City's Street Division. Located at 407 West 2nd Street, the City Garage site, including outdoor storage yard and sign shop, takes up approximately 6 acres. Table 6.8 provides a breakdown of the different buildings and available spaced utilized the Street Division. Even with all the buildings listed, there is still a desire for additional storage on site as seasonal equipment has to be rotated throughout the year and vehicles and equipment are often getting parked in. In addition to the buildings listed below, the City Garage has a fueling station and an extensive yard for exterior storage. Despite the age of some of the buildings, overall, they appear to be in good condition. The storage space is needed due to the large amount of equipment needed for the day to day operations of the City. Vehicles for both the Street Department and Parks and Recreation Department are stored at this facility. There are over 30 trucks in the fleet plus other vehicles for earth work and equipment for road maintenance and snow plowing. The site is centralized and ideal for addressing repair and snow removal.

Table 6.8: City Street Department Buildings

Type	Use	Area	Address
Main Building	Offices and Shops	25,426 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Older Vehicle Storage Building	Cold Storage Building	7,200 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Heated Vehicle Storage Building	Salt and Sand Storage Building	3,000 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Heated Vehicle Storage Building	Vehicle Storage	10,400 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Christmas Storage Building	Storage Building	1,200 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Police Storage Building	Storage Building	2,288 sq ft	407 W 2 nd St
Sign Shop	Shop and Storage	11,024 sq ft	101 S Oak Ave
Salt Shed	Salt and Sand Storage Building	7,056 sq ft	1819 E 24 th St

Source: An Appraisal of Real Estate by Scott Williams Appraisal Inc., 2004; City of Marshfield GIS Data, 2016

County Government

A number of Wood County services are provided at the Wood County Annex & Health Center located at 1600 North Chestnut Avenue. The facility houses the Norwood Health Center, offices for the Health Department, Veteran’s Administration, Sheriff’s Department, Birth to Three and a branch office of the mental health clinic one day a week for outpatient therapy.

Bridgeway Crisis Diversion Program, also located on the premises, and operated by Lutheran Social Services, is a residential environment where individuals with less acute mental health concerns can choose to stay while getting help before returning home. The Wood County Board is in initial stages of planning an onsite expansion to the facility. Through the Conditional Use, Campus Development, or Rezoning process, the City should ensure that any future expansion or change in use fits in with the surrounding neighborhood.

Health Care

Saint Joseph's Hospital originally opened in 1890. The 7-story facility, located at 611 North St. Joseph Avenue, is a 504-bed tertiary regional referral center that is directly connected to the Marshfield Clinic. As of 2016, the hospital employed 1,300 staff on the Marshfield campus and is the only major rural referral center in Wisconsin. Saint Joseph's Hospital admits 14-15,000 adults and children per year. Ministry Saint Joseph’s Children’s Hospital is Central Wisconsin’s only dedicated pediatric hospital and the only Pediatric Trauma Center in Central Wisconsin’s. The Children’s Hospital also provides a wide range of pediatric specialty services, including a 24-bed pediatric



Marshfield Clinic Medical Campus

unit equipped with the latest technology and staffed by highly-trained pediatric hospitalists and nurses; the region's only Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) for critically ill or injured children; and a 24-bed Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Additionally, Ministry Saint Joseph's Children's Hospital provides the following care: birthing services, pediatric trauma care, pediatric inpatient rehabilitation, injury prevention, pediatric cancer care, and Child Life Program.

Services provided by Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital include: Audiology, Bariatric Surgery, Birthing Services, Cancer Services, Children's Services, Diabetes Services, Diagnostic Imaging, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT), Emergency Services/Trauma, Employee Assistance Program, Gastroenterology, Heart Services, Home Health Services, Hospice Services, Hospitalists (Inpatient Physicians), Internal Medicine, Laboratory Services, Library Services, Ministry Spirit Medical Transportation, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, Nephrology (Kidney), Neurology Services, Nuclear Medicine, Nutrition Counseling, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Occupational Health, Ophthalmology (Eye Diseases), Orthopedics, Palliative Care, Pediatric/Adolescent Medicine, Pharmacy, Physical Medicine, Rehabilitation, Respiratory Care, Rheumatology, Spiritual Services, Surgical Services, and Urology. Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital is part of the Ministry Health Care network with access to 15 other hospitals and dozens of clinics and medical groups throughout the state.

The Marshfield Clinic is one of Wisconsin's most comprehensive health care systems with over 730 physician specialists. It serves patients in Marshfield and 40 regional centers located throughout central, western and northern Wisconsin. Marshfield Center, located at 1000 North Oak Avenue, is the original Marshfield Clinic. It is the largest center in the Marshfield Clinic system with over 80 medical specialties.

Marshfield Clinic Research Institute (formerly named the Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation), a division of Marshfield Clinic, founded in 1959, conducts basic and applied medical research. With 31 Ph.D. and M.D. scientists and 155 other staff, the Institute is the largest private medical research institute in Wisconsin. In addition, approximately 150 physicians and other health care professionals throughout the Marshfield Clinic system are engaged in medical research. At any given time, there are approximately 450 clinical trials and other research projects actively taking place. Marshfield Clinic investigators publish extensively in peer-reviewed medical and scientific journals addressing a wide range of diseases and other health issues, including cancer, heart disease, diabetes, eye disease, neurological disease, pediatrics, radiology, women's health, agricultural safety and genetics.

Marshfield Clinic Research Institute has offices and laboratories in the Lawton Center for Research and Education and the Laird Center for Medical Research in Marshfield. It also has clinical research staff supporting physician-led research at medical centers in each of the Clinic's four regional divisions. The Institute is organized into six core research entities: Clinical Research Center, National Farm Medicine Center (established in 1981), Center for Clinical Epidemiology

and Population Health (established in 1991), Center for Human Genetics (established in 2004 after merging with the Center for Personalized Medicine Research), Biomedical Informatics Research Center (established in 2005), and Institute for Oral and Systemic Health (established in 2015). In 2014-2015 the entire Institute had an operating budget of approximately \$26 million.

Marshfield Labs Reference Diagnostics, a division of Marshfield Clinic, was established in 1973 to serve the needs of physicians throughout Wisconsin, Upper Michigan and Eastern Minnesota. Marshfield Labs offers a comprehensive menu of laboratory tests. Our Research Foundation promotes the development of new assays; continually expanding our list of available tests. Guidance in interpretation and utilization of their extensive test menu is provided by a team of pathologists and PhDs. Marshfield Labs has a variety of capabilities including Clinical, Veterinary, Research Testing, Toxicology, and Lab Education Programs.

Marshfield Food Safety LLC., located at 510 North St. Joseph Avenue, is a service of Marshfield Clinic that offers access to an integrated system of food, animal and human laboratory testing and consultative services to the food industry. This facility is the only food safety laboratory owned and operated by a health care institute, providing unique positioning for the Clinic and specialized services for clients interested in serving public health through safety of their products. Marshfield Food Safety, LLC., has the capabilities to offer a full array of services providing a one stop shop for all food safety needs. The building is 16,604 square feet in area and sits on a site just under an acre in size.

In addition to the above medical facilities, there are numerous support buildings off-campus that are scattered throughout the City that include a dialysis center, home patient care, House of the Dove Hospice Home, Center for Community Outreach, Marshfield Clinic Information Services, Security Health Plan, daycare, data center, offices, and pharmacies.

Healthy Lifestyles – Marshfield Area Coalition

Healthy Lifestyles-Marshfield Area Coalition is a grassroots organization founded in 2001 to promote healthy eating and active living for those living in and around the Marshfield, WI area. The coalition includes community members, health care professionals, businesses, schools, local government, youth-serving organizations, faith-based groups, civic groups and many others. The Coalition has four committees dedicated to the health and wellbeing of area residents. The committees include the following: Physical Activity (projects include: the Apple Paths, Bicycle Discount Program, and assistance with Safe Routes to School), Nutrition (projects include: Farm to Table, Local Food Expo, and Healthy Check-Out Lanes), School Wellness (projects include: organizing healthy food demos, providing staff training to increase nutrition/health education, securing funding to purchase cooking cards, school policy recommendations, and prompting healthy choices in the schools), and Garden Committees (projects include: community gardens, Youth Garden Program, and Garden Buds program).

Health Care Related Facilities

The Ronald McDonald House of Marshfield, located at 803 West North Street, provides services and accommodations to families (parents or legal guardians) of seriously ill children, newborn through age 18, who are hospitalized or receiving outpatient treatment at Saint Joseph's Children's Hospital or Marshfield Clinic. The Ronald McDonald House opened in 1983 in a two-story brick home located across the street from Saint Joseph's Children's Hospital so parents can be immediately available-day or night-should their child need them. The facility has the capacity to lodge up to 10 families.

The American Cancer Society Hope Lodge serves as a home away from home, free of charge, for adult cancer patients and their caregiver for cancer patients receiving treatment at Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital and Marshfield Clinic. Located at 611 West Doege Street, Hope Lodge is located just south of the medical campus. Marshfield is the site for the first Hope Lodge in the state of Wisconsin. This area was chosen due to the large numbers of cancer patients traveling great distances for their treatments. Constructed in 2002, Hope Lodge sits on a 2 acres site and features 22 rooms (some rooms are suites with a pull-out couch; others are single rooms) as well as a library, living room, and large kitchen area for individuals to cook their own meals and socialize. Currently, there are 31 Hope Lodge locations throughout the United States, including Wisconsin's only facility, located in Marshfield.

The Norwood Health Center at 1600 North Chestnut Avenue provides residents of Wood and surrounding counties with treatment services which include acute, inpatient psychiatric care, skilled long-term care for persons with chronic, severe mental illness, as well as post-acute traumatic brain injury rehabilitation services.

Marshfield is also home to two large scale nursing home facilities: Atrium Post-Acute Care and Golden LivingCenters – Three Oaks.

Regulated Care Facilities

Marshfield is home to nearly 30 regulated care facilities that include the following: Adult Family Homes (AFH) and Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRF). As of January 1, 2017, the total number of approved beds for both types of facilities in the City limits is 324. In 2008 a task force was put together to study the regulated care facility situation as well as to get a better understanding of the laws and requirements for such facilities. The task force made recommendations to amend the zoning code to accommodate more of these facilities in the residential neighborhoods. AFHs typically have 3-4 beds and CBRFs have 5 or more. The CBRF with the largest capacity is Stoney River, located at 1204 West McMillan Street, with 60 beds. The Stoney River Memory Care facility is located at 1606 North St. Joseph Avenue, has 32 beds and specializes in memory care for those with dementia and Alzheimer's.

Cemeteries

There are three cemeteries within the City of Marshfield: Gates of Heaven Catholic Cemetery, Immanuel Lutheran, and Hillside Cemetery City Cemetery (1110 North St. Joseph Avenue). The City takes care of all the digging and lawn maintenance for all three cemeteries. Less than 2/3 of the cemetery space is full, leaving ample room for needed growth on the existing site.

McMillan Memorial Gardens is a private cemetery located just outside the City in the Town of McMillan (M107 West McMillan Street).

Churches

The Marshfield area is home to well over 30 places of worship that cover a wide variety of faiths, including: Baptist, Catholic, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Evangelical, Islam, Jehovah Witnesses, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Non-denominational, and Pentecostal.

Education

Marshfield offers a variety of public or private educational opportunities. The Unified School District of Marshfield is a PK-12 district that serves approximately 4,000 students. It employs 383 teachers and support personnel. In addition to the School Forest environmental education center, the Marshfield School District has four elementary schools within the City limits, one rural school, one middle school one high school, and one alternative high school. The “Education Facilities & School District” Map 6.3 shows the location of the schools in the City and the school district area. There are currently no plans to build additional schools or add area to the school district however there are other projects such as outdoor learning areas and athletic complexes that are currently being planned. Tables 6.9, 6.10, and 6.11 provide more detailed information regarding each school.

Table 6.9: Marshfield Public Elementary Schools

Elementary Schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant Elementary School, 425 West Upham Street (681 students). Constructed in 1992. Total square feet is 81,600 with a designed capacity of 850 students, which is the largest student capacity of all elementary schools in the School District of Marshfield. Grant Elementary features 33 classrooms, cafeteria/commons area (seating capacity 216), and a multi-purpose room/gym (seating capacity 900). Grant Elementary's land plot is 24.6 acres. • Washington Elementary School, 1112 West 11th Street (357 students). Washington Elementary School was constructed in 2006, and it also features an energy-efficient building design. The plot of Washington Elementary contains 11.43 acres of land. The school contains 25 classrooms and a multi-purpose room (seating capacity 600). In the summer of 2016, a 5,200 square foot outdoor learning center was constructed. • Lincoln Elementary School, 1201 East 17th Street (340 students). Lincoln Elementary was constructed in 1957, with additions and remodeling in 1968 and 2006. Additions and remodeling in 2006 transformed the school into an energy-efficient building. The area (square feet) is 43,108 with a designed student capacity of 500. The total acreage is 9 acres. Lincoln contains 25 classrooms and a multi-purpose room (seating capacity 600). • Madison Elementary School, 501 North Apple Avenue (343 students). Newly constructed in 2006, Madison Elementary School features a more energy-efficient building design. The total area (square feet) is 50,134 with a designed capacity of 500 students. The building contains 25 classrooms and a multi-purpose room (seating capacity 600). Madison Elementary sits on 17 acres of land. • Nasonville Elementary School, 11044 Highway 10 (292 students). Constructed in 2001. Total square feet of 40,205 with a designed capacity of 475 students. Nasonville features 19 classrooms and a multi-purpose room (seating capacity 600). The total acreage at Nasonville Elementary is 10 acres.

Source: School District Central Office; School District Website, 2016

Table 6.10: Marshfield Public Middle School, High School, and Alternative School

Middle School, High School, and Alternative School
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshfield Middle School, 900 E 4th Street (586 students). Constructed in 1939 with additions and remodeling in 1968, and again in 1993. There are 19.41 acres of land at the Middle School. The area (square feet) of the middle school is 115,740 with a designed capacity of 900 students. Facilities included 34 classrooms, two gymnasiums (combined seating capacity 1,200), and a multi-media center (seating capacity 284). The building was placed on the State and National Historic Registers on April 6, 2005. In 2013, an atrium area constructed to provide a front security entrance to the building. Additional remodeling and improvements were made to the building around that time. The Middle School is also the location for the track and football stadium. Current efforts are underway to identify ways of upgrading both facilities. • Marshfield High School, 1401 Becker Road (1,219 students). The Marshfield High School graduation rates are well above the national average at 96% with over 61% of the 2015 graduating class continuing with post-secondary education. The District operates an extensive career and technical program as well as concurrent enrollment options with local institutes of higher education. Constructed in 1968 with additions and remodeling done in 1994 and 2006. The area (square feet) of the building is 297,985 with a designed capacity of 1,400 students. The high school features 79 classrooms, an auditorium (seating capacity 642), field house and auxiliary gymnasium (seating capacity 3,400), cafeteria (seating capacity 350), library (seating capacity 180), and multi-media room (seating capacity 205). The total acreage at the Senior High School is 60 acres. Outdoor facilities include practice fields, 8 tennis courts, and a baseball diamond. • Marshfield Alternative High School, 107 E. Third Street (individualized learning, small group instruction, and self-paced curriculum). The Alternative School is located in the Chestnut Center for the Arts. Approximately, 50-60 students per year are enrolled in the program. On average, 25 students graduate each year.

Source: School District Central Office; School District Website, 2016

Marshfield also has a number of private educational facilities (with approximate student body size).

Table 6.11: Marshfield Private Schools

Private Schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immanuel Lutheran Grade School (Elementary), 604 S Chestnut Ave (75 students). • Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School (Elementary), 9529 State Highway 13 (71 students). • Saint John Grade School (Elementary), 307 N Walnut Ave (169 students). • Our Lady of Peace Intermediate School (Elementary), 1300 W 5th St (87 students). • Columbus Catholic Middle School, 710 S Columbus Ave (91 students). • Columbus High School, 710 S Columbus Ave (135 students). Total system enrollment for Columbus Catholic Schools (includes Our Lady of Peace and St. John's) is 482 students.

Source: Enrollment Numbers Provided by the Schools, 2016

Marshfield is also home to two postsecondary education facilities: Mid-State Technical College and UW-Marshfield/Wood County.

Mid-State Technical College, located at 2600 West 5th Street, is one of 16 colleges in the Wisconsin Technical College System, offers associate degrees, technical diplomas, and certificates in a variety of high-demand fields. With campuses in Marshfield, Stevens Point, and Wisconsin Rapids, and a learning center in Adams, the college district serves a resident population of approximately 165,000. Mid-State's supportive environment, state-of-the-art technology, and faculty with professional experience in the fields they teach provide Mid-State graduates with real-world skills, knowledge, experience, and confidence they need for an in-demand career. FTE (full-time equivalent) for the Marshfield campus is about 350. The total student count in any given year is 2000-2500. This includes full and part-time students as well as those who may take only one course. About 70% of students attend on a part-time basis (less than 12 credits). The programs with the highest enrollment on the Marshfield campus are Business Management, Nursing, and several of the allied health programs such as Surgical Technologist, Medical Assistant, and Respiratory Therapy.

The current facility for the Marshfield Campus was built in 1991 and an addition was added in 2007 for a total of just less than 50,000 square feet which houses offices, classrooms, computer labs, Learning Commons/Library and several specialized labs for hands-on instruction.

Founded in 1963, the University of Wisconsin-Marshfield/Wood County, located at 2000 West 5th Street, prepares students for success at a baccalaureate level of education by providing a

liberal arts general education that accessible and affordable. Students can choose to continue to earn their degree locally with UW-Marshfield/Wood County with several Bachelor degree programs offered in collaboration with UW System partners. As one of the 13 campuses of the University of Wisconsin Colleges, the university grants the Associate of Arts and Science degree, which satisfies the general education requirements of the baccalaureate campuses in the UW System. Students who participate in the Guaranteed Transfer Program are guaranteed admission as juniors to their chosen UW campus. In fall 2014, 615 students were enrolled with half of the students taking a full-time course load of 12 or more credits. In the 2015-2016 academic year, 165 classes in the fall and 163 classes in the spring were offered for degree seeking or remedial students.

UW-Marshfield/Wood County broke ground to expand and remodel the student area and arts building in 1997. The project was complete and open for use in 1998. The full scope included adding a student lounge and dining (now referred to as the Commons), bookstore, fitness center, increased area for the theater backstage, new art and music studios and three distance education classrooms. The most recent addition occurred in the fall 2002 to connect the science and art buildings. This space, referred to as the Connector, includes a lecture hall and distance education/computer lab.

The campus features an art gallery, distance education classrooms, an arena-style Black Box Theatre, the 340-seat Helen C. Laird Theatre, the 90-seat Black Box Theater, enhanced space for drama, art and music, a full-size gymnasium, computer labs, lounge and fitness center. Outdoor recreational facilities included lighted tennis courts, soccer and football fields, and a baseball diamond in addition to the Arboretum and Woodlands.

Student housing called “The Villas”, was completed in the fall of 2014 and is privately owned and operated by Bluffstone, Inc. Located across the street from the campus, this three-story complex, houses 24 apartment style suites, each with 4 bedrooms, and two baths. It is fully furnished and includes a kitchenette with appliances, and living room. The main purpose of the facility is to providing housing for the students attending UW-Marshfield/Wood County, but to also serve students attending Mid-State Technical College, interns at the medical complex, and/or in other educational programs.

Childcare Facilities

Two referral agencies, Child Care Connection, Inc., and Child Care Resource and Referral have combined to form Childcaring. Childcaring in Wisconsin Rapids and Wausau links families, childcare programs, employers and communities in Wood, Adams, Clark, Marathon, Langlade, Lincoln and Taylor Counties.

In the Marshfield area, there are 37 providers (which include head starts, preschools, before and after school programs and centers) with a total childcare capacity of 1,367. Recently, North Wood County has been going through a trend of losing providers and childcare capacity. In 2010

there were 73 regulated programs and today, there are only 43 providers. Similarly, the capacity in North Wood County has also declined from 2010 from having 1,523 slots available to just 1,386 today. There appears to be a need for more childcare services in the area, especially for children under the age of two. The City does not control the level of childcare facilities in the community, but should try to support new facilities when they are proposed in appropriate settings to keep up with demand. The State of Wisconsin does not require licensing for facilities that provide care for less than 4 children; therefore, the State does not provide a record or database of how many of those facilities are located in the Marshfield Area.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The City of Marshfield has an excellent network of park and recreation facilities, including the Wildwood Park and Zoo. In addition, thousands of acres of quality recreational lands for hunting, fishing, camping, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling exist in the surrounding area.

City Park Facilities

The City's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (updated in 2014) provides a detailed description of the park system. In addition to a wide variety of facilities, there are a number of organizations, including the Parks and Recreation Department that cooperatively use the facilities and provide programming for the various activities. Those groups include: The Marshfield Area Softball Association, Marshfield Youth Soccer Association, Marshfield Area Youth Hockey Association. Marshfield has extensive recreational resources. In this existing conditions inventory and analysis, the parks are classified into three sections: City Park Facilities, State Wildlife Areas, and Other Publicly-Owned Park and Open Space Areas.

A comprehensive list of amenities in each park is available in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. One of the most recent additions to the Wildwood Zoo include the expansion and development of the JP Adler Kodiak Bear exhibit that opened in October, 2015. The Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan also identifies potential areas for future parks as the community develops and also provides a timetable for future park improvements. One of the future projects with a lot of interest is the potential replacement of the municipal pool. Currently, there is a committee looking at options for a new pool and/or aquatic center, the desired amenities, and possible locations for the facility. There is definitely a strong interest and community desire for a new aquatic center.



JP Adler Bear Exhibit in the Wildwood Zoo

Table 6.12 provides an inventory summary of the public park facilities in Marshfield.

Table 6.12: City of Marshfield Public Park Facilities

Name	Type	Size (acres)	Location	Amenities
Grant Park	Mini-Park	1.56	Doege and Cleveland St	Picnic Tables, Playground
Pickle Pond Park	Mini-Park	1.50	Peach Ave and Arnold St	Sandlot Backstop, Ice Skating Warming House
Northern Hills Park	Mini-Park	0.35	Shawano Dr	Picnic Tables, Playground
Benedict Park	Neighborhood Park	2.20	Heide Ln and Waushara Dr	Playground, Basketball Court
Forest Ridge Park	Neighborhood Park	3.13	Blodgett St and Fairview Dr	Playground, Sandlot Backstop, Basketball Court
Braem Park	Community Park	33.34	Cedar Ave and Ives St	Playground, Walking Trails, Nature Area, Tennis Courts, Horseshoes, Disc Golf, Softball Field
Griese Park	Community Park	27.92	29th St	Playground, Walking Trails, Tennis Courts, Soccer Fields, Horseshoes, Disc Golf, Softball Diamond
Marshfield Fairgrounds	Community Park	47.91	Peach Ave and 14th St	Playground, Softball Diamonds, Batting Cages, Exhibition Buildings, Grandstand
Steve J. Miller Recreation Area	Community Park	21.32	Oak Ave and Veterans Pkwy	Baseball Fields, Community Center, Playground, Tennis Courts, Batting Cages
Wildwood Park	Community Park	157.56	Roddis Ave and 17th St	Pavilion, Zoo, Playground, Walking/Biking Trails, Fishing Area, Nature Areas, Swimming Pool
Conner Park	Nature Areas	5.60	Blodgett St	Walking/Biking Trails
Joe and Bernadine Weber's Nature Park	Nature Areas	37.11	Holly Ave and 5th St	Picnic Shelter, Walking/Biking Trails
Hamus Nature Preserve and Recreation Area	Nature Areas	27.94	Hamus Dr	Picnic Shelter, Walking/Biking Trails, Fishing Area

Source: City of Marshfield Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2014

Table 6.13 provides an inventory summary of the special use, private, school, and other recreation facilities in Marshfield.

Table 6.13: City of Marshfield Special Use, Private, School, and Other Recreation Facilities

Name	Type	Size (acres)	Location	Amenities
Columbia Park	Special Use	2.49	Chestnut Ave and Arnold St	Band Shell, Picnic Tables
Praschak Wayside Park	Special Use	6.78	Central Ave	Picnic Tables, Nature Area
Strohman Park	Special Use	0.18	Central Ave and 6th St	Picnic Tables, Walking Paths
Veterans Memorial Park	Special Use	1.95	7th St and Park St	Picnic Tables, War Memorial
Hardacre Park	Special Use	0.05	Central Ave and 5th St	Mural, Landscaping
Grant Elementary	School Park	13.84	Walnut Ave and Upham St	Playground
Lincoln Elementary	School Park	6.73	Felker Ave and 17th St	Playground
Madison Elementary	School Park	14.18	Palmetto Ave and Doege St	Playground
Washington Elementary	School Park	13.82	Schmidt Ave and 11th St	Playground
Marshfield Middle School	School Park	20.52	Palmetto Ave	Ropes Course, Tennis Courts, Football Stadium, Track
Marshfield High School	School Park	55.97	Becker Rd	Football Fields, Softball Fields
Curling Club	Other Recreation Facilities	0.43	Vine Ave and 14th St	Indoor Curling Facility
Henry Praschak Memorial (Private)	Other Recreation Facilities	0.15	Central Ave	Statue
UW Athletic Fields	Other Recreation Facilities	27.60	8th St	Soccer Fields, Tennis Court, Sandlot Backstop
CWSFA Grounds	Other Recreation Facilities	19.20	Vine Ave and 14th St	Camping, Indoor Ice Arena, Horse Arena, Dog Park, Horse Barns, Animal Wash Rack

Source: City of Marshfield Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2014

State Wildlife Areas

There are four state wildlife areas within a short drive of Marshfield that offer acres of passive recreational land available to Marshfield residents. A summary of information on the state wildlife areas is shown in Table 6.14.

Table 6.14: State Wildlife Areas

Name	Size (acres)	Recreational Opportunities	Habitat	Wildlife to be Found There
McMillan Marsh	6,500	Hiking, bird watching, and trapping	Marsh, grasslands, and lowland forest	Waterfowl, grouse, pheasants, deer, rabbits, wood cocks and raptors
George W. Mead	33,000	Hiking, bird watching, and trapping	River, marsh and lowland forest	Waterfowl, grouse, deer, rabbits, wood cocks, squirrels, trumpeter swans and raptors
Sandhill Wildlife Area	9,150	Hiking, bird watching, and berry picking	Marsh and lowland forest	Deer, waterfowl, squirrels, woodcock, sandhill cranes, trumpeter swans and Karner blue butterflies
Wood County Wildlife Area	21,000	Hiking, bird watching, and berry picking	Marsh and lowland forest	Ducks, grouse, deer, rabbits, squirrels, wood cocks, sandhill cranes, sharptail grouse and Karner blue butterflies

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2016

Other Publicly-Owned Park and Open Space Areas

In addition to the parks that are currently developed, the City owns several other properties that have potential for recreation opportunities and improvements.

South Well Field – Managed by Marshfield Utilities

This 119.68-acre well site is an open area that functions to protect the City’s water supply. Most of the site is wetlands, which are a tributary to Mill Creek. Because of the need to preserve the groundwater aquifer, intensive recreational use of this site is limited so it is most suitable as a natural area. The Mill Creek Trail travels through this area from 29th Street south to the Mill Creek Business Park.

Walnut Street Stormwater Detention Basin – Managed by the Public Works Department

This 8.85-acre site was constructed in 1991 to help address the increased need for stormwater control measures due to increased development of the northwest quadrant of the City. Except for brief periods during significant rainfalls, the site is used for recreational activities such as softball and soccer practices and games, and sledding during the winter months. In 1996, the Parks and Recreation Department created a full size soccer field for use by schools and adult soccer teams. Two small soccer fields were recently added. This site is managed by the Public Works Department with the Parks and Recreation Department responsible for the maintenance and scheduling of the soccer fields.

Charities and Community Service Organizations

Marshfield has a variety of charity organizations that help those in need whether its services, education, income, or health. Community Service Organizations provide a way for people to be actively involved in

the community and positive contributors to society. Both are vital to the development of the community.

6.3 Planning and Future Improvements

Sanitary Sewer Service/Waste Water Treatment Plant

As the environmental laws change with time, the major new limit on the horizon is the reduction of Phosphorus. This is driven by the algae blooms in the waters of the state. Lowering of the phosphorus going into the water is the method to solve the problem. The new limit will not be known until 2017 or later, but it will be a cost to the people in the City and landowners in the country. The actual cost will not be known until the limits are allocated. The two options are with additional of new technology to the treatment plant or to work with the agriculture community and other departments in the city. Adding entire new processes to the treatment plant will be the most expensive, but has some advantages. The least expensive will be working alongside the agriculture community to retain the nutrients on the land.

There have not been any bottlenecks identified in the system that would limit capacity for future growth. The Wastewater Department has been lining sewer mains to extend their life and increase capacity by reducing inflow and infiltration into the system. Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP) Lining has proven to be a cost effective tool in extending the life of sanitary pipe into the next century. The other benefit is that it reduces the rapid infiltration of groundwater into the sanitary main. In the past, this rapid increase in flow has surcharged the system in residential areas and sent sewer backups into homes. By eliminating this condition, those areas are now flowing well. The program of CIPP lining has been a main part of the Capital Improvement Plan and must be continued into the future.

Future growth will expand the sanitary sewer system, but it will be important to focus new development in areas that can be served without adding costly lift stations. The “Future Sewer Service Area” Map 6.4 has identified approximate areas of future development that can likely be served by the existing system without adding lift stations. The map is based on the elevations of the existing system, slope needed for the area to be served by gravity, and the elevation of the surrounding terrain. Additional study will be needed in some areas for a more accurate determination.

Water Distribution System

As discussed under the assessment of existing conditions, the primary components that make up the water distribution system include: groundwater and wells, four booster pumping stations, five storage reservoirs, a water treatment facility, and transmission and distribution watermains, including hydrants. Future needs of the water distribution system are identified below:

Future Well Capacity Needs

According to the Marshfield Utilities Water System Master Plan, to meet the future growth needs, total water supply is recommended to meet the design maximum day demand of 6.0

million gallons per day (mgd) and total water storage is recommended to meet 30 percent of maximum day or approximately 1.8 mgd. The following future water supply and storage capacities are required in the individual pressure zones: 5.0 mgd of water supply and 1.5 mgd of water storage in the Primary Pressure Zone and 1.0 mgd of water supply and 0.3 MG of water storage are required to meet future water demands in the High Pressure Zone. Current firm capacity is 4.69 mgd; therefore, an additional 1.31 mgd is needed to achieve the 6.0 mgd. The majority of the City falls within the Primary Pressure Zone, which is roughly defined as south of Veterans Parkway and east of Oak Avenue. The proposed future firm capacity for this zone is 4.8 mgd. Additional wells will be needed to achieve that capacity level. The High Pressure Zone is an area that roughly runs from the eastern border of the medical campus to the northwest, north of Veterans Parkway. The proposed future firm capacity for this zone is 1.2 mgd. An additional well will be needed in the South Wellfield to achieve this desired capacity level.

Future Water Distribution System Needs

Marshfield Utilities currently does not have an exact count on the number of lead water laterals; however they are in the process of getting an exact count. Water service lateral types are being recorded as part of the survey they do when inside each house installing the new AMI meters. It is known that lead was widely used as water service materials until WWII (about 1945). Looking at the assessor records, it is estimated that approximately 2,000 houses were built prior to that date and that is the number used as an estimate for the number of lead services in Marshfield. That exact number will be determined once the AMI installation project is complete. This information is being mapped through GIS.

Marshfield has basically 3-types and about 144 total miles of watermain. Sand Cast Watermain was installed from 1903 to about 1945. There is approximately 27 miles of this type of pipe. This pipe is a thick walled pipe that is fairly robust but is approaching the end of its 100 year design life. Replacement of this pipe should be done after the replacement of the spun cast watermain is completed.

Spun Cast Watermain was installed from 1945 to 1967. This is the pipe that was installed during the rapid growth period following WWII. This pipe is thin walled and brittle and is the pipe that we have the most problems with, as does the entire United States. We have 33.8 miles of spun cast watermain and this is our highest priority of watermain to replace. Marshfield Utilities has requested a rate increase to help pay for the watermain replacement project, to either replace or line old spun cast watermains. If approved, between borrowing and raising additional revenue, the Marshfield Utilities would be able to replace approximately \$1,000,000 of watermains per year.

Ductile iron watermain has been installed in Marshfield since 1967. There is about 80.6 miles of ductile iron watermain and we have few problems with this material. This watermain can be replaced on a normal 70-100 year schedule.

This leaves about 3 miles of watermain that is a mix of copper, HDPE and PVC that can be replaced on a normal 70-100 year schedule or as part of street reconstruction projects.

The Marshfield Utilities Water System Master Plan has identified areas of inadequate fire flow. Fire flows based on land use are not always as accurate as desired and therefore fire flow availability should be reviewed with Fire Officials based on occupancy use and building construction for future development.

As the city grows, additional wells will need to be drilled to provide adequate drinking water. As stated earlier in this chapter, Marshfield Utilities has identified future wellfields and has acquired the land.

Stormwater Management System

The next requirement on the horizon for stormwater management is total phosphorous (TP) reductions. The Wisconsin River watershed is being studied right now and it is anticipated that the City will be required to see the TP reduction rates coming in 2017. These requirements are being set by the federal government (EPA) and have the potential of costing the City millions in stormwater improvements to reach these new requirements.

Additionally new BMPs will be added to the system as new development takes place.

City Hall

The total building space in the current City Hall is just over 70,000 square feet. This includes other commercial/office space. Based on a recent space needs analysis for City Hall, space needs for a new City Hall would be approximately 23,000 square feet. Currently, the City is exploring the possibility of purchasing the Forward Financial Bank building, located at 207 West 6th Street as a future City Hall. The proposal would then allow the current City Hall building to be sold to add additional desirable uses downtown.

Community Center

The former library is slated to become the Community Center. Located at 211 East 2nd Street, the former home to the library, opened in 1960 with an addition in 1985 that more than doubled the original space. The existing Library has 36,112 square feet of space. 22,000 square feet of that space is the library proper on the main floor. The rest is located on the lower level and is comprised of meeting room space, home of the Marshfield Center for History, and storage. The City is still going through the process of identifying the future uses of the main floor of the facility.

The Community Center would provide meeting room spaces for public organizations and rooms for senior citizen activities (billiard, exercise, crafts and cards) are expected to be part of the mix. The Marshfield Military Museum, in the basement is expected to remain when the space is converted into the Community Center. Space for the Aging & Disability Resource Center is under consideration, as is space for the Parks and Recreation Department.

Aquatics Center/Pool

The current municipal pool, Hefko Pool, built in 1933, is dated and deteriorating. The Marshfield Parks and Recreation Department is in the process of exploring options to replace the aging facility. The site and scope of the project has yet to be determined, but it has been identified in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and Resident Survey as a desired future improvement.

Education

Below is a list of future projects identified by the education facilities in Marshfield.

UW-Marshfield/Wood County

Current project consists of the design and construction of a new (approximate) 17,943 square feet, two-story Everett Roehl STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) building on a proposed site of approximately 1 acre, and renovation of the existing 1964, 21,167 square feet, two-story Aldo Leopold Science facility at the University of Wisconsin Marshfield/Wood County campus. The Campus' priority is to upgrade STEM facilities to provide students a cutting-edge education in science, technology, engineering, and math. Phase I (began summer 2016) includes the design and construction of the new Everett Roehl STEM building, and anticipated to be complete by summer of 2017. The building includes the following spaces: a chemistry lab, microbiology lab, prep rooms and offices, study areas, a classroom, a large multipurpose room, conference rooms, student areas, an entrance/welcome area, a kitchenette, restrooms, and an elevator. Phase II (to begin June 2017) includes the renovation of the existing 1964 Aldo Leopold Science facility, with the renovation to be complete by summer 2017. Initial renovations will convert the science labs to classroom space. Eventually, future renovations are anticipated to include the greenhouse and headhouse, classrooms, offices and storage, labs, distant education and technology upgrades, meeting rooms, restroom upgrades, and mechanical spaces.

Future projects include upgrading the Helen Connor Laird Theatre and the performing arts support areas. In addition, plans include upgrades to the physical education facility locker rooms and fitness center. The campus Capital Improvement Plan also includes improvements to the commons area and kitchen, administration buildings, and also repair and maintenance to outside parking lots, roofs, and windows.

Marshfield Public Schools

The Marshfield School District has been investigating the possibility of developing a new athletic complex. The scope and location for the project are still being considered. The School District may be looking to rezone the Senior High, Madison Elementary, and surrounding properties owned by the School District to Campus Development and encouraged to develop a Campus Master Plan. Eventually all schools could be rezoned to Campus Development and include Campus Master Plans.

Other projects such as outdoor learning centers and outdoor recreation facilities have also been identified throughout the school district.

Columbus Catholic High School

Columbus Catholic High School is in the process of building additional science classrooms on the south end of the school. Long-term plans likely include upgrades to the gym and other athletic facilities.

6.4 Community Values

Quality of Life

- In the Resident Survey, respondents were asked to choose their top three priorities for new Marshfield recreational opportunities. Bike/walking trails, year-rounds sports complex, and outdoor swimming pool were the top three priorities.
- Municipal services and facilities need to be available and accessible equitably to all people regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, national origin, ancestry, familial status, source of income, or disability.
- Marshfield has continued to offer an excellent school system, K-12 and post-secondary, which is critical in maintaining and attracting top level employees that have or are interested in starting a family.

Health and Safety

- Safe drinking water is vital to a healthy community.
- Marshfield is considered a safe community and maintaining quality emergency services is important to residents.
- Over half the respondents from the Resident Survey felt “Low crime/safe neighborhoods” were an important factor in a healthy community.

Economic and Environmental Sustainability

- Expansion of infrastructure should be done in the most efficient and cost effective manner.
- Sustainability is an important factor when considering new or expanded community facilities.

Community Design

- Designing facilities that fit the surrounding neighborhood is important for new community facilities such as schools, churches, medical facilities, and municipal buildings.

Timetable for Improvements

Table 6.15: Timetable for Improvements - Utilities

Utilities	Timeframe	Comments
Sanitary Sewer Service and Wastewater Facility	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projected/planned growth is within the design capacity of treatment facility (according to general growth projections and capacity information in Sanitary Service Plan). Ongoing monitoring is necessary. 2. Explore the feasibility of replacing aging clay laterals. Identify replacement opportunities, especially as they coincide with other road improvement projects. 3. Need to develop a service plan for new industrial and commercial areas.
Marshfield Utilities Water System	Ongoing Medium-Term	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projected/planned growth is within the system capacity. Ongoing monitoring is necessary. 2. Continue to follow Wellhead Protection Plan Recommendations. Continue to update the document as needed. 3. Replace lead water services in older areas of the city. Identify replacement opportunities, especially as they coincide with other road improvement projects. 4. Coordinate water system capacity with planning for new industrial and commercial areas.
Stormwater Management	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update Stormwater Ordinance to meet applicable state and federal requirements. 2. Incorporate Best Management Practices (BMPs) when new development takes place.
Marshfield Utilities Electric System	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the City on future expansion of the main office to avoid conflicts regarding future plans for the pool. 2. Evaluate and monitor the need for new substations. 3. Promote underground facilities where practical in existing areas on rebuilds.
Natural Gas Services	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue expansion of subdivisions where utilities lines are underground.
Solid Waste/Recycling	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider expanding recycling opportunities- especially as new service contract is negotiated for waste pick up.
Telecommunication Facilities	Ongoing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to monitor statutory requirements to ensure City codes are compliant. 2. Require cell phone companies to collocate on existing facilities where feasible and encourage companies to direct new facilities to areas that lack coverage.

Table 6.16: Timetable for Improvements – Community Facilities

Community Facilities	Timeframe	Comments
City Hall	2018	2. Develop and implement plans for relocating City Hall to 207 W 6 th St.
Community Center	2017	3. Develop and implement plans for remodeling community center.
Police	Ongoing	1. Explore potential opportunities for shifting parking out of the municipal lot to the south (Central Lot). 2. Explore opportunities to provide police services to surrounding rural areas. 3. Facilities and feasibility study for new / expanded facility.
Fire and Rescue	Ongoing	1. Explore opportunities to provide Fire and EMS service to surrounding rural areas. 2. New station opened in August, 2010.
Library	Ongoing	4. New library opened in September, 2016. No additional facilities are needed at this time.
City Garage	Ongoing	5. Facilities and feasibility study for new location/redevelopment of existing garage site.
Health Care Facilities	2017-2020	1. Approve Campus Master Plan. 2. Continue to communicate on plans for future development in and around the medical campus.
Regulated Care Facilities	Ongoing	1. Track existing facilities and continue to support a range of living options for protected classes.
Cemeteries	Ongoing	1. Old Chapel – possible restoration. 2. Update columbarium regulations. 3. No additional land is needed at this time.
Schools	Ongoing Short-Term	1. The City and neighboring school districts should plan expansions in attendance areas in a manner that facilitates compact growth and encourages local community identity. In addition to enrollment and population projections, the City and the School District should consider collaboration on shared recreation services. 2. Consider campus development zoning for the high school if/when a new sports complex is considered.
Childcare Facilities	Ongoing	1. Consider zoning code amendments to allow more flexibility for childcare facilities.
Parks	Ongoing	1. Implement recommendations in the 2014 Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Continue to emphasize the maintenance of existing facilities. 2. Look at upgrades to the current outdoor pool.

6.5 Goals, Objectives, and Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

Utilities and Community Facilities

Goal 6-1. Provide quality public services for the community.

Objectives

1. Maintain a high level of quality education in the Marshfield area.
2. Maintain public safety as a key component of Marshfield's livability.
3. Maintain new and existing facilities in a cost effective manner at a level to ensure they are safe, accessible, in good repair, and function appropriately.

Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

1. Support the educational services and entities in the community and consider regular communication efforts with the Marshfield School District, UW-Marshfield/Wood County, Mid-State Technical College, United Way, UW-Extension, Wood and Marathon Counties, the Everett Roehl Marshfield Public Library, and similar organizations on how the City can best participate in supporting those needs.
2. Review and consider the following plans when reviewing new development projects and update plans as required or as needed:
 - Sewer Service Area Plan
 - Stormwater Quality Plan
3. Maintain appropriate levels of police, fire, and emergency medical services. As the community continues to grow and redevelop, it will be essential to continually evaluate the need for potential expansion of services.
4. Share plans as appropriate with staff and the appropriate governing body when planning for future facilities and facility improvements or upgrades.
5. When adding or expanding larger municipal facilities, consider completing or following existing facility needs assessments prior to construction or acquisition to ensure new facility expansions are done appropriately and in a cost effective manner.
6. Only consider extending sanitary sewer and municipal water service to developments that are annexed to the City or part of a sanitary, water, or similar district plan that has been approved by the Common Council.
7. Continue Development Review Team reviews for new commercial, industrial, and multi-family development projects to ensure developments are compatible with existing City plans and services.
8. Support and implement best management practices (BMPs) that promote improved storm water quality to meet the MS4 permit requirements.
9. Consider expanding recycling opportunities - especially as a new service contract is negotiated for waste pick up.

10. Monitor and maintain the solid waste disposal services to accommodate the needs and flow of the users.
11. Consider zoning code amendments to allow more flexibility for childcare facilities.
12. Continue utilizing Cured in Place Pipe (CIPP) Lining or newer technologies as they become available as well as consider other opportunities to reduce inflow and infiltration into the storm sewer system when feasible.
13. Encourage the larger entities such as the Marshfield School District to utilize Campus Development District zoning when appropriate to plan for larger scale projects.
14. Consider opportunities for high quality public gathering spaces in strategic areas such as Hardacre Park and the Wenzel Family Plaza in the downtown. Consider developing and incorporating a public engagement process when deciding on the location and design of the facilities.
15. Continue to utilize the Capital Improvements Program for long-range planning and budgeting for capital projects.

Goal 6-2. Direct future growth to areas where it is efficient and cost-effective to provide public services.

Objectives

1. Coordinate future development and redevelopment projects with the availability of existing or planned public utilities and facilities.
2. Protect property owners from inequitable taxes or service costs resulting from new development.
3. Support efforts to provide sewer and water service to developments within the City when feasible.
4. Consider municipal water supply, sanitary sewer, schools, fire-rescue, police, and related services when reviewing new development and redevelopment proposals.
5. Support the expansion of telecommunication facilities to provide quality services to area residents and businesses.

Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

1. Coordinating efforts with the City and Marshfield Utilities future projects upgrading or expanding utility services and tie their replacement with road construction projects when practical. Consider doing more street reconstruction to improve better long term construction and address underlying utility concerns.
2. Consider new development proposals on the basis of their fiscal impact, their impact on service levels, potential health impact, and the community's need for such a development.
3. Consider underserved areas when approving siting for telecommunication facilities. Work with cell tower companies to help identify underserved areas and aesthetic considerations.
4. Consider extending sewer and water services in unserved areas as private systems start to fail or when development warrants.
5. Identify areas for future growth and consider the following:

- Identifying areas of feasible and economical infrastructure expansion. Encourage new development to occur first in those locations where urban services and facilities can be most economically and efficiently provided. Limit the premature development of areas which are more difficult to serve.
 - Prohibiting the use of private streets for new subdivisions.
 - Prohibiting new major extraterritorial subdivisions in those future growth areas unless the property is annexed and include provisions addressing this in the Subdivision Ordinance.
 - Reviewing annexation recommendations in the Implementation Chapter when annexations are proposed.
 - To the extent feasible, locating new and expanded services near existing neighborhoods to encourage compact and efficient development patterns.
 - Requiring new developments to follow the City's Stormwater Quality Plan and Construction Site Erosion Control requirements.
 - Requiring sidewalks and bike paths that connect to the existing network.
 - Following the recommendations within the Sewer Service Area Plan when reviewing new development proposals.
 - Incorporating Healthy Community Design Principals recommended by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC).
6. Discourage the installation and use of on-site wastewater treatment facilities (septic systems and holding tanks) where sanitary services are or will be available in the next 10-15 years.
 7. Continue to communicate with the health care facilities on the expansion and future growth of the medical campus and utilize the Campus Master Plans when looking at future infrastructure expansion.

Goal 6-3. Ensure that public facilities are properly located and fit within the surrounding neighborhood and are built in an environmentally friendly and cost effective manner.

Objectives

1. Provide quality public facilities that add value to the surrounding neighborhoods.

Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

1. Look at environmental impact and sustainability when developing new or expanding public facilities and encourage implementation of energy efficient designs.
2. Assess the impact of future community facilities on the surrounding neighborhood and communicate with the neighbors early on in the project.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Goal 6-4. Provide high quality park and recreation facilities to residents and visitors of Marshfield.

Objectives

1. Maintain existing facilities at a level to ensure they are safe, accessible, in good repair, and function appropriately.

Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

1. When reviewing new or expanding facilities consider the following:
 - The level of service should meet or exceed the public's expectations.
 - Impact on taxpayers.
 - How new or expanded facilities impact the future growth and quality of life of Marshfield residents and visitors.
 - The effects of parks and recreation on health, property values, and quality of life.
2. Consider the recommendations in the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for expanding and maintaining new and existing park and recreation facilities and update the plan as required or as needed while considering the potential impact on health, property values, and quality of life.

Charities and Community Service Organizations

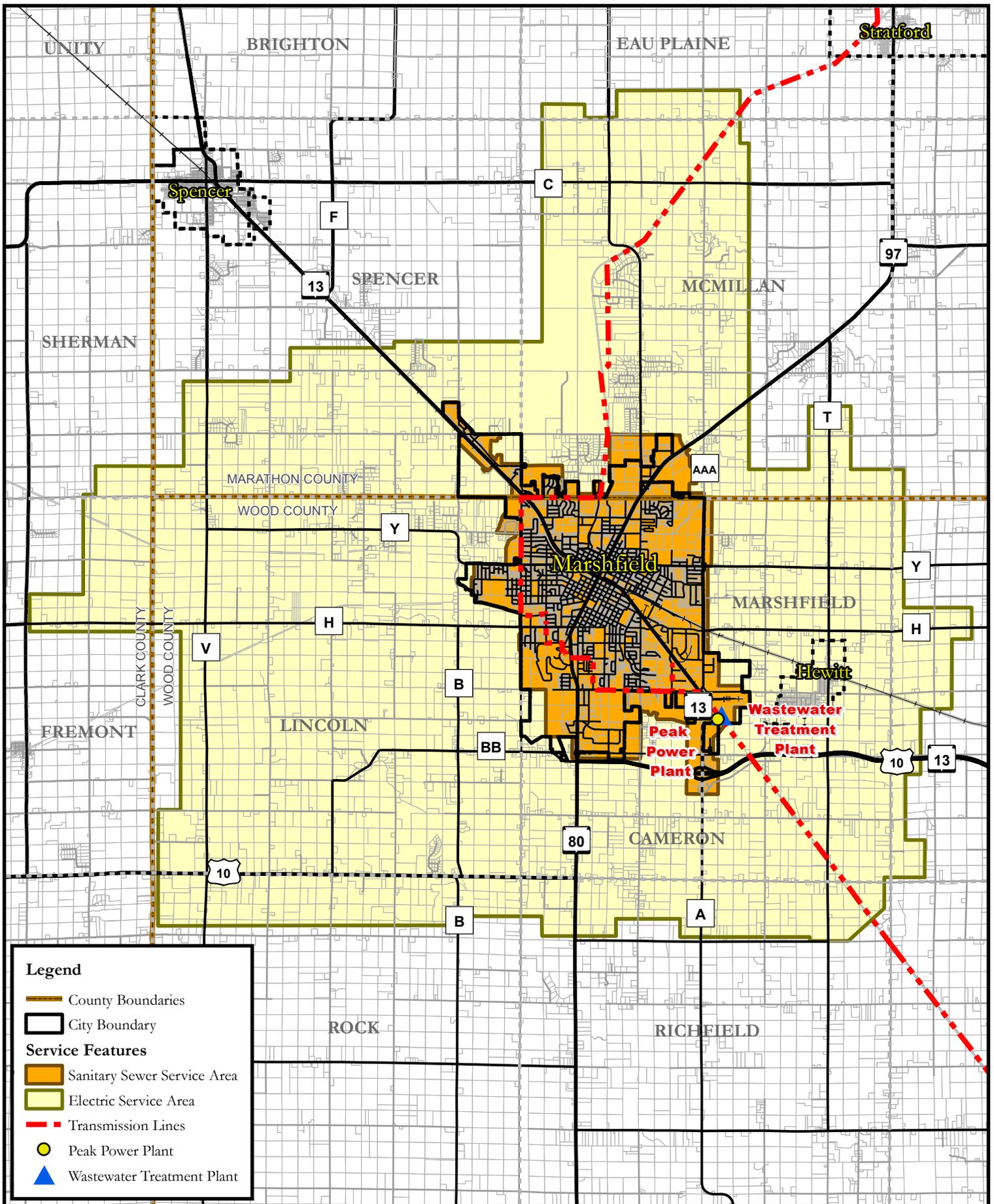
Goal 6-5. Ensure residents have the services and support they need in the community.

Objectives

1. Communicate with charities and service organizations to understand the needs of the community.

Programs, Policies, and Recommendations

1. Consider supporting the development of a joint committee of charities and community service organizations to help identify where community resources can best be utilized and consider the information in community assessments such as the CHIP (County Health Improvement Process) and others that may be available to assist with those recommendations.



Legend

- County Boundaries
- City Boundary

Service Features

- Sanitary Sewer Service Area
- Electric Service Area
- Transmission Lines
- Peak Power Plant
- Wastewater Treatment Plant



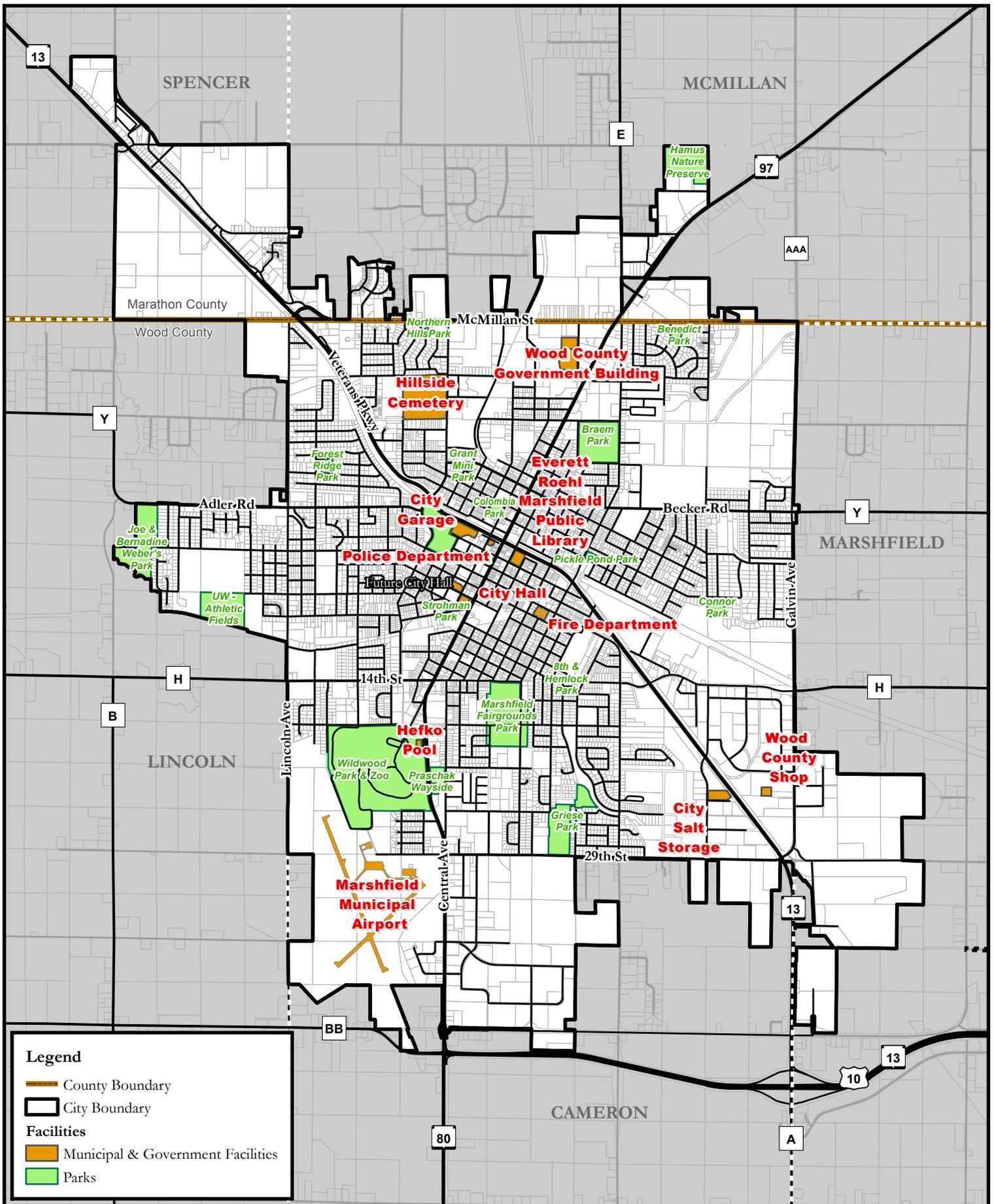
Sanitary & Electric Service Areas - Map 6.1

City of Marshfield - 2017 Comprehensive Plan

4/19/2017



Sources: City of Marshfield GIS Dept.



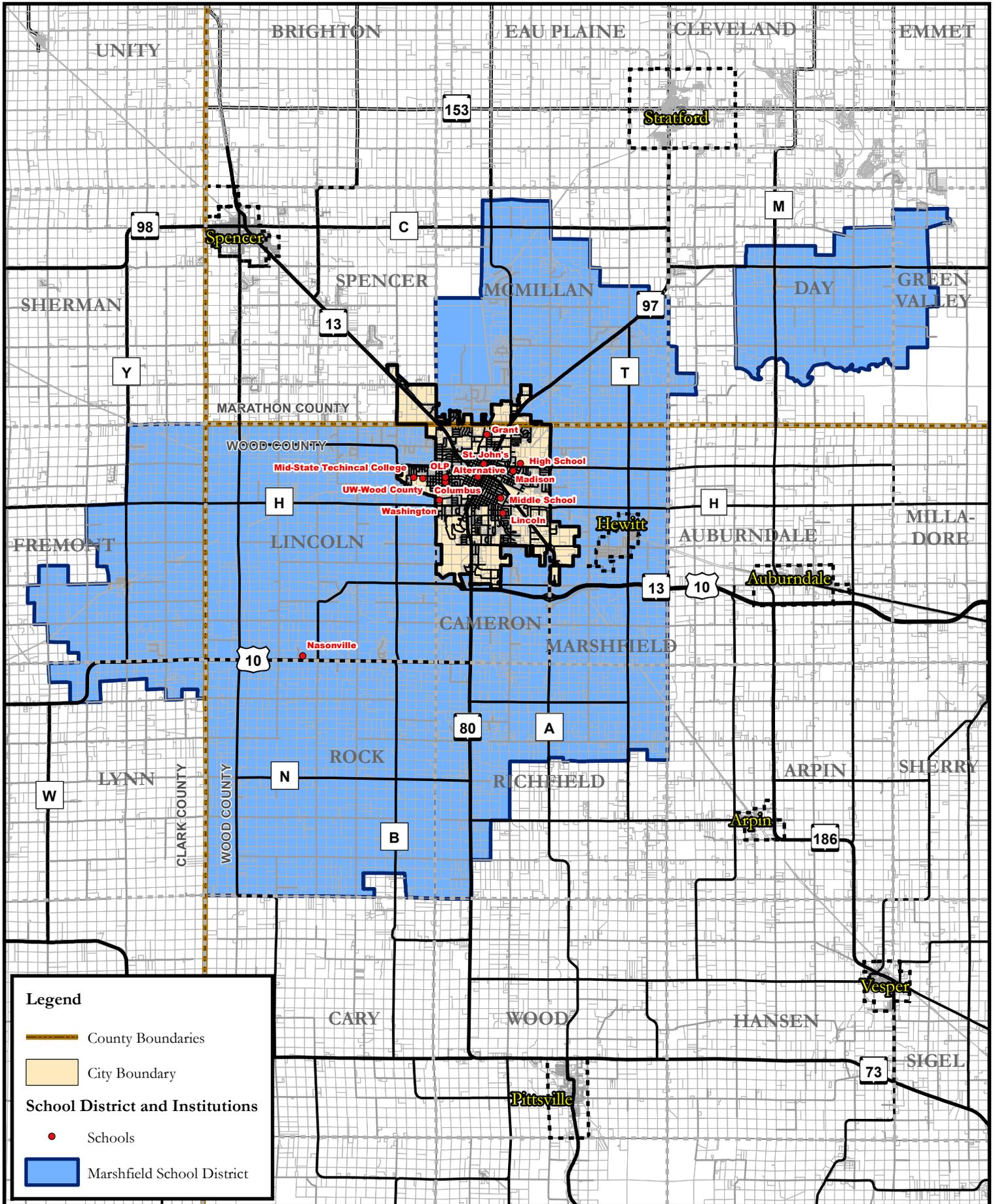
Municipal & Government Facilities - Map 6.2

City of Marshfield - 2017 Comprehensive Plan

5/22/2017



Sources: City of Marshfield GIS Dept.



Legend

-  County Boundaries
-  City Boundary

School District and Institutions

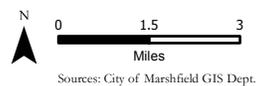
-  Schools
-  Marshfield School District

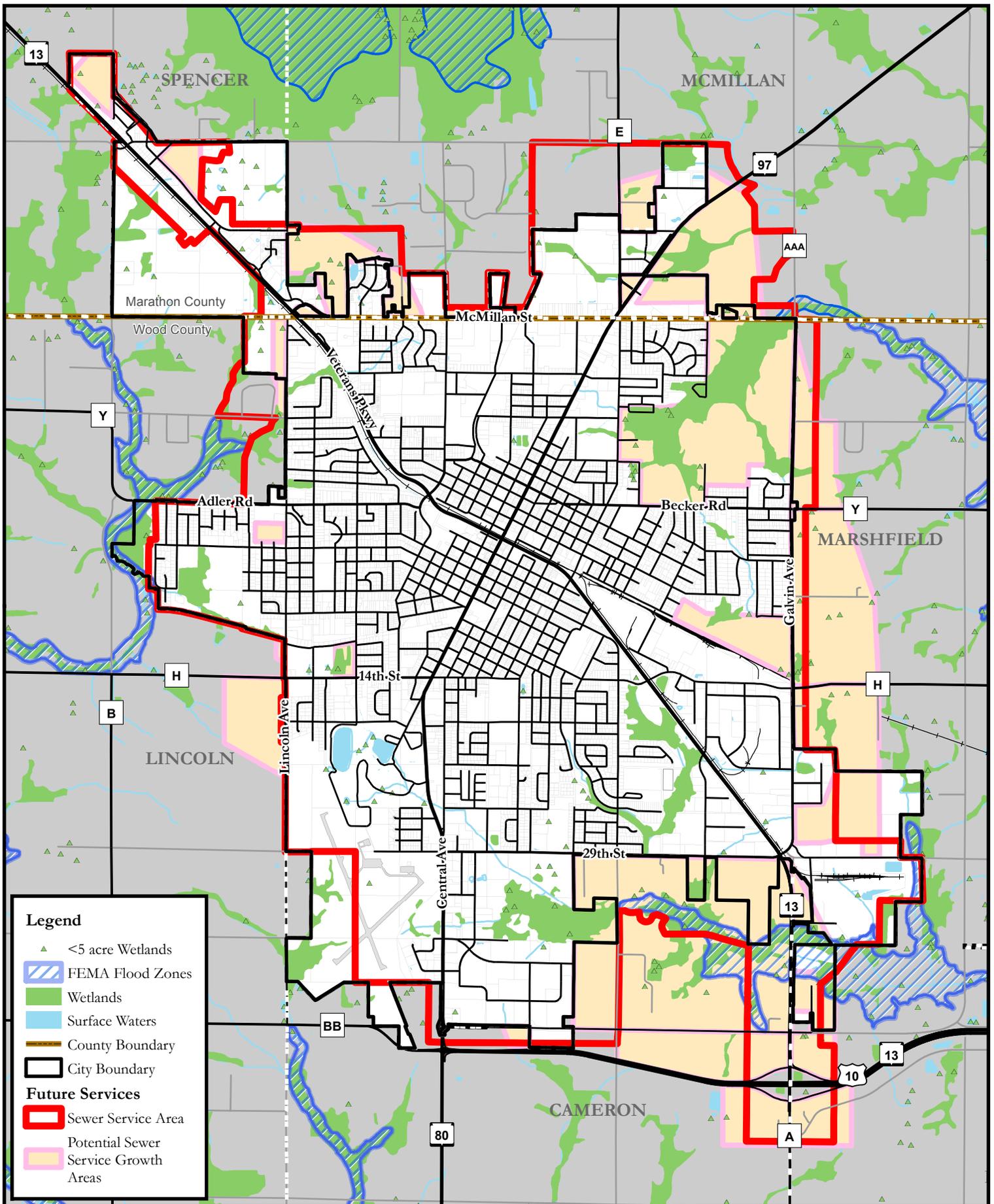


Education Facilities & School District - Map 6.3

City of Marshfield - 2017 Comprehensive Plan

4/19/2017

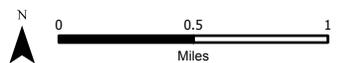




Future Sewer Service Areas - Map 6.4

City of Marshfield - 2017 Comprehensive Plan

4/19/2017



Sources: City of Marshfield GIS Dept.