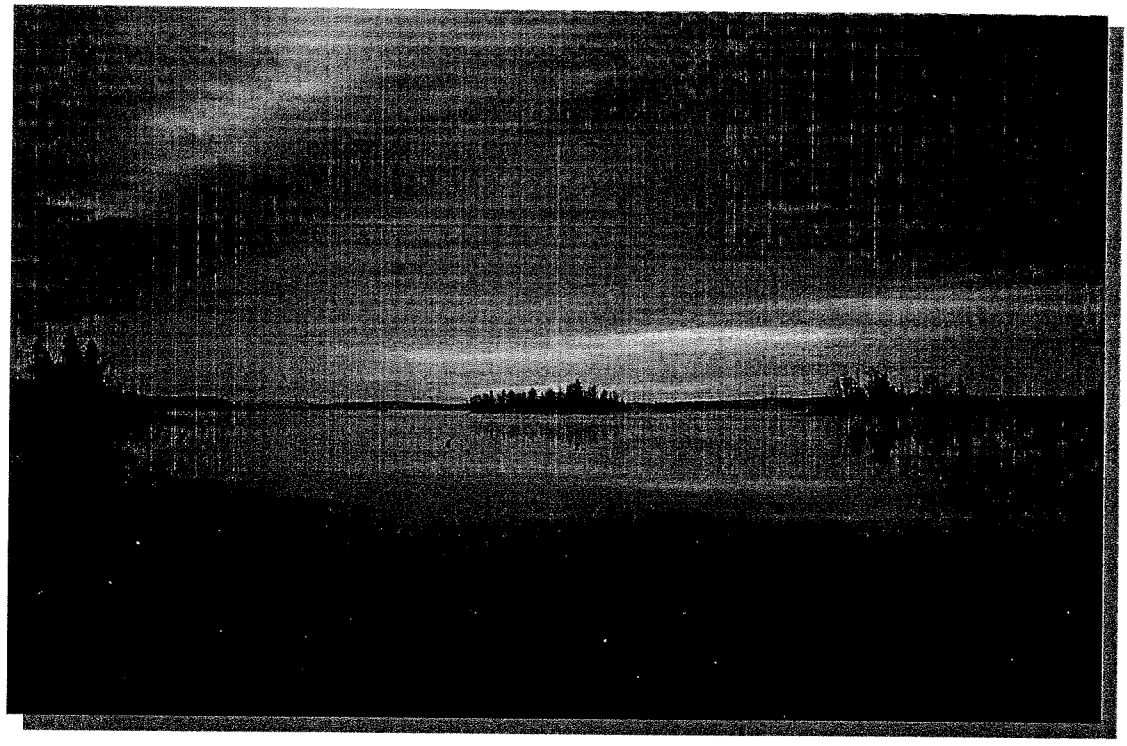
GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN-PHASE I



Gile Flowage Sunrise

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LAKE PLANNING GRANT
LPL-900-04

SUBMITTED JOINTLY BY THE
TOWN OF CAREY AND THE TOWN OF PENCE
IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

DECEMBER, 2004

GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN-PHASE I

REPORT CONTENTS
&
DELIVERABLES

as per Lake Planning Grant Agreement

Introduction
- Map of Project Area
- Grant Activities Timeline

Environmental Inventory of the Gile Flowage Watershed

Shoreland Assessment

Base Planning Maps

Review and Assessment of Existing Land Use Regs and Plans

Survey of Gile Flowage Watershed Landowners

Gile Flowage Lake History

Plan for Sharing Project Results

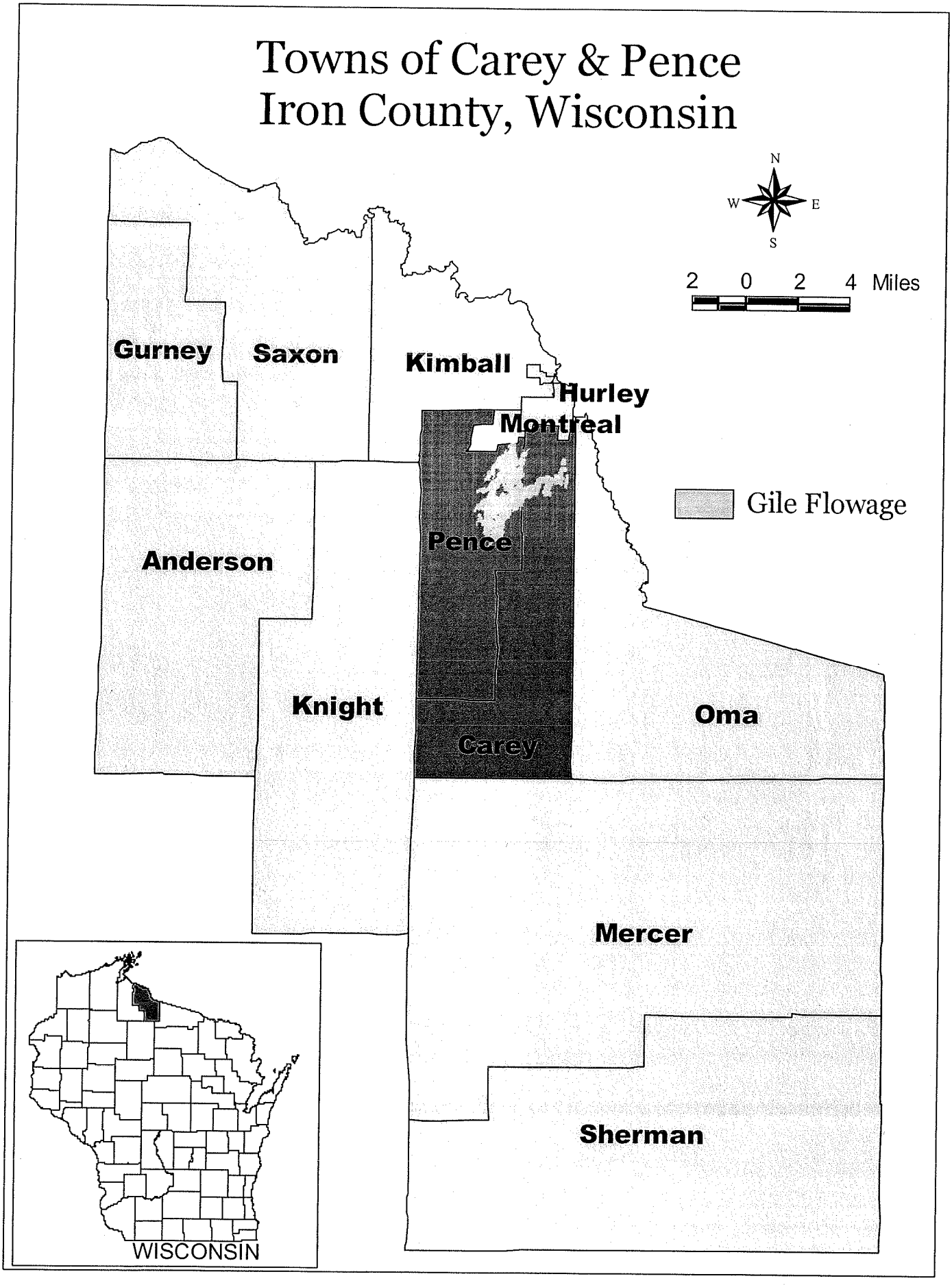
A Lake Association Formed For the Flowage

Phase I Preliminary Plan

A Steering Committee Of Stakeholders

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Lake Planning Grant
LPL-900-04
In partnership with the
Towns of Carey and Pence
Iron County, Wisconsin

Towns of Carey & Pence
Iron County, Wisconsin



Gile Flowage Lake Planning Grant Schedule												
ACTIVITY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Environ. Assessment-Contract												
Shoreland Assessment-ABDI												
Base Maps-NWRPC												
Rules/Regulations-NWRPC												
Survey-Joint Committee/UWEX			develop survey			implement & analyze						
Public Info-Joint Committee	12 joint planning meetings											
Lake History-FOG												
Lake Organization-FOG	Organization Formed				Annual Mtg							
Newsletter-FOG/Committee	(by 2/15)											
Land Use Plan-I-Committee									Final Grant Report Due 12/31/04			
Next Grant for Phase II					1-May			1-Aug				
Lake Protection-May 1, 2004												
Lake Plan-August 1, 2004												

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

GILE FLOWAGE ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY

Conducted by Whitewater Associates, Inc.

Response to Towns of Carey and Pence, Wisconsin
Request for Proposals on Gile Flowage Watershed

Gile Flowage Watershed Project
Phase I – Environmental Information Inventory
(Iron County, Wisconsin)

Submitted to:

Towns of Carey and Pence, Iron County, Wisconsin
Joint Planning Committees
C/O Chuck Splonskowski - Chairman, Town of Carey
5053 Anderson Road
Hurley, Wisconsin 54534

Prepared and Submitted by:

White Water Associates, Inc.
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E-mail: dbpremo@up.net

Date: April 5, 2004

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INTRODUCTION

This proposal and bid is White Water Associates' response to the request for proposal issued by the ***Towns of Carey and Pence, Iron County, Wisconsin*** (hereafter the *Client*) on February 6, 2004. This document thoroughly presents our experience and expertise and conveys our interest and enthusiasm in working with the Client on this exciting project. We recognize that there may be opportunities for future involvement with the Client as it endeavors to perpetuate the high quality watershed ecosystem that includes the Gile Flowage.

The work envisioned by the Client and addressed in this proposal will benefit from additional funding from sources such as the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Lake Planning Grants or the new WDNR Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention & Control Grants. White Water Associates has been highly effective at preparing successful Lake Planning Grant applications and carrying out Lake Planning projects. If we are selected for the Gile Flowage work, we will be eager to participate in helping prepare grant applications for additional funding in future phases.

Our philosophical approach to lake stewardship can be characterized by the concept of "adaptive management." Simply stated, adaptive management uses findings from monitoring activities to inform future management actions and periodic refinement of a management plan. The 2004 Gile Flowage project (Phase I) endeavors to at establish a solid scientific baseline about the flowage and its watershed by examining existing information and identifying areas that require additional information gathering. The Phase I project also begins the work of integrating existing land planning efforts of the involved municipalities with watershed and flowage management. The Phase I efforts will inform the creation of management strategies to perpetuate healthy aquatic ecosystems. An adaptive management approach accommodates future findings by integrating this information into successive iterations of a comprehensive plan. The plan is therefore a dynamic entity, successively evolving and improving to fit the needs of the lakes and their watersheds. Implementation of a solid monitoring program is essential to the process of adaptive management. The Client has anticipated this need by focusing on existing watershed information to help plan future phases of the program.

White Water Associates is uniquely qualified for successfully carrying out the requirements of this project. Later in this proposal we provide additional documentation of our experience and abilities, but we provide a few important highlights here. We are scientists, educators, and enthusiastic water resource advocates. We have been a successful consulting firm for nearly 20

years. We are located only about 100 miles from the Gile Flowage. For many years, we have conducted lake and watershed management, lake assessment, aquatic plant surveys, shoreline and wetland restoration, and aquatic ecosystem planning. We are experienced in preparing resource management plans and monitoring programs that are not only scientifically rigorous, but practical and understandable by non-scientists. We have conducted natural resource education programs for professionals and the public including riparian ecology training programs for WDNR fisheries biologists, wildlife biologists, and forest managers. We have developed and delivered programs in riparian ecology for waterfront real estate agents in Wisconsin, Michigan, and New Hampshire. We know and work well with the natural resource agency professionals in the region and have direct experience with the Lake Planning Grants program. We combine our abilities in field ecology and limnology (freshwater science) with analytical expertise and capabilities in our water chemistry laboratory. At the end of this proposal, we provide a multi-page table with example White Water Associates projects.

We have organized this proposal around topics and headings outlined in the WDNR Lake Management Grant Application. This strategy will allow efficient preparation of applications for future Lake Planning Grants. Besides this Introduction, other sections are: (1) Project Area, (2) Problem Statement, (3) Project Goals and Objectives, (4) Methods and Activities, (5) Project Products, (6) Data to be Collected, (7) Existing and Proposed Partnerships, (8) Role of Project in Planning and Management, (9) Timetable for Implementation of Key Activities, (10) Plan for Sharing Project Results, (11) Budget, and (12) Supplemental Information in Support of Project.

PROJECT AREA

The Gile Flowage is a 3,400-acre impoundment and located in northern Iron County, Wisconsin. About two-thirds of the Flowage lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Town of Pence and the remaining one-third is in the Town of Carey. The Gile Flowage is classified as a Class 1 lake in Iron County's 2-tiered Lake Classification System. This is the least restrictive category using the minimum state shoreline setbacks and lot size restrictions.

The Gile Flowage was created in 1945 when the West Branch of the Montreal River was dammed to supply a water reserve for hydroelectric power generation downstream at the Superior Falls power plant. Water released from the Gile Flowage flows north and eventually into Lake Superior. The Flowage has two well-developed public access points with public piers and three

"rustic" access sites. Gile Park has a swimming beach, picnic area, park, and pavilion. Tent camping is allowed on public lands around the Flowage and on islands.

The Gile Flowage is part of a larger watershed ecosystem that influences the flowage and, in turn, is influenced by the flowage in a tightly connected ecological system. The land matrix of this watershed ecosystem is largely forested.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Although the Gile Flowage is relatively undeveloped, it is experiencing pressures of increasing development and recreational use. The principal manager of the resource, the electrical utility, has recently changed ownership and there is uncertainty over future management. In response to concerns about protecting the Gile Flowage, a group of interested citizens met in July 2003 to determine the level of interest in forming a Gile Flowage lake association. The issues raised during the meeting focused attention on the need to develop strategies to maintain and enhance the Gile Flowage and its watershed while balancing development needs. Citizen concerns included: (1) maintaining Gile's unique natural beauty and pristine character while balancing development needs; (2) managing boating uses, including jet skis; (3) maintaining high water quality, improving fishing, and stopping exotics; and (4) maintaining consistent water levels for fishing, boating, and property values.

No lake management plan currently exists for the Gile Flowage. No systematic evaluation of existing information on the flowage has been conducted. The Towns of Carey and Pence recognize the need to develop a lake management plan for the Gile Flowage and its watershed as a key component in their comprehensive community land use plans.

The Phase I component of the Gile Flowage Watershed Plan on which White Water Associates will focus includes gathering and assessing the existing environmental information about the flowage, identifying gaps in the information, compiling a list of important ecosystem features and possible threats, and creating a list of priority actions for subsequent project phases.

The opportunity for success for the Gile Flowage planning process will stem from a capable set of program partners that are prepared to devote themselves to the realization of the program vision. These partners include the Client, citizens, lake volunteers, WDNR, Iron County resource professionals, and a capable ecological consultant. We submit that the ecological scientists of White Water Associates, Inc. are the best-qualified consultants for this important project.

PROJECT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND TASKS

The overarching goal of Phase I of the Gile Flowage Watershed Planning Project has three components: (1) establish a framework for watershed planning using a comprehensive land use planning model, (2) identify issues and opportunities based on an assessment of existing research, and (3) identify new research needed to complete a comprehensive watershed plan. White Water Associates work will involve all three of these components. The Phase I objectives on which White Water Associates will focus are to (1) review land use planning information, goals, and objectives developed by the Towns of Carey and Pence as part of their comprehensive land use planning process, (2) research, collect, and compile existing environmental information on the Gile Flowage, (3) identify threats to the Gile Flowage ecosystem and opportunities for management, (4) identify gaps in the existing environmental information and recommend future environmental monitoring and research needed to support Gile Flowage watershed planning, (5) identify map resources and evaluate those most useful to future planning tasks, and (6) report on Phase I findings. We outline these six important objectives and associated tasks below (tasks may be modified based on discussions with the Client and other project partners).

Objective 1. Review land use planning information, goals, and objectives developed by the Towns of Carey and Pence as part of their comprehensive land use planning process.

Task 1A: Obtain land use planning information from the Towns of Carey and Pence.

Task 1B: Review information to identify environmental management opportunities.

Task 1C: Document observations for later use in Phase I report.

Objective 2. Research, collect, & compile existing environmental information on the Flowage.

Task 2A: With assistance from Client & volunteers obtain existing Flowage information on topics such as water quality, aquatic and riparian vegetation, fish and wildlife, rare organisms and habitat, non-native organisms, biologically sensitive or unique areas, and pollution sources. Phase I focus will be on the aquatic ecosystem. Sources of information will include resource agencies, utility managers, and lake volunteers.

Task 2B: Review and document available materials with specific comments on data quality and usefulness to the planning process.

Task 2C: Meet with Client for to obtain Flowage information and contact information.

Objective 3. Identify threats to the Gile Flowage ecosystem & management opportunities.

Task 3A: Document threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem and management opportunities gleaned from the review of existing information.

Task 3B: Conduct one-day reconnaissance field trip on Gile Flowage for purpose of becoming familiar with over all watershed and flowage character as well as a general evaluation of obvious features. Document observations for later reporting.

Task 3C: Using the information review and site reconnaissance findings, compile a list of potential threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem and opportunities for management.

Objective 4. Identify gaps in existing environmental information and recommend future environmental monitoring needed to support Gile Flowage watershed planning.

Task 4A: Prepare a list of monitoring information and other new information needed to proceed with scientifically based watershed management.

Task 4B: Identify topics of special importance to be addressed by 2005 project efforts.

Objective 5. Identify map resources & evaluate those most useful to future planning tasks .

Task 5A: Obtain and evaluate map resources of value to the Gile flowage watershed management process.

Task 5B: Recommend to the Northwest Regional Planning organization maps and/or overlays useful in future monitoring & management of Gile Flowage watershed.

Objective 6. Prepare report of findings and management recommendations.

Task 6A: Integrate the various components from findings of Objectives 1 through 5 into a practical, scientific report that is understandable to non-scientists.

Task 6B: Deliver 15 copies of report & electronic version to Client by Aug. 31, 2004.

Task 6C: Meet with Client to present report findings.

In the next section, we discuss the methods and activities that will be undertaken to meet the goals and objectives of the project.

METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

A principal method to be applied in this Phase I project involves tracking down sources of existing information on the Gile Flowage area and acquiring copies of this information for later review by White Water Associates scientists. Sources are likely to be varied and sometimes obscure.. Resource agencies like the WDNR and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) will be a first point of contact. More local sources may also become apparent. Gile Flowage volunteers and municipal leaders will be especially valuable in identifying more local sources of existing information.

Once existing written documentation is obtained, White Water scientists will make a critical review of information. This will identify information of particular value in the planning process and highlight particular areas where information is needed.

PROJECT PRODUCTS

A practical scientific report will be the principal product resulting from Phase I. It will integrate findings from Phase I tasks and be delivered as 15 hardcopies and one electronic version (Microsoft Word format). In addition, a White Water scientist will meet with the Client to present findings. The report will be a practical, scientific document that is understandable to non-scientists and emphasizes the perpetuation of stable and healthy aquatic ecosystems.

DATA TO BE COLLECTED

Phase I emphasizes acquisition of existing data relevant to the Flowage and its watershed. This will take the form of reports from resource agencies (such as WDNR Fisheries and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission). It is possible but less likely that scientific studies of the Flowage have been conducted and the research effort will attempt to determine the existence of such studies. It is also possible that the data collected and managed by the utility-manager of the flowage will be relevant to the project. Original data to be collected over the course of the 2004 project will be restricted to observations made on the planned one-day reconnaissance trip on the Gile Flowage. Data will become the property of the Client upon completion of this project.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED PARTNERSHIPS

The proposed project will benefit from a partnership between the Towns of Carey and Pence, interested citizens (possibly in the form of a "lake association"), resource agency staff, and White Water scientists. These entities will play complimentary roles in Phase I. The local municipality is the level of government from which crucial decisions that affect aquatic ecosystems are made. Working from this position, the Client is ideally suited to coordinating project partners and volunteers and directing a program that will ensure long-term health of the Gile Flowage watershed. White Water scientists will bring aquatic ecology and educational expertise and experience to this project. As consulting scientists, they understand the challenges of developing solid practical management recommendations that are based on high quality science. White Water scientists also understand how to carry out this work on budget and on time.

ROLE OF PROJECT IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The 2004 Phase I Gile Flowage project will form the foundation for aquatic and watershed management in the area. It will gathering existing information on the Flowage and assess where information gaps exist. It will establish the first baseline of information on the Flowage so that future monitoring appropriately planned. Phase I will introduce the concept of "adaptive management" and set the stage for effective ecosystem stewardship. We believe that White Water Associates involvement will help energize citizens and future volunteer lake monitors.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF KEY ACTIVITIES

Phase I will take place from April to August 2004. Although it is difficult to accurately predict project timing, Table 1 provides our best estimate of the timing and duration of major project tasks. Adjustments to this schedule will be made as required and in consultation with the Client.

TABLE 1. PROPOSED PROJECT TIMETABLE BY MAJOR PROJECT TASKS	
TASK	CALENDAR
Task 1A: Obtain land use planning information from Towns of Carey & Pence.	April - May 2004
Task 1B: Review land use planning information to identify environmental management opportunities.	
Task 1C: Document observations on land use planning information for later use in Phase I report.	
Task 2A: Obtain existing Gile Flowage information on aquatic ecosystem components.	April - June 2004
Task 2B: Review and document available materials with specific comments on data quality and usefulness to the planning process.	
Task 2C: Meet with Client to obtain information and contact information.	
Task 3A: Document threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem and management opportunities gleaned from the review of existing information.	June - July 2004
Task 3B: Conduct one-day reconnaissance field trip on Gile Flowage.	
Task 3C: Using information review & site reconnaissance, compile list of threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem & opportunities for management.	
Task 4A: Prepare a list of monitoring information & other new information needed to proceed with scientifically based watershed management.	July 2004
Task 4B: Identify topics of special importance to be addressed by 2005 project efforts.	
Task 5A: Obtain and evaluate map resources of value to the Gile flowage watershed management process.	June - July 2004
Task 5B: Recommend to the Northwest Regional Planning maps and/or overlays that would be useful in future monitoring and management.	
Task 6A: Integrate various components from findings of Objectives 1-5 into a practical, scientific report that is understandable to non-scientists.	July - August 2004
Task 6B: Deliver 15 copies of report & electronic version to Client by Aug. 31, 2004.	
Task 6C: Meet with Client to present report findings.	

PLAN FOR SHARING PROJECT RESULTS

Project results will be shared through two primary avenues: written report and personal presentation to the Client. The project report will be the most thorough and substantial presentation of all project findings. The Client may also choose to solicit press coverage of the Phase I project process and findings as another mechanism for sharing project results.

BUDGET

Table 2 presents our estimates of cost for the project and the allocation of effort into specific project tasks.

TABLE 2. BUDGET SUMMARY FOR PHASE I OF GILE FLOWAGE PROJECT		
TASK	**EFFORT**	**COST**
Task 1A: Obtain land use planning information from Towns of Carey & Pence.	4 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h 4 hrs Field Biologist @$61/h	$ 584
Task 1B: Review land use planning information to identify environmental management opportunities.		
Task 1C: Document observations on land use planning information for later use in Phase I report.		
Task 2A: Obtain existing Gile Flowage information on aquatic ecosystem components.	10 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h 15 hrs Field Biologist @$61/h	$ 1,765
Task 2B: Review and document available materials with specific comments on data quality and usefulness to the planning process.		
Task 2C: Meet with Client to obtain information and contact information.	6 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h	$ 510
Task 3A: Document threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem and management opportunities gleaned from the review of existing information.	10 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h 10 hrs Field Biologist @$61/h	$ 1,460
Task 3B: Conduct one-day reconnaissance field trip on Gile Flowage.		
Task 3C: Using information review & site reconnaissance, compile list of threats to Gile Flowage ecosystem & opportunities for management.		
Task 4A: Prepare a list of monitoring information & other new information needed to proceed with scientifically based watershed management.	2 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h	$ 170
Task 4B: Identify topics of special importance to be addressed by 2005 project efforts.		
Task 5A: Obtain and evaluate map resources of value to the Gile flowage watershed management process.	2 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h	$ 170
Task 5B: Recommend to the Northwest Regional Planning maps and/or overlays that would be useful in future monitoring and management.		
Task 6A: Integrate various components from findings of Objectives 1-5 into a practical, scientific report that is understandable to non-scientists.	10 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h	$ 850
Task 6B: Deliver 15 copies of report & electronic version to Client by Aug. 31, 2004.		
Task 6C: Meet with Client to present report findings.	6 hrs Sr. Ecologist @$85/h	$ 510
Other Direct Costs (mileage, equipment rental, etc.)		$ 500
TOTAL		**$ 6,519**

White Water Associates has been involved with budgeting for several successful Lake and River Planning Grants in Wisconsin. We are experienced in preparing the proposals and in administering the projects. The budget that we have provided in this proposal is austere, but adequate to provide a quality product. To provide perspective on the costs of various kinds of lake monitoring and management projects, we have included in Appendix A an article in the Spring 2004 issue of LAKELINE (a publication of the North American Lake Management Society) entitled *Which Monitoring Program? Balancing Cost, Needs, and Accuracy.* In addition, we are confident that we can successfully assist the Client in obtaining additional funding for future project phases.

Finally, we are guided by the premise that it is much more economical and ecologically effective to maintain healthy aquatic ecosystems than to restore damaged ones. We consider it the goal of this project to avoid aggressive and expensive remedies for biological emergencies, such as an invasive "weedy" plant species or unwanted algal blooms. The key to reaching this goal is to understand the ecology of the Gile Flowage, monitor its ongoing status, and manage in a pro-active and adaptive manner.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF PROJECT

In this section we provide information on White Water Associates and some selected White Water scientists. We also provide a table of example projects conducted by White Water Associates, Inc.

White Water Associates and Biographical Summaries for Selected Staff

Established in 1985, White Water Associates, Inc. comprises a seasoned team of science professionals that approaches environmental problem-solving systematically and objectively. White Water offers full-service analytical chemistry as well as ecological consulting. White Water teams well with other professionals and excels in clear, accurate communication. White Water carries necessary insurances to ensure protection for its clients, including Workers Compensation and Employers Liability; Commercial General Liability; Professional Liability, Errors and Omissions; and Automobile Liability insurance. White Water Associates' website is http://www.white-water-associates.com. Attached to this document is a White Water Associates

color brochure. The remainder of this section provides biographical summaries for White Water staff likely to be involved with the Gile Flowage project. At the end of the document is a table of example White Water Associates projects.

Dean Premo, Ph.D., is President and co-founder of White Water Associates, Inc. His academic training is in zoology and ecology and much of his consulting experience has involved aquatic ecology, watershed management, and lake studies. His undergraduate degree included certification for secondary science education. Dr. Premo currently oversees all major consulting projects conducted by White Water Associates. He currently serves as the Chairman of the Water Quality Monitoring Advisory Board to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. He has served as a consultant to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Science Advisory Board and is a former member of the National Research Council (research arm of the National Academy of Sciences) Committee on Inland Aquatic Ecosystems. Dr. Premo's work regarding biodiversity and ecosystem health with forest managers has received regional and national recognition and has been featured in The New York Times. Together with White Water colleague, Elizabeth Roger, Dr. Premo has developed and delivered education programs for resource professionals in Wisconsin and Michigan and a innovative education program for waterfront real estate agents in Michigan, Wisconsin, and New Hampshire. Dean Premo is a Certified Senior Ecologist (Ecological Society of America).

Elizabeth Rogers, Ph.D. is a senior ecological scientist for White Water Associates, Inc. Her duties with the firm include ecological research design and analysis, aquatic and terrestrial field botany, wetland delineation and mitigation monitoring, environmental education, grant writing, and database management. Dr. Rogers doctorate degree is in zoology/ornithology and her masters degree is in environmental education. She is a seasoned field scientist with 25 years experience in environmental education and natural resource management and over 30 years work in bird field identification. Dr. Rogers is currently on a National Research Council Committee on Riparian Zone Functioning and Strategies for Management. She served on the National Science Foundation's Committee of Visitors, Washington, D.C., May 1998. She also participated in a 1998 meeting of scientists involved in integrating biodiversity concerns into the Sustainable Forestry Initiative of the pulp and paper industry. Dr. Rogers has designed and delivered educational programs for a variety of audiences including foresters, zoning officials, lakefront real estate agents, and land managers. She has successfully designed programs and acquired

funding for K-12 schools to implement innovative "project-based" learning experiences for children such as "Tracks at Your Doorstep" (funded by Toyota Tapestry) and "From A Brook Trout's Point of View" (funded by Trout Unlimited).

Kent Premo, M.S. is the systems support scientist, publications specialist, and technical editor for White Water Associates. His degrees bachelor's and master's degrees are in botany and plant pathology. Mr. Premo assisted Oneida County, Wisconsin develop a GIS database for classification of its 1,200 lakes. In 1998, he attended a training workshop on lake classification and shoreland zoning sponsored by the North American Lake Management Society and Wisconsin Association of Lakes. He is currently a project scientist for a WDNR Rivers Planning Grant in Florence County using GIS as an important tool in watershed management. He recently completed a pilot project for the WDNR on a northern Wisconsin Lake documenting current states of shoreline development. In many water quality projects, Mr. Premo is responsible for deployment and maintenance of remote sensing devices for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen, temperature, and other water quality measures. This work includes data management and interpretation. Mr. Premo has considerable experience with scientific writing, education, and publication. From 1992 through 1997, he edited and published Strategies, a periodical that provided unique, practical information to resource managers. Mr. Premo has edited two scientific review textbooks. His publishing skills also include production of camera-ready graphics (illustrations, maps, and photographs).

Bette Premo, Ph.D., is White Water Associates Chief Executive Officer, with graduate training in limnology (freshwater ecosystem science) and 21 years of professional experience. Her doctoral research involved watershed management as related to nonpoint source phosphorus inputs in agricultural landscapes. For her M.S. degree, Dr. Premo studied aquatic invertebrate communities. She spent 16 months as a research scientist in Java, Indonesia studying water quality problems as related to agriculture and other land management practices. Dr. Premo is a member of Michigan's Environmental Science Board and as such reviews environmental issues and translates them for general public presentation, in formats that include white papers, handbooks and public hearings. For White Water Associates, Dr. Premo consults on hydrological studies of groundwater movement, lake and stream bathymetry, flow studies, water quality monitoring, baseline inventories and sediment contamination and transport. She has served as principal scientist for water quality studies and aquatic ecosystem habitat assessments related to

FERC relicensing projects for major hydroelectric companies. She assisted Oneida County, Wisconsin in designation and classification of 1,200 lakes for purposes of establishing shoreland ecosystem management and zoning regulations. Dr. Premo has written and procured grants for environmental, cultural, education, and recreation projects for municipalities, intermediate school districts, universities, and corporations. Most recently, she procured nearly $200,000 for a municipality to establish a river walk and interpretive trail. Bette Premo is the president of the Iron River Watershed Council, a grassroots organization that coordinates and funds watershed restoration and education. In addition to her duties as White Water's CEO and project scientist, Bette manages White Water's laboratory staff and consults on data quality control issues.

David Tiller, B.S. Associate Consultant/ Field Biologist, serves as a field biologist on many of White Water's ecological research and assessment projects. He conducts many of White Water's environmental assessment projects. His expertise includes identification of aquatic and terrestrial plants, aquatic sampling, wetland identification, classification, and evaluation; wildlife habitat inventory; and systematic surveys of birds and mammals. David Tiller's recent design and installation of a large (20 acre) mitigation wetland in Menominee County, Michigan included collection and interpretation of hydrological data, site inspections, excavation plans, and use of over 50 species of native plants in aquatic, wet meadow, and riparian habitats. Mr. Tiller has over twenty years of wide geographic experience in field identification of birds and serves as a key field ornithologist for many of the firm's projects. He is a current member of the Wisconsin Society for Ornithology. An expert in recognizing mammal tracks and signs, Mr. Tiller frequently conducts mammal censuses as part of our ecological assessments. Mr. Tiller's continued formal training has included an intensive field course in delineation of jurisdictional wetlands sponsored by Michigan State University with cooperation by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and wetland delineation training by the Wisconsin Coastal Zone Management Program.

POWER POINT PRESENATION ON RESULTS OF GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED ENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY-PHASE 1

By
Dr. Dean Premo,
Whitewater Associates, Inc.
Amasa, MI

Presented in a public meeting

December 15, 2005 7:00 pm
Iron County Courthouse, Hurley Wisconsin

Gile Flowage Watershed Project Phase I – Environmental Information Inventory

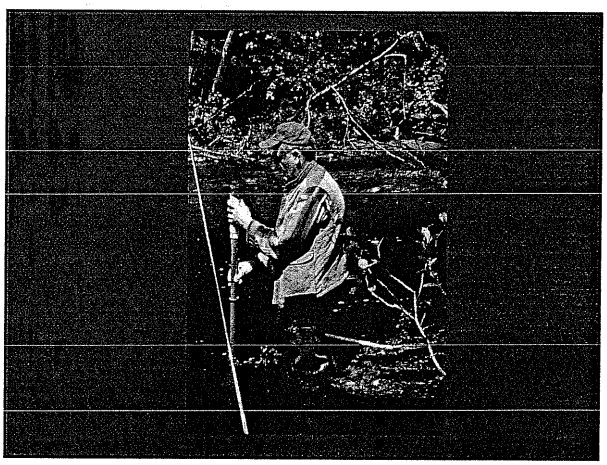
White Water Associates, Inc.
Dean Premo, Ph.D., President

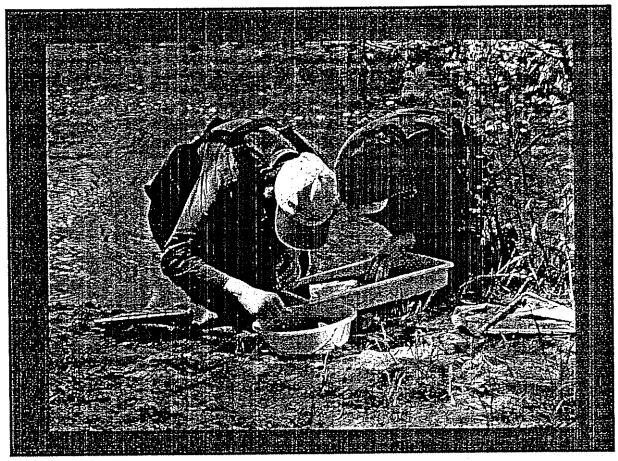
Purpose of Presentation:

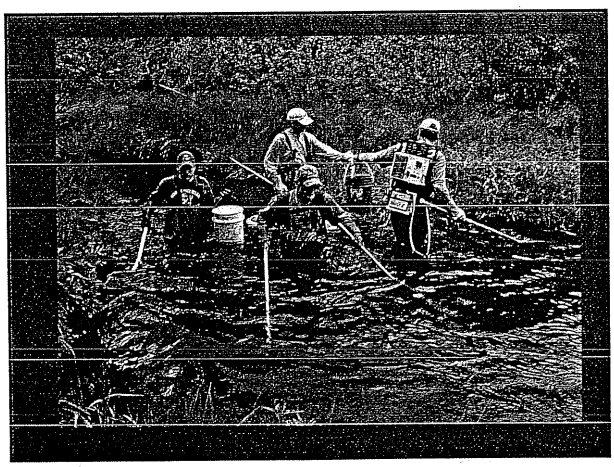
- Introduce White Water Associates
- Discuss Gile Flowage Watershed Project
- Present Phase I Environmental Information Review
- Gather Input

Who is White Water Associates?

- Environmental Laboratory and Ecological Consulting Services
- Established 1985
- Located in Western Upper Peninsula of Michigan







Gile Flowage Watershed Project

- Big picture: Watershed Scale Adaptive Management Plan
- First step: Phase I environmental information review

Our objectives for the study

- Gather and Review Existing Information
- Identify Gaps in Information
- List Important Ecosystem Features
- Cite Possible Threats to the Ecosystem
- List Priority Actions for Future Phases
- Prepare Project Report

Methods

- Assembling existing information (written and verbal)
- Reviewing information
- Visiting the Flowage
- Preparing the report

Existing Information

- Information from reconnaissance visit to flowage
- Personal communication - WDNR wildlife biologist
- Personal communication - WDNR water quality biologist
- Land use planning information - Carey and Pence
- Personal communication – Xcel Energy (Olson)
- Meeting notes – Xcel Energy meeting with citizens
- 2004 Gile Flowage Report (Spiny Water Fleas)

Continued...

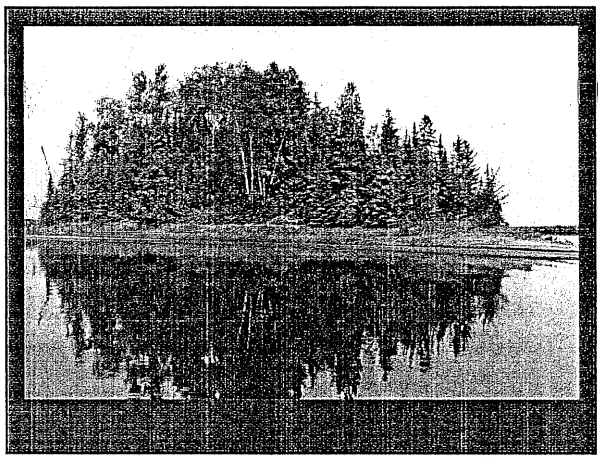
Existing Information

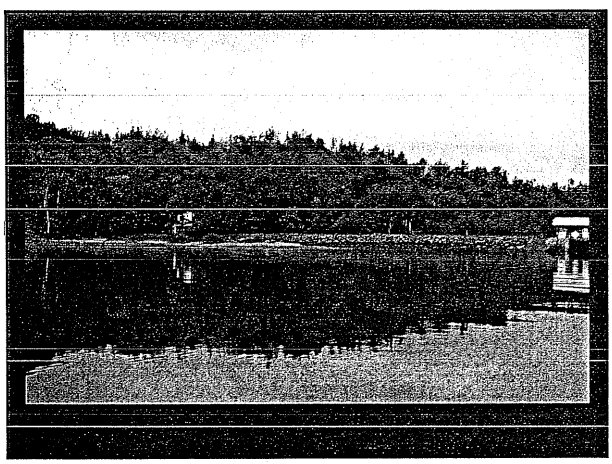
Continued...

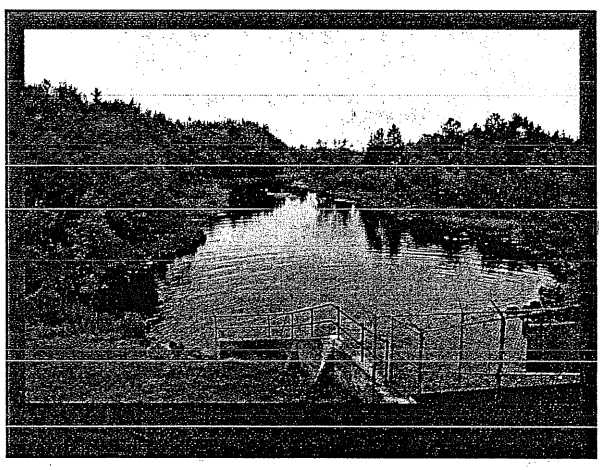
- Various fisheries survey data
- Lake Survey Summary / Fisheries Management Plan 1996
- Existing maps
- Fish consumption advisory
- Montreal River Watershed Report (WDNR)
- Documentation of the spiny waterflea
- Documentation of the 303d degraded lake status
- View From the Flowage (UWEX survey of stakeholders)

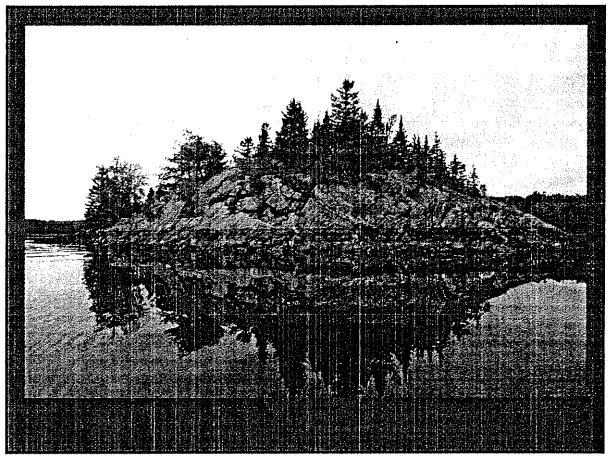
Gaps in Information

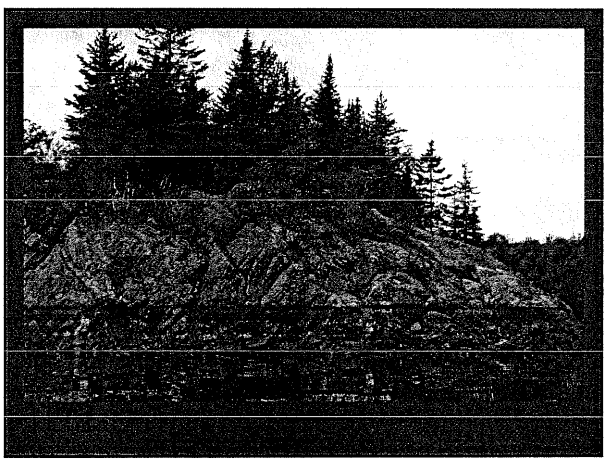
- Water and sediment chemistry data
- Biological information–invertebrates and aquatic plants
- Physical information about the Flowage – pH, DO, volume, residence time
- Water quality information on the tributaries (chemistry, biological, physical)
- No FERC studies

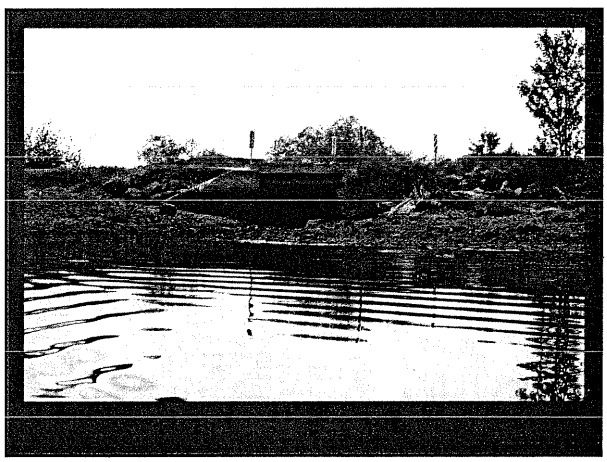


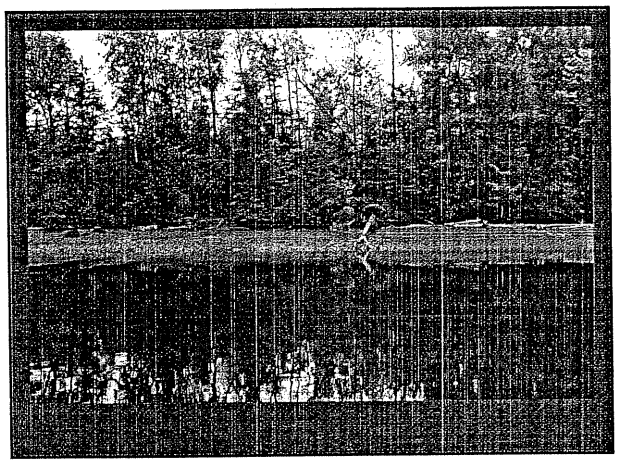


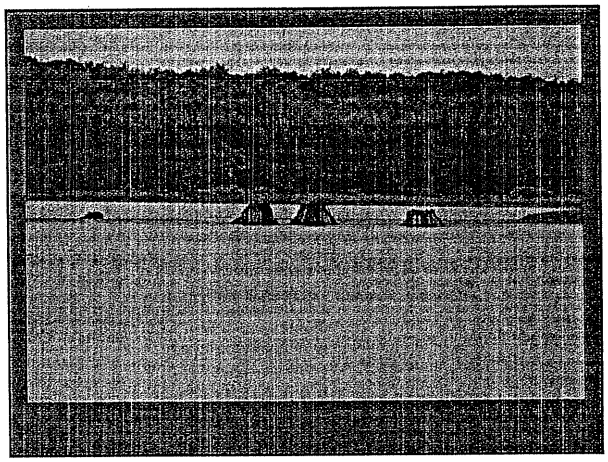


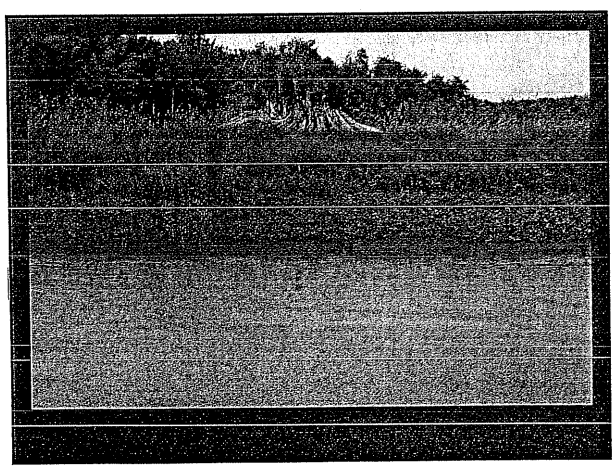


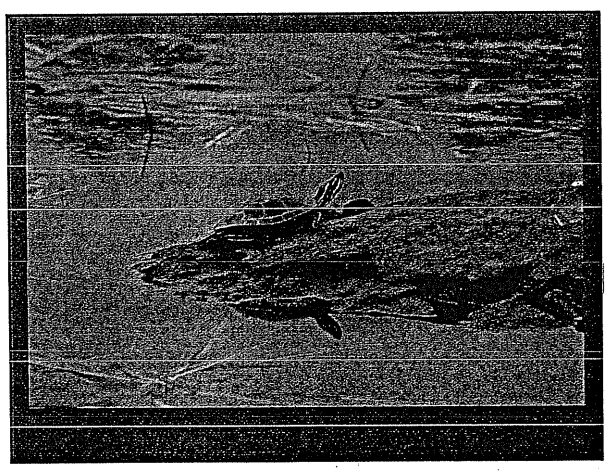


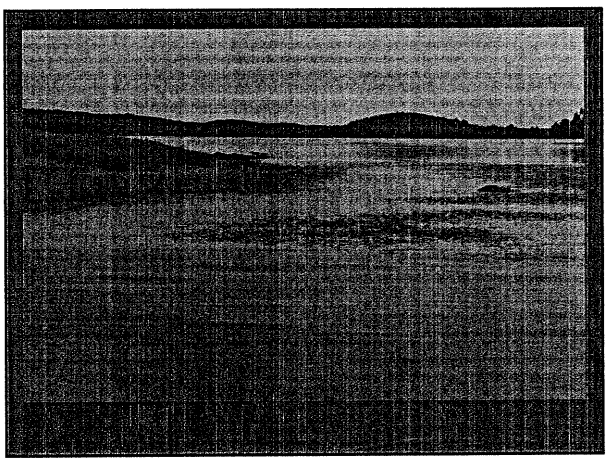






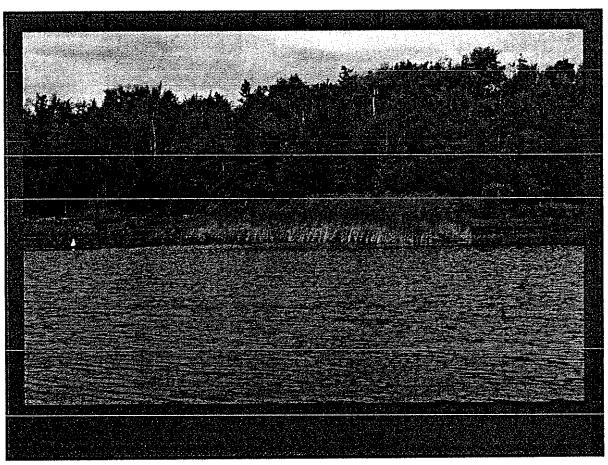






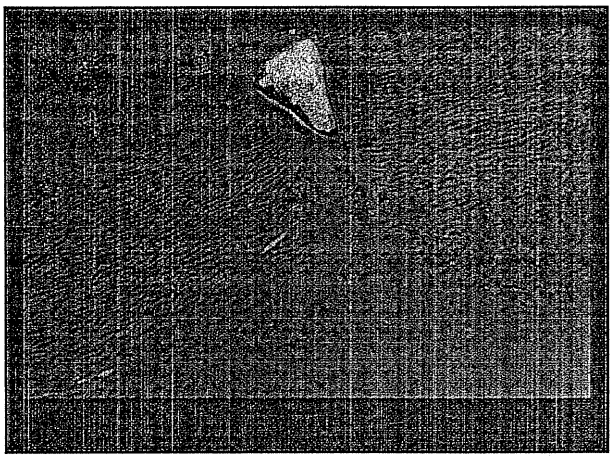
1994 Aquatic Plant Survey

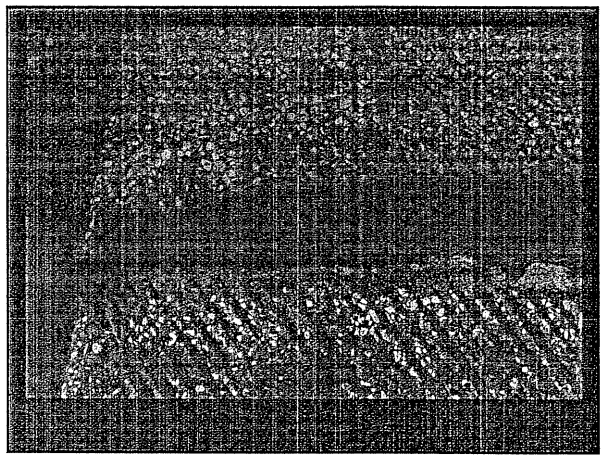
- 15% of littoral zone is vegetated
- 50% is considered "desireable"
- 24 species identified
- Low diversity
- 11 of 24 considered "fisheries valuable"
- Maximum depth of plant growth is 0.4 m

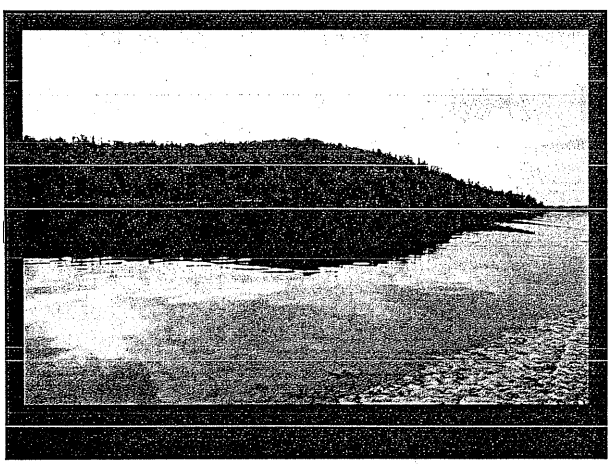


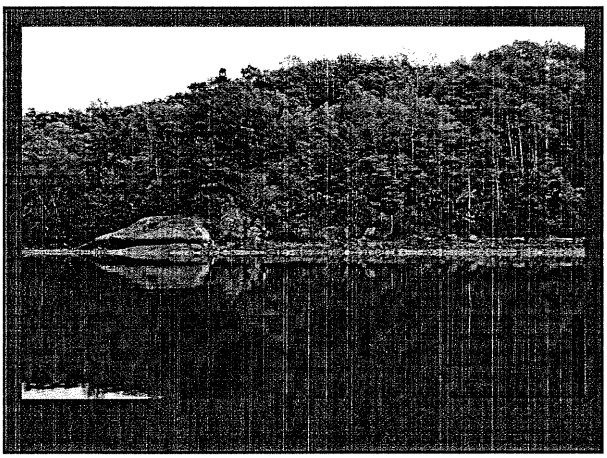
Existing Water Quality Data

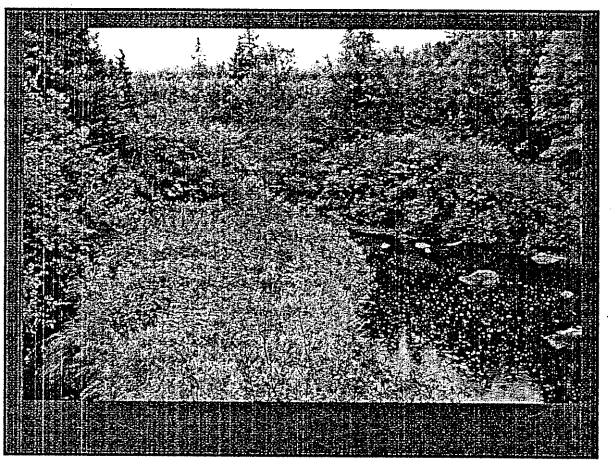
- 1994, 1995, 1997, and 2000 from WDNR
- Mesotrophic
- Moderate nutrient availability
- Moderate algae production
- Some phosphorous and nitrogen data
- Summer Secchi depth averages 5.2 ft
- Soft water (21.5 mg/L Hardness)
- pH about 7.0
- No apparent stratification

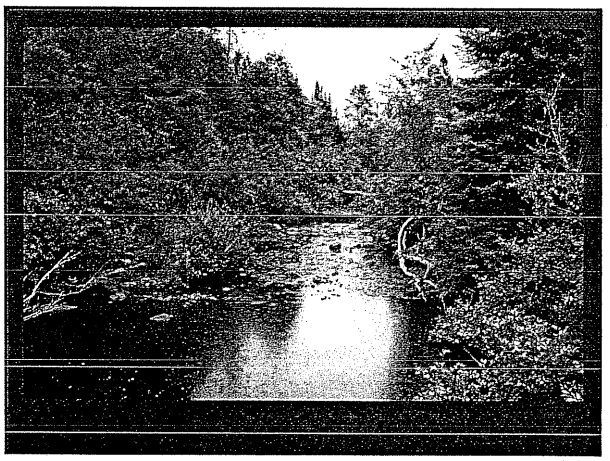


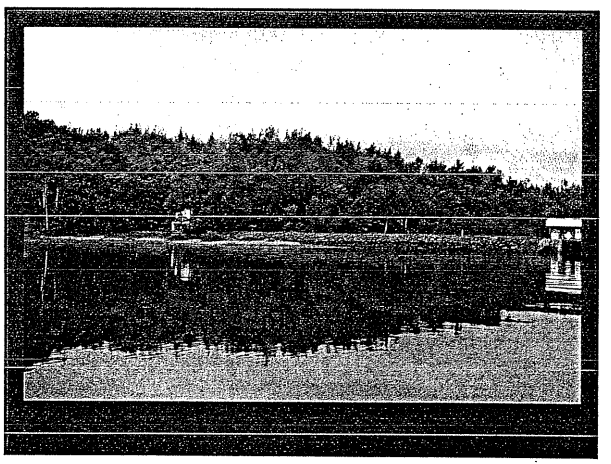












Important Ecosystem Features

- Apparently good water quality
- Islands on the Flowage
- Bald eagle nesting and use
- Common loon nesting and use
- High quality riparian area around Flowage
- Engaged & interested program participants
- Stakeholders consider the quality of Flowage a priority

Possible Threats to the Ecosystem

- Least restrictive lake classification status
- Increasing development
- Increasing recreational use
- Uncertainties over future reservoir management by Xcel
- Sale of public property on reservoir
- Water level fluctuation
- FERC jurisdiction uncertainties

Continued...

Possible Threats to the Ecosystem

Continued...

- Exotic / aggressive species (spiny water flea, Chinese mystery snail)
- Bluegreen algae blooms
- Mercury in the system
- Low diversity and density of aquatic plants
- Non-point source pollution
- Too many plans

Actions for Future Phases

- Water chemistry and physical measures – spring, summer, fall
- Aquatic vegetation survey – why few beds - substrate or water fluctuation?
- Habitat Monitoring – especially aquatic vegetation in selected areas
- Establishment of additional aquatic vegetation beds
- Feasibility of acquiring more shorelands around the Flowage

Continued...

Actions for Future Phases

Continued...

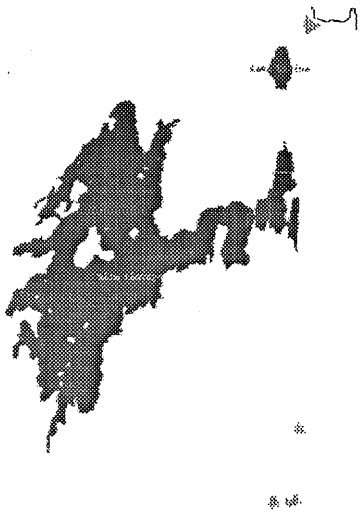
- Research necessary reduction of winter drawdowns to benefit walleye survival
- Exotic species education
- Sediment metals – especially mercury
- Monitor bluegreen algae
- Inventory areas of erosion
- Develop a management plan

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

GILE FLOWAGE SHORELAND ASSESSMENT

Conducted by the Ashland-Bayfield-Douglas-Iron County
Land Conservation Department

Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, & Iron Counties
Land & Water Conservation Department



Gile Flowage
Iron County, Wisconsin
Recommendations for Shoreland Protection

INTRODUCTION:

The Gile Flowage is a 3,400 acre flowage located in northern Iron County, Wisconsin. It lies within the Lake Superior watershed and is classified as a Class 1 lake in Iron County. This categorization has the least restrictive requirements for shoreland setbacks and lot sizes.

The Gile Flowage was created in 1941 when the West Branch of the Montreal River was damned at Gile to supply a water reserve for hydroelectric power generation. From its creation it has remained a relatively pristine water resource. It is one of the last undeveloped water bodies in northern Wisconsin that is not under state, private, or conservancy ownership. Unlike most northern lakes, at night most of its shoreline is dark without obtrusive shoreland lighting or even signs of development.

The watershed is home to several endangered/threatened species including bald eagles, timber wolves, and migrating trumpeter swans. Introduction of smallmouth bass have increased the fishing industry. This has created more high-powered boats and opened the avenue for invasive species. The factors that have maintained its pristine character are rapidly changing due to development, lot size decreases, recreation, etc.

Prior to 2003, The Gile Flowage was not represented by a lake association, lake monitoring group, LoonWatch, or any other lake interest group. Therefore, concerns about protecting the flowage have arisen, and on July 5, 2003 a group of interested citizens met to determine the level of interest in forming a lake association. As a result, the Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) lake association was formed.

Both the towns of Carey and Pence that encompass the Flowage, recognize the need to develop a lake management plan for the Gile Flowage and its watershed as a key component through a comprehensive land use plan. This management plan will help to ensure the protection of the Flowage and its valuable resources for generations to come.

PROJECT:

In reaction to recognizing the need for protection of the Flowage and its resources through comprehensive planning, a grant was written to gather information and start the planning process. The Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, & Iron Counties Land and Water Conservation Department[1] (ABDI-LCD) was asked to provide support by conducting an on-site inspection of the entire Gile Flowage shoreline.

The purpose of the inspection was to identify shoreland protection issues and potential areas for restoration. This was completed on August 4th, 2004. Diane Daulton and MaryJo Gingras from the Land and Water Conservation Department assisted Cathy Techtmann, Gile Flowage Lake Planning grant manager and President of FOG and

Harold Schmude-FOG volunteer, to conduct a shoreland assessment of the Gile Flowage by watercraft.

RECOMMENDATIONS/ASSESSMENT:

As previously mentioned, the Gile Flowage is one of the last undeveloped water bodies in northern Wisconsin. Most of the shoreline is undeveloped and has layers vegetation including groundcover, shrubs, and tree canopy. In addition, Xcel Energy owns approximately 60% of the land adjacent to the Flowage and has maintained the natural landscape. Although a majority of the shoreline is in its natural state, there are some protection issues and several sites in which the shoreland could be restored.

Protection Recommendations:
In order to preserve and protect the resources of the Gile Flowage, it is recommended by the ABDI-LCD that additional environmental information should be gathered. This information could include:

- recreational interests
  A survey of local residents and resource users could provide valuable information, including level of interest for resource protection.

- aquatic native & invasive plant surveys
  Inventories of native and invasive aquatics plants could be conducted by a local interest group, private citizen, or a natural resource agency such as the Department of Natural Resources. These surveys could provide a base for future monitoring and indicate a need for control and management.

- terrestrial native & invasive plant survey
  Inventories of native and invasive terrestrial plants could be conducted by a local interest group, private citizen, or a consultant. These surveys would provide a base for future monitoring, a list of native plants that could be used in restoration projects, and could indicate if there is a need for control and management.

- survey shoreland owners interests in aesthetic value & privacy
  A survey of shoreland owners interest in aesthetic value and privacy concern could provide valuable information to be used for lake management planning or when writing the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Shoreland Assessment:
The Land Conservation Department completed an assessment of the entire Gile Flowage to inspect the existing shoreline buffer. A shoreline buffer is the area of land adjacent to a lake or river that is vegetated with a diverse mix of native plants including grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and trees. It starts in the water and extends inland from the water on to the land. In Iron County, landowners must maintain at least a 35' wide buffer on any

new development. In addition, restoration is encouraged on any site that does not have at least a 35' buffer, and the larger the buffer, the more water quality protection.
The Department used various indicators within the buffer to locate potential areas for shoreland restoration. These indicators include:

- Buffer width
  Does the site appear to have at least a 35' wide buffer? (Remember this inspection was conducted from the water)

- Exposed soil
  Does the site contain exposed soil that could create erosion concerns?

- Missing layers of riparian buffer vegetation or a maintained lawn
  Is a layer of vegetation missing on site (i.e. groundcover, shrub, canopy)?

- Erosion
  Is erosion present?
  Is there a moderate or steep slope that may cause erosion concerns?

By using these tools, 8 sites were targeted for potential shoreland habitat restoration projects. All 8 sites contain inadequate vegetation necessary to serve as a buffer in filtering runoff before entering the Flowage. Most of sites lack groundcover, few sites also lack adequate shrub and canopy layers, and a couple sites have exposed soil. Although erosion did not appear to be a problem from the water, each property should have a site inspection done. The Land Conservation Department recommends contacting these landowners to encourage them to voluntarily restore their shore.

The recommendations include 3 adjacent sites on the Northwest side of the flowage in Section 4, one site at the North end in Section 34, 2 sites on the Northeast shore in Section 2, and 2 sites on the Southeast side in Section 10. (See attached plat map)

[1] The Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, & Iron Counties' Land and Water Conservation Department works with communities and private landowners to provide leadership and promote sound land and water stewardship through education and technical support. The Department's primary focus is to reduce erosion and improve water quality.

GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED BASE PLANNING MAPS

Provided by Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Note: the maps are too large to include in this report but include the following:

Gile Flowage Watershed Land Use Map

Gile Flowage Watershed Contour Map

Gile Flowage Watershed Elevation Map

Return-Path: <ckasprzak@nwrpc.com>
Subject: gile pdfs
Date: Wed, 21 Apr 2004 14:50:35 -0500
content-class: urn:content-classes:message
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft Exchange V6.0.6249.0
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X-MS-TNEF-Correlator:
Thread-Topic: gile pdfs
Thread-Index: AcQn2elmWcJAR4c0RdyH8DgaKsTfTQ==
From: "Candice Kasprzak" <ckasprzak@nwrpc.com>
To: "Catherine A. Techtmann" <catherine.techtmann@ces.uwex.edu>

Cathy,
Here are the pdf files. They are set up to print at 11x17. Good luck with everything. You should be getting the copy maps by the end of this week.

Candi

Candice Kasprzak
GIS Specialist
Northwest Regional Planning Commission
1400 S. River St.
Spooner, WI 54801
ph: 715.635.2197
fx: 715.635.7262
www.nwrpc.com

gile elev.pdf

gile contour.pdf

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

REVIEW OF EXISTING GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED LAND USE REGULATIONS

Provided by Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Northwest Regional
Planning Commission

Snapshot of Current
Shoreland Zoning Regulations Affecting
The Gile Flowage Watershed

1) The Gile Flowage is a Class One Lake according to the Iron County Lake Classification System.

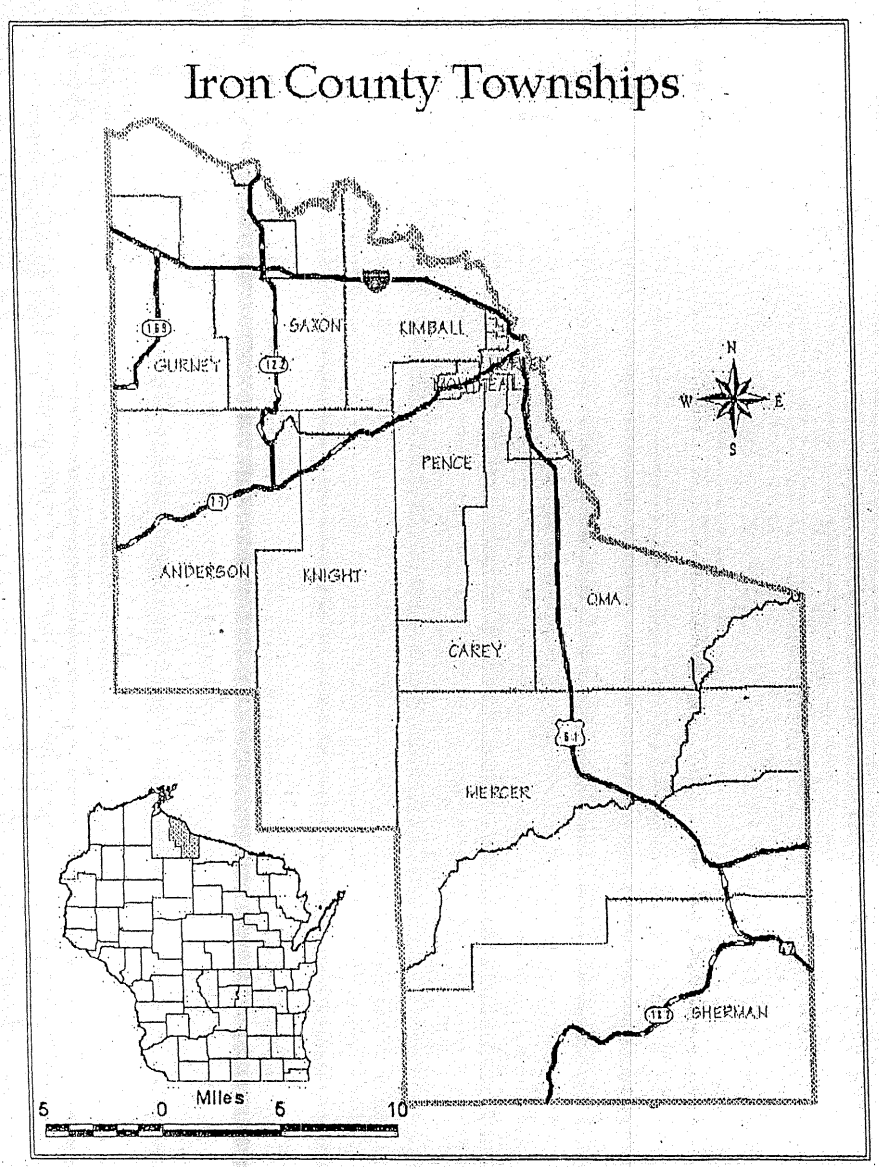
2) Class One Lakes have a minimum lot size of 40,000 square feet + 200 ft. of width at the water's edge

3) Some Zoning Districts require larger lot sizes. In addition, some smaller lots created before 1998 may be buildable.

NOTE:
Xcel Energy Corporation owns and/or controls most of the Gile Flowage shoreline to the elevation of 1495 ft. Contact Xcel Energy for more information

Individual owning property adjacent to Xcel property may not be considered riparian property owners

For more information see Iron County "Shoreland Owner's Guidellines For Buyers and Builders in Iron County, Wisconsin- attached

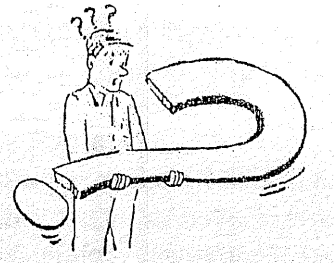


Iron County Land & Zoning Department
Joe Bisenius, Administrator
Iron County Courthouse
300 Taconite Street
Hurley, Wisconsin 54534

SHORELAND OWNER'S GUIDELINES

FOR BUYERS & BUILDERS IN IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

HELP IS AVAILABLE



Iron County Zoning Office:

Information on Zoning, permits, private waste disposal systems, setback and lot size requirements, subdividing, etc. The Zoning Office is located in the **Iron County Court House, 300 Taconite Street, Hurley, WI 54534. Telephone (715) 561-5414.**

Iron County Highway Department:

Information on location of driveways and culverts on county roads. The Highway Department is located at **607 Third Avenue North, Hurley, WI 54534. Telephone (715) 561-4965.**

Town Government:

Information on taxes, assessments, town roads, snow removal, town government, etc. Please contact your local town chairman or clerk.

ABDI (Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron Counties) Land & Water Conservation Department:

Provides technical assistance to landowners; soil erosion control; conservation education. The conservation office is located at: **315 Sanborn Ave., P.O. Box 267, Ashland, Wisconsin 54806-0267. Telephone: (715) 682-7187.**

Education/Outreach of the University of Wisconsin:

UW Cooperative Extension Iron County helps the people of Wisconsin apply University research, knowledge and resources to meet their educational needs wherever they live and work. Located in the **Iron County Courthouse, 300 Taconite Street, Hurley, Wisconsin 54534. Telephone: (715) 561-2695.**

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Telephone Directory
Area Code (715)

County Board Chairman	583-4461
County Clerk	561-3375
County Coroner	561-3800
County Nurse	561-2191
Community Options	561-4168
Corporation Council	561-3226
County Treasurer	561-2883
Child Support Agency	561-4485
Child Support Attorney	476-2233
Circuit Court Clerk	561-4084
Circuit Court Judge	561-3434
Department of Human Services	561-3636
District Attorney	561-5671
Emergency Government Office	561-3266
Forestry Department	561-2697
Forestry Shop	561-2484
Highway Department	561-4965
Land & Water Conservation Department	682-7187
Register of Deeds	561-2945
Sheriff	561-3800
University Extension	561-2695
Veterans Service Officer	561-2190
Wisconsin DNR	762-4684
Zoning Administrator	561-5414

Obtaining a Land Use Permit

A Land Use Permit is required before any building or structure is erected, moved or structurally altered. Permits are required for: homes, cottages, mobile homes, additions, garages, storage buildings, satellite dishes, boathouses, barns, silos, and other farm buildings. If you are in doubt as to whether a permit is required, please contact the Zoning Office.

You will have to provide the following information on the application (forms are available from Zoning Office):

1. Legal description of the property
2. Size and shape of the property
3. Direction of North
4. Names of roads and bodies of water
5. Size and estimated cost of construction
6. A sketch showing the location of the new construction on the property with distances from roads, lot lines, well, private sewage system, and bodies of water. (See Figure 1)

Apply Early! Review time may take up to 7 business days once a complete application and fee (cash or check payable to the Iron County Treasurer) are submitted. **Permits expire one year from the date of issuance.**

Are There Any Other Permits Required?

Due to the differences in the County Zoning Districts and many other circumstances involved, other permits may be required. These permits may include, in addition to, or in place of, the Land Use and Sanitary Permit, permits for signs, tree cutting, privies, grading, filling and dredging, etc. Certain grading, filling and dredging projects may require U.S. Corps of Engineers and/or Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Permits. Information on other permits required may be obtained from the Zoning Office.

Permits

It is the responsibility of the owner and/or contractor individually and jointly to obtain all the necessary permits.

No work on any structure or private sewage system shall take place until a proper permit has been issued! Any work on such structures or private sewage systems undertaken without the proper permits shall constitute a **VIOLATION** according to Section 8.3 in the Iron County Zoning Ordinance, and the violator may be subject to fines.

Obtaining a Sanitary Permit

Wisconsin law requires a Sanitary Permit be obtained prior to installation, repair, or any work being performed on a private sewage system. The law requires only a Wisconsin Licensed Master Plumber (or Master Plumber Restricted) to install, repair, or work on a private sewage system. The law ALSO requires that the Zoning Office CAN NOT issue any permits for any building requiring a private sewage system until a Sanitary Permit have been issued. In some cases an addition to an existing structure may require an evaluation of the private sewage system, additional soil testing, and the issuing of a Sanitary Permit to install a replacement private sewage system.

To obtain your permit, take your soil test, plot drawing and any construction information to a Wisconsin Licensed Master Plumber (or Master Plumber Restricted). He/She will complete the necessary forms and obtain the Sanitary Permit for you. Care in selecting a plumber should be taken, as he/she will be the one installing your sewage system, or additional transfer permits will need to be obtained.

If a Sanitary Permit application is received in the Zoning Office, and all requirements have been met, it will be reviewed for

GUIDELINES FOR BUYERS & BUILDERS IN IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

The purpose of this pamphlet is to provide some helpful hints to those who anticipate the purchase of property, and/or construction in the unincorporated areas of Iron County.

This pamphlet will discuss some of the basic provisions of the Zoning Ordinance for Iron County and the procedures required to obtain the proper permits.

If your questions regarding the purchase of property or construction are not answered in this pamphlet, please contact the Iron County Zoning Office for further information.
Phone (715) 561-5414.

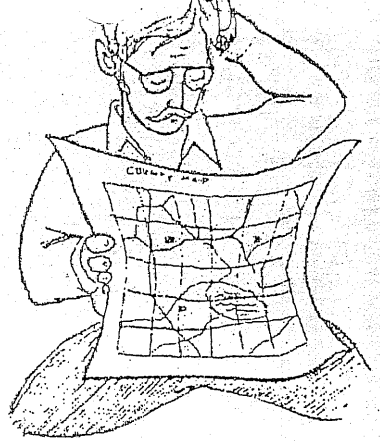
General Overview

On January 21, 1971, the Iron County Board of Supervisors adopted the Iron County Zoning Ordinance to promote and protect the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare by:

- Guiding orderly expansion of growth and expansion
- Protecting agricultural and environmentally sensitive lands
- Protecting the natural beauty and enhancing recreational opportunities
- Preventing pollution
- Avoiding conflicts between different land uses

The above are accomplished by the requirement of permits for ALL structures, private onsite waste disposal systems and development of lots.

A "structure" is generally defined as anything constructed or erected, the use of which requires a more or less permanent location on the ground.



Selecting Your Home site

Buying or building a home may well be one of the largest financial investment decisions an individual will make in a lifetime. Therefore, it may be wise to consider some of the following items when selecting a homesite:

1. Is the property zoned properly for its intended use?
2. Has a soil test been conducted? And, if so, what do the results indicate?
3. Can the property meet minimum lot size requirements, and can the proposed building site meet all setback requirements?
4. Are services available and adequate? (Police, fire protection, utilities, snow removal, garbage & trash removal, etc.)
5. Is the location convenient for getting to work, school, church, hospital, shopping areas, etc.

determine if there is sufficient area and depth of suitable soils to adequately absorb and purify the wastewater generated in the structure being served, and if so, what type of private sewage system is required to accomplish this task. **All** wastewater generated in this structure (other than that from foundation drains and water softeners) must be routed through the private sewage system.

Private sewage system wastewater cannot be disposed of into soils which have bedrock or groundwater near the surface. These types of soil conditions could cause your well or your neighbors well to become contaminated. There must be sufficient suitable soil below the system so that the wastewater can be properly treated. Disposal of wastewater into poorly drained soil may also lead to system failure. These conditions are potential health hazards.

Who can Perform a Soil Test?

Wisconsin law requires the soil test be performed by a licensed Certified Soil Tester. The Certified Soil Tester performs the required evaluation/tests and provides the owner and the Zoning Office with a copy of the results. The Certified Soil Tester will also inform the owner if the results are suitable, and what type of private sewage system must be installed. Questions on any soil test results should be directed to the Zoning Office. (A list of area Certified Soil Testers is available from the Iron County Zoning Office.)

Caution!! The area for a private sewage system drainfield will be designated by the Certified Soil Tester. This area must remain undisturbed to be utilized only for wastewater treatment. No structures can be constructed on or within 25 feet of this area. Wells must not be located within 50 feet of this designated area. Driveways and parking lots cannot be constructed on or over this area. It is suggested that you inform the Certified Soil Tester where you prefer the structure(s) to be located.

Creation of a Subdivision

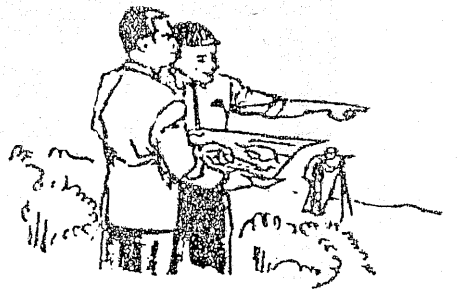
The defin[illegible] of a **SUBDIVISION,** according to the Iron County Z[illegible]g Ordinance is: "The division of a lot, parcel or tract by the owner, or his agent, for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development where the act of division creates three or more parcels or building sites of five acres each or less in area, or where the act of division creates three or more parcels or building sites of five acres or less in area by successive division within a five year period."

It is suggested that you contact the Zoning Office if you plan on creating any lot(s).

The Soil Test

ALL area of Iron county not served by a municipal sewer are under the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Private Sewage System Code. A soil test is required on <u>any</u> site in order to obtain a Sanitary Permit.

The Iron County Zoning Office recommends that a soil test be taken on all parcels <u>before</u> they are purchased for building purposes. If the site does not have a suitable soil test, it may not be wise to develop for building purposes.



How is a Particular Property Zoned?

Iron County is zoned into ten different districts with specific permitted, conditional, and prohibited uses. To obtain the specific "zoning district" for a parcel of property, contact the Zoning Office. You must have a legal description of the property or a copy of the tax bill available in order to obtain this information.

There may also be designated Wetland and/or Floodplain areas which restrict the property.

W-1	Non-Shoreland Resource Conservation District
W-2	Shoreland - Wetland District
F-1	Forestry District
A-1	Agricultural District
RR-1	Residential Recreational District
R-2	Single Family Residential District
R-1	Residential District
C-1	Commercial District
I-1	Industrial District
PUD	Planned Unit Development District

What Areas are Covered by County Zoning?

All unincorporated areas located within 1000 feet of a lake/pond/flowage or within 300 feet of a river/stream are covered by the Zoning Ordinance as required by State Law. All of the Townships have adopted county zoning to cover their remaining lands.

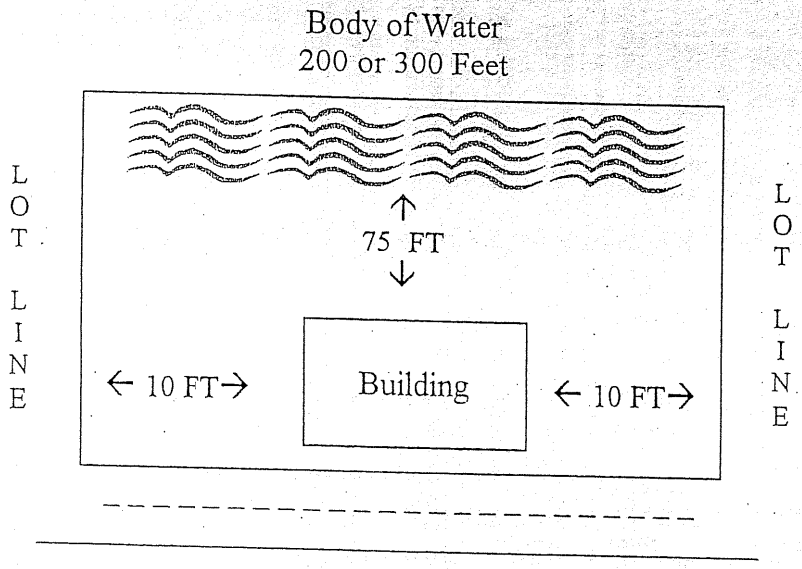
Class One Lakes = 40,000 square feet + 200 feet of width at the water's edge.

Class Two Lakes & all Rivers = 90,000 square feet + 300 feet of width at the water's edge.

Some Zoning Districts require larger areas. In addition, some smaller lots created prior to 1998 may be buildable. For information on the minimum lot size required for a particular property, please contact the Zoning Office.

Minimum Building Setbacks

Figure 1



Building MUST BE:

53 feet from the centerline of a town road; or 30 feet beyond the row line, whichever is greater;

75 feet from the centerline of a CO TRNK road; or 42 feet beyond the row line, whichever is greater;

110 feet from the centerline of a State or Federal Hwy; or 50 feet beyond the row line, whichever is greater.

A Septic Tank & Holding Tank MUST BE:

25 feet from a well
25 feet from a navigable body of water
5 feet from a building (septic tank)
20 feet from a building (holding tank)
2 feet from a lot line

A Private Sewage System Drainfield MUST BE:

25 feet from a building
5 feet from a lot line
50 feet from a well and/or navigable body of water
20 feet from the crest of a 25% slope

A Well MUST BE:

2 feet from a building
25 feet from a septic tank
50 feet from a drainfield

Boathouses: The use of a boathouse for human habitation, and the construction or placing of a boathouse waterward beyond the ordinary high water mark of any navigable waters are prohibited. Boathouses shall be setback 6 feet from the ordinary high water mark. A boathouse shall have a maximum size of 240 square feet, and shall not exceed 12 feet in height. A conditional use permit is required for all boathouse applications.

ALL setbacks are measured horizontal and are from a point to the furthest extension of the structure. (See Figure 1)

When setback requirements cannot be met, it is advisable that you contact the zoning Office for further information.

GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED LAND OWNER SURVEY

Conducted by the Iron County UW-Extension Office

GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY

This survey is being conducted for the Gile Flowage watershed by the University of Wisconsin-Extension to help gather information on how its residents and property owners feel about the future of the flowage. Information will be incorporated into the comprehensive land use plans being developed by the Towns of Carey and Pence. The survey results may also be used by the "Friends of the Gile" (FOG) Lake Association to address issues related to programs and grants to improve the Gile Flowage.

The cost of this survey is being borne by a Lake Management Grant obtained through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The Gile Flowage watershed includes all land where the water flows into the Gile Flowage and incorporates a much larger area than just the lands immediately surrounding the flowage. Please take the time to complete and return this survey so that the voices of all of the residents and property owners living within the watershed can be heard.

THE GILE FLOWAGE AND ITS WATERSHED

The Gile Flowage watershed includes most of the land within the Towns of Pence and Carey. Xcel Energy actually owns the land beneath the flowage, unlike lakes where the land beneath the water is publicly owned. Xcel Energy also owns several parcels on the flowage **as well as the additional shoreland surrounding the flowage, usually up to the 1,495 foot or 1,500 foot contour line.**

1. What do you value most about the Gile Flowage watershed (Please rank your choices using #1 as the most important to you, etc.)

___ Recreational Use of the Flowage.
___ Scenic Beauty of the Lake and Shoreline.
___ Natural Environment of the Watershed.
___ Property Values as an Investment
___ Fishing
___ Winter Recreation
___ Undeveloped northwoods character, solitude
___ Other (please list_____

_____

2. Which of the following activities have you participated in over the past 12 months in the Gile Flowage watershed (circle all those you participated in).

a. Motorized Boating
b. Non-Motorized Boating
c. Fishing
d. Ice Fishing
e. Swimming
f. Scenic Enjoyment and Wildlife Viewing

g. Ice Skating, Hiking or Skiing
h. Snowmobile
i. ATV or motorized trail bike use
j. Walking or hiking
k. Bicycling
l. Other (please list):_____

3. In general, how satisfied are you with the Gile Flowage and its watershed at this time? (Circle your response)

Not At All Satisfied — *Not Satisfied* — *Neutral* — *Satisfied* — *Very Satisfied*

Why _____

_____

_____

ON-THE-WATER RECREATIONAL USAGE

4. How important to you is the issue of on-the-water recreational use on the flowage?

Not Important — *Somewhat Important* — *Very Important*

5. How do you use the flowage for on-the-water recreational use (please check all that apply)

___ Motor Boating for pleasure
___ Shore Fishing
___ Fishing from a boat
___ Ice Fishing
___ Swimming
___ Jet Skiing
___ Sailing or windsurfing
___ Canoeing, kayaking, rowing
___ Pontoon boating
___ Just enjoy viewing from the shore

___ Other: _____

_____

_____

6. Looking back over the last several years do you believe that the recreational usage of the flowage by other people has become:

Less Frequent — *About the Same* — *A Little More Frequent* — *Much More Frequent*

7. How would you best describe how the current amount and type of on-the water recreational usage of the flowage by others affects you? (*please check one)*

___It greatly diminishes my use and enjoyment of the flowage.
___It diminishes my use and enjoyment of the flowage to a limited degree.
___It doesn't diminish my use and enjoyment of the flowage.

8. Would you support an ordinance that would:

	Yes	No	Unsure
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed	☐	☐	☐
Prohibit the Use of Jet skis	☐	☐	☐
Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas or Times	☐	☐	☐
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas	☐	☐	☐
Limit Permitted Times for Motorized Uses	☐	☐	☐
Prohibit "Wakes" in Selected Areas	☐	☐	☐
Provide for Non-Motorized Areas	☐	☐	☐

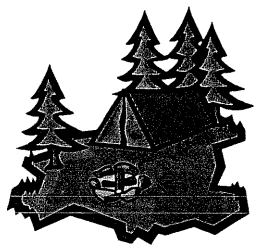
Please share with us any comments you might have regarding this issue: _____

_____

_____

9. Do you believe that camping on the public islands should be permitted?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure



10. Should camping sites be developed on the public islands?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

11. Do you have any other comments related to on-the-water recreational use of the flowage?

_____

_____

_____

The amount of water in the Gile Flowage that can be "drawn down" by Xcel Energy for their power generation needs is regulated by the State of Wisconsin. The "full-pond" or "normal high water mark" is set at 1,490 feet. Normally, the water is lowered six feet in the summer and seven feet in the winter.

WATER QUALITY

12. How important to you is the quality of water in the Gile Flowage?

Not Important — *Somewhat Important* — *Very Important*

13. How does the present quality of water in the flowage affect you? (circle one)

a. It greatly diminishes my use and enjoyment of the flowage.
b. It diminishes my use and enjoyment of the flowage to a limited degree.
c. It doesn't diminish my use and enjoyment of the flowage.

14. Looking back over the last several years do you believe that the flowage has become:

Less Polluted — *About the Same* — *More polluted*

15. Do you have any other comments related to the quality of water in the flowage?

_____

_____

_____

EXOTIC SPECIES

In 2003, an exotic species called a "spiny water flea" was found in the Gile Flowage. The impact of this species on the Flowage is not yet known. Other exotic species reported in or near the Flowage include the Chinese Apple Snail, Purple Loosestrife plant and Spiny Water Fleas.

16. How important to you is the issue of exotic species in the Gile Flowage?

Not Important — *Somewhat Important* — *Very Important*

17. Does the existence of exotic species in the flowage negatively affect you or your enjoyment of the Flowage?

No, Not At All — *Yes, to a Limited Degree* — *Yes, Very Much So*

18. Have you noticed the presence of exotic species (such as the Chinese Apple Snail, Purple Loosestrife and Spiny Water Fleas) in the Gile Flowage over the past several years?

No, Not At All — *Yes, A Little Bit* — *Yes, Quite a Bit*

If yes, where did you see them? _____

_____

_____

19. Would you support an effort to improve the education and awareness of the impacts of exotic species to protect the Gile Flowage?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

20. Would you support enhanced enforcement to reduce the introduction of exotic species into the flowage?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

21. Would you support efforts to improve fishing in the Gile Flowage through the construction of fish cribs, baiting fish or stoking fish?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

22. Do you have any other comments related to the issue of exotic species in the Gile Flowage?

_____

_____

_____

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT

23. How important to you are land use and development issues within the Gile Flowage watershed?

Not Important ***Somewhat Important*** ***Very Important***

24. Which of the following statements do you believe most accurately describes the Gile Flowage watershed:?

Is Not Developed Enough ***Is Developed About Right*** ***Has Become Too Developed***

25. Do you support long range planning efforts to manage growth and preserve the quality of life within the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

26. If there were to be further development in the Gile Flowage watershed I would support the location of the following land uses: *(please place an 'x' on those you favor)*

___ Single Family Houses
___ Multi-family Housing (condos, apartments, duplexes)
___ Resorts
___ Bars and Restaurants
___ Marinas
___ Campgrounds
___ Other Commercial Uses Related to Water Usage (such as boat sales and rentals)
___ Other (please list): _____

_____

_____

"Keyholing" is a type of development where a number of homes are built away from the water but are allowed access to the water through a strip of property that reaches the high water mark.

Currently, the County Zoning Ordinance allows up to four lots to have access through a key-hole lot, provided that these lots meet the minimum lot size requirements.

27. Do you support an ordinance that would **prohibit** key-holing on shoreline property within the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

28. Do you support ordinances that **regulate** (put limitations and conditions upon) keyholing on shoreline property within the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

29. Under Iron County's Lake Classification System, the Gile Flowage is a Class I lake. The following series of questions related to how you feel about the current dimensional requirements for single family dwellings located on Class I lakes:

a. Minimum Lot Size is 40,000 Square Feet (approximately one acre), Do you Believe This Is:

Too Large — *Too Small* — *About Right*

b. Minimum Lot Width is 200 Feet, Do you Believe This Is:

Too Wide — *Too Narrow* — *About Right*

c. Shoreline setbacks for Buildings are 75 Feet, Do you Believe This is:

Too Far Back — *Too Close* — *About Right*

30. How important is it to you that the northwoods character of the Gile Flowage is maintained?

Not Important — *Somewhat Important* — *Very Important* — *Unsure*

31. To help preserve the Flowage's northwoods character, Pence has an ordinance requiring high intensity shoreland lights (ie mercury/halogen yard or street lights) be shielded to prevent light from trespassing on other property or from glaring out over the water. Should this ordinance be extended to the entire Flowage?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

32. What do you favor being done with the public shoreline property that is owned by either Iron County as County Forest Land or the Towns of Carey or Pence? *(please check those you favor)*

___ Retain county and town lands in public ownership
___ Sell County Forest Land
___ Sell Town Land
___ Not Sure

33. How would you describe the transportation network within the watershed?

___ Adequate as is
___ Maintenance of Roads Needs to be Improved
___ More new roads needed, if so where: _____

Do you have any other comments related to land use and development within the Gile Flowage watershed? _____

_____

_____

PUBLIC ACCESS

34. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the following items related to public access to the Gile Flowage:

	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Unsure
Quality of Public Access	☐	☐	☐
Number of Public Access Sites	☐	☐	☐
Maintenance of Sites	☐	☐	☐
Restroom Facilities at Sites	☐	☐	☐
Signage at Sites	☐	☐	☐
Garbage Pick-Up	☐	☐	☐
Lighting	☐	☐	☐
Road Maintenance	☐	☐	☐

Other (please list): _____

_____

35. Which of the following improvements to the Gile Park and boat landing would you support?

	Yes	No	Unsure
Replace Boat Dock	☐	☐	☐
Improve Boat Launch	☐	☐	☐
Provide a Low Water Launch Facility	☐	☐	☐
Improve Restroom Facilities	☐	☐	☐
Improve Lighting	☐	☐	☐
Provide Picnic Tables and Benches	☐	☐	☐

Other (please list): _____

_____

36. At Gile Park, would you support an effort to move the beach back to its original location closer to the dam?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

37. What improvements would you support at the other less developed public access sites?

	Yes	No	Unsure
Improve Lighting	☐	☐	☐
Improve Parking	☐	☐	☐
Provide Toilet Facilities	☐	☐	☐

Other (please list): _____

_____

38. Do you believe that snowmobiles and ATV's should be permitted to access the Gile Flowage during the winter months?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

39. Do you have any other comments related to public access to the Gile Flowage? _____

_____

_____

_____

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

40. Looking to the future, which of the following statements best describes your vision for the Gile Flowage watershed? *(please check the one you most favor)*

___ A watershed with a high priority placed on protecting the natural beauty of the flowage.
___ A watershed that balances the protection of the natural resources with the recreational use and development of the flowage.
___ A watershed that encourages greater recreational uses of the flowage and more development of its shoreline.

41. What are the greatest threats that you believe are facing the future of the Gile Flowage and its watershed? _____

_____

_____

42. Which of the following management and educational activities would you support (please check all that apply)?

___ Information at the Public Access Sites Regarding Exotic Species
___ Education Regarding Steps that Individual Property Owners Can Take to Reduce Water Pollution
___ Regulations Limiting the Use of Lawn and garden Pesticides
___ Increased Zoning and Related Regulations to Limit the **Amount** of Development in the Watershed
___ Zoning Changes that would Increase the **Regulation** of Land Uses in the Watershed (such as increasing setbacks and shoreline buffer zones)
___ More Regulations Limiting the Use of Motorized Boats in the Flowage
___ Mandatory Septic Tank Inspections
___ Education Encouraging Voluntary Septic Tank Inspections
___ Chemically Treat Weeds and Algae on a Regular Basis

43. How would you support the Towns of Carey and Pence preserving the unique characteristics of the Gile Flowage and its watershed? *(please check all that you favor)*

___ Develop a zoning overlay district for the Flowage that would add regulations in addition to current County zoning
___ Rely on current County zoning
___ Develop Town ordinances
___ Rely on voluntary compliance to Town's recommendations
___ Other: _____
___ Not Sure

44. What is the best way to communicate with you regarding proposed planning, management or educational projects related to the Gile Flowage watershed? *(please check all that you favor)*

___ Direct Mail (letters, flyers, brochures)
___ E-Mail
___ Radio
___ Newspaper
___ Community Presentations
___ Other (please list): _____

45. How would you ideally picture the Gile Flowage watershed in the next 10 years. Please give us your vision for the future of the flowage:

_____
_____
_____

YOURSELF

46. Do you rent or own your property in the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ Rent ___ Own

47. What municipality is your property located in?

___ Town of Carey
___ Town of Pence
___ City of Montreal (including Gile)
___ Other (please list): _____

48. How long have you lived or owned property within the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ 0-2 Years
___ 3-5 Years
___ 6-11 Years
___ 11-20 Years
___ More than 20 Years

49. Which of the following best describes your property in the Gile Flowage watershed?

___ Property Directly Abutting the Xcel Owned Waterfront Property
___ Property Not Directly Abutting the Xcel Owned Waterfront Property
___ Own both types of property

50. Approximately how much of your property abuts the Xcel owned waterfront property of the Gile Flowage?

_____ feet of frontage or _____ acres

51. How would you describe your property?

___ Full time residence
___ Seasonal residence
If seasonal: do you plan on using your seasonal residence as a year-round home someday?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

___ Undeveloped:
If undeveloped what are your building plans for your property in the next 5 years:
___ Build a permanent home ___ Keep undeveloped
___ Build a seasonal cabin or home ___ Not sure

52. Do you plan to subdivide your Gile Flowage property within the next 5 years?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

53. Do you plan to sell your property within the next 5 years?

___ Yes ___ No ___ Unsure

54. Would you be interested in being involved with this effort to manage the Gile Flowage Watershed?

___ Yes ___ No

If yes, please write your name, mailing address and/or e-mail address so we can be sure to include you in our future mailings:

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

E-Mail: _____

Please feel free to add any additional comments that you would like regarding the Gile Flowage and its watershed: _____

_____

_____

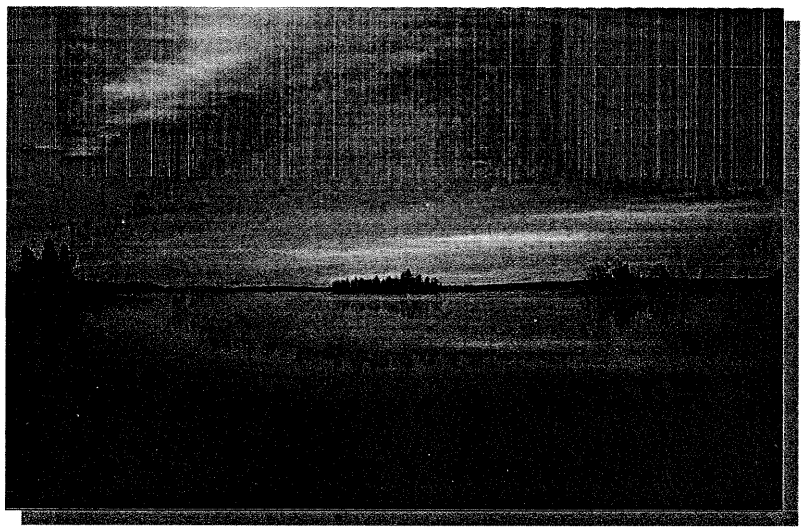
Thank you very much for your assistance in completing this survey!

Please return the survey in the enclosed, stamped envelope by ____, 2004. Or, if you picked up a copy of this survey at one of our sites, you can simply return the survey to the same site.

Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the Iron County UW-Extension office located in the Iron County Court House or call 715-561-2695.

RESULTS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY
PUBLIC INFORMATION PRESENTATION

"VIEWS FROM THE FLOWAGE"

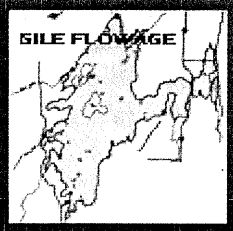


By Will Andresen- Iron County
University of Wisconsin-Extension
Community Resource Development Agent

November 10, 2004

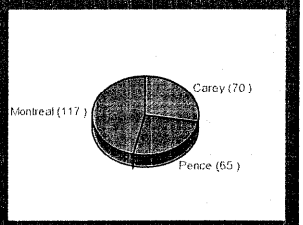
Iron County Courthouse- Hurley

Views from the Flowage



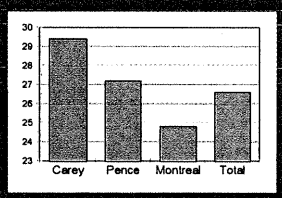
Respondents

A total of 252 surveys were returned

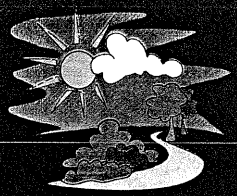


Response Rates

Overall, there was a good response rate of 26.6%

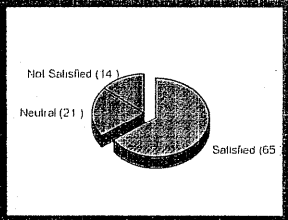


Satisfaction, Value and Use



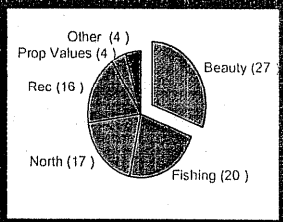
Overall Satisfaction

Sixty five percent of the respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the Gile Flowage watershed



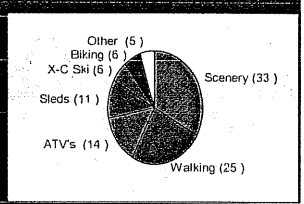
What is Most Valued?

"Scenic beauty" is the most valued characteristic of the flowage



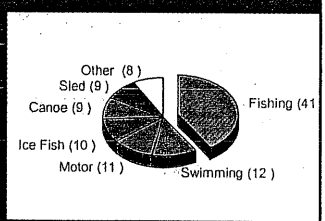
Most Popular On-Land Uses

Scenic enjoyment, wildlife viewing and walking/hiking are the most popular on-land activities in the flowage



Most Popular On-Water Uses

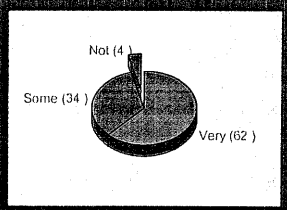
The most common water based use is fishing – from a boat and from the shore



Land Use and Development

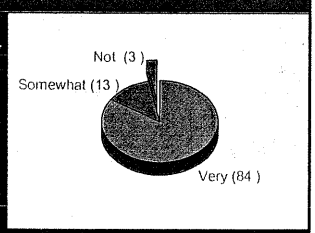
Are land use and development issues important?

Yes, only 4% believe that they are not important



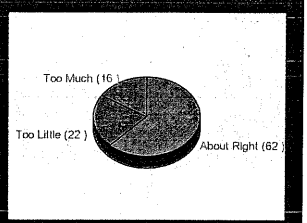
How important is preserving the Northwood's character?

Very important. Only 3% feel that it is <u>not</u> important



Development of the Gile Flowage

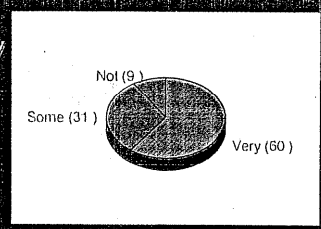
Most respondents think that the watershed is developed about right



Recreational Use

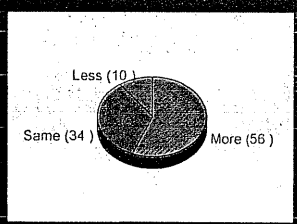
How important is on-the-water recreation?

60% say it is very important



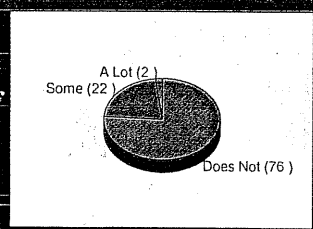
Trends in Recreational Use

Most agree that recreational use of the flowage has increased over the past several years



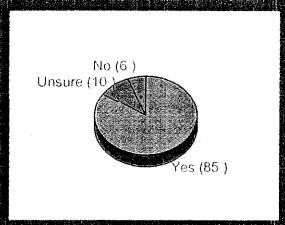
Do current levels of recreational use diminish your enjoyment?

Most agree that it does not diminish their enjoyment of the flowage

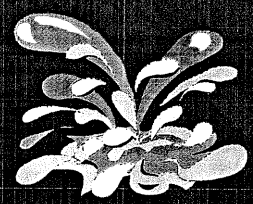


Enhanced Fishing

There is strong support for efforts to improve fishing (through the construction of fish cribs or the stocking of fish)

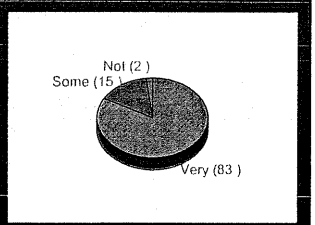


Water Quality



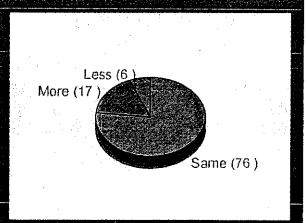
Importance of Water Quality

Virtually everybody agrees that the quality of the Gile Flowage water is important



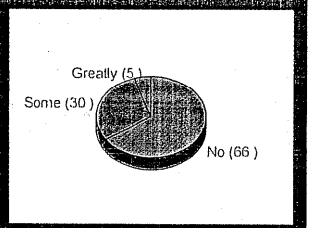
Has the water become more polluted?

Most people believe that the water quality has stayed about the same over the past several years



Does water quality affect your enjoyment?

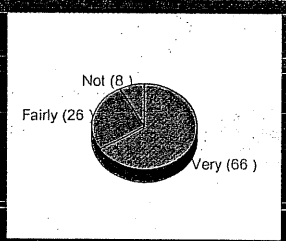
Most respondents agree that the current water quality does not diminish their enjoyment of the flowage



Exotic Species

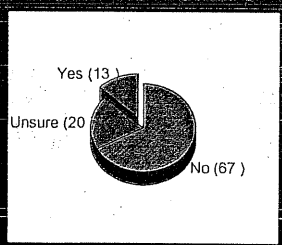
How important is the issue of exotic species?

This is a critical issue, as over 90% feel that it is either fairly important or very important



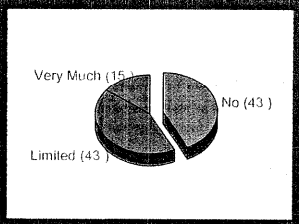
Have you noticed exotic species?

Only a few respondents actually noticed exotic species in the flowage



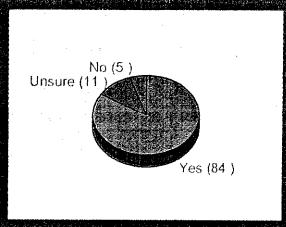
Do exotic species affect your enjoyment?

The majority are negatively affected by exotic species – at least to a limited degree



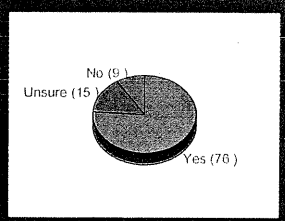
Education and Awareness

There is strong support for improving education and awareness on exotic species



Enforcement Activities

There is strong support for enhanced enforcement to reduce the introduction of exotic species

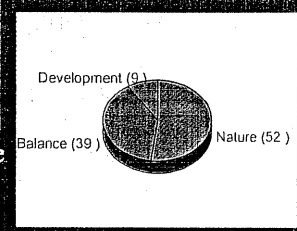


Public Access

Vision for the Future

What is your vision for the watershed?

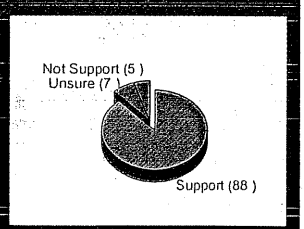
Over half agree that there should be a high priority placed on protecting nature



Do you support long range planning for the watershed?

No question about it

Nearly 90% support long range planning for the Gile Flowage watershed



GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED SURVEY

COMPLETE RESULTS

Summer of 2004

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

1

What do you value most about the Gile Flowage watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONDING	231	66	56	109
Scenic Beauty	170 26.9	47 26.3	43 28.5	80 26.5
Fishing	124 19.6	39 21.8	29 19.2	56 18.5
Northwoods Character	105 16.6	35 19.6	27 17.9	43 14.2
Recreational Use	101 16.0	26 14.5	21 13.9	54 17.9
Natural Environment	83 13.1	25 14.0	18 11.9	40 13.2
Property Values as an Investment	23 3.6	5 2.8	6 4.0	12 4.0
Winter Recreation	23 3.6	2 1.1	7 4.6	14 4.6
Other	3 0.5	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 1.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Which of the following on-land activities have you participated in over the past 12 months in the Gile Flowage watershed?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONDING	239	67	63	109
Scenic Enjoyment and Wildlife Viewing	210 32.9	63 35.2	50 28.2	97 34.4
Walking or Hiking	157 24.6	42 23.5	43 24.3	72 25.5
ATV or Motorized Trail Bike Use	92 14.4	27 15.1	33 18.6	32 11.3
Snowmobiling	68 10.7	15 8.4	19 10.7	34 12.1
Cross-Country Skiing	38 6.0	8 4.5	13 7.3	17 6.0
Bicycling	38 6.0	11 6.1	7 4.0	20 7.1
Other	35 5.5	13 7.3	12 6.8	10 3.5

3

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

How satisfied are you with the Gile Flowage and its watershed at this time?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	244	68	63	113
Satisfied	121 49.6	37 54.4	31 49.2	53 46.9
Neutral	51 20.9	10 14.7	11 17.5	30 26.5
Very Satisfied	37 15.2	11 16.2	8 12.7	18 15.9
Not Satisfied	27 11.1	8 11.8	12 19.0	7 6.2
Not At All Satisfied	8 3.3	2 2.9	1 1.6	5 4.4

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

How important to you is the issue of on-the-water recreational use on the flowage?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	218	63	57	98
Very Important	130	40	33	57
	59.6	63.5	57.9	58.2
Somewhat Important	68	16	20	32
	31.2	25.4	35.1	32.7
Not Important	20	7	4	9
	9.2	11.1	7.0	9.2

5

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

How do you use the flowage for on-the-water recreational use? over the past 12 months in the Gile Flowage watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONDING	231	64	61	106
Fishing from a Boat	186 22.6	54 23.9	51 22.8	81 21.7
Shore Fishing	154 18.7	39 17.3	39 17.4	76 20.3
Swimming	98 11.9	27 11.9	25 11.2	46 12.3
Motor Boating	93 11.3	22 9.7	26 11.6	45 12.0
Ice Fishing	83 10.1	22 9.7	20 8.9	41 11.0
Canoeing, Kayaking or Rowing	73 8.9	26 11.5	22 9.8	25 6.7
Snowmobiling	71 8.6	16 7.1	18 8.0	37 9.9
Pontoon Boating	29 3.5	12 5.3	11 4.9	6 1.6
Other	16 1.9	3 1.3	8 3.6	5 1.3
Ice Skating	10 1.2	3 1.3	3 1.3	4 1.1
Sailing or Windsurfing	8 1.0	2 0.9	1 0.4	5 1.3
Jet Skiing	3 0.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	3 0.8

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you believe that the recreational usage of the flowage by other people has become:

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	238	67	60	111
More Frequent	110 46.2	34 50.7	24 40.0	52 46.8
About the Same	81 34.0	22 32.8	19 31.7	40 36.0
Much More Frequent	24 10.1	8 11.9	9 15.0	7 6.3
Less Frequent	16 6.7	1 1.5	7 11.7	8 7.2
M. Less Frequent	7 2.9	2 3.0	1 1.7	4 3.6

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

7

How does the current water recreational use of the flowage affect you?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	241	67	63	111
Does Not Diminish My Use and Enjoyment	183 75.9	51 76.1	45 71.4	87 78.4
Diminishes to a Limited Degree	53 22.0	14 20.9	17 27.0	22 19.8
Greatly Diminishes My Use and Enjoyment	5 2.1	2 3.0	1 1.6	2 1.8

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support an Ordinance that would:

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed	100.0	46.9	36.9	16.2
Prohibit the Use of Jet Skis	100.0	56.8	36.1	7.1
Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas/Times	100.0	61.6	29.7	8.7
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas	100.0	58.8	32.7	8.4
Limit Times for Motorized Use	100.0	26.7	62.9	10.4
Prohibit Wakes in Selected Areas	100.0	58.9	28.6	12.6
Provide for Non-Motorized Areas	100.0	32.9	49.1	18.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

8 - Carey

Would you support an Ordinance that would:

Subsample: Town of Carey Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed	100.0	48.5	38.2	13.2
Prohibit the Use of Jet Skis	100.0	66.2	23.5	10.3
Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas/Times	100.0	65.6	24.6	9.8
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas	100.0	70.3	21.9	7.8
Limit Times for Motorized Use	100.0	29.0	54.8	16.1
Prohibit Wakes in Selected Areas	100.0	57.1	30.2	12.7
Provide for Non-Motorized Areas	100.0	27.9	52.5	19.7

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support an Ordinance that would:

Subsample: Town of Pence Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed	100.0	50.0	31.7	18.3
Prohibit the Use of Jet Skis	100.0	68.3	26.7	5.0
Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas/Times	100.0	69.6	19.6	10.7
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas	100.0	64.9	24.6	10.5
[illegible]t Times for [illegible]rized Use	100.0	24.1	65.5	10.3
Prohibit Wakes in Selected Areas	100.0	59.3	27.1	13.6
Provide for Non-Motorized Areas	100.0	36.8	49.1	14.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

8 - Montreal

Would you support an Ordinance that would:

Subsample: City of Montreal Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed	100.0	44.2	38.9	16.8
Prohibit the Use of Jet Skis	100.0	45.1	48.7	6.2
Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas/Times	100.0	54.9	38.2	6.9
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas	100.0	48.6	43.8	7.6
Limit Times for Motorized Use	100.0	26.7	66.3	6.9
Prohibit Wakes in Selected Areas	100.0	59.6	28.4	11.9
Provide for Non-Motorized Areas	100.0	33.7	47.1	19.2

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you believe that camping on the public islands should be permitted?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	251	69	65	117
Yes	190 75.7	45 65.2	45 69.2	100 85.5
Unsure	34 13.5	13 18.8	13 20.0	8 6.8
No	27 10.8	11 15.9	7 10.8	9 7.7

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

10

Should camping sites be developed on the public islands?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	252	70	65	117
Yes	109	24	20	65
	43.3	34.3	30.8	55.6
No	105	30	35	40
	41.7	42.9	53.8	34.2
Unsure	38	16	10	12
	15.1	22.9	15.4	10.3

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

1)

How important to you is the quality of water in the Gile Flowage?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	237	65	62	110
Very Important	198 83.5	55 84.6	48 77.4	95 86.4
Somewhat Important	35 14.8	8 12.3	12 19.4	15 13.6
Not Important	4 1.7	2 3.1	2 3.2	0 0.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(13)

How does the present quality of water in the flowage affect you?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	237	67	62	108
Does Not Diminish	156 65.8	43 64.2	40 64.5	73 67.6
Diminishes to a Limited Degree	70 29.5	19 28.4	20 32.3	31 28.7
Greatly Diminishes	11 4.6	5 7.5	2 3.2	4 3.7

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

7

Do you believe the flowage has become:

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	220	64	56	100
About the Same	168	51	40	77
	76.4	79.7	71.4	77.0
More Polluted	38	10	12	16
	17.3	15.6	21.4	16.0
Less Polluted	14	3	4	7
	6.4	4.7	7.1	7.0

(16)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

How important to you is the issue of exotic species in the Gile Flowage?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	238	67	62	109
Very Important	156	42	37	77
	65.5	62.7	59.7	70.6
Somewhat Important	63	23	18	22
	26.5	34.3	29.0	20.2
Not Important	19	2	7	10
	8.0	3.0	11.3	9.2

17

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do exotic species negatively affect your enjoyment of the Flowage?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	230	63	62	105
No, Not At All	98 42.6	30 47.6	29 46.8	39 37.1
Yes, to a Limited Degree	98 42.6	25 39.7	28 45.2	45 42.9
Yes, Very Much So	34 14.8	8 12.7	5 8.1	21 20.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(18)

Have you noticed the presence of exotic species in the Gile Flowage over the past several years?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	247	69	63	115
No	166	48	43	75
	67.2	69.6	68.3	65.2
Unsure	50	12	13	25
	20.2	17.4	20.6	21.7
Yes	31	9	7	15
	12.6	13.0	11.1	13.0

19

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support an effort to improve the education and awareness of the impacts of exotic species on the Gile Flowage?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	248	68	64	116
Yes	209 84.3	56 82.4	51 79.7	102 87.9
Unsure	27 10.9	9 13.2	8 12.5	10 8.6
No	12 4.8	3 4.4	5 7.8	4 3.4

20

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support enhanced enforcement to reduce the introduction of exotic species into the flowage?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	249	69	64	116
Yes	189	52	45	92
	75.9	75.4	70.3	79.3
Not Sure	38	11	10	17
	15.3	15.9	15.6	14.7
No	22	6	9	7
	8.8	8.7	14.1	6.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support efforts to improve fishing in the Gile Flowage through the construction of fish cribs or the stocking of fish?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	248	69	63	116
Yes	212	54	51	107
	85.5	78.3	81.0	92.2
Unsure	22	9	6	7
	8.9	13.0	9.5	6.0
No	14	6	6	2
	5.6	8.7	9.5	1.7

23

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

How important to you are land use and development issues within the Gile Flowage watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	229	66	56	107
Very Important	143	45	35	63
	62.4	68.2	62.5	58.9
Somewhat Important	77	21	19	37
	33.6	31.8	33.9	34.6
Not Important	9	0	2	7
	3.9	0.0	3.6	6.5

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

24

The Gile Flowage:

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	237	68	60	109
Is Developed About Right	148 62.4	45 66.2	36 60.0	67 61.5
Is Not Developed Enough	51 21.5	14 20.6	14 23.3	23 21.1
Has Become Too Developed	38 16.0	9 13.2	10 16.7	19 17.4

25

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you support long range planning efforts to manage growth and preserve the quality of life within the Gile Flowage watershed?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	246	69	61	116
Yes	217	64	54	99
	88.2	92.8	88.5	85.3
Unsure	18	4	4	10
	7.3	5.8	6.6	8.6
No	11	1	3	7
	4.5	1.4	4.9	6.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(26)

. here were to be further development in the Gile Flowage, which of the following land uses would you like to see?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONDING	192	52	46	94
Campgrounds	136 33.6	31 31.6	26 25.7	79 38.3
Single Family Homes	119 29.4	34 34.7	33 32.7	52 25.2
Bars and Restaurants	43 10.6	9 9.2	11 10.9	23 11.2
Marinas	36 8.9	8 8.2	10 9.9	18 8.7
R ts	26 6.4	6 6.1	9 8.9	11 5.3
Other Water-based Commercial Uses	23 5.7	5 5.1	4 4.0	14 6.8
Multi-family Housing	13 3.2	4 4.1	4 4.0	5 2.4
Other	9 2.2	1 1.0	4 4.0	4 1.9

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

27

Do you support an ordinance that would prohibit key-holing?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	248	70	64	114
Yes	119 48.0	32 45.7	32 50.0	55 48.2
No	86 34.7	23 32.9	22 34.4	41 36.0
Unsure	43 17.3	15 21.4	10 15.6	18 15.8

(28)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

.ou support an ordinance that would regulate key-holing?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	238	67	63	108
Yes	169 71.0	42 62.7	49 77.8	78 72.2
No	37 15.5	14 20.9	8 12.7	15 13.9
Unsure	32 13.4	11 16.4	6 9.5	15 13.9

29-a

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Under County Zoning, minimum lot sizes are:

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	230	67	61	102
About Right	147	38	38	71
	63.9	56.7	62.3	69.6
Too Small	68	24	18	26
	29.6	35.8	29.5	25.5
Too Large	15	5	5	5
	6.5	7.5	8.2	4.9

29-b

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

er County Zoning, minimum lot widths are:

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	227	65	59	103
About Right	153 67.4	40 61.5	42 71.2	71 68.9
Too Narrow	52 22.9	15 23.1	12 20.3	25 24.3
Too Wide	22 9.7	10 15.4	5 8.5	7 6.8

29-c

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Under County Zoning, shoreline setacks are:

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	228	64	61	103
About Right	143	41	41	61
	62.7	64.1	67.2	59.2
Too Close	79	19	18	42
	34.6	29.7	29.5	40.8
Too Far Back	6	4	2	0
	2.6	6.3	3.3	0.0

30

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

important to you is maintaining the northwoods character of the Gile Flowage?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	235	68	61	106
Very Important	198 84.3	57 83.8	49 80.3	92 86.8
Somewhat Important	30 12.8	9 13.2	11 18.0	10 9.4
Not Important	7 3.0	2 2.9	1 1.6	4 3.8

(31)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Would you support an ordinance that would require high intensity lighing to be shielded?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	242	67	63	112
Yes	154	40	42	72
	63.6	59.7	66.7	64.3
Unsure	49	14	13	22
	20.2	20.9	20.6	19.6
No	39	13	8	18
	16.1	19.4	12.7	16.1

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(32)

- should be done with public property within the Watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	238	66	63	109
Retain in Public Ownership	172 72.3	47 71.2	46 73.0	79 72.5
Unsure	35 14.7	10 15.2	8 12.7	17 15.6
Sell Town and County Lands	19 8.0	5 7.6	4 6.3	10 9.2
Sell Town Land	9 3.8	3 4.5	4 6.3	2 1.8
Se[illegible] County Forest L	3 1.3	1 1.5	1 1.6	1 0.9

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(37)

How would you describe the transportation network in the watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	236	68	62	106
Adequate As Is	121 51.3	37 54.4	32 51.6	52 49.1
Maintenance Needs to be Improved	110 46.6	31 45.6	28 45.2	51 48.1
More New Roads Needed	5 2.1	0 0.0	2 3.2	3 2.8

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

(34)

. your level of satisfaction with the following items related to public access to the Gile Flowage:

	TOTAL	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Unsure
Quality of Public Access Sites	100.0	81.0	12.1	6.9
Number of Public Access Sites	100.0	77.4	11.9	10.6
Maintenance of Public Access Sites	100.0	64.2	25.0	10.8
Restroom Facilities at Sites	100.0	42.7	38.8	18.5
Signage at Public Access Sites	100.0	59.1	21.8	19.1
Garbage Pick Up at Public Access Sites	100.0	50.2	25.3	24.5
Lighting at Public Access Sites	100.0	59.9	18.5	21.6
Road Maintenance at Public Access Sites	100.0	57.5	28.1	14.5

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

34 - Carey

Rate your level of satisfaction with the following items related to public access to the Gile Flowage:

Subsample: Town of Carey Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Unsure
Quality of Public Access Sites	100.0	87.1	8.1	4.8
Number of Public Access Sites	100.0	84.1	6.3	9.5
Maintenance of Public Access Sites	100.0	73.0	15.9	11.1
Restroom Facilities at Sites	100.0	39.1	40.6	20.3
Signage at Public Access Sites	100.0	57.6	23.7	18.6
Garbage Pick Up at Public Access Sites	100.0	46.0	30.2	23.8
Lighting at Public Access Sites	100.0	50.0	26.7	23.3
Road Maintenance at Public Access Sites	100.0	66.7	19.3	14.0

34 - Pence

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

e your level of satisfaction with the following items related to public access to the Gile Flowage:

Subsample: Town of Pence Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Unsure
Quality of Public Access Sites	100.0	81.0	12.7	6.3
Number of Public Access Sites	100.0	76.2	12.7	11.1
Maintenance of Public Access Sites	100.0	59.7	33.9	6.5
Restroom Facilities at Sites	100.0	34.5	41.4	24.1
[illegible]age at Public Access Sites	100.0	55.0	20.0	25.0
Garbage Pick Up at Public Access Sites	100.0	45.0	23.3	31.7
Lighting at Public Access Sites	100.0	59.6	12.3	28.1
Road Maintenance at Public Access Sites	100.0	53.4	27.6	19.0

34 - montreal Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Rate your level of satisfaction with the following items related to public access to the Gile Flowage:

Subsample: City of Montreal Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Unsure
Quality of Public Access Sites	100.0	77.6	14.0	8.4
Number of Public Access Sites	100.0	74.3	14.7	11.0
Maintenance of Public Access Sites	100.0	61.7	25.2	13.1
Restroom Facilities at Sites	100.0	49.1	36.4	14.5
Signage at Public Access Sites	100.0	62.3	21.7	16.0
Garbage Pick Up at Public Access Sites	100.0	55.7	23.6	20.8
Lighting at Public Access Sites	100.0	65.7	17.1	17.1
Road Maintenance at Public Access Sites	100.0	54.7	33.0	12.3

(246)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

I n of the following improvements to the Gile Park and boat landing would you support?

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Replace Boat Dock	100.0	41.3	29.4	29.4
Improve Boat Launch	100.0	55.6	21.8	22.7
Provide a Low Water Launch Facility	100.0	64.9	14.4	20.7
Improve Restroom Facilities	100.0	42.7	31.9	25.4
Improve Lighting	100.0	31.0	41.9	27.1
P de Picnic Ta es and Benches	100.0	57.7	20.0	22.3

35 - carey Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Which of the following improvements to the Gile Park and boat landing would you support?

Subsample: Town of Carey Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Replace Boat Dock	100.0	43.9	21.1	35.1
Improve Boat Launch	100.0	50.8	16.4	32.8
Provide a Low Water Launch Facility	100.0	65.6	9.8	24.6
Improve Restroom Facilities	100.0	38.2	27.3	34.5
Improve Lighting	100.0	20.0	40.0	40.0
Provide Picnic Tables and Benches	100.0	53.7	18.5	27.8

14 - Pence Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

. ch of the following improvements to the Gile Park and boat landing would you support?

Subsample: Town of Pence Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Replace Boat Dock	100.0	33.9	28.6	37.5
Improve Boat Launch	100.0	57.6	20.3	22.0
Provide a Low Water Launch Facility	100.0	61.0	15.3	23.7
Improve Restroom Facilities	100.0	28.6	35.7	35.7
Ir ove Lighting	100.0	27.8	40.7	31.5
Provide Picnic Tables and Benches	100.0	43.3	25.0	31.7

35-montreal Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Which of the following improvements to the Gile Park and boat landing would you support?

Subsample: City of Montreal Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Replace Boat Dock	100.0	43.8	34.3	21.9
Improve Boat Launch	100.0	57.1	25.7	17.1
Provide a Low Water Launch Facility	100.0	66.7	16.7	16.7
Improve Restroom Facilities	100.0	52.9	32.4	14.7
Improve Lighting	100.0	38.6	43.6	17.8
Provide Picnic Tables and Benches	100.0	68.3	17.8	13.9

(26)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

A ile Park, would you support an effort to move the beach back to its original location closer to the dam?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	233	64	60	109
Unsure	80 34.3	23 35.9	31 51.7	26 23.9
Yes	79 33.9	19 29.7	9 15.0	51 46.8
No	74 31.8	22 34.4	20 33.3	32 29.4

37

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

What improvements would you support at the less developed public access sites?

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Improve Lighting	100.0	39.6	33.5	26.9
Improve Parking	100.0	45.8	31.0	23.1
Provide Toilet Facilities	100.0	61.4	22.7	15.9

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

77 – Carey

c improvements would you support at the less developed public access sites?

Subsample: Town of Carey Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Improve Lighting	100.0	29.0	41.9	29.0
Improve Parking	100.0	29.0	41.9	29.0
Provide Toilet Facilities	100.0	48.5	27.3	24.2

37 - Pence

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

What improvements would you support at the less developed public access sites?

Subsample: Town of Pence Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Improve Lighting	100.0	35.2	38.9	25.9
Improve Parking	100.0	46.4	32.1	21.4
Provide Toilet Facilities	100.0	58.6	24.1	17.2

37 - Montreal

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

: improvements would you support at the less developed public access sites?

Subsample: City of Montreal Residents and Property Owners

	TOTAL	Yes	No	Unsure
Improve Lighting	100.0	49.0	25.0	26.0
Improve Parking	100.0	56.1	23.5	20.4
Provide Toilet Facilities	100.0	70.6	19.3	10.1

38

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you believe that snowmobiles and ATV's should be permitted to access the Gile Flowage during the winter months?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	239	68	60	111
Yes	180	51	41	88
	75.3	75.0	68.3	79.3
Unsure	31	8	11	12
	13.0	11.8	18.3	10.8
No	28	9	8	11
	11.7	13.2	13.3	9.9

40

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

:h of the following statements best describes your vision for the Gile Flowage Watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	215	65	53	97
High Priority on Protecting Nature	111 51.6	35 53.8	31 58.5	45 46.4
Balances Nature with Recreation/Develop.	85 39.5	25 38.5	18 34.0	42 43.3
Encourages Greater Recreation/Develop.	19 8.8	5 7.7	4 7.5	10 10.3

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Which of the following management and educational activities would you support?

42

	TOTAL		Location of Property: Town of Carey		Town of Pence		City of Montreal	
TOTAL RESPONDING	227		66		58		103	
Info @ Public Access Sites RE Exotics	177 17.5	78.0	52 18.8	78	43 17.6	74	82 16.8	80
Education RE Steps to Reduce Water Poll	157 15.5	69.2	48 17.4	73	39 15.9	67	70 14.3	68
Increased Regulation RE Amount of Develop	148 14.7	65.2	38 13.8	58	41 16.7	71	69 14.1	67
Mandatory Septic Tank Inspections	139 13.8	61.2	34 12.3	52	25 10.2	43	80 16.4	78
Regulations Limiting Use of Pesticides	130 12.9	57.2	38 13.8	58	31 12.7	53	61 12.5	59
Increased Zoning Setbacks and Reguls	107 10.6	47.1	28 10.1	42	25 10.2	43	54 11.0	52
Educat Encouraging Septic Tank Inspects	94 9.3	41.4	27 9.8	41	24 9.8	41	43 8.8	42
Chemical Treatment of Weeds and Algae	58 5.7	25.6	11 4.0	17	17 6.9	29	30 6.1	29

43

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

would you support the Towns of Carey and Pence in preserving the unique characteristics of the Gile Flowage and its watershed?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	147	37	39	71
Develop a Zoning Overlay District	72 49.0	12 32.4	19 48.7	41 57.7
Rely on Current County Zoning	39 26.5	9 24.3	12 30.8	18 25.4
Develop Town Ordinances	24 16.3	12 32.4	5 12.8	7 9.9
Rely on Voluntary Compliance	12 8.2	4 10.8	3 7.7	5 7.0

(44)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

What is the best way to communicate with you regarding proposed planning, management or educational projects related to the Gile Flowage watershed?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONDING	235	67	60	108
Direct Mail	199	58	53	88
	55.1	56.9	58.9	52.1
Newspaper	88	22	18	48
	24.4	21.6	20.0	28.4
E-Mail	32	11	11	10
	8.9	10.8	12.2	5.9
Community Presentations	23	6	2	15
	6.4	5.9	2.2	8.9
Radio	16	3	5	8
	4.4	2.9	5.6	4.7
Other	3	2	1	0
	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.0

(46)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

- community is your property located in?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	252	70	65	117
City of Montreal	117 46.4	0 0.0	0 0.0	117 100.0
Town of Carey	70 27.8	70 100.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
Town of Pence	65 25.8	0 0.0	65 100.0	0 0.0

47

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you rent or own your property?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	123	66	57	0
Own	122	66	56	0
	99.2	100.0	98.2	0.0
Rent	1	0	1	0
	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0

48

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

long have you lived in or owned property within the Gile Flowage Watershed?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	126	67	59	0
More than 20 Years	54 42.9	23 34.3	31 52.5	0 0.0
6-10 Years	27 21.4	16 23.9	11 18.6	0 0.0
11-20 Years	22 17.5	15 22.4	7 11.9	0 0.0
3-5 Years	12 9.5	7 10.4	5 8.5	0 0.0
0-[illegible] Years	11 8.7	6 9.0	5 8.5	0 0.0

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

49

Which of the following best describes your property?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	119	64	55	0
Not Directly Abutting Waterfront	71 59.7	47 73.4	24 43.6	0 0.0
Directly Abuts Waterfront Property	40 33.6	12 18.8	28 50.9	0 0.0
Both	8 6.7	5 7.8	3 5.5	0 0.0

(5h)

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

- Your property a full time residence, seasonal residence or undeveloped?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	113	62	51	0
Seasonal Residence	56 49.6	26 41.9	30 58.8	0 0.0
Full Time Residence	33 29.2	23 37.1	10 19.6	0 0.0
Undeveloped	24 21.2	13 21.0	11 21.6	0 0.0

52

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Do you plan to subdivide your property within the next 5 years?

		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	117	62	55	0
No	108	56	52	0
	92.3	90.3	94.5	0.0
Unsure	8	5	3	0
	6.8	8.1	5.5	0.0
Yes	1	1	0	0
	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.0

53

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

L ou plan to sell your property within the next 5 years?

	TOTAL	Location of Property: Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	119	64	55	0
No	90	47	43	0
	75.6	73.4	78.2	0.0
Unsure	24	13	11	0
	20.2	20.3	20.0	0.0
Yes	5	4	1	0
	4.2	6.3	1.8	0.0

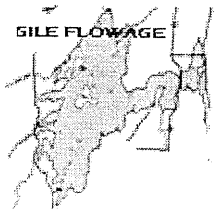
54

Gile Flowage Watershed Survey

Are you interested in being involved with this effort to manage the Gile Flowage Watershed?

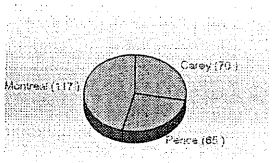
		Location of Property		
	TOTAL	Town of Carey	Town of Pence	City of Montreal
TOTAL RESPONSES	207	57	51	99
No	132	40	26	66
	63.8	70.2	51.0	66.7
Yes	75	17	25	33
	36.2	29.8	49.0	33.3

Views from the Flowage



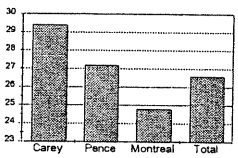
Respondents

A total of 252 surveys were returned

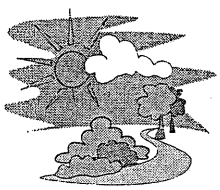


Response Rates

Overall, there was good response rate of 26.6%

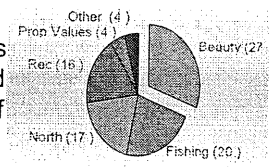


Satisfaction, Value and Use



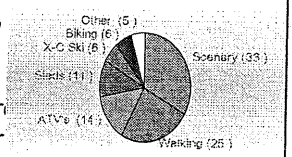
What is Most Valued?

"Scenic beauty" is the most valued characteristic of the flowage



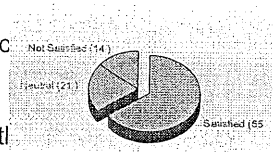
Most Popular On-Land Uses

Scenic enjoyment, wildlife viewing and walking/hiking ar the most popular on-land activities in the flowage



Overall Satisfaction

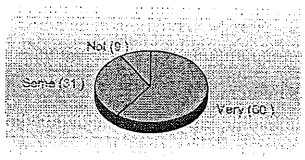
Sixty five percent o the respondents are satisfied or very satisfied witl the Gile Flowage watershed



On-the-Water Recreational Use

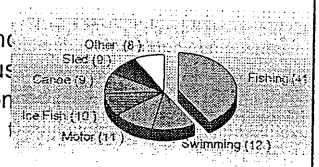
How important is on-the-water recreation?

60% say it is very important



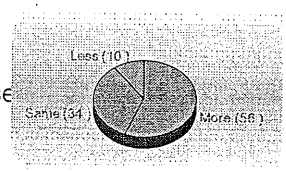
Most Popular On-Water Uses

The most comm water based us is fishing – fron boat and from shore



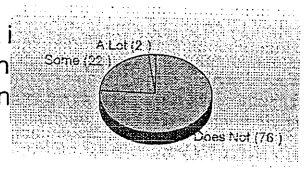
Trends in Recreational Use

Most agree that recreational use of the flowage has increased over the past several years



Do current levels of recreational use diminish your enjoyment?

Most agree that i does not dimin their enjoymen the flowage

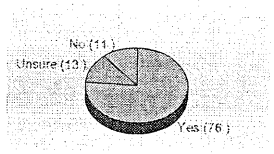


Do You Support Ordinances that Would:

Limit Jet Skis to Select Areas/Times (62%)
Prohibit Wakes in Select Areas (59%)
Limit Water Skiing to Select Areas (59%)
Prohibit Jet Skis (57%)
Limit the Size of Motors Allowed (47%)
Provide Non-Motorized Areas (33%)
Limit Times for Motorized Use (27%)

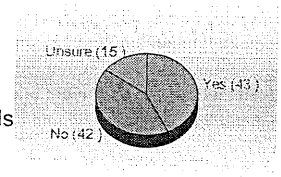
Island Camping – Permitted?

Most believe that camping on the island should be <u>permitted</u>

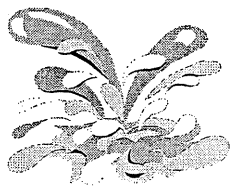


Island Camping – Developed?

There was a fairly even split on whether or not to <u>develop</u> the islands for camping

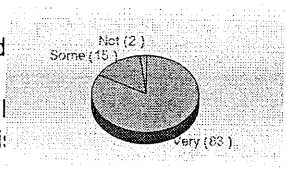


Water Quality



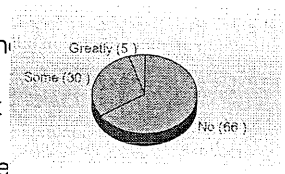
Importance of Water Quality

Virtually everybod agrees that the quality of the Gil Flowage water i important



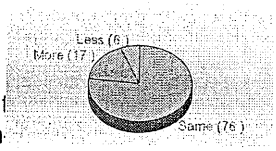
Does water quality affect your enjoyment?

Most agree that th current water quality does not diminish their enjoyment of the flowage

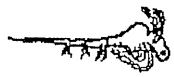


Has the water become more polluted?

Most believe that the water quality has stayed about the same over the past several years

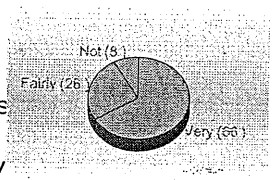


Exotic Species



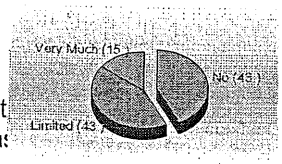
How important is the issue of exotic species?

This is a critical issue, as over 90% feel that it is either fairly important or very important



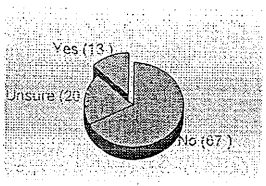
Do exotic species affect your enjoyment?

The majority are negatively affected by exotic species – at least to a limited degree



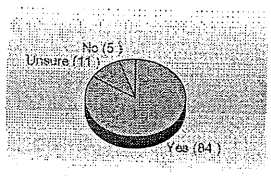
Have you noticed exotic species?

Only a few respondents actually noticed exotic species in the flowage



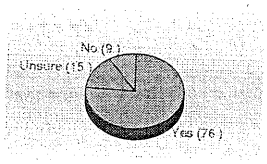
Education and Awareness

There is strong support for improving education and awareness on exotic species



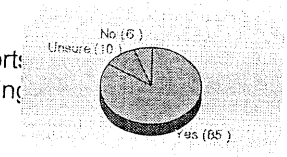
Enforcement Activities

There is strong support for enhanced enforcement to reduce the introduction of exotic species



Enhanced Fishing

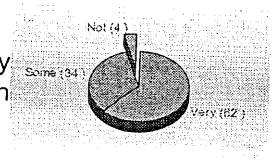
There is strong support for effort to improve fishin (through the construction of fish cribs or the stocking of fish)



Land Use and Development

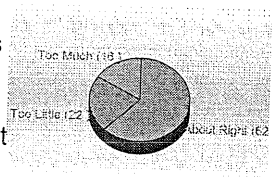
Are land use and development issues important?

Yes, only 4% believe that they are not importan



Development of the Gile Flowage

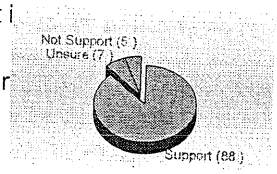
Most respondents think that the watershed is developed about right



Do you support long range planning for the watershed?

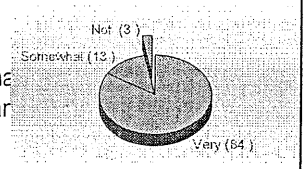
No question about i

Nearly 90% suppor long range planning for the Gile Flowage watershed



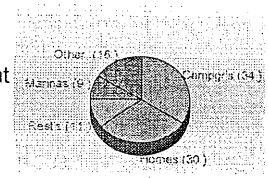
How important is preserving the Northwood's character?

Very important.
Only 3% feel tha
it is not importar



Future Development

IF there was future development, what type of land use would you like to see?



Land Ownership

Most respondent
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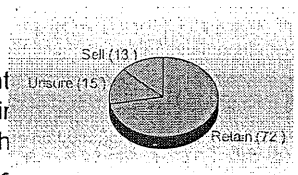


Public Access

Satisfaction with Public Access to the Gile Flowage

- Satisfaction Levels Were Highest For:
  - Quality and Quantity of Public Access Sites
- Satisfaction Levels Were Lowest For:
  - Restroom Facilities and Garbage Pick-up

Public Access Site Improvements

The Following Improvements were Supported:

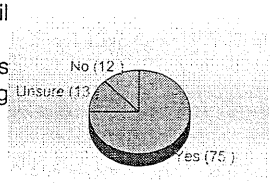
Provide Toilet Facilities – 61%

Improve Parking – 46%

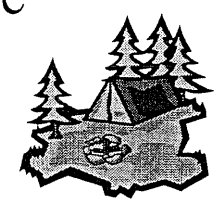
Improve Lighting – 40%

Recreational Vehicle Access

Should snowmobil and ATV's be permitted to acces the flowage during the winter?

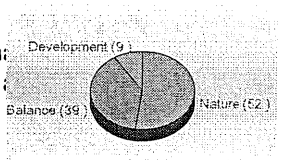


Vision for the Future



What is your vision for the watershed?

Over half agree th: there should be high priority placed on protecting nature



Management and Education

Percent Supporting the Following:

- Information at Public Access Sites (78%)
- Education Regarding Steps to Reduce Pollution (69%)
- Increased Regulation Re: Development (65%)
- Mandatory Septic Tank Inspections (61%)
- Regulations Limiting Pesticides (57%)

Management and Education – Continued

- Increased Zoning Setbacks and Regulations (47%)
- Education Encouraging Septic Tank Inspections (41%)
- Chemical Treatment (26%)

How to Preserve Unique Character?

Support for Methods to Preserve Character of the Gile Flowage and its Watershed:

Develop Zoning Overlay District (49%)
Rely on Current County Zoning (27%)
Develop Town Ordinances (16%)
Rely on Voluntary Compliance (8%)

Summary

- High level of Satisfaction with Existing Resources
- Desire to Preserve Character of the Watershed
- Understanding of Trends and Threats
- Significant Public Support for Long Range Planning (88%)

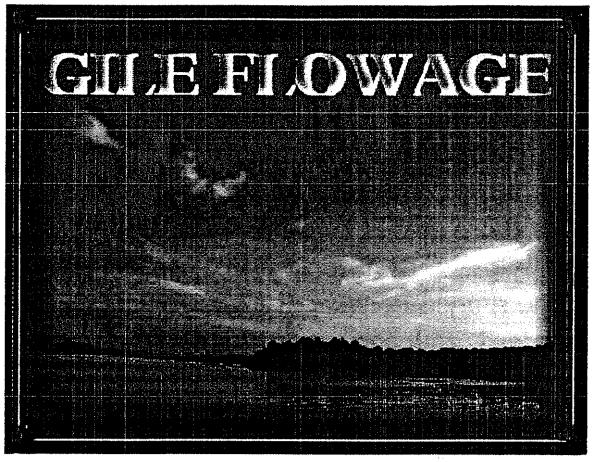
Next Steps…

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

GILE FLOWAGE HISTORY

Provided by

The Friends of the Gile Flowage, Inc. (FOG)



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GILE FLOWAGE

IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

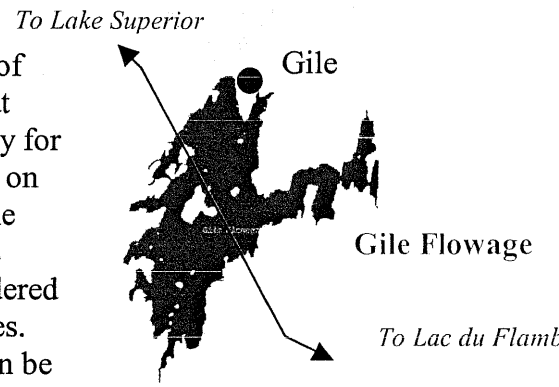
Compiled by the Friends Of The Gile Flowage
in fulfillment of a DNR Lakes Planning Grant:
Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

Note: Little written history exists about the Gile Flowage. Based on the scarce amount of information available, it is recommended that oral history research be conducted of local residents with first hand knowledge of the Flowage and its watershed to create a historic record of this unique natural resource.

PRE-EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

To appreciate the significance of the Gile Flowage and its watershed, it is important to consider the historic landscape void of a 3384-acre body of water caused by damming the West Branch of the Montreal River. The West Branch was a rocky, north flowing, non-navigable river that ran unimpeded from its source in Island Lake, to its confluence with the East Branch, and on to Lake Superior.

Before Europeans came to the Penokee Range in search of wealth in iron ore called "red gold", the land behind what would become the Gile Flowage was a first superhighway for Native Americans traveling between their major villages on LaPointe on Madeline Island and Lac du Flambeau. In the 1700's European fur traders would follow their footsteps along what would be called The Flambeau Trail"- considered the most difficult portage in the Old Northwest Territories. Traces of the old trail are now gone on the land, but it can be seen sketched on old survey maps. It clearly is depicted as crossing the area that would become the Gile Flowage from its NE corner near the old Montreal Mine to the SE corner near the site of what was called "Morgando's Campground."

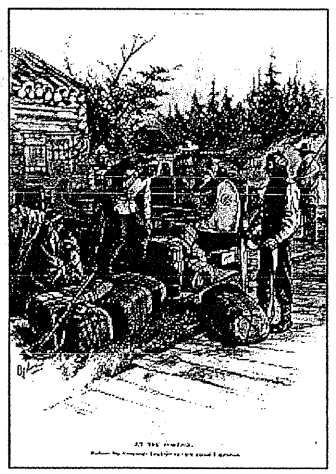


Approximate route of the Flambeau Trail across what is now the Gile Flowage

Although the north flowing Montreal River called in Ojibwa "Kawasiji-wangsepi"-White Falls River or "where-there-is-a-strong-foaming-current-in-the-river" nearly connected the Lake Superior and Mississippi Watershed, its waterfalls and rapids made it not navigable. From the Lake Superior shore, it was a 45-mile, 120-pause portage through swamps, dense forests "inhabited only by owls" as described by François Malhiot a Northwest Fur Company Clerk , and the rugged Penokee Range. All goods bond for Lad du Flambeau (or for LaPointe if the traveler was departing the country) had to be carried in 90-pound packs. Most voyageurs carried a minimum of two packs or 180 pounds of trade goods. It was hard going. Travel over the portage took between 2.5 and 7 days depending on the trail's condition.

Traveling south the trail crossed the Continental Divide with the overland portion thankfully ending at Long Lake (north of Mercer, WI) where stashed canoes could be used to more easily paddle the water highways the rest of the way to Lac du Flambeau.

The trail followed the east side of the Montreal River starting at the river's mouth at Lake Superior. The original Flambeau Trail led up a steep hill paralleling the 90-foot Superior Falls. Eight pauses later (3.5 miles) the trail crosses the river one mile upstream. In 1847, Assistant US Geologist J.G. Norwood made these observations of the Montreal River *"At the crossing, the trap (rock) is exposed in the bed of the river, crossing in a low range, bearing NW and SE. The country ascended all the way to day in series of ridges with wet and in some instances swampy valleys intervening".*



Fur Trade Party, ca 1700's

On September 22, 1847, Norwood states "Two miles from the Spruce River brought us to the crossing of the west branch of the Montreal River, where we concluded to camp". The Next day he describes crossing the Montreal River at a location 953 feet above Lake Superior. Here he states the river is about 25 feet wide and 3 feet deep. His journal adds that *"it has been bridged in a rude manner by the engages of the American Fur Trade Company who have, for may years, transported goods over this rout to the small trading posts established among the Indians at Lac du Flambeau and other points in this direction".* From this point he comments on ascending hills of slight elevation to the continental divide. Was this a crossing of the West Branch of the Montreal River somewhere near the present Gile Dam?

The West Branch of the Montreal, the stream whose held back waters creates the Gile Flowage, has been called many names: Balsam River, Middle River, and Rocking Bridge River. Ojibwa Indians and some early travelers called it "Gogogashugun" or River-crossed-by-a-fallen-swaying-tree". Today a green sign on Hwy. 77 at the West Branch of the Montreal River carries its Anglo name on one side and its Ojibwa name on the other.

The Gile Flowage's ties to Native people continue today. The Flowage is within the Ceded Territory of the Chippewa Indians and therefore subject to co-management between tribal

resource management through the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission(GLIFWC) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Tribal spearing for walleye occurs each spring. Recently, GLIFWC as introduced "manoomin" or wild rice into the northern eastern corner Flowage along adjacent to Highway 51.

BORDER WARS

Why The Gile Flowage Is In Wisconsin

(from "Trade and Travel in Montreal Country" Otis Bersing)

Iron County owes is share of mineral wealth and jurisdiction over the Gile Flowage to an error made by Captain Cram of the US topographic engineers in 1840. The Montreal River has been a major factor in the boundary disputes between Michigan and Wisconsin. IN 1836, eight years before the Wisconsin's statehood, Congress ordered, the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin was held to be a continuous water line from the headwaters of the Menominee River, to Lac Vieux Desert (then thought to the be sources of the Montreal River), then down the Montreal, to Lake Superior. They commissioned Cram, a government surveyor, to survey and mark the border.

Cram was especially taken with the Montreal River writing in 1841: *"The Montreal...presents.. a great variety of beautiful scenery, and the extreme wilderness of its features possess peculiar charms for the lover of the picturesque".*

After having difficulty finding Lac Vieux Desert, Cram's expedition proceeded across country to find the headwaters of the Montreal River. In triangulating the country, Cram decided that the source of the Montreal was the point where a small tributary known as the Balsam River entered to the east. How he happened to select this point is now known since the main stream of the Montreal rises in what was then know as "Twin Lake".

If Captain Cram would have correctly located the line at the head of Twin Lake, the Wisconsin-Michigan border would have been 8 miles south of its present location. Cram's error caused a 600 sq. mile triangular piece of land, including Hurley and the eastern shore of what would become the Gile Flowage, and practically every rich iron ore mine in the Hurley-Montreal iron mining district to be located in Wisconsin rather than Michigan.

Realizing the tax revenue and resource loss the error created, the Michigan legislature tried to annex the "lost territory" beginning in 1907. In 1923, the State of Michigan sued, claiming that the West Branch of the Montreal was the main stream of the Montreal River and it should be the starting point for the state boundary line. This again would have placed the City of Hurley in Michigan and the east side of what is now Gile Flowage in the Wolverine State.

The US Supreme Court finally confirmed Wisconsin's title to the disputed territory, putting what would become the Gile Flowage in Wisconsin.

TALE OF TWO CITIES

The West Branch of the Montreal River separates the City of Montreal into two sibling communities: Montreal on the northwest side and Gile on the northeast side of the Flowage. The community of Gile has been part of the City of Montreal, a "city of the fourth class" (indicating its size-not importance)—but don't tell Gile that!

A sibling rivalry exists between the two communities has it origins in the different natural resources bases that developed each town. While Montreal was founded on iron ore mining, Gile grew up on white pine that fed the Montreal River Lumber Company mill. Montreal and Gile had separate schools.

"Be-Guiled"
What's in a name? The Gile (rhymes with "tile") Flowage was named for the community of Gile located at the northern end of the Flowage.

Even though, the two siblings were united into on City in 1924. But disagreements were inevitable. In 1925, a disagreement as to where to build the new school could only be solved by building two schools: one in Gile and one in Montreal.

To this day, the City of Montreal is the only community of its size with two post office: one for Montreal, the other for Gile!

1885- THE FIRST DAM
MONTREAL RIVER LUMBER COMPANY

1885…It was a boom year for the area. Rich hematite ore had just been found by the Oglebay-Norton Company and the Montreal Mining Company was formed across the river and would become one of the world's deepest, richest iron ore mine. The first white child was born in Hurley. The railroad connection between Hurley and the Lake Superior seaport in Ashland was complete.

This year Dan McCrossen stared the Montreal River Lumber Company along the banks of the West Branch of the Montreal River in Gile, damming the river to control water for flushing the logs to the mill. Logging the virgin forests with their wealth of white pine that could be floated down river to a waiting sawmill was the next industrial boom behind iron mining. By 1886, an estimated 2000 "wood choppers" working for McCrossen's company were at work on the Range. By 1890, the huge mill was in full swing across from the Montreal Mine. By the 1920's, the seemingly inexhaustible wellspring of timber ran dry. In many towns, only trees too crooked to be used except for firewood" remained. Lumber mills around Iron County ceased operations and were dismantled. Such as the fate of the great Montreal River Lumber Company.

While no existing documents were found to explain what happened to the West Branch River dam used by the company, it is assumed that at the mill's closure it was also dismantled or was left to wash out come spring flooding. Once again the swift waters the West Branch of the Montreal River flowed unrestrained, offering opportunities for great trout fishing.

FLOODED FORTIES

Little written information exists about what the area that would become the Gile Flowage looked like prior to its flooding in 1936. Informal oral histories indicate a number of farms existed in this area, including the Nygard Farm. Potatoes were among the crops grown there. During low water periods, foundations of old buildings may be seen protruding above the water in front of the Gile Dam and evidences of roads can be seen in shallow areas that once crossed the flooded area.

Oral histories should be collected from local residents who are still living who can document what existed here before creation of the Gile Flowage.

BIRTH OF THE FLOWAGE, August 1936

As rural communities became electrified and the demand along the Iron Range for power for mining and other industries grew, companies looked for opportunities to generate cheap power

The Wisconsin Public Service approved the construction of a dam and reservoir on West. Branch of Montreal River (sometimes called the Gile River) to augment flow to the downstream hydro facility. The Gile Dam was one of six dams proposed for the Montreal River. Two dams were proposed above the Gile Dam, one dam on the East Branch of the Montreal, and two more dams below Gile dam before the Saxon Falls Dam. Only the dam at Gile was constructed, because it was the most cost effective.

The Dam was built on the former site of the Montreal River Log Company dam dating back to the 1800's. It had either been removed or washed out. Construction on the dam was completed in December 1940 and the Flowage started filling with the spring snowmelt in 1941. Lake Superior District Power Company was first owner, but merged in later years into Northern States Power which eventually became Xcel Energy.

From historic news article ca. 1947, no date or author:

The dam was *"completed in January after several delays. Up until then, it remained ajar. "Already the first thaws have sent water surging through it to be captured in the dams at lake Superior and Saxon, As soon as these smaller areas are filled with water, the Gile Dam will be closed.*

To get the project ready, all winter 25 men brushed the area to be flooded in the Towns of Carey and Pence. The brushing in the Town of Carey could be seen from Hwy. 51 Another job prior to creating the new Flowage was the necessary task of relocating 1.4 miles of County Trunk C. This work was done by the Iron County Highway Department under contract with the Lake Superior District Power Company. Walther Williams, then Iron

County Highway Commissioner, revealed that about 700 feet of concrete Hwy. 51 is in danger of being flooded and that this summer the power company will let out a contract to raise about 1200 fee of this principal highway just north of the Nygard Farm. About one-half mile of what is know as the Knight Road in the Town of Carey has to be raised to prevent flooding.

The new lake will come within one quarter mile of Lake Ledvina (then a water source for thirsty Hurley) and Hurley and speculation and guessing as to whether it will raise the level of Hurley's water source is a popular subject. However the power company engineers have vouched for the fact that it will not bring the Lake Ledvina level up.

"With the advent of Spring and the thaws that accompany it, it is expected that the Gile dam in the city of Montreal will soon be closed to hold back the rushing waters of the Gile River. When the dam is closed in the near future it will mark the birth of a new "lake.

The new flowage will cover parts of Pence, Carey, and the City of Montreal in the Gile Location. The starting point for this body of water, about four miles in area, is just a stone's throw of Hurley. With such a large body of water within the city limits, as good deal of speculation is rife concerning fishing prospects. The Northland Sports Club of Hurley is centering all of its activities on seeing that the Gile Flowage is stocked with an ample supply of fish.

Tests have been made of the water already and more tests will be made when the area is flooded to determine how much and what species of fish the flowage will support. In the meantime, the rush of flood waters is awaited. But I will not be long 'ere a lake is born".

GILE FLOWAGE DAM

Without the dam, there would be no Gile Flowage. To understand the history of the Flowage, it is important to know significance of the dam which creates it.

The Gile Flowage is one of twenty hydro facilities in WI currently owned by Xcel Energy. There other hydro facility is in MN. Dams range in hydro capacity from 168 kilowatts (Hayward hydro facility) up to 57 mg watts (Jim Falls). Hydro serves 7% of electrical system and 15-18% of customer needs Xcel subsidiaries include: Chippewa/Flambeau Improvement Corp 4 dams(including Turtle-Flambeau Flowage), Chippewa Flowage, Moose L. reservoir, Rest Lake Dam (Manitowish Waters).

The Gile Flowage Dam is 30 feet high by 1100 ft. long. Discharge is controlled by two "sluice" gates 6'x5' high used for low flow and a larger gate 12'x16' to let river water pass through during high river flows due to rain and spring runoff.

There are three operators that maintain the dam. They are also responsible for maintaining two other dams on the system the Saxon Falls and Superior Falls; and the White River dam in Ashland County.

No hydro power is generated at the Gile Dam. Unlike most other dams, it is not FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission) licensed. The purpose of the Gile Dam is only to store water for release to the downstream hydro facilities at Saxon and Superior Falls to keep them economical to operate. Water is stored for times when the river (east and west branches of the Montreal) is low, so they can generate power and keeps the other dams profitable. It is a balancing act and Xcel tries to manage the Gile water levels to allow 2 other hydros to run.

The downstream dams include the Saxon Falls and Superior Falls , both built in 1912. The electrical generation capacity of the system that starts with water flushed through the Gile Dam is 3.3 mg watts or 22,000 mg watts per year or enough power for 2600 homes.

WATER LEVELS

One of the features that make the Gile Flowage unique and sometimes a frustration to adjacent property owners and boaters, is its changing water levels.

The normal level for the Gile Flowage when is full (called "full pond") is elevation 1490 feet. This level dates back to 1936 when the Public Service Commission issued orders for maintaining pond levels. The minimum flow is 10 cubic ft./sec out of the dam and a block was installed in the small sluice gate to keep that flow steady. Currently discharging 30 cfs. Natural inflow into the Gile is 10 cfs.

Like many flowages, the Gile's water levels fluctuate seasonally to meet the demand for water to operate hydro facilities downstream. Since 1984 NSP/Xcel has decreased the draw down to an average of 7 feet per season. During the summer the average is 6 feet and the winter draw down averages 7 1/2 to 8 feet. In 2003, the draw down was 71/2-8 feet due to summer drought. The maximum draw down allowable is 15' or to the 1475' elevation.

There is always a draw down starting around May 1 to control the winter runoff and a gradual draw down until the fall rains. The winter draw down starts approx. Dec. 1.

Operators will close down the dam to allow only the minimum 10 cubic ft./sec. discharge. There are flood benefits because it allows the Flowage to capture more water, however if there is too much water the dam will be opened to let excess pass out.

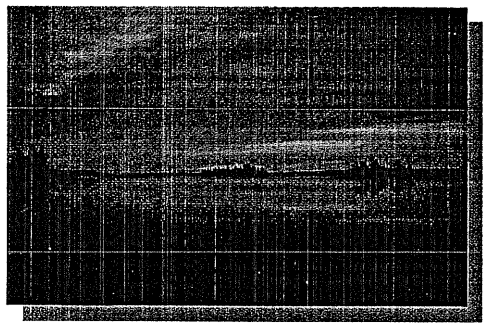
Without the ability to conduct draw downs, the downstream hydros would not be economically feasible and therefore there would be no need to own or operate the Gile Dam.

GILE FLOWAGE ISLANDS

At 3,384 acres, the Gile Flowage ranks 30th among Wisconsin's largest inland lakes. What makes the Gile unique is that it is the largest Laurientian Shield lake in Wisconsin. Most of the shoreline is ancient exposed bedrock and the Flowage is dotted with bedrock islands reminiscent of the Boundary Waters and Quetico canoe-country region of northern Minnesota.

Little is know about the history of these islands, except for a few colorful local names they have been given. Some of the islands are in public ownership through Iron County. Others are owned by Xcel Energy. There are a few rare private parcels on these islands.

HISTORIC ISSUES OF RIPARIAN OWNERSHIP



Xcel Energy, to maintain its power generation capability, owns approximately 1200 acres on the Gile Flowage of non-submerged land. Power company ownership extends up the shoreline to the high water level mark or 1495' elevation. Therefore, property owners along the Gile Flowage are not true riparian or shoreland property owners.

The past and present policy of Northern States Power Company and now Xcel Energy has been to leave the Gile Flowage's shoreline in its natural condition. Indeed, the pristine quality of the Gile Flowage is due in very large part to the power company's ownership and lack of development of its property.

Currently there are no plans to develop shoreline properties, despite the escalating value of shoreland property throughout northern Wisconsin. The Gile Flowage shoreline, owned by Xcel Energy, remains open to the public to use for non-consumptive uses. Foot traffic is allowed, but motorized vehicles such as ATV's are forbidden.

Xcel officials have expressed a growing concern over "encroachments" on the Gile's shoreline it owns. The company cites Wisconsin statues: Chap. 30 (30.131) of Natural Resource Codes which they state does not allow Xcel to allow non-riparian owners to place encroachments (ie. piers)on there property. According to the company, part of this problem is because it has not been enforcing its property rights. In 2004, the company began efforts to find out where their property is, survey it, and find existing encroachments. Xcel has offered to work with encroachers to return the shoreline to its natural condition and start protecting its property right.

GILE FLOWAGE PLACE NAMES

There are a number of colorful names for places along the Gile Flowage that should be researched further to document their origin and significance. Among these are:

Big Island: so named as it is the largest island within the Flowage

Sucker Hole Boat Landing: located on the Flowage's southern end, off Spring Camp Rd.

Eagle Island: named for a perennial eagle's nest located there

Undersized Bay (also called Tower Bay): so named for small muskies and later the radio towers near its shore

Six Pack Rock: upstream from Sucker Hole Boat Landing. Named for a person illegally fishing before season who missed being apprehended by a conservation warden leaving behind only a 6-pack of beer.

Wedding Island: so named for famous wedding on its shore in 1984

Little Pete Road: A side road off of Spring Camp Rd. Once known as Oyala's Road.

Pence 4H Park: So named because the Pence Packers 4H Club cleared the area and made a park there near a boat landing on Spring Camp Rd.. The park is gone, but it is still called the Pence 4H Boat Landing

Ball Bearing Hill: Off Spring Camp near Birch Creek. So named for the rocks that would not pack down to create a road. Spring Camp Rd. was diverted to avoid this area.

Black Creek Bay: located in the Town of Pence off Spring Camp Road. Created where Black Creek flows into the Flowage.

Birch Creek: located in the Town of Pence off Spring Camp Road. This creek flows into the Flowage

Farmers Creek: located in the Town of Pence flowing into the Flowage. Could be named for the farmers from Pence who used the creek to water their livestock

Deer Spirit Island: named for deer antlers found on perched on this island's southern shore despite rough waves that should have washed them away

Indian Rocks: A picturesque rock shoreline at the southern end of the Flowage

Tailings Piles: Left over mine rock that is a prominent feature of the landscape of the City of Montreal at the northern western corner of the flowage

Morgan's Campground: Famous 30+ unit campground on flowage's east side near the crossing point of the historic Flambeau Trail

Finlander Clearing: Located on the east side of the Flowage in the Town of Carey

Linnenpool (spelling?) Creek: a little creek that enters the Flowage from Hwy. 51. A spawning area for walleyes and northerns

Fifield Creek: a small creek that flows into the eastern part of the Flowage. Origin of name not clear, but could be named for Sam Fifield- the founder of the Ashland Daily Press (still in existence) who also served as a banker, owner of the Chequamegon Hotel in Ashland, founder of the Ashland City Bank and Ashland's first Masonic Temple, state assemblyman, senator, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, and Ashland postmaster. While

the connection to such an Ashland-based dignitary may seem strange, recall that Iron County was part of Ashland County until 1893.

Family Park: located in the bay east of County Trunk C

OmaSoca Park: town park shared by the Towns of Oma and South Carey (So-Ca) that has a boat landing, picnic area. Now closed

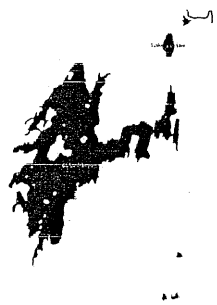
Gravel Dike: once called the "junk shop" dike, the gravel road the crosses the Flowage between Hwy. 51 and County C. It's proper name is Knight Road.

Knight Road: Probably not named for the crusaders, but for John H. Knight who was named agent to the Lake Superior Chippewa in 1869. Like many early northwoods entrepreneurs, he was involved in many business ventures in Ashland including organizing the Superior Lumber Company, the Ashland National Bank, the First National Bank, the Ashland Brownstone Company, the street railway, and the blast furnance. He campaigned for state senate, but was never elected.

First Rock, Second Rock, and Third Rock: three famous rock points when heading south from Gile by boat

Spring Camp Road: named for the springs located along the road

West Branch Road: named for the branch of the Montreal River that creates the flowage



PLAN FOR SHARING PROJECT RESULTS

Includes: Samples of public information used to share results

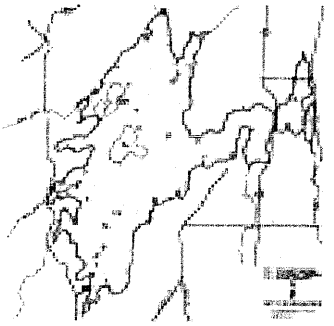
Posters: Posted in public gathering places within watershed communities

Media Releases: Sent to radio and newpaper outlets covering the Gile Flowage watershed communities including WJMS Radio, WUPM Radio, Ironwood Daily Globe (Ironwood, MI) and the Iron County Miner (Hurley, WI)

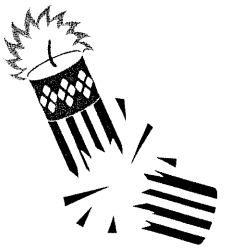
GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN-PHASE I
PLAN FOR SHARING PROJECT RESULTS

PROJECT ELEMENT	HOW SHARED						LEAD
	Media Release	Newsletter	Plan Com.Mtg.	Public Mtg.	Promo Posters	Final Report	
Environment Inventory	X	X	X	X	X	X	**Consultant**
Shoreland Restoration Report		X	X			X	**ADBI-LCC**
Base Planning Maps			X				**NWRPC**
Land Owner Survey	X	X	X	X	X	X	**UWEX**
Lake History		X	X			X	
Plan-Sharing Results			X			X	**Towns & FOG**
Prelim. Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X	**NWRPC**
Steering Committee	X	X	X	X	X	X	**Towns**

Key to Lead Players
Consultant= Whitewater Assoc.
ADBI-LCC= Land Conservation Dept.
NWRPC= NW Regional Planning Commission
UWEX= University of Wisconsin-Extension
Towns= Towns of Carey and Pence
FOG= Friends of the Gile Flowage Lake Assoc.



Informational Meeting on Forming a Gile Flowage Lake Association



Saturday, July 5- 10:00 am
Gile Park Pavilion
Gile, Wisconsin

Presentation by
Bryan Pierce, UW-Extension Resource Agent
on the role of
lake organizations,
grants, and how to get started

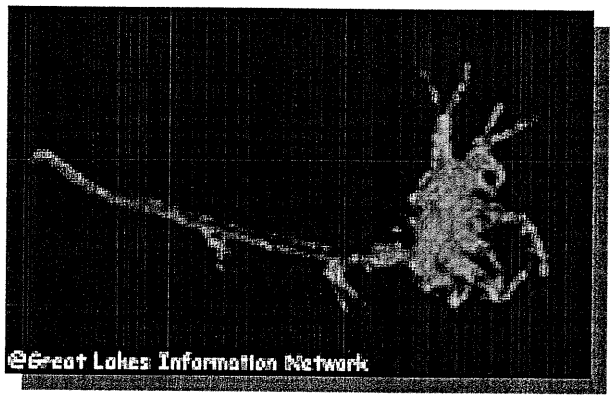
Followed by Discussion On Taking The Next Step

BRING A CHAIR and YOUR IDEAS
Everyone Welcome!

For more information contact
Cathy Techtmann or Harold Schumde
715.561.2185

SPINY WATER FLEAS...

HOW WILL THEY AFFECT THE GILE FLOWAGE ??



A presentation by

Craig Roesler, Water Quality Biologist

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Monday, October 27 7:00 p.m.

Iron County Courthouse- Hurley

What are "spiny water fleas" and where did they come from?

How did they get in the Gile Flowage?

How will they affect native fish species, fishing, water quality, recreational use, and people?

What can be done about them now?

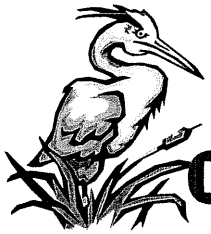
Meeting Open to the Public

Sponsored by the:

Friends of the Gile Flowage, Inc.

Iron County UW-Extension Office

Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources



WHAT'S IN THE GILE FLOWAGE ??

7:00 pm Wednesday, December 15
Iron County Courthouse-Hurley

A presentation by Dr. Dean Premo
Whitewater Associates Environmental Services

Dr. Premo will discuss the results of the
Phase-1 Environmental Assessment
of the Gile Flowage

Learn about the critters, plants, and ecology of the Gile Flowage area

This information will be used in comprehensive planning
for the Gile Flowage Watershed

Everyone is invited to attend

This meeting is being hosted by the
Town of Carey & Town of Pence Planning Committees
and the Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG)
as part of a DNR Lake Planning Grant

For more information, contact FOG at 715.561.2185

June 24, 2003

For More Information Contact:

Cathy Techtmann or Harold Schmude
629 Whitesides
Pence, WI 54550
715.561.2185

For Immediate Release

Informational Meeting On Forming A Gile Flowage Lake Association

An informational meeting to explain the functions of a lake association and determine interest in forming an association for the Gile Flowage will be held on Saturday, July 5 at 10:00 am in the Gile Park Pavilion in Gile, Wisconsin. Participants are asked to bring a chair to insure adequate seating.

Bryan Pierce, UW-Extension Community Resource Development Agent for Vilas County, will discuss different types of lake organizations, their benefits, eligible activities, and grants to fund lake improvement work. Pierce has extensive experience in helping citizens groups form effective lake organizations.

Following the presentation, participants will share their ideas and level of interest in forming an organization to help guide the future of the Gile Flowage.

Lake organizations can help develop strategies to deal with changing development and use demands while maintaining a lake's "northwoods" character and recreational opportunities. These are important issues in the comprehensive planning process being conducted by local municipalities around the Flowage. Grants are available fund many of these projects and help local planning efforts.

The Gile Flowage is one of the last large "pristine" northern Wisconsin lakes and an important resource for local residents and a growing number of visitors. It is valued for its unique "Boundary Waters" like character, high water quality, and fishing opportunities.

For more information contact Cathy Techtmann or Harold Schmude at 715.561.2185.

Gile Flowage Lake Association Formed; Will Meet on Sept. 25

The 3400-acre Gile Flowage is one of Iron County's best-kept secrets.

Since it was created in the early 1940's, it has been resource enjoyed by local residents. The Gile is the last large relatively undeveloped northern Wisconsin lake not under state or federal ownership. Its rocky shores, islands, and unspoiled shoreline give it a unique character resembling Canadian lakes.

The Gile is changing. Growing interest in fishing is bringing new recreational opportunities, more tourism, and boaters. Real estate signs are popping up along shoreline areas.

The Towns of Carey and Pence, which share jurisdiction for most of the Flowage, are considering how to balance development interests through state mandated "smart growth" planning.

In response to these concerns, a group of 46 Flowage property owners and interested citizens unanimously voted to form Iron County's newest lake association: "The Friends of the Gile Flowage."

The organization may abbreviate its name to "FOG", but its purpose is clear: to preserve and protect Gile Flowage and its surroundings, enhance the water quality, fishing, boating safety, and aesthetic values, while keeping it for public recreation today and for future generations. FOG will accomplish these goals through interested citizens working together.

Within two months of first meeting, the organization has approved by-laws, formed a Board of Directors, and is filing for status as a non-profit corporation to make FOG eligible for grants to support its mission.

Board members include officers President Cathy Techtmann of Pence, Vice-President Dan Bormann of Mercer, Recording Secretary Peg Sutherland Gile, Treasurer Jeanne Matches of Mercer, and at-large Board members Jim Kaffine of Pence, Gary Miles of Hurley/Pence, Joe Franzoi of Hurley, and Doug Lyle of Iola.

FOG's Water Resources Committee, chaired by Board Member Gary Miles, is already actively seeking people to help with a major project to enhance fishing on the Gile. FOG will also offer its assistance is a DNR Lake Planning Grant submitted by the Towns of Carey and Pence for the Flowage is funded.

Anyone sharing an interest in the Flowage is welcome to join FOG. Voting membership is open to anyone living, leasing, or renting property within two miles of the Flowage. Non-voting memberships are open to anyone.

Sept. 25 Information Meeting Planned

The Friends of the Gile Flowage will be hosting a community information meeting on "Future Management Issues and Opportunities Affecting the Gile Flowage" at 7 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 25 in the Iron County Courthouse in Hurley.

Rob Olson, Xcel Energy representative, will explain the history of the Flowage as a hydroelectric power reservoir and answer questions about the company's future management plans for the Gile.

Xcel Energy (formerly Northern States Power) has managed the 3400-acre Gile Flowage since it was created in the early 1940's. Since then the power company's ownership to the Flowage's 1,495-foot elevation has limited the amount of shoreland development and contributed to the Gile's relatively undeveloped wilderness character.

For more information on the FOG Association, or the Sept. 25 meeting, contact Cathy Techtmann, c/o FOG, PO Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550.

Iron County Miner
9/18/03

Do you have Badger State news?
Call Ralph Ansami at
(906) 932-2211, ext. 119
or by email to globenews@chartermi.net

THE DAILY GLOBE
12 • MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 2004

WISCONSIN

Pence, Carey receive grant for Gile Flowage watershed plan

The towns of Pence and Carey have jointly received a $10,000 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Management Planning Grant to develop the first phase of a comprehensive watershed plan for the Gile Flowage.

The project will complement the towns' ongoing land use planning process as required by Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation and help offset its costs. It was chosen for funding because it creates a unique planning partnership between two local municipalities, government agencies, and citizens focused on the future of a relatively undeveloped body of water.

The towns of Carey and Pence share jurisdictional boundaries over the majority of the flowage. Both town boards recognize the flowage's development potential while acknowledging the need to protect the unique characteristics that make it so attractive. By working together, the towns hope to avoid "patchwork" land use planning that could negatively affect the flowage. The Town of Carey will take the lead role in administering the grant for both towns.

The project's first phase will gather baseline information about the flowage's history, ecology and public opinion about its development. It will fund an environmental inventory giving the towns data about ecology of the 3,400-acre Gile Flowage and its watershed.

Complementing the ecological information, the towns will survey flowage property owners and users to learn more the issues and opportunities they feel are important to the flowage's future. The Iron County UW-Extension Office will develop and administer the survey as part of an in-kind match of services required to leverage the grant funding.

To bring a historic and cultural perspective into the planning process, volunteers from the Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) lake association will create a written history of the Gile Flowage watershed. Interviews with local residents and research of historic records are planned.

Other agencies assisting in the project include the Ashland-Bayfield-Iron-Douglas Land Conservation Department for conducting a shoreland assessment to identify shoreline erosion issues. The Northwest Regional Planning Commission will provide detailed watershed map and a review of existing management an land use regulations affecting the flowage Project results will be shared with th public through the media and newsletter developed by FOG.

The towns will use the information t make planning decisions about futur development and land use planning issue affecting the Gile Flowage watershed. Th towns plan to submit a second Lake Plan ning Grant to fund the second stage of th planning process.

For more information about the Gil Flowage Lake Management Planning Grant, contact the Town of Carey, th Town of Pence, or the Friends of the Gil Flowage at PO Box 227, Montreal W 54550.

TOWN OF PENCE and TOWN OF CAREY
Comprehensive Land Use Planning Committees
Contact Person:
Cathy Techtmann-Chair,Town of Pence Planning Committee
629 Whitesides
Pence, WI 54550
(715) 561.2185

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: December 6, 2004

RESULTS OF GILE FLOWAGE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT TO BE PRESENTED

The Comprehensive Planning Committees of the Towns of Pence and Carey invite the public to a meeting to review the results of the first phase environmental assessment of the Gile Flowage and its watershed. The meeting will be held at the Iron County Courthouse on Wednesday, December 15 at 7:00 pm.

Dr. Dean Premo-President of White Water Associates, an environmental consulting firm from Amasa, MI, will present the findings of the Phase I-Environmental Inventory for the Gile Flowage and its watershed. This is the first systematic evaluation of existing environmental information about the Flowage that has ever been conducted.

The Towns' will use the study's results to provide baseline environmental information about the Flowage, identify potential issues, and incorporate the information into town land use plans. The cost of the study is provided by a Wisconsin DNR Lake Planning Grant secured by the Towns of Pence and Carey with assistance from the Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG).

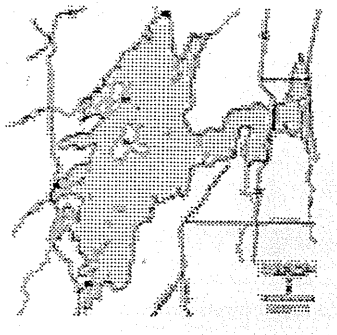
For more information about the meeting contact Cathy Techtmann, Chair of the Town of Pence Planning Committee, at 715.561.2185.

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

LAKE ASSOCIATION FORMED

Includes Friends of the Gile Flowage Lake Association Newsletters

YOU ARE INVITED TO A



LAKE ORGANIZATION INTEREST MEETING FOR THE GILE FLOWAGE

When: Saturday morning, July 5 at 10:00 am. Please bring your own coffee and a chair (just in case we run out of seating).

Where: Gile Flowage Pavilion, Gile, Wisconsin (adjacent to Gile Boat Landing & Park)—rain or shine!

What: This is an informal, informational meeting for anyone interested in the Gile Flowage. We will be sharing ideas about forming a lake organization to help guide the future of the Gile Flowage.

How: Bryan Pierce, Vilas County UW-Extension Community Development Resource Agent, who has helped form many lake organizations, will share his knowledge with the group. He will speak about different types of lake organizations and their benefits, what lake organizations can and cannot do, and grant opportunities to fund lake groups and their work.

After hearing from Bryan, we will share ideas about forming a lake organization and the next steps to take in the process.

Why: The Gile Flowage is...

... one of the last "pristine" large northern Wisconsin lakes
... an important recreational resource for local residents and tourists
... valued for its unique Northwood's character and beauty
... home to wildlife not found in developed lake areas
... a source of water for power generation
... known for its high water quality and fishing opportunities
... a valuable piece of real estate that is developing & changing

With Iron County communities involved in planning their future, NOW is the time to organize interested citizens to help plan for the Gile Flowage. We believe a lake organization can develop strategies to help accommodate development and changing use demands, while working to enhance the Flowage's valuable Northwood's character and recreation opportunities.

Please join us and invite anyone you think might be interested in the future of the Gile Flowage.

If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Cathy Techtmann or Harold Schmude at 715.561.2185.

Thank you!

July 30, 2003

Dear Friends of the Gile Flowage:

Thank you for your interest in the Gile Flowage and for attending the Gile Flowage lake organization meeting. We had a wonderful turnout of 46 people concerned about the Flowage's future. I'd like to recap the meeting, share what has happened since our meeting, and suggest a next step.

Meeting Recap...We were fortunate to have Bryan Pierce, Vilas County UW-Extension Resource Agent at the meeting to explain different types of lake organizations and what each can do. We shared our thoughts about why we like about the Gile Flowage. The comments are printed on the back of this letter. We learned that by working together as an organized lake group, we can accomplish more than as individuals to protect and enhance the Flowage.

Thanks to the volunteers serving on the Steering Committee:
Jim Kaffine
Dan Bormann
Mike Laakso
John Swartz
Gary Mites
Joe Franzoi
Peg Sutherland
Cathy Techtmann

There was unanimous support at the meeting to form a lake association. A Steering Committee was formed and will be meeting soon to work on the by-laws to take the next step in forming a Gile Flowage lake association.

Bryan also reminded us of several other important issues facing northern Wisconsin lakes. A serious issue is spread of non-native water plant called "Eurasian Milfoil." The Gile Flowage may be especially susceptible to it because of its changing water levels. Since the meeting, several lake property owners have asked for help in identifying this plant. I am enclosing a Eurasian Milfoil identification card, provided by the DNR, so you can help keep a look out it. If you think you have found it in the Flowage, please let me know because it is a serious situation we need to act on.

What's New?... the Towns of Carey and Pence will be jointly submitting a $10,000 Lake Planning Grant to the DNR by August 1. If selected, the grant will provide money for developing a management plan for the Flowage and funding to get people involved. There will be opportunities for our lake association to help with several of the grant activities. I believe we have a good chance of being funded since this is a very innovative grant and has the support of both towns. I will have more information about the grant at our next meeting.

I am also enclosing a press release about a Lake Workshop being held on August 20th at Nicolet Technical College in Rhinelander. Some of you may be interested in attending.

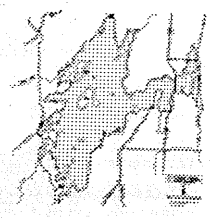
Our Next Step...As scheduled when we met last, the next meeting the Gile Flowage lake organization will be Saturday, August 30 at 10:00 am at the Gile Park Pavilion. An agenda is posted on the back of this letter. I hope that you can attend this meeting because we will be taking the next step...reviewing by-laws for forming a Gile Flowage lake association.

If you have any questions, comments, or suggestion please feel free to contact us at our home number 715.561.2185.

Sincerely,

Cathy Techtmann
Harold Schmude

Gile Flowage Lake Organization Meeting
Saturday, August 30 10:00 am
Gile Park Pavilion



AGENDA

1. Meeting called to order, introductions
2. Additions or corrections to agenda
3. Review of last meeting activities
4. Report from Steering Committee and presentation/discussion of draft Gile Flowage lake organization by-laws, and recommendations for action
5. Update on Gile Flowage Lake Planning DNR Grant
6. Educational Opportunities
7. Sharing other news, issues, ideas about the Flowage
8. Next meeting date
9. Adjourn

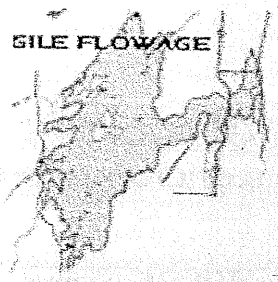
WHAT DO YOU LIKE BEST ABOUT THE GILE FLOWAGE?

Comments from the Gile Flowage Lake Organization Meeting
Saturday, July 5, 2003 10:00 am, Gile Park Pavilion

Walleye fishing
Quiet, natural beauty
No jet skis, water skis
Tranquility
Lack of lights
Undeveloped shoreline
Kayaking
All kinds of fishing
Privacy
Big water
Family tradition
Beauty, stumps
Lack of crowding, boat traffic
Lake levels
Dam management
View

Rock, Canadian Shield lake
Not a lot of other places on the lake
Night sky
Great place to raise kids
Musky fishing
Swimming, peaceful
Bass fishing
Camping on the islands
Family get-togethers
Pristine quality
Managing/balancing development
Trees, see it like it is
Sunsets
Northern States Power Co. land
Pontooning

Friends of the Gile Flowage F.O.G. Newsletter...



Protecting and enhancing the Gile Flowage for now... and future generations

Winter, 2004

FOG Is A Major Player in $10,000 Gile Flowage Watershed Planning Project

This newsletter is being published quarterly with DNR Lake Planning Grant funds, matched with volunteer services. It's purpose is to inform citizens about the Gile Flowage watershed planning, activities of the Friends of the Gile Flowage, and encourage you to get involved.!

Inside this issue:

FOG Updates	2
FOG On Line	2
FOG Logo Contest	3
From the Flowage	3
10 Reasons to Join FOG	4
Membership Info	4
Annual Meeting Reminder	4

Did You Know...
the Wisconsin Record Black Crappie was caught in the Gile Flowage on 8/12/67 by Alan A. Dollar. It measured 19.75 inches in length and weighed 4 lbs, 8 ounces ?

The Gile Flowage is changing. Property values are increasing and for sale signs are sprouting up. The Gile has been discovered by a new group of boaters and fishermen. While the Gile's potential for development is increasing, so is an awareness of the need to protect the unique characteristics that make it so attractive. Recognizing these changes, the Towns of Carey and Pence have successfully applied for a $10,000 Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Lake Management Planning Grant to create a plan to guide the Gile Flowage's future. . FOG will be a major partner in creating a plan by providing volunteer services required to match the grant monies.

A watershed is a geographical area were all surface waters drain to a common point. The Gile Flowage watershed includes not only the Flowage, but most of the Towns of Pence and Carey. What is done on the land within this watershed ultimately affects the Flowage's water quality which is key to its fishing, recreation, and property value. That's why it's important to take a watershed approach to the Gile's future.

The grant will fund development of a Gile Flowage watershed plan to protect the Flowage by identifying issues affecting its future and opportunities for environmentally sound development. The project will compliment the Towns' ongoing land use planning process, as required by Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation, and the funds will help offset the Town's costs. Carey and Pence share jurisdictional boundaries over the majority of the Flowage. By working together, the Towns hope to avoid "patchwork" land use planning that could negatively affect the Flowage. ***For more on this story, see "Future" page 3***

FOG Files Incorporation Papers

It's official. In January, FOG Board of Directors filed Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State's office. Once approved, FOG will officially be Wisconsin corporation.

This status is important for establishing FOG as a "qualified" Wisconsin lake association. A lake association must be incorporated for one year before it can attain the status of being "qualified." Once qualified, a lake association is eligible to receive DNR lake grants.

Once FOG's incorporation is approved, Board members plan on filing for non-profit status which would open more opportunities for grants and donations to help support its activities. FOG's Articles of Incorporation are available upon request.

President's Update,

By Cathy Techtmann FOG Acting President

Dear FOG Members and Friends,

On July 5, 2003, the future of the Gile Flowage changed for the better. Forty-six citizens animously voted to form the Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG), Wisconsin's newest lake association dedicated to protecting and enhancing this unique body of water. In the seven short, but busy months since organizing the FOG Board has been actively pursuing this mission. On behalf of the Board, I would like to give you a progress report on FOG activities:

√ **Memberships:** FOG currently has a list of 64 members, with 34% of them paying dues. Dues go towards supporting the kinds of activities highlighted in this newsletter plus postage, paper, etc. All work is done on a voluntary basis—there is no paid staff! Please consider the positive impact of FOG and support its activities with your membership!

√ **Incorporation:** FOG by-laws were developed, paperwork and fees were filed in January, 04 for incorporation as a Wisconsin non-profit corporation. Filing for non-profit status will be the next step.

√ **Education:** Public informational meetings on two critical issues affecting the Flowage's future were held in 2003. The first was a meeting Robert Olson, Xcel Energy's Licensing Coordinator to learn more about Xcel's management plans for the Gile. The second was a meeting with Craig Roesler-DNR Biologist who explained the discovery of exotic Spiny Water Fleas in the Flowage, how they might affect the Flowage, and what can be done. The minutes of both meetings are posted on the FOG website.

Spiny Water Flea

√ **Outreach:** Many FOG members live away from the Flowage or are unable to attend meetings. To keep you posted, a FOG website and this lake association newsletter is being regularly published to help everyone learn more about the Gile and how we can work together to protect and enhance it.

√ **DNR Lake Planning Grant:** FOG took the leadership, together with the Towns of Carey and Pence, to secure a $10,000 DNR grant to improve land use decisions that will affect the Flowage. In the upcoming months, you will learn more about how you can get involved in this project.

I would like to thank FOG Board for their work, and members for their support, as we take our first steps toward building the Gile Flowage Lake Association. I invite you to get involved in these activites and welcome your suggestions as we move forward together.

Cathy

FOG On Line

The Gile Flowage Dam House

Thanks to the efforts of Peg Sutherland, FOG Secretary and computer guru, minutes of FOG Board meetings and other special events are now on-line at www.http://rueruel13.tripod.com/index.html. Peg volunteers her time to keep the site updated.

Peg selected a photo of the Flowage for the website's background and an icon representing the Flowage's dam house in Gile to mark each webpage entry. Just click on the "dam house" to find out more about what's happening with FOG. Thanks Peg!!

WANTED: A FOG LOGO

The Friends of the Gile Lake Association needs a logo for use on letterhead, hats, and other projects to give its activities easy identification. The winning entrant to receive $50.00 cash or their logo printed on a shirt. Contest open to eveyrone, all ages. FOG members encouraged to apply. Contest requirements are:

- Entire logo must fit into a 2-1/2 inch diameter circle
- The words "Friends of the Gile Flowage" must be included in the circle
- The logo should pertain to something you feel best represents the Gile Flowage
- The design should be simple enough that it is eligible when printed or embroidered
- All entries must be submitted to FOG by April 1, 2004

Final judging will be conducted at the Annual FOG meeting on Saturday, May 29 at the Gile Park Pavillion, Gile, WI. All entries become the property of FOG. All entries should be sent to FOG, Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550. Enter as often as you wish.

FLOWAGE FUTURE, GET INVOLVED

(continued from page 1)

The project's first phase will gather baseline information about the 3400-acre Flowage to help town planning committees, local citizens, and interested people understand its history, ecology, and special issues. Watershed property owners and flowage users will receive a survey in summer, 2004 asking their opinions on future management of the Flowage.

As part of the watershed plan, FOG will take the lead on developing a Gile Flowage lake history and publish quarterly newsletters to update citizens about the plan and other FOG activities. This newsletter is series to help watershed property owners and users stay involved in the planning process.

Did You Know....

In 2000, the Town of Pence adopted a shoreland lighting ordinance for the Gile Flowage. It does not stop lights from being installed near shorelands, but requires that they are "shielded" to prevent the light from trespassing on other property or out into the Flowage.

FROM THE FLOWAGE

In an effort to get snowmobile traffic off Spring Camp Road on the Flowage's west side, a snowmobile trail has been established across the Flowage from Gile to the "Sucker Hole" boat landing on the southern end. Snowmobilers seem to be accepting the new trail well. Slush seems to be staying at a minimum. For the first time in 30 years, a road has been plowed across the Flowage starting from the 4H Boat Landing off Spring Camp Rd. to the Big Island– compliments of Rollie Bessett.

Board members Gary Miles and Joe Franzio report that plans to install more fish cribs in the Flowage this spring are on hold as the DNR is already booked up with too many projects. FOG members were looking forward to forming a work bee to install the cribs and get folks interested in the Flowage's fishing resource working together.

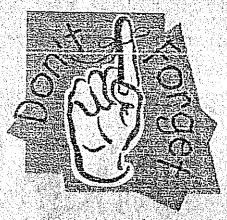
Friends of the Gile Flowage

Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550; Phone: 715.561.2185

FOG NOW ON THE WEB AT
http://rueruell3.tripod.com/index.html

The purpose of the Friends of the Gile, Inc. (FOG) is to preserve and protect and its surroundings, and to enhance the water quality, fishery, boating safety, and aesthetic values of the **Gile Flowage**, as a public recreational facility for today and for future generations. Membership in FOG is open to any individual, family, business, or organization that subscribes to the purposes of FOG.

For more information, contact FOG at PO Box 227, Montreal WI 54550 or call Cathy Techtmann, FOG acting president at 715.561.2185 or visit http://rueruel13.tripod.com/index.html



FRIENDS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE ANNUAL MEETING
SATURDAY, MAY 29, 2004
TIME
GILE PARK PAVILON– RAIN OR SHINE
Bring a dish to pass, meats & beverages provided
Agenda coming soon!

SUPPORT THE FLOWAGE, JOIN FOG

Ten reasons to join the Friends of the Gile Flowage Lake Association:

#1 Meet your Flowage neighbors (who are those folks, anyway??)

#2 Learn more about the unique history, environment of the Flowage and how to preserve its natural state

#3 Volunteer to help out with FOG projects to improve fishing, water quality

#4 Learn about how to increase the value of your shoreland property

#5 Fantatic fun, food, and refreshments at the FOG annual meeting and picnic

#6 Support the only organization working to protect the Flowage

#7 Get free copies of this newsletter mailed right to your home

#8 Find out what's going on with the Flowage—on your property or the activities you enjoy on the Flowage

#9 Keep up to date on issues affecting the Flowage (like water fleas!)

BECOME A FOG MEMBER

Voting Memberships: Open to anyone who owns, leases or year 'round or seasonally within 2 miles of the Gile Flowage

Individual (1 vote): $20.00/year
Family (2 votes): $30.00/year

Non-Voting Memberships: Open to anyone who support the mission of FOG

Individual: $10.00/year
Family: $15.00/year

+ A "Family" is defined as up to two adults and their unemancipated children.

Visit the FOG website for more membership information or send us a note to request a membership application at PO Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550

Friends of the Gile Flowage F.O.G. Newsletter...

Protecting and enhancing the Gile Flowage for now... and future generations

Late Summer, 2004

FOG Holds First Annual Meeting... Board Elected

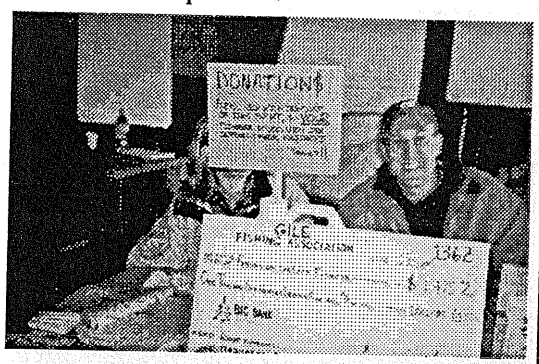
This newsletter is being published quarterly with DNR Lake Planning Grant funds, matched with volunteer services. It's purpose is to inform citizens about the Gile Flowage watershed planning, activities of the Friends of the Gile Flowage, and encourage people to get involved

Inside this issue:

FOG By-Law Change	2
Jet Ski & Water Skiing Hours?	2
FOG Logo Winner	3
Excel Energy Update on Docks and Piers	3
More Fleas !	3
Annual Meeting Reflections	4
FOG Board Member & Contact List	4

Flowage Factoid...the Flambeau Trail, a grueling 45-mile portage between Lake Superior and Long Lake in Mercer was used by Native Americans and fur traders. It crossed the Montreal River at Gile, passed near Big Island, and continued overland from the Flowage's east shore. It connected the communities of LaPointe and Lac du Flambeau.

FOG's first annual meeting was a great, although soggy success. Over 40 members and friends joined the festivities on a rainy Saturday, May 30th under the shelter of the Gile Park Pavilion. Following the annual business meeting and election of the FOG Board of Directors, everyone enjoyed delicious cook-out potluck.



At the Annual Meeting, the Gile Flowage Fishing Association donated a check for $1475.90 to FOG. Thank you Gile Flowage Fishing Association! We appreciate your support and trust!

For more on this story see page 4... Annual Meeting

IMPORTANT FOG BY-LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDED

FOG BOARD recommends an important change to FOG By-Laws for a vote by members at a Special Meeting being held at the FOG Fall Pat-Luck, Saturday, October 2 at 10 am.

FOG has learned from the DNR that its two-tiered membership structure of members and non-voting members makes it ineligible to receive DNR lake grants. To be eligible to receive grants, a lake association must allow ANYONE who resides within a 1 mile radius of the lake at least 1 month a year to become a member.

The FOG Board is recommending that the by-laws be changed to allow anyone to join FOG regardless of where they live. This solves some of the issues we have heard from folks who want to join FOG, but object to having to join as a non-voting member since they lived over 2 miles away from the Flowage AND it eliminates the ineligible 2-tiered membership structure.

Fall FOG Potluck "Brunch " Sat. October 2

Based on overwhelming support for a fall get-together to wrap up a wonderful summer on the Gile Flowage, members have voted to hold a FOG Fall Potluck Brunch. The date for the potluck brunch is Saturday, October 2 from 10 am—2 pm at the Pence Town Hall located in on Hwy. 77 across from the Pence ball field.

This is a great opportunity to get together on last time, before the snow flies, with friends and neighbors.

We will also have a Special Business Meeting to discuss an important by-law change that is being recommended by the FOG Board (see box above for details).

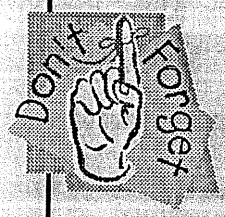
The FOG Board will provide plates, coffee, condiments. Please bring your favorite brunch-type dish (from coffee cake to egg dishes) to pass. Questions? Call Cathy Techtmann at 715.561.2185

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550; Phone: 715.561.2185

FRIENDS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE
FALL POTLUCK BRUNCH
And
SPECIAL MEETING for the purpose of amending the FOG By-Laws

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 2004
PENCE TOWN HALL-RAIN OR SHINE
Downtown Pence, Hwy. 77 (across from ball field)



The mission of the Friends of the Gile, Inc. (FOG) is to preserve and protect the **Gile Flowage** and its surroundings, and to enhance the water quality, fishery, boating safety, and its aesthetic values, as a public recreational facility for today and for future generations. Membership in FOG is open to any individual, family, business, or organization that subscribes to this mission.

Reflections from FOG's 1st Annual Meeting

Dan Bormann, FOG Vice President is caught on camera sampling a table full of goodies brought by FOG member and friends.

FOG Treasurer Jeanne Matchefts reports on FOG finances and its good news!

FOG ON THE WEB AT
http://rueruel13.tripod.com/index.html

We are working on getting a new domain name. Until then, please note that in the URL the character before the number 3, is the number 1, not a letter "l".

Peg Sutherland, FOG Secretary and web guru updates members with minutes from FOG activities since our first organizational meeting.

IDEAS FOR FUTURE FOG ACTIVITIES contributed at Annual Meeting

√ Provide information about Iron County ATV trails around the Flowage and their impact

√ Organize a "Take A Kid Fishing Project" through WalMart

√ Sponsor an educational program on the status of fish in the Flowage by DNR Biologist Jeff Roth

√ Hold a FOG get-together on a Saturday this fall

Board member and Chief Cook Gary Miles flips burgers to Denise Enking's amazement.

FOG Board of Directors Elected at Annual Meeting

President
Cathy Techtmann
Contact at: 715.561.2185
Vice-President
Dan Bormann
Secretary
Peg Sutherland
Treasurer
Jeanne Matchefts
Board Members At Large
Gary Miles
Jim Kaffine
Doug Lytle
Joel Enking...
Welcome to Joel as the Board's newest member!

Friends of the Gile Flowage
F.OG. Newsletter

Special Double Issue and Membership Renewal

Protecting and enhancing the Gile Flowage for now... and future generations

HAPPY HOLIDAYS, 2004

FOG Membership & Dues Change Approved

This newsletter is being published quarterly with DNR Lake Planning Grant funds, matched with volunteer services. Its purpose is to inform citizens about the Gile Flowage watershed planning, activities of the Friends of the Gile Flowage, and encourage people to get involved

Inside this issue:

Gile Flowage Survey	2
FOG Gifts for Holidays	3
Fish Crib Project Update	3
Flowage Environmental Assessment Mtg.	4
Holiday Greetings	4
Memberships– See Supplement	

Flowage Factoids...

1. *How may paid members in the FOG as of 12/04?*
2. *How many people are on the FOG mailing list and receive this newsletter?*
3. *How many FOG members are from Dane County, WI (Madison area)?*

Answers:

1) 73 paid members
2) 117 on mailing list
3) 38 members from Dane County

The FOG Board received unanimous support for changing the FOG by-laws concerning membership at a Special Meeting held at the FOG Fall Pot-Luck, Saturday, October 4. The by-law change was necessary for FOG to become a qualified Wisconsin lake association and eligible for DNR grants.

In discussing the change, members also expressed support for changing the membership fees to be more equitable between individual and family memberships AND supported lowering the dues.

Section 1 - ELIGIBILITY: Membership in FOG shall be open to any individual, family, business, or organization that subscribes to the purposes of FOG.

Section 2– DUES: Dues shall based on a calendar and due January 31 of that year

Individual (1-vote): $15.00/year
Family (2-votes): $30.00/year
(a family is up to two persons and their unemancipated children)

The FOG by-laws were amended and now read: In other words,... for 2005 FOG memberships dues are lower and FOG is now open for anyone interested in the Gile Flowage to join. What better reason to become a Friend of the Gile Flowage member today!

Reminder... FOG Membership Dues For 2005 Are Being Accepted Starting in January

FOG Membership Benefits Include:

► Quarterly FOG Newsletters for information affecting the Flowage

► Special FOG events and Annual Picnic

► Being a part of an active organization dedicated to the Gile Flowage

► Meeting neighbors and friends interestd in the future of the Gile Flowage

Stay involved with the only volunteer organization representing the Gile Flowage. Renew Your Membership Today! A handy membership form is enclosed

See some of what we accomplished as a lake association in 2004 on page 4.

GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY SHOWS STRONG SUPPORT FOR PLANNING, PRESERVATION

Property owners and users of the Gile Flowage strongly support long range planning for the Gile Flowage and its watershed, according to results of the Gile Flowage Survey. Over 50% of survey respondents had a vision for the Flowage that placed a high priority on protecting nature... ***See "Survey" on page 2 for more information.***

FRIENDS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE

Box 227, Montreal, WI 54550; Phone: 715.561.2185

On-The-Web at http://rueruel13.tripod.com/index.html
Please note that in the URL the character before the number 3, is the number 1, not a letter "l". Thanks to Peg Sutherland for maintaining our site!

Happy Holiday Greetings

This is our last FOG newsletter for 2004.
Thanks for your support for the Friends of the Gile Flowage during our fledging first year and your interest in protecting and enhancing this wonderful resource we share a passion for.
And what a year it's been. Here are a few highlights of what we have accomplished together:

Formation of the Friends of Gile Flowage or "FOG"...
remember the first picnic with 40+ friends supporting establishing a Gile Flowage lake association ?
FOG is now an incorporated Wisconsin Lake Association !
Annual picnic and fall festival in 2004.

Assisting the Towns of Pence and Carey...
to secure a $10,000 DNR Lake Planning Grant
to gather information to help plan for the Flowage's future including the:
Gile Flowage Survey of Property Owners
Phase I– Environmental Assessment of the Gile Flowage Watershed
Shoreland Assessment

FOG Sponsored Public Educational Meetings ...
Rob Olson– Xcel Energy..The first dialogue on their plans for the Flowage
Craig Roesler-DNR on Spiny Water Fleas in the Flowage
DNR Fisheries Biologists on DNR fish management plans & goals for the Flowage

Quarterly Newsletters and FOG Website...
keeping you informed about issues and activities affecting the Flowage

We look forward to working together with you in 2005 as Friends of the Gile Flowage

Thank you for your Support !
Your FOG Board of Directors

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...is to preserve and protect the Gile Flowage and its surroundings, and to enhance the water quality, fishery, boating safety, and its aesthetic values, as a public recreational facility for today and for future generations. Membership in FOG is open to any individual, family, business, or organization that subscribes to this mission

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Board Members At Large
Gary Miles
Jim Kaffine
Doug Lytle
Joel Enking

Special Friends of the Gile Flowage Double FOG Newsletter *Supplement and Membership Renewal Form*

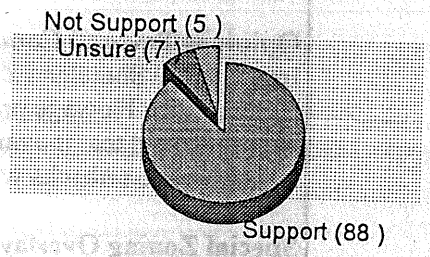
FRIENDS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY

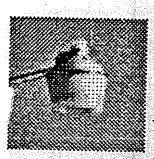
(continued from FOG Newsletter page 3)

No question about it, the majority of Gile Flowage property owners (88%) support planning for the watershed as is being done by the Towns of Carey and Pence. Breaking out the responses from each municipality, respondents from the Town of Carey were especially strong on this issue with 92 % saying they agreed with planning, compared to 88% for the Town of Pence, and 85% for the City of Montreal.

Do You Support Long Range Planning For the Gile Flowage Watershed?
Percentage of all responses



If there is to be further development on the Flowage, which of the following land uses would you like to see?
On the average, respondents favored campgrounds (33%), single family homes (29%), bars & restaurants (10%), marinas (8%), resorts (6%), and "other" water-based commercial uses (3%), and multi-family housing (3%). Town of Carey property owners most favored single family homes (34.7%). Town of Pence respondents most favored campgrounds (38.3%), and City of Montreal folks gave the highest priority to campgrounds (38.3%).



Would You Support An Ordinance That Would Require High Intensity Lighting To Be Shielded?
It's not surprising that 63.6% of all respondents said that they supported ordinances requiring high intensity lights to be shielded. Only 16.1% said "no". High intensity lighting on the shoreland could have an impact on the northwoods character of the Flowage— something the majority of respondents want to preserve. The Town of Pence is currently the only municipality that has such an ordinance.

- More survey highlights on the back of this supplement -

If you like this type of information and activities about the Gile Flowage, please consider renewing your membership!

FOG MEMBERSHIP FORM

(All memberships expire on December 31 each year)

Name (Please print)

_____

Address

_____

City/State/Zip

_____

E-mail address

_____

Phone

_____

Send payment to:
Friends of the Gile Flowage
P.O. Box 227
Montreal, WI 54550

Please indicate:

Individual (1 vote)	$15.00	☐
Family (2 votes)	$30.00	☐

THANK YOU FOR YOU FOR BEING A FRIEND OF THE GILE FLOWAGE

Special Friends of the Gile Flowage Double FOG Newsletter Supplement & Membership Renewal Form

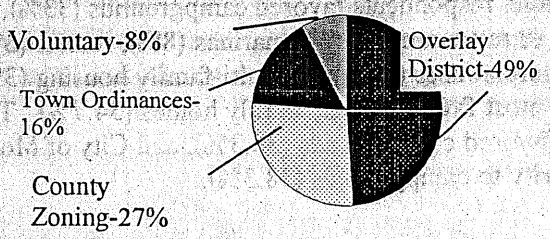
Side 2

STILL MORE HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY

(continued from side 1)

Opinions Favored County Shoreland Zoning Dimensions
Iron County Shoreland Zoning that regulates lot dimensions for Flowage properties. Slightly over 60% of people said that the minimum lot sizes, lot widths, and shoreline setbacks were "about right".

How To Preserve Unique Character?



Special Zoning Overlay District To Preserve Character
When people were asked HOW to preserve the character of the Gile Flowage and its Watershed, 49% favored what is called an "overlay district" over relying on current county zoning (27%), developing town ordinances (16%), or relying on voluntary compliance (8%). An overlay district is an area where special additional county zoning regulations apply.

What Should Be Done With Public Property Within the Watershed?
The majority of property owners surveyed (72%) favored retaining public ownership, while 14% were undecided. An average of 8% said "sell county and town land". Just 3.8% said "sell town land", while only 1.3% said to "sell the county forest land" within the watershed.

We will be sharing more results from the Gile Flowage Survey in future editions of the

Don't forget to renew your FOG membership for 2005

A handy membership renewal form is on the other side of this supplement

We appreciate your support as a Friend of the Gile Flowage

Thank you!

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

PHASE 1 PRELIMINARY PLAN

Includes Land Use Plans to date from the Towns of Pence and Carey

ELEMENT 1: ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Development of the Town of Pence's Comprehensive Plan begins with an overview of the community based on known information from the past to present and projections of the future covering a 20-year planning horizon. This element gives an overview of demographic trends and background information necessary to develop subsequent components of the comprehensive plan. This information would include past, present, and future population; household and employment forecasts; demographic trends; age distribution; education and income levels; and employment characteristics.

1.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Looking at the characteristics of population for an area can help a community plan for the needs of the future. This section will look at both past population and the predictions of future growth for the Town of Pence and Iron County.

Population

As indicated in Table 1.1, population in the Town of Pence steadily declined from 1950 to 1990 and finally saw a small increase by 2000. Since 1950, the town has lost nearly 50 percent of its population. On a percentage basis, the town population has decreased more than the overall county population since 1950.

From 1920 to 1990, Iron County's population has generally been on the decline. Its population peaked in 1920 at 10,261 compared to a low in 1990 with 6,153 persons.

Table 1.1: Population Trends

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1950-2000	Percent Change 1950-2000
Town of Pence	**371**	**314**	**234**	**191**	**181**	**198**	**-173**	**-46.6%**
Percent of County Population	4.3%	4.0%	3.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%		---
Iron County	**8,714**	**7,830**	**6,533**	**6,730**	**6,153**	**6,861**	**-1,853**	**-21.3%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to the Demographic Services Center, Department of Administration, the Town of Pence's official January 1, 2003 population estimate was 194 persons. This estimate represents a slight decline in population by 2.0 percent over the three-year period between 2000 and 2003.

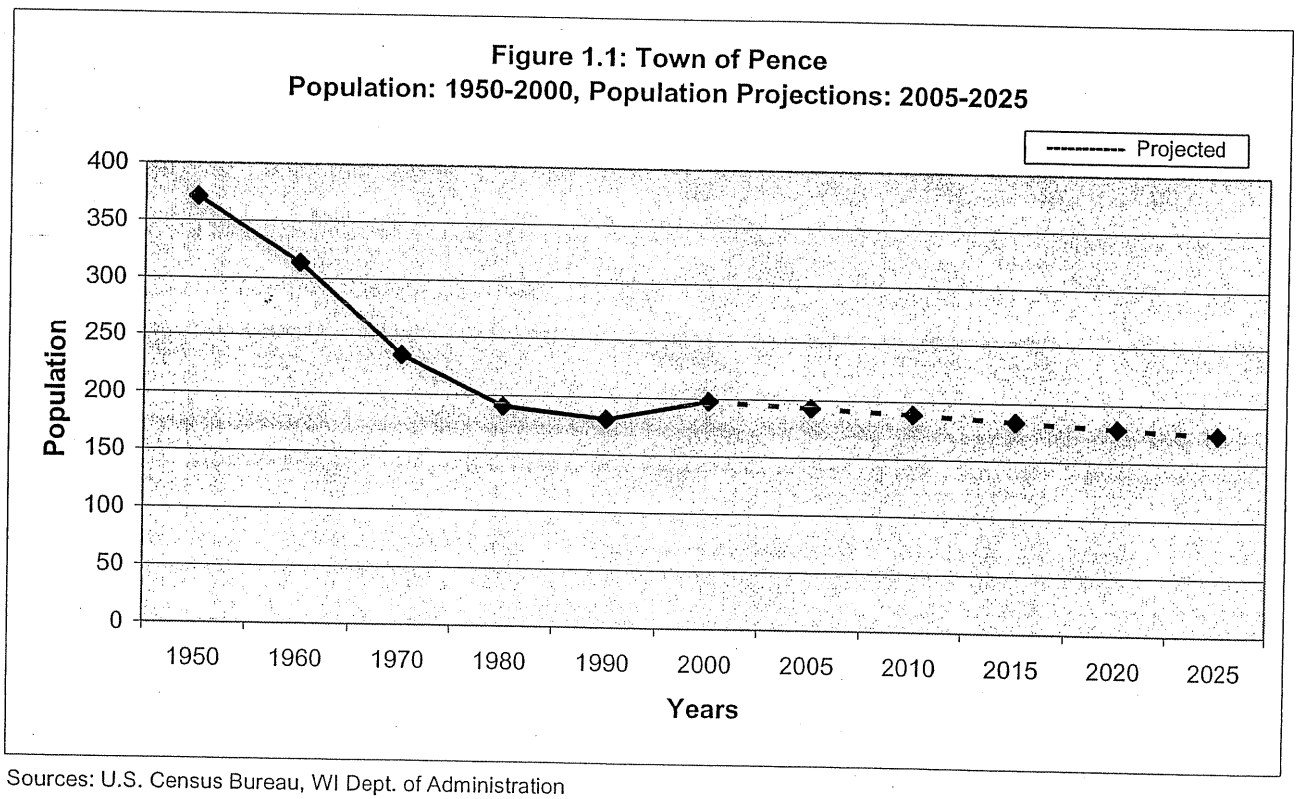
Population Projections

Table 1.2 shows population projections for the Town of Pence and Iron County through 2025 as developed by the Demographic Services Center in accordance with Wisconsin Statute 16.96. These projections are based on past and current population trends and are intended as a base-line guide. These projections indicate that both the town and the county will experience declining population growth during this time frame. Figure 1.1 charts both the past population levels as well as the projected population change through 2025.

Table 1.2: Population Projections 2005 - 2025

Year	Town of Pence	Iron County
2005	193	6,841
2010	189	6,830
2015	184	6,785
2020	179	6,719
2025	175	6,684
Absolute Change 2005-2025	-18	-157

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration



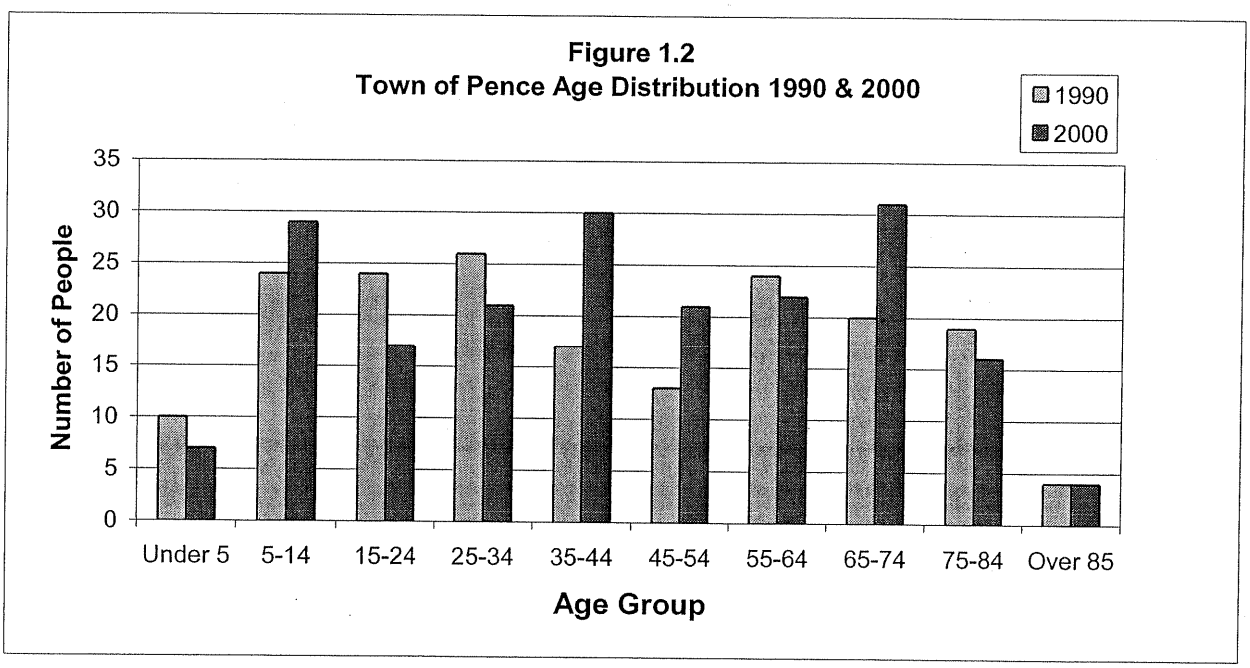
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, WI Dept. of Administration

Population Composition

Population figures and growth rates do not provide any insight about the characteristics of the population. To learn more about the people of the Town of Pence, information about race, sex, and age of the population must be examined.

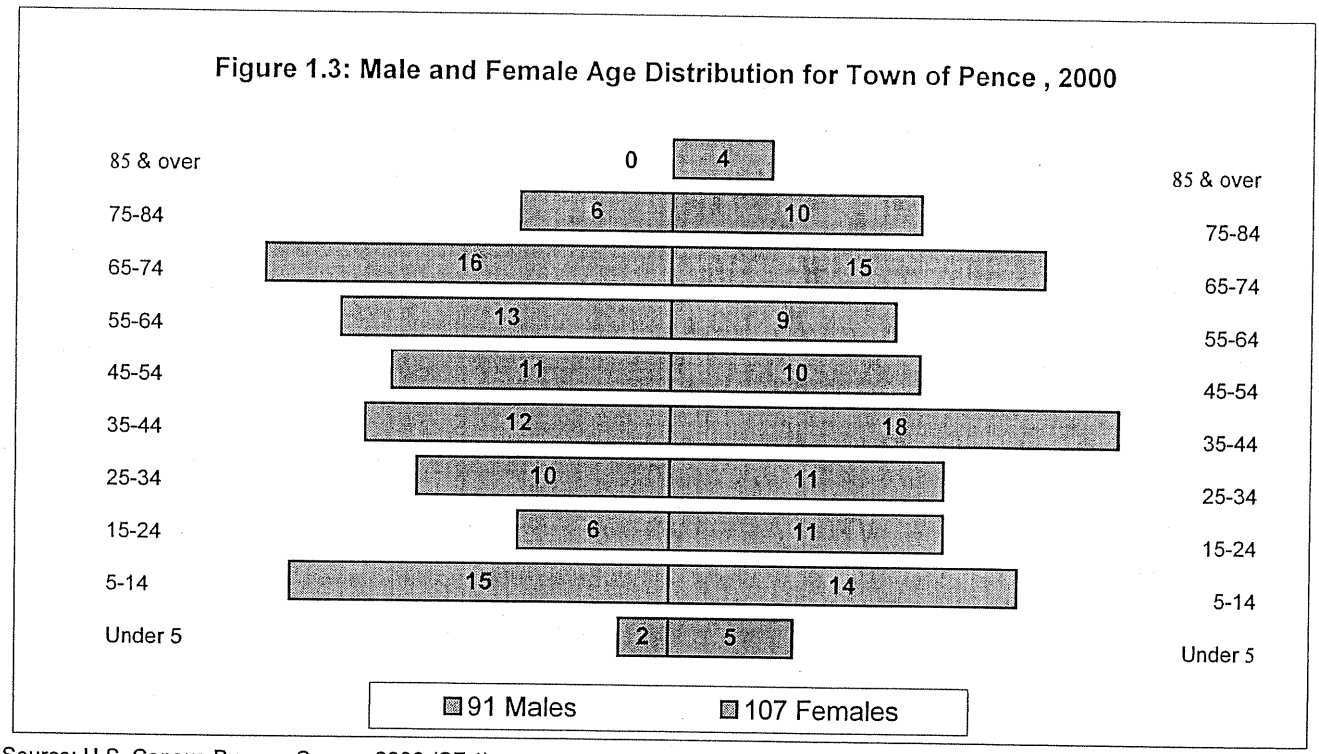
In 2000, 91 males and 107 females resided in the Town of Pence. Town residents reported their race in the 2000 Census as the following: White, 97.5 percent; Asian, 0.5 percent; Some other race, 0.5 percent; and Two or more races, 1.5 percent. The median age of town residents is 43.0 years old compared to 38.0 years in 1990. In comparison, Iron County's median age is 45 years and the State of Wisconsin's median age is 36 years.

Figure 1.2 illustrates that between 1990 and 2000 the age groups of 15-24 years and 25-34 experienced decreases of 29 percent (7 persons) and 19 percent (5 persons), respectively. In addition, the under 5 age group lost 30 percent (3 persons). However, town residents in the 35-44 and 45-54 age group increased by 76 percent (13 persons) and 61 percent (8 persons), respectively, and the 55-64 age group saw an increase of 55 percent (11 people) between 1990 and 2000. Very apparent in this graph is the aging population and the flight of younger people out of the area.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (1990 STF 1, 2000 SF 1)

The population pyramid in Figure 1.3 presents a visual depiction of the age categories in 2000. As stated previously, the median age for the Town of Pence is 43.0 years, which is 7 years more than the state median age. As shown in the chart, the longevity of the female population is easily seen in the 75-84 and 85 & over age groups.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 (SF 1)

1.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Definitions referring to household characteristics may assist the reader in further understanding household figures. According to the U.S. Census Bureau:

A ***household*** includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Occupants may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share a housing unit.

A ***housing unit*** is a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.

Household Trends and Projections

National and state trends have all moved towards an increase in the number of households, along with a decrease in the average persons per household. The main reasons for this decrease in household size include, but are not limited to: a decrease in birth rates, people waiting longer to get married, and an increase in the average life span thereby resulting in more elderly people living alone. The Town of Pence has followed this trend with an increase of 12 households since 1990. However, during this same period the number of persons per household has decreased from 2.51 in 1990 to 2.36 in 2000.

Table 1.3 Town of Pence Households	
	Town of Pence
Total Households	84
1. Family households	57
a. Married-couple family	48
i. **With** own children under 18 years	19
ii. **Without** own children under 18 years	29
b. Female householder, no husband present	5
i. **With** own children under 18 years	3
ii. **Without** own children under 18 years	2
2. Nonfamily household	27
a. Householder **living alone**	21
i. Householder **65 years and over**	18

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 (SF 1)

Table 1.3 shows detailed household characteristics for the Town of Pence. Out of 84 households in the town, a large majority (68 percent) were family households. Of those family households, only 16 percent (9) were single person households. Of the 48 married-couple families, roughly 40 percent had children under 18 years old. Non-family households represented 32 percent of the total number of households. Of the 21 householders living alone, 86 percent were 65 years and over.

The number of households increased nearly 8 percent (6) from 1980 to 2000, as shown by U.S. Census data in Table 1.4. Also shown in Table 1.4 are household projections to the year 2025. Household projections for the Town of Pence show a net loss of 1 household from 2000 through 2025. However, due to the fact that the Gile Flowage provides numerous developable sites and properties, the town stands to gain rather than lose households.

Trends that have been identified as taking place throughout northern Wisconsin in the past 10 to 15 years also may impact the Town of Pence. One is the conversion of seasonal homes into permanent residences, especially by individuals at retirement age; and two is the conversion of permanent homes into seasonal homes as area residents retire and spend winters in a more temperate climate. As no specific data exists on these trends for the Town of Pence, it is difficult to definitively describe where and at what rate these conversions are taking place.

Table 1.4 Number of Households 1980-2000 Household Projections 2005-2025								
TOWN OF PENCE	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Households	78	72	84	84	85	85	84	83

Source: US Census Bureau; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center

1.4 INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

More than any other type of data, income data indicates how an area is doing economically. Income is measured several ways and this section will explain and compare some of those statistics for the Town of Pence and Iron County.

Household Income

Table 1.5 identifies the average annual income for households in the Town of Pence as of 1999 and as reported by Census 2000. Of the town's households, 30 percent (about 26 households) had an annual income less than $25,000. Only 10.5 percent (about 9 households) had an annual income under $10,000 and no household had an annual income over $100,000.

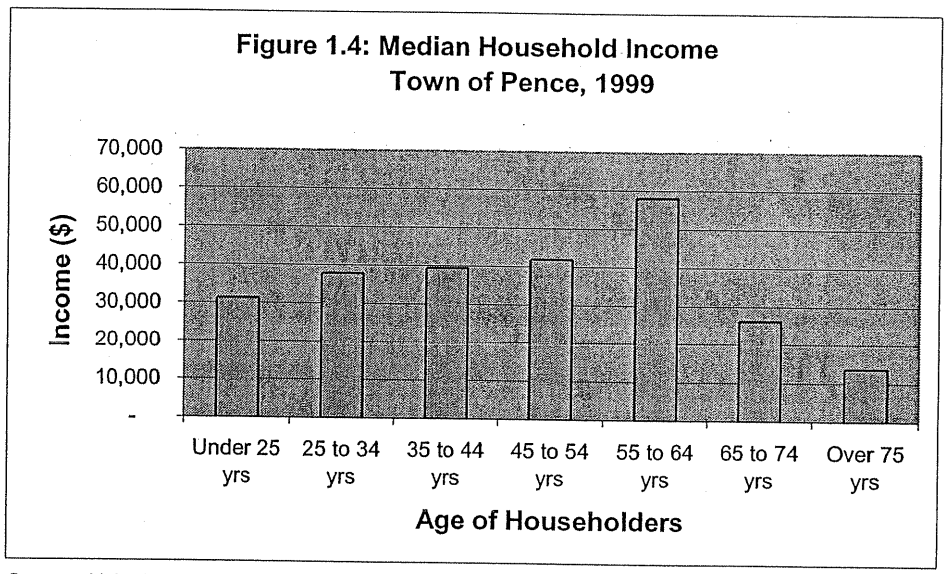
Table 1.5
Town of Pence Household Income, 1999

Annual Income	Percent of Households
Less than $10,000	10.5%
$10,000 - $14,999	10.5%
$15,000 - $24,999	9.3%
$25,000 - $34,999	26.7%
$35,000 - $49,999	20.9%
$50,000 - $99,999	22.1%
$100,000 and over	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

The median household income in the Town of Pence in 1999, and as reported by Census 2000, was $31,250, compared to a median household income of $29,580 for Iron County. As indicated in Figure 1.4, the median household income of residents between the ages of 45-64 was above $40,000. These households consist of individuals in their more career productive years. Householders from 55-64 years old reported median incomes above $50,000. Individuals in this age range are typically the highest earners.

The 2000 U.S. Census reported that 50 households have social security income, and 14 households were in receipt of other retirement income. This data most likely indicates the cause of a lower median household income among Pence residents aged 65 and older.



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Per Capita & Per Capita Personal Income and Poverty Levels

Per capita income (PCI) is defined as all resident income divided by population. It is composed of generally traceable money from wages, interest, dividends, welfare program payments, etc. It does not take into account money received from sale of property, money borrowed, exchange of money between relatives in same households, tax refunds, gifts, and insurance payments, which per capita *personal* income (PCPI) figures do take into consideration. However, PCPI is not available at the community level. The U.S. Census Bureau reports PCI and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, calculates PCPI at the county level on a yearly basis.

As indicated by Table 1.6, per capita income in 1999 for the Town of Pence was lower than the Iron County PCI and significantly lower than the state PCI. In comparison to other nearby municipal civil divisions in Iron County, Pence's per capita income is lower than Kimball ($19,100), Carey ($24,918), Knight ($15,278), and the Cities of Hurley ($14,554) and Montreal ($17,097). Per capita personal income for Iron County is only 73 percent of the state PCPI.

Poverty rates are determined on the basis of money income and, therefore, do not reflect the fact that many low-income people receive non-cash benefits. As shown in Table 1.6, the percent of town inhabitants below the poverty level was less than the average for Iron County and also the State of Wisconsin.

Table 1.6: Income Levels and Poverty Rates

	Town of Pence	Iron County	State of Wisconsin
Per Capita Income, 1999	$14,070	$17,371	$21,271
Per Capita Personal Income, 2001	NA	$21,936	$29,196
Percent of individuals below poverty level	2.1%	11.1%	8.7%

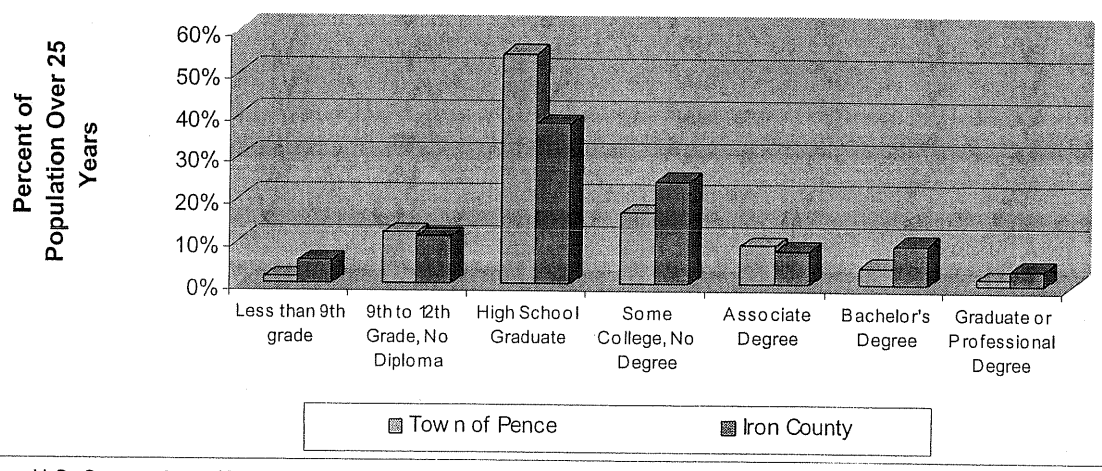
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

1.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

A good indicator of economic potential for an area is the educational attainment of its residents. Generally, a high level of educational attainment reflects a skilled population with higher earnings potential.

Figure 1.5 illustrates the level of educational attainment for the persons age 25 and over in the Town of Pence and Iron County. Roughly 6 percent of Pence residents and 13 percent of Iron County residents have a college degree, compared to almost 23 percent for the state.

Figure 1.5: Educational Attainment, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

1.5 EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

A community's labor force consists of all individuals age 16 and older who are employed or unemployed and looking for work. No specific labor force data is available at the town level on a yearly basis; therefore, county data is used.

A recent publication by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development stated, "Demographic projections prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Administration suggest that the state will be faced with a significant labor shortage within the next 10 to 15 years as the number of people turning 65, fueled by the aging of the "Baby Boomer" generation surpasses the number of people turning 18 due to low birth rates and slowing migration patterns. Consequently, the number of workers entering the labor force will not be sufficient to replace those ending their working careers".[1]

Iron County's labor force, as shown in Table 1.7, has fluctuated up and down over the last ten years. Also, unemployment rates in 2002 and 2003 climbed to the highest level since 1993.

Table 1.7: Iron County Labor Force Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Labor Force	3,165	3,123	3,268	3,295	3,216	3,201	3,304	3,383	3,342	3,406
Employed	2,905	2,898	3,004	3,035	2,963	3,015	3,085	3,148	3,057	3,117
Unemployed	261	225	264	260	253	186	219	235	285	289
Unemp. Rate	8.2%	7.2%	8.1%	7.9%	7.9%	5.8%	6.6%	7.0%	8.5%	8.5%

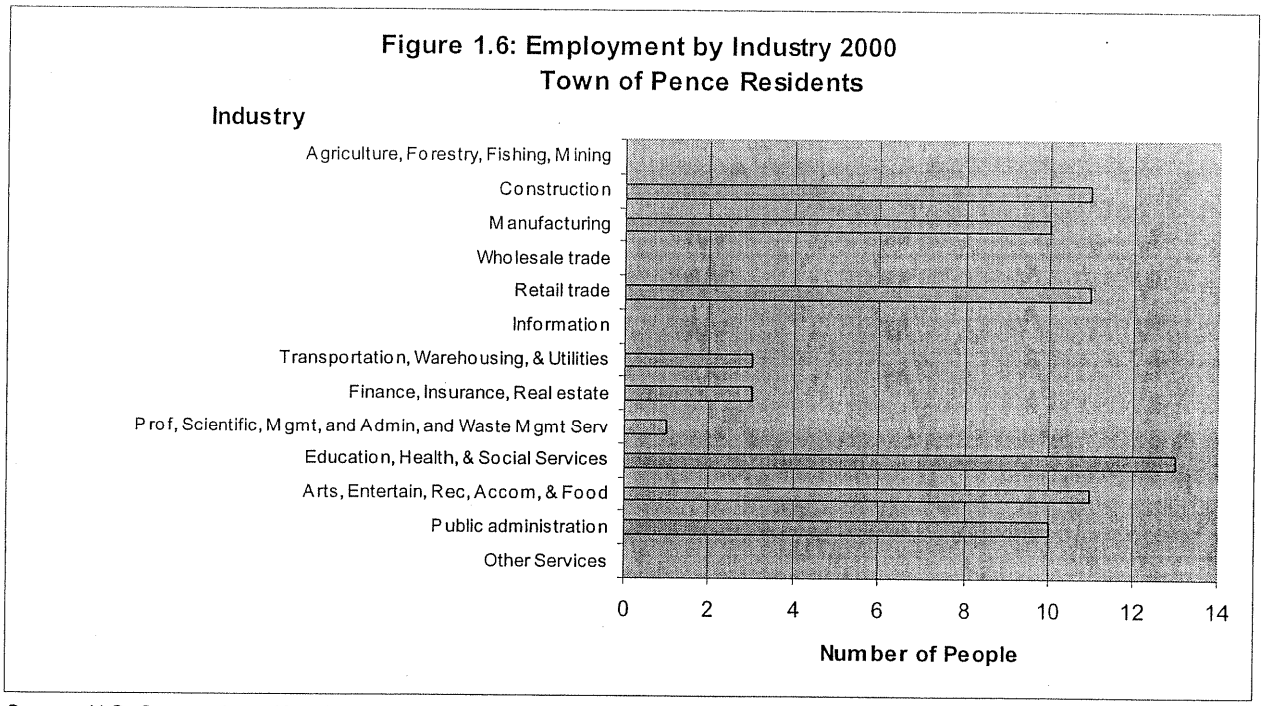
Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, LAUS

Employment by Industry

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 73 residents of the town (16 years and over) were employed. Figure 1.6 displays resident employment data categorically delineated by industry. As indicated by the chart, the education, health, and social services industry sector employed the most residents (13) at 18 percent. The retail trade, arts/entertainment/recreation, and construction industries each employed 11 town residents. Two of the largest employers in Iron County are manufacturers. Approximately 10 Town of Pence residents worked in manufacturing.

Of the Town of Pence residents that commuted to work, only 11 percent, or 8, worked in the town. Over 34 percent of town residents worked in the City of Hurley and 27 percent worked in neighboring Gogebic County. See Element 6 for details of commuting patterns and areas where residents were employed.

[1] Mortarboards, Paychecks, and Crystal Balls: The Link Between Education and Wisconsin's Labor Force. October 2002



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Pence Employers

Table 1.8 lists the employers in the Town of Pence as reported by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development in March 2003. Businesses without paid employees are not included in the report from the WI DWD. Within the employment ranges, however, the companies are not necessarily in rank order.

Table 1.8: Employers in Pence by Number of Employees

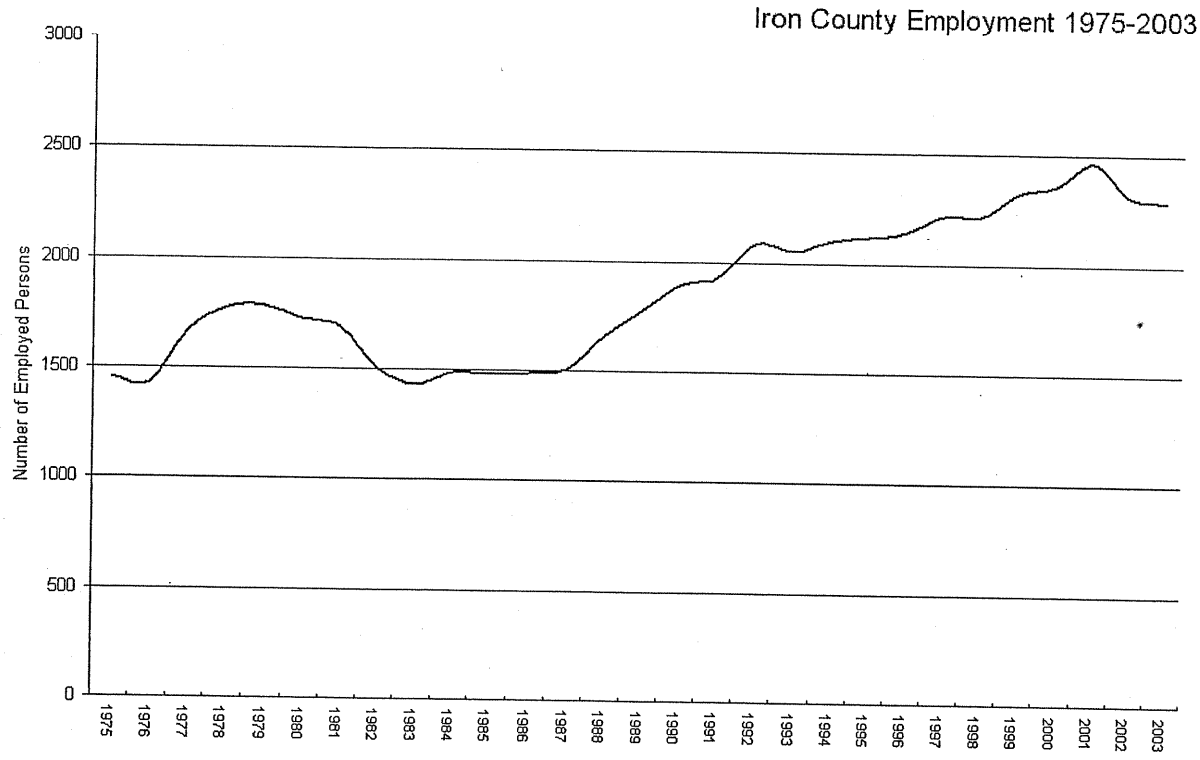
Employer Name	Product or Service	Employment Size Range
Daniel Turner	Drinking Place	5-9
Town Of Pence-Iron County	Executive & Legislative Office	5-9
Ross Peterson Construction Co	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1-4
Planet Picasso Landscapers Inc	Landscaping Services	1-4
Brackett & Son	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	0

Source: WI Department of Workforce Development, March 2003

Iron County Employment Forecast

Based on data from the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) highlighting the number of jobs with employers located in Iron County from 1975 to 2003, employment projections were developed by NWRPC to 2030. Figure 1.7 shows the employed persons for 1975 to 2003 and Figure 1.8 shows not only the past employment data but also the employment projections for future years to 2030.

Figure 1.7: Iron County Employment 1975-2003

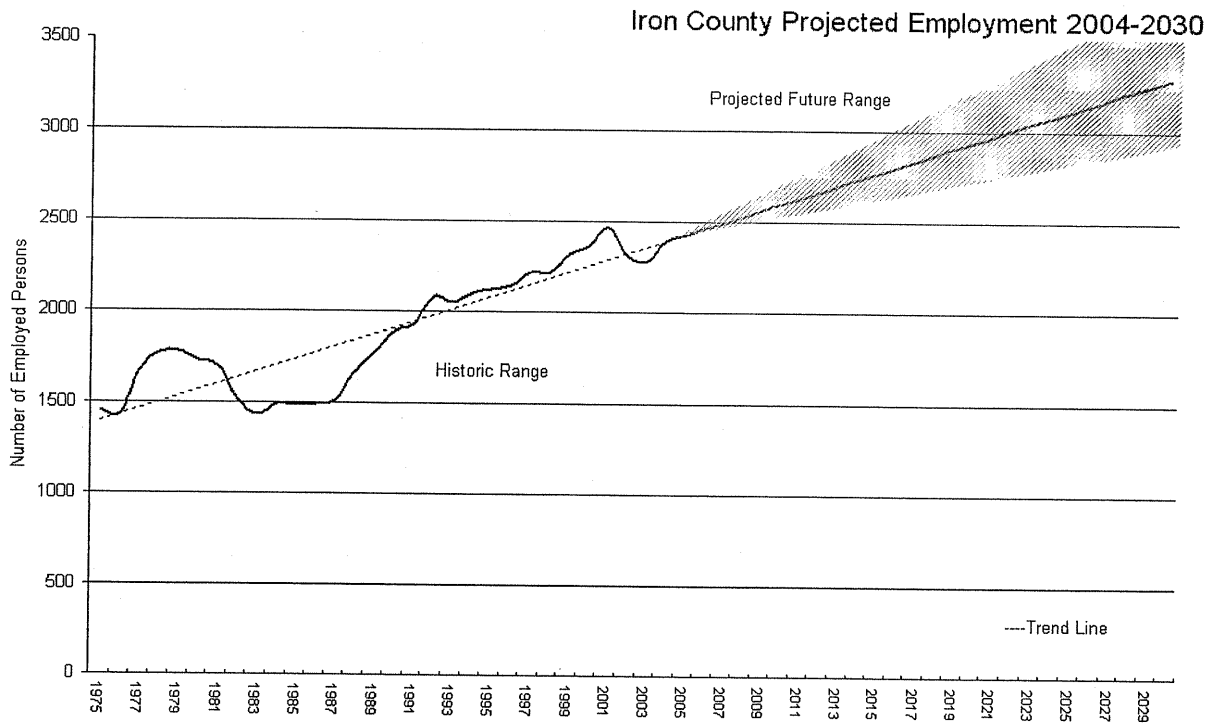


Year	1975	1979	1983	1987	1991	1995	1999	2003
Iron	1,455	1,780	1,432	1,509	1,931	2,123	2,322	2,286

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development

Employment projections for Iron County were derived by analyzing the local employment data from 1975-2003. The "trend line" in Figure 1.8 depicts a "best fit" of the known data values and a projection of the future data values. The shaded area in Figure 1.8 represents a range of probability, meaning that it is more likely that the future value will fall somewhere within this range rather than directly along the trend line. This is a very simplistic model to be used for general planning purposes. The Wisconsin DWD will be developing more detailed county projections.

Figure1.8: Iron County Projected Employment 2004-2030



Year	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Iron	2,428	2,601	2,773	2,946	3,118	3,291

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development; NWRPC Projections

1.6 Overall Goal Statement

The Town of Pence has prepared a number of goals and objectives that include actions and policies in addressing land use and other activities of the town. For purposes of this planning process, actions identified through the plan are also defined as policies. The goals and objectives are intended to assist the town board and local property owners in implementing actions deemed important and in the interest of the community. It is imperative the set of goals, objectives, and actions described in this plan are implemented to fully achieve the desired outcome. A full set of the goals, objectives, and actions are included in the implementation element of this plan.

The overall goal is to maintain the quality of life in the Town of Pence. To do this, the overall objective of the Town of Pence is to guide future development and redevelopment of the community in a manner consistent with the element goals, objectives, actions, and identified programs contained in this document. The overall action is to adopt and implement the comprehensive plan and continue to work with the county and adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions. The overall programs and actions outlined throughout the comprehensive plan represent the methods to achieve the overall plan goal.

ELEMENT 2: HOUSING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Housing characteristics are related to the social and economic conditions of a community's residents and are an important element of a comprehensive plan. Information in this element will provide data about the current housing stock, as well as identify significant changes in the number of housing units and other housing characteristics. The ability of a community to provide an adequate housing supply for all persons and income levels is key to its economic prosperity and the well being of its inhabitants.

2.2 EXISTING HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2.1 addresses the number and type of housing units for the period 1980-2000. During that time frame, total housing units had a net increase of 14, or 11.5 percent. Occupied housing units (households) continued to gain during that time frame, as did vacant units. However, the number of seasonal or occasional use housing units showed a net loss of 2 units by year 2000.

Table 2.1: Housing Stock 1980-2000

Town of Pence	1980	1990	2000	Change 1980-1990	Change 1990-2000
Total Housing Units	122	97	136	-25	39
Total Occupied Housing Units (Households)	78	72	84	-6	12
Owner-Occupied Units	70	68	81	-2	13
Renter Occupied Units	8	4	3	-4	-1
Vacant Units	9	14	19	5	5
Seasonal or Occasional Use Units	35	11	33	-24	22
Average Household Size	2.45	2.51	2.36	0.06	-0.15

Source: US Census Bureau 1980, 1990, 2000

A gradual decline of inhabitants per occupied household (average household size) is occurring throughout Iron County and northern Wisconsin. The central trends causing this decline include the out migration of inhabitants over the age of 18 for work or school, overall smaller family sizes, fewer families with children moving into the town, and fewer children being born to town residents. Additionally, many households are composed of retired couples or are single person households. Table 2.1 indicates that in 2000 the Town of Pence had an average of 2.36 persons per household, representing a decline from 1990.

Occupancy Characteristics

Table 2.2 compares in detail the occupancy and tenure characteristics for the Town of Pence, Iron County, and the State of Wisconsin. As referenced in the table, 52 (38.2%) of all town housing units in 2000 were identified as vacant with 63.5 percent of those vacant units reported as seasonal, leaving a "true" vacancy rate of 14 percent. In comparison, Iron County had 46.0 percent of housing units vacant (82.3% seasonal) for a "true" vacancy rate of 8.1 percent. Because of the high seasonal housing levels, housing vacancy rates in the town and the county were greater than the state rate.

According to Census 2000, renter-occupied units comprised only 3.6 percent of all occupied housing units in the Town of Pence. Compared to 19.3 percent for the county and 31.6 percent for the state, the town percentage is considerably lower.

Table 2.2: Total Housing Units, Occupancy, and Tenure; Town of Pence, Iron County, and State of Wisconsin, 2000

Housing Units	Town of Pence		Iron County		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units	**136**	**100.0%**	**5,706**	**100.0%**	**2,321,144**	**100.0%**
Occupied	84	61.8%	3,083	54.0%	2,084,544	89.8%
Owner	*81*	*96.4%*	*2,489*	*80.7%*	*1,426,361*	*68.4%*
Renter	*3*	*3.6%*	*594*	*19.3%*	*658,183*	*31.6%*
Vacant	**52**	**38.2%**	**2,623**	**46.0%**	**236,600**	**10.2%**
For Rent	*1*	*1.9%*	*189*	*7.2%*	*38,714*	*16.4%*
For Sale	*1*	*1.9%*	*69*	*2.6%*	*17,172*	*7.3%*
Seasonal	*33*	*63.5%*	*2,159*	*82.3%*	*142,313*	*60.1%*
Other	*17*	*32.7%*	*206*	*7.9%*	*38,401*	*16.2%*

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF1

Table 2.3 compares selected housing characteristics for the Town of Pence with surrounding communities and Iron County. The Town of Pence had a lower percentage of seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing units than the other areas listed in the table except for the Town of Kimball. The town's median housing value in 2000, as reported by specified owner-occupied units, was $36,600, which was the lowest of the surrounding communities and the county.

Table 2.3: Comparison of Housing Characteristics

	Town of Pence	Town of Carey	Town of Kimball	Town of Knight	Iron County
Total Housing Units	136	176	273	235	5,706
% Occupied Housing Units	61.8%	42.6%	79.1%	51.9%	54.0%
% Seasonal	24.3%	49.4%	11.7%	41.7%	37.8%
*Median Housing Value	$36,600	$52,500	$61,900	$37,000	$58,900

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF1 and SF3
* Specified owner-occupied units

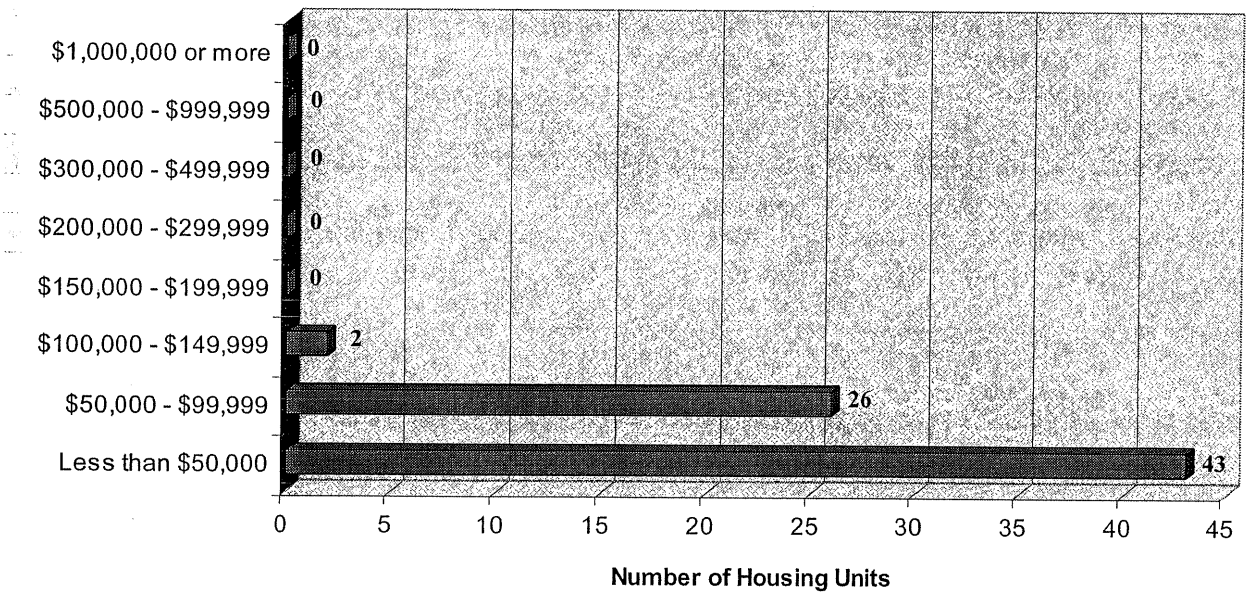
Value Characteristics

Some statistical data represented in this chapter is based on long form census data. **Specified owner occupied housing units** is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as the following: Total number of owner occupied housing units described as either a one family home detached from any other house or a one family house attached to one or more houses on less than 10 acres with no business on the property.

From 1990 to 2000, an increase occurred in the median value of specified owner-occupied housing units in the Town of Pence. The median value was $36,600 in 2000 compared to $22,100 in 1990. According to Census 2000 data, the value of housing units (specified owner-occupied) covered a range from less than $10,000 to $124,999.

Figure 2.1 shows a detailed breakdown of existing housing values in the town. Of the reporting sample of 71 specified owner-occupied housing units in the town, roughly 37 percent (26 units) are valued between $50,000 and $100,000. Only 2 units are valued over $100,000 and 43 units, or 61 percent, are valued at less than $50,000.

Figure 2.1: Value of Specified Owner Occupied Housing Units, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF3

Affordability of owner and renter occupied units is critical to sustaining population and employment levels for local businesses. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), affordable housing costs including utilities, taxes, mortgage or rent payments, and insurance should not be greater than 30 percent of the total household income. If the housing costs are greater than 30 percent, households may have difficulty making ends meet. Table 2.4 shows the monthly owner costs as a percent of household income in 1999 as reported by Census 2000. In the Town of Pence, roughly 16 percent of the specified owner-occupied units exceeded 30 percent of their household income.

Table 2.4: Monthly Owner Costs as a Percent of Household Income – 1999		
Percent of Household Income	Units	Percent of Specified Units
Less than 15 Percent	37	52.1%
15.0 to 19.9 Percent	8	11.3%
20.0 to 24.9 Percent	9	12.7%
25 to 29.9 Percent	6	8.5%
30.0 to 34.9 Percent	2	2.8%
35.0 Percent or More	7	9.9%
Not Computed	2	2.8%
Total Specified Units	71	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SF3

Age Characteristics

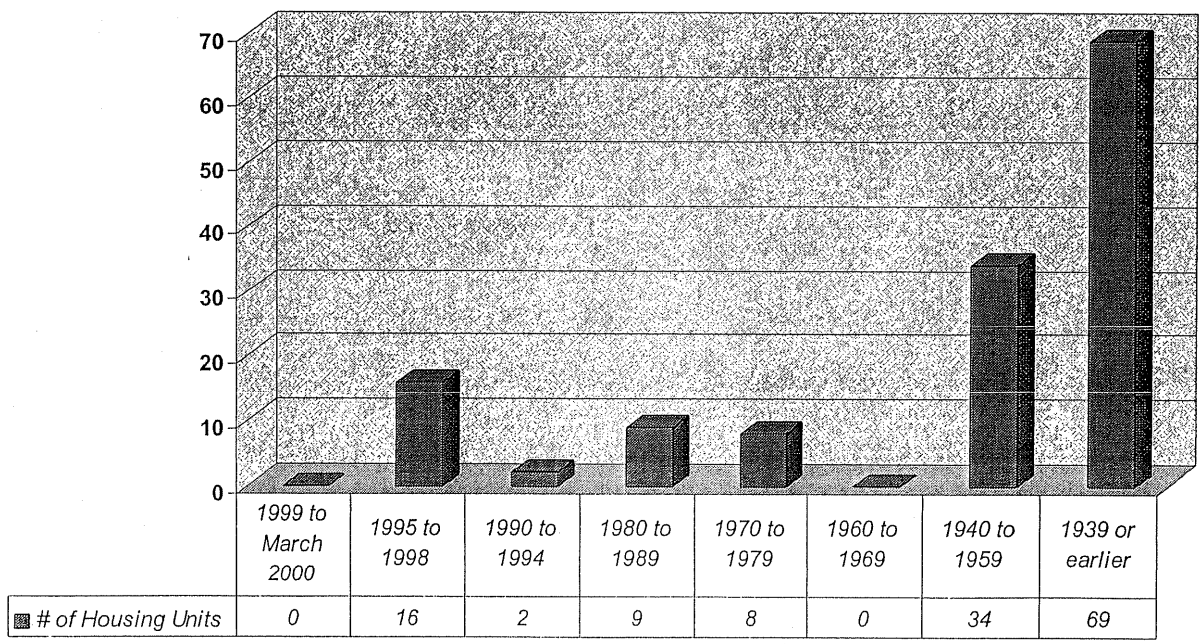
Understanding the relative age of the housing stock is a good indicator of the condition of the available housing units. Table 2.5 lists the percent of the town's total housing stock by the decade in which it was built. Figure 2.2 depicts the age of the housing units by year built with a more detailed breakdown of quantity of units for the decade from 1990 to March 2000. As indicated by the table and the graph, 75 percent of the housing stock was built prior to 1960, which may account for the low median value.

Table 2.5: Age of Housing Stock

Town of Pence Year Structure Built	Percent of Total Housing Stock
1990 to March 2000	13.0%
1980 to 1989	6.5%
1970 to 1979	5.8%
1960 to 1969	0.0%
1940 to 1959	24.6%
1939 or earlier	50.0%
Total	**100%**

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF3

Figure 2.2: Age of Housing Stock



Source: U.S Census 2000, SF3

Structural Characteristics

Table 2.6 references the type of structural housing units in the Town of Pence as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in 1980, 1990, and 2000. Approximately 90 percent of town housing units were 1-unit detached dwellings and 4 percent were mobile homes. As indicated, very few multi-family units are located in the town.

Table 2.6: Units in Structure 1980-2000

	1980	1990	2000
1-Unit Detached	111	92	124
1-Unit Attached	0	0	0
2-4 Unit (multi-family)	8	2	8
5 or more Unit (multi-family)	0	0	0
Mobile Home or Trailer	4	1	6
Boat, RV, Van, Other	0	2	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 1980 STF3A, 1990 STF1, 2000 SF3

Table 2.7: Number of Rooms in Housing Units

Rooms	1990	2000
1 room	0	0
2 rooms	0	4
3 rooms	5	0
4 rooms	14	18
5 rooms	27	46
6 rooms	25	37
7 rooms	11	21
8 rooms	12	6
9 or more rooms	3	6

Source: U. S. Census Bureau: 1990 STF1, 2000 SF 3

Table 2.7 shows the number of rooms in total housing units for the Town of Pence as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau for the years 1990 and 2000. The percent of representation in each size of housing unit has been fairly consistent in the decade from 1990 to 2000. Numerically, the largest increases were in 5 and 6-room dwellings.

Comprehensive Plan Survey Results on Housing

Roughly 49 percent of Town of Pence respondents feel the overall quality of housing in their community is good, with only 8 percent rating it as poor; however, 41 percent think the overall quality is only fair. Furthermore, approximately 53 percent believe that dilapidated/abandoned buildings and houses are a problem in their local community. Table 2.8 summarizes the results from the survey with regard to the type of housing respondents feel is needed in their community. Overall, the responses to the survey indicated a need for rehabilitation of existing homes and more moderately priced homes.

Table 2.8: Type of Housing Needed in Town

	Town of Pence		Resident		Non-resident	
Single-Family Homes	206	25.8%	104	51.2%	99	48.8%
Moderately Priced Homes	276	34.6%	147	54.0%	125	46.0%
Higher Priced Homes	63	7.9%	20	32.3%	42	67.7%
Duplexes	51	6.4%	32	65.3%	17	34.7%
Apartments	73	9.1%	53	73.6%	19	26.4%
Manufactured (Mobile) Homes	15	1.9%	9	60.0%	6	40.0%
Mobile Home Parks	14	1.8%	7	53.8%	6	46.2%
Housing for Seniors	126	15.8%	45	36.9%	77	63.1%
Public/Subsidized Housing	37	4.6%	21	58.3%	15	41.7%
Rehabilitation of Existing Homes (weatherization, etc.)	297	37.2%	111	38.0%	181	62.0%

Source: Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan Survey, Town Responses = 798

Residents should be encouraged to seek rehabilitation assistance from Iron County's housing RLF program. Additionally, the town and local residents should investigate weatherization programs from local housing authorities and other agencies.

2.3 Projected Housing Characteristics

As reported by the U.S. Census Bureau and shown in Table 2.1, the Town of Pence experienced a modest increase of 18 housing units since 1980. Table 2.9 indicates that based on population and household projections, continued growth is not expected for the town to the year 2025. Projections indicate that by 2010 the town will gain only 2 units and by 2025 the town will have suffered a decline of 4 units for a net loss of 2 units by 2000.

Table 2.9: Projected Housing Characteristics 2005-2025

Town of Pence	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Housing Units	136	136	138	138	136	134
Total Occupied Housing Units (Households)	84	84	85	85	84	83
Owner-Occupied Units	81	81	82	82	81	80
Renter Occupied Units	3	3	3	3	3	3
Vacant Units	52	52	53	53	52	51
Seasonal Units	33	33	33	33	33	33
Average Household Size	2.36	2.30	2.22	2.16	2.13	2.11

Source: US Census Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Projected housing units were derived using known housing trends and making future assumptions based on past trends. Based on data regarding projected population and number of households, it was assumed that a decline in the average household size to the year 2025 would

continue. An assumption was also made that the ratio between seasonal units and occupied units would remain the same as that represented in 2000 to the year 2025. The following formulas were utilized in projecting future housing units.

TOTAL HOUSING UNITS: Sum of all housing units including occupied, vacant, and seasonal.

TOTAL OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS: Projected year population divided by projected year persons per household.

OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS: Projected year total occupied housing units minus projected year renter occupied units.

RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS: Previous year renter units divided by previous year occupied units times projected year occupied units.

VACANT YEAR UNITS: Projected year occupied units times previous year vacant year round units divided by previous year occupied units.

SEASONAL UNITS: Previous year seasonal units divided by previous year round units times projected year round units.

2.4 Housing Programs

The Wisconsin comprehensive planning legislation requires Iron County to compile a list of programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand. Below are housing programs available to developers or the county:

WHEDA (Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority)

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority serves Wisconsin residents and communities by working with others to provide creative financing resources and information to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agribusiness.

USDA-Rural Development

Rural Development administers federal funds to help secure loan options to assist low- to moderate-income families with home purchase and rehabilitation. Rural Development generally funds individuals who cannot obtain conventional financing.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation

Housing rehabilitation funds are made available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC as a pass through to the State of Wisconsin. CDBG housing rehabilitation funds are available to municipalities to help offset rehabilitation costs by eligible homeowners, renters, and landlords.

Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP)

Emergency assistance funds are available to assist local governments in responding to emergency housing needs. The funds are provided to low to moderate-income families who are homeless due to natural disasters, as well as family groups who meet the state definition of homeless.

Northwest Affordable Housing Inc.

Northwest Affordable Housing Inc. is a 501(C)(3) non-profit organization that is able to obtain funds that are not available to the general public for the purpose of promoting affordable and accessible housing for low- and moderate-income persons.

Indianhead Community Action Agency

This agency provides weatherization (insulation, windows, doors, energy efficient furnaces, etc.) or that helps homeowners with even the most modest or extensive home repairs.

Tomorrow's Home Foundation

The Tomorrow's Home Foundation was created in 2000 for several purposes, including assisting disabled persons in the purchase of a manufactured or modular home via a down payment assistance grant, providing emergency assistance grants designed to make critical repairs so that individuals and families can stay in their manufactured or mobile home, create a method and mode for disposing of old, uninhabitable mobile homes that were blighting the countryside and educating the manufactured and modular housing industry. At the present time, the Tomorrow's Home Foundation only operates in the State of Wisconsin.

Iron County Housing Committee

The Iron County Housing Committee oversees redistribution of recycled housing dollars and contracts with Northern Wisconsin Housing Inc. in Mellen. As money becomes available through recycled dollars, it can be re-distributed. Funds can be used for any type of home improvements. Typically, 2-3 rehabilitation jobs are done each year.

Weatherization Program

This program included a five-county area and participants are eligible for funds for home energy improvements.

Rural Housing - HCRI (Housing Cost Reconstruction Initiative)

This State of Wisconsin administered program, administered through the Department of Commerce, provides funds for housing down payment and closing costs to low-moderate income families. Funds are also used for delinquent rent, utility bills, mortgages, security deposits, and back taxes.

State Veterans Association

Provides funding for new home construction and well and septic replacement.

Iron County Human Services

Provides Iron County residents with energy assistance, furnace repairs and replacement etc. This office keeps record of people's who are in need of some type of housing repair in Iron County.

Northwest Community Service Agency (NWCSA)

NWCSA is a non-profit organization that works to promote the self-sufficiency of the low income. A few of the programs which make up this agency are, WIC, Fuel Assistance, Rental Rehabilitation, Kinship Mentoring, Transitional Housing, Memory Lane and the Food Shelf.

2.5 Housing Goals and Objectives

A set of recommended goals and objectives has been developed to assist the Town of Pence in the area of housing. Implementation of the identified objectives will assist in achieving the overall goal.

Goal: Encourage safe and affordable housing and sanitary neighborhoods for town residents.

Objective 1 Limit mobile homes to non-shoreland areas.

Objective 2 Investigate implementing a town code regarding the appearance of structures both stationary and mobile especially those within view of town roads.

Objective 3 Encourage housing development that compliments a northwoods aesthetic character of the town.

Objective 4 Encourage Iron County to enforce blight ordinances.

ELEMENT 3: TRANSPORTATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The transportation network is the backbone upon which a community bases its economy, access to resources and connection to other communities forming a critical link to continued development and growth. Maintenance and repair, in addition to periodic additions and enhancements to this system, are essential for preserving connectivity for county residents, visitors, and businesses. This is also very important in winter months as this area received on average, 180 inches of snow per season. Keeping pace with changes in transportation trends and network use is also essential to anticipate needed improvements and potential additions to the transportation network.

The Town of Pence's transportation system consists of minor arterials, major collectors, and local roads. Certain areas of the town can also accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel. However, private vehicles are the primary means of transportation in, through, and around the Town of Pence.

Inventory of Existing Transportation Facilities

Transportation facilities in the Town of Pence are basic facilities ranging from rural town roads to state highways. Residents enjoy easy access to highways and town roads. Opportunities for safe pedestrian travel are limited given a lack of sidewalks and few trail facilities to connect developed areas. Residents of the town rely on their personal vehicle to meet most of their transportation needs. Other modes of transportation including bus mass transit and air transportation are not available in the town; nor are they likely to be developed prior to 2025 given that the population and local businesses do not demand, nor can they support, these types of transportation services.

3.2 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Town of Pence's roadway network is comprised of approximately 24 miles of highways and town roads. Roads within the community are classified according to their primary function and by the amount of traffic they sustain. In the Town of Pence, STH 77 serves as the central road corridor providing residents and visitor's access to the community. Local roads provide routes to homes and recreational destinations both within and beyond the town.

Table 3.1
Functional Classification Mileage

Classification	Miles
Principle arterials	0.00
Minor arterials	2.31
Major collectors	0.00
Minor collectors	0.68
Local roads	20.93
Total	23.92

Source: WisDOT, District 7

- Principal Arterials. There are no principal arterials in the Town of Pence.
- Minor Arterials. STH 77 is the minor arterial road in town.

- Major Collectors. No roads in town are classified as major connectors.

- Minor Collectors. No roads in town are classified as minor collectors.

- Local Roads. The remaining roads in the town 21.61 miles are local. They provide access to residential, commercial and recreational uses within the Town of Pence.

All the roads described in this section are illustrated on the Town of Pence Road Classification Map on the following page.

3.3 Traffic Volume

Table 3.2 depicts change in Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) at recording sites on roads passing through the Town of Pence.

The increase in traffic in and around the Town of Pence and throughout Iron County can be attributed to two main factors. First, since 1978, residents of the town and surrounding towns are making more frequent vehicular trips for shopping, commuting to work, and to recreational sites. Secondly, some areas of Iron County have seen increases in population density and the development of second homes owned by seasonal residents of the town.

Table 3.2
Annual Average Daily Traffic at Recorded Sites
Town of Pence 1978-1999

	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	+/- Change
Site 1	1030	940	990	1140	850	1370	1310	1800*	+770

Source: Wisconsin Highway Traffic, Department of Transportation District 7
Site 1: STH 77, one half mile east of town line *Site moved to one and a half miles east of town line

3.4 PASER Road Evaluation

In 2003, the Town of Pence completed a Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) for all town roads in accordance with WisDOT requirements. PASER is a visual inspection system to develop a condition rating for community roads that must be done once every two years. PASER is an important tool for small government planning because it gives a picture of road conditions on all roads and can identity candidates for maintenance and rehabilitation. Surface defects, cracking, potholes, and drainage are all examined during a typical PASER evaluation.

Roads are rated 1 – 10 based on their condition.

Rating 9 & 10 – no maintenance
Rating 7 & 8 – routine maintenance, crack-sealing and minor patching
Rating 5 & 6 – preservative treatments (seal-coating)
Rating 3 & 4 – structural improvements and leveling (overlay or recycling)

Rating 1 & 2 – reconstruction

Paved roads were rated from 1 to 10 (10 being the best), and gravel roads were rated from 1 to 5 (5 being the best). Currently, there are approximately 22 miles of local roads that the Town of Pence is responsible for repairing and/or maintaining throughout the year. This mileage may fluctuate from year to year due to additions or subtractions of roadway miles to the overall town system. For information on how to rate local roads, you can reference one of six manuals produced by the Transportation Information Center, Madison WI. These include manuals on Concrete, Asphalt, Gravel, Unimproved, Seal-coated Roads, and Rural & Urban Drainage.

3.5 ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements to local roads are critical for maintaining an adequate and safe roadway system. Future road improvements are generally based on current road conditions, with the intent to keep all roadways intact and useable on a daily basis. Future roadway improvements need to be flexible because of the possibility of unforeseen emergencies or disasters that may arise from year-to-year or even day-to-day. The Town of Pence has developed a schedule of future road improvements. There are currently ? scheduled town roadway surface improvements through (200???) as listed in Table 3.

The Iron County Highway Department has a road construction schedule in place for scheduled county road improvements for 2004-2008. There are no scheduled county improvements for the Town of Pence. No conflicts between the Iron County Highway Department and the *Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan* have been identified.

There are no state highway projects planned in the Town of Pence through 2007.

Table 3.3
Selected Roadway Improvements, 2004-200?

Year	Sponsor	Road/Street	Location	Mileage	Type of Improvement
2004	Pence				
2004	Pence				
2005	Pence				
2005	Pence				
2006	Pence				
2006	Pence				
2007	Pence				

Source: Town of Pence, Iron County, & WisDOT

3.6 Forms of Transportation

Pedestrian Facilities

Most local town roads in the Town of Pence have limited shoulder areas and the speed limits are usually more than 55 miles per hour unless posted otherwise. A motor vehicle creates a dust hazard for pedestrians on gravel roads. These conditions hamper safe pedestrian travel opportunities. Moreover, given the low-density development pattern of the town and the fact that nearly all goods and services are located several miles away in nearby cities, walking to places of work, shopping, or entertainment is not realistic for most residents. This situation is not anticipated to change over the 20-year planning period. A limited sidewalk system exists along STH 77 and the Town's wide streets and little traffic encourages pedestrian traffic.

Bicycling Opportunities

Bicycling offers the flexibility of an auto, which is critical to young and old who do not possess a motor vehicle. The WisDOT, along with the Bicycle Federation of Wisconsin, has compiled a Wisconsin State Bike Map that highlights bicycling conditions on select roadways in northern Wisconsin. In the Town of Pence, STH 77 is rated as having undesirable conditions for bicycling. There is a proposed intercity transportation trail in the town, which begins in Upson and parallels STH 77 into the City of Hurley. The Town supports this trail development for use as an alternative transportation route to Hurley, as a recreation/fitness trail for visitors and local residents, and as a tourism development opportunity.

Most of the rural State Trunk Highway system now has a three-foot or wider paved shoulder. While shoulders were generally paved for maintenance and safety purposes, they also provide suitable accommodations for bicycle travel.

Railroad Corridors

No railroad lines extend through the Town of Pence.

Air Transportation

There are no airport facilities in the Town of Pence, and there are no plans to establish any such facility. The nearest major airport facility with scheduled passenger service is the Gogebic-Iron County Airport located near Ironwood, Michigan. Gogebic-Iron County Airport offers two flights daily, Monday through Friday to Milwaukee; one flight on Saturday to Milwaukee; and one flight on Sunday to Milwaukee. The airline carrier is Midwest Connect, a carrier for Midwest Airlines. The next closest airports with commercial air passenger service are Duluth International and Rhinelander-Oneida County.

At present, there are four private airport/airfields within Iron County that are registered with the WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics. Their county location and present status is outlined in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Iron County Airports/Airfields		
Airport/Airfield	Location	Status
Spud-River Airport	T.46N-R1W Section 20 - Gurney	Private
Saxon (PVT Lindblom)	T.47N-R2E Section 35 - Saxon	Private
Springstead	T.41N-R3E Section 31 - Sherman	Private
Blair Lake Airport	T.42N-R3E Section 19 -Mercer	Private

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics, 12/2002

Mass Transit

Mass transit service is not available in the Town of Pence given its low density of development. The density of development in the town cannot provide the ridership necessary to support a bus route. There is no local demand for this service and no plan exists to establish service in the next 20 years.

Transportation Facilities for Disabled

Iron County is served by two elderly and disabled transportation organizations. Care-a-van Convalescent Transport Service, located in Ironwood, MI, provides transportation to all of Iron County for the elderly and disabled. The Iron County Unit On Aging also provides transportation services to all of Iron County and is located in Hurley. Free transportation is offered to elderly if they get a human services supplement and there is a minimal charge if not. Both organizations provide vans with wheel chair accessibility.

Trucking and Water Transportation

Trucking through the town is accommodated through the highway network and typically is subject to road weight restrictions, while water transportation is primarily utilized for recreational purposes.

Multi-Use Trails

Throughout Iron County, there are several hundred miles of multi-use trails. This network is used most intensely during the winter months for snowmobiling and in the summer months for ATV use, which in addition to its recreational use provides an alternate means of commuting for some Iron County residents. Some town roads are open to ATVs and snowmobiles. {Which ones?} Motorized and non-motorized trail systems are further described in the Utilities and Community Facilities element of the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan.

3.7 Summary of Existing Transportation Plans

TRANSLINKS 21

TransLinks 21 is a multi-modal transportation plan for Wisconsin's 21st century. WisDOT completed the development of the 25-year plan in 1994 as a Statewide Transportation Plan to facilitate the efficient and economic movement of people and goods. Separate transportation modes are more precisely defined in the following transportation mode plans ending in "2020" below.

Connections 2030

Connections 2030 is the second generation Statewide Transportation Plan after Translinks 21, and is now in progress. The planning process will update Wisconsin's comprehensive, long-range multi-modal transportation plan. It will provide a broad planning framework for the next 25 years, guiding transportation policies, programs and investments through 2030.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020* focuses on the 11, 800 miles of State Trunk Highway routes in Wisconsin. The plan identifies no traffic congestion in the next 20 years on highways within the Town of Pence. No conflicts with the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan have been identified.

Corridors 2020

Corridors 2020 sets criteria for selected routes that go beyond traditional highway planning with the intent to enhance and improve all two-lane and four-lane highways connecting cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more. No conflicts with the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan exist at this time.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020* (1998) encourages increased bicycle use by describing how to fund and design bicycling improvements on the state highway system and on local roads.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020

This plan provides a statewide framework to increase walking and to promote pedestrian safety. The plan establishes goals, objectives, and actions regarding the provision of pedestrian accommodations that could be implemented. The plan also serves to help communities identify actions they can take to establish pedestrian travel as a viable, convenient, and safe transportation choice throughout Wisconsin. No specific recommendations to the Town of Pence exist.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020

The Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 provides a framework for the preservation and enhancement of a system of public-use airports adequate to meet current and future aviation needs of the State of Wisconsin. There are no public airports or airfields in the Town of Pence, and none are planned in the next 20 years; therefore, this plan does not apply to the Town.

3.8 Transportation Goals and Objectives

A set of recommended transportation goals and objectives has been developed. Implementation of the identified objectives will allow the town to achieve the overall goal of ensuring an appropriate and responsive transportation system for the town.

Goal: **Develop and maintain a well-integrated and cost effective motor and non-motorized transportation system within the Town of Pence capable of moving people and goods in a safe and efficient manner while preserving the aesthetic qualities of the town.**

Objective 1 Work with the county and neighboring towns to develop a multi-modal bike trail along Hwy 77 from Pence to Hurley.

Objective 2 Improve the efficiency of the town's road system by establishing improvement plan to insure that roads within the system are able to handle existing and expected traffic volumes.

Objective 3 Work with Iron County and Town of Kimball to maintain Hoyt Fire lane as a 4-season accessible road and be open to future reclassification of the road.

Objective 4 Upgrade Town traffic signs and maintain them in clear view for motorists and pedestrians.

Objective 5 Encourage the county to be in close communication with town on all road projects, including land sales, ROW and surface projects.

Objective 6 Continue intergovernmental relationship with Town of Carey to maintain town roads on the east side of Gile Flowage.

Objective 7 Work with sheriff's department. to have traffic ordinances enforced.

Objective 8 Explore options of sharing road maintenance and plowing with neighboring towns.

Objective 9 Restore and maintain the Hwy 77-corridor entryway into Pence in a natural character through building setbacks, vegetative screening, and preservation of natural aesthetics.

Objective 10 Cooperate with county to relocate ATV and snowmobile trails off town roads an on to designated trails to improve safety.

ELEMENT 4: UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Community facilities are buildings, lands, services, and programs that serve the public, such as parks, schools, police and fire protection, health care facilities, solid waste and recycling facilities, and libraries. This element identifies and evaluates existing utilities and community facilities serving the Town of Pence. Understanding the location, use, and capacity of community facilities and utilities is an important consideration when planning for the future.

Utilities & Community Facilities Vision – 20 Year Outlook
The Town of Pence will coordinate with utility providers, Iron County, and the local school district to ensure that town residents have easy access to a full range of services and choices. The town strives to ensure that property taxes are minimized without jeopardizing public health and safety. The town also seeks to improve efficiencies in services at reduced costs by pursuing shared services with neighboring communities.

4.2 EXISTING FACILITIES & UTILITIES INVENTORY

What follows is a description of existing utilities and community facilities within the Town of Pence. Iron County and private companies provide many of the services available to town residents. Therefore, included in this element is information about utilities and community facilities provided by the Town of Pence, Iron County, and private companies.

Sewer and Water Services

The City of Montreal provides municipal sewer and water services to the unincorporated area of Pence. In 2004, the City of Montreal provided sewer and water to [redacted] residents and business in the Town of Pence, and used on average [redacted] gallons per ???. Wastewater is sent back to the City of Montreal where it is treated in three aerated lagoons and discharged in the west branch of the Montreal River.

In more rural areas of the Town of Pence, residents receive their water via private wells that are owned and maintained by the property owner and wastewater is disposed of through the use of private septic systems, which gradually discharge the wastewater to underground drainage fields.

Stormwater Management

The Town of Pence has some curb and guttered areas along STH && that assists in the collection of stormwater. For the most part in the Town of Pence, stormwater is allowed to drain through a series of ditches and culverts along town roadways and dissipates to local lakes, rivers, streams, or filters through the ground. Stormwater runoff from development and roads may have negative impacts on lakes and streams as sediment and nutrient delivery increases resulting in water quality degradation. Managing storm water to increase infiltration and reduce or eliminate

direct delivery to surface waters is one of the most important steps that can be taken to protect water quality in the future.

Over the 20-year planning horizon, stormwater management may become an issue in the Town of Pence as development continues, especially in areas where that natural drainage flows directly to lakes, rivers, and streams. The potential for additional runoff resulting from development may negatively impact local lakes, rivers, and streams. The Town of Pence must work cooperatively with the land conservation district, DNR, and Iron County to mitigate the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff and ensure that environmental resources are adequately protected.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

Prior to 1970, solid waste management in Iron County consisted of individuals hauling to open municipal landfills. Since that time, state and federal codes regulating landfills have become more restrictive and non-hazardous household wastes are now landfilled only in licensed facilities. Abandoned landfills are potential sources of groundwater pollution, as most facilities were not designed to capture environmentally hazardous runoff to surface or ground water. Table 4.1 shows information regarding landfill sites in the Town of Pence.

Table 4.1: Town of Pence: Landfill Sites

Facility Name	Legal Description	Status
Town of Pence	NA	Inactive
Town of Pence	SE SW S32 46N 02E	Inactive
White Cap Mountain Resort	NW S05 45N 01E	Inactive

Source: WDNR

Waste Management is the largest provider of both garbage and recycling pick-up services to residents and businesses in Iron County. Solid waste collection in the Town of Pence is sent to either Timberline Trails Landfill in Ladysmith, WI or K & W Landfill located in Ontonagon, MI. Waste Management is one solid waste disposal company serving Iron County. Town residents have their choice of garbage haulers.

The recycling program in the Town of Pence consists of curbside collection every Wednesday by a town employee. Items accepted include plastics, glass, cardboard, newspaper, tin, aluminum, and magazines. These items are then brought to a drop-off site located in the City of Hurley.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Law Enforcement

The Iron County Sheriff's Department provides local law enforcement in the Town of Pence. The department's administrative functions and jail facility are located at 300 Taconite Street in the City of Hurley. The department currently consists of 21 full-time staff including one sheriff, one under sheriff, one lieutenant, two sergeants, eight patrol officers, three jailers, four dispatchers, and one secretary. At any given time, one to three patrol officers are on duty each with his/her own cruiser.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Fire & Rescue

The Montreal Volunteer Fire Department serves the Town of Pence for fire protection services. The fire hall is located in the City Hall at 53 Wisconsin Avenue in the City of Montreal. Facilities currently include two combination pumper/tankers, and a recently purchased box ambulance, which will be used as an equipment van. The department runs a contracted service with the communities of Pence, Pence, and Pence. Facility expansions or changes are the responsibility of the Montreal Volunteer Fire Department.

The Beacon Ambulance Service Inc. provides rescue services to the Town of Pence with emergency facilities located at 101 East Cloverland Drive, Ironwood Michigan. Facilities include five ambulances, a rescue sled and nine full-time and 5-6 part-time employees. Emergencies are dispatched from the Hurley Sheriff's Department through the 911emergency hotline to Beacon Ambulance located in Ironwood or Beacon can be called directly.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Communication Facilities

CenturyTel, Inc. serves the Town of Pence for local telephone communications. Multiple companies are available to provide long distance and Internet services. Access to wireless communication facilities is becoming more and more important. Currently, there are no cell, radio, or television towers located in the Town of Pence. The Federal Communications Act of 1996 increased the need for many local governments to examine their zoning ordinances to make sure they do not discriminate against cellular communications in land use and zoning decisions. Currently, the Iron County Zoning Ordinance does not regulate cellular towers or their locations. While the Town of Pence does not have a cellular tower at this time, as technology changes and as demand for services increases, tower demand may follow.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Power Plants, Substations, and Transmission Lines

Currently, there are no power plants, substations, or transmission lines located in the Town of Pence.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Electricity and Natural Gas

Xcel Energy provides electricity needs to the town's residences and businesses Natural gas is offered in portions of the Town of Pence off of STH 77. Map X.X depicts electric utility territories in Iron County.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Cemeteries

There are no known cemeteries in the Town of Pence. Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Medical/Health Care and Other Facilities

Grand View Health System, located at N10561 Grand View Lane in Ironwood MI, and Memorial Medical Center located at 1516 Maple Lane in Ashland provide emergency and other health care services to the Town of Pence. Both hospitals provide an array of general and specialty service to meet the needs of area residents, and operate facilities that are staffed 24 hours a day to respond to medical emergencies in Iron County, the Town of Pence, and its surrounding area.

Residents of the Town of Pence can receive clinical services at the Grand View Clinic located 501 Granite Street in Hurley.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Child Care Facilities

The Iron County Human Services Department maintains a listing of all licensed and certified childcare providers in the county. Currently, there are no known providers in the Town of Pence.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Libraries

The Hurley Public Library serves the Town of Pence and is located at 405 5th Avenue North in Hurley. The library is part of the Northern Waters Library Service and has four computers with internet access available to the public. The library also provides the following services: check-out periods are two days for videos and two weeks for all other materials, a book drop off is available outside the library, library cards are available to all state residents, and out of state residents are required to pay on one-time fee of $20.

Residents of the Town of Pence may also use the City of Montreal Public Library located at 53 Wisconsin Ave in the City of Montreal. This library is also part of the Northern Waters Library Service and has one computer with internet access available to the public. Typically, the City of Montreal Public Library serves City of Montreal residents.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Hurley School District

The Hurley K-12 School, located at 5503 W. Rangeview Drive is located on 40 acres in the Town of Kimball. The 140,000 square-foot, one level building was erected in 1991 and according to Wisconsin's Information Network for Successful Schools, the 2003-04 school enrollment was 763. The district serves residents in a 468 square mile area, including the cities of Hurley and Montreal, and the towns of Anderson, Carey, Gurney, Kimball, Knight, Oma, Pence, and Saxon. Over the 20 year planning horizon, it is anticipated that the existing roof will be replaced.

Iron Belt Community Center and Town Garage

The Pence Town Hall is located at . Town meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. during the summer months and 5:30 p.m. during winter months. The town hall is also used for????

The town garage is located at . The town garage is used for storing and maintaining town road equipment, which includes a loader, a truck, and a grader. The Town of Pence hires part-time road maintenance workers to maintain town-owned roads.

Over the 20 year planning horizon……

Recreational Facilities

There are several recreational facilities owned and managed by the town, county, and state that are available to residents and visitors of Pence. In addition to the maintained recreational facilities, county forests and area lakes also provide persons with countless other recreational opportunities.

Parks & Boat Access Points

There is one park in the Town of Pence located by the town garage on Road/Street. Facilities at the park include picnic tables, swings, and a sand box. There are two boat-ramp access points both located on the Gile Flowage.

Trails

- **Pines and Mines Mountain Bike Trail System** – The trail system meanders through the forests of Michigan's Upper Peninsula and Northern Wisconsin. Trails range from quiet gravel roads to single track backcountry trails. Part of this trail is located in the Town of Pence.
- **ATV and Snowmobile Trails** – There are over 100 miles of ATV routes and trails and over 450 miles of groomed snowmobile trails that traverse and take you deep into Iron County. Along the routes you will find a variety of pit-stops offering food, beverages, gas and lodging. During the winter, ATV's are welcome on designated Iron County snowmobile trails.
- **Uller Ski Trail** – The Uller Trail is part of the Nordic Ski Trails system and is located in the Iron Belt/Montreal area. The trail's terrain is hilly and remote and is approximately 19 miles in length.

4.3 FUTURE NEEDS

The Town of Pence has identified existing utilities and community facilities serving the town. To assess future needs for services related to such utilities and community facilities, Table X.X below forecasts the need to expand, rehabilitate, or provide new utilities and facilities and to assess future needs for government services in the Town of Pence that are related to such utilities and facilities over the next 20 years.

Table 4.2: Future Utilities and Community Facilities Timetable					
	Future Needs	Over the 20-year planning horizon…			Comment
		Expand	Rehab	New	
Sanitary Sewer Service					
Storm Water Management					
Water Supply					
Solid Waste Disposal					
Recycling Facilities					
Communication Facilities					
Power Plants and Transmission Lines					
Cemeteries					
Health Care Facilities					
Child Care Facilities					
Law Enforcement					
Fire					
Rescue					
Libraries					
Schools					
Parks					
Trails					
Town Hall/Garage					
Other Govt. Facilities					

4.3 Utilities and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, Actions, and Policies

A set of recommended goals, objectives, and actions has been developed to assist the town in addressing utility and community facilities. Actions identified within each objective are intended to assist the town with meeting the overall goal of supporting facilities and services that contribute to the overall well being and rural and recreational character of the community.

Goal: Pence supports the effective delivery of area utilities and the intelligent delivery of community facilities

Objective 1 Develop a plan for extending utilities, sewer/water, and town services into Garibaldi Park area, "island" area, and down Spring Camp Road, based on a cost/benefit analysis to the town.

Objective 2 Work with Public Service Commission and City of Montreal to maintain cost effective provision of water utility services.

Objective 3 Limit construction of new cell phone towers to only those necessary to provide coverage not already available and require use of existing towers whenever possible. All new telecommunication towers must use red flashing lights, rather than white strobes, after dusk.

Objective 4 Eliminate light pollution by requiring all existing and new Town streetlights be installed with light shields.

Objective 5 Maintain Town Hall as primary town meeting place and open for public recreational use.

Objective 6 Provide cost effective town services for disposal pickup and recycling of solid waste.

Objective 7 Create a plan for the development of the Pence Park that will capitalize on its aesthetic character and consider maintaining the center portion of the cul-de-sac as a green space know as Garibaldi Park.

Objective 8 Limit utility construction along existing ROWs corridors with new utility distribution lines following existing lines. Development of new utility lines or upgrades to existing lines will be placed underground whenever possible.

Objective 9 Review plans for cable TV and Internet service with regards to cost/benefit to town residents.

Objective 10 Consider limiting extension of town utility, sewer/water service to geographic area defined as the Pence "village proper".

Objective 11 Adopt an ordinance prohibiting the use of burning barrel and/or burning garbage, plastics, and other solid waste or recyclables to reduce toxic air emissions and protect public health.

Objective 12 Work with Iron County to enforce public blight ordinances.

Objective 13 Maintain cooperative fire protection agreement with City of Montreal.

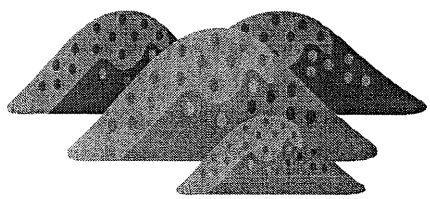
ELEMENT 5: NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This element includes an inventory and analysis of the natural, agricultural, and cultural resources in the Town of Pence. Within the following narrative, various components of the community resource base are examined at a broad level or "planning scale". The purpose of this examination is to provide the community with the necessary information to make informed decisions about future growth and development.

The protection of sensitive natural resources is necessary for the welfare of people and the environment. By allowing natural processes, such as the hydrologic cycle/system, to function without impediment, property, water supply, and environment are protected. The protection of natural resources also preserves important ecological communities. Certain natural resources have more than merely aesthetic and recreational activity values. They are essential to long-term human survival and the preservation of life, health, and general welfare. As such, the protection and/or management of these natural resources clearly are in the public interest. Thus, the analysis of those natural resources found within the town is done for the purpose of directing development away from specific areas not intrinsically suitable for a particular use and given the physical characteristics found within the study area, to at least guide development in a direction that is least disruptive.

Topography & Slope



The Town of Pence is located within the northern highland geographic province, a pitted out-wash plain of heavily forested terrain with many lakes, potholes, and wetlands. The topographic features of the town are resultant from the last glacial age that occurred about 15,000 years ago. The Penokee-Gogebic Range parallels State Highway 77. This iron-rich landform is a remnant mountain range, worn down by a billion years of weathering and glacial activity. The range also forms the dividing line between the northern highlands and Lake Superior Lowlands to the north.

Relief is generally low to moderate, with elevation ranging from 1,414 feet above sea level at Alder Creek in Section 30, T46N-R2E to 1,758 feet, south of the City of Montreal in section 33, T46N-R2E. ***Elevation and Topography in the Town of Pence are depicted in Map 5.X.***

Steep slopes are considered to be sensitive areas due to the potential for soil erosion, slope instability and increased runoff velocity. As a general rule, slopes in excess of 15-20 percent are considered 'steep'. Development in these areas often requires costly engineering and site preparation/mitigation measures to minimize potential adverse impacts. Development in these areas should be avoided, and a natural state maintained.

Slope evaluation should be used to in conjunction with the examination of other physical factors such as geology, soils and local drainage patterns). ***Town of Pence slopes are depicted in Map 5-X.***

Ecological Landscapes and Land Types

The Town of Pence is located primarily within the North Central Forest Ecological Landscape (EL), a heavily forested region with numerous small drainages and lakes that characterizes much of northern Wisconsin. The Northern Highlands EL encompasses the outwash plains south of the Gile Flowage. Pitted outwash plains, kettle lakes, large peatlands and extensive forests characterize this landscape. Ecological Landscapes are broad ranging areas with similar ecological potential and geography. These large areas are comprised of many individual Land Type Associations (LTA's). LTA's are classified and mapped based on the associations of biotic and environmental factors that include climate, physiography, water, soils, air, hydrology, and potential natural communities. Land Type Associations can be interpreted to provide information useful for planning and development. ***Iron County EL's and LTA's are depicted in Map 5-X.***

LTA Descriptions (*Ecologial Landscape*)

Penokee-Gogebic Range *(North-Central Forest)*
The characteristic landform pattern is hilly bedrock-controlled moraine. Soils within this LTA can be characterized as well drained loamy soils with a sandy loam surface over non-calcareous sandy loam till (some over igneous/metamorphic bedrock). Soil associations include the Sarona-Gogebic-Metonga, Lupton-Tawas Associations.

Gile/Erwin Till Plain *(North-Central Forest)*
The characteristic landform pattern is rolling bedrock-controlled moraine. Soils are predominantly moderately well drained sandy loam over acid sandy loam till, igneous/metamorphic bedrock, or outwash. Soils are generally characterized as moderately well drained and well drained loamy soils with a sandy loam surface over non-calcareous sandy loam till or gravelly sand outwash, some over igneous/metamorphic bedrock. Associations within this LTA include the Gogebic-Sarwet-Padus-Metonga, Lupton-Tawas associations.

Valhalla/Marenisco (McDonald) Moraines *(North-Central Forest)*
Within the Valhalla/Marenisco (McDonald) Moraines LTA, The characteristic landform pattern is rolling collapsed moraine. Soils are generally moderately well drained and well drained loamy and sandy soils with a fine sandy loam surface over non-calcareous sandy loam till, gravelly sand outwash, or loamy/sandy lacustrine, along with very poorly drained nonacid organic deposits. Soil associations within this LTA include the Gogebic-Padus-Annalake-Lupton Associations.

Northern Highland Outwash Plains *(Northern Highlands)*
This LTA encompasses most of southeastern Iron County, and a large portion of the lakes region of Vilas, Oneida, and Lincoln Counties. It is the component LTA for much of the central portion of the Town of Pence. The characteristic landform pattern within this LTA is undulating pitted and unpitted outwash plain with swamps, bogs, and lakes common. Soils characteristics include well drained, moderately well drained, and somewhat poorly drained loamy and sandy soils with a sandy loam surface over non-calcareous gravelly sand outwash, along with very poorly drained acid and nonacid organic soils. Soil associations include Padus-Pence-Loxley-Seelyeville-Manitowish-Worcester, Vilas-Rubicon-Croswell associations.

Soil Characteristics

An understanding of local soils is an important part of land use planning. Soil factors such as wetness, drainage capacity, strength, and depth to bedrock all influence soil suitability for land uses. The soils of Pence have are derived primarily from the weathering of glacial deposits. Local soils can be generally characterized as medium coarse textured soils with high-medium permeability.

Soil associations in Iron County have been mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Soil associations are landscapes that have a distinctive proportional pattern of soils. They provide a generalization of soils found within a large geographic area and are not suitable for site-specific analysis. More detailed mapping of county soils is currently being compiled by the NRCS. *Town of Pence soil associations are depicted in **Map X**.*

Descriptions of Soil Associations in the Town of Pence (Generalized Soil Areas, USDA-SCS, 1972)

Bedrock Outcrop-Gogebic Association (Be-Go), 12-40% slopes

Moderately steep to very steep granitic bedrock outcrops and well drained loam and sandy loam soils with granitic bedrock near the soil surface. Bedrock escarpments, bedrock outcrops and terminal moraines are the dominant landforms. There are many surface stones. Small wet depressions and sidehill seeps are common. The present vegetation is mixed northern upland hardwoods. This association occupies about 10 percent of the county. About 60 percent is exposed bedrock, 30 percent is Gogebic soil and the remaining 10 percent is minor soils. The dark colored granitic bedrock contains very few cracks or fissures. Gogebic soils are moderately steep or steep and well drained. They have firm fragipans. Surface stones are plentiful. The surface layer is dark brown loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown and dark reddish brown loam or sandy loam about 60 inches thick. The underlying material is cobbly sandy loam glacial till with bedrock within 20 feet of the soil surface. The minor soils have a seasonal high water table and many seeps. The slopes are concave and the underlying materials are similar to Gogebic soils. Most of the soils in this association are used for woodland. Although these soils have severe limitations for recreation they are best suited for this purpose. The steep slopes and bedrock outcrops are scenic attractions and are good observation points.

Gogebic-Pleine Association (Go-PI), 0-6% slopes

Nearly level and gently sloping well drained, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained loam and sandy loam soils. Ground moraines and till plains are the major land forms. Few sloping areas are also included. Wet spots are common and a few sidehill seeps are present. Present vegetation is northern hardwoods or cultivated crops. This association occupies about 15 percent of the county. About 35 percent is Gogebic soil, 35 percent is Pleine soil and the remaining 30 percent is minor soils. The gently sloping Gogebic soils are well drained. These soils are on convex hillside slopes. They have firm fragipans. Surface stones are common. The surface layer is dark brown loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown and dark reddish brown loam or sandy loam about 60 inches thick. The underlying material is cobbly sandy loam glacial till. The nearly level Pleine soils are poorly drained. These soils are in depressions and drainageways. The surface layer is black well decomposed organic material about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled blue-gray, gray and brownish gray sandy loam about 17 inches

thick. They are underlain with reddish brown loam glacial till. There are many surface stones. Occasional flooding occurs along drainageways. The minor soils are either gently sloping with a seasonal high water table or nearly level poorly drained sandy soils along drainageways. These soils are used for farming, woodland and wildlife. They are well suited for woodland. Well drained areas are suited for residential development and farming.

Gogebic-Washburn Association, (Go-Wa), 6-20% slopes

Sloping and moderately steep well drained stony soils that are sandy loam or loamy sand throughout. Terminal moraines are the major landforms. Few gently sloping and very steep areas are included. There are many surface stones. Wet spots and sidehill seeps are common. Few bedrock outcrops are included. Present vegetation is northern upland hardwoods. This soil association occupies about 12 percent of the county. About 50 percent is Gogebic soil, 30 percent is Washburn soil and the remaining 20 percent is minor soils. The well drained, moderately steep Washburn soils are on ridges and complex hilly topography. There is a weak thin fragipan. They have loamy sand glacial till within 20 to 30 inches of the soil surface. There are many surface stones. The surface layer is black twig and leaf litter about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is dark reddish brown, reddish brown and brown loamy sand or sandy loam about 65 inches thick. They are underlain with cobbly reddish brown loamy sand. The sloping and moderately steep, well drained Gogebic soils are on hills and ridges. They have firm fragipans. Surface stones are common to many. The surface layer is dark brown loam about 4 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown and dark reddish brown loam or sandy loam about 60 inches thick. The underlying material is cobbly sandy loam glacial till. The minor soils are either wet during some seasons of the year or are underlain with fine sandy sediment. Most of the so11s in this association are used for woodland and pasture. They are well suited for woodland and wildlife.

Cable-Monico Association (Ca-Mo), 0-3% slopes

Nearly level poorly drained and gently sloping somewhat poorly drained sandy loam soils are in this association. Ground moraines, narrow stream flood plains and till plains are the major landforms. Sandy flood plains and drainageways are common. There are many surface stones and wet pockets. Present vegetation is mixed lowland hardwoods and conifers. This soil association occupies about 12 percent of the county. About 50 percent is Cable soil, 30 percent is Monico soil and the remaining 20 percent is minor soils. The nearly level poorly drained Cable soils have formed in loam or sandy loam. These soils are in drainageways and depressions. The surface layer is black loam or sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is mottled reddish gray, dark reddish gray and dark gray loam or sandy loam about 14 inches thick with yellowish red mottles. They are underlain by cobbly reddish brown sandy loam and loamy sand glacial till at 24 to 40 inches. The gently sloping Monico soils have a seasonal high water table. These soils are adjacent to drainageways and depressions. They have formed in loam and sandy loam that is underlain by cobbly sandy loam and loamy sand glacial till. The surface layer is black loam or sandy loam about 2 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown and brown sandy loam with yellowish red or gray mottles. It is about 32 inches thick. They are underlain by reddish brown sandy loam that has few yellowish red mottles. The minor soils are either poorly drained sandy soils or organic soils. Some gently sloping, well drained sandy loam soils on low ridges are included. These soils are used for woodland and wildlife. They are well suited for wildlife and flowage development.

Geology

Subsurface geologic conditions can strongly influence future development potential. Improper land use can result in contaminated water supplies, septic tank failures, and damaged roads.

Geologic Units occurring in the Town of Pence

Keweenawan rocks undivided –Sedimentary rocks

Tyler Formation – Quartz rich greywacke and argillite. Thin to thick bedded. Iron bearing conglomerate found near base.

Ironwood Iron Formation –Iron containing formation, consisting of hematite, magnetite and lesser iron carbonate and iron silicate materials.

Palms Formation – Gray, gray-green and reddish-brown argillite, siltstone quartzite and conglomerate.

Ramsey Formation mafic flows – Felsic schist and pyroclastic (lava formed) rocks.

Puritan Quartz Monzonite –Medium to coarse textured pink, granitic rocks.

Map 5-X, Geology, Mineral Deposits, Availability and Status depicts the generalized bedrock geology within the Town of Pence.

Legacy Places

Legacy Places are Wisconsin's most important areas in meeting the states conservation and recreation needs for the next 50 years. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources defined 228 legacy places statewide in the 2002 report "Wisconsin Land Legacy Report: An Inventory of Places Critical in Meeting Wisconsin's Future Conservation and Recreation Needs. Within the Town of Pence, the WDNR has identified the Penokee-Gogebic Range and the Gile Flowage as Legacy Places. The Penokee-Gogebic Range possesses several qualities worthy of this designation, including,

- high quality forest with several patches of old-growth hemlock,
- presence of high quality rivers,
- waterfalls,
- presence of rare and uncommon birds,
- wide range of habitats supported by diverse soil conditions and topography, and
- recreational opportunities present.

The Gile Flowage is a 3,384-acre impoundment of the West Fork of the Montreal River. This water body is supports a fishery which includes muskellunge, northern pike, walleye, large and smallmouth bass, and panfish. The flowage serves as an important migration and nesting area for migratory waterfowl.

The "Legacy Place" designation is bestowed upon this area for several reasons including:

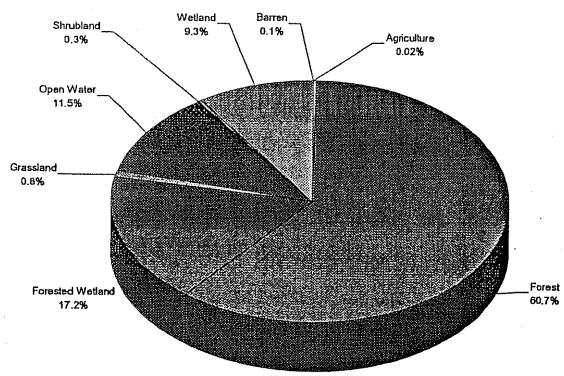
- Large flowage with a relatively undeveloped shoreline
- Recreational opportunities present
- Forested surrounding
- Classified as an Outstanding Water Resource (ORW)

The protection of legacy places is critical from both a local and statewide perspective. The ties between demand for recreational opportunities and the quality of the natural environment are strong. Local economies in Iron County are strongly dependant upon these resources to provide the recreational opportunities needed to generate revenue within the community. Local policy, planning, and the development of appropriate strategies for the future will ensure that these resources remain viable for future generations.

Existing Land Cover

Land cover information for the Town of Pence was obtained through analysis of the WISCLAND (Wisconsin Initiative for Statewide Cooperation on Land Cover Analysis and Data) data set. See Figure 5.1. This information represents ground cover interpretation based on 1991-1993 Landsat satellite imagery. This information can be used to develop a generalized local land cover profile, and to quantify the relative proportion of individual vegetation cover types on the landscape.

Figure 5.1: Land Cover



Forest Cover

Forestland is the dominant land cover type in the Town of Pence, with 60.7 percent of community classified as forest (Table 5.1). Woodland cover plays a key role in the function and value of sensitive environmental areas like steep slopes, wetlands, and floodplains. Regulation of the removal of woodland vegetation is necessary to protect scenic beauty, control erosion, and reduce effluent and nutrient flows into surface water bodies\courses. **Forest cover** is depicted in ***Map 5-X, Forest Cover Types.***

Table 5.1: Town of Pence Forest Cover

Aspen	12.4%
Maple	33.2%
Mixed deciduous/coniferous	10.8%
Mixed/other broad-leaved deciduous	19.9%
Mixed/other coniferous	0.9%
Red pine	0.8%
Forested Wetland: broad-leaved deciduous	2.9%
Forested Wetland: coniferous	7.8%
Forested Wetland: mixed deciduous/coniferous	11.3%
	100.0%

Source: WISCLAND

About 56 percent of the Town of Pence is public land, as part of the Iron County Forest. Wisconsin County and State Forests are multiple use lands that support timber production, wildlife habitat, and provide numerous recreational opportunities. It is important that the community consider the potential impacts and conflicts of multiple uses on these public lands when planning for the future.

In addition to the public woodlands, there are over 850 acres of Managed Forest Law (MFL) lands. The Managed Forest Law Program is a landowner incentive program to encourage sustainable forestry on private woodlands in Wisconsin. Together with landowner objectives, the law incorporates timber harvesting, wildlife management, water quality and recreation to maintain a healthy and productive forest.

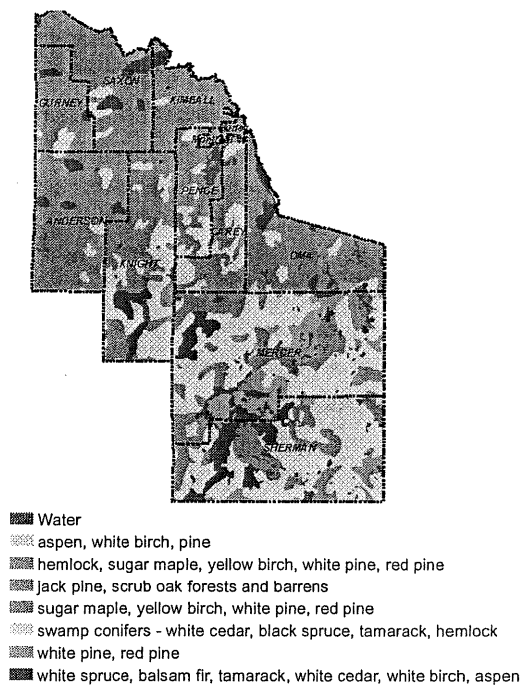
Forest Products Industry

Forest products and processing are vital components of the Iron County economy. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 2000 Summary of County Economic Sectors, Iron County Forest Products & Processing had $39,000,000 in industry output, employed 415 people, and accounted for $11,000,000 in employee compensation.

Historic Land Cover

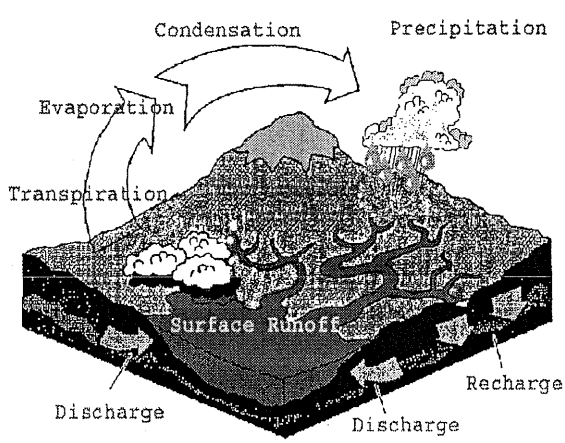
Historic land cover depicted in Figure 5.2 was derived from "Finley's Presettlement Vegetation" GIS coverage for Wisconsin. The original or pre-settlement vegetative cover in the Town of Pence was primarily a northern hardwoods association (hemlock, sugar maple, yellow birch and pine.

Figure 5.2: Historic Land Cover



Water Resources and Wetlands

Water resources are an important component of the natural landscape. These dynamic resources provide many benefits to both humans and wildlife. Lakes, rivers, streams, and groundwater aquifers are part of a natural cycle called the hydrologic cycle, in which water is cycled through the environment via natural processes (see diagram).



Source: WDNR

The quality and quantity of these resources is strongly dependant upon how land is used. Activities on the landscape can introduce sediments and pollutants, affecting the usability of water for drinking and harming wildlife.

Activities that disrupt the natural flow of water systems, such as dams and diversions, can alter natural processes and cause habitat loss.

Arguably, the most significant concern facing northern lakes is overuse and development.

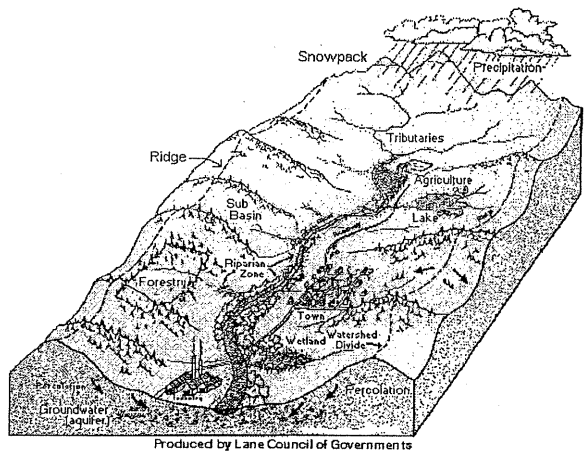
Over the past 30 years, nearly two-thirds of all lakes ten acres and larger were developed in northern Wisconsin. Continuing pressures are being placed on water resources and the number of people using these resources continues to grow annually.

Recently, changes have occurred in the way we view water resources. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has taken a *watershed* approach to planning, because it focuses stakeholders on what a particular lake, river, or wetland needs and what they can do collectively to meet that need.

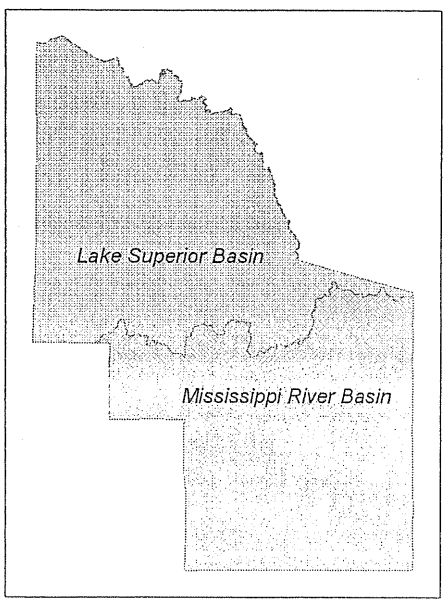
Watersheds

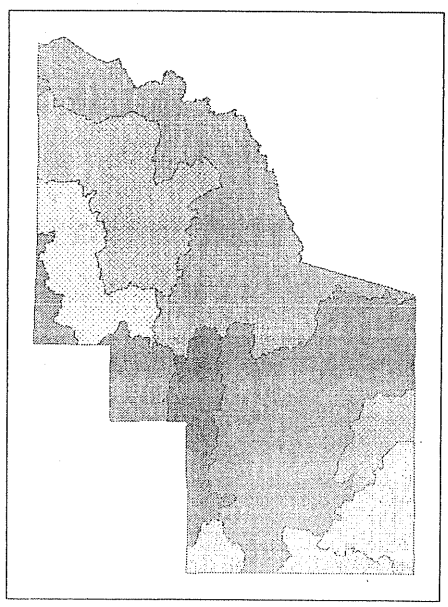
By definition, a watershed is *an interconnected area of land draining from surrounding ridge tops to a common point such as a lake or stream* confluence with a neighboring watershed.

The Town of Pence lies entirely within the Lake Superior drainage basin. Surface water drainage is accommodated via two major watersheds, the **Montreal River** and **Potato River**. These major watersheds are composed of numerous subwatersheds, or drainage areas for individual lakes and streams. Land use planning is best conducted at the subwatershed scale, where it is recognized that stream quality is interconnected to local land use and impervious surface cover. ***See Map 5-X - Town of Pence Watersheds***, for local watershed boundaries.



Source: US Environmental Protection Agency





General Quality of Surface Waters

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires the State of Wisconsin to periodically prepare a list of all surface waters in the state for which beneficial uses of the water – such as for drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use – are impaired by pollutants. These are water quality limited lakes, rivers, and streams that do not meet surface water quality standards and are not expected to improve within the next two years. Within the Town of Pence, the **Gile Flowage** is classified as a 303(d) waterbody.

This impairment is the result of a high concentration of mercury, entering the lake through atmospheric deposition (dust, rain, snow). Mercury is a toxic metal released by both natural and man-made processes. Although it does occur naturally, human activities have greatly increased its concentration in the environment. Mercury is able to travel great distances in the atmosphere contaminating lakes far removed from the source. Because the impairment of the Gile Flowage is primarily the result of atmospheric deposition, and the transport of air toxic substances is transboundary in nature, the state of Wisconsin will not establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's) for this resource. A TMDL is a plan to reduce the amount of specific pollutants reaching an impaired lake or stream.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has issued a fish consumption advisory (FCA) for the Gile Flowage as a result of the elevated mercury levels.

ORW's and ERW's

Surface water resources have been evaluated and rated for water quality, fish, wildlife, and aesthetic values by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. High quality resources were classified as either ***Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW's),*** or ***Exceptional Resource Waters (ERW's).*** An ORW is defined as a lake or stream having excellent water quality, high recreational and aesthetic value, high quality fishing, and is free from point source or non-point source pollution. An ERW is defined as a stream exhibiting the same high quality resource values as an ORW but may be impacted by point or non-point sources of pollution or has the potential for receiving a wastewater discharge from a non-sewered community in the future.

In the Town of Pence, the **Gile Flowage** is classified as an ORW and **Alder Creek,** an ERW.

Lakes

Lakes are vital components of the community natural resource base. These resources provide unique habitats for wildlife, including a number of threatened and endangered species and communities. Lakes are also important, recreational, social, and economic resources that characterize northern Wisconsin. Like across much of the state, lakes in Iron County are under ever increasing development pressure. The Town of Pence has one named lake (Gile Flowage) and three unnamed lakes. Table 5.2 details Town of Pence lake characteristics.

Table 5.2: Town of Pence Lake Characteristics

Name	Class	T	R	S	Acres	Max Depth	Miles Shoreline*	Miles Public Shoreline*	Percent Private Shoreline*	S.D.F.‡	Lake Type†
Gile Flowage	1	45	2	10	3384.0	25	26.0	4.57	82	3.19	D
Unnamed 4-15	2	44	2	4	0.5	8	0.2	0.20	0	-	S
Unnamed 16-15	2	44	2	16	12.9	10	0.9	0.90	0	1.78	SP
Unnamed 21-11	2	44	2	16/21	0.3	8	0.1	0.10	0	-	S

Source: Iron County Lakes Classificationla
♦ Multiple sections
*These figures represent acres, miles of shoreline and miles of public shoreline of entire water body, which may cross jurisdictional boundaries.
†Lake Types: D=Drainage, SP= Spring, S= Seepage
‡The shoreline Development Factor (S.D.F.) is a method of expressing the degree of irregularity of shoreline compared to surface area. A S.D.F of 1.00 indicates a perfectly round circle; lakes cannot have a S.D.F. of less than 1.00. Lakes with higher S.D.F. have more shoreline in relation to surface area thus are more vulnerable to development pressures per linear foot of shoreline that is developed.

Lake Sensitivity

The quality of lake water is highly dependant upon the type of activities that occur within the lake drainage area. People far from the resource can have an effect on the water quality because of their activities on the land. The overall size of the watershed determines how much surface runoff will enter the lake basin. This, in turn, will determine the extent to which sediment and nutrients will impact the lake. As a general rule, a lake with a large watershed area relative to lake area is most sensitive.

The lakes' natural ability to flush and circulate water is also a function of watershed size. Nutrient loading rates tend to be lower in lakes with smaller watersheds, however longer retention times (flushing rates) common to these lakes may also lead to more nutrient accumulation. The longest retention times occur on seepage lakes with no surface outlets

Lake Drainage Area

Lake	Watershed (sq/mi)	Watershed Area Ratio
Gile Flowage	70.0	1:13
Unnamed 4-15	0.1	1:128
Unnamed 16-15	0.7	1:34
Unnamed 21-11	0.1	1:213

Requirements

Under the Public Trust Doctrine, the State of Wisconsin has the responsibility to manage waterways for the benefit of all, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regulates most activities on navigable waterways within the state. Chapter NR 115 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code requires all counties to zone, by ordinance, all shorelands within their respective unincorporated areas. These areas include all lands within 1,000 feet of a lake (including ponds and flowages) and within 300 feet of a navigable stream or landward extent of

the floodplain (whichever is greater). Shorelands in Iron County are regulated under the county shoreland zoning ordinance, which meets the minimum state standards outlined in NR 115.

Iron County adopted a two-lake class and stream classification system with varying shoreland dimensional development standards, keyhole/backlot development and resort/condominium standards. Section 9-1-71 of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance outlines the county development standards for shoreland areas. Table 5.3 reveals Iron County lake developmemt standards.

Table 5.3: Iron County Lakes Development Standards

Lakes Class	Lot Size	For Each Single Family Dwelling Unit Lot Width	Shoreline Setback	Lot Depth	Vegetation Removal
Class I	40,000 ft^2 80,000 ft^2	200ft/400ft[a]	75ft	200ft	30ft corridor within 35 ft of shore
Class II	90,000ft^2 180,000ft^2	300ft/600ft[a]	75ft	300ft	30ft corridor within 35 ft of shore

Source: Iron County Zoning Code
[a] = Standards for Two Family Dwelling Units

Rivers and Streams

Like lakes, river and stream resources support a wide range of species and habitats, including many threatened and endangered species and communities. These resources are important natural sediment transport systems that move runoff and materials downstream. Activities on the landscape directly impact the quality and quantity of water in rivers and streams and, ultimately, the water bodies to which they flow. Table 5.4 shows Iron County rives and streams development standards.

Table 5.4: Iron County Rivers and Streams Development Standards

Class	Lot Size	For Each Single Family Dwelling Unit Lot Width	Shoreline Setback	Lot Depth	Vegetation Removal
Rivers and Streams	90,000 ft^2 180,000 ft^2	300ft/600ft[a]	75ft	300ft	30ft corridor within 35 ft of shore

Source: Iron County Zoning Code
[a] = Standards for Two Family Dwelling Units

The Town of Pence has nearly 35 miles of perennial streams. There are also many unnamed intermittent streams found in the community. Perennial streams flow 365 days a year in a normal year. Intermittent streams have short or lengthy periods of time when there is no flow in a normal year. Intermittent streams are significant to the overall drainage regime, especially following major precipitation events and spring snowmelt. Perennial streams found in the Town of Pence include:

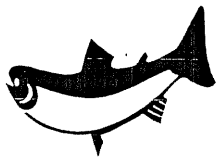
- Alder Creek
- Birch Creek
- East Creek
- East River
- Mud Creek
- West Fork Montreal River

Requirements

Under NR 115, Wisconsin counties are required to zone, by ordinance, all shorelands within their respective unincorporated areas. This includes all lands within 300 feet of a navigable

stream or landward extent of the floodplain (whichever is greater). Rivers and streams in Iron County are regulated under the county shoreland zoning ordinance.

Trout Streams



Because trout require cold, clear waters with silt-free bottoms, their presence is considered an indicator of relatively good water quality. Several rivers and streams in the Town of Pence are classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as trout streams. The WDNR divides trout waters into three classes based upon the streams ability to support the natural reproduction. See Table 5.5 for information about trout in the Town of Pence.

Class I

High quality trout waters that have sufficient natural reproduction to sustain populations of wild trout at or near carry capacity. Consequently, streams in this category require no stocking of hatchery trout. These streams or stream sections are often small and may contain small or slow-growing trout, especially in the headwaters.

Class II

Streams in this classification may have some natural reproduction but not enough to utilize available food and space. Therefore, stocking is required to maintain a desirable sport fishery. These streams have good survival and carryover of adult trout, often producing some fish larger than average size.

Class III

These waters are marginal trout habitat with no natural reproduction occurring. They require annual stocking of trout to provide trout fishing. Generally, there is no carryover of trout from one year to the next.

Table 5.5: Trout Streams in the Town of Pence

Stream	Portion	Brook	Brown	Rainbow	Class I	Class II	Class III	MCD's
Montreal River (W. Branch)	Hwy 77 to junction with E. Branch	n	x					Pence,Kimball

Source: WDNR
n=natural x=stocked a= anadromous (migratory)
* Streams may contain segments in different classes.

Northern Rivers Initiative

The Northern Rivers Initiative (NRI) is a shoreland habitat protection project spearheaded by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with over 225 participants from various federal and state agencies, tribal and local units of government, non-profit conservation organizations, industry, educators, and individuals. The mission of the NRI program is to provide protection options for northern Wisconsin streams and rivers that have high ecological significance, outstanding natural scenic beauty, or special recreational values. The program's goal was to identify streams and rivers with the greatest risk of over-development or other threats and prioritize this list for the purpose of implementing protection options. Nearly 1,500 stream

segments within 20 counties of northern Wisconsin were evaluated based on their individual natural resource, recreational, and cultural values. Stream segments were then ranked based on the following scoring evaluation criteria. NRI streams in the Town of Pence are shown in Table 5.6.

NRI Scoring Criteria

Natural Resource Values
1. Natural condition of the stream corridor (16%)
2. Road density (4%)
3. Dam impacts (6%)
4. Point source discharge impacts (4%)
5. Threatened, endangered and sensitive species (15%)
6. Fish community structure and habitat (15%)
7. Wildlife (9%)
8. Scenic quality (9%)

Recreational Values
1. Fishing (3%)
2. Canoeing/kayaking (3%)
3. Wildlife viewing (3%)
4. Hunting/trapping (3%)

Cultural Resource Values
1. Subsistence harvesting (5%)
2. Historic structures & archaeological sites (5%)

The NRI can be used by local units of government to establish local river and watershed protection priorities.

Table 5.6: NRI Streams in the Town of Pence

Stream	Segment	Basin Rank	Overall Rank (1493)	Total Score	Basin	MCD's
Unnamed (T45N,R2E,S33)	All	104	843	43.64	LS	Pence
W. Fork Montreal River	All	59	392	54.52	LS	Carey, Pence, Montreal, Kimball

Source: WDNR

The above table shows NRI listed streams in the Town of Pence. In the table, the ***segment*** heading identifies that portion of the stream which was selected and ranked based on specific data and subjective analysis related to the stream's biological integrity, scenic and recreational values, and potential threats. The ***basin rank*** heading indicates the stream ranking within a particular basin (Lake Superior or Upper Chippewa* in Iron County). There were 210 identified streams within the Lake Superior Basin and 301 in the Upper Chippewa Basin. The heading titled **overall rank** indicates the stream's realitive ranking among the 1,493 streams identified within 20 counties in northern Wisconsin. The ***total score*** is the sum of the individual value scores under each of the three headings (natural resource, recreational, and cultural). The full indivual scoring report for each stream can be found in the publcation titled "Northern Rivers Initiative: An Integrated Ecosystem Management Project for Shoreland Habitat Protection", produed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Groundwater

Groundwater is fresh water from rain or melting ice and snow that soaks into the soil and is stored in the tiny pores between rocks and particles of soil. Groundwater is the primary source of all household water in the Town of Pence.

* The Upper Chipper basin in a WDNR Water Management Uint (WMU), a hydrologically based subdivision of the larger Major Bain. The Upper Chippewa is a subdivision of the Mississippi River Basin.

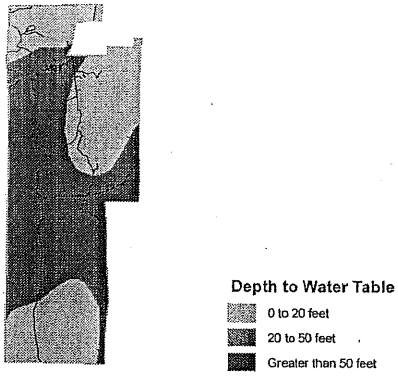
Groundwater Quantity

Under natural conditions, a balance existed between the volume of water entering an aquifer and the volume of water being discharged from an aquifer. With the development of water wells, the natural balance between recharge rates and discharge rates was disrupted. In Wisconsin, the overall groundwater supply has been depleted due to increased discharge. Natural fluctuations in groundwater supply can occur due to droughts or natural seasonal precipitation fluctuations.

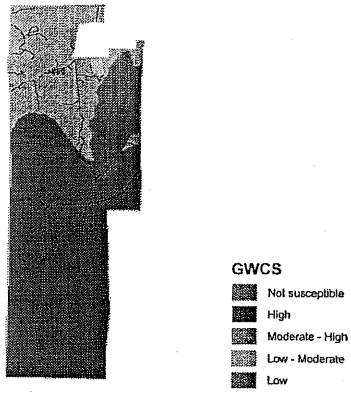
Groundwater Quality

The quality of natural groundwater varies by location. As groundwater passes through natural sediments, naturally occurring chemicals may become deposited in the water. While naturally occurring groundwater contamination is generally mild, human-induced contaminants can make groundwater supplies unusable. The quality of groundwater is directly related to land use activities. The application of fertilizers, chemical spills, urban runoff, and non-point pollution can contribute to decreased quality of groundwater reserves.

Depth to Water Table



Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility



Source: NWRPC GIS Analysis

Wetlands

In 1978, the Wisconsin State Legislature officially defined wetlands as "an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions."

Slightly over 26 percent of the land area in the Town of Pence is classified as forested or non-forested wetlands. These environments sustain a diverse range of plants and animals, including several threatened, endangered and sensitive species. These areas are significant habitat resources for migratory waterfowl and are primary nesting and breeding areas for species such as mallard, black duck, wood duck, blue winged teal and green winged teal. Wetlands are also habitat for furbearing mammals such as beaver, muskrat, mink and otter.

Wetlands provide a variety of important ecological "services", such as water quality improvement through sediment and contaminant removal. Wetlands also absorb and store excess water by releasing water more slowly than they gain it, reducing costly flood damage

from storms, snowmelt, and runoff. Wetlands also stabilize shorelines and reduce erosion by reducing the impact of wave action.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources categorizes wetlands into five prominent types: aquatic bed, marshes, sedge or wet meadows, scrub/shrub, and forested wetlands.

- **Aquatic Bed** Plants growing entirely on or in a water body no deeper than six inches. Plants may include pondweed, duckweed, lotus, and water lilies.
- **Marshes** Characterized by standing water and dominated by cattails, bulrushes, pickerelweed, lake sedges, and/or giant bur-reed.
- **Sedge or "Wet" Meadows** These wetlands may have saturated soils rather than standing water, more often than not. Sedges, grasses, and reeds are dominant but may also contain blue flag iris, marsh milkweed, sneezeweed, mint, and several species of goldenrod and aster.
- **Scrub/Shrub** Bogs and alder thickets are characterized by woody shrubs and small trees such as tag alder, bog birch, willow, and dogwood.
- **Forested** Bogs and forested floodplain complexes are characterized by trees 20 feet or more in height such as tamarack, white cedar, black spruce, elm, black ash, green ash, and silver maple.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

The Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI) was completed in 1985. The inventory identified all wetland areas in Iron County larger than two acres. The WWI indicates that 31.8 percent of Iron County is classified as a wetland, the third largest percentage of any Wisconsin County. Please refer to ***Table 5.7 Wetland Inventory*** and ***Map 5-X, Wetlands,*** for WWI wetlands in the Town of Pence.

Table 5.7: Town of Pence, Wetland Inventory

Class	Acres
Emergent/wet meadow	36.0
Forested	5,072.8
Scrub/shrub	1,019.7
Grand Total	6,128.5

Requirements

The use and development of wetlands in Wisconsin is regulated under local, state, and federal requirements.

Iron County

Wetlands in Iron County are regulated under the Iron County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance (W-2 Shoreland-Wetland District). This district is comprised of shorelands that were designated as wetlands (five acres and greater) on the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory maps adopted by Iron County.

State of Wisconsin

NR115 and 117: Shoreland and wetland zoning regulations provide minimum wetland protection requirements for lands within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of waterways and requires local units of government to adopt and enforce local zoning ordinances.

NR30 and 31: Navigable waters protection requirements regulate construction and waterway alteration in and adjacent to navigable waters, including dams, filling, water diversion, grading, and dredging.

NR103 and 299: Water quality certification standards that the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources uses to approve or deny permits after the Army Corps of Engineers approves them.

Wisconsin Act 6: Isolated Wetland Protection Law authorizes the WDNR to administer the water quality certification program for projects in those isolated wetlands that are currently not protected under the Clean Water Act.

Federal

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates discharges to "waters of the U.S." including fill in any wetland.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 regulates activities in navigable waters of the U.S.

Floodplains

Areas that are subject to periodic inundation by water are considered floodplains. The physical floodplain boundaries were determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and are portrayed in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) maps.

BE FLOOD ALERT

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

Physical development within designated floodways is strongly discouraged. However, some uses within this zone are appropriate. Agricultural practices, parks, and open space are generally considered to be appropriate uses within these areas. Within the flood fringe (exterior limits of the floodplain) more intensive uses are generally permitted.

FEMA has determined areas of flood susceptibility in the Town of Pence. The Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) series for Iron County depicts these flood zones as shaded areas, referred to as the Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone A). Areas labeled as Zone A are subject to inundation by a 100-year flood. Because detailed hydraulic analyses have not been performed, no base flood elevation or depths are depicted. Federal Law mandates that federally connected lending institutions require flood insurance on loans involving buildings on property located partially or wholly within these areas.

Floodplains in the Town of Pence are mapped on series numbers 550182 0003A and 550182 0005A. Flood hazard areas are defined along the main channels of several rivers and streams.

Additional flood hazard areas are mapped which correspond to large wetland complexes associated with lakes and streams.

Rivers and Streams with Mapped Floodplains

Alder Creek, Section 30, T46N-R2E
Birch Creek, Sections 17-19, T45N-R2E
West Fork Montreal River, Island Lake to Gile Flowage
Tributary to West Fork Montreal River, Section 4, T44N-R2E – Section 33 T45N-R2E
Tributary to West Fork Montreal River, Sections 28-33, T45N-R2E

Lakes with Mapped Floodplains

Gile Flowage

Section 87.30 Wisconsin State Statues and Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code define the states regulations with respect to floodplains. Iron County adopted floodplain zoning maps (FIRM Flood Insurance maps), prepared by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development dated April 1, 1988. Zoning Ordinance regulates uses within county floodplains. Determination as to whether a building site is located in a flood plain must be made through zoning office review of flood plain maps or through field verification of flood boundary.

Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Species and Communities

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI) focuses on locating and documenting occurrences of rare species and natural communities, including state and federal endangered and threatened species. NHI data is exempt from the Wisconsin Open Records Law due to the vulnerable nature of these sensitive resources. Determination of the specific locations of sensitive resources within the Town of Pence will require coordination between the town and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. ***Map 5-X, Sensitive Resources, Town of Pence*** depicts the general locations (by section) of resources listed in the public access database. This list is not all inclusive, and extremely sensitive and vulnerable resources are only listed at the countywide level.

Iron County (Countywide) NHI Data

Protection category designated by the Wisconsin DNR. END = endangered; THR = threatened; SC = Special Concern. Bold items indicate those found in the congressional (Town-Range) townships which comprise the Town of Pence, as listed in the NHI database. Some elements found within these areas are too sensitive to display at the town level.

Birds

Northern Goshawk	SC
Swainson's Thrush	SC
Evening Grosbeak	SC
Black-Throated Blue Warbler	SC
Cape May Warbler	SC
Yellow-Bellied Flycatcher	SC
Merlin	SC
Gray Jay	SC
Black-Backed Woodpecker	SC
Boreal Chickadee	SC
Trumpeter Swan	END
Bald Eagle	**SC**
Osprey	THR

Butterflies

Jutta Arctic	SC
Bog Fritillary	SC
Freija Fritillary	SC
Dorcas Copper	**SC**
Bog Copper	**SC**
West Virginia White	SC

Caddisflies

A Bizarre Caddisfly (LepidostPence libum)	**SC**

Communities

Boreal Forest
Dry Cliff
Moist Cliff
Northern Dry Forest
Northern Dry-Mesic Forest
Northern Mesic Forest
Emergent Aquatic
Ephemeral Pond
Hardwood Swamp
Lake--Deep; Soft; Seepage
Lake--Deep; Very Soft; Seepage
Lake--Shallow; Soft; Drainage
Lake--Shallow; Soft; Seepage

Communities con't.

Lake--Soft Bog
Lake--Unique
Northern Sedge Meadow
Northern Wet Forest
Northern Wet-Mesic Forest
Open Bog
Patterned Peatland
Shrub-Carr
Spring Lake
Stream--Fast; Hard; Warm
Stream--Slow; Hard; Cold
Stream--Slow; Hard; Warm

Drangonflies

Mottled Darner	SC
Lake Darner	SC
Arrowhead Spiketail	SC
Splendid Clubtail	SC
Least Clubtail	SC

Fish

Lake Sturgeon	SC
Bloater	SC
Greater Redhorse	THR
Pugnose Shiner	THR
Weed Shiner	SC

Invertebrates

Eastern Elliptio	SC
Riffle Snaketail	SC
Round Pigtoe	SC
Least Clubtail	SC

Mammals

Lynx	SC

Other

Bat Hibernaculum	SC

Plants

Maidenhair Spleenwort	**SC**
Little Goblin Moonwort	**END**
Pale Sedge	**SC**
Male Fern	**SC**
Fragrant Fern	**SC**
Russet Cotton-Grass	SC
Giant Rattlesnake-Plantain	SC
Limestone Oak Fern	**SC**
Broad-Leaved Twayblade	**THR**
Large-Leaved Sandwort	**END**
One-Flowered Broomrape	SC
Chilean Sweet Cicely	SC
Pale Beardtongue	**SC**
Pale Green Orchid	THR
Large Roundleaf Orchid	SC
Braun's Holly-Fern	**THR**
Northern Black Currant	SC
White Mandarin	SC
Oregon Woodsia (Tetraploid)	**SC**
Swamp-Pink	SC
Fairy Slipper	THR
Showy Lady's-Slipper	SC
Marsh Willow-Herb	**SC**
Variegated Horsetail	SC
White Adder's-Mouth	SC
Farwell's Water-Milfoil	SC
Algae-Like Pondweed	THR
Common Bog Arrow-Grass	SC
Purple Bladderwort	SC
Northeastern Bladderwort	SC

Snails

Appalachian Pillar	UNK
Cherrystone Drop	**THR**
Mystery Vertigo	**SC**

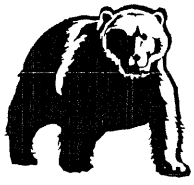
Stoneflies

A Perlid Stonefly	SC

Turtles

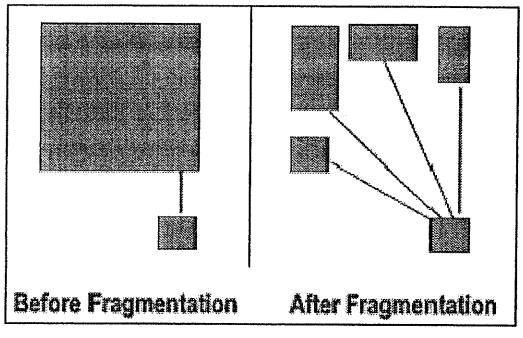
Wood Turtle	THR

Wildlife Resources



Wildlife and wildlife habitat are fundamental components of natural ecosystems. The health and relative abundance of these resources is intimately linked to nearly all other facets of community development. As part of the planning process, it is important for the community to recognize the significance of these resources and strive to protect and enhance them.

There are three primary issues of concern related to wildlife habitat planning: fragmentation, invasive/exotic species, and pollution.



Source: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Fragmentation is the breaking up of large contiguous tracts of habitat into smaller pieces. This process increases the amount of linear edge areas, creating more "edge habitat". These areas favor species that prefer these areas such as whitetail deer and ruffed grouse. An increased amount of edge habitat is accompanied by a variety of negative impacts including increased predation/competition among species and increased range expansion of exotic species. Heavy browsing by an expanding population of whitetail deer can alter the types of plant species that grow in some areas. As a result, some desirable or rare plant species may become threatened. Deer are thriving in many parts of Wisconsin because humans have created large amounts of edge habitat. Core species such as wolves and interior songbirds can be negatively impacted by the loss of interior habitat.

Invasive/exotic species pose serious threats to wildlife populations. These species, once established, can decimate native species by out competing them for food and/or habitat. Because exotics are not part of the native ecosystem, they often have no natural (local) predators, thus may become prolific once established.

Photo: University of Illinois-Extension

An exotic species of concern for Iron County is the Gypsy Moth, which has been steadily progressing westward since its introduction to the United States in 1869. It is estimated that by 2005, the gypsy moth could spread into parts of north central Wisconsin, including Iron County. Other exotics of concern in Iron County include the mute swan (bird), zebra mussel (mussel), purple loosestrife (plant) and Eurasian water milfoil (aquatic plant).

Pollution is also a major concern for wildlife populations. The introduction of contaminants such as mercury, sulfur dioxide (associated with acid rain), and ozone can have local, regional and even global impacts.

Contaminants in the environment may also cause reproductive harm to wildlife species, and may even cause direct mortality. Environmental contaminants can also travel to the local community from sources located outside of the area via rain, dust, and wind.

Wildlife habitat is abundant in the Town of Pence. The relative abundance of forests, lakes, rivers and wetlands provides opportunities for many species to thrive. The large land area encompassed by the Iron County Forest provides substantial habitat opportunities. Public lands often provide exceptional habitat opportunities due to,

Low road density
Low population density
Large core areas/ less habitat fragmentation
Natural connectivity, connected biological reserves
Managed for wildlife

Protecting habitat is critical to species preservation. The preservation of habitat not only benefits wildlife, but also provides benefits to humans, including: the preservation of open space, recreational opportunities, aesthetic benefits, and improved air/ water quality.

Planning Principals for Habitat Protection

- Maintain large, intact patches of native vegetation by preventing fragmentation of those patches by development.
- Establish priorities for species protection and protect habitats that promote the distribution and abundance of those species.
- Protect rare landscape elements. Guide development toward areas with more common landscape elements.
- Maintain connections among wildlife habitats by identifying and protecting corridors for movement.
- Maintain significant ecological processes such as fires and floods in protected areas.
- Contribute to the regional persistence of rare species by protecting some of their habitat locally.
- Balance the opportunity for public recreation with the habitat needs of wildlife.

Metallic and Nonmetallic Minerals and Mining

Metallic

Iron County has a rich mining heritage. The Penokee-Gogebic Range in north-central Iron County was a major source of iron from the 1880's through the 1960's. Evidence of the county's mining history can be seen

in the several abandoned prospects and past producing mines located throughout the highlands of the range.

Three former metallic mining sites have been identified in the Town of Pence, the Hennepin-Snyder Mine, Pence Mine and Plummer Mine. These operations extracted iron ore from the Gogebic-Penokee Range in the northern part of the Town of Pence. The Plummer Mine Headframe, the only remaining headframe in Wisconsin, is a centerpiece of an interpretive park that honors iron miners and their families.

The future of metallic mineral mining in the Town of Pence is uncertain at this time. It possible that the known marginal deposits could be mined if technology improvements or market conditions make this activity economically viable. It is also possible that new prospects could be identified.

Regulations

A metallic mine in Wisconsin is subject to many rules and regulations. Before a mine can be developed, Wisconsin requires a metallic mining permit and approved plans for environmental monitoring, mining, and reclamation, a risk assessment, and a contingency plan. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared by the WDNR in order to assess the potential impacts of the proposed mine. The WDNR is also responsible for monitoring construction, mining, and reclamation activities.

The Wisconsin mining statutes state that the local municipality within which a metallic mine site is located has zoning approval authority over a proposed metallic mine. Before a proposed metallic mine can receive approval from the state, the local municipality must have granted its approval under its zoning or land use ordinances or have entered into a legally binding agreement with the mining proponent.

Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

No existing or former non-metallic mining sites were identified in the Town of Pence.

Regulations

Chapter NR135 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that all counties develop and adopt a **non-metallic mining reclamation ordinance**. NR 135 ensures that all nonmetallic mining sites are reclaimed in compliance with the uniform statewide reclamation standards by providing the detailed requirements and reclamation standards for local ordinances. Article F, Section 9-1-101 of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance also regulates quarries and mines as special uses.

Land Management

Land ownership influences development patterns and land use, management, policy, and public use/access. Public lands are important economic and social resources for local communities. County Forest lands generate revenue for local units of government through the harvest and sale of timber; they also support recreation and tourism activities such as hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, ATV's, and fall color tours, which also generate local revenue.

Overall Land Base	**23,086** acres
County Forest	13,041 acres
State Lands	121 acres
FCL Lands	665 acres
MFL Lands	193 acres

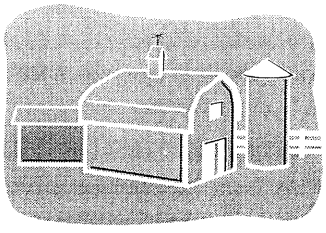
Managed lands are depicted in ***Map 5-X, Land Management, Town of Pence.***

Forest Crop Law
Program Highlights
- Law passed in 1927, enrollment closed in 1986
- Current statewide enrollment of 1.4 million acres
- Required at least 40 acres of adjoining forest land
- Public access
- Management schedule

Managed Forest Law
Program Highlights
- Enacted in 1985
- 25 or 50 year contract period
- Requires at least 10 acres of contiguous forestland
- Productive capacity requirements
- Landowner payments 83 cents per acre for open land
- and $1.95 per acre for closed land.
- Cutting and reporting requirements

Program Benefits
- management plan
- protection against overcutting
- protection against annual tax hike
- low property tax
- deferred tax until harvest
- landowners' right to close up to 80 acres of their lands to the public
- technical assistance
- permits rollover from FCL through January 1, 1998
- predictable taxes
- long-term investment
- encourages woodland expansion
- minimum land area requirement of only 10 acres

5.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES



Agricultural land compises a very small proportion of the overall land base in the Town of Pence. According to land cover estimates, about 0.9 percent of the 32.2 square mile land base is actively used as grassland.

According to the Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Project (UW-Madison 2001), the Town of Pence had no farms in 1990 or 1997. Throughout Iron County there were only an estimated 56 farms in 1990 and 58 in 1997. The 2003 Statement of Assessments (Wisconsin Department of Revenue) indicates that no town acreage was assessed as agricultural.

Agricultural suitability within the Town of Pence is limited due to soil, environmental and economic conditions, including

- Large public land base
- Poor soil conditions
- Short growing season
- Proximity to markets

The 1982 Iron County Farmland Preservation Plan identified NO areas within the town of Pence as farmland preservation areas.

5.3 CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Cultural and historic sites and features are important community resources. These resources provide a critical link between the present and the past. The Town of Pence values its cultural and historic resources and is committed to work to retain their intrinsic value for future generations to enjoy.

The official historic resource catalog for the State of Wisconsin is the Wisconsin Architecture and Heritage Inventory (AHI). The AHI is a search engine that contains a documentation of 120,000 properties in the State of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historical Society, based in Madison, Wisconsin, maintains this database. See Table 5.8 for AHI in the Town of Pence. It is important to note that the AHI is not a comprehensive listing of Wisconsin's historic resources. It is likely that other historic properties and resources exist within the Town of Pence but have yet to be identified or published. Properties listed in the AHI are not given any special status or increased level of protection.

Table 5.8: Town of Pence - AHI Inventory

AHI #	T-R-S	Type	Location	Historic Name
18623	4602E-06	Mining structure	East side of Plummer RD., .2 mi. south of State Highway 77	Plummer Mine Headframe
18631	4602E-32	Barn	South side of State Highway 77, east of Birch ST.	-
18632	4602E-32	Retail building	South side of State Highway 77, between Maple ST. and Linden ST.	-
18633	4602E-32	Barn	Northwest corner of State Highway 77 and Hemlock ST.	-
18634	4602E-32	Retail building	Southwest corner of State Highway 77 and Maple ST.	-
18635	4602E-32	Barn	Northwest corner of Whiteside ST, and Cedar ST.	Chipusio Log Barn
18636	4602E-32	Barn	Northwest corner of Whiteside ST, between Hemlock & Spruce ST.	-
18637	4602E-32	Barn	Northwest corner of Whiteside ST, between Hemlock & Spruce ST.	-

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nations official list of cultural and historic resources worthy of preservation. The Plummer Mine Headframe in the Town of Pence is listed in the National Register. This 80-foot high structure is the last remaining headframe in the State of Wisconsin.

Archaeological Resources

The Office of the State Archaeologist maintains Wisconsin Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI). This database serves as the state's official register of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites. Listing sites within this register does not convey special legal rights or status. However, Wisconsin's Burial Law (ss. 157.40) prohibits unauthorized disturbances to burial sites. Similar to National and State Historic Register listings, these sites must be protected from the effects of projects that have federal, state, or local government involvement.

It is important to note that the ASI is not a complete inventory of archaeological sites in Wisconsin. It is estimated that less than one percent of existing sites have been identified.

Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries

Our lives are influenced by what we learn from our own experiences and by the events that have shaped the communities we live in and the institutions and organizations we encounter. Our history gives us a sense of place and a framework to understand the world. It provides continuity and meaning in our lives and it can be a basis for economic development through preservation programs and Heritage Tourism.

People have been living in the area for as long as any one can remember, with hunting, fishing, farming, and forestry playing a central role in people's lives. This story of agriculture, resource use, and land stewardship is preserved in archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes, written accounts, photographs, governmental records, and the thoughts and ideas people remember and

pass along by word of mouth. Planning can play a critical part in protecting these resources and in learning from this wealth of experience. Land-use planning and land-use decisions will directly impact historic buildings, archaeological sites, and cemeteries.

Archaeological sites include places where people lived, where they worked, and where they worshiped. These sites were made by the people who lived at the village, farm, or logging camp located just down the road. Archaeological sites occur figuratively and literally under our feet. Archaeology is well suited for providing important information about the lives of people who are not well represented in the written record. Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources and once a site is destroyed, either by natural or human related activities, it cannot be reclaimed.

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) a component of the Wisconsin Archaeological and Historic Resource Database (WisAHRD). The Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites available. The **ASI does not** include all of the sites and cemeteries present in the state, however. It includes **ONLY** those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society. The information in the ASI is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and WHS has not been able to verify all of the entries. Few of these sites have been evaluated for their importance. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change, as new information becomes available. The attached site list will become quickly out of date and a procedure for updating the list should be developed.

This ASI information is confidential and is not subject to Wisconsin's open records law (Wis. Stats. §§ 44.48 and 157.70). This information is also protected by Federal law (Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 9(a) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979). This caution not only helps protect archaeological sites but also protects landowners since private landowners own the majority of archaeological sites in the Town.

Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance. If you have any questions concerning the law, please contact the Coordinator of the Burial Sites Preservation Program at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg at 608-264-6503.

Archaeological Sites and Cemeteries in the Town of Pence

The Wisconsin Historical Society maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries referred to as the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI).

Since only a small portion of the Town has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites and cemeteries, the sites listed in the inventory represent only a fraction of the sites that are actually present. Local residents and American Indian communities who have and do live and work in the area possess much additional information on other archaeological sites and cemeteries. Steps should be taken to have this information incorporated into the land use plan.

Up to this point in time, no archaeological sites and cemeteries have been reported for the Town. We would expect to find the following types of site:

Cemeteries – including, unmarked graves
Cabin/homestead
Campsites/villages
early evidence of farming
logging camps
sugar bushes
mines/quarries

Clearly this situation dose not reflect the rich history of the area. Many more sites are present in the area. No sites are listed on the National and State Register of Historical Places, but many sites in the Town certainly may be eligible and important.

Where are archaeological sites going to be located? Using the results of archaeological surveys, relevant historical and environmental data, the following high priority areas were designated:

- higher, dryer areas adjacent to rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, wetlands
- higher, dryer areas adjacent to **older abandoned** rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, wetlands
- rock outcrops and upland ridges
- areas adjacent to older historic features such as trails, early roads, rail corridors, and earlier communities

Cemeteries, Burial Mounds, and Other Burials

Cemeteries and burial areas have been set aside as special areas throughout Wisconsin history and they have been given special protection under the law.

Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance. If anyone suspects that a Native American burial mound or an unmarked or marked burial is present in an area, the Burial Sites Preservation Office should be notified. If human bone is unearthed during any phase of a project, **all work must cease**, and the Burial Sites Preservation Office **must be contacted** at 1-800-342-7834 to be in compliance with Wis. Stat. 157.70 which provides for the protection of all human burial sites. **Work cannot resume until the Burial Sites Preservation Office gives permission**. If you have any questions concerning the law, please contact the Coordinator of the Burial Sites Preservation Program at the Wisconsin Historical Society, Dr. Leslie Eisenberg, 608-264-6503.

At the present time, no cemeteries or burials have been identified in the Town of Pence. Since a systematic survey of the county has not been completed, cemeteries and burials may be present. As part of the planning process all cemeteries and burials in the town should be cataloged under Wis. Stat. 157.70 to provide for the maximum protection of these important sites and to clearly define their boundaries.

How do we know which archaeological sites need preservation? Under Wisconsin law Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected. In addition to these, a wide variety of archaeological sites may be worthy of

preservation. Through the use of the State and National Register of Historic Places a procedure for identifying important sites is available. The criteria include: a good local example of an architectural style and period; association with a person important in our past; represent an important period, movement or trend in local, state or national history; or have the potential to yield important information about our past through archaeological investigations.

Protecting Important Archaeological Sites

The wide variety of methods used to protect natural resources can also be used to protect archaeological sites. For example, land purchases, easement purchases, zoning, and the state operates a tax exemption program for property owners.

With the 1991 changes to Wis. Stats. 70.11 [see 70.11(13m)], it became possible to provide a property tax exemption for owners of archaeological sites listed in the national or state register of historic places. To obtain the tax exemption, the landowner has to agree to place a permanent protective covenant for the site area in the deed for the property. The tax exemption program makes the landowner and subsequent owners stewards of Wisconsin's past. The intent of the program is not to discourage all use of the property containing a site, but to encourage land use planning that protects sites.

Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance.

How are archaeological sites and cemeteries identified and evaluated?

Archaeological identification and evaluations are required for a variety of projects that receive Federal or State funding, licenses, or permits. These projects are automatically forwarded to the Wisconsin Historical Society for review. Local residents frequently report sites and cemeteries.

Recommendations

- The development of a strong cultural resource component will allow the residents to identify valuable sites and locations and clarify the important role they play in the present and in planning for the future. This can provide a variety of rewards such as heritage tourism, economic development and other community enrichments.

- Local residents and American Indian communities who have or do live and work in the area possess much additional information on the history of the town and steps should be taken to have this information incorporated into the land use plan.

- As part of the planning process, all cemeteries and burials in the town should be cataloged under Wis. Stat. 157.70 to provide for the maximum protection of these important sites and to clearly define their boundaries.

- Archaeological investigations should be completed at the locations of known archaeological sites to assess the impacts of projects on these resources and archaeological investigations should be completed at high potential areas as identified through research.

Caution

It is not uncommon to find evidence of American Indian villages and other earlier settlements in the form of houses, storage areas, burials, and other undisturbed deposits underneath the tilled layer in farm fields or in urban settings.

Resources for Historic Preservation

Iron County Historical Society

The Iron County Historical Society (ICHS) is the prominent authority on local history. The ICHS Office is located at 202 Iron Street in Hurley.

Gogebic Range Genealogy Society

The Gogebic Range Genealogical Society has developed a historical database of residents of the Gogebic Range of Iron County, Wisconsin and Gogebic County, Michigan. This organization provides access to historical resources through a subscription based web page.

The Wisconsin State Historical Society

The WHS is a both a state agency and a private membership organization. The state office is located in Madison. By state statute, the WHS is responsible for collecting, advancing, and disseminating knowledge of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Historical Society History Center and Archives (HCA)

The HCA serves as the northern field office of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, from its offices at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center. The HCA is part of a statewide network of Area Research Centers and is managed by the Society's Division of Historic Sites.

5.4 Natural, Agricultural and Cultural Resource Protection Programs

The Town of Pence in the implementation of this comprehensive plan may use the following list of programs. This list is not comprehensive; and many other local, state, and federal programs may also exist. It should be noted that many of the natural resource protection programs could also be applied to agricultural resources.

Natural Resource Programs

Runoff Management Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administers two grant programs to support both the implementation of source-area controls to prevent runoff contamination and the installation of treatment systems to remove pollutants from runoff. The Targeted Runoff Management Program (TRM) provides a 70 percent cost share, up to $150,000 to target high-priority resource problems.

- Construction of urban and rural BMP's
- 2 year grant period
- Site-specific

The Urban Nonpoint Source & Storm Water Management (UNPS&SW) Grant Programs are used to control runoff in urban areas, with a population density of 1,000 people per square mile.

Lake Planning Grants

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administers a number of lake management financial assistance programs designed to assist local units of government.

Small Scale Lake Planning Grant

Available to local units of government, including public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in Wis. Stats. Ch. 66.0301.

- Funds may be used to collect and analyze information needed to protect and restore lakes and their watersheds.
- 75 percent cost share
- Total project cost not to exceed $3,000

Self-help Trend Monitoring Grant

- Total project cost not to exceed $3,000
- Grantees provide voluntary labor (130 hours) for lake monitoring activities
- WDNR provides materials and laboratory analysis

Large Scale Lake Planning Grants

Available to local units of government, including public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in Wis. Stats. Ch. 66.0301.

- 75 percent cost share project
- Total cost not to exceed $10,000
- Funds can be used for collecting lake data, analysis of land uses, analysis of ordinances, resource assessments, or developing components of a lake management plan.

Lake Protection Grants

Administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Lake Protection Grants Program is designed to fund large-scale lake protection projects.

- Available to local units of government, including public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, town sanitary districts, and other local governmental units as defined in Wis. Stats. Ch. 66.0301.
- 75 percent cost share
- Maximum award of up to $200,000

Eligible projects include:

- Purchase of land or easements
- Restoration of wetlands ort shoreland
- Development of ordinances or regulations
- Implementation of lake management plan projects

Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP)
This is a state program administered by the WI Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Cost shares up to 65 percent are available for:

- Development of management plan
- Tree planting (site prep, planting stock, planting, etc.)
- Timber stand improvement
- Fencing

Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP)
This federal program, administered by WI DNR and Farm Service Agency (FSA), provides up to 65 percent cost share for:

- Development of management plan
- Tree planting (site prep, planting stock, planting, etc.)
- Timber stand improvement
- Fencing

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)
This federal program, administered by FSA and Natural Resources and Conservation Services (NRCS) with WI DNR inputs, provides annual payments and up to 50 percent cost share for:

- Development of management plan
- Tree planting (site prep, planting stock, planting, etc.)
- CRP is currently focused on wildlife enhancement and does not allow solid plantations SRIC Poplars. The State of Wisconsin currently does not allow hybrid poplar to be planted under any CRP contract because it is not native to the area. However, pure cottonwoods are acceptable. Allowable species varies with each state. Please consult your local NRCS and/or FSA office for details.

Forestry Incentives Program (FIP)
This federal program, administered by NRCS with DNR inputs, provides up to 65 percent cost share for:

- Development of management plan
- Tree planting (site prep, planting stock, planting, etc.)

Managed Forest Law (MFL)
This Wisconsin state program is entirely administered by the WDNR and provides the landowner a significant property tax reduction. The actual property tax paid will depend upon if the land is open or closed to the public. Upon harvest, a stumpage tax must be paid to the state, based on the average stumpage price. The program is targeted towards:

- Development of management plan
- Tree planting (site prep, planting stock, planting, etc.)
- Timber stand improvement

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)
This federal program, administered by NRCS with WI DNR inputs, provides up to 75 percent cost share with emphasis towards:

- Wildlife practices and plantings

- Wetland restoration
- Farmstead shelterbelts
- Grazing systems

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
This federal program is administered by NRCS with WI DNR inputs and provides up to 75 percent cost share for:

- Priority areas
- Tree planting for erosion control, ag waste management, stream buffers, ecosystem management, etc.

Agricultural Resource Programs

Wisconsin Department of Revenue Farmland Preservation Programs
Wisconsin's Farmland Preservation Credit Program seeks to preserve Wisconsin farmland by means of local land use planning and soil conservation practices and to provide property tax relief to farmland owners. To qualify for the credit, farmland must be 35 acres or more and zoned for exclusive agricultural use or be subject to a preservation agreement between the farmland owner and the state.

The Farmland Tax Relief Credit Program provides direct benefits to all farmland owners with 35 or more acres. The credit is computed as a percentage of the first $10,000 of property taxes up to a maximum credit of $1,500.

Wisconsin Farmland Protection Program (FRPP)
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program keeps productive farmland in privately owned agricultural use by assisting states, tribes, and local government or non-profit entities with the purchase of conservation easements or development rights on productive farmland and on farms containing significant historical or archaeological resources. Under this program, the Natural Resources Conservation Service will provide up to 50 percent of the purchase cost for perpetual easements on eligible farmland.

Cultural and Historic Resource Protection Programs

Wisconsin Historic Preservation Fund Subgrants (Tax Credits)
Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) subgrants are administered by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP). These grants are in the form of income tax credits for income-producing historic buildings, historic homes, and archaeological sites. These credits are available to all local units of government in the State of Wisconsin and to non-profit organizations.

Wisconsin Humanities Council Historic Preservation Grants
The Wisconsin Humanities Council offers grants of up to $10,000 for projects that enhance appreciation of the need for historic preservation and/or increase public awareness of the importance of particular historic buildings or decorative art works in Wisconsin. Preference is given to small towns and rural communities with populations under 30,000.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Grants Program
The Wisconsin Coastal Management Grants Program provides nearly 1.5 million dollars to enhance and restore coastal resources. Historic preservation is an eligible use of WCMP grant program funds. Projects under $50,000 require 50 percent matching funds and projects over $50,000 require 60 percent matching funds.

National Trust for Historic Preservation/Jeffris Preservation Services Fund (PFS)
This fund was established in 1998 by a gift from the Jeffris Family Foundation to the National Trust. The PSF provides funding to small towns to use in the planning stages of historic preservation projects. Eligible expenses include costs for professional consultants and educational activities. A dollar for dollar match is required for these grants.

5.5 Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources Goals and Objectives

A set of recommended goals and objectives has been developed to assist the town in the conservation and promotion of effective management of the local natural, agricultural, and cultural resources.

NATURAL, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Goal: Protect, conserve, and encourage efficient and responsible management of the Town's natural and cultural resources a source of recreation, revenue, economic development opportunities, and a high quality of life to Town residents

Objective 1 Develop a Town Recreation Plan to provide recreational opportunities for youth including maintaining the ball field, re-establishing the ice rink, maintaining the playground, skateboard park, or any other future youth recreation opportunities; and seek donations and grants for funding.

Objective 2 Maintain the Plummer Mine Headframe and Park as a National Historic Site.

Objective 3 Encourage town residents to maintain historic Pence log buildings.

Objective 4 Cooperate with County to relocate ATV and snowmobile trails off town roads and on to designated trails.

Objective 5 Retain inside of Park Road cul du sac as green space (Garibaldi Park).

Objective 6 Encourage Pence and Iron County not to sell its property on the Gile Flowage so it can be maintained in public ownership and open for public use.

Objective 7 Preserve streams, drainages, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and the continuity of larger woodland areas, and other natural features that enhance environmental quality, wildlife, and the town's northwoods character.

Objective 8 Encourage county to enforce shoreland zoning regulations along rivers, streams, and lakes to protect water quality and aesthetic character of these areas.

Objective 9 Seek improvements at all Gile Flowage boat landings that will improve boating safety, pedestrian/fisher safety and access, while maintaining water quality and shoreline aesthetics.

Objective 10 Avoid destruction of old Pence wells. Investigate their use as a secondary source for fire protection or seal to prevent ground water contamination until secondary use for them can be determined.

Objective 11 Encourage Northern States Power Company to maintain more consistent water levels on the Gile Flowage.

Objective 12 Cooperate with Iron County Forestry Dept in development of 15-year county forest plan.

Objective 13 Maintain integrity of Iron County Forest, avoid loss of any county forest property using only in-kind trade of acre for acre or dollar for dollar.

Objective 14 Develop a plan that addresses the use of islands in the Gile Flowage as part of the Gile Flowage Watershed Scale Plan.

Objective 15 Work with the Friends of the Gile Flowage to address issues pertaining to recreational use on the Gile Flowage.

AGRICULTURAL *RESOURCES*

Goal: Support agriculture activities that are compatible with the soils and habitat of the Town of Pence.

ELEMENT 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Several characteristics of the population, labor force, and the economic base of the Town of Pence play major roles in its economic development and will be discussed in this element. In addition, the strengths and weaknesses of the town, with respect to attracting and retaining businesses, will be explored along with an inventory of the existing businesses. Finally, this narrative will identify state, federal, county, and regional economic development programs and organizations that the town could utilize.

6.2 LABOR FORCE

The labor force is defined as those members of the population 16 years or older who are employed, or if unemployed, are looking for jobs. Table 6.1 gives an overview of some of the characteristics of the population and labor force in the Town of Pence, Iron County, and the State of Wisconsin.

Table 6.1: General Characteristics of the Population, Year 2000

Characteristics	Town of Pence	Iron County	Wisconsin
Civilian Labor Force	73	3,150	2,869,236
Unemployment Rate	0.0%	8.9%	4.7%
Labor Participation Rate	44.0%	55.0%	69.1%
Education Beyond High School (25 and over)	31.7%	45.5%	50.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (25 and over)	5.6%	13.2%	22.4%
Per Capita Income	$14,070	$17,371	$21,271
Median Household Income	$31,250	$29,580	$43,791
Poverty Rate	2.1%	11.1%	8.7%
Median Age	43.0	45.0	36.0

Source: U.S Census Bureau, Census 2000, SF 1 & SF 3

The labor force participation rate is the number of residents who are either working or looking for work divided by the total population over 16 years of age. One of the primary reasons for the low labor force participation rate in the town and the county is the large portion of the population over the age of 65. An increasingly aging labor force, a low birth rate, and the loss of younger workforce members will have negative consequences on the future labor supply of the town and the county.

The Town of Pence contains a larger population of residents over 60 years old than is found in the state of Wisconsin. This is reflected in the town's median age (43.0), which is substantially higher than the state (36.0), but not as high as the county (45.0) median age. Iron County has the second highest median age in the state.

6.3 ECONOMIC BASE

The Town of Pence is located in northern Iron County near the Upper Michigan border. Located on State Highway 77, it is easily accessible from southern Wisconsin and northern Michigan. Protecting the town's natural resources and yet providing for economic development is a delicate balance for residents of the area.

Employment by Industry

Table 6.2 lists the number and percent of employed residents in the Town of Pence by industry sector from Census 2000 data plus the 2002 annual average pay for each industry sector for Iron County. Wage data for 2000 is not available at the community level. Furthermore, 2000 county level wage data is not available using the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) because of the changeover from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes to the NAICS during this time period; therefore, the 2002 average annual pay is used in the table.

Table 6.2: Town of Pence Employment by Industry by NAICS

Industry	Census 2000 Number	Percent	2002 Annual Avg Pay for Iron County
All Industries	73	100.0%	$21,084
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0	0.0%	$32,743
Construction	11	15.1%	$32,521
Manufacturing	10	13.7%	$21,650
Wholesale trade	0	0.0%	$33,647
Retail trade	11	15.1%	$16,281
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3	4.1%	$22,864
Information	0	0.0%	ND
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	3	4.1%	$20,446
Professional, scientific, mgmt., administrative, and waste mgmt.	1	1.4%	$21,520
Educational, health and social services	13	17.8%	$21,789
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food serv.	11	15.1%	$8,692
Other services (except public administration)	0	0.0%	$19,437
Public administration	10	13.7%	$27,612

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
ND: Non Disclosable--data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards

More Town of Pence residents are employed in the education, health, and social services sector than in any other industry sector. Considering the proximity of the City of Hurley and Ironwood, Michigan, many residents are likely employed in schools and medical facilities in those municipalities.

Town of Pence Employers

Table 6.3 lists the employers in the Town of Pence as reported by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development for March 2003. Within the employment size ranges, however, the companies are not necessarily in rank order.

Table 6.3: Employers in Pence by Number of Employees		
Employer Name	Product or Service	Employment Size Range
DANIEL TURNER	Drinking Place	5-9
TOWN OF PENCE-IRON COUNTY	Executive & Legislative Office	5-9
ROSS PETERSON CONSTRUCTION CO	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1-4
PLANET PICASSO LANDSCAPERS INC	Landscaping Services	1-4
BRACKETT & SON	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	0

Source: WI Department of Workforce Development, March 2003

Worker Commuter Patterns

Table 6.4 indicates the number of people who lived or worked in the Town of Pence and who commuted to work. It includes the locations of their places of employment and the locations of their residences. Of the approximately 73 residents in the Town of Pence that commuted to work, only 11 percent worked in the town. Over 34 percent of town residents worked in the City of Hurley and 27 percent worked in neighboring Gogebic County. Of the 42 people who were employed in the Town of Pence, 19 percent were residents of Milwaukee County and nearly 12 percent commuted from Gogebic County in Michigan.

Table 6.4: Town of Pence Commuting Patterns, 2000					
Live In:	Work In	Count	Travel To:	From:	Count
Town of Pence	Town of Pence, Iron Co. WI	8	Town of Pence	Town of Pence, Iron Co. WI	8
	City of Hurley, Iron Co. WI	25		Milwaukee County, WI	8
	Gogebic County, MI	20		Gogebic County, MI	5
	City of Montreal, Iron Co. WI	6		City of Montreal, Iron Co. WI	4
	Ashland County	7		Town of Knight, Iron Co. WI	4
	Hennepin Co. MN	3		Town of Anderson, Iron Co. WI	3
	Chippewa County, WI	2		Town of Kimball, Iron Co.WI	3
	Lincoln County, WI	2		City of Montreal, Iron Co. WI	3
				Town of Mercer, Iron Co. WI	2
				Polk County, WI	2
Totals		73	Totals		42

Source: U.S. Census 2000, MCD/County to MCD/County Worker Flow files

6.4 Attracting and Retaining Business and Industry

Historically, business attraction has centered on manufacturing and will likely continue to do so; but increasingly, attracting retail, tourism, technology, and service-oriented businesses has become important in order to diversify and expand business clusters in the area. To be successful, an attractive and competitive environment must be provided. Entrepreneurship and small business development is necessary to create new jobs and provide stability to the local economic base.

In response to the Town of Pence's Comprehensive Plan Survey, roughly 74 percent of resident and non-resident respondents think there are not enough job opportunities that pay a sufficient

wage to make a decent living in Iron County. In addition, an overwhelming majority of residents and non-residents would support Iron County's efforts to create new jobs in the county. According to the Town of Pence's Comprehensive Plan Survey replies, town respondents indicated that the most important types of industries to attract into Iron County are light industry/manufacturing, tourism businesses, timber resource industries, high tech industries, retail development, and service businesses. See Table 6.5 for details.

Table 6.5: Types of Industries Believed to be Most Important for Iron County to Attract

	Resident	*Non-Resident*	Town Totals	
Industry	% Of Total	*% Of Total*	Number	% Of Total Responses
Light Industry/Manufacturing	56.7%	*43.3%*	**60**	**73.2%**
Tourism Businesses	39.6%	*60.4%*	**48**	**58.5%**
Timber Resource Industries	55.8%	*44.2%*	**43**	**52.4%**
High Tech Industries	60.5%	*39.5%*	**38**	**46.3%**
Retail Development	56.7%	*43.3%*	**30**	**36.6%**
Service Businesses	41.4%	*58.6%*	**29**	**35.4%**
Agriculture (dairy, tree, and cranberry farms)	36.0%	*64.0%*	**25**	**30.5%**
Heavy Industry/Manufacturing	71.4%	*28.6%*	**21**	**25.6%**
Public Sector, Governmental	60.0%	*40.0%*	**15**	**18.3%**

Source: Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan Survey Results (Total County Responses = 82)

Because of structural changes in the economy and the transition from a primarily physical-labor industrial age economy to an intellectual-labor, information age or knowledge-based economy, the development of technology-based businesses has become even more important to attract high-skilled, high-paying jobs. The Town of Pence and Iron County, as indicated in the following sections, has the necessary amenities, such as high-speed Internet access, adequate power sources, and access to financing to attract knowledge-based businesses.

It is estimated that 85 percent of the employment in an area is generated by the existing businesses; therefore, retaining these companies is a high priority for local officials and economic development organizations. To accomplish this, the obstacles that restrict the growth of existing businesses must be removed and assistance must be given to them to help them remain competitive in a global economy. This section provides information on existing programs, initiatives, infrastructure, and organizations available to attract/retain businesses and industries in to the Town of Pence and Iron County.

SuperiorLife Technology Zone Program

In June 2002, Iron County was one of six counties in Northwest Wisconsin designated as a Technology Zone (called SuperiorLife) by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. Developed out of the Build Wisconsin initiative, the Technology Zone program brings $5 million in income tax incentives for high-tech development in the area. The Technology Zone program will help the county generate high-wage jobs through the startup and expansion of technology-based businesses. Eligible businesses will be certified by the Department of Commerce for tax credits based on their ability not only to create high-wage jobs and investment, but also to support the development of high-tech industries in the region.

Iron County Development Zone Program

Iron County was designated as a Wisconsin Development Zone and includes the Cities of Hurley and Montreal and the Towns of Pence, Saxon, Mercer, Carey, Oma, Gurney, Anderson, Knight, Kimball, and Sherman. As a Development Zone, special state incentives are available to qualifying businesses that locate or expand within the zone.

The Community Development Zone program is a tax benefit initiative designed to encourage private investment and to improve both the quality and quantity of employment opportunities. It offers non-refundable tax credits for new, full-time jobs created by a business. Furthermore, the program offers a non-refundable environment remediation credit for all eligible environmental remediation costs.

Workforce Development

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC) is an accredited postsecondary educational institution serving northwestern Wisconsin. Although neither a campus nor a branch is located in Iron County, there is a campus in neighboring Ashland County, which is within an easy commute. WITC offers customized training and technical assistance to business and industry to help them become more competitive, increase productivity, and to retain workers. This customized training is available at the business site or in a campus classroom setting.

Also located in neighboring Ashland County in the City of Ashland is Northland College. It is a four-year baccalaureate degree college that is internationally known for its outstanding environmental degree programs.

Gogebic Community College, in neighboring Ironwood, Michigan, offers two-year associate degrees in pre-professional transfer programs as well as technical career programs. The college offers one of only two Ski Area Management programs in the nation and has a full-service ski hill right on campus.

Another technical college located nearby is Northcentral Technical College (NTC), which has a regional campus in Phillips, Price County. NTC offers credit courses in several associate degree and diploma programs through self-paced "Flex Labs," interactive television, and conventional classroom settings. All campuses offer counseling and career development services, as well as a wide variety of continuing education and vocational classes.

Nicolet Technical College is a public community college serving Northern Wisconsin from its campus on Lake Julia south of Rhinelander in Oneida County. The College offers one- and two-year career diplomas and degrees, liberal arts university transfer studies, and a comprehensive continuing education program. Nicolet currently serves over 1,500 students each semester with offerings in vocational-technical and liberal arts and approximately 10,000 in continuing education, trade extension, and apprenticeship programs.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension acts as a doorway to the public university for residents throughout the state. Through its partnerships with 26 UW campuses, Wisconsin counties, tribal governments and other organizations, UW-Extension provides a spectrum of valuable lifelong learning opportunities for Wisconsin citizens. Its Outreach and E-learning division offers

continuing education opportunities for the professions, business and industry, workers and the general public. The division supports a variety of distance education programs, including online undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

The Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment Program, Inc. (NWCEP) is a non-profit corporation whose mission is to strengthen the economy by providing effective and efficient workforce development services to businesses and workers. In existence since 1968, it administers programs to help local youth and adults gain marketable skills and find better jobs. In addition, NWCEP provides a variety of services, including workshops, conferences, and newsletters for businesses and business development. NWCEP has its main office in neighboring Ashland County. In addition, there is a satellite office located in Park Falls in neighboring Price County.

WoodLINKS-USA is a program designed to respond to the serious lack of skilled workers in the wood industry. It is an industry education partnership designed to enhance the wood product industry competitiveness and economic development through significant improvement of entry-level work force skills through high school curriculum. The program combines traditional classroom training with experienced based learning both in schools and in cooperating industry partners. The program is being proposed to all high schools in the area, including those in Iron County.

Business Development Assistance

There are several options available for small businesses in the Town of Pence seeking technical assistance. One is the Wisconsin Business Innovation Corporation (WBIC), a partner organization formed by the Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC). Although its office is located in Washburn County, its service area is the entire ten-county region. Since its beginning in 1996, WBIC has developed a unique array of technical, financial, and business support services for start up and expanding businesses. This work involves analyzing a firm's financial needs including preparation or review of financial projections, analyzing requirements and procedures of the various financing programs, identifying the appropriate funding sources, structuring sources and uses of funds, and the preparation of forms and documents needed in applications.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension Business and Manufacturing unit focuses on technical, managerial and general business education and support to Wisconsin businesses. Through the statewide Small Business Development Center (SBDC) network, Wisconsin entrepreneurs learn to start new businesses, expand their operations, and use technology to access learning, improve profits and create new jobs. The center maintains a business-to-business network so a new business can ask for business expertise from a pertinent resource.

Technical assistance for small businesses is also available through the SCORE Association (Service Corps of Retired Executives), which is a resource partner with the U.S. Small Business Administration. There is a chapter in Douglas County that offers help with any business questions, strategy, and concerns. Small business counseling is available via telephone, email, workshops, and activities.

Access to Financing and Venture Capital

Small businesses create the lion's share of new jobs, but are the least able to obtain reasonable financing for job-creating expansions and start-ups. Because of the shortage of long-term financing, small businesses are frequently unable to match the term of financing with the life of the asset.

The Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation (NWBDC) is a non-profit corporation formed by NWRPC to address the critical need for business financing in northwest Wisconsin. It is targeted at the best economic development opportunities of the area: the timber and wood products industry, tourism, and other manufacturing and service industries. NWBDC manages three revolving loan funds (RLFs) and a technology seed fund. The overall goal of the RLFs is to stimulate private sector investment in long-term business assets and to create new jobs. The funds partially fill the gap in private capital markets for long-term fixed rate financing. The technology seed fund can be used to complete research and development activities and validate the technology, develop prototypes, and file patents and copyrights.

In addition to the NWBDC loan funds, Iron County has a local revolving loan fund. The Iron County RLF was established in 1991 from Economic Development Grant funds awarded by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce to assist local entrepreneurs with their business ventures.

In late 2000, a community-based venture capital (equity) fund called the Wisconsin Rural Enterprise Fund, LLC (WREF) was established by the Wisconsin Business Innovation Corporation. It was formed to create a capital fund that would provide self-sustaining, moderate growth through financial investments made in rural businesses that meet the WREF criteria. Technology intensive businesses, which have the potential to create high-skilled, high-wage jobs in rural areas, are the targeted businesses. Currently, it is the only Northwest Wisconsin community-based venture capital fund; and its members include, besides WBIC, rural electric cooperatives and local community development organizations.

6.5 Technical and Physical Infrastructure

The Town of Pence and Iron County have superior transportation facilities to serve existing and future businesses. An excellent roadway system is available in the county providing easy truck freight access to local businesses. General cargo service is available at Duluth/Superior. Nearby Ashland and Ontonagon, MI, are the nearest deep-water ports. Airport service is located at the Gogebic/Iron County Airport and the Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport. The Rhinelander airport is the largest airport serving Oneida and surrounding counties.

Other physical infrastructures, like sewer, water, natural gas, electrical services, and telecommunications are plentiful and readily available to businesses. Rural areas in Wisconsin, such as the Town of Pence and Iron County, are further ahead than many urban areas in the availability of high speed Internet access. Technology infrastructure in Pence and Iron County is widespread and includes T1, T2, T3 lines, DSL, cable, dial up, and fiber optic.

6.6 QUALITY OF LIFE

A good quality of life is becoming increasingly important to employers and employees alike, not only in Wisconsin, but around the country. The Town of Pence has a premium quality of personal life, with a beautiful physical environment, excellent quality and quantity of water, a good public education system, good public services, and a labor force with a excellent work ethic. Natural, recreational, and lifestyle amenities abound throughout the county, and tranquility and the solitude of the great outdoors is plentiful.

The lack of traffic jams and low crime rates enhance the quality living environment. Clean, unpolluted air, as well as lots of open space for recreation and expansion, adds to the general overall quality of life for the residents of the Town of Pence.

6.7 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

To be completed later.

Strengths

-
-
-
-
-
-

Weaknesses

-
-
-
-
-
-

6.8 Business and Industry Sites

More here later.

6.9 Tourism Impact to the Local Economy

Information on tourism is not available at the town level; therefore, Iron County data must be used. The following information was acquired from the Wisconsin Department of Tourism.

Iron County is a vacationland for local and distance travelers and ranks 46th in the state for traveler spending[1]. Local events and natural resources significantly contribute to the number of visitors to Iron County and the Town of Pence. Businesses that cater to tourism, such as motels, resorts, campgrounds, B&Bs, and retail stores complement the hundreds of miles of snowmobiling, ATV, and biking trails as well as the many parks, golf courses, historic sites, and area attractions.

According to the State Department of Tourism, traveler spending statewide has continued to increase reaching an estimated $11.7 billion in 2002 (December 2001-November 2002). Visitors to Iron County in 2002 spent a total of $60,830,370. Summer is the biggest season and generated traveler expenditures of $27 million. Winter/spring travelers spent $20 million and fall visitors spent $14 million.

Tourism is an extremely vital part of Iron County's economy. Since 1993, travel expenditures in Iron County increased nearly 77 percent, from $34 million to $61 million. The number of jobs created in the county as a direct result of tourists was 1,051. That number jumps to 1,743 full-time equivalent jobs when counting all people employed both directly and indirectly as a result of traveler spending in Iron County. Translated to the total county workforce, it means that more than half of all people employed in Iron County are in jobs created by tourism. Employees in the county earned an estimated $38 million in wages, which were generated from tourist spending.

The total impact of tourism extends far into the county, making a contribution to schools and local governments. Local revenues (property tax, sales taxes, etc.) collected as a result of tourist spending was an estimated $4.7 million in 2002 and state revenues (lodging, sales and meal taxes) amounted to another $4.7 million.

According to Census 2000, over 24 percent of total housing units in the Town of Pence are for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. In comparison, 38 percent of total housing units in Iron County are seasonal or recreational homes. Thus, the direct impact of tourism is less on the Town of Pence than on some other areas of Iron County.

[1] Wisconsin Department of Tourism, May/June 2003

6.10 Redevelopment and Contaminated Sites

No contaminated sites have been officially identified in the Town of Pence. Over the 20 year planning horizon, should sites be identified, redevelopment is encouraged.

6.11 Economic Development Programs and Organizations

There are many programs at the federal, state, county, and regional level that can help the Town of Pence in the support and development of economic development efforts. In addition, there are programs available for individual businesses to assist in start-up and expansion. This section contains a list of the major agencies and programs that are most likely to be used by the Town in its economic development efforts. In addition to programs, there are economic development organizations throughout the county that provide assistance to local units of government and businesses. These are also listed in this section.

FEDERAL

Economic Development Administration

The U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration offers two programs for assistance with economic development that apply to the Town of Pence. One is the Public Works and Economic Development Facilities Assistance Program, which supports the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and development facilities necessary to generate private sector jobs and investment, including investments that support technology-led development, redevelopment of brownfield sites, and eco-industrial development. Secondly, the Economic Adjustment Assistance Program is available to (1) address the immediate needs of businesses and communities presently undergoing transition due to a sudden and severe job loss, and (2) demonstrate new and proactive approaches for economic competitiveness and innovative capacity for threatened regions and communities.

USDA Wisconsin Rural Development

Several loan and grant programs of benefit to the county and local business development are available from the USDA Rural Development. One of those programs is the Community Facility Guaranteed Loans Program, which provides funding to local units of government to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services in rural areas and towns.

The Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants Program helps develop projects that will result in a sustainable increase in economic productivity, job creation, and incomes in rural areas. Projects may include business start-ups and expansion, community development, incubator projects, medical and training projects, and feasibility studies.

The purpose of the Business and Industry Direct Loan Program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. Loan purposes include purchase and expansion of land,

equipment, buildings, and working capital. Loans to public bodies can be used to finance community facilities and construct and equip industrial plants for lease to private businesses.

The Community Facilities Direct Loans and Grants Program provides funding for essential community facilities (CF) such as municipal buildings, day care centers, and health and safety facilities. Examples include fire halls, fire trucks, clinics, nursing homes, and hospitals. CF loans and grants may also be used for such things as activity centers for the handicapped, schools, libraries, and other community buildings.

STATE

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

At least three programs are available to local units of government through the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. The first program is the Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED). Its purpose is to provide resources to local governments that will enable them to assist economic development projects in their community. The local unit of government is the applicant and recipient of the funds. A specific business, which must be located in a municipality of 50,000 or fewer, is loaned the funds for eligible business development uses. When the funds are repaid to the local government, they may stay in the community to be used as a revolving loan fund to assist other businesses in the community.

The second program is the Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG-PFED). Its purpose is to provide grant funds to local governments that will enable them to provide needed public facilities (i.e., streets, sewer mains, water mains, etc.) to private business enterprises that are going to create full-time jobs by starting or expanding their businesses because of the availability of the funded public facilities.

The third program available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce is the Community-Based Economic Development Program (CBED). Its purpose is to provide financing assistance to local governments and community-based organizations that undertake planning or development projects or that provide technical assistance in support of business (including technology-based businesses) and community development.

Wisconsin Departments of Tourism and Commerce

The Tourism Development Initiative is a multi-faceted program designed to assist tourism businesses that have been severely affected by consecutive winters with minimal snowfall. The program offers planning and training grants that focus on tourism development and diversification at the business and municipal levels. A Snow Emergency Loan is available to qualifying small businesses that can document significant revenue loss caused by the lack of snow.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Available from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is a program called the Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development Program (TEA). The intent of the TEA program is to help support new business development in Wisconsin by funding

transportation improvements that are needed to secure jobs in the state. A governing body, a business, a consortium group, or any combination thereof can apply for TEA program funding.

REGIONAL

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission is a cooperative venture of the local units of governments in the ten counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn and the five regional tribal nations of Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Red Cliff, St. Croix, and Lac du Flambeau. The purpose of NWRPC is to assist its member communities to promote sustainable economic development, develop public facilities, provide planning and technical services, efficiently manage and conserve natural resources, and protect the environment. Every five years, NWRPC, with the cooperation of the local units of government in its region, prepares a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the entire Northwest Region.

In an effort to build a focused development strategy for the Northwest Region, NWRPC developed three non-profit development corporations, each focusing on a specific area need and opportunity including financing for business start up and expansions (Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation), technology-based business development (Wisconsin Business Innovation Corporation), and affordable housing (Northwest Affordable Housing, Inc.).

Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation

A strategic partner of the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, the Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation, has available revolving loan funds to address a gap in private capital markets for long-term, fixed rate, low down-payment, and low interest financing to assist businesses in job creation/retention and growth.

SuperiorLife Technology Zone Program

The Technology Zone program was developed out of the Build Wisconsin initiative, which is firmly based in the concepts of promoting regional cooperation and developing a technology base. Iron County is part of the SuperiorLife Technology Zone and won designation as such by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (WDOC) in 2002. Each designated zone will get $5 million in income tax incentives for high-tech development. The (WDOC) will certify eligible businesses for tax credits based on their ability to create high-wage jobs and investment and support the development of high-tech industries in the region. The SuperiorLife Technology Zone offers the potential for growth in the computer software, medical, and forestry clusters, among others.

LOCAL

Economic Development Organizations

Several economic development organizations dedicated to community and business development exist in Iron County. Following is a list of these organizations that promote economic development or provide assistance to local units of government and businesses and industries within the county.

Iron County Development Zone Council
The Iron County Development Zone Council (ICDZC) is a public/private non-profit organization that promotes economic and community development in Iron County. Formed in 1989, it has three objectives: 1) to coordinate economic development efforts within Iron County; 2) to provide answers to requests and inquiries by businesses interested in investing and creating jobs in the county; and 3) to facilitate the application process for the state's tax credits. The ICDZC also administers the County's Revolving Loan Fund, which is available to new and expanding businesses. Additionally, the ICDZC has been a very strong partner for tourism development in the county.

According to the UW Extension, Community for Economic Development, a total of over one million dollars in tax credits have been made available to businesses locating or expanding in Iron County. These tax credits have assisted in the creation of 300 new jobs and $13 million in new private investment in the county since the Iron County Development Zone Council was created.

Funding for the ICDZC comes from contributions from local units of government and private industry. In addition, it has been the recipient of grant money for planning projects.

Iron County Resource Development Association, Inc.
The Iron County Resource Development Association, Inc. (ICRDA) is a private not for profit corporation that promotes development in Iron County, mainly in the Hurley Industrial Park. Formed in 1963, the ICRDA acquired the Hurley Industrial Park and made an investment for the expansion of the park to accommodate industries. The ICRDA has worked with the City of Hurley in obtaining grants for infrastructure improvements in the industrial park.

ICRDA has provided "seed money" for five community development projects in Iron County. Loans or loan guarantees have been made to nine businesses in three communities for start-up or expansion since 1990.

Iron County Economic Development Committee
The Iron County Economic Development Committee's main focus is to develop an industrial base in Iron County, which will bring higher wage jobs to the area. At the same time, the committee tries to expand the growing tourism industry in Iron County. It is composed of Iron County Board members.

Other Programs
There are many more federal, state, and local programs offering assistance to businesses. They are listed in the Economic Development Manual prepared by the Wisconsin Bankers Association and the Wisconsin Financing Alternatives booklet prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

6.12 Economic Development Goals, Objectives, and Actions

A set of recommended goals, objectives, and actions have been developed to assist the Town of Pence in its overall effort to support, retain, and attract economic development activity.

Goal: Encourage diverse economic development that pays a living wage and is compatible with the town's rural northwoods character.

Objective 1 Require that all mineral extraction activities have a reclamation plan.

Objective 2 Consider limiting commercial development to along the Hwy 77 corridor.

Objective 3 Encourage value added forest product industry in the town.

Objective 4 Encourage home-based business development.

ELEMENT 7: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERTION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Intergovernmental cooperation involves working with neighboring communities, school districts and agencies to understand how their future planning activities will impact the Town of Pence. At a minimum, this should involve sharing information about the Town of Pence's plan with neighboring communities and agencies and neighboring communities and agencies sharing their plans and initiatives with the Town of Pence. However, Pence believes intergovernmental cooperation should not end with the sharing of plans. Instead, this process should be the beginning for joint planning and decision-making, conflict resolution, and other strategies to promote local and regional cooperation. As part of the planning survey that was distributed to all landowners in the Town of Pence, **92.7 percent** of respondents thought neighboring towns, cities, and counties should work together toward shared goals.

7.2 RELATIONSHIPS TO THE TOWN OF PENCE

The Town of Pence shares a municipal border with the Towns of Carey, Knight, Kimball and the City of Montreal. In addition, the town must also coordinate with state, local, and regional organizations.

Pence's relationship with all neighboring towns can be characterized as one of mutual respect and compatibility from a land use and political standpoint. The borders between the Town of Pence and adjacent governmental units are fixed due to a town's inability to annex from adjoining jurisdictions, resulting in no boundary disputes. The Town of Pence and its adjoining jurisdictions share a common rural or "northwoods" character. In the future, as mutually beneficial opportunities for shared service contracts arise, the Town of Pence is open to considering such shared service options.

The Town of Pence's relationship with the City of Montreal can be described as generally amicable. The City of Montreal and the Town of Pence cooperate on a number of different services. One of the most prominent is the municipal sewer and water service the town receives from the City of Montreal. Other shared relationships???? The city has the authority, if advised, to annex land from the Town of Pence.

County and Regional Governmental Units

Iron County has some jurisdiction within the town, particularly, as it pertains to zoning (both shoreland and non-shoreland), as Pence has adopted the Iron Count Zoning Ordinance. In areas where Iron County has jurisdiction, the county seeks input from the town before making decisions affecting the town. Likewise, the town has attempted to maintain that link of communication with Iron County by providing recommendations. The county's jurisdiction has at times created conflict with the town. Future cooperation will be especially important as it relates to:

- Coordination with the Iron County Comprehensive Plan
- Enforcement of zoning and shoreland regulations
- Revision of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance and official map

The town expects that the county will fully consider recommendations provided by Pence's comprehensive plan. Likewise, the town expects the county to understand that the ***Future Land Use Map*** provides a general pattern for development.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC) was formed under Section 60.0309 of Wisconsin State Statutes to provide a range of services to local units of government within the NWRPC boundary, which includes ten counties and five tribal nations. RPC's provide planning assistance, assist local interests in responding to state and federal programs, serve as a coordinating agency for programs, and provide other technical and advisory assistance to local government. The Town of Pence is within the boundary of the NWRPC.

Under Wisconsin's 1999 Comprehensive Planning legislation, each regional planning commission must develop a full nine element comprehensive plan. Under this law, the NWRPC will be responsible for developing a regional plan for the ten-county northwest region. In development of this plan, it is important that the Town of Pence be solicited for input relating to the overall future land use efforts already completed for the town.

State Agencies

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) are the primary state agencies the Town of Pence must coordinate with to achieve the goals and objectives of this plan.

WDNR takes a lead role in wildlife protection and the sustainable management of woodlands, wetlands, and other natural wildlife habitat areas. WisDOT is responsible for planning and development of state highways and other multi-modal transportation systems. Open communication and participation in land use, natural resources and transportation decisions, which may impact the town, is an important priority for intergovernmental cooperation in the future.

School Districts

The Town of Pence is served by the Hurley School District, with facilities located in the Town of Kimball. The town's relationship with the school district can be characterized as cooperative. Regular and open communication is critical to ensure the cooperative relationship will continue to be strengthened. The Town of Pence should work with the Hurley School District/Board on all siting and building of public facilities and services and for the sharing of such facilities and services.

Intergovernmental Comprehensive Planning Process

On an element-by-element basis, Iron County, local school districts, and state agencies were contacted regarding their available services. For example, during development of the *Utilities and Community Facilities* element the school district serving the town was contacted to gather

information on current and future enrollment, existing facilities, and to determine if future expansion of district facilities is planned.

In addition, the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process between Pence, adjoining towns, and Iron County allowed for greater interaction and understanding of local issues impacting one or more units of government.

Conflict Resolution Process (CRP)

Potential conflicts related to land use decision-making have been greatly diminished due to the concerted development of local jurisdictional plans through the planning process. Although, it is important to recognize that unplanned future variables may result in conflict, planning for potential future conflict between jurisdictions requires a process to resolve such disputes. The conflict resolution process developed for Iron County outlines the appropriate steps to be taken by the local governing body to resolve these disputes in a logical, systematic, and equitable manner. **See Appendix A for detailed description of the conflict resolution process.**

Agreements with Neighboring or Overlapping Jurisdictions

The Town of Pence has established both formal and informal agreements with adjacent and overlapping units of government.

Please list below:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Existing and Potential Conflicts

Identify existing/potential conflicts between the Town of Pence and other governmental units.

Existing Conflicts

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Potential Conflicts

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

7.3 Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals and Objectives

A set of recommended goals and objectives has been recommended for the town to engage and work with adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions. Implementation of the objectives is a start to providing discussion and cooperation of a broad range of issues impacting the town.

Goal: Whenever cost effective and supports the goals/objectives of this plan, work to develop intergovernmental cooperative agreements with neighboring towns and the county while still maintaining the town's identity and integrity.

Objective 1 Work with adjoining towns and county in developing future land use plans and zoning to avoid "patchwork" land use/zoning patterns and promote consistent regulations across jurisdictional boundaries.

Objective 2 Actively participate with neighboring towns and the county to formalize intergovernmental relationships and maintain open lines of communication.

Objective 3 Cooperate with the Town of Carey to develop a watershed scale land use plan for the Gile Flowage.

Objective 4 Seek grants and assistance from broader governments for assistance to complete goals and objectives of this plan.

Objective 5 Maintain cooperative fire protection agreements.

Objective 6 Encourage cooperation with the county highway department. and town for all roadwork projects, including land sales, ROW and surface projects. Encourage cooperation with county forest in all land use management.

Objective 7 Investigate sharing manpower and equipment with neighboring towns and county.

Objective 8 Continue to maintain town's representation on county town's association.

Appendix A

Conflict Resolution Process

Potential conflicts related to land use decision-making have been greatly diminished due to the concerted development of local jurisdictional plans through the planning process. Although, it is important to recognize that unplanned future variables may result in conflict. Planning for potential future conflict between jurisdictions requires the development of a process to resolve such disputes. The conflict resolution process outlines the appropriate steps to be taken by the local governing bodies in order to resolve these disputes in a logical, systematic, and equitable manner.

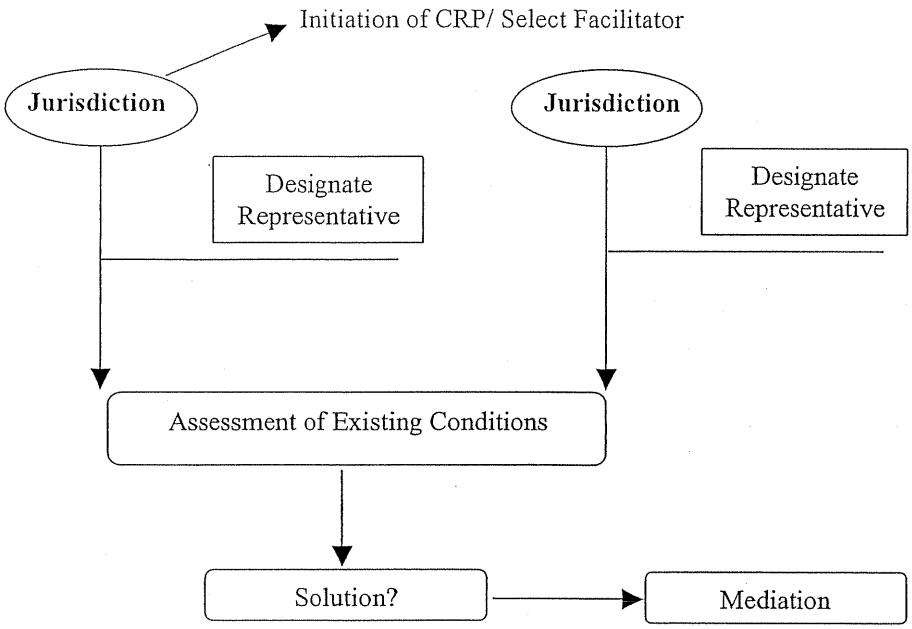
The conflict resolution process is intended to provide a low-cost, flexible approach to resolving land use disputes between governmental entities and to provide the framework for resolving planning related conflicts, which may arise between the town and other jurisdictions. This process should not supersede local processes established for conflict resolution and is not intended to be used by parties dissatisfied with the appropriate application of local rules and regulations within their jurisdiction.

The conflict resolution process should involve an *authorized representative* (selected by local governing authority on 2/3 majority) of the involved jurisdictions. The designated representative shall have the authority to act on behalf of the jurisdiction and will be responsible for maintaining communication with the jurisdiction throughout the conflict resolution process. The process should accommodate public participation and comment pursuant to Wisconsin State Statutes 19.81(2).

SECTION I **Initiation of the CRP.** The process may be initiated by a local jurisdiction, Iron County, or any other parties named in the *Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.* Requests to initiate CRP should be submitted to an outside facilitator and to affected jurisdictions and shall clearly and concisely identify the land use issue, the jurisdictions involved, and the affected jurisdiction's authorized representatives. Upon receipt of CRP notification, and unless otherwise requested by the jurisdictions involved, the facilitator would proceed with the issues assessment process.

SECTION II **Assessment of existing conditions.** The outside facilitator named under Section I shall conduct an assessment of existing conditions. The assessment should consist of examination of pertinent documents, maps, ordinances, or other materials and/or public meetings to gather input from affected jurisdictions (representatives). Meetings should allow equal time for jurisdictions to comment on the issue and to propose suitable alternatives.

SECTION III **Mediation.** All land use disputes should be mediated by a neutral party who understands land use planning and growth issues related to the local unit of government and Iron County.



An informal agreement was developed in order to provide the framework for a coordinated planning process and to define a procedure for conflict resolution throughout the planning process. It is the intention of this agreement to outline the coordination actions necessary to ensure consistency in planning related matters and to facilitate communication between all units of government. A formal agreement addressing intergovernmental cooperation and the conflict resolution process should be developed and implemented following the completion of the Town of Pence comprehensive planning process.

Parties to this agreement will:

1) Agree to openly cooperate and share information pertinent to the planning process.

2) Agree to coordinate planning activities with adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions, including school districts.

3) Agree to work to ensure orderly transitions or buffers in areas of joint concern between different communities.

4) Recognize that policy, land use, or development decisions by one party affect other jurisdictions. The parties further recognize the need to involve the property owners and residents of the area in the land use planning and priority-setting process.

5) Agree to examine the potential for inter-local agreements addressing extra-jurisdictional services when increased efficiency and effectiveness will be achieved.

6) Agree to review comprehensive plans and plan amendments of adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions and plans of state and regional agencies for consistency with local planning.

7) Agree to utilize the informal conflict resolution process to resolve planning-related conflicts between adjacent and overlapping units of government where appropriate.

8) Agree to resolve inconsistencies, which may arise between adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions, through use of formal or informal negotiations or through use of the conflict resolution process.

9) Agree to work cooperatively with adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions to develop and implement a formalized intergovernmental cooperation agreement as a component of the Intergovernmental Cooperation element of the comprehensive planning process. This agreement should coordinate the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan with the comprehensive plans of local governments and regional and state agencies. The formal agreement should outline the process for continued coordination and cooperation and define the mechanisms for conflict resolution.

10) Acknowledge that this Intergovernmental Cooperation Agreement is not intended to and does not create legally binding obligations on any of the parties to act in accordance with its provisions. Rather, it constitutes a good faith statement of the intent of the parties to cooperate in a manner designed to meet the mutual objectives of all the parties involved in an efficient, equitable, and responsible manner.

ELEMENT 8: LAND USE

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This element provides an examination of the existing land use pattern and development requirements in the Town of Pence. As part of this examination, historical land use, property assessment, and ownership patterns will be analyzed. This background report also includes a synopsis of the existing development requirements.

8.2 EXISTING LAND USE INVENTORY

The existing land use pattern in the Town of Pence was defined through visual interpretation of digital aerial photography, field identification, and through consultation with the town planning committee. The mapped land use boundaries are **approximations** based of photo-identifiable features and are not based on parcel classifications used for assessment and zoning purposes. See Table 8.1 and Map X.X, Town of Pence Existing Land Use for more information.

Existing land uses were categorized based on a broad classification of use. Definitions of the existing land use categories are found in Appendix X. Land uses were categorized to fit within 11 categories, including:

Agricultural
Commercial
Abandoned Commercial
Communications/Utilities
Government/Institutional
Industrial
Open Space
Parks and Recreation
Residential
Urban
Woodlands/Other Natural Areas

Table 8.1: Town of Pence Existing Land Use

	Land Use Classification	Acres	Percent
Land Use	Abandoned Commercial	<1	<0.1
	Commercial	2	<0.1
	Government and Institutional	<1	<0.1
	Industrial	15	<0.1
	Open Space	27	0.1
	Parks and Recreation	5	<0.1
	Residential (primary)	24	0.1
	Woodlands/Other Natural Areas	23,013	99.7
	Total Acreage	*23,086*	*100.0*
	Land Management Classification	Acres	Percent
Land Management	Privately Owned Lands, Non-Forest Tax Law	8,588	37.2
	Forest Tax Law Program – MFL	478	2.1
	Forest Tax Law Program – FCL	665	2.9
	Industrial Forestland (MFL)	193	0.8
	Iron County Forest	13,041	56.5
	State of Wisconsin	121	0.5
	Total Acreage	*23,086*	*100.0*

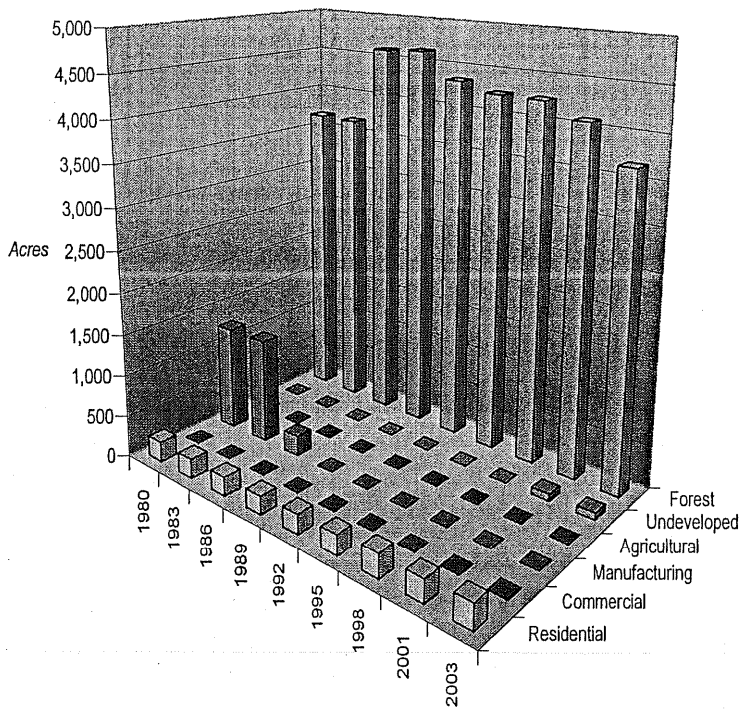
Source: NWRPC, Town of Pence

8.3 LAND USE TRENDS

Changes in the community land use profile over time can reveal general development trends and highlight potential future concerns. In the absence of historic land use inventory information, Wisconsin Department of Revenue land assessment data can be used to conduct a simplified land use analysis and for examining trends. The land use classes used for assessment purposes are: Residential, Commercial, Manufacturing, Agricultural, Swamp and Waste, and Forest. Excluded from this inventory are lands categorized as "other" or tax-exempt lands.

Figure 8.1

Town of Pence, 1980-2003 Assessment Data



	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2003
Residential	242	233	222	219	232	237	278	262	284
Commercial	0	0	2	3	3	3	3	5	5
Manufacturing	1,265	1,265	241	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undeveloped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
Forest	3,674	3,667	4,610	4,642	4,348	4,252	4,250	4,084	3,679

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

8.4 Existing Land Use and Development Requirements

Zoning Ordinance

For all intensive purposes, zoning is a locally enacted law that regulates and controls the use of property. Zoning involves dividing the community into districts or zones for agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and public purposes. The zoning text, which accompanies the maps, states which specific uses are permitted in each district and defines the requirements and/or conditions for those uses. This tool provides for orderly growth by protecting homes and property from harmful uses on neighboring properties.

The Iron County Board of Supervisors enacted the Iron County Zoning Ordinance on January 21, 1971. This ordinance regulates and restricts the location, construction, and use of buildings, structures and the use of land in the unincorporated portions of Iron County, including the Town of Pence. See Map X.X, Town of Pence Zoning Districts for more information.

The Town of Pence does have the authority to veto county zoning changes as outlined in Wis. Stat. § 59.69(5)(e)3. Referred to as the "ten-day rule", this authority allows the town to disapprove and reject proposed amendments to county zoning ordinances under certain circumstances. These rights must be exercised according to statutory procedures and do not apply to shoreland zoning or zoning of county-owned lands.

All other zoning activities, standards, and requirements are administered at the discretion of the county. These activities include issuance of conditional use permits (special exceptions), variances, and building and sanitary permits.

Iron County Zoning Districts

Residential (R-1)
This district provides for one (1) and two (2) family year-round residential development protected from traffic hazards and the intrusion of incompatible land uses. It is intended to encourage such development around existing residential areas where soil conditions are suitable for such development and in those areas that can be economically and readily served by utilities and municipal facilities.

Residential-Recreation (RR-1)
This district is intended to provide for seasonal residential development and essential recreation-oriented service in areas of high recreational value where soil conditions and other physical features will support such development without depleting or destroying natural resources.

Single Family Residential (R-2)
This district is intended to provide for large lot residential development in areas of high recreational value where soil conditions and other physical features will support such development without depleting or destroying natural resources

Agricultural (A-1)
This district is intended to provide for the continuation of general farming and related activities in those areas best suited for such development and to prevent the untimely and uneconomical scattering of residential, commercial, or industrial development into such areas.

Commercial (C-1)
This district is intended to provide for the orderly and attractive grouping at appropriate locations of retail stores, shops, offices, and similar commercial establishments.

Industrial (I-1)
This district is intended to provide for manufacturing and industrial operations which, on the basis of actual physical and operational characteristics, would not be detrimental to the surrounding areas by reason of smoke, noise, dust, odor, traffic, physical appearance, or similar factors relating to public health, welfare, and safety.

Forestry (F-1)
This district provides for the continuation of forest programs and related uses in those areas best suited for such activities.

Non-Shoreland Resource Conservation (W-1)
This district is intended to prevent destruction of natural or manmade resources and to protect watercourses including shorelands of navigable waters and areas which are not adequately drained or which are subject to periodic flooding, where developments would result in hazards to health or safety; would deplete or destroy resources; or be otherwise incompatible with the public welfare.

Planned Unit Development (PUD)
This district is intended to provide for large-scale residential or residential-recreational development.

Shoreland Wetland (W-2)
This district is intended to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, to preserve shore cover and natural beauty, and to control building and development in wetlands whenever possible.

Table 8.2: Iron County Zoning Dimensional Requirements

	R-1	RR-1	R-2	A-1	C-1	I-1	F-1
With public sewer	15,000ft^2	15,000 ft^2	40,000 ft^2	2 Acres	10,000 ft^2	1 Acre	10,000 ft^2
Without public sewer	-	-	40,000 ft^2	-	-	-	-
Inside shorelands	30,000 ft^2	30,000 ft^2	40,000 ft^2	2 Acres	20,000 ft^2	1 Acre	20,000 ft^2
Outside shorelands	60,000 ft^2	60,000 ft^2	80,000 ft^2	2 Acres	20,000 ft^2	1 Acre	60,000 ft^2
Minimum lot width (with public sewer)	125ft	125ft	200ft	200ft	75ft	200ft	100ft
Minimum lot width (no public sewer	150ft	150ft	200ft	-	100ft	-	-

Source: Iron County Zoning Ordinance

2000-2003 Zoning Permit History

Table 8.3: 2000-2003 Permits Issued

	New Residence	Sanitary	Soil Test Review	Conditional Use	Rezones
2003					
Pence	2	3	4	0	0
Knight	3	4	0	4	0
Kimball	10	12	13	5	0
Carey	4	5	6	0	0
Iron Co.	92	114	134	39	7
2002					
Pence	2	1	1	0	0
Knight	4	6	4	4	0
Kimball	1	5	3	3	2
Carey	0	3	3	2	1
Iron Co.	53	79	82	26	13
2001					
Pence	1	1	1	2	1
Knight	5	4	3	6	0
Kimball	3	5	4	0	1
Carey	2	2	3	0	1
Iron Co.	67	93	86	35	7
2000					
Pence	3	3	2	1	0
Knight	4	5	5	2	0
Kimball	4	3	2	2	0
Carey	8	6	1	3	0
Iron Co.	72	102	110	20	4

Source: Iron County Zoning Department

8.5 Iron County Shoreland-Wetland Zoning

Section 9-1-20 of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance establishes development standards for lands within the shoreland areas of the county. These areas are defined as lands which lie within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark (OHM) of navigable lakes, ponds, or flowages and lands within 300 feet of the OHM of navigable rivers and stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Mapped wetlands five acres in size or larger are also regulated under this ordinance.

Section 9-1-71 of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance amends the county shoreland regulations to incorporate lake and river and stream class development standards. These standards are based on the Iron County Lakes Classification, which assigns each county water body into one of two classes. The lakes classification rating is based on an assessment of the individual characteristics of each lake. Under this system, Class II lakes along with rivers and streams receive the highest level of protection.

The dimensional requirements for zoning districts within the shoreland areas are found in the Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources Element of the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan.

Iron County Floodplain Ordinances

The Iron County Board of Supervisors enacted the Iron County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance on April 21, 1987 (amended 1988). The official floodplain maps for Iron County are the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM) dated September 8, 1978.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources revised its model floodplain zoning ordinance in April 2004. Iron County will likely amend its floodplain ordinances to be consistent with the provisions of the new model ordinance in the near future.

Private Sewage System Regulations

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce and Iron County are jointly responsible for the regulation and monitoring of private on-site wastewater systems (POWTS). The state code outlining POWTS requirements in Wisconsin is Administrative Code Chapter "Comm 83".

Section 9-1-68 of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance regulates the location, construction, installation, alteration, design, and use of all private sewage systems in the county. This section of the ordinance incorporates by reference the provisions of Chapter 145, Wisconsin Statutes.

Nonmetallic Mining

Chapter NR 135, Wis. Adm. Code, defines the standards for reclamation and restoration of state nonmetallic mining operations. By law, each Wisconsin county (except Milwaukee County) is required to enact an ordinance and administer a program that regulates the reclamation of nonmetallic mining sites.

8.6 Land Prices & Valuation

The price of land depends upon many factors, which can vary significantly by location. It is difficult to generalize the market price of property within a given municipality due to the 'location specific' factors that dictate the price and by the fact that a limited number of properties are on the market at any given time. By examining the entire local market over a period of time, we can draw some conclusions about the general land prices within the local area.

The following analysis represents a generalized view of real estate prices in **Iron County** based on real estate listings and consultation with local real estate professionals. *This information is meant to provide a general "snapshot in time" of the Iron County land market, and should not be considered comprehensive.*

Rural Vacant Land

- Listings generally range from about $1,000 to $3,000 per acre, with some listings as high as $10,000

- Tracts with available waterfront generally sold for much higher
- Wooded lots generally were more expensive than open lands

Platted Rural Subdivisions

- Lots average about 5 acres in size
- Average listing price was about $30,000
- Waterfront lots were significantly more expensive

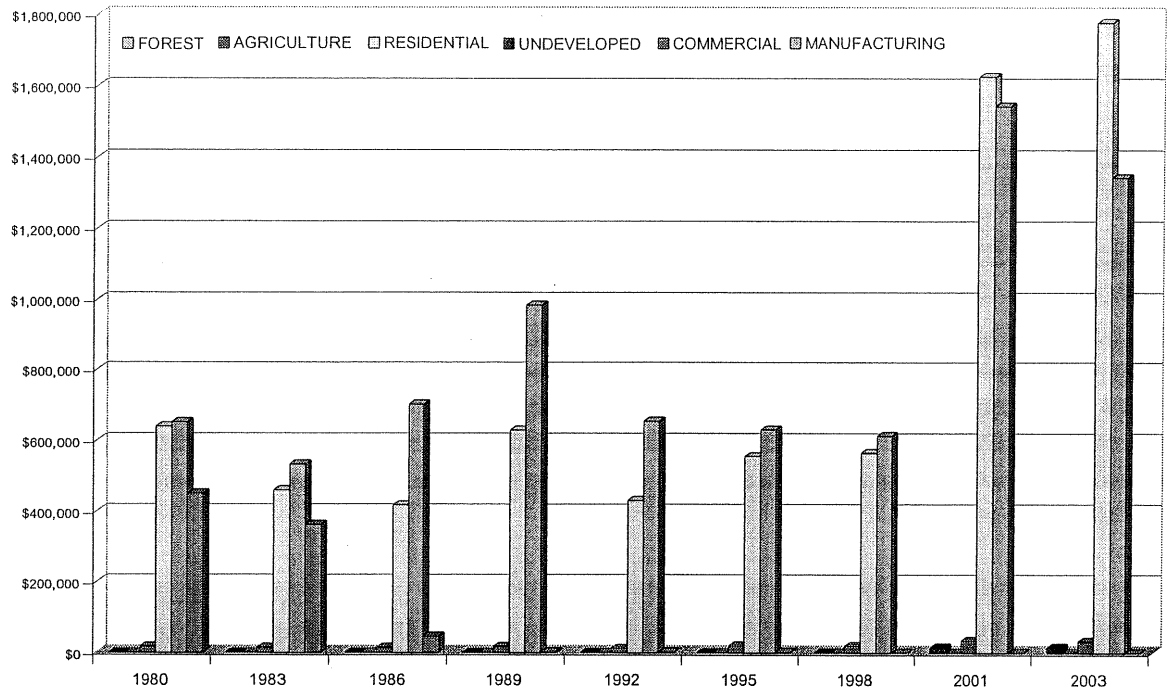
Land Value Assessment

Assessed property values are established by local assessors, and represent *estimates* of the value of real property including land, buildings and improvements. The assessed property value is oftentimes slightly less than *full market value*, the value at which the property could be sold on the open market.

In 1995, the Wisconsin Legislature passed a law (use value law) that revised the method in which agricultural land is assessed for property tax purposes. This law replaced the fair market value standard with the use value standard (under which agricultural land is assessed at its rental value as agricultural land).

Figure 8.2 depicts the 1980-2003 property tax assessment values for the town of Pence. It is important to note that the values depicted in this table were adjusted using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in order to reflect the value in 2004 dollars.

Figure 8.2: Town of Pence 1980-2003 Land Assessments



YEAR	RESIDENTIAL	COMMERCIAL	MANUFACTURING	AGRICULTURE	FOREST
1980	$640,036	$17,000	$450,736	$0	$651,982
1983	$459,756	$13,874	$362,255	$0	$533,119
1986	$417,980	$13,645	$45,598	$0	$702,275
1989	$629,423	$17,709	$2,595	$0	$984,207
1992	$430,546	$11,738	$2,159	$0	$654,657
1995	$554,982	$19,626	$994	$0	$630,503
1998	$565,461	$18,582	$0	$0	$612,844
2001	$1,625,778	$33,670	$0	$0	$1,542,512
2003	$1,777,340	$32,443	$0	$0	$1,343,021

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue
(Values adjusted for inflation, expressed in year 2004 dollars)

8.7 FUTURE LAND USE

Defining appropriate land use is about more than making ecologically and economically intelligent choices. It is also about retaining values, lifestyles, cultural assets, and community character.

The future land use component is the focal point of the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan. This element is built upon the community's vision for the future and is intended to provide guidance for community growth and development. The land use element seeks to accommodate future growth by providing ample lands for residential, commercial, industry, agriculture, and

open space. Additionally, the element seeks to guide future growth away from areas of the community where natural constraints such as wetlands, steep slopes, and floodplains exist. It is also a primary function of this element and the plan in general to strive to preserve the unique rural character, reduce potential conflict, and enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors.

8.8 Protecting Private Property Rights

The planning of future land uses is sometimes perceived as an intrusion on the rights of private property owners. The actual purpose of this activity is to protect the rights of the individual and to give landowners, citizens, and local communities the opportunity to define their own destiny.

Private property rights were respected throughout the Town of Pence comprehensive planning process. This plan was developed through an open, community-based, citizen participation process which focused upon balancing the needs of private landowners with the needs of the larger community.

Wisconsin law holds private property ownership in very high regard. Although private landowners are generally free to do as they wish with their property, there are limits on unconditional ownership. Landowners are prohibited from using their property in a manner that jeopardizes public health safety. Furthermore, the actions of a private landowner cannot cause an "unreasonable" interference with another landowner's use of their property.

The Town of Pence has worked diligently to minimize future conflict potential and to protect the rights of individual landowners to continue to use their property. The town will continue to work with all private landowners to ensure the best possible future for the community.

8.9 Land Supply

Providing an adequate supply of land suitable and available to meet long-term residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, public/institutional, and open space needs of the community is a foundation of long-range planning. Not all vacant land is suitable and available for development, due to the presence of **development constraints** such as steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains, and/or ownership limitations such as public lands. Development constraints are depicted individually in the Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources Element of the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan. Select environmental and land management constraints are portrayed collectively in Map X.X, titled "Combined Constraints".

The available land supply in the Town of Pence was analyzed in Table X.X. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the total acreage available for future growth and development. Table 8.4 is meant to provide general information of the "potentially" available acreage remaining in the Town of Pence. Each of the "factors" (ownership, land use and environmental) was deducted individually from the overall land base. In cases where factors were overlapping, only one was

used so as not to duplicate acreage. For example, acreage of wetlands on county forests was not counted in the analysis, as this area was already deducted from the total area of public lands.

Table 8.4: Town of Pence Land Supply

	Acres	Percent of total land area
Land Ownership Factors		
Iron County Forest	13,041	56.5%
State Lands	121	0.5%
Total	13,162	57.0%
Existing Land Use Factors		
Existing development	42	0.2%
Parks and Recreation Lands	5	0.0%
Managed Forest Law MFL	478	2.1%
Forest Crop Law FCL	665	2.9%
Industrial forest lands	193	0.8%
Total	1,383	6.0%
Environmental Factors		
Surface Waters	2,507	10.9%
Wetlands	6,129	26.5%
Slopes (20% and Greater)	414	1.8%
Constraints Analysis		
Public Lands	13,162	57.0%
Existing Land Use	1,383	6.0%
Surface Waters	2,507	10.9%
Wetlands[1]	1,233	5.3%
Steep Slopes[2]	187	0.8%
Total Constraints	**18,472**	80.0%
Total Land Area	**23,086**	100.0%
Remaining Land Area	**4,614**	20.0%

Source: GIS Analysis, various data sources

Constraints Mapping

Resources identified in ***Natural, Agricultural and Cultural Resources Element*** presents various levels of limitation to rural development. These constraints include natural features such as wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, steep slopes, and soil limitations. The absence or reduced existence of natural constraints also presents the opportunity for development with the least potential for environmental impact.

[1] 4,896 acres of wetlands occur in other existing use or ownership category.
[2] 236 acres of steep slope areas occur within other existing use or ownership category

Land management constraints include lands under public ownership. These lands are excluded from the overall developable land base, regardless of environmental constraints which may be present.

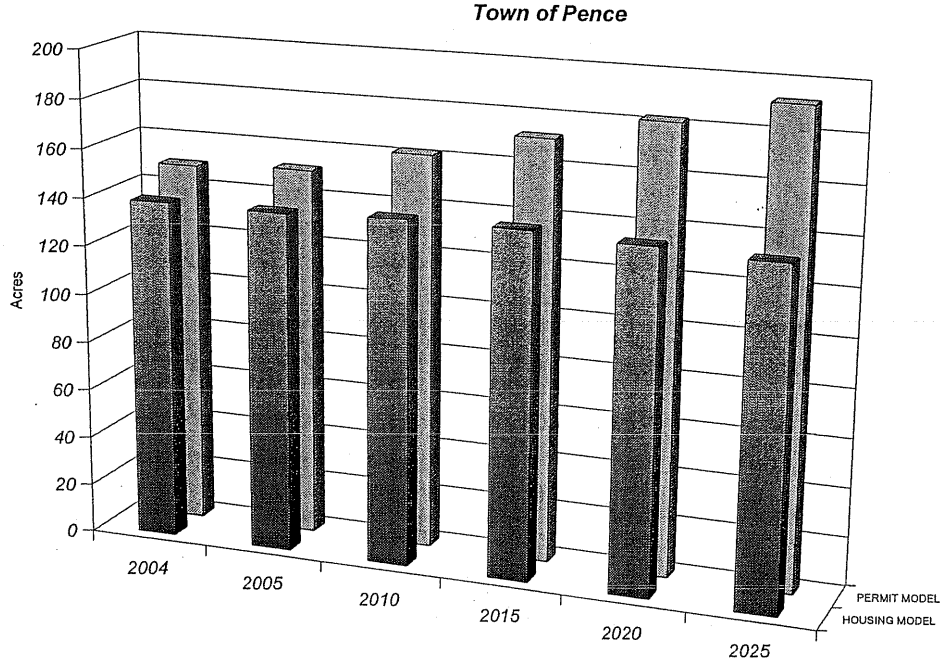
Map X.X (Combined Constraints) reflects those areas encompassed by select environmental and land management constraints, including:

Lakes
Rivers and Streams
Wetlands
Steep Slopes (20% and greater)
Public Lands
Lands Enrolled in Forest Tax Programs (including industrial forest)
Existing Development
Existing Agricultural Lands
Parks and Recreation Lands

(This map is not intended to be comprehensive and should be used for general planning purposes only.)

Figure 8.3

Projected Residential Land Demand 2005-2025
Town of Pence



	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
HOUSING MODEL	139	139	141	141	139	137
PERMIT MODEL	149	151	162	172	182	192

8.10 PROJECTED LAND DEMAND

Future residential land demand in the Town of Pence was estimated using the housing unit forecasts discussed in the Housing Element.

Permit based housing unit estimate **DOA household based estimate**

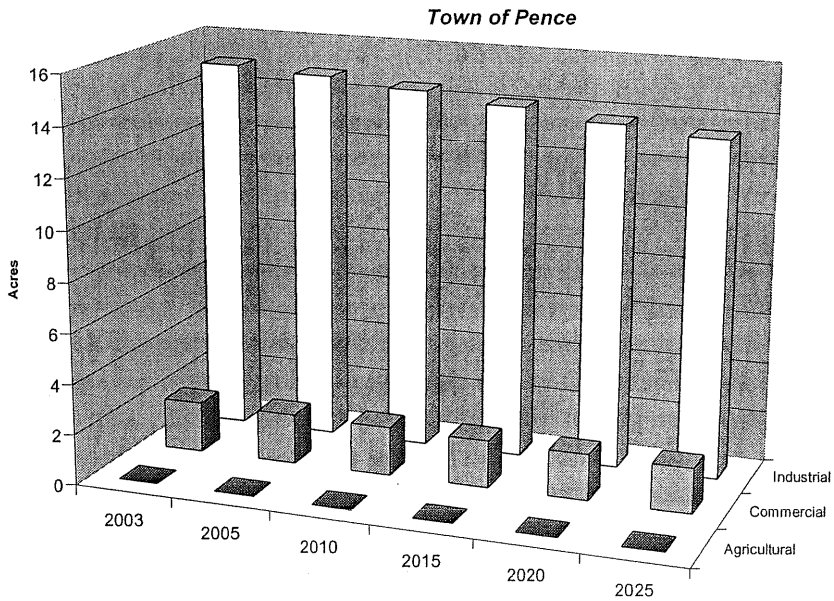
Both estimates identify a specified number of **HOUSING UNITS** at five-year increments throughout the 20-year planning period. This information was correlated with the existing minimum zoning standards to produce residential parcel size estimates.

Existing residential locations were cross-referenced with the zoning map to create a community development profile. This profile indicates the relative proportion of existing residential development within each zoning category. This proportion was multiplied by the projected number of housing units in each projection year (2005, 2010....) to determine the number of future housing units within each zoning category. To complete the analysis, the existing minimum development requirements were applied to the future development units in each category to derive a future acreage value. This analysis makes two assumptions: 1) The community development profile will remain the same throughout the planning period, and 2) because the analysis applies the minimum zoning standards to future development, the derived value is the **MINIMUM** acreage which will be required to support the projected growth.

Figure 8.4

Projected Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural Land Demand 2005-2025

Town of Pence



	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2	2	2	2	2	2
Industrial	15	15	15	14	14	13

The land use inventory indicated that there was about 24 acres of residential land use in the Town of Pence. This figure only accounts for that proportion of a parcel which is used directly for residential purposes. A parcel-based area use estimate was used to project future land needs. This estimate includes not only that area which is directly used for residential purposes but also the surrounding 'secondary residential' area. For example, a rural five- acre parcel may have less then one acre of 'true' residential use, with the remaining lands classified as forest or agriculture. Under the projection method used, all of this five acres parcel would be classified as residential, even though this is a secondary use to a large portion of the parcel area.

Forecast commercial, industrial and agricultural land demand is based upon historical land assessment changes.

What these Forecasts Mean

It should be noted that the Town of Pence land use demand projections are based on trends and assumptions, and cannot account for unforeseen changes in the demographic, social or economic conditions within the community. The community should use this information as a general guide to:

- allocate sufficient lands to accommodate forecast growth,
- plan for public services, utilities, transportation and facilities ,
- economic development planning, and
- protect natural resources.

8.11 Growth Costs

The community development pattern significantly influences the costs of providing government and utility services to rural residents. Local units of government frequently have difficulty financing services and are continually searching for ways to generate revenue. Often times, local government seeks to increase the community tax base as a means of generating revenue. However, increasing evidence is becoming available which refutes this theory. In fact, some studies suggest that this method actually worsens the problem. The revenues generated by commercial and industrial development are oftentimes much more significant than that of residential development, and these forms of development generally "pay their way" with respect to government and utility services. Residential development, however, can place a higher demand for services that are not fully offset by the tax revenue generated (American Farmland Trust 1992,1993). As residential growth increases, this disparity can grow larger, further exacerbating the problem.

Additionally, the existing development ordinances generally support a scattered rural growth pattern, which further increases costs. The existing land use regulatory structure does not have mechanisms to encourage, promote, or support cost-effective development; and there are no incentives to landowners for engaging in cost-reducing development activities.

The Town of Pence supports a rural development pattern that promotes efficiency and serves to reduce the costs to government and utilities. It is recommended that the town measure the public costs of proposed future development against the public benefits. A compact and cost-effective development pattern should be defined in the town's preferred future development pattern map. Additionally, the town can reduce development costs through the use of development techniques such as cluster or "conservation design" methods.

8.12 Opportunities for Remediation and Redevelopment

Sound planning seeks to identify community redevelopment options and potential "**smart growth areas**" or areas with existing infrastructure and services in place, where development and redevelopment can be directed. These areas may also be recently developing land contiguous to existing development that will be developed at densities that will have relatively low public service costs.

There are no known redevelopment opportunities in the Town of Pence. Much of the community is currently undeveloped.

WDNR Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Information

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources GIS Registry of Closed Remediation Sites depicts closed sites with groundwater contamination remaining above NR140 enforcement standards or soil contamination above NR720 residual contaminant levels. There are no sites within the Town of Carey found in this registry. For additional information on the registry and Iron County sites, please refer to the on-line registry at http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/gis/index.htm.

Within the Town of Pence there are three sites listed in the WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) database. Open sites are contaminated sites in need of cleanup or where cleanup is still underway. Closed sites are those that have completed all cleanup requirements and have received a case closure letter from DNR or spills that require no further cleanup.

LUST Site 1
Name: Private Business
Type: Soil Contamination (gasoline)
Status: **Open as of** 08/12/2004

LUST Site 2
Name: Private Business
Type: Soil Contamination (gasoline)
Status: **Closed** 05/20/2002

LUST Site 3
Name: Pence Town Garage
Type: Soil Contamination (diesel)
Date Closed: 02/19/1996

For additional information, including locations of these sites, please refer to the BRRTS web database on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources web page at http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/rr/brrts/index.htm.

Waste Disposal Sites

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publishes a registry of known waste disposal sites in Wisconsin. The registry was created by the WDNR to serve as a comprehensive listing of all sites where solid or hazardous wastes have been or may have been deposited. Inclusion of a site on the registry is not intended to suggest that environmental problems have occurred, are occurring, or will occur in the future. Three former sites are known to exist within the Town of Pence, including:

Facility Name: Town of Pence
Legal Desc: Not Listed

Facility Name: Town of Pence
Legal Desc: SE-SW S32, T46N-R1E

Facility Name: Whitecap Mountain Resort
Legal Desc: NW S5, T45N-R1E

8.13 Land Use Conflicts

One of the primary goals of comprehensive planning is to reduce the potential for land use conflicts. In a rural setting, such as that found in the Town of Pence, land use conflicts generally are generally either

1) conflicts with the **individual** landlowner or
2) uses which are undesirable to the **community as a whole.**

Land use conflicts may arise through sights, sounds, smells, or other activities on the landscape. This type of conflict is relatively common in cases where residential land use infringes upon areas of agricultural use. Typically, these types of conflict represent conflicts with individual landowners as both agricultural and residential uses are generally considered "desirable" land uses by the community.

The second type of land use conflict arises when a use conflicts with the wishes of the larger community. For example, a proposed electrical transmission line or large-scale landfill may be widely opposed by the community as a whole. These types of conflict can sometimes be difficult to avoid completely due to existing regulations and the fact that these conflicts may involve many independent jurisdictions.

A primary tool for reducing the potential for conflict is by establishing clear growth and development policies and by providing for a through review of development proposals. Plan policies should establish the framework for evaluating future development proposals and establish the criteria or performance standards required.

Examples of Potential Land Use Conflicts

Wireless communications facilities
Utility lines
Landfills
Industrial operations
Jails, prisons, or group homes
Mining operations
Transportation, and related facilities

Large-scale animal operations

Care was exercised by the Town of Pence to provide a future land use pattern that was coordinated and minimized the potential for land use conflict. In order to continue to reduce the potential for conflict, the town should remain cognizant of changes in planning and development requirements of adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions. Furthermore, the town should continue to communicate with neighbors and with the county on land use issues and policy.

8.14 Future Land Use Map

Background

The Future Land Use Map for the Town of Pence provides a visual depiction of the preferred development pattern for the Town of Pence. This map is intended to serve as a development guide for landowners, the Town of Pence, and Iron County. This map, land use category descriptions, and the development guidelines outlined in the **Implementation Element** will be used to evaluate future development proposals. The future land use map is **not** a zoning map and does not alter the existing zoning on each property. As such, landowners may continue to use their property in a legal manner, in accordance to the provisions of the Iron County Zoning Ordinance.

The Future Land Use Map is to be used by the Town of Pence Plan Commission to review and evaluate future land use proposals. The map and supporting narrative should be used by the plan commission to review rezoning requests, land divisions, and other types of development applications and to make recommendations to the Town of Pence Board of Supervisors. Furthermore, Iron County should consider this map and supporting narrative in its land use decision-making process and should base any future zoning amendments on the provisions of this document.

How the Map was Developed

Early in the planning process, surveys were distributed to all landowners in the town; the results of these surveys assisted the town planning committee in defining community issues and opportunities. A series of goals and objectives were developed which embraced the community vision as expressed by the citizens in their responses to the survey. These tools were utilized in conjunction with an analysis of existing environmental, infrastructure, and transportation conditions to determine the most appropriate locations for future growth and development.

Finally, growth forecasts based on the projections found in the *Issues and Opportunities* and *Housing Elements* provided the means to assess future needs related to land use. The combination of public involvement, assessment of conditions, and expected future needs led to the development of a future land use map and supporting narrative.

Future Land Use Categories

The Town of Pence Future Land Use Plan delineates X **broad** categories of future land use. These categories are, in some cases, consistent with the existing land use classification and

simply represent a continuation of the existing situation. In other cases, the future category may be different from existing use and/or zoning classification, representing a recommended shift in use. When and whether these areas should be rezoned to be consistent with the provisions of the Town of Pence Comprehensive Plan is at discretion of the Iron County Zoning Department.

Category Descriptions

8.15 Land Use Goals and Objectives

A set of recommended goals and objectives has been developed to assist the Town of Pence in dealing with existing and future land use activities.

Goal: Encourage long range planning, in cooperation with neighboring towns and the county, to manage growth and preserve the quality of life in Pence while protecting its natural and cultural resources.

Objective 1 Develop a land use plan for the town.

Objective 2 Direct new development, such as using cluster development, in and around existing development to limit expense of extending town services.

Objective 3 Encourage new town property buyers to preserve natural, aesthetic character of their land.

Objective 4 Consider the use of a subdivision regulation to insure that developments are consistent with providing adequate infrastructure for the health and safety of residents, protects the environment, and reduces public facility development costs for the town.

Objective 5 Discourage the fragmentation of large forest tracts.

Objective 6 Develop and adopt an "official" map for the Town showing the "village proper" and town boundaries, existing and planned public facilities, historic/cultural resources; which can be used to define the limits of where building permits will be issued and/or town services will be extended. This official map should be done in cooperation with County GIS system.

Objective 7 Consider using impact fees assessed on new developments to help pay for the capital improvements needed to serve the development.

Objective 8 With the Town of Carey and Friends of the Gile Flowage, Inc, develop a watershed scale land use plan for the Gile Flowage that integrates the recommendations of the town's broader comprehensive land use plans, with specific recommendations for protecting and enhancing the Gile Flowage.

Objective 9 Encourage tree plantings, natural vegetative screening, and shielding of lights on all commercial developments.

Map Metadata

Title: Lakes and Rivers Classification
Subject: Iron County lake classification
Source: Iron County Zoning Ordinance

Title: Forest Cover Types
Subject: Generalized forest cover types
Source: WISCLAND (91-93 satellite photo classification)
Note: ***THIS MAY BE REPLACED BY NOAA C-CAP 2001 DATA IF I CAN GET IT***

Title: Geology, Mineral Deposits and Status
Subject: Bedrock geology, known mineral deposits, locations of active and past producing mines (metallic and non-metallic). Geology data depicts the geology of Early Proterozoic rocks deposited along the southern margin of the Archean Superior craton during the Penokean orogenic cycle in northern Michigan and Wisconsin.
Source: USGS
Note: ***THIS DATA MAY NOT BE UP TO DATE!***

Title: Land Management
Subject: Public land, MFL land and trails
Source: WDNR

Title: Sensitive Resources
Subject: Natural Heritage Inventory (threatened, endangered and sensitive species and communities)
Source: WDNR
Note: ***DISPLAYED AT SECTION SCALE TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY!***

Title: Parks and Recreation
Subject: Parks, public lands, recreational facilities and trails, sites
Source: WDNR, Iron County Plat Book
Note: ***PROBABLY NOT ALL INCLUSIVE!***

Title: Percent Slope
Subject: Percent Slope
Source: Derived from analysis of USGS 30 METER DEM's using ArcMAP 9.0

Title: Generalized Soils
Subject: Generalized Soils, classified at the soil association level
Source: WDNR
Note: Soils at this level are not generally suitable for town level planning. Limited analysis can be done with this data. SURRGO data in progress

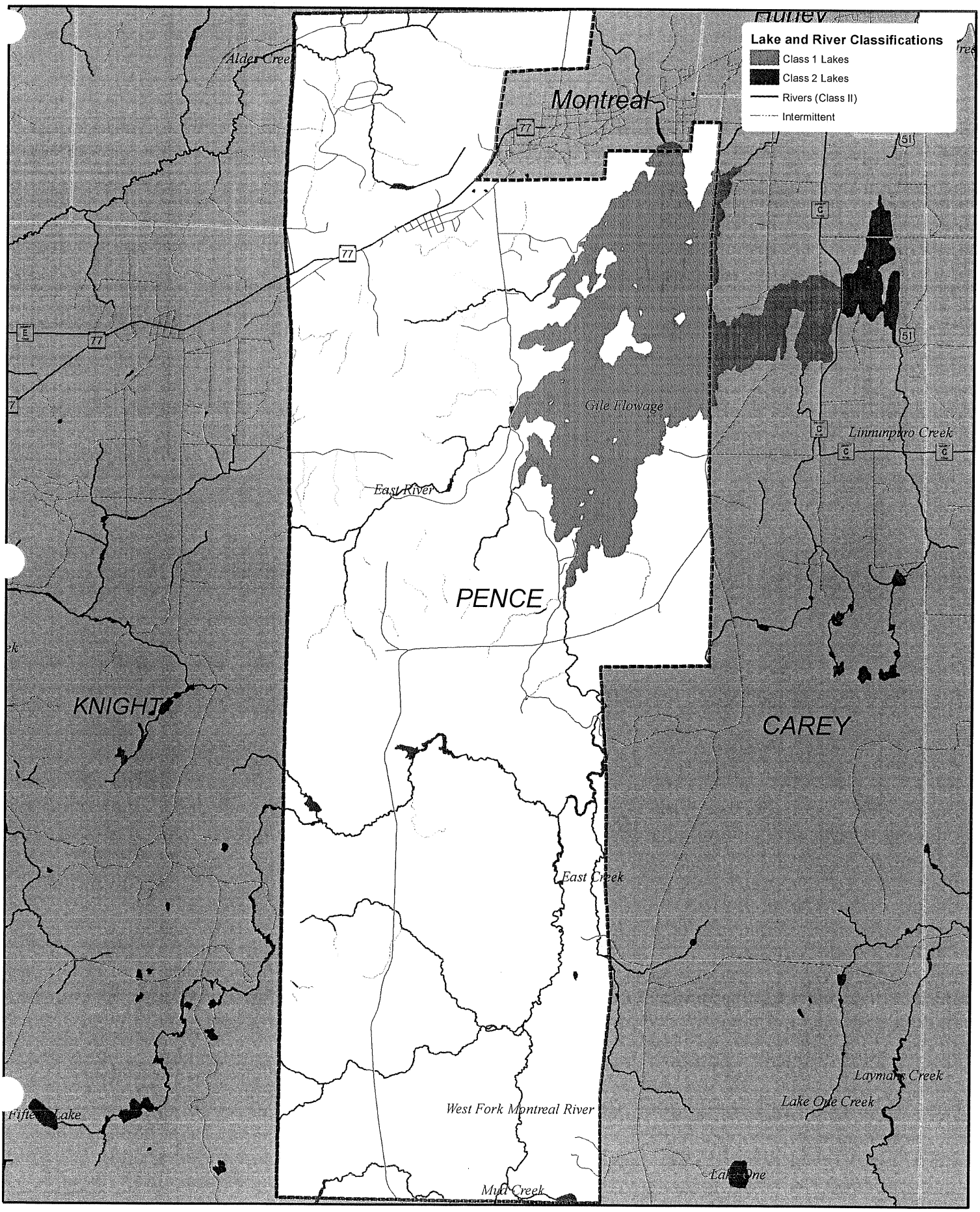
Title: Elevation and Topography
Subject: Elevation and Topography
Source: Derived from analysis of USGS 30 METER DEM's using ArcMAP 9.0, shaded relief created using hillshade model developed in ArcMAP

Title: Watersheds
Subject: Watersheds and basins
Source: WDNR
Note: Major basin also depicted in map (Lake Superior or lower chip)

Title: Wetland Types
Subject: location and type of wetlands over 2 acres in size (2 acre minimum mapping unit in Iron County)
Source: WDNR

Lakes and Rivers Classification, Town of Pence

1:70,000



Forest Cover Types, Town of Pence

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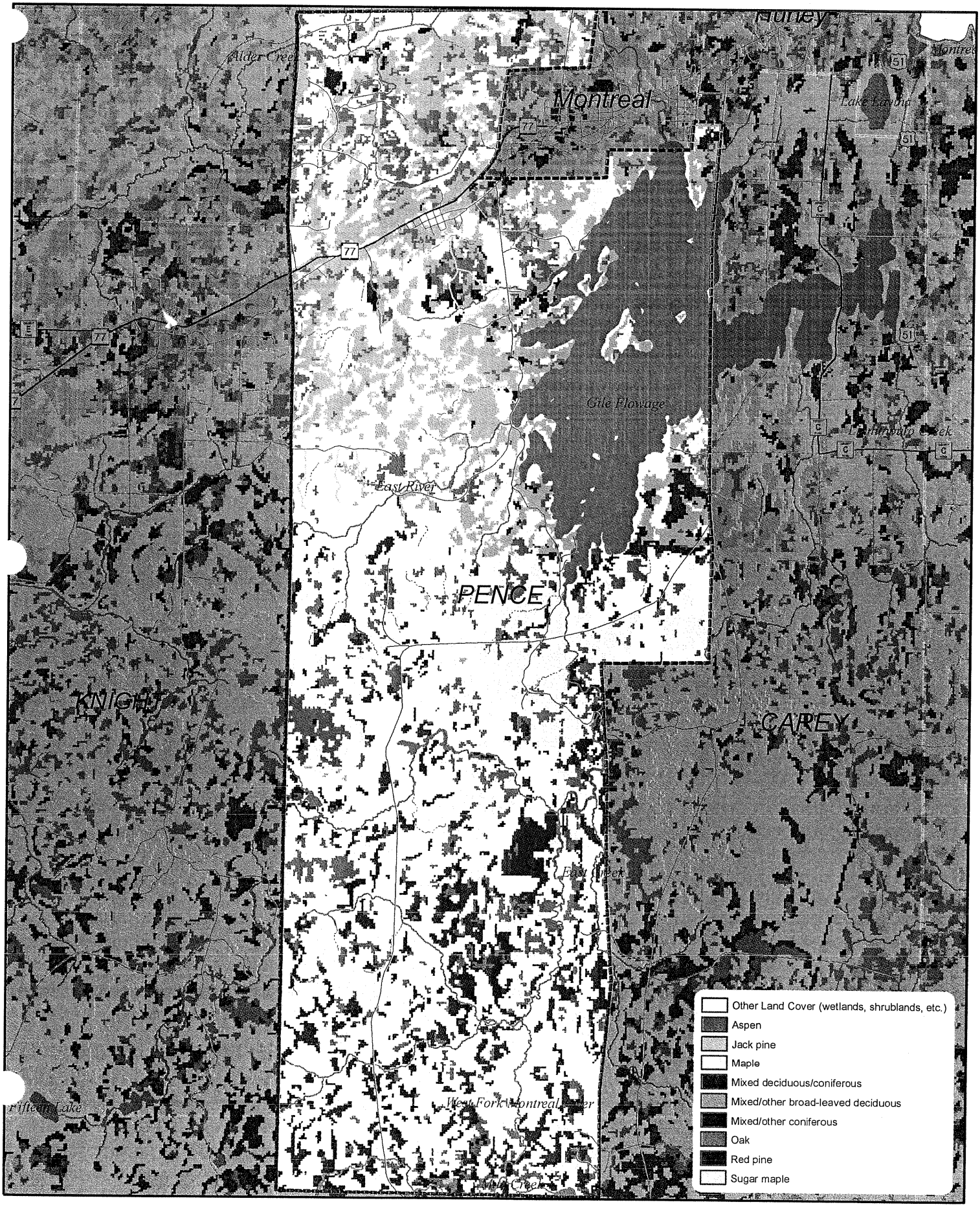

Geology, Mineral Deposits and Status, Town of Pence

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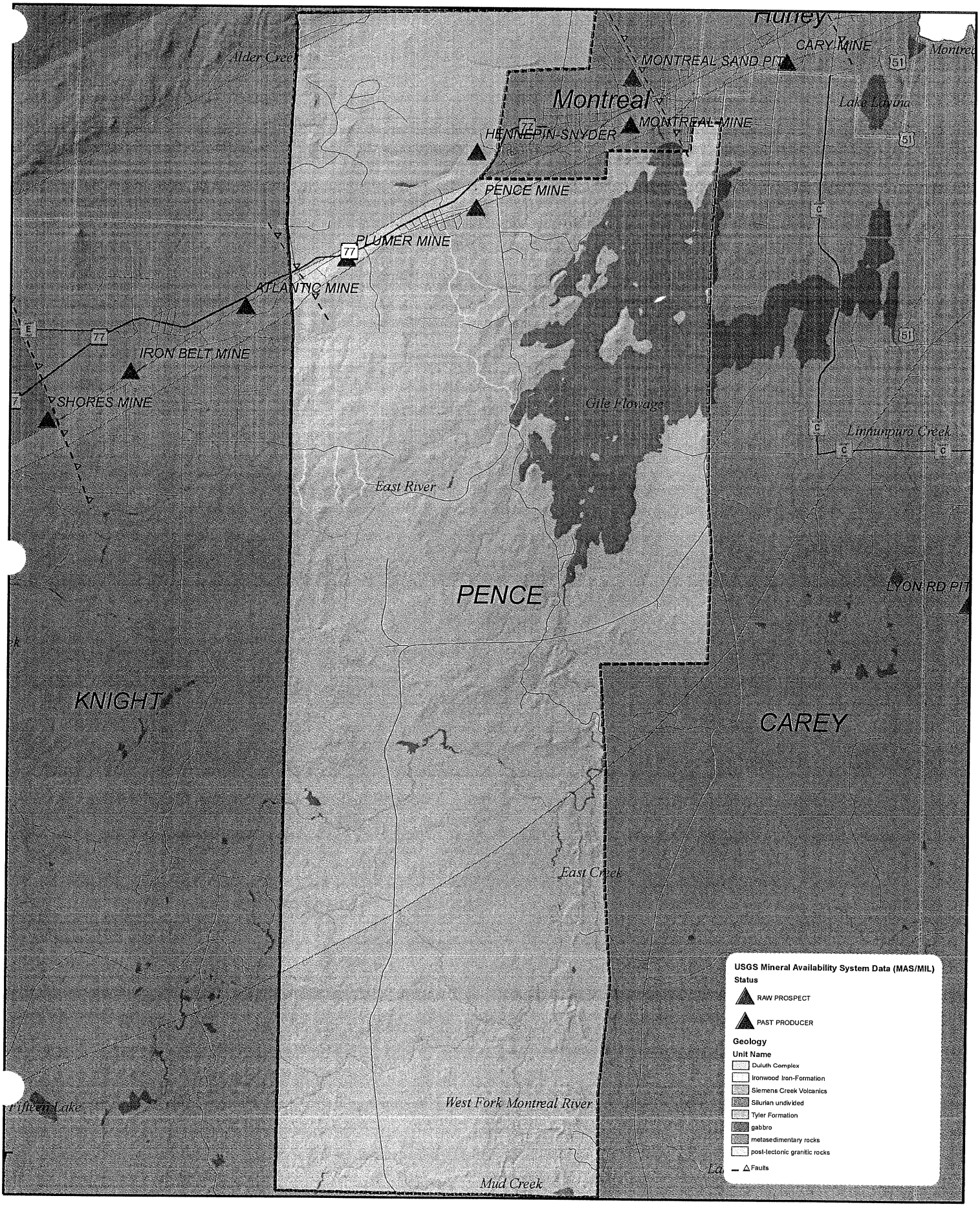

Land Management, Town of Pence

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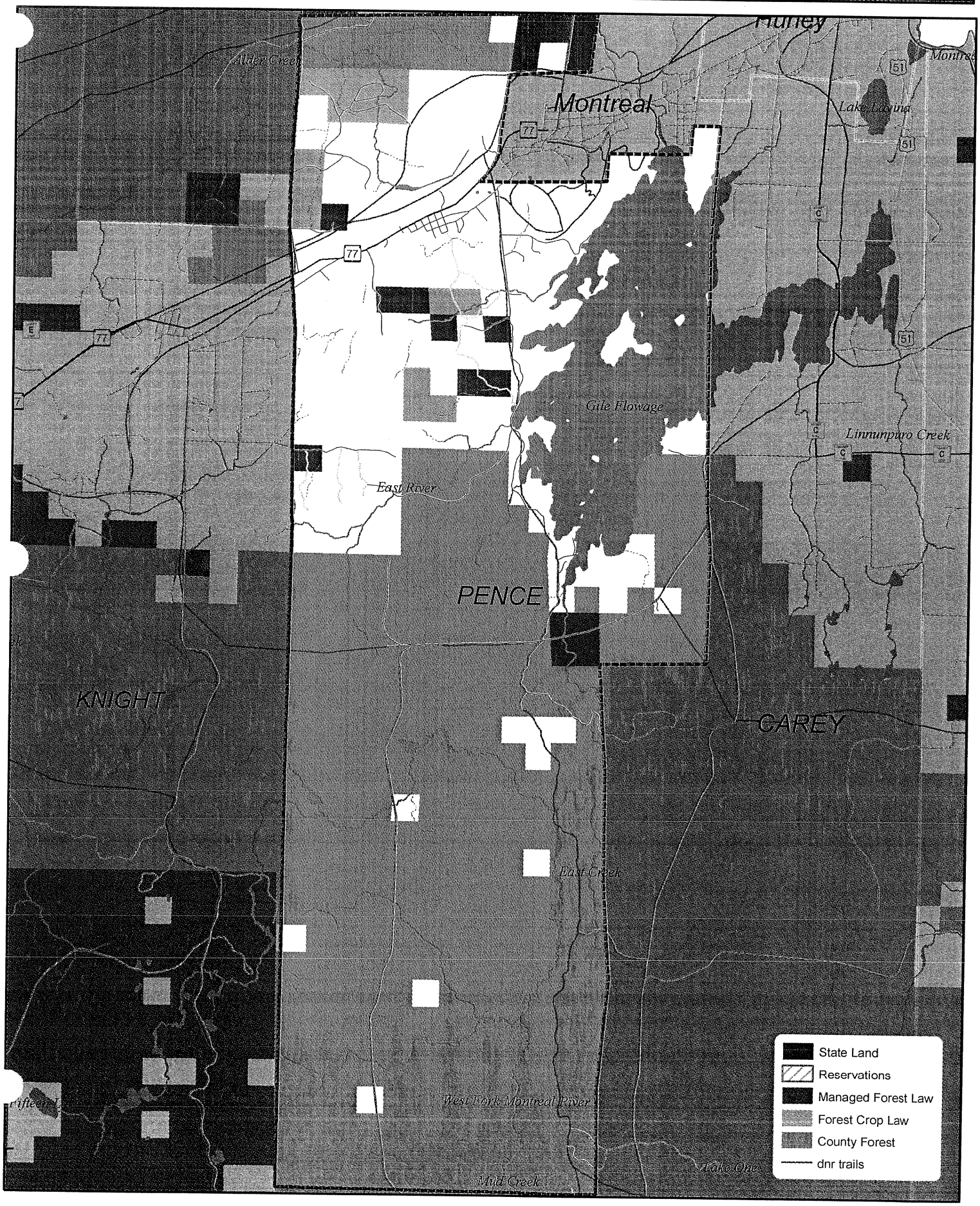

Sensitive Resources, Town of Pence

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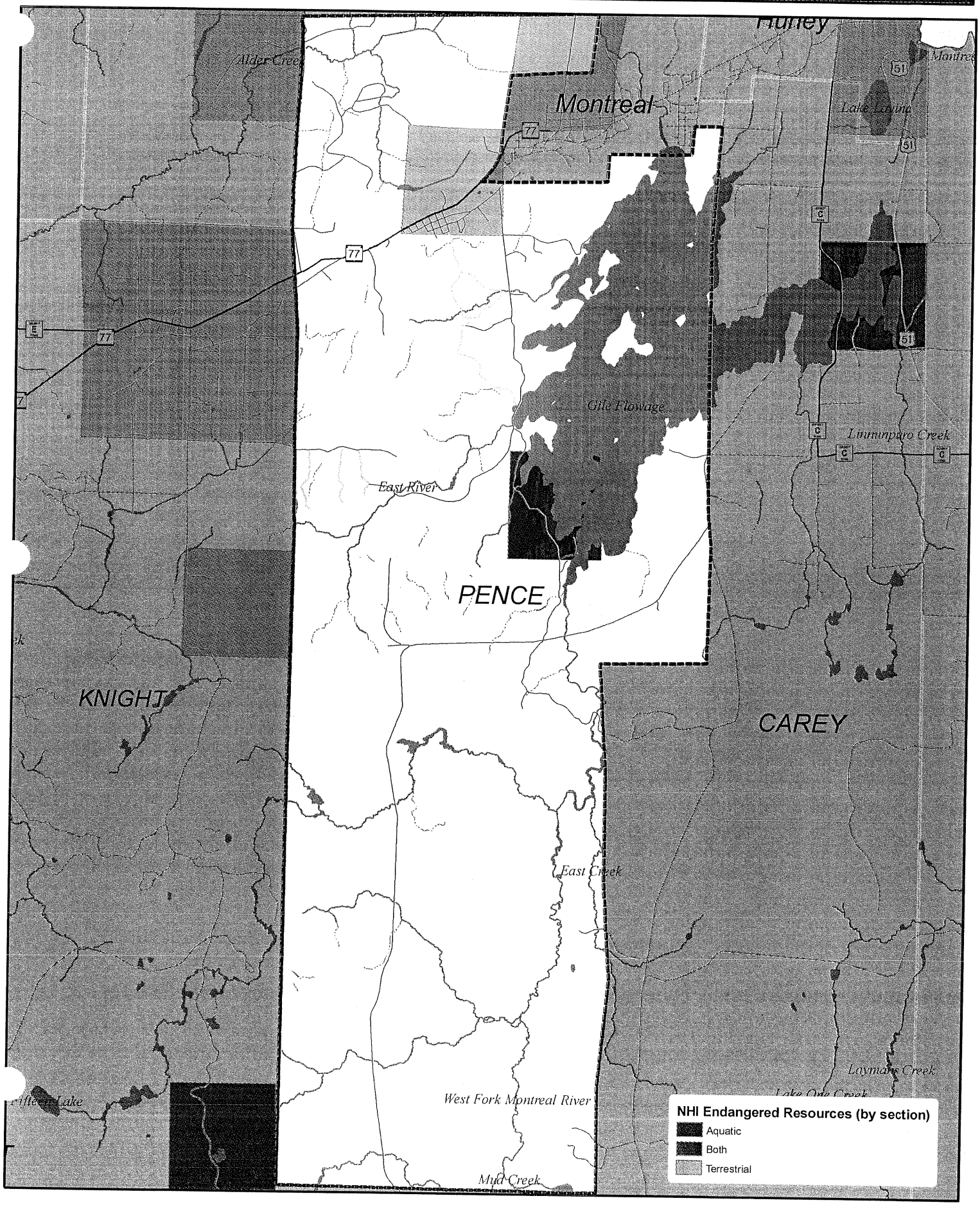
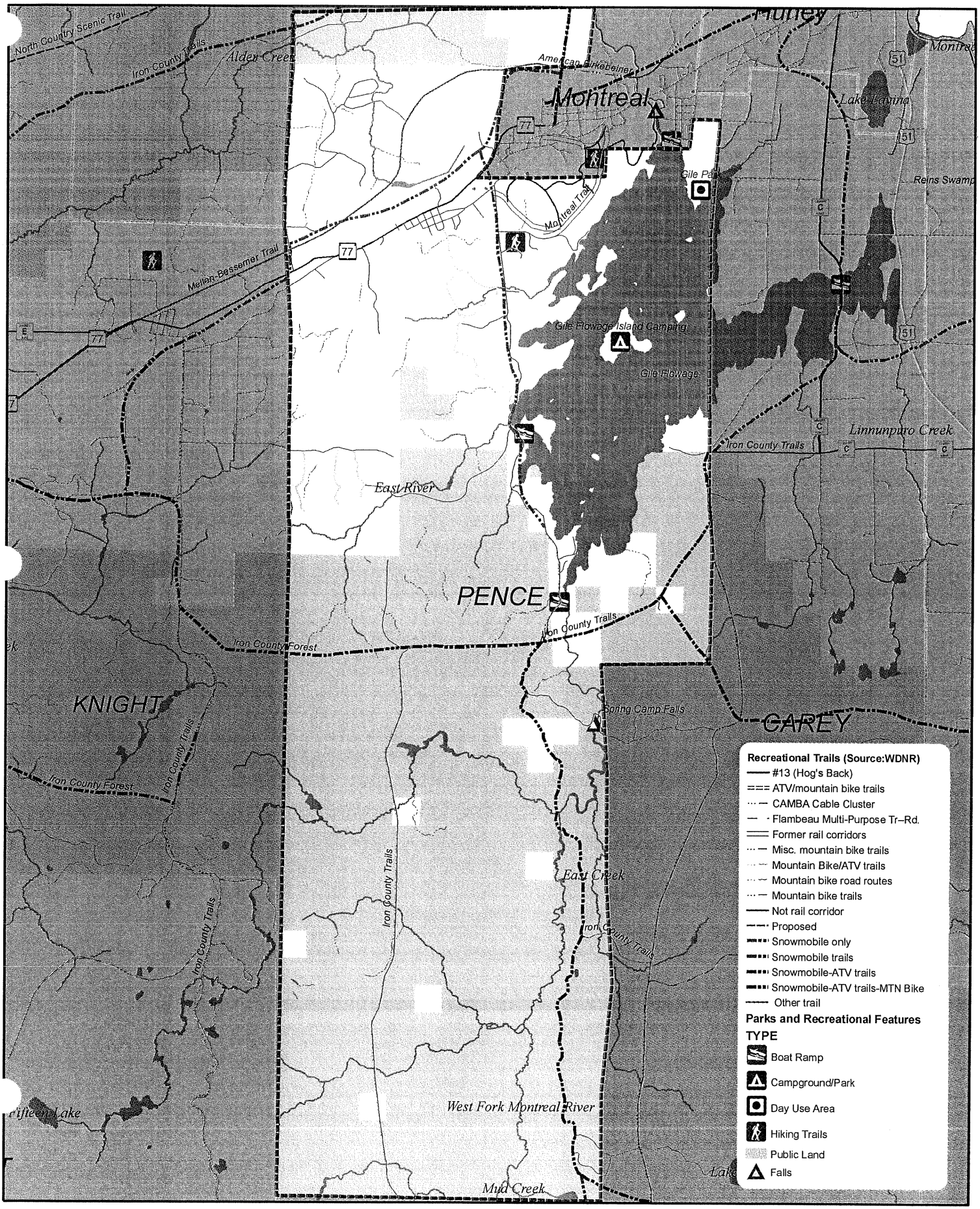


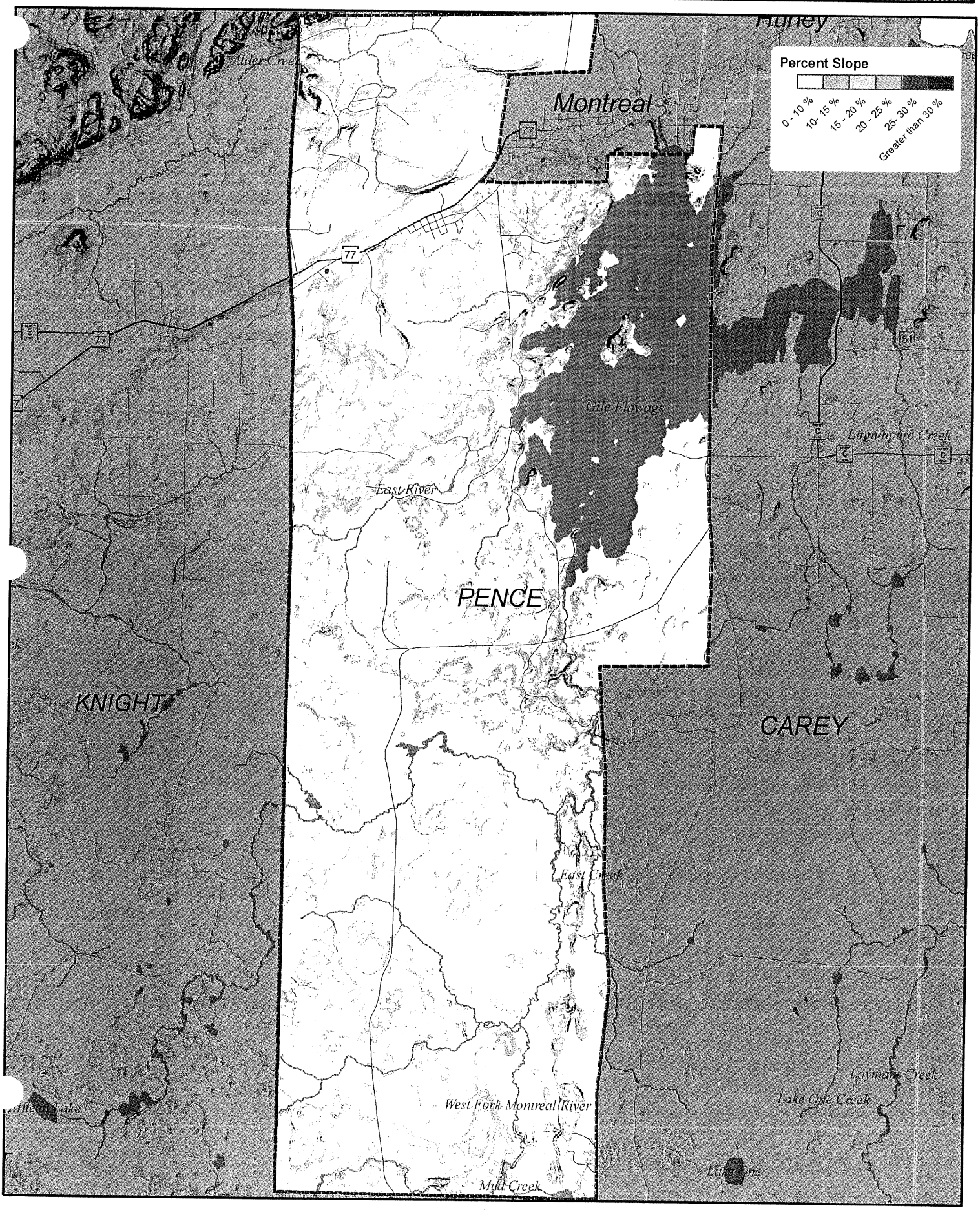
Parks and Recreation, Town of Pence

1:70,000



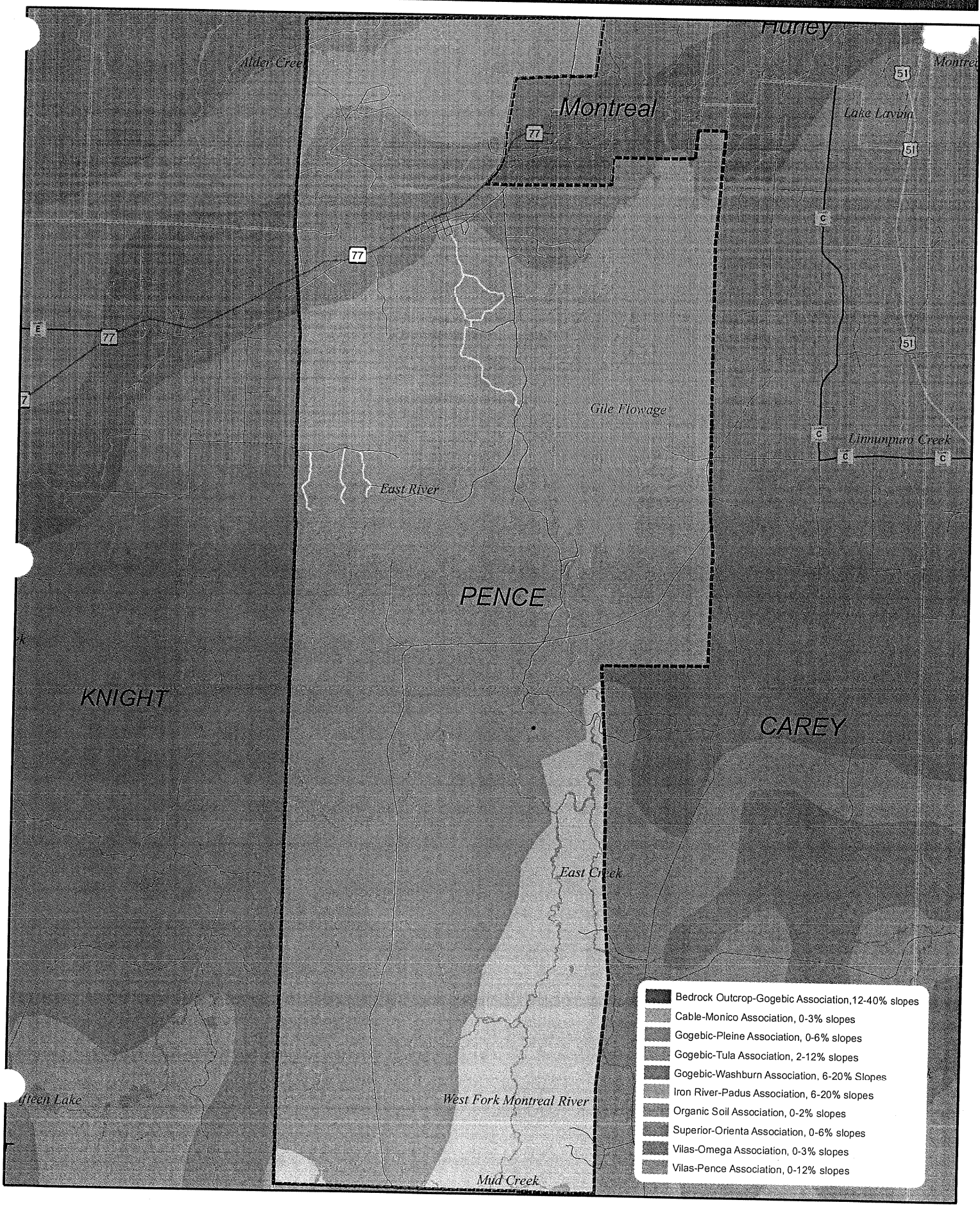
Percent Slope, Town of Pence

1:70,000



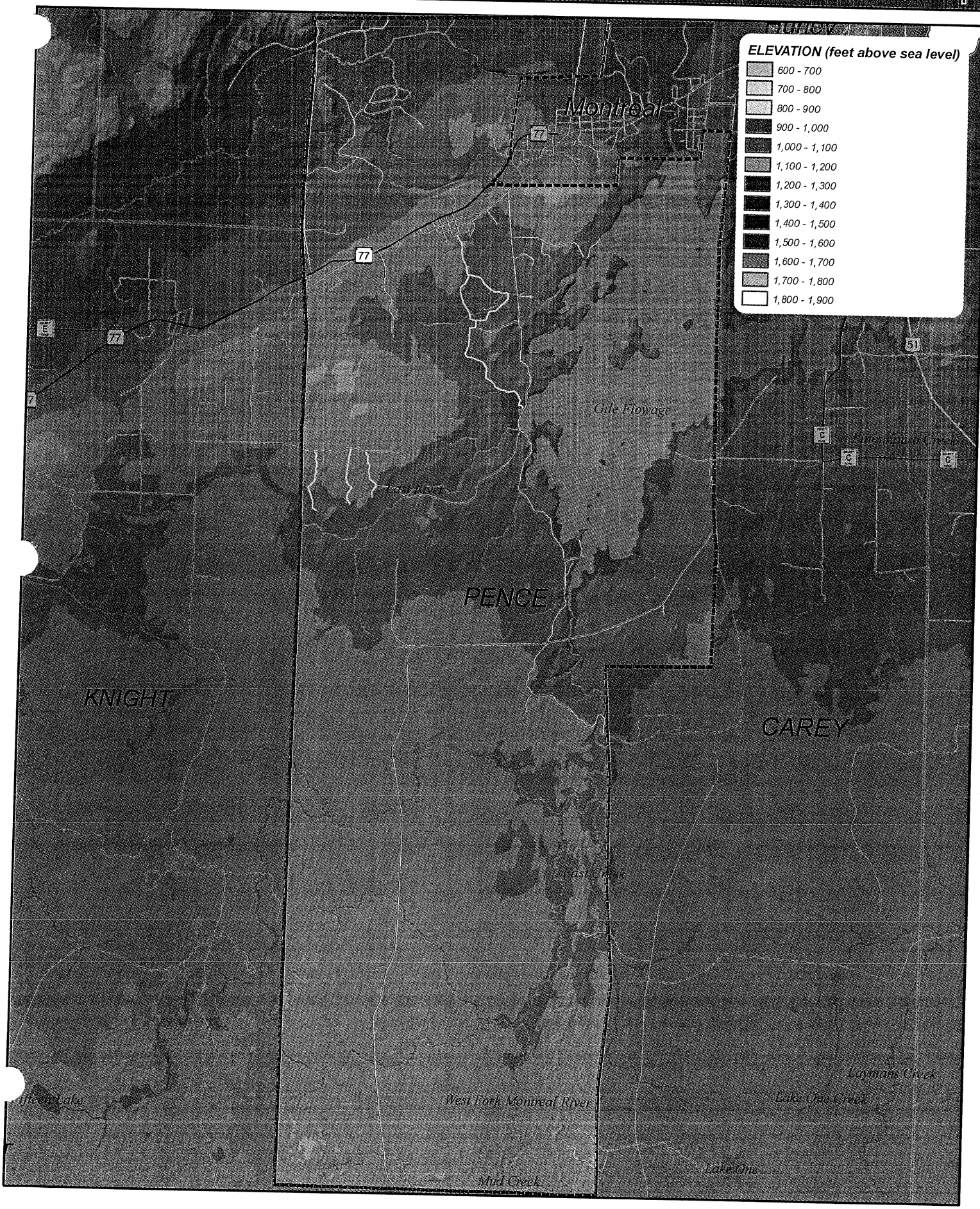
Generalized Soils, Town of Pence

1:70,000



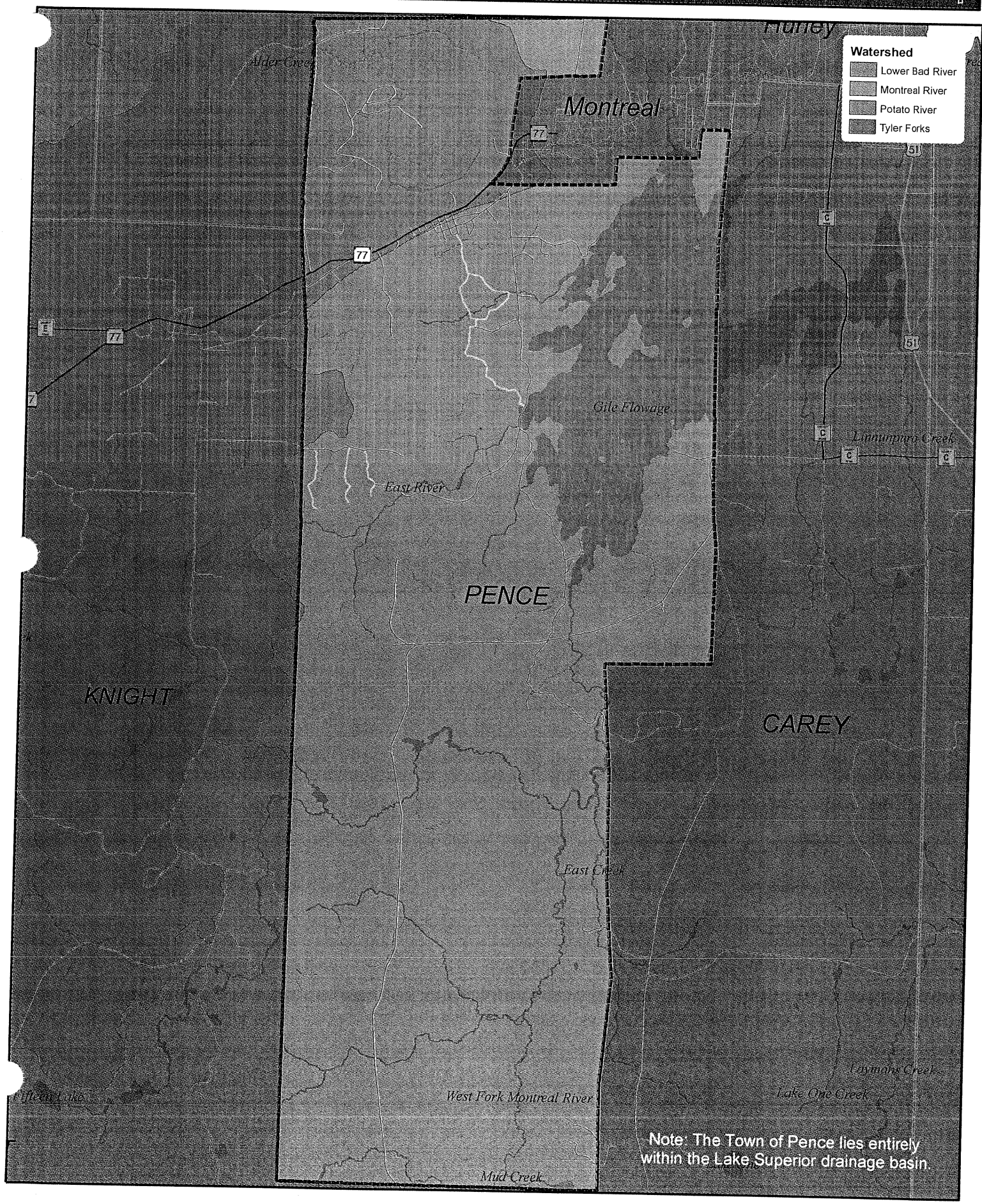
Elevation and Topography, Town of Pence

1:70,000



Water Resources and Watersheds, Town of Pence

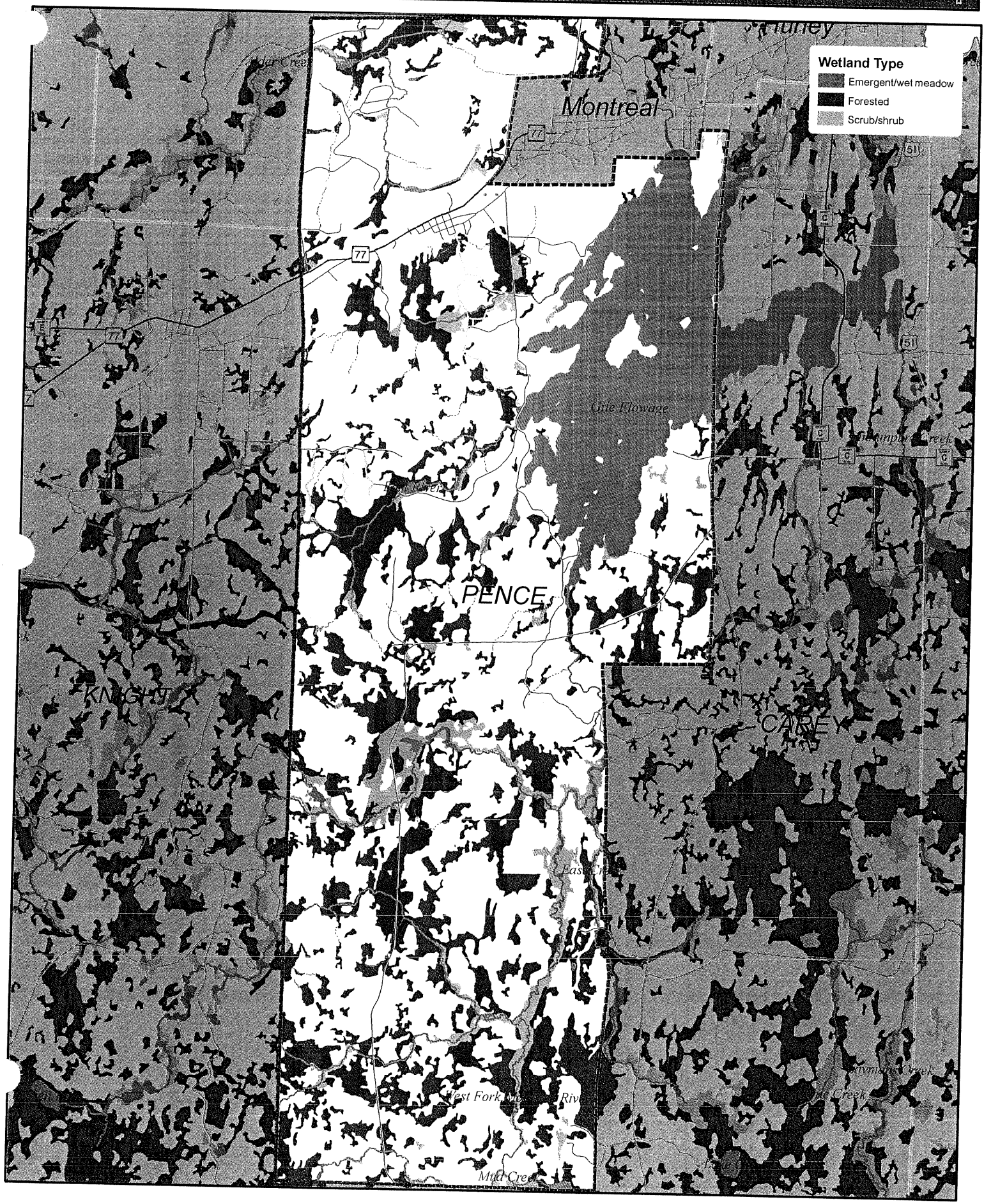
1:70,000



Note: The Town of Pence lies entirely within the Lake Superior drainage basin.

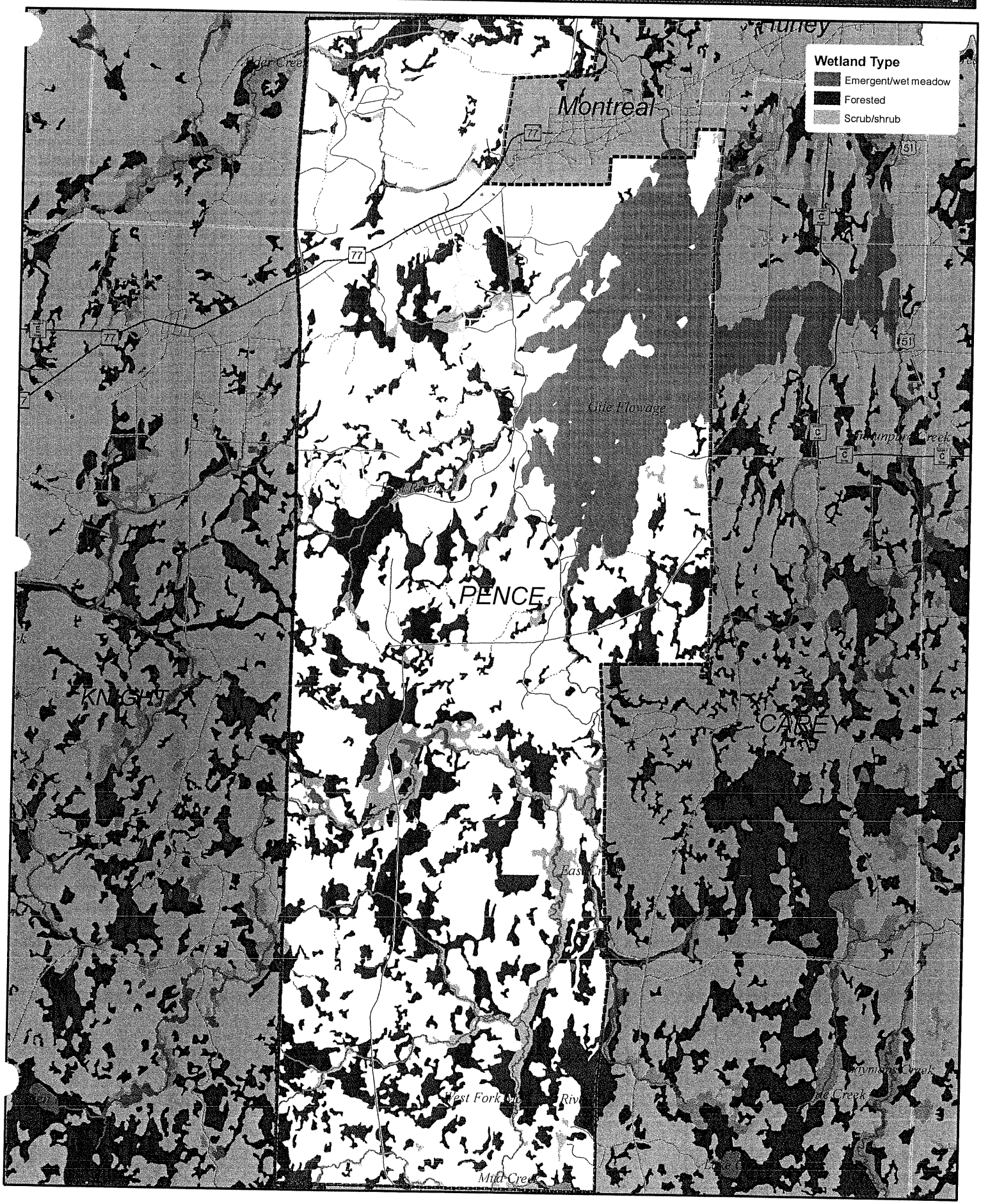
Wetland Types, Town of Pence

1:70,000



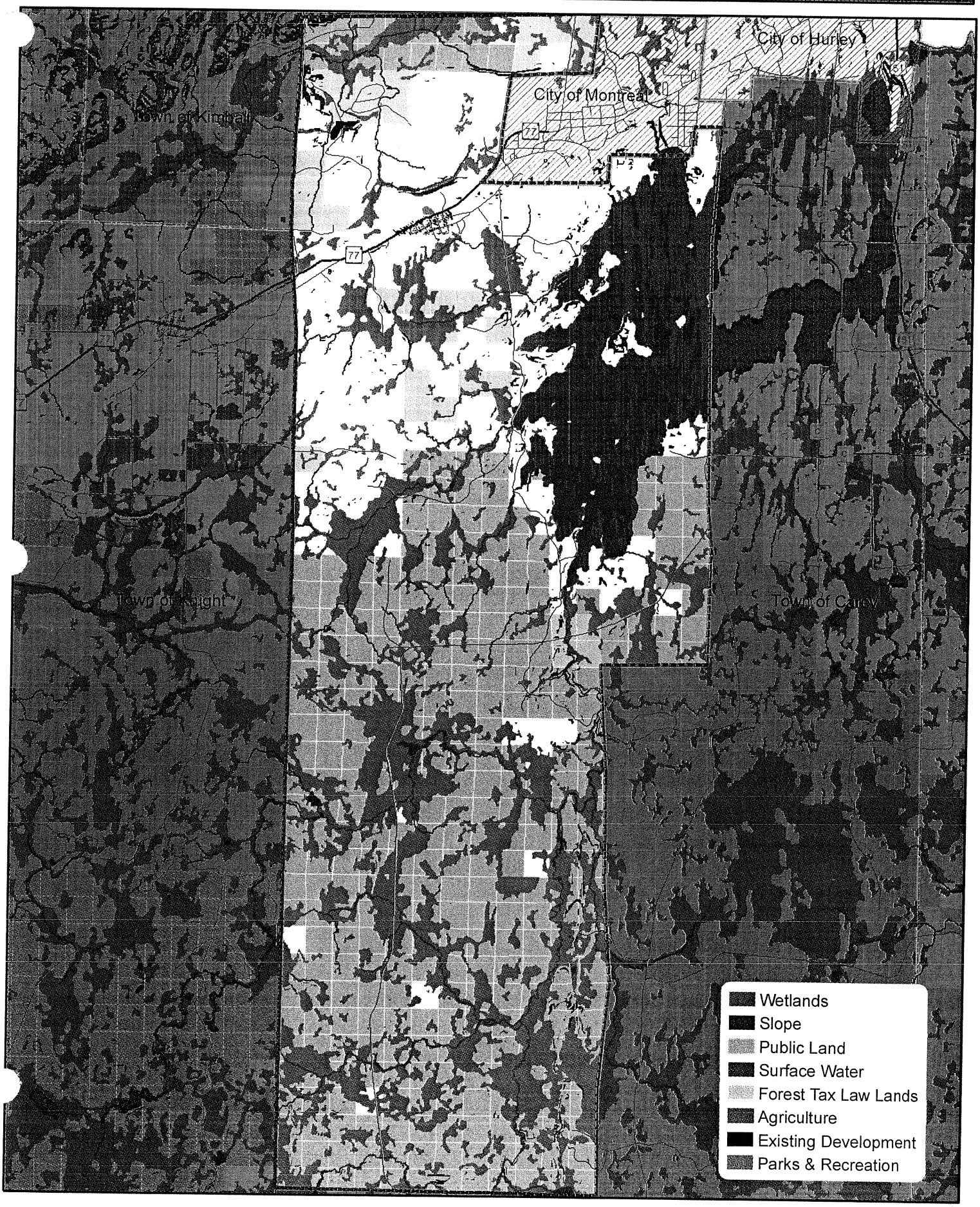
Wetland Types, Town of Pence

1:70,000



Combined Constraints, Town of Pence

1:70,000



The following Issue and Opportunity statements have been extracted from the Town of Carey Comprehensive Plan Survey. The survey was reviewed by the Town Plan Commission and townspeople at the Plan Commission meetings on May 29th and June 26th, 2003.

LAND USE:

- Townspeople indicated a strong desire to limit minimal lot sizes to one acre.
- Minimum lake frontage lot widths are split between 100 and 200 feet.
- Townspeople indicated a strong desire to regulate all uses of the town.
- A desire to remain the same (rural) with minimum change was indicated.

ARICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES:

- Residents indicated a concern for the Gile flowage (preservation and development).
- A combination of private and public money should be used to preserve cultural resources.
- The majority of townspeople indicated shoreline development should be limited to single family homes.
- Keyholding should be prohibited.
- Majority are unsure about utilizing zoning controls to regulate water quality.

TRANSPORTATION:

- Long range plans are needed to improve roads.
- Residents indicated a need to develop more recreational trails.
- Road maintenance needs improvement.

HOUSING:

- Moderately priced homes are needed.
- Existing homes need rehabilitation.
- Mobile homes and mobile home parks do not have a place in the town.
- Old public buildings should be restored or demolished.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

- High-density development is not welcome in the town.
- The majority are content with current town hall.
- Garbage collection needs improvement.
- The majority of the townspeople are content with zoning enforcement.
- Property taxes are unreasonable.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

- Jobs that pay well are needed in the county.
- New jobs are needed.
- Townspeople support the use of tax dollars to improve the job situation.
- Tax money should not be used to improve downtown areas.
- Tourism, light industry and logging are most important to the county.
- Economic development is not welcome if it changes the community's character or quality of life.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

- In general the townspeople support intergovernmental cooperation.

TOWN OF CAREY

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

LAND USE:

GOAL: Promote a land use plan consistent with the townspeople's desire to maintain the rural character of the community.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Develop a minimum lot size for the town non-shoreline development.
b) Insure that minimum lake frontage lot widths are established.
c) Incorporate within the town's land use element a procedure to regulate the land use within the town.
d) Insure that the land use element of the comprehensive plan allows for minimum change to the rural setting of the town.
e) Address unattended facilities having livestock, animals.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES:

GOAL: Support the preservation of existing and future agricultural activities.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Develop within the town zoning plan policies to support agricultural activities.

NATURAL (WOODLANDS & WILDLIFE) RESOURCES:

GOAL: Insure that natural resources are preserved and protected.

OBJECTIVES:

a) In conjunction with the Town of Pence, utilize a state grant to preserve, protect and effectively utilize the Gile Flowage.
b) Limit shoreline development to single family homes.
c) Prohibit shoreline "keyholing" within the Town of Carey.
d) Clearly define the use of zoning controls to regulate water quality.

CULTURAL RESOURCES:

GOAL: Support and preserve cultural resources within the Town of Carey and the county.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Enhance town participation when indicated to support and preserve cultural resources.

TRANSPORTATION:

GOAL: Provide a safe and efficient transportation system that meets the needs of the townspeople.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Update and utilize long range plans to improve the town road system.
b) Working with the county and private resources develop additional recreational trails.
c) Secure funding to improve road maintenance.
d) Develop a long range plan with the Town of Knight and the county that specifically address's Island Lake road.

HOUSING:

GOAL: Enhance and control housing within the township.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Seek funding assistance sources to rehabilitate housing of qualified townspeople.
b) Develop an ordinance that address's mobile homes and mobile home parks within the township.
c) Develop a blight ordinance for the township.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES:

GOAL: Maintain and enhance town facilities which contribute to the overall improvement of the community.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Explore the possibility of developing a park within the township.
b) Enhance and/or expand the town boat landing.
c) Develop cooperative agreements with other communities.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

GOAL: Support local economic development within the county.

OBJECTIVES:

a) Insure that economic development does not change the community's rural character or quality of life.
b) Continue to support tourism, light industry and logging.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION:

GOAL: Insure continued cooperation with local towns and the county.

OBJECTIVES:

a) `Develop cooperative agreements with the county and the Town of Knight for the development of Island Lake and access roads.
b) Explore the possibility of sharing resources with bordering towns.
c) Continue cooperative agreement with the Town of Pence in addressing the Gile Flowage (utilizing DNR grant).

TRANSPORTATION [§ 66.1001 (2)(c), Stats.]

Introduction

The transportation network is the backbone upon which a community bases its economy, access to resources and connection to other communities forming a critical link to continued development and growth. Maintenance and repair, in addition to periodic additions and enhancements to this system, are essential for preserving connectivity for county residents, visitors, and businesses. Keeping pace with changes in transportation trends and network use is also essential to anticipate needed improvements and potential additions to the transportation network.

The Town of Carey's transportation system consists of minor arterials, major collectors, and local roads. Certain areas of the town can also accommodate bicycle and pedestrian travel. However, private vehicles are the primary means of transportation in, through, and around the Town of Carey.

Transportation Vision – 20 Year Outlook

The Town of Carey supports a well-maintained and safe state, county, and local road system to serve the town. The township envisions continued cooperation with the bordering towns and the county to enhance the local road system. Also, the town will explore the possibility of adding recreational trails that can be utilized as commuter paths (ATV/snowmobile).

Inventory of Existing Transportation Facilities

Transportation facilities in the Town of Carey are basic facilities ranging from rural town roads to state highways. Residents enjoy easy access to highways and town roads. Opportunities for safe pedestrian travel are limited given a lack of sidewalks and few trail facilities to connect developed areas. Residents of the town rely on their personal vehicle to meet most of their transportation needs. Other modes of transportation including bus mass transit and air transportation are not available in the town, nor are they likely to be developed prior to 2025 given that the population and local businesses do not demand, nor can they support, these types of transportation services.

Functional Classification System

The Town of Carey's roadway network is comprised of approximately 46 miles of highways and town roads. Roads within the community are classified according to their primary function and by the amount of traffic they sustain. In the Town of Carey, CTH C is divided into two classifications – major and minor collectors. Island Lake town road is classified as a major

collector and, as a local road, provides routes to homes and recreational destinations both within and beyond the town.

Principal Arterials. US 51 is a principal arterial that passes through the northern quarter of the Town of Carey.

Minor Arterials. No minor arterial roads exist in the Town of Carey.

Major Collectors. Island Lake town road and part of CTH C are the major collectors in the Town of Carey.

Minor Collectors. The north-south segment of CTH C is classified as a minor collector.

Local Roads. The remaining 38.51miles of roads in the town are local. They provide access to residential, commercial, and recreational uses within the Town of Carey.

All the roads described in this section are illustrated on the Town of Carey Road Classification Map on the following page.

Table 1
Functional Classification Mileage

Classification	Miles
Principle arterials	2.86
Minor arterials	0.00
Major collectors	13.65
Minor collectors	5.13
Local roads	24.45
Total	**46.09**

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, District 7

Streets and highway are classified according to their primary function, either to more vehicles or to serve adjacent land.

- ✓ **Principal Arterials** – serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve urban areas greater than 5,000 population.
- ✓ **Minor Arterials** – accommodate interregional and inter-area traffic movements, often in conjunction with principal arterials.
- ✓ **Major Collectors** – provide service to moderate sized communities and other intra- area traffic generators. Many county truck highways fall into this classification.
- ✓ **Minor Collectors** – these roads collect traffic from local roads and provide links to all remaining portions of smaller communities and other higher function roads.
- ✓ **Local Roads** – provide direct access to residential, commercial and industrial development.

Map 1: Functional Classification

Functional Classification - Town of Carey

Map

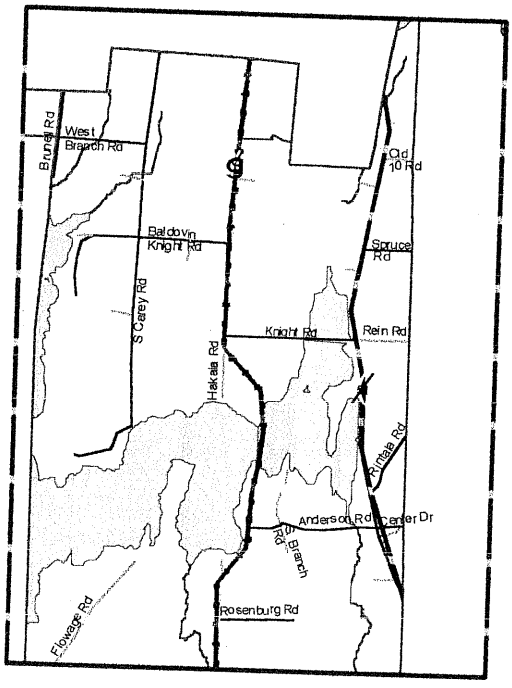
Principal Arterials
Minor Arterials
Major Collectors
Minor Collectors

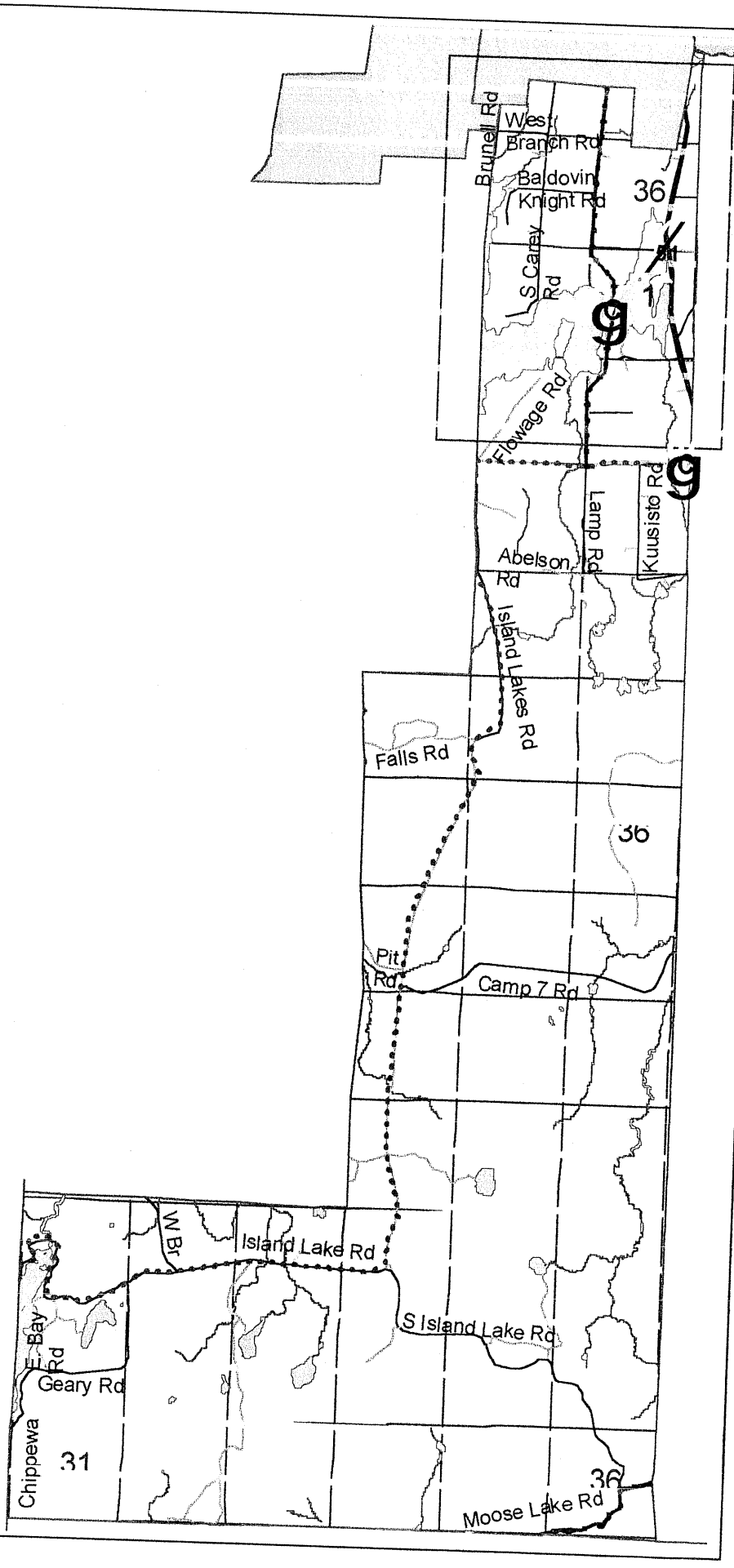
Federal Highway
State Highway
County Highway
Local Road
Private/Trail

Lakes & Ponds
Rivers & Streams
Section Lines
Town Boundary
Michigan
Cities

N
W E
S

800 0 800 1600 Feet





Source: WiDOT; WDOA; Northwest RPC

Traffic Volume

Table 2 depicts change in Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) at recording sites on roads passing through the Town of Carey. As is indicated in the table, Site 3 along CTH C has shown the highest amount of traffic increase of all roadways in the town measured since 1978.

The increase in traffic in and around the Town of Carey and throughout Iron County can be attributed to two main factors. First, since 1978, residents of the town and surrounding towns are making more frequent vehicular trips for shopping, commuting to work, and to recreational sites. Secondly, some areas of Iron County have seen increases in population density and the development of second homes owned by seasonal residents of the town.

Table 2
Annual Average Daily Traffic at Recorded Sites
Town of Carey 1978-1999

	1978	1981	1984	1987	1990	1993	1996	1999	+/- Change
Site 1	130	80	100	160	140	150	140	190	+60
Site 2				10	50	40	-	70	+60
Site 3				180	180	230	190	310	+130

Source: Wisconsin Highway Traffic, Department of Transportation District 7

Site 1: STH C, one mile west of US 51
Site 2: Island Lake Road, three & one half miles south of CTH C
Site 3: CTH C, one & one half miles south of STH 77
-: No Data for this year
(blank space): Site was not established yet.

PASER Rating System

In 2001, the Town of Carey had the Northwest Regional Planning Commission complete its Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) for all town roads in accordance with WisDOT requirements. PASER is a visual inspection system to develop a condition rating for community roads that must be done once every two years. PASER is an important tool for small government planning because it gives a picture of road conditions on all roads and can identity candidates for maintenance and rehabilitation. Surface defects, cracking, potholes, and drainage are all examined during a typical PASER evaluation.

Roads are rated 1 – 10 based on their condition.

Rating 9 & 10 – no maintenance
Rating 7 & 8 – routine maintenance, crack-sealing and minor patching
Rating 5 & 6 – preservative treatments (seal-coating)
Rating 3 & 4 – structural improvements and leveling (overlay or recycling)
Rating 1 & 2 – reconstruction

Paved roads were rated from 1 to 10 (10 being the best), and gravel roads were rated from 1 to 5 (5 being the best). Currently, there are approximately 39 miles of local roads that the Town of Carey is responsible for repairing and/or maintaining throughout the year. This mileage may fluctuate from year to year due to additions or subtractions of roadway miles to the overall town

system. NOTE: The Town of Carey, utilizing the PASER system, evaluated the town roads for 2003.

Town Roadway Improvements

Improvements to local roads are critical for maintaining an adequate and safe roadway system. Future road improvements are generally based on current road conditions, with the intent to keep all roadways intact and useable on a daily basis. Future roadway improvements need to be flexible because of the possibility of unforeseen emergencies or disasters that may arise from year-to-year or even day-to-day. The Town of Carey has developed a schedule of future road improvements. There are 15 scheduled town roadway surface improvements through 2007 as listed in Table 3.

Iron County Road Improvement Plan

The Iron County Highway Department has a road construction schedule in place for scheduled county road improvements for 2004-2008. There is one county improvement scheduled in the Town of Carey for 2007. No conflicts between the Iron County and the Town of Carey Comprehensive Plans have been identified.

State of Wisconsin Six Year Highway Improvement Program

There is one state highway project scheduled in the Town of Carey between 2002-2007 as shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Selected Roadway Improvements, 2002-2006

Year	Sponsor	Road/Street	Location	Mileage	Type of Improvement
2003	Carey	E-Bay Road		.20	Ditch,install culverts,Gravel
2003	Carey	Anderson Road	Linnunpuro Creek		Install box culvert
2003	Carey	Island Lake Road		1.00	Gravel
2004	Carey	Kuusisto Road	CTH C south	1.58	Gravel
2004	Carey	Island Lake Road	Beaver Pond		Install large culvert
2004	Carey	Island Lake Rd.		1.00	Gravel
2004	Carey	Camp 7 Road	All	2.96	Ditch,Replace culverts,Gravel
2004	Carey	Lampi Road	CTH C south	0.77	Ditch,Gravel
2004	Carey	Island Lake Road		1.00	Gravel
2005	Carey	Anderson Road	US 51 to creek	.02	Asphalt (LRIP)
2005	Carey	Center Drive	Oma town line to US 51	.18	Asphalt (LRIP)
2005	Carey	Island Lake Road		1.00	Gravel
2006	Carey	West Branch Road	Gile line to South Carey	.47	Ditch, gravel
2006	Carey	Baldovin Road	All	.95	Gravel
2006	Carey	Island Lake Road		1.00	Gravel
2007	Carey	Falls Road		1.28	Reconstruction

2007	Carey	South Carey Road	End of asphalt to end	2.00	Ditch,Gravel
2007	Carey	Island Lake Road		1.00	Gravel
2005-2007	WisDOT	USH 51	CTH C – Hurley	3.95	Replace pavement
2007	County	CTH C	Odanah Rd to Knight Rd	2.00	Resurface

Source: Town of Carey, Iron County, & WisDOT

Pedestrian Facilities

Most local town roads in the Town of Carey have limited shoulder areas and the speed limits are usually more than 45 miles per hour unless posted otherwise. A motor vehicle creates a dust hazard for pedestrians on gravel roads. These conditions hamper safe pedestrian travel opportunities. Moreover, given the low-density development pattern of the town and the fact that nearly all goods and services are located several miles away in nearby cities, walking to places of work, shopping, or entertainment is not realistic for most residents. This situation is not anticipated to change over the 20-year planning period. As a result, people without access to motor vehicles must arrange for other transportation. There are no public transportation services available in the town

Bicycling Opportunities

Bicycling offers the flexibility of an auto, which is critical to young and old who do not possess a motor vehicle.

The WisDOT, along with the Bicycle Federation of Wisconsin, has compiled a Wisconsin State Bike Map that highlights bicycling conditions on select roadways in northern Wisconsin. In the Town of Carey, CTH C and US 51 are rated as best conditions for bicycling.

Most of the rural State Trunk Highway system now has a three-foot or wider paved shoulder. While shoulders were generally paved for maintenance and safety purposes, they also provide suitable accommodations for bicycle travel.

Railroad Corridors

No railroad lines exist in the Town of Carey.

Air Transportation

There are no airport facilities in the Town of Carey, and there are no plans to establish any such facility. The nearest major airport facility with scheduled passenger service is the Gogebic-Iron County Airport located near Ironwood, Michigan. Gogebic-Iron County Airport offers two flights daily, Monday through Friday to Milwaukee; one flight on Saturday to Milwaukee; and one flight on Sunday to Milwaukee. The airline carrier is Midwest Connect, a carrier for

Midwest Airlines. The next closest airports with commercial air passenger service are Duluth International and Rhinelander-Oneida County.

At present, there are four private airport/airfields within Iron County that are registered with the WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics. Their county location and present status is outlined in Table 4.

Table 4
Iron County Airports/Airfields

Airport/Airfield	Location	Status
Spud-River Airport	T.46N-R1W Section 20 - Gurney	Private
Saxon (PVT Lindblom)	T.47N-R2E Section 35 - Saxon	Private
Springstead	T.41N-R3E Section 31 - Sherman	Private
Blair Lake Airport	T.42N-R3E Section 19 -Mercer	Private

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics, 12/2002

Mass Transit

Mass transit service is not available in the Town of Carey given its low density of development. The density of development in the town cannot provide the ridership necessary to support a bus route. There is no local demand for this service and no plan exists to establish service in the next 20 years.

Transportation Facilities for Disabled

Iron County is served by two elderly and disabled transportation organizations. Care-a-van Convalescent Transport Service, located in Ironwood, MI provides transportation to all of Iron County for the elderly and disabled. The Iron County Unit On Aging also provides transportation services to all of Iron County and is located in Hurley. Free transportation is offered to elderly if they get a human services supplement and there is a minimal charge if not. Both organizations provide vans with wheel chair accessibility.

Trucking and Water Transportation

Trucking through the town is accommodated through the highway network and typically is subject to road weight restrictions, while water transportation is primarily utilized for recreational purposes.

Multi-Use Trails

Throughout Iron County, there are several hundred miles of multi-use trails. This network is used most intensely during the winter months for snowmobiling and in the summer months for

ATV use, which in addition to its recreational use provides an alternate means of commuting for some Iron County residents. As specified in the town ordinances, certain roads are open to ATV and Snowmobile traffic. Motorized and non-motorized trail systems are further described in the Utilities and Community Facilities element of the Town of Carey Comprehensive Plan.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING TRANSPORTATION PLANS

TRANSLINKS 21

TransLinks 21 is a multi-modal transportation plan for Wisconsin's 21st century. WisDOT completed the development of the 25-year plan in 1994 as a Statewide Transportation Plan to facilitate the efficient and economic movement of people and goods. Separate transportation modes are more precisely defined in the following transportation mode plans ending in "2020" below.

Connections 2030

Connections 2030 is the second generation Statewide Transportation Plan after Translinks 21, and is now in progress. The planning process will update Wisconsin's comprehensive, long-range multi-modal transportation plan. It will provide a broad planning framework for the next 25 years, guiding transportation policies, programs and investments through 2030.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020* focuses on the 11, 800 miles of State Trunk Highway routes in Wisconsin. The plan does not identify any projects in the Town of Carey in the next 20 years, and no conflicts with the Town of Carey Comprehensive Plan have been identified.

Corridors 2020

Corridors 2020 sets criteria for selected routes that go beyond traditional highway planning with the intent to enhance and improve all two-lane and four-lane highways connecting cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more. This does not pertain to the Town of Carey, as no corridor 2020 primary or secondary route passes through the town. No conflicts with the Town of Carey Comprehensive Plan exist at this time.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020* (1998) presents a blueprint for improving and expanding bicycle transportation routes in the state. There are no plans to expand state bicycle routes into the Town of Carey.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020

This plan provides a statewide framework to increase walking and to promote pedestrian safety. The plan establishes goals, objectives, and actions regarding the provision of pedestrian accommodations that could be implemented. The plan also serves to help communities identify actions they can take to establish pedestrian travel as a viable, convenient, and safe transportation choice throughout Wisconsin. No specific recommendations to the Town of Carey exist.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020

The Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 provides a framework for the preservation and enhancement of a system of public-use airports adequate to meet current and future aviation needs of the State of Wisconsin. There are no airports or airfields in the Town of Carey, and none are planned in the next 20 years; therefore, this plan does not apply to the town.

Wisconsin State Rail Plan 2020

This plan provides the policy framework for the preservation and enhancement of the Wisconsin State Rail System. The plan also defines the rail system's role in the movement of people and goods within the context of Wisconsin's multi-modal transportation system. The plan assesses the rail system's current condition and determines courses of action for future improvements and alternatives to fund them. ***(This plan will be updated when the SRP becomes available-Summer 2003).***

TOWN OF CAREY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SURVEY RESULTS
REVISED 5/1/03

Total Town Responses – 77 (31.6)%

Total County Responses – 2,278 (34.4)%

I. Trends and Visions

1. How do you feel that Iron County has changed over the last 20 years?

	Improved for the better		Become more economically depressed		Become too developed		Has not changed	
T	16	(22.2%)	25	(34.7%)	14	(19.4%)	17	(23.6%)
R	9	(23.1%)	15	(38.5%)	4	(10.3%)	11	(28.2%)
NR	*7*	*(22.6%)*	*9*	*(29.0%)*	*9*	*(29.0%)*	*6*	*(19.4%)*
C	**577**	**(26.8%)**	**823**	**(38.2%)**	**342**	**(15.9%)**	**411**	**(19.1%)**

2. How satisfied are you with the quality of life in Iron County today?

	Satisfied		Extremely Satisfied		Dissatisfied		Extremely Dissatisfied		Not Sure	
T	46	(60.5%)	6	(7.9%)	14	(18.4%)	0	(.0%)	10	(13.2%)
R	25	(62.5%)	3	(7.5%)	7	(17.5%)	0	(.0%)	5	(12.5%)
NR	21	(61.8%)	*2*	*(5.9%)*	*7*	*(20.6%)*	0	(.0%)	*4*	*(11.8%)*
C	**1,358**	**(60.7%)**	**188**	**(8.4%)**	**301**	**(13.5%)**	**68**	**(3.0%)**	**322**	**(14.4%)**

3. If current trends continue, would you be more or less satisfied with the quality of life in Iron County 20 years from n

	More Satisfied		No Change		Less Satisfied	
T	6	(8.2%)	26	(35.6%)	41	(56.2%)
R	5	(13.2%)	14	(36.8%)	19	(50.0%)
NR	*1*	*(3.0%)*	*11*	*(33.3%)*	*21*	*(63.6%)*
C	**280**	**(12.8%)**	**830**	**(38.0%)**	**1,073**	**(49.2%)**

		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
4. I feel that I have a voice in shaping the future of my local community.	T	28	(36.8%)	27	(35.5%)	21	(27.6%)
	R	15	(38.5%)	16	(41.0%)	8	(20.5%)
	NR	*12*	*(34.3%)*	11	(31.4%)	*12*	*(34.3%)*
	C	**859**	**(38.3%)**	**810**	**(36.1%)**	**575**	**(25.6%)**
5. I feel that I have a voice in shaping the future of Iron County.	T	27	(35.5%)	26	(34.2%)	23	(30.3%)
	R	15	(38.5%)	15	(38.5%)	9	(23.1%)
	NR	*11*	*(31.4%)*	*11*	*(31.4%)*	*13*	*(37.1%)*
	C	**725**	**(32.4%)**	**890**	**(39.7%)**	**626**	**(27.9%)**

II. Land Use and Community Character

		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
6. Long range planning is needed to manage growth and preserve the quality of life in Iron County.	T	66	(86.8%)	4	(5.3%)	6	(7.9%)
	R	36	(90.0%)	2	(5.0%)	2	(5.0%)
	NR	*28*	*(82.4%)*	*2*	*(5.9%)*	*4*	*(11.8%)*
	C	**1,997**	**(88.4%)**	**145**	**(6.4%)**	**117**	**(5.2%)**
7. The small town feeling of my community is worth preserving.	T	66	(85.7%)	4	(5.2%)	7	(9.1%)
	R	32	(80.0%)	3	(7.5%)	5	(12.5%)
	NR	*32*	*(91.4%)*	*1*	*(2.9%)*	*2*	*(5.7%)*
	C	**1,987**	**(87.9%)**	**160**	**(7.1%)**	**113**	**(5.0%)**

T – Town Results
R – Resident Results
NR – Non-resident Results
C – County Results

		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
8. The design and appearance of new buildings in my community are important.	T	62	(80.5%)	11	(14.3%)	4	(5.2%)
	R	33	(82.5%)	6	(15.0%)	1	(2.5%)
	NR	*27*	*(77.1%)*	*5*	*(14.3%)*	*3*	*(8.6%)*
	C	**1,813**	**(80.0%)**	**284**	**(12.5%)**	**168**	**(7.4%)**
9. The design and appearance of new commercial or advertising signs in my community are important.	T	60	(80.0%)	9	(12.0%)	6	(8.0%)
	R	32	(84.2%)	3	(7.9%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*27*	*(77.1%)*	*5*	*(14.3%)*	*3*	*(8.6%)*
	C	**1,740**	**(78.0%)**	**344**	**(15.4%)**	**146**	**(6.5%)**
10. The rural character of Iron County should be protected by having industrial growth directed into and around existing developed areas.	T	64	(85.3%)	8	(10.7%)	3	(4.0%)
	R	29	(76.3%)	6	(15.8%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*33*	*(94.3%)*	*2*	*(5.7%)*	*0*	*(.0%)*
	C	**1,774**	**(79.9%)**	**312**	**(14.1%)**	**134**	**(6.0%)**

11. Minimum lot sizes for new homes located in rural areas, not located on a lake or river shoreline should be:

	At least 1 acre in size		At least 3 acres in size		At least 5 acres in size		At least 10 acres in size		At least 40 acres in size		Any size that the owner chooses	
T	26	(36.1%)	12	(16.7%)	13	(18.1%)	10	(13.9%)	4	(5.6%)	7	(9.7%)
R	11	(29.7%)	8	(21.6%)	10	(27.0%)	4	(10.8%)	1	(2.7%)	3	(8.1%)
NR	*14*	*(41.2%)*	*4*	*(11.8%)*	*3*	*(8.8%)*	*6*	*(17.6%)*	*3*	*(8.8%)*	*4*	*(11.8%)*
C	**768**	**(35.4%)**	**409**	**(18.8%)**	**380**	**(17.5%)**	**159**	**(7.3%)**	**121**	**(5.6%)**	**333**	**(15.3%)**

12. Minimum lot widths (frontages) for new homes located on lake or river shorelines should be:

	At least 100 feet		At least 200 feet		At least 300 feet		Any size the owner chooses	
T	24	(33.8%)	25	(35.2%)	12	(16.9%)	10	(14.1%)
R	12	(33.3%)	12	(33.3%)	6	(16.7%)	6	(16.7%)
NR	*12*	*(35.3%)*	*12*	*(35.3%)*	*6*	*(17.6%)*	*4*	*(11.8%)*
C	**675**	**(31.0%)**	**825**	**(37.9%)**	**411**	**(18.9%)**	**263**	**(12.1%)**

13. Do you think that the location and operation of the following uses should be regulated?

		Yes		No		Don't Know	
Adult Entertainment	T	55	(74.3%)	14	(18.9%)	5	(6.8%)
	R	30	(78.9%)	5	(13.2%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*24*	*(70.6%)*	*8*	*(23.5%)*	*2*	*(5.9%)*
	C	**1,821**	**(81.9%)**	**317**	**(14.3%)**	**85**	**(3.8%)**
Sand and Gravel Pits	T	52	(71.2%)	17	(23.3%)	4	(5.5%)
	R	30	(78.9%)	7	(18.4%)	1	(2.6%)
	NR	*22*	*(64.7%)*	*9*	*(26.5%)*	*3*	*(8.8%)*
	C	**1,689**	**(76.5%)**	**396**	**(17.9%)**	**124**	**(5.6%)**
Telecommunication Towers	T	57	(78.1%)	10	(13.7%)	6	(8.2%)
	R	31	(81.6%)	4	(10.5%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*25*	*(73.5%)*	*6*	*(17.6%)*	*3*	*(8.8%)*
	C	**1,754**	**(79.3%)**	**343**	**(15.5%)**	**116**	**(5.2%)**
Heavy Industry	T	64	(88.9%)	6	(8.3%)	2	(2.8%)
	R	33	(89.2%)	3	(8.1%)	1	(2.7%)
	NR	*30*	*(88.2%)*	*3*	*(8.8%)*	*1*	*(2.9%)*
	C	**1,891**	**(86.1%)**	**218**	**(9.9%)**	**88**	**(4.0%)**

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14. My preference for development in Iron County in the year 2025 is:

	Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
Preservation of the existing rural character with little new development.	15 (20.0%)	6 (15.8%)	*9 (25.7%)*	**354 (16.1%)**
Preservation of the existing rural character with moderate amounts of new development in and around existing developed areas.	52 (69.3%)	27 (71.1%)	*23 (65.7%)*	**1,594 (72.5%)**
Unrestricted development throughout the county.	8 (10.7%)	5 (13.2%)	*3 (8.6%)*	**252 (11.5%)**

III. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

15. Is agriculture an important component of your community's rural character?

	Yes	No	Don't Know
T	27 (36.5%)	35 (47.3%)	12 (16.2%)
R	13 (35.1%)	19 (51.4%)	5 (13.5%)
NR	*13 (37.1%)*	*15 (42.9%)*	*7 (20.0%)*
C	**839 (38.2%)**	**1,044 (47.5%)**	**316 (14.4%)**

16. I believe that it is important to better manage and preserve the following natural resources in Iron County.

	Town	Resident	*Non Resident*	**County**
Woodlands and Forests	58 (75.3%)	28 (49.1%)	*29 (50.9%)*	**1,818 (79.8%)**
Wetlands and Floodplains	48 (62.3%)	19 (40.4%)	*28 (59.6%)*	**1,515 (66.5%)**
Lakes, Rivers, Flowages	64 (83.1%)	34 (54.0%)	*29 (46.0%)*	**1,887 (82.8%)**
Lake Superior	54 (70.1%)	28 (52.8%)	*25 (47.2%)*	**1,606 (70.5%)**
Groundwater Resources	58 (75.3%)	28 (49.1%)	*29 (50.9%)*	**1,685 (74.0%)**
Wildlife Habitat	56 (72.7%)	25 (45.5%)	*30 (54.5%)*	**1,669 (73.3%)**
Park and Recreation Areas	47 (61.0%)	22 (47.8%)	*24 (52.2%)*	**1,613 (70.8%)**

17. Should the following cultural resources be preserved and enhanced and how would you support their preservation?

		Yes, support with local tax dollars	Yes, support with private dollars	Combined public and private dollars	No, not important to me
Historic and cultural buildings and sites	T	6 (8.1%)	29 (39.2%)	39 (52.7%)	0 (.0%)
	R	3 (7.9%)	16 (42.1%)	19 (50.0%)	0 (.0%)
	NR	*3 (8.6%)*	*13 (37.1%)*	*19 (54.3%)*	*0 (.0%)*
	C	**118 (5.4%)**	**587 (26.7%)**	**1,215 (55.2%)**	**281 (12.8%)**
Farmers Markets	T	4 (5.4%)	35 (47.3%)	20 (27.0%)	15 (20.3%)
	R	1 (2.6%)	16 (42.1%)	13 (34.2%)	8 (21.1%)
	NR	*3 (8.6%)*	*18 (51.4%)*	*7 (20.0%)*	*7 (20.0%)*
	C	**91 (4.1%)**	**915 (41.5%)**	**730 (33.1%)**	**467 (21.2%)**
Community events and festivals	T	3 (4.1%)	27 (37.0%)	37 (50.7%)	6 (8.2%)
	R	1 (2.7%)	14 (37.8%)	19 (51.4%)	3 (8.1%)
	NR	*2 (5.7%)*	*13 (37.1%)*	*17 (48.6%)*	*3 (8.6%)*
	C	**150 (6.8%)**	**625 (28.5%)**	**1,193 (54.4%)**	**227 (10.3%)**
Iron County Fair	T	8 (11.0%)	14 (19.2%)	42 (57.5%)	9 (12.3%)
	R	3 (8.1%)	7 (18.9%)	22 (59.5%)	5 (13.5%)
	NR	*5 (14.3%)*	*7 (20.0%)*	*19 (54.3%)*	*4 (11.4%)*
	C	**286 (13.2%)**	**328 15.1%)**	**1,135 (52.2%)**	**425 (19.5%)**

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18. Which of the following public resources do you believe need to have more public access?

		Needs more public access		Adequate	
Lakes and Streams	T	11	(15.9%)	58	(84.1%)
	R	5	(14.3%)	30	(85.7%)
	NR	*6*	*(18.8%)*	*26*	*(81.3%)*
	C	**448**	**(21.5%)**	**1,637**	**(78.5%)**
Public Woodlands and Forests	T	10	(14.5%)	59	(85.5%)
	R	5	(14.3%)	30	(85.7%)
	NR	*5*	*(15.6%)*	*27*	*(84.4%)*
	C	**371**	**(18.2%)**	**1,673**	**(81.8%)**
Public Trails	T	12	(17.4%)	57	(82.6%)
	R	4	(11.8%)	30	(88.2%)
	NR	*8*	*(24.2%)*	*25*	*(75.8%)*
	C	**503**	**(24.5%)**	**1,552**	**(75.5%)**
Public Waterfalls	T	10	(14.5%)	59	(85.5%)
	R	3	(8.8%)	31	(91.2%)
	NR	*7*	*(21.2%)*	*26*	*(78.8%)*
	C	**451**	**(21.9%)**	**1,609**	**(78.1%)**

19. Which of the following public resources do you believe needs to have the condition of public access improved?

		Needs more public access		Adequate	
Lakes and Streams	T	15	(22.7%)	51	(77.3%)
	R	7	(20.6%)	27	(79.4%)
	NR	*8*	*(26.7%)*	*22*	*(73..3%)*
	C	**591**	**(28.8%)**	**1,463**	**(71.2%)**
Public Woodlands and Forests	T	10	(15.4%)	55	(84.6%)
	R	3	(9.1%)	30	(90.9%)
	NR	*7*	*(23.3%)*	*23*	*(76.7%)*
	C	**346**	**(17.3%)**	**1,650**	**(82.7%)**
Public Trails	T	13	(19.1%)	55	(80.9%)
	R	4	(11.4%)	31	(88.6%)
	NR	*9*	*(29.0%)*	*22*	*(71.0%)*
	C	**523**	**(26.0%)**	**1,492**	**(74.0%)**
Public Waterfalls	T	13	(20.0%)	52	(80.0%)
	R	6	(18.8%)	26	(81.3%)
	NR	*7*	*(22.6%)*	*24*	*(77.4%)*
	C	**500**	**(24.9%)**	**1,506**	**(75.1%)**

20. Development within the shoreline zone of lakes and rivers should be limited to single-family residential homes.

	Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
T	45	(61.6%)	16	(21.9%)	12	(16.4%)
R	21	(56.8%)	11	(29.7%)	5	(13.5%)
NR	*24*	*(70.6%)*	*4*	*(11.8%)*	*6*	*(17.6%)*
C	**1,500**	**(67.1%)**	**482**	**(21.5%)**	**255**	**(11.4%)**

21. Would you support an ordinance to prohibit keyholing on shoreline properties?

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
T	32	(43.8%)	19	(26.0%)	22	(30.1%)
R	16	(43.2%)	11	(29.7%)	10	(27.0%)
NR	*16*	*(47.1%)*	*7*	*(20.6%)*	*11*	*(32.4%)*
C	**1,152**	**(51.5%)**	**523**	**(23.4%)**	**560**	**(25.1%)**

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22. In general, how would you rate the water quality of Iron County's lakes?

	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't Know	
T	8	(10.8%)	49	(66.2%)	11	(14.9%)	2	(2.7%)	4	(5.4%)
R	3	(7.7%)	24	(61.5%)	8	(20.5%)	2	(5.1%)	2	(5.1%)
NR	*5*	*(15.2%)*	*24*	*(72.7%)*	*2*	*(6.1%)*	*0*	*(.0%)*	*2*	*(6.1%)*
C	**301**	**(13.4%)**	**1,357**	**(60.5%)**	**408**	**(18.2%)**	**60**	**(2.7%)**	**116**	**(5.2%)**

23. Are more restrictive development standards (such as lot sizes, setbacks, buffer strips) needed to preserve shorelands and protect the water quality of Iron County's lakes and rivers?

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
T	31	(43.7%)	23	(32.4%)	17	(23.9%)
R	16	(42.1%)	12	(31.6%)	10	(26.3%)
NR	*14*	*(43.8%)*	*11*	*(34.4%)*	*7*	*(21.9%)*
C	**1,134**	**(50.6%)**	**633**	**(28.2%)**	**475**	**(21.2%)**

24. Does enforcement of Iron County's zoning regulations need to be improved to protect water quality in Iron County?

	Yes		No		Don't Know/No Opinion	
T	22	(29.7%)	21	(28.4%)	31	(41.9%)
R	13	(33.3%)	14	(35.9%)	12	(30.8%)
NR	*9*	*(26.5%)*	*7*	*(20.6%)*	*18*	*(52.9%)*
C	**842**	**(37.7%)**	**586**	**(26.2%)**	**806**	**(36.1%)**

25. Which of the following sensitive environmental areas do you support being protected by additional regulations that would limit development occurring within them?

		Additional protection needed		No additional protection needed		Don't know/No opinion	
Critical wildlife habitats (deer yards, nesting areas, travel corridors)	T	30	(41.1%)	35	(47.9%)	8	(11.0%)
	R	17	(43.6%)	18	(46.2%)	4	(10.3%)
	NR	*12*	*(36.4%)*	*17*	*(51.5%)*	*4*	*(12.1%)*
	C	**785**	**(35.8%)**	**941**	**(42.9%)**	**466**	**(21.3%)**
Wetlands	T	25	(35.2%)	34	(47.9%)	12	(16.9%)
	R	14	(37.8%)	20	(54.1%)	3	(8.1%)
	NR	*10*	*(30.3%)*	*14*	*(42.4%)*	*9*	*(27.3%)*
	C	**770**	**(35.2%)**	**945**	**(43.2%)**	**474**	**(21.7%)**
Inland lakeshores	T	31	(43.1%)	32	(44.4%)	9	(12.5%)
	R	18	(27.4%)	18	(47.4%)	2	(5.3%)
	NR	*12*	*(36.4%)*	*14*	*(42.4%)*	*7*	*(21.2%)*
	C	**935**	**(43.0%)**	**825**	**(38.0%)**	**413**	**(19.0%)**
River shorelines	T	30	(42.9%)	30	(42.9%)	10	(14.3%)
	R	18	(48.6%)	16	(43.2%)	3	(8.1%)
	NR	*11*	*(34.4%)*	*14*	*(43.8%)*	*7*	*(21.9%)*
	C	**886**	**(40.6%)**	**806**	**(37.0%)**	**488**	**(22.4%)**
Lake Superior coastal areas	T	28	(38.9%)	29	(40.3%)	15	(20.8%)
	R	20	(52.6%)	15	(39.5%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*7*	*(21.2%)*	*14*	*(42.4%)*	*12*	*(36.4%)*
	C	**834**	**(38.0%)**	**683**	**(31.1%)**	**676**	**(30.8%)**

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IV. Transportation

26. I would support my local community developing a long-range plan to improve roads.

	Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
T	54	(73.0%)	11	(14.9%)	9	(12.2%)
R	33	(84.6%)	2	(5.1%)	4	(10.3%)
NR	*21*	*(61.8%)*	*8*	*(23.5%)*	*5*	*(14.7%)*
C	**1,685**	**(76.0%)**	**314**	**(14.2%)**	**219**	**(9.9%)**

27. I would support the following regional highway improvements.

	Town		Resident		*Non Resident*		**County**	
Four Lane Highway on Hwy 51	23	(29.9%)	14	(63.6%)	*8*	*(36.4%)*	**815**	**(35.8%)**
Passing Lanes on Highway 51	38	(49.4%)	21	(56.8%)	*16*	*(43.2%)*	**1,232**	**(54.1%)**
Four Lane Highway on US-2	20	(26.0%)	14	(73.7%)	*5*	*(26.3%)*	**623**	**(27.3%)**
More Passing Lanes on US-2	34	(44.2%)	21	(63.6%)	*12*	*(36.4%)*	**887**	**(38.9%)**

28. I would support the development of more of the following on public land.

	Town		Resident		*Non Resident*		**County**	
Bike Routes and Trails	23	(29.9%)	14	(60.9%)	*9*	*(39.1%)*	**1,088**	**(47.8%)**
Walking and Hiking Trails	33	(42.9%)	20	(60.6%)	*13*	*(39.4%)*	**1,358**	**(59.6%)**
Cross Country Ski Trails	21	(27.3%)	14	(66.7%)	*7*	*(33.3%)*	**989**	**(43.4%)**
ATV Trails	20	(26.0%)	8	(42.1%)	*11*	*(57.9%)*	**733**	**(32.2%)**
Snowmobile Trails	20	(26.0%)	7	(35.0%)	*13*	*(65.0%)*	**704**	**(30.9%)**
Motorized Trails Designed for Family Use	7	(9.1%)	4	(57.1%)	*3*	*(42.9%)*	**393**	**(17.3%)**
Motorized Trails Located Away from Public Roads	11	(14.3%)	4	(36.4%)	*7*	*(63.6%)*	**398**	**(17.5%)**
Horseback Riding Trails	12	(15.6%)	9	(75.0%)	*3*	*(25.0%)*	**519**	**(22.8%)**
None of the above	20	(26.0%)	7	(35.0%)	*13*	*(65.0%)*	**448**	**(19.7%)**

29. How would you rate the following transportation services for Iron County residents?

		Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Haven't Used	
Road Maintenance	T	5	(7.0%)	27	(38.0%)	28	(39.4%)	11	(15.5%)	0	(.0%)
	R	3	(7.9%)	11	(28.9%)	17	(44.7%)	7	(18.4%)	0	(.0%)
	NR	*1*	*(3.2%)*	*16*	*(51.6%)*	*10*	*(32.3%)*	*4*	*(12.9%)*	*0*	*(.0%)*
	C	**194**	**(8.8%)**	**967**	**(44.1%)**	**728**	**(33.2%)**	**259**	**(11.8%)**	**45**	**(2.1%)**
Snow Plowing	T	16	(22.2%)	32	(44.4%)	16	(22.2%)	5	(6.9%)	3	(4.2%)
	R	12	(30.8%)	18	(46.2%)	5	(12.8%)	3	(7.7%)	1	(2.6%)
	NR	*3*	*(9.7%)*	*14*	*(45.2%)*	*10*	*(32.3%)*	*2*	*(6.5%)*	*2*	*(6.5%)*
	C	**516**	**(23.4%)**	**1,036**	**(47.0%)**	**401**	**(18.2%)**	**105**	**(4.8%)**	**147**	**(6.7%)**
Condition of Local Roads	T	3	(4.3%)	20	(29.0%)	24	(34.8%)	22	(31.9%)	0	(.0%)
	R	2	(5.4%)	8	(21.6%)	13	(35.1%)	14	(37.8%)	0	(.0%)
	NR	*1*	*(3.2%)*	*11*	*(35.5%)*	*11*	*(35.5%)*	*8*	*(25.8%)*	*0*	*(.0%)*
	C	**108**	**(4.9%)**	**727**	**(33.1%)**	**913**	**(41.6%)**	**417**	**(19.0%)**	**32**	**(1.5%)**
Condition of County Roads	T	2	(2.8%)	26	(36.1%)	29	(40.3%)	14	(19.4%)	1	(1.4%)
	R	1	(2.6%)	12	(30.8%)	16	(41.0%)	10	(25.6%)	0	(.0%)
	NR	*1*	*(3.1%)*	*13*	*(40.6%)*	*13*	*(40.6%)*	*4*	*(12.5%)*	*1*	*(3.1%)*
	C	**97**	**(4.5%)**	**749**	**(34.5%)**	**915**	**(42.1%)**	**357**	**(16.4%)**	**53**	**(2.4%)**

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		Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Haven't Used
Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails	T	3 (4.5%)	9 (13.6%)	11 (16.7%)	7 (10.6%)	36 (54.5%)
	R	0 (.0%)	5 (14.3%)	5 (14.3%)	7 (20.0%)	18 (51.4%)
	NR	*2 (6.7%)*	*4 (13.3%)*	*6 (20.0%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*18 (60.0%)*
	C	**55 (2.6%)**	**279 (13.4%)**	**334 (16.0%)**	**314 (15.0%)**	**1,106 (53.0%)**
ATV Trails	T	7 (10.6%)	23 (34.8%)	10 (15.2%)	1 (1.5%)	25 (37.9%)
	R	2 (5.7%)	14 (40.0%)	4 (11.4%)	1 (2.9%)	14 (40.0%)
	NR	*4 (13.3%)*	*9 (30.0%)*	*6 (20.0%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*11 (36.7%)*
	C	**133 (6.3%)**	**526 (24.9%)**	**321 (15.2%)**	**117 (5.5%)**	**1,016 (48.1%)**
Snowmobile Trails	T	12 (17.4%)	24 (34.8%)	7 (10.1%)	0 (.0%)	26 (37.7%)
	R	5 (13.5%)	16 (43.2%)	2 (5.4%)	0 (.0%)	14 (37.8%)
	NR	*6 (19.4%)*	*8 (25.8%)*	*5 (16.1%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*12 (38.7%)*
	C	**251 (11.8%)**	**699 (32.8%)**	**251 (11.8%)**	**53 (2.5%)**	**876 (41.1%)**
Cross Country Ski Trails	T	6 (9.2%)	18 (27.7%)	9 (13.8%)	0 (.0%)	32 (49.2%)
	R	3 (8.8%)	11 (32.4%)	5 (14.7%)	0 (.0%)	15 (44.1%)
	NR	*3 (10.0%)*	*6 (20.0%)*	*4 (13.3%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*17 (56.7%)*
	C	**116 (5.5%)**	**467 (22.2%)**	**292 (13.9%)**	**77 (3.7%)**	**1,156 (54.8%)**
Transportation for Seniors	T	4 (5.8%)	11 (15.9%)	9 (13.0%)	4 (5.8%)	41 (59.4%)
	R	3 (8.1%)	9 (24.3%)	8 (21.6%)	3 (8.1%)	14 (37.8%)
	NR	*1 (3.2%)*	*2 (6.5%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*1 (3.2%)*	*27 (87.1%)*
	C	**87 (4.1%)**	**253 (11.8%)**	**233 (10.9%)**	**160 (7.5%)**	**1,412 (65.8%)**
Transportation for Disabled	T	3 (4.5%)	8 (12.1%)	7 (10.6%)	4 (6.1%)	44 (66.7%)
	R	3 (8.8%)	7 (20.6%)	6 (17.6%)	4 (11.8%)	14 (41.2%)
	NR	*0 (.0%)*	*1 (3.2%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*0 (.0%)*	*30 (96.8%)*
	C	**73 (3.4%)**	**209 (9.8%)**	**203 (9.5%)**	**167 (7.8%)**	**1,485 (69.5%)**
Airport Facilities	T	3 (4.4%)	7 (10.3%)	13 (19.1%)	10 (14.7%)	35 (51.5%)
	R	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	11 (30.6%)	9 (25.0%)	10 (27.8%)
	NR	*0 (.0%)*	*3 (9.7%)*	*2 (6.5%)*	*1 (3.2%)*	*25 (80.6%)*
	C	**51 (2.4%)**	**198 (9.4%)**	**306 (14.5%)**	**308 (14.6%)**	**1,248 (59.1%)**

V. Housing

30. How would you rate the overall quality of housing in your local community?

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
T	2 (2.9%)	34 (49.3%)	29 (42.0%)	4 (5.8%)
R	1 (2.9%)	16 (45.7%)	16 (45.7%)	2 (5.7%)
NR	*1 (3.1%)*	*17 (53.1%)*	*12 (37.5%)*	*2 (6.3%)*
C	**65 (3.1%)**	**1,094 (51.9%)**	**825 (39.1%)**	**124 (5.9%)**

31. My community has a need for more:

	Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
Single-Family Homes	15 (19.5%)	9 (60.0%)	*6 (40.0%)*	**553 (24.3%)**
Moderately Priced Homes	21 (27.3%)	15 (71.4%)	*6 (28.6%)*	**761 (33.4%)**
Higher Priced Homes	2 (2.6%)	2 (100%)	*0 (.0%)*	**158 (6.9%)**
Duplexes	1 (1.3%)	1 (100%)	*0 (.0%)*	**141 (6.2%)**
Apartments	9 (11.7%)	7 (77.8%)	*2 (22.2%)*	**254 (11.2%)**
Manufactured (Mobile) Homes	1 (1.3%)	1 (100%)	*0 (.0%)*	**44 (1.9%)**
Mobile Home Parks	1 (1.3%)	1 (100%)	*0 (.0%)*	**43 (1.9%)**
Housing for Seniors	14 (18.2%)	11 (78.6%)	*3 (21.4%)*	**439 (19.3%)**
Public/subsidized Housing	12 (15.6%)	9 (75.0%)	*3 (25.0%)*	**178 (7.8%)**
Rehabilitation of Existing Homes (weatherization, etc.)	30 (39.0%)	16 (55.2%)	*13 (44.8%)*	**945 (41.5%)**

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		Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
32. Dilapated/Abandoned buildings and houses are a problem in my local community.	T	23 (32.4%)	28 (39.4%)	20 (28.2%)
	R	15 (40.5%)	16 (43.2%)	6 (16.2%)
	NR	*7 (21.2%)*	*12 (36.4%)*	*14 (42.4%)*
	C	**815 (37.1%)**	**771 (35.1%)**	**613 (27.9%)**
33. Efforts should be made to find funding to restore or demolish old, dilapidated public buildings.	T	40 (54.8%)	20 (27.4%)	13 (17.8%)
	R	21 (55.3%)	12 (31.6%)	5 (13.2%)
	NR	*18 (52.9%)*	*8 (23.5%)*	*8 (23.5%)*
	C	**1,245 (57.1%)**	**483 (22.2%)**	**452 (20.7%)**

VI. Utilities and Community Facilities

34. New high-density development (subdivisions, commercial, and industrial uses) should be located:

	In communities where public services (sewer, water, electrical, roads) are already available.	Next to communities where public services could be extended relatively cheaply.	Anywhere in the County, with or without existing public services.
T	43 (65.2%)	18 (27.3%)	5 (7.6%)
R	23 (62.2%)	10 (27.0%)	4 (10.8%)
NR	*19 (67.9%)*	*8 (28.6%)*	*1 (3.6%)*
C	**1,083 (54.1%)**	**690 (34.5%)**	**229 (11.4%)**

35. How would you rate each of the following local services in your community?

		Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	No Opinion
Town/City Hall	T	3 (4.1%)	25 (33.8%)	15 (20.3%)	19 (25.7%)	12 (16.2%)
	R	0 (.0%)	15 (38.5%)	6 (15.4%)	16 (41.0%)	2 (5.1%)
	NR	*2 (6.1%)*	*10 (30.3%)*	*9 (27.3%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*10 (30.3%)*
	C	**283 (13.2%)**	**876 (40.9%)**	**517 (24.1%)**	**104 (4.9%)**	**364 (17.0%)**
Town/City Garage	T	3 (4.1%)	18 (24.7%)	22 (30.1%)	8 (11.0%)	22 (30.1%)
	R	0 (.0%)	14 (37.8%)	13 (35.1%)	7 (18.9%)	3 (8.1%)
	NR	*2 (5.9%)*	*4 (11.8%)*	*8 (23.5%)*	*1 (2.9%)*	*19 (55.9%)*
	C	**267 (12.5%)**	**832 (39.0%)**	**489 (22.9%)**	**88 (4.1%)**	**458 (21.5%)**
Sanitary Sewer	T	1 (1.7%)	9 (15.5%)	5 (8.6%)	4 (6.9%)	39 (67.2%)
	R	0 (.0%)	6 (25.0%)	4 (16.7%)	3 (12.5%)	11 (45.8%)
	NR	*0 (.0%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*28 (84.8%)*
	C	**134 (6.8%)**	**437 (22.0%)**	**301 (15.2%)**	**102 (5.1%)**	**1,008 (50.9%)**
Municipal Water	T	1 (1.7%)	12 (20.3%)	7 (11.9%)	4 (6.8%)	35 (59.3%)
	R	0 (.0%)	8 (32.0%)	6 (24.0%)	2 (8.0%)	9 (36.0%)
	NR	*0 (.0%)*	*4 (12.1%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*26 (78.8%)*
	C	**132 (6.7%)**	**419 (21.3%)**	**294 (14.9%)**	**137 (7.0%)**	**988 (50.2%)**
Police Protection	T	8 (11.0%)	22 (30.1%)	21 (28.8%)	10 (13.7%)	12 (16.4%)
	R	5 (13.5%)	16 (43.2%)	13 (35.1%)	3 (8.1%)	0 (.0%)
	NR	*2 (5.9%)*	*6 (17.6%)*	*7 (20.6%)*	*7 (20.6%)*	*12 (35.3%)*
	C	**168 (8.0%)**	**637 (30.3%)**	**587 (27.9%)**	**294 (14.0%)**	**419 (19.9%)**
Fire Protection	T	6 (8.3%)	15 (20.8%)	23 (31.9%)	10 (13.9%)	18 (25.0%)
	R	4 (10.8%)	9 (24.3%)	19 (51.4%)	4 (10.8%)	1 (2.7%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*6 (18.2%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*6 (18.2%)*	*17 (51.5%)*
	C	**245 (11.5%)**	**765 (36.0%)**	**557 (26.2%)**	**163 (7.7%)**	**394 (18.5%)**
Ambulance Service	T	6 (8.2%)	20 (27.4%)	20 (27.4%)	9 (12.3%)	18 (24.7%)
	R	4 (10.5%)	15 (39.5%)	16 (42.1%)	3 (7.9%)	0 (.0%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*5 (15.2%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*6 (18.2%)*	*18 (54.5%)*
	C	**187 (8.8%)**	**666 (31.5%)**	**528 (25.0%)**	**199 (9.4%)**	**534 (25.3%)**

T – Town Results
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		Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	No Opinion
Health Care Facilities	T	3 (4.3%)	19 (27.1%)	21 (30.0%)	10 (14.3%)	17 (24.3%)
	R	1 (2.8%)	13 (36.1%)	15 (41.7%)	5 (13.9%)	2 (5.6%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*6 (18.2%)*	*6 (18.2%)*	*5 (15.2%)*	*15 (45.5%)*
	C	**120 (5.8%)**	**536 (26.0%)**	**562 (27.3%)**	**263 (12.8%)**	**579 (28.1%)**
Child Care Facilities	T	2 (3.2%)	8 (12.7%)	8 (12.7%)	8 (12.7%)	37 (58.7%)
	R	1 (3.4%)	6 (20.7%)	5 (17.2%)	6 (20.7%)	11 (37.9%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*25 (75.8%)*
	C	**47 (2.4%)**	**204 (10.2%)**	**300 (15.0%)**	**223 (11.2%)**	**1,224 (61.3%)**
Garbage Collection	T	4 (6.3%)	8 (12.7%)	6 (9.5%)	20 (31.7%)	25 (39.7%)
	R	3 (10.3%)	6 (20.7%)	4 (13.8%)	11 (37.9%)	5 (17.2%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*9 (27.3%)*	*20 (60.6%)*
	C	**167 (8.2%)**	**470 (23.0%)**	**356 (17.4%)**	**335 (16.4%)**	**715 (35.0%)**
Recycling Program	T	4 (5.6%)	20 (28.2%)	13 (18.3%)	11 (15.5%)	23 (32.4%)
	R	3 (8.3%)	16 (44.4%)	8 (22.2%)	6 (16.7%)	3 (8.3%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*4 (12.1%)*	*5 (15.2%)*	*20 (60.6%)*
	C	**207 (9.8%)**	**620 (29.5%)**	**482 (22.9%)**	**253 (12.0%)**	**543 (25.8%)**
Library	T	4 (5.8%)	16 (23.2%)	15 (21.7%)	6 (8.7%)	28 (40.6%)
	R	3 (8.8%)	12 (35.3%)	10 (29.4%)	4 (11.8%)	5 (14.7%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*4 (12.1%)*	*4 (12.1%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*22 (66.7%)*
	C	**329 (16.0%)**	**575 (28.0%)**	**343 (16.7%)**	**131 (6.4%)**	**679 (33.0%)**
Education (Public K-12 Schools)	T	4 (5.6%)	29 (40.8%)	11 (15.5%)	5 (7.0%)	22 (31.0%)
	R	3 (8.1%)	21 (56.8%)	9 (24.3%)	3 (8.1%)	1 (2.7%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*8 (24.2%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*20 (60.6%)*
	C	**249 (11.9%)**	**626 (30.0%)**	**393 (18.8%)**	**118 (5.7%)**	**700 (33.6%)**
Parks	T	5 (7.4%)	23 (33.8%)	19 (27.9%)	7 (10.3%)	14 (20.6%)
	R	2 (5.9%)	13 (38.2%)	12 (35.3%)	6 (17.6%)	1 (2.9%)
	NR	*2 (6.1%)*	*10 (30.3%)*	*7 (21.2%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*13 (39.4%)*
	C	**185 (8.9%)**	**854 (41.1%)**	**588 (28.3%)**	**88 (4.2%)**	**363 (17.5%)**
Recreation Programs	T	6 (9.0%)	14 (20.9%)	13 (19.4%)	11 (16.4%)	23 (34.3%)
	R	3 (9.1%)	9 (27.3%)	8 (24.2%)	10 (30.3%)	3 (9.1%)
	NR	*3 (9.1%)*	*5 (15.2%)*	*5 (15.2%)*	*1 (3.0%)*	*19 (57.6%)*
	C	**93 (4.6%)**	**398 (19.5%)**	**484 (23.7%)**	**232 (11.4%)**	**833 (40.8%)**
Telecommunication Services	T	4 (5.8%)	10 (14.5%)	17 (24.6%)	12 (17.4%)	26 (37.7%)
	R	3 (8.6%)	7 (20.0%)	10 (28.6%)	9 (25.7%)	6 (17.1%)
	NR	*1 (3.0%)*	*2 (6.1%)*	*7 (21.2%)*	*3 (9.1%)*	*20 (60.6%)*
	C	**74 (3.6%)**	**420 (20.4%)**	**561 (27.2%)**	**359 (17.4%)**	**646 (31.3%)**
Zoning Enforcement	T	2 (2.8%)	15 (21.1%)	24 (33.8%)	7 (9.9%)	23 (32.4%)
	R	0 (.0%)	11 (30.6%)	12 (33.3%)	6 (16.7%)	7 (19.4%)
	NR	*2 (5.9%)*	*3 (8.8%)*	*12 (35.3%)*	*1 (2.9%)*	*16 (47.1%)*
	C	**79 (3.8%)**	**424 (20.4%)**	**561 (27.0%)**	**324 (15.6%)**	**692 (33.3%)**

36. My property taxes are reasonable considering the county and local public services and facilities that are available.

	Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
T	16	(21.9%)	55	(75.3%)	2	(2.7%)
R	11	(28.9%)	26	(68.4%)	1	(2.6%)
NR	*4*	*(12.1%)*	*28*	*(84.8%)*	*1*	*(3.0%)*
C	**725**	**(32.9%)**	**1,339**	**(60.7%)**	**141**	**(6.4%)**

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VII. Economic Development

		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
37. There are enough job opportunities that pay a sufficient wage to make a decent living in Iron County.	T	6	(8.0%)	55	(73.3%)	14	(18.7%)
	R	3	(7.9%)	32	(84.2%)	3	(7.9%)
	NR	*3*	*(8.6%)*	*21*	*(60.0%)*	*11*	*(31.4%)*
	C	**130**	**(5.8%)**	**1,623**	**(72.6%)**	**484**	**(21.6%)**
38. I would support Iron County's efforts to create new jobs in the County.	T	65	(85.5%)	6	(7.9%)	5	(6.6%)
	R	36	(92.3%)	2	(5.1%)	1	(2.6%)
	NR	*27*	*(77.1%)*	*4*	*(11.4%)*	*4*	*(11.4%)*
	C	**1,752**	**(78.3%)**	**200**	**(8.9%)**	**285**	**(12.7%)**
39. I support the use of tax dollars to improve public infrastructure (sewer, roads, water) to help attract new development to Iron County.	T	38	(51.4%)	23	(31.1%)	13	(17.6%)
	R	26	(66.7%)	7	(17.9%)	6	(15.4%)
	NR	*12*	*(35.3%)*	*15*	*(44.1%)*	*7*	*(20.6%)*
	C	**1,244**	**(56.1%)**	**637**	**(28.7%)**	**337**	**(15.2%)**

40. I support efforts to revitalize existing downtown areas in the county if these efforts are:

	Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		**County**	
Paid through public tax dollars	2	(2.8%)	1	(2.7%)	*1*	*(2.9%)*	**68**	**(3.1%)**
Supported by private business dollars and/or non-public contributions	36	(50.0%)	22	(59.5%)	*14*	*(41.2%)*	**711**	**(32.7%)**
Supported by a combination of public and private dollars	28	(38.9%)	11	(29.7%)	*16*	*(47.1%)*	**1,171**	**(53.9%)**
I do not support revitalization of downtown areas	6	(8.3%)	3	(8.1%)	*3*	*(8.8%)*	**224**	**(10.3%)**

41. What types of industries do you believe are the most important for Iron County to attract?

	Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		**County**	
Tourism Businesses	55	(71.4%)	26	(48.1%)	*28*	*(51.9%)*	**1,454**	**(63.8%)**
Service Businesses	29	(37.7%)	12	(41.4%)	*17*	*(58.6%)*	**910**	**(39.9%)**
Timber Resource Industries	40	(51.9%)	22	(56.4%)	*17*	*(43.6%)*	**1,081**	**(47.5%)**
Retail Development	30	(39.0%)	16	(57.1%)	*12*	*(42.9%)*	**878**	**(38.5%)**
Agriculture (dairy, tree, and cranberry farms)	14	(18.2%)	8	(57.1%)	*6*	*(42.9%)*	**726**	**(31.9%)**
Light Industry/Manufacturing	57	(74.0%)	33	(60.0%)	*22*	*(40.0%)*	**1,559**	**(68.4%)**
Heavy Industry/Manufacturing	20	(26.0%)	14	(70.0%)	*6*	*(30.0%)*	**546**	**(24.0%)**
High Tech Industries	26	(33.8%)	18	(69.2%)	*8*	*(30.8%)*	**951**	**(41.7%)**
Public Sector, Governmental	11	(14.3%)	6	(54.5%)	*5*	*(45.5%)*	**330**	**(14.5%)**

42. How should possible changes brought on by economic development be balanced to preserve a local community quality of life?

	Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		**County**	
Economic development should not be allowed if it would significantly change a community's character or quality of life.	47	(63.5%)	17	(43.6%)	*28*	*(84.8%)*	**1,349**	**(63.7%)**
Preserving the community's character or quality of life should not be an issue when seeking economic development.	18	(24.3%)	15	(38.5%)	*3*	*(9.1%)*	**468**	**(22.1%)**
Don't know	9	(12.2%)	7	(17.9%)	*2*	*(6.1%)*	**301**	**(14.2%)**

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VIII. Intergovernmental Cooperation

		Agree		Disagree		Don't Know	
43. Neighboring towns, cities, and counties should identify and work together toward shared goals.	T	68	(89.5%)	4	(5.3%)	4	(5.3%)
	R	38	(95.0%)	2	(5.0%)	0	(.0%)
	NR	*29*	*(82.9%)*	*2*	*(5.7%)*	*4*	*(11.4%)*
	C	**2,026**	**(90.4%)**	**83**	**(3.7%)**	**133**	**(5.9%)**
44. Are you satisfied with the level of communication between county government and your community?	T	23	(30.3%)	22	(28.9%)	31	(40.8%)
	R	18	(45.0%)	12	(30.0%)	10	(25.0%)
	NR	*5*	*(14.3%)*	*10*	*(28.6%)*	*20*	*(57.1%)*
	C	**461**	**(20.7%)**	**686**	**(30.8%)**	**1,080**	**(48.5%)**
45. Would you support sharing services with a neighboring community if it afforded a cost savings with no reduction in quality of services?	T	68	(89.5%)	5	(6.6%)	3	(3.9%)
	R	35	(87.5%)	4	(10.0%)	1	(2.5%)
	NR	*32*	*(91.4%)*	*1*	*(2.9%)*	*2*	*(5.7%)*
	C	**2,031**	**(91.2%)**	**72**	**(3.2%)**	**124**	**(5.6%)**

IX. Personal Information

		Town		County	
46a. Is your primary residence located in Iron County?	Yes	40	(51.9%)	**1,146**	**(50.3%)**
	No	35	(45.5%)	**1,091**	**(47.9%)**
	Blank	2	(2.6%)	**41**	**1.8%)**

		Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		County	
46b. Do you own or rent your Iron County dwelling?	Own	45	(97.8%)	38	(97.4%)	*6*	*(100.0%)*	**1,306**	**(98.9%)**
	Rent	1	(2.2%)	1	(2.6%)	*0*	*(.0%)*	**15**	**(1.1%)**

		Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		County	
47. Do you own property located on a lake or river in Iron County?	Yes	27	(35.5%)	7	(17.5%)	*20*	*(58.8%)*	**1,206**	**(53.8%)**
	No	49	(64.5%)	33	(82.5%)	*14*	*(41.2%)*	**1,034**	**(46.2%)**

		Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		County	
48. How many years have you owned property or lived in Iron County as either a permanent or seasonal resident?	0-5	12	(15.6%)	4	(10.0%)	*8*	*(22.9%)*	**351**	**(15.5%)**
	6-10	11	(14.3%)	3	(7.5%)	*7*	*(20.0%)*	**349**	**(15.4%)**
	11-15	8	(10.4%)	4	(10.0%)	*4*	*(11.4%)*	**261**	**(11.5%)**
	16-20	8	(10.4%)	4	(10.0%)	*4*	*(11.4%)*	**181**	**(8.0%)**
	Over 20	38	(49.4%)	25	(62.5%)	*12*	*(34.3%)*	**1,118**	**(49.5%)**

		Town		Resident		*Non-Resident*		County	
49. Is your current place of employment located in Iron County?	Yes	12	(16.4%)	11	(30.6%)	*0*	*(.0%)*	**408**	**(18.5%)**
	No	32	(43.8%)	7	(19.4%)	*25*	*(71.4%)*	**1,080**	**(49.0%)**
	Retired	28	(38.4%)	17	(47.2%)	*10*	*(28.6%)*	**684**	**(31.0%)**
	Unemployed	1	(1.4%)	1	(2.8%)	*0*	*(.0%)*	**34**	**(1.5%)**

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		Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
50. What is your age?	Under 21	0 (.0%)	0 (.0%)	*0 (.0%)*	**1 (.0%)**
	21-30	3 (3.9%)	1 (2.6%)	*2 (5.7%)*	**39 (1.7%)**
	31-40	4 (5.3%)	3 (7.7%)	*1 (2.9%)*	**215 (9.6%)**
	41-50	19 (25.0%)	9 (23.1%)	*10 (28.6%)*	**512 (22.8%)**
	51-60	24 (31.6%)	11 (28.2%)	*12 (34.3%)*	**599 (26.7%)**
	Over 60	26 (34.2%)	15 (38.5%)	*10 (28.6%)*	**875 (39.0%)**

		Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
51. Are there children under the age of 19 living in the household?	Yes	20 (27.0%)	11 (28.9%)	*9 (26.5%)*	**504 (22.7%)**
	No	54 (73.0%)	27 (71.1%)	*25 (73.5%)*	**1,714 (77.3%)**

		Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
If yes, list the number in each age group.	Under 5	1* (1.3%)	0* (.0%)	*1* (100.0%)*	**119* (5.2%)**
	5-10	5* (6.5%)	4* (80.0%)	*1* (20.0%)*	**154* (6.8%)**
	11-18	18* (23.4%)	10* (55.6%)	*8* (44.4%)*	**328* (14.4%)**

* Figures represent number of households that responsed to question, not the total number of children in each age group. Percentages based on 77 responses.

		Town	Resident	*Non-Resident*	**County**
52. Do you have access to the internet?	Yes, at home	32 (42.1%)	17 (43.6%)	*13 (37.1%)*	**837 (37.3%)**
	Yes, at work	4 (5.3%)	1 (2.6%)	*3 (8.6%)*	**128 (5.7%)**
	Yes, at home and work	17 (22.4%)	4 (10.3%)	*13 (37.1%)*	**599 (26.7%)**
	No	23 (30.3%)	17 (43.6%)	*6 (17.1%)*	**678 (30.2%)**

Note: Minor data inconsistencies in survey results are due to invalid or missing responses. In some cases, these inconsistencies result in a disproportionate number of resident and non-resident responses when compared to total town responses.

T – Town Results
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ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES [§ 66.1001 (2)(a), Stats.]

Community Profile

Purpose

The following Community Profile of the Town of Carey consists of background information on the town, including population and demographics; households; age distribution; education levels; income levels; employment characteristics; and appropriate trends, forecasts, and/or projections. It serves as an introduction to the town and a starting point for developing the town's *Comprehensive Plan*. In addition, the Community Profile, along with the plan's other eight elements (which are provided in the next eight sections of the plan), is meant to act as a source of reference information and to be used for deriving many of the key findings and recommendations of the plan. The community profile is written in a manner that facilitates quick and easy reference for use during and after the planning process.

Synopsis

- Population is decreasing. [p. 2 Table 1]
- 19 of 75 households are single person households. [p. 4 Table 3]
- 29 percent of residents had some college education. [p. 6 Figure 5]
- Retail leads employment of residents. [p.7 Figure 6]

Historical Population

The **Town of Carey** experienced a dimished population decline from 1950 to 1990 and then had a slight increase to 2000. In reviewing **Iron County's** population trends in Table 1, the population declined each decade from 1950 to 1970 and has remained relatively constant to the present.

Table 1
Historic Population Trends

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Absolute Change 1950-2000	Percent Change 1950-2000
Town of Carey	**273**	**221**	**194**	**179**	**175**	**191**	**-82**	**-30.0%**
Percent of County Population	3.1%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	---	---
Iron County	**8,714**	**7,830**	**6,533**	**6,730**	**6,153**	**6,861**	**-1,853**	**-21.3%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (SF 1)

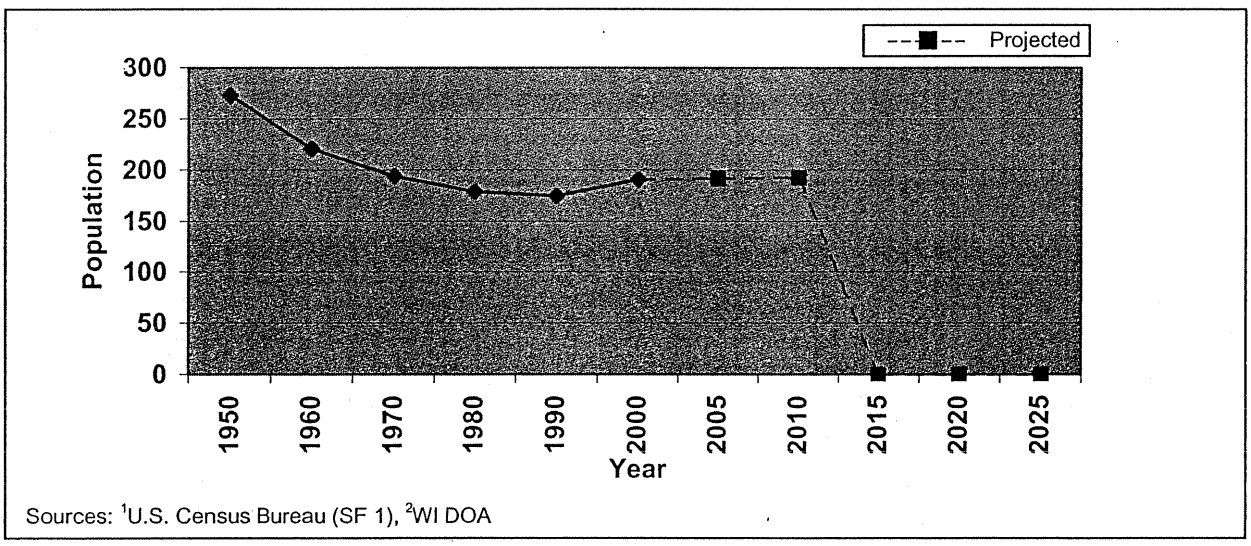
Population Projections

Table 2 depicts population projections for the Town of Carey through 2025 that are developed by the Demographic Services Center in accordance with Wisconsin Statute 16.96. These projections are based on past and current population trends and are intended to be a base-line guide for the users. The table also compares this population change to Iron County for the same period. These projections indicate that the Town of Carey…

Table 2: Population Projections 2005 - 2025		
Year	**Town of Carey**	**Iron County**
2005	192	6,841
2010	193	6,830
2015		
2020		
2025		
Absolute Change 2005-2025		

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Figure 1 **TOWN OF CAREY**
Historic Population[1]: 1950-2000
Population Projection[2]: 2005-2025



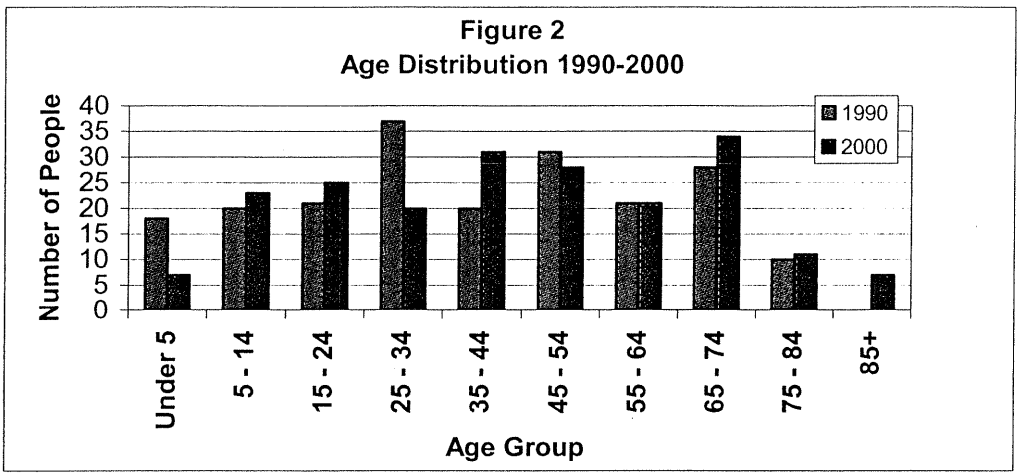
Sources: [1]U.S. Census Bureau (SF 1), [2]WI DOA

Population Characteristics

In 2000, the Town of Carey had 101 males and 90 females. Most town residents reported their race as White (98.4%) in the 2000 U.S. Census. The median age of town residents is 40.5 years old. In comparison, Iron County's median age is 45, while the State of Wisconsin's median age is 36.

Figure 2 illustrates that a balanced distribution of population exists in each age group. All age groups between 5 and 74 years old have at least 20 people in each group. About 75 percent of

the town population in 2000 was below the retirement age of 65 years. According to Figure 2, the largest age group in 2000 was between 65 to 74 years old.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (SF 3)

Household Characteristics

A ***household*** includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit.[U.S. Census]

Occupants may consist of a single family; one person living alone; two or more families living together; or any other group of related or unrelated people who share a housing unit.[U.S. Census]

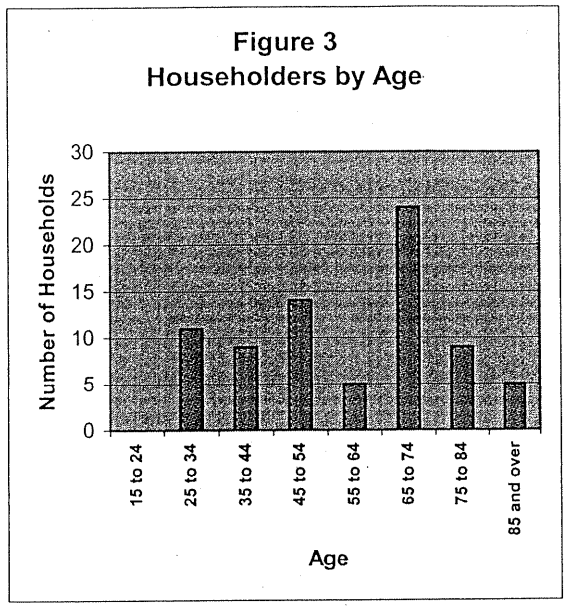
A ***housing unit*** is a house; apartment; mobile home; group of rooms; or single room occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters.[U.S. Census]

Married couple families with children continue to constitute a sizable portion of Wisconsin households, but they continue to decrease in number and in proportion.[UW-EX]

Out of 75 households in the Town of Carey, 20 are single person households as shown in Table 3. About 49 percent of family households have children. No householders are less than 25 years old. More detailed household characteristics for the Town of Carey are shown in Table 3. According to U.S. Census data in Figure 3, about half the householders, both single and married, are more than 65 years old.

Table 3 Households	
	Town of Carey
Total Households	75
1. Family households	55
a. Married-couple family	48
i. **With** own children under 18 years	24
ii. **Without** own children under 18 years	24
b. Householder without spouse present	7
i. **With** own children under 18 years	3
ii. **Without** own children under 18 years	4
2. Nonfamily household	20
a. Householder **living alone**	19
b. Householder **not living alone**	1

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1)



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Household Trends

The Town of Carey's average household size in 1990 was 2.50 persons, while in 2000 it was 2.55. Household size in most other Iron County municipalities decreased, which is in contrast to the increase in average household size in the Town of Carey. Households increased 17 percent from 1980 to 1990 and then decreased 8 percent from 1990 to 2000 (as shown by Census 2000 data in Table 4).

Household Projections

Household projections shown in Table 4 were created by the Northwest Regional Planning Commission. In the next 25 years, the Town of Carey is projected to gain four households.

Table 4 Household Trends 1980-1990 Household Projections 2005-2025								
TOWN OF CAREY	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2005**	**2010**	**2015**	**2020**	**2025**
Households	71[1]	70[1]	75[1]	75[2]	76[2]	77[2]	78[2]	79[2]

Source: [1]US Census Bureau 1980-2000 (SF 1)
[2]NWRPC Projections

Household Income

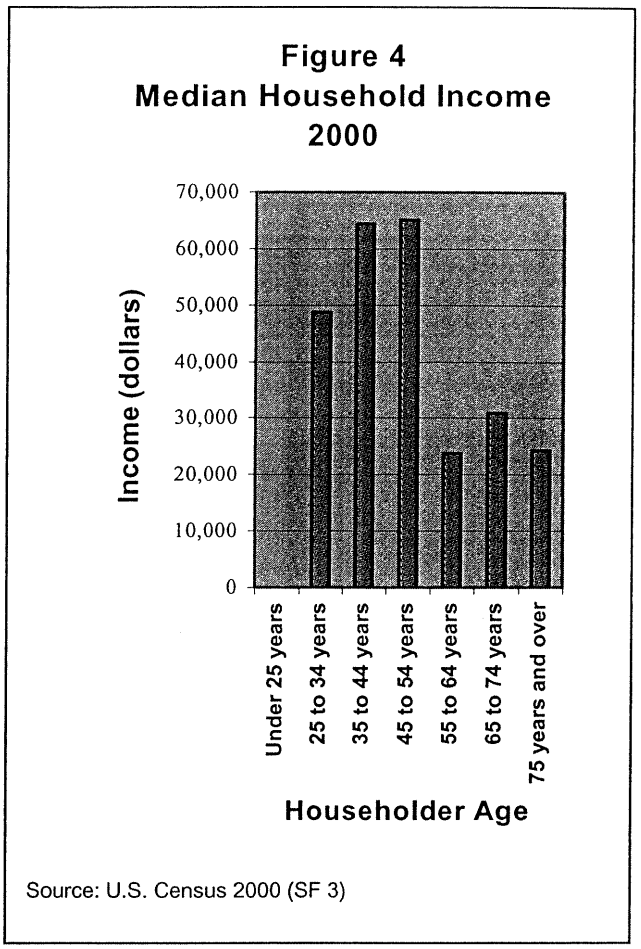
During the most career productive years of 25 to 54 years old, the median income is above $45,000, as shown in Figure 4. Households aged 35 to 54 have median incomes above $60,000.

The 2000 U.S. Census identifies that 42 households have social security income and 30 households have other retirement income. This U.S. Census data may show the cause of lower median household income among householders aged 65 and older, as identified in Figure 4.

Table 5 shows that 35.1 percent households have an annual income between $20,000 and $34,999.

Table 5 Household Income, 2000	
Annual Income	**Percent of Households**
Less than $10,000	6.5%
$10,000 - $19,999	6.5%
$20,000 - $34,999	35.1%
$35,000 - $49,999	24.7%
$50,000 - $99,999	13.0%
$100,000 and over	14.3%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Per Capita Income, Median Household Income, & Poverty Level

Per capita income is defined as all resident income divided by population. Table 6 shows the Town of Carey's median household income is $35,625, which is higher than Iron County's median income of $29,580. This may result from the fact that, in the Town of Carey, 50 percent of 77 households report incomes above $35,000, as shown in Table 5. The percent of inhabitants below the poverty level in the Town of Carey is less than in Iron County, and also less than in the state.

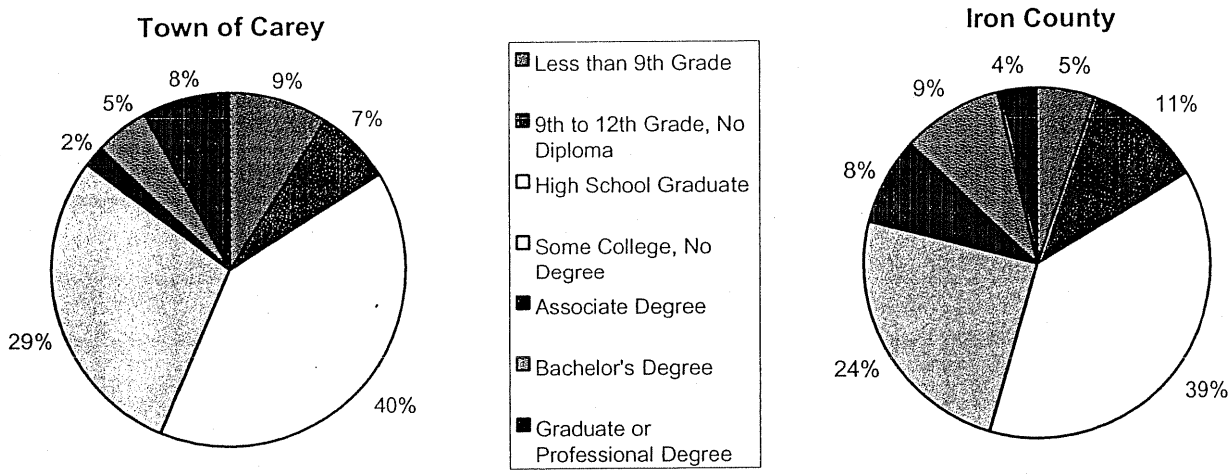
Table 6 Income Comparisons, 2000			
	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income	Percent of inhabitants below poverty level
Town of Carey	**$24,918**	**$35,625**	**3.6%**
Iron County	$17,371	$29,580	11.1%
Wisconsin	$21,271	$43,791	8.7%

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Education Levels

A good indicator of economic potential is the educational attainment of its residents. Figure 5 shows that Town of Carey residents have a slightly higher percent of high school graduates and residents with some college education compared to percentages in Iron County.

Figure 5
Educational Attainment, 2000
For Population Over 25 Years



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Employment Characteristics

A community's labor force consists of all individuals age 16 and above who are employed or unemployed and looking for work. Iron County's labor force, shown in Table 7, has steadily risen between 1990 and 2001. The unemployment rate has risen three times and fallen twice in the last decade, according to Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development data shown in Table 7. No specific labor force data is available at the town level.

Table 7
Iron County Labor Force Data

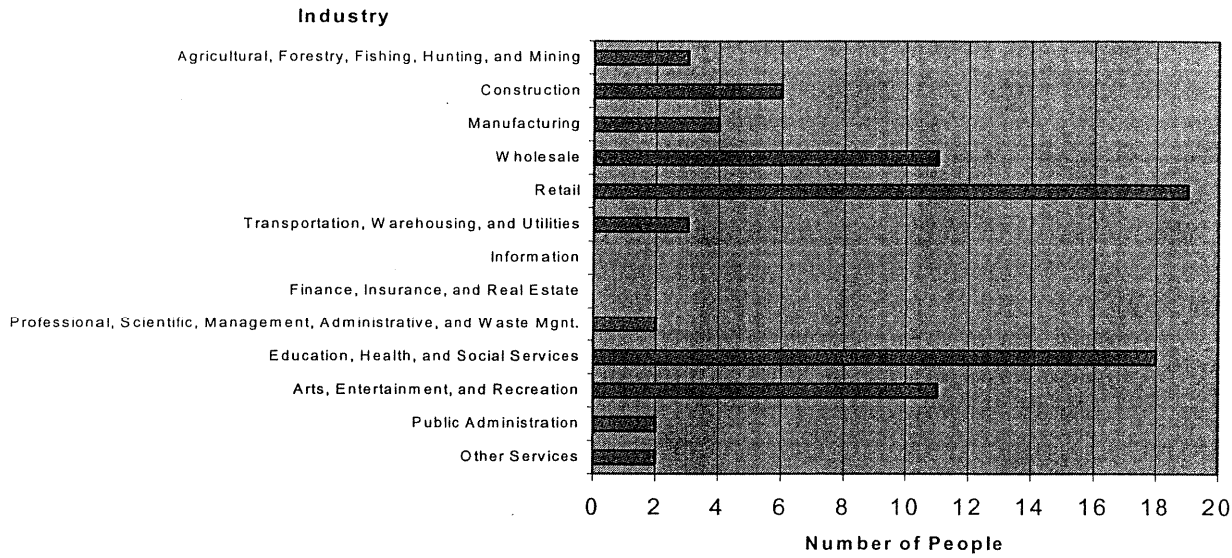
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Labor Force	2,786	2,824	3,168	3,270	3,166	3,123	3,268	3,296	3,216	3,202	3,267	3,440
Employed	2,612	2,598	2,894	2,976	2,905	2,898	3,004	3,036	2,963	3,015	3,051	3,203
Unemployed	174	226	274	294	261	225	264	260	253	187	216	237
Unemployment Rate	6.2	8.0	8.6	9.0	8.2	7.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	5.8	6.6	6.9

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Employment by Industry

Hurley School District is the largest employer in Iron County. The education, health, and social services industry employs 18 Town of Carey residents. Retail employs the largest numbers of town residents, as seen in Figure 6. The cities of Hurley and Ironwood combined have a large population to support many retail activities. Figure 6 has additional employment by industry data.

Figure 6
Employment by Industry
Town of Carey, 2000



Source: U.S. Census 2000 (SF 3)

Top Iron County Employers

The manufacturing, retail, education, and health care industries account for the top 4 employment sectors in the county. The largest employers in Iron County, according to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, are listed in Table 8.

Table 8
Top Employers in Iron County

Employer Name	Product or Service	Employment Size Range
Hurley School District	Elementary and Secondary School	100-249
Art Unlimited Sportswear LLC	Men's and Boys' Clothing, NEC Mfg.	100-249
Action Floor Systems LLC	Hardwood Dimension and Flooring Mills Mfg.	100-249
Villa Maria Healthcare Center	Skilled Nursing Care Facility	100-249
County of Iron	Executive & Legislative Govt. Office	50-99
The Copps Corp	Grocery Store	50-99
Wayne Nasi Construction Inc.	General Contractors-Nonresidential Buildings	50-99
Giovanoni True Value Hardware Inc.	Hardware Store	50-99
School District of Mercer	Elementary and Secondary School	50-99
Liberty Bell Chalet Inc.	Eating & drinking establishment	20-49
Snow Country Hardwoods Inc.	Lumber & wood: flooring & paneling	20-49

Source: WI DWD October 2002

Iron County Employment Forecasts

According to the 2000 Census, XXXX persons were employed, a XX percent employment rate. Forecasts were done using projected population estimates and assuming that XX percent of the population will be employed in the next 20 years.

In 2000, education, health, and social services lead the county in job type with 494 persons employed. Manufacturing was at a close second with 460 jobs and third was arts, entertainment, and recreation at 387. Predictions indicate that by 2025, these same three employment sectors will lead the county in employment. Table 9 displays forecasted Iron County job employment through 2025.

Table 9: Iron County Employment by Job Type 2000, Forecasts 2005-2025

Job Categories	2000	% Employed in 2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, & mining	102	3.6%					
Construction	314	10.9%					
Manufacturing	460	16.0%					
Wholesale Trade	97	3.4%					
Retail Trade	333	11.6%					
Transportation & warehousing	133	4.6%					
Finance, insurance, real estate	109	3.8%					
Information	50	1.7%					
Professional, management, admin.	117	4.1%					
Education, health & social services	494	17.2%					
Arts, entertainment & recreation	387	13.5%					
Public administration	150	5.2%					
Other services	125	4.4%					
Total	**2,871**	**100%**					

Source: U.S. Census (SF 3) & NWRPC Projections

Statements

Gile Flowage Watershed Comprehensive Plan-Phase I

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING REGULARLY

Includes meeting minutes from the:

Joint Planning Commissions of the
Towns of Carey and Pence
(white pages)

and

The Friends of the Gile Flowage, Inc. (FOG)
A Lake Association representing the Gile Flowage
working in partnership on this grant
(gray pages)

MINUTES
GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 1
PRESENTATION OF PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT MEETING
Wednesday, December 15, 2004, 7:00 pm
Iron County Courthouse, Hurley, WI

Meeting Called to Order: At 7:00 pm by Cathy Techtmann-Chair, Pence Planning Committee and President of the Friends of the Gile Flowage lake association. Members of the Comprehensive Planning Committees of the Towns of Pence and Carey were present including: Chuck Splonkowski, Harold Schmude, Mike Paternoster, Cathy Techtmann, Peg Sutherland; plus Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) Board members, and members of the general public who were invited to attend to hear the presentation.

Presentation of Phase I Environmental Assessment: Dr. Dean Premo of Whitewater Associates of Amasa, MI gave an executive summary via a power point presentation concerning the results of the environmental assessment his firm conducted for the Gile Flowage Watershed. A complete copy of the assessment will be available from Whitewater.

Lake Planning Grant Close-Out: Chuck requested that timesheets and grant related work products be forwarded to the Town of Carey's meeting on Monday, Dec. 20, 2004 to prepare for the grant close out. Discussion between members of the Pence and Carey Planning Committees resulted in an informal agreement to recommend the Towns apply for a DNR Lakes Planning Grant in 2005 to help fund the second phase of the Gile Flowage Watershed Plan.

Meeting Adjourned: At 9:30 pm. Members of the audience lingered to discuss the results of the environmental assessment.

MEETING NOTICE

TOWN OF CAREY AND TOWN OF PENCE
JOINT PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

There will be a joint meeting of the Town of Carey and Town of Pence Planning Commissions on Wednesday, November 10th, 7:00 P.M. in the Iron County Courthouse in Hurley. The purpose of the meeting will be to hear the results of the Gile Flowage Future Survey.

The survey was conducted in the summer of 2004 to gather opinions from land owners and flowage users regarding the future use and development of the Gile Flowage as a part of a DNR Lake Planning Grant for the Gile Flowage watershed.

For more information contact Will Andresen, Community Resource Development Agent at the Iron County UW-Extension Office at 561-2695.

Notice to: Iron County Miner, Ironwood Daily Globe, WJMS Radio, WUPM Radio, all committee members.

Requests for reasonable accommodations for disabilities or limitations should be made prior to the date of the program or activity for which it is needed. Please do so as early as possible prior to the program or activity so that proper arrangements can be made. Requests are kept confidential. Requests should be made by calling the Iron County UW-Extension Office at 715-561-2695, or toll free from Mercer and Springstead at 1-888-561-2695.

TOWN OF CAREY AND TOWN OF PENCE
JOINT PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING

There will be a joint meeting of the Town of Carey and Town of Pence Planning Commissions on Wednesday, April 28th, 7:00 P.M. in the Iron County Courthouse in Hurley. The purpose of the meeting will be to develop a Gile Flowage Future Survey.

The survey will be conducted in the summer of 2004 to gather opinions from land owners and flowage users regarding the future development of the Gile Flowage. The survey is a part of the DNR Lake Planning Grant for the Gile Flowage watershed.

For more information contact Will Andresen, Community Resource Development Agent at the Iron County UW-Extension Office at 561-2695.

Notice to: Iron County Miner, Ironwood Daily Globe, WJMS Radio, WUPM Radio, all committee members.

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GILE FLOWAGE SURVEY MEETING MINUTES
Wednesday, March 31, 2004
Iron County Courthouse- Hurley, WI

Meeting Called to Order: At 7:05 pm by Iron County Community Resource Development Educator Will Andresen. Members of the Comprehensive Planning Committees of the Towns of Pence and Carey were present and Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) including: Chuck Splonkowski, Robert Walesewicz, Harold Schmude, Mike Paternoster, Cathy Techtmann, Peg Sutherland, and Gary Miles.

Minutes of Last Meeting Approved: Chuck moved to approve the minutes of the February 4, 2004 Gile Flowage Survey meeting. Seconded by Robert. All in favor.

Draft Survey Reviewed: Will reviewed the draft survey with the changes made from suggestions gathered from the group. Robert said that a statement needs to be included explaining the power company's ownership of the shoreland. It is important to explain why there will be no direct questions about shoreland development in the survey since the power company has jurisdiction over the shoreland and we do not have control. Robert suggested that wording in the survey referring to "shoreland" or "on-the-water property" should be changed to *"adjacent to the high water mark."*

There was discussion whether the 1495 ft. elevation should be used or explained. The group suggested that Robert Olson from Xcel Energy be contacted for appropriate language to use to explain the high water mark and their ownership.

The group agreed that the beginning of the survey should include a statement indicating the purpose for the survey. Suggested language: *This survey is being conducted to gather information for the Comprehensive Land Use Plans for the Towns of Carey and Pence. This information may be used by the Towns and Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) for coordinated efforts to seek future grants and assistance.*

Recommendations for changes on each individual question were discussed and noted on Will's master copy. He will incorporate these changes into the next survey draft for review at the next meeting.

Motion to Adjourn: Robert moved to adjourn, seconded by Chuck. All in favor. Meeting adjourned at 8:20 pm.

Next meeting: 7:00 pm, Wednesday, April 28, 2004-Iron County Courthouse

MINUTES
GILE FLOWAGE WATERSHED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SURVEY MEETING
February 4, 2004, 7:00 pm
Iron County Courthouse, Hurley, WI

Meeting Called to Order: At 7:00 pm by Iron County Community Resource Development Educator Will Andresen. Members of the Comprehensive Planning Committees of the Towns of Pence and Carey were present and Friends of the Gile Flowage (FOG) including: Chuck Splonkowski, Nick Furyk, Robert Walesewicz, Harold Schmude, Mike Paternoster, Cathy Techtmann, Peg Sutherland, and Gary Miles.

Will complimented the group on working together to secure a DNR Lake Planning Grant for the project and reviewed how the Gile Flowage Watershed Plan will interface with the Towns' comprehensive plans.

Survey Development: Will, through the Iron County Extension Office, will help develop the survey, distribute it, compile data, develop a report, and help get the results out to the public. The steps to developing the survey will be:

1) Identify the issues of concern.
2) Create a draft survey for review by the planning group
3) Hold a public meeting to gather more input
4) Create final survey and implement

Robert suggested incorporating some of the issues raised at earlier FOG meetings. He suggested issues include access, water quality/use, and shoreline development (above the 1500 ft. high water mark).

It was suggested that the City of Montreal and Xcel Energy be invited to review the survey questions for any additions prior to distribution.

Chuck noted the need for the survey to include definitions of terms and issues since it should serve as an educational tool as well as a way to assess opinions.

The group agreed that questions about water level issues should not be included, but information should be noted in the survey explaining Xcel's ownership and their water level policy.

It was also agreed that questions would not be included that ask opinions about what to do if Xcel might sell the Flowage since it might raise untrue speculations and rumors.

Survey Distribution: There was discussion concerning the area where the survey will be distributed. The Gile Flowage Watershed is large. We need to get a more precise definition of the geography of the watershed. Will has been working with the Register of Deeds to generate a mailing list of Flowage property owners.

It was suggested that all resident and non-resident property owners, within the Watershed, receive 1 survey per household. Renters will not be included in the survey.

Next Meeting: Wednesday, March 31 at 7:00 pm in the Iron County Courthouse in Hurley.

Meeting Adjourned: Motion to adjourn, seconded. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 pm.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Towns of Carey and Pence Planning Commissions will hold a meeting on January 19th, 2004 at the Carey Town Hall at 6:30 p.m. to discuss the DNR (Gile Flowage Watershed) grant recently awarded to the towns.

1) Call to order.
2) Pledge of Allegiance.
3) Roll Call.
4) Verification of public notice(s).
5) Explanation of DNR grant (Kathy Techtmann).
6) Public comment (limited to 5 min).
7) Motion(s) by planning commissions as indicated.
8) Set date for next meeting.
9) Motion to adjourn.

Bernard Furyk
Chair
Town of Carey Planning Commission

Kathy Techtmann
Chair
Town of Pence Planning Commission

JOINT RESOLUTION BY THE TOWN OF CAREY AND TOWN OF PENCE
IRON COUNTY, WISCONSIN

WHEREAS: The Gile Flowage primarily lies within the jurisdictional boundaries of both the Town of Carey and the Town of Pence, and

WHEREAS: the Gile Flowage is an important resource used by the public for recreation and enjoyment of natural beauty, and

WHEREAS: a study and examination of the Flowage will lead to better understanding and will promote the public health, comfort, convenience, necessity, and public welfare; and

WHEREAS: we recognize the need for responsible and holistic long-range planning to better manage the Flowage, its watershed, and its use, and

WHEREAS: we are qualified to carry out the responsibilities of the planning project

IT IS THEREFORE RESOLVED THAT: The Town Board of Carey and the Town of Pence jointly requests the funds and assistance available from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under the "Lake Management Planning Grant Program", and

HEREBY AUTHORIZES: Robert A. Walesej and Michael D. Paterson to act on behalf of the Towns of Carey and Pence, respectively, to submit an application to the State of Wisconsin for financial aid for lake planning purposes, sign documents, and take necessary action to undertake, direct, and complete an approved planning grant,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT: The Town of Carey and the Town of Pence will meet the obligations of the planning project including timely publication of results and meet the financial obligations under this grant including certifying the contribution of 25% commitment (a up to $2500.00 total for the project) of in-kind services to meet the grant's matching cost requirement.

We understand the importance of incorporating a management plan for the Gile Flowage into the comprehensive plan for the Towns of Carey and Pence and intend to proceed on that course.

TOWN OF CAREY

Adopted this day: 7/14/2003

By a Vote of:
3 in favor/ 0 against/ 0 abstain

Certified by Town Secretary:
[signature]

TOWN OF PENCE

Adopted this day: 7-8-03

By a Vote of:
12X in favor/ 0 against/ 0 abstain

Certified by Town Secretary:
Paula Manzanares

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Special Meeting and Fall Brunch October 2, 2004
Pence Town Hall
Pence, Wisconsin

Board Directors Meeting

The meeting was called to order at 9:30am by Cathy.
Attending: Dan, Doug, Cathy, Peg, Jim, Gary, Joel

Secretary's Report

Peg handed out the minutes from the July 7th meeting for Board member to read.

Treasure report

OLD BALANCE DEPOSITS EXPENSES NEW BALANCE $1908.70 $ 422.00 $102.00 $2228.70 **LAKE GRANT**

Most things are being worked on. However we need to start working on the Lake history.

LOGO

- Need to get a check to Rossi
- Need to have a picture taken for the paper of the check presentation.
- Julie contacted other vendors in the area, Rossi was the only one who would do what we wanted.
- Need a clean logo to use on papers and web site.
- These things need to be done prior to the next meeting.

FISH CRIBS

- Need cement blocks about 120 of them.
- Will work on the cribs in December or January Place?
- Will have 32 cribs

MAPS

Nothing knew

DOMAIN

Peg is having problems getting a domain. The start of the registration goes fine. But when She comes near the end of the process it won't let her go any further. Also internet service is causing a problem as well. She is having alot of problems with hers.

BY-LAW CHANGES

This is need to get any Lake Association Grants.

Next meeting will be November 3, 2004 at the Iron Nugget at 7pm

Meeting adjourned.

Special Fall Meeting of the Friends of the Gile

Cathy calls the meeting to order.

Secretary's Report

Peg Read the report from the last board meeting. Report accepted as read.

Treasure report

Dan went over the Treasurer's report. Report accepted as read.

XCEL ENERGY

- A DNR hot line complaint was called in about a property on the flowage. Now the Wisconsin DNR is envolved in the process.
- Everyone needs to be CALM.
- Our Organization needs to be very Diplomatic and neutral concerning this problem.
- This is a bigger project than what Xcel thought.
- It seems they may not own certain parts of the basin.
- Some people had easements from NSP that ran year to year.
- Could the State buy the Shoreline. The state must contact the company, not the other way around.
- What problems could this cause for the land owners?
- The State could possibly have land owners sign an easement.
- Will form a committee to look into the information on docks on state waterways. Cathy, Peg, Rollie.

BY-LAW CHANGE

Cathy read the old by-law and then the purpose new one. She explained the reason for the changes. In order to Lake Grants we can not have a 2 voting and non voting members. These were put in the last newsletter. A discussion about changing the dues to reflect the way the by-laws would now read. It was decided that the dues should be $15 for singles and $30 for a family. MOtion carried.

FISH CRIBS

- Need cement blocks about 120 of them.
- Will work on the cribs in December or January Place?
- Will have 32 cribs
- Check with Charlie Z. About the crew helping to cut brush.
- Could we use Christmas trees. Could put something the paper about it with a drop off point.
- Have the DNR permit, also hav the logs, rope and trucking.
- This time we build them with the DNR, next time we use there equipment.
- Ask about balsam and fir branches left over from the weath businesses in the area.
- Joel will put the GSP coordinates on the map for refenences for the next time we put in cribs.

LAKE HISTORY

- Need to start work on it for the lake grant.
- Put in the newsletter about pictures or stories about the flowage.
- Peg can scan in the pictures.

Meeting adjourned.

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Board Directors Meeting
JULY 7, 2004 7:00 pm
The Iron Nugget, Hurley, Wisconsin

The meeting was called to order at 7 pm by Cathy.
Attending: Dan, Jeanne, Cathy, Peg, Jim, Gary, Joel

Secretary's Report

Peg handed out the minutes from the Annual meeting for Board member to read.

Joel moved to accept, Jim seconded by . All in favor.

Treasure report

CHECKS

$ 29.00	For hamburger for annual meeting.
$ 50.00	Dues.
$1929.70	Total.

OLD BUSINESS

1. **ANNUAL MEETING**

   The annual meeting was a success for such a rainy day.

2. **LAKE PLANNING GRANT**

   - 948 surveys were sent out. 266 or 24% were returned.
   - White Water Associates-starting the environmental assessment
   - Land conservation-plan to go out on a pontoon boat to inspect the flowage
   - Lake history-a fall project
   - Next lake planning grant-Cathy is to busy to start the one for August. It was agreed that we should finish the work on this one first and aim for the next grant cycle in Febuary.
   - Need to think about getting a grant for invasive species. Good chance we will get it because of the spiney water flea.

3. **LOGO**

   - According to the contest rules the logo is the property of FOG. We will have the copywrite.
   - Rossi wanted to retain the logo and give something back to FOG for everything sold.
   - Decided he can use the logo, but must provide us with a clean copy of the logo.

- It was decided to try other vendors in the area for prices.
- Julie got prices and had some shirts and hats made so we could see them.
- Julie will set up a store to take orders etc.

PRICE LIST

1. T-SHIRTS-$12
2. hats- 10
3. sweatshirts$18
4. hooded 24

- Take orders for Christmas at the Fall meeting. Need to figure out shipping and handling charges.
- Cathy and Jim to present Rossi with check and do article.

4. **WEBSITE**

Every place Peg has check for a domain will not take a check need a credit card. motion made to allow Peg to use her credit card.

5. **XCEL DOCKS AND PIERS**

- Xcel has been receiving calls about the water levels.
- Letter sent by P.-Rob Olson is dealing with this. The DNR is now involved in the process.
- They will be doing some fly overs using GPS to find the dock and piers. They will then overlay it on a map.
- Not sure how this will effect old shoreline structures and dwelling on the shore. It will depend on the deed.
- 1490 place my be grandfather in??
- 1500 ft mark is what the title insurance companies are using.
- In 1980 got easements from the power company. It has been seasonal use since then.
- Xcel doesn't own all the bottom land. So a number of problems will come up
- Xcel(Rob Olson) is willing to come up for a meeting. Best time will be July 29th at 6pm at the courhouse.
- Will have people write down there questions and need to keep tight control on the meeting.

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Newsletter**

- Need to put treasures report/general store/a graphic of the logo.
- Bass tournament information fishing was poor the water was high.
- need articles the first week of August.
- Information on the fish meeting.
- Fish Cribs-Work bee in October to cut brush and assemble. Have it on a Sunday and ' have a party as well.

2. **Membership**

- Need to have only one tier of membership in orser to get lake grants.
- Need to decide who would be eligible. Do we open it up to everyone?

- We will also need to change the by-laws.
- It was decided that Labor day is so busy that we should move the fall meeting to the first weekend in October. So the meeting will be October 2nd at 10am at the Pence Town Hall, with a pot luck brunch.

meeting adjourned

GILE FLOWAGE

FRIENDS OF THE GILE FLOWAGE ANNUAL BUISNESS MEETING
SUNDAY, MAY 30, 2004 1:00 PM
• COOKOUT PICNIC TO FOLLOW •
GILE FLOWAGE PAVILION- GILE, WI

AGENDA

1. Call to Order & Introductions
2. Presentation to FOG by the Gile Flowage Fishing Association
3. Secretary's Report
   - Meetings
   - FOG Website
   - Presentation of Association's Notebook
4. Treasurer's Report
   - Account balances
   - Memberships
5. Board's Report
   a. FOG Incorporation
   b. Gile Flowage Lake Planning Grant Activities
   c. FOG Logo Contest
   d. Fishing Committee Report
7. Discussion from members on future FOG activities
8. Board of Director Elections
9. BREAK-10 minutes (*please take time to look at FOG logo entries*)
10. FOG Logo Contest Voting
11. Gile Flowage Recollections
12. Setting date for FOG Fall Membership Meeting
13. Adjourn to Picnic

As part of a DNR Lake Planning Grant, FOG is publishing a history of the Gile Flowage and we need your help! Please bring photos (that we may borrow and publish), historic information, stories, lore, or funny stories about the Flowage or your experiences on the Flowage. Volunteers are needed to help with this project.

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Board Directors Meeting
APRIL 5, 2004 7:00 pm
The Iron Nugget, Hurley, Wisconsin

The meeting was called to order at 7 pm by Cathy.
Attending: Dan, Jeanne, Cathy, Peg, Jim, Gary, Joe

Secretary's Report

Peg handed out the minutes from the January 15, 2004 Board meeting for Board member to read.

Jim moved to accept, seconded by Dan. All in favor.

Treasure report

CHECKS

The first two checks should be covered by the Lake Grant.

$ 15.83 To Cathy for paper.
$ 37.00 To Postmaster for stamps.
$ 200.00 Repayment of start up loan to Dan.

MONEY RECEIVED

$100.00 Membership dues
$16.50 Check #5 returned by Iron County Register of Deeds Office

CHECKING AND SAVINGS

$1784.42 is the in the checking account.
$ 50.04 is the in the saving account.

OUTSTANDING BILLS

$14.25-Two stampers from Miner for deposit only and return address.

Motion made by Gary to accept report, second by Dan. Motion approved.

OLD BUSINESS

1. **FOG Logo Contest**

The contest is supposed to end April 15. However, we have only received entries from 2 people. They each include 5 to 10 drawing.

It was decided to extend the contest deadline to May 15 and resubmit the contest to the papers and radio stations. It was suggested to also include the Shopper (North Country Sun).

Dan still has the information about the contest on his computer and will send it out to the papers and radio stations.

2. **ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION**

We have recieved the articles back from the State.

The date on the Articles is improtant for getting grants etc.

Jeanne and Cathy will start woking on the 501C for FOG.

3. **Fish Cribs**

- We will need to buy logs. The Mellen Mill now chips what it doesn't use.
- Should check with other Mills in the area about the logs.
- We would probably need between 160 to 200 logs.
- Come this fall we should start building them.
- We can collect brush during the summer. Then we would need a place to store it close to where we will be building them .

NEW BUSINESS

1. **Education Program**

Jeff a Biologist from the Mercer DNR office would like to present a program before the start of fishing season. He figures it would take between 2 to 2 1/2 hour for the program. It would include fishing regulations, size limits, etc. He contacted Gary about setting up this meeting.

May 1st is the start of fisning season. It was decided to try for April 22 or 29. We would have it as an opening meeting and it would start at 7pm. It was suggested having coffee and cookies.

2. **Annual Meeting**

- We need to change the date of the meeting because we can not get the pavillion in Gile for that day. It has already been book for a huge graduation party.
- There is a $25 charge for the pavillion this year.
- It was decided to change the date to Sunday instead.
- A letter will be sent out to all member to inform them of the change in the dates and to tell them of the Education meeting on the 22/29th of April. It needs to be sent out by the 3rd week of April.
- We should invite some people who helped in the formation of FOG and getting the grant.

The list should include:

1. Jennifer from the DNR-helped with Lake Grant
2. Rob and Mike from Xcel Energy.
3. Board Members from the Towns of Cary and Pence.
4. Brian- who help start the FOG group.
5. Jeff- Biologist from the Mercer Ranger Station.
6. Whitewater Associates-developing the information for the grant.

Cathy will send out invitation to all of the about people.

- Food for the Meeting.
  1. It was decided to have a pot luck.
  2. Everyone brings there own utensils, cups and plates.
  3. Also BYO as far as drinks go.
  4. Dishes to pass could include: salads, desserts, veggies, and chips.
  5. Fog will supply the hamburgers/hotdogs and buns. As well as ketchup, mustard etc.
  6. Need to talk to Joe about use of his grill(Peg)
  7. Jeanne name tags.
- worked on agenda
  - Start with check presentation from the Gile Flowage Fishing Association.

    Dan will make a giant check. Want to have pictures taken. Notify the papers about the presentation.

  - Secrtary's report to include meetings, FOG website, notebook with all the minutes in it.
  - Treasures Report to include the balance, membership.
  - Cathy will talk about the DNR grant
  - Fish Committee and cribs-Gary
  - Logo contest and elections-Dan.
  - Annual report of the activities of the Board.-Peg
  - Business meeting
  - Fun stuff

Next meeting May 10th 6pm at the Iron Nugget

meeting adjourned

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Board Directors Meeting
DECEMBER 15, 2003 7:00 pm
The Iron Nugget, Hurley, Wisconsin

The meeting was called to order at 7 pm by Cathy Techtmann.
Attending: Dan, Jeanne,Cathy, Peg, Jim, Gary, Joe

Secretary's Report

Peg read the minutes from the October 27, 2003 Board meeting. Dan moved to accept, seconded by Joe. All in favor.

Treasure report

$ 10.72 Postage
$140.00 Membership dues

$302.48 is the in the checking account.
$ 50.04 is the in the saving account. (Four cents interest.)

Membership Packet

Welcome letter and by-laws in packet

Have more addresses from the Spiny Water Flea talk.

Fish Cribs

What can the DNR do? It depends on weather and time.

- They now build the cribs a couple of feet off landings
- In the spring they place them by taking them out with a boat to a designated spot.
- The DNR supplies the rope.
- Iffy for this year.

Planning for fish cribs.

- Need about 30 cribs.
- Do about 10 per year.
- Select 10 areas south of the Big Island for the first cribs.
- Could build infront of Gary's house.
- Need to build them on shore or at the high water mark.
- Need a huge pile of brush. Four feet high.

What we would need to do.

- If we cut brush on County land we would need a permit.
- Need some logs-Mellen mill?
- Need some kind of weight-cement blocks possibly from Nasi.
- Brush cutting pary early in Febuary or January on a Saturday. Bring a lunch and drinks. Everyone invited to help.
- Make sure we get a thank-you into everyone who donated or worked.

FOG Logo Contest

What should the requirements be for the logo and how we will pick the best ones.

- Keep it simple.
- specifications on the logo: must be submitted on a piece of lettersized paper, be of such detail that it could be reduced to the size of a patch(or fit in a 2 1/2 inch circle).
- Not many colors.
- All entry's must be in by April 1.
- Send to our post office box.
- Open to anyone.
- Send information out with our Newsletter the end of January. Can send letters to the schools, and have a press release.
- Have a board meeting before the annual meeting to narrow down the selections to the best five logo's.
- Finally judging will be at the annual meeting.
- Dan and Cathy will work on this.

Prize? Possibly a shirt or hat with the logo on it.

Membership Drive

Direct mailing to the people who are on our lists.

DNR LAKE PLANNING GRANT

Grant will help off set the cost of the comprehensive land use planning for the Towns of Cary and Pence

1. Field work-Environmental consultant.
2. Shoreland assessment with Xcel Energy.
3. Northwest Regional Planning Commission
    - Help with maps
    - Zoning laws
4. Watershed Planning Committee a joint committee from Cary and Pence.
    - 12 meeting per year.
    - Need a land use plan for the Gile watershed.
    - How to share the information with the public.
    - Have a survey. What are some of the questions we need to ask?
        1. Island use
        2. Selling of land-Towns and County.
        3. Need to raise awareness of issues. (example-exotic plants and animals)

5. Lake History
    - Need to talk to older people around the area about the building of the Flowage.
    - Cathy and Peg
6. A Lake Organization.
7. A planning newslaetter
    - Information on the planning between the Towns.
    - Monday January 19th at 6:30pm there will be a joint meeting of the Towns of Cary and Pence at the Cary Townhall.
    - Town of Cary will handle the money for the grant.
    - There will be a press release about the grant.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

501C

1. Jeanne has the instructions and will put the financials together
2. How we will make our money.
3. Must make less than $4000 per year.
4. Most questions are yes/no.

OTHER BUSINESS

Need another meeting after the planning meeting.

January 26, 2004 time 7pm at the Iron Nugget in Hurly, Wi.

Meeting adjourned.

Savings Account
Earn 2.00% Annual percentage yield No fees. No minimums. Apply online!
www.ingdirect.com

Board of Directors
Directors & Boards Magazine: Expert information on corporate boards
www.directorsandboards.com

Earn Up to 2.25%
Unlimited checkwriting for amounts of $250 or more. $25 bonus!
www.gemoneyplus.com

The high rate in US (
FDIC Insured. 24/7 cu
service No fees. No Minimums.
www.nationalinterbank.com

Friends of the Gile Flowage

Board Directors Meeting
October 27, 2003 5:30 pm
The Bell, Hurley, Wisconsin

The meeting was called to order at 5:45 pm by Cathy Techtmann.
Attending: Dan, Jeanne,Cathy, Peg

Secretary's Report

Peg read the minutes from the Sept. 4, 2003 Board meeting. Dan moved to accept, seconded by Jeanne. All in favor.

Treasure report

Jeanne opened an account with $200 of her personal money to get the organization started.

Jeanne will mail Peg the updated membership list.

As Jeanne gets new member dues, she will email the name/address to Peg to update the master member mailing list.

50.00	was put in the savings account.
$00.04	earn on the savings account
$50.04	is the in the savings account.
$150.00	was put into the checking account
-$38.00	check to Peg for post office box
-59.20	to Mercer Postmaster for rolls of stamps
-$10.02	for receipt book from Miner
-$14300	check to Cathy for postage
+155.00	membership dues.
$173.20	in the checking account

Treasurer report accepted

OLD BUSINESS

New Member "Welcome Wagon" Orientation Packet

Jeanne will create a new member orientation ("welcome wagon)" packet. It will include FOG bylaws, FOG contact information, minutes of past FOG meetings, and FOG newsletters (when they are available).

FOG Website

Peg updated the Board on the status of the FOG website: Peg hopes to have the site up and running before the end of November.

Membership Drive

Cathy will draft promotional piece citing the benefits of membership in FOG for Board members to review. This can be included in the membership drive information that will go out by 12/30/03 and in new member welcome wagon info.

Cathy will try to get parcel maps of the Gile Flowage with property owners names to generate a mailing list for the membership drive.

A press release will also be put in local media promoting FOG membership.

Cathy will mail the FOG new membership form she created to Jeanne.

FOG Logo Contest

Dan will draft a logo contest flyer or promotion by Dec. 1 for Board review.

Tax Exempt Status

Jeanne and Cathy will work on the tax-exempt status filing for FOG. It is important that the articles of incorporation are written properly to allow this status.

Other Business

Dan will purchase a fireproof box for FOG documents, accounts as soon as there are enough funds to do so.

Cathy stated that Jennifer Wudi-DNR Lakes Coordinator notified her, that the Towns of Carey and Pence did receive a $10,000 DNR Lake Planning Grant that will involve FOG helping with some of the work with money available to support a FOG newsletter. Official notice of the grant award should be made to the Towns within the next few weeks.

Cathy will follow up on a call she received from Regina Laguna of Gile pertaining to GIFA money possibly being available to FOG for improving the Gile beach. Rob Olsen was made aware of the request and said he would get back to FOG if Xcel would allow this.

Meeting Adjourned

Motion by Dan, seconded by Peg to adjourn the meeting to get to the Courthouse in time to set up for the Fog sponsored meeting on the impact on spiny water fleas in the Gile Flowage that followed at 7:00 pm. All in favor. Meeting adjourned at 6:30 pm.

HOME

Hosted by tripod

FLASH TALK