Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan

2009-2019

Adopted
December 2009

Town of Pelican

Town Board

Gerald Roou, Chairperson
John Hoffman, Supervisor
Jack Anderson, Supervisor
Kenneth Gardner, Clerk/Treasurer

Pelican Plan Commission

Gerald Roou, Chair
Kenneth Gardner
John Hoffman
Jack Anderson
Jack Bergman

Adopted: December 2009

This plan was prepared at the request of the Town of Pelican under the direction of the Town of Pelican Plan Commission by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

For more information contact:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC)
210 McClellan Street, Suite 210
WAUSAU, WI 54403

Phone: 715-849-5510   Fax: 715-849-5110   Email: staff@ncwrpc.org

www.ncwrpc.org

TOWN OF PELICAN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENTS

A.   Public Participation Plan

B.   Plan Adoption Documentation

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF MAPS

CHAPTER 1:
ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This chapter, the first of nine chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, explores issues that may have an effect on the development of the Town over the 20-year planning period. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001(2)(a) Wis. Stats.], this chapter contains trends and forecasts, with comparisons of adjacent jurisdiction, for some basic demographics including: population, households, employment, age, education, and income. Sources used for data and forecasting include the WDOA Demographic Service Center, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

In addition to this review of basic town statistics, a variety of tools are utilized to identify issues, including a review of past plans, brainstorming by the town plan commission, a public hearing, and observations of the NCWRPC professional planning staff.

This chapter closes with a discussion of goals, objectives, and policies. Goals, objectives, and policies are developed in each chapter of this plan as a blueprint for the Town to follow when guiding future development over the 20-year plan horizon.

Plans are required to be updated every 10 years, roughly corresponding to the decennial census with fresh community data. This is the minimum amount of time between extensive review and update of issues and related objectives, policies, and goals.

A. DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS

1. POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS

In 2000, 2,902 people lived in Pelican. Between the 1990 and the 2000 Census, the Town of Pelican's population declined by 9.3%, see TABLE 1. Both the county and the state grew by 16.1 and 9.6 percents respectively. Pelican lost 570 people from 1990 to 2005. According to the 2007 population estimate of 2,644 people living in Pelican, another 258 people left town since the 2000 Census.

TABLE 1 displays the total population for the Town of Pelican, the neighboring towns, the county, and the state. Although Pelican has declined in population, towns surrounding Pelican have grown at different rates. During this period significant annexation along the US-8/STH 17 bypass around Rhinelander took place. This is the most likely explanation for the population decline in Pelican. Other towns that border Rhinelander, including Pine Lake and

Crescent, saw fairly significant growth during this period. Even Stella increased in population.

Table 1: **Population Trends**

	1990	2000	Estimate 2005	% Change 1990-00	% Change 2000-05	% Change 1990-05
Town of Pelican	3,198	2,902	2,628	-9.3%	-9.4%	-17.8%
Town of Pine Lake	2,494	2,720	2,858	9.1%	5.1%	14.6%
Town of Stella	525	633	668	20.6%	5.5%	27.2%
Town of Monico	294	364	374	23.8%	2.7%	27.2%
Town of Schoepke	378	352	354	-6.9%	0.6%	-6.3%
Town of Enterprise	271	274	278	1.1%	1.5%	2.6%
Town of Harrison, Lincoln Co.	660	793	855	20.2%	7.8%	29.5%
Town of Crescent	1,794	2,071	2,100	15.4%	1.4%	17.1%
City of Rhinelander	7,382	7,735	8,052	4.8%	4.1%	9.1%
Oneida County	31,679	36,776	38,073	16.1%	3.5%	20.2%
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,580,757	9.6%	4.0%	14.1%

Source: US Census, and WDOA Demographic Services Center

Table 2: **Population Estimate 2005 and Population Forecasts to 2025**

	Estimate 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Town of Pelican	2,628	2,418	2,382	2,342	2,306
Town of Pine Lake	2,858	2,759	2,768	2,768	2,770
Town of Stella	668	715	750	781	810
Town of Monico	374	386	394	401	408
Town of Schoepke	354	330	319	307	297
Town of Enterprise	278	261	254	247	241
Town of Harrison, Lincoln Co.	855	889	934	977	1,020
Town of Crescent	2,100	2,128	2,152	2,168	2,185
City of Rhinelander	8,052	7,677	7,428	7,171	6,937
Oneida County	38,073	38,284	38,846	39,254	39,674
Wisconsin	5,580,757	5,751,470	5,931,386	6,110,878	6,274,867

Source: WDOA Demographic Services Center

Population projections in TABLE 2 show the Town of Pelican declining by 12.3 percent over the next 20-year period between 2005-2025. Enterprise and Rhinelander are both projected to decline about 13.5 percent over the next 20 years. Stella is projected to have 21.3 percent growth; Harrison (Lincoln County) is projected to grow by 19.3 percent; Pine Lake is projected to decline by 3.1 percent; Monico is projected to have 9.1 percent growth; Schoepke is projected to decline 16.1 percent; and Crescent is projected to have 4.0 percent growth from 2005-2025. Oneida County is projected to have a 4.2 percent growth rate.

Further analysis of population change can be found in the other chapters of this Plan, particularly in the Housing chapter and the Land Use chapter.

2. HOUSEHOLD TRENDS AND FORECASTS

The 2,902 (year 2000) residents of the Town of Pelican formed 1,167 households. Total households are projected to decrease by 141 households to 1,026 total households by 2025, see TABLE 3. This reflects the population decline projected in TABLE 2. Average household size in Pelican was 2.53 people in 1990, and 2.49 people in 2000. TABLE 3 reflects an overall trend of fewer people per household, and projected population changes. Monico's average household size increased from 1990 to 2000.

Further analysis of housing unit change can be found in other chapters of this Plan, particularly in the Housing chapter and the Land Use chapter.

Table 3:	Households					
	Total 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Town of Pelican	1,167	1,005	1,025	1,036	1,034	1,026
Town of Pine Lake	1,063	1,092	1,131	1,162	1,180	1,188
Town of Stella	236	257	281	302	319	333
Town of Monico	128	135	143	150	155	159
Town of Schoepke	156	154	154	153	149	146
Town of Enterprise	124	124	125	124	123	121
Town of Harrison, Lincoln Co.	314	337	367	392	417	441
Town of Crescent	797	823	864	895	916	930
City of Rhinelander	3,214	3,349	3,334	3,295	3,230	3,147
Oneida County	15,333	15,992	16,809	17,469	17,934	18,265
Wisconsin	2,084,556	2,190,210	2,303,238	2,406,789	2,506,932	2,592,462

Source: US Census, and WDOA Demographic Services Center

3.   AGE DISTRIBUTION

Population distribution by age is important in the planning process. Two age groups are examined here: 1) people 5 to 17 years old, and 2) people 65 years and older.   These two age groups are often referred to as dependent populations and have different needs. The younger group requires schools, and the older group is retiring from the workforce. TABLE 4 shows each of these groups in 1990 and 2000.

In 1990, the median age of Pelican's population was 36.8 years. At that time, residents of the County had a slightly higher median age (38.7). Both the Town and the County had populations older than the State (32.9) as a whole. The Town of Pelican had a similar proportion of population (17.8%) in school (5-17) as the County (17.4%), but lower than the State (19.0%). Pelican's over-65 population percentage of 17.0 is slightly lower than the County (18.1%), and higher than the State (13.3%).

By 2000, the median age of Pelican's population had gone up by 3.3 years to 40.1; which is less than the County (42.4 years), and more than the State (36). Pine Lake, Stella, and Crescent all have median ages of about 40 years, similar to Pelican's. The Town of Pelican's school age population (5-17) increased to 19.5 percent in 2000. This is now a higher proportion of the population than the County (17.6%), and the State (19.1%); both of which remained about even from 1990 to 2000. Pelican's over-65 population percentage of 13.5 is a large decrease from 1990 to 2000. The County's over-65 population increased by .6 percent, while the State's (13.1%) declined slightly.

FIGURE 1   2000 Age Cohorts for Town of Pelican
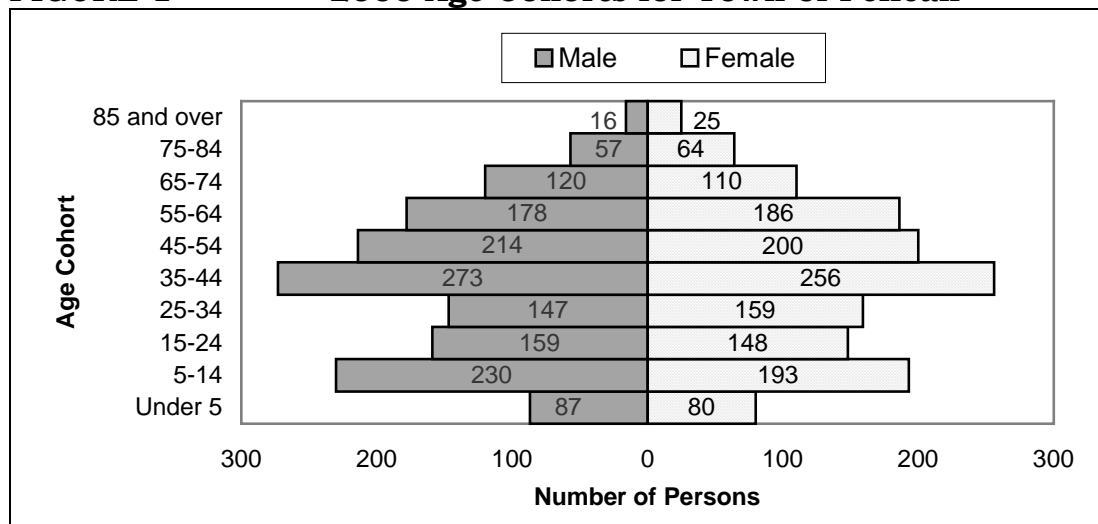
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FIGURE 1 shows age groups at the time of the 2000 U.S. Census. Pelican has a large 5-14 age group, and a large 35-44 age group, which shows a strong

component of young families in the town. If these same families were original residents, then the Under 5 age group would be larger than the 5-14 age group. The drop in residents from the 15-34 age group probably indicates people leaving the town for employment or higher education opportunities after high school.

Table 4:		Age Distribution 1990 to 2000				
		Percent of Population				Median Age
		<5	5-17	18-64	65+	
Town of Pelican	1990	6.9%	17.8%	58.2%	17.0%	36.8
	2000	5.8%	19.5%	61.3%	13.5%	40.1
Town of Pine Lake	1990	6.4%	18.2%	62.0%	13.4%	37.2
	2000	4.7%	17.9%	65.2%	12.1%	40.2
Town of Stella	1990	6.3%	22.9%	60.4%	10.5%	35
	2000	5.1%	20.5%	61.9%	12.5%	39.3
Town of Monico	1990	8.2%	21.1%	57.5%	13.3%	32.6
	2000	4.9%	27.2%	58.2%	9.6%	37.2
Town of Schoepke	1990	5.0%	13.0%	53.4%	28.6%	46.6
	2000	3.4%	14.8%	56.5%	25.3%	46.6
Town of Enterprise	1990	5.5%	12.5%	59.8%	22.1%	46.1
	2000	3.3%	14.2%	62.0%	20.4%	44.5
Town of Harrison, Lincoln Co.	1990	5.0%	18.3%	59.7%	17.0%	38.5
	2000	6.1%	18.8%	59.5%	15.6%	41.4
Town of Crescent	1990	6.8%	18.4%	63.5%	11.3%	36.5
	2000	4.3%	21.3%	60.5%	13.9%	40.4
City of Rhinelander	1990	7.0%	17.7%	55.2%	20.1%	36.8
	2000	5.9%	17.5%	56.1%	20.5%	38.9
Oneida County	1990	6.3%	17.4%	58.2%	18.1%	38.7
	2000	4.7%	17.6%	59.0%	18.7%	42.4
Wisconsin	1990	7.4%	19.0%	60.3%	13.3%	32.9
	2000	6.4%	19.1%	61.4%	13.1%	36.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

4.   EDUCATION LEVELS

The educational attainment levels in a community are often an indicator of the overall income, job availability and well being of a community.

In 1990, 78.6% of the Town of Pelican's population age 25 and over were high school graduates, compared to 77.6% in the County and 78.6% in the State. By 2000, the percentage of high school graduates had jumped to 87.2% in the Town, and also rose significantly in both the County at 85.1% and the State at 85.1%. See TABLE 5 for details.

The number of residents, 25 and older, having a bachelor's degree or more has increased from 313 people in 1990 to 332 in 2000 at a time when the overall population was declining. Both the County and the State numbers of degree recipients also rose from 1990 to 2000 as shown in Table 5.

Table 5:				Education Levels		
	Town of Pelican		Oneida County		State of Wisconsin	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Less than 9th Grade	140	68	2,167	1,160	294,862	186,125
9-12 Grade / No Diploma	326	189	2,796	2,791	367,210	332,292
High School Diploma	809	863	8,379	9,648	1,147,697	1,201,813
College / No Degree	376	447	3,952	5,733	515,310	715,664
Associate Degree	213	107	1,558	1,837	220,177	260,711
Bachelor Degree	204	201	2,199	3,444	375,603	530,268
Graduate/Professional Degree	109	131	1,102	1,836	173,367	249,005
Total Persons 25 & Over	2,177	2,006	22,153	26,449	3,094,226	3,475,878
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.6%	87.2%	77.6%	85.1%	78.6%	85.1%
Percent with bachelors degree or higher	14.4%	16.6%	14.9%	20.0%	17.7%	22.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

5.   INCOME LEVELS

In 1990, the median household income for was 5.6% lower than the County, and 16.3% lower than the State. On a per capita basis, the income of Pelican's residents was 1.4% lower than for the County, and 12% lower than the State in 1990.

Between 1990 and 2000, Town of Pelican's median household income increased 42.5%, but the County was still 4.3% higher in 2000. On a per capita basis, income in the town grew by 56.6%, but was still 6.4% below the county and 14.6% below the state in 2000, see TABLE 6.

Table 6:		Income Levels				
	1990			2000		
	Town of Pelican	Oneida County	State of Wisconsin	Town of Pelican	Oneida County	State of Wisconsin
Median Household Income	$25,309	$23,901	$29,442	$36,053	$37,619	$43,791
Per Capita Income	$11,852	$11,681	$13,276	$18,566	$19,746	$21,271

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

6.   EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS AND FORECASTS

According to the 2000 Census, the population aged 16 years and older was 2,204, 629 of whom were not in the labor force. The civilian labor force (population 16 and over) living in Pelican was 1,575 people in 2000, with 114 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 7.2%. The unemployment rate for the County was 6.1% in 2000.

The most common occupation of Pelican residents as of 1990 was *Production, transportation & material moving*; but in 2000 it was *Sales & office*, see TABLE 7.

The leading industry sector was *Education, health, & social services* in both 1990 and 2000, but the number of people employed in *Education, health, & social services* dropped from 342 to 311. Employment in many industry sectors employed less town residents in 2000 as they did in 1990. *Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service* gained 111 people, but that did not make up for the declines in many of the other industry sectors, see TABLE 8.

Historically, *Retail Trade* has been the strongest industry sector countywide, with 3,064 workers in 1990, but declined by 8.1% to employ only 2,815 people in 2000. *Education, Health and Social Services* has increased 38.2% as the

dominant industry sector in 2000, employing 1,093 people countywide, and many of Pelican's residents as well. These figures are all based how residents are employed not where they work.

Table 7:	Occupation of Employed Workers			
	Town of Pelican		Oneida County	
	1990*	2000	1990*	2000
Management, professional & related	336	373	3,791	5,117
Service	277	265	2,294	2,747
Sales & office	302	382	3,443	4,465
Farming Fishing & Forestry	60	18	410	268
Construction, extraction & maintenance	38	152	495	1,998
Production, transportation & material moving	422	271	3,352	2,604

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
*Adjusted for differences between 1990 and 2000 Census Categories.

Employment forecasts are difficult to come by and not available at the town level. However, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WDWD) prepares workforce projections by industry for its multi-county service regions. The current projections, released August 2006, cover 2004-2014. The projections for the North Central Workforce Development Area cover Oneida County and include eight other counties.

Table 8:	Industry Sectors			
	Town of Pelican		Oneida County	
	1990*	2000	1990*	2000
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	61	12	422	526
Construction	132	79	1,013	1,455
Manufacturing	264	272	2,265	2,080
Wholesale Trade	50	56	320	425
Retail Trade	265	217	3,064	2,815
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	55	66	768	689
Information	N/A	42	N/A	434
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	15	48	566	636
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt Services	128	82	1,089	898
Education, Health and Social Services	342	311	2,860	3,953
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	1	112	136	1,694
Public Administration	82	93	715	733
Other Services	64	71	740	861

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
*Adjusted for differences between 1990 and 2000 Census Categories.

B.   ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

1.   REVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Demographic change is a principle factor in predicting future community growth. Population characteristics relate directly to the community's housing, education, utility, recreation, and facility needs, as well as future economic development. Over time, fluctuations in local and regional economies can influence population change.

From Part A—Background Information—a number of issues and opportunities facing the Town of Pelican can be identified:

✓ Extensive annexation by the City of Rhinelander has reduced the population and tax-base within Pelican.

✓ Household formation is driven by the decline in average household size or persons per household, and a growing retirement population.

✓ A shifting age structure affects a variety of services and needs within the community including transportation, housing, elderly care, and schools.

✓ The loss of population may have skewed future projections.

✓ Median household income of Town residents rose from 1990 to 2000, but still trails the county median.

✓ The unemployment rate among Town residents decreased by almost 3 points from 1990 to 2000.

2.   PAST PLANNING EFFORTS

"Town of Pelican Land Use Plan"

This plan was produced in 2001. It looks many aspects of the town, including geography, natural resources, housing, demographics, and existing land use. It reports the results of a community survey conducted by the Town, and lays out strategies that can be employed to implement the plan recommendations.

The plan examines background information on the Town, such as natural resources, demographics and existing land use. Relying on a survey sent to all Pelican property owners the plan lays out a series of goals and policies for the Town to pursue in the future.

The plan is accompanied by a Resource Document that contains a history of Enterprise, a general profile of Oneida County, and a series of maps including a future land use map that provides a vision for development in the next twenty years. Included also is an Oneida County Workforce Profile that lays out the demographic and economic characteristic of workers in the county. There is also a section specifically dedicated to shoreland protection. Detailed survey results are also included.

3.   SURVEY

As part of this planning process the Town sent out 1,550 surveys to property owners in 2001. With a return rate of 40% the survey represented a good cross-section of Pelican: 69% of those surveyed described themselves as being permanent residents of Pelican, while 18% indicated that they were seasonal residents. About 24% of respondents owned undeveloped land in the town, and 5% owned commercial or industrial land. Twenty-six percent described their land as an individual lot with 41% holding one to five acres and 21% over five acres. Thirty percent described their property as a lake lot, and 2% checked "on a farm." Over 25% of all respondents were over the age of 65, 22% were 55-64, 43% were 45-54, 28% were 35-44, 5% were 25-34, and 1% were under 24.

Presented with a number of potential types of residential development 84.3% of respondents favored single-family homes, with 29.1% mentioning seasonal/recreational housing, 17.5% manufactured homes, and 17.5% elderly housing. When asked what type of development should be allowed on lakes and rivers 89.7% of respondents favored residential, 57.1% said recreational areas such as parks and trails, and 39.5% favored resorts. Asked to rate the top issues facing the Town, respondents named preservation of the rural environment first, followed by drinking water quality, junk in yards, lack of control over commercial locations, zoning enforcement, non-metallic mining, and mobile homes. Seventy-seven percent favored restricting condos, apartments and duplexes on waterfronts.

Seventy-three percent of respondents felt the level of residential development in the town was about right, and 46.5% would support additional development. Nearly sixty percent thought the level of commercial development in Pelican was about right, while 13.4% said there was too much and 27.6% said more was needed. The lakes in Pelican are over developed according to 39% of respondents and developed at an acceptable rate according to 42.7%. Almost seventy percent of respondents felt the Town should have a say on where development occurs.

Asked whether the Town should be involved in attracting commercial development, 54.4% said yes and 45.6% said no. Forty-four percent opposed

Town involvement in attracting industry. Roughly eighty-eight percent supported aesthetic standards for commercial and industrial development, and standards for business advertising signs. Nearly half (48.3%) favored a one acre minimum lot size and nearly16% each favored two acres or less than an acre.

4.   VISION STATEMENT

The Town of Pelican is a small, rural, recreationally based community adjacent to the City of Rhinelander. This rural setting is dependant upon the natural environment, which provides ample opportunities for boating, fishing, hunting, swimming, and other lake and woods related experiences. The local economy is also heavily dependent upon the recreational industry.

We the residents of Pelican envision a future where the current peaceful Town character and the natural environment will be preserved through land conservation methods, shoreline protection, and management of development so that "the lake and woods environment" will be retained and maintained for the enjoyment of future generations.

We are particularly interested in the preservation of the rural character of the community and in attempting to manage the density of future physical development. Efforts will be made to assure that areas are available for commercial and industrial development to provide jobs, commerce and economic prosperity as well as, affordable housing for a cross-section of income levels to enjoy.

C.   GOALS, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, & PROGRAMS

Each of the following chapters of this comprehensive plan includes a set of goals, objectives and policies, which the Town Board will use to guide the future development of the Town over the next 20 years.

For purposes of this plan, goals, objectives, and policies are defined as follows:

- ✓ **Goals:** Broad statements that express general public priorities about how the Town should approach development issues during the next 20 years. These goals are based on key issues, opportunities and problems that affect the community.

- ✓ **Objectives:** More specific than goals and are usually attainable through planning and implementation activities. Accomplishment of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.

✓ ***Polices:*** Rules or courses of action used to ensure plan implementation and to accomplish the goals and objectives. Decision-makers use policies on a day-to-day basis.

Each chapter also includes a listing of possible programs that the Town might implement in order to advance the goals and objectives of this plan. The listing does not imply that the Town will utilize every programs shown, but only that these programs are available to the Town and may be one of many possible ways of achieving the Town's goals.
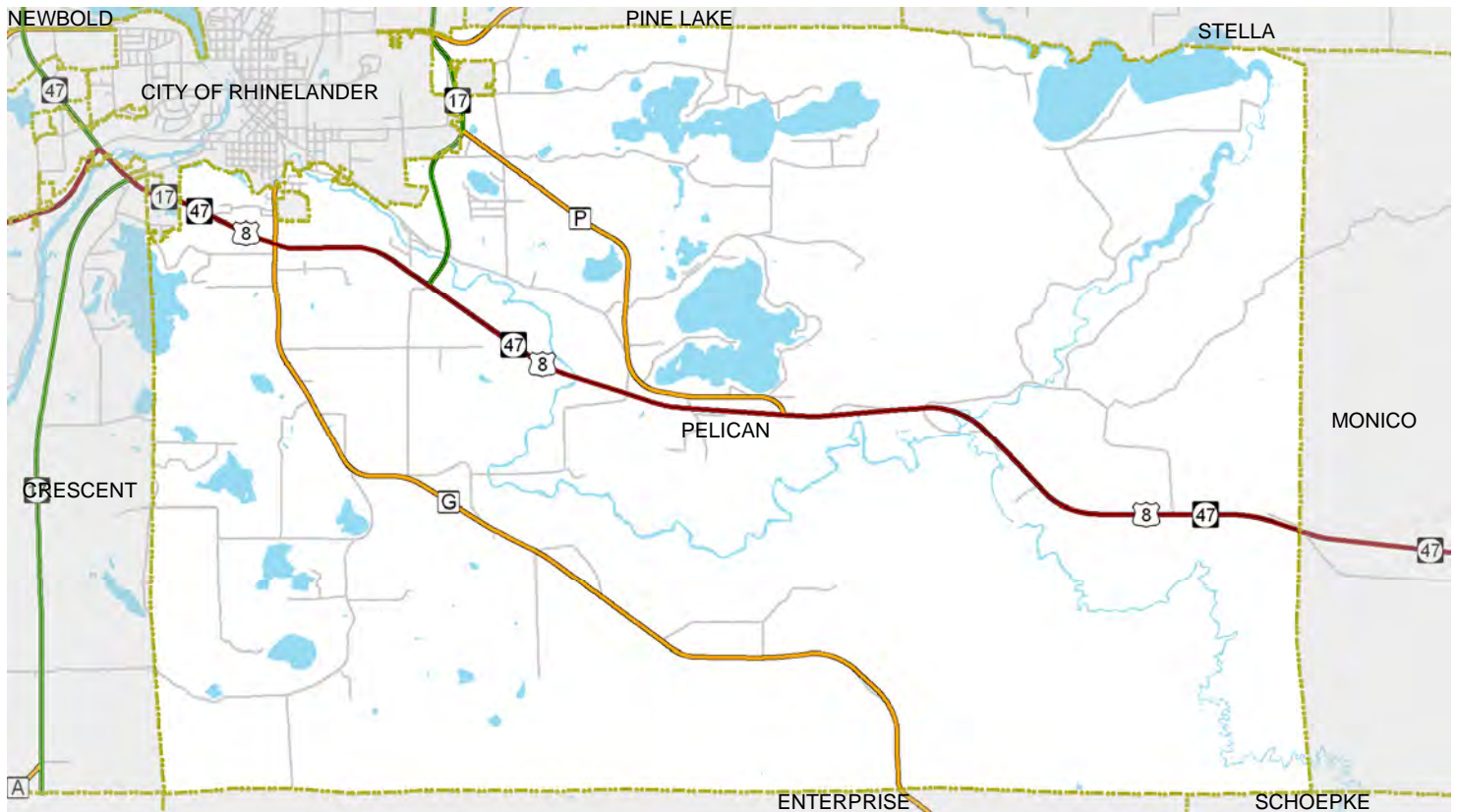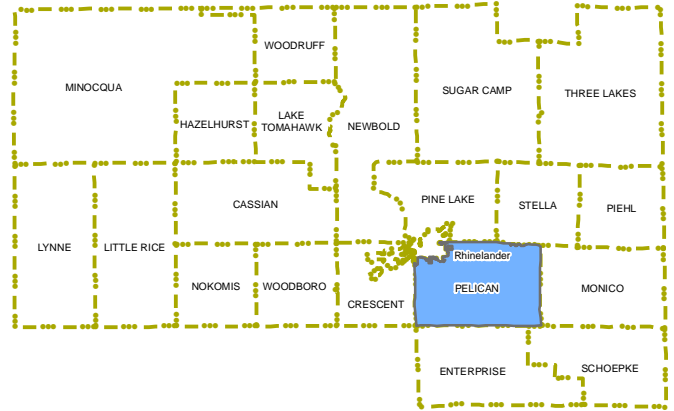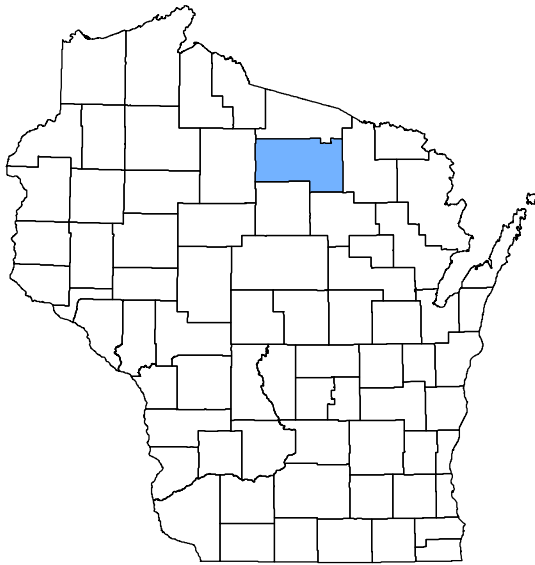
MINOCQUA

WOODRUFF

HAZELHURST

LAKE TOMAHAWK

NEWBOLD

SUGAR CAMP

THREE LAKES

CASSIAN

PINE LAKE

STELLA

PIEHL

LYNNE

LITTLE RICE

Rhinelander

NOKOMIS

WOODBORO

CRESCENT

PELICAN

MONICO

ENTERPRISE

SCHOEPKE

NEWBOLD

PINE LAKE

STELLA

CITY OF RHINELANDER

47

17

17

47

8

P

47

8

PELICAN

MONICO

CRESCENT

G

8

47

47

A

ENTERPRISE

SCHOEPKE

Prepared By:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey
and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is
a compilation of records, information and data used for
reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for
any inaccuracies herein contained.

N
W   E
S
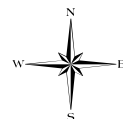
CHAPTER 2:
NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter, the second of nine chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(e) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under §295.20(2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

A.   PAST PLANS

Pelican is about 35,599 acres and has over 16 lakes. Much of the town is forested. Pelican is part of the Northern Highland geomorphic region with a glacial landscape that includes gently rolling, rounded, forested hills rising above adjacent marshy areas.

All planning efforts need to examine relevant previous plans about the community and the surrounding county. Those plans are discussed below:

Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2006-2011
This Plan provides a framework for local/state/federal conservation program implementation efforts. Implementation of this plan will help protect and improve the valuable water and soil natural resources in Oneida County. Some of the plan's recommendations include protecting shoreland areas, reducing nonpoint source pollution, replace failing septic systems, and reduce wildlife conflicts. A copy is available in the Oneida County Land Conservation Department.

Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2009-2013
Creation of this plan is in process. The primary purpose of this recreation plan is to provide continued direction in meeting the current and future recreation needs of the County. This direction takes the form of an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities followed by establishing recommendations to meet identified needs. Adoption of this plan and its subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) allows for continued eligibility for financial assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LAWCON), the Stewardship Fund, and many other federal and state funding programs. A copy is available in the Oneida County Forestry Department.

<u>Oneida County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2006-2020</u>
The mission of the County Forest is to manage, conserve and protect the natural resources within the county forest on a sustainable basis for present and future generations. The Plan contains information about forest resource planning, outdoor recreation planning, silvicultural practices, aesthetic management zones, trails and access control, biological communities, and wildlife species that exist within the county forest. A copy is available in the Oneida County Forestry Department.

<u>Town of Pelican Plan Resource Document</u>
This plan, prepared in 2001, looks at land use within the town. The Vision Statement in this plan states: "The Town of Pelican...is dependent upon the natural environment, which provides ample opportunities for boating, fishing, hunting, swimming, and other lake and woods based experiences." The Town should implement policies "so that 'the lake and woods environment' will be maintained for the enjoyment of future generations."

The plan goes on to sets goals and policies for the Town to protect the natural environment, including "Preserve, protect and enhance shorelands, wetlands and publicly owned lands used for recreation and wildlife management purposes." The plan enumerates several policies designed to foster such a result. The plan contains several maps showing wetlands, topography and soil conditions. In its entirety the plan reinforces the central role played by natural resources in the economy and quality of life in the Town of Pelican.

B.   WATER RESOURCES INVENTORY

1.   SURFACE WATER

Surface water resources support the area's economy by drawing tourists, and providing a good quality of life for residents. Oneida County contains one of the highest concentrations of natural lakes in the world.

Pelican is primarily located within the Pelican River watershed. The southwestern section of the town is located in the Noisy and Pine Creeks watershed. Both of these watersheds drain into the Mississippi River.

Oneida County Shoreland Zoning is in effect. Actual shoreland jurisdiction measurements are coordinated through the County Zoning Department. Refer to Natural Resources Map for water bodies in the Town.

Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters
Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) and Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs) share many of the same environmental and ecological characteristics. The primary difference between the two is that ORWs typically do not have any direct point sources discharging pollutants directly to the water. In addition, any pollutant load discharged to an ORW must meet background water quality at all times. Exceptions are made for certain types of discharge situations to ERWs to allow pollutant loads that are greater than background water quality when human health would otherwise be compromised.

One area water body is listed as an ORW— Clear Lake, at one hundred feet, the deepest lake in the county. There are no area water body is listed as an ERW.

Impaired Waters
Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop a list of impaired waters, commonly referred to as the "303(d) list." A water body is considered impaired if a) the current water quality does not meet the numeric or narrative criteria in a water quality standard or b) the designated use that is described in Wisconsin Administrative Code is not being achieved. A documented methodology is used to articulate the approach used to list waters in Wisconsin. Every two years, states are required to submit a list of impaired waters to EPA for approval.

Two water bodies in Town are listed as not meeting the standards set under the U.S. Clean Water Act, Section 303(d). The impaired waters in Pelican are: Lake Julia and Thompson Lake. Both lakes have mercury contamination from the air, and are rated a low priority for clean-up by the WDNR. The only action taken based upon that pollution is for the WDNR to issue fish consumption advisories.

Invasive Aquatic Species
Surface water resources in Oneida County are threatened by the introduction of invasive aquatic species. These species out compete native species and degrade habitats possibly by decreasing biodiversity from having less plant and animal species. Several waterbodies surrounding the Town of Pelican have invasive aquatic species infestations of Eurasian water milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum), and possibly others. Contact the County Land Conservation Department for public outreach education strategies.

2.   WETLANDS

Wetlands perform many indispensable roles in the proper function of the hydrologic cycle and local ecological systems. In terms of hazard mitigation, they act as water storage devices in times of high water. Like sponges, wetlands are able to absorb excess water and release it back into the watershed slowly, preventing flooding and minimizing flood damage. As more

impermeable surfaces are developed, this excess capacity for water runoff storage becomes increasingly important.

Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Calm wetland waters, with their flat surface and flow characteristics, allow particles of toxins and nutrients to settle out of the water column. Plants take up certain nutrients from the water. Other substances can be stored or transformed to a less toxic state within wetlands. As a result, the lakes, rivers and streams are cleaner.

Wetlands that filter or store sediments or nutrients for extended periods may undergo fundamental changes. Sediments will eventually fill in wetlands and nutrients will eventually modify the vegetation. Such changes may result in the loss of this function over time. Eradication of wetlands can occur through the use of fill material. This can destroy the hydrological function of the site and open the area to improper development. The WDNR has promulgated minimum standards for managing wetlands.

The wetlands shown for the Town of Pelican were mapped from the WisDNR Wetlands Inventory, see MAP 2.

3.   FLOODPLAINS

A floodplain is generally defined as land where there is a one percent chance of flooding in any year. The primary value of floodplains is their role in natural flood control. Flood plains represent areas where excess water can be accommodated whether through drainage by streams or through storage by wetlands and other natural detention/retention areas. Specific areas that will be inundated will depend upon the amount of water, the distance and speed that water travels, and the topography of the area. If uninterrupted by development, the areas shown on a map as floodplains should be able to handle the severest (regional) flood, i.e. those that have a probability of occurring once every one hundred years.

The 100-year floodplain was digitized by the NCWRPC from FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, for planning purposes only, see MAP 2.

4.   GROUNDWATER & GEOLOGY

Groundwater is water that occupies void spaces between soil particles or cracks in the rock below the land surface. It originates as precipitation that infiltrated into the ground. The type of soil and bedrock that a well is drilled into often determines water's pH, saturation index, and the amount of hardness or alkalinity in water. The type of soil and bedrock in a region also determines how quickly contaminants can reach groundwater.

The majority of the Town lies within a glacial drift aquifer, which is the major source of ground water in most of the county. The fractured crystalline bedrock underlying the county is not considered a significant source of water, although locally it provides a small amount for domestic uses.

Aquifers in the moraines of the southeastern and southwestern parts of the county, generally yield 5–50 gallons of water per minute. Most of this groundwater is in thin lenses of sand and gravel within the glacial till.

Yields from wells in areas of glacial outwash range from a few gallons to 2,000 gallons per minute. A well at Rhinelander yields more than 1,000 gallons per minute.

Groundwater quality in Oneida County and the Town of Pelican is generally good. The aquifer water principally contains calcium, magnesium, and bicarbonate ions, and a high concentration of iron also exists, but it is not considered a health hazard. In areas with moraines, the aquifer water is hard.

Susceptibility of groundwater to pollutants is defined here as the ease with which a contaminant can be transported from the land surface to the top of the groundwater called the water table. Many materials that overlie the groundwater offer good protection from contaminants that might be transported by infiltrating waters. The amount of protection offered by the overlying material varies, however, depending on the materials. Thus, in some areas, the overlying soil and bedrock materials allow contaminants to reach the groundwater more easily than in other areas of the state. Groundwater contamination susceptibility in Oneida County is "most susceptible" based upon soil characteristics, surficial deposits, depth to water table, depth to bedrock, and type of bedrock.

Many land use activities have the potential to impact the quality of groundwater. A landfill may leach contaminants into the ground that end up contaminating groundwater. Gasoline may leak from an underground storage tank into groundwater. Fertilizers and pesticides can seep into the ground from application on farm fields, golf courses, or lawns. Leaking fluids from cars in junkyards, intentional dumping or accidental spills of paint, used motor oil, or other chemicals on the ground can result in contaminated groundwater.

C.   LAND RESOURCES INVENTORY

1.   FORESTS

Forests play a key role in the protection of environmentally sensitive areas like steep slopes, shorelands, wetlands, and flood plains. Expansive forests provide recreational opportunities, aesthetic benefits, and economic development.

The pre-settlement composition of forestland in the Town of Pelican was a mixed conifer and deciduous tree species that included white pine, red pine, yellow birch, sugar maple, hemlock, and beech.

All forests are dynamic, always changing from one stage to another, influenced by natural forces and humans. Changes can be subtle and occur over long periods, or can happen in seconds from a timber harvest, windstorm, or fire.

Some private woodlands in the county are enrolled in Managed Forest Law (MFL). This program provides a low annual tax rate per acre and requires a management plan for the property that must include some harvesting along with allowing some public uses based on acreage thresholds. When timber is harvested from MFL properties, a harvest tax is also assessed. This provides an incentive to keep woodlots in active production and allows some community access to the site in exchange for greatly reduced taxes. See the programs section at the end of this chapter for more detail on this program.

2.   METALLIC & NON-METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources estimates that there could be no more than five metallic mineral mines developed in Wisconsin over the next twenty years (1997-2017). This includes the Flambeau Mine now in operation, the Crandon Project now owned by two tribes, the Lynne Project no longer being considered, the Bend Project known but not yet under consideration, and one additional ore body not now known. This estimate is based on the current state of knowledge about the geology of northern Wisconsin and the steps necessary to discover an ore body and the time it takes to complete the regulatory requirements.

There are several quarries within the Town of Pelican, as well as a few closed or inactive sites.

3.   SOILS & PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

According to the *Wisconsin Land Use Databook*, the Town of Pelican between 1991-1993 was six percent agricultural, 53.6 percent forested, and 36 percent wetlands. The town's total land area at that time was 51.6 square miles. Of

that total land area, 1.3 percent was used for row crops, 1.5 percent was used for foraging, and 3.2 percent was grassland.

In terms of farming trends, the town has lost 8.7 percent of farmland acreage on tax rolls between 1990 and 1997. According to the *Wisconsin Land Use Databook* there were four farms, none of which were dairy farms in 1997. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs and results in the least damage to the environment, see Natural Resources Map.

4.   ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Environmentally sensitive areas are typically defined by the local jurisdiction and often include many of the areas referred to in this section such as special groundwater protection areas, threatened or endangered species habitat, floodplains, wetlands and other unique or special resources where encroachment or development could have negative consequences. The Town of Pelican has not established a specific guideline for defining environmentally sensitive areas, however, some potentially sensitive areas are discussed below.

- Cuenen Lake is a Significant Wildlife Area
- Holmboe Conifer Forest is a State Natural Area

One type of area that might fall under the environmentally sensitive designation is contaminated or potentially contaminated sites in part because they may need special care or monitoring to prevent further environmental degradation or hazard to human life. The WDNR Internet database known as the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) lists two sites.

The following sites were listed as "closed":
- Lust Site: 5248 Pine Crest Road
- Lust Site: Grossman Ave. Bulk Fuel Co.

LUST sites have contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer causing substances.
Spill sites are a discharge of a hazardous substance that may adversely impact, or threaten to impact public health, welfare or the environment.
ERP sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater.

All these sites were remediated to DNR standards, and are available for use.

5. RARE SPECIES & NATURAL COMMUNITIES

The Town of Pelican has 19 sections with occurrences of endangered resources (rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants & animals, and high-quality natural communities) as well as township-wide occurrences, as identified in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory.

Wisconsin's biodiversity goals are to identify, protect and manage native plants, animals, and natural communities from the very common to critically endangered for present and future generations. Knowledge, appreciation, and stewardship of Wisconsin's native species and ecosystems are critical to their survival and greater benefit to society.

State natural areas were acquired to protect the state's natural diversity, provide sites for research and environmental education, and serve as benchmarks for assessing and guiding use of other lands in the state. Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water, which have native biotic communities, unique natural features, or significant geological or archeological sites. These sites do not have much facility development, though there may be a designated trail on the site.

Holmboe Conifer Forest, State Natural Area #79 featuring a variety of old-growth northern forest types on very steep morainal topography along the south bank of the Pelican River. A hemlock forest occupies the north-facing and lower ridge slopes. The drier sites are wooded with white and red pines, white birch, and a mixture of northern hardwoods. The north-central portion is occupied by a black spruce and tamarack wet forest. Canada yew occurs along a seepage area located between the moraine hills on the south and the swamp conifer forest near the river. Holmboe Conifer Forest is owned by The Northwoods Land Trust and was designated a State Natural Area in 1983.

6. HISTORICAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are fifty-five buildings in the Town that appear on the Wisconsin Architectural History Inventory, mostly associated with historic resorts, including:
- Five at Breezy Point
- Seven at Holiday Acres
- Twelve at Moen's Park
- Eight at Norwood
- Seven at Trail's End
- Eleven at Shorewood Vista
- The Breezy Point Motel

There are no Wisconsin or National Registers of Historic Places listings within the Town.

D.   PROGRAMS

Programs available to the Town of Pelican to achieve their goals and objectives with regard to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are identified below. The following list is not all-inclusive. For specific program information, the agency or group that offers the program should be contacted.

Use the Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, available in the County Land and Water Conservation Department, to coordinate implementation of the following land and water resource management programs preceded with an asterisk (*).   The Land and Water Resource Management Plan will show which agency is taking the lead to solve a particular resource problem.

*Aquatic Habitat Protection Program: The WDNR provides basic aquatic habitat protection services. Staff members include Water Management (Regulation) Specialists, Zoning Specialists, Rivers (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission-FERC) Specialists, Lakes Specialists, Water Management Engineers, and their assistants (LTEs). The program assists with water regulation permits, zoning assistance, coordination of rivers, lake management, and engineering.

County Conservation Aids: Funds are available to carry out programs for fish or wildlife management projects as per §23.09 (12), Wis. Stats. and NR 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Projects related to providing improved fish or wildlife habitat or projects related to hunter/angler facilities are eligible. Projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting facilities have priority. Contact the WDNR for further information.

Drinking Water and Groundwater Program: This WDNR program is responsible for assuring safe, high quality drinking water and for protecting groundwater. This is achieved by enforcing minimum well construction and pump installation requirements, conducting surveys and inspections of water systems, the investigation and sampling of drinking water quality problems, and requiring drinking water quality monitoring and reporting. A team of specialists, engineers, hydrogeologists, and a program expert and program assistants staff the program. WDNR staff provide assistance to public and private well owners to help solve water quality complaints and water system problems. They also provide interested citizens with informational or educational materials about drinking water supplies and groundwater.

Wisconsin Fund is a program by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Safety and Buildings Division. Grants are provided to homeowners and small commercial businesses to help offset a portion of the cost for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing failing Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS). Eligibility is based upon several criteria, including household income and age of the structure.

Endangered Resources Program: The WDNR's Endangered Resources staff provides expertise and advice on endangered resources. They manage the Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI), which is used to determine the existence and location of native plant and animal communities and Endangered or Threatened Species of Special Concern. The NHI helps identify and prioritize areas suitable for State Natural Area (SNA) designation, provides information needed for feasibility studies and master plans, and maintains the list of endangered and threatened species. All management activities conducted by Wildlife Management and Forestry staff must be reviewed to determine the impact on NHI-designated species. A permit for the incidental take of an Endangered or Threatened species is required under the State Endangered Species Law. The Endangered Resources Program oversees the permit process, reviews applications and makes permit decisions. Funding for the Endangered Species Program comes from a number of sources, including tax checkoff revenue, license plates, general program revenues (GPR), gaming revenue, Natural Heritage Inventory chargebacks, wild rice permits, general gifts and Pittman Robertson grants.

Fisheries Management Program: The WDNR funds this program primarily through the sale of hunting and fishing licenses. The program assists with fishery surveys, fish habitat improvement/protection, and fish community manipulation. This program may also be used to fund public relations events and a variety of permitting and administrative activities involving fisheries.

Forest Management Program:
Funding for the forestry program is supported primarily by a fixed rate mill tax on all property in the State of Wisconsin. Other support is received from the federal government, from recreation fees, from sale of forest products, from sale of state produced nursery stock, forest tax law payments, and other miscellaneous sources. All activities of the Forestry Program help support efforts to promote and ensure the protection and sustainable management of Wisconsin's forests.

Private Forestry: The WDNR's goal is to motivate private forest landowners to practice sustainable forestry by providing technical forestry assistance, state and federal cost-sharing on management practices, sale of state produced nursery stock for reforestation, enrollment in Wisconsin's Forest Tax Law Programs, advice for the protection of endangered and threatened species, and assistance with forest disease and insect problems. Each county has at least one Department forester assigned to respond to requests for private forestland assistance. These foresters also provide educational programs for landowners, schools, and the general public. Both private and industrial forest landowners have enrolled their lands under the Managed Forest Law.

Managed Forest Law (MFL): The purpose of the MFL is to promote good forest management through property tax incentives. Management practices are required by way of an approved forest management plan. Landowners with a minimum of 10 contiguous acres (80% must be capable of producing merchantable timber) are eligible and may contract for 25 or 50 years. Open lands must allow hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and sight-seeing, however, up to 80 acres may be closed to public access by the landowner. There is a 5% yield tax applied to any wood products harvested. Contact the WDNR for further information.

*Nonpoint Source Pollution Abatement Program: This WDNR program is currently undergoing restructuring and being gradually replaced by short-term grants that will address specific projects rather than focusing on entire watersheds. The goal of this voluntary program is to improve and protect the water quality of surface waters and groundwater within the watershed. Landowners are encouraged to control nonpoint pollution on their properties through cost sharing of Best Management Practices. This program will be replaced by Targeted Runoff Management projects (TRM). These are projects that are more specific in nature and may last up to three years. They are scored on a competitive basis, based on the amount of pollutant control they will achieve and the degree of impairment of the location. One nonpoint source coordinator is located in the Rhinelander WDNR Service Center. This coordinator administers and oversees the priority watershed program and will also assist with the TRM grants. The coordinator also provides nonpoint source pollution advice to counties that are implementing their land and water plans.

Parks and Recreation Program: The WDNR gets it authority for administering the Parks and Recreation Program from Chapter 27 Wisconsin Statutes. This program provides assistance in the development of public parks and recreation facilities. Funding sources include: the general fund, the Stewardship Program, Land and Water Conservation fund (LAWCON), and the recycling fund, and program revenue funds.

Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations:
Nonprofit conservation organizations are eligible to obtain funding for the acquisition of land or easements for conservation purposes and restoration of wildlife habitat. Priorities include acquisition of wildlife habitat, acquisition of lands with special scientific or ecological value, protection of rare and endangered habitats and species, acquisition of stream corridors, acquisition of land for state trails including the Ice Age Trail and North Country Trail, and restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Eligible types of projects include fee simple and easement acquisitions and habitat restoration projects. All projects must be in a WDNR approved outdoor recreation plan. Contact the WDNR or NCWRPC for further information.

*Wastewater Program: The Department of Natural Resources provides this program to address point and non-point source pollution control. Operating funds for this program come from the federal government's Clean Water Act funding as well as state general program revenues. The core work of this program involves the issuance of wastewater discharge permits that discharge directly to surface or groundwater and enforcing the requirements of these permits. The program closely monitors the impacts of industry, septic tanks, sludge, and stormwater on the environment. Pretreatment plants for wastewater are offered economic assistance and provided with plan review services before the facility is established.

*Watershed Program: The WDNR seeks to protect wild and domestic animals, recreational activities, natural flora and fauna, agriculture, business, and other land uses through watershed management. Funds to run this program are provided by the federal government through Clean Water Act and through state general program revenues. The program assists with watershed planning, water quality monitoring and modeling, and development of water quality standards and policy.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP): The purpose of the WRP is to restore wetlands previously altered for agricultural use. The goal of the WRP is to restore wetland and wildlife habitats. Lands that have been owned for at least one year and can be restored to wetland conditions are eligible. Landowners may restore wetlands with permanent or 30-year easements or 10-year contracts. Permanent easements pay 100% of the agricultural value of the land and 100% cost-sharing; 30-year easements pay 75% of the agricultural value and 75% cost sharing; 10-year contract pays 75% cost share only. Permanent or 30-year easements are recorded with a property deed, however 10-year contracts are not. Public access is not required. Contact the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service for further information.

Wildlife Management Program: The WDNR's Bureau of Wildlife Management oversees a complex web of programs that incorporate state, federal and local initiatives primarily directed toward wildlife habitat management and enhancement. Programs include land acquisition, development and maintenance of State Wildlife Areas, and other wild land programs such as State Natural Areas. Wildlife Staff work closely with staff of state and county forests to maintain, enhance, and restore wildlife habitat. Wildlife Management staff conduct wildlife population and habitat surveys, prepare property needs analysis's, develop basin wildlife management plans and collaborate with other WDNR planning efforts such as Park, Forestry or Fishery Area Property Master Plans to assure sound habitat management. Funding comes from the federal government in the form of Endangered Species grants and Pittman-Robertson grants and from state government in the form of hunting and trapping license revenues, voluntary income tax contributions, general program revenue and Stewardship funds.

Wisconsin Historical Society, Office of Preservation Planning (OPP): The OPP can provide information on how to protect and preserve your own historic property, to implement grassroots strategies for preserving and protecting historic properties, and on state or federal laws and regulations that may be applicable to a given case.

E.   GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

Goals:

1.   Preserve, protect, and enhance shorelands, wetlands and publicly owned lands used for recreation and wildlife management purposes.

2.   Protect economically productive areas, including farmland, forests and recreational areas.

3.   Preserve scenic, cultural, historic, archaeological and recreational sites.

Objectives:

1.   Prevent new development in the Town from negatively impacting natural resources.

2.   Minimize impacts to the Town's natural resources from metallic or non-metallic mining.

3.   Promote development that minimizes groundwater impacts from on-site septic systems and other sources.

Policies:

1.   Work with Oneida County to enforce existing regulations of septic systems to protect groundwater quality.

2.   Protect wildlife habitat and natural settings.

3.   Utilize forestry zoning on county owned and commercial forestlands.
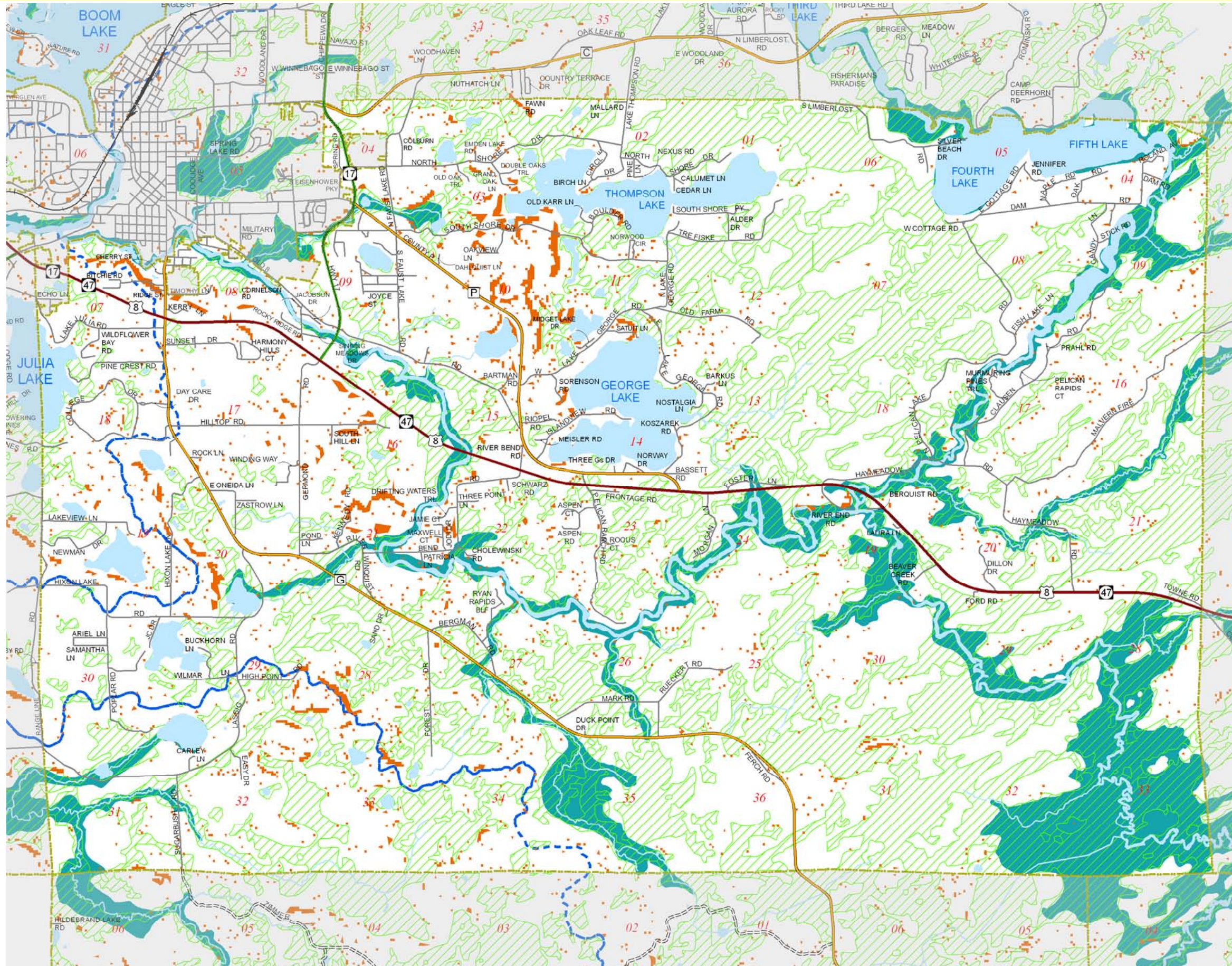
Legend

- Civil Division Boundaries
- Section Lines
- Federal Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- State / County Forest Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Steep Slopes
- Wetlands
- Flood Plain
- Watershed Boundaries

0   0.5   1   1.5   2 Miles
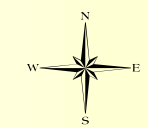
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FEMA

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

CHAPTER 3:
HOUSING

This housing chapter is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001 (2)(b) Wis. Stats.], this chapter provides a basic housing stock assessment and identifies policies and programs that promote the development of housing for all residents of the Town including a range of choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels, age groups and special needs; that promotes the availability of land for low-income housing; and that maintains the existing housing stock.

A.   HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

1.   AGE CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 9 indicates the age of the housing stock in the Town of Pelican area that is based on the year the structures were built as reported in the 2000 Census. About 10.8 percent of Pelican's housing units were built before 1940. The period of the 1970s produced nearly a quarter of existing housing units and over thirty percent were built in the 1940 to 1959 period, making the housing stock in Pelican older than the county or most of the surrounding towns. More than forty percent of houses in Pelican were built before 1960. This is also true in Monico and the percentage is even higher in Enterprise (52.8%) and Rhinelander (67.1%). At the other end of the spectrum, 23.5 percent of houses in Pelican were built since 1980, considerably less than in Crescent (33.2%), Pine Lake (33.8%), or Stella (49.1%).

TABLE 9	Year Structure Built, 2000					
	1939 or earlier	1940-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000
Town of Pelican	164	464	169	373	155	193
Town of Pine Lake	121	329	176	307	192	285
Town of Stella	26	37	30	66	71	83
Town of Monico	36	40	5	45	28	31
Town of Schoepke	36	71	152	144	82	119
Town of Enterprise	95	134	30	65	37	72
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	78	174	113	128	89	97
Town of Crescent	111	159	87	337	136	209
City of Rhinelander	1,326	940	299	451	164	197
Oneida County	3,806	5,176	3,263	5,851	3,357	5,174
Wisconsin	543,164	470,862	276,188	391,349	249,789	389,792

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2.   OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 10 examines the occupancy status of housing units in the Town of Pelican. About a fifth of the homes in Pelican are seasonal. This compares to 73.5 percent in Schoepke and 64.8 percent in Enterprise. Owner occupancy is about 84% of occupied housing in Pelican, slightly higher than the county (79.9%), but lower than Stella (94.1%) and much higher than the City of Rhinelander (59.3%).

TABLE 10	Residential Occupancy Status, 2000				
	Total Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant Units	
					Seasonal (Part of Vacant Units)
Town of Pelican	1,532	985	182	365	302
Town of Pine Lake	1,381	887	176	318	276
Town of Stella	316	222	14	80	71
Town of Monico	216	116	12	88	74
Town of Schoepke	626	139	17	470	460
Town of Enterprise	386	105	19	262	250
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	679	284	30	365	290
Town of Crescent	1,034	689	108	237	223
City of Rhinelander	3,430	1,907	1,307	216	36
Oneida County	26,627	12,213	3,120	11,294	10,429
Wisconsin	2,321,144	1,426,361	658,183	236,600	142,313

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3.   STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The vast majority of housing units in the Town of Pelican are of the detached single-family type, although to a slightly lesser degree than in surrounding towns: 79.6% in Pelican against 84.8% in Pine Lake. See TABLE 11. Townhouses and duplexes constitute 2.5% of housing units and multiple-unit housing is another 1.6%. In Rhinelander townhouses and duplexes are 13.6% and multiple-family housing is 19.2% of housing units. Mobile homes comprise 16.3% of the housing stock in Pelican, higher than the percentage for the county (8.2%) and for all the surrounding towns.

TABLE 11	Housing Units by Structural Type, 2000						
	Single-family	%	Multi-family	%	Mobile Home	%	Total
Town of Pelican	1,229	80.9	41	2.7	248	16.3	1,519
Town of Pine Lake	1,210	85.8	50	3.5	150	10.6	1,410
Town of Stella	264	84.3	0	0	47	15	313
Town of Monico	166	89.7	5	2.7	14	7.6	185
Town of Schoepke	521	86.3	0	0	83	13.7	604
Town of Enterprise	372	85.9	12	2.8	37	8.5	433
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	599	88.2	7	1	73	10.7	679
Town of Crescent	900	86.6	62	5.9	77	7.4	1,039
City of Rhinelander	2,276	67.4	1,063	31.5	38	1.1	3,377
Oneida County	22,156	83.2	2,061	7.7	2,179	8.2	26,627

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

4. VALUE CHARACTERISTICS

The year 2000 median value of housing stock in the Town of Pelican is slightly below Oneida County's median. See TABLE 12 for more details. Nearly half of Pelican house values are below $100,000, more than most of the surrounding towns but less than Rhinelander (81%) and higher than the other towns near Rhinelander: Crescent (36.5%) and Pine Lake (42.2%).

	<$50,000	$50,000 to 99,999	$100,000 to 149,999	$150,000 to 199,999	$200,000 to 299,999	$300,000 and up	Median Value
TABLE 12				**Housing Values, 2000**			
Town of Pelican	2.4%	46.1%	30.3%	8.3%	10.2%	2.8%	$101,900
Town of Pine Lake	5.8%	36.4%	24.4%	15.6%	15.3%	2.6%	$114,400
Town of Stella	13.8%	29.6%	34.9%	13.8%	6.6%	1.3%	$107,400
Town of Monico	17.4%	55.1%	21.7%	5.8%	0	0	$78,300
Town of Schoepke	22.7%	36%	16%	22.7%	2.7%	0	$89,400
Town of Enterprise	7.8%	52.9%	19.6%	7.8%	11.8%	0	$85,400
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	6.7%	41.1%	26.4%	14.1%	9.2%	1.2%	$104,000
Town of Crescent	8.4%	28.1%	30.8%	11%	16.9%	4.9%	$119,100
City of Rhinelander	15%	66%	12.8%	3.9%	1.8%	0.4%	$72,700
Oneida County	7.1%	39.3%	24.3%	12.6%	11.4%	5.3%	$106,200
Wisconsin	6.5%	35.4%	30.6%	15.5%	8.5%	3.5%	$112,200

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

B.   PROGRAMS

Various organizations offer a variety of programs to assist with the purchase, rehabilitation, or construction of housing. Many of these programs are listed below:

Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Grant: This program is administered by the Rural Housing Service of the USDA Rural Development Department. Seniors aged 62 and older may obtain a grant for rehabilitating their home provided they are below 50% of the area median income and are unable to procure affordable credit elsewhere.

Housing Repair and Rehabilitation Loan: Also administered by USDA, this program is a loan for rehabilitation provided applicants meet the same standards as the grant above.

<u>Rural Housing Guaranteed Loan</u>: USDA also offers this loan that is used to help low-income individuals or households purchase homes in rural areas. Funds can be used to build, repair, renovate or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities.

<u>Rural Housing Direct Loan</u>: USDA-Rural Development also offers this loan to provide financing at reasonable rates and terms with no down payment. The loan is intended for low-income individuals or households to purchase homes in rural areas. Funds can be used to build, repair, renovate or relocate a home, or to purchase and prepare sites, including providing water and sewage facilities.

<u>Rural Housing Direct Loan</u>: USDA-Rural Development uses this program to help very low- and low-income households construct their own homes. The program is targeted to families who are unable to buy clean, safe housing through conventional methods.

<u>HUD's FHA Loan</u>: This program is administered by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department and offers a low down payment of 3% mortgage loan for home purchase or construction for selected applicants under certain income limits.

<u>HUD Insured Loans for Condominiums, Energy Efficiency, Special Credit Risks, and Rehabilitation</u>: These programs are administered by the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department. HUD will insure selected applicants under certain income limits when procuring loans for rehabilitation or for rehabilitation at the time of purchase.

<u>FHA HUD 203(k) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program</u>: Whereas HUD desires to see current housing stock rehabilitated, this program provides owner occupants of existing homes, or intended owner occupants who are looking to purchase a home, readily available mortgage money to refinance/rehabilitate or purchase/rehabilitate their homes, respectively.

<u>VA Home Loans:</u> These loans, administered by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, are often made without any down payment at all, and frequently offer lower interest rates than ordinarily available with other kinds of loans. These loans may be used for purchase or construction up to $240,000.

<u>HOME Loans:</u> The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) offers federal HOME Investment Partnership Program loans with a low, fixed interest rate to help low- and moderate-income individuals and families buy a home.

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

Although the town has not historically played a role in housing, it supports equal opportunity housing, and understands the importance of sound housing stock for its residents and the community as a whole. A review of housing stock assessment information has lead to the establishment of the following housing policy statement:

Goals:

1. Promote housing development that provides a variety of housing choices for residents of all income levels, age groups, and people with special needs.

2. Promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low- and moderate-income housing.

3. Maintain and rehabilitate the existing housing stock as appropriate.

Objectives:

1. Encourage residential developers to provide a variety of housing types for all income and age groups.

2. Encourage low-density single-family residential development especially for its lake and river front properties

Policies:

1. Direct residential development to areas designated on the Future Land Use Plan Map, and discourage residential development in agricultural or forestry areas.

2. Promote programs to assist residents in maintaining or rehabilitating existing housing units.

3. Restrict the size and number of mobile home parks allowed within the Town.

4. Regulate housing density to minimize groundwater degradation areas from private sewage disposal systems.

CHAPTER 4:
UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

This is the fourth of nine chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan. It is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [s.66.1001 (2)(d) Wis. Stats.], this element inventories existing public utilities and community facilities and assesses future needs for such services including those beyond the control of the Town located outside the community and/or under another jurisdiction.

A.   INVENTORY & ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES

1.   WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITIES

The Town of Pelican has no public water supply system or sanitary sewer service.

Water supply is accessed via individual private wells. The drilling, use and abandonment of private water supply wells is regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The disposal of wastewater is handled by private on-site septic systems that discharge wastewater to underground drainage fields and which may include: conventional (underground), mound, pressure distribution, at-grade, holding tank, and sand filter systems. On-site wastewater treatment technologies are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and by Oneida County Planning and Zoning.

2.   SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

Private haulers provide "curbside" pick up of garbage and recycling for residents in the Town of Pelican on a contract basis. The Oneida County Landfill is located in the Town of Woodboro. The landfill handles collection, recycling and composting of solid and hazardous wastes within Oneida County.

3.   POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Electrical service is provided by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. A high-voltage electric transmission line passes through town from west to east, passing diagonally from the Hodag substation, southeast of Rhinelander, to the Venus substation near Monico. Natural gas service is available in most of the town, and liquid petroleum (LP gas) is available for home and business delivery from several vendors.

Telephone service is provided by Frontier. DSL broadband telecommunication service exists in the area near Rhinelander. One cellular tower exists in town and there is a proposal from Cellcom to build another tower.

Cable television and broadband Internet service is provided by Charter Communications to areas close to Rhinelander.

4.   PARKS, RECREATION AND OTHER YOUTH FACILITIES

Park or Park-like facilities within the Town of Pelican include a picnic area and swimming beach near the Town Hall. The Almon Recreation area, located on Buck Lake, is the largest of the County's parks, at 160 acres. Facilities include a swimming beach, restrooms, changing rooms, picnic tables, grills and shelters, parking, and an extensive network of nature trails.

The Town of Pelican is in the Rhinelander school district, and is also served by two parochial elementary schools in Rhinelander. Northwoods Community Elementary School, located at 9086 County Hwy K, Harshaw, WI 54529, is a School District of Rhinelander charter elementary school. All Pelican children are granted access to this or any other elementary school in the district, and transportation will be provided. The Nicolet Technical College, located in Rhinelander, serves the town. Two libraries serve the town, the Rhinelander District Library and the Nicolet Technical College library also in Rhinelander.

5.   EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police protection in the Town of Pelican is provided by the Oneida County Sheriff's Department. The Town maintains its own volunteer fire department, including rescue and first responders. EMS/ambulance service comes from Rhinelander. The Town has mutual aid agreements with all surrounding town volunteer fire departments. Maintaining necessary staffing levels is an ongoing issue for the volunteer Department.

The nearest medical facility is Saint Mary's Hospital in Rhinelander. This hospital provides 24-hour emergency service and critical care.

6.   OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

The local road system is the most significant public facility maintained by the Town and is covered in the Transportation Element. The Town Hall is located on County Road P and also houses the Fire Department. The Town Hall serves as a meeting room available for Town residents use and includes a kitchen and restrooms, as well as outdoor facilities including a pavilion. There is one private, non-denominational cemetery located at Lake Thompson Road and Northshore Drive. See the Community Facilities Map.

B.   PROGRAMS

Providing public infrastructure – roads, sewer and water service, schools, police and fire protection – is one of the major functions of local government. In addition to these public services, both public and private entities provide electricity and telephone service as well as such specialized services as child-care, health-care and solid-waste disposal. Taken together these constitute the utilities and community facilities that represent much of the backbone of modern life. Beyond what these facilities do for us, they also represent a huge investment of public and private resources.

The efficient utilization of these resources is one of the basic principles of comprehensive planning. Already in-place infrastructure is a public asset that must be safeguarded for the future, both to conserve and protect environmental values and to maximize the benefits of economic growth. Development that bypasses or ignores existing infrastructure resources is wasteful of the public investment that they represent. Development patterns that require the extension of utilities and the expansion of public facilities while existing facilities go unused at other locations is probably not the best use of scarce public resources.

Both the state and federal governments offer programs that assist communities with the development of critical infrastructure and facilities. These programs are listed in more detail in the Economic Development Element of this plan.

C.   GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

Goals:

1.   Provide ambulance, volunteer fire and first responder services to residents.

2.   Consider cost effectiveness of future development proposals in covering required services, utilities and community facilities.

Objectives:

1.   Consider the potential impacts of development proposals on groundwater quality and quantity.

2.   Explore opportunities to develop integrated, multi-use trail systems and recreational facilities.

3.   Work with adjoining Towns, the City of Rhinelander, the County, the State, and individual landowners to address known water quality issues.

4.   Share equipment and services across Town boundaries, where possible.

Policies:

1.   Educate residents on the proper maintenance of septic systems and the benefits of recycling.

2.   The feasibility of wastewater collection and treatment systems on water quality should be considered by major developments.

3.   Develop and maintain a Capital Improvements Plan for major equipment purchases.

4.   Make information available to residents on the proper maintenance of septic systems and on recycling.
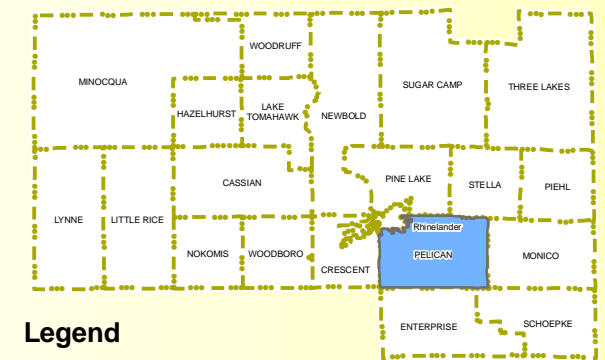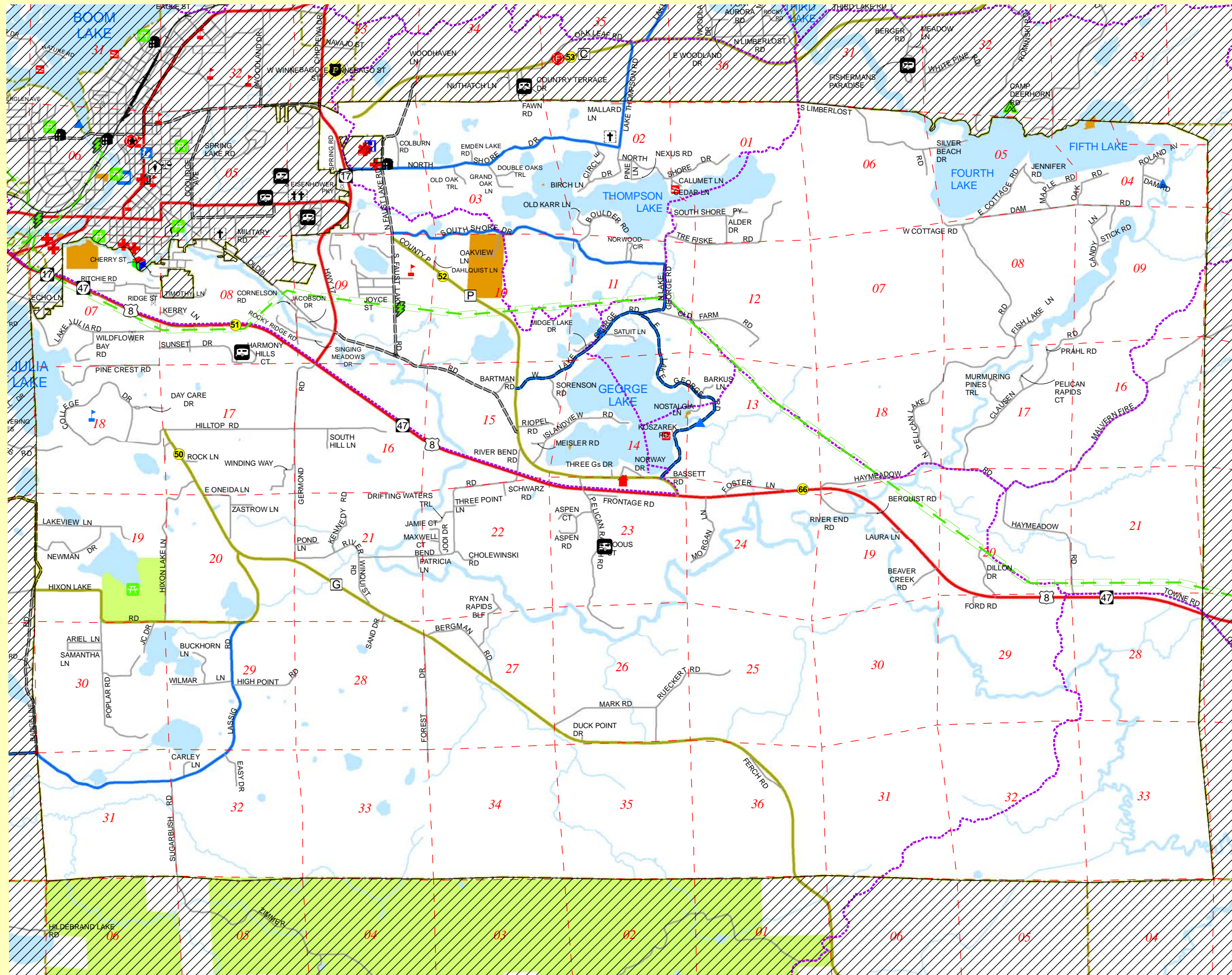
Legend

Civil Division Boundaries	Ambulance Service
Section Lines	Cemetery
Principal Arterial	City Hall
Major Collector	Correctional Facility
Minor Collector	Court House
Local Roads	Day Care Center
Railroads	Elderly Housing
Substations	Fire Station
Communication Towers	Health Services
Parks	Hospital
Dams	Library
Boat Landing	Mobile Home Parks
Traffic Counts*	Museum
Snowmobile Trail	Police Station
Bike / Hiking Trail	Post Office
Sewer Service Boundaries	School
Gas Mains	Sheriff's Department
High Voltage Powerline	Tech College
Oneida County	Town Hall / Fire Dept
State of Wisconsin	Youth Camp
Water	

Scale: 0   0.5   1   1.5   2 Miles
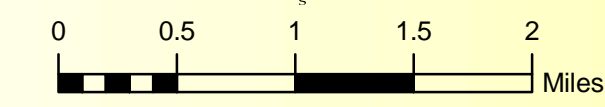
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, WI DOT 2006, Integry
    Energy Services
    * Annual Avg. Daily Traffic Counts See Table ?
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey
and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is
a compilation of records, information and data used for
reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for
any inaccuracies herein contained.

CHAPTER 5:
TRANSPORTATION

This chapter, the fifth of nine chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(c) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. This element compares the Town's objectives, policies, goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element also identifies highways within the Town by function and incorporates state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the Town of Pelican.

A.   REVIEW OF STATE & REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS & PROGRAMS

This section contains a review of state and regional transportation plans and how they affect the Town of Pelican.

Corridors 2020
Corridors 2020 was designed to enhance economic development and meet Wisconsin's mobility needs well into the future. The 3,200-mile state highway network is comprised of two main elements: a multilane backbone system and a two-lane connector system. All communities over 5,000 in population are to be connected with backbone & connector systems.

This focus on highways was altered in 1991 with the passage of the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), which mandated that states take a multi-modal approach to transportation planning. Now, bicycle, transit, rail, air, and other modes of travel would make up the multi-modal plan. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation's (WisDOT) response to ISTEA was the two-year planning process in 1994 that created TransLinks 21.

<u>TransLinks 21</u>
WisDOT incorporated Corridors 2020 into TransLinks 21, and discussed the impacts of transportation policy decisions on land use. TransLinks 21 is a 25-year statewide multi-modal transportation plan that WisDOT completed in 1994. Within this needs-based plan are the following modal plans:
- State Highways Plan 2020
- Airport System Plan 2020
- Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020
- Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020
- Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report
- No plans exists for transit or local roads.

<u>Connections 2030</u>
Connections 2030 will be a 25-year statewide multi-modal transportation plan that is policy-based. The policies will be tied to "tiers" of potential financing levels. One set of policy recommendations will focus on priorities that can be accomplished under current funding levels. Another will identify policy priorities that can be achieved if funding levels increase. Finally, WisDOT may also identify critical priorities that we must maintain if funding were to decrease over the planning horizon of the plan. This plan will not conflict with the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, because the policies are based upon the transportation needs outlined in TransLinks 21. Recommendations will be presented in "multimodal transportation corridors." The Town of Pelican is in part of two corridors—the North Country (USH 8) corridor and the Northwoods Connection (USH 8 to 45) corridor.

<u>State Trails Network Plan</u>
The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) created this plan in 2001, to identify a statewide network of trails and to provide guidance to the DNR for land acquisition and development. Many existing trails are developed and operated in partnership with counties. By agreement the DNR acquires the corridor and the county government(s) develop, operate, and maintain the trail.

Two potential trails run through Pelican. **DNR Segment 15—Ashland to Rhinelander**, runs through Pelican on abandoned rail bed along STH 47/USH 8 from Rhinelander to USH 45. **DNR Segment 69—Tomahawk to Crandon**, crosses the far southeast corner of Pelican.

<u>Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan, 2002</u>
In 2002, this plan was created to guide the development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Oneida County. The vision of this plan is to increase the mobility of people within the County by making walking and bicycling viable and attractive transportation choices.

Three potential trails lie in Pelican:

Rhinelander East is a proposed on-road loop that may use Tre Fisk Road and South Shore Drive to connect into Rhinelander.

US Highway 8 East (Rhinelander to County Line) is a proposed off-road route that parallels USH 8 from Rhinelander to the Forest County line, which is also the same as DNR Segment 15.

CTH G—NTC—Almon Recreation Area is an existing on-road route in the western part of Pelican.

Regional Comprehensive Plan

The Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) titled "A Framework for the Future", adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) in December of 2003, is an update of a plan adopted by NCWRPC in 1981. The RCP looks at transportation in all ten counties that make up the North Central Region, including Oneida. It looks at general trends within the Region and recommends how county and local government can address transportation issues.

The RCP recommends a variety of strategies to address a variety of transportation issues such as growing traffic volumes, congestion and the increase of drivers aged 65 and over. Two such strategies include corridor planning and rural intelligent transportation systems. Corridor planning is one way to relieve some of the need for additional direct capacity expansion by comprehensively managing critical traffic corridors. Rural ITS applications have the potential to make major improvements in safety, mobility, and tourist information services

B.   TRANSPORTATION MODE INVENTORY

1.   HIGHWAYS AND TRUCKING

a. Functional and Jurisdictional Identification

Public highways and roads are generally classified by two different systems, the functional and the jurisdictional. The jurisdictional class refers to which entity owns the facility and holds responsibility for its operations and maintenance. The functional class refers to the role the particular highway/road segment plays in moving traffic within the overall roadway system. Each is described in more detail below.

In addition to these main classifications, a road or segment of road may hold a variety of other designations including county forest road, rustic road, emergency route, truck route, etc. There are no rustic roads or county forest roads within the Town of Pelican. Truck routes are discussed at the end of this section, under Trucking.

The roadway system within the Town of Pelican is a network of state and county highways together with various local roads and streets, see MAP 2. The jurisdictional breakdown is shown in TABLE 13. USH 8 is a Principle Arterial. CTH G & P, Hixon Lake Road and a portion of Range Line Road are Major Collectors. Minor Collectors include North, East and West Lake George Roads, North and South Shore Drives, Lake Thompson Road, Lassig Road, and George Road. The remainder of roads within the Town are classified as "Local."

TABLE 13	ROAD MILEAGE BY JURISDICTION, AND FUNCTIONAL CLASS			
JURISDICTION	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION			TOTALS
	ARTERIAL	COLLECTOR	LOCAL	
State*	9.80			9.8
County	2.16	10.65		12.81
Town	0.15	16.35	55.45	71.95
TOTALS	12.11	27.00	55.45	94.56

Source: WisDOT & NCWRPC.
* WisDOT has jurisdiction over interstate and federal highways.

USH 8 is designated a Corridors 2020 Connector Route by WisDOT. The significance of this corridor is reflected in the increasing level of traffic. According to WisDOT, which records average daily traffic volumes (number of vehicles) for major state roadways, traffic on USH 8 has increased by only 2.8% within the town between 1984 and 2003 (from 3,500 to 3,600 vehicles per day), and has actually declined steeply (30.7%) from 1994 when there were 5,200 vehicles. Meanwhile between 1994 and 2003 traffic on USH 8 farther east, near the intersection with USH 45 in the Town of Monico, increased about 18.6% (from 4,300 to 5,100 vehicles per day).

Table 14	Traffic Counts (AADT)		
Site	**1994**	**2006**	**Change**
USH 8 east of STH 17 bypass	5,200	3,600	30.8%
CTH G south of USH 8	1,100	2,100 (year 2003)	90.9%
CTH P east of CTH 17 bypass	3,300	4,100 (year 2003)	24.2%

Source: WisDOT

Corridors 2020 was designed to enhance economic development and meet Wisconsin's mobility needs well into the future. The 3,200-mile highway network was comprised of two elements: a multilane backbone system and a two-lane connector system. The backbone system is a 1,650-mile network of multilane divided highways interconnecting the major population and economic centers in the state and tying them to the national transportation network. The connector system is 1,550 miles of high-quality highways that link other significant economic and tourism centers to the backbone network. All communities over 5,000 in population are to be connected to the backbone system via the connector network. Within Oneida County, USH 51 south of

USH 8 is designated as part of the Corridors 2020 Backbone system. USH 8 and USH 45 in Oneida County are part of the Corridor 2020 system as connectors.

The Town is served by a network of county trunk highways (CTHs). These roads serve rural land uses and distribute local traffic to the regional arterial system. They serve an important role in linking the area's forestry resources to the major highways and urban centers. The County highways serving the Town include CTH G and P.

Town roads are an important component of the countywide transportation system, because they serve local development, as well as the forestry areas. A particular issue of concern with Town roads is that of seasonal weight limits. In Pelican, a 5-ton limit applies to all Town roads from March 15 to May 1. Forestry activities within the Town make logging trucks a significant concern. There are 18.4 miles of private roads in Pelican.

A functional classification system groups streets and highways into classes according to the character of service they provide. This character of service ranges from providing a high degree of travel mobility to providing land access functions.

The current classification system used in Wisconsin consists of five classifications divided into urban and rural categories. Functional classifications are used to determine eligibility for federal aid. For purposes of functional classification, federal regulations define urban as places of 5,000 or more population, so the rural classifications apply throughout the Town. TABLE 15 summarizes the rural functional classification system.

TABLE 15	Rural Highway Functional Classification System
Principal Arterials	Serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve to connect all urban areas greater than 5,000 population. The rural principal arterials are further subdivided into 1) Interstate highways and 2) other principal arterials.
Minor Arterials	In conjunction with the principal arterials, they connect cities, large communities, and other major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements.
Major Collectors	Provide service to moderate sized communities and other inter-area traffic generators and link those generators to nearby larger population centers or higher function routes.
Minor Collectors	Collect traffic from local roads and provide links to all remaining smaller communities, locally important traffic generators, and higher function roads. All developed areas should be within a reasonable distance of a collector road.

Local Roads	Provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances. All roads not classified as arterials or collectors are local function roads.

Source: WisDOT

MAP 3 illustrates the functional classification of roadways within the Town of Pelican. USH 8 is a Principle Arterial. CTH G and P, Hixon Lake Road and a portion of Range Line Road are Major Collectors. Minor Collectors include Southshore and Northshore Drives, North, East and West Lake George Roads, Lake Thompson Road, and Lassig Road. The remainder of roads within the Town are classified Local. TABLE 13 breaks down the mileage for the functional classification of roads within the Town of Pelican.

b. Trucking

USH 8 is the principal truck route within Pelican as designated by WisDOT. This corresponds with its role as Corridors 2020 connecting route, linking to the Backbone highway system, and facilitating the movement of goods between Oneida County and the rest of the state/nation.

Local truck routes often branch out from these major corridors to link local industry with the main truck routes as well as for the distribution of commodities within the local area. Mapping these local routes is beyond the scope of this study, and local issues such as safety, weight restrictions, and noise impacts play significant roles in the designation of local truck routes.

A number of private trucking companies are available in Rhinelander.

2.   TRANSIT AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR THE DISABLED

The Oneida County Department on Aging coordinates driver-escort service to residents of Oneida County, which includes Pelican. Escort drivers provide transportation to elderly and disabled residents of Oneida County that qualify as a priority trip purpose. Travel includes both in and out of county travel, and generous volunteers have driven any day or time necessary.

Scheduled intercity bus service is no longer available in the area since Greyhound discontinued service to Rhinelander in a cost cutting move. Private charter/tour bus companies are based in surrounding cities.

3.   BICYCLING AND WALKING

All county forest trails, roads and fire lanes are open for recreational bicycle use. Roads within Pelican are all available for bicycle and pedestrian travel.

The Wisconsin Bicycle Map shows the bicycle conditions for all state and county highways. USH 8 within the town has a paved shoulder and is rated "moderate" for bicycling

In 2002, Oneida County developed a bike route plan (Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan, 2002) with assistance from the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. This plan established a number of scenic, on-road bike routes throughout the County.

The Town of Pelican contains portions of multiple existing and planned bike routes as described in section A of this chapter under <u>Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan, 2002</u> on pages 2 and 3.

The County Bike Plan recommends institutionalizing bicycle needs within local schools, public health programs, local law enforcement programs, and transportation planning processes that occur in Oneida County. The potential routes were added to the Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2009-2013 to advance their chances of implementation.

In 2001, the WDNR created the State Trails Network Plan to identify a statewide network of trails and to provide guidance to the DNR for land acquisition and development. Many existing trails are developed and operated in partnership with counties. By agreement the DNR acquires the corridor and the county government(s) develop, operate, and maintain the trail.

Any trails from the State Trails Network Plan are not automatically going to become bicycle and walking trails. The WDNR is more likely to create multi-use trails to provide the most access for a variety of uses.

The Town of Pelican contains portions of three potential trails as described in section A of this chapter under <u>State Trails Network Plan</u> on pages 1 and 2.

4.   RAILROADS

There is no local access to rail service in Pelican. Shipments needing rail service would have to be trucked to nearby cities with rail access such as Rhinelander, Tomahawk, or Wausau.

5.   AIR TRANSPORTATION

The Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport (RHI) in Rhinelander is the closest public airport to Pelican. RHI is an air carrier / air cargo airport, which is designed to accommodate virtually all aircraft. Airports in this category are usually referenced by the type of air carrier service provided—RHI is a short haul air carrier airport. This airport serves scheduled, nonstop, airline markets and routes of less than 500 miles. Short haul air carriers typically use aircraft

weighing less than 60,000 pounds, and use primary runways with a length between 6,500 to 7,800 feet.

There were about 42,340 total aviation operations (take-offs and landings) in 2000. WisDOT projections show total aviation operations increasing at RHI to 44,040 by 2010, and 45,740 by 2020; an 8 percent increase from 2000.

6. WATER TRANSPORTATION

There are no harbors or ports within the Town, so there is no significant water transport of passengers or freight. Some of the streams and lakes within the Town could support a canoe or small boat potentially but such use would be primarily recreational in nature. No water trails have been designated at this time.

C. PROGRAMS

Below is a listing of programs that may be of assistance to the Town with regard to the development of the local transportation system. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is the primary provider of programs to assist local transportation systems. A wide variety of programs are available to serve the gamut of jurisdictions from county down to the smallest town. The programs most likely to be utilized by rural towns such as Pelican include:
- General Transportation Aids
- Flood Damage Aids
- Town Road Improvement Program
- Town Road Improvement Program – Discretionary
- Local Bridge Improvement Assistance
- Local Transportation Enhancements
- Traffic Signing & Marking Enhancement Grant
- Rustic Roads

More information on these programs can be obtained by contacting the WisDOT region office in Rhinelander or on the Internet at www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/index.htm.

D. GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal:

1.   Support and maintain a safe and efficient Town road system.

Objectives:

1.   Avoid land uses that generate heavy traffic on local roads that have not been constructed or upgraded for such use.

Policies:

1.   Roadway access should be spaced along the existing Town road network to increase safety and better preserve capacity.

2.   Future road locations, extensions or connections should be considered when reviewing development plans and proposals.

3.   Update road signage to improve visibility for all Town residents.

4.   Require that Town roads serving residential areas accommodate access requirements for emergency services (fire, EMS, ambulance, etc.) as well as school bus and snowplow.

5.   Maintain and follow the Town Road Improvement Program to address road maintenance and reconstruction priorities for the Town's road system.

6.   Discourage strip development along town roads in order to ensure traffic safety, mobility and avoid urban sprawl.

CHAPTER 6:
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This is the sixth of nine chapters in the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan. It is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the Town. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001 (2)(f) Wis. Stats.], this chapter analyzes the labor force and economic base, ensures designation of adequate sites for business and industry, evaluates potentially contaminated sites for reuse, and identifies applicable county, regional and state economic development programs.

A.   ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS

1.   Labor Force

According to the Census, the civilian labor force (population 16 and over) living in the Town of Pelican consisted of 2,204 workers in 2000. Of these, 114 were unemployed for an unemployment rate of 5.2%. The unemployment rate for the County was 6.1% in 2000. Pelican's 1990 unemployment rate was 4.5%. The current County unemployment rate is about 4% (2006).

2.   Economic Base Analysis

Geographically, the land within the Town is dominated by the tourism and forestry sector, with a substantial component of suburban residential and commercial development. Nearly 83% of the land in the Town of Pelican is woodland. See the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources and Land Use chapters of this plan for more on the forest cover of the community.

The primary occupations of Pelican residents in the labor force include: Management, professional and related; Sales & office; Production, transportation, and material moving; and Services, see TABLE 16. The leading economic sectors or industries in the Town are: Education, Health, & Social Services; Manufacturing; and Retail Sales, see TABLE 17.

Historically Retail Trade industry has been the strongest sector countywide, with 3,064 workers in 1990, but declined by 8.2% to employ only 2,080 people in 2000. Education, Health and Social Services has increased as the dominant industry sector in 2000 by employing 3,953 people countywide and 311 people in Town. Retail Trade employment decreased in Town about 18% from 265 in 1990 to 217 in 2000.

The figures in TABLES 16 & 17 are all based on the number of workers residing in the Town. Commuting patterns provide one way to estimate the number of jobs within a community. The 2000 commuting data shows a total of 1,431 workers, of whom, 98 worked in the town and 1,333 (93.2%) worked outside the town and 68 worked outside of Oneida County. Thirty-nine residents worked at home. Of the remaining 1,392, 65.5 percent traveled less than 15 minutes to get to work, 27.3 percent traveled between 15 and 30 minutes, less than five percent traveled between 30 minutes and an hour, and 2.2 percent traveled over an hour.

Table 16	Occupation of Employed Workers 1990–2000			
	Town of Pelican		Oneida County	
	1990*	2000	1990	2000
Management, professional & related	336	373	3,791	5,117
Service	277	265	2,294	2,747
Sales & office	302	382	3,443	4,465
Farming Fishing & Forestry	60	18	410	268
Construction, extraction & maintenance	38	152	495	1,998
Production, transportation & material moving	422	271	3,352	2,604

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
*Adjusted for differences between 1990 and 2000 Census Categories.

TABLE 17	Industry Sectors 1990–2000			
	Town of Pelican		Oneida County	
	1990*	2000	1990	2000
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	61	12	422	526
Construction	132	79	1,013	1,455
Manufacturing	264	272	2,265	2,080
Wholesale Trade	50	56	320	425
Retail Trade	265	217	3,064	2,815
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	55	66	768	689
Information	N/A	42	N/A	434
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	15	48	566	636
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt Services	128	82	1,089	898
Education, Health and Social Services	342	311	2,860	3,953
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	1	112	136	1,694
Public Administration	82	93	715	861
Other Services	64	71	740	733

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
*Adjusted for differences between 1990 and 2000 Census Categories.

3.   Assessment of Local Conditions

The Town supports the development of forestry and forest-related business. The forested nature of the Town, along with its water resources, also lends itself to tourism and recreation based industries, which the Town is in favor of as well.

The Town has a number of strengths that may be helpful in attracting or retaining business and industry, including low taxes, simple regulations, good highway connections, lakes, trails and recreational alternatives, accessibility and short commutes

Some weaknesses in attracting or retaining business and industry include: many new people and turnover in the population, and the threat of annexation by the City of Rhinelander.

There are a number of environmentally contaminated or potentially contaminated sites located within the Town. For example, the WisDNR Internet database known as the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) lists only two sites in Pelican. All identified sites are in use, so there is no opportunity or need for redevelopment at this time. The Town supports the reuse of contaminated or potentially contaminated sites provided that the Town is secure of liability issues. The list of sites in Pelican is located in the Natural Resources chapter of this plan.

B.   PROGRAMS

Various organizations at the County, Regional and State level offer a variety of programs to assist with economic development. Many of these are listed below:

Local:

Tax Increment Financing: In 2004, the WI State Legislature enacted changes to the state's Tax Increment Financing statutes. One significant change involved allowing townships to establish tax increment districts for specified economic development projects. Tax Increment Financing has been employed by numerous communities throughout the state to promote redevelopment in blighted areas and finance new industrial development.

County:

Oneida County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC): The Oneida County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC) was founded in 1989 as a nonprofit 501(c)(3) Corporation to act as an economic development

coordinator for all of Oneida County. OCEDC assists individuals investigating the feasibility of going into business, works with existing business to expand and retain economic viability, and works to attract new business in an effort to expand our economic base and provide employment alternatives to the citizens of Oneida County. OCEDC also acts as a conduit between business and government on a local, regional, state, and federal level.

Oneida County Revolving Loan Fund: A Wisconsin Department of Commerce Economic Development Grant was awarded to Oneida County, which enabled the county to establish a revolving loan fund in order to assist local businesses. The fund is managed and administered by the OCEDC.

Regional:

North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation: The North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation (NCWDC) manages two revolving loan funds designed to address a gap in private capital markets for long-term, fixed-rate, low down payment, low interest financing. The fund is targeted to businesses in the ten county region.

North Central Advantage Technology Zone Tax Credits: The County has been designated a Technology Zone by the Department of Commerce. The Technology Zone program brings $5 million in income tax incentives for high-tech development to the area. The North Central Advantage Technology Zone offers the potential for high-tech growth in knowledge-based and advanced manufacturing clusters, among others. The zone designation is designed to attract and retain skilled, high-paid workers to the area, foster regional partnerships between business and education to promote high-tech development, and to complement the area's recent regional branding project.

State:

Rural Economic Development Program: This program administrated by Wisconsin Department of Commerce provides grants and low interest loans for small business (less than 25 employees) start-ups or expansions in rural areas. Funds may be used for "soft costs" only, such as planning, engineering, ad marketing assistance.

Wisconsin Small Cities Program: The Wisconsin Department of Commerce provides federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to eligible municipalities for approved housing and/or public facility improvements and for economic development projects. Economic Development grants provide loans to businesses for such things as: acquisition of real estate, buildings, or equipment; construction, expansion or remodeling; and working capital for inventory and direct labor.

<u>Wisconsin Small Business Development Center (SBDC)</u>: The UW SBDC is partially funded by the Small Business Administration and provides a variety of programs and training seminars to assist in the creation of small business in Wisconsin.

<u>Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)</u>: This program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, provides immediate assistance for the cost of transportation improvements necessary for major economic development projects.

<u>Other State Programs</u>: Technology Development grants and loans; Customized Labor Training grants and loans; and Major Economic Development Project grants and loans.

Federal:

<u>U.S. Dept. of Commerce - Economic Development Administration (EDA)</u>: EDA offers a public works grant program. These are administered through local units of government for the benefit of the local economy and, indirectly, private enterprise.

<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA – RD)</u>: The USDA Rural Development program is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life. Financial programs include support for water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities, and electric and telephone service. USDA-RD promotes economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks and community-managed lending pools. The program also offers technical assistance and information to help agricultural and other cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their member services.

<u>Small Business Administration (SBA)</u>: SBA provides business and industrial loan programs that will make or guarantee up to 90% of the principal and interest on loans to companies, individuals, or government entities for financing in rural areas. Wisconsin Business Development Finance Corporation acts as the agent for the SBA programs that provide financing for fixed asset loans and for working capital.

C. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

The Town of Pelican supports efforts to stabilize and expand the economic base and employment opportunity for its residents and the community as a whole. A review of economic base assessment information has lead to the establishment of the following economic development policy statement:

Goals:

1. Promote the stabilization of the current economic base.

2. Encourage light commercial and industrial interests.

Objectives:

1. Encourage new retail, commercial & industrial development to locate adjacent to county or state highways.

2. Discourage industrial development from negatively impacting environmental resources or adjoining property values.

3. Encourage businesses that are compatible with a rural setting.

4. Review costs and benefits of a proposed development project prior to approval.

Policies:

1. Accommodate home-based businesses that do not significantly increase noise, traffic, odors, lighting, or would otherwise negatively impact the surrounding areas.

2. Support efforts to promote economic development within the county.

3. Commercial and industrial development should be directed to designated planned areas consistent with the Future Land Use Map.

4. Intensive industrial uses should be steered to areas that have the service capability to support that development.

5. Address all commercial/industrial development proposals on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the changeable nature of their uses and needs.

CHAPTER 7:
LAND USE CHAPTER

This is the seventh of nine chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan. This chapter is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(h) Wis. Stats.] for a "compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of pubic and private property". This chapter reviews existing land uses, trends, programs, and future land use.

A. EXISTING LAND USE INVENTORY

Current land use activity in the Town is characterized by a mix of woodlands, lakes, shoreland and suburban-style residential and commercial development. The Pelican River cuts across the town from east to west. Considerable annexation by the City of Rhinelander in the area along the Highways 8 and 17 bypass routes around the city, where there has been a great deal of commercial development in the last decade which has taken a large area of land and population away from the Town.

The former route of Highway 8, now County Trunk P, is a mix of commercial and residential, including motels and resorts that date from the period when this was a federal highway, along with other businesses and constitutes something of a "Main Street" for the Town.

The existing land use map was developed in two steps. The first was an air photo interpretation by NCWRPC. The Plan Commission then reviewed that first map and corrections were made. The intent of this map is to provide a generalized overview of land uses as the currently exist in the town. See the Existing Land Use map.

Once that map was completed the NCWRPC developed calculations to determine land areas by use. Table 18 presents the current breakdown of land-use types within the Town. The majority of the Town is woodlands at about 29,500 acres or 84%. The next most significant land use type is residential at about 4% followed by open space with just under 2%. Agricultural use takes up an additional 1.2% of the Town's land. The other land uses combined use only about 2.4% of the total land area. See Table 18.

Table 18:	EXISTING LAND USE	
Land Use	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	400.8	1.2%
Commercial	195.8	0.56%
Government/Institution	51.6	0.15%
Industrial	127.2	0.37%
Open Land	634.2	1.8%
Outdoor Recreation	168.1	0.48%
Residential	1,341.4	3.9%
Transportation	287.7	0.84%
Water	2,156.1	6.2%
Woodlands	29,168.4	84.5%
Total	34,531.2	100%

Source: NCWRPC, Town of Pelican

B.   LAND USE TRENDS

1.   Land Supply

As shown by the existing land use inventory, the majority of the Town is woodlands, so the supply of land available for development appears to be adequate. Some of this undeveloped area is large block industrial forest, which is most productive if roads are not cut into it and subdivided. The supply of land in the Town of Pelican is more than sufficient to accommodate projected demand over the next 20 years for all use categories.

2.   Land Demand

Residential:

Although projections are complicated by annexation, which took place between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses, the overall residential demand for land in the Town of Pelican results from a projected 107 increase in households (2010–2030).   TABLE 19 shows projected residential land demand based on household projections for the period. An average of forty acres of residential land will be required in the Town every 5 years to accommodate anticipated population growth by the year 2025. This does not account for seasonal home development.

About 86 (80%) of the 107 new housing units will probably be built as single-family, since 80 percent of all housing stock in Town is single-family dwellings,

as shown in Table 11 in the Housing chapter. About 17 (16%) of the new projected housing units may be mobile home/manufactured units.

Seasonal housing comprises about 20% of the total units within the Town. Although existing seasonal homes are being converted to full-time permanent residences, it is assumed for planning purposes that new seasonal units will remain a stable proportion over the lifespan of this plan resulting in an additional 21 seasonal homes (2010–2030). These units would consume an average of about eight acres every five years.

Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural:

Industrial use within the Town is primarily located along CTH P. Historically, there has been limited industrial development in the Town, but the Town seeks to encourage development of appropriate and clean industries. As a result, a modest increase over the current level of industrial use from about 127 acres to about 159 acres by 2030 is used.

Commercial development is subject to market forces and difficult to predict. There has been significant commercial development in the Town, but new commercial enterprises have appeared over time. As a result an increase of the current level of commercial from 196 acres to 246 acres by 2030 is used.

The level of agricultural land within the Town is anticipated to remain stable over the planning period, although some lands are expected to be taken out of agriculture. Table 19 shows the projected increase of commercial, industrial and agricultural land uses in 5-year increments. Since these projections are based on the assumption of falling population over the planning period[1] the demand for residential land is shown as dropping.

Table 19:	Projected Land Use Demand to 2030				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Full-Time Residential Acreage Demand	1,347	1,345	1,332	1,306	1,274
Industrial/Commercial Acreage Demand	352	365	379	392	407
Agricultural Acreage Demand	400	400	400	400	400

Source: NCWRPC

---

[1] As noted earlier, projections for the Town of Pelican are problematic because of the extensive annexation that has taken place between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses. This has made it difficult to ascertain population trends within the town as opposed to the population loss that resulted from annexation.

3.   Land Values

Overall land values in the Town have increased about 211 percent over the last eight years; however, not all categories of land increased equally. Residential property values increased by 278 percent, while agricultural decreased by 78 percent. Based on equalized valuation, the average value of an acre of land in Pelican is $5,040. See Table 20, Land Values, below.

Table 20:	Town of Pelican Land Values		
Type of Property	2000	2008	% Change
Residential	$34,741,200	$131,387,200	278%
Commercial	$3,547,600	$8,049,800	127%
Manufacturing	$72,600	$128,700	77%
Agricultural	$262,300	$56,100	-78.5%
Undeveloped	$746,000	$1,738,400	133%
Ag. Forest	0	$63,700	N/A
Forest	$13,006,300	$21,712,600	67%
Other	$6,200	$26,000	319%
Total Value	$52,382,200	$163,162,500	211%

Source: WI DOR Land & Improvements, 2000 & 2008

4.   Opportunities for Redevelopment

There are two properties in Town that had environmental contamination on them and are still in use. For example there was a leaking underground storage tank at the Bulk Fuel, but the company still exists, therefore there is no site to redevelop. See the Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources and Economic Development chapters, for more details.

Quarries have a built-in redevelopment mechanism via reclamation regulations. Most existing quarries within the Town have a number of years of life left. Reclamation to a useable state is required upon closure of any quarry.

5.   Existing and Potential Land Use Conflicts

As evidenced by the repeated annexation of land from the Town of Pelican to the City of Rhinelander, the primary land use conflicts in the town are related to its location near the city and the transition from rural and tourist-related uses to more suburban uses. A prime example of this trend is the ongoing conversion of seasonal dwellings on George and Thompson Lakes to year-round residences. Not only does this engender demand for a higher level of services (snowplowing, fire protection), but can lead to conflicts between residents and more traditional uses such as forestry.

As lake frontage within the Town fills in, development of back lots and increasing demands on existing Town Roads not designed to handle the load is a significant concern of the Town.

Unkempt or poorly maintained buildings and properties including accumulating junk and vehicles have been generally labeled as "eyesores" and identified as a conflict issue by the Town Plan Commission.

This Plan seeks to avoid or minimize potential future land use conflicts through controlled development, planned use-buffers and public information and education components.

C.   PROGRAMS

A number of different programs directly and indirectly affect land use within the Town. The principle land use programs include the County General and Shoreland Zoning ordinances, and the County Subdivision and Platting Ordinance. Official mapping authority is available but not widely used. See the Implementation Chapter of this Plan for more on these ordinances.

The principle land use programs include the Oneida County Zoning and Land Division ordinances. See implementation for more on these tools. There are two other related programs that could have some affect on land use within the Town, they are listed below:

Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Program:

In October of 1999, the Governor signed into law Wisconsin Act 9, the Budget Bill, containing substantial revisions of statutes governing comprehensive planning. The law has been revised by the signing of two additional bills into law. The first is AB 872, containing "technical revisions" which was signed May 10, 2000. The second bill, signed April 13, 2004, is AB 608, which reduced the number of items that must be consistent with the plan to three, these are: official mapping, subdivision ordinances and zoning ordinances. Taken together these bills represent the most sweeping revision of the State's planning enabling laws in half a century.

The law (§66.1001 WI Stats.) requires all jurisdictions within the state that exercise control over land-use to prepare a comprehensive plan by 2010. It lays out the nine required chapters of the plan and requires a public participation process. Jurisdictions that do not have a comprehensive plan in place by the deadline may not engage in actions that impact land-use.

The comprehensive planning law is significant in many ways. The law creates for the first time a definition of a comprehensive plan; it requires that almost

all local units of government have a plan; it sets requirements for public participation; and requires that the plan be consistent with local implementations tools. Most important, is that it maintains that the process be locally driven so all local units of government decide their own future.

Farmland Preservation/Working Land Initiative:

This is a major update to an existing program. Details are outlined in the current budget and when finalized they will be summarized here.

D. FUTURE LAND USE 2010-2030

The Future Land Use map represents the long-term land use recommendations for all lands in the Town. Although the map is advisory and does not have the authority of zoning, it is intended to reflect community desires and serve as a guide for local officials to coordinate future development of the Town. The Town of Pelican prepared a Land Use Plan in the 1990s, which they used as the basis for their consideration of future land use in this plan.

Town of Pelican Plan Commission members participated in a mapping exercise with NCWRPC staff to identify the desired future land uses by using nine common Land Use Map Classifications, as described below. Town Plan Commission members used their broad knowledge of the Town to draw shapes on a map representing the different land uses. The goal was to produce a generalized land use plan map (future land use) to guide the Town's growth. See the Future Land Use map.

Land Use Map Classifications:

Land use classifications are groups of land uses that are compatible, and separates conflicting uses. The classifications are not zoning districts and do not have the authority of zoning, but are intended for use as a guide when making land use and zoning decisions. In parentheses are the land use classifications from the 2001 plan that most closely conform to these classifications.

> 1. Residential
> Identifies areas recommended for residential development typically consisting of smaller lot sizes.

> 2. Rural Residential
> Identifies areas that are recommended for less dense residential development, consisting of larger minimum lot sizes than the residential category. These areas will also allow a mixture of residential uses, and

provide a good transition from more dense development to the rural forested countryside.

3.   Commercial
Identifies areas recommended for commercial development, as well as existing commercial establishments located throughout the Town.

4.   Industrial
Identifies areas recommended for industrial development, as well as existing industrial areas located throughout the Town.

5.   Governmental/Public/Institutional
Identifies existing or planned governmental/public/institutional facilities within the Town, including recreational facilities like parks and boat launches.

6.   Agricultural Areas
Identifies areas to be preserved for the purpose of general crop farming, the raising of livestock, orchards, or tree farms.

7.   Forestry Areas
Identifies areas of large woodlands within the Town.

8.   Transportation Corridors
Identifies the existing road network along with the recommendations for improved and safe traffic movement in the town, including airports, rail facilities, and potential recreational trails.

9.   Preservation & Open Space
Contains sensitive environmental areas, such as 100-year floodplains as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, DNR wetlands, and steep slopes of 12 percent or greater. This could include endangered species habitat or other significant features or areas identified by the Town.

E. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

The following land use policy statement is a means of guiding future development within the Town towards a more orderly and rational pattern:

Goals:

1. Maintain orderly planned growth that promotes the health, safety and general welfare of Town residents and makes efficient use of land and efficient use of public services, facilities and tax dollars.

2. Promote and regulate development that preserves the rural character of the Town, and minimizes groundwater impacts from on-site septic systems and other sources.

3. Preserve the forest in the Town for long-term use and maintain forestry as important economic activities and a way-of-life.

4. Provide orderly, planned growth that will promote health, safety, environmental welfare, and make efficient use of the land, public services and tax dollars.


Objectives:

1. Encourage small or medium scale commercial development intended to serve local needs.

2. Address all industrial development proposals on a case-by-case basis.

3. Direct commercial and industrial development to main roads that are better able to handle the traffic.

4. The location of new development will be restricted from areas in the Town shown to be unsafe or unsuitable for development due to flood hazard, potential groundwater contamination, loss of farmland, highway access problems, incompatibility with neighboring uses, etc.
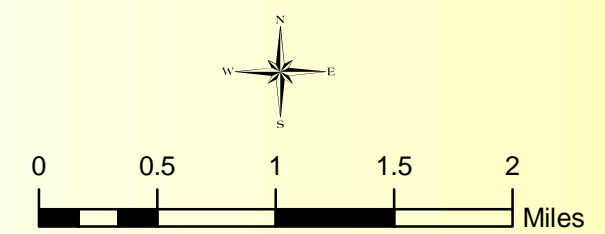

Policies:

1. Maintain a long-range Comprehensive Plan, which will serve as a guide for future land use and zoning decisions. New development will be permitted based on consideration of this Plan, as well as other Town, County, and state plans and ordinances.

2.   Use-buffer or landscaped areas may be used as shields to lessen the impacts of potentially conflicting land use types located in relatively close proximity.

3.   The Town may consider proposals involving the keeping or raising of livestock or other animals, fish, and fowl on a case-by-case basis in relation to the potential impact on water quality and neighboring land uses, consistent with Wis. Stat. 93.90.

4.   Restrict new development in areas known to be unsafe, unsuitable or incompatible.

5.   Participate actively in planning and zoning decisions made on County levels that affect the Town and land use.

6.   Discourage or prohibit shoreland access for condominiums, apartments, mobile home parks, businesses, or keyhole access in areas not provided with sewer service.
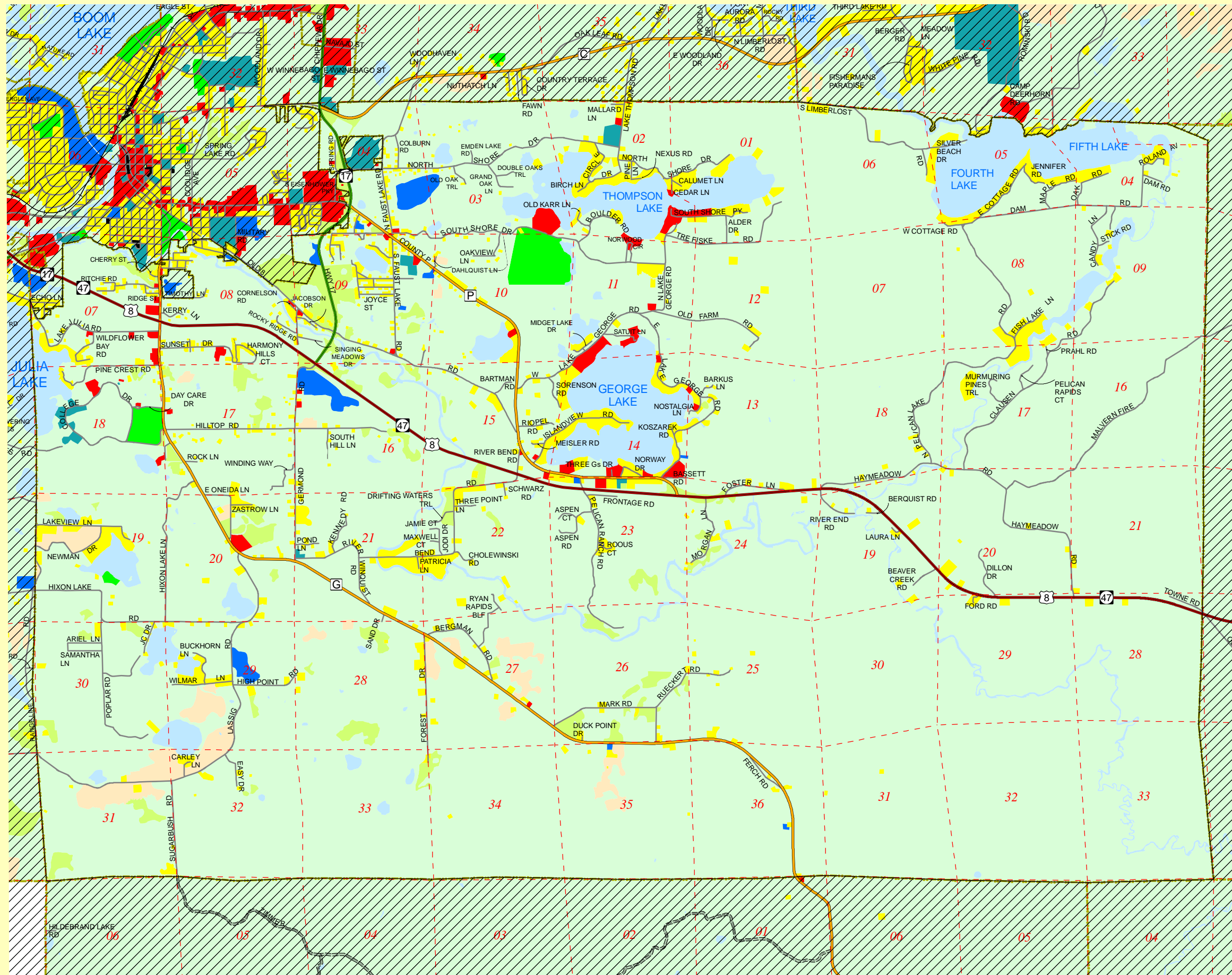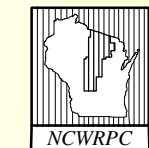
Legend

- ⌁⌁ Civil Division Boundaries
- – – – Section Lines
- ▬▬ Federal Highway
- ▬▬ State Highway
- ▬▬ County Highway
- ▬▬ Local Roads
- ▦▦ State / County Forest Roads
- ┼─┼ Railroad

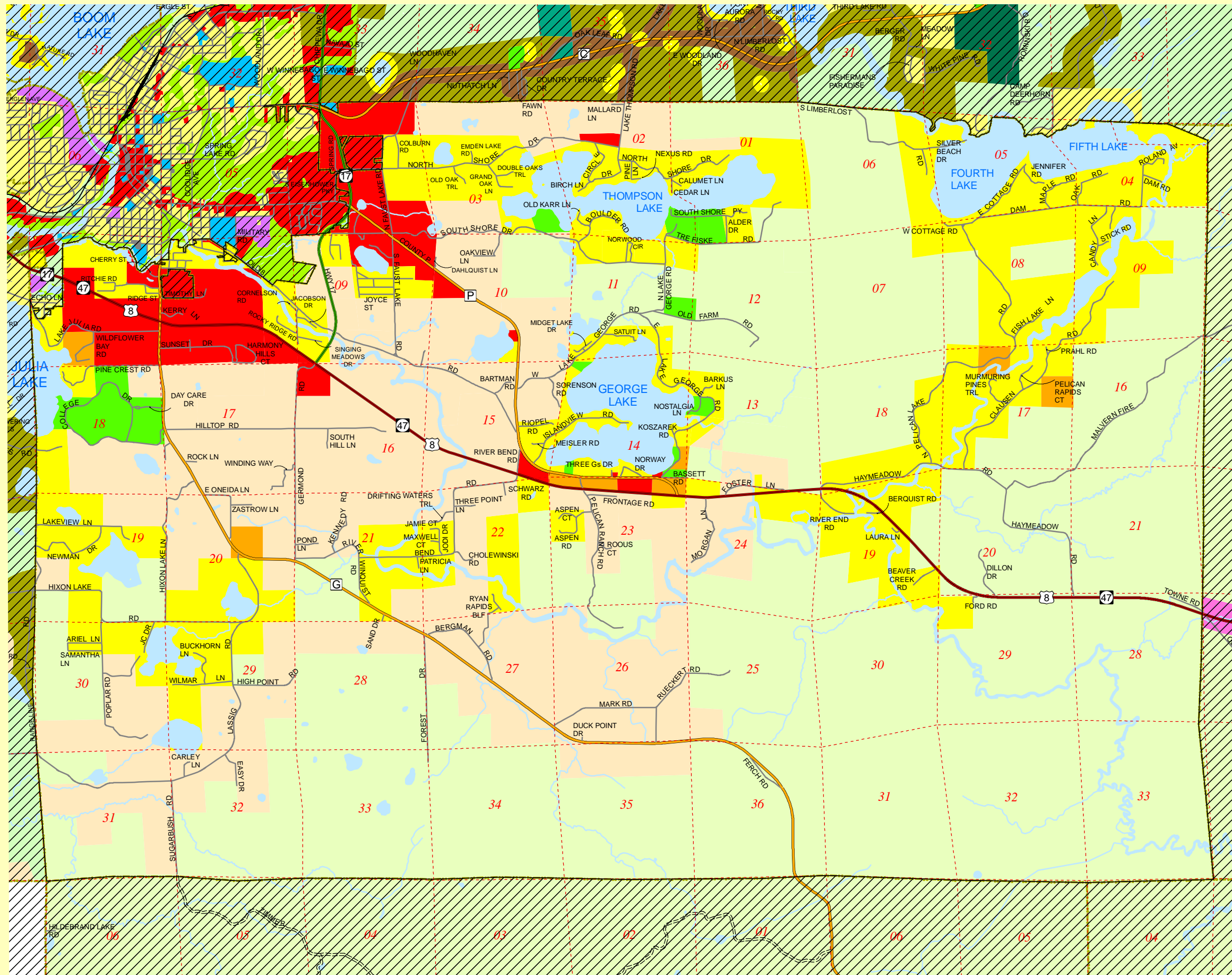| Color	Land Use
(tan)	Agriculture
(red)	Commercial
(pink)	Cranberry Bog
(teal)	Governmental
(blue)	Industrial
(light green)	Open Lands
(green)	Outdoor Recreation
(black)	Transportation
(yellow)	Residential
(light blue)	Water
(pale green)	Woodlands

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2005 Airphoto Interpretation

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.
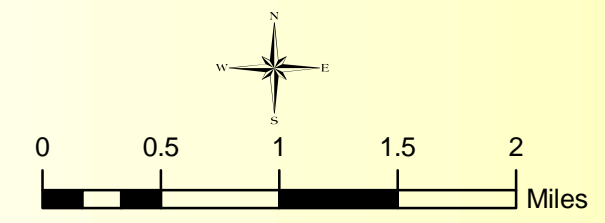
0   0.5   1   1.5   2   Miles

Prepared By:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Lake names and features (selected): BOOM LAKE, SPRING LAKE, JULIA LAKE, HIXON LAKE, THIRD LAKE, FOURTH LAKE, FIFTH LAKE, THOMPSON LAKE, GEORGE LAKE, PELICAN LAKE, FISH LAKE, HILDEBRAND LAKE

Legend

Civil Division Boundaries
PLSSBoundary
Federal Highway
State Highway
County Highway
Local Roads
State / County Forest Roads
Railroad
Water

Pelican

BUSINESS (B)
FOREST (F)
RECREATIONAL (REC)
RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING (RF)
RESIDENTIAL AND RETAIL (RRET)
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (SFR)

0   0.5   1   1.5   2
Miles

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Prepared By:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

CHAPTER 8:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

This is the eighth of nine chapters in the Town of Pelican's Comprehensive Plan. The purpose of this chapter is to overview intergovernmental cooperation, inventory existing cooperative efforts, identify potential opportunities, and establish goals, objectives, and policies to promote intergovernmental cooperation.

A.   BACKGROUND

1.   Overview

As discussed earlier in the plan, the Town is surrounded by the Towns of Crescent, Pine Lake, Stella, Monico and Enterprise, and adjacent to the City of Rhinelander as well as being part of Oneida County. These are important intergovernmental relationships for the Town. Efforts should be made to maintain good working relationships with the surrounding towns and the County.

The issue of intergovernmental cooperation is increasingly important; since many issues cross over political boundaries, such as watersheds, labor force, commuter patterns, and housing. Communities are not independent of each other, but rather dependent on each other. The effects from growth and change on one spill over to all surrounding communities and impact the region as a whole.

State-wide, Wisconsin has over 2,500 units of government and special purpose districts. Having so many governmental units allows for local representation, but also adds more players to the decision making process. In general terms, intergovernmental cooperation is any arrangement by which officials of two or more jurisdictions coordinate plans, policies, and programs to address and resolve issues of mutual interest. It can be as simple as communication and information sharing, or it can involve entering into formal intergovernmental agreements and sharing resources such as equipment, buildings, staff, and revenue.

2.   Benefits

There are many reasons intergovernmental cooperation makes sense. Some examples include:

- Trust: Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust between jurisdictions. As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one

another's needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them.

- Cost Savings: Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services that would otherwise be too costly.

- Consistency: Cooperation can lead to consistency of the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.

- Address Regional Issues: Communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and state jurisdictions, local communities are able to address and resolve issues, which are regional in nature.

The major beneficiary of intergovernmental cooperation is the local resident. They may not understand, or even care about, the details of a particular intergovernmental issue, but residents can appreciate their benefits, such as costs savings, provision of needed services, a healthy environment, and a strong economy.

3.   Trends

A variety of factors, some long-standing and others more recent have brought the issue of governmental cooperation to the forefront. Some of these factors include:

- Local governments financial situation;
- Opportunity to reduce costs by working together;
- Elimination of duplication of services;
- Population settlement patterns and population mobility;
- Economic and environmental interdependence; and

In addition, as more jurisdictions create comprehensive plans and share them with surrounding communities, new opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation will be identified.

4.   Tools of Intergovernmental Cooperation

There are a variety of tools that can be used in the area of intergovernmental cooperation.

a. Shared Service Agreements

Wisconsin Statute s.66.0301, formerly 66.30, entitled "Intergovernmental Cooperation"; does enable local governments to jointly do together whatever one can do alone. Typically, intergovernmental cooperation and coordination refers to the management and delivery of public services and facilities. It is also dependent upon a defined geographic area within which cooperation and coordination may be feasible.

Intergovernmental agreements prepared using this statute, are the most common form of agreement and have been used by communities for years, often in the context of sharing public services such as police, fire, or rescue. This type of agreement can also be used to provide for revenue sharing, determine future land use with in a subject area, and to set temporary municipal boundaries. However, the statute does not require planning as a component of any agreement and boundary changes have to be accomplished through the normal annexation process. Shared service agreements are utilized to allow this type of cooperation.

b. Boundary Agreements

Under Section 66.0307, Wisconsin Statutes, municipalities may prepare cooperative boundary plans or agreements. Each city, village, or town that intends to participate in the preparation of a cooperative plan must adopt a resolution authorizing its participation in the planning process.

Cooperative boundary plans or agreements involve decisions regarding the maintenance or change of municipal boundaries for a period of 10 years or more. The cooperative plan must include: a plan for the physical development of the territory covered by the plan. It must also include; a schedule for changes to the boundary; plans for the delivery of services; an evaluation of environmental features and a description of any adverse environmental consequences that may result from the implementation of the plan; and it must address the need for safe and affordable housing. The participating communities must hold a public hearing prior to its adoption.

Once adopted, the plan must be submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Administration for state approval. Upon approval, the cooperative plan has the force and effect of a contract. Working with the City, the Town could use this tool to establish boundaries in certain areas where it is in the mutual best interest of both to do so from a planning and service delivery standpoint.

c. Municipal Revenue Sharing

Wisconsin Statute, 66.0305, Municipal Revenue Sharing, gives authority to cities, villages and towns to enter into agreements to share revenue from taxes and special charges with each other. The agreements may also address other matters, including agreements regarding services to be provided or the location of municipal boundaries.

Boundaries of the shared revenue area must be specified in the agreement and the term of the agreement must be for at least 10 years. The formula or other means for sharing revenue, the date of payment of revenues, and the means by which the agreement may be invalidated after the minimum 10 year period.

B.   EXISTING OR POTENTIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS

The following intergovernmental conflicts was identified:

- ✓ Chance of continuing annexation by the City of Rhinelander.

The process for resolving this conflict will in part be a continuation of past practices as new mechanisms evolve. The Town will continue to meet with the City and surrounding towns when significant issues of mutual concern arise.

C.   INVENTORY & TRENDS

Currently there are numerous relationships and several general agreements in place. The following is a summary of existing and potential cooperative efforts.

1.   Surrounding Towns

The Towns of Pelican has mutual aid agreements in place for Fire, Police, and EMS Departments with the surrounding communities.

2.   County

Oneida County directly and indirectly provides a number of services to the Town and the Town enjoys a good working relationship with many of the responsible departments. These departments include Sheriff, Health, and Land Records.

The County Sheriff provides protective services through periodic patrols and on-call 911 responses. The Sheriff also manages the 911-dispatch center, not only for police protection, but also for ambulance/EMS response and

dispatching the Town Fire Department. The Forestry, Land and Outdoor Recreation Department maintains a countywide park system and county forest system for the use and enjoyment of all residents including the Town of Pelican. The County Planning & Zoning Department administers zoning in the Town.

In many cases where state and federal agencies require area-wide planning for various programs or regulations, the County sponsors a countywide planning effort to complete these plans and include individual local units in the process and resulting final plan. Examples of this include the County Outdoor Recreation plan which maintains the eligibility for Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources administered park and recreation development funding of each local unit that adopts it, and All Hazard Mitigation Plans which are required by Federal Emergency Management Agency in order for individual local units of government to qualify for certain types of disaster assistance funding.

3.   North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) was formed under §60.0309 Wis. Stats. as a voluntary association of governments within a ten county area. Oneida County is a member of the NCWRPC, which qualifies the Town of Pelican for low cost local planning assistance. Typical functions of the NCWRPC include (but are not limited to) land use, transportation, economic development, intergovernmental and geographic information systems (GIS) planning and services.

The NCWRPC has prepared comprehensive plans for the towns of Cassian, Crescent, Newbold, Stella, and Woodboro and the City of Rhinelander, and is working with Oneida County to develop a county level comprehensive plan. Other countywide projects by the NCWRPC that cover the Town of Pelican include a county economic development strategy, county outdoor recreation plan, county bike route plan, the human services public transit coordination plan, rural addressing and address ranging for 911 response assistance, county all hazards mitigation plan, county public access study, and various regional project assistance that includes Oneida County.

4.   State and Federal Government

The Wisconsin departments of Natural Resources and Transportation are the primary agencies the Town might deal with regarding development activities. Many of the goals and objectives of this plan will require continued cooperation and coordination with these agencies.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources takes a lead role in wildlife protection and sustainable management of woodlands, wetland, and other

wildlife habitat areas, while Wisconsin Department Of Transportation is responsible for the planning and development of state highways, railways, airports, and other transportation systems. State agencies make a number of grant and aid programs available to local units of government like the Town of Elcho. Examples include local road aids, the Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) and the Priority Watershed Program. There are also a number of mandates passed down from the state that the Town must comply with, such as the biannual pavement rating submission for the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR).

Most federal programs are administered by the states, so the Town would be dealing with the responsible state agency with regard to federal programs and regulations.

5.   School District

Pelican is in the Rhinelander School District. The Nicolet Technical College district includes the Town of Pelican and has its nearest campus in Rhinelander.

The main form of interaction with both school and college districts are through payment of property taxes, which help to fund both districts' operations. The Town has little participation in issues pertaining to administration or siting of new facilities.

D.   GOAL, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

As in the previous chapters of this plan, a series of goals, objectives, and policies are identified.

Goal:

1.   Seek mutually beneficial cooperation with all levels of government.

Objectives:

1.   Maintain current agreements and explore additional opportunities with adjacent communities for services.

2.   Work cooperatively with the neighboring City of Rhinelander to develop to guide compatible development on the town's boundaries.

Policies:

1.   Continue to host meetings with surrounding communities and the county to review service agreements and identify opportunities to improve efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

2.   Maintain a close relationship with the School District related to existing and new facilities.

3.   Work with the surrounding townships to develop cooperative boundary agreements.

4.   Investigate cost sharing or contracting with neighboring Towns, the City, and the County to provide more efficient service or public utilities.

5.   Investigate joint operation or consolidation when considering expanded or new services or facilities.

CHAPTER 9:
IMPLEMENTATION

This is the ninth and final chapter of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan. It is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [s.66.1001 (2)(i) Wis. Stats.], this element describes how each of each of the elements of the comprehensive plan, including a process for updating the comprehensive plan.

A.   RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This Plan is intended to be used as a guide by local officials, both town and county, when making decisions that affect growth and development in Pelican. It is also important that local citizens and developers become aware of the Plan.

Some steps taken to implement this Plan include the adoption of written public participation guidelines, Plan Commission formation, a Plan Commission resolution recommending Plan adoption by the Town Board, a formal public hearing, Town Board approval of the Plan by ordinance, distribution of the Plan to affected government units and ongoing Plan Commission reviews and updates.

RECOMMENDATION 1: PLAN COMMISSION -

It is incumbent upon the Town Board that once the Plan is approved, it will be used to guide decisions that affect development in the Town.

The Town of Pelican Plan Commission is to review the Plan's effectiveness on an annual basis, and make a comprehensive review of the Plan every five years.

The primary implementation tool for this Plan is the Oneida County Zoning Ordinance, which provides the underlying regulatory framework that supports many of the Plan's policies. Currently the Town Board reviews local zoning petitions and forwards their recommendation to Oneida County for consideration. Although the County makes the decision on the zoning petition, the Town has veto authority over zoning changes approved at the county level. It is recommended that eventually the Pelican Plan Commission be given responsibility for reviewing zoning applications and proposed land uses and for making formal recommendations to the Town Board. This would relieve political pressure on the Town Board related to zoning decisions and add credibility to Town recommendations that are forwarded to the County. In addition, the Plan Commission would be most familiar with the Pelican Comprehensive Plan and better able to focus on land use issues coming before the Town. This is consistent with a large number of towns across Wisconsin.

Also recommended is that a standard form be used for recording Plan Commission zoning recommendations to the Town Board and Town Board zoning recommendations to the County, including all reasons for the recommendation and each member's vote on the matter, and that it be attached to the original zoning petition and also copied for Plan Commission records.

Also recommended is that for any zoning change which the Town Board turns down, or for any zoning change approved by the County, but vetoed by the Town, a Town resolution of disapproval should be passed and filed with the County within 10 days, as required by Wisconsin statute 59.69(5)(e)3 to exercise Town veto authority. This procedure would strengthen the Town position in any zoning matter.

RECOMMENDATION 2: TOWN ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

a. Enhance procedures for review / acceptance of new Town Roads

The Plan Commission should be delegated the responsibility for review of development proposals involving creation / dedication of new Town roads including follow-up inspection prior to acceptance. This will improve consistency in the process and ensure that all Town roads meet state standards required for eligibility to receive road aids.

It is recommended that the Town develop and adopt a land division ordinance as one tool to facilitate this goal. A land division ordinance would reinforce the guidelines within the Town's Road Ordinance as to what standards a Town road must be built to. In addition, a land division ordinance would have secondary benefits in providing the Town with more say in how land is developed within the Town. The ordinance would be administered by the Plan Commission, however, the Town Board would have final say in all decisions.

b. Town Road Improvement Program

The Town should undertake the development of a Town Road Improvement Plan (TRIP) to formalize the process of determining annual road improvements and establishing budget levels to meet needs. It is recommended that the Town more aggressively pursue Town Road Improvement Program (TRIP & TRIP-D) grants from Wisconsin Department of Transportation to help upgrade the Town road system.

RECOMMENDATION 3: GROUNDWATER PLANNING

Due to the quality of the local groundwater the Town should undertake a ground water planning effort. This would include town-wide general protection efforts. Although there are a number of policies established within the

Comprehensive Plan intended for groundwater protection, a more focused effort is needed to develop a complete and effective set of groundwater protection policies and programs for the Town. The land division ordinance could also be a useful tool in groundwater protection for the Town.

RECOMMENDATION 4: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION -

The Town of Pelican must cooperate with neighboring communities and other units of government to minimize intergovernmental conflict and ensure that the goals and objectives of this plan are fully realized. Key recommendations include the following:

- ✓ Work with Oneida County to develop and implement an All Hazards Mitigation Plan for reducing the impacts of natural disasters on the Town and County.

- ✓ Continue to build on the initial framework established in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Chapter of this Plan.

RECOMMENDATION 5: INFORMATION AND EDUCATION -

Copies of this Plan should be made available to the public and all materials, maps, programs and information mentioned in the Plan should be assembled and displayed at the Town Hall, available for anyone to review when the facility is open or upon reasonable request. In addition, the same information should be made available on the Internet.

B.   PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

An annual review is to be completed by the Plan Commission, comparing how each land use decision made during the year measured up to the goals and policies of the Plan. If a pattern of land use decisions inconsistent with the goals and policies of this Plan is found, the following options are to be considered:

- ✓ Appropriate revision should be made to bring decision-making back in line with Plan goals and policies

- ✓ The goals and policies themselves should be reviewed to ensure they are still relevant and worthwhile

- ✓ New implementation tools such as a local land division ordinance or building permit/site plan ordinance should consider gaining more control over land use decisions.

Although a comprehensive plan review every 10 years is required by the State, it is recommended here that a comprehensive review of this Plan by the Plan Commission should take place every 5 years, and that statistical information should be updated when available. An essential characteristic of any planning program is that it reflects the desires of the Town's citizens.

C. PLAN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

Amendments to this Plan may include minor changes to plan text or maps or major changes resulting from periodic review. Frequent changes to accommodate specific development proposals should be avoided. The Comprehensive Planning Law requires that the same process used to adopt the Plan will also be used to amend it, specifically:

An amendment or change may be initiated by either the Plan Commission or the Town Board and may result from a regular review or a request from a resident.

The Plan Commission prepares the specific text or map amendment being considered, holds a public meeting and votes to recommend approval or disapproval of the proposed amendment, by resolution to the Town Board.

A copy of the proposed Plan amendment is sent to all affected government units, Oneida County in particular.

Town Clerk publishes a 30-day Class 1 notice announcing a Town Board public hearing on the proposed changes.

The Town Board conducts the public hearing and votes to either approve, disapprove or approve with changes, by ordinance.

Any approved changes are sent to affected government units, Oneida County in particular.

D. PLAN CONSISTENCY BETWEEN CHAPTERS

The state comprehensive planning law requires that the Implementation chapter describe how each chapter of the plan will be integrated and consistent with the other chapters. Preparing all the chapters of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan simultaneously has ensured that there are no known inconsistencies between the different chapters of the Plan.

TOWN OF PELICAN
Public Participation Plan

I.   Background

The Town recognizes the need to engage the public in the planning process. This document sets forth the techniques the Town will use to meet the goal of public participation. Therefore, this Public Participation Plan forms the basic framework for achieving an interactive dialogue between citizens, local decision makers, Town staff, and the NCWRPC.

The creation of the Public Participation Plan is a task required in meeting the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation (§66.1001 Wis. Stats.). As the planning process develops, it should be expected that deviations from the plan might occur.

II.   Objectives

The following is a list of objectives for the Public Participation Plan:

- Notify town residents, land owners, and other interested parties of the importance of participating in creating the Town Comprehensive Plan.

- Provide the public with opportunities to share their input with the Town Plan Commission and Town Board.

- Allow public access to all Town Comprehensive Plan chapters and maps created throughout the planning process on a web page available on the Internet.

- Request input from residents and land owners to represent the broadest range of perspectives and interests in the community as possible.

- Solicit public comment through a variety of means (i.e. through a web page on the Internet, printed notes in Town mailings, and orally), and in such a way that it may be carefully considered and incorporated into the comprehensive planning process.

- The process of public involvement shall strengthen the sense of community.

The goal will be to inform, consult and involve the public and the communities served during each phase of the planning process. Hopefully, this will help balance the issues related to private property rights.

III. Techniques

The public participation plan for the Town's comprehensive planning process will incorporate the following:

1.   All meetings for the comprehensive planning process will be posted by the Town, and will be open to the public.

2.   NCWRPC will create and maintain a web page on the Internet for the Town Comprehensive Plan. All chapters and maps created will be posted to this web page throughout the planning process.

3.   Comprehensive plan meeting handouts will be maintained by the Town, and available for review by the public at the town hall.

4.   When the draft comprehensive plan is prepared, it will be available at the town hall, the library, and on the Town Comprehensive Plan web page.

5.   NCWRPC will distribute the draft Town Comprehensive Plan to all surrounding communities and the County after the Town Plan Commission adopts a <u>resolution</u> in favor of the Town Comprehensive Plan.

6.   Town board will hold a public hearing on the Town Comprehensive Plan after the Town Plan Commission recommends adoption of the Town Comprehensive Plan.

Town of Pelican
Resolution #02-2008

Adoption of a Public Participation Plan

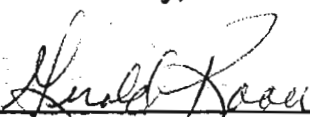**WHEREAS,** the Town of Pelican is required to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan as outlined in WI Statutes; and

WHEREAS, public participation is critical for the development of a sound plan; and
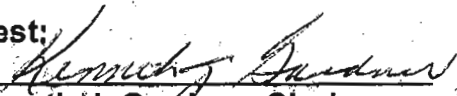
WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Town of Pelican to approve a process to involve the public in the planning process; and

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Pelican does approve and authorize the Public Participation Plan as presented.

Dated this 29th day of September 2008.

Town Of Pelican
Oneida County, Wisconsin

By: _____
Gerald Roou, Chairman
Town of Pelican

Attest: _____
Kenneth J. Gardner, Clerk
Town of Pelican

Township of Pelican
Oneida County

Ordinance #7.02

<u>66.1001 (4) * Ordinance to adopt comprehensive plan.</u>
STATE OF WISCONSIN
Town of Pelican, Oneida County

SECTION I – TITLE/PURPOSE

The title of this ordinance is the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is for the Town of Pelican to lawfully adopt a comprehensive plan as required under s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. stats.

SECTION II – AUTHORITY

The town board of the Town of Pelican has authority under its village powers under s. 60.22, Wis. stats., its power to appoint a town plan commission under ss. 60.62 (4) and 62.23 (1), Wis. stats., and under s. 66.1001 (4), Wis. stats., to adopt this ordinance. The comprehensive plan of the Town of Pelican must be in compliance with s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. stats., in order for the town board to adopt this ordinance.

SECTION III – ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

The town board of the Town of Pelican, by this ordinance, adopted on proper notice with a quorum and roll call vote by a majority of the town board present and voting, provides the authority for the Town of Pelican to adopt its comprehensive plan under s. 66.1001 (4), Wis. stats., and provides the authority for the town board to order its publication.

SECTION IV – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The town board of the Town of Pelican has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by s. 66.1001 (4) (a), Wis. stats.

SECTION V – TOWN PLAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Plan Commission of the Town of Pelican, by a majority vote of the entire commission, recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the town board the adoption of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, which contains all of the elements specified in s. 66.1001 (2), Wis. stats.

SECTION VI – PUBLIC HEARING

The Town of Pelican has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, with notice in compliance with the requirements of s. 66.1001 (4) (d), Wis. stats.

SECTION VII – ADOPTION OF TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The town board of the Town of Pelican, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopts the document entitled Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan Ordinance under pursuant to s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. stats.

SECTION VIII – SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance of its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid provision of application, and to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SECTION IX – EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective on publication or posting.

The town clerk shall properly post or publish this ordinance as required under s. 60.80, Wis. stats.

Adopted this 21st day of December 2009.

_____
Gerald Roou, Town Chair

_____
Jack Anderson, Town Supervisor

_____
John Hoffman, Town Supervisor

Attest: _____
Kenneth Gardner, Town Clerk

Town of Pelican Plan Commission
Resolution #01-2009

66.1001 (4) (b) Resolution by Town of Pelican Plan Commission to recommend adoption of comprehensive plan.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Town of Pelican
Oneida County

THE Plan Commission of the Town of Pelican, Oneida County, Wisconsin, by this resolution, adopted on proper notice with a quorum and by a roll call vote of a majority of the town plan commission present and voting resolves and recommends to the town board of he Town of Pelican as follows: Adoption of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan.

THE Town of Pelican Plan Commission, by this resolution, further resolves and orders as follows:

ALL maps and other materials noted and attached as exhibits to the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan are incorporated into and made a part of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan.

THE vote of the town plan commission in regard to this resolution shall be recorded by the clerk of the town plan commission in the official minutes of the Town of Pelican Plan Commission.

THE town clerk shall properly post or publish this resolution as required under s. 60.80, Wis. stats.

Adopted this _26 th_ day of October 2009.

Gerald Roou
Gerald Roou, Town Chair

Jack Anderson

Jack Anderson, Town Supervisor

John Hoffman

John Hoffman, Town Supervisor

Jack Bergman

Jack Bergman

Attest: _Kenneth Gardner_

Kenneth Gardner, Town Clerk