Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan 2019

Town of Pelican

Town Board

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Prepared with the Assistance of the:

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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Chapter One

Demographics

The Town of Pelican was established in 1882 and is located in the southern portion of Oneida County, Wisconsin. The Town is bounded by the City of Rhinelander, Town of Pine Lake, and Town of Stella to the north; Town of Monico to the east; The Town of Crescent to the west; and the Towns of Enterprise and Schoepke to the south. It is one of the twenty towns in Oneida County. See the **Locational Reference Map**.

This analysis describes existing demographics for the Town of Pelican and identifies the major demographic trends impacting Pelican over the next two to three decades. Surrounding municipalities, Oneida County and the State of Wisconsin are included for comparison. This chapter includes subjects such as population, households, age, education, and income.

Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of a Comprehensive Plan is to guide future growth and development in the Town over the next 10 to 20 years. A comprehensive plan provides the vision and direction for natural resource protection, housing and economic development, transportation and community facilities, land use, intergovernmental relations, and other factors that together form the community's future. Comprehensive planning was enacted to encourage long-range planning for communities and provide consistency in land use decision making. The Comprehensive Plan is a guide that elected officials, residents, and business owners can use for directing growth and redevelopment in the community. The Comprehensive Plan is a long-range policy document consisting of goals, objectives, and policies prepared to meet the State's definition of a comprehensive plan as defined under Section 66.1001. This plan is an update of a previous plan that was adopted in 2007.

Plan Process

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Plan law requires municipalities to adopt written procedures that are designed to foster a wide range of public participation throughout the planning process. The main goal is to make all Town residents aware of how and when this plan is being created, so residents can make suggestions during this process. The Town of Pelican adopted a Public Participation Plan for use in the overall development of the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, which can be viewed in **Appendix A**.

Throughout the planning process the public was afforded several opportunities to participate directly in the development of the comprehensive plan. Meetings of the plan commission/committee were posted and open to the public. The recommended draft comprehensive plan was distributed to all adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions and others required to receive the plan by statute and made available to the public via hard copy (library, Town Hall) and Internet. A public hearing on the final draft of the comprehensive plan was held prior to adoption by the Town. **Appendix B** and **Appendix C** contain documentation on plan adoption by the Town.

Demographics

This section describes existing demographics and identifies the major demographics trends that will impact Pelican over the next few decades. A variety of demographic information is examined in this chapter, including total population, age distribution, households, educational levels, income levels, poverty, and resident employment data. Oneida County and the State of Wisconsin as a whole are listed as well for comparison.

The data in this chapter, as well as the chapter on housing, mainly utilizes data from the U.S. Census and the American Community Survey (ACS), as well as the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA). The U.S. Census and the American Community Survey are both produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census is a count of the American population released every ten years and the American Community Survey is an estimate of the population released on a yearly basis. Data is analyzed for various years from the U.S. Census Bureau for this comprehensive plan, while 2016 data is provided to give a sense of current trends.

The American Community Survey evolved from the long-form of the Census that a random subset of the population used to receive with the Census. In 2010, the U.S. Census Bureau started releasing American Community Survey data for all populations on a yearly basis, including the Town of Pelican. The Census is a perfect count of the population, regardless of size, but small populations, such as Pelican, are often difficult to survey. This can produce data that is not always completely accurate or consistent. As such, there are instances where the Census and the American Community Survey provide slightly different data for the year 2010. These examples are discussed for the readers throughout these sections.

Population & Households

Historical Trends

The 2018 population estimate in the Town of Pelican created by the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) is 2,816. **Figure 1** displays the population trends in the Town of Pelican from 1970 to projected populations in 2040. Population

within the Town is projected to increase over time, as the Town is projected to increase to 3,260 residents in 2040, up from a population of 2,764 residents in 2010. The Town had a peak population of 3,387 in 1980, which indicates that population within the Town has decreased over time. The projected population in 2040 is projected to be slightly lower than the peak population in 1980.

Figure 1: Population Trends
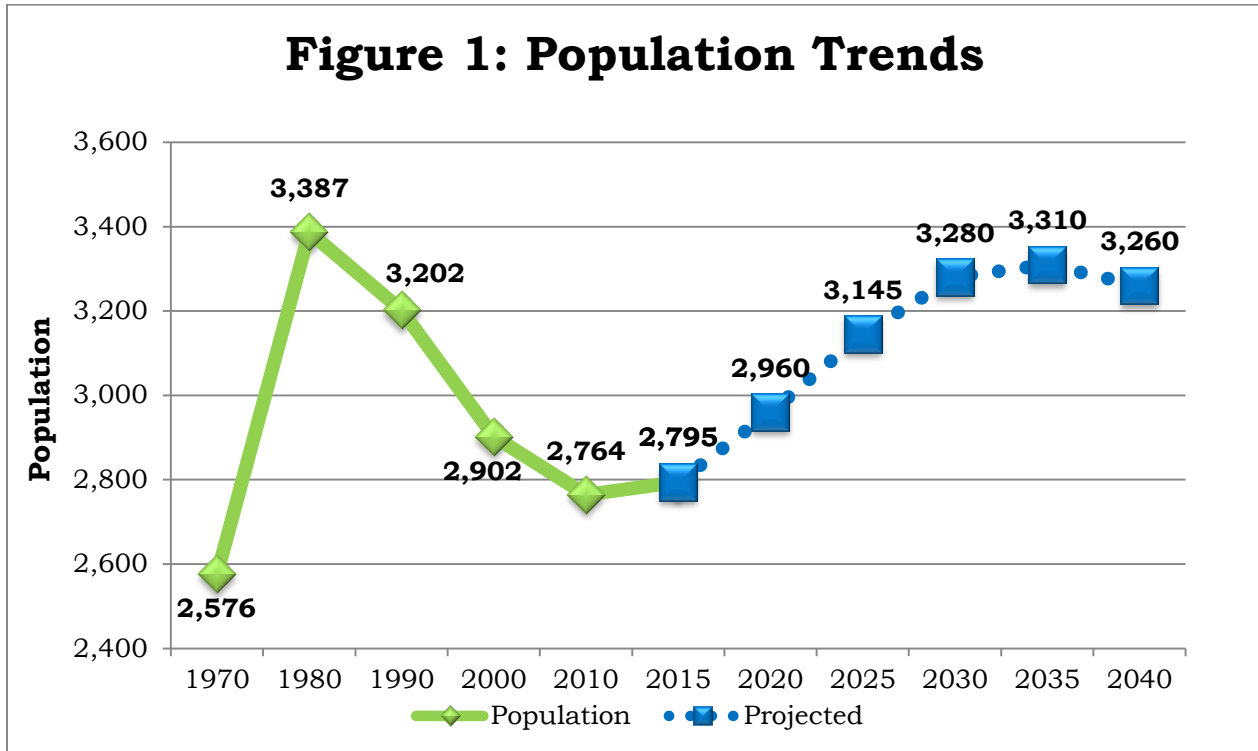
Source: U.S. Decennial Census, WDOA Population Projections 2013

Table 1.1 displays the total population for the Town of Pelican, the neighboring towns, the county, and the state. Total population in the Town of Pelican has decreased by 6.0 percent since 2000, a faster decrease than the 3.9 percent decreased in Oneida County. 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 the Town of Pelican. Surrounding towns had differing growth rates, as some increased in total population during this time, while others decreased in population.

Table 1.1: Population Trends					
	2000	2010	2017	% Change 2000-2017	% Change 2010-17
Town of Pelican	2,902	2,764	2,728	-6.0%	-1.3%
Town of Pine Lake	2,720	2,740	2,711	-0.3%	-1.1%
Town of Stella	633	650	640	1.1%	-1.5%
Town of Monico	364	309	254	-30.2%	-17.8%
Town of Schoepke	352	387	382	8.5%	-1.3%
Town of Enterprise	274	315	253	-7.7%	-19.7%
Town of Harrison	793	833	836	5.4%	0.4%

Town of Crescent	2,071	2,033	2,132	2.9%	4.9%
City of Rhinelander	7,735	7,798	7,501	-3.0%	-3.8%
Oneida County	36,776	35,998	35,352	-3.9%	-1.8%
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,686,986	5,763,217	7.4%	1.3%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

State population projections were completed in 5-year increments between 2015 and 2040, as shown in **Table 1.2**. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), the population in the Town of Pelican will experience a 10.1 percent increase in population between 2020 and 2040. In comparison, Oneida County is projected to increase by 3.3 percent during the same time period. The Town of Pelican has one of the highest rates of projected population increases among its nearby municipalities, as only The Towns of Enterprise and Schoepke are projected to experience faster increases in population during this time.

The WDOA population projections are recognized as Wisconsin's official population projections in accordance with Wisconsin Statute 16.96. The WDOA projections are based on the historical population trends of individual communities; however, more recent years carry a greater weight in the WDOA's population projections.

Table 1.2: Population Projections						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	% Change 2020-40
Town of Pelican	2,960	3,145	3,280	3,310	3,260	10.1%
Town of Pine Lake	2,855	2,980	3,070	3,060	2,970	4.0%
Town of Stella	675	710	740	740	720	6.7%
Town of Monico	305	310	310	300	285	-6.6%
Town of Schoepke	420	445	465	475	465	10.7%
Town of Enterprise	335	360	375	380	375	11.9%
Town of Harrison	870	915	960	975	955	9.8%
Town of Crescent	2,120	2,220	2,285	2,280	2,215	4.5%
City of Rhinelander	7,625	7,730	7,715	7,445	6,995	-8.3%
Oneida County	37,265	38,905	39,985	39,745	38,500	3.3%
Wisconsin	6,005,080	6,203,850	6,375,910	6,476,270	6,491,635	8.1%

Source: WDOA

Household Characteristics

There were 1,053 households within the Town of Pelican in 2017, about a 10 percent decrease from the total number of households of 1,167 in 2000, as shown in **Table 1.3**. In comparison, the number of households in Oneida County decreased by about 2 percent during this time. Average household size in the Town of Pelican was 2.59 persons, up from an average household size of 2.49 persons in 2000. In comparison, Oneida County had an average household size of 2.36 in 2017, down from an average household size of 2.40 in 2000.

Table 1.3: Households					
	2000	2010	2017	% Change 2000-17	% Change 2010-17
Town of Pelican	1,167	1,183	1,053	-9.8%	-11.0%
Town of Pine Lake	1,063	1,136	1,177	10.7%	3.6%
Town of Stella	236	263	231	-2.1%	-12.2%
Town of Monico	128	127	119	-7.0%	-6.3%
Town of Schoepke	156	188	168	7.7%	-10.6%
Town of Enterprise	124	146	107	-13.7%	-26.7%
Town of Harrison	314	356	393	25.2%	10.4%
Town of Crescent	797	857	874	9.7%	2.0%
City of Rhinelander	3,214	3,545	3,176	-1.2%	-10.4%
Oneida County	15,333	16,003	14,994	-2.2%	-6.3%
Wisconsin	2,084,544	2,279,768	2,328,754	11.7%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Like population, household projections were completed in 5-year increments between 2010 and 2040, as shown in **Table 1.4**. The number of households was calculated by dividing the total population for each 5-year increment by the projected average persons per households.

Like the population projections, the WDOA household projections are recognized as Wisconsin's official population projections in accordance with Wisconsin Statute 16.96 and are based on the historical population trends of individual communities. Assuming a conservative rate of growth, the number of households is projected to increase by 170 households, or 13 percent between 2020 and 2040. This is faster than both the County and State in terms of percent increase.
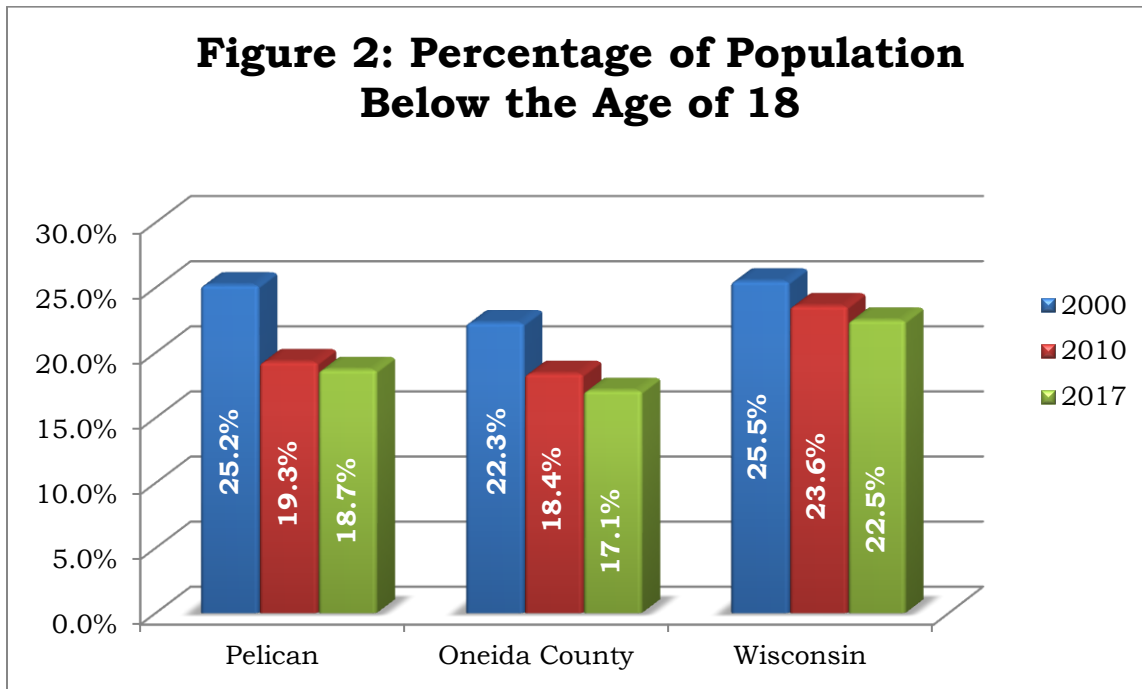
Table 1.4: Household Projections						
	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	% Change 2020-40
Town of Pelican	1,301	1,389	1,455	1,480	1,471	13.1%
Town of Pine Lake	1,216	1,275	1,319	1,326	1,299	6.8%
Town of Stella	281	297	311	313	308	9.6%
Town of Monico	129	132	132	129	124	-3.9%
Town of Schoepke	210	223	234	241	239	13.8%
Town of Enterprise	160	172	180	184	184	15.0%
Town of Harrison	392	420	448	462	458	16.8%
Town of Crescent	918	966	999	1,005	986	7.4%
City of Rhinelander	3,546	3,603	3,596	3,476	3,270	-7.8%
Oneida County	16,986	17,796	18,344	18,346	17,892	5.3%
Wisconsin	2,491,982	2,600,538	2,697,884	2,764,498	2,790,322	12.0%

Source: WDOA

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.
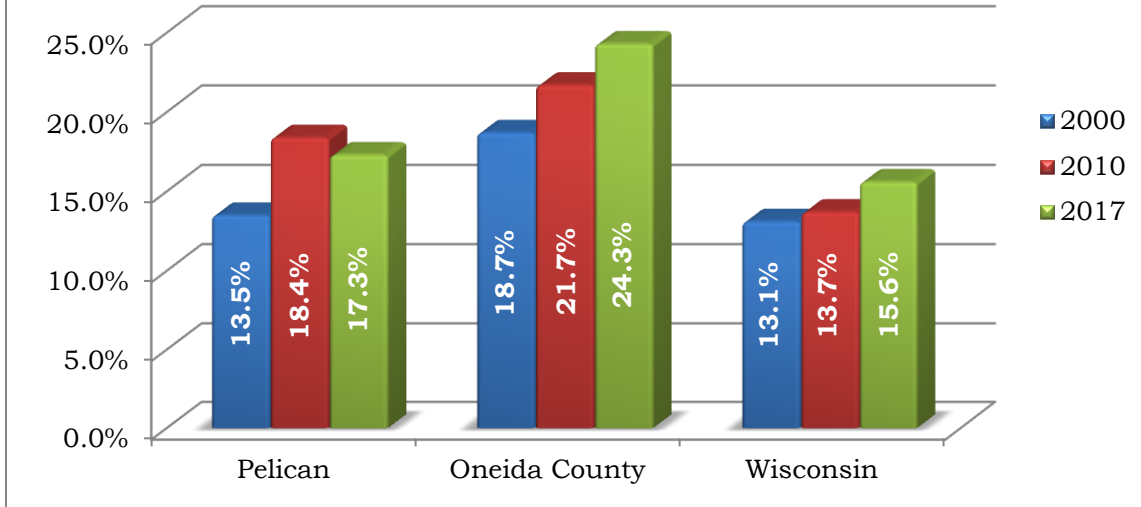
During the 2000's, the number of children 17 and younger, as a percentage of the population, for the Town of Pelican decreased from 25.2 percent in 2000 to 18.7 percent in 2017, as shown in **Figure 2**. The percentage of population below the age of 18 also decreased in Oneida County and Wisconsin as well during this time. This trend may be partly explained by the 2008 economic recession and difficult financial circumstanced for young families.

Figure 2: Percentage of Population Below the Age of 18

	Pelican	Oneida County	Wisconsin
2000	25.2%	22.3%	25.5%
2010	19.3%	18.4%	23.6%
2017	18.7%	17.1%	22.5%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Between 2000 and 2017, the number of adults ages 65 and older, as a percentage of the population, for the Town of Pelican increased from 13.5 percent in 2000 to 17.3 percent in 2017, as shown in **Figure 3**. The percentage of population ages 65 and older also increased in Oneida County and Wisconsin during this time.
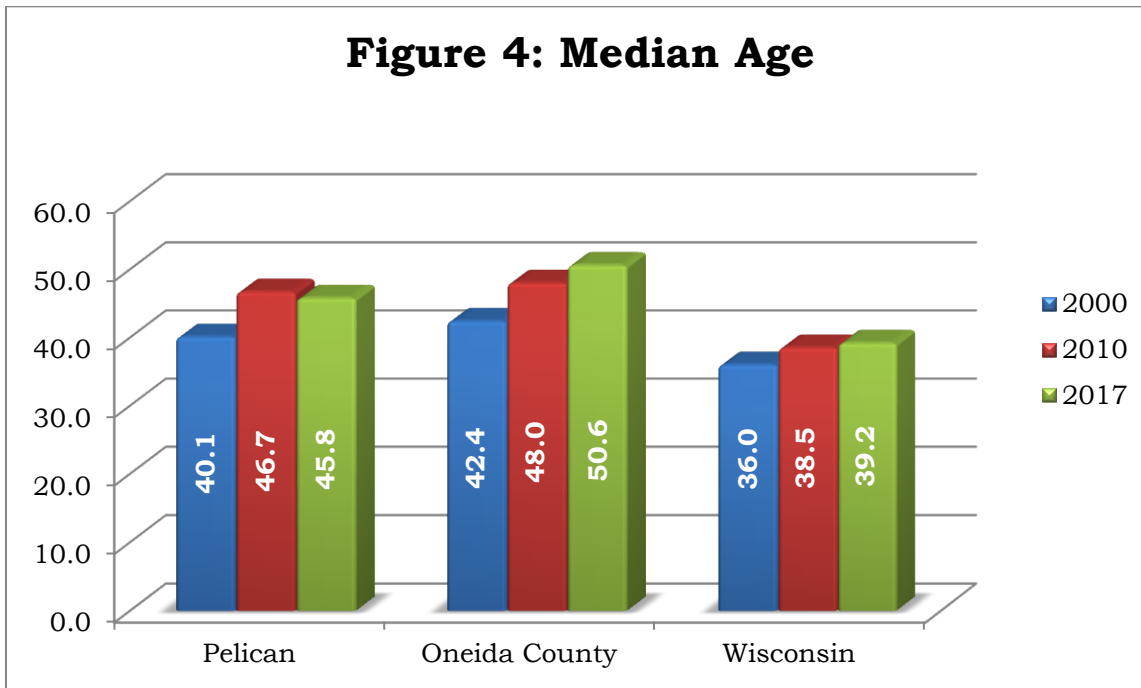
Figure 3: Percentage of Population Ages 65 and Older

Pelican: 2000 = 13.5%, 2010 = 18.4%, 2017 = 17.3%
Oneida County: 2000 = 18.7%, 2010 = 21.7%, 2017 = 24.3%
Wisconsin: 2000 = 13.1%, 2010 = 13.7%, 2017 = 15.6%

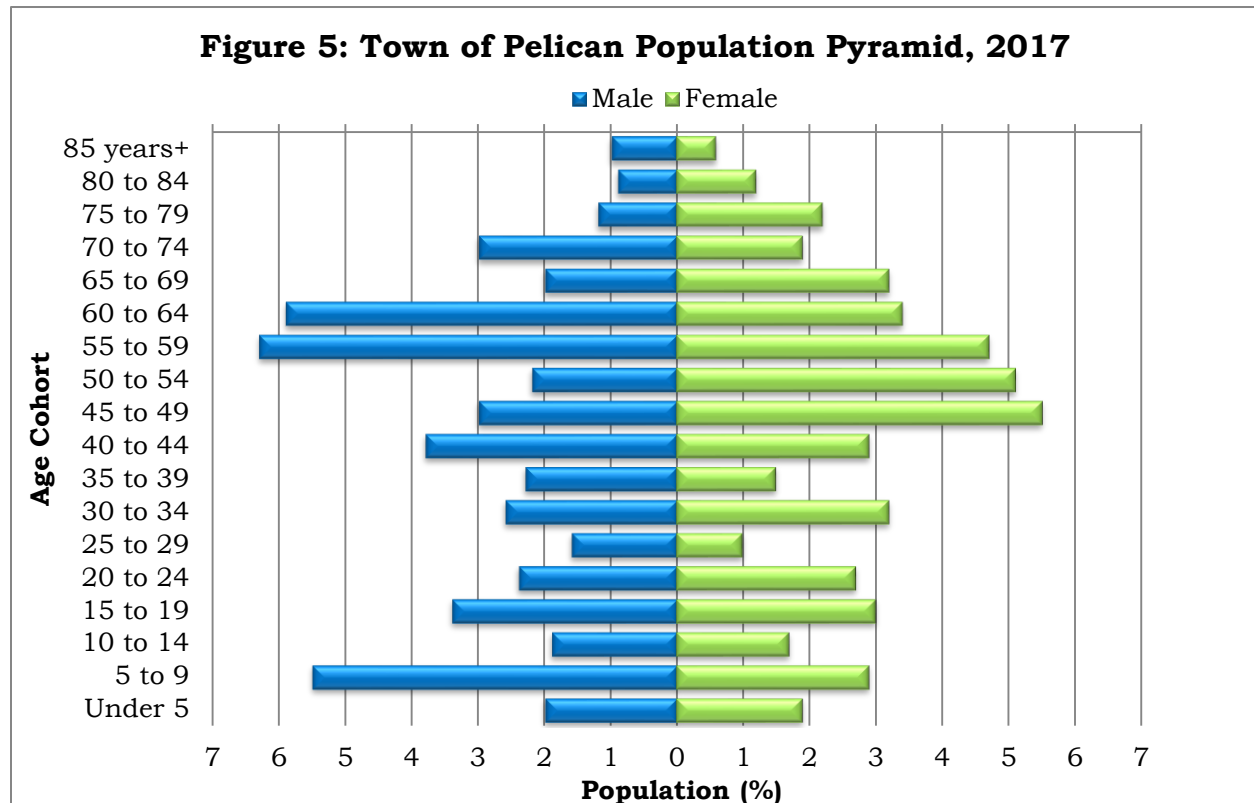*Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017*

The estimated median age in Pelican in 2017 was 45.8, which is lower than the median age in Oneida County (50.6) and significantly higher than in Wisconsin (39.2), as shown in **Figure 4**. The median age of 45.8 in the Town of Pelican reflects the concentration of the age cohorts between the ages of 45 and 64 and smaller numbers of children under the age of 15 years.

Figure 4: Median Age

Pelican: 2000 = 40.1, 2010 = 46.7, 2017 = 45.8
Oneida County: 2000 = 42.4, 2010 = 48.0, 2017 = 50.6
Wisconsin: 2000 = 36.0, 2010 = 38.5, 2017 = 39.2

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Figure 5 shows the population distribution broken down into age categories or cohorts for the Town of Pelican in 2017. A large percentage of residents that live in Pelican are between the ages of 45 and 69. Pelican also has a large 5-9 age group, which shows a strong component of young families in the Town. The drop in residents that are between the ages of 15 and 34 probably indicates that people are leaving the Town for employment or higher education opportunities after high school.
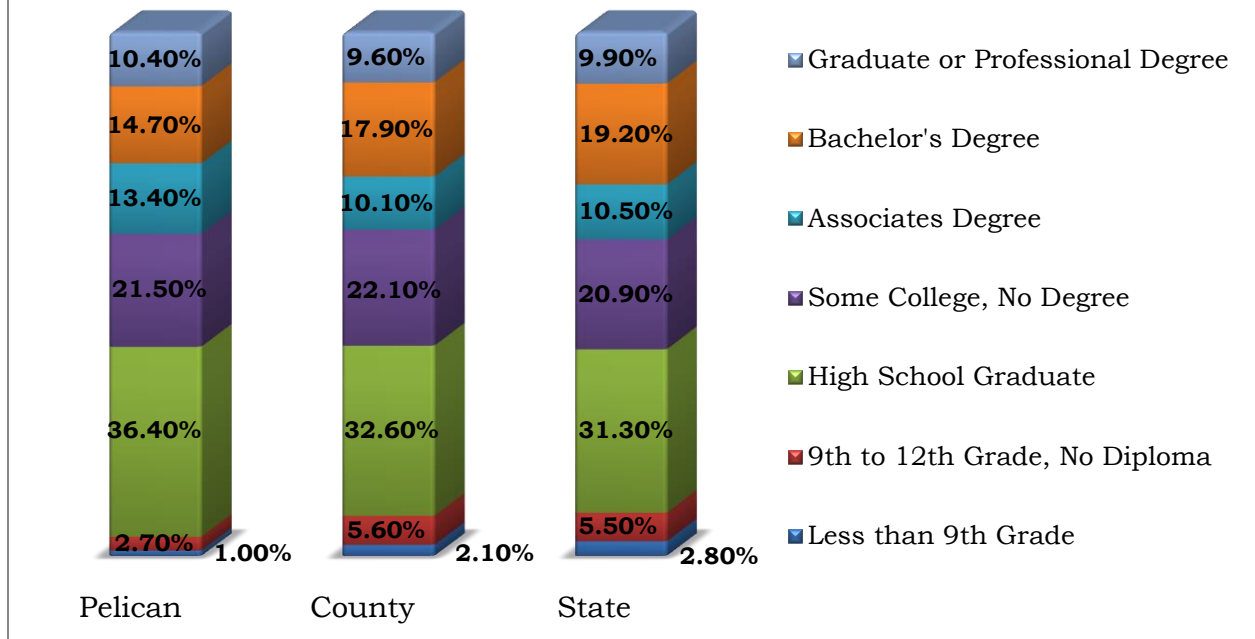

Figure 5: Town of Pelican Population Pyramid, 2017

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Education & Income Levels

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

Educational attainment in the Town has increased since 2000. The percentage of population 25 and older with a high school education increased from 87.2 percent in 2000 to 96.3 percent in 2017. The percentage of those with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased from 16.6 percent in 2000 to 25.1 percent in 2017. These increases were in line with those experienced in Oneida County. The proportion of people with less than a high school education in the Town is lower than the county and the state. **Figure 6** displays a comparison between Pelican, Oneida County and Wisconsin for all educational attainment categories for the year 2017, and **Table 1.5** compares educational attainment in terms of those with a high school graduate or higher and those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Older, 2017

	Graduate or Professional Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Associates Degree	Some College, No Degree	High School Graduate	9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	Less than 9th Grade

Pelican: 10.40%, 14.70%, 13.40%, 21.50%, 36.40%, 2.70%, 1.00%

County: 9.60%, 17.90%, 10.10%, 22.10%, 32.60%, 5.60%, 2.10%

State: 9.90%, 19.20%, 10.50%, 20.90%, 31.30%, 5.50%, 2.80%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2016

Table 1.5: Educational Attainment Change, 2000-2017									
	Town of Pelican			**Oneida County**			**Wisconsin**		
Educational Attainment	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017
% high school graduate or higher	87.2%	95.1%	96.3%	85.1%	91.9%	92.3%	85.1%	89.4%	91.7%
% bachelor's degree or higher	16.6%	23.4%	25.1%	20.0%	22.4%	27.5%	22.4%	25.8%	29.0%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Table 1.6 shows median household income for the Town of Pelican. The median household income for Town of Pelican households was $61,289 in 2017, up from $36,053 in 2000. However, after adjusting for inflation, real median household income actually increased at a much slower rate, as the inflation-adjusted median household income for the Town of Pelican in 2000 was $51,320. Oneida County experienced a slight increase in median household income when adjusted for inflation, while Wisconsin experienced a 9 percent decrease. The Town's median household income of $61,289 is higher than the median household income for both Oneida County at $51,316 and the state at $56,759.

Table 1.7 shows per capita income for the Town of Pelican. Per capita income is the average obtained by dividing aggregate income by the total population of an area.

Since 2000, the Town's per capita income increased by nearly 8 percent when adjusted for inflation, faster than both Oneida County and Wisconsin.

Table 1.6: Median Household Income					
Minor Civil Division	2000	2010*	2017	Adj. Net Change	% Change*
Town of Pelican	$51,320	$51,704	$61,289	$9,969	19.4%
Oneida County	$51,115	$53,458	$51,316	$201	0.4%
Wisconsin	$62,335	$58,002	$56,759	-$5,576	-8.9%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017
*: Value adjusted for inflation in 2017 dollars.

Table 1.7: Per Capita Income					
Minor Civil Division	2000	2010*	2017	Adj. Net Change	% Change*
Town of Pelican	$26,428	$34,065	$28,522	$2,094	7.9%
Oneida County	$26,357	$32,741	$27,283	$926	3.5%
Wisconsin	$30,278	$29,928	$30,557	$279	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017
*: Value adjusted for inflation in 2017 dollars.

Poverty

In 2017, 9.2 percent of the Town's population was under the Federal Poverty Line (FPL). This is slightly higher than the County (9.0%), and lower than the state (12.3%), and national (14.6%) averages. Poverty rates within the Town of Pelican have been increasing since 2000, as only 6.2 percent of Town residents were under the FPL in 2000. Comparisons of poverty rates can be found in **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.8: Poverty Rate (%)			
Minor Civil Division	2000 Poverty Rate	2010 Poverty Rate	2017 Poverty Rate
Town of Pelican	6.2%	9.1%	9.2%
Oneida County	7.4%	9.9%	9.0%
Wisconsin	8.7%	11.6%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Race & Ethnicity

According to the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, 98.1 percent of the population in Pelican is White, about the same proportion as it was in 2000 and 2010. About 0.6 percent identified as "American Indian", while about 1.3 percent identified as Asian.

Employment Characteristics

According to the 2013-2017 ACS, the 1,361 members of the Pelican labor force had median earnings of $47,632, while the mean earnings of full-time, year-round workers were $61,002. Median earnings are generally higher as education increases, ranging

from $23,636 for those with a high school degree to $65,594 for those with a graduate or professional degree.

Between 2000 and 2017, the number of employed residents within the Town of Pelican decreased from 1,461 employed residents in 2000 to 1,313 employed residents in 2017. **Table 1.9** compares the number of employees and trends of employment among residents in the Town of Pelican with those in Oneida County and Wisconsin.

Table 1.10 shows the breakdown of occupations by sector of the employed population in the Town of Pelican in 2017. The Educational services, and health care and social services industry accounted for over 32 percent of jobs held by Town of Pelican residents, the most of any industry. The Educational services, and health care and social services industry was also the top industry in Oneida County and Wisconsin as well in 2017.

Table 1.9: Total Employed					
	2000	2010	2017	% Change 2000-2017	% Change 2010-2017
Pelican	1,461	1,387	1,313	-10.1%	-5.3%
Oneida County	17,199	17,802	16,826	-2.2%	-5.5%
Wisconsin	2,734,925	2,869,310	2,939,880	7.5%	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Table 1.10: Occupation by industry, Percent of Workforce, 2017			
	Pelican	Oneida County	Wisconsin
Agriculture. Forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	2.7%	1.6%	2.4%
Construction	7.8%	7.0%	5.5%
Manufacturing	12.3%	12.2%	18.4%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	1.9%	2.7%
Retail trade	15.5%	16.0%	11.3%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	0.0%	3.3%	4.4%
Information	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	6.7%	5.6%	6.1%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6.8%	5.7%	8.3%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	32.4%	24.6%	23.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	7.5%	10.4%	8.7%
Other services, except public administration	2.7%	5.4%	4.1%
Public administration	4.3%	4.7%	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 2013-2017

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. The following is a list of demographic trends that the Town of Pelican has experienced or is projected to experience.

- The Town of Pelican has experienced fluctuations in population over the last 50 years, greatly increasing in population between 1970 and 1980, then declining between 1980 and 2010. Population is projected to steadily increase between 2015 and 2035 before slightly declining between 2035 and 2040.

- Total households within Pelican have fluctuated since 2000, as the number of households increased between 2000 and 2010, before declining between 2010 and 2017. The number of households within the Town of Pelican is projected to increase steadily through 2035 before declining slightly between 2035 and 2040.

- When adjusted for inflation, median household income has increased at a significantly faster pace in Pelican than in Oneida County and Wisconsin.

- Educational attainment has grown at similar rates to Oneida County and Wisconsin, but the percentage of Pelican residents with higher educational attainment (bachelor's degree or higher) is lower than both the county and the state.

Chapter Two

Natural, Agricultural and Cultural Resources

This chapter describes local land and water conditions in detail as well as agricultural resources and cultural heritage. It is important to consider the patterns and interrelations of natural resources on a broader scale because they do not follow geo-political boundaries. In addition, many of the programs for protecting or mitigating impacts to natural resources are administered at the County, State, or Federal level. Thus an overview of recent county-wide natural resource planning efforts is described below, followed by a description of local natural resource conditions. Of particular interest are geographic areas of the landscape encompassing valued natural resource features grouped below by resource type, including soil and biological resources.

Previous Plans and Studies

In the last decade, several plans were prepared by Oneida County specifically to address protection and management of natural resources. These plans may be used as resources to guide local policy and decision making regarding resource management and protection.

Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, 2012-2019

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 2019-2023

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 (WDNR) 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.

Oneida County Farmland Preservation Plan, 2015

The Oneida County Farmland Preservation Plan is required under Chapter 91 of Wisconsin Statutes. The Plan's purpose is to guide and manage farmland preservation and agricultural production capacity from 2015 to 2024. The plan functions as the primary policy document setting forth directions for how the County intends to preserve agricultural production capacity, farmland, soil and water resources, and rural character.

Farmland Preservation Areas - Parcels that meet the Farmland Preservation Plan (FPP) mapping criteria. Landowners in this area may apply for farmland preservation income tax credits. No non-agricultural development is planned in the next fifteen years for those areas identified.

Criteria for Farmland Preservation Areas:
- Lands depicted on the Soils Map as farmlands.
- Lands depicted on the Land Use Map as agriculture, cranberry bog, open lands, or woodlands.
- Lands depicted on the Future Land Use Map that allow agriculture or forestry to occur

Lands are excluded if they are any of the following:
- Local, county, state, and federal lands
- "Planned Out" lands on Map 5 of the FPP
- Parcels less than 5 acres
- Tax exempt land

Farmland preservation areas cover a majority of the Town of Pelican, with areas that are not designated as farmland preservation areas mainly being located adjacent to waterbodies or the City of Rhinelander. Existing agricultural areas within the Town are located mainly in the southwestern corner of the Town.

Oneida County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2006-2020

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.
USGS Protecting Wisconsin's Groundwater through Comprehensive Planning

In a joint effort by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the University of Wisconsin System, and the United States Geological Survey, a website was made available with data and information on geology, general hydrology, and groundwater quantity and quality. The website was developed to aid government officials in their comprehensive plans, including this plan.

The most recent data available for Oneida County was public in 2007. The Oneida County report can be accessed here: *https://wi.water.usgs.gov/gwcomp/index.html*.

Natural Resources Inventory

Examining the natural environment is essential to the planning process. For instance, soils, topography and geology can pose limitations to certain types of developments, while an inventory of surface water resources, vegetation types, environmentally significant areas, and historical features identifies those resources and areas which should be protected from over-development. This section of the plan identifies both the water and land resources of the Town.

The Town of Pelican is about 35,599 acres in size 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.

Water Resources

Oneida County contains abundant water resources. There are few places in the world with a higher concentration of lakes than Oneida County. Monitoring and improving water quality through enforcement of regulations, such as shoreland and wetland zoning, permit review for septic systems, and developing watershed management plans are a priority for Oneida County.

Similar to the rest of Oneida County, the Town of Pelican contains numerous natural surface water features including rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands. Many have remained in a fairly pristine state and others are in need of focused efforts to improve water quality.

Surface water resources help replenish the groundwater as part of the hydrologic cycle. Under natural conditions, the aquifers generally receive clean water from rainfall percolating through the overlying soils. However, contamination of groundwater reserves can result from runoff and pollution. Protection of these groundwater reserves is necessary to ensure adequate water to domestic, agricultural, and commercial uses.

If groundwater is not protected, contamination could result, endangering the quality and supply of water in the Town.

This section discusses the characteristics of the major surface water features located within the Town.

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.

Portions of Slaughterhouse Creek within the Town of Pelican are listed as an Exceptional Resource Water, making it the only body of water within the Town of Pelican that is designated as an Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Water by the Wisconsin DNR.

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.

Five 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: Fourth Lake, Fifth Lake, Long Lake, Lake Thompson, and Slaughterhouse Creek. Lake Julia, which is partially within the Town is also listed as an impaired water. **Table 2.1** describes the impairment status for impaired waterbodies within Pelican.

Table 2.1: Impaired Waterbodies within the Town of Pelican		
Waterbody	**Contaminant**	**Impairment**
Fourth Lake	Mercury	Contaminated Fish Tissue
Fifth Lake	Mercury	Contaminated Fish Tissue
Long Lake	Mercury	Contaminated Fish Tissue
Lake Thompson	Mercury, Unknown Pollutant	Excess Algal Growth, Contaminated Fish Tissue
Slaughterhouse Creek	Unspecified Metals	Chronic Aquatic Toxicity
Lake Julia	Mercury	Contaminated Fish Tissue

Source: Wisconsin DNR 303(d) List 2018

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.

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. Wetlands and other natural features are displayed in the **Natural Resources Map**.

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

Groundwater

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.

Land Resources

Topography and Geology

The Town is located in the Northern Highland physiographic region of Wisconsin, which has some of the highest elevations in the state. Elevations range from approximately 1,540 feet above sea level just south of the Town's border with Rhinelander to about 1,670 feet near the northern border of the Town. Relief in the areas is generally low, with most elevations being between 1,560 and 1,600 feet above sea level.

The landscape in the Town of Pelican includes drumlins and ground moraines, and is characterized by low, smoothly rounded, elongated, and oval ridges that are nearly level to moderately steep and are interspersed with long, narrow drainageways. The

primary drainage system includes the Town's numerous rivers and creeks, including the Pelican River, and Slaughterhouse Creek.

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. According to the Town of Pelican's Final Statement of Assessment for 2018, there were 264 parcels, totaling over 9,329 acres of land, within the Town of Pelican that were enrolled in either the Forest Crop Law or Managed Forest Law programs. See the programs section at the end of this chapter for more detail on this program.

The Town also contains a portion of the Oneida County Forest, totaling about 165 acres of forest. Most of the Town's southern border with the Town of Enterprise borders a large section of the Oneida County Forest as well.

Metallic & Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

There are no active metallic mines in the Town, nor are there any known deposits. There are however, a number of quarries throughout the Town of Pelican, as well as a few closed or inactive sites.

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.

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. As of August 2018, there were 13 species or natural communities listed as threatened or endangered by the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory. The common Wood Turtle is the only one of these 13

The common wood turtle is listed as a threatened species in Wisconsin as well as being listed as a

species that has a federal status. Of the 13 listed species, 4 are natural communities, 2 are plants, and 7 are animal species.

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.

The Holmboe Conifer Forest was designated as a State Natural Area in 1983.

Agricultural Resources

Soils & Productive Agricultural Resources

Soil is composed of varying proportions of sand, gravel, silt, clay and organic material. The soils in the Town primarily result from glacial till, glacial outwash, or glaciolacustrine deposits, and a few formed from organic material.

A detailed study of all the soils in Oneida County was developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. As part of that study, soils were

identified in terms of both generalized soil associations, or predominant soil patterns, and specific detailed soils.

The western half of the Town has an abundance of soils that are considered to be prime farmland or a farmland of statewide importance. While this does not mean that these lands are being used for agricultural purposes, it does mean that soils within the western half of the Town have the potential to provide for productive farmland.

According to the Town of Pelican's Final Statement of Assessment for 2018, there were 31 parcels within the Town that were classified as either Agricultural or as Agricultural Forest. These parcels account for 389 acres of agricultural land within the Town, or about one percent of the Town's land base, down from about six percent in 1993.

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.

Historical & Cultural Resources

There are twelve buildings in the Town that appear on the Wisconsin Architectural History Inventory, mostly associated with historic resorts, including:

- Seven at Holiday Acres
- Eight at Norwood

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

Natural, Agricultural & Cultural Resources 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.

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.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal 1   Protect natural areas, including wetlands, water bodies, forest lands, wildlife habitats open spaces and groundwater resources.

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

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

Objectives and Policies:

A.   Preserve the land now in agricultural use.

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

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

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

E.   Make residents, developers and potential landowners aware of Wisconsin's Right to Farm law and other aspects of living in a rural agricultural area.

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

G.   Protect wildlife habitat and natural settings.

Chapter Three

Housing

Housing characteristics and trends are important components of comprehensive planning. The physical location of housing can determine the need of many public facilities and services. Furthermore, understanding dynamics in the market likely to affect housing development in the future provides a basis for the formulation of policy to coordinate transportation facilities with a sustainable pattern of residential development. Understanding the factors affecting people's ability to meet their own housing needs provides a basis for reinforcing community ties, fostering economic development and environmental sustainability and improving the quality of life.

Previous Plans and Studies

Wisconsin State Consolidated Housing Plan

*The Consolidated Housing Plan is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development *(HUD) in the application process required of the states in accessing formula program funds of Small Cities Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter Grants and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)*

"The Consolidated Plan provides the Framework for a planning process used by states and localities to identify housing, homeless, community, and economic development needs and resources and to tailor a strategic plan for meeting those needs."

Regional Livability Plan, 2015

The 2015 Regional Livability Plan (RLP), written by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC), addresses issues of livability in the areas of housing, transportation, economic development and land use. The RLP identifies a number of issues affecting community livability related to housing:
- *Aging Population*
- *Smaller household sizes*
- *Lack of Housing Options*
- *Increase in Housing Costs related to incomes*

Oneida County Comprehensive Plan, 2013

The Oneida County Comprehensive Plan closely examines the state of housing throughout Oneida County, examining housing issues and qualities such as age of housing units, housing value, housing types, seasonal housing, and general housing characteristics. The identified goals in the Oneida County Comprehensive Plan as pertains to housing are as follows:

- Encourage adequate supply of affordable housing for all individuals of all income levels consistent with the rural character of the county.
- Encourage residential development in suitable areas
- Encourage the use, maintenance and renovation of existing housing as a source of affordable housing

Housing Assessment

Age Characteristics

The age of a community's housing stock typically reflects several important factors including size, offered amenities, and overall maintenance costs. Age of the home often also reflects different regional and national trends in housing development. Housing predating the 1940's for example, was typically smaller and built on smaller lots. In subsequent decades, both average lot and home sizes have increased. For example, average homes constructed in the later part of the previous century and the first decade of the millennium are typically much larger than housing built in previous decades. This can be seen in both the rural and more urban environments of Oneida County. Additional bedrooms, bathrooms, and attached garage space are among the amenities found in newer housing units.

Table 3.1 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 2013-2017 American Community Survey. About 9 percent of Pelican's housing units were built before 1940. The period of the 1970s produced nearly 18 percent of existing housing units and over a quarter of existing housing units were built between 1990 and 2009, which is in line with most of the surrounding towns. About forty percent of houses in Pelican were built before 1970. This is also true in Monico and Harrison, while the percentage is even higher in Shoepke (43.7%) and Rhinelander (62.6%).

Table 3.1: Year Structure Built, 2017	1939 or earlier	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2009	2010 or later
Pelican	158	145	163	254	322	245	195	296	17
Pine Lake	54	82	207	234	430	204	279	274	37
Stella	21	5	27	23	76	56	79	70	3
Monico	48	11	16	14	42	32	48	10	3
Schoepke	85	63	59	98	133	102	66	61	31
Enterprise	53	20	29	58	89	75	67	62	11
Harrison	100	93	90	81	171	103	141	100	23
Crescent	75	36	87	97	230	206	290	217	39
Rhinelander	954	304	608	640	494	304	272	345	83
Oneida County	2,700	1,525	2,363	3,275	6,198	4,968	4,695	4,408	591

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Occupancy Characteristics

Table 3.2 examines the occupancy status of housing units in the Town of Pelican. About a third (36.5 percent) of the homes in Pelican are seasonal housing units. This compares to 72.3 percent in Schoepke and 73.0 percent in Enterprise. Owner occupancy accounts for about 93% of occupied housing in Pelican, higher than the county (83.7%), but lower than Stella (96.1%) and much higher than the City of Rhinelander (64.2%).

Table 3.2: Residential Occupancy Status, 2017	Total Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant Units	Seasonal (Part of Vacant Units)
Town of Pelican	1,795	977	76	742	655
Town of Pine Lake	1,801	1,050	127	624	529
Town of Stella	360	222	9	129	112
Town of Monico	224	106	13	105	95
Town of Schoepke	698	149	19	530	505
Town of Enterprise	464	100	7	357	339
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	902	367	26	509	462
Town of Crescent	1,277	784	90	403	374
City of Rhinelander	4,004	2,038	1,138	828	167
Oneida County	30,723	12,547	2,447	15,729	14,024
Wisconsin	2,668,692	1,559,308	769,446	339,938	190,794

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Seasonal Housing

Of the 1,795 housing units in the Town in 2017, 1,053 units were occupied, while the remaining 742 units were vacant. Over 88 percent of vacant units within the Town are classified as seasonal housing units. Seasonal housing units account for over 36 percent of all housing units within the Town, as shown in **Table 3.3**. This compares to about 46 percent of housing units in Oneida County being classified as seasonal, and 7 percent for the state. The percentage of seasonal homes in Pelican is higher than the percentages for the Towns of Pine Lake, Stella, Crescent, and the City of Rhinelander, and is lower than the Towns of Monico, Schoepke, Enterprise, and Harrison.

Table 3.3: Percentage of Seasonal Housing, 2017			
	Total Housing Units	Seasonal Housing Units	% Seasonal Housing Units
Pelican	1,795	655	36.5%
Pine Lake	1,801	529	29.4%
Stella	360	112	31.1%
Monico	224	95	42.4%
Schoepke	698	505	72.3%
Enterprise	464	339	73.1%
Harrison	902	462	51.2%
Crescent	1,277	374	29.3%
Rhinelander	4,004	167	4.2%
Oneida County	30,723	14,024	45.6%
Wisconsin	2,668,692	190,794	7.1%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Structural Characteristics

The majority of housing units in the Town of Pelican and the surrounding towns are single-family homes (1-detached), see **Table 3.4**. Single-family homes (1 unit attached and detached) account for 94 percent of all housing units within the Town. Multi-unit housing accounts for 0 percent of the Town's housing stock while mobile homes account for 6 percent.

Table 3.4: Housing Units by Structural Type, 2017								
	1, detached	1, attached	2	3 or 4	5 or more	Mobile Home	Other	Total
Town of Pelican	1,682	5	0	0	0	103	5	1,795
Town of Pine Lake	1,603	15	28	0	9	146	0	1,801
Town of Stella	299	0	0	7	0	54	0	360
Town of Monico	185	0	0	1	0	37	1	224
Town of Schoepke	677	0	0	0	0	21	0	698
Town of Enterprise	427	6	4	2	4	21	0	464
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	830	0	13	0	0	59	0	902
Town of Crescent	1,200	0	0	31	10	36	0	1,277
City of Rhinelander	2,655	77	295	212	540	225	0	4,004
Oneida County	26,259	225	606	427	1,246	1,951	9	30,723

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Value Characteristics

In 2017, median value of housing stock in the Town of Pelican is lower than the median housing stock value in Oneida County. **Table 3.5** displays median home values for the Town of Pelican as well as the surrounding towns. About 26 percent of homes in the Town of Pelican have house values below $100,000. About 19.0 percent of all homes in the Town of Pelican have house values over $300,000, a similar percentage to the percentage of homes in Oneida County (19.5%).

Table 3.5: Housing Values, 2017							
	<$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
Town of Pelican	10.0%	16.4%	23.6%	13.8%	17.1%	19.0%	$149,900
Town of Pine Lake	4.1%	15.7%	27.3%	18.3%	17.3%	17.3%	$157,200
Town of Stella	7.7%	11.7%	25.7%	27.5%	20.7%	6.8%	$159,200
Town of Monico	20.8%	18.9%	28.3%	20.8%	11.3%	0.0%	$111,500
Town of Schoepke	10.1%	15.4%	14.8%	15.4%	16.1%	28.2%	$182,300
Town of Enterprise	5.0%	12.0%	21.0%	14.0%	22.0%	26.0%	$175,000
Town of Harrison, Lincoln County	6.8%	12.8%	12.8%	22.3%	26.7%	18.5%	$188,800
Town of Crescent	5.2%	10.6%	21.8%	22.4%	21.6%	18.3%	$171,100
City of Rhinelander	10.5%	44.8%	24.9%	11.1%	5.6%	2.9%	$92,300
Oneida County	5.9%	17.2%	20.5%	18.2%	18.8%	19.5%	$165,000
Wisconsin	5.5%	14.1%	21.3%	20.3%	22.5%	16.4%	$169,300

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Housing Affordability

Rent and mortgage payments, maintenance expenses, lot sizes, and required or desired amenities are a few of the factors which influence housing affordability. Available housing options are further refined by household size and income. Affordability is particularly an issue for the elderly, disabled, and low-income residents of a community.

Median monthly costs for homeowners, with and without a mortgage, and for renters are shown in **Table 3.6**. For homeowners with a mortgage, costs are slightly higher in Pelican than in Oneida County. For homeowners without a mortgage, costs are slightly lower in Pelican than in Oneida County. Pelican had a higher median gross rent cost in 2017 than Oneida County.

The percent of a community paying more than 30 percent of their household income on housing is a common measure of housing affordability. The more money spent on housing, the less disposable income is available to spend on education, food, retail, and recreation. In Pelican, 23.1 percent of homeowners and 0 percent of renters spend

more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. The percentage of homeowners who pay more than 30 percent of household income in Pelican is slightly lower than that of Oneida County. The percentage of renters in Pelican who pay more than 30 percent of their household income for rent is lower than that of Oneida County.

Table 3.6: Housing Affordability, 2017					
Municipality	Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs			Median Selected Monthly Renter Costs	
	With Mortgage	Without Mortgage	30%+*	Median Gross Rent	30%+*
Pelican	$1,203	$390	23.1%	$911	0.0%
Pine Lake	$993	$443	19.7%	$658	18.0%
Stella	$1,144	$397	17.1%	*	*
Monico	$890	$314	23.8%	$625	10.0%
Schoepke	$1,154	$438	29.9%	$731	69.2%
Enterprise	$1,411	$410	27.0%	$775	28.6%
Harrison	$1,218	$497	18.1%	$725	23.5%
Crescent	$1,260	$468	17.2%	$708	49.3%
Rhinelander	$1,000	$392	25.7%	$771	43.1%
Oneida County	$1,163	$433	23.9%	$747	42.4%
Wisconsin	$1,399	$540	21.6%	$813	45.7%

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017
*: Insufficient Data

Housing 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.

Rural Housing Guaranteed Loan: 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.

Rural Housing Direct Loan: 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.

Rural Housing Direct Loan: 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.

HUD's FHA Loan: 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.

HUD Insured Loans for Condominiums, Energy Efficiency, Special Credit Risks, and Rehabilitation: 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.

FHA HUD 203(k) Home Rehabilitation Loan Program: 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.

VA Home Loans: 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.

HOME Loans: 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.

Goals, Objectives, & Policies

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

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

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

Objectives and Policies:

A.   The Town will encourage residential developers to provide a variety of housing types for all income and age groups.

B.   The Town will promote, via this Plan, programs to assist residents in maintaining or rehabilitating existing housing units.

C.   The Town will direct residential development to areas designated on its Future Land Use Plan Map. The Town will discourage residential development in agricultural or silvicultural areas except for related use (i.e.: farm family or worker).

D.   The Town will maintain designation of adequate areas for residential development on its Future Land Use Plan Map

Chapter Four

Utilities & Community Facilities

Utilities and community facilities, provided by either public or private entities, are critical for community development. Utilities include electrical service, natural gas, telephone service, and cable communications, among others. Community facilities include local government buildings, libraries, educational institutions, parks and recreational facilities, and maintenance and storage facilities, as well as services like policing service, fire protection, and emergency medical services.

Previous Plans and Studies

Oneida County All Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2016

This document examines general conditions, including an inventory of utilities, community facilities and emergency services, throughout the county. Risk assessment is at the heart of the All-Hazards Mitigation program. In order to mitigate the risks, it's necessary to assess their relative importance. The report looks at a series of mostly weather-related disasters; how they have affected the county in the past and how future instances are likely to affect the county and how local government should respond to such occurrences. The report concludes with suggested mitigation measures that might be taken by local governments to reduce the risk from the identified hazards. Counties and incorporated municipalities are required to adopt such plans with updates every five years, and the Oneida County program includes the Town of Pelican.

Inventory

Utilities and community facilities provided by the Town of Pelican or by other public or private entities are inventoried and evaluated as to their present condition and adequacy to meet the current and future needs of the Town. Many of the major facilities are identified on the **Utilities and Community Facilities Map.**

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.

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.

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.

Telephone service is provided by Frontier, as well as various cellular companies. Charter Communications provides cable television and broadband services for residents, while a number of other companies such as Frontier, Cellcom, and King Street Wireless offer broadband service as well.

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.

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.

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 Highway 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.

Utilities and Public Facilities 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.

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goal 1   Provide adequate public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

Goal 2   Provide ambulance, volunteer fire and first responder services to residents.

Goal 3   Consider cost effectiveness of future development proposals in covering required services, utilities and community facilities.

Objectives and Policies:

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

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

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

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

E.   Work with adjoining towns, the county, the state, and individual landowners to address known water quality issues.

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

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

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

Chapter Five

Transportation

Transportation is necessary for the effective movement of people and goods within and with connections outside of the Town. Transportation is also critical to development and land use. This chapter provides an inventory of the existing transportation facilities and services within the Town.

Transportation is a crucial component of livability and provides a basis for the formulation of policy to coordinate transportation facilities with a sustainable pattern of development. The existing network needs to be coordinated to maximize efficiency for the overall system. The connection between home and work is an important part of any transportation system. A range of transportation alternatives should be supported, including walkability wherever possible.

Previous Plans and Studies

Regional Livability Plan, 2015

The 2015 Regional Livability Plan (RLP), written by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, addresses issues of livability in the areas of housing, transportation, economic development, and land use. The RLP identifies three major transportation issues.

- Modes of Transportation to Work – The region's workforce is extremely dependent on the automobile. In 2012, over 80 percent of the region's workforce drove alone to work on a daily basis. Another 10 percent carpooled, leaving less than 10 percent for the non-automobile methods such as walking, biking, and using transit. The average commute time in Oneida County, was 19.2 minutes.

- Age of Drivers in the Region – The region is seeing a change in the number of licensed drivers by age groups. Between 2004 and 2013, the region saw a 20 percent decrease in the number of drivers age 17 and age 19. During the same years, the region also had a 20 percent increase in drivers over age 65. These changes mean communities will have a need for multimodal options for the younger ages and options to increase safety as drivers age.

- Transportation Maintenance Cost – It is expensive to maintain the transportation infrastructure in the region. The current reliance on fuel tax and registration fees is inadequate, unstable, and may soon be outmoded. The inability to fund

improvements and maintenance on transportation infrastructure will impact the ability to transport goods and provide safe, reliable, and efficient roads.

Connections 2030

This is Wisconsin's latest long-range, statewide, multimodal transportation plan. It identifies a series of system-level priority corridors that are critical to Wisconsin's travel patterns and the state economy.

Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan

This 2018 plan is a region-wide effort to improve bicycling and walking across the communities. The plan assesses existing conditions related to bicycling and walking, identifying other potential trail and route user groups, identifying routes and describing policies and programs to assist local governments in improving bicycling and walking to promote connectivity between communities and destinations throughout north central Wisconsin.

State Trails Network Plan

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.

Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan, 2002

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. Two 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.

Road Network

The system of connected roads and highways form the physical network for the community. Not only is the road network important for transportation, but various public infrastructure is located within the right-of-way as well.

Public highways 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 segment plays in moving traffic within the overall 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 county forest roads or rustic roads within the Town of Pelican. Truck routes are discussed at the end of this section, under "Trucking".

The highway system within the Town of Pelican is a network of federal, state and county highways together with various local roads and streets. The jurisdictional breakdown is shown in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Road Mileage by Jurisdictional and Functional Class				
Jurisdiction	Functional Classification			Totals
	Arterial	Collector	Local	
State*	12.51	0.00	0.00	12.51
County	2.13	10.68	0.00	12.81
Town	0.15	16.35	55.89	72.39
Totals	14.64	27.03	55.89	97.56

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

The Town of Pelican is served by U.S. Highway 8 and State Highway 47 (which occupy the same roadway in Pelican), which is the Town's primary traffic artery running east west through the Town.

Corridors 2030 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 is the only highway in the County designated as part of the Corridors 2030 backbone system.

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. Town roads 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 5.2** summarizes the rural functional classification system.

Table 5.2: 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

Road Maintenance

The Town of Pelican uses the Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) system, which was designed by the Transportation Information Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The PASER system is the rating system used by most Wisconsin communities. The PASER system rates road surfaces on a scale of 1 to 10. This scale is broken down as follows:

- "1" and "2" = very poor condition
- "3" = poor condition
- "4" and "5" = fair condition
- "6" and "7" = good condition
- "8" = very good condition
- "9" and "10" = excellent condition

Table 5.3 shows a summary of pavement conditions in the Town of Pelican. Roads exhibiting a surface condition rating at or below "fair" must be examined to determine what type of reconstruction or strengthening is necessary. The roads that display a surface rating of "good" or better will only require minimal preventative maintenance to promote safe travel conditions.

Table 5.3: Summary of Pavement Conditions, 2017	
Surface Type	**Miles**
Unimproved	0.17
Sealcoat or Gravel Road	3.39
Asphalt or Concrete	68.67
Surface Condition Rating	**Miles**
Very Poor	2.69
Poor	6.16
Fair	16.95
Good	29.90
Very Good	11.06
Excellent	5.48
Total	72.24

Source: WisDOT 2019

Trucking

USH 8 is the principal truck route within the Town as designated by WisDOT. This corresponds with its role as Corridors 2030 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 with 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.

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.

Para-Transit is a specialized transit service to serve elderly and handicapped persons who require accessible vehicles and flexible routing.

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.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

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 the Previous Plans and Studies section of this chapter, most notably, a loop trail in the area of Hixon Lake.

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.

Railroads

The Canadian National Railroad passes through Pelican. Shipments needing rail service would have to be trucked to Rhinelander where there is rail access. Service is generally available seven days a week, and piggyback services is available daily. During the summer, one or two trains travel through the City of Rhinelander daily, while in the winter months 2 to 3 trains travel through Rhinelander.

Air Transportation

The Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport (RHI) in Rhinelander is the closest public airport to Pelican. RHI has one concrete runway that is 6,799 feet long, and one asphalt runway that is 5,201 feet long. The airport had just over 25,000 enplanements in 2010 and is classified by WisDOT as a "commercial" airport.

Delta Connection now provides two daily flights between the Rhinelander-Oneida County Airport and the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, and a third flight from Minneapolis-St. Paul in the evening in route to Ford Airport in Iron Mountain Michigan.

ATV/UTV

All-terrain and utility terrain vehicles are becoming increasingly popular. More and more communities are allowing these vehicles on local roadways. As a result of the

increasing popularity of ATV's and UTV's, all local roads within the Town are open for ATV use unless posted otherwise. There is also an abundance of ATV Trails located within and in close proximity to the Town. More information regarding ATV use in the Pelican area can be found by visiting the website or Facebook page of the local ATV club, the Pel-Cho Mudnutz.

Transportation 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.

Goal, Objectives, and Policies

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

Objectives and Policies:

A.   Land uses that generate heavy traffic should be avoided on local roads that have not been constructed or upgraded for such use.

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

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

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

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

Chapter Six

Economic Development

The condition of the local economy directly influences local growth and development, and therefore must be considered when planning for a community's future. Employment patterns and economic trends generally occur on a regional scale. Residents of one community often work in another. Similarly, changes in a major industry can impact jobs and growth far beyond the community where the business is physically located.

Previous Plans & Studies

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), 2017

Oneida County is one of ten counties included in the North Central Wisconsin Economic Development District as designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration (EDA). The NCWRPC is the agency responsible for maintaining that designation. As part of the designation, the NCWRPC annually prepares a CEDS. This report summarizes and assesses economic development activities over the past year and presents new and modified strategies to promote growth.

Regional Livability Plan (RLP), 2015

Economic Development is one of four elements included in the RLP, adopted by the NCWRPC in 2015. The Economic Development Assessment Report within the RLP observes in detail the economic health of the ten-county region and identifies trends and issues facing the local economy. The RLP address three issues: the disparity between the available labor force and employment, the need for a living wage, and broadband access. The four economic development goals of this plan are as follows.

- *Ensure the future availability of a skilled and flexible workforce.*
- *Support and develop a diverse economic base ensuring economic growth and resiliency.*
- *Support infrastructure needed for economy development.*
- *Develop tourism and knowledge-based economy into leading economic sectors.*

ALICE Study of Financial Hardship: Wisconsin

This report, developed in part by Northwoods United Way based in Rhinelander, described the 41 percent of households in Oneida County that are above the federal poverty level but still struggle to afford basic household necessities, or "ALICE" households (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed). These households are largely employed by do not earn enough in wages to meet the "household survival budget," which does not allow for any savings. The report states that many ALICE households provide vital services, such as retail, health care, child care, and security, but cannot make ends meet on the income from these jobs.

- *The ALICE report shows that 34 percent of Town of Pelican households are either below the federal poverty level or are ALICE Households, indicating that the average household in Pelican is relatively more financially prosperous than the average Oneida County household at-large.*

Oneida County Comprehensive Plan, 2013

The Oneida County Comprehensive Plan covers economic development in both the inventory and plan recommendation sections. The inventory information is a brief overview of labor force, commuting patterns, economic base, environmentally contaminated sites, and economic development programs. Goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations are provided in the plan recommendation section. Some of the recommendations relate to site availability, desired economic focus, reuse of environmentally contaminated sites and design standards.

Town of Pelican Economic Analysis

Economic development is an organized process to expand the number and types of business, increase employment levels and opportunities, and increase the tax base. A part of the process to prepare for economic development is to identify local strengths and weaknesses and develop strategies to promote strengths and address weaknesses.

Residential Strengths and Weaknesses

The Town's strengths for attracting and retaining residential development are its lakes and forests. In addition, the town provides the basic services needed to support residential growth, such as emergency services and roadways. There are a variety of other amenities in the town as well.

The primary weaknesses for attracting or retaining residents are the lack of employment opportunities, a lack of starter houses for young families, and the general distance to more urban areas and their amenities.

Business Strengths and Weaknesses

The Town has several tourism, service and retail businesses, but is lacking an industrial base. The vast forests and lakes in the Town and the surrounding area are a strength for the wood industry, as well as recreational and construction businesses. Some weaknesses in attracting or retaining businesses include: lack of a business park, lack of rail access, distance to other industries and markets, and limited high speed Internet throughout the town.

Economic Base

Table 6.1 displays employment by industry sector for both the Town and Oneida County in 2000, 2010, and 2017. The top three industry sectors in 2017 for the Town are: Education, Health and Social Services; Retail Trade; and Manufacturing. At the county level, the three largest sectors are Education, Health and Social Services; Retail Trade; and Manufacturing.

In the Town of Pelican, those three sectors account for 60 percent of total employment within the Town, while the top three sectors in Oneida County represent about 53 percent of total employment within the county.

Table 6.1: Employment by Industry Sector						
Industry Sector	Town of Pelican			Oneida County		
	2000	2010	2017	2000	2010	2017
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	12	12	36	526	383	268
Construction	79	80	102	1,455	1,843	1,170
Manufacturing	272	191	161	2,080	2,028	2,049
Wholesale Trade	56	58	0	425	428	326
Retail Trade	217	214	204	2,815	2,613	2,684
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	66	76	0	689	780	555
Information	42	8	16	434	435	291
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	48	62	88	636	802	939
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt Services	82	63	89	898	1,228	957
Education, Health and Social Services	311	447	426	3,953	4,080	4,133
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	112	98	99	1,694	1,851	1,757
Public Administration	93	59	56	861	679	790
Other Services	71	19	36	733	652	907
Totals:	1,461	1,387	1,313	17,199	17,802	16,826

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2013-2017

Commuter data from 2017 indicates that 85 percent of Town residents remained in Oneida County for work, and 13 percent of Town residents remained in the Town of Pelican for work. This information means that while many of the Town's employed residents leave the Town's boundaries for work, many of these residents remain in Oneida County.

Labor Force

Labor force is a critical component of economic development. Labor force is defined as the number of persons, sixteen and over, employed or looking to be employed. In 2017, the total labor force in the Town was 1,361. The Town had a participation rate of about 60 percent, meaning that about 60 percent of Town residents over the age of sixteen are currently employed or are seeking employment. Of the 1,361 members of the Town's labor force, 1,313 are employed, which represents about 96 percent of the Town's labor force.

County-wide, the workforce in 2017 was 17,528. Oneida County had a participation rate of about 58 percent. Of the 17,528 members of the Oneida County labor force, 16,826 are employed, which represents about 96 percent of the County's labor force.

Laborshed

A laborshed is an area or region from which an employment center draws its commuting workers. In 2015, only about 54 - or 9.6 percent - of the 574 jobs throughout Pelican were filled by residents of Pelican. About 510 workers traveled to Pelican during the average work day. In contrast, 1,039 Pelican residents commuted to locations outside of the Town for work, indicating that Pelican's laborshed extends beyond its municipal boundaries. **Figure 6.1** shows the inflow-outflow patterns of the Town's laborshed.

In-migration
The majority of in-commuters live in close proximity to the Town of Pelican. The largest percentage of workers commuting into the Town of Pelican come from the City of Rhinelander with 127 workers (22.5%) commuting to Pelican from Rhinelander.

Out-migration
Town of Pelican residents commuting outside of the Town's boundaries travel across Wisconsin. About 1,093 Town residents are employed outside of the Town's boundaries. Like in-commuters, the majority of employed residents work in nearby communities. The largest percentage (42.8%) of workers leaving Pelican for work travel to the City of Rhinelander, followed by the City of Wausau where 2.5% of residents travel for work.

Figure 6.1: Town of Pelican Laborshed
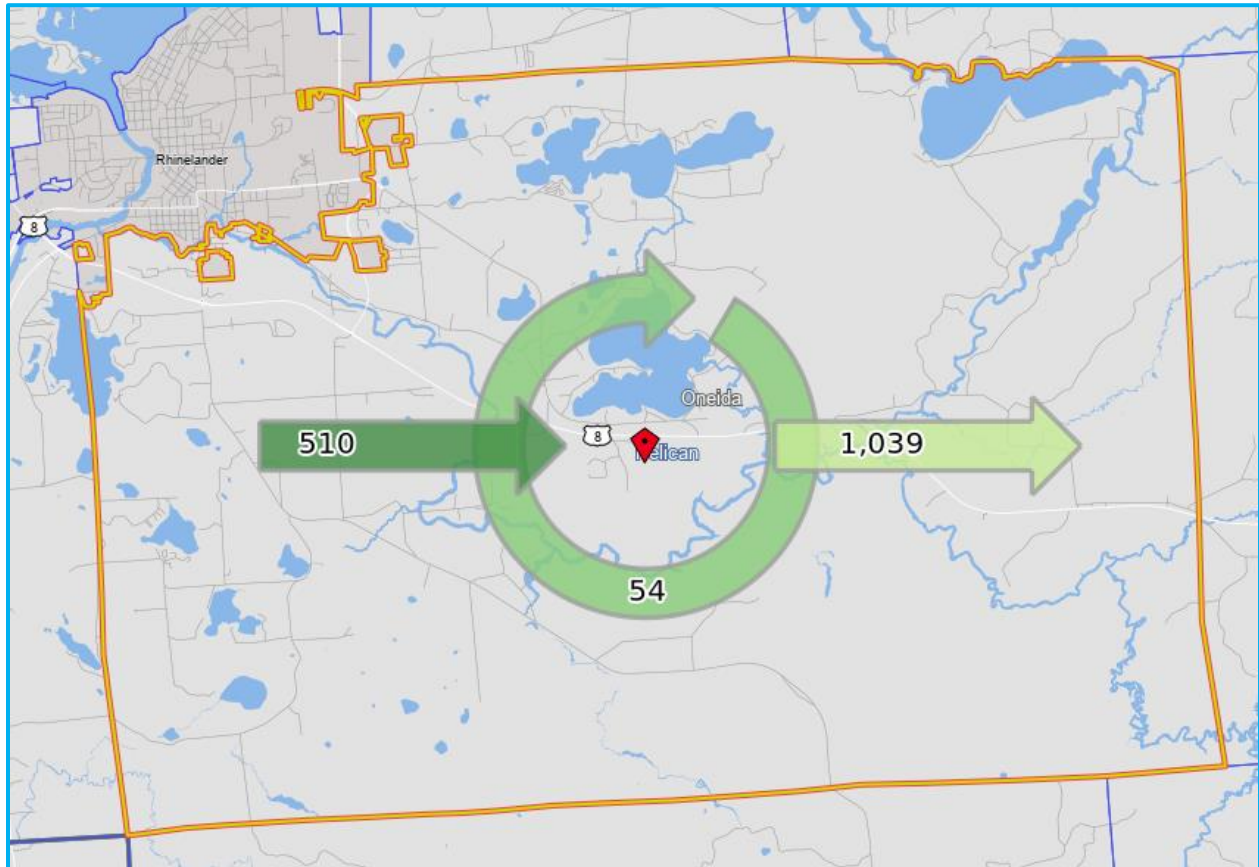
Source: U.S. Census on the Map

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 good main traffic routes, recreational base and resident workforce.

Some weaknesses in attracting or retaining business and industry include: lack of sewer & water and natural gas service, lack of rail access, limited 3-phase power and hi-speed internet, and weight limits on interior roads.

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 currently in use at the time of this writing, 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.

Oneida County Economic Analysis

Due to the amount of economic activity which takes place exclusively within the Town and the truth that the local workforce is primarily employed outside the Town, this section will look at the economic activity within Oneida County.

Economic Sectors

Overall, in 2017, there were 16,368 persons employed in the basic economic "supersectors" in Oneida County. That is a decrease of about 6 percent since 2000. **Table 6.2** displays employment by economic supersector for Oneida County for the years 2000, 2010, and 2017.

Table 6.2: Oneida County Employment by Supersector					
NAICS Sector	2000	2010	2017	2000-17 Net Change	2000-17 % Change
Natural Resources & Mining	237	191	185	-52	-21.9%
Construction	1,176	773	789	-387	-32.9%
Manufacturing	1,955	1,336	1,559	-396	-20.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4,099	4,406	4,446	347	8.5%
Information	*	*	277	*	*
Financial Activities	531	544	516	-15	-2.8%
Professional & Business Services	1,192	854	1,046	-146	-12.2%
Education & Health Services	4,188	3,868	3,754	-434	-10.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,243	2,138	2,250	7	0.3%
Public Administration	1,096	1,001	973	-123	-11.2%
Other Services	642	717	573	-69	-10.7%
Totals	**17,359**	**15,828**	**16,368**	**-991**	**-5.7%**

Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development; QCEW ES202 Results; 2000, 2010 and 2017 & NCWRPC
*Data suppressed - some federal employees not reflected in totals

Between 2000 and 2017, the only two supersectors that experienced increases in employment were the Trade, Transportation & Utilities and the Leisure & Hospitality

supersectors. In terms of total employment, the Trade, Transportation, & Utilities supersector is the largest segment of the economy, followed by Education & Health Services.

It should be noted that the number of employees in certain sectors, particularly those workers engaged in agriculture, forestry & fishing, may be understated because this information utilizes Department of Workforce Development data; those who are self-employed or work in family businesses are not reflected in this data.

Labor Force Analysis

Overall, the labor force has decreased from 19,674 in 2000 to 18,434 in 2017, which represents a decrease of about 6 percent, which is less than the state's growth rate of 6 percent. **Table 6.3** displays labor force trends in Oneida County between 2000 and 2017. The labor force is defined as the number of persons, sixteen and over, that are employed of searching for employment. Persons over sixteen who are students, homemakers, retired, institutionalized, or unable/willing to seek employment are not considered part of the labor force. In 2000, 18,673 Oneida County residents were employed, with the number of employed residents in Oneida County dropping to 17,719 in 2017, which represents a decrease of about 5 percent.

As discussed in the Demographics Chapter, Oneida County, along with the Town of Pelican, has experienced a significant amount of aging (median age increased by 19.3% in Oneida County between 2000 and 2017). In 2000, about 25.2 percent of the Oneida County population was below the age of 18, while the percentage of residents ages 65 and older was 13.5 percent. By 2017, only about 18.7 percent of Oneida County residents were below the age of 18, while the percentage of residents age 65 and older grew to 17.3 percent. These population trends create issues for the expansion of the local labor force, and also help explain the decreases in Oneida County's labor force and employment totals.

Table 6.3: Oneida County Indicators					
Indicator	2000	2010	2017	2000-17 County Change	2000-17 State Change
Labor Force	19,674	19,065	18,434	-6.3%	6.0%
Employed	18,673	17,122	17,719	-5.1%	6.3%
Unemployed	1,001	1,943	715	-28.6%	-1.1%
Unemployment Rate	5.10%	10.20%	3.90%	-23.5%	-5.7%
Participation Rate	61.90%	61.90%	58.40%	-5.7%	-3.2%

Source: DWD Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Annual Averages; 2000, 2010 & 2017; U.S. Census

Forecasts

Employment forecasts are difficult to come by and not available at the town level. However, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WisDWD) prepares workforce projections by industry for its multi-county services regions. The current projections for the North Central Workforce Development cover Oneida County and include eight other counties. These projections show increases in all employment sectors except Other Services (1% decline).

The other sectors increase within a range from 0.3% (Manufacturing and Public Administration) to 21% (Information). Residents of both the Town of Pelican and Oneida County travel throughout the North Central Workforce Development Region.

Tourism

Tourism is a major component in Oneida County's economy as thousands of visitors travel to the area to take advantage of the county's diversity of recreational resources such as public forest access, trails, and the many lakes within the county. In 2017, Oneida County ranked 15th among the 72 counties in Wisconsin for total traveler expenditures. According to annual estimates prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Tourism, travelers to Oneida County spent $229.8 million in 2017, up 3.6% from 2016. This level of expenditures is estimated to directly and indirectly support 2,208 full-time equivalent jobs and provide over $52 million of resident income.

Economic Development 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.

Regional:

North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation: The North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation (NCWDC) manages a revolving loan fund 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.

State:

Rural Economic Development Program: This program administered 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 Administration 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.

Wisconsin Small Business Development Center (SBDC): 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.

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

Other State Programs: Technology development grants and loans; Customized Labor Training grants and loans; and Major Economic Development Project grants and loans.

Federal:

U.S. Dept. of Commerce - Economic Development Administration (EDA): 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.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA – RD): 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.

Small Business Administration (SBA): 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.

Goals, Objectives, & Policies

Although the Town of Pelican has not, historically, played a major role in economic development, it 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 led to the establishment of the following economic development policy statement:

Goal 1   Promote the stabilization of the current economic base.

        Objectives and Policies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter Seven

Land Use

The Town of Pelican is located in southern Oneida County. The Town covers an area of approximately 34,447 acres. To the north are the Towns of Stella and Pine Lake, to the east is the Town of Monico, to the south are the Towns of Schoepke and Enterprise, and to the west is the Town of Crescent. The City of Rhinelander is located along the Town's northwest border.

Land use is a crucial component of livability and quality of life in the community. Overall, the area has population and housing densities well below the state average, which in turn places more reliance on automobiles to get to and from work, shopping and other activities. As such, land use and the transportation network are critical to a thriving community.

Previous Plans and Studies

Comprehensive Plan, 2009

In 2009, the Town adopted a comprehensive plan for the community. A variety of reasons led to the development of that plan including a concern for the community's future, to prevent land use conflicts, and to promote economic development. That comprehensive plan serves as the foundation of this update effort.

Regional Livability Plan

Land use is one of four elements included in the Regional Livability Plan, adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in 2015. The Land Use Assessment Report, a component of the Plan, looks in detail at the land uses through the 10-county region and identifies trends and issues facing land use. The Regional Livability Plan addresses two issues: housing density and farmland preservation. The two land use goals of the Plan are as follows:

Goal 9: Preserve and protect the region's landscape, environmental resources, and sensitive lands while encouraging healthy communities.

Goal 10: Manage and reduce vacant land and structures.

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.

Table 7.1 below, presents the current breakdown of land-use types within the Town. The majority of the Town is woodland at about 28,639 acres or 83.1%. The next most significant land use type is water at about 6.3% or about 2,157 acres. Residential uses account for about 5.5% of the Town's land area at about 1,902 acres. The other land uses combined account for 1,748 acres or 5.1% of total land area. The **Existing Land Use Map** displays the existing land use within the Town.

Table 7.1: Existing Land Use, 2015		
Land Use	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	377	1.1%
Commercial	192	0.6%
Governmental	76	0.2%
Industrial	46	0.1%
Open Lands	451	1.3%
Outdoor Recreation	176	0.5%
Quarry	142	0.4%
Residential	1,902	5.5%
Transportation	286	0.8%
Utility	1	0.0%
Water	2,157	6.3%
Woodlands	28,639	83.1%
Total	34,446	100.0%

Source: NCWRPC GIS

Analysis of Trends

Land Supply and Demand

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.

Land Values

Table 7.2 displays the assessed land values in the Town of Pelican. It is important to note that lands enrolled in the Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law programs and other tax-exempt lands are not included in values for Table 7.2. It should also be noted that improvements (structures) are also not included in the values. In 2018, the assessed value per acre in the Town was values at about $6,553 per acre. Properties classified as "Residential" have the highest value per acre followed by properties classified as "Other" and "Commercial".

Table 7.2: Assessed Land Value (per acre), 2018		
Land Classification	Total Value of Land	Total Value per Acre
Residential	$95,122,400	$22,371
Commercial	$6,109,000	$15,505
Manufacturing	$119,200	$3,311
Agriculture	$46,800	$133
Undeveloped	$1,649,600	$296
Forest	$15,975,900	$1,981
Agricultural Forest	$34,700	$938
Other	$15,000	$5,000
Total	$119,072,600	$6,553

Source: WI Department of Revenue

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.

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.

Future Land Use

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 and manage future development of the Town.

To create the Future Land Use Plan, six basic land use categories were created. The majority of the classifications generally correspond to the districts within the Oneida County Zoning Ordinance, to ease future implementation of the plan. Again, the classifications are not zoning districts and do not have the authority of zoning. However, the preferred land use map and classifications are intended to be used as a guide when reviewing lot splits, re-zoning requests, and revisions to the Town Zoning Map is necessary. A general description of each classification follows:

Residential

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

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.

Commercial

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

Business

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

Recreational

Identifies existing or planned recreational facilities such as parks and boat launches, as well as governmental/public/institutional facilities.

Woodlands

Identifies areas of large woodlands within the Town.

Using the previous future land use plan and examining the existing land use, the various land use changes, and demographic trends the new map was created. The goal was to produce a generalized land use plan map to guide the Town's growth in the next decade.

Existing Land Use Tools

To implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan, there are some basic tools that are available to the Village. There are zoning, subdivision ordinance, and official mapping.

Zoning

Zoning is a major tool used to regulate land uses and implement a comprehensive plan. The zoning ordinance regulates the use of property to advance the public health, safety, and welfare of the community. It has been used throughout the United States and in Wisconsin since the 1920's.

A zoning ordinance creates different use zones or districts within a community. Each district has a list of permitted uses, which are uses that are desirable in a district. Districts may also contain a list of special uses, sometimes called special exceptions or conditional uses, which are allowed under certain circumstances, and require review by a local government body to be allowed. All other uses are prohibited.

Zoning regulations are adopted by local ordinance and consist of two major components, a map and related text. The zoning map displays where the zoning district boundaries are, and the text describes what can be done in each type of district. The Future Land Use Plan and zoning are similar but they are not the same.

Zoning should be derived from, and be consistent with, the policy recommendations adopted in the comprehensive plan. The desired land uses should "drive" the development of specific zoning ordinance provisions including district descriptions, permitted uses, conditional uses, and the zoning map. This consistency has been important in upholding legal challenges in the Courts.

Following the planning process it is critical that the zoning ordinance be updated to incorporate the findings of the plan.

Land Division

Subdivision regulation relates to the way in which land is divided and made ready for development. A community can control the subdivision of land by requiring a developer to meet certain conditions in exchange for the privilege of recording a plat. While imposing conditions restricts the use of private property, the cumulative effect of land subdivision on the health, safety, and welfare of a community is so great as to justify public control of the process.

Of all the land use control devices available, subdivision regulation has probably the greatest potential. When compared with zoning, a well-administered subdivision control is more useful in achieving planning goals and its influence is far more lasting. Once land is divided into lots and streets are laid out, development patterns are set. Subdivision regulations can ensure that those development patterns are consistent with community standards. Subdivision regulations can also ensure the adequacy of existing and planned public facilities such as schools, wastewater treatment systems, and water supply to handle new growth. Finally, subdivision regulation can help ensure the creation and preservation of adequate land records. As is the case for zoning, Oneida County administers subdivision regulation within the Town of Pelican.

There is some overlap between zoning and subdivision codes in terms of standards. Both ordinances, for example, can set lot sizes. Both can deal with the suitability of land for development. Implementing important plan techniques such as rural cluster development often requires use of the zoning ordinance and the subdivision ordinance.

Under Wisconsin law, the City of Rhinelander has authority to provide extraterritorial review of subdivision requests in its surrounding towns, including the Town of Pelican, within one and one-half mile of its corporate limits.

Official Mapping

Villages may adopt official maps. These maps, adopted by ordinance or resolution, may show existing and planned streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, parks, playgrounds, railroad rights of way, waterways, and public transit facilities. The map may include a waterway only if it is included in a comprehensive surface water drainage plan. No building permit may be issued to construct or enlarge any building within the limits of these mapped areas except pursuant to conditions identified in the law.

Official maps are not used frequently because few communities plan beyond major thoroughfares and parks in detail in advance of the imminent development of a neighborhood.

Other Tools

Extraterritorial Plat Review:

Extraterritorial plat review allows the Village to review, and approve or reject subdivision plats located within the extraterritorial area as long as the Village has a subdivision ordinance or official map. Statutes define the review area as the unincorporated areas within 1.5 miles of the Village.

The purpose of the extraterritorial plan approval process is to help cities and villages influence the development pattern of areas outside of the village that could be annexed at some point. It also helps villages protect land uses near its boundaries from conflicting uses outside of village limits.

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Zoning:

Extraterritorial zoning is a tool allowed under Wisconsin Statutes. To do this, however, requires a lengthy three-step process including the creation of a joint committee consisting of representatives from the Village and the Towns, which work together to adopt this tool.

This joint committee prepares a proposed plan and regulations for the extraterritorial area and submits it to the Village, which may adopt it as proposed or resubmit the proposal to the joint committee for changes. In either case, the proposed regulations must receive a favorable majority vote from the joint committee before the Village can adopt them.

Land Use Regulations

General Zoning

Zoning within the Town of Pelican is currently regulated by the Oneida County Code of Ordinances.

Shoreland Zoning

All counties are mandated by Wisconsin law to adopt and administer a zoning ordinance that regulates land-use in shoreland/wetland and floodplain areas for the entire area of the county outside of villages and cities. This ordinance supersedes any town ordinance, unless the town ordinance is more restrictive. The shoreland/wetland and floodplain area covered under this zoning is the area that lies within 1,000 feet of a lake and within 300 feet of a navigable stream or to the landward side of a floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

Farmland Preservation Program

The State of Wisconsin has a Farmland Preservation Tax Credit Program. The goals of the program are twofold: to preserve Wisconsin farmland by means of local land use planning and soil conservation practices, and to provide property tax relief to farmland owners. Landowners keeping land in agricultural use can claim a credit on their state income taxes. See the **Oneida County Farmland Preservation Plan** for more information.

Forest Crop Law (FCL) and Managed Forest Law (MFL)

In Wisconsin, over 2.5 million acres are enrolled under the FCL and the MFL programs. Land set aside under the FCL required at least 40 acres in one quarter-quarter section and the MFL requires at least 20 acres (as of October 216) of contiguous forest land. Landowners may close to the public up to 320 acres of their forest lands set aside under the MFL. The remaining program acres must be open to public access for hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing, and cross-country skiing. Landowners choose a 25 or 50 year contract and pay an Acreage Share Amount as part of their tax bill in lieu of taxes. Voluntary participation in these programs requires that landowners follow "sound forestry practices" as prescribed in a formal management plan, or a management commitment. Some activities not permitted under the law include motorized vehicles, permanent tree stands, picking berries or mushrooms, and trapping.

Land Use 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, the County Subdivision and Platting Ordinance. The Town is generally satisfied with the County regulations and the way that they are administered. Input is sought from the Town. The County is sensitive to the wishes of the Town and tends not to approve applications that are not favored by the Town.

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 effect 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.

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:

Goal 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.

Goal 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.

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

Objectives and Policies:

A.   The Town will 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.

B.   The Town may actively participate in zoning and subdivision review decisions at the County level, which affect the Town. This includes zoning amendment and subdivision requests acted on by the County Planning and Zoning Committee, as well as variance and conditional use requests acted on by the County Zoning Board of Adjustment. This plan will be cited as the basis for all such actions including "disapproval" of proposed zoning amendments under §59.69 Wisconsin Statutes.

C.   Small or medium scale commercial development intended to serve local needs will be encouraged.

D.   Large scale commercial development will be discouraged because of the potential to attract unplanned or premature urban development of the Town.

E.   All industrial development proposals will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

F.   Commercial and industrial development will be directed to main roads that are better able to handle the traffic.

G.   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.

H.   Lot sizes of 5 acres may be required for new off-water development through the Town land division ordinance, in order to preserve the Town's rural character and to protect groundwater resources from the impacts of higher density development.

I.   The Town may allow smaller parcels on a case by case basis (down to minimum established by County zoning district).

J.   Use-buffer areas may be used as shields to lessen the impacts of potentially conflicting land use types located in relatively close proximity; i.e. rural residential type development should be planned as a buffer between single-family and forestry or agricultural. Landscape buffers should also be used, especially where use-buffers are unfeasible.

K.   Marginal lands, not suited to agricultural or forestry uses, should be the focus of development activity in the Town. Land best suited to agriculture or timber production should remain in that use, to the extent possible, and new development should be steered toward land less well adapted to productive use.

L.   Nonfarm development, particularly subdivisions, may be encouraged in areas away from intensive agricultural activities, in order to minimize farm - nonfarm conflicts due to noise, odors, nitrates in well water, pesticides, farm/vehicle conflicts on roadways, late night plowing, etc.

M.   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.

Chapter Eight

Intergovernmental Cooperation

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.

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.

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. Intergovernmental cooperation makes sense for many reasons including trust, cost savings, consistency, and ability to address regional issues. Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust between jurisdictions. It can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. It can lead to consistency of goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities. Finally, by communicating and coordinating their actions and working with regional and state jurisdictions, local communities are able to address and resolve issues that 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. However, residents can appreciate their benefits such as cost savings, provision of needed services, a healthy environment and a strong economy.

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

- *Local government financial condition*
- *Opportunity to reduce costs by working together*
- *Elimination of duplication of services*
- *Population settlement patterns and population mobility*
- *Economic and environmental interdependence*

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

The Town of Pelican cooperates with neighboring municipalities, the County and the State on a variety of matters ranging from delivery of services to coordination of planning along common boundaries. The Town recognizes that cooperation with its neighbors can improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of services, foster coordinated development and enhance its overall quality of life.

Intergovernmental Relationships

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.

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

Surrounding Towns

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

Oneida 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.

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.

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.

School District

Pelican is in the Rhinelander School District. The Nicolet Technical College district includes the Town of Pelican with its campus being located within the Town of Pelican.

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.

Tools of Intergovernmental Cooperation

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

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.

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.

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.

Existing / Potential Intergovernmental Conflicts

The following intergovernmental conflict was identified:

✓ Chance of continuing annexation by the City of Rhinelander.

The process for resolving this conflicts 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.

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 and Policies:

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

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

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

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

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

    F.   Investigate cost sharing or contracting with neighboring towns and the County to provide more efficient service or public utilities.

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

Chapter Nine

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.

Action Plan Recommended 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 -

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Maps

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WOODRUFF

MINOCQUA

LAKE TOMAHAWK

HAZELHURST

NEWBOLD

SUGAR CAMP

THREE LAKES

PINE LAKE

CASSIAN

STELLA

PIEHL

Rhinelander

LYNNE

LITTLE RICE

NOKOMIS

WOODBORO

PELICAN

MONICO

CRESCENT

ENTERPRISE

SCHOEPKE

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 NAIP

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

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Miles

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

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

Town of Pine Lake
Town of Stella

City of Rhinelander

47
17
17
47
8

Lincoln County

Town of Crescent

Town of Monico

Town of Enterprise
Town of Schoepke

Roads and places:
LAKE THOMPSON RD, NORTH SHORE DR, S LIMBERLOST RD, FIFTH LAKE, FOURTH LAKE, E COTTAGE RD, OAK RD, DAM RD, AMD PK LAKE, NORTH SHORE DR, LAKE THOMPSON, FISH LAKE LN, FISH LAKE, OHLSON LN, LONE LAKE, TRE FISKE RD, N LAKE GEORGE RD, AUST LAKE, SOUTH SHORE DR, OLD FARM RD, SYCAMORE ST, S FAUST LAKE RD, KERRY LN, OLD 8 RD, P, CLEAR LAKE, MIDGET LAKE, W LAKE GEORGE RD, E LAKE GEORGE RD, N PELICAN LAKE RD, CLAUSEN RD, MALVERN FIRE LN, LAKE JULIA RD, SUNSET DR, PINE CREST RD, LAKE JULIA, TAYLOR DR, GEORGE LAKE, ISLANDVIEW RD, COLLEGE DR, HILLTOP RD, GERMOND RD, SHILL LN, 47, 8, FOSTER LN, HAYMEADOW RD, BASS LAKE, LANDERPD LAKE, LAKEVIEW LN, E ONEIDA LN, RIVER BEND RD, ASPEN RD, PELICAN RANCH RD, MORGAN LN, HAYMEADOW RD, DILLON DR, NEWMAN DR, BUCK LAKE, HIXON LAKE LN, WINQUIST RD, G, BERGMAN RD, 8, 47, ARIEL LN, CHENIN LAKE, HIXON LAKE RD, HIXON LAKE, POPLAR RD, WILMAR LN, RUEKERT RD, MARK RD, FOREST DR, DE MARCEY LAKE, LASSIG RD, EASY DR, SUGARBUSH RD, FERCH RD, A

Legend:
- U.S. Highways
- State Highways
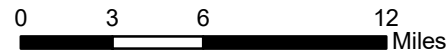- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
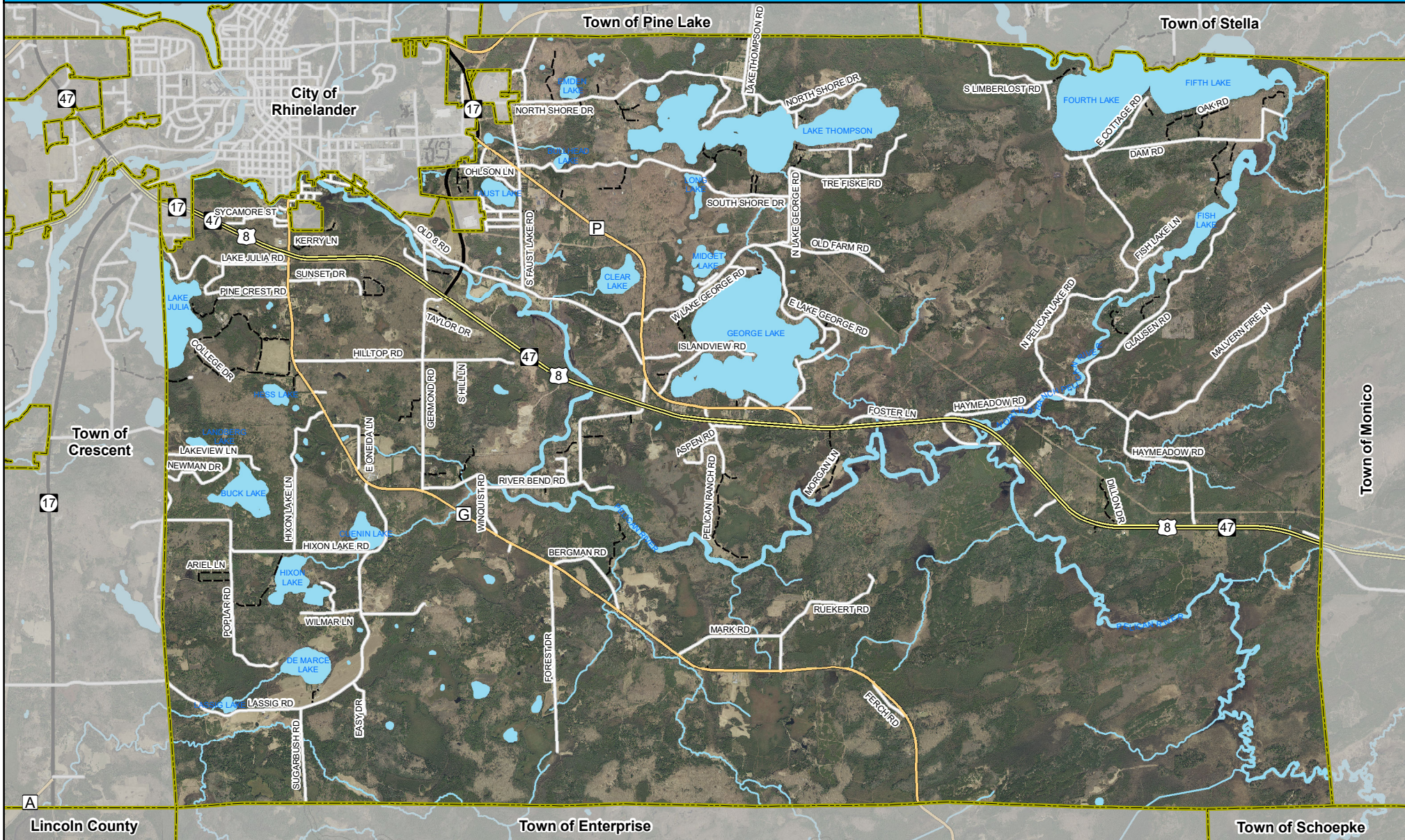- Minor Civil Divisions
- Water

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 NAIP

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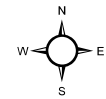
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North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission
NCWRPC
210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
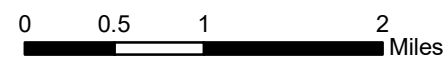715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Town of Pine Lake
Town of Stella
City of Rhinelander

LAKE THOMPSON RD
NORTH SHORE DR
S LIMBERLOST RD
FIFTH LAKE
FOURTH LAKE
E COTTAGE RD
OAK RD
EMDEN LAKE
NORTH SHORE DR
DAM RD
BULLHEAD LAKE
LAKE THOMPSON
FISH LAKE
FISH LAKE LN
OHLSON LN
LONG LAKE
TRE FISKE RD
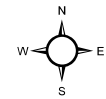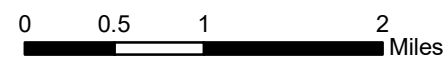FAUST LAKE
SOUTH SHORE DR
N LAKE GEORGE RD
OLD FARM RD
P
SYCAMORE ST
KERRY LN
OLD 8 RD
S FAUST LAKE RD
MIDGET LAKE
W LAKE GEORGE RD
E LAKE GEORGE RD
LAKE JULIA RD
CLEAR LAKE
SUNSET DR
PINE CREST RD
LAKE JULIA
TAYLOR DR
GEORGE LAKE
ISLANDVIEW RD
COLLEGE DR
HILLTOP RD
GERMOND RD
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CLAUSEN RD
LANDBERG LAKE
E ONEIDA LN
FOSTER LN
HAYMEADOW RD
MALVERN FIRE LN
Town of Crescent
LAKEVIEW LN
NEWMAN DR
RIVER BEND RD
ASPEN RD
MORGAN LN
Pelican River
Town of Monico
BUCK LAKE
WINQUIST RD
PELICAN RANCH RD
HAYMEADOW RD
CUENIN LAKE
G
HIXON LAKE RD
BERGMAN RD
DILLON DR
8
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ARIEL LN
HIXON LAKE
PELICAN RIVER
POPLAR RD
RUEKERT RD
WILMAR LN
MARK RD
PELICAN RIVER
DE MARCE LAKE
FOREST DR
LASSIG LAKE LASSIG RD
SUGARBUSH RD
EASY DR
FERCH RD
Noisy and Pine Creeks
A
Lincoln County
Town of Enterprise
Town of Schoepke

Legend

U.S. Highways	Minor Civil Divisions	Non-Metallic Mines
State Highways	Watersheds	
County Highways	Contours 10ft	
Local Roads	Wetlands	
Private Roads	Floodplain	
Forest Roads	Water	

Town of Pelican - Oneida County, Wisconsin

Utilities & Community Facilities — Map 4

Town of Pine Lake · **Town of Stella**

City of Rhinelander

Town of Crescent · **Town of Monico**

Lincoln County · **Town of Enterprise** · **Town of Schoepke**

Lakes and Water Features
EMDEN LAKE, BULLHEAD LAKE, FAUST LAKE, LONG LAKE, LAKE THOMPSON, FOURTH LAKE, FIFTH LAKE, FISH LAKE, CLEAR LAKE, MIDGET LAKE, GEORGE LAKE, LAKE JULIA, HESS LAKE, LANDBERG LAKE, BUCK LAKE, CUENIN LAKE, HIXON LAKE, DE MARCE LAKE, LASSIG LAKE, PELICAN RIVER

Roads
LAKE THOMPSON RD, NORTH SHORE DR, S LIMBERLOST RD, E COTTAGE RD, OAK RD, DAM RD, NORTH SHORE DR, TRE FISKE RD, N LAKE GEORGE RD, OLD FARM RD, FISH LAKE LN, N PELICAN LAKE RD, CLAUSEN RD, MALVERN FIRE LN, OHLSON LN, SOUTH SHORE DR, W LAKE GEORGE RD, E LAKE GEORGE RD, ISLANDVIEW RD, SYCAMORE ST, KERRY LN, S FAUST LAKE RD, OLD 8 RD, LAKE JULIA RD, SUNSET DR, PINE CREST RD, TAYLOR DR, HILLTOP RD, COLLEGE DR, GERMOND RD, S HILL LN, E ONEIDA LN, HAYMEADOW RD, FOSTER LN, MORGAN LN, DILLON DR, LAKEVIEW LN, NEWMAN DR, HIXON LAKE LN, RIVER BEND RD, WINQUIST RD, PELICAN RANCH RD, ASPEN RD, HAYMEADOW RD, ARIEL LN, HIXON LAKE RD, BERGMAN RD, RUEKERT RD, POPLAR RD, WILMAR LN, MARK RD, FOREST DR, SUGARBUSH RD, LASSIG RD, EASY DR, FERCH RD

Legend

- U.S. Highways
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Ambulance Service
- Cemetery
- Health Services
- Hospital
- Library
- Mobile Home Parks
- Non-Metallic Mines
- School
- Tech College
- Town Hall / Fire Dept
- Communication Towers
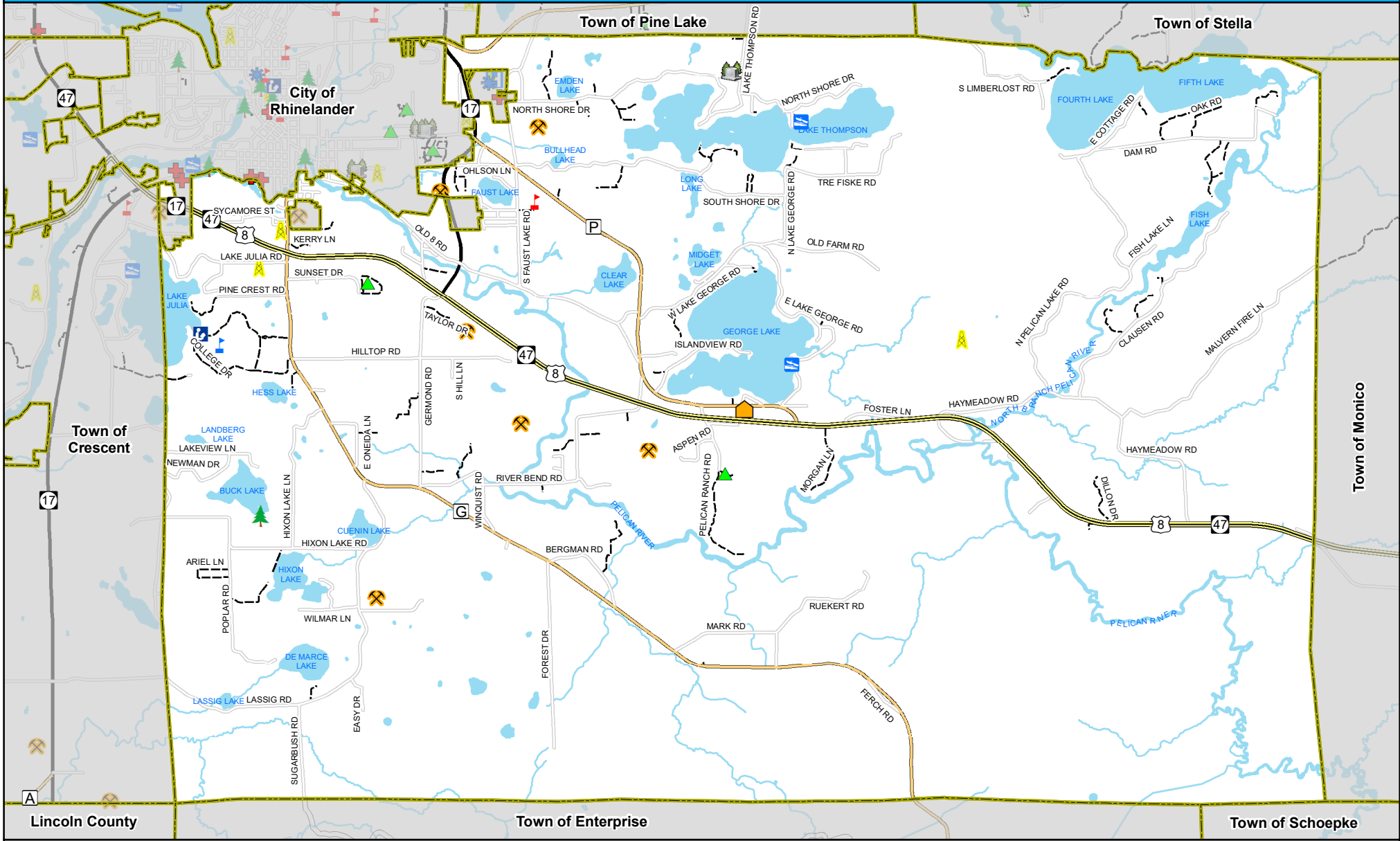- Parks
- Boat Launch
- Water

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 NAIP

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

0   0.5   1   2 Miles

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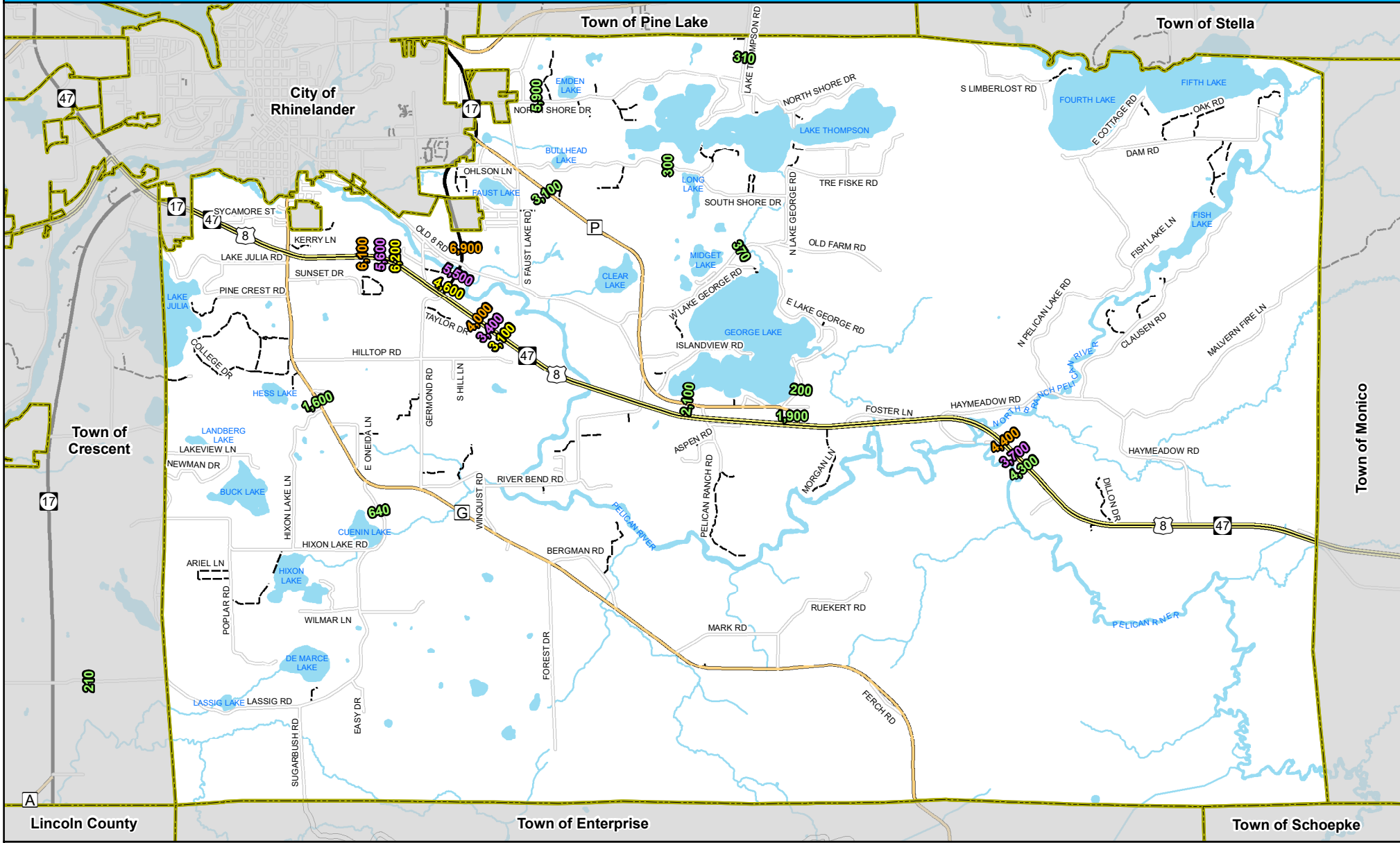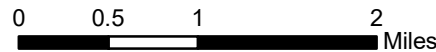715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

Town of Pine Lake

Town of Stella

City of Rhinelander

47

17

LAKE THOMPSON RD

310

EMDEN LAKE

S LIMBERLOST RD

FOURTH LAKE

FIFTH LAKE

NORTH SHORE DR

E COTTAGE RD

OAK RD

5,900

NORTH SHORE DR

BULLHEAD LAKE

LAKE THOMPSON

DAM RD

OHLSON LN

300

LONG LAKE

N LAKE GEORGE RD

TRE FISKE RD

FISH LAKE LN

FISH LAKE

3,100

FAUST LAKE

SOUTH SHORE DR

OLD FARM RD

P

17

47

8

SYCAMORE ST

370

KERRY LN

6,900

MIDGET LAKE

N PELICAN LAKE RD

CLAUSEN RD

LAKE JULIA RD

6,100 5,600 6,200

OLD 8 RD

S FAUST LAKE RD

CLEAR LAKE

MALVERN FIRE LN

SUNSET DR

5,500

W LAKE GEORGE RD

E LAKE GEORGE RD

PINE CREST RD

4,600

LAKE JULIA

TAYLOR DR

4,000

GEORGE LAKE

Town of Monico

COLLEGE DR

3,400

3,100

ISLANDVIEW RD

HILLTOP RD

47

8

200

HESS LAKE

GERMOND RD

S HILL LN

2,100

1,900

FOSTER LN

HAYMEADOW RD

NORTH BRANCH PELICAN RIVER

1,600

LANDBERG LAKE

E ONEIDA LN

4,400

LAKEVIEW LN

ASPEN RD

3,700

HAYMEADOW RD

NEWMAN DR

BUCK LAKE

PELICAN RANCH RD

MORGAN LN

4,300

DILLON DR

HIXON LAKE LN

640

RIVER BEND RD

G

WINQUIST RD

8

47

Town of Crescent

17

CUENIN LAKE

BERGMAN RD

PELICAN RIVER

HIXON LAKE RD

ARIEL LN

HIXON LAKE

RUEKERT RD

POPLAR RD

WILMAR LN

MARK RD

PELICAN RIVER

DE MARCE LAKE

210

LASSIG LAKE

LASSIG RD

EASY DR

FOREST DR

SUGARBUSH RD

FERCH RD

A

Lincoln County

Town of Enterprise

Town of Schoepke

Legend

- ═══ U.S. Highways
- ── State Highways
- ── County Highways
- Local Roads
- --- Private Roads
- ── Forest Roads
- ── Minor Civil Divisions
- Water
- **500** Average Daily Traffic Counts, 2009
- **500** Average Daily Traffic Counts, 2012
- **500** Average Daily Traffic Counts, 2015
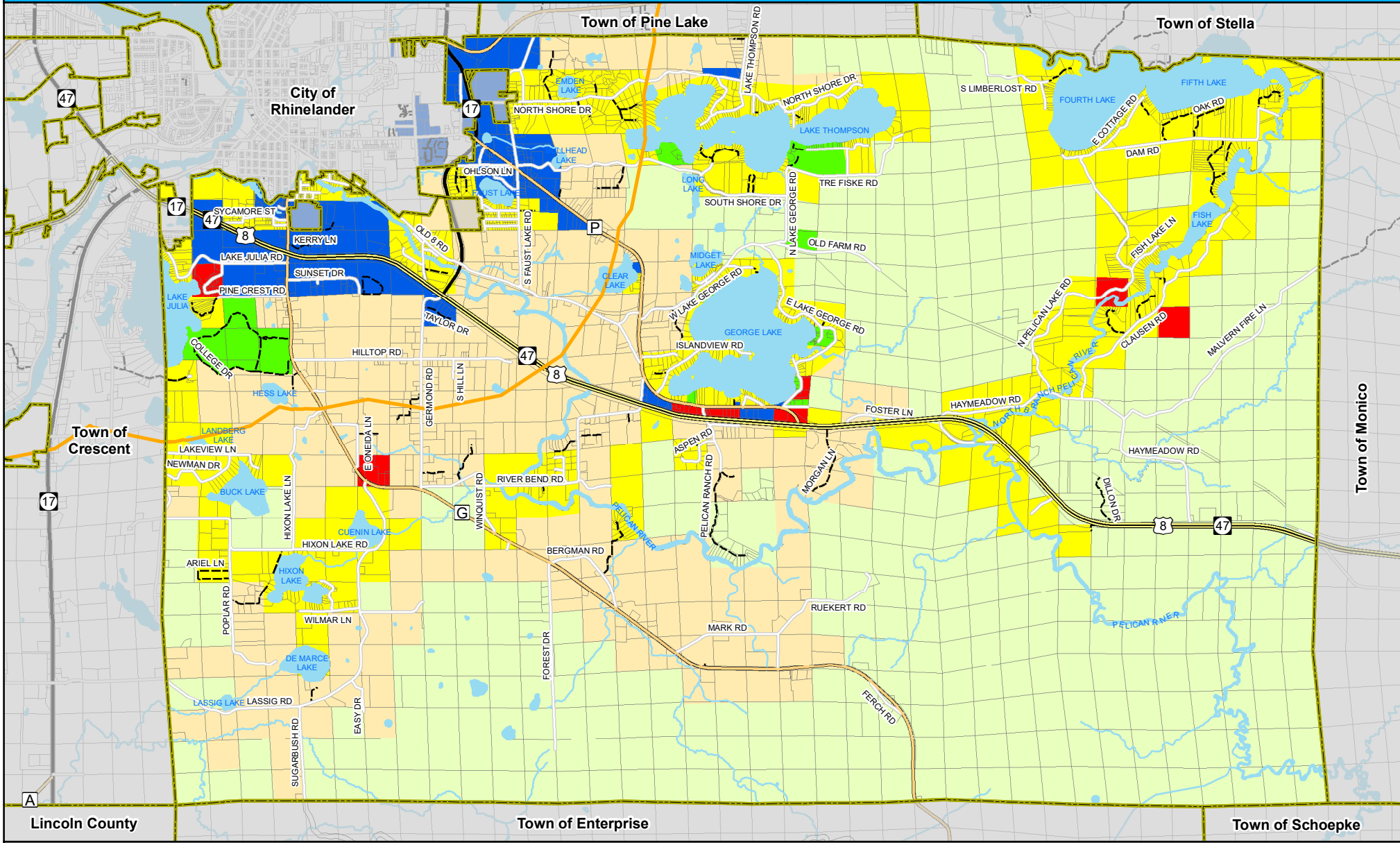- **500** Average Daily Traffic Counts, 2018

N W E S

0   0.5   1   2 Miles

Town of Pine Lake

Town of Stella

LAKE THOMPSON RD

EMDEN LAKE

NORTH SHORE DR

NORTH SHORE DR

S LIMBERLOST RD

FOURTH LAKE

FIFTH LAKE

E COTTAGE RD

OAK RD

City of Rhinelander

BULLHEAD LAKE

Lake Thompson

DAM RD

OHLSON LN

FAUST LAKE

LONG LAKE

SOUTH SHORE DR

TRE FISKE RD

N LAKE GEORGE RD

OLD FARM RD

FISH LAKE LN

FISH LAKE

SYCAMORE ST

8

KERRY LN

LAKE JULIA RD

S FAUST LAKE RD

OLD 8 RD

P

CLEAR LAKE

MIDGET LAKE

W LAKE GEORGE RD

E LAKE GEORGE RD

N PELICAN LAKE RD

SUNSET DR

PINE CREST RD

LAKE JULIA

TAYLOR DR

HILLTOP RD

GERMOND RD

S HILL LN

47

8

ISLANDVIEW RD

GEORGE LAKE

CLAUSEN RD

MALVERN FIRE LN

COLLEGE DR

HESS LAKE

FOSTER LN

HAYMEADOW RD

NORTH BRANCH PELICAN RIVER

Town of Crescent

LANDBERG LAKE

LAKEVIEW LN

NEWMAN DR

E ONEIDA LN

WINQUIST RD

RIVER BEND RD

ASPEN RD

PELICAN RANCH RD

MORGAN LN

HAYMEADOW RD

Town of Monico

BUCK LAKE

17

CUENIN LAKE

HIXON LAKE RD

PELICAN RIVER

G

BERGMAN RD

DILLON DR

8

47

ARIEL LN

HIXON LAKE

POPLAR RD

WILMAR LN

FOREST DR

MARK RD

RUEKERT RD

PELICAN RIVER

DE MARCE LAKE

SUGARBUSH RD

LASSIG LAKE

LASSIG RD

EASY DR

FERCH RD

A

Lincoln County

Town of Enterprise

Town of Schoepke

Legend

- ═══ U.S. Highways
- ▬ State Highways
- ═══ County Highways
- ── Local Roads
- ---- Private Roads
- ═══ Forest Roads
- ─ ─ Minor Civil Divisions
- ☐ Parcels
- ☐ Agriculture
- ■ Commercial
- ■ Governmental
- ■ Industrial
- ■ Open Lands
- ■ Outdoor Recreation
- ■ Residential
- ■ Transportation
- ☐ Utility
- ■ Water
- ☐ Woodlands

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 NAIP

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0   0.5   1   2   Miles

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

NCWRPC

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

Town of Pine Lake

Town of Stella

City of Rhinelander

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EMDEN LAKE

NORTH SHORE DR

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HESS LAKE

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S HILL LN

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8

FOSTER LN

HAYMEADOW RD

NORTH BRANCH PELICAN RIVER

Town of Monico

LANDBERG LAKE

LAKEVIEW LN

NEWMAN DR

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FOREST DR

MARK RD

RUEKERT RD

PELICAN RIVER

DE MARCE LAKE

LASSIG LAKE

LASSIG RD

SUGARBUSH RD

EASY DR

FERCH RD

A

Lincoln County

Town of Enterprise

Town of Schoepke

▬ U.S. Highways	▬ Minor Civil Divisions
▬ State Highways	▭ Extraterritorial Boundary
▬ County Highways	▢ Parcels
▬ Local Roads	🟦 Business
▬ Private Roads	🟩 Woodlands
▬ Forest Roads	

🟩 Recreational
🟧 Rural Residential
🟥 Commercial
🟨 Residential
🟦 Water
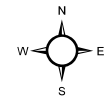
N
W E
S

0   0.5   1   2   Miles
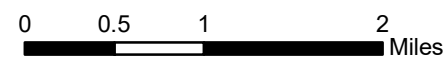
Appendix A
Public Participation Plan

Town of Pelican
Oneida County WI
Resolution #01-2019
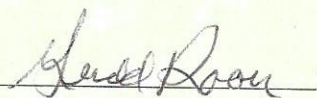
Resolution for the Adoption of a PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN (PPP)

WHEREAS, the Town is updating its Comprehensive Plan as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes; and
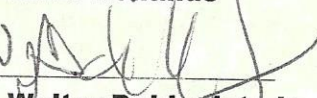
WHEREAS, public participation is critical for the development of a plan; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Town Board to approve a process to involve the public in the planning effort; and

NOIW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town Board does approve and authorize the Public Participation Plan as attached to this resolution.

Chairman _____
Gerald Roou

Supervisor _____
Dave Hollands

Supervisor _____
Walter Dahlquist, Jr.

I, Kenneth J. Gardner, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at a Town Board meeting, held at the Town Hall on the 23rd day of May, 2019 at 4:00 p.m.

_____
Kenneth J. Gardner, Clerk

Public Participation Plan (PPP)

The Town of Pelican recognizes the importance of public participation in the planning process. As such, a goal during the comprehensive planning process will be to inform and involve the public in the planning process.

I. Plan Development:

Throughout the plan process, the Plan Commission will provide oversight for the update of the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan Commission will also recommend adoption of the Public Participation Plan to the Town Board.

The public participation plan will incorporate the following:

1. All meetings for the planning process will be posted and open to the public.
2. Plan related materials will be available at the Town Hall for review by the public.
3. The draft plan and maps will be available on a website for review by the public.
4. A public hearing will be held to solicit comment from the public.
5. The Comprehensive Plan will be distributed as outlined in state statute.

The Plan Commission will review and recommend adoption of the Comprehensive Plan to the Town Board.

II. Implementation, Evaluation & Update:

The Comprehensive Plan will be used as a general guideline for development in the Town. The plan will support the existing zoning and other regulations that the Town has in place.

As with all plans, it is critical for the Comprehensive Plan to be maintained and updated on a regular basis to keep it current as things change.

Any planning process is subject to change, and this public participation plan is no different. Over the planning period the process may vary from that presented.

Appendix B
Adoption Resolution

Town of Pelican Plan Commission
Resolution #02-2019

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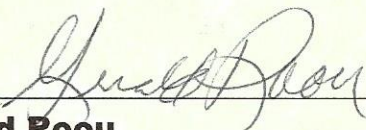
THE Town of Pelican Plan Commission, by this resolution, further resolves and orders as follows:

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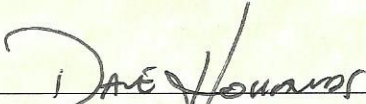
THE vote of the town plan commission in regard to this resolution shall be recorded by the clerk of the town plan commission in the official minutes of the Town of Pelican Plan Commission.

THE town clerk shall properly post or publish this resolution as required under s. 60.80, Wis. stats.
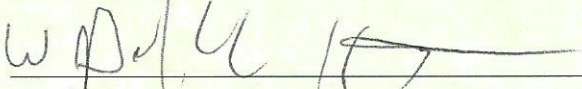
Adopted this 3rd day of September 2019.

_____
Gerald Roou

(signature)
David Hollands

(signature)
Walter Dahlquist, Jr.

(signature)
Norm Peterson
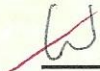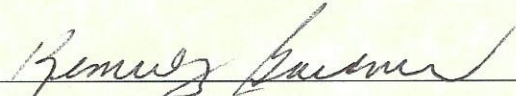
(signature)
John Hoffman

Attest: _(signature)_
Kenneth Gardner, Town Clerk
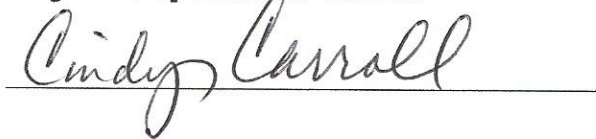
AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

Kenneth J. Gardner, being duly sworn on oath that he is the clerk of the Town of Pelican, Oneida County, Wisconsin, and that he has posted in three places within the Town of Pelican, on September 4th 2019, Town of Pelican Planning Commission Resolution #02-2019 that recommends Adoption of Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan, passed by the Town of Pelican Planning Commission on September 3rd 2019, by a voice vote majority 5 ayes 0 nays.

Posted in the Town of Pelican:
1. Pelican Town Hall East on County P
2. Pelican Town Shop on River Bend Rd
3. Intersection of Faust Lk. Rd and South Shore Dr

Kenneth J. Gardner, Clerk
Town of Pelican

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of September 2019.

Notary Public, Oneida County, Wisconsin
My commission expires 7-2-2022

Appendix C
Adoption Ordinance

Township of Pelican
Oneida County
Comprehensive Plan

Ordinance #7.03 2019

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 pursuant to s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. stats.

SECTION VIII – SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance or 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 11ᵗʰ day of November 2019.

_____
Gerald Roou, Town Chair

_____
Dave Hollands, Town Supervisor

_____
Walter Dahlquist, Jr. Town Supervisor

Attest: _____
Kenneth Gardner, Town Clerk
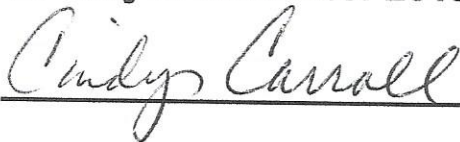
AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

Kenneth J. Gardner, being duly sworn on oath that he is the clerk of the Town of Pelican, Oneida County, Wisconsin, and that he has posted in three places within the Town of Pelican, on November 12th 2019 Town of Pelican Planning Commission Ordinance #7.03.2019 to adopt Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan. , passed by the Town of Pelican Board on November 11th 2019, by a voice vote majority 3 ayes 0 nays.

Posted in the Town of Pelican:
1. Pelican Town Hall East on County P
2. Pelican Town Shop on River Bend Rd
3. Intersection of Faust Lk. Rd and South Shore Dr

_____
Kenneth J. Gardner, Clerk
Town of Pelican

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
12th day of November 2019.

_____

Notary Public, Oneida County, Wisconsin
My commission expires 7-2-22

Minutes of the Town of Pelican Land Plan Public Hearing
October 28th 2019   4:30 pm   Pelican Town Hall

The Public Hearing for the Town of Pelican Land Plan was opened at 4:30 pm on October 28th 2019 in the Pelican Town Hall. The hearing notice was posted in three places in the town and also advertised in the Northwoods River News on September 19th 2019.

There were five people in attendance including Plan Commission members Gerald Roou, David Hollands, Walter Dahlquist, Jr. and Ken Gardner.

There were no comments on the Town of Pelican Comprehensive Land Plan.

The hearing was closed at 4:32 pm.

Kenneth J. Gardner, Clerk

Town of Pelican

Town of Pelican Comprehensive Plan 2019