
Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan

Adopted
December 2008



Prepared by:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Town of Lac du Flambeau

Town Board

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Mike Christensen
Matthew E. Gaulke

Zoning Committee

Bob Schneider, Chair
Janet Konopacki
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Dan Shanahan
Bill Spetz
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Town Administration

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Nancy Edwards, Deputy Clerk
Sue Ackland, Zoning Administrator
Dave Peterman, Treasurer

Adopted: December 2008

Photos: NCWRPC

This plan was prepared at the request of the Town of Lac du Flambeau under the direction of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

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Town of Lac du Flambeau

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RECEIVED

DEC 23 2008

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU

ORDINANCE 08-01

TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ORDINANCE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Town of Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County

SECTION I – TITLE/PURPOSE

The title of this ordinance is the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is for the Town of Lac du Flambeau 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 Lac du Flambeau has authority under its village powers under s. 60.22, Wis. stats., its power to appoint a town zoning committee 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 Lac du Flambeau 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 Lac du Flambeau, 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 Lac du Flambeau 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 Lac du Flambeau 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 Zoning Committee of the Town of Lac du Flambeau, by a majority vote of the entire committee, recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the

Supervisor
Mike Christensen

Chairman
Francis P. Chartier

Supervisor
Matthew E. Gaulke

town board the adoption of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan, which contains all of the elements specified in s. 66.1001 (2), Wis. stats.

SECTION VI – PUBLIC HEARING

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

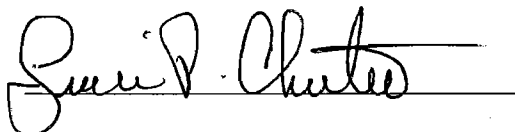
SECTION VIII – SEVERABILITY

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

SECTION IX – EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective on publication or posting. The town clerk shall properly post or publish this ordinance as required under s. 60.80, Wis. stats.

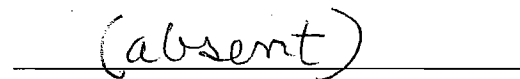
Adopted this 17 day of DECEMBER 08



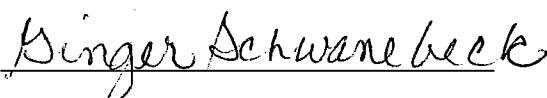
Francis P. Chartier, Chairman



Mike Christensen, Supervisor



Matthew E. Gaulke, Supervisor

Attest: 

Ginger Schwanebeck, Clerk

Town of Lac du Flambeau

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RESOLUTION 2008-06 TO RECOMMEND ADOPTION OF TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN


WHEREAS, the Town of Lac du Flambeau is required to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes, and

WHEREAS, said plan has been developed over the course of two years by the Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee, along with public input, under the direction of North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, and

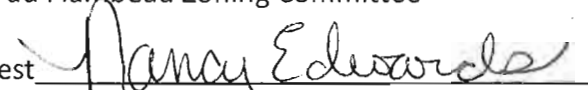
WHEREAS, the Zoning Committee is now satisfied that the Plan is complete and represents the needs and wishes of Lac du Flambeau residents, NOW

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee hereby recommends approval and adoption of the Plan by the Lac du Flambeau Town Board.

Adopted this 15 day of October, 2008



Robert Schneider, Chairman
Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee

Attest 

Nancy Edwards, Secretary
Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee

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OCT 23 2008

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Supervisor
Mike Christensen

Chairman
Francis P. Chartier

Supervisor
Matthew E. Gaulke

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CHAPTER 1

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This chapter—the first of nine chapters of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan—explores potential issues that may have an effect on the development of the Town over the 20-year planning period of the plan. As required by the state’s comprehensive planning law [§66.1001(2)(a) Wis. Stats.], this chapter contains trends and forecasts with jurisdictional comparisons for some basic demographics including: population, households, employment, age, education, and income. Although forecasts should typically cover the 20-year planning period, in some cases, the only acceptable sources had lesser time periods for their forecasts. Official sources are used for data and forecasting, including the WDOA Demographic Service Center, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

In addition to this review of basic Town statistics, a variety of tools are utilized to identify issues—past plans are reviewed, the planning committee brainstorms, public informational meetings/hearings are held, and professional observations of NCWRPC planning staff.

This chapter closes with a vision statement list of the goals, objectives, and policies that were developed during the planning process.

A. THE PLANNING PROCESS

The overall process began in summer 2007. North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) was hired to assist the Town with the planning process. Town Zoning Committee meetings with NCWRPC were held about every other month to review a couple chapters and related maps each time. By the spring of 2008, Town residents had reviewed all the plan chapters, and all maps.

Wisconsin Statute 66.1001 requires municipalities to adopt written procedures that are designed to foster a wide range of public participation throughout the planning process. The main goal of a public participation plan is to make all citizens of the community aware of the plan's progress and to offer the public opportunities to make suggestions or comments during the planning process. The Town of Lac du Flambeau adopted a public participation plan (located in ATTACHMENT A) for use in the overall development of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan.

Local community members have developed their comprehensive plan to examine the many issues and opportunities that confront the Town. In doing so, the locally developed comprehensive plan provides the Town with information critical to assisting Town leaders with making informed decisions on future proposals affecting the Town.

Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County

Map 1

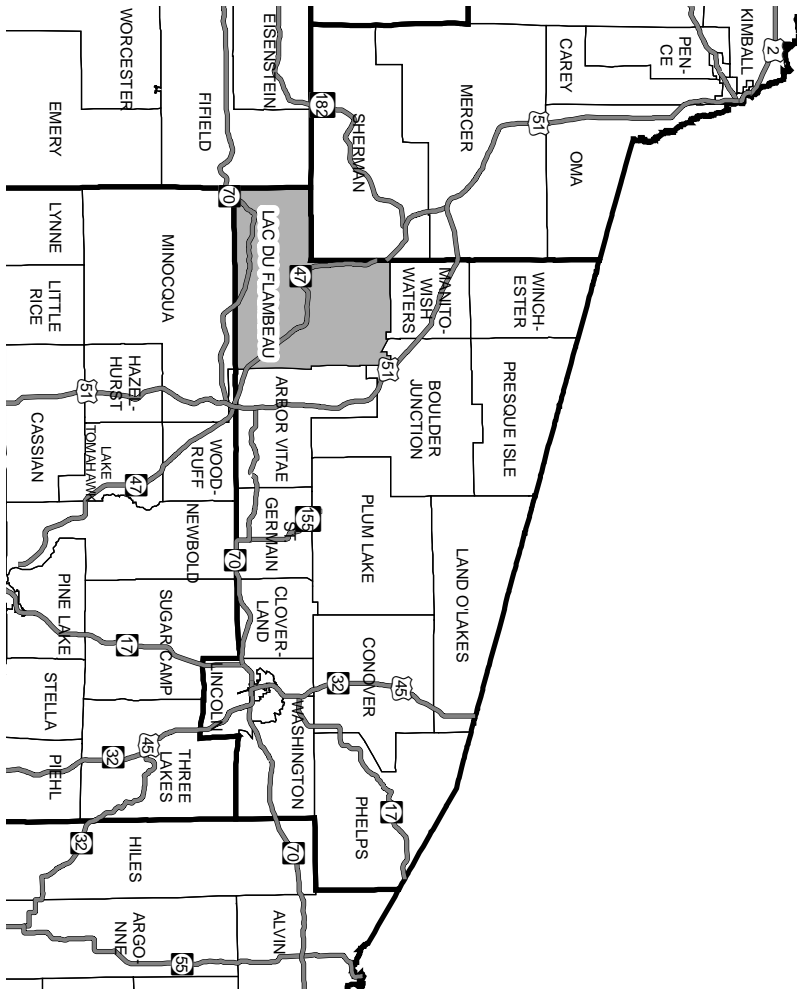
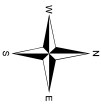
Location Map



Prepared By: North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and should not be used as one. It is drawn to reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



B. PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN

The Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan is intended to assist local officials to implement the goals, objectives, and policies and aid in making future land use decisions. The plan will also assist with development and management issues by addressing short and long-range concerns regarding growth, development and preservation of the community. The comprehensive plan will assist in:

- ✓ identifying areas appropriate for development or preservation;
- ✓ recommending types of land uses for specific areas;
- ✓ directing housing and other investments to areas that can best serve the community; and
- ✓ providing detailed objectives and policies to implement the overall plan goals.

This comprehensive plan has been prepared under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation contained in §66.1001 of Wisconsin's Statutes. The plan is organized into nine chapters (1. Issues & Opportunities; 2. Housing; 3. Transportation; 4. Utilities and Community Facilities; 5. Natural, Cultural, and Agricultural Resources; 6. Economic Development; 7. Land Use; 8. Intergovernmental Cooperation; and 9. Implementation) each addressing one chapter specified under the law.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

The following demographic information came from the U.S. Census and the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) Demographic Service Center. The Town of Lac du Flambeau and the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (known as the Tribe) share jurisdiction within the Town boundaries. The U.S. Census provides information for all residents within the Town (Tribal and non-Tribal), and Tribal residents within the Reservation that extends outside of the Town. Ethnicity was used for reference to separate the two groups of Town residents for some data sets. The WDOA only has total Town resident projections. Even if U.S. Census data could be separated, there is no way to isolate Tribal and non-Tribal residents among WDOA projection data.

1. POPULATION TRENDS AND FORECASTS

Between 1980 and 2000, the Town of Lac du Flambeau's population increased by about 37.2%, see TABLE 1. As a result of this positive rate of growth, the State was led to predict, in TABLE 2, that the Town would have a constantly increasing population through 2025. The Wisconsin Department of Administration estimated the Town's 2006 population as 3,215. This is a 7.0% increase since 2000, indicating a steady growth rate.

Minocqua, Arbor Vitae, and Fifield all shared similarly strong growth over the last 20-years with Lac du Flambeau. Not all surrounding towns had the same strong growth. Boulder Junction, and Manitowish Waters both had 20-year overall growth rates that were less than 4%, and Sherman had no growth.

Vilas County has grown much faster than the State with respective growth rates of 27.2% and 14.0% over the last 20 years.

	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1980-90	% Change 1990-00	% Change 1980-00
Town of Lac du Flambeau	2,190	2,433	3,004	11.1%	23.5%	37.2%
Town of Minocqua	3,328	3,486	4,859	4.7%	39.4%	46.0%
Town of Arbor Vitae	2,303	2,531	3,153	9.9%	24.6%	36.9%
Town of Boulder Junction	934	884	958	-5.4%	8.4%	2.6%
Town of Manitowish Waters	625	651	646	4.2%	-0.8%	3.4%
Town of Sherman	336	267	336	-20.5%	25.8%	0%
Town of Fifiel	805	863	989	7.2%	14.6%	22.9%
Vilas County	16,535	17,707	21,033	7.1%	18.8%	27.2%
Wisconsin	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675	4.0%	9.6%	14.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

	Estimate 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Town of Lac du Flambeau	3,156	3,181	3,228	3,244	3,264
Town of Minocqua	5,174	5,484	5,752	5,985	6,209
Town of Arbor Vitae	3,284	3,366	3,430	3,461	3,492
Town of Boulder Junction	992	942	927	905	886
Town of Manitowish Waters	670	633	622	606	592
Town of Sherman	342	354	361	366	372
Town of Fifiel	993	1,051	1,079	1,104	1,114
Vilas County	22,215	22,009	22,240	22,271	22,321
Wisconsin	5,580,757	5,751,470	5,931,386	6,110,878	6,274,867

Source: WDOA Demographic Services Center

Population projections in TABLE 2 show the Town of Lac du Flambeau growing a total of 3.4% over the next 20-year period between 2005-2025. Minocqua, and Fifield both have strong State projected growth rates of 20% and 12% respectively. Boulder Junction, and Manitowish Waters are both projected to decline in population by about 10% each over the current 20-year period between 2005-2025. Arbor Vitae, and Sherman may both increase between 6.3% and 8.8% respectively. Vilas County may almost have no net growth (0.5%), but the State is still projected to grow overall by 12.4% between 2005-2025.

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

2. HOUSEHOLD TRENDS AND FORECASTS

The 3,004 (year 2000) residents of the Town of Lac du Flambeau formed 1,093 households. Total households are projected to increase to 1,317 by 2025, see TABLE 3. This reflects the population growth projected in TABLE 2. Average household size in Lac du Flambeau was 2.72 people in 2000, which is higher than the 2.50 State average. TABLE 3 reflects an overall trend of fewer people per household, and projected population changes.

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

	Total 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Town of Lac du Flambeau	1,093	1,149	1,218	1,266	1,294	1,317
Town of Minocqua	2,189	2,385	2,606	2,801	2,960	3,095
Town of Arbor Vitae	1,373	1,451	1,543	1,613	1,655	1,689
Town of Boulder Junction	445	451	460	464	462	457
Town of Manitowish Waters	301	304	310	313	310	306
Town of Sherman	166	175	186	194	200	206
Town of Fifield	436	460	492	520	545	559
Vilas County	9,066	9,477	9,973	10,333	10,524	10,658
Wisconsin	2,084,556	2,190,210	2,303,238	2,406,789	2,506,932	2,592,462

Source: WDOA Demographic Services Center

3. AGE DISTRIBUTION

In 1990, the median age of Lac du Flambeau's population was 35.4 years. At that time, residents of the County had a somewhat higher median age (42.9 years). Both the Town and the County had populations older than the state (32.9 years) as a whole. The Town of Lac du Flambeau had almost the same proportion of population in the working age (18-64) class as the County but lower than the state. The percentage of children aged <5, and 5 to 17 were about the same for the Town, County, and State. TABLE 4 displays the age distribution comparisons.

By 2000, the median age of the population in the Town had advanced by 1.9 years; which is less than the County (2.9 years) and state (3.1 years). The Town's median age is only slightly above the state, but many of the surrounding towns have significantly higher median ages.

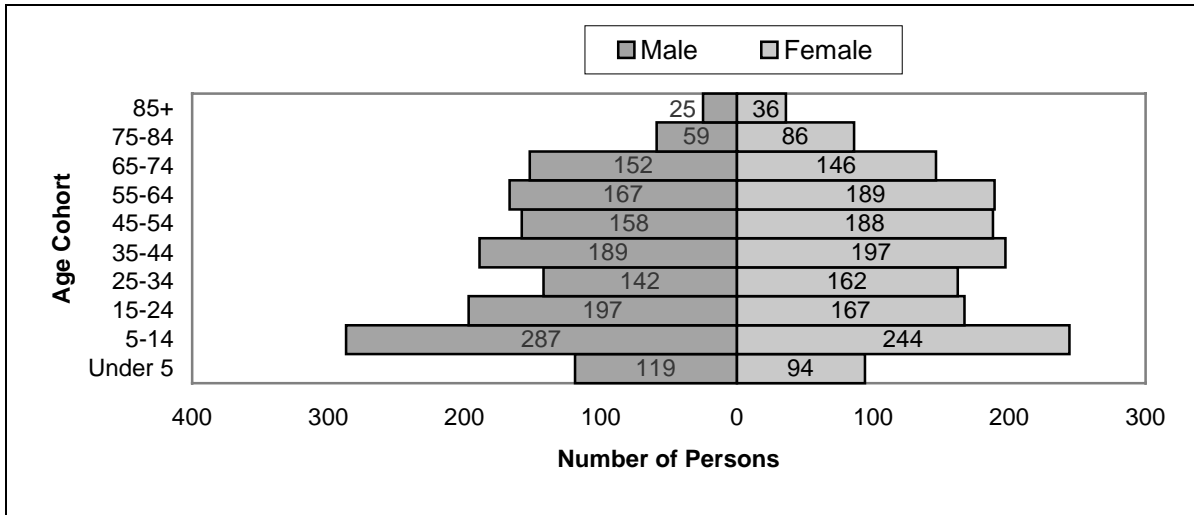
The proportion of working age (18-64) population decreased slightly for the Town, county and state between 1990 and 2000. During the same time period, the proportion of the population aged <5 years generally decreased, and 5 to 17 generally increased across all communities. The proportion of retirement age (65+) population decreased in Lac du Flambeau, and Arbor Vitae, but increased among all other towns between 1990 and 2000. The state and county generally changed very little.

		Percent of Population				Median Age
		< 5	5 - 17	18 - 64	65+	
Town of Lac du Flambeau	1990	9.29	18.70	54.62	17.39	35.4
	2000	7.09	22.74	53.40	16.78	37.3
Town of Minocqua	1990	5.34	15.95	57.14	21.57	43.0
	2000	4.22	15.41	55.90	24.47	47.1
Town of Arbor Vitae	1990	5.77	15.96	55.27	22.99	41.6
	2000	4.12	16.71	57.47	21.69	43.9
Town of Boulder Junction	1990	5.77	15.05	57.13	22.06	44.4
	2000	3.76	13.67	56.89	25.68	49.6
Town of Manitowish Waters	1990	4.61	11.98	55.30	28.11	51.2
	2000	2.17	13.93	54.49	29.41	51.1
Town of Sherman	1990	3.00	10.86	51.69	34.46	59.3
	2000	0.89	7.74	54.17	37.20	59.2
Town of Fifield	1990	7.65	15.87	59.10	17.38	38.7
	2000	3.34	17.59	61.58	17.49	44.4
Vilas County	1990	5.94	16.29	54.90	22.88	42.9
	2000	4.26	16.39	56.57	22.78	45.8
Wisconsin	1990	7.37	18.98	60.34	13.31	32.9
	2000	6.38	19.14	61.38	13.10	36.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FIGURE 1 displays the population pyramid for the Town. A snap shot of age groups is seen of the combined native and non-native populations as of year 2000. A strong burst of youth from 5-14 years old shows that this town is not going to decline residentially. There are about as many 65-74 year olds as there are 25-34 year olds.

FIGURE 1 2000 Age Cohorts for ALL Town of Lac du Flambeau Residents

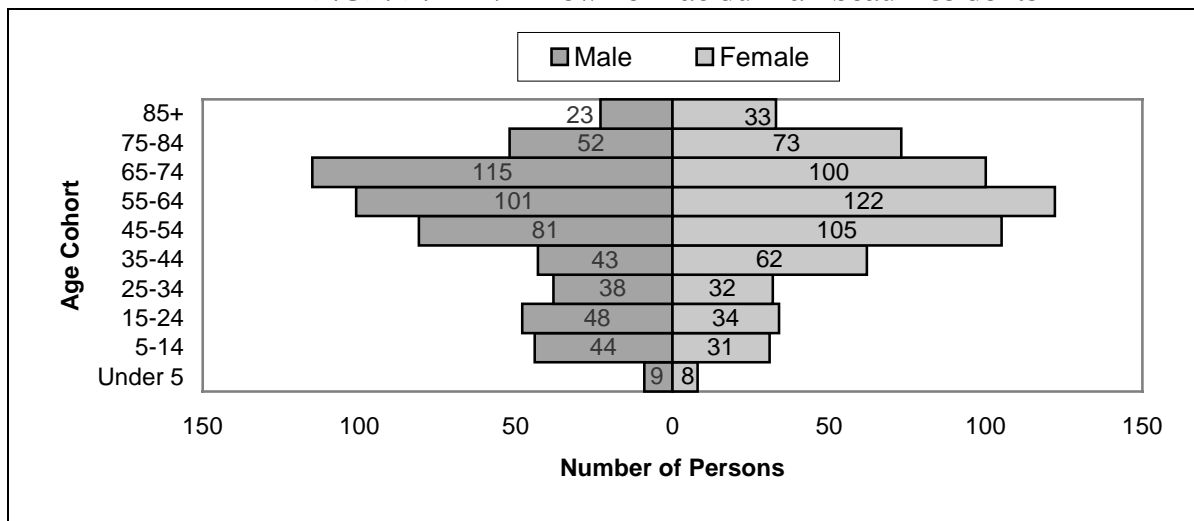


Source: U.S. Census Bureau [SF-1]

FIGURES 2 and 3 generally add up to FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 2 represents the non-Native American population that lives within the town boundaries. This population pyramid shows that many more older people exist in town than younger people. Older people appear to have migrated to the town according to this figure.

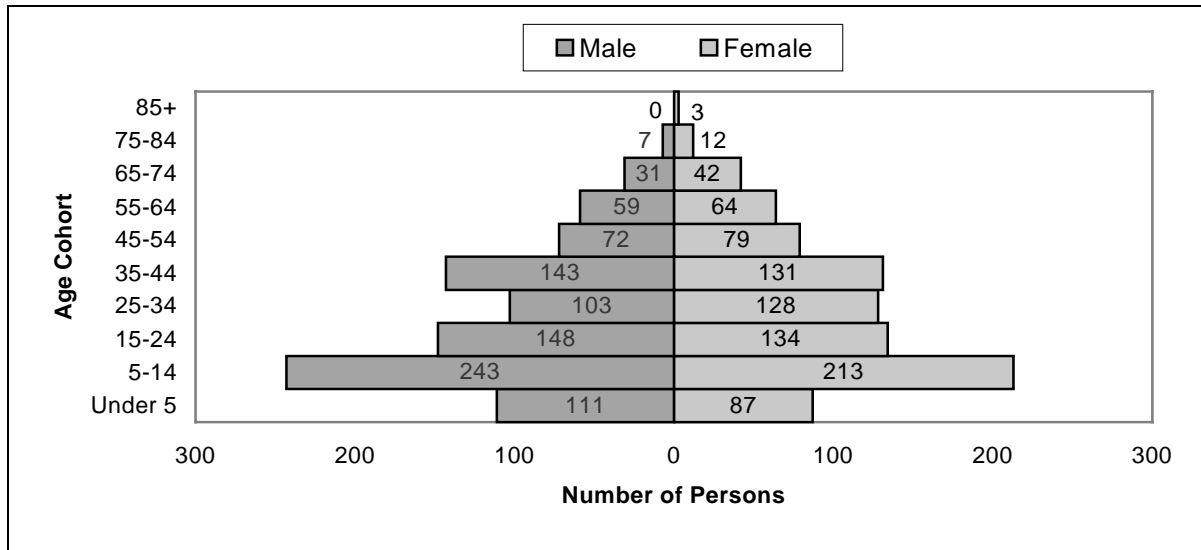
FIGURE 2 2000 Age Cohorts for NON-NATIVE Town of Lac du Flambeau Residents



Source: U.S. Census Bureau [SF-3]

FIGURE 3 represents the Native American population that lives within the town boundaries. This population pyramid shows that many young families exist, and are having children to replace the naturally declining older population.

FIGURE 3 2000 Age Cohorts for
NATIVE Town of Lac du Flambeau Residents



Source: U.S. Census Bureau [SF-3]

4. EDUCATION LEVELS

The educational attainment level of persons within a community is often an indicator of the overall income, job availability and well being of a community. In 1990, about 73.4% of the Town of Lac du Flambeau's population age 25 and over were high school graduates, compared to 76.2% in the County and 78.6% in the state. By 2000, high school graduation had increased to 81.2% in the Town, 85.5% in the County, and 85.1% in the state. See TABLE 5 for details.

TABLE 5 Education Levels

	Town of Lac du Flambeau		Vilas County		State of Wisconsin	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Persons 25 & Over	1,553	1,906	12,815	15,667	3,094,226	3,475,878
Less than 9 th Grade	124	50	1,160	604	294,862	186,125
9-12 Grade / No Diploma	289	309	1,897	1,676	367,210	332,292
High School Diploma	564	690	4,687	6,233	1,147,697	1,201,813
College / No Degree	361	484	2,609	3,386	515,310	715,664
Associate Degree	52	87	709	1,014	220,177	260,711
Bachelor Degree	95	194	1,200	1,981	375,603	530,268
Graduate/Professional Degree	68	92	553	773	173,367	249,005

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 6 was created by adding the educational attainments of different races (as defined by the U.S. Census) together for Tribal and non-Tribal residents within the Town of Lac du Flambeau. Non-Tribal races include: White, Black, and Asian. Tribal races include: American Indian, and two multi-race categories that included American Indian as one of the races.

About 89.8 percent of non-Tribal residents and 69.5 percent of Tribal residents had at least a high school diploma. Similar amounts of non-Tribal and Tribal residents had some college education, and associate degrees. Non-Tribal residents held more bachelor degrees (13.4%) than Tribal residents (5.9%). Graduate degrees were also held by a higher percentage of non-Tribal residents (7.7%) than Tribal residents (1.0%)

Town of Lac du Flambeau	Non-Tribal		Tribal	
	Number of People	Percentage of Non-Tribal	Number of People	Percentage of Tribal
Less than 9 th Grade	23	2.1%	27	3.3%
9-12 Grade / No Diploma	88	8.1%	221	27.1%
High School Diploma	400	36.6%	290	35.6%
College / No Degree	297	27.2%	187	23.0%
Associate Degree	54	4.9%	33	4.1%
Bachelor Degree	146	13.4%	48	5.9%
Graduate/Professional Degree	84	7.7%	8	1.0%
Total Persons 25 & Over	1,092	100%	814	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

5. INCOME LEVELS

In 1990, the median household income for the Town was 25% lower than the County, and about 50% lower than the state. On a per capita basis, the income of Lac du Flambeau's residents was 43% less than that of the County, and about 75% lower than the state in 1990.

Between 1990 and 2000, Town of Lac du Flambeau's median household income expanded nearly 50%, which narrowed the gap with the County to 11%. On a per capita basis, Lac du Flambeau's income grew 100%, but continues to trail the state by 40%, see TABLE 7.

	1990			2000		
	Town of Lac du Flambeau	Vilas County	State of Wisconsin	Town of Lac du Flambeau	Vilas County	State of Wisconsin
Median Household Income	\$15,223	\$20,352	\$29,442	\$30,349	\$33,759	\$43,791
Per Capita Income	\$7,603	\$10,866	\$13,276	\$15,176	\$18,361	\$21,271

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 8 shows the year 2000 income levels for each race within the Town of Lac du Flambeau as provided by the U.S. Census. Generally, non-Tribal members (non-native) include the following races as shown below: White, Black, and Asian. There is no median household income for the Black race in Town, because nobody in that race is a householder.

	Non-Native			Native		
U.S. Census Defined Race	White*	Black*	Asian*	AIAN*	Other Race*	Two or more*
Median Household Income	\$32,083	\$0	\$105,379	\$26,071	\$53,750	\$34,375
Per Capita Income	\$20,252	\$4,700	\$30,413	\$10,741	\$4,867	\$11,724

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

*White=White Alone Householder

*Black=Black or African American Alone Householder

*AIAN=American Indian and Alaska Native Alone Householder

*Asian=Asian Alone Householder

*Other Race=Some Other Race Alone Householder

*Two or more=Two of More Races Householder

6. POPULATION BY RACE

Racial composition of Lac du Flambeau's population has changed very little in the last decade.

In 1990, 41 percent of the Town's 2,433 residents were White, 58.8 percent were American Indian, and less than one percent were Asian or another race.

In 2000, 39.5 percent of 3,004 residents listed themselves as White, 0.2 percent identified as Black, 59.4 percent identified as American Indian, 0.3 percent were one other race, with the remaining 0.6 percent as having two or more races.

D. ISSUE IDENTIFICATION

1. REVIEW OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

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

From the Demographics section of this chapter, a number of issues and opportunities facing the Town of Lac du Flambeau can be identified:

- ✓ The Town of Lac du Flambeau is currently in a period of continued population growth.
- ✓ Household formation is driven by an in-migration of retirees, and a young Native American population.
- ✓ Lac du Flambeau has a balanced population of older and younger generations compared to surrounding communities.
- ✓ Median household income of Town residents is steadily increasing, which is reducing the percent difference from the county average.

2. PAST PLANNING EFFORTS and PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Previous plans of the Town of Lac du Flambeau and from the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians (known as the Tribe) were reviewed to determine what issues were drivers of those planning efforts and may still warrant consideration for the new comprehensive plan.

The Tribe provided documents that were instrumental in creating the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter of this Town Comprehensive Plan.

A web page was created to host Plan Chapters, a planning timeline, and maps as they became available throughout the planning process. The web page address was advertised by the Town on all official postings. No comments were received through the email link available on that web page.

E. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, and POLICIES

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

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

- ✓ **Goals:** Broad statements that express general public priorities about how the Town should approach development issues during the next 20 years. These goals are based on key issues, opportunities and problems that affect the community.
- ✓ **Objectives:** More specific than goals and are usually attainable through planning and implementation activities. Accomplishment of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.

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

Some chapters also include a listing of possible programs that the Town might implement in order to advance the goals, objectives, and policies in this Plan. The listing does not imply that the Town will utilize every program shown, but only that these programs are available to the Town and may be one of many possible ways of achieving the Town's goals.

Community Vision

The Town of Lac du Flambeau statement to guide the future development and redevelopment through year 2028 is the following set of goals that were developed through the planning process:

- Preserve and protect the unique natural resources of the Town that are key elements of the "Northwoods" character, which includes wetlands, groundwater, and forests.
- Protect economically productive forestry areas.
- Preserve, protect, and enhance shorelands in the Town.
- Protect important historical and archeological sites.
- Provide an adequate supply of land for housing that is affordable to Town residents of all income levels.
- Restrict residential development in unsuitable areas.
- Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety to meet the needs of all citizens, including disabled citizens.
- Support and maintain a safe and efficient Town road system.
- Provide adequate infrastructure and public services to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
- Promote the expansion and stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities.
- Support residential development that maintains a "Northwoods" community character.
- Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
- Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services.
- Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs.
- Promote and regulate development to preserve the "Northwoods" character of the Town.
- Cooperate with all levels of government on issues of mutual concern, including natural resource protection, transportation, land use, utilities, education, and human services.

CHAPTER 2 HOUSING

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

A. HOUSING GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Although the Town of Lac du Flambeau has not historically played a role in housing, it supports equal opportunity housing, and understands the importance of sound housing stock for its residents and the community as a whole. A review of housing stock assessment information has led to the establishment of the following housing goals, objectives, and policies:

GOAL 1: Provide an adequate supply of land for housing that is affordable to Town residents of all income levels.

GOAL 2: Restrict residential development in unsuitable areas.

Objectives:

1. Ensure that local land use controls and permitting procedures do not discourage or prevent the provision of affordable housing opportunities.
2. Support development of senior and special needs housing within the Town.
3. Direct residential development away from existing agricultural uses, non-metallic mines, and wetlands.

Policies:

1. The Town will work with developers to provide a variety of housing types for all income and age groups.
2. Promote programs to assist residents with maintaining or rehabilitating existing housing.
3. Locate more intensive residential development such as multi-family and senior housing to areas where water and sewer exist to accommodate the development.
4. Encourage single family housing to locate along lakeshores and other residential areas noted on the Future Land Use map.

B. HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT

1. AGE CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 9 indicates the age of the housing stock in the Town of Lac du Flambeau area based on the year the structures were built as reported in the 2000 Census. The Town of Lac du Flambeau has three time periods where over 600 homes were built in—1940's, 1970's, and 1990's. These three decades of home building are repeated in many of the surrounding towns.

	1939 or earlier	1940-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000
Town of Lac du Flambeau	316	608	359	641	453	595
Town of Minocqua	396	611	537	1,138	651	962
Town of Arbor Vitae	102	350	286	624	430	569
Town of Boulder Junction	165	378	138	240	185	316
Town of Manitowish Waters	102	409	63	166	253	185
Town of Sherman	53	107	73	118	59	73
Town of Fifield	141	88	88	118	94	223
Vilas County	2,375	4,889	2,153	4,066	3,374	5,540
Wisconsin	543,164	470,862	276,188	391,349	249,789	389,792

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2. OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 10 breaks down the occupancy status of housing units in the Town of Lac du Flambeau. Over 60 percent (63.3%) of the homes in Lac du Flambeau are vacant, and 96 percent of vacant units are seasonally used, which is no surprise since visitors statewide know this area as "Up North."

Since about 96 percent of all vacant housing units in Town are seasonally occupied, then most vacant houses are not available for rent or to own. Unless the Town's future residents own existing seasonal housing units that become their permanent residences, new residents will need to build new housing units that most likely will be single-family houses. TABLE 11 shows that most (95%) homes in Town are single-family homes. All towns surrounding Lac du Flambeau have seasonal occupancy rates above 90 percent for their vacant housing too.

Owner occupancy is about 26 percent of housing in Lac du Flambeau, with similar rates in Boulder Junction (25%), and Manitowish Waters (23%).

Renter Occupancy in Lac du Flambeau is about 11 percent, with similar rates in Minocqua (11%), and Fifield (10%).

	Total Housing Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant Units	
					Seasonal Occupancy (Part of Vacant Units)
Town of Lac du Flambeau	2,981	773	320	1,888	1,818
Town of Minocqua	4,284	1,728	461	2,095	1,964
Town of Arbor Vitae	2,442	1,194	179	1,069	956
Town of Boulder Junction	1,407	358	87	962	911
Town of Manitowish Waters	1,103	254	47	802	771
Town of Sherman	483	161	5	317	301
Town of Fifield	760	361	75	324	295
Vilas County	22,397	7,416	1,650	13,331	12,587
Wisconsin	2,321,144	1,426,361	658,183	236,600	142,313

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

3. STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

The vast majority of housing units in the Town of Lac du Flambeau are of the detached single-family type, see TABLE 11. There is also a variety of multiple unit housing within the Town (4%), which is a characteristic shared by Minocqua, Arbor Vitae, and Fifield. Mobile homes do not comprise much of the housing stock in Lac du Flambeau, but the towns of Minocqua and Arbor Vitae both contain a large number of mobile homes.

	1, detached	1, attached	2	3 or 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 or more	Mobile Home	Other
Town of Lac du Flambeau	95.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	--	0.6%	--
Town of Minocqua	82.2%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.9%	0.7%	2.4%	5.5%	0.6%
Town of Arbor Vitae	76.2%	1.2%	1.7%	0.3%	4.0%	--	--	16.6%	--
Town of Boulder Junction	92.8%	0.6%	0.1%	--	0.7%	1.1%	--	4.4%	0.1%
Town of Manitowish Waters	97.6%	1.1%	0.3%	--	--	0.5%	--	0.4%	--
Town of Sherman	93.2%	1.7%	--	--	--	--	--	3.5%	1.7%
Town of Fifield	82.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	1.2%	--	14.9%	0.3%
Vilas County	89.0%	1.2%	1.4%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	5.3%	0.2%
Wisconsin	66.0%	3.4%	8.2%	3.9%	4.6%	3.3%	6.2%	4.4%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

4. VALUE CHARACTERISTICS

The year 2000 median value of housing stock in the Town of Lac du Flambeau is similar to the towns of Minocqua and Sherman. Several communities have median values at or below \$120,000; the state falls in this category with a median value of \$112,200. Manitowish Waters has a year 2000 median value of \$239,800. See TABLE 12 for more details.

	<\$50,000	\$50,000-99,999	\$100,000-149,999	\$150,000-199,999	\$200,000-299,999	\$300,000-499,999	>=\$500,000	Median Value
Town of Lac du Flambeau	82	173	104	88	118	76	10	\$136,300
Town of Minocqua	--	346	363	239	242	164	44	\$148,300
Town of Arbor Vitae	13	289	332	125	86	16	--	\$116,100
Town of Boulder Junction	15	86	47	52	28	16	8	\$118,900
Town of Manitowish Waters	6	23	40	34	50	54	34	\$239,800
Town of Sherman	2	19	29	32	11	4	2	\$148,600
Town of Fifield	32	76	16	29	15	9	--	\$87,100
Vilas County	2,74	1,840	1,411	792	733	379	101	\$120,200
Wisconsin	73,450	396,893	343,993	173,519	95,163	30,507	8,942	\$112,200

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

C. 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 US 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 US 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.

HUD Officer- and Teacher-Next-Door Program: Police officers and teachers may qualify for a 50 percent discount on a HUD-owned, one-family home in a designated Revitalization Area.

VA Home Loans: These loans, administered by the US 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.

CHAPTER 3 TRANSPORTATION

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

A. TRANSPORTATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL 1: Provide an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety to meet the needs of all citizens, including disabled citizens.

GOAL 2: Support and maintain a safe and efficient Town road system.

Objectives:

1. Land uses that generate heavy traffic will be avoided on local roads that have not been constructed or upgraded for such use.
2. Future road locations, extensions or connections will be considered when reviewing development plans and proposals.
3. Maintain and reconstruct Town roads to preserve scenic, and aesthetic "Northwoods" setting while maintaining safety and mobility.
4. Continue cooperating with the towns of Minocqua, Woodruff, and Arbor Vitae to operate Lakeland Airport (ARV).
5. Promote the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, and wide shoulders on roads as part of new developments or road projects.
6. Support specialized transit by a variety of agencies that serve the Town's elderly and handicapped residents.

Policies:

1. Roadway access will be spaced along the existing Town, County, and State road networks to increase safety and preserve capacity.
2. Prepare and update a 5-year road Improvement Plan.

3. Cooperate with the county and the state on any project that affects the Town.
4. Update street signage to improve visibility for all Town residents.
5. Promote use of specialized transit to Town residents.
6. Consider acquiring recreational trail easements townwide.
7. Support snowmobile trails.
8. Design all Town roads to accommodate access requirements for emergency vehicles as well as school busses and snowplows.

B. TRANSPORTATION MODE INVENTORY

1. HIGHWAYS AND TRUCKING

Jurisdictional Identification

Public highways are generally classified by two different systems, the jurisdictional and the functional. 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 is one federal forest road (Chequamegon Forest Trail), but no rustic roads within the Town of Lac du Flambeau. Truck routes are discussed at the end of this chapter under Trucking.

The highway system within the Town of Lac du Flambeau is a network of state, and county highways together with Town, private, and Tribal roads, see MAP 2. The jurisdictional breakdown is shown in TABLE 13. All road mileage totals listed under the jurisdiction of Town are submitted to WisDOT for local road funding—this includes the 4.05 miles of national forest roads in town.

There are roads that the Town does not have jurisdiction over. Most downtown roads and all sidewalks in Town are maintained by the Tribe. Over 60 miles of private roads exist in Town, and are not shown in TABLE 13. Private roads may access one or more properties.

Transportation

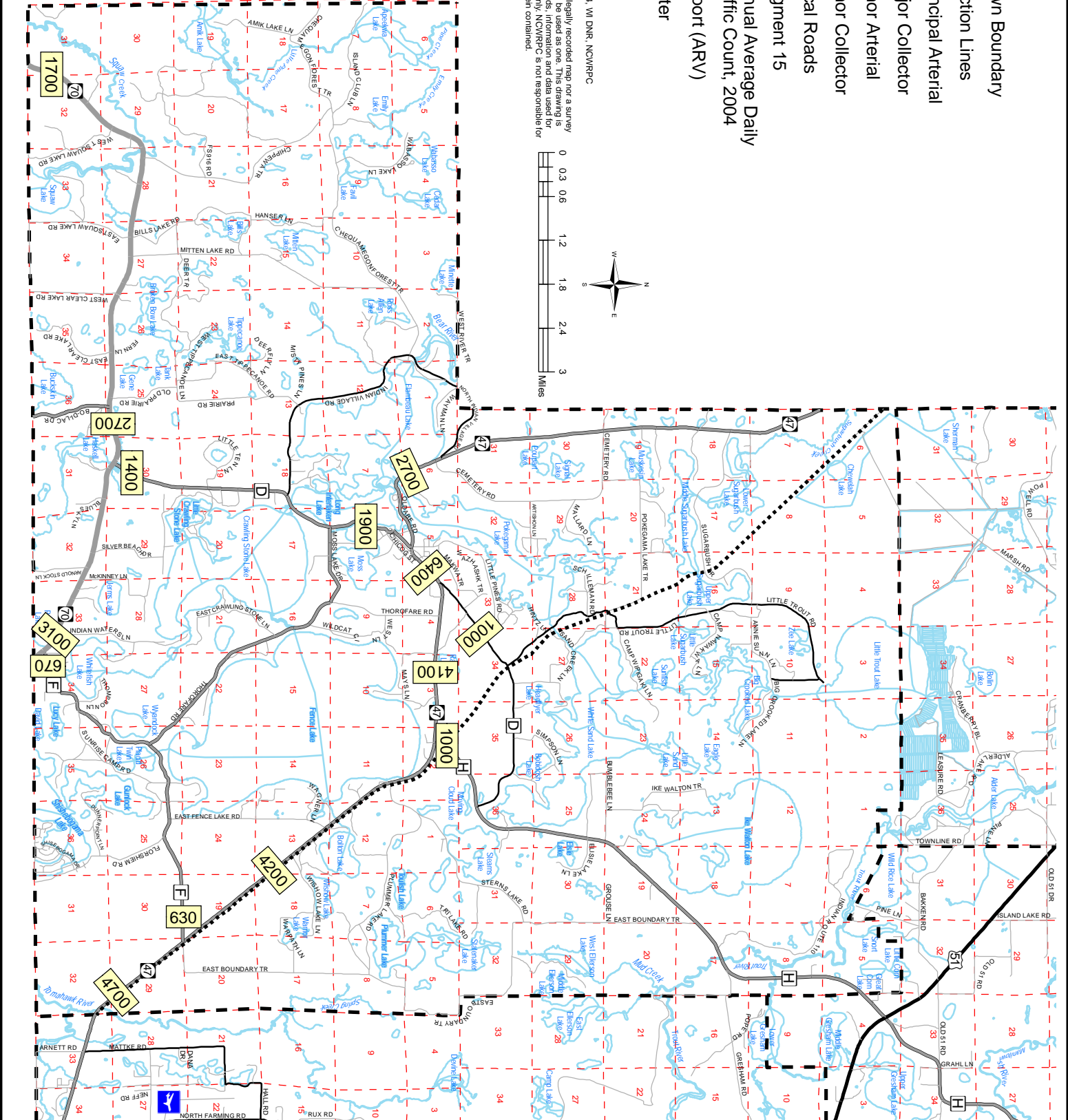
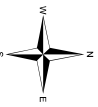
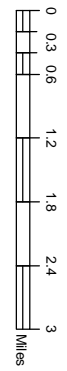


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- Town Boundary
- Section Lines
- Principal Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Arterial
- Minor Collector
- Local Roads
- Segment 15
- Annual Average Daily Traffic Count, 2004
- Airport (ARV)
- Water

Source: WI DOT 2004, WI DNR, NCWRPC
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



Jurisdiction	Functional Classification			Totals
	Arterial	Collector	Local	
State	9.75	15.03	---	24.78
County	---	20.77	---	20.77
Town	---	16.37	121.52 + (4.05 Nat'l Forest)	141.94
Tribal	---	---	5.56	5.56
TOTALS	9.75	52.17	131.13	193.05

Source: WisDOT & NCWRPC.

Functional Classification of Roads

A functional classification system groups streets and highways into classes according to the character of service they provide, see FIGURE 1. This character of service ranges from providing a high degree of travel mobility to providing land access functions.

The current functional classification system used in Wisconsin consists of five classifications that are 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. FIGURE 4 summarizes the rural functional classification system.

MAP 2 illustrates the functional classification of roadways within and near the Town of Lac du Flambeau. U.S. Highway (USH) 51 is a Principal Arterial. State Trunk Highway (STH) 70 is a Minor Arterial. STH 47, part of County Trunk Highway (CTH) D, and CTH H are Major Collectors. Minor Collectors include part of CTH D, Little Trout Road, and Indian Village Road. The remainder of roads within the Town are classified as Local Roads. TABLE 13 breaks down the mileage for the functional classification of roads within the Town of Lac du Flambeau.

Figure 4

Rural Highway Functional Classifications

Principal Arterials – serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve urban areas with 5,000 people or more.

Minor Arterials – accommodate interregional and county-to-county traffic, often in conjunction with principal arterials.

Major Collectors – provide service to moderate sized communities and other county-level traffic.

Minor Collectors – take traffic from local roads and provide links to all remaining portions of smaller communities and connect to other higher function roads listed above.

Local Roads – provide direct access to residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Source: WISDOT

Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) Counts

Annual average daily traffic (AADT) counts are measured and calculated on selected high traffic roads and highways in Town every three-, six-, or ten-years (depending upon functional classification) by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)." Monitoring these counts provides a way to gauge how traffic volume is changing in Lac du Flambeau.

Traffic generated and attracted by any new land use can increase congestion on the roadway system. Even without creating new access points, changes in land uses can alter the capacity of the roadway. Uncontrolled division of land tends to affect highways by increasing the amount of turning traffic into and out from intersecting driveways, therefore impairing safety and impeding traffic movements.

State Trunk Highway (STH) 47 connects the Town center with Manitowish and USH 51 to the north, and connects with Woodruff and USH 51 to the east. STH 70 travels east & west along the south edge of the Town—Minocqua is to the east, Fifield and Park Falls are to the west.

STH 47 is a two-lane highway that basically carries traffic from downtown Lac du Flambeau to Woodruff/Minocqua. Traffic volumes drop off substantially on STH 47 as it travels northwest out of downtown Lac du Flambeau, versus traveling toward Woodruff where the traffic counts increase. STH 70 is also a two-lane highway. Traffic volumes show that people are traveling on STH 70 from Woodruff to an area just west of CTH D. The remaining STH 70 traffic from Woodruff continues past CTH D into Price County. See MAP 2 for AADT counts on various county and state highways.

County Trunk Highway (CTH) D connects STH 70 with downtown Lac du Flambeau, and CTH H connects USH 51 to downtown Lac du Flambeau. 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. See MAP 2 for road alignments.

CTH F is used as a short cut between STH 47 and STH 70 as shown by nearly identical AADTs in 2004 of about 650 vehicles. AADT counts from 1983 (710 vehicles) and 1995 (600 vehicles) show that this two-lane highway continues to carry low traffic volumes, which make it easy to bicycle on too—see the section in this chapter on bicycling. See MAP 2 for average annual daily traffic (AADT) counts on various county and state highways.

CTH D has changed traffic patterns over the last two decades. In 1983, AADTs were higher at STH 70 (1260 vehicles) than near the Town center (1070 vehicles) to the north. In 1995 and 2004, AADTs were higher near the Town center (3100, & 1900 respectively) than at STH 70 (1400 for both years). See MAP 2 for more AADTs.

Town roads are an important component of the county-wide transportation system. Town roads serve local development, as well as the forestry areas. WisDOT does some traffic counts on certain local roads in proximity to state highways or other primary roads, but no local roads were chosen to have AADTs measured in Lac du Flambeau, since most through roads in Town are state or county highways.

Road Improvements

WisDOT requires all local units of government to submit road condition rating data every two years as part of the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR). The Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER) program and WISLR are tools that local governments can use to manage pavements for improved decision making in budgeting and maintenance. Local governments can use this information to develop better road budgets and keep track of roads that need repair. The Town participates in this program to maintain WisDOT funding for local roads.

See TABLE 14 for a list of the planned state road improvements in Lac du Flambeau from WisDOT's 6-year highway improvement program.

Year	Rd/Hwy	Location	Mileage of project	Type of improvement
2009	STH 47	Woodruff– Lac du Flambeau	0.37	Replace twin culvert at Mishonagon Creek with a bridge.
2010-2013	STH 47	Woodruff–Lac du Flambeau	4.32	Provide new pavement structure, improve intersection clear zones.
2010-2013	STH 47	Woodruff–Manitowish	6.84	Resurface existing pavement.
2009	STH 70	Price Co–Silver Beach Dr	8.8	Pulverize & overlay
2008	STH 70	Silver Beach Dr—Oneida Co	1.7	Reconstruct roadway, improve intersections and drainage

Source: WisDOT, March 2008

Trucking

STH 70 is an official designated highway for truck traffic. STH 47 is an other state highway.

The WisDOT truck operator map identifies the Wisconsin highways for operation of vehicles and combinations of vehicles where the overall lengths of which cannot be limited—official designated highways. Trans. 276 clarifies other statutory provisions or federal rules affecting the weight, width, and length of vehicles and combinations of vehicles, and the number of vehicles in combination.

County trunk highways limit semi-truck travel when they are posted with weight limits in spring. When county trunk highways do not have posted weight limits, then basic semi-trucks are allowed.

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

2. TRANSIT AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES FOR THE DISABLED

There is no fixed route or on-call transit available to the general public.

Specialized transit is transportation that is accessible to elderly and handicapped people. Vilas County has applied for several specialized transit vehicles for use among various non-profit providers that serve people in Lac du Flambeau. The following groups provide specialized transit:

Lakeland Retirement Foundation—Any elderly (60 and older) and handicapped people (any age) who do not drive are eligible. A \$5 co-payment is charged for up to a 5-mile round trip; \$6 for 6-10 miles; and \$7 for an 11-15 mile round trip. Advance reservation are required for this door-to-door van service that operates from 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Monday-Friday. Services are provided to Lac du Flambeau, Arbor Vitae, Hazelhurst, Lake Tomahawk, Woodruff, Minocqua, and St. Germain.

Lac du Flambeau Seniors and Disabilities—Any elderly (60 and older) and handicapped people (any age) are eligible. This service is available to the general public when room is available. No passenger revenue is collected. Reservations are needed one day in advance for door-to-door service. Regular pick-ups are made in Lac du Flambeau to transport people to the nutrition center within the Wellness Center. All services operate from 8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Monday-Friday. Occasional shopping and recreational trips out of town, and to the medical clinics are provided as needed.

Vilas County Commission on Aging Escort—Any older adult (60 and older) and handicapped people (any age) are eligible. Letters are sent out at the end of each month requesting a donation for the number of miles the passenger was transported. Donations are not required for further service. Reservations are needed one day in advance for this door-to-door service that is provided on weekdays and weekends upon request.

3. BICYCLING AND WALKING

All roads except freeways are available for bicycle and pedestrian travel. All sidewalks in Town are maintained by the Tribe, and most of them are in downtown.

The Bicycle Federation of Wisconsin along with WisDOT have determined what the bicycling conditions are on all county and state highways. Under current conditions, STH 70, and both CTHs D & H, and STH 47 from the Town center to Woodruff are rated as "poor" for bicycle travel because of high traffic volumes and a narrow shoulder. However, the construction of wider paved shoulders along these highways would likely improve the condition rating for bicycling. STH 47 between the loop route of Cemetery Road has moderate conditions for bicycling. CTH F, and STH 47 north of the Cemetery Road loop have the best conditions for bicycling.

No town roads were rated either good or bad for bicycle suitability, but a review of MAP 2 shows that many of them are paved and provide good connections for through traffic.

4. RAILROADS

There is no rail service in close proximity to Lac du Flambeau. Shipments needing rail service would have to be trucked to nearby cities with rail access such as Rhinelander, Fifiel, or Park Falls.

5. AIR TRANSPORTATION

Lakeland Airport (ARV)

The Lakeland Airport/Noble F. Lee Memorial Field (ARV) is cooperatively owned and operated by the Towns of Minocqua, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, and Lac du Flambeau. ARV is located within the Town of Arbor Vitae near the southeast corner of Lac du Flambeau, and is shown on MAP 2.

This transport/corporate airport is intended to serve corporate jets, small passenger and cargo jet aircraft used in regional service, and small airplanes (piston or turboprop) used in commuter air service. The only difference between a transport/corporate airport and a commercial airport is that the commercial airport has scheduled passenger service.

Total aviation operations (take-offs and landings) at Lakeland Airport are projected to remain stable around 21,090 per year through 2010, then by 2020 the amount of operations will increase to 21,510. The airport is served by Lakeland Aviation Co., a full service fixed base operator. The airport has approximately 50 based aircraft and includes single hangars, multi-unit T-hangars, and a terminal building.

An airphoto of Lakeland Airport is included in ATTACHMENT B.

Commercial Airports

Scheduled passenger service is available nearby from two airports located in Rhinelander, WI; and Ironwood, MI.

The Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport (RHI) in Rhinelander is a short haul air carrier airport. This airport serves scheduled, nonstop, airline markets and routes of less than 500 miles. Mesaba Airlines d.b.a. Northwest Airlin, provides daily scheduled service to Minneapolis/St Paul, and Midwest Airlines provides daily scheduled service to Milwaukee, WI.

The Gogebic-Iron County Airport (IWD) in Ironwood is a short haul air carrier airport. This airport serves scheduled, nonstop, airline markets and routes of less than 500 miles. Midwest Airlines provides daily scheduled service to Milwaukee, WI.

Frank's Seaplane Base (4P5)

This seaplane base is open to the flying public, and operates on Squaw Lake, which is in Vilas and Oneida Counties. The land address is: 13726 Crissie Lane, Lac Du Flambeau, WI 54538.

Howard Young Medical Center Heliport (60WI)

This heliport is for medical use only, located on the Howard Young Medical Center grounds in Woodruff.

6. WATER TRANSPORTATION

There are no harbors or ports within the Town. Over 100 lakes and several navigable creeks and rivers within town are available for pleasure boating. Lac du Flambeau Tribal Campground has a marina that rents a variety of pleasure craft to the public. No water trails have been designated at this time. About 28 boat landings exist on the lakes throughout Town.

C. REVIEW OF STATE, AND REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS

1. STATE TRANSPORTATION PLANS

Corridors 2020

Corridors 2020 was designed to enhance economic development and meet Wisconsin's mobility needs well into the future. The 3,200-mile state highway network is comprised of two main elements: a multilane backbone system and a two-lane connector system. All communities over 5,000 in population are to be connected to the backbone system via the connector network. Within Vilas County, U.S. Highway (USH) 51 is designated as part of the Corridors 2020 system. USH 51 is a connector that runs north and south just to the east of Town.

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

TransLinks 21

WisDOT incorporated Corridors 2020 into TransLinks 21, and discussed the impacts of transportation policy decisions on land use. TransLinks 21 is a 25- year statewide multi-modal transportation plan that WisDOT completed in 1994. Within this needs-based plan are the following modal plans:

- State Highways Plan 2020
- Airport System Plan 2020
- Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020
- Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020
- Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report
- No plans exist for transit or local roads.

Connections 2030

Connections 2030 will be a 25-year statewide multi-modal transportation plan that is policy-based. The policies will be tied to "tiers" of potential financing levels. One set of policy recommendations will focus on priorities that can be accomplished under current funding levels. Another will identify policy priorities that can be achieved if funding levels increase. Finally, WisDOT may also identify critical priorities that we must maintain if funding were to decrease over the planning horizon of the plan. This plan will not conflict with the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan, because the policies are based upon the transportation needs outlined in TransLinks 21. Recommendations

will be presented in "multimodal corridors." The Town of Lac du Flambeau is in the Wisconsin River corridor.

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.

One proposed trail is shown on MAP 2. **Segment 15–Ashland to Rhinelander**, is roughly a north-south corridor that consists of abandoned rail lines connecting Ashland to Hurley then southeast toward Rhinelander.

Other

Other Wisconsin legislation includes WEPA, Wisconsin's version of the federal NEPA, and Trans-233, which is an administrative law regarding plat reviews along state highways.

2. REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANS

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

One trend identified in the RCP is the increase in drivers age 65 and over. Wisconsin's older population age 65 and over, is expected to constitute about 20% of the state's population in 2020. In Vilas County, the percentage reached almost 23 percent by the year 2000. In the Town of Lac du Flambeau, the percentage had reached nearly 17 percent. The aging of the baby boom generation will mean an increasing number of elderly drivers. This is the first generation to have been highly mobile throughout adulthood, and its members may continue to travel more as long as they are physically able to do so. Aging takes a toll on the physical and cognitive skills needed for driving. Older drivers are more likely to misjudge oncoming traffic speeds and distances or fail to see other drivers near them. The special needs of this population group will have to be addressed.

The RCP recommends a variety of strategies that might aid in dealing with these and other identified issues. Two such strategies include corridor planning and rural intelligent transportation systems. Corridor planning is one way to relieve some of the need for additional direct capacity expansion by comprehensively managing critical traffic corridors. Rural ITS applications have the potential to make major improvements in safety, mobility, and tourist information services.

CHAPTER 4

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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

A. UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL: Provide adequate infrastructure and public services to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

Objectives:

1. Consider the potential impacts of development proposals on groundwater quality and quantity.
2. Share equipment and services across Town boundaries, and with the Tribe whenever possible.

Policies:

1. Make information available to residents on the proper maintenance of septic systems.
2. Develop and maintain a Capital Improvements Plan for major equipment purchases.
3. Continue to provide ambulance, volunteer fire, and first responder services to residents.
4. Share use of tribal library and parks.

B. UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY 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.

C. INVENTORY & ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES

1. WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITIES

The Town of Lac du Flambeau does not operate any public water supply or sanitary sewer services. The Tribe operates 4 sanitary sewer systems, and 2 public water supply systems in 4 zones. MAP 3 (Water & Sewer) shows which roads have sewer and water lines under them. All development next to those roads is served by the nearby system. Zone 1 includes downtown Lac du Flambeau, and is served by the Main water system, and the Main sanitary sewer system. The Main water system includes 5 high capacity wells in two wellhead protection areas. The Main sanitary sewer system treats sewage in a 3-stage lagoon treatment system. Zone 2 includes all of Wayman Lane, and is served by the Main water system, and the Wayman Lane recirculating sand filter treated sanitary sewer system. Zone 3 includes North Indian Village Road, Indian Village Road, and Prairie Road; and is served by the Main water system, and by individual on-site septic tank & drainfield systems for sewage disposal. Zone 4 includes Wildcat Circle, and is served by the Fence Lake water system, and by individual on-site septic tank & drainfield systems for sewage disposal.

The purpose of the Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPAs) is to prevent potential contamination sources from being improperly located in relation to the community drinking water wells. There are two basic approaches to management of municipal groundwater resources—regulatory and voluntary. The Tribe maintains a Wellhead Protection Management Plan and ordinance, approved by US EPA, for all of these WHPAs. All of the regulatory and voluntary measures to protect groundwater are described in the management plan, which is available in the Tribal Natural Resources offices.

Over 10 private water systems serve campgrounds, resorts, and restaurants in the Town of Lac du Flambeau. Groundwater is the source of all of these water systems.

Private wells serve individual dwellings throughout the Town outside of the 4 zones. The drilling, use and abandonment of private water supply wells is regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Wastewater is handled by private on-site septic systems that discharge to underground drainage fields and may include: conventional (underground), mound, pressure distribution, at-grade, holding tank, or sand filter systems. These on-site wastewater treatment technologies are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

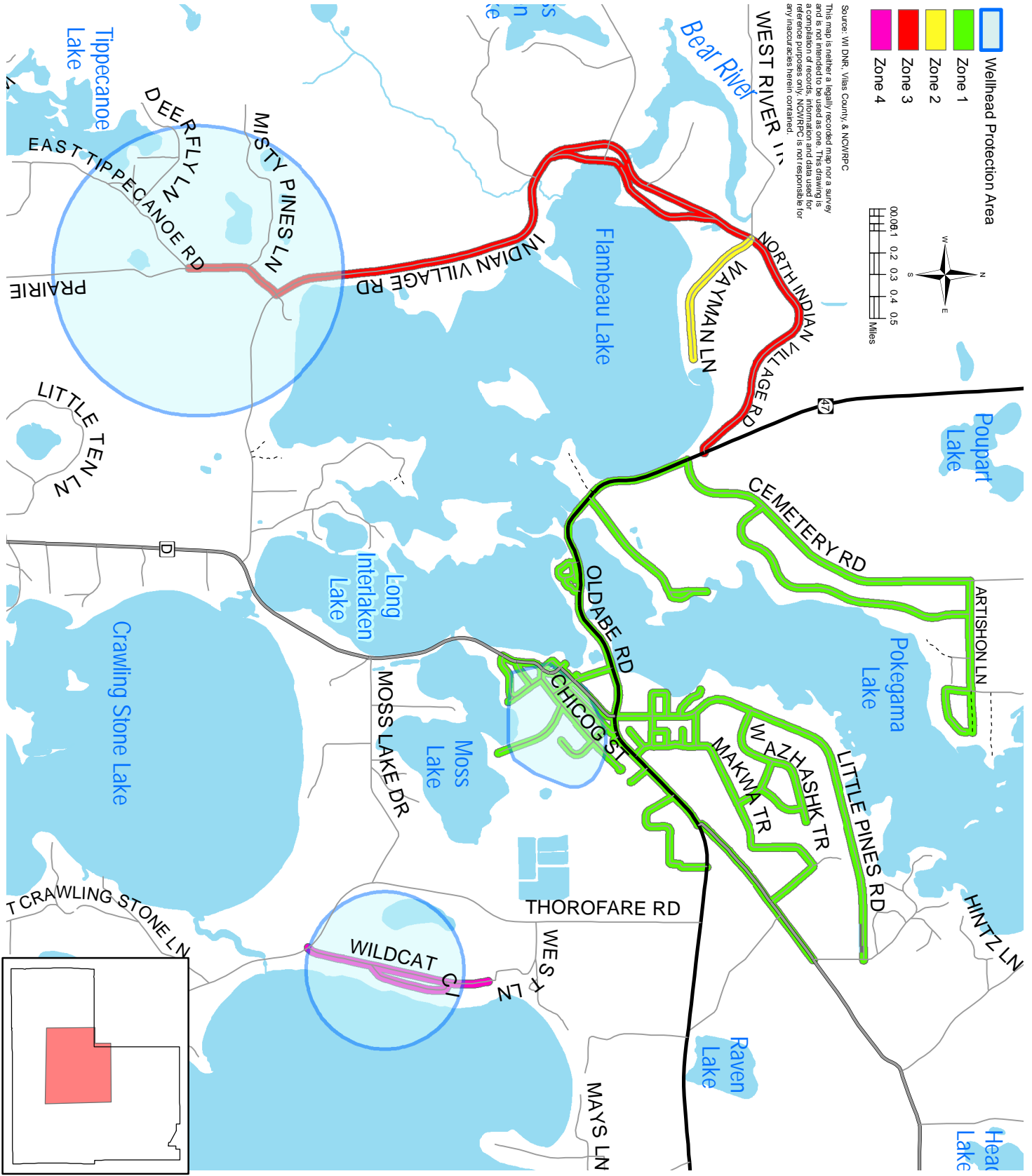
2. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

Private haulers provide container pick up of garbage and recycling for businesses and residents in town. The town maintains a transfer station for solid waste and recycling, which is available to all town residents. There is also an independently operated transfer station available to all residents. The tribe received a grant to collect medical waste; so all town residents may dispose of their medical waste at the town transfer station.



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3. POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Electrical service is provided by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation in most of the Town. Price County Coop provides electrical service in the southwest part of town. Both utilities participate in the Wisconsin Focus on Energy program; so all residents and businesses may ask the program for energy efficiency assistance (<http://www.focusonenergy.com>).

Liquid petroleum is delivered by local vendors.

Telephone service is provided by Verizon, and also provides DSL within a 5-mile radius of downtown Lac du Flambeau. Dial up Internet service providers with local numbers include Northern Net Exposure, and New North. Cellular and emergency communications towers are located within Lac du Flambeau.

4. PARK AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

The Lac du Flambeau Tribe maintains several outdoor recreation facilities for the public as listed below. Most parks are shown on MAP 5.

- **Lac du Flambeau Tribal Campground**—located on Highway 47, offers campground and beach open to the public for swimming. There is also a public paved boat launch and place to dock your boat to enjoy the beach as well as a marina where you can rent canoes and motor boats.
- **Leech Beach**—is a swimming beach located on Big Crawling Stone off of Moss Lake Road.
- **Ross Allen Sr. Pavilion**—is located behind the Lac du Flambeau elementary school on Highway 47. There are tennis and basketball courts, a walking/running track, baseball fields and a pavilion with picnic tables and a place for concessions.
- **Sand Beach**—is a Tribal historical site because it overlooks Strawberry Island and Medicine Rock and is on Flambeau Lake. There is a swimming beach, picnic tables, and grills.
- **Thunderbird Park**—is located in downtown Lac du Flambeau on Waswagon Street and has a pavilion.

5. CHILD CARE

No childcare providers are listed within the Town according to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services. The Tribe operates childcare for Tribal members.

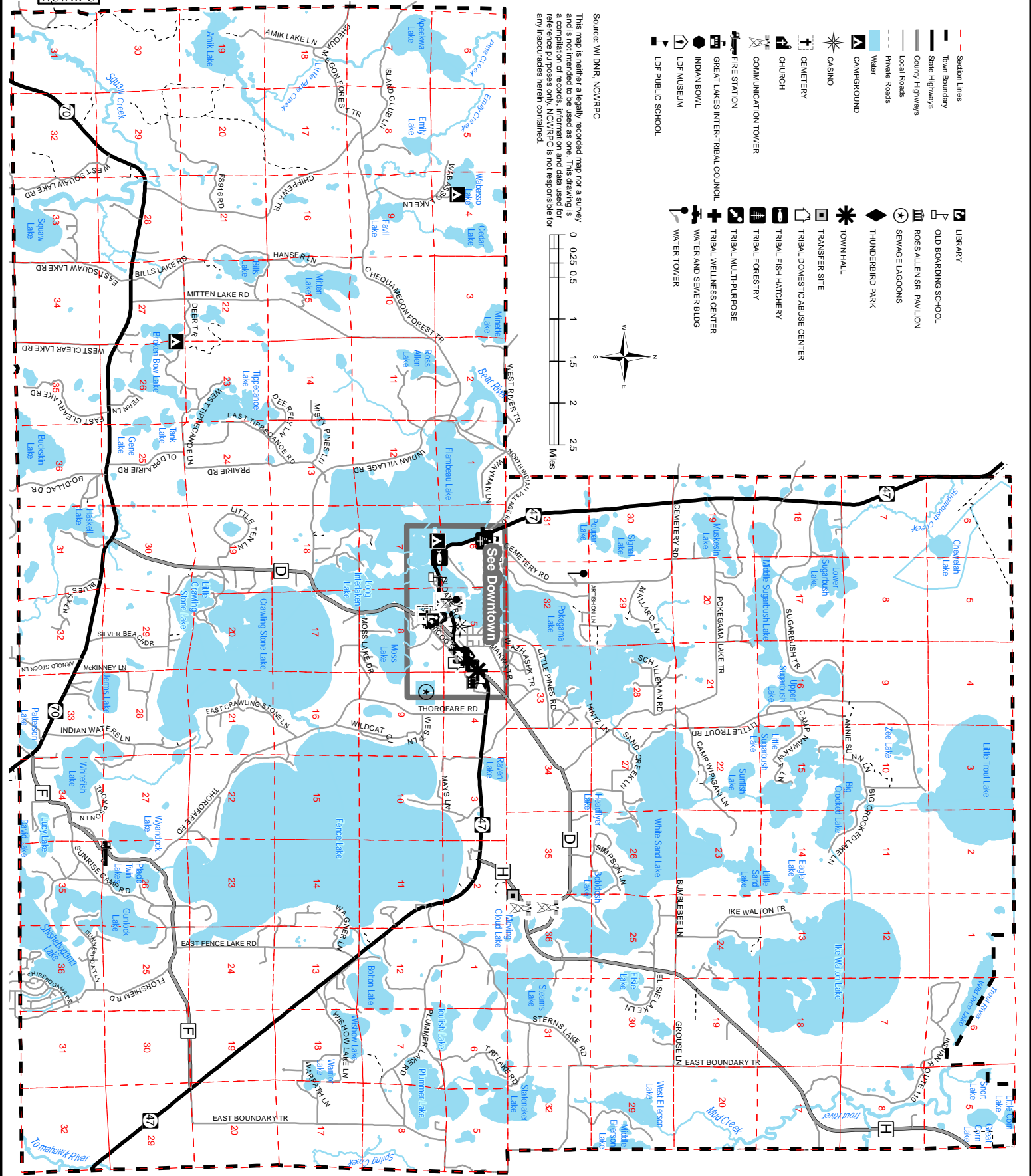
6. SCHOOLS

The Town belongs to the Lac du Flambeau Elementary School District and the Lakeland Union High School. The Lac du Flambeau elementary school is located at 2899 State Hwy 47 South in Lac du Flambeau. Lakeland Union High School is located at 9573 State Highway 70 in Minocqua.

Community Facilities

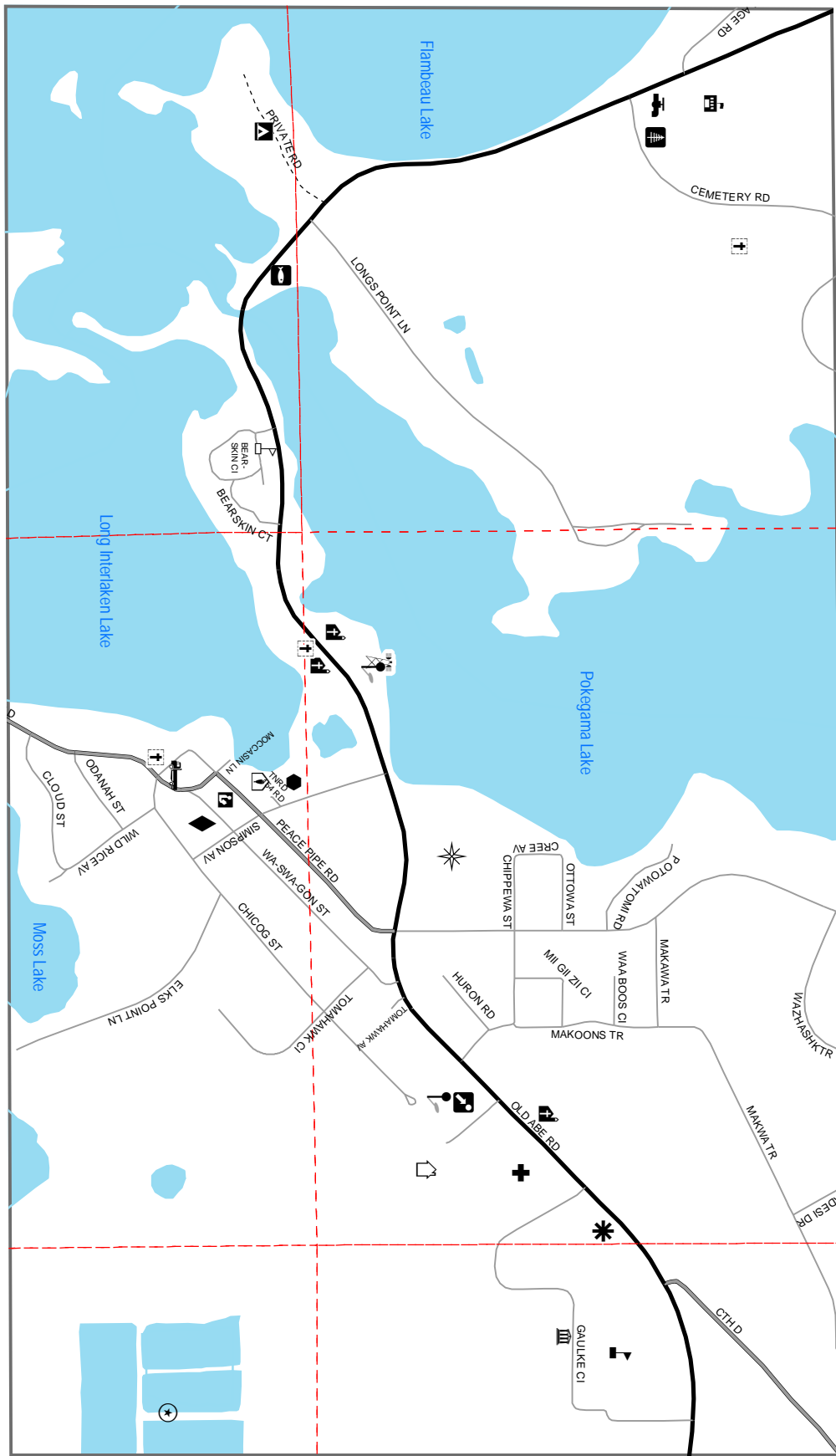


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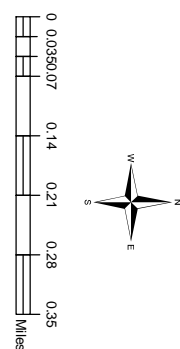


- CAMPGROUND
- CASINO
- CEMETERY
- CHURCH
- COMMUNICATION TOWER
- FIRE STATION
- GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL
- INDIAN BOWL
- LDF MUSEUM
- LDF PUBLIC SCHOOL
- LIBRARY
- OLD BOARDING SCHOOL
- ROSS ALLEN SR PAVILION
- SEWAGE LAGOONS
- THUNDERBIRD PARK
- TOWN HALL
- TRANSFER SITE
- TRIBAL DOMESTIC ABUSE CENTER
- TRIBAL FISH HATCHERY
- TRIBAL FORESTRY
- TRIBAL MULTI-PURPOSE
- TRIBAL WELLNESS CENTER
- TRIBAL FOREST
- TRIBAL MULTI-PURPOSE
- TRIBAL WELLNESS CENTER
- WATER AND SEWER BLDG
- WATER TOWER

- Section Lines
- Town Boundary
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Water

Source: WI DNR, Vilas County, & NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey. It is a compilation of records, field notes, and data for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



7. EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police

Police protection in the Town of Lac du Flambeau is provided by the Vilas County Sheriff's Department and the Tribal Police Department.

The Wisconsin State Patrol, located in Wausau, has statewide jurisdiction on all public roads but operates mainly on State and U.S. highways as a matter of general practice to enforce traffic and criminal laws, and help motorists in need. They also help local law enforcement by reconstructing traffic accidents; inspecting trucks, school buses, and ambulances; and helping local agencies with natural disasters and civil disturbances.

Fire

The Town maintains its own volunteer fire department with two fire stations. Fire Station #1 is located at 614 Wild Rice Avenue (see MAP 5), and Fire Station #2 is located in the southeast part of town at 13145 Firehouse Lane (see MAP 4). Both fire stations contain an ambulance.

The Lac du Flambeau Volunteer Fire Department contains the following equipment:

- 1,500 gallon per minute (gpm) pumper truck with an on-board capacity of 1,000 gallons;
- 1,000 gpm pumper truck with an on-board capacity of 1,000 gallons;
- 3,000 gallon tanker truck;
- 2,900 gallon tanker truck;
- 1,000 gallon tanker truck; and
- 2,500 gpm portable pumps.

Insurance Services Office's (ISO's) Public Protection Classification (PPCTM) program is used by fire insurance companies to assess the fire risk in a community. ISO's PPCTM is rated on a class scale of 1 to 10, with Class 1 representing the best protection and Class 10 representing an essentially unprotected community.

The Town of Lac du Flambeau currently has the following ISO PPCTM ratings:

- Class 6—within 5 driving miles of Fire Station #1;
- Class 7—within 5 driving miles of Fire Station #2; and
- Class 10—in all areas more than 5 driving miles from a fire station.

Mutual aid exists with the surrounding communities.

8. MEDICAL SERVICES

The nearest medical facility is the Howard Young Medical Clinic located in Woodruff. This facility was built in 1977, through a generous gift from S. Howard Young, a New York art dealer and uncle of actress Elizabeth Taylor. The 109-bed facility, with ICU and CCU units as well as a renal dialysis unit, opened its doors to patients in February 1977.

Howard Young Medical Center is an acute care facility that provides a level of care not commonly found in a typical rural hospital. Specially trained physicians, nurses and technical personnel are dedicated to caring for the health and wellness of those in the local communities. Fifty-two beds are

available for general medical/surgical patients, and a 10-bed special care unit meets the needs of more seriously ill patients. The Transitional Care Unit offers additional beds.

The nearest clinic is Marshfield Clinic Minocqua Center, which is located in Minocqua. More than 50 physicians provide care in a variety of specialties. The facility also includes a state-of-the-art ambulatory surgery center. This clinic is located a short distance from Howard Young Medical Center.

9. CEMETERIES

All cemeteries serve as unique and tangible links to our past. Memorial Cemetery was transferred to the Town from the Tribe. The Town maintains the cemetery, and any Tribal or Town resident may be buried there for free. The Town also cuts grass at two other cemeteries—one by the Presbyterian church, and across from Fire Station #1. All cemeteries are shown on MAP 5.

Minimum acreage requirements exist for cemeteries established on or after November 1, 1991 unless the cemetery is owned by a religious association, or the Town enacts an ordinance allowing new cemeteries of less than 20 acres to be constructed. Plenty of undeveloped land is available throughout the town for the creation of a new cemetery when necessary.

10. LIBRARY

The Ben Guthrie–Lac du Flambeau Public Library is owned and maintained by the Tribe and supported financially by the town for all to use, and is part of the Northern Waters Library Service.

11. OTHER GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

The local road system is the most significant public facility maintained by the Town and is covered in the Transportation Chapter. The Lakeland Airport/Noble F. Lee Memorial Field (ARV) is another major public facility also covered in Chapter 3—Transportation.

The Town Hall and Town Garage are both located at 109 Old Abe Road. The Town Garage contains the following equipment:

- 1988 F-150 pick-up truck;
- 2000 F-350 pick-up truck;
- 2004 F-350 pick-up truck;
- 1995 Chevy 3500 pick-up;
- 1998 924F loader with broom;
- 1997 140H grader with wing;
- 2000 2554 International dump truck with plows and sander;
- 2004 7400 International dump truck with plows and sander;
- 2006 7400 International dump truck with plow, sander, and wing;
- JD 450 dozer;
- Pro Mark chipper; and
- 2006 18-foot car hauler trailer.

CHAPTER 5

NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

This chapter—the fifth of nine chapters of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan—is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(e) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under §295.20(2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources. Park and open spaces are described and shown in Chapter 4—Utilities and Community Facilities.

A. NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES' GOALS, OBJECTIVES, & POLICIES

GOAL 1: Preserve and protect the unique natural resources of the Town that are key elements of the "Northwoods" character, which includes wetlands, groundwater, and forests.

GOAL 2: Protect economically productive forestry areas.

GOAL 3: Preserve, protect, and enhance shorelands in the Town.

GOAL 4: Protect important historical and archeological sites.

Objectives:

1. New development in the Town should not negatively impact natural resources.
2. Minimize impacts to the Town's natural resources from non-metallic mineral mining.
3. Promote development that minimizes groundwater impacts from on-site septic systems and other sources.
4. Preserve wetlands and floodplains to minimize flooding, filter runoff, and provide wildlife habitat.
5. Consider existing agricultural uses and buildings when locating new development to avoid conflict.
6. Cooperate with the Tribe to provide guidance in the identification and protection of historic and cultural resources.

Policies:

1. Discourage the draining or filling of wetlands.
2. Use the Vilas County Land and Water Resource Management Plan to guide shoreland development.
3. Residential development will be encouraged in areas away from intensive agricultural activities, to minimize farm and non-farm conflicts such as: noise, odors, nitrates in well water, pesticides, farm/vehicle conflicts on roadways, or late night harvesting.
4. Encourage landowners to develop forest management plans and enroll in the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program.
5. Development proposals should be reviewed relative to the potential impacts to the historical and cultural resources of the Town.
6. Expansion of existing non-metallic mining operations or development of new sites may be allowed.
7. Preserve shorelands where critical natural habitats, floodways, historic sites, old growth forests, scenic open spaces, steep slopes, or wetlands are present.
8. Protect the water quality in lakes and streams through zoning, land division regulations, and performance standards (NR 151 subchapters III and IV, located in ATTACHMENT D) to prevent pollution from erosion during and after construction.

B. NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES' INVENTORY

1. GROUNDWATER & GEOLOGY

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

The majority of the Town lies within the broad, nearly level sand flats on glacial outwash plains. Residents of the Town depend on groundwater pumped from these glacial sand flats for the bulk of their water needs. The groundwater table is typically less than 20 feet below the surface, and is replenished by rainfall and snowmelt, which percolates down through the soil until it reaches the groundwater table.

Well yields range from 50 to 2,000 gallons per minute. High-capacity wells yield 15 to 60 gallons per minute per foot of drawdown. Most high-capacity wells are 40 to 130 feet deep. Yields of 10 to 20 gallons-per-minute (gpm) are sufficient for domestic purposes and can be obtained almost anywhere in the County.

The relatively rapid movement of groundwater within the sand flats aquifer is a concern from a potential contamination standpoint. Nearly all soil types in Vilas County are classified as "most susceptible" to groundwater contamination by the UW-Extension Geological and Natural History Survey.

Most groundwater contamination is related to poorly sited land uses such as manure, petroleum, and salt storage in areas of high groundwater tables or fractured bedrock. Contamination of groundwater can also result from such sources as improperly placed or maintained landfills, private waste water disposal (septic effluent), excessive lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, and leaks from sewer pipes.

Groundwater quality in Vilas County and the Town of Lac du Flambeau is generally good. The main constituents in the water are calcium, magnesium, bicarbonate ions, and a high concentration of iron—but it is not considered a health hazard.

2. SURFACE WATER

Surface water resources support the area's economy by drawing tourists, and providing a good quality of life for residents. Vilas County is home to over 1,320 lakes, more than any other county in Wisconsin, and resulting in one of the highest concentrations of inland freshwater lakes in the world. The Town of Lac du Flambeau has over 100 lakes. These surface water resources are held in public trust (Art. 1, §1, WI Constitution) by the State for all to use and enjoy.

Most of the Town of Lac du Flambeau is located in the Bear River watershed. The part of Town within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest lies within the Upper South Fork of the Flambeau River watershed. A sliver of the northeast part of Town is located in the Manitowish River watershed, and two lobes of Town in the southeast are within the Upper Tomahawk River watershed. All of these watersheds drain into the Mississippi River.

Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

There are no Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) or Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs) in Town as identified by WDNR.

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.

Four 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 Lac du Flambeau are: Ike Walton Lake, Amik Lake, Broken Bow Lake, and Squaw Lake. All four lakes have mercury contamination from atmospheric deposition, and are rated a low priority for clean-up by the WDNR. The only action taken based upon that pollution is for the WDNR to issue fish consumption advisories. See MAP 6 to view which waterbodies are included in this designation.

Invasive Aquatic Species

Surface water resources in Vilas 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. Vilas County has invasive aquatic species infestations of rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*), curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), rainbow smelt (*Osmerus mordax*), and yellow perch parasite (*Heterosporis*). Two additional species are also of immediate concern—spiny water flea (*Bythotrephes cederstroemi*), and zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*). Search the WDNR website to identify any of these species. Contact the Vilas County Land and Water Conservation Department for public outreach education strategies to control the spread of invasive aquatic species. The Lac du Flambeau Town Lakes Committee along with several Lake Associations is very committed to bringing awareness and prevention of Invasive Aquatic Species in our area.

Dams

There are 5 dams on surface waters in Lac du Flambeau. Chewelah Lake has 2 dams with hydraulic heights not greater than 3 feet each. Little Trout Lake has 1 dam that is abandoned. White Sand Lake and Flambeau Lake both have 1 dam on them with a 1 foot hydraulic height. All of these dams have a low hazard potential, which means that if they were to fail, then no structures or life would be in danger.

3. 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.

Powell Marsh

Powell Marsh, covering the northern third of Town, is a regionally important wetland because of its large size and open character. Without management, this open peatland habitat succeeds to tamarack forest and black spruce muskeg. A combination of prescribed fire, hand-cutting, mowing and shearing, as well as changes in water levels, is used to limit the growth of shrubs and trees while increasing the abundance of grasses and sedges. Control of woody species is the primary required habitat manipulation for many wildlife species. Flowages are managed with periodic draw-downs.

Mishonagon Swamp

Mishonagon Swamp lies south of County Trunk Highway (CTH) F, between Shishebogama Lake and State Trunk Highway (STH) 47.

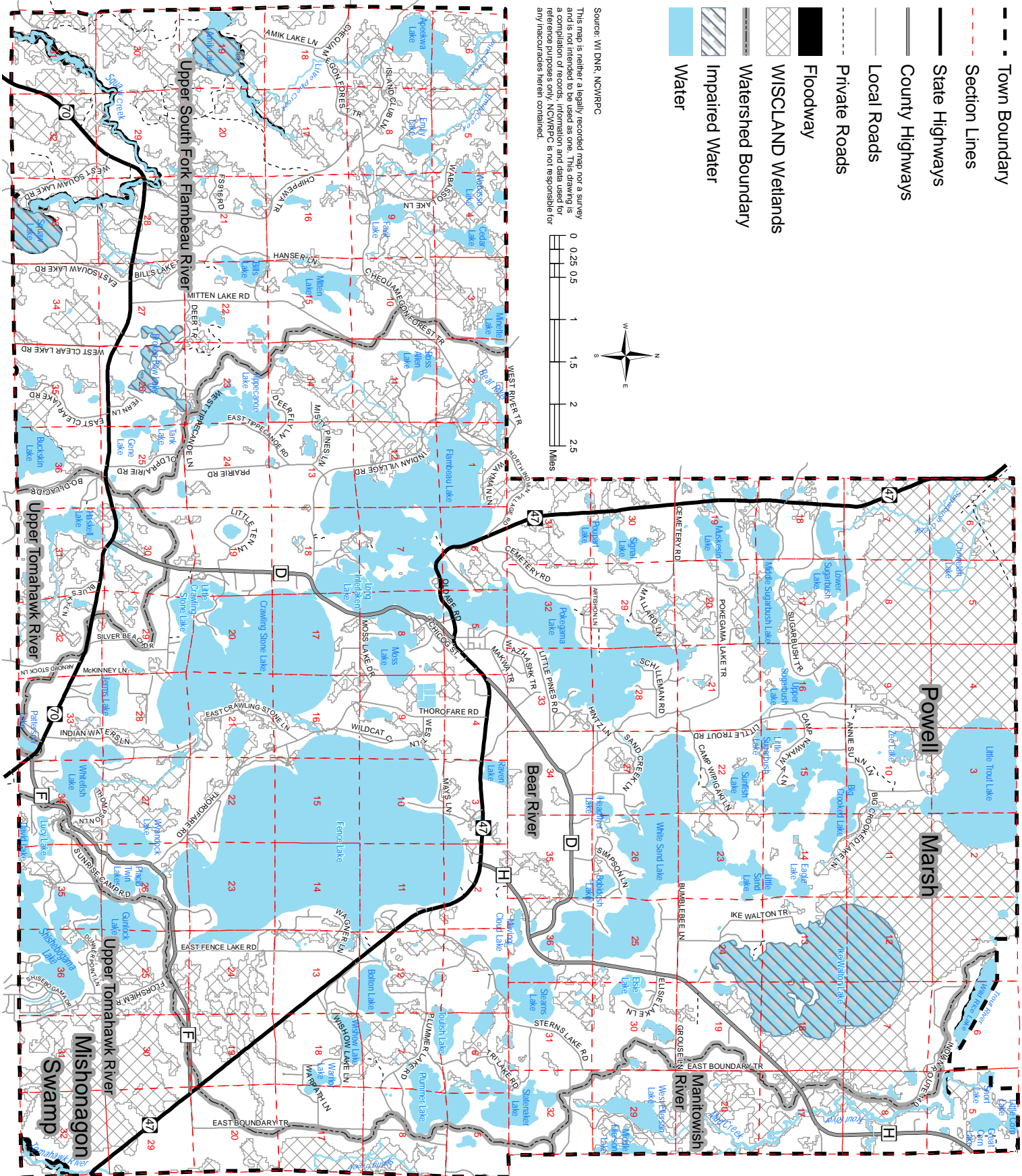
4. FLOODPLAINS

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.

At this time Vilas County remains ineligible to apply for Mitigation Program Grants because of its non-participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.



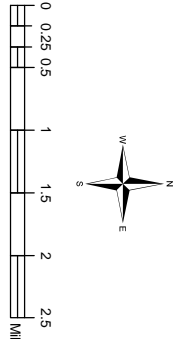
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- Town Boundary
- Section Lines
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Floodway
- WISCLAND Wetlands
- Watershed Boundary
- Impaired Water
- Water

Source: WDNR, NCWRPC

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5. WOODLANDS

Woodlands play a key role in the protection of environmentally sensitive areas like steep slopes, shorelands, wetlands, and flood plains. Expansive woodlands provide recreational opportunities, aesthetic benefits, and economic development. Regulations concerning removal of woodland vegetation may be necessary to protect scenic beauty, provide critical wildlife habitat, and control erosion into surface waters. About 66% of the Town is covered in woodland.

The pre-settlement composition of woodland in the Town of Lac du Flambeau primarily included two forest types—pine forest, and mixed conifer forest. Pine forests covered about half the town, and were composed of eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) with no hardwoods. Mixed conifer forest covered the other half of town, and were composed of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and yellow birch (*Betula allegheniensis*) with mixtures of white and red pine.

Over the years, the Town of Lac du Flambeau has regained much of its woodland cover, although the plant species composition is not the same as pre-settlement times. Now, significant amounts of aspen (*Populus spp.*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) exist where pine and hemlock once stood.

All woodlands 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.

School Forest

The Lac du Flambeau Elementary School has a 40-acre school forest in Town (T40N R4E, S24, SW ¼, SE ¼). A school forest is an outdoor classroom on land owned or controlled by a public or private school and used for environmental education and natural resource management, which is registered through the state community forest program.

National Forest

The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest covers about one sixth of the town in the southwest portion of town as shown on MAP 11 in Chapter 7.

The Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056, compiled by the WDNR, is a comprehensive inventory of the special places that will be critical to meet future conservation and outdoor recreation needs for the next fifty years. The report focused on identifying what areas of our state or regionally significant green infrastructure remains to be protected. The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest is a Land Legacy Area summarized below with 5 stars representing the highest level for that category:

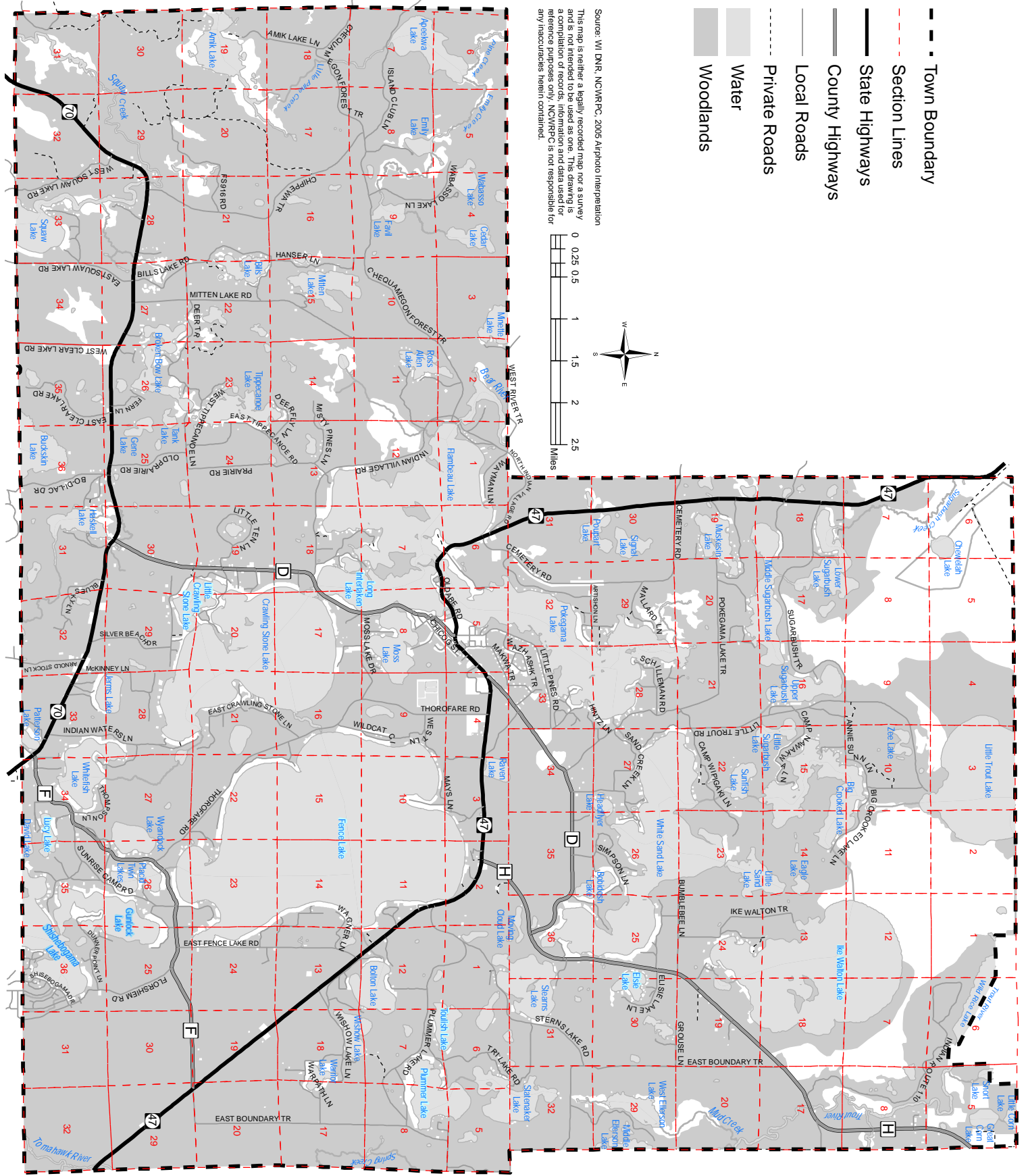
CN Chequamegon-Nicolet

National Forest

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



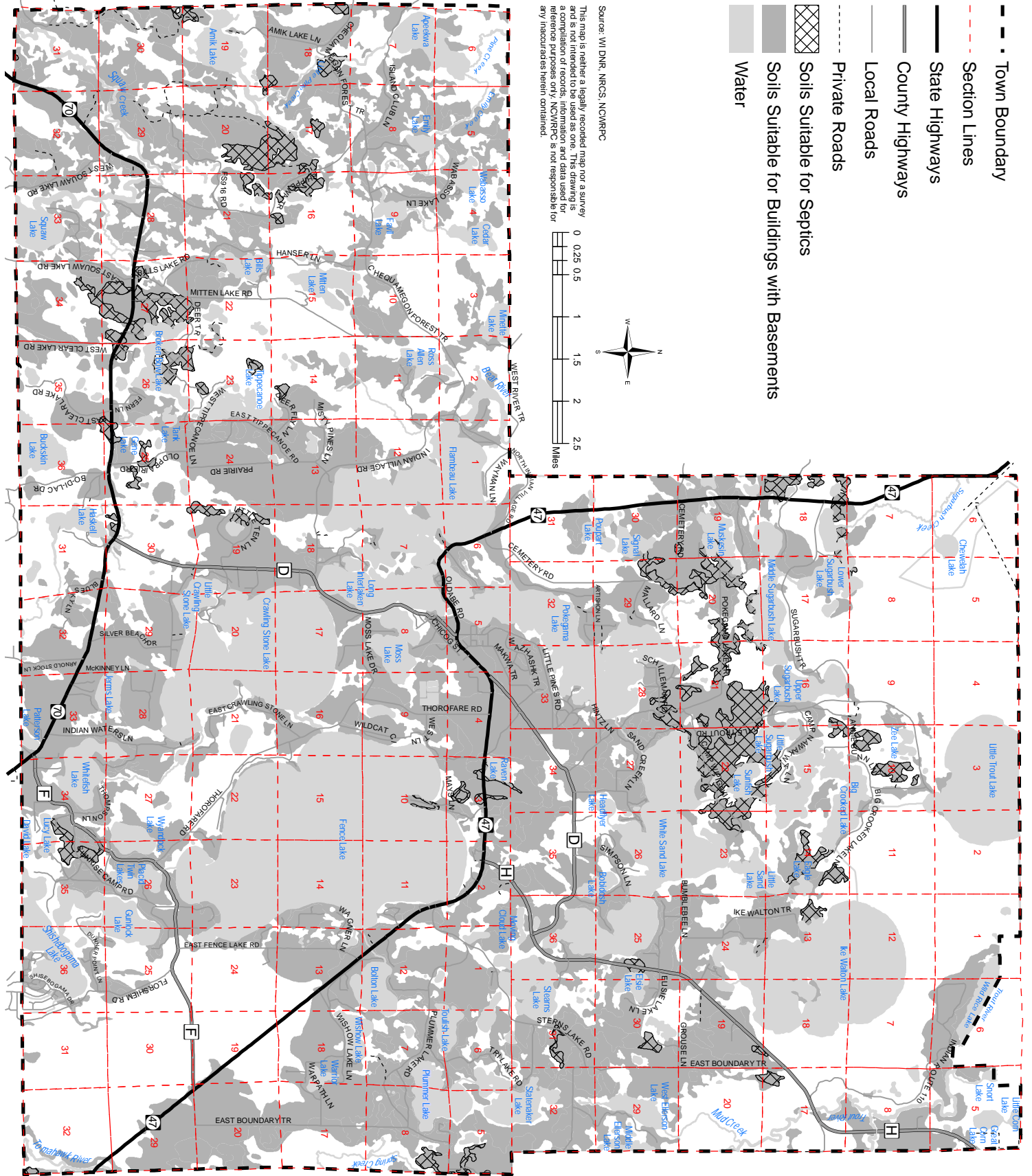
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Soil Suitability for Development



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6. SOILS

Area soils are related to the physical geography, climate, and vegetation. By reviewing the soil maps and other information, it is possible to determine the best uses for a particular area. Human activity also affects soil formation by altering and accelerating natural soil processes. Clearing, burning, cultivating, and urbanization thereby affecting soil structure, porosity, and content of nutrients have altered many soils.

The various soils in Lac du Flambeau are primarily sandy and loamy soils, which are suited to forestry, and sometimes for dwellings—pollution of groundwater is a hazard, because septic effluent will travel fast to groundwater. See MAP 8 for dwelling suitability. These soils are also suited to cultivated crops, and have management concerns of: droughtiness, soil blowing, and a short growing season.

The potential of soils in Vilas County for increased production of some crops, like potatoes, is good. A short growing season limits cropping mainly to forage and small grain crops and to adapted vegetables.

In 1984, the Natural Resource Conservation Service partnered with the University of Wisconsin to create the Soil Survey of Vilas County. See the Soil Survey for detailed information about the use and management of specific soils.

MAP 8 shows which soils are suitable for buildings with basements, and for installing traditional septic systems. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Safety and Buildings Division, protects public health and the waters of the state by regulating onsite wastewater treatment and recycling systems.

7. METALLIC & NON-METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES

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

There are a number of rock, sand, and other aggregate mines throughout the town and are often referred to as "pits" or "quarries." These sites produce unconsolidated material such as sand or gravel, and can vary in size from just a few acres of land to large excavations covering hundreds of acres. The Town of Lac du Flambeau has a zoning ordinance regarding metallic and non-metallic mineral exploration, mining, processing, and reclamation. Mining activities are allowed by conditional use in some districts of the zoning ordinance.

Endangered Resources



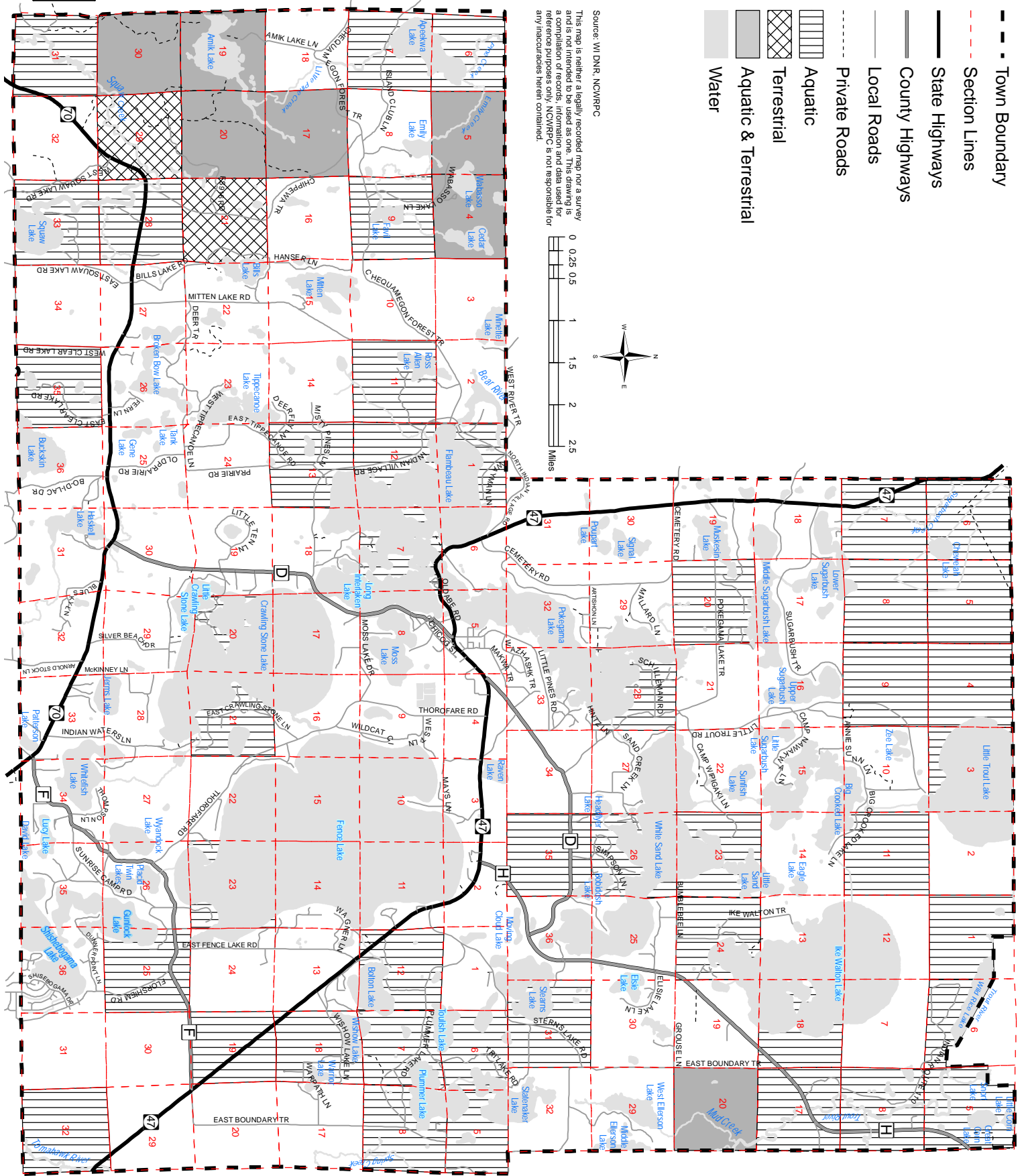
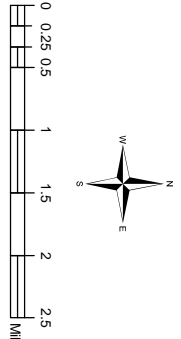
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- Town Boundary
- Section Lines
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Aquatic
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic & Terrestrial
- Water

Source: WDNR, NCWRPC

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8. RARE SPECIES & NATURAL COMMUNITIES

The Town of Lac du Flambeau has 38 sections with occurrences of aquatic and terrestrial plants, animals, and/or natural communities of endangered status as identified in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory. Each section identified may have several different species or just one species. The Town of Lac du Flambeau does not have a higher amount of rare species occurrences than any other town in Vilas County. Endangered resource sections are shown on MAP 9.

30 sections have aquatic occurrences;

2 sections have terrestrial occurrences; and

6 sections have both aquatic and terrestrial occurrences.

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. The latest inventory of potential and existing natural spaces that complement Wisconsin's biodiversity goals are in the WDNR's Wisconsin Land Legacy Report 2006-2056. Within Lac du Flambeau, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest is a Wisconsin Land Legacy area that is partially described under "5. WOODLANDS" earlier in this chapter.

Original vegetation types for the Town are listed earlier in this chapter under "5. WOODLANDS."

Champion Trees

The WDNR maintains records on the largest trees (Champion Trees) in the state to encourage the appreciation of Wisconsin's forests and trees. Hunting for the big trees can put you in touch with our natural resources heritage. The Town of Lac du Flambeau has many tall trees, but none were voluntarily recorded as Champion Trees. There are 13 Champion Trees within Vilas County.

9. HISTORICAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Brief Community History

The Town of Lac du Flambeau is located in the southwest corner of Vilas County. The name "Lac du Flambeau" means lake of the torches, which comes from the French who came to the area and saw the Ojibwe Indians spearing fish by torchlight at night.

Before January 1, 1875, Vilas County was part of Marathon County; from 1875 to 1885 part of Lincoln County; from 1885 to 1893 part of Oneida County, then being set off as Vilas County on April 12, 1893. Vilas County was named after William F. Vilas of Madison. Vilas attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel during the Civil War, was Postmaster General of the United States from 1885-1888, was Secretary of the Interior (1888-1891) and U.S. Senator (1891-1897).

The town was created in 1900, and at that time was a busy logging area. Logging came to Lac du Flambeau in 1885. During the next 20 years, three sawmills were in operation seven days a week, and eight to ten railroad cars carried timber out each day. When the logging businesses left the area, Lac du Flambeau residents turned to resorts and tourism for economic gain. With more than 100

lakes within the township boundaries, lakeside resorts became very popular with visitors from Chicago and Milwaukee, as well as other Midwest cities.

Notable visitors included the Mars Candy Company and the Hershey Chocolate Company families; town roads Marlands Lane and Hershey Lane were built to provide access to the properties owned by these families.

Lac du Flambeau has two forms of local government. The Town government is organized under the provisions of the Wisconsin State Statutes, with an elected Town Board consisting of a Town Chairman and two Town Supervisors, an elected Town Clerk and an elected Town Treasurer. The Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians operates under federal recognition as a sovereign Indian nation. The Tribal government oversees issues relating to tribal members and tribal land. The Town and Tribal governments work together on issues affecting the entire community.

The area known as Lac du Flambeau is what is commonly referred to as a “checkerboard reservation” i.e. there is taxable fee land regulated by the Town, interspersed with Tribal non-taxable land which is regulated by the Tribe.

The history of fee and tribal lands exists in Chapter 7-Land Use.

B. Historical Facilities

The Lac du Flambeau historical marker lies in a wayside park between STH 47 and Flambeau Lake.

A number of buildings in the Town appear on the Wisconsin Architectural History Inventory (WAHI), because of a report titled Vilas County Resorts 2004.

The following buildings are recorded in the WAHI:

- Frank Oelrick Cottage, 1937;
- The Gauthier Resort, 1913;
- Peterson's Housekeeping Cabins, 1939; and
- Sand Lake Resort, 1993.

Cemeteries are mapped and described in Chapter 4—Utilities and Community Facilities.

The Planning Committee identified the Town Hall (1936) as a historic place.

The following sites are listed in the State Register and/or National Register of Historic Places:

Government Boarding School at Lac du Flambeau
1895-1932
Ethnic heritage/Native American education.

Nicolaus H. Hultin House
1900-1924
Late 19th and 20th Century revivals architecture.

Strawberry Island Site
499-0 BC, 499-0 AD, 1499-1000 AD, & 1875-1924
Historic settlement.

C. Local Historic Preservation Law

The statutory provision listed below establishes the authority for the Town to pass a historic preservation ordinance, and to create a local landmarks or historic preservation commission.

§60.60 WI Stats.—Town Historic Preservation

The town board, in the exercise of its zoning and police powers for the purpose of promoting the health, safety, and general welfare of the community and of the state, may regulate any place, structure or object with a special character, historic interest, aesthetic interest or other significant value for the purpose of preserving the place, structure or object and its significant characteristics. The town board may create a landmarks commission to designate historic landmarks and establish historic districts. The board may regulate all historic landmarks and all property within each historic district to preserve the historic landmarks and property within the district and the character of the district.

If a local historic preservation commission is created, then have the new commission review the zoning ordinance for possible actions that may be inconsistent with historic preservation.

10. PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS

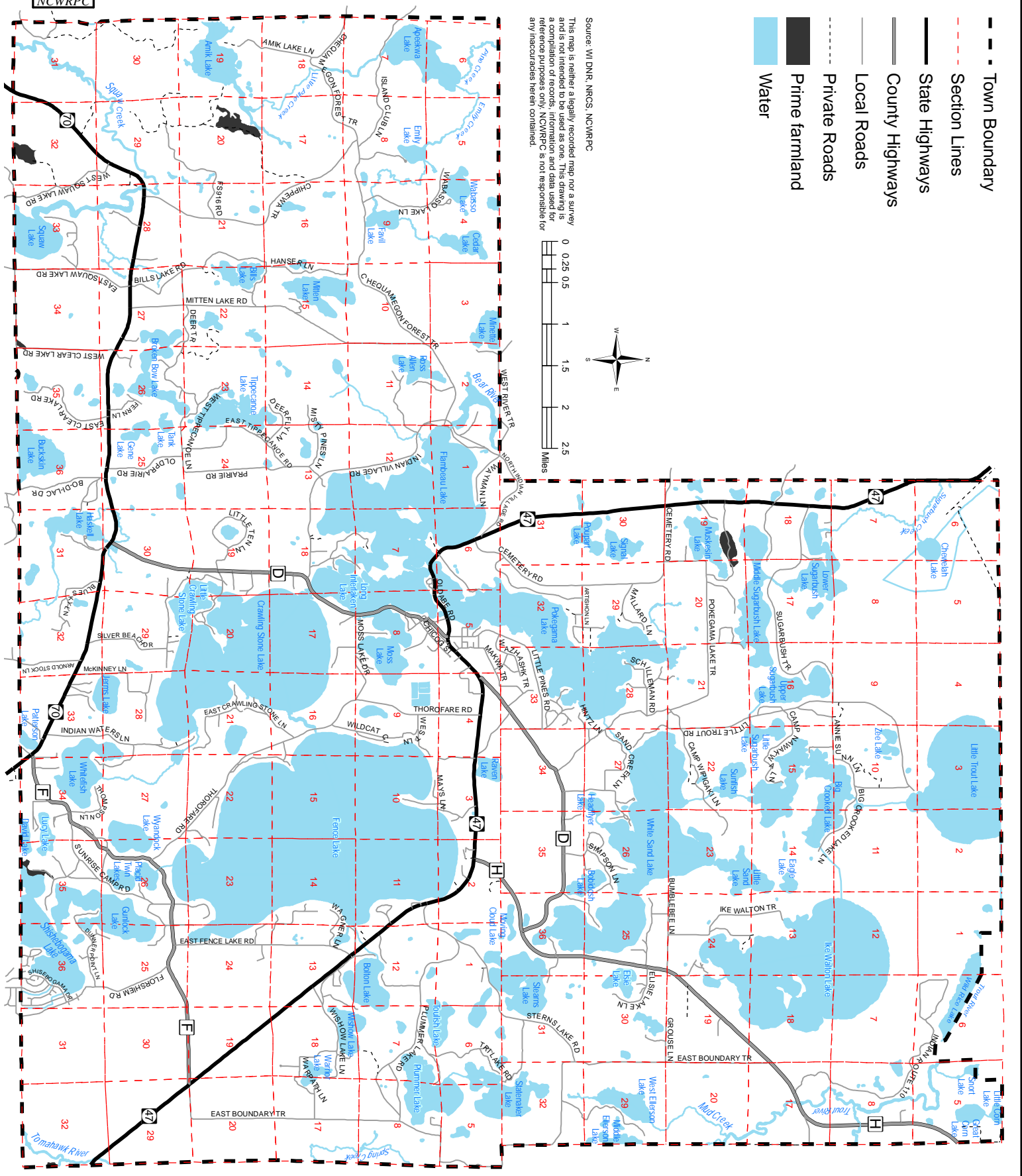
There are 137 acres of cranberry bogs on Teske's Cranberry Farm in the northeast corner of Town.

Tribal Forestry has maintained strawberry fields, since 2001, as a cash crop on Tribal land. Recently, the fields were diversified to include blueberries and raspberries.

See MAP 10 for prime farm soils.



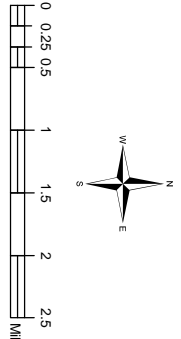
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- Town Boundary
- - - Section Lines
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Prime farmland
- Water

Source: WDNR, NRCS, NCWRPC

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C. NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAMS

Programs available to the Town of Lac du Flambeau to achieve their goals, objectives, and policies with regard to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are identified below. The following list is not all-inclusive. Contact the agency or group that offers the program for specific program information.

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Fund is a program by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Safety and Buildings Division. Grants are provided to homeowners and small commercial businesses to help offset a portion of the cost for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing failing Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS). Eligibility is based upon several criteria, including household income and age of the structure. 66 counties out of Wisconsin's 72 counties, the City of Franklin, and the Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin participate in the program. County government officials assist interested individuals in determining eligibility and in preparation of grant applications. A portion of the money appropriated by the state government for the program is set aside to fund experimental POWTS with the goal of identifying other acceptable technologies for replacement systems.

*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 its 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.

CHAPTER 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

A. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Historically, the Town of Lac du Flambeau's role in economic development was solely its location "Up North" with numerous lakes and forests. Development of any kind was not sought out by the Town. A review of economic base assessment information has led to the establishment of the following economic development goals and policies:

GOAL 1: Promote the expansion and stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities.

GOAL 2: Support residential development that maintains a "Northwoods" community character.

Objectives:

1. Encourage new residential, commercial, and industrial development to locate in designated areas on the Future Land Use map.
2. Encourage businesses to locate in Town that are compatible in a "Northwoods" setting.

Policies:

1. Accommodate home-based businesses that do not significantly increase noise, traffic, odors, lighting, or would otherwise negatively impact the surrounding areas.
2. Direct commercial and industrial development to designated areas on the Future Land Use Map.

B. ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL CONDITIONS

Usually economic development translates into new businesses that pay taxes to support government. In the Town of Lac du Flambeau, about 97 percent of assessment value lies in existing houses. Therefore, maintaining the natural resources related to making the Town attractive for new residents supports housing growth.

1. Residential Strengths and Weaknesses

The Town has a number of strengths that are helpful in attracting or retaining residential development: lakes, woodlands, fire department, schools, asphalt paved roads, multiple state and county highways, nearby hospital, and nearby shopping.

Some weaknesses in attracting or retaining young residents include: lack of year-round employment, a lack of starter houses for young families, and distance to higher education. An additional weakness includes a lack of diversified career opportunities. The casino in Town is the largest employer in the county, but the variety of careers at the casino is limited.

2. Industrial Strengths and Weaknesses

Vast woodlands in town are a strength to employing foresters and lumberjacks, but all of the processing jobs are out of the Town. TABLE 16 shows that less people are employed in forestry occupations in year 2000 than in 1990.

Some weaknesses in attracting or retaining industries include: lack of municipal sewer and water along STH 70 (the only official state truck route in Town), lack of rail access, distance to other industries, and one highway designated as a state truck route.

3. Developable Land and Redevelopment

The Town's Future Land Use Map (MAP 13) designates adequate space for additional residential development—10,022 acres. The existing land use inventory in TABLE 17 shows 1,842 acres of land used for residential use.

The WDNR database—Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS)—listed 50 sites within the Town. The following three sites were listed as environmentally contaminated in 2007:

- 1870 W HWY 47, Lac du Flambeau – LUST Site
- 14267 W HWY 70, Lac du Flambeau – LUST Site
- 1359 W SQUAW LAKE RD, Lac du Flambeau – LUST Site

Most of the 27 "Closed" sites were leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) at a variety of institutional, residential, and commercial establishments. Nineteen of the 50 sites are listed as "No Action," which means that there was, or may have been, a discharge to the environment and, based on the known information, DNR has determined that the responsible party does not need to undertake an investigation or cleanup in response to that discharge.

C. ECONOMIC BASE AND LABOR FORCE ANALYSIS

Historically, retail trade has been the strongest industry sector in Vilas County, with 1,852 workers in 1990, but declined significantly to 1,457 as of year 2000. TABLE 16 shows that the education, health, and social services sector increased 38% (56% within the Town) between 1990 and 2000. With the casino opening between 1990 and 2000, the largest gain came in the arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services sector where 279 jobs were added in Lac du Flambeau.

According to the 2000 Census, the civilian labor force (population 16 and over) living in the Town of Lac du Flambeau was approximately 1,248 workers. Of this labor force, there were 122 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 5.5 percent. The unemployment rate in 1990 was 15.5 percent. The drop in the Town's unemployment rate is attributed to the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior opening the Lake of the Torches Casino in 1996.

The land within the Town is overwhelmingly dedicated to forestry, and seasonal housing surrounds most lakes. Over 65 percent of the land in the Town of Lac du Flambeau is forested. See the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources and Land Use chapters of this plan for more on the forested nature of the community.

There are three primary occupations of Lac du Flambeau residents as of year 2000—management, professional and related; service; and sales and office, see TABLE 15. Each of these occupations has above 250 workers in Lac du Flambeau. The leading industry sectors in the Town as of year 2000 are: arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services; and education, health & social services, see TABLE 16. Both industry sectors had over 200 workers each, with no other industry sectors coming close.

Commuter data in year 2000 for Lac du Flambeau shows that about 63.3 percent of workers remain in Town, 15.1 percent work in Minocqua or Woodruff, 7.2 percent work in other locations within Oneida County, 10.7 percent work in other Vilas County communities, and 3.7 percent working in other Wisconsin counties.

TABLE 15 Occupation of Employed People

	Town of Lac du Flambeau		Vilas County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Management, professional & related	211	314	1,764	2,338
Service	110	283	1,341	1,901
Sales & office	168	254	1,787	2,608
Farming Fishing & Forestry	34	13	271	128
Construction, extraction & maintenance	50	125	269	1,332
Production, transportation & material moving	203	137	1,568	961

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

TABLE 16**Employment by Industry Sectors**

	Town of Lac du Flambeau		Vilas County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	39	26	223	231
Construction	82	106	780	1,107
Manufacturing	147	96	640	643
Wholesale Trade	2	18	163	64
Retail Trade	121	112	1,852	1,457
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	26	19	326	324
Information	N/A	21	N/A	145
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	11	39	374	425
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt Services	49	44	772	489
Education, Health and Social Services	148	231	1,205	1,666
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	22	301	91	1,536
Public Administration	98	90	346	521
Other Services	48	23	357	460

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Tables 15 and 16 data are based on the number of workers residing in the Town and what they do for employment not where they are actually employed. Information regarding the number of jobs available in the Town of Lac du Flambeau itself is not readily available. The largest employer in Vilas County is the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, which operates a casino and governmental offices within the Town. There is also one K-8 grade school in Town.

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 service regions. The current projections, released in October 2004, forecast only to 2012. The projections for the North Central Workforce Development Area cover Vilas County and include eight other counties. These projections show increases in all employment sectors except food manufacturing (0.2% decline) and paper manufacturing (16.4% decline). The other sectors increase within a range from 0.2% (overall manufacturing) to 36.9% (ambulatory health care services). Town residents commute to jobs over a large part of the nine county area included in the forecasts, including Forest, outer Langlade, Lincoln, and Marathon.

Another way to look at future employment is to examine the labor force and unemployment rates. In 1990, the labor force in the Town was 939 people, and by 2000, this had increased 32.9% to 1,248. The degree to which this available workforce is actually employed is dependant on external economic factors reflected in the unemployment rate.

D. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

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

County:

Vilas County Extension Education and Community Development

This committee of the County Board has three standing duties:

1. It shall perform duties as prescribed by the County Board and §59.56, Wisconsin Statutes. Pursuant to these statutes, this Committee shall sign contracts and hire University faculty and academic staff in conjunction with the University of Wisconsin-Extension.
2. It shall promote economic and resource development, youth development, and family living education in the County.
3. It shall cooperate with all federal, state and local agencies and officials in establishing any long range planning programs.

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. It is targeted at the timber and wood products industry, tourism and other manufacturing and service industries.

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

State:

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

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

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.

CHAPTER 7

LAND USE

This chapter—the seventh of nine chapters of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan—is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(h) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. This chapter lists existing land uses in the Town and provides 20-year projections in 5-year increments for the various land uses.

A. BACKGROUND

The vast amount of lakes and woodlands present in Lac du Flambeau are the driving force behind the Town's development. The Town of Lac du Flambeau covers almost 132 sections totaling about 81,808 acres in a reversed "L" shape carved out of Vilas County's southwest corner. One-seventh of the Town is part of the Chequamegon National Forest, where most of the land is owned in trust by the U.S. Forest Service for all to enjoy according to the forest management plan. The remaining six-sevenths of the Town are part of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa Reservation. The reservation also exists within the Town of Sherman, Iron County, but any reference to the reservation in this plan means the portion of the reservation within the Town of Lac du Flambeau. About 52 percent of reservation land in the Town is held in trust or is Tribally owned for Tribal members' housing needs and economic development pursuits. The remaining 48 percent of land is "fee land," which is privately owned by individuals, most of which are not Tribal members. Under the Dawes Allotment Act of 1887, each Native American was provided a piece of property within the reservation as their own private property. Land that is currently in private ownership was "trust land" that was sold to willing buyers by individual Native Americans under the Dawes Act.

B. EXISTING LAND USE INVENTORY, 2007

Knowing the existing land use patterns within a town is necessary to develop a desired future land use pattern. The Existing Land Use Map was developed using air photos from a countywide flight in 2005, with updates by the Town Zoning Committee in 2007. See MAP 12 for more detail. Current land uses in the Town are generally characterized as woodlands, residential development along the lakeshores, and a downtown under Tribal management. As lake frontage becomes scarcer, residential development will continue to disperse into the woodlands. See TABLE 17 for acreages by land use.

Two overlying jurisdictions cover the Town of Lac du Flambeau—national forest and reservation—and both are shown on MAP 11. There are about 7 sections worth of land in Chequamegon National Forest jurisdiction that are private property. The U.S. Forest Service only buys land from willing sellers, and can only purchase land within the national forest overlay that covers about one-seventh of the Town. The reservation covers the remaining six-sevenths of the Town.

Fee land refers to land in which an owner holds the title. The land is generally subject to taxation. This is the only land that the Town of Lac du Flambeau has jurisdiction over.

Trust land refers to land in which the title is held by the United States Government in trust for a Tribe or individual American Indian. This land cannot be sold without the approval of the Secretary

of the Interior. **Tribal land** is a combination of trust land and land owned by the tribe. **Allotted land** is land that was historically parceled out to individual Tribal members by the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (also known as The Dawes Act).

If a Tribe or American Indian purchases and holds the land as fee land, they may petition the U.S. Secretary of the Interior to take the land in trust. The Secretary may or may not agree to do so. A Tribe may apply to have any fee land that has been acquired put into trust land. An American Indian may only apply if the land is on or adjacent to a reservation or land that is already in trust.

TABLE 17 shows the calculated generalized land areas for each type of land use within the Town as of the year 2007, as calculated from a geographic information system (GIS) computer program. "Tribal" consists of land owned or managed by the Tribe. Tribal land was separated from the Land Use Types to make comparing TABLES 17 and 18 easier to understand since the Town does not have jurisdiction over Tribal lands.

Tribal land includes woodlands, forested wetlands, about 16% of the water listed in TABLE 17, and most of the land in downtown Lac du Flambeau.

Table 17 Existing Land Use, 2007		
Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	151	0.18%
Commercial	69	0.08%
Government / Institution	19	0.02%
Industrial	96	0.12%
Open Lands	1,390	1.70%
Outdoor Recreation	2	0.00%
Residential	1,842	2.25%
Resort	79	0.10%
Transportation	590	0.72%
Tribal	29,862	36.50%
Water	17,632	21.55%
Woodlands	30,075	36.76%
Total Acres	81,808	100.0%

Source: NCWRPC GIS

All land use types described will represent the general acreage within the Town that are not Tribal. The majority of the Town is woodlands and forested wetland at about 30,075 acres or 37 percent of the whole town. Both woodlands and forested wetlands are listed together as Woodlands in TABLE 17, and TABLE 21. The next most significant land use type is water at about 22 percent or about 17,600 acres. Open Lands consist of fields and non-forested wetlands, and cover about 1,400 acres (2 percent). Residential land covers about 1,800 acres (2 percent). Transportation land use type includes all the roads in Town and amounts to about 590 acres (almost 1 percent). All other land uses listed in TABLE 17 amount to less than 100 acres for each land use.

C. ANALYSIS OF TRENDS

Land Supply

As shown by the existing Land Use Map, the majority of the Town is woodlands, so the supply of land potentially available for development appears to be more than adequate; however, a significant portion of this woodland area is wetland. See MAP 6 to view where the wetlands are. Based upon various state and federal laws and engineering difficulties, water and wetlands are not considered developable, which leaves 57 percent available (this and all future percents includes Tribal land within the Town). Now all existing developed land is removed from possibility, and 47.5 percent remains. No Chequamegon National Forest land is available; therefore 43,300 acres or about 53 percent of the Town of Lac du Flambeau is potentially available for development. Even under a

rapid growth scenario, the supply of land in the Town of Lac du Flambeau is more than sufficient to accommodate projected demand over the next 20 years.

Residential Land Demand

The overall demand for land in the Town of Lac du Flambeau will result from projected increases in households and seasonal residents. First, we examine household demand. TABLE 3, in the Issues & Opportunities Chapter, shows that 224 new permanent resident households will exist in Town by the year 2025. Since the Housing chapter shows that 70 housing units were available in year 2000 for rent or purchase, and since there is a 224 unit projected housing need, then enough land will need to exist in the Town of Lac du Flambeau for 154 housing units (6.16 houses a year) by year 2025. TABLE 18 evenly spreads out the 154 housing unit increase into even 5-year increments. Secondly, we will analyze seasonal resident demand. Between 1990 and 2000, about 350 additional seasonal housing units were gained. If we predict that the same level of seasonal resident demand will exist from 2000-2025, then 875 more houses (35 houses a year) for seasonal use will be constructed in the Town. This seasonal housing is shown as part of the total housing units in TABLE 18.

To separate Tribal from non-Tribal residential land demand, we analyze the Town's population by age. Non-native means non-Native American, and is interchangeable with non-Tribal. FIGURE 2, in the Issues & Opportunities Chapter, shows that many more non-native older people exist in town than non-native younger people. Historically, older non-Native residents have built seasonal residences to live in when they retire. According to local residents, young non-native residents generally will live outside of the Town, because jobs for most non-native residents do not exist in Town. Therefore we will use seasonal housing demand to determine non-native residential land demand, which would occupy **Fee Land**, and therefore is pertinent for non-Tribal decision-making.

TABLE 18 shows the amount of total housing units (both Tribal and non-Tribal housing) projected to exist in the Town in 5-year increments from 2010-2025. The numbers in this table presume that no houses will be demolished to make land available for new home construction. The projections combined the demand from increased households (154 housing units by 2025), and from increased seasonal residents (875 more housing units by 2025), and then spread that combined amount of new housing units into 5-year increments (about 205 houses per each 5-year increment).

	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Total Housing Units	3,186	3,392	3,598	3,804	4,010
1. Permanent Housing Units	1,194	1,225	1,255	1,286	1,317
2. Seasonal Housing Units	1,992	2,167	2,343	2,518	2,693

Source: NCWRPC

About 977 (95%) of the new 1,029 housing units will probably be built as single-family houses, since 95 percent of all housing stock in Town is single-family dwellings, as shown in TABLE 11 in the Housing chapter of this plan. The remaining 52 (5%) of the new projected housing units may be multi-family units. TABLE 19 lists projected residential land demands in 5-year increments based upon 977 single-family housing units using the Town's required 0.69-acre (minimum) lot size for

each unsewered lake lot, and 26 duplexes on the same 0.69-acre lot size. A total of 692 additional acres of residential land is anticipated to accommodate projected seasonal and permanent resident growth between the years 2000 and 2025. The 2005 number in TABLE 19 is the same as the existing residential acreage in TABLE 17; therefore, it is presumed that 138.4 acres of land have already been converted to housing since 2000. If all 875 projected seasonal housing units will be built on **Fee Land**, and if each of these houses will be single-family dwellings, then an additional 604 acres of **Fee Land** will be used for residential housing by year 2025.

Commercial and Industrial Land Demand

No state agency prepares local level employment projections. Multi-county regions are the most detailed information available from the Department of Workforce Development. Therefore, demographic trends, and local history need some analysis to project future employment and local land demand for facility expansions.

Demographic trends show that industries, which employed Town residents, had varying degrees of success from 1990 to 2000. Declining industries include: Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, & mining; Manufacturing; Retail trade; Transportation, warehousing, & utilities; Professional, scientific, management, admin, & waste management services; Other services; and Public administration; which lost a total of 118 employees. Industries that gained less than 30 employees each include: Construction; Wholesale trade; and Finance, insurance, real estate, & leasing. Two industries had a total employment increase of 362 employees between 1990 and 2000—Education, health, & social services; and Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, & food service.

Local history of the Town reveals that the Lake of the Torches Casino, hotel, and convention center opened in 1996, and currently (2007) provides about 500-600 jobs. This one venue may have drawn some of its workforce from all of the declining industry levels of employment stated above. There are three non-metallic mines in Town. All mines have enough undeveloped land surrounding them to support a doubling in size by 2025, while still maintaining the same employment. The mining industry is grouped with agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting; and lost employment overall between 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 19 shows the projected increase of commercial and industrial land uses in 5-year increments. The most land that could become developed by 2025 would include a potential doubling of all mining operations. No increases in land are projected for use by the casino, commercial development, or any governmental or educational institutions through 2025.

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Residential Acreage (Tribal and non-Tribal)	2,337	2,475	2,614	2,752	2,891
1. Fee Land Residential Acreage	1,842*	1,980	2,119	2,257	2,396
2. Tribal Residential Acreage	502	519	538	555	573
Total Commercial and Industrial Acreage	172	220	268	316	364

Source: NCWRPC *This number is the same as the Residential land use type in Table 17.

Land Values

Overall equalized land values in the Town have increased about 125 percent over the last seven years; however, not all categories of land increased equally. Residential property values increased by 129 percent, while commercial and manufacturing increased by 6 and 10 percent respectively. See TABLE 20, Equalized Property Value, below. Meanwhile the county experienced 108 percent growth over that same seven-year period. Residential property in the county increased by 113 percent, followed by Other at 142 percent, and Forest by 86 percent.

Type of Property	2000	2007	% Change
Residential	\$468,270,800	\$1,071,659,600	128.9
Commercial	\$16,685,100	\$17,659,900	5.8
Manufacturing	\$543,200	\$599,000	10.3
Agricultural	\$0	\$14,900	0
Undeveloped	\$555,100	\$165,800	-70.1
Ag. Forest	\$0	\$0	0
Forest	6,312,500	17,948,600	184.3
Other	0	579,700	0
Total Value	492,366,700	1,108,627,500	125.2

Source: WI DOR, 2000 & 2007

Opportunities For Redevelopment

Most of downtown Lac du Flambeau was redeveloped between 1995 and 2005. The casino opened in 1996 on land that was a grade school and athletic fields. A new grocery store and strip mall were built. The tribe reconstructed all the downtown roads, and added new street furniture. Most of the land in downtown is owned and managed by the tribe.

There are few properties in Town, which had leaking underground storage tanks that are not still used. For example there was a leaking underground storage tank at a church, but the church still exists, therefore there is no site to redevelop.

Most known brownfield sites within the Town had leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs), and all except for 3 of these sites have been cleaned up. See Chapter 6, Economic Development, 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.

Classifications for Land Use Maps

Land use classifications are groups of land uses that are compatible, and separates conflicting uses. To create the Future Land Use Map, the 10 existing Land Use Map classifications were modified into 7 Future Land Use Map classifications. The classifications are not zoning districts and do not

have the authority of zoning. The existing Land Use Map and classifications show what existed in 2007. The Future Land Use Map and classifications are intended for use as a guide when making land use and zoning decisions from now through about 2028.

Existing Land Use Map Classifications:

1. Agriculture

Lands that are managed to produce crops or raise livestock.

2. Commercial

Identifies areas that sell goods or services to the general public; such as gas stations, stores, restaurants, professional services, hotels, campgrounds, and car dealerships. Higher density residential development is also allowed here, along with some storage facilities.

3. Governmental/Institutional

Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for public good facilities, for example: utilities, community non-profit facilities, schools, churches, and governmental buildings.

4. Industrial

Identifies areas that produce goods or services for distribution to commercial outlets, for example: manufacturers and wholesale distributors. Any uses that directly relate to trucking or mining operations are also located in industrial areas.

5. Open Lands

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

6. Outdoor Recreation

Land that is or could become parks or trails. Ball fields, outdoor amphitheaters, and waysides are all included in this designation.

7. Residential

Identifies areas of residential development typically consisting of smaller lot sizes that may be served by municipal water and sewer systems, even if a municipal system is not planned.

8. Resort

Identifies areas where a resort, bed-and-breakfast, or a camp exists. See the Community Facilities map to see where the camps are.

9. Transportation

Identifies the existing road network along with the recommendations for improved and safe traffic movement in the town, including airports and rail facilities.

10. Woodlands

Areas of land that are covered with trees and hardly any grass. Single family houses, and hunting shacks may exist in this area on large lots. DNR wetlands that contain many trees, and campgrounds may also exist in this area.

Future Land Use Map Classifications:

The Future Land Use Map classifications differ from the Existing Land Use Map classifications in several ways: 1) The small amount of agriculture was absorbed into the Woodlands classification; 2) The small amount of outdoor recreation was absorbed into the Tribal classification, because most of the parks are downtown; 3) Resorts are mainly located along lakes and are listed within the Residential classification; 4) Roads are the only type of Transportation land use within the Town, and although the roads are shown for reference, the right-of-ways were not separated into a classification. The transportation right-of-way acreage did not change and is shown in Table 21; and 5) Open Lands in the Town of Lac du Flambeau mainly consist of large non-forested wetlands that are covered under the Tribal classification based upon their location.

1. Commercial

Identifies areas that sell goods or services to the general public; such as gas stations, stores, restaurants, professional services, hotels, campgrounds, and car dealerships. Higher density residential development is also allowed here, along with some storage facilities.

2. Governmental/Institutional

Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for public good facilities, for example: utilities, community non-profit facilities, schools, churches, and governmental buildings.

3. Industrial

Identifies areas that produce goods or services for distribution to commercial outlets, for example: manufacturers and wholesale distributors. Any uses that directly relate to trucking or mining operations are also located in industrial areas.

4. Residential

Identifies areas of residential development typically consisting of smaller lot sizes that may be served by municipal water and sewer systems, even if a municipal system is not planned. Resorts and bed-and-breakfasts are also grouped into this general classification.

5. Transportation

Identifies the existing road network along with the recommendations for improved and safe traffic movement in the town, including airports and rail facilities.

6. Tribal

Tribal land includes woodlands, forested wetlands, and most the land in downtown Lac du Flambeau.

7. Woodlands

Areas of land that are covered with trees and hardly any grass. Single family houses, and hunting shacks may exist in this area on large lots. DNR wetlands that contain many trees, the small amount of agriculture that exists, and campgrounds may also exist in this area.

D. FUTURE LAND USE MAP 2008-2028

The Future Land Use Map represents the long-term land use recommendations for all lands in the town. Although the map is advisory and does not have the authority of zoning, it is intended to reflect community desires and serve as a guide for local officials to coordinate future development of the town.

Town of Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee members participated in a mapping exercise to identify the desired future land uses. They reviewed the ten Existing Land Use Map Classifications, the Existing Land Use Map, and their Town Zoning Map. Zoning Committee members used their broad knowledge of the town to identify where future land uses would exist. Specifically, they created a Future Land Use Map that shows their interpretation of the current trends. The goal was to produce a generalized Future Land Use Map to guide the Town's growth.

Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Commercial	2,582	3.16%
Governmental/Institutional	166	0.20%
Industrial	221	0.27%
Residential	9,827	12.01%
Transportation	590	0.72%
Tribal	29,862	36.50%
Water	17,632	21.55%
Woodlands	20,929	25.58%
Total Acres	81,808	100.0%

Source: NCWRPC GIS

The Future Land Use Map has additional land allocated to many of the land use types for two reasons. First, the Future Land Use Map has fewer land use types (classifications) than the Existing Land Use Map. Second, the Town wanted to provide adequate land for future needs within the Town. The large increase in the Government land use type exists because all land owned by the Town was classified as Government on the Future Land Use Map.

See TABLE 21 to view how much acreage each Future Land Use Map classification has as compared to the existing land use acreages listed in TABLE 17.

E. LAND USE ISSUES

Issue #1—Trust and Fee Lands

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation covers the entire eastern portion of the Town of Lac du Flambeau (see MAP 11), but not all land within the Reservation is Tribally managed land—Trust Land. Property in the Town that is not managed by the Tribe is called Fee Land. Tribal members and non-Tribal residents can both own Fee Land, but only Tribal members and their families may occupy Trust Land. Property type—Trust or Fee Land—determines which local government has jurisdiction over the property. More analysis is provided in the Intergovernmental Chapter in this Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan.

Issue #2—Forest Fragmentation

Forest fragmentation is the conversion of large contiguous areas of forest into relatively small patches of forest and non-forest in ways that reduce or eliminate the ability of the forest to provide ecological, economic (from timber harvest), and social benefits (from large tracts available for recreation). Forested land in Lac du Flambeau has been, and still is, highly valued for home sites and recreational areas, not just forest products. In addition, rising forestland values relative to other property and the Farmland Use Value Assessment program, fully implemented in 2000, has shifted tax burden to non-agriculture land, notably to forest land that is not enrolled in Managed Forest Law.

Issue #3—Fire in Wildland Urban Interface

The wildland-urban interface can be thought of as the place where structures meet wildland fuels. As development continues to expand into forested areas, there is increasing forest fire risk. Increased development in the wildland-urban interface presents a major challenge in protecting life, property and forest resources from destructive wildfires.

Intensive Protection Areas are the most heavily forested areas of the state, and contain the most fire hazards and risk. The Town of Lac du Flambeau is in this area. Fire detection is accomplished with fire towers, aerial detection, and citizen reporting. The most restrictive debris burning laws are in effect. These laws are regulated by the DNR and require a burning permit for debris burning whenever the ground is not snow covered throughout the year. Permits can be obtained from local emergency fire wardens and DNR ranger stations.

The Utilities & Community Facilities Chapter lists the Town's ISO PPCTM ratings as follows:

- Class 6—within 5 driving miles of Downtown Fire House;
- Class 7—within 5 driving miles of Annex Fire House; and
- Class 10—in all areas more than 5 driving miles from a fire station.

ISO's PPCTM is rated on a class scale of 1 to 10, with Class 1 representing the best protection and Class 10 representing an essentially unprotected community.

Potential Land Use Conflicts

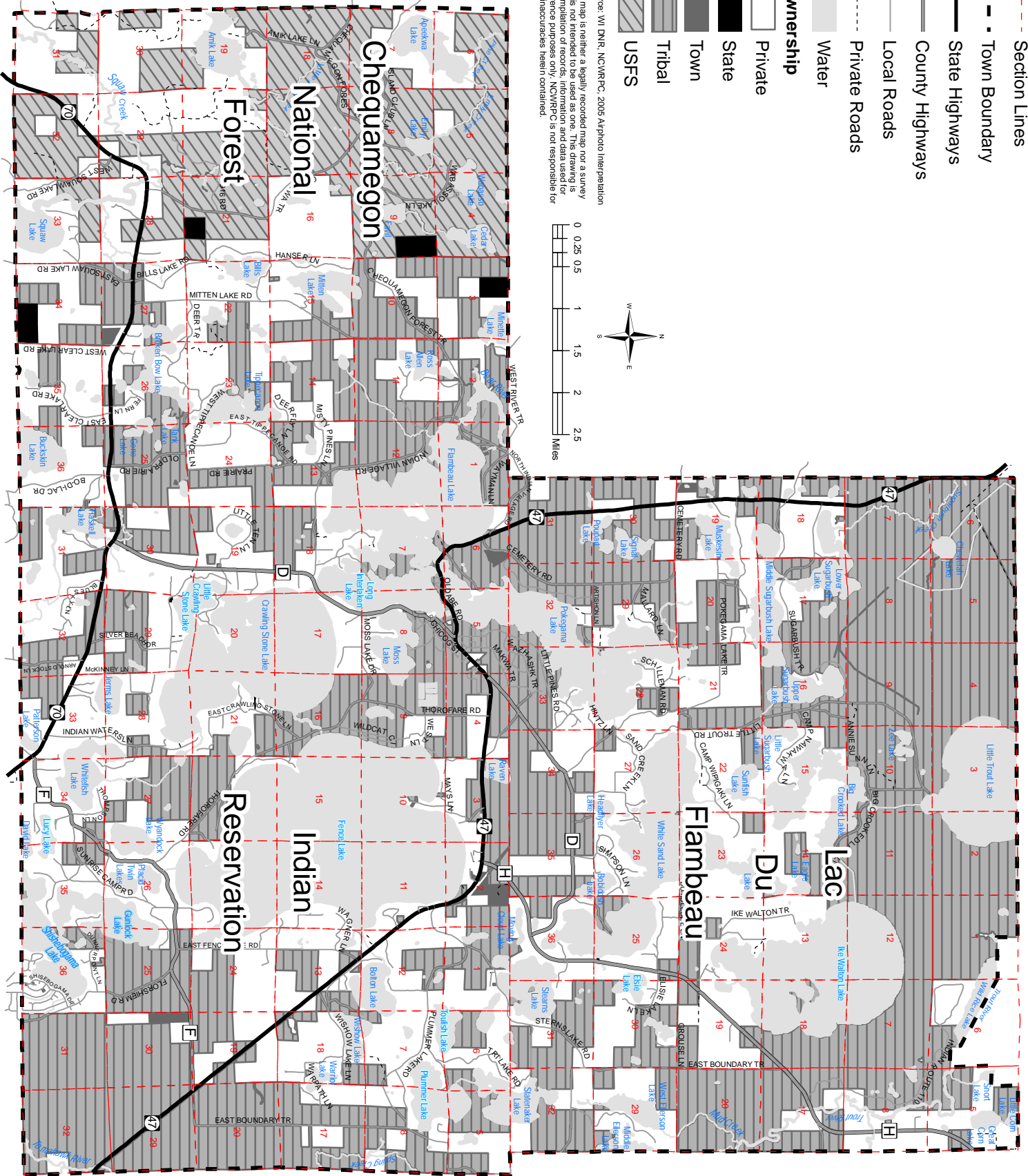
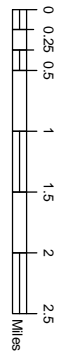
No land use conflicts were identified.



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

- - - Section Lines
- - - Town Boundary
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- - - Private Roads
- Water
- Ownership**
- Private
- State
- Town
- Tribal
- USFS

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2006 Aerialphoto Interpretation
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and should not be used for legal purposes. It is intended for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.





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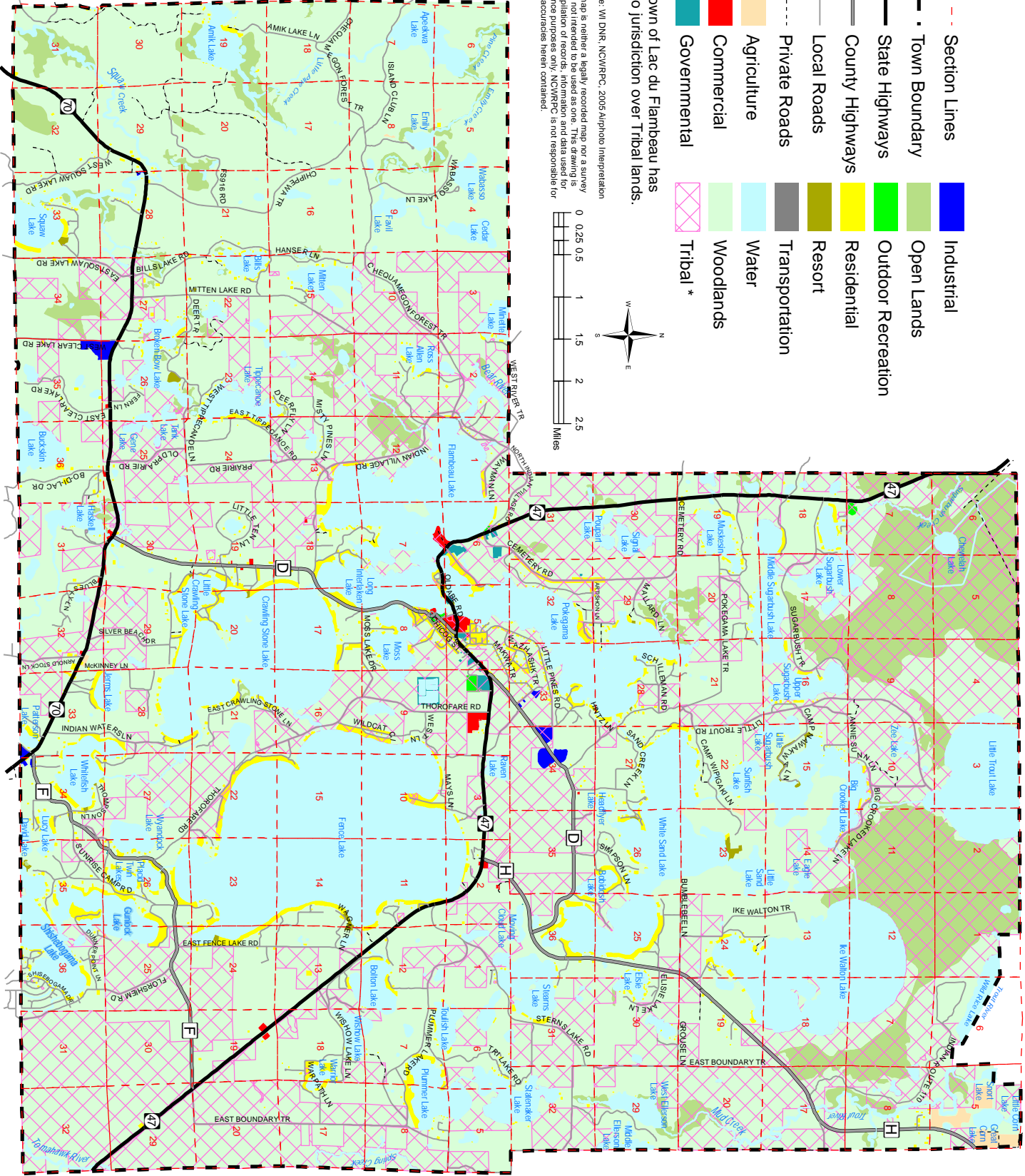
* Town of Lac du Flambeau has no jurisdiction over Tribal lands.

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2005 Aerialphoto Interpretation

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



- Section Lines
- Town Boundary
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Governmental
- Industrial
- Open Lands
- Outdoor Recreation
- Residential
- Resort
- Transportation
- Water
- Woodlands
- Tribal *

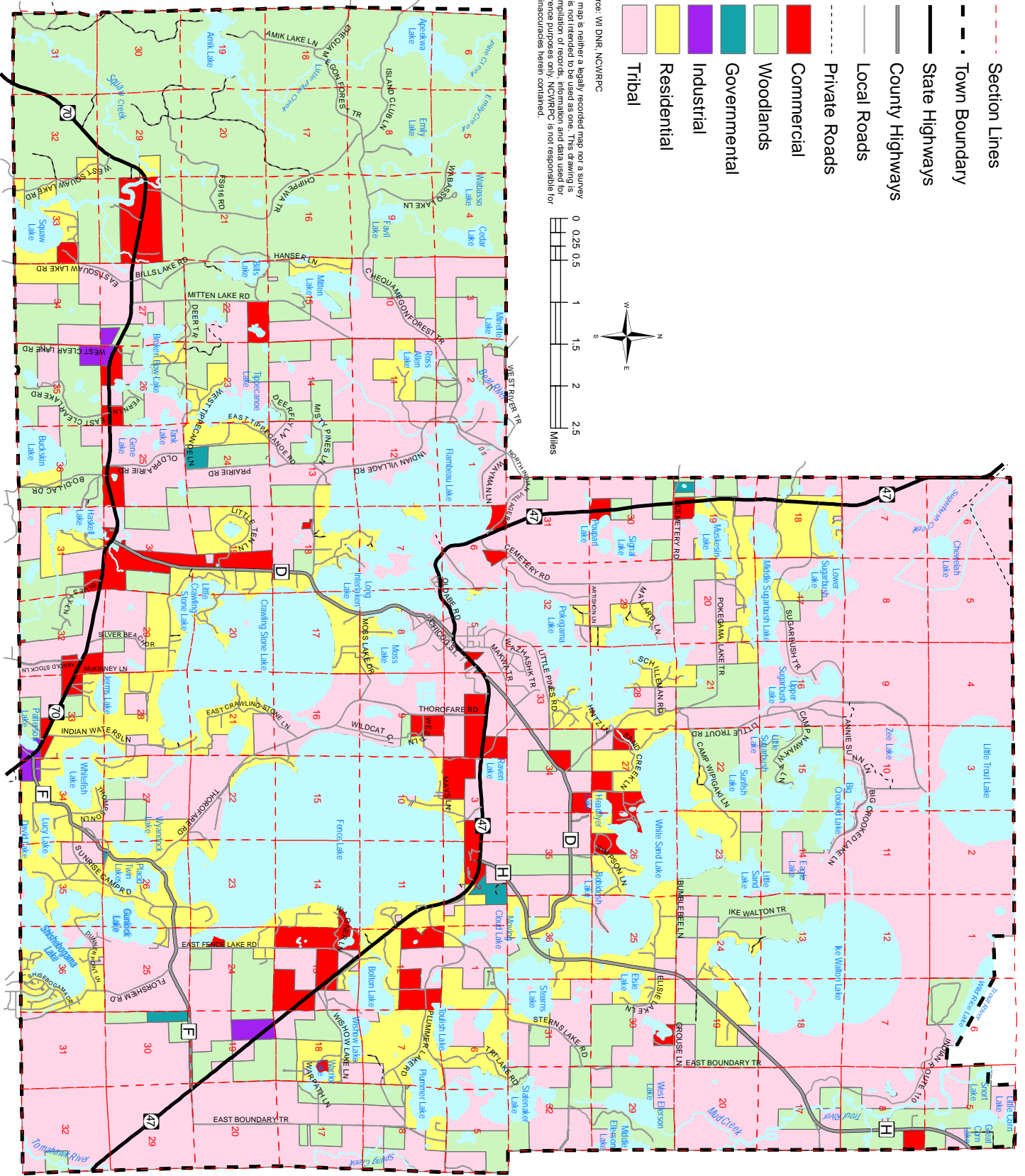
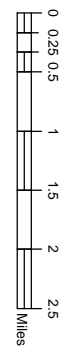




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Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC
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- Section Lines
- Town Boundary
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Commercial
- Woodlands
- Governmental
- Industrial
- Residential
- Tribal



F. LAND USE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

To address competing development concerns, a resource-based land management policy is proposed. This policy utilizes physical characteristics of the land to guide where development should occur. Secondly, the policy recognizes the significance of highways and other infrastructure. The following goals, objectives, and policies are the Town of Lac du Flambeau's policy to guide future development within the Town:

GOALS:

1. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
2. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services.
3. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental, and utility costs.
4. Promote and regulate development to preserve the "Northwoods" character of the Town.

Objectives:

1. New development will be permitted based on consideration of this Plan, as well as other Town, Tribal, County, Regional, and state plans and ordinances.
2. Limit the type of development allowed in areas of the Town that are unsafe or unsuitable for development due to: flood hazard, highway access problems, incompatibility with neighboring uses, or wellhead protection areas.
3. Provide for the long-term utilization of productive forestland by providing information to landowners about enrollment in Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law program.
4. Maintain orderly, planned growth that promotes the health, safety and general welfare of residents and makes efficient use of land and efficient use of public services, facilities and tax dollars.
5. New development should not negatively impact the natural environment or existing property values.

Policies:

1. Provide a native vegetation screen between functionally classified arterial roads industrial development, and timber harvests.
2. Strip-mall commercial development along STH 70 will be avoided in order to insure traffic safety, and to maintain "Northwoods" character of the Town.
3. Small or medium scale commercial development intended to serve local needs will be encouraged in commercial areas on the Future Land Use map along STH 47, CTH D, and throughout downtown Lac du Flambeau.

4. Large scale commercial development will be limited to the downtown area of Lac du Flambeau, a "Northwoods" screened area along STH 47, or in the Minocqua/Woodruff area, which is not in the Town of Lac du Flambeau.
5. Continue to allow current and new residential development along lakefronts.
6. Continue to allow existing resorts to operate.
7. Industrial development will be limited to the industrial area on the Future Land Use map, and non-metallic mines will be conditionally allowed in forested areas on the future land use plan map.

CHAPTER 8

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

This chapter—the eighth of nine chapters of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan—is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001(2)(g) Wis. Stats.], the chapter analyzes the relationship of the Town of Lac du Flambeau to school districts and adjacent local governmental units, and to the Region, the state, and other governmental units and incorporates plans and agreements under §66.0301, 66.0307, and 66.0309 of Wisconsin Statutes. The chapter concludes with an identification of existing or potential conflicts between the governmental units and a process to resolve such conflicts.

A. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL: Cooperate with all levels of government on issues of mutual concern, including natural resource protection, transportation, land use, utilities, education, and human services.

Objectives:

1. Promote communication with other units of government, including adjoining towns, the county, the state, and tribal government.
2. Cooperate with other units of government to provide services in a more cost-effective manner.

Policy:

- Identify alternative solutions to existing or potential land use, administration or policy conflicts that may hinder intergovernmental cooperation.

B. ASSESSMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS, PLANS, AND AGREEMENTS

1. SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The Town of Lac du Flambeau is in two overlapping school districts. The Lac du Flambeau School District has one K-8 school and serves all Town residents. Lac du Flambeau is one of four elementary school districts that feed into Lakeland Union High School. The Union High District was created on October 11, 1955 by a majority vote of the electors in a special referendum. Each of these five districts is administered by its own Board of Education.

Nicolet Technical College operates a Basic Education Learning Center in downtown Lac du Flambeau. This is a site where local residents may take Nicolet classes away from the main campus in Rhinelander.

The main form of interaction with all the school and college districts are through payment of property taxes, which help to fund the district's operations. The Town has little participation in issues pertaining to administration or siting of new facilities. All school and college board meetings are open to the public.

2. 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. The Town of Lac du Flambeau is a member of the NCWRPC. Typical functions of the NCWRPC include (but are not limited to) assistance in the following areas: economic development, geographic information systems (GIS), intergovernmental cooperation, land use, and transportation.

3. ADJACENT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

a. Planning efforts of neighboring jurisdictions

The following adjacent governments have adopted comprehensive plans under §66.1001 Wis. Stats:

- Town of Manitowish Waters, Vilas County
- Town of Sherman, Iron County
- Iron County

b. Lac du Flambeau Tribe

Most of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation exists within the Town. Both the Tribe and the Town are committed to keeping the lines of communication open, particularly when proposals or activities come in that could affect the Town, such as a significant business or industry.

The Town provides fire protection and ambulance service out of two firehouses to all Town residents, which includes all of downtown and all Tribal members who live on the Reservation.

The Tribe provides some utilities and community facilities that are available to Town residents, see Chapter 4—Utilities and Community Facilities for more details. All of the water and sewer is provided by the Tribal Water & Sewer Department, and a Tribal wellhead protection program protects all three groups of wellheads. Most of the roads in downtown are maintained by the Tribal Streets Department. The Tribe maintains the library for all Town residents to use. The Wellness Center is tribally operated, and includes the Fitness Center that is available to all residents for a fee, and the Nutrition Center for all of the Town's retired residents. Additional Tribal services are described on the sheets titled: "Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians" in ATTACHMENT C.

c. Surrounding Townships

The Town of Lac du Flambeau is bordered by seven towns in four counties, see MAP 1–Location for more details.

The Lakeland Airport/Noble F. Lee Memorial Field (ARV) is cooperatively owned and operated by the Towns of Minocqua, Woodruff, Arbor Vitae, and Lac du Flambeau. ARV is located within the Town of Arbor Vitae near the southeast corner of Lac du Flambeau, and is shown on MAP 2–Transportation.

d. Vilas County

Vilas County directly and indirectly provides a number of services to the Town and its residents. There is a good working relationship between the two governments.

Even though the Town maintains its own zoning ordinance, County Zoning is enforced in the shoreland areas of the town.

The County Highway Department maintains and plows County, state and federal highways within the Town. The County Sheriff provides protective services through periodic patrols and on-call 911 responses. The Sheriff's Department also manages the 911-dispatch center, not only for police protection, but ambulance/EMS response and dispatching the Town Fire Department. Although there are no county parks or forests within the Town, the County Forestry Department maintains a countywide park and forest system for the use and enjoyment of all residents.

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 each individual local unit in the process and resulting final plan. Examples of this include the County Outdoor Recreation plan which maintains the eligibility for WisDNR administered park and recreation development funding of each local unit that adopts it, and the County Land and Water Resource Management plan, which is required by DATCP for counties to receive grants to reduce runoff and protect water quality.

4. STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS

The Departments of Natural Resources (WisDNR) and Transportation (WisDOT) 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 WisDNR takes a lead role in wildlife protection and sustainable management of woodlands, wetland and other wildlife habitat areas, while WisDOT is responsible for the planning and development of state highways and other modal transportation systems. State agencies make a number of grant and aid programs available to local units of government like the Town of Lac du Flambeau. 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 delegated to the states, so the Town would be dealing with the responsible state agency with regard to federal programs and regulations.

C. INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS

66.0301 – Intergovernmental Cooperation: Wisconsin Statute, 66.0301 permits local agreements between the state, cities, villages, towns, counties, regional planning commissions, and certain special districts, including school districts, public library systems, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, sanitary districts, farm drainage districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, and sewer utility districts, Indian tribes or bands, and others.

Intergovernmental agreements prepared in accordance with §66.0301, formerly §66.30, 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 within 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.

CHAPTER 9 IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter—the ninth of nine chapters of the Town of Lac du Flambeau Comprehensive Plan—is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(i) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of programs and specific actions to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in the previous chapters. This chapter includes a process for updating the plan, which is required every 10 years at a minimum.

A. RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

This Plan is intended to be used as a guide by local officials, both town and county, when making decisions that affect growth and development in Lac du Flambeau. 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, a Zoning Committee resolution recommending Plan adoption by the Town Board, an open house meeting, a formal public hearing, Town Board approval of the Plan by ordinance, distribution of the Plan to affected government units and ongoing Zoning Committee reviews and updates.

RECOMMENDATION 1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Town of Lac du Flambeau cooperation with the Tribe, neighboring communities, and other units of government will minimize intergovernmental conflict, and ensure that the goals and objectives of this plan are fully realized. Key recommendations include the following:

- ✓ Work with the Tribe to develop regulations that are mutually beneficial.
- ✓ Continue to build on the initial framework established in the Intergovernmental Cooperation Chapter of this Plan.

RECOMMENDATION 2: ZONING ORDINANCE CONSISTENCY

Generally the Future Land Use map and the Zoning map are consistent. However, there are two inconsistencies that should be addressed. The first is the issue of island development. The Town discourages this type of development because of the lack of facilities to provide fire and other emergency services to islands. As such, the Town should consider rezoning all islands not connected by a bridge to "Forest" or some other low impact use. The second issue relates to non-metallic mining. Currently this use is only allowed as a conditional use in two districts—"Industrial" and "All Purpose." There should be consideration given to this use in the "Forest" district as a conditional use as well.

RECOMMENDATION 3: INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

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

B. PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

An annual review is to be completed by the Zoning Committee, 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, objectives, and policies of this Plan is found, then the following options are to be considered:

- ✓ Appropriate revision should be made to bring decision-making back in line with Plan goals, objectives, and policies.
- ✓ The goals, objectives, and policies themselves should be reviewed to ensure they are still relevant and worthwhile.

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 Zoning Committee should take place every 5 years, and that statistical information should be updated when available. An essential characteristic of any planning program is that it reflects the desires of the Town's citizens.

C. PLAN AMENDMENT PROCEDURE

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

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

The Zoning Committee 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 government units within the Town, and Vilas County.

Town Clerk publishes a 30-day Class 1 notice announcing a Town Board public hearing on the proposed changes. At the same time, the Town Clerk also mails this notice to all owners and operators of nonmetallic mines within the Town.

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

Any approved changes are sent to:

- All school districts, and the technical college district that serve the Town;
- The Lac du Flambeau Tribe;
- All adjacent Town Clerks;
- Clerks for Vilas, Oneida, Price, and Iron counties;
- The local library;
- North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission; and
- WDOA, Division of Intergovernmental Relations, Comprehensive Planning Program.

D. PLAN CONSISTENCY BETWEEN CHAPTERS

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

ATTACHMENT A
Public Participation Plan

Town of Lac du Flambeau

Vilas County • P.O. Box 68 • Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538 • (715) 588-3358

TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU

RESOLUTION # 07-01

FOR ADOPTION OF A PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU is required to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes; and

WHEREAS, public participation is critical for the development of a sound plan; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU to approve a process to involve the public in the planning process; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU does approve and authorize the Public Participation Plan as presented.

ADOPTED on the 14th date of June, 2007.

ATTEST: Janet L. Bickelhaupt
Janet L. Bickelhaupt, Secretary

The governing body of the TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU has authorized this Resolution, dated today.

ATTEST: Robert Schneider
Robert Schneider, Chairman
Lac du Flambeau Zoning Committee

Town of Lac du Flambeau

Vilas County • P.O. Box 68 • Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538 • (715) 588-3358

TOWN OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU Public Participation Plan

I. Background

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

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

II. Objectives

The following is a list of objectives for the public participation plan:

- That the residents, land owners and other interested parties become fully aware of the importance of participating in the development of the Comprehensive Plan.
- That the Lac du Flambeau Tribe be involved in the process.
- That the public has opportunities to provide their input to the Plan Commission and Town Board.
- That the public has access to all written information and all maps created throughout the planning process.
- That there is input from the broadest range of perspectives and interests in the community possible.
- That input is elicited through a variety of means (electronic, printed, and oral) in such a way that it may be carefully considered and incorporated into the process.
- That this process of public involvement strengthens the sense of community.

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

Supervisor
Mike Christensen

Chairman
Francis P. Chartier

Supervisor
Matthew E. Gaulke

III. Techniques

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

1. All meetings for the planning process will be posted and open to the public.
2. Periodic press releases/newsletter articles to the media will occur to provide education on the planning process meetings.
3. Plan meeting handouts will be maintained by the Town and available for review by the public.
4. When the draft plan is prepared it will be available at Town Hall, the library and on a website.
5. The draft plan will be distributed to all surrounding communities and the County.

ATTACHMENT B
Minocqua-Woodruff (ARV) Airport airphoto

115 Lakeland /Noble F. Lee Mem Field (ARV) 3 NW of City



Communication	Navigation	Services		
CTAF. 122.7 AWOS-3. 121.125 APP/DEP. 133.65 FSS. 122.6	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Elevation. 1629'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TPA. 2629'</td> </tr> </table> VOR to Field: 109.2 RHI 325°/21 NM NDB. 221 ARV	Elevation. 1629'	TPA. 2629'	FUEL: 100LL, Jet A1+ - Lakeland Aviation Co. 715-356-3891
Elevation. 1629'				
TPA. 2629'				
NOTES: 1. DEER ON AND IN VICINITY OF AIRPORT. 2. FOR ATTENDENT AFTER HOURS CALL 715-356-3891 OR 715-356-2972.				

45° 56'N - 89° 44'W

Minocqua - Woodruff - (ARV)

115

ATTACHMENT C
Lac du Flambeau Band Fact Sheets

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

PO Box 67
Lac du Flambeau, WI 54538
Phone: 715-588-3303
FAX: 715-588-7930
Website: <http://www.lacduflambeautribe.com>

Victoria Doud, President
Dee Mayo, Vice-President
Gerry Brown, Secretary
Rose Mitchell, Treasurer

Council Members:

Joe Wildcat
Vivian Lucy Wolfe
John Brown
Carl Edwards
Louis St. Germaine
Julianna Valliere
Mike Christensen
Donna LaMere

Location: Vilas County, north central Wisconsin

Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians

Tribal Statistics

There are currently 3,374 Lac du Flambeau tribal members.

- 17 and under = 831
- Ages 18 and older = 2,543

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation, located primarily in Vilas County, totals 86,600 acres.

- 39,403 acres are tribally owned
- 18,532 acres are individually allotted
- 28,665 acres are fee land
- 24,000 acres are water/wetlands that include 260 lakes, 65 miles of streams, lakes, and rivers.

The Lac du Flambeau Government, including its enterprises, is the largest employer in Vilas County, employing approximately 800 people (*Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development*).

Tribal Government

The Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council is composed of 12 members.

- The council meets twice monthly
- Decisions are made by a majority rule
- Elections are held every October for two officer positions and four members of the council. Two-year terms are staggered

Brief History

The band has inhabited the Lac du Flambeau area since 1745 when Chief Keeshkemun led the band to the area. The band acquired the name Lac du Flambeau from its gathering practice of harvesting fish at night by torchlight. The name Lac du Flambeau or Lake of the Torches refers to this practice and was given to the band by the French traders and trappers who visited the area.

The Lac du Flambeau Reservation was officially established by treaties in 1837 and 1842. The area was continually logged in the following years and became a tourist destination for families from southern Wisconsin and Illinois around the turn of the century.

To increase economic activity and foster self-reliance among the various Native American communities, the tribe began bingo and casino operations. Revenues generated by the casino operations would go to the tribe and directly benefit the economic and social development of the community. The casino has enhanced both

the economy of the Lakeland area and to provide public services to residents in Lac du Flambeau.

Tribal Services

Aging Program

The Lac du Flambeau Aging and Disabilities services provides information, referrals, Elder activities, case management, nutrition, transportation, and benefits counseling to elders, veterans, and persons with long-term disabilities.

Services:

- Veteran and Elder benefits
- Veteran and Elder activities
- Elder meals; dining and meals on wheels
- Case management
- Information
- Personal care, chore services, and transportation

Court System

Includes:

- Two judges
- Legal counsel must pass bar to practice before the court
- The Lac du Flambeau Court System handles cases such as divorce, child protection, guardianships, civil, divorce, custody, child support, domestic abuse, small claims, replevin, and recognition of foreign orders
- Funded by Bureau of Indian Affairs grants, tribal funds and sub-contract with the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC).

Education

Includes:

- Zaasijiwan Head Start
- Lac du Flambeau Elementary School District
- Lakeland Union High School
- Lac du Flambeau Ojibwe Language Program

Healthcare: Peter Christensen Health Center

Services:

- Quality health care provided by 3 board certified family Practice Physicians, Advanced Practice Nurse Prescriber & one Physician Assistant-Certified.
- Acute med conditions assessed through the walk-in dept.
- Staged Diabetic Management
- Obstetric Care
- Womens Wellness
- Chronic Disease Management
- Well Child exams
- Preventative Care
- CLIA certified Laboratory services

- In addition to medical services, PCHC also offers preventative and routine dental care. The dental clinic is under supervision of Mel Golden, DDS.
- Clinic services include: urgent care, pharmacy, dental, community health, diabetes care, and nutrition
- Funded by Lac du Flambeau Tribe, with some funds coming from the Indian Health Service and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services

Housing Authority

The mission of the CHA is to develop, operate and maintain affordable housing programs and activities on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. The purpose of these activities is to provide Tribal membership with a decent, safe, sanitary housing and supportive services that promote self-sufficiency, economic and community development on the Reservation. The Chippewa Housing Authority's first 20 low rent properties were available to the community in 1966. Today, CHA housing stock includes 196 low rent units, 50 Mutual Help homes, 48 Tax Credit units and 40 USDA-RDS 515 units.

Law Enforcement

Includes:

- Twelve officers and one Chief of Police
- Agreement with Vilas County Sheriff's Department (transportation, jail housing)
- Funded primarily with tribal funds, some discretionary federal grants, and Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance funds

Lac du Flambeau Public Library

The mission of the Lac du Flambeau Public Library is to provide informational, cultural, educational, recreational resource and services to all residents of the Lac du Flambeau area, and encompassing the communities in Vilas County. The library is committed to freedom of information to all.

Social Services

The Tribe's Family Resource Center provides a wide range of services and programs to the Lac du Flambeau Community to ensure the support and preservation of family life and well being on the reservation.

Services/Departments:

- Lac du Flambeau Child Welfare Office
- Mental Health Outreach Program
- Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program
- Tribal Family Services Program
- Domestic Abuse Program
- Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Program
- Economic Assistance/Support
- Food Distribution Program
- Youth Services
- Problem Gambling Counseling

Tribal Natural Resource Department

This Department was designed to provide the personnel, materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, and management of the natural resources on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

The reservation is 86,630 acres (or 144 square miles). It is a checkerboard reservation with land status consisting of Tribal (45.4%), Tribal Allotted (21.4%), and Alienated (33.1%) land.

The reservation consists of 260 lakes, 17,897 surface acres of water, 64 miles of creeks, rivers, and streams, 2,400 acres of wetlands, and 41,733 acres of forested upland.

The Department consists of ten programs:

- Fish Culture
- Fisheries Management
- Wildlife Management
- Circle of Flight
- Conservation Law
- Forestry
- Water Resources
- Parks and Recreation
- Environmental Protection
- Historic Preservation
- Land Management

Tribal Roads Department

The Tribal Roads Department is committed to maintaining all tribal roads and ensuring traffic runs as smooth as possible in Lac du Flambeau. The department is focused on keeping tribal roads accessible at all times.

Services:

- Snow plowing for elders, tribal roads, and some bus routes
- Maintenance of tribal roads; gravelling, signage, disposing of fallen trees, etc.
- Cleaning of lots for new home/subdivision construction
- Stumpage, brushing of tribal lots as requested
- Upkeep of Tribal Garage and all machinery and equipment therein to maintain safety

Water and Sewer Department

We strive to provide quality, uninterrupted service that meets or exceeds all Federal safe drinking water standards. We also collect and treat all wastewater generated by the community.

Youth Center - Abinoojiiyag Center

The Abinoojiiyag Center is available for the Lac du Flambeau Tribal members, community members, Lake of the Torches Employees, Tribal employees, and Lac du Flambeau youth only.

The Abinoojiiyag Center provides alternative, positive activities for youth to reduce and stop alcohol, tobacco and other drug abuse, and criminal behavior among youth on the Lac du Flambeau reservation. We are always looking for volunteers or mentors. If you are interested in becoming either, please contact us and we will be happy to assist you.

We collaborate with the Family Resource Center, Lac du Flambeau Public School, Lakeland Union High School, Tribal programs, Great Lakes Inter Tribal Council, and other tribes throughout Wisconsin to provide these services.

Services:

- Family activities such as naming ceremonies, family reunions, birthday parties, when no other center-sponsored activity is taking place
- Promotes family togetherness, community wellness, healthy alternatives to alcohol, tobacco and other drug use

Economic Enterprises

Lac du Flambeau employs approximately 800 people.

<u>Business</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>
Lake of the Torches Lac du Flambeau, WI	Casino, hotel/lodge, convention center
Lac du Flambeau Tribe and Tribal Enterprises Lac du Flambeau, WI	-Campground/marina -Store/Gas Station -Smoke Shop -Museum -Simpson Electric

ATTACHMENT D
WDNR Water Runoff Management Rules



Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

NON-AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION EROSION CONTROL AND STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

NR 151 Subchapter III

NR 151 became effective Oct. 1, 2002 as part of a package of Department Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States.

Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/> or by contacting:

**Wisconsin DNR
Runoff Management/ WT 2
Attn.: Carol Holden
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
(608)266-0140**

NR 151 includes agricultural performance standards and prohibitions, non-agricultural performance standards, transportation performance standards, implementation and enforcement provisions, and a process to develop and disseminate non-agricultural technical standards.

This fact sheet focuses on the non-agricultural performance standards outlined in Subchapter III, the procedures to implement the standards, and the non-agricultural technical standards process.

The non-agricultural performance standards in NR 151 encompass the construction and post-construction phases of new development and redevelopment areas, as well as certain requirements for developed urban areas. The standards are intended to protect water quality by minimizing the amount of sediment and other nonpoint source pollutants that enter waterways.

The standard for **construction sites** requires implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan using Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, by design, reduce to the **maximum extent practicable (MEP)** 80 percent of the sediment load on an average annual basis. No one will be required to exceed 80 percent reduction and some exceptions to meeting this requirement are allowed, provided a proper justification is presented.

Sediment and erosion control practices contained in the 1993 *Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook* will be accepted as meeting the performance standard until new or revised technical standards replace them. The erosion and sediment control plan also needs to address: minimization of tracking; sewer inlet protection; minimizing sediment discharge from de-watering; and proper use and storage of chemicals, cement and other compounds. Sediment control practices must be installed before runoff enters waters of the state.

This performance standard applies to sites where land-disturbing construction activity affects one or more acres. This threshold is consistent with federal Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations.

The landowner (or other person performing services to meet the performance standard through a contract or agreement) is responsible for meeting this standard. The standard is implemented and enforced through storm water construction permits issued by the DNR through NR 216. It is expected that the Department of Commerce will require

implementation and enforcement of these performance standards for projects permitted or approved under their authority.

The **post-construction site** performance standards set a minimum level of control of runoff pollution from construction sites after construction is completed and final stabilization has occurred. They apply to sites subject to the construction site erosion control standard, with some specific exceptions.

A written storm water management plan must be developed and implemented for each site and must incorporate the performance standards.

Total Suspended Solids Control. This standard requires BMPs to control to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) 80 percent of the total suspended solids that would normally run off the site, based on an average annual rainfall. For redevelopment and for in-fill development under 5 acres, the reduction goal is 40 percent.

Peak Discharge Rate. This standard requires that BMPs be used to maintain or reduce the peak runoff discharge rate of the 2 year-24 hour design storm, to the MEP. The pre-development land use is assumed to be in good hydrologic condition. Redevelopment sites and in-fill development of less than 5 acres are exempt.

Infiltration. This performance standard requires that, to the MEP, a portion of the runoff volume be infiltrated. The amount to be infiltrated is different for residential and non-residential (commercial,

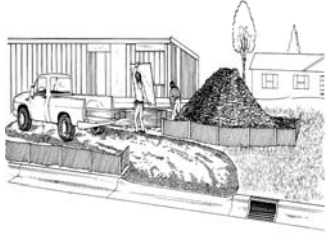


NR 151 Non-Agricultural Performance Standards

industrial, institutional) land uses.

Residential – 90 percent of pre-development infiltration volume or 25 percent of the 2 year-24 hour design storm. No more than 1 percent of the project site is required (cap).

Non-residential – 60 percent of pre-



development infiltration volume or 10 percent of the 2 year-24 hour design storm. No more than 2 percent of the project site is required (cap).

To protect groundwater, this standard identifies areas where infiltration is discouraged: areas associated with Tier 1 industries; storage and loading areas of Tier 2 industries; fueling and maintenance areas; areas near karst features; areas in close proximity to wells; areas with inadequate separation distance to groundwater or bedrock; areas where the soils are contaminated and areas where the soils are too coarse.

For practical reasons, the standard further identifies areas where infiltration is not required, such as areas where the infiltration rate is less than 0.6 inches per hour; areas with less than 5,000 square feet of parking lot or roads in commercial and industrial development; redevelopment areas; in-fill areas less than 5 acres; and certain roads.

Protective Areas. This standard identifies where, to the MEP, a permanent vegetative buffer area must be maintained around lakes, streams, and wetlands to filter pollutants and protect against erosion. Buffer sizes vary according to the type and classification of the waterbody: 75 feet for outstanding and exceptional resource waters and wetlands of special natural resource interest; 50 feet for streams, lakes, and most wetlands; and 10-30 feet for less susceptible wetlands; 10 feet for concentrated flow channels draining more than 130 acres. Some limited exemptions apply.

Fueling and Maintenance Areas.

This standard requires, to the MEP, that petroleum product runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas must be controlled to remove all visible sheen in the runoff.

The practices identified in the storm water management plan must be installed during or immediately after construction. (The practices may be located off-site, but the runoff must be treated to meet the performance standards before it enters the waters of the state.) This standard will be implemented through storm water construction permits issued by the DNR under NR 216. It is expected that the Department of Commerce will require implementation and enforcement of these performance standards for appropriate projects regulated under its authority.



Information and Education. This performance standard applies to **developed urban areas** — incorporated cities, villages, towns, and counties with a population density of 1,000 or more people per square mile. By March 10, 2008, local governments will be responsible for implementing a storm water management plan that includes public education, leaf and grass management where appropriate, application of nutrients on municipally owned property in accordance with a nutrient application schedule, and detection and elimination of illicit discharges. Public education programs need to address proper management of leaves, grass clippings, lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides, pet

wastes, oil and other chemicals to reduce polluted runoff.

Permitted Municipalities. By March 10, 2008, municipalities subject to a municipal storm water permit under NR 216 must reduce total suspended solids by 20 percent. By March 10, 2013, these permitted municipalities will be required to reduce total suspended solids by 40 percent. Meeting this stricter performance standard may require the use of high efficiency sweepers, which are more effective at picking up smaller pollutants than brush sweepers. In highly polluted areas such as heavy industrial or commercial areas, structural treatment practices may be necessary to control pollutants.

Municipalities covered under a storm water permit issued under Subchapter I of NR 216 are required to meet the developed urban area performance standards as a permit requirement. If a municipality is not regulated under Subchapter I of NR 216, it will *not* receive a permit. However, these municipalities will still be expected to meet the information and education performance standard, enforceable under Section 281.98 of Wisconsin Statutes.

Non-municipal Property Fertilizer.

Owners of properties that apply fertilizer to more than 5 acres of pervious surface (e.g. lawns or turf) must apply nutrients in accordance with a nutrient management schedule. This requirement needs to be met by March 10, 2008.

The **technical standard development process** for formulating and disseminating technical standards to support non-agricultural and transportation performance standards is described in Subchapter V of NR 151. The process includes the roles and responsibilities of agencies requesting or revising technical standards; the procedures to develop technical standards, including the DNR's responsibility to determine effectiveness; and the process for making the technical standards available. The DNR will maintain a list of acceptable technical standards.





Wisconsin's Runoff Management Rules

NR 151 Subchapter IV Transportation Facilities Performance Standards

NR 151 Subchapter IV is part of 8 Department of Natural Resources rules that address runoff pollution (also known as nonpoint source pollution), the major cause of polluted waters in Wisconsin and the United States

Complete versions of the Runoff Management rules can be obtained by visiting the DNR Runoff Management Program Web page (<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/index.htm>) or by contacting:

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Subchapter IV of NR 151 contains the performance standards for major transportation facilities that cause or may cause polluted runoff. Transportation facilities covered by this subchapter of NR 151 include roads, public mass transit systems, highways, public airports, railroads, public trails, and other public transportation works.

The transportation facility performance standards focus on transportation sites during and after construction, as well as to some in developed urban areas. These standards apply to projects administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT), as well as non-DOT-administered projects.

The **transportation facility construction site erosion control** performance standard applies to sites on which land-disturbing construction activity affects 5 or more acres of land. This threshold will be lowered to 1 acre by March 10, 2003. The lower threshold is consistent with the timing and applicability of new U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations.

The standard requires implementation of an erosion and sediment control plan using practices that, by design, minimize contaminated runoff entering state waters. The goal is to reduce the average annual sediment load carried in runoff by 80 percent. Some exceptions to meeting the 80-percent control are allowed,

provided a reasonable justification is presented.

Sediment and erosion control practices for transportation facilities are contained in DNR and DOT specifications and manuals. Specific control measures include: minimization of tracking; proper use and storage of chemicals, cement and other compounds; minimizing sediment discharge from de-watering; sediment clean up; and sewer inlet protection. Sediment control practices may be located on or off-site but before runoff enters state waters or a separate storm sewer system connecting to waters of the state.

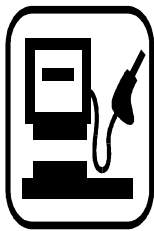
The goal of the **post-construction** performance standard is to set a minimum control level for polluted runoff from transportation facility sites that were subject to the construction performance standard. The standard requires implementation of a storm water management plan using Best Management Practices (BMPs) that minimize pollutants in runoff, maintain or lower runoff rates, provide for infiltration, create and



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maintain buffer areas, and control 80 percent of the total suspended solids that would normally run off the site. Implementation of the post-construction performance standard is delayed for 2 years after the rule is promulgated to allow time for advance planning for implementation. Properly designed and maintained vegetated swales meet requirements of this performance standard. Additional treatment may be needed for runoff that enters outstanding and exceptional resource waters and federally listed waters that are degraded from nonpoint pollution sources.

The infiltration standard will vary according to soil conditions. Certain types of runoff that could contaminate groundwater are exempt from infiltration. A permanent vegetative buffer area must be maintained in newly developed sites around lakes, streams, and wetlands to filter pollutants and protect against erosion. Buffer sizes vary according to type and classification of the waterbody. Also, petroleum



product runoff from fueling and vehicle maintenance areas must be controlled to remove all visible sheen in the runoff.

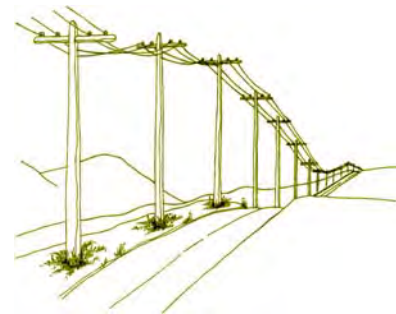
The practices identified in the management plan must be installed during or immediately after construction. The practices may be located off site but must be installed **before** entering state waters.

The **developed urban area** performance standard is applicable *only* to highways that are under the jurisdiction of the DOT that are regulated under an NR 216 municipal storm water discharge permit. (Local roads within an NR 216 municipality not under DOT jurisdiction are covered by the developed urban area performance standards in NR 151.13.) The standard is intended to promote and encourage coordination between the DOT and the NR 216-permitted municipalities to control runoff pollution from urbanized areas.

The performance standard requires DOT to implement a storm water management plan that attains a reduction in total suspended solids from transportation facilities of 20

percent by March 10, 2008, and 40 percent by March 10, 2013. DOT will also be responsible for informing and educating their appropriate staff and contractors about proper use and management of nutrients, pesticides, salt and other de-icing materials, and vehicle maintenance activities to prevent polluted runoff to state waters.

DOT transportation activities covered under Section 30.12(4) of Wisconsin Statutes follow the consultation and conflict resolution process specified in agreements between the DNR and DOT. (Non-DOT transportation activities would be regulated by the DNR through either a storm water permit issued under NR 216 or by Section 281.98 of Wisconsin Statutes.)



Two (2) additional fact sheets covering other provisions of NR 151 (Subchapter II — Agricultural Performance Standards Prohibitions and Subchapter III — Non-Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions) are also available from the Department of Natural Resources.

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