



**COORDINATION LAND USE AND LIVABILITY PLAN**

**ADOPTED DECEMBER 29, 2009**

**UPDATED MARCH 8, 2016**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	
Town of Little Rice Resolution 01-2009	
Introduction .....	1
Vision Statement .....	2
Element 1 Issue and Opportunities .....	3-8
Element 2 Housing .....	9-12
Element 3 Transportation .....	13-15
Element 4 Utilities and Community Facilities .....	16-18
Element 5 Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources .....	19-22
Element 6 Economic Development .....	23-32
Element 7 Intergovernmental Cooperation .....	33-36
Element 8 Land Use .....	37-47
Element 9 Implementation .....	48-49
References .....	50
Appendix 1 2010 Demographic Profile Data	
Appendix 2 2016 General Transportation Aids and Connecting Highway Aids	
Appendix 3 Wisconsin Municipal Law 66.1001 Subchapter X	
Appendix 4 Town of Little Rice Resolution 04-2015	

## PREFACE

Chapter 1 of the Wisconsin statutes contains general principles of law relating to sovereignty and jurisdiction, principles that set forth the public policy of the state regarding the relationship between the various sovereign levels of government. Public policy of Wisconsin, as that of any state, is set by the legislative representatives of the people.

A significant element of that public policy is the recognition of the relationship of local government with state government. The legislature includes in its statements of public policy its intention that the state coordinate with local government. The inclusion of coordination in this critical sovereignty and jurisdiction chapter should make it crystal clear that when the legislature uses the word "coordination" with regard to comprehensive planning and in other statutes; it means to emphasize the importance of local government in the sovereign to sovereign governmental relationships which make up Wisconsin government and law.

In Chapter 1, Section 1.13 the legislature specifically establishes the public policy of the state with regard to land use planning. One of the key elements of that policy is encouragement to all state agencies to coordinate with "nearby units of government," which in its all inclusive fashion includes "local government." When the legislature says that an agency is "encouraged" to take action, it is more than just a suggestion; it is a statement of public policy that the agency ought to take to heart. The people of Wisconsin are entitled to have the administrative agencies follow policy set by the legislature and language of encouragement is certainly expression of policy. The direct statement of policy states that:

"...(2) Each state agency, where applicable and consistent with other laws, is encouraged to design its programs, policies, infrastructure and investments of the agency to reflect a ***balance*** between the ***mission of the agency*** and the following ***local, comprehensive planning goals***:

- (b) Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices;
- (c) Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources;
- (d) Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests;
- ...
- (g) Encouragement of ***coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government***;
- ...
- (k) Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels;
- ...
- (m) Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities;

In the above sections the legislature has directed the agencies to the policy of the state that there be coordination between units of government, and that the agencies "balance" their mission under state law with "local" goals---and those goals are related to virtually every function and duty of local government:

Support efficient transportation, protect and respect natural resources, protect and support economic stability and social cohesiveness within the uniqueness of the community.

Keep in mind the meaning of the word "coordination". It is a word of common usage and the dictionary definition provides the common meaning related to equality of rank, not superior and subordinate rank.

Clearly the Wisconsin legislature knows the difference between coordinate and cooperate, because in (2) (g), above, it encourages the agency to balance its mission to make room for "coordination and cooperation" with other units of government. It is obvious that the legislature understands that coordination is different from cooperation because it encourages development of both.

Court decisions make it clear that unless the legislature provides a specific definition of a word of common usage, it intends the common meaning.

Coordination, that is an equal ranking in policy discussions, is called for to make possible the legislative policy stated in subsection 3 of 1.13. There the legislature encourages the agency to administer any law under which "a local government unit prepares a plan" so that its' planning requirements make it "practical for local governmental units to incorporate those plans into local comprehensive plans prepared under s.66.1001". Note very clearly that it is not the policy of the state that the state agencies impose its plans and requirements on the local government. Rather, it is the policy of the state that the agencies make its requirements so consistent with local interests that it would be "practical" for local government to include the state plan into its own!

The remarkable element of this Chapter is that the upshot as to planning is that the state agencies administer itself in such coordination with local government that the local government would want to include the state agency's plan into its own. So, the public policy as stated in Wisconsin law is not that the local government be dictated to from above, but that local government decides whether to include in its policy and plan the plans adopted above.

In Section 1.11 the legislature mandates that as to every "major action" that significantly affects the quality of the "human environment" every state agency must "to the fullest extent possible" prepare an environmental impact statement in accord with the guidelines provided by the council on environmental quality for National Environmental Policy Act studies. The National Environmental Policy Act requires "coordination" between plans prepared by federal, state and local governments.

RESOLUTION 01-2009

1 **RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF LITTLE RICE, IMPOSING ITS AUTHORITY TO**  
2 **COORDINATE WITH, AND INSIST ON COORDINATION BY, FEDERAL AND STATE,**  
3 **COUNTY, CITY AND VILLAGE AGENCIES (COLLECTIVELY, "STATE," "STATE**  
4 **AGENCIES" OR "LOCAL GOVERNMENT") WITH MANAGEMENT, OVERSIGHT OR**  
5 **PLANNING DUTIES REGARDING LAND AND/OR NATURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE**  
6 **JURISDICTION OF THE TOWN OF LITTLE RICE.**  
7

8 WHEREAS; the Town of Little Rice is a unit of local government under Chapter 60 of the Wisconsin  
9 Code;

10  
11 WHEREAS; applicable provisions of the Constitution, statutes and regulations of the State of Wisconsin  
12 authorize the Town of Little Rice to plan for current and future land and resource uses and authorize the  
13 Town to exercise the police powers related to the public health and safety which are customarily reserved  
14 to local government;

15  
16 WHEREAS; the governing body of the Town of Little Rice has the responsibility to protect the Town's  
17 tax base, protect the public health and safety, to take actions necessary to serve its citizens;

18  
19 WHEREAS; in order to protect local authority to act in the best interests of the citizens, the Town must be  
20 in a position to represent the citizens in a meaningful way with the federal and "State" agencies and units  
21 of government which have management, oversight or planning duties regarding land and/or other natural  
22 resources within the jurisdiction of Town of Little Rice "State" units of government include the state,  
23 counties, cities of all classes, villages, and townships;

24  
25 WHEREAS; the governing body of the Town of Little Rice engages in local planning regarding current  
26 and future land use, natural resource use, roads and highways, and all elements of local authority  
27 recognized by Wisconsin law and the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the United States Constitution, and;

29 WHEREAS; proper planning and management of land and/or other natural resources is an ongoing,  
30 dynamic, process requiring systematic and continual review and revision, in coordination with units and  
31 agencies of federal and state government, to best serve the interests and needs of the citizens of the Town  
32 of Little Rice in relation to specific needs and circumstances as they may change from time to time,  
33 including, but not limited to comprehensive plans adopted by other units of federal and state government;

34  
35 WHEREAS; applicable provisions of the Constitution, statutes and regulations of the State of Wisconsin  
36 mandating that state, county and local units of government assigned duties relating to management,  
37 oversight and planning of use of land and natural resources coordinate with the Town's governing body  
38 include, but are not limited to, § 1.13, Stats., Land use planning activities; § 16.023(1)(c), Stats.,  
39 Wisconsin land council; § 16.965, Planning grants to local government units; and § 16.967, Land  
40 information program; and § 560.04, Stats.; and statutes relating to community planning;

41  
42 WHEREAS; the common and ordinarily accepted definition of "coordination" as provided in standard  
43 dictionaries and common usage require that the Town of Little Rice and those units and agencies of  
44 federal and State government required by law to coordinate with the Town be of equal status in the  
45 planning process and that plans proposed by such other units and agencies of federal and State  
46 government be consistent with those of the Town, and;

47  
48 WHEREAS; the federal statutes and regulations relating to management, oversight and planning of use of  
49 land and natural resources include, but are not limited to, the National Environmental Policy Act which  
50 requires federal agencies to coordinate plans, functions, programs and resource actions with local  
51 government (42 U.S.C. Sections 4331(a) and 4332(2)); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43  
52 U.S.C. Sections 1701 and 1712), which requires that the Secretary of Interior coordinate with local  
53 government and seek consistency between federal plans and actions and plans, policies and actions

54 established and taken by local government; the National Forest Management Act (16 U.S.C. Section  
55 1604); the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Section 1533); the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act  
56 and Presidential Executive Order No. 12372 require federal agencies to coordinate with local government  
57 so that local impacts from federal projects can be identified and mitigated; the Homeland Security Act  
58 which requires the Secretary to coordinate with local government; and various other statutes and  
59 regulations relating to clean water, clean air, wild and scenic rivers, conservation services, regulatory  
60 flexibility and recreation opportunities which require coordination as to lessening adverse impact on local  
61 government, and quality of data utilized by the federal agencies and state agencies involved in federal  
62 projects, and;

63  
64 WHEREAS; the Code of Federal Regulations contains regulations issued by the Council on  
65 Environmental Quality, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency,  
66 requiring coordination with local government as to economic and social impacts of federal plans and  
67 actions on local government and defining coordination in a manner which gives local government equal  
68 status with federal and state agencies and units of government and;;

69  
70 WHEREAS; the individual rights and interests of private citizens guaranteed and protected under the  
71 constitutions and laws of the United States and the State of Wisconsin, including but not limited to the  
72 United States Civil Rights Act which affords relief for denial of due process of law regarding land use  
73 actions, are substantially affected by sound land use planning,

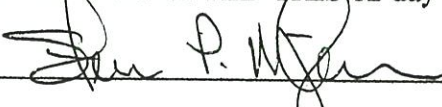
74  
75 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the governing body of the Town of Little Rice invokes  
76 the Town's legal standing and authority to coordinate with, and insist on coordination by units and  
77 agencies of federal and state government claiming jurisdiction over lands and/or resources located within

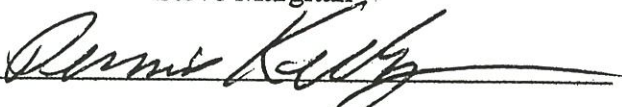
78 the jurisdiction of the Town of Little Rice pursuant to the federal and state constitutions, statutes and  
79 regulations recited above;

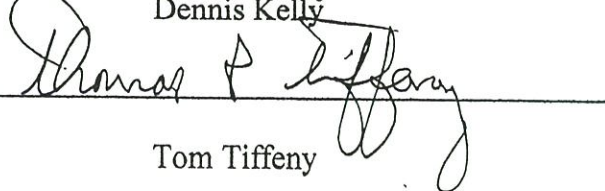
80  
81 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to units and agencies of  
82 federal and state government claiming jurisdiction over lands and/or resources located within the  
83 jurisdiction of the Town of Little Rice, to the County of Oneida\_, and to all federal and state elected  
84 representatives;

85  
86 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the land use plan adopted pursuant to this Resolution shall be a  
87 dynamic, continually evolving plan requiring periodic review, assessment, and amendment in  
88 coordination with all agencies and units of federal and State government in relation to which the Town  
89 invokes coordination pursuant to this Resolution or subsequent Ordinances adopted pursuant to this  
90 Resolution and the federal and state constitutions, statutes and regulations recited herein.

91  
92 APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 12 day of May, 2009.

93 Chairman   
94 Steve Margitan

95 Supervisor   
96 Dennis Kelly

97 Supervisor   
98 Tom Tiffeny



## **Introduction**

The Town of Little Rice (the Town) Coordination Land Use and Livability Plan (the Plan) has been developed as an outline for guidance of land use. The Plan provides goals and tools to be used in development and growth. It is equally important to the town to protect all citizens' rights and property. The Plan is dynamic and continually evolving requiring periodic review, assessment, and amendment of coordination with all agencies and units of Federal, State, County, and local governments through the process of coordination pursuant to the Resolution. Refer to Town of Little Rice Resolution No. 01-2009.

The Town of Little Rice defines Coordination (as set forth in Federal Land Management Policy Act) as defined by the common usage of the word in the Act as the establishment of rank, equal, not subordinate.

The Town has existed and grown as a recreational community through intensive forest management. The Flowages, Lakes, Streams, Rivers, Creeks, and Forest provide a recreational and economic base. This base has been the attraction for both permanent and seasonal residents as well as tourism. It is essential for the Town to not only retain the base but also to responsibly coordinate the use of the natural and recreational resources.

The Coordination Resolution has been adopted to assure citizens of the Town's input in any plan, project and/or opportunity that may affect the Town as well as to address the issues and concerns of town residents. All levels of government and their agencies have been notified to coordinate with the Town. The rights of all land owners must be protected so that they can utilize their properties for individual prosperity. The Town recognizes that individual prosperity is a prerequisite for public prosperity.

### **Reference Appendix 3 and 4**

## Vision Statement

To maintain and improve working relationships with all other governmental units, the Town of Little Rice has adopted a Coordination Resolution and created a Coordination Land Use/Livability Plan.

In 2009, the Town of Little Rice ~~will have~~ developed a plan. The Plan has the ability to evolve, address issues, and set policies concerning the environment and our economy reflecting the sentiments of our residents. Resident participation is and will always be an integral and essential component in the town's planning and decision making processes.

The most important component of any town is its citizens. The Town of Little Rice, therefore, recognizes that its primary responsibility is to establish policies that insure the safety and welfare of its residents and balance the natural and economic resources on which their quality of life depends. To that end, the Town will coordinate with other governmental units, whether Federal, State, County or local and work with individuals and businesses to assure responsible growth and environmental integrity.

The Coordination Land Use and Livability Plan will provide for responsible development of property and businesses because investors and developers will have a clear understanding of the Town's goals and policies.

The Town Board will address issues and concerns of citizens and property owners. The Town will provide services appropriate to Statutory requirements. Any land holder must be fairly compensated for property takings by any governmental unit if the land holder is a willing seller.

## 1. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

At the beginning of Issues and Opportunities, there is a chart showing the change in population in the Town of Little Rice. The Town has grown over the last few decades.

**POPULATION**

YEAR	1980	1990	2000	2010
Population	172	221	314	306

This document is not meant to micromanage Town affairs into the future. The purpose is to only lend guidance to protect the inherent rights of the citizens of Little Rice as embodied in the founding documents, particularly, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The Town's Plan provides local citizens the opportunity to represent their interests on an equal, not subordinate, basis with other units of government.

### 1 Issues

Issues the Town has are health and safety, land use, and tax policies, all of which will be affected by decisions made by other units of government. State and Federal agencies have an impact on the use of private and public property within the Town with a variety of regulations. There are some specific issues affecting the Town of Little Rice.

#### 1.1 Health and Safety

**Emergency Services**—The Town of Little Rice intends to maintain volunteer emergency services. The Town will coordinate with neighboring communities to provide emergency services by coordinating to increase protection and reduce cost where appropriate.

**Roads**—A good road system is important for transportation purposes. The Town of Little Rice will have a well-maintained road system within budgetary constraints.

**Water Quality** - Safe potable water is essential to the health of the Town, its residents, and its economy. The Town will coordinate with all governmental entities and regulatory agencies to insure that the quality of its ground water is maintained.

**Telecommunications**—Modern telecommunication infrastructure is vital to the health, safety, and prosperity of the community. The Town seeks to encourage a variety of providers of high-speed telecommunications available to its residents to foster economic growth.

#### 1.2 Land Use

##### **Dams**

The Town of Little Rice has three significant flowages within its boundaries, the Willow Flowage, the Rice Reservoir (Lake Nokomis) and Lake Killarney. There are two dams; one located on the Willow Flowage and the other on Lake Killarney. The reservoirs provide a variety of benefits to residents of the Town including: recreation, economic, aesthetic, and environmental. Because of the importance of the dams in Little Rice, the Town emphasizes the need by all other units of government to coordinate when considering rules and regulations that may have an impact on the Killarney, Rice and Willow flowages and the residents who live near them.

### **Metallic and Non-metallic Mining**

In The Town of Little Rice there are several non-metallic mining pits. The non-metallic pits are important for the construction of roads and a variety of needs in the Town. The continuation of non-metallic mining is expected as long as the resources are available.

Metallic ore deposits exist in northern Wisconsin. The Town of Little Rice anticipates coordination with all Federal, State, and contiguous units of government involved in the development of these deposits.

### **Forest Economy**

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) opened on June 5, 1992. Since that time, multiple regulatory processes have constantly eroded Wisconsin's Forest Products industry, the second largest industry in the state. This is a direct result of treaties and agreements formed at the summit and through actions led by the International Union of Conservation and Nature (IUCN) and research consultants supported by the United Nations. Together these groups created the Global Biodiversity Assessment. The Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) is published and made available by Cambridge University Press. This document is a "compendium of knowledge" used by decision makers in the development of state, regional, county and local land use plans. Within this document are several objectives used to develop national and international strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development. On June 5, 1992, the convention document was signed in Rio de Janeiro. The effective date of implementation was December 29, 1993, with 30 ratifications, 168 signatories, 199 parties, depositary Secretary-General of the United Nations and in 6 languages.

Coincidentally and as a result of the Convention, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) was established in 1993 to promote good forest management world-wide, based on a set of principles designed to ensure that all forests are managed in a way that is environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically sound. The main objective of the FSC is to link the 'green consumer', who "may" be willing to pay more for sustainably produced wood and wood products, with producers who are seeking to improve their forest management practices, obtain better market access, and achieve higher revenues. The idea is to harness market forces to reach specific environmental goals. The FSC's main functions are to evaluate, accredit, and monitor timber certification organizations that inspect forest operations and issue a label claiming that timber was produced sustainably and in accordance to the FSC's principles and criteria.

### **The FSC Principles of Forest Management include:**

**Compliance with laws and FSC principles:** Forest management systems shall respect all applicable

laws of the country in which they occur, and international treaties and agreements to which the country is a signatory, and comply with all FSC principles and criteria

**Tenure and use rights and responsibilities:** Long-term tenure and use rights to the land and forest resources shall be clearly defined, documented and legally established.

**Indigenous peoples' right:** The legal and customary rights of indigenous peoples to own use and manage their lands, territories and resources shall be recognized and respected. Community relations, workers' rights and forest management operations shall maintain or enhance the long-term social and economic well-being of forest workers and local communities.

**Benefits from the forest:** Forest management operations shall encourage the efficient use of the forest's multiple products and services to ensure economic viability and a wide range of environmental and social benefits.

**Environmental impact:** Forest management shall conserve biodiversity and its associated values, water resources, soils and unique and fragile ecosystems and landscapes and, by so doing, maintain the ecological functions and integrity of the forest.

**Management plan:** A management plan — appropriate to the scale and intensity of the operations — shall be written, implemented, and kept up-to-date. The long-term objectives of management and the means of achieving them shall be clearly stated.

**Monitoring and assessment:** Monitoring shall be conducted — appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management — to assess the condition of the forest, yields of forest products, chain of custody and management activities, and their social and environmental impacts.

**Maintenance of natural forests:** Primary forests, well-developed secondary forests, and sites of major environmental social or cultural significance shall be conserved. Such areas shall not be replaced by tree plantations or other land uses following harvest.

**Plantations:** Plantations shall complement, not replace, natural forests. Plantations should reduce pressures on natural forests (This is a draft principle not yet ratified by FSC membership). (Source: FSC 1994.)

**Regeneration:** Indicators should reflect natural seedling/sapling survival for most tree species and regeneration rates of important successional and may be affected dramatically by forest-management dominant tree species activities.

**Biodiversity: indicators should, at a minimum,**

- **Nutrients:** Indicators should be used that can reflect the status of key pollinators and seed mineral nutrients, soil organic nutrients, and soil dispersers. However, since so little is known about micro faunal levels, the role of most species, it would be better to broadly.
- **Hydrology and erosion:** Indicators should measure and monitor the status of a cross-section of biodiversity soil-erosion rates, water quality, and hydrologic (plants, mammals, birds, invertebrates) regimes.

**Microclimate:** Temperature, humidity, soil pathologies, wind, and fire, outbreaks of insect pests' and moisture are crucial determinants of germination and diseases, windfalls and blow-downs, and fuel loading. Other influences such as climate change, global warming and green tier codes will negatively impact the market as well.

### **Other Considerations and Consequences**

As a result of the GBA, forest certification has been implemented as a tool to erode the forest industry economy. The use of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification is a classic example of how costly regulations have been placed on procurement of raw material eroding the present economic base and stifling future expansion of the forest products industry. The cumulative effect of complying with all of

the criteria of the FSC program has resulted in raw material extraction gridlock and higher cost associated with consuming forest industries. Others industries such as the building and the food industry are seeing the effects of costly certification programs as well.

In the past, a qualified forester was trained to manage forest resources for the benefit of the natural and human environment by creating an economy which supported both. Regulatory process under the influence of GBA destroys the economy needed to support both.

FSC criteria has expanded and has been introduced into Wisconsin's Managed Forest Law by the Department of Natural Resources. The Process seems simple, however the seemingly harmless criteria become mandated policy and enforced through documents such as the Cooperators Forestry Program, Silvicultural Guideline Handbook as well as others. The SFI certification program was developed by industry to react to the unfounded criteria required under FSC, however, auditors of both programs have conveyed the fact that in time there will be one standard. While FSC and SFI have moved closer to being similar, certification continues to expand the criteria/standard from their original intent placing more negative economic burden on industry with no measurable gain in ecology. These certifications schemes are often referred to as being "voluntary" however, they must be implemented for foresters to remain certified on the list of state approved consulting foresters and are further tied to compliance under local land plans.

**Negative effects of Global Diversity Assessment:** Implementation is evidence by the continuing decline of local jobs lost in the forest products industry in recent years. According to 2008 WI DNR figures, there were 65,694 workers directly employed in forestry related jobs. In 2011, the state reported Wisconsin to be the number one forest industry employer in the nation with 55,000 jobs which is loss of more than 10,000 jobs.

### **Public and Conservancy Land Purchases and Regulatory Takings**

Public funds are being used to purchase land in Wisconsin. Currently, the Town of Little Rice has 62.5% of its land owned by public entities. In addition, regulatory takings are occurring which diminish the value of private property. The primary reason given for public and conservancy land purchases and regulatory takings has been to preserve aesthetically appealing areas. Conversely, there may be some concerns to public land purchases including:

- 1.2.1** Removing land from the local property tax rolls may create economic hardship for the town by reducing tax base.
- 1.2.2** Regulatory takings via titled and non-titled means diminish the use and value of property. Examples include buffers, connecting corridors, conservancy zones, acquisition projects, endangered species designations and other means of restricting the use of private property.
- 1.2.3** Increased taxes due to Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT). The State of Wisconsin makes PILT payments to local units of government for loss of property tax revenue. However, PILT payments come from public coffers. The amount of the PILT payments is less than the normal tax levy.
- 1.2.4** These purchases and regulatory takings are meant to be as nearly permanent as possible.

Making a piece of property permanently off-limits from resource utilization may or may not serve future generations well.

- 1.2.5 Some private conservancy organizations are acting as a conduit for private lands to be purchased and then transferred to public entities. Acting as a conduit for public agencies is an inappropriate use of public funds.
- 1.2.6 The Town of Little Rice requires coordination by all entities that utilize public monies for land purchases within the Town and contiguous jurisdictions. The Town requires coordination for all conservation easements within the Town and contiguous jurisdictions. Any property owner within the Town shall be fairly compensated for public and conservancy land purchases **IF** the landowner is a willing seller. Any property owner within the Town shall be fairly compensated for any regulatory taking **IF** the property owner **CHOOSES** to allow the taking.
- 1.2.7 The Town of Little Rice has an extensive system of recreational trails. The trails are an important economic resource for the Town. Many local hospitality businesses receive a significant amount of their income as a result of the use of the trails. The Town will coordinate with all parties concerned.

### 1.3 Tax Policies

- 1.3.1 Local Control—Mandates (funded or unfunded) increase the cost of local government, hence, the Town's tax burden. Rules and regulations mandated by other units of government that serve little or no benefit for the Town will be reviewed via the coordination process. The Town will work with all other units of government and their agencies via coordination.
- 1.3.2 Taxes—Residents of the Town will support infrastructure vital to their needs. The Town will contribute via taxation to those services that are of value to the residents. Currently, school aid formulas and declining enrollment serve to increase the tax burden on Town property taxpayers.

### 1.4 Objectives

- 1.4.1 It is the objective of the Land Use Section to achieve our goal through local control by utilizing the coordination process at the town level.
- 1.4.2 Support active forest management as has traditionally occurred
- 1.4.3 Support a good recreational trail system
- 1.4.4 Maintain appropriate emergency services
- 1.4.5 Promote high-speed telecommunications infrastructure.
- 1.4.6 Promote natural resource use that supports the economy for local residents
- 1.4.7 Discourage greater public land ownership

## **1.5 Goals**

- 1.5.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government-basis.
- 1.5.2** It is the goal of the Land Use section to promote and protect individual allodia property rights as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.
- 1.5.3** Encourage the creation of a Lake States Certification program to replace international programs such as FSC and SFI.

## **1.6 Policies**

- 1.6.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goals of this element..
- 1.6.2** All federal, state, regional, and county Best Management Practices shall be created under the Federal lands Policy Management Act. (FLIPMA),

*Conditional Use – Committee or commission*

*Special Exception – Committee or commission*

*Variance – Board of Adjustment*

*Conservancy – Can have various values due to limitations*



## **2. HOUSING**

This section will outline existing population and housing to identify trends and to determine future impact and needs.

### **2.1 Population Characteristics**

Population change is the primary component in tracking a community's past growth as well as predicting future population trends. Population characteristics relate directly to the Town's housing, educational, community, recreational and economic development.

The 2000 census indicated a population of 314. The population in July, 2008 was estimated to be 353 which is a 12.4% increase. There are developed areas within the Town that meet and exceed the State's definition of development. The standard qualifies the Town for future development and State aid.

The Town median resident age is 52.9 years compared to the State median age of 36.0 years. Table 4.1 indicates population by age.

#### **Population by Age**

#### **Reference Appendix 1**

### **2.2 Housing Characteristics**

As an important element of the Town's Coordination Land Use/Livability Plan, housing characteristics help to determine the demand and cost of public services needed. The housing characteristics also incorporate aesthetic, social, and economic conditions.

During the past 8 to 10 years, the Town added between 10-15 new housing units. This breaks down to 1-4 building permits being issued each year. This includes seasonal units.

Current housing is single-family residential dwellings which are a combination of site built and manufactured housing. Because of improved building techniques and codes, manufactured housing is considered the most affordable option for housing and includes:

- 2.2.1** Factory built panels along with doors and windows which are assembled on a foundation on site.
- 2.2.2** Factory built modular units which are placed on a foundation and joined on site.
- 2.2.3** Factory built entire housing units brought to site on a chassis and placed on a permanent foundation.

The major concentrations of housing are on or near the Willow Flowage, Old 8/ Rice Flowage, Burrows Lake, Lake Killarney, and County Road Y. There are 397 residential units and 16 commercial units. (Land parcels with JUST a garage/shed/outbuilding only on the parcel ARE NOT included).

Lot sizes range from one-half acre to 40 acres or more. The Town recognizes the need for coordinating future development within the reasonable resources of infrastructure.

Seasonal housing as second homes reflect the north woods life style with a wide-range recreational activities available. Many of these homes become retirement homes. Table 2.2 indicates property classifications and values per the 2008 assessment.

**Table 2.2**  
Classifications and Values

<b>Neighborhood</b>	<b>Tax Class</b>	<b>No. of Improved Parcels</b>	<b>Total Valuation</b>
Bass Lake Area	Residential	6	\$812,700
Willow Flowage/ Tomahawk River Area	Residential	70	\$12,274,400
Burrows Lake Area	Residential	73	\$9,452,500
Cabins/Cottage/Hunting Shacks	Residential	66	\$5,707,500
Killarney Lake Area	Residential	62	\$12,724,200
Rural/Outlying	Residential	84	\$10,543,300
Rice River Flowage Area	Residential	36	\$5,925,900
Commercial	Commercial	16	\$6,778,800
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>413</b>	<b>\$64,219,300</b>
<b>Average Value per Improved Parcel</b>			<b>\$155,495</b>

(2008 Assessment)

### 2.3 Rental Units

Currently, the Town does allow private homes to be rented on a month or longer basis. Rental units on a weekly, monthly, and yearly basis are available at several resorts located in the Town. Table 2.3 indicates Gross Rent Amounts paid.

**Table 2.3**  
Gross Rent Amounts

Less than \$200	0
\$200 to \$299	0
\$300 to \$499	0
\$500 to \$749	3
\$750 to \$999	0
\$1000 to \$1499	0
\$1500 to more	0
No cash rent	2

Median Rent Amount Paid	\$675.00
-------------------------	----------

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

## **2.3 Zoning**

County and local units of government are authorized to adopt zoning ordinances under Wisconsin Statutes. Zoning will continue to be a primary tool in creating and implementing regulations. The Town has previously adopted the Oneida County Zoning Ordinance in which zoning districts and associated regulations are administered by the County. The preference of the Town is that County administration of zoning continue. However, The Coordinated Land Use Plan should serve as a guide to decisions and standards related to zoning.

## **2.4 Future Proposals**

Proposed development includes 34-unit manufactured condos on the Willow Flowage. Land cost for each unit is approximately \$50,000 with the same amount estimated to be spent on manufactured housing for each site. There will be a home owners association responsible for snow plowing, waste removal, and upkeep. Each unit is independently owned and each unit will pay property taxes.

Proposed development also includes a seasonal campground on the Willow Flowage at Willows End. Future development also depends on the economy and the location of the development.

## **2.5 Concerns**

**2.5.1** Width of driveways -- Narrow (single-vehicle wide) driveways do not accommodate the large fire department trucks with trees and branches causing external damage and creating difficulty getting to the emergent situations.

**2.5.2** Wildlife Interface – It is the Town's recommendation that residences have a 30-foot clear zone around the residence, outbuildings, or wood piles.

## **2.6 Objectives**

**2.6.1** Preserve Little Rice rural community while protecting property owner rights.

**2.6.2** Request that Oneida County amend its zoning permit review procedures to provide coordination and consistency with the Town's Coordination Land Use/Livability Plan.

**2.6.3** Promote affordable housing consistent with the Little Rice rural community.

**2.6.4** Encourage safe driveway placement per Ordinance 01-2009.

**2.6.5** Educate residents to be “fire-wise”.

**2.6.6** The Town will continue to coordinate on current development issues and future development issues as they arise.

## **2.7 Goal**

**2.7.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

## **2.8 Policies**

**2.8.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element.

### 3. TRANSPORTATION

#### Plans and Programs

It is the intent of the Town of Little Rice to maintain its roads for vehicle traffic and coordinate with Federal, State, and County Highway Statutes. Any other outside roadwork done by any organization or contractor must coordinate their work with the Town.

#### 3.1. Transportation Mode Inventory

##### 3.1.1 Highways

Public highways are generally classified by two different systems -- jurisdictional and functional.

Jurisdictional class refers to which entity owns the facility and holds responsibility for its operations maintenance.

Functional class refers to the role the particular segment plays in moving traffic in the overall system.

3.1.2 The Town of Little Rice is composed of one county highway and local roads.

**County Highways (CTH)** County Highway Y

**Town Roads** 37 Local town roads

**Table 3.1.2**

<b>Jurisdictional Breakdown by Total Mileage</b>		
<b>Total Gross Miles</b>	<b>Total County Miles</b>	<b>Total Town Miles</b>
55.33	9.51	45.82

#### 3.2 Trucking

Trucking is allowed on all county highways and local roads within the Town in order to transport vital goods and services to local businesses, industry, and residents. The Town will coordinate a plan to create heavy truck routes subject to seasonal restrictions. Temporary weight restrictions may limit hauling capacity during the spring of each year or any other weather conditions on county highways and local roads. Any damage done to Town roads will be the responsibility of said truck or company

for repairs to Town roads.

### **3.3. Snowmobile and ATV Trails**

The Town of Little Rice recognizes the vital role snowmobile, ATV, and multi-use trails play in sustaining the summer and winter economy within the Town. The Town anticipates Federal, State, and County governmental units to coordinate with Little Rice on the planning and implementation of all plans or projects to impact the economy or environment of Little Rice.

### **3.4. Railroads**

There is no direct local access to rail service in Little Rice. The nearest siding access to Little Rice is located in the Town of Bradley on County Highway Y.

### **3.5 Air Transportation**

There are no public airports in Little Rice. There are three airports that can be utilized. They are Tomahawk Regional Airport, Lakeland Airport, and Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport.

### **3.6 Water Transportation**

There are no harbors or ports in the Town of Little Rice. There are several public boat landings that are maintained by the State or County. These landings or access are to be coordinated with the Town. The Town of Little Rice will coordinate with the State Statutes and their assertion of the Public Trust Doctrine.

### **3.7 Transportation Program**

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is the primary provider of programs to assist local transportation systems. The Town of Little Rice currently utilizes the following programs to finance roadwork in the Town.

#### **3.7.1 General Transportation Aid**

#### **3.7.2 Town Road Improvement Program (TRIP)**

#### **3.7.3 Tax Levy**

### **3.8 Construction and Maintenance**

Construction, maintenance, and plowing of town roads are reviewed on an annual basis. The Town of Little Rice Board reviews local road conditions and any transportation concerns that may arise. It is the goal of the Town to coordinate and provide safe and efficient roads which are built to satisfy the needs of local businesses, residents, and emergency services.

The Town of Little Rice currently is responsible for maintaining its roads within budgetary constraints.

## **2010 General Transportation Aids (GTA) Calculation Process**

### **Reference Appendix 2**

#### **3.9 Objectives**

**3.9.1** As County Road Y is the only major transportation corridor accessing the Town, coordinate with Oneida County and all other agencies regarding the maintenance and good working condition of county Road Y.

**3.9.2** Other principal corridors include by are not limited to:

Cedar Falls Road – Access to Little Rice, Hazelhurst, Minocqua.

Swamp Lake Road – Access to Little Rice, Cassian, Nokomis.

Prairie Rapids Road – Access to Nokomis

**3.9.3** Coordinate with those jurisdictions regarding the maintenance and good working condition of those roads.

#### **3.10 Goal**

**3.10.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

#### **3.11 Policies**

**3.11.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element..

## **4. UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

The Town of Little Rice is characterized as being a rural community with a low population density. 17.9% of the town property is privately owned with a similar amount industrially owned the rest being mostly publicly held.

Community services require capital intensive investment supported by the local tax base and/or users fees. Thus the level of service is usually balanced by the users and taxpayers' ability or interest in paying for the service. Local features, such as parks, schools, utilities, protective and emergency services, and roads must be considered in relation to the future development they are intended to support, not just the current demand for services. Consideration must also be given to the proximity and ease of availability of certain facilities and services in nearby communities.

The rural nature and low population density of the Town, along with the growth pattern will have an impact on the services and facilities provided and planned for. Some of the services desired, such as police protection, are provided by the county and state, or in cooperation with neighboring governmental facilities.

A concern for the Town is the amount of land value owned by public entities and the possibility of additional properties being taken off the tax rolls, placing a greater burden on the taxpaying sector.

### **4.1 Administrative Facilities and Services**

The Town of Little Rice's administrative facilities are located at the Town of Little Rice Municipal Building and Volunteer Fire Department, 3737 County Road Y, Tomahawk, 54487. The Municipal Building (Town Hall) is used for Town business and monthly Town meetings held on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 PM unless otherwise posted. The building also is used by the Volunteer Fire Dept. for meetings, training, equipment storage, and other Fire Dept. activities. The building is used occasionally for community and private events as well.

The Administrative staff for the town is comprised of three elected Town Board members consisting of two Town Supervisors and a Town Chair, each serving two year terms, along with an elected Town Treasurer and elected Town Clerk and an appointed Deputy Clerk.

At this time the Town has one full time Shop Foreman and two part time maintenance employees. Currently other paid staff includes a part-time Solid Waste Station attendant and part-time Town Hall cleaner. The Town provides regular services such as snow plowing, roadside grass mowing and general road maintenance of public roads.

The Town operates a solid waste refuse and recyclables drop-off facility located next to the Town Hall. It is open on a part-time basis year round.

Police protection is provided by the County and State.



## **4.2 Fire and Emergency Services**

Fire and Emergency services are provided by the Town of Little Rice Volunteer Fire Department (LRFD), with mutual aid from and for, neighboring entities. The Little Rice Fire Department typically responds to 40-45 calls for service each year. Of these calls, on average, 40% - 60% are medically related (there is a trained staff of First Responders on call). 20% are Mutual Aid responses to surrounding Town. Besides calls within the Town, responses for structural fires are automatic for the Towns of Nokomis and Cassian, and all fires and medical calls in the southern half of the Town of Lynne. The LRFD responds by contract with the DNR for wildland fires, area wide. There is a Emergency Services Unit (Canteen) which is contracted with the American Red Cross for responses to requests for service in Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas, Price and Forest counties.

## **4.3 Sewer and Water Accommodations**

Due to the rural nature and low population density, no sewer and water services are publicly provided. Presently private accommodations are regulated by the State Department of Commerce and implemented at the County level.

## **4.4 Educational Services**

No public educational facilities currently exist within the Town of Little Rice. Such services are currently provided by the Tomahawk School District with advanced educational opportunities available via Nicolet Area Technical College in Rhinelander.

## **4.5 Communication and Power**

Electric power within the Town is provided by Wisconsin Public Services (WPS) and land-line telephone service is provided by Verizon, with various companies providing cell phone and wireless services. Reliable and low-cost High Speed Internet access is critical for economic development within the Town.

## **4.6 Parks, Recreation, and other Facilities, Community Owned or Otherwise Provided**

The Town of Little Rice is affected by 3 flowages and 3 dams, one of which is outside Town borders. These include:

Lake Killarney and Dam and nearby facilities, including a boat launch, swimming area and adjoining parking lot which are owned and maintained by the Town; the Willow Flowage and Dam, which is owned and maintained by Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company, and several boat launches owned and maintained by the Wisconsin DNR. Much of the land surrounding the Willow Flowage is owned by the State of Wisconsin. Future tax revenues from this land and the potential loss thereof are a major concern for the Town.

The Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis is created by a dam, located within the Town of Bradley, Lincoln County. The dam is owned and managed by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company.

Other features within the Town include Bass Lake, Burrow's Lake and the Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis, which lies partly within Town borders. Each of these waters is accessed via DNR owned and managed boat launches and may be adjoined by other public facilities as well. The Town anticipates Coordination with all other governing units and regulatory agencies regarding any changes affecting public access and use of these various resources.

The level of the water within the Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis and the Willow Flowage fluctuates. Each was created and is managed for Wisconsin River water flow control, to hold a water supply and respond to water demands downstream. The resulting water level fluctuation has a significant affect on values of property and businesses which border on the flowages or are nearby and lie within the borders of the Town of Little Rice.

Several years of drought conditions in the area have affected water levels and conditions on all of these flowages and lakes. Water levels can have a significant economic impact to the area.

#### **4.7 Objectives**

4.7.1 Encourage growth of high-speed internet.

4.7.2 Periodically evaluate existing facilities to ensure adequacy of need.

#### **4.8 Goal**

4.8.1 The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

#### **4.9 Policies**

4.9.1 Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element.

## **5. NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL and CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The Town of Little Rice consists of two Townships running north and south consisting of 68.1 square miles. There are three flowages and three lakes within the Town. The land base consists of a mixture of various types of lowland or swamp and forested uplands. The dominant timber types of the uplands consist of aspen and a mixture of red, white, and jack pine with areas of low quality hardwoods. The soils are mostly sand or sandy loam on the uplands and wetlands in the lowland areas. The Town of Little Rice has a long history of forest management. Much of the forest within the Town of Little Rice has been harvested since the end of the nineteenth century. Forest management has been carried out by a number of industrial timber harvesting companies that have owned property in the Town over the years. In addition, Oneida County has retained a large forest block in the Town. The Town receives limited compensation from the County's block of land. Timber hauling contributes to the degradation of Town roads. The industrial land base has changed over the last ten years. Formerly industrial owned lands have been purchased and held by Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) and Timber Management Organizations (TMOs). These lands are no longer owned by the companies or mills that the resources supplied, but are owned by these new holding companies that still manage the land to sell forest products; however, they are also motivated to boost company profits by selling the land. As a result of these sales, the land base use is changing from a forest products land base to recreational land base. Little Rice has existed and grown as a recreational community as a result of the intensive forest management that has provided good access to the land base by way of roads and trails. In addition to trails, the forest management has provided excellent habitat for a variety of wildlife for hunting and viewing opportunities. The recreational base and associated opportunities provides a quality of life that attracts permanent and seasonal residents and fosters tourism.

### **5.1 Flowages**

**5.1.1** The three flowages located in the Town of Little Rice include the Willow Flowage, Lake Killarney and the Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis.

**5.1.2** The Willow Flowage is the largest and is fed by the Tomahawk River, Willow River, and several creeks.

**5.1.3** The Lake Killarney flowage is fed by the Little Rice River and several creeks.

**5.1.4** The Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis is fed by the Little Rice River, Tomahawk River, and several creeks.

### **5.2 Lakes**

There are also three lakes, Bass Lake, Gobbler Lake and Burrows Lake located within the Town of Little Rice.

**5.2.1** Bass Lake is a 61 acre seepage lake with public access.

**5.2.2** Gobbler Lake is a 20 acre seepage lake with wilderness access.

**5.2.3** Burrows Lake is a 156 acre seepage lake with a public access.

### 5.3 Land Base

- 5.3.1 Public 62.5%
- 5.3.2 Industrial Forestland 16.3%
- 5.3.3 Private 17.9%
- 5.3.4 Other 3.3%

#### 5.3.5 Issues **Reference Issues and Opportunities No. 1**

- 5.3.6 Actions - The Town of Little Rice anticipates coordination pertaining to acquisition of lands in the Town's jurisdiction using public funds. **(Reference Issues and Opportunities 1.4 And Public and Conservancy Land Purchases and Regulatory Takings pages 4-6)**

### 5.4 Agricultural

Currently there are no active farms or farming activity in the Town of Little Rice other than forest management that occurs by various large land holders and owners and a few tree farms located in the Town. There is evidence of past farming activities throughout the Town that indicates Little Rice once had an abundance of farming activities. **(Reference Economic Development 6.2)**

### 5.5 Trails

The Town has approximately many miles of trails which fluctuate with ongoing coordinated efforts to expand these resources, e.g. snowmobile, all terrain vehicle (ATVs), designated hunting and walking trails. The trail systems are a historically important cultural resource within the Town that supports the recreational and economic base that will be continued in the coordinated planning process. **(Reference Transportation 3.3)**

### 5.6 Water Designations

The following classifications have been created by the Department of Natural Resources to identify potentially endangered waters:

#### 5.6.1 Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs)

#### 5.6.2 Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs)

#### 5.6.3 Impaired Waters

#### 5.6.4 Flood Plains

#### 5.6.5 Wetlands

- 5.6.6 Groundwater is water that occupies the voids and spaces between soil particles, rocks or cracks in the ground below the land surface. It may originate from many sources such as lakes, rivers, aquifers and precipitation. The type of soil and bedrock contained within an aquifer into which a well is drilled or driven determines the groundwater pH, saturation index, hardness, and the overall quality of the water. The type of soil and bedrock may also determine how

contaminants may reach the ground water.

### **5.6.7 Water Issues**

**5.6.7.1** Many residents use the public water supply for drinking and cooking located at the Town Hall.

**5.6.7.2** Geothermal use of water. The Town is concerned about the use or control of subsurface ground water and associated regulations that may be proposed limiting access to this water for Geothermal heating (including heat pumps). Opportunities that may exist and be economically viable as technology develops that minimizes negative impacts. The Town anticipates coordination on these issues with all governmental units and their agencies.

### **5.7 Metallic and Nonmetallic Resources**

**5.7.1** There are no metallic mines currently in operation in Little Rice. However, deposits may exist that will have an effect on the Town. Little Rice anticipates coordination with all entities involved with the development of any mines including, but not limited to, the Town of Lynne, Oneida County, The State of Wisconsin and all private and Federal entities involved in the development of any mines that may impact the Town.

**5.7.2** There is one nonmetallic mine owned by Oneida County currently operating in the Town of Little Rice and a few nonmetallic private mines. The Town recognizes existing non-metallic mines and the opportunities for future development of these resources located in Little Rice. These aggregate sources provide important raw materials and refined construction materials to the Towns of Little Rice and Lynne and various landowners. These aggregate resources exist because of the demand for the materials. The Town recognizes the vital role these aggregate sources play in supplying the Town and residents with construction materials. Little Rice may want to pursue developing its own source of aggregate and will continue to coordinate with Oneida County, the State of Wisconsin, and private landowners of identified and non-identified resources. Source life of the existing sites is difficult to predict due to several factors including but not limited to aggregate quality, demand, the local economy and regulations. The Town anticipates coordination on these issues with all governmental units and their agencies.

### **5.8 Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

The Town of Little Rice is unaware of any environmentally sensitive areas in the Town at this time.

### **5.9 Wildlife Habitat and Threatened & Endangered Species**

**5.9.1** The Town anticipates coordination on these issues as they arise. **(Reference lines 48-68 of Town of Little Rice Resolution 01-2009.)**

### **5.10 Parks and Community Design**

**5.10.1** The Town owns a 10-acre parcel of land that includes the Town Hall, Town office, Fire

Department, Town Garage, and a pavilion currently available for public use.

### **5.11 Cultural & Historical Resources**

There is archaeological evidence of American Indian settlement in two locations on public lands. These areas are regulated by State and Federal governments. The Town invokes coordination with regard to these and any additional archaeological evidence that may be discovered.

### **5.12 Objectives**

**5.12.1** Coordinate with public land managers to continue aggressive time management on public lands (County & State) that have been converted from the industrial ownership

**5.12.2** Coordinate with public agencies to guide public land use to benefit residents of the Town that fund the support structure for the tourism base increases that the County and State benefit from.

### **5.13. Goal**

**5.13.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

### **5.14 Policies**

**5.14.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element.

## 6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economic base of the community serves as an important driver for current and future land use. Economic characteristics include such components as population trends, the size of the civilian labor force, comparative employment growth, unemployment rates, employment by industry, and commuting patterns.

Much of the data upon which this element of the plan is based are from the 2000 census and estimates of population and economic activity (where available) that have been made since. While some 1990 census data are available and may be historically interesting, the fluidity of population and economic trends in recent years renders most of them less useful for analytical and planning purposes.

### 6.1 Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force consists of those persons of age 16 and over which are currently employed or seeking employment, excluding persons in the armed forces. Shifts in the age and gender characteristics of residents, seasonal changes, and employment opportunities can all cause fluctuations in the number of persons in the labor force. Table 6-1 identifies the characteristics of the Town of Little Rice's labor force. The data are derived from the 2000 census and 2007 estimates (the most current data) where available.

**Table 6-1  
Labor Force Characteristics  
Town of Little Rice  
2000-2007**

Age 16 And Over	2000				2007			
	In Labor Force  Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force	Age 16 And Over  Total	In Labor Force  Employed	Unemployed	Not In Labor Force	Total
No. of Males	90	-	80	170	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of Males	52.9	-	47.1	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of Female s	62	-	39	101	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of Female s	61.4	-	38.6	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	152	-	119	271	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of Total	56.1	-	43.9	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 6.2 Employment by Industry

The employment by industry within an area helps to illustrate the structure of the economy. Historically the state of Wisconsin has had high concentrations of employment in the manufacturing

sector of the economy. Recent trends show a decrease in the concentration of employment in manufacturing, and increasing levels of employment in the service industry. In contrast, the Town of Little Rice does not seem to follow that trend.

Table 6-2 provides data on the employment distribution by industry for the Town of Little Rice for 2000. The highest employment in 2000 was in the manufacturing sector (28.95% of the workers), followed by education, health, and social services (14.47%). For the purposes of this report, differentiation between durable and non-durable goods manufacturing are not included.

While many communities in Oneida County have an economic base that depends largely on tourism and natural-resource-based businesses, that same model cannot necessarily be applied to the Town of Little Rice. As can be seen in Table 6-2, the 2000 census figures show that well over 40% of the Town’s work force was employed in manufacturing (some of which is natural resource based) and in education, health and social services in the neighboring communities of Rhinelander, Tomahawk, Prentice, and other areas where manufacturing occurs and where schools and medical facilities are located. An analysis of employment by industry and commuting patterns shows the Town’s reliance on the economic health of other communities.

**Table 6-2  
Employment by Industry Town of Little Rice  
2000-2007**

Industry	2000		2007	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Mining	8	5.26	N/A	N/A
Construction	16	10.53	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	44	28.95	N/A	N/A
Wholesale trade	-	-	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade	11	7.24	N/A	N/A
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	7	4.60	N/A	N/A
Information	-	-	N/A	N/A
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	6	3.95	N/A	N/A
Professional, scientific, management, administration and waste management services	7	4.60	N/A	N/A
Education, Health and Social Services	22	14.47	N/A	N/A
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	16	10.53	N/A	N/A
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	10	6.58	N/A	N/A
Public Administration	5	3.29	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	152	100	N/A	N/A

### 6.3 Employment by Occupation

Table 6-3 illustrates the diversity of the Town’s workforce. The 2000 census showed the two largest segments of the workforce to be Management, Professional and Related Positions, and Production, Transportation and Material Moving, each category with 36 people (23.68%) employed in those



professions while those engaged in farming, fishing, and forestry represent only a little over 5% of the workforce.

Reference Forest Economy Pages 4-6

**Table 6-3  
Employment by Occupation  
Town of Little Rice  
2000-2007**

Occupation	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Management, Professional and Related	36	23.68	N/A	N/A
Service	23	15.13	N/A	N/A
Sales and Office	29	19.08	N/A	N/A
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	8	5.26	N/A	N/A
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	20	13.16	N/A	N/A
Production, Transportation, Material Moving	36	23.68	N/A	N/A
Total	152	100.00	N/A	N/A

#### 6.4 Comparative Unemployment Rates

There are no data showing unemployment rates for the Town, however Table 6-4 does show the unemployment rates for the U.S. and for Wisconsin from 2001 through 2008 as well as the unemployment rates for Oneida County from 2003 through 2007 which generally run a little over a point higher than the state as a whole. Given that many Town residents depend on the manufacturing sector for employment, as shown in section 6.2, Employment by Industry, in section 6.3, Employment by Occupation, and the general decline of manufacturing in the state as a whole in the past several years, it may reasonably be assumed that unemployment rates for the Town will closely reflect that of the county relative to the state and national rates.

**Table 6-4  
Unemployment Rate Comparison  
U.S., Wisconsin, and Oneida County  
2001-2008**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.	4.7%	5.8%	6.0%	5.5%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	5.8%
WI	4.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Oneida	N/A	N/A	7.0 %	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	N/A

#### 6.5 Commuting Patterns

Table 6-5 shows commuting habits and patterns for the Town’s workforce. The data clearly show the Town’s need for a system of well maintained roads as well as its dependence on other communities for employment opportunities. Of particular note is that only one county highway (County Y) services the Town.

**Table 6-5  
Commuting Pattern  
Town of Little Rice  
2000**

<b>Conveyance</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Car, Truck, Van, Drive Alone	118	78.7
Car, Truck, Van, Carpooled	18	12.0
Public Transportation	-	-
Walked	9	6.0
Worked at Home	5	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mean Travel Time (Minutes)	25.8	

### **6.6 Current Business Environment**

At the time of this report, there are eight businesses in the Town although there may be cottage industries of which the Town is unaware. These businesses are typical of the Northwoods with five engaged in the hospitality industry (food, drink and lodging,) two in taxidermy and one in producing wood products such as fireplace mantels, bar counters and table tops. While individually these businesses do not account for a large number of workers, in aggregate they employ approximately 13% of the Town's work force. Those businesses engaged in the hospitality industry are, for the most part, located on snowmobile and ATV trails and, as such, are reliant on the tourism those trails bring into the area. As of this writing, there are two liquor licenses that are not being used – one for serving alcohol, the other, for the sale of packaged goods only.

### **6.7 Labor Force Training**

The Town recognizes that in an era of changing technologies, it is important that the labor force be adequately trained to meet those challenges. The Town of Little Rice lies in close proximity to two campus locations of Nicolet Area Technical College: the main campus at Rhinelander and a satellite campus in Minocqua. The college provides training to the local labor force to prepare for jobs in emerging technologies as well as training for local health care professionals, fire fighters, and emergency medical technicians (EMTs). This is evidenced by the number of the 1253 students (2007 fall semester enrollment) that are part time (53%) and are age 25 or older (46%.) Many of the programs offered are designed specifically to train students to quickly enter the job market, both in terms of subject matter and in the types of degrees and certificates offered, although statistics on the number of students who actually enter the local economy are not readily available. Table 6-6 shows first year student enrollment by subject and degree/certificate for the 2007 fall semester.

**Table 6-6  
2007 Fall Semester Enrollment  
By Program Category  
Nicolet Area Technical College**

Data shown are for first year majors. (-) Program is not offered at this award level.

Program	<1 year Certificate	1 to <2 year Certificate	Associate Degree	2 to <4 year Certificate
Business, management, marketing and related support services	26	8	46	-
Computer and information sciences and support services	1	-	3	-
Construction trades	-	-	-	4
Education	-	-	5	-
Engineering technologies/technicians	-	-	8	
Family and consumer sciences/ Human sciences	28	-	-	-
Health professionals and related clinical sciences	194	40	23	-
Liberal arts and sciences, general Studies and humanities	-	-	27	-
Mechanic and repair technologies/technicians	-	7	-	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	-	-	0	-
Personal and culinary services	11	6	6	0
Precision Production	-	9	-	-
Security and protective services	-	-	14	-
Visual and performing arts	-	-	4	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	260	70	136	4

As can be seen in table 6-7, the real estate tax burden to support the college in 2007 was the second lowest percentage levied at 8.66% of the total.

**Table 6-7  
Real Estate Tax Distribution  
by Taxing Entity**

<b>2007 Real Estate Tax Distribution</b>	<b>State of Wisconsin</b>	<b>Oneida County</b>	<b>Town of Little Rice</b>	<b>Tomahawk School District</b>	<b>Nicolet Technical College</b>	<b>Total</b>
Percent	1.397362135	17.45386	20.7197553	51.7634662	8.665561	100.00

## 6.8 Income Characteristics

Tables 6-8 and 6-9 compare the level of household incomes, according to the 2000 census, to that of the county and state and the distribution of that income by household. In 2000 the median household income for the Town was greater than the median household income for Oneida County but less than that of the state. Interestingly, the 2000 census shows the Town's median household income to have been almost exactly between that of the county and that of the state. Household income distribution closely follows the classic Bell curve with the majority of households grouped in the middle of the curve and fewer households at either end. As might be expected of a rural community, there were more households at the lower end of the income spectrum than at the higher.

**Table 6-8**  
**Median Annual Household Income**  
**Town of Little Rice, Oneida County & Wisconsin**  
**2000 and 2007**

	Little Rice	Oneida County	Wisconsin
2000	\$40,750	\$37,619	\$43,791
2007	\$ N/A	\$44,644	\$50,567

**Table 6-9**  
**Household Income Distribution**  
**Town of Little Rice**  
**2000**

Household Income	Number	Percent
Less than \$10,000	9	6.52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	5.07
\$15,000 to \$24,999	22	15.94
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20	14.49
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	25.36
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	20.29
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	7.25
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	1.45
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	2.17
\$200,000 or more	2	1.45
	138	100.00
Median Household Income	\$40,750	

## 6.10 Population Trends

Table 6-10 shows the population growth from the censuses of 1990 and 2000 and estimates through 2008, the last year for which data are available. While the state and county have experienced population growth from the 1990 census, the county has, in fact, experienced negative growth from the 2000 census with that trend continuing into recent years. Conversely, the Town has experienced

phenomenal growth since 1990 and an overall impressive growth since the 2000 census. Only in 2008 did the population decline and that by a small number. The increase in population brings more tax revenues into the Town's coffers but also places more pressure on the Town to provide road maintenance, fire protection, and other services. As more commercial forest land is made available to the residential market, this trend seems likely to continue.

**Table 6-10 Population Trends  
1990 & 2000 Census & 2001-2008**

Year	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>State</b>	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,408,061	5,444,638	5,474,360	5,508,789	5,538,806	5,568,505	5,598,893	5,627,967
% +/- from prev.		9.6469	0.8275	0.6763	0.5459	0.6289	0.5449	0.5362	0.5457	0.5193
% +/- from 2000										4.9274
% +/- from 1990										15.0497
<b>Oneida County</b>	31,697	36,776	36,896	36,816	37,076	36,820	36,637	36,368	36,163	36,031
% +/- from prev.		16.0236	.3263	-0.2168	0.7062	-0.6905	-0.4970	-0.7342	-0.5637	-0.3650
% +/- from 2000										-2.0258
% +/- from 1990										13.6732
<b>Little Rice</b>	196	314	326	334	344	347	352	355	356	353
% +/- from prev.		60.2041	3.8217	2.4540	2.9940	0.8721	1.4409	0.8523	0.2817	-0.8427
% +/- from 2000										12.42038
% +/- from 1990										80.1020

### 6.11 Seasonal Residents

The rural nature of the Town with its forests – both public and private – the lakes, rivers and streams, and the recreational opportunities these, along with the snowmobile and ATV trail systems provide, are inviting for many people who live outside the Town to build seasonal and recreational homes. The Town acknowledges its dependence on both the real estate taxes paid by seasonal residents and the discretionary income they contribute to the local hospitality industry.

### 6.12 Retirement Sector

Just as the rural nature of the Town is inviting for non-residents to build recreational homes here, as described in section 6.11, so too does it provide an attractive environment to which to retire. As Table 6-1 shows, the 2000 census indicated that 43% of the Town's population was not in the work force and in a previous section, showed that 28% are age 60 and over. While there are no data available that provide a more recent estimate of the Town's age distribution, it is believed that that trend continues as many who owned recreational homes in the Town at the time of the 2000 census have since retired and have taken permanent residency here. Table 6-11 shows the source of income for Town households at the time of the 2000 census. The mean retirement and social security income combined were equal to 45 % of the mean earned income and demonstrate the impact that retirees have on the Town's economic well-being.

**Table 6-11**  
**Income Source**  
**Town of Little Rice**  
**2000**

Income Source	Number	Percent of Households (138)	Mean Source Amount
With Earnings Income	96	69.6	\$49,460
With Social Security Income	57	41.2	\$12,553
With Supplemental Security Income	2	1.4	\$6,000
With Public Assistance Income	-	-	-
With Retirement Income	54	39.1	\$9,895
Total Households Reporting	138		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Note: The percentages may exceed 100% because some of the households may have 2 or more sources of income or no reportable income.

### **6.13 Economic Development Objectives**

#### **6.13.1 Future Opportunities**

The Town recognizes that future jobs will depend to a large extent on emerging technologies. The national goal of energy independence provides opportunities to the forest industry to supply raw materials for wood-based energy products including gasohol, wood pellets and the like. With forests comprising a large percentage of the Town area, the Town believes that encouraging “best management practices” for the exploitation and development of county and private commercial forestland can both benefit the economy of the Town and maintain its rural character. Additionally, the advent of the Internet provides opportunities for information based jobs and telecommuting that did not exist in 2000. The Town believes that establishing high-speed Internet connectivity can greatly increase the opportunities for a cottage industry built around that technology while minimally impacting the character of the Town.

#### **6.13.2 Meeting the Challenge**

As new technologies emerge and more traditional, legacy industries in the area come under increasing pressure, maintaining a skilled work force to compete effectively in the job market becomes paramount. The Town recognizes the role that Nicolet Area College can play in training the Town’s labor force to participate in a technology based economy. Also, as more retirees move to the area, health care takes on added importance. Nicolet Area College has implemented programs to train health care workers, emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and fire fighters that help protect the health and welfare of the Town’s population.

#### **6.13.3 The Impact of Other Governmental Entities**

As of this writing, the Town is aware of meetings at the County level regarding zoning for exploratory “readings” to determine the presence of metallic resources at a site in the Town of

Lynne that, if approved, could impact the quality of ground water for the Town and the health of its residents who rely on that ground water. Any negative impact on ground water would seriously affect the economic base of the Town by drastically eroding real estate values and taxes that the Town might collect to provide services to residents as well as the businesses that lie within the boundaries of the Town. Also, the businesses themselves could lose substantial value making any subsequent sale of those businesses difficult if not impossible resulting in further erosion of the tax base. Additionally, any extraction and processing of metallic resources could also impact Town roads without returning any value to the Town. The Town, therefore, anticipates coordinating with the Town of Lynne, with Oneida County, with the State Department of Natural Resources, and with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to insure that before any permit is granted, either for the exploration for or the extraction of metallic resources, the best scientific information available can insure that activities at that site, or any other site contiguous with the Town, will not detrimentally impact ground water quality and safety, the quality, safety and maintenance of Town roads, or the value of private property and quality of life within the Town.

Also of concern is any legislation at the federal or state level that would redefine lake bottoms, high-water marks, or navigable waters that would render existing structures or vacant parcels of land zoned for residential construction, compliant at the time of construction or sale, unusable for that purpose. Not only could any such legislation have the potential to deprive landowners and residents of their investment if such legislation did not account for continued future habitation, but it would also adversely affect the tax base of the Town.

#### **6.13.4 Maintaining Present Resources**

Water front property around Lake Killarney accounts for a substantial share of the real estate taxes collected by the Town and emphasizes the importance of the Lake Killarney dam. Not only are the taxes which result from the value of lakefront property vital to the Town, but recreational opportunities offered by the lake itself help draw sportsmen and women to the area who, through their discretionary spending, provide an important source of revenue for the Town's hospitality industry.

There are other flowages and by extension, the dams that create them, on which the Town is dependent for its economic wellbeing. Willow Flowage, which is created by the dam on the Tomahawk River, attracts sports men and women from across the state and upper Midwest who often frequent the businesses along its shores or that lie in close proximity. Residences have also been built along the shores and provide important tax revenues to the Town's coffers. Additionally, the bridge that traverses the dam is essential for emergency vehicles dispatched from the Town's Fire Station to service its northern regions.

The northern end of Rice Flowage/Lake Nokomis the dam for which is under the control of the Wisconsin Valley Authority, lies at the southern end of the Town and provides lake front homes for many of the Town's residents as well as another business that is a part of the Town's hospitality industry. As with Lake Killarney and Willow Flowage, taxes on real estate there are an important source of revenue for the Town. Fluctuating water levels adversely affect access to these bodies of water and can impact the value of properties, residential and commercial, located along their shores.

Sixty-two percent of the land within the boundaries of the Town is owned by the Federal Government, the State of Wisconsin or Oneida County. Resources taken from that land, such as the harvesting of trees and the mining of sand and gravel results in payments in lieu of taxes (PILT) to the Town from the governmental entity that holds title to the land and the Town anticipates ongoing coordination with those entities to continue the practice. Also, the Town holds the position that any land now on its tax rolls that might be sold to other governmental entities or conservancy organizations should also be subject to PILT payments to offset any reduction in the tax base.

### **6.13.5 Agricultural Industry Challenges**

While, historically, farming was a large part of the Town's economic base that activity is largely absent today with the exception of one or two tree farms. It is understood that farming, in fact, was largely in response to the clear-cutting of old-growth forests that occurred in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and the subsequent collapse of the logging industry. With sand representing a large portion of the Town's soil resources, farming opportunities are generally limited to forestry, certain truck farming such as potatoes, and crops that are indigenous to the area: e.g. blueberries, cranberries and the like. And while global climate change may impact the forestry industry, particularly in the species of trees that may be affected, except for such crops, as noted above, farming is not necessarily a viable alternative. Climate change, whether it occurs or not, will affect neither the length of day nor the soil content.

### **6.13.6 Recreational and Tourism Industry**

ATV and snowmobile enthusiasts bring business to the Town's hospitality industry. However, as population continues to trend upwards, increased traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, on Town roads can present their own special challenges where ATV trails traverse these roads. This situation should be monitored and, where appropriate, speed limits for ATVs imposed and enforced or, alternatively, trails rerouted off Town roads.

## **6.14 Goal**

**6.14.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

## **6.15 Policies**

**6.15.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element..



## **7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION**

Intergovernmental Coordination is a key component of Intergovernmental Cooperation. The Town of Little Rice adopted Coordination at the annual meeting of its electors in April, 2009. The Town looks forward to working with other units of government and their agencies in a coordinated manner to negotiate issues on an equal, not subordinate basis.

Intergovernmental coordination is an effective means of working with other units of government to retain local control. By invoking coordination the Town of Little Rice is better able to protect and promote the health, safety and prosperity of its residents.

### **7.1 Governmental Relationships**

#### **7.1.1 Neighboring Towns**

Cassian, Oneida County  
Hazelburst, Oneida County  
Lynne, Oneida County  
Minocqua, Oneida County  
Nokomis, Oneida County  
Bradley, Lincoln County  
Somo, Lincoln County  
Wilson, Lincoln County

The Town of Little Rice has entered into a Mutual Aid Box Alarm System(MABAS) agreement as of February 12, 2008. The primary purpose of MABAS is to coordinate the effective and efficient provision of mutual aid during emergencies, natural disasters and man-made catastrophes.

#### **7.1.2 County Government**

Little Rice borders Lincoln County specifically the Towns of Bradley, Somo and Wilson. Being part of Oneida County, the Town receives a variety of services from county agencies. The primary services are emergency services, sheriffs patrol, and road funding and maintenance. Oneida County has significant land holdings in the Town. Use of County forestland, including logging operations use of roads, mining and recreational vehicle access has numerous impacts on the Town. These issues arising from these uses will continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

#### **7.1.3 Regional Government Agencies**

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) was formed under Section 60.0309 of Wisconsin State Statutes. The Town of Little Rice will coordinate with NCWRPC on an advisory basis.

#### **7.1.4 School Districts and Educational Institutions**

Tomahawk K-12  
Nicolet Area Technical College  
UW System

#### **7.1.5 Indian Tribes**

Indian tribes are given certain rights under Federal law unique to them including wildlife and timber harvesting. The Town requires coordination from Indian tribes who seek to utilize natural resources in the Town as recognized in the Federal Land Policy Management Act.

#### **7.1.6 Wisconsin State Agencies**

These agencies affect the Town in many ways, the most visible being the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation.

#### **7.1.7 U.S. Government**

Federal funding flows to the Town through a variety of programs, including but not limited to, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, education, and transportation. The Town will coordinate with federal agencies in a manner respecting the ideals of federalism.

### **7.2 Existing or Potential Conflicts**

#### **7.2.1 NR115**

The State of Wisconsin has offered rule revisions to the Statewide Minimum Shoreland Zoning Standards (NR115) in unincorporated communities, without coordinating with the Town of Little Rice. The Town has not received a copy of the proposed revisions to NR115. Concerns affecting the health, safety and prosperity of the Town's residents have not been addressed.

#### **7.2.2 State Land Purchases**

The Town invokes coordination requiring early notice of potential purchases of land within the Town's jurisdiction using public resources.

#### **7.2.3 Regulatory Takings**

The Town invokes coordination for any agency representing any unit of government when seeking to limit cultural and historical property use via regulation.

### **Reference Public and Conservancy Land Purchses and Regulatory Takings page 6-7**

#### **7.2.4 Mining**

The Town invokes coordination for any agency of any unit of government issuing permits for mining purposes affecting the Town.

#### **7.2.5 Forests**

**Reference Forest Economy Pages 4-6**

#### **7.2.6 Endangered and Threatened Species**

The Town requires peer reviewed scientific data as outlined in the Federal Data Quality Act when considering regulations affecting Endangered and Threatened Species in the Town. The Town is very concerned about Federal and State wildlife management, policies, and regulations.

#### **7.2.7 Wood Burning Stoves**

On issues which affect its resident Health and Safety such as wood burning stoves, the Town requires the County to coordinate any statutory changes.

#### **7.2.8 Access to Public Land**

The State of Wisconsin did not coordinate with Town residents when creating the Master Plan for the Willow Flowage lands. The Town of Little Rice invokes coordination to receive early notification for any changes in the Willow Flowage Master Plan.

#### **7.2.9 Open Enrollment**

The system of open enrollment for K-12 students should be reviewed by the State of Wisconsin. Under current state law open-enrolled students may not be bussed from their homes. Transportation of open-enrolled students should be allowed for consideration by host schools. For example, children on the north end of the Town are much closer to the M-H-LT school district than the Tomahawk Schools complex.

#### **7.2.10 Unfunded mandates**

These mandates add to the cost of local government.

### **7.3 Objectives**

**7.3.1** The Town of Little Rice seeks to coordinate with all units of government who are making decisions that affect Town residents. Receiving early notice via coordination allows the Town to make informed decisions about other governmental proposals.

**7.4 Goal**

**7.4.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

**7.5 Policies**

**7.5.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element..

## 8 LAND USE

This chapter provides a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. It also lists existing land uses in the Town.

### 8.1 Existing Land Use Inventory

Current land use activity (See Existing Land Use Inventory maps) in the Town can be characterized as very rural woodlands and forest. Residential development is concentrated along the lakeshores and transportation corridors. There are extensive forested tracts with virtually no development that consist of some areas of evergreen forests; a large pocket of deciduous forest; and mixed forest land including forested wetlands.

Table 8-1 identifies the current breakdown of land-use types within the Town. The majority of the land within the Town's jurisdiction is publicly owned at about 27,240 acres or 62.5%. Water accounts for 8,032 acres or 18.43% of the total area. Forest land use type is 3,325 acres or about 7.63%. At 1,199 acres, residential land takes up only about 2.75% of the Town's area. Undeveloped and unidentified land uses combined account for about 3,714 acres or more than 8.5% of the total area.

**Table 8-1  
Existing Land Use  
Town of Little Rice**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Percent</b>
* Residential	1,199	2.75
* Commercial	74	.17
* Undeveloped	907	2.08
* Forest	3,325	7.63
~Water (Approximate)	8,032	18.43
~Publicly Owned	27,240	62.50
~Other	2,807	6.44
<b>Total (Approximate)</b>	<b>43584</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Source, Wisconsin State Department Of Revenue, 2008

~ Source, Approximations based on WDOR, WDNR, and other sources

### 8.2 Analysis of Trends

#### 8.2.1 Land Supply

As shown by the existing land use inventory maps on the following pages, the majority of the Town is "undeveloped" forest land, however, the supply of land "available" for development is constrained by extensive state and county land holdings as well as the fact that much of the land within the Town is wetlands. There is some private land available and subdivision of private industrial forestland is possible but does present a concern as the Town attempts to maintain a balance between its rural character and its tax base. The Town believes that land swapping, that









over time, and new pits will open as existing pits are closed. In addition, the Town expects most heavy industrial use to locate in industrial parks outside of the Town. As a result the overall industrial land demand is expected to remain fairly low. Commercial development is subject to market forces and difficult to predict. New commercial enterprises have appeared sporadically within the Town over time. Since it is the Town's intention to remain open to the cultivation of crops that are suitable to the area, some forest land may be converted to agricultural land within the planning period although there are no current plans to do so.

### 8.2.3 Land Value

An indication of the price of land is the overall equalized assessed valuation in the Town, which has increased 95.65 percent over the last six years; however, not all categories of land increased equally. Table 8-2 shows that residential property values increased by 105.84 percent, while commercial property increased by only 20.63 percent. The table also shows the Town's dependence on residential property as a tax base. In 2008, the last year for which data are available, residential property represented over 88% of the Town's assessed valuation. There are discrepancies between Table 7-2 and assessment figures elsewhere in this report but the committee believes that those discrepancies are due to the application of the statewide equalizer by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, the source for the data below.

**TABLE 8-2  
Town of Little Rice Equalized Property Values**

	2008			
Type of Property	2002	2008	% Change	% Total
1 Residential	30,607,800	63,004,800	105.84	88.033
2 Commercial	1,799,000	2,170,100	20.63	3.032
3 Manufacturing	-	-	-	-
4 Agriculture	-	-	-	-
5 Undeveloped	546,800	608,800	11.34	0.851
5M Ag Forest	-	-	-	-
6 Forest	3,626,700	5,786,100	59.54	8.084
7 Other	-	-	-	-
Totals	36,580,300	71,569,600	95.65	100.000

Source: WI DOR, 2002 & 2008

### 8.2.4 Opportunities for Redevelopment

Please refer also to 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 by law upon closure of any quarry.

### 8.2.5 Existing and Potential Land Use Conflicts

An area of concern is the clear cutting of larger forested tracts for timber or pulpwood, and the

subsequent sale and development of these and other large parcels for residential lots. Other current concerns of the Town include the potential placement of communication towers that balance the need for economic development versus maintaining its rural character. Although the Town is open to agricultural development, it does not anticipate serious conflicts with residential development due to the types of land on which any such development may occur. Also, an increase in the level of non-metallic quarrying has the potential for conflict and the Town will monitor its impact on residential development, forestry activities, the transportation system, and ground water resources.

### **8.3 Land Use Programs**

A number of different programs directly and indirectly affect land use within the Town, including the Statewide Minimum Shoreland Zoning Standards, commonly referred to as “NR115”, County General and Shoreland Zoning ordinances, and the County Subdivision and Platting Ordinance, and others.

### **8.4 Future Land Use Plan**

The Town anticipates coordinating with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Wisconsin, Oneida County, Towns contiguous with its boundaries, and all other elected units of government, to guide future land use and development using the existing County Zoning Map. The Town expects to amend the Land Use Plan map to represent the long-term land use recommendations for all lands in the Town. The map is meant to be advisory and will 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. At this time, the Town expects to use seven common Land Use Map Classifications. Each representing different land uses that are described below. The goal is to produce a generalized land use plan map to guide the Town's growth.

#### **8.4.1 Land Use Map Classifications**

Land use classifications are groups of land uses that are compatible and separate conflicting uses. The classifications are not zoning districts and do not have the authority of zoning, but are intended for use as a guide when making land use and zoning decisions.

##### **8.4.1.1 Residential**

Identify areas of residential development that typically consist of smaller lot sizes. There is no land currently with this zoning classification within the town.

##### **8.4.1.2 Rural Residential**

Identify areas of less dense residential development that consist of larger minimum lot sizes than the residential category. These areas also provide a good transition from more dense development to the rural countryside. There is no land currently with this zoning classification within the Town.

### **8.4.1.3 Residential and Farming**

Intended to allow continued operation of existing farming and non-metallic mining operations while maintaining a largely rural atmosphere with single-family housing or other low density development.

### **8.4.1.4 Commercial.**

Identifies areas that sell goods or services to the general public, e.g. stores and resorts.

### **8.4.1.5 Industrial.**

There is no land currently with this zoning classification.

### **8.4.1.6 Forestry.**

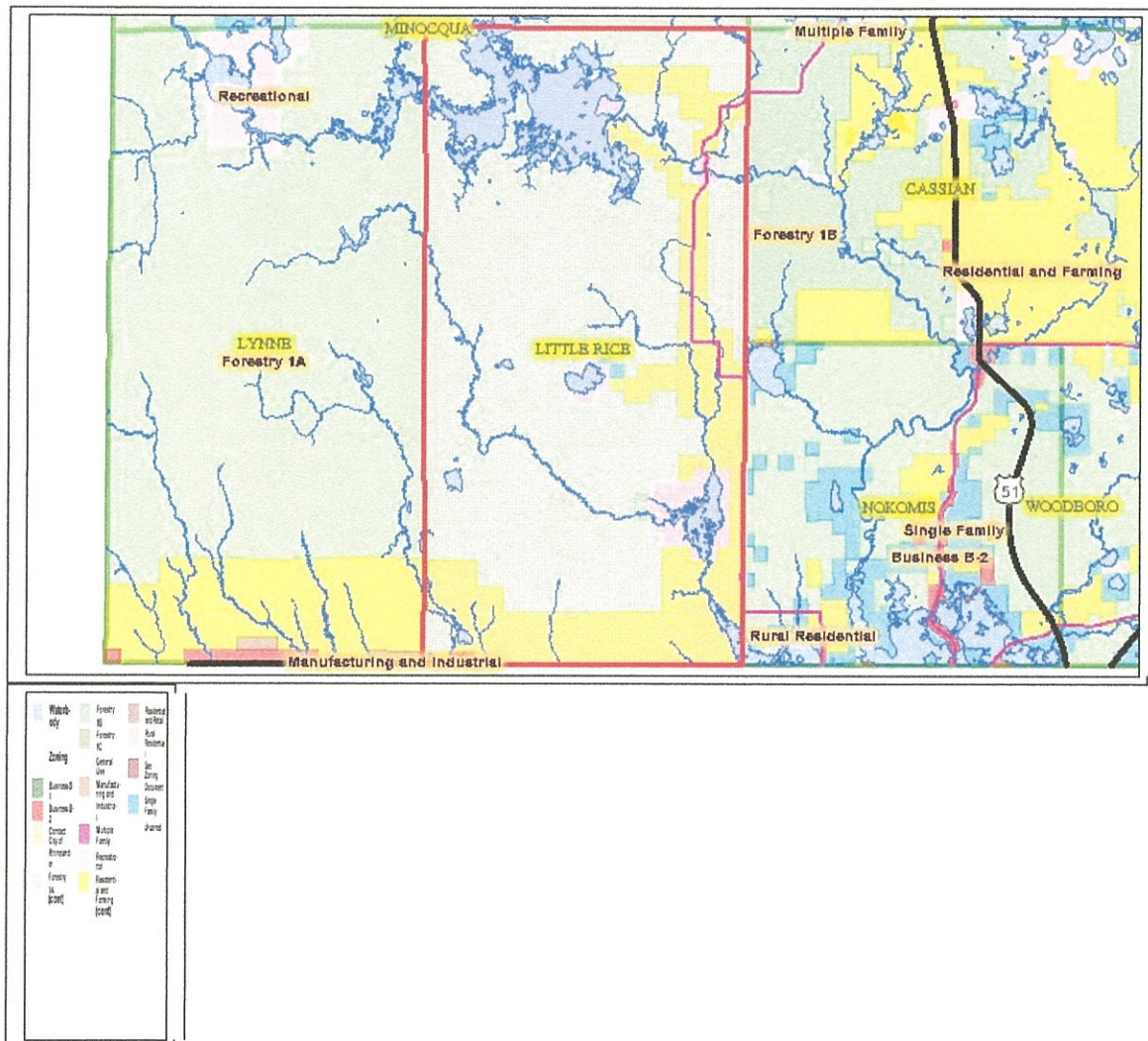
Identifies areas of large woodlands.

### **8.4.1.7 Wetlands.**

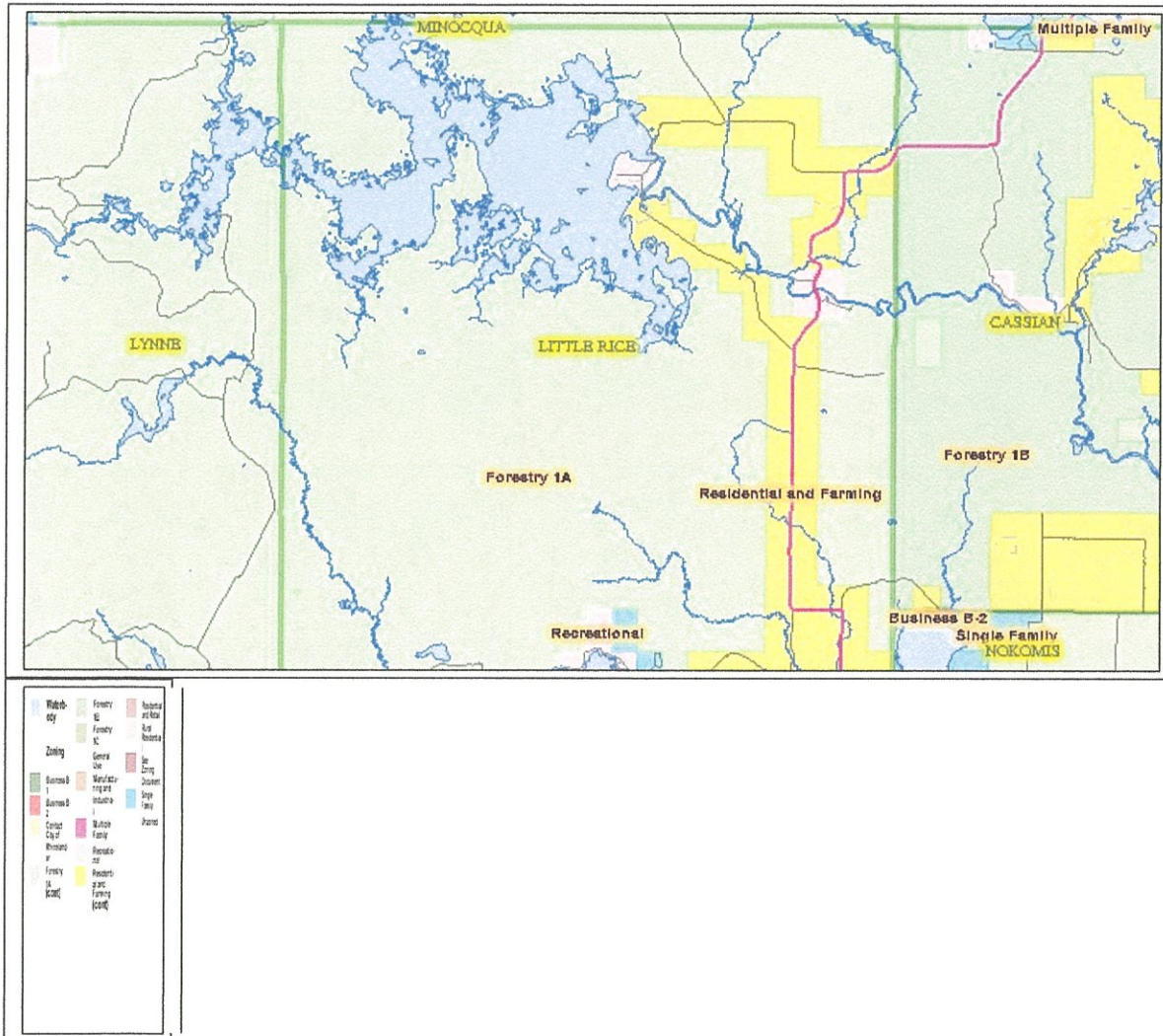
Intended to protect environmentally sensitive areas to help prevent water pollution, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and to preserve shore land cover and natural beauty.

The maps on the following pages show the different development zones within the Town.

## Town of Little Rice (Entire Town) Development Zones

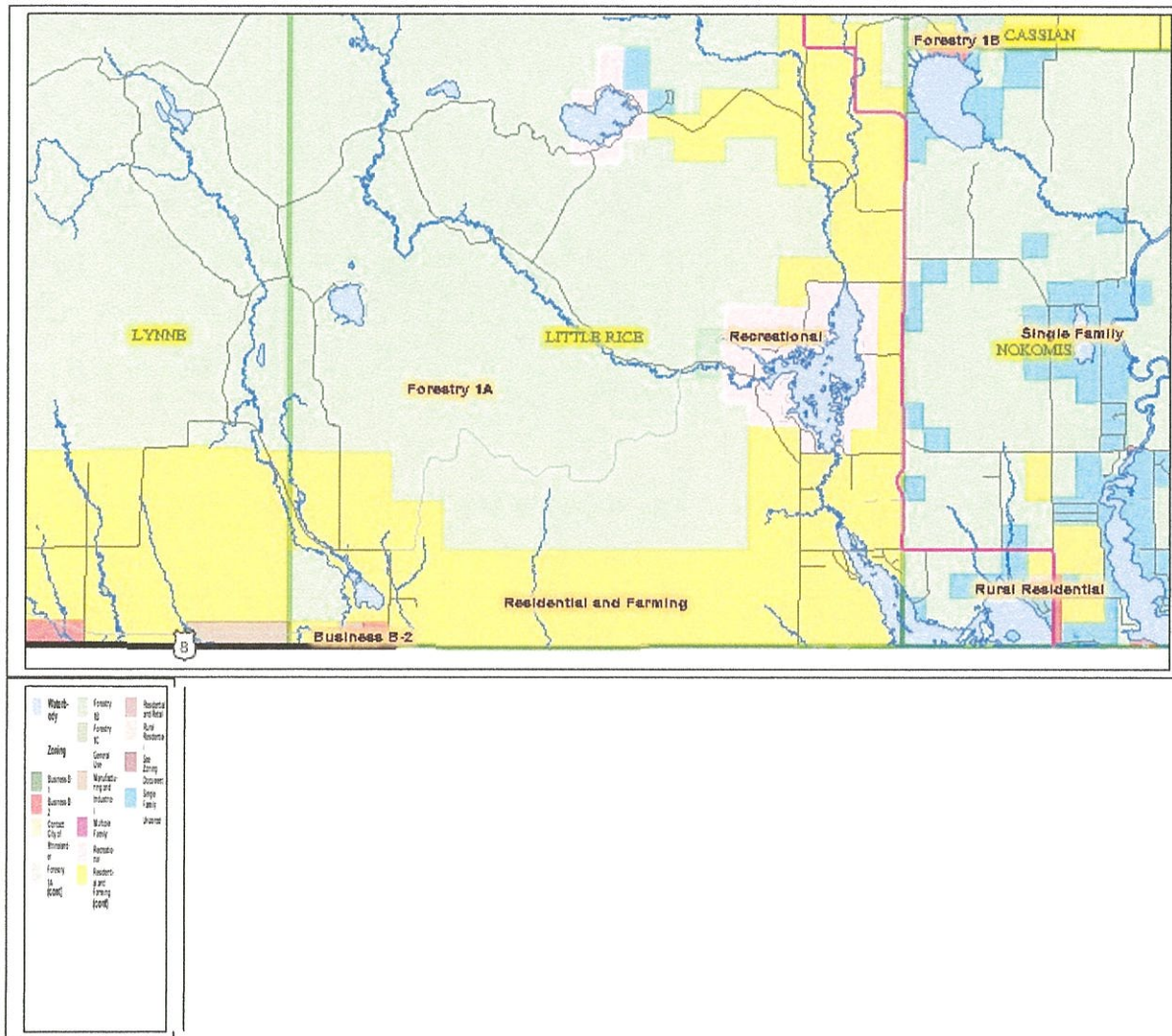


## Town of Little Rice (Northern Half) Development Zones



**DISCLAIMER:** All information is believed accurate but is NOT guaranteed to be without error. This map and its underlying data are intended to be used as a general index to land related information and are not intended for detailed, site-specific analysis. Source, Oneida County GIS Mapping.

## Town of Little Rice (Southern Half) Development Zones



**DISCLAIMER:** All information is believed accurate but is NOT guaranteed to be without error. This map and its underlying data are intended to be used as a general index to land related information and are not intended for detailed, site-specific analysis.  
Source, Oneida County GIS Mapping.

### 8.5 Land Use 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. The following land use policy statement is a means of guiding future development within the Town towards an orderly and rational pattern.

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

**8.5.1.1** The Town will maintain a long-range Coordinated Plan that will serve as a guide for future land use decisions. New development will be permitted based on consideration of this Plan in coordination with other Town, County, Regional, and State plans and ordinances.

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

**8.5.1.3** All development proposals will be encouraged to maintain the character of the Town while retaining its recreational and economic integrity.

**8.5.1.4** All industrial and commercial development proposals will be addressed on a case-by-case basis due to the highly variable nature of such uses.

**8.5.2** Promote and regulate development that preserves the character of the Town and minimizes impact on groundwater resources.

**8.5.2.1** New development proposals will be subjected to these and other considerations: flood plain; groundwater contamination; highway access; compatibility with neighboring uses; the health and safety of the Town's residents; the impact on private property values and the tax base it provides.

**8.5.2.2** The Town will strive to ensure that once developed in a manner that conforms to existing rules and regulations at the time of its development, the property owner will continue to be able to use, make improvements upon, and to subsequently sell, that property for the purpose for which it was developed, consistent with the Town's responsibility for the health and safety of its residents.

**8.5.2.3** The Town will consider development that is appropriate to topography and need.

**8.5.2.4** The Town will encourage the preservation of productive forestland in the Town for long-term use and maintain forestry as an important economic activity and way-of-life as well as consider agricultural development where appropriate.

**8.5.2.5** The Town will consider proposals involving the keeping or raising of livestock or other animals, fish, and fowl on a case-by-case basis in relation to the potential impact on water quality and neighboring land uses, consistent with §93.90 Wisconsin Statute.

## **8.6 Goal**

**8.6.1** The Town of Little Rice embraces the opportunity to give and receive meaningful input on a government-to-government basis.

## **8.7 Policies**

**8.7.1** Any policies adopted by the Town Board or Board-appointed committees must be consistent with the goal of this element.

## 9.

## IMPLEMENTATION

This final element provides information regarding the implementation of the strategies outlined in the previous eight elements. Implementation takes the form of carrying out the objectives and reviewing the suggestions of each element. From time to time, the Town Plan Committee should review and amend the policies and objectives to insure consistency with demographic, economic, political, and environmental changes that occur.

While the Plan contains the strategy and direction, it is our intent that Town officials, local organizations, and town residents will actually make the plan happen.

The Town Board is empowered to utilize local ordinances and policies to accomplish these objectives; local organizations and non-profits may utilize the Plan in focusing their efforts; village residents may reference the Plan to see how it impacts their lives and property to take appropriate action.

Overall, the Town Board and the appointed Committee should refer to the Plan as a “guidebook” for decision-making and then make decisions from the standpoint of community impact balanced by the rights of the individual.

### 9.1 Recommended Implementation Schedule

The following schedule for implementation is recommended to achieve the objectives of the Plan. All items should be considered necessary to implement the goals of the Coordination Plan:

- 9.1.1 Adopt the coordination plan addressing all nine elements in Wisconsin planning law.
- 9.1.2 Network with nearby units of government to create mutually beneficial service agreements and coordinate future planning efforts.
  - 9.1.2.1 Attempt to ease or reduce municipal cost by procuring services from another jurisdiction or outsourcing existing services. However, never release the powers given to the Town Board to review and amend the contracts.
  - 9.1.2.2 Request plans and information to open and coordinate with nearby jurisdictions to receive legal notices.
- 9.1.3 Establish and maintain an official website for the Village and its activities.
- 9.1.4 Coordinate with local and area economic development organizations in applying for funding from local, state, and federal government entities.
- 9.1.5. Develop a Capital Improvements Plan to prioritize financial needs.
- 9.1.6. Review, amend, and administrate ordinance and policy regularly.
  - 9.1.6.1 Create a mixed-use zoning district in the Plan.



**9.1.6.2** Create a new official zoning map based upon the land use plan contained in the Plan.

**9.1.7** Coordination is an evolving process. The Plan Committee shall review this Plan and prepare the mandated Ten-year Update, Progress Evaluation, and Integrated Plan Development that the Wisconsin Statutes require.

The Town believes that the “We the people” stated in the Preamble and the rest of the Constitution of the United States and The Wisconsin Constitution, refers to the rights of the Towns’ citizens. The hope is that future boards and commissions/committees will follow the will of the citizens in updating this plan.

At the time of review, implementation should be re-visited as well. The review should not only update the Plan, but also be used as a “measuring stick” of progress to see where the Town has been, where the Town is, and the vision for the future.

## References

Lake Killarney, 1959-2009

Oneida County GIS Mapping

Oneida County Land Information Office

Town of Little Rice Resolution 01-2009

Town of Sherman Comprehensive Plan

Town of Crescent Comprehensive Plan

Town of Hazelhurst Comprehensive Plan

Town of Cloverland Comprehensive Plan

Town of Nokomis Land Use Plan

Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Regional Comprehensive Plan

Wisconsin Statute – Chapters 1, 60 and 66

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Land Legacy Report

Wisconsin Department of Administration

Wisconsin Department of Revenue

U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010

American Community Survey 2009-2013

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **2010 Demographic Profile Data**



DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf>.

**Geography: Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin**

Subject	Number	Percent
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>		
Total population	306	100.0
Under 5 years	6	2.0
5 to 9 years	8	2.6
10 to 14 years	9	2.9
15 to 19 years	14	4.6
20 to 24 years	8	2.6
25 to 29 years	10	3.3
30 to 34 years	10	3.3
35 to 39 years	11	3.6
40 to 44 years	20	6.5
45 to 49 years	28	9.2
50 to 54 years	39	12.7
55 to 59 years	22	7.2
60 to 64 years	24	7.8
65 to 69 years	43	14.1
70 to 74 years	31	10.1
75 to 79 years	10	3.3
80 to 84 years	7	2.3
85 years and over	6	2.0
Median age (years)	52.9	( X )
16 years and over	280	91.5
18 years and over	274	89.5
21 years and over	265	86.6
62 years and over	118	38.6
65 years and over	97	31.7
<b>Male population</b>		
Under 5 years	4	1.3
5 to 9 years	7	2.3
10 to 14 years	5	1.6
15 to 19 years	10	3.3
20 to 24 years	3	1.0
25 to 29 years	6	2.0
30 to 34 years	3	1.0
35 to 39 years	4	1.3
40 to 44 years	11	3.6
45 to 49 years	16	5.2
50 to 54 years	23	7.5
55 to 59 years	11	3.6
60 to 64 years	15	4.9
65 to 69 years	24	7.8
70 to 74 years	15	4.9

Subject	Number	Percent
75 to 79 years	6	2.0
80 to 84 years	4	1.3
85 years and over	1	0.3
Median age (years)	52.4	( X )
16 years and over	149	48.7
18 years and over	146	47.7
21 years and over	141	46.1
62 years and over	65	21.2
65 years and over	50	16.3
Female population	138	45.1
Under 5 years	2	0.7
5 to 9 years	1	0.3
10 to 14 years	4	1.3
15 to 19 years	4	1.3
20 to 24 years	5	1.6
25 to 29 years	4	1.3
30 to 34 years	7	2.3
35 to 39 years	7	2.3
40 to 44 years	9	2.9
45 to 49 years	12	3.9
50 to 54 years	16	5.2
55 to 59 years	11	3.6
60 to 64 years	9	2.9
65 to 69 years	19	6.2
70 to 74 years	16	5.2
75 to 79 years	4	1.3
80 to 84 years	3	1.0
85 years and over	5	1.6
Median age (years)	54.3	( X )
16 years and over	131	42.8
18 years and over	128	41.8
21 years and over	124	40.5
62 years and over	53	17.3
65 years and over	47	15.4
<b>RACE</b>		
Total population	306	100.0
One Race	303	99.0
White	302	98.7
Black or African American	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	0	0.0
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some Other Race	1	0.3

Subject	Number	Percent
Two or More Races	3	1.0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	0	0.0
White; Asian [3]	0	0.0
White; Black or African American [3]	1	0.3
White; Some Other Race [3]	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	305	99.7
Black or African American	1	0.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	0.7
Some Other Race	1	0.3
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	306	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5	1.6
Mexican	0	0.0
Puerto Rican	1	0.3
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	4	1.3
Not Hispanic or Latino	301	98.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	306	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	5	1.6
White alone	4	1.3
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	1	0.3
Two or More Races	0	0.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	301	98.4
White alone	298	97.4
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	3	1.0
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	306	100.0
In households	306	100.0
Householder	154	50.3
Spouse [6]	87	28.4
Child	39	12.7
Own child under 18 years	26	8.5
Other relatives	4	1.3
Under 18 years	1	0.3
65 years and over	2	0.7
Nonrelatives	22	7.2
Under 18 years	5	1.6
65 years and over	3	1.0
Unmarried partner	12	3.9
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Female	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
<b>HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE</b>		
Total households	154	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	99	64.3
With own children under 18 years	17	11.0
Husband-wife family	87	56.5
With own children under 18 years	11	7.1
Male householder, no wife present	7	4.5
With own children under 18 years	1	0.6
Female householder, no husband present	5	3.2
With own children under 18 years	5	3.2
Nonfamily households [7]	55	35.7
Householder living alone	43	27.9
Male	27	17.5
65 years and over	7	4.5
Female	16	10.4
65 years and over	11	7.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	20	13.0
Households with individuals 65 years and over	64	41.6
Average household size	1.99	( X )
Average family size [7]	2.31	( X )
<b>HOUSING OCCUPANCY</b>		
Total housing units	459	100.0
Occupied housing units	154	33.6
Vacant housing units	305	66.4
For rent	2	0.4
Rented, not occupied	1	0.2
For sale only	1	0.2
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	296	64.5
All other vacants	5	1.1
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	0.7	( X )
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	11.1	( X )
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>		
Occupied housing units	154	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	139	90.3
Population in owner-occupied housing units	278	( X )
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.00	( X )
Renter-occupied housing units	15	9.7
Population in renter-occupied housing units	28	( X )
Average household size of renter-occupied units	1.87	( X )

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South

American countries. It also includes general origin responses such as "Latino" or "Hispanic."

[6] "Spouse" represents spouse of the householder. It does not reflect all spouses in a household. Responses of "same-sex spouse" were edited during processing to "unmarried partner."

[7] "Family households" consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. Same-sex couple households are included in the family households category if there is at least one additional person related to the householder by birth or adoption. Same-sex couple households with no relatives of the householder present are tabulated in nonfamily households. "Nonfamily households" consist of people living alone and households which do not have any members related to the householder.

[8] The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

[9] The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.



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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Population [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

Census 2010 Total Population

# 306

Source: 2010 Demographic Profile

**Popular tables for this geography:**

**2010 Census**

- [General Population and Housing Characteristics \(Population, Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...\)](#)
- [Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin](#)
- [Hispanic or Latino by Type \(Mexican, Puerto Rican, ...\)](#)
- [Households and Families \(Relationships, Children, Household Size, ...\)](#)

**2013 American Community Survey**

- [Demographic and Housing Estimates \(Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...\)](#)

**2014 Population Estimates Program**

- [Annual Population Estimates](#)

**Census 2000**

- [General Demographic Characteristics \(Population, Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...\)](#)

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau | American FactFinder

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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Median Age

**52.9**

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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#### Popular tables for this geography:

##### 2013 American Community Survey

- [Age and Sex](#)
- [Children's Characteristics \(Age, Race, School Enrollment, Poverty, ...\)](#)
- [Population 65 Years and Over \(Sex, Race, Poverty, Veteran, Disability, Relationships, ...\)](#)
- [Characteristics of Teenagers \(School Enrollment, Labor Force, ...\)](#)

##### 2010 Census

- [Age Groups and Sex](#)
- [Single Years of Age and Sex](#)

##### Census 2000

- [General Population and Housing Characteristics \(Population, Age, Sex, Race, Households and Housing, ...\)](#)

##### 2014 Population Estimates Program

- [Annual Population Estimates for Selected Age Groups by Sex](#)

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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Educational Attainment: Percent high school graduate or higher [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

# 92.2%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Popular tables for this geography:**

**2013 American Community Survey**

- [Educational Attainment \(High School, Bachelor's, Advanced Degree, ...\)](#)
- [School Enrollment \(Preschool, Kindergarten, High School, College, ...\)](#)
- [Median Earnings by Educational Attainment](#)

**Census 2000**

- [Educational Attainment \(Age, High School, Bachelor's, Advanced Degree, ...\)](#)
- [School Enrollment \(Preschool, Kindergarten, High School, College, ...\)](#)

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- [Poverty](#)
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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

Total housing units [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

# 535

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Popular tables for this geography:**

**2013 American Community Survey**

- [Selected Housing Characteristics \(Occupied or Vacant, Year Built, Rooms, Own or Rent, Home Value, ...\)](#)
- [Financial Characteristics \(Household Income, Monthly Housing Costs, Own or Rent, ...\)](#)
- [Occupancy Characteristics \(Household Size, Age of Householder, Family Type, Children, ...\)](#)
- [Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units \(Units, Year Built, Rooms, Vehicles, ...\)](#)

**2010 Census**

- [General Housing Characteristics \(Occupied or Vacant, Own or Rent, Race, ...\)](#)
- [Tenure, Household Size, and Age of Householder](#)

**2014 Population Estimates Program**

- [Annual Estimates of Housing Units](#)

**Census 2000**

- [General Housing Characteristics \(Occupied or Vacant, Own or Rent, Race, ...\)](#)
- [Tenure, Household Size, and Age of Householder](#)

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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

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Median Household Income [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

# 53,929

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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**Popular tables for this geography:**

**2013 American Community Survey**

- [Selected Economic Characteristics \(Employment, Commute, Occupation, Income, Health Insurance, Poverty, ...\)](#)
- [Income in the Past 12 Months \(Households, Families, ...\)](#)
- [Earnings in the Past 12 Months \(Sex, Educational Attainment, ...\)](#)
- [Employment Status \(Age, Race, Sex, Poverty, Disability, Education, ...\)](#)
- [Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months](#)

**Census 2000**

- [Selected Economic Characteristics \(Employment, Commute, Occupation, Income, Health Insurance, ...\)](#)

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- Poverty
- Race and Hispanic Origin
- Veterans
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**Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin**

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Individuals below poverty level [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

**5.4%** Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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**Popular tables for this geography:**

2013 American Community Survey

- [Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months \(Age, Sex, Race, Education, Employment, ...\)](#)
- [Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families \(Family Type and Size, Race, Work, Education, Children, ...\)](#)
- [People at Specified Levels of Poverty \(Age, Sex, Race, Hispanic, Education, Citizenship, Work, Disability, ...\)](#)
- [Children Characteristics \(Poverty, Public Assistance, Age, Race, School Enrollment, ...\)](#)

Census 2000

- [Selected Economic Characteristics \(Poverty, Children, Income, Employment, ...\)](#)
- [Individual Poverty Status \(Age, Sex, ...\)](#)

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- Population
- Age
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- Origins and Language
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### Little Rice town, Oneida County, Wisconsin

---

Veterans [Bookmark/Save](#) [Print](#)

55

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

---

**Popular tables for this geography:**

2013 American Community Survey  
[Veteran Status \(Period of Service, Sex, Age, Race, Education, Poverty, Disability, ...\)](#)  
[Service-Connected Disability-Rating Status and Ratings for Civilian Veterans 18 Years and Over](#)

Economic Census  
[Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Veteran Status, and Gender \(Number of Firms, Employees, Payroll, ...\)](#)

Census 2000  
[Veteran Status \(Sex, Age, ...\)](#)

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**APPENDIX 2**

**2016 General Transportation Aids**

**And**

**Connecting Highway Aids**





Division of Transportation Investment  
 Management  
 Bureau of Transit, Local Roads, Railroads & Harbors  
 PO Box 7913  
 Madison, WI 53707-7913

Scott Walker, Governor  
 Mark Gottlieb, P.E., Secretary  
 Internet: [www.wisconsin.gov](http://www.wisconsin.gov)

Telephone: 608-266-0254

E-mail: [mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov](mailto:mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov)

December 16, 2015

CVT Code: 43012

PAULA FIEBRANTZ  
 TOWN OF LITTLE RICE  
 3737 COUNTY Y ROAD  
 TOMAHAWK, WI 54487

Subject: Calendar Year 2016 FINAL CALCULATION - General Transportation Aids & Connecting Highway Aids

Dear Local Government Representative:

The 2016 FINAL Calculation Summary below is for General Transportation Aids (GTA) and Connecting Highway Aids (CHA) based on WisDOT's current calculations.

<u>2016 FINAL CALCULATION SUMMARY</u>	
General Transportation Aids calculated amount:	\$101,490.18
General Transportation Aids adjustment amount:	\$0.00
Reason for adjustment:	
Connecting Highway Aids amount:	\$0.00
<b>Net total:</b>	<b>\$101,490.18</b>
Payment method: Direct deposit to your local government account	
*** PLEASE KEEP YOUR BANKING INFORMATION UPDATED ***	

Aid payments are disbursed to municipalities in four equal payments on the first Monday in January, April, July and October. Counties receive 25% of their annual payment in January and October and 50% in July (there is no April payment). The GTA calculation process is based directly on the data your local government provided to the Department of Revenue (DOR) in its annual Municipal Financial Report form in addition to the centerline miles reported to WisDOT in its annual plat submittal. Connecting highways are marked State Trunk Highways through your community. Your 2016 CHA reflects the lane mileage data as of December 31, 2014.

A Calculation Detail Sheet is available for each local government on the GTA home page at [www.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/gta.htm](http://www.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/gta.htm).

This is your official notice of your local government's GTA and CHA aids for calendar year 2016. Your treasurer will be notified when quarterly GTA and CHA payments are made. All local governments must submit complete and accurate Financial Report Forms to DOR each year. How eligible costs are reported and whether or not the forms are filed on time may have an impact on future GTA payments.

For questions regarding your GTA and CHA estimate or payments, visit the Programs for Local Government home page at [www.wisconsin.gov/localgov/index.htm](http://www.wisconsin.gov/localgov/index.htm) and choose GTA or CHA. For further questions, contact the appropriate department:

- GTA and CHA aid questions: Mary Sanchez, WisDOT, 608-266-0254, [mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov](mailto:mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov)
- Cost reporting questions: Dept. of Revenue, 608-266-8207, [lgs@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:lgs@revenue.wi.gov)
- Banking changes: Dept. of Revenue, [lgs@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:lgs@revenue.wi.gov)
- Name and address changes: Dept. of Revenue, 608-266-8207, [lgs@revenue.wi.gov](mailto:lgs@revenue.wi.gov)

Sincerely,

Mary Sanchez, WisDOT GTA/CHA Program Manager  
 Telephone: (608) 266-0254 -or- email: [mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov](mailto:mary.sanchez@dot.wi.gov)

**CALENDAR YEAR 2016 FINAL GTA CALCULATION**

Note: Counties are **not** eligible to be factored as a Rate per Mile calculation.

**1. Input GTA Figures**

CVT Code: 43012

**NAME:** TOWN OF LITTLE RICE  
ONEIDA COUNTY

6-Year Average Costs (2009 - 2014) : \$336,473.00  
3-Year Average Costs (2012 - 2014) : \$329,029.00  
2014 Costs: \$295,639.00

Mileage as of 1/1/2014: 46.09  
Mileage as of 1/1/2015: 46.09  
2015 Aids: \$101,490.18

**2. Calculate Preliminary Share of Costs (SOC) and Rate Per Mile (RPM)**

**SHARE OF COSTS**

**RATE PER MILE (Municipalities only)**

(6-Year Average Costs x SOC Percentage) = SOC Amount

(Mileage x Rate Per Mile) = RPM Amount

6-Year Average Costs: \$336,473.00  
SOC Percentage: 15.7901%  
SOC Amount: \$53,129.51

Mileage as of 1/1/2015: 46.09  
Rate Per Mile: \$2,202.00  
RPM Amount: \$101,490.18

Note: Except for counties, the greater of these two amounts will be used for the next step of the calculation process.

**3. Calculate Minimum and Maximum Adjustments**

**Minimums**  
SOC = eligible for no less than 90% of previous year aid payment  
RPM = eligible for no less than 90% of previous year aid payment adjusted for any increase or decrease of certified mileage

**Maximums**  
SOC = no greater than 115% of previous year aid payment  
RPM = no maximum payment amount

**SHARE OF COSTS**

**RATE PER MILE**

Preliminary SOC Amount: N/A  
2015 Aids: N/A  
Minimum 2016 Aids: N/A  
Maximum 2016 Aids: N/A

Preliminary RPM Amount: \$101,490.18  
2015 Aids: \$101,490.18  
% Change in Certified Mileage: 0.0000%  
2015 Adjusted Base: \$101,490.18  
Minimum 2016 Aids: \$91,341.16

**4. Apply Cost Cap (Municipalities ONLY)**

2016 aid may not exceed 85% of a municipality's 3-year average costs. If the SOC or RPM amount calculated to this point is greater than 85%, the payment amount will be reduced accordingly.

3-Year Average Costs: \$329,029.00  
85% Cost Cap: \$279,674.65

**5. Calculate Final Payment**

Apply any minimum or maximum cushions, cost caps and/or penalties for filing DOR Financial Report(s) late.

Preliminary SOC Amount: N/A  
Preliminary RPM Amount: \$101,490.18

**ADJUSTMENTS**

Adjustment Amount: \$0.00  
Adjustment Type: N/A  
Filing Penalty Amount: N/A  
Filing Penalty Description: N/A

**TOTAL GTA AMOUNT: \$101,490.18**

Find the description of the calculation process and data definitions on the GTA home page at: [www.wisconsindot.gov/localgov/highways/docs/gta-dataglossary.pdf](http://www.wisconsindot.gov/localgov/highways/docs/gta-dataglossary.pdf)

# **APPENDIX 3**

## **Wisconsin Municipal Law**

### **Subchapter X**

#### **66.1001**

#### **Planning, Housing and Transportation**

**Refer to 66.1001 (5)**

appointed and confirmed in like manner for terms of 3 years. All appointees shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. Terms shall begin as specified in the ordinance. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

**(7) ORGANIZATION OF BOARDS; OFFICERS; COMPENSATION; OATHS; BONDS.** (a) When all members have qualified the board shall meet at the place designated in the ordinance and organize by electing from its membership a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, each to hold office for one year. The board may combine the offices of secretary and treasurer. Members shall receive compensation as provided in the ordinance and shall be reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. With the approval of the board, the treasurer may appoint an assistant treasurer, who need not be a member of the board, to perform services specified by the board.

(b) Members, and any assistant treasurer, shall qualify by taking the official oath, and the treasurer and any assistant treasurer shall furnish a bond in a sum specified by the board and in the form and conditioned as provided in s. 19.01 (2) and (3). The oaths and bonds shall be filed with the county clerk. The cost of the bond shall be paid by the board.

**(8) POWERS OF BOARD.** The board may, subject to provisions of the ordinance:

(a) Contract for the construction or other acquisition, equipment or furnishing of a hospital.

(b) Contract for the construction or other acquisition of additions or improvements to, or alterations in, a hospital and the equipment or furnishing of an addition.

(c) Employ a manager of a hospital and other necessary personnel and fix their compensation.

(d) Enact, amend and repeal rules and regulations for the admission to, and government of patients at, a hospital, for the regulation of the board's meetings and deliberations, and for the government, operation and maintenance of the hospital and the hospital employees.

(e) Contract for and purchase all fuel, food, equipment, furnishings and supplies reasonably necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of a hospital.

(f) Audit all accounts and claims against a hospital or against the board, and, if approved, pay the accounts and claims from the fund specified in sub. (10). All expenditures made pursuant to this section shall be within the limits of the ordinance.

(g) Sue and be sued, and to collect or compromise any obligations due to the hospital. All money received shall be paid into the joint hospital fund.

(h) Make studies and recommendations to the county board and city council or city councils relating to the operation of a hospital as the board considers advisable or the governing bodies request.

(i) Employ counsel on either a temporary or permanent basis.

**(9) BUDGET.** The board shall annually, before the time of the preparation of either the county or city budget under s. 65.90, prepare a budget of its anticipated receipts and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and determine the proportionate cost to the county and the participating city or cities under the terms of the ordinance. A certified copy of the budget, which shall include a statement of the net amount required from the county and city or cities, shall be delivered to the clerks of the respective municipalities. The county board and the common council of the city or cities shall consider the budget, and determine the amount to be raised by the respective municipalities in the proportions determined by the ordinance. After this determination, the county and city or cities respectively shall levy a tax sufficient to produce the amount to be raised by the county and city or cities.

**(10) HOSPITAL FUND.** A joint county–city hospital fund shall be created and established in a public depository to be specified in the ordinance. The treasurer of the respective county and city

or cities shall pay into the fund the amounts specified by the ordinance and resolutions of the respective municipalities when the amounts have been collected. All of the moneys which come into the fund are appropriated to the board for the execution of its functions as provided by the ordinance and the resolutions of the respective municipalities. The moneys in the fund shall be paid out by the treasurer of the hospital board only upon the approval or direction of the board.

**(11) CORRELATION OF LAWS.** (a) In any case where a bid is a prerequisite to contract in connection with a county or city hospital under s. 66.0901, it is also a prerequisite to a valid contract by the board. For this purpose, the board is a municipality and the contract a public contract under s. 66.0901.

(b) All statutory requirements, not inconsistent with the provision of this section, applicable to general county or city hospitals apply to hospitals referred to in this section.

**(12) REPORTS.** The board shall report its activities to the county board and the city council or councils annually, or oftener as either of the municipalities requires.

**(14) POWERS OF VILLAGES.** Villages have all of the powers granted to cities under subs. (1) to (12) and whenever any village exercises these powers the word “city” wherever it appears in subs. (1) to (12) means “village” unless the context otherwise requires. Any village participating in the construction or other acquisition of a hospital or in its operation, pursuant to this section, may enter into lease agreements leasing the hospital and its equipment and furnishings to a nonprofit corporation.

**(15) POWERS OF TOWNS.** Towns have all of the powers granted to cities under subs. (1) to (12) and whenever any town exercises these powers the word “city” wherever it appears in subs. (1) to (12) means “town” unless the context otherwise requires. Any town participating in the construction or other acquisition of a hospital or in its operation, under this section, may enter into lease agreements leasing the hospital and its equipment and furnishings to a nonprofit corporation.

**History:** 1977 c. 29; 1983 a. 189; 1983 a. 192 s. 303 (1); 1993 a. 246; 1999 a. 150 ss. 262, 480 to 483; Stats. 1999 s. 66.0927.

## SUBCHAPTER X

### PLANNING, HOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION

**66.1001 Comprehensive planning. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

(a) “Comprehensive plan” means:

1. For a county, a development plan that is prepared or amended under s. 59.69 (2) or (3).

2. For a city or a village, or for a town that exercises village powers under s. 60.22 (3), a master plan that is adopted or amended under s. 62.23 (2) or (3).

3. For a regional planning commission, a master plan that is adopted or amended under s. 66.0309 (8), (9) or (10).

(b) “Local governmental unit” means a city, village, town, county or regional planning commission that may adopt, prepare or amend a comprehensive plan.

(c) “Political subdivision” means a city, village, town, or county that may adopt, prepare, or amend a comprehensive plan.

**(2) CONTENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.** A comprehensive plan shall contain all of the following elements:

(a) *Issues and opportunities element.* Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20–year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age

## 66.1001 MUNICIPAL LAW

distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

(b) *Housing element.* A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the age, structural, value and occupancy characteristics of the local governmental unit's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low-income and moderate-income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.

(c) *Transportation element.* 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, electric personal assistive mobility devices, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. The element shall compare the local governmental unit's objectives, policies, goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and incorporate 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 local governmental unit.

(d) *Utilities and community facilities element.* A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

(e) *Agricultural, natural and cultural resources element.* 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 s. 295.20 (2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

(f) *Economic development element.* 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 local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the local governmental unit. The element shall assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries. The

element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.

(g) *Intergovernmental cooperation element.* A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts, drainage districts, and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall consider, to the greatest extent possible, the maps and plans of any military base or installation, with at least 200 assigned military personnel or that contains at least 2,000 acres, with which the local governmental unit shares common territory. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under s. 66.0301, 66.0307 or 66.0309. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

(h) *Land-use element.* A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information specified in par. (a), for 20 years, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that shows current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in par. (d), will be provided in the future, consistent with the timetable described in par. (d), and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

(i) *Implementation element.* A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in pars. (a) to (h). The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit's progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.

**(3) ACTIONS, PROCEDURES THAT MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.** Beginning on January 1, 2010, if a local governmental unit engages in any of the following actions, those actions shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan:

- (g) Official mapping established or amended under s. 62.23 (6).
- (h) Local subdivision regulation under s. 236.45 or 236.46.
- (j) County zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 59.69.

(k) City or village zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 62.23 (7).

(L) Town zoning ordinances enacted or amended under s. 60.61 or 60.62.

(q) Zoning of shorelands or wetlands in shorelands under s. 59.692, 61.351 or 62.231.

**(4) PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTING COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.** A local governmental unit shall comply with all of the following before its comprehensive plan may take effect:

(a) The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments. The written procedures shall describe the methods the governing body of a local governmental unit will use to distribute proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract nonmetallic mineral resources in or on property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan.

(b) The plan commission or other body of a local governmental unit that is authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan may recommend the adoption or amendment of a comprehensive plan only by adopting a resolution by a majority vote of the entire commission. The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the plan commission or other body. The resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of a comprehensive plan. One copy of an adopted comprehensive plan, or of an amendment to such a plan, shall be sent to all of the following:

1. Every governmental body that is located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit.
2. The clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit that is the subject of the plan that is adopted or amended as described in par. (b) (intro.).
3. The Wisconsin land council.
4. After September 1, 2005, the department of administration.
5. The regional planning commission in which the local governmental unit is located.
6. The public library that serves the area in which the local governmental unit is located.

(c) No comprehensive plan that is recommended for adoption or amendment under par. (b) may take effect until the political subdivision enacts an ordinance or the regional planning commission adopts a resolution that adopts the plan or amendment. The political subdivision may not enact an ordinance or the regional planning commission may not adopt a resolution under this paragraph unless the comprehensive plan contains all of the elements specified in sub. (2). An ordinance may be enacted or a resolution may be adopted under this paragraph only by a majority vote of the members-elect, as defined in s. 59.001 (2m), of the governing body. An ordinance that is enacted or a resolution that is adopted under this paragraph, and the plan to which it relates, shall be filed with at least all of the entities specified under par. (b).

(d) No political subdivision may enact an ordinance or no regional planning commission may adopt a resolution under par. (c) unless the political subdivision or regional planning commission holds at least one public hearing at which the proposed ordinance or resolution is discussed. That hearing must be preceded by a class 1 notice under ch. 985 that is published at least 30 days

before the hearing is held. The political subdivision or regional planning commission may also provide notice of the hearing by any other means it considers appropriate. The class 1 notice shall contain at least the following information:

1. The date, time and place of the hearing.
2. A summary, which may include a map, of the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan.
3. The name of an individual employed by the local governmental unit who may provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance.
4. Information relating to where and when the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment to such a plan may be inspected before the hearing, and how a copy of the plan or amendment may be obtained.

(e) At least 30 days before the hearing described in par. (d) is held, a local governmental unit shall provide written notice to all of the following:

1. An operator who has obtained, or made application for, a permit that is described under s. 295.12 (3) (d).
2. A person who has registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit under s. 295.20.
3. Any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property pursuant to which the person may extract nonmetallic mineral resources, if the property owner or leaseholder requests in writing that the local governmental unit provide the property owner or leaseholder notice of the hearing described in par. (d).

(f) A political subdivision shall maintain a list of persons who submit a written request to receive notice of any proposed ordinance, described under par. (c), that affects the allowable use of the property owned by the person. At least 30 days before the hearing described in par. (d) is held a political subdivision shall provide written notice, including a copy of the proposed ordinance, to all such persons. The notice shall be by mail or in any reasonable form that is agreed to by the person and the political subdivision. The political subdivision may charge each person on the list who receives a notice a fee that does not exceed the approximate cost of providing the notice to the person.

**(5) APPLICABILITY OF A REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION'S PLAN.** A regional planning commission's comprehensive plan is only advisory in its applicability to a political subdivision and a political subdivision's comprehensive plan.

**(6) COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAY TAKE EFFECT.** Notwithstanding sub. (4), a comprehensive plan, or an amendment of a comprehensive plan, may take effect even if a local governmental unit fails to provide the notice that is required under sub. (4) (e) or (f), unless the local governmental unit intentionally fails to provide the notice.

**History:** 1999 a. 9, 148; 1999 a. 150 s. 74; Stats. 1999 s. 66.1001; 1999 a. 185 s. 57; 1999 a. 186 s. 42; 2001 a. 30, 90; 2003 a. 33, 93, 233, 307, 327; 2005 a. 26, 208; 2007 a. 121.

A municipality has the authority under s. 236.45 (2) to impose a temporary town-wide prohibition on land division while developing a comprehensive plan under this section. *Wisconsin Realtors Association v. Town of West Point*, 2008 WI App 40, \_\_\_ Wis. 2d \_\_\_, 747 N.W.2d 681, 06–2761.

**66.1003 Discontinuance of a public way. (1)** In this section, “public way” means all or any part of a road, street, slip, pier, lane or paved alley.

**(2)** The common council of any city, except a 1st class city, or a village or town board may discontinue all or part of a public way upon the written petition of the owners of all the frontage of the lots and lands abutting upon the public way sought to be discontinued, and of the owners of more than one-third of the frontage of the lots and lands abutting on that portion of the remainder of the public way which lies within 2,650 feet of the ends of the portion to be discontinued, or lies within so much of that 2,650 feet as is within the corporate limits of the city, village or town. The beginning and ending of an alley shall be considered to be within the

## **APPENDIX 4**

**Town of Little Rice Resolution 04-2015**

**TOWN OF LITTLE RICE  
ONEIDA COUNTY  
3737 COUNTY ROAD Y  
TOMAHAWK, WI 54487  
715-224-2591  
littlericetownhall@frontier.com**

**RESOLUTION 04-2015**

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Little Rice continues to have a good working relationship with local Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Representatives in "some" aspects of the Departments projects and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Little Rice supports the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources owning and managing "some" lands to provide recreational opportunities within the township of Little Rice and

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Little Rice recognizes the significance of access by the public to State lands and the importance of those lands as a "partial" contributor to the economic prosperity of the town and businesses that support recreational opportunities and

**WHEREAS**, the town of Little Rice recognizes the additional benefits of Payment in lieu of Taxes (PILT), and is concerned about the continuation and amounts of these payments that can be changed by legislative actions and

**WHEREAS**, there are other economic benefits limited by the State ownership of lands, not recognized by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource representatives as they created the project boundaries for their various ownerships that affects the town of Little Rice and

**WHEREAS**, the above described boundaries and the Department of Natural Resources failed and still fail to consider and identify opportunities for future growth within the town for future development and housing that may benefit the Town of Little Rice and

**WHERE AS**, the planning process the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has established does not allow for direct communication with the Town of Little Rice to consider issues within our jurisdiction that the town board is obligated and elected to manage. In fact, historical local concerns about issues within these project boundaries have been over ruled and by public concern and Department project planners in Madison, and

**WHEREAS**, this failure of the planning process to identify and coordinate with the town when creating, expanding and filling these project boundaries failed to consider our Statutory obligations under Comprehensive Planning, and Oneida County Zoning creating inconsistencies and may jeopardize our ability to provide cost effective services to Town residents and



**WHEREAS**, examples of problems that arise as a result of these failures to consult with local units of government prior to and during acquisitions and the creation of project boundaries may include future services to Town residents such as town parks, town buildings, fire protection, first responders, cemeteries, road maintenance, commodities such as gravel etc.; and

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, because of the lack of consideration of these issues when establishing acquisition boundaries and purchasing of lands by the Department of Natural Resources, the Town of Little Rice does not want the Department of Natural Resource, the County or any "partner" such as Engos and any nonprofit entity to purchase any additional lands within our jurisdiction without consultation and negotiations between the Town Board of the Town of Little Rice and the Department of Natural Resources and purchasing agency/organization.

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, The Town of Little Rice intends to pursue legislative recourse to reset some of the existing boundaries to allow for growth and economic expansion and opportunities concerning some of these issues

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, it is in the financial interest of both the Town of Little Rice and the State of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to work together for a common goal of orderly growth and economic prosperity this builds intergovernmental goodwill and coordination. between governmental agencies.

Vote Required:

Ayes: 3

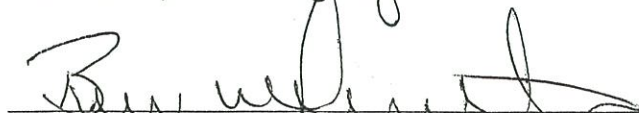
Nays: 0


Abstains: 0

By the Town Board of Little Rice, Oneida County

This the 11<sup>th</sup> day August, 2015

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Chair, Steve Margitan

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Supervisor, Brian Grueschow

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Town Supervisor, Janet Kimball

## References

Lake Killarney, 1959-2009

Oneida County GIS Mapping

Oneida County Land Information Office

Town of Little Rice Resolution 01-2009

Town of Sherman Comprehensive Plan

Town of Crescent Comprehensive Plan

Town of Hazelhurst Comprehensive Plan

Town of Cloverland Comprehensive Plan

Town of Nokomis Land Use Plan

Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Regional Comprehensive Plan

Wisconsin Statute – Chapters 1, 60 and 66

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Land Legacy Report

Wisconsin Department of Administration

Wisconsin Department of Revenue

U. S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010

American Community Survey 2009-2013