

Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan

January 21, 2010

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January 28, 2010

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I, Sawyer County Clerk Kris Mayberry, hereby certify the following to be a copy of a draft of a portion of the minutes of the meeting of the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors held January 21, 2010:

The Board reviewed the draft Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan and 2 pages of amendments which were reviewed by the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan Development Committee at their meeting held January 12, 2010, and by the Zoning Committee at their meeting held January 15, 2010. County Supervisor Kathy McCoy suggested amending the 1st paragraph of the introduction to the implementation section on page 9-1 of the draft to be as follows [amended section within brackets below]:

The Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan is intended to help guide decision making by County Departments and others where applicable through a set of goals, objectives and actions. At the beginning of the overall comprehensive planning process it was determined that the County comprehensive plan would be a broad representation of those towns throughout Sawyer County based [on the towns' current] adopted comprehensive plan. During development of the county comprehensive plan, a total of 13 towns had either adopted or were in development of comprehensive plans.

The Board reviewed the following proposed ordinance:

ORDINANCE #1-2010
ADOPTING SAWYER COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The County Board of the County of Sawyer, Wisconsin, does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 59.69(2) and (3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the County of Sawyer, is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in section 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 2. The County Board of the County of Sawyer, Wisconsin, has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 3. The Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan Development Committee, by a majority vote of the Committee, recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the County Board the adoption of the document entitled "Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan", containing all of the elements specified in section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 4. The County has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, in compliance with the requirements of section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 5. The County Board of the County of Sawyer, Wisconsin, does, by enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan" pursuant to section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members-elect of the County Board and [publication/posting] as required by law.

Motion by Miller, 2nd by Johnson, to approve ORDINANCE #1-2010 adopting the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan, including the 2 pages of amendments and the amendment suggested by Ms. McCoy. Motion carried.

Kris Mayberry
Kris Mayberry, Sawyer County Clerk

copy: file

Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan

Planning Committee Members

James Basset	Ed Peters
Bill Christman*	Pete Sanders
Leonard Eckerly	Curt Scherer
Eugene Krause	Steve Schultz
Duane Martin	Jason Sjostrom
Kathy McCoy	Phil Thompson
John McCue	Kay Wilson
Elaine Nyberg	Fred Zietlow
Dale Olson	

Sawyer County Board of Supervisors

James Basset	Doug Mrotek
Hal Helwig	Mel Olson
Warren Johnson	Dean Pearson
Ronald Kinsley	Shirley Riedmann
Kenneth Maki	Dale Schleeter
Kathy McCoy	Robert Vitcenda
Bruce Miller	Fred Zietlow
Arlene Mizerka	

Prepared by:



Funding provided in part by Wisconsin Department of
Administration, Comprehensive Planning Grant

Economic Development Chapter written by Sawyer County Development Corporation

*Non Voting member

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COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(a)

Issues and Opportunities (County Demographics)

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

INTRODUCTION

Properly planning for Sawyer County's future requires an understanding of the county's population and demographic trends. This chapter inventories and analyzes available data to gain a basic understanding of the current population and demographics as well as to identify trends that are occurring. From this knowledge base future trends and issues can be determined.

This element provides the basic population and demographic information using population counts and estimates, age distribution data, and population forecasts. Information pertaining to household characteristics, education and income levels will also be analyzed. The base map of the county (Map 1) represents the political boundaries across the County.

The overall goal of the comprehensive plan is to help maintain and improve the quality of life for the people of Sawyer County. To do this, the overall objective is to guide our future in a manner consistent with the element goals, objectives, actions, and identified programs contained in this document. To meet this objective, the overall action is to adopt and implement the comprehensive plan and continue to strengthen and work cooperatively with adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions.

Population

Population change is the primary component used to track growth and predict future population trends. Additionally, population characteristics relate directly to housing, educational, utility, community, and recreational facility needs, as well as future economic development. Factors which can influence population change are fluctuations in the local and regional economies, natural disasters, and transportation improvements.

Table 1-1 displays the population changes in Sawyer County over the last century. The population has increased significantly since 1900, but there have been fluctuations in the county's population. There are two main reasons why population changes over time. One is net migration, which is the difference between the number of people moving out of an area from the number of people moving into an area during a given time period. The other is natural increase which is the difference between the number of

deaths from the number of births in a given time period. Combined, they provide the components to population change in a given area.

Table 1-1: Sawyer County Population 1900-2000

1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
3,593	6,227	8,243	8,878	11,540	10,323	9,475	9,670	12,843	14,181	16,196

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1-2 displays the historic population changes for all municipalities in Sawyer County from 1950 to 2000. Since 1950, 12 of the county's 21 municipalities have seen an increase in population. The largest increases were in the towns of Bass Lake, Hayward, Edgewater, Round Lake and Spider Lake. The Town of Draper saw the largest decrease in population at -66.3 percent. Sawyer County gained 5,873 persons or a 56.9 percent increase over the 50-year time period.

Table 1-3 displays the population change in 10-year increments for municipalities in Sawyer County. The 1980's were a period with less population growth than the 1990's. From 1980 to 1990, the county grew by 10.4 percent. From 1990 to 2000 it grew by 14.2 percent. Most of the growth occurred in the unincorporated areas of the county. The Town of Bass Lake experienced population changes which were unique from all other jurisdictions with growth of greater than 30 percent during both decades. Draper had the greatest population decline over the 20-year period.

Table 1-2: Historic Population, Sawyer County

Municipality	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1950-2000 Number Change	1950-2000 Percent Change
T. Bass Lake	751	705	832	1,288	1,717	2,244	1,493	198.8%
T. Couderay	389	340	170	394	386	469	80	20.6%
T. Draper	507	314	258	242	208	171	-336	-66.3%
T. Edgewater	242	236	286	441	509	586	344	142.1%
T. Hayward	1,282	1,304	1,690	2,331	3,017	3,279	1,997	155.8%
T. Hunter	420	327	381	594	557	765	345	82.1%
T. Lenroot	547	532	577	926	966	1,165	618	113.0%
T. Meadowbrook	260	200	190	202	192	146	-114	-43.8%
T. Meteor	256	167	117	105	111	170	-86	-33.6%
T. Ojibwa	282	281	238	264	250	267	-15	-5.3%
T. Radisson	658	358	371	394	412	465	-193	-29.3%
T. Round Lake	476	464	557	786	727	962	486	102.1%
T. Sand Lake	597	562	598	768	821	774	177	29.6%
T. Spider Lake	200	246	259	331	362	391	191	95.5%
T. Weirgor	417	384	331	386	356	370	-47	-11.3%
T. Winter	1,118	1,009	840	704	801	969	-149	-13.3%
V. Couderay	133	113	123	114	92	96	-37	-27.8%
V. Exeland	211	214	189	219	180	212	1	0.5%
V. Radisson	--	179	206	280	237	222	43	24.0%
V. Winter	--	--	--	376	383	344	-32	-8.5%
C. Hayward	1,577	1,540	1,457	1,698	1,897	2,129	552	35.0%
Sawyer County	10,323	9,475	9,670	12,843	14,181	16,196	+5,873	56.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

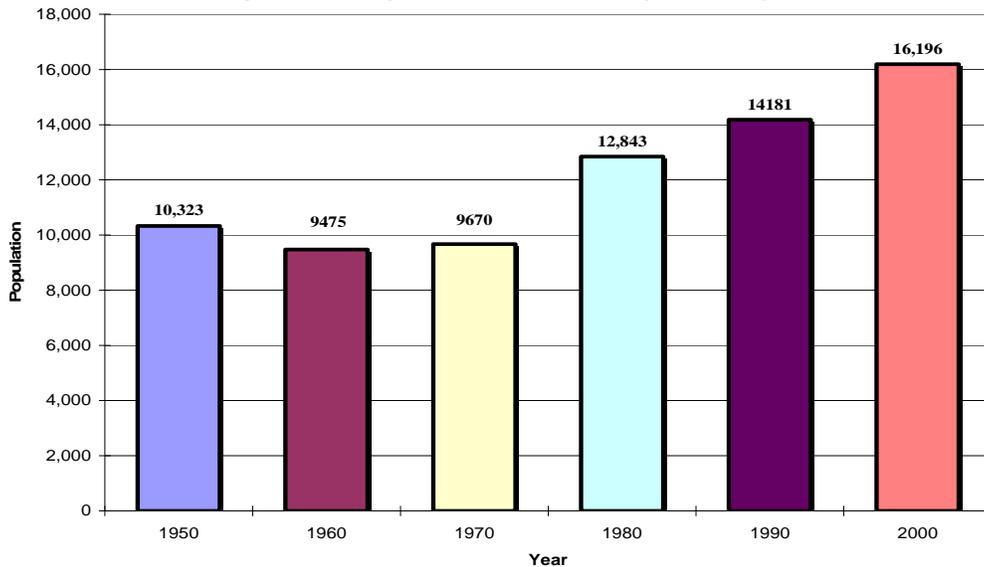
Table 1-3: Population Change, Sawyer County

Municipality	1980-1990		1990-2000		1980-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
T. Bass Lake	429	33.3%	527	30.7%	956	74.2%
T. Couderay	-8	-2.0%	83	21.5%	75	19.0%
T. Draper	-34	-14.0%	-37	-17.8%	-71	-29.3%
T. Edgewater	68	15.4%	77	15.1%	145	32.9%
T. Hayward	686	29.4%	262	8.7%	948	40.7%
T. Hunter	-37	-6.2%	208	37.3%	171	28.8%
T. Lenroot	40	4.3%	199	20.6%	239	25.8%
T. Meadowbrook	-10	-5.0%	-46	-24.0%	-56	-27.7%
T. Meteor	6	5.7%	59	53.2%	65	61.9%
T. Ojibwa	-14	-5.3%	17	6.8%	3	1.1%
T. Radisson	18	4.6%	53	12.9%	71	18.0%
T. Round Lake	-59	-7.5%	235	32.3%	176	22.4%
T. Sand Lake	53	6.9%	-47	-5.7%	6	0.8%
T. Spider Lake	31	9.4%	29	8.0%	60	18.1%
T. Weirgor	-30	-7.8%	14	3.9%	-16	-4.1%
T. Winter	97	13.8%	168	21.0%	265	37.6%
V. Couderay	-22	-19.3%	4	4.3%	-18	-15.8%
V. Exeland	-39	-17.8%	32	17.8%	-7	-3.2%
V. Radisson	-43	-15.4%	-15	-6.3%	-58	-20.7%
V. Winter	7	1.9%	-39	-10.2%	-32	-8.5%
C. Hayward	199	11.7%	232	12.2%	431	25.4%
Sawyer County	1,338	10.4%	2,015	14.2%	3,353	26.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 1-1 visually displays the historic population for Sawyer County from 1950-2000.

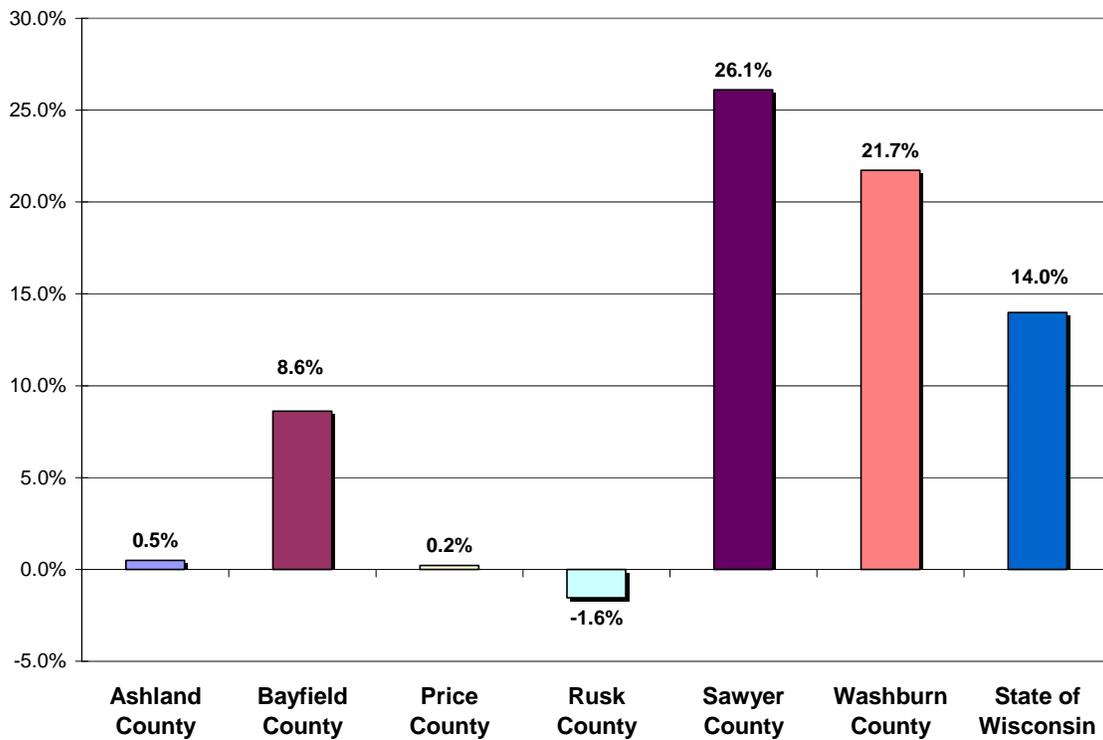
Figure 1-1: Population Trends, Sawyer County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 1-2 presents a comparison of the percent change in population over the last 20-years in Sawyer County with neighboring counties and the State of Wisconsin. As seen in the figure, all counties surrounding Sawyer County grew except for Rusk, which decreased slightly. Sawyer County increased the most at 26.1 percent. Washburn County and the State of Wisconsin had the second the third largest increases when compared to Sawyer County.

Figure 1-2: Comparative Percent Population Growth, Sawyer County and Selected Counties and State of Wisconsin, 1980-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Every year the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), Demographic Services Center develops population estimates for every municipality and county in the state. Table 1-4 displays the January 1st 2007 and 2009 population estimates from WDOA. According to the estimates, three of the four incorporated villages in Sawyer County lost population over the 2000 to 2009 time period.

Table 1-4: Population Estimates, Sawyer County

Municipality	2000 Census	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate	Number Change 2000-2009	Percent Change 2000-2009
T. Bass Lake	2,244	2,433	2,447	2,476	232	10.3%
T. Couderay	469	476	483	482	13	2.8%
T. Draper	171	196	200	206	35	20.5%
T. Edgewater	586	635	641	636	50	8.5%
T. Hayward	3,279	3,520	3,574	3,592	313	9.5%
T. Hunter	765	842	839	841	76	9.9%
T. Lenroot	1,165	1,315	1,342	1,343	178	15.3%
T. Meadowbrook	146	150	153	151	5	3.4%
T. Meteor	170	174	185	182	12	7.1%
T. Ojibwa	267	312	319	325	58	21.7%
T. Radisson	465	475	476	480	15	3.2%
T. Round Lake	962	1,083	1,103	1,111	149	15.5%
T. Sand Lake	774	822	838	854	80	10.3%
T. Spider Lake	391	418	423	419	28	7.2%
T. Weirgor	370	418	431	428	58	15.8%
T. Winter	969	1,110	1,126	1,130	157	16.2%
V. Couderay	96	96	95	95	-1	-1.0%
V. Exeland	212	207	208	209	-3	-1.4%
V. Radisson	222	223	216	216	-6	-2.7%
V. Winter	344	342	333	345	1	0.2%
C. Hayward	2,129	2,295	2,321	2,325	196	9.2%
Sawyer County	16,196	17,542	17,753	17,846	1,646	10.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in Sawyer County resulted in a net loss in population over the last seven years. Migration has been the major factor behind the county's overall population growth. Of all surrounding counties, Sawyer County had a high net migration, second only to Washburn County during the past seven years. Table 1-5 displays the components of population change for Sawyer County and neighboring counties. All counties in the region except for Ashland County experienced a greater net migration than natural increase.

**Table 1-5: Components of Population Change,
Sawyer County and Selected Counties**

	2000-2007		Number Change – 2000-2007		
	Total Births	Total Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total
Ashland County	1,362	1,335	27	-14	13
Bayfield County	902	987	-85	1,062	977
Price County	867	1,331	-464	711	247
Rusk County	1,073	1,221	-148	428	280
Sawyer County	1,258	1,286	-28	1,374	1,346
Washburn County	1,159	1,234	-75	1,442	1,367

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services

A shifting age in population structure is a national trend that is evident in Wisconsin and also Sawyer County. This is largely due to the baby-boomer generation, which is the largest segment of the overall population, moving to enjoy early retirement or home based businesses. As this age group gets older, the demand for many services such as health care will increase. It will become increasingly important for municipalities to recognize these trends and to plan for the new demands that will need to be met. Table 1-6 displays the population by age cohort for Sawyer County from 1990 and 2000.

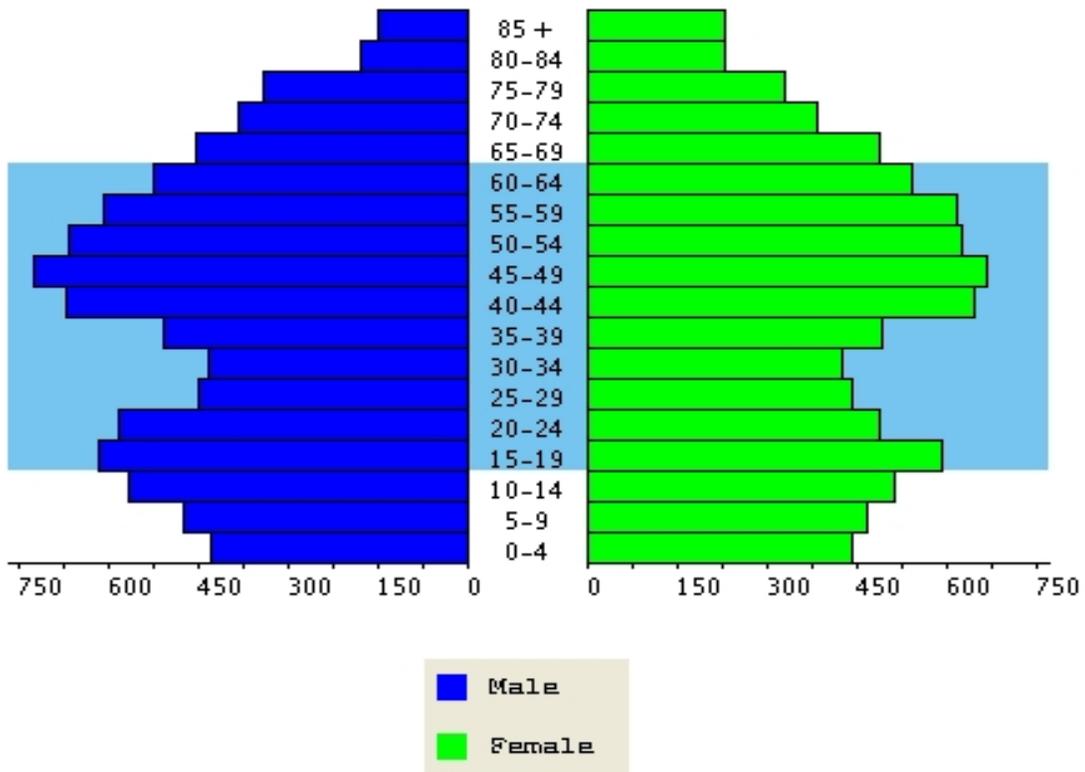
Table 1-6: Population by Age Cohort, Sawyer County

Age	1990		2000		Percent Change 1990-00
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Under 5	992	7.0	891	5.5	-10.2
5 to 9 years	1,120	7.9	1,021	6.3	-8.8
10 to 14 years	1,009	7.1	1,260	7.8	24.9
15 to 19 years	862	6.1	1,096	6.8	27.1
20 to 24 years	610	4.3	605	3.7	-0.8
25 to 34 years	1,864	13.1	1,529	9.4	-18.0
35 to 44 years	1,891	13.3	2,459	15.2	30.0
45 to 54 years	1,430	10.1	2,376	14.7	66.2
55 to 59 years	789	5.6	1,059	6.5	34.2
60 to 64 years	876	6.2	996	6.1	13.7
65 to 74 years	1,543	10.9	1,656	10.2	7.3
75 to 84 years	960	6.8	907	5.6	-5.5
85 or older	235	1.7	341	2.1	45.1
Total	14,181	100.0	16,196	100.0	14.2
Median Age	37.9		42.1		

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Some shifts in the age structure within Sawyer County are apparent. First, the median age increased by 11.1% to reach the 2000 median age of 42.1. This is significantly higher (6.1 years) than the state's median age of 36.0. Second, the 45-54 age group increased by 66.2%, showing the impact of the baby-boomer generation on total population. Third, the 85 and older age segment of the population increased by 45%. Figure 1-3 displays the population pyramid for Sawyer County in 2000.

**Figure 1-3: Population by Age and Sex for Sawyer County, 2000
(Total Population)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Shaded area denotes typical working age)

Race

According to the 2000 Census, approximately 81.7 percent of the total population was white and Native American (American Indian) and Alaska Native represents 16.1 percent of the population. The remaining population (2.2%) was distributed between Black or African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, some other race, and two or more races.

Population Forecasts and Projections

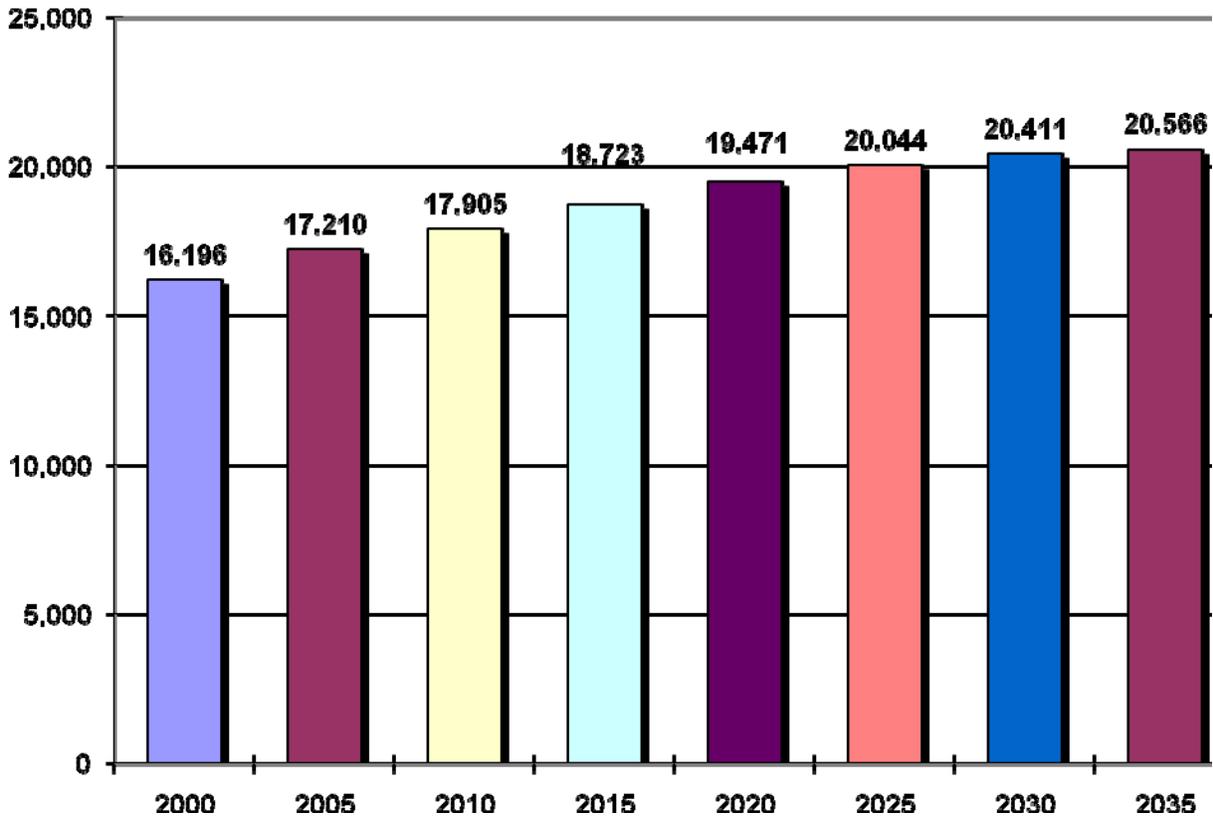
Population forecasts are based on past and current population trends (Table 1-7 and Figure 1-4). They are not predictions, rather they extend past growth trends into the future and their reliability depends on the continuation of these past growth trends. Projections are therefore most accurate in periods of relative socio-economic and cultural stability. Projections should be considered one of many tools used to help anticipate and predict future needs within the county. Population levels are subject to physical conditions, environmental concerns, land use, zoning restrictions, taxation, annexation, and other political policies that influence business and personal location decisions. The method utilizes Wisconsin Department of Administration projections, (the official state projections).

Table 1-7: Population Projections, Sawyer County

Municipality	2000 Census	2009 Estimate	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Numeric Change '00-'30	Percent Change
T. Bass Lake	2,244	2,476	2,500	2,658	2,806	2,927	3,017	773	34.4%
T. Couderay	469	482	484	497	507	514	516	47	10.0%
T. Draper	171	206	180	178	174	169	164	-7	-4.1%
T. Edgewater	586	636	644	674	701	721	735	149	25.4%
T. Hayward	3,279	3,592	3,587	3,739	3,878	3,982	4,045	766	23.4%
T. Hunter	765	841	899	964	1,025	1,075	1,114	349	45.6%
T. Lenroot	1,165	1,343	1,344	1,424	1,500	1,562	1,606	441	37.9%
T. Meadowbrook	146	151	144	139	134	127	120	-26	-17.8%
T. Meteor	170	182	185	197	208	218	224	54	31.8%
T. Ojibwa	267	325	302	315	326	334	339	72	27.0%
T. Radisson	465	480	489	503	515	523	525	60	12.9%
T. Round Lake	962	1,111	1,129	1,205	1,278	1,339	1,384	422	43.9%
T. Sand Lake	774	854	838	854	867	873	872	98	12.7%
T. Spider Lake	391	419	427	444	458	469	474	83	21.2%
T. Weirgor	370	428	421	438	453	464	470	100	27.0%
T. Winter	969	1,130	1,143	1,222	1,296	1,357	1,403	434	44.8%
V. Couderay	96	95	86	82	79	75	71	-25	-26.0%
V. Exeland	212	209	200	197	195	190	184	-28	-13.2%
V. Radisson	222	216	224	220	216	210	203	-19	-8.6%
V. Winter	344	345	336	327	319	308	295	-49	-14.2%
C. Hayward	2,129	2,325	2,343	2,446	2,536	2,607	2,650	521	24.5%
Sawyer County	16,196	17,846	18,723	19,471	20,044	18,434	20,411	4,215	26.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services and U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 1-4: Population Trends 2000-2035, Sawyer County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services

Future population projections reveal significant shifts between age cohorts through 2035 (Table 1-8). In most cohort ranges, population levels rise and fall over the 25 year horizon. However, the age cohorts from 65 years of age and over see a marked increase in population over the time period represented.

Table 1-8: Age Cohort Shifts: 2000-2035

	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Under 5	891	889	927	954	952	928	883
5 to 9 years	1,021	885	894	933	961	960	934
10 to 14 years	1,260	923	896	906	946	975	972
15 to 19 years	1,096	989	868	843	853	892	918
20 to 24 years	605	914	751	660	641	650	678
25 to 34 years	1,529	1,707	2,051	1,946	1,649	1,518	1,505
35 to 44 years	2,459	1,876	1,794	2,059	2,437	2,299	1,939
45 to 54 years	2,376	2,691	2,595	2,222	2,128	2,418	2,831
55 to 59 years	1,059	1,700	1,901	1,801	1,468	1,414	1,416
60 to 64 years	996	1,626	1,917	2,146	2,062	1,726	1,686
65 to 74 years	1,656	2,053	2,638	3,283	3,786	3,938	3,583
75 to 84 years	907	1,003	1,074	1,266	1,655	2,072	2,410
85 or older	341	379	417	452	506	611	811
Total	16,196	17,635	18,723	19,468	20,044	20,401	20,566

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

In comparing population projections for surrounding counties, between 2000-2035 Sawyer County is projected to grow 27.0 percent, second behind Washburn County at 28.5 percent. Rusk County is projected to grow the least at 0.02 percent. See Table 1-9 for more details.

Table 1-9: Comparative Projections for Surrounding Counties 2010-2035

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Number Change	Percent Change
Ashland	17,014	17,178	17,364	17,489	17,484	17,374	360	2.1%
Bayfield	16,114	16,642	17,146	17,554	17,835	17,967	1,853	11.5%
Price	16,076	16,207	16,314	16,328	16,216	15,948	-128	-0.8%
Rusk	15,591	15,709	15,787	15,766	15,622	15,350	-241	-1.5%
Sawyer	17,905	18,723	19,471	20,044	20,411	20,566	2,661	14.9%
Washburn	17,734	18,549	19,328	19,950	20,376	20,609	2,875	16.2%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services

Household, Employment and Income Characteristics

Households

Household data helps to understand the generalized composition and make-up of households and families. This information is particularly important in assessing future living arrangements for Sawyer County residents. A **household** includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. Of the 6,640 total households in 2000, 1,741 (26.2%) are one person households, while 4,899 (73.8%) have two or more persons per household. Of all households, 4,581 (69.0%) are family households and 318 (4.8%) are reported as non-family households. Table 1-10 displays household characteristics for Sawyer County.

Table 1-10: Sawyer County Household Characteristics, 2000

	TOTAL
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	6,640
1 PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	1,741
1 person household, male householder	918
1 person household, female householder	823
2 OR MORE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	4,899
Family Households	4,581
Married couple families	3,600
Married couple families with own children under 18 years	1,184
Female householder, no husband present	663
Female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years	444
Female householder, no husband present, with no own children under 18 years	219
2 persons in household	2,430
3 persons in household	868
4 persons in household	730
5 persons in household	363
6 persons in household	114
7 or more persons in household	76
Non-family Households	318
Male householder	193
Female householder	125
Average Household Size	2.39
Average Family Size	2.86

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1-11 details household trends for the past 20 years for Sawyer County and its municipalities. The 2000 Census identified 6,640 households in Sawyer County, an increase of 19.2 percent from 1990 and an increase of 41.9 percent from 1980.

Table 1-11: Household Trends

Municipality	1980	1990	2000
T. Bass Lake	469	635	830
T. Couderay	127	146	176
T. Draper	89	92	84
T. Edgewater	167	205	245
T. Hayward	789	1025	1,219
T. Hunter	194	229	334
T. Lenroot	325	383	479
T. Meadowbrook	67	70	60
T. Meteor	44	51	62
T. Ojibwa	89	99	110
T. Radisson	129	160	185
T. Round Lake	299	310	431
T. Sand Lake	289	336	347
T. Spider Lake	130	159	186
T. Weirgor	131	139	157
T. Winter	263	308	381
V. Couderay	43	40	40
V. Exeland	78	74	92
V. Radisson	102	92	98
V. Winter	154	172	164
C. Hayward	700	844	960
Sawyer County	4,678	5,569	6,640

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1-12 projects the total number of households to the year 2030 for Sawyer County and its municipalities.

Table 1-12: Household Projections

Municipality	2000 Census	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Number Change	Percent Change
T. Bass Lake	830	989	1,085	1,169	1,236	1,286	456	54.9%
T. Couderay	176	194	206	214	220	223	47	26.7%
T. Draper	84	95	96	96	95	93	9	10.7%
T. Edgewater	245	288	311	330	345	354	109	44.5%
T. Hayward	1,219	1,428	1,536	1,626	1,694	1,736	517	42.4%
T. Hunter	334	420	464	504	536	560	226	67.7%
T. Lenroot	479	591	647	694	733	761	282	58.9%
T. Meadowbrook	60	63	63	62	60	57	-3	-5.0%
T. Meteor	62	72	79	85	91	94	32	51.6%
T. Ojibwa	110	133	143	151	157	161	51	46.4%
T. Radisson	185	208	221	230	237	240	55	29.7%
T. Round Lake	431	541	595	645	685	714	283	65.7%
T. Sand Lake	347	402	422	438	447	451	104	30.0%
T. Spider Lake	186	217	233	245	254	260	74	39.8%
T. Weirgor	157	191	205	216	224	229	72	45.9%
T. Winter	381	471	519	563	597	623	242	63.5%
V. Couderay	40	38	38	37	36	34	-6	-15.0%
V. Exeland	92	93	94	95	94	92	0	0.0%
V. Radisson	98	106	107	107	106	103	5	5.1%
V. Winter	164	171	172	171	167	162	-2	-1.2%
C. Hayward	960	1,119	1,206	1,274	1,329	1,366	406	42.3%
Sawyer County	6,640	7,830	8,442	8,952	9,343	9,599	2,959	44.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Wisconsin Department of Administration

Employment Characteristics

Labor Force

Table 1-13 shows the annual averages for both elements of the labor force (employed and unemployed) for Sawyer County from 2002 to 2006. It should be noted that Sawyer County employment fluctuates on a seasonal basis. The number of employed peaks in early summer, generally July, while the number of unemployed is highest bottoms out in early fall, generally October.

Table 1-13: Sawyer County Civilian Labor Force Data					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Labor Force	9,189	8,993	9,191	9,387	9,388
Employed	8,620	8,366	8,630	8,822	8,786
Unemployed	569	627	561	565	602
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	7.0%	6.1%	6.0%	6.4%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Work Force Development, Bureau of Workforce Training, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2007

Figure 1-5 illustrates the number of employed persons in Sawyer County from 1990 through 2006 and general employment trend from 2010 to 2030.

Figure 1-5: Employment Levels 1990-2006, Employment Trends to 2030

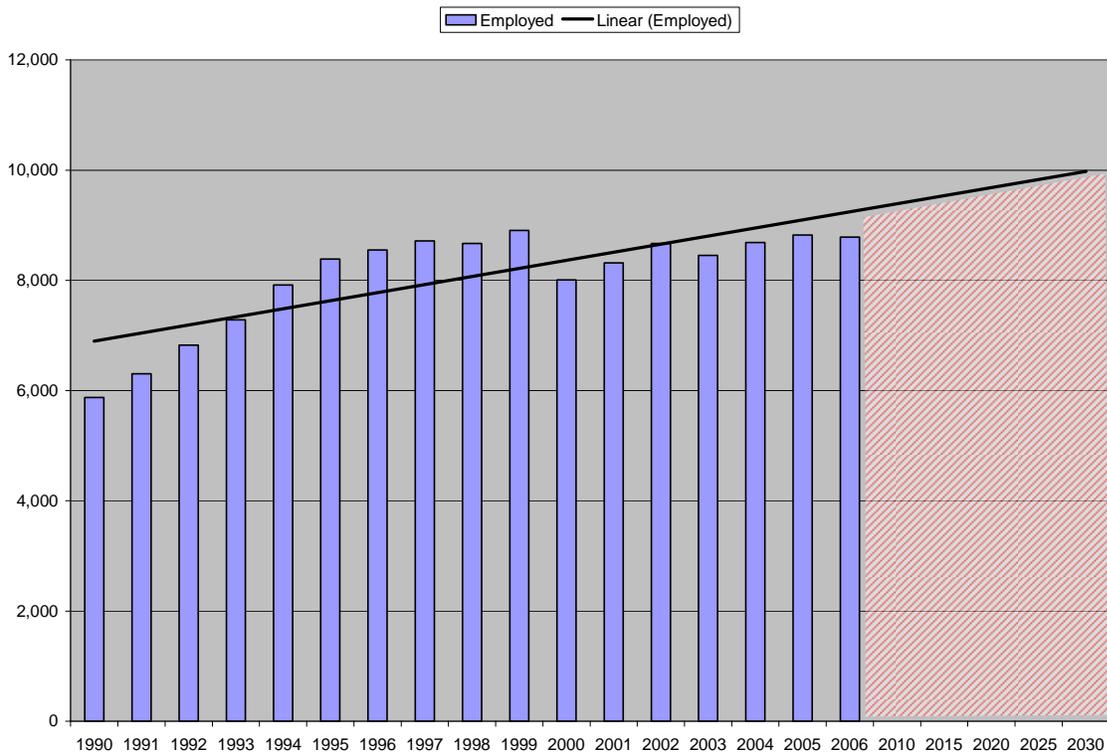
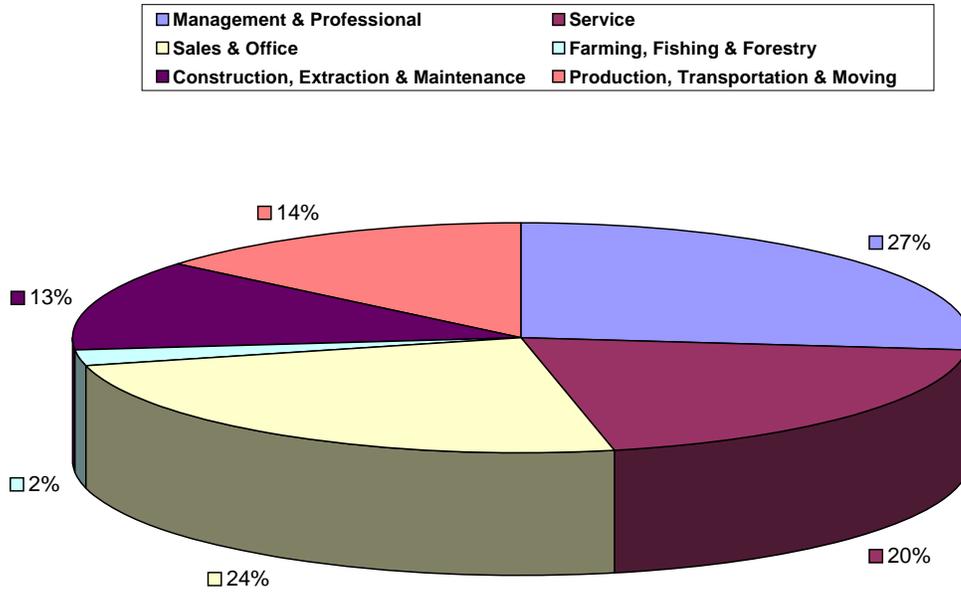


Figure 1-6 displays the relative numbers employed by occupation in Sawyer County during 2000.

Figure 1-6: Employment by Occupation



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Table 1-14: Wages in Sawyer County by Occupation Group

	County Employment Distribution	Median Wage
Management	5%	\$35.49
Life, Physical, & Social Science	<2%	\$24.34
Computer & Mathematical	<2%	\$23.03
Legal	<2%	\$21.43
Business & Financial Operations	<2%	\$20.80
Community & Social Services	<2%	\$20.56
Architecture & Engineering	2%	\$20.04
Education, Training, & Library	6%	\$18.41
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	5%	\$17.24
Construction & Extraction	6%	\$17.13
Protective Services	<2%	\$14.77
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	3%	\$13.29
Buildings & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	5%	\$11.73
Office & Administrative Support	14%	\$11.58
Transportation & Material Moving	6%	\$11.56
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	<2%	\$11.07
Healthcare Support	2%	\$11.03
Production	9%	\$10.75
Sales & Related	16%	\$9.25
Personal Care & Service	4%	\$9.11
Food Preparation & Serving-Related	9%	\$7.51
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	<2%	not avail.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Work Force Development, Bureau of Workforce Training

The sales and related occupation group employed the most workers. These occupations are found primarily with retail trade and provide roughly 16 percent of the jobs in the county. This dominance, with a median wage of \$9.25 per hour, significantly influences other wages and income in the county. Additionally, over two-thirds of the jobs with less than 12 percent have median hourly wages higher than \$20.00. Both factors, plus jobs, especially those with part time and seasonal lower wages, contribute to a low, overall median wage. Wages by occupation group for Sawyer County are shown in more detail in Table 1-14.

Table 1-15 lists the top ten prominent public/private employers in Sawyer County. The County's largest private sector employer is Hayward Area Memorial Hospital, followed by Wal-Mart, Louisiana Pacific, and Northern Lakes Coop.

Table 1-15: Prominent Public & Private Employers in Sawyer County

Employer Name	Industry Type	Number of Employees
Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Government	Tribal governments	250-499
Lac Courte Oreilles Casino & Lodge	Casinos, except casino hotels	250-499
Hayward Community School District	Elementary & secondary schools	250-499
County of Sawyer	Executive & legislative offices	250-499
Hayward Area Memorial Hospital	General medical & surgical hospitals	250-499
Wal-Mart	Discount department stores	100-249
Louisiana Pacific Corp	Wood product manufacturing	100-249
LCO Community College	Junior colleges	100-249
Northern Lakes Coop	Supermarkets & grocery	100-249
Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe School	Elementary & secondary schools	100-249

Source: Wisconsin Department of Work Force Development, 2008

Income Characteristics

Median Income & Poverty Levels

The 2000 Census reports Sawyer County has a median household income of \$32,287, a median family income of \$38,843, and a per-person income of \$17,634. As indicated in Table 1-16, these incomes are below the state and national values. Nearly 13 percent of residents are living at or below the poverty level. Sawyer County poverty levels are greater than the State of Wisconsin and the United States. Table 1-17 compares the same categories for surrounding counties.

Table 1-16: Income and Poverty, 2000				
Municipality	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Percent Persons Living at or Below Poverty Level
T. Bass Lake	\$31,274	\$32,179	\$15,026	17.4%
T. Couderay	\$24,861	\$32,143	\$12,916	16.6%
T. Draper	\$27,500	\$31,875	\$15,647	21.6%
T. Edgewater	\$38,542	\$41,786	\$18,907	7.4%
T. Hayward	\$36,895	\$43,300	\$17,382	13.6%
T. Hunter	\$30,208	\$29,702	\$16,309	14.9%
T. Lenroot	\$35,000	\$45,481	\$19,230	8.7%
T. Meadowbrook	\$29,167	\$41,667	\$19,208	2.3%
T. Meteor	\$30,625	\$49,375	\$12,487	7.8%
T. Ojibwa	\$41,667	\$43,750	\$16,889	7.1%
T. Radisson	\$33,523	\$37,708	\$19,511	7.9%
T. Round Lake	\$40,179	\$51,071	\$24,951	6.7%
T. Sand Lake	\$32,266	\$37,500	\$18,322	11.3%
T. Spider Lake	\$37,396	\$47,813	\$26,461	4.2%
T. Weirgor	\$31,875	\$33,750	\$15,691	8.5%
T. Winter	\$33,500	\$41,125	\$19,033	12.7%
V. Couderay	\$40,417	\$41,042	\$14,008	11.4%
V. Exeland	\$21,000	\$31,071	\$14,689	14.2%
V. Radisson	\$25,625	\$38,500	\$16,122	16.5%
V. Winter	\$22,955	\$25,625	\$15,404	17.5%
C. Hayward	\$28,421	\$36,287	\$16,658	14.5%
Sawyer County	\$32,287	\$38,843	\$17,634	12.7%
State of Wisconsin	\$43,791	\$52,911	\$21,271	8.7%
United States	\$41,994	\$50,046	\$21,587	12.4%

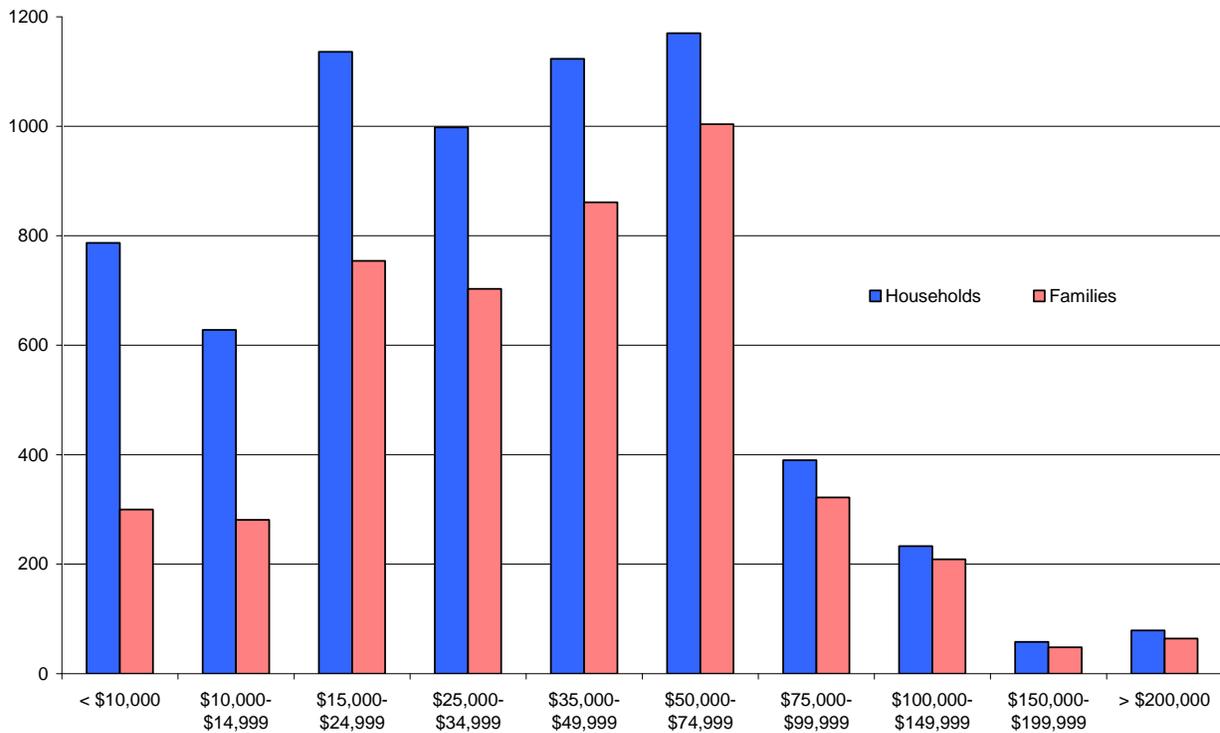
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1-17: Income and Poverty by Counties, 2000				
County	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Percent Persons Living at or Below Poverty Level
Ashland	\$31,628	\$39,531	\$16,069	11.9%
Bayfield	\$33,390	\$39,774	\$16,407	12.5%
Price	\$35,249	\$42,837	\$17,837	8.9%
Rusk	\$31,344	\$38,359	\$15,563	11.8%
Sawyer	\$32,287	\$38,843	\$17,634	12.7%
Washburn	\$33,716	\$40,486	\$17,341	9.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 1-7 compares household and family income for Sawyer County. Household income is higher than family income in all income categories.

Figure 1-7: Household & Family Income, Sawyer County

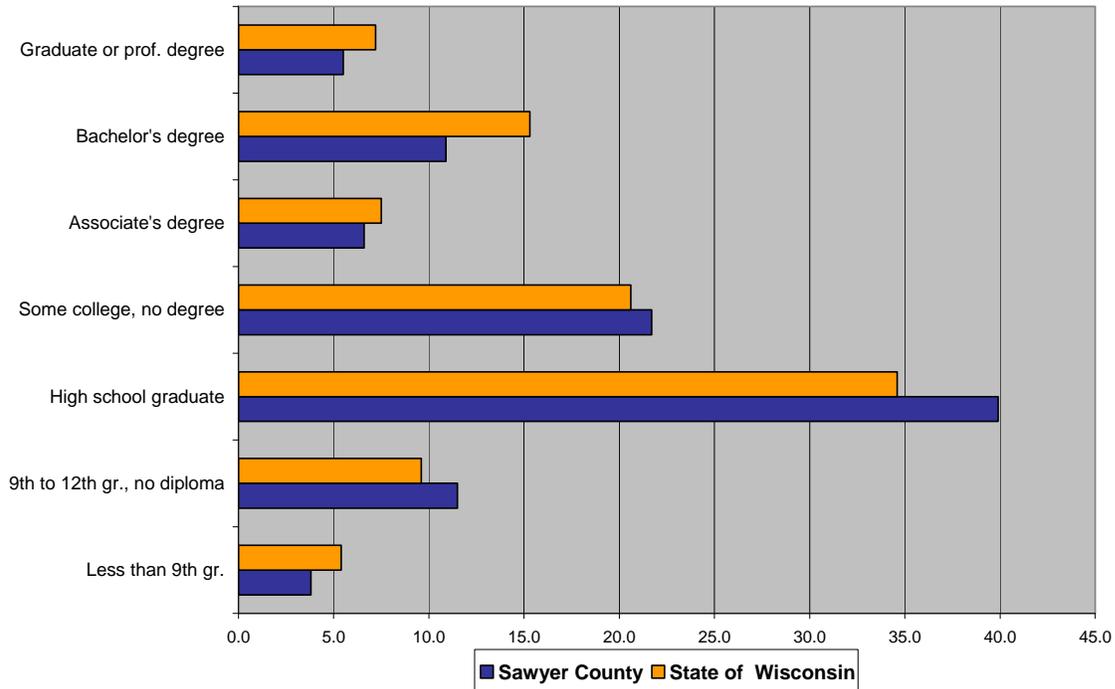


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Education

Educational attainment in Sawyer County is similar to that of the State of Wisconsin as seen in Figure 1-8. The 2000 U.S. Census showed that about 85 percent of the Sawyer County residents 25 years and older had a high school diploma, about the same as the State of Wisconsin. According to the 2000 Census, Sawyer County showed about 16.5 percent of residents 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree or higher while the State of Wisconsin total is around 22 percent.

Figure 1-8: Educational Attainment



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

HOUSING

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(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.

HOUSING PROFILE

According to the 2000 US Census, Sawyer County has a total population of 16,196; a growth of 3,353 persons since 1980. In order to meet the needs of the increase in population, the county has also increased its housing stock.

Housing Units

Housing units in the county totaled 13,722 in 2000, an increase of 24 percent from 1980 but only a 5 percent increase since 1990. Sawyer County along with Washburn County had the largest percent increase of housing units in the 20-year period from 1980-2000 in the northwest region.¹

Countywide, 20 of the 21 municipalities saw increases in housing units between 1980 and 1990; however, only 8 units of government saw increases between 1990 and 2000. As indicated in Table 2-1, the largest increases in housing units were in the Towns of Bass Lake and Hayward with increases of 516 and 511, respectively. The Town of Spider Lake was the only municipality to decline in housing units from 1980 to 2000.

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS		
	1980	1990	2000
Ashland	7,781	8,371	8,883
Bayfield	9,642	10,918	11,640
Burnett	10,359	11,743	12,582
Douglas	20,141	20,610	20,356
Iron	5,098	5,243	5,706
Price	8,727	9,052	9,574
Rusk	7,194	7,904	7,609
Sawyer	11,053	13,025	13,722
Taylor	7,163	7,710	8,595
Washburn	8,716	9,829	10,814

Source: US Census, 1980-2000

¹ The northwest region includes the Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn.

Table 2-2: Housing Units by Minor Civil Division

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 1980-1990	Percent Change 1990-2000
Towns					
T Bass Lake	1,320	1,651	1,836	25%	11%
T Couderay	194	213	248	10%	16%
T Draper	353	404	397	14%	-2%
T Edgewater	613	745	640	22%	-14%
T Hayward	1,330	1,642	1,841	23%	12%
T Hunter	846	937	887	11%	-5%
T Lenroot	719	871	986	21%	13%
T Meadowbrook	94	107	102	14%	-5%
T Meteor	82	94	128	15%	36%
T Ojibwa	215	253	265	18%	5%
T Radisson	294	320	351	9%	10%
T Round Lake	878	917	1,113	4%	21%
T Sand Lake	938	1,125	1,147	20%	2%
T Spider Lake	786	945	776	20%	-18%
T Weirgor	178	204	243	15%	19%
T Winter	945	1,143	1,203	21%	5%
Villages					
V Couderay	53	51	54	-4%	6%
V Exeland	103	111	110	8%	-1%
V Radisson	128	128	131	0%	2%
V Winter	182	203	200	12%	-1%
City					
C Hayward	802	961	1,064	20%	11%

Source: US Census, 1980-2000

Occupancy Characteristics

The 2000 census identifies 6,640 occupied housing units in Sawyer County. Of these 5,286 (79.6%) are found in the county's unincorporated areas and 960 (14.5% of total occupied dwellings) are found within the City of Hayward. Owner-occupied housing accounts for 77 percent of the occupied units and renter-occupied is approximately 23 percent of the total. The 2000 census reports 52 percent of Sawyer County's housing units as vacant with 6,648 of those vacant units reported as seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, leaving a "true" vacancy rate of only 3 percent. "True" vacant units are either for rent or sale, rented or sold but not occupied, or uninhabited.

Table 2-3: Occupancy Characteristics by MCD, 2000

Municipal Unit	Total Units	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied	Vacant
Towns				
T Bass Lake	1,836	630	200	1,006
T Couderay	248	104	72	72
T Draper	397	76	8	313
T Edgewater	640	213	32	395
T Hayward	1,841	942	277	622
T Hunter	887	258	76	553
T Lenroot	986	422	57	507
T Meadowbrook	102	48	12	42
T Meteor	128	57	5	66
T Ojibwa	265	96	14	155
T Radisson	351	158	27	166
T Round Lake	1,113	390	41	682
T Sand Lake	1,147	292	55	800
T Spider Lake	776	160	26	590
T Weirgor	243	141	16	86
T Winter	1,203	342	39	822
<i>Total unincorporated</i>	<i>5,286</i>	<i>4,329</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>6,877</i>
Villages				
V Couderay	54	33	7	14
V Exeland	110	64	28	18
V Radisson	131	67	31	33
V Winter	200	107	57	36
City				
C Hayward	1,064	520	440	104
<i>Total incorporated</i>	<i>1,559</i>	<i>791</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>205</i>
Sawyer County	13,722	5,120	1,520	7,082

Source: US Census, 2000, DP-1

Table 2-4 illustrates changes in housing occupancy occurring between 1980 and 2000. While a number of municipalities had significant changes in their housing stock, Sawyer County showed only a slight increase in percentages of occupied vs. vacant housing.

The Town of Hunter had the largest percentage increase (15%) in occupied housing units during that period and a 14 percent decrease in seasonal housing. This could be due to the conversion of seasonal housing to permanent housing by persons retiring in the area.

The Town of Meteor had the largest increase in seasonal homes during the 20-year period. In 1980, only 5 percent of the housing units were seasonal, but by 2000, 50 percent of all housing units in the town were for seasonal, recreational or occasional use. The Town of Winter also saw a significant increase in seasonal housing during the 20-year period going from 302 to 800 units.

Table 2-4: Housing Occupancy (Percent of Total Housing Units, 1980-2000)

	Occupied Housing			Vacant Housing					
	1980	1990	2000	Seasonal			"True" Vacant		
Towns	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
T Bass Lake	35%	38%	45%	61%	59%	52%	4%	3%	3%
T Couderay	65%	69%	71%	26%	25%	25%	9%	6%	4%
T Draper	25%	23%	21%	66%	65%	77%	9%	12%	2%
T Edgewater	27%	28%	38%	57%	71%	59%	16%	1%	3%
T Hayward	59%	62%	66%	30%	32%	30%	11%	6%	4%
T Hunter	23%	24%	38%	74%	73%	60%	3%	3%	2%
T Lenroot	45%	44%	49%	50%	53%	49%	5%	3%	2%
T Meadowbrook	71%	65%	59%	20%	26%	39%	9%	9%	2%
T Meteor	54%	54%	48%	5%	40%	50%	41%	6%	2%
T Ojibwa	41%	39%	42%	54%	54%	55%	5%	7%	3%
T Radisson	44%	50%	53%	41%	44%	46%	15%	6%	1%
T Round Lake	34%	34%	39%	51%	64%	59%	15%	2%	2%
T Sand Lake	31%	30%	30%	64%	66%	68%	5%	4%	2%
T Spider Lake	17%	17%	24%	81%	82%	75%	2%	1%	1%
T Weirgor	74%	68%	65%	21%	30%	32%	5%	2%	3%
T Winter	28%	27%	32%	32%	65%	67%	40%	8%	1%
Villages									
V Couderay	81%	78%	74%	11%	22%	19%	8%	0%	7%
V Exeland	76%	67%	84%	9%	14%	8%	15%	19%	8%
V Radisson	80%	72%	75%	4%	9%	16%	16%	19%	9%
V Winter	85%	85%	82%	2%	6%	8%	13%	9%	10%
City									
C Hayward	87%	88%	90%	3%	3%	3%	10%	9%	7%
Sawyer County	42%	43%	48%	47%	52%	49%	11%	5%	3%

Source: US Census, 2000, DP-1

The population of Sawyer County is projected to increase by 27 percent by the year 2035. Occupied housing units are projected to increase by 46.5 percent. Sawyer County is projected to have the second highest growth rate between 2000 and 2035 compared to the other nine counties in the northwest region.

Figure 2-1: 2000-2035 Sawyer County Population and Occupied Housing Unit Projections

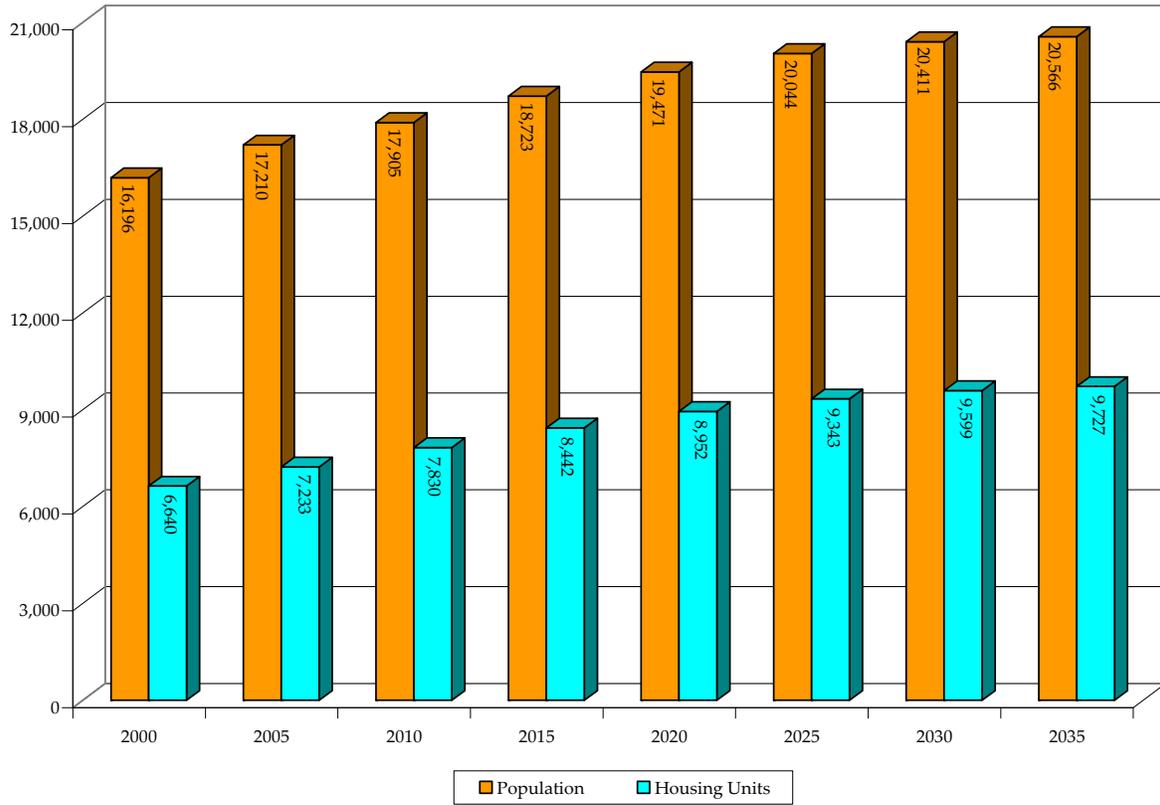


Table 2-5: Household Projections for Sawyer County Minor Civil Divisions: 2005 – 2030

	Census 2000	2005 Estimate	2010 Projection	2015 Projection	2020 Projection	2025 Projection	2030 Projection
Towns							
T Bass Lake	830	896	989	1,085	1,169	1,236	1,286
T Couderay	176	183	194	206	214	220	223
T Draper	84	93	95	96	96	95	93
T Edgewater	245	266	288	311	330	345	354
T Hayward	1,219	1,323	1,428	1,536	1,626	1,694	1,736
T Hunter	334	377	420	464	504	536	560
T Lenroot	479	537	591	647	694	733	761
T Meadowbrook	60	63	63	63	62	60	57
T Meteor	62	66	72	79	85	91	94
T Ojibwa	110	124	133	143	151	157	161
T Radisson	185	196	208	221	230	237	240
T Round Lake	431	487	541	595	645	685	714
T Sand Lake	347	381	402	422	438	447	451
T Spider Lake	186	203	217	233	245	254	260
T Weirgor	157	178	191	205	216	224	229
T Winter	381	424	471	519	563	597	623
Villages							
V Couderay	40	38	38	38	37	36	34
V Exeland	92	91	93	94	95	94	92
V Radisson	98	104	106	107	107	106	103
V Winter	164	169	171	172	171	167	162
City							
C Hayward	960	1,034	1,119	1,206	1,274	1,329	1,366
Sawyer County	6,640	7,233	7,830	8,442	8,952	9,343	9,599

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Age of Housing Stock

The 2000 U.S. Census reports 39.8 percent of all housing units in Sawyer County were constructed between 1980 and March 2000, 47.1 percent were constructed between 1940-1979, and 13.1 percent constructed before 1939.

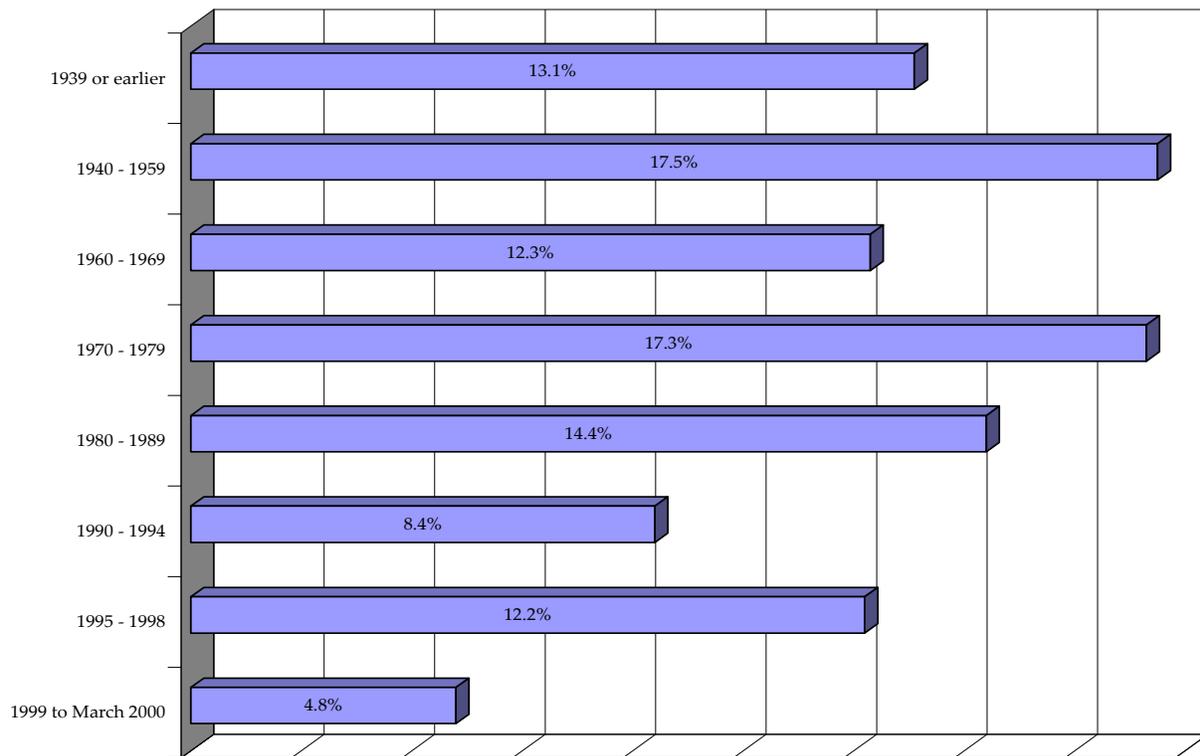
Housing construction was steady in the 1970's with 17.3 percent of the housing units in the county being built during that period. The 1980's saw a decrease in construction (only 14.4%), but the 90's saw a boost again with 25.4 percent of total housing units being built between 1990 and March 2000. The Towns of Edgewater and Sand Lake had the greatest percent of increase in construction during the last ten years, with 258 and 510 housing units built, respectively.

Table 2-6: Age of Housing Stock

Year Structure Built	Number of Structures
1999 to March 2000	652
1995 - 1998	1,676
1990 - 1994	1,147
1980 - 1989	1,972
1970 - 1979	2,373
1960 - 1969	1,693
1940 - 1959	2,406
1939 or earlier	1,803

Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

Figure 2-2: Sawyer County Housing Units, Years Structures Built



Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

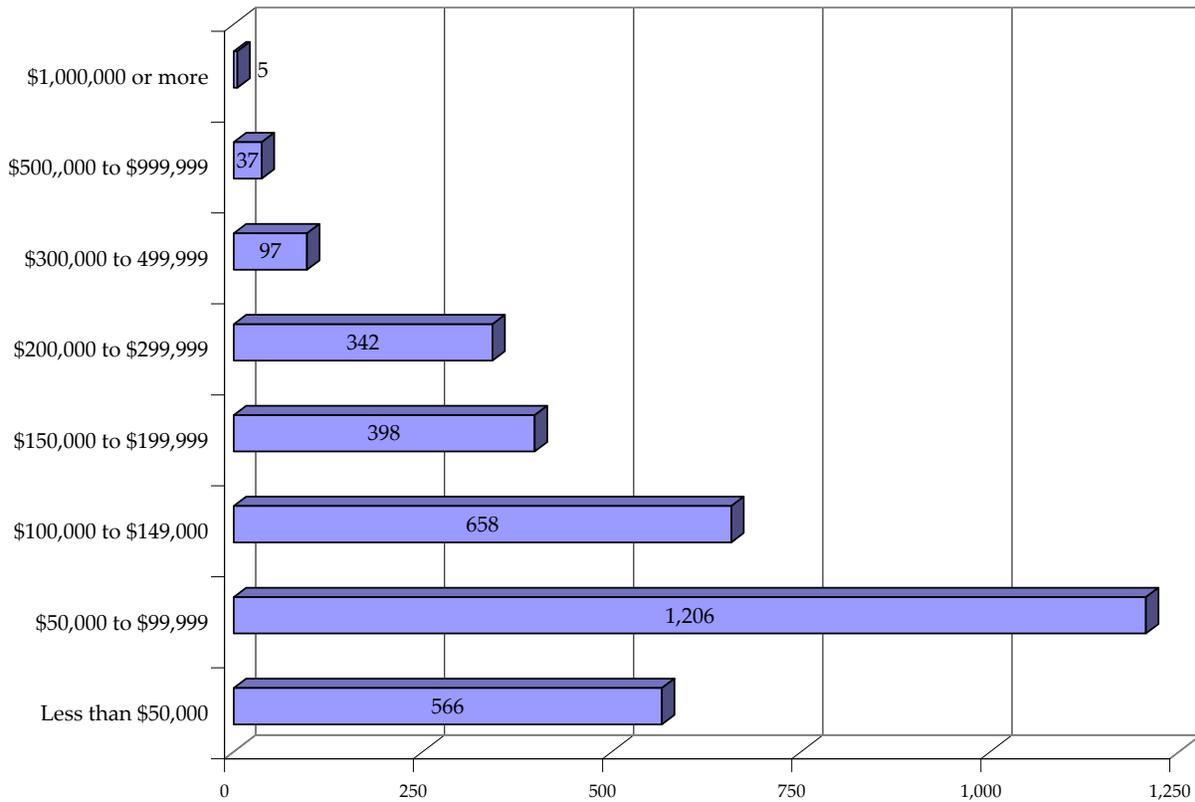
Table 2-7: Housing Age by Minor Civil Division

Year Built	Built 1990-2000	Built 1980-1989	Built 1970-1979	Built 1960-1969	Built 1940-1959	Built 1939 or earlier
Towns						
T Bass Lake	24.7%	20.1%	19.6%	13.8%	14.3%	7.5%
T Couderay	12.5%	17.8%	27.4%	15.9%	10.1%	16.3%
T Draper	2.9%	2.4%	18.7%	24.0%	37.4%	14.6%
T Edgewater	40.0%	7.7%	12.4%	17.3%	17.5%	5.1%
T Hayward	25.8%	15.5%	24.2%	9.5%	17.4%	7.6%
T Hunter	20.9%	28.2%	21.9%	12.5%	12.2%	4.3%
T Lenroot	27.3%	12.3%	17.9%	17.6%	17.3%	7.6%
T Meadowbrook	18.0%	14.0%	18.0%	25.0%	13.0%	12.0%
T Meteor	32.8%	3.7%	4.5%	4.5%	17.2%	37.3%
T Ojibwa	23.6%	13.0%	26.7%	15.2%	15.9%	5.6%
T Radisson	25.3%	12.7%	13.6%	12.7%	15.8%	19.9%
T Round Lake	27.8%	13.5%	13.5%	10.3%	20.6%	14.3%
T Sand Lake	40.8%	8.8%	9.0%	12.2%	13.4%	15.8%
T Spider Lake	24.8%	10.0%	11.8%	5.6%	16.6%	31.3%
T Weirgor	25.7%	18.4%	15.1%	6.5%	13.9%	20.4%
T Winter	20.9%	15.0%	18.6%	14.0%	23.1%	8.4%
Villages						
V Couderay	3.2%	12.9%	24.2%	11.3%	11.3%	37.1%
V Exeland	13.4%	12.6%	11.8%	10.1%	5.9%	46.2%
V Radisson	15.3%	6.6%	24.5%	18.5%	14.6%	20.5%
V Winter	11.3%	14.1%	15.1%	1.1%	35.7%	22.7%
City						
C Hayward	21.6%	13.5%	14.6%	8.6%	18.9%	22.8%

Source: U.S. Census, 2000, DP-4

The 2000 Census collected a data sample of housing values for owner-occupied units in Sawyer County. Based on the 3,309 samples, 53.5 percent are valued under \$100,000. Figure 2-3 gives a detailed breakdown of existing housing values in Sawyer County. The median value of owner-occupied units in the county is \$94,300.

Figure 2-3: Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units



Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

Housing Types

Of the 13,722 total housing units identified in Sawyer County, 11,871 (86.5%) are identified as 1-unit detached,² 193 (1.4%) 1-unit attached,³ 420 (3.1%) as having 2 to 4 units, 72 (.5%), as having 5 to 9 units, and 141 (1.0%) as having 10 or more units. Additionally, 1,025 (7.5%) are identified as mobile homes, boats, RV's, vans, or other housing type.

² 1-Unit, Detached--This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

³ 1-Unit, Attached--This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

Table 2-8 Housing Types by Minor Civil Division

Type (Units)	1-unit, detached	1-unit, attached	2 units	3 or 4 units	5 to 9 units	10-19 units	20 or more units	Mobile home	Boat, RV, van, etc.
Towns									
T Bass Lake	1,636	17	33	16	5	0	2	75	0
T Couderay	166	3	8	0	2	10	0	19	0
T Draper	393	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	2
T Edgewater	596	4	2	3	0	0	0	41	0
T Hayward	1,466	76	40	23	14	0	0	124	0
T Hunter	695	9	15	3	0	0	0	213	0
T Lenroot	787	18	10	2	0	0	2	126	30
T Meadowbrook	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
T Meteor	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
T Ojibwa	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
T Radisson	286	3	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
T Round Lake	1,056	3	1	18	3	0	0	30	5
T Sand Lake	1,167	6	5	3	0	0	0	69	0
T Spider Lake	781	2	2	4	0	0	0	19	0
T Weirgor	206	2	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
T Winter	1,101	24	4	0	3	0	0	70	0
Villages									
V Couderay	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
V Exeland	100	0	6	0	10	0	0	3	0
V Radisson	109	5	2	13	4	3	0	15	0
V Winter	116	5	9	12	11	2	0	30	0
City									
C Hayward	700	14	117	69	20	75	47	19	0

Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

The 2000 Census identifies 18 percent of all housing units have three or fewer rooms while the remaining units, 82 percent, have four or more rooms. The countywide median number of rooms per dwelling is 4.8. The census statistics depicting the number of rooms is shown in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Number of Rooms per Dwelling by Minor Civil Division

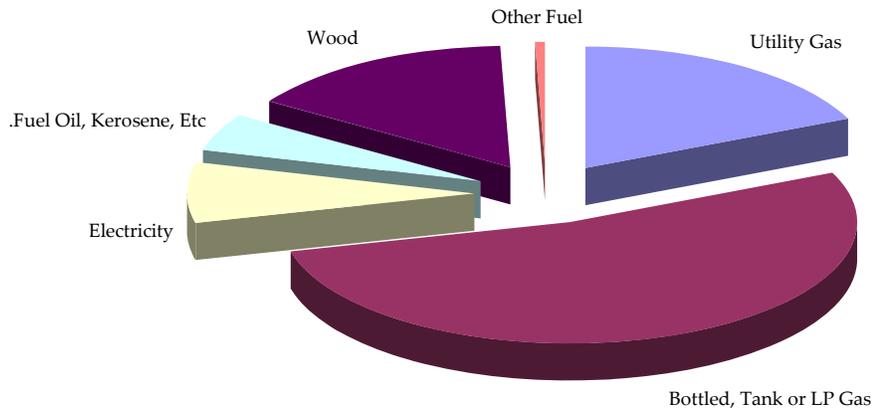
Rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Towns									
T Bass Lake	39	71	112	412	472	343	155	89	91
T Couderay	2	10	15	64	49	34	16	16	2
T Draper	15	47	125	96	66	48	15	0	0
T Edgewater	4	22	52	175	151	141	46	30	25
T Hayward	22	24	160	354	432	363	147	125	116
T Hunter	0	44	144	281	178	138	69	16	65
T Lenroot	9	43	105	250	210	164	99	40	55
T Meadowbrook	2	4	18	23	20	18	4	3	8
T Meteor	0	8	5	26	41	28	17	2	7
T Ojibwa	5	6	46	82	76	28	15	2	10
T Radisson	6	0	45	100	72	40	18	17	18
T Round Lake	36	92	158	262	224	162	80	62	40
T Sand Lake	27	19	103	285	354	253	89	57	63
T Spider Lake	24	19	95	189	165	108	75	59	74
T Weirgor	2	11	16	64	60	47	26	6	13
T Winter	43	86	227	369	215	143	69	20	30
Villages									
V Couderay	0	0	2	14	20	2	14	4	6
V Exeland	0	2	13	31	23	35	4	7	4
V Radisson	0	5	9	34	42	36	14	3	8
V Winter	0	9	23	60	48	29	9	4	3
City									
C Hayward	6	81	148	217	271	201	64	38	35

Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

Heating Fuel

The majority (53%) of occupied housing units in Sawyer County use bottled, tank, or LP gas as their primary source of heat (Figure 2-4). Utility gas is used in 18.2 percent of the homes and 15.2 percent use wood. Others use either electricity (7.9%), fuel oil, kerosene, etc. (5.1%) or some other type of fuel (0.6%) (U.S. Census Bureau).

Figure 2-4: Sources of Heat



Plumbing Facilities

In 1990, only 1.4 percent of our homes in Wisconsin lacked complete plumbing facilities. But, things were much different in 1940, when nearly half lacked complete plumbing. By comparison, the 2000 Census shows 1.2 percent of the housing units in Sawyer County lacking complete plumbing facilities. Complete plumbing facilities are defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower and a flush toilet.

Table 2-10: Plumbing Facilities, Total Housing Units by Minor Civil Division

Towns	Complete	Lacking	Towns	Complete	Lacking
T Bass Lake	98.6%	1.4%	T Sand Lake	97.6%	2.4%
T Couderay	97.3%	2.7%	T Spider Lake	100.0%	0.0%
T Draper	95.7%	4.3%	T Weirgor	96.7%	3.3%
T Edgewater	98.4%	1.6%	T Winter	97.4%	2.6%
T Hayward	99.7%	0.3%	Villages		
T Hunter	100.0%	0.0%	V Couderay	100.0%	0.0%
T Lenroot	99.1%	0.9%	V Exeland	98.1%	1.9%
T Meadowbrook	100.0%	0.0%	V Radisson	97.5%	2.5%
T Meteor	100.0%	0.0%	V Winter	100.0%	0.0%
T Ojibwa	100.0%	0.0%	City		
T Radisson	97.4%	2.6%	C Hayward	100.0%	0.0%
T Round Lake	96.9%	3.1%	Sawyer County	98.8%	1.2%

Source: US Census, 2000 DP-4

HOUSING PROGRAMS

A number of housing programs are available to assist residential home owners in the rehabilitation of existing housing units. Based on household income, owner-occupied dwellings might receive financial assistance for weatherization at little of no financial contribution to major housing rehabilitation utilizing a loan with deferred payment zero percent interest loans.

Sawyer County Housing Authority

The Sawyer County Housing Authority administers the county’s Section 8 Voucher program and owns and provides rental assistance to low-income families and elderly in Sawyer County. Currently the Housing Authority has housing projects located in Hayward, Radisson, Winter, Exeland, and Stone Lake.

WHEDA (Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority)

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority serves Wisconsin residents and communities by working with others to provide creative financing resources and information to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agribusiness.

USDA-Rural Development

Rural Development administers federal funds to help secure loan options to assist low- to moderate-income families with home purchase and rehabilitation. Rural Development generally funds individuals who cannot obtain conventional financing.

Sawyer County Housing Rehabilitation Program

Housing rehabilitation funds are made available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC as a pass through to the State of Wisconsin. Rehabilitation funds are available to municipalities to help offset rehabilitation costs by eligible homeowners, renters, and landlords.

Sawyer County has a housing rehabilitation loan program targeted to income eligible permanent residents. These loan funds may be used for home rehabilitation purposes such as replacing heating systems, shingles, windows, siding, doors and adding insulation. Funds are also available to assist eligible individuals with down payment and closing costs on purchasing a home in the county. Funds are provided to recipients in the form of deferred payment zero percent interest rate loans.

Community Development Block Grant Emergency Assistance Program (CDBG-EAP)

Emergency assistance funds are available to assist local governments in responding to emergency housing needs. The funds are provided to low to moderate-income families who are homeless due to natural disasters, as well as family groups who meet the state definition of homeless.

Northwest Affordable Housing

Northwest Affordable Housing is a 501(C)(3) non-profit organization that is able to obtain funds that are not available to the general public for the purpose of promoting affordable and accessible housing for low- and moderate-income persons. These loan funds may be used for major home rehabilitation needs or for down payment and closing costs when purchasing a home. Funds are provided to recipients in the form of deferred payment zero percent interest rate loans.

Indianhead Community Action Agency

ICAA provides weatherization (insulation, doors, energy efficient furnaces, etc.) assistance and provides owner occupied rehabilitation repairs to homes. Owner occupied rehabilitation loans are provided to recipients in the form of deferred payment zero percent interest rate loans.

TRANSPORTATION

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(c)

Transportation

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.

INTRODUCTION

Sawyer County’s primary transportation mode consists of local, federal, state and County roads provide residents and visitors the ability to traverse the countryside for employment, shopping or leisure. The land use pattern has in large part been driven by the development of roadways serving residential and commercial structures. While personal vehicles and commercial trucking are the prominent modes of travel, public transit is available in many areas and is gaining ridership. In addition, air, pedestrian, and bicycle are also important modes of travel.

EXISTING ROADWAY NETWORK

The existing roadway network is represented in Map 2. The natural environment of forests, rivers and lakes characterizes the County and local roadway development pattern. A total of 1,485 miles of roads traverse the County landscape.

Roads within the County are classified by their functional use and by the amount of traffic they carry. **Table 3-1** indicates the functional classification of the overall County roadway network. Functional road classification (**Map 2**) for rural areas include principal arterials, minor arterials, collectors (major & minor) and local roads.

- 1) Principal arterials—Principal arterial roads provide connections between cities and regions. They move large volumes of traffic on reasonably direct routes. More often than not, private property access, parking and traffic signals are often limited to help

Table 3-1: Functional Road Classification		
Classification	Miles of Roadway	Percent of Total
Principal arterials	16.94	1.1%
Minor arterials	144.39	9.7%
Collectors (major/minor)	295.15	19.9%
Local Roads	1,029.13	69.3%
Total	1,485.61	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

facilitate smooth traffic flow through rural areas. STH 63 serves as the only Principal arterial in the County.

- 2) Minor arterials—In conjunction with the principal arterials, minor arterials serve cities, large communities and other major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements. STHs 27, 40, 48, 70 and 77 serve as Minor arterials.
- 3) Collectors (major and minor)—Collector roads generally provide major and/or minor connections within a community or neighborhood and link local roads to arterial roads. Parking and private property access is generally available on these roads. The CTH system and several local roads serve as collectors. Major collectors include CTHs A, B, D, E, F, G, N, K, W, portion of M south of W, S, CC, EE, GG, NN, and OO and Hospital Road, Airport Road, Cedar Avenue and Telemark Road. Minor collectors include CTHs C, H, T, BB, KK, and a portion of M between STH 70 and CTH W, Ranch Road, Sissabagama Road, Froemel Road, Round Lake School Road, Indian Trail Road, Penninsula Road, West Lane, Forest Road 206, Upper A Road, Nelson Lake Road, Nyman Avenue and County Hill Road.
- 4) Local Roads—Local and federal forest roads are all other roads that are not classified as arterials or collectors. Local roads handle the least amount of traffic volume, but provide direct access to private property. They are generally narrower than the other types of roads and generally allow parking.

The County Forestry Department maintains a list of forest roads within the Sawyer County Forest. These roads are not included in the total of the overall transportation network. Across the County Forest approximately 381 miles of Forest Roads are in place. Restrictions for the use of County Forest Roads are outlined within the Sawyer County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

TRAFFIC VOLUME

Annual average daily traffic (ADDT) counts for selected years and locations across the County are represented in **Table 3-2**. Overall, the transportation system is carrying more daily trips on the roadway network that has been in place for decades. According to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, ADDT figures are developed by multiplying raw hourly counts by seasonal, day-of-week and axle adjustment factors. The daily hourly values are then averaged by hour of the day and the sum of the 24 resultant hourly values is calculated. An example of ADDT counts from the 2007 Wisconsin Highway Traffic Volume Data book is found in the back of this chapter for informational purposes.

The state highway system has the highest levels of traffic, in part due to the highways serving as a connection between cities and regions. Most County highways have average daily traffic below 1,000 vehicles per day. However, CTH B west of the City of Hayward has traffic volumes in excess of 5,000 vehicles per day. While commercial and entertainment developments has been built along CTH B over the past 20 years, the segment between the City of Hayward and CTH K continued to see sustained average daily traffic similar to counts along STH 63.

The large geographic area of Sawyer County places a reliance on the county highway system to provide intra-county connections to communities. Future financial constraints to the County Highway Department will result in deferred maintenance and rehabilitation of the nearly 230 miles of county trunk highway.

Table 3-2: Select Highway Traffic Count Data

Municipality	1988	1991	1995	1998	2001	2005	1950-2000 Number Change	1950-2000 Percent Change
STH 27 – south of Ojibwa	1,390	1,170	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,500	110	7.9%
STH 27 – north of CTH K	2,290	2,770	3,500	3,100	3,400	3,200	910	39.7%
STH 70 – west of Loretta	850	880	1,100	1,000	930	1,300	450	52.9%
STH 70 – east of unincorp Stone Lake	1,670	2,450	2,000	2,200	2,600	2,500	830	49.7%
STH 77 – east of Washburn Co. Line	750	850	1,100	1,100	1,600	1,800	1,050	140.0%
STH 77 – just east of CTH A	600	750	1,100	1,100	930	800	200	33.3%
STH 40 – south of Radisson	700	600	650	840	800	630	-70	-10.0%
STH 63 – east of Washburn Co. Line	3,380	3,940	5,000	5,400	5,500	5,000	1,620	47.9%
STH 63 – north of City of Hayward	NA	3,010	3,100	3,200	4,000	4,300	1,290	42.6%
STH 48 – west of CTH C	540	560	810	650	740	710	170	31.5%
CTH C – south of STH 70/27	170	330	340	400	420	300	130	76.5%
CTH G – west of CTH W	140	180	200	210	250	250	110	78.6%
CTH A – south of STH 77	310	640	350	450	610	320	10	3.2%
CTH B – west of CTH K	2,720	3,500	3,900	4,100	5,300	5,200	2,480	91.2%
CTH W – west of West Lane	NA	NA	NA	350	280	290	-60	-17.1%
CTH CC – south of CTH B	600	820	790	990	1,200	1,000	400	66.7%
CTH CC – south of intersec w/ CTH N	360	690	500	600	710	550	190	52.8%
CTH NN – south of CTH B	620	620	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,500	880	142.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

JOURNEY TO WORK

Commuting is the process of traveling between places whether by automobile, recreational vehicle and non-motorized means. **Table 3-3** illustrates commuting choices for residents who are employed and 16 years and older. In 2000 most commuting to work by Sawyer County residents was done alone while driving a car, truck or van (73.7 percent) followed by 12.1 percent who carpool. The remaining modes of

commuting to work included public transportation, walking, working at home or other means, totaling 14.2 percent.

According to the Department of Workforce Development, 246 more workers entered Sawyer County from the surrounding collar counties than leave to work outside of the County. Of the 936 workers who commuted to the County in 2000, the majority came from Washburn County, and the second largest amount came from Bayfield County (**Table 3-3**). The number of workers who commute within Sawyer County increased by 1684, or almost 40% in the 10 year span from 1990 to 2000.

Table 3-3: Sawyer County Commuting Patterns 1990 and 2000

	1990	1990		2000	2000	
	From Sawyer County to:	To Sawyer County from:	Difference:	From Sawyer County to:	To Sawyer County from:	Difference:
Ashland	30	13	-17	33	37	+4
Bayfield	120	106	-14	97	224	+127
Price	62	36	-26	33	25	-8
Rusk	114	44	-70	166	32	-134
Washburn	366	380	+14	361	618	+257
Totals	692	579	-113	690	936	+246
Sawyer	4,166			5,850		+1684

Source: WI Department of Workforce Development

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

While the primary mode of transportation is the personal vehicle (car or truck) a number of other modes provide critical transportation services.

Air Transportation

No scheduled passenger flights are available from within Sawyer County. The nearest airports providing regular scheduled passenger flights to domestic and international destinations are the Duluth International Airport (96 miles), Eau Claire Regional Airport (110 miles) and the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport (148 miles). The Rice Lake Regional Airport-Carl's Field (51 miles), provides regional airport services including charter air services through Rice Lake Air Center. The charter service operates a King Air C-90 providing passenger service for up to 6 passengers.

The Sawyer County Airport, located in Hayward, is classified as a general aviation airport. It has an asphalt runway length of 5,003 feet by 100 feet and a runway capacity of 60,000 lbs. At present, there is one public and five private airport/airfields registered with the Bureau of Aeronautics within Sawyer County. The County location and present status of area airports is outlined in **Table 3-4**. A number of privately owned float planes use the many lakes to access cabins and personal property.

Airport/Airfield	Location	Status
Sawyer County Airport	T41N, R9W Section 24	Public
Rainbow Airport (Ojibwa)	T38N, R6W Section 3	Private
Lake Chippewa Field	T40 N, R6W Section 8	Private
Round Lake Seaplane Base	T41N, R7W Section 30	Private
Florida North Airport	T37N, R9W Section 29	Private
Kitty-Wompus Airport	T37N, R8W Section 12	Private
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation		

Pedestrian Facilities

Designated pedestrian walkways are limited in rural area of Sawyer County. Most state and County roadways have minimal shoulder areas and speed limits greater than 45 miles per hour unless posted. These conditions hamper safe pedestrian travel opportunities. Moreover, given the low-density development pattern of rural Sawyer County, walking to places of work, shopping or entertainment is not realistic for most residents.

The Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020 provides a statewide framework to increase walking as a mode of transportation and to promote pedestrian safety. The plan establishes goals, objectives and actions regarding the provision of pedestrian accommodations that could be implemented locally. The plan also serves to help communities identify actions they can take to establish pedestrian travel as a viable, convenient and safe transportation choice throughout Wisconsin. No specific recommendations within the policy plan relate directly to Sawyer County.

Throughout the County, pedestrians use the state, County and local roads to walk for exercise or to destinations such as shopping or visiting friends and neighbors. Many communities have had residents request wider shoulders for walking. In the future, as roadway improvements are made, it is strongly recommended County and state transportation officials meet with local officials to discuss the inclusion of pedestrian facilities along roads and highways.

The City of Hayward, Town of Hayward and Hayward Area School District have secured state funding to develop a Safe Routes to School Plan. This plan will assist the community in identifying routes for improved walking and bicycling to school and will include recommendations for future pedestrian paths. Other communities and school districts could also seek Safe Routes to School planning assistance and development.

Bicycling Facilities

Bicycling is limited to undesignated bicycle routes on the state, County, and town roads. The Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020, presents a blueprint for improving and expanding bicycle transportation routes in the state.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has compiled a Wisconsin State Bike Map that highlights bicycling conditions on select roadways in Wisconsin. A number of state and County trunk highways are identified as best or moderate conditions for bicycling. The Sawyer County Bicycle Condition Map and that of the other 71 counties in Wisconsin can be found at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/bike-foot/CountyMaps.htm>. A Sawyer County Area Bicycle Map was produced in 2009 and highlights 18 bicycle routes designed to direct cyclists to the best road bicycling Sawyer County has to offer. The map provides start and end points with on road directions and mileage.

Under the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's Enhancement Program (2008), the Sawyer County Highway Department submitted an application for Bicycle and Pedestrian System development to construct a 4.8-mile bicycle and pedestrian path along CTH B from STH 27 to CTH K. The proposed project was awarded to Sawyer County in late 2008 with engineering scheduled to begin in late 2009 and trail construction during the summer of 2010.

Due in part from the development of the CTH B trail and a trail system in the City of Hayward, a proposal has been put forth to take a comprehensive vision and strategy for an integrated bicycle and pedestrian trail system throughout Sawyer County and the region.

Trucking and Water Transportation

County and State highways provide adequate trucking access for delivery of goods and products while the local roadway system enables commercial and forestry related products to be transported to local businesses. Continued maintenance of local, County and state roadways is critical to ensure safe and efficient travel. Deteriorated roadways can result in increased maintenance costs and the potential of discouraging businesses from locating throughout the County due to inadequate infrastructure. On many local and County highways, seasonal weight limits must be posted to prevent damage.

No commercial waterborne transportation occurs in the County. The nearest access to waterborne commerce is the Port of Duluth/Superior. Waterborne commerce was once a critical transportation mode used by Native American Indians and settlers for transporting logs harvested from forests of Sawyer and surrounding counties.

Transit

Private specialized transportation providers are available to persons with disability. Sawyer County and several specialized transportation providers met in 2008 to discuss strategies to provide continued and expanded specialized transportation and non-ambulatory services. A Locally Developed County Transportation Coordination Plan was developed that provides future strategies and actions to enhance existing and future mobility of area residents.

Namekagon Transit (formerly LCO/Sawyer County Transit) provides public transit services. It provides door-to-door pick-up and drop-off service to most residents through fixed routes and individual service. Doorstep services are available on a 24-hour advance call basis. Namekagon Transit also operates a commuter bus services for persons needing transportation to and from work. Namekagon Transit has expanded services to areas in Bayfield, Washburn and Rusk Counties. Future expansion of transit services will continue to be examined. Namekagon Transit operates 22 vehicles (November 2009) with one-way trips at a nominal charge.

The Senior Resource Center (SRC) provides transportation services to persons 55 years of age and older living in a 7-10 mile radius of the City of Hayward for shopping, medical appointments and other appointments. The SRC is a contract provider under LCO/Sawyer County Transit. The SRC also provides a volunteer driver program for persons who have no other means of travel. Non-handicapped accessible transit services include Cindy's Taxi Service located near the City of Hayward, Sawyer County Veteran's Service and Namekagon Transit.

NWT Express provides ground transportation between Hayward and Minneapolis/St. Paul Airport (MSP) and other prearranged destinations. MSP service operates seven days a week with scheduled stops at 12 different communities along the way to MSP.

Rail

During the late 1970s and 1980s a flurry of rail abandonments resulted in one main rail line traversing the County. Freight rail service is provided by Canadian National (CN) Railroad connecting to points into Canada, Chicago and beyond (Map 2). Limited manufacturing development presently utilizes the rail line except for manufacturers along the Hayward Subdivision line. Rail sidings for logging operations along the line have disappeared over the past several decades, with reports of future siding closures at either Stanberry or Stone Lake to occur in 2010.

The status of the Bayfield County rail abandonment from the City of Bayfield south towards St. Croix County may have future implications for recreational use by motorized and non-motorized uses.

Multi-use Recreational Trails

Throughout Sawyer County, there are several hundred miles of multi-use trails and a large number of forest roads. This network is used most intensely during the winter months for snowmobiling and in the summer months for ATV use. The network also provides an alternate means of commuting (other than vehicle travel) for some Sawyer County residents. This network includes:

- Over 600 miles of snowmobile trails
- 30.5 miles of ATV trails
- 200 miles of cross country ski trails
- 200 miles of bike trails
- Hiking trails
- Horseback trails

Most motorized trails include Class A groomed snowmobile-only trails, ATV-only routes and trails for both ATV and snowmobiles. Most of the trails are located along easements granted to local recreation associations or others by private landowners. Coordination between motorized recreation associations and land managers with the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest and the Sawyer County Forest has allowed for designated motorized snowmobile and ATV trail routes. Map 3 includes trail routes throughout the County. These trail routes continually change due to local conditions and easement changes. As a result, trail users should seek up-to-date maps from local clubs and organizations for accurate routes.

An important rule regarding motorized trails in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest was handed down on November 9, 2005 with an effective date of December 9, 2005. This rule, commonly referred to as the Travel Management Plan, revised regulations governing motor vehicle use on all National Forest System lands, including the use of off-highway vehicles. This final rule prohibited the use of motor vehicles off the designated network, as well as the use of motor vehicles on roads, trails, and in areas that are not consistent with the designations. The decision rendered in the Travel Management Plan encompasses the following changes:

- 559 miles of roads will be available to ATVs (roads that are available to ATVs only or to both highway-legal vehicles (HLV) and ATVs). 71 miles of these roads are located on the Nicolet side of the forest.
- 52 miles of roads for HLV and ATV use will be controlled seasonally in the fall (open from September 1 to December 31).
- 8 miles of roads for ATV use will be controlled seasonally in the fall (open from September 1 to December 31).

- 25 miles of road for HLV use will be controlled seasonally for sensitive species consideration, including 13 miles of roads for ATV use.
- 334 miles of trails will be designated to be available for public ATV use.

Accessible roads and trails are displayed on the Chequamegon-Nicolet Forest Service Motor Vehicle Use Map available on the National Forest Service website:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/cnnf/rec/tmr/index.html> and at each Forest Service office.

A number of non-motorized recreational activities exist on all public-owned properties. These properties allow for walking, cross-country skiing, mountain biking, and sightseeing. A number of designated non-motorized trail systems are located within the Chequamegon–Nicolet National Forest and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Management Areas. The American Birkebeiner Ski Trail offers world-class cross-country skiing from Hayward to Cable. Portions of the Chequamegon Area Mountain Bike Association (CAMBA) trails are well mapped and marked for mountain biking and hiking (Map 3).

All National and County Forest lands are open to walking and other quiet-sport recreational activities. A number of “hunter walking trails” are located within the Chequamegon–NICOLET National Forest and can be found on the Chequamegon–Nicolet National Forests web site. Several hunter-walking trails are located within Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource owned Wildlife Areas.

Rustic Roads

The Wisconsin Legislature established the Rustic Roads program in 1973 to help citizens and local units of government preserve what remains of Wisconsin's scenic, lightly traveled country roads. Unique brown and yellow signs mark the routes of all officially-designated Rustic Roads. These routes provide bikers, hikers, and motorists an opportunity to leisurely travel through some of Wisconsin's scenic countryside.

Rustic Road 108 (R-108) is located within Sawyer County and travels along Northern Lights, Boedecker, Seely, and Janet Roads from State Highway 63 to County Highway OO in the Towns of Lenroot and Spider Lake. The route is 3.4 miles in length along a gravel roadway. R-108 meanders through the Sawyer County Forest and is bordered by many species of trees including maples, oaks, birch, red and white pine which are home to many birds and mammals. Originally constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps as a logging road in the 1930's, travelers will catch a glimpse of the old “Dynamite Shack” which stored the explosives used to construct the road through the hills. R-108 is crossed by the Birkebeiner cross country ski trail, and numerous ATV, mountain bike and snowmobile trails. This road offers all nature lovers a north woods experience.

Rustic Road 95 (R-95) is located within Bayfield and Sawyer Counties. The route begins at the intersection of STH 77 and Federal Forest Road (FFR) 203 in the Town of Spider Lake and continues on a six-mile loop off FFR 203 comprised of FFR 622 and Tews Road/FFR 206. The route continues into the Town of Namakagon on Lost Land Lake Road and terminates at County Highway M. The route is 16.4 miles in length on a gravel road. The Lost Land Lake Route (R-95) passes through the Chequamegon National Forest. Along with scenic forest views, visitors are apt to see a variety of wildlife including deer, bear and possibly even wolves and elk. There are numerous bicycle, ATV and snowmobile trails that cross the route, including the Lynch Creek Trail that leads to a wildlife-viewing platform.

Color Tours

Six Color Tour routes cross the majestic landscape of Sawyer County, highlighting the scenic vistas and views of the great outdoors. Color tour routes 1, 2 and 3 total 203 miles of roads are located in the

northern half of the County and color tour routes 4, 5 and 6 total 138 miles located in the southern half. Each route has written narrative detailing the area sights and events. Information on each of the color tour routes can be found at http://haywardlakes.com/color_tours.html.

STATE, REGIONAL AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION PLANS

State, regional and County agencies have developed guidance and improvement schedules for roadways or infrastructure under their responsibility. It is important that County and other agencies communicate on proposed implementation schedules and coordinate local and regional activities. State, regional and County plans applicable to this element have been reviewed and are generalized to reflect their overlapping jurisdictional control or recommendations. A regional transportation plan has not been developed.

Sawyer County Road Improvement Plan

The Sawyer County Highway Department annually develops a road construction schedule for County road improvements covering a seven-year period.

Connection 2030

The Long-Range Transportation plan for the state, Connections 2030 addresses all forms of transportation over a 20-year planning horizon: highways, local roads, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian and transit. The overall goal of the planning process is to identify a series of policies to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan

The *Wisconsin State Highway Plan* focuses on the 11,800 miles of State Trunk Highway routes in Wisconsin. No conflicts with the comprehensive plan have been identified in association with this planning effort.

Corridors 2020

Corridors 2020 sets criteria for selected routes that go beyond traditional highway planning with the intent to enhance and improve all two- and four-lane highways connecting cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more. No conflicts with the comprehensive plan have been identified in association with Corridors 2020.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 and Five-Year Airport Improvement Program

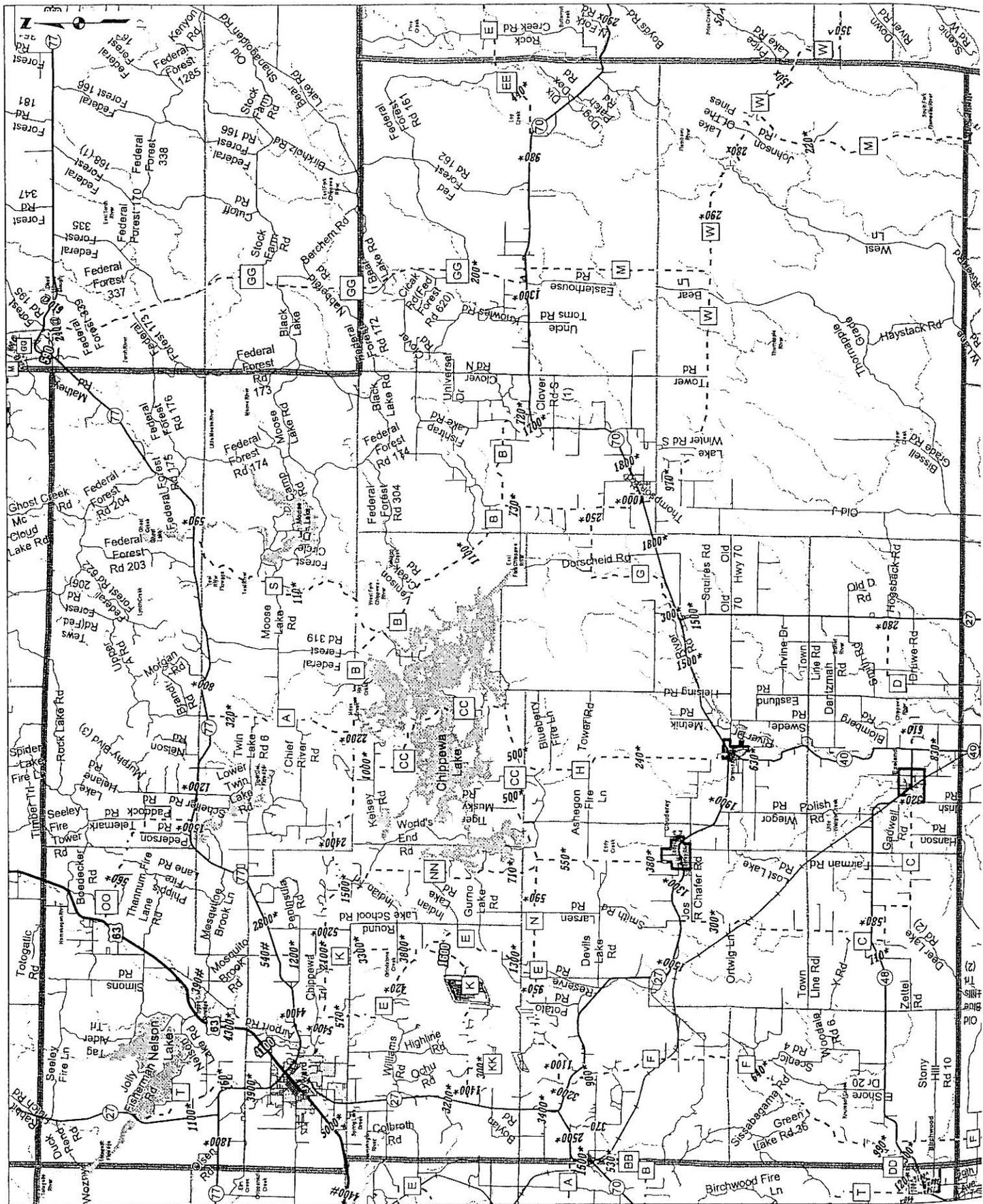
The *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020* assists in determining the number, location, and type of aviation facilities required to adequately serve the state's aviation needs. The *Five-Year Airport Improvement Program* of the Wisconsin Bureau of Aeronautics is published annually. The Wisconsin Bureau of Aeronautics works with local governments on planning for new and proposed upgrades to local airports. This document provides a snapshot of scheduled airport improvement projects for the next five years. As a result, no conflicts were identified in association with the two documents.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020* presents a blueprint for improving and expanding bicycle transportation routes throughout the state. No identified bicycle route expansion or development is detailed in the plan. However, when town, County, and state transportation roadways are reconstructed, consideration of bicycle lanes should be discussed.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020

This plan provides a statewide framework to increase walking and to promote pedestrian safety. The plan establishes goals, objectives, and actions regarding the provision of pedestrian accommodations that could be implemented. The plan also serves to help communities identify actions they can take to establish pedestrian travel as a viable, convenient, and safe transportation choice throughout Wisconsin. When town, County, and state transportation roadways are reconstructed, consideration of pedestrian access could be discussed.



9999 - AADT - 2007

- 9999# - AADT - 2006 9999^ - AADT - 2003
- 9999* - AADT - 2005 9999~ - AADT - 2002
- 9999@ - AADT - 2004 9999x - AADT - 2001 or older
- Character following AADT on map designates year
- AADT for RAMPS lie parallel to road
- AADT for Roads lie perpendicular to road

Legend

- Local Roads
- - - CTH
- IH
- STH
- USH
- Railroads

2007

SAWYER County

Annual Average Daily Traffic

Sawyer County Utilities and Community Facilities

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

Utilities and Community Facilities

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, childcare 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.

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to inventory, map and forecast future utilities and community facility needs in Sawyer County. Utilities and community facilities are the physical infrastructure that allows a community to function and grow. Community facilities may include libraries, municipal offices, schools, police stations, fire stations and parks. Many community facilities are supported by utilities including water services, sewer system, storm water drainage and electricity.

It is expected that the population in Sawyer County will grow by approximately 15 percent over the next 20 years (2010-2030, see Element 1, Demographics). This increase in population may increase the demand for public utilities and community facilities. However, the exact needs to expand, rehabilitate or create new utilities and community facilities are difficult to determine. To the extent possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of the County which will vary according to growth pressure and the level of service deemed necessary.

Utilities and Community Facilities Profile

Sanitary Sewer Service

A sewerage system is the collection of all structures, conduits and pipes by which sewage is collected, treated and disposed of. Sewerage systems in Wisconsin are subject to the administrative rules of the DNR. The DNR regulates municipal, industrial and significant animal waste operations discharging wastewater to surface or groundwater through the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit program. There are currently seven WPDES permits issued in Sawyer County, six municipal and one industrial permit. Table 4-1 details information on each system.

Table 4-1: Sawyer County WPDES Permits			
Facility Name	Address	Design Flow	Permit Expire Date
Municipal			
Village of Exeland	11045 W 5 th St	gpd	3/31/2010
City of Hayward	15787 West 3 rd St	gpd	12/31/2010
Village of Radisson	3450 N. Ogden	gpd	12/31/2010
Stone Lake Sanitary District	Box 201	gpd	3/31/2013
WI DOC Flambeau Correctional Center	N671 CTH M	gpd	6/30/2012
Village of Winter	6593 W Hazel St	gpd	9/30/2013
Industrial			
Hayward City of Test Wells	10544 Michigan Ave	gpd	3/31/2010

Source: May 2009 WI DNR Wastewater Discharge Permits

On-Site Wastewater Treatment

On-site wastewater treatment facilities, more commonly known as "private sewage systems" or Private On-site Wastewater Treatment System (POWTS) treat domestic wastewater. This includes activities such as toilet, bath, laundry, dishwashing or garbage disposal. These systems receive domestic wastewater and either retains it in a holding tank or treats and discharges effluent into the soil. POWTS are more commonly used in rural or large-lot areas where sanitary sewer services are not available. A number of POWTS are currently being used in Wisconsin. A very high majority of the systems are at grade, mound, in-ground and holding tank, with an array of pretreatment devices. Other designs may be possible with individual site designs and sufficient justification and documentation. The Sawyer County Zoning & Sanitation Department currently issues sanitation permits throughout the County.

Storm Water Management

When rain falls and snow melts, water running across construction sites, yards, parking lots, driveways, streets and roof tops picks up soil, fertilizer, petroleum products, chemicals and other pollutants and carries them into storm sewers that typically empty into lakes or rivers without treatment. Storm water management involves providing controlled release rates of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention facilities. A storm water management system can be very simple – a series of natural drainage ways – or a complex system of culverts, pipes and drains. The purpose of this system is to store and channel water to specific areas, diminishing the impact of non-point source pollution.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to Sawyer County inhabitants through either public or private water supply systems. The DNR defines a public water system as one that provides water for human consumption through piping to at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 people daily for at least 60 days per year. There are four types of Public Water Systems in Wisconsin:

- **Municipal water system (MC)** The water system is owned by a municipality such as a city, town, village, sanitary district or owned by a county, state or federal government. There are currently three (3) municipal water systems in Sawyer County.
- **Other-Than-Municipal water system (OTM)** is a water system that serves at least 25 year round residents or serves 15 service connections used by year round residents (anything greater than 6 months is considered year round). OTMs are owned by an entity that is not a municipality.

Examples of these include mobile home parks, subdivisions, apartment buildings and condominium associations. There is currently one (1) other-than-municipal water system in Sawyer County.

- **Non-Transient, Non-Community water system (NTNC)** is a water system that serves at least 25 of the same people over 6 months of the year. Examples of these systems include schools, day cares, factories and businesses. There are currently 11 non-transient, non-community water systems in Sawyer County
- **Transient, Non-Community water system (TN)** is a water system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year but does not serve the same 25 people over 6 months of the year. Examples of these systems include motels, restaurants, parks, taverns and gas stations. There are currently (170) transient, non-community water systems in Sawyer County

The majority of properties in Sawyer County are served by private wells. Well water is groundwater and groundwater is the source of all Sawyer County drinking water. Table 4-2 lists all public water systems in Sawyer County.

Name	System	Service Type	Population Served
Exeland Waterworks	MC	Village	260
Hayward Water Utility	MC	City	2,313
Radisson Waterworks	MC	Village	224
Stone Lake Sanitary District	MC	Town	175
Winter Waterworks	MC	Village	344
Concor Tool & Machine, Inc.	NTNC	Industrial Area	40
Louisiana Pacific Corporation	NTNC	Industrial Area	100
Trussworks Inc.	NTNC	Commercial Establishment	50
Hayward Area Memorial Hospital	OTM	Institution	85
Luedtkes Mobile Home Park	OTM	Mobile Home Park	50
S & J Wild River MHP	OTM	Mobile Home Park	90

Source: WI DNR, May 2009

Solid Waste Management & Recycling

There are no licensed solid waste landfills located within Sawyer County nor is there any Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) for recycling. According to the DNR's Historic Registry of Waste Disposal Sites, there are 45 abandoned landfills within the county. These include closed municipal dumps as well as commercial and industrial sites. Solid waste disposal and recycling facilities in Sawyer County are carried out by 15 programs administered by each municipality. Some have contracts with private providers (i.e. –Waste Management), while others have transfer stations (LCO) to dispose of solid waste and recyclables. Sawyer County continues to support and participate in a ten county Cleansweep Program.

Pipelines

Pipelines are used to transport liquefied goods and can stretch for thousands of miles. In Sawyer County, Enbridge Corporation maintains a system of pipelines used for the transportation of petroleum

related products (Map 4). The pipeline crosses several towns in the southwest corner of the county linking Edmonton, Canada to Houston, Texas.

Telecommunication Facilities

Local telephone service is provided by a number of companies. Table 4-3 details the local provider for each municipality in Sawyer County. Oftentimes, customers do not have a choice for local service providers. Long distance or interLATA services are offered by multiple companies which customers have a choice in providers. There are currently four cellular towers in Sawyer County located in the City of Hayward, Town of Hayward, Town of Couderay and the Village of Winter (Map 4).

In December 2009, a number of applications for cellular tower construction were considered and approved by the county for three new cell towers on behalf of Verizon Wireless: one near Couderay, another near Nelson Lake and the third on county highway shop property east of Radisson. The placement of a cellular tower on town land owned by the Town of Lenroot was approved by its electors in January 2010.

Table 4-3: Local Telephone Service

Community Name	Service Provider(s)
Town of Bass Lake	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Cheqtel Communications INC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Couderay	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Draper	Charter Fiberlink LLC, CenturyTel
Town of Edgewater	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Hayward	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Cheqtel Communications INC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Hunter	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Lenroot	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Cheqtel Communications INC, CenturyTel
Town of Meadowbrook	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Meteor	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Ojibwa	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel
Town of Radisson	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co., CenturyTel, Closecall America
Town of Round Lake	Charter Fiberlink LLC, CenturyTel
Town of Sand Lake	Charter Fiberlink LLC, CenturyTel
Town of Spider Lake	Charter Fiberlink LLC, CenturyTel
Town of Weirgor	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Indianhead Telephone Co.
Town of Winter	Charter Fiberlink LLC, CenturyTel, Price County Telephone Co.
Village of Couderay	Indianhead Telephone Co.
Village of Exeland	Indianhead Telephone Co.
Village of Radisson	Indianhead Telephone Co.
Village of Winter	CenturyTel
City of Hayward	Charter Fiberlink LLC, Cheqtel Communications INC, CenturyTel, Closecall America

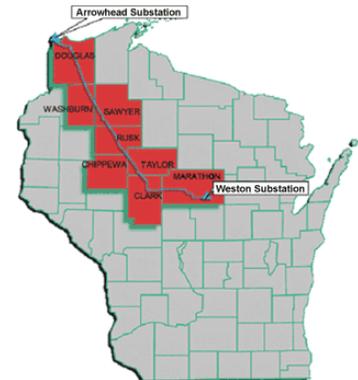
Source: WI Public Service Commission, 6/09

Electric Power Supply

Sawyer County is served by seven electricity providers (Map 4). These include; Barron Electric Cooperative, Bayfield Electric Cooperative, Dahlberg Light & Power Co., Jump River Electric Cooperative, North Central Power Co., Price Electric Cooperative and Xcel Energy. Electricity in Sawyer County is transported through a transmission line and a series of power lines aided by ten substations.

ARROWHEAD - WESTON 345-kV TRANSMISSION LINE

The Arrowhead Transmission Corporation (ATC) constructed the Arrowhead-Weston 220-mile transmission line connecting Duluth, Minn., with Wausau, Wis. The line accommodates electric load growth in northern Wisconsin and improves reliability of the electric transmission system in the region. The Arrowhead-Weston line adds an important element to Wisconsin’s transmission infrastructure – much-needed reliability to a seriously constrained system. The 220-mile line connecting Wausau to Duluth, Minn. was energized in Feb. 2008 and is now moving up to 800 MW of power.



Sawyer County and municipalities in the county on the route of the Arrowhead-Weston transmission project will be paid fees associated with the construction and ongoing maintenance of the line (Map 4). Both a one-time environmental fee and annual impact fees are provided to towns where the transmission line is located. Sawyer County only received a one-time environmental fee and in 2010 Sawyer County received \$54,725 and will have diminishing annual payments until 2046. The monies are to be used for park conservancy, wetlands or other similar environmental programs.

Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) payments to Sawyer County

The mileage estimates and allocations in Table 4-4 were made by the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW) based on the miles of the Arrowhead Weston line in Sawyer County and municipalities. ATC pays DOA the allocated amounts and DOA makes the payments to the County and municipalities. Several Clarifications should be noted:

- Originally the law was interpreted to have the annual payments split between the county and municipalities in a manner similar to the One-Time Payment. That is not the case. The annual payments go only to the municipalities
- The fees are based on total project cost, not on-going maintenance.
- The fees are to be used for environmental related projects. However the county or municipality may make an appeal to the PSCW for any project which is deemed to be in the “public interest”.
- Under the current law, the money does not depreciate over the life of the line assets, it is a flat payment.
- The one-time payment has already been paid to Sawyer County and the municipalities.

Table 4-4: Estimated Environmental Impact Payments to Sawyer County

	<i><u>Miles</u></i>	<i><u>One-Time Payment</u></i>	<i><u>Annual Payment</u></i>
Town - Bass Lake	3.07	\$131,100	\$15,700
Town - Couderay	4.2	\$179,400	\$21,500
Town - Edgewater	1.02	\$43,700	\$5,200
Town - Meteor	5.62	\$240,000	\$28,800
Town - Sand Lake	10.07	\$429,800	\$51,600
Town - Weirgor	1.56	\$66,700	\$8,000
Sawyer County	25.55	\$1,090,700	\$54,725

Source: American Transmission Company June 2009

Hydroelectric Power Plants

Three hydroelectric plants provide power generation to area electric companies (Table 4-5). The facilities are located along area riverways.

Utility Owner	Plant Name	MegaWatt
North American Hydro	Arpin Dam	1.4
LCL Hydro	LAC Courte Oreilles Hydroelect	3.4
North American Hydro	Winter	5.6

Source: powerplantjobs.com

Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided by WE Energies to the City of Hayward, Town of Hayward and the Town of Bass Lake in Sawyer County.

Primary, Secondary and Higher Education Facilities

Sawyer County is served by four public school districts, two of which are located in Sawyer County (Hayward Community and Winter School Districts (Map 5). Birchwood and Bruce School Districts also serve small portions of Sawyer County. Table 4-6 includes enrollment information on schools within the Hayward Community and Winter school districts.

Higher education opportunities also exist in Sawyer County. Currently, the Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwe Community College (LCOOCC), a non-profit Ojibwe tribal community college, focuses on helping Native students advance themselves in the world, while studying their own history and language. LCOOCC is an open-door institution. While three out of every four students are Native, they also serve a large non-native population. Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC) Hayward branch also has a full listing of classes for certification, re-certification, job skill enhancement and personal enrichment courses available to anyone interested. The nearest higher education facilities are located in Superior/Duluth, Ashland and Eau Claire.

Table 4-6: Sawyer County School District Data

School District	Public Schools	Low Grade	High Grade	2008 Enrollment
	Alternative School	6	12	21
	Hayward Center for Individualized Learning (HACIL)	KG	12	76
	Hayward 4 Learning	K4	K4	69
	Hayward Intermediate	3	5	355
	Hayward Primary	PK	2	357
	Hayward Middle	6	8	387
	Hayward High	9	12	622
	Stone Lake Elementary	KG	5	50
	Waadookodaing	PK	5	21
	Pathways Charter School	9	12	7
	Winter Elementary	KG	5	144
	Winter Middle	6	8	63
	Winter High	9	12	117
	Pathways Charter School	9	12	7

Source: WI Department of Instruction

Table 4-7 details enrollment figures for Hayward Community and Winter school districts from 2001 to 2009. Based on Wisconsin Department of Instruction data, Hayward Community School District enrollment declined by one student over the past nine years while the Winter School District enrollment declined by 110 students.

Table 4-7: School District Enrollment 2001-2008

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change
Hayward Community	1,959	1,972	2,029	2,005	2,053	1,978	2,001	1,958	1,958	-1
Winter	441	406	388	411	396	380	360	360	331	-110

Source: WI Department of Public Instruction

Childcare Facilities

Sawyer County is served by the Northwest Connection Family Resources Center (Hayward) who is committed to improving early care and education. It provides support and information to families, providers and the public in order to create and meet a demand for high quality childcare. Services provided include information, education and referrals for childcare consumers, recruitment and training for childcare professionals, technical assistance and support to those in the childcare business, employer assistance in addressing work/family issues and childcare data for local community planning. Table 4-8 lists the type and number of childcare facilities in Sawyer County as of June, 2009 based on NWCFCR data.

Table 4-8: Types of Child Care Facilities in Sawyer County

Licensed Group Centers – 5	Licensed Preschool – 1
Licensed Family Providers – 10	Certified by Sawyer County – 27
Head Starts – 3	Certified by LCO Tribe - 36

Police, Fire and Emergency/Rescue Services

Police Services

Police service in Sawyer County is provided by the City of Hayward, the Town of Hayward, LCO and the Sawyer County Sheriff's Department. The Town of Edgewater also contracts for police protection.

The **Sawyer County Sheriff's Department**, located at 15880 East Fifth Street in Hayward, provides the majority of law enforcement services to Sawyer County, particularly within the towns and unincorporated areas. The department employs approximately 35 full-time officers including a Sheriff, Chief Deputy, two Road Sergeants, Day Sergeant, two investigators, 13 Deputies, five Dispatchers, ten jailers, other officers and secretarial staff. Emergencies are dispatched through the Sawyer County Sheriff's Department using the 9-1-1 emergency system.

The **City of Hayward Police Department** is located in Hayward City Hall, 15899 W 3rd Street in Hayward. The department consists of a Police Chief, an Assistant Police Chief, five Patrolmen and one administrative assistant. The primary service area for the police department is within the boundaries of the City of Hayward.

The **Town of Hayward Police Department** is located at 15460W STH 77 E in the Town Hall. The department consists of one full-time employee that patrols the Town of Hayward. The Town of Hayward Police Department has mutual aid agreements with the City of Hayward Police Department and the Sawyer County Sheriff's Department.

The **Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Police Department**, located at 13394 Trepania Road on the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Ojibwa Reservation, serves the tribal lands associated with the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians. The department has been in existence since February 13, 2004 and consists of a Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police, Field Training Officer and four Officers.

Fire Protection

Currently, thirteen (13) fire departments serve Sawyer County (Map 6). Table 4-9 lists them and the areas they serve. All fire departments are volunteer-based and all have mutual aid agreements with surrounding departments.

Table 4-9: Fire Departments Serving Sawyer County

Fire Department	Areas Served
Bass Lake	Western ¾ of Town of Bass Lake
Birchwood	Town of Edgewater
City of Hayward	City of Hayward
Couderay	Village of Couderay, southern portion of Town of Couderay
Loretta/Draper	Town of Draper
Exeland	Towns of Exeland, Meteor, Weirgor, Meadowbrook & Village of Exeland
LCO	Parts of Towns of Bass Lake, Hayward, Hunter, Couderay, Radisson and Sand Lake
Radisson	Village of Radisson, western ½ of the Town of Ojibwa and central and southern Town of Radisson
Round Lake	Town of Round Lake and northern ½ of the Town of Hunter
Spider Lake	Town of Spider Lake
Stone Lake	Western ¾ of Town of Sand Lake
Town of Hayward	Town of Hayward, Town of Lenroot
Winter	Village and Town of Winter, eastern ½ of the Town of Ojibwa

Library Facilities

Sawyer County is part of the Northern Waters Library Service (NWLS), a consortium of over 30 libraries. Northern Waters, founded in 1964, is one of Wisconsin’s oldest public library systems. It serves Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas and Washburn counties. Northern Waters strives to ensure that every Wisconsin resident has access to public library service, promotes resource sharing among libraries and improves the quality of public library services. The system was organized under Chapter 43 of the Wisconsin Statutes, which also outlines the services they provide and lists the requirements for membership in a library system.

Two public libraries, both of which are part of the NWLS, serve Sawyer County. They are the Sherman and Ruth Weiss Community Library in the City of Hayward and the Winter Public Library located in the Village of Winter. Both libraries are members of the NWLS.

LCO Community College Library, located at 13466 W Trepania Rd on the Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation is a college library that is open to everyone. Library services consist of a circulation of books, videos, audio tapes, interlibrary loan, Internet access, outreach services, community programs and select depository of Wisconsin documents, microfilm records and a large collection of Native American books.

Healthcare Facilities

Hospitals

Hayward Area Memorial Hospital (HAMH), located at 11040 N State Road 77 in the City of Hayward is the primary medical facility in Sawyer County (Map 4). HAMH continues to add services to meet the medical needs of the community and visitors by providing inpatient and outpatient services, diagnostic

services, surgical services, rehabilitation services and community education and support programs. The Lac Courte Oreilles Community Health and Urgent Care Center located at 13380W Trepania Road also provides health care services to residents of Sawyer County. The Community Health Center provides a wide range of services including community health services, alcoholism counseling, outreach services, well child clinic, obstetric services, diabetes clinic, optometry, audiology, dental, radiology, pharmacy and contract health services.

Emergency Medical Service

Sawyer County provides emergency medical services to all of Sawyer County (except the Town of Edgewater, which is provided by the Birchwood Ambulance Service) with stations located in Hayward, Winter, Radisson and Stone Lake. Three ambulances are housed at the main station located at 10676 Nyman Avenue in Hayward. The other three stations each house one ambulance. Sawyer County is staffed by approximately 110 Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). This emergency service is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week by these volunteers who are paid per call. Sawyer County Ambulance/EMS is a component of the Sawyer County Emergency Government Office.

Clinical & other services are available at:

Duluth Clinic – 11134 N State Road 77, Hayward

Fogarty Surgical Services & Family Care Clinic – 11128 N State Road 77, Hayward

Northwood's Community Health Center – 11128 N State Road 77, Hayward

Adult Family Homes (AFH)

For persons who seek small congregate care settings, AFHs are available. An AFH is defined as "a place where three or four adults who are not related to the operator reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board and that may include up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident." There are four licensed AFHs in Sawyer County (Table 4-10).

Community Based Residential Facilities

Community based residential facilities (CBRFs) are places where five or more unrelated people live together in a community setting. Services provided include room and board, supervision, support services and may include up to three hours of nursing care per week. Licensed CBRF in Sawyer County are listed in Table 4-10.

Nursing Homes

Nursing homes are care facilities that offer a protective, therapeutic living environment for persons who need rehabilitation or who can no longer live alone. In Wisconsin, nursing homes are licensed by the Department of Health & Family Services. Currently, there are two licensed nursing homes in Sawyer County (Table 4-10).

Table 4-10: Adult Health Care Facilities, Sawyer County

Licensed Adult Family Homes			
Facility Name	Address	Gender	Capacity
Aurora Residential Alternatives #16	10871 Second Avenue Hayward, WI	M	4
Benson Adult Family Home	8839 N Old Hwy 27 Hayward, WI	M/F	4
Rest Easy	3598 North Beagle Lane Ojibwa, WI	M/F	4
The Ripczinski Adult Family Home	12390 W Ryan Rd Couderay, WI	M/F	3
Community Based Residential Facilities			
Care Partners Assisted Living	15497 Pinewood Drive Hayward, WI	M/F	13
LCO Halfway House	12929 W Haskins Rd Hayward, WI	M	20
Queen of Angels Convent	11428 West State Road 27/70 Radisson, WI	M/F	12
Sunset Senior Home	15495 CTH B Hayward, WI	M/F	20
Nursing Homes			
Hayward Nursing Home	11040 N STH 77 Hayward, WI		74 beds
Golden Living Center Valley	10775 Nyman Avenue Hayward, WI		59 beds
Country Terrace	10260 White Birch Lane Hayward, WI	M/F	16

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health & Family Services

Parks & Recreation Facilities

Sawyer County offers an abundance of all-season recreational opportunities (Map 3). Because tourism and recreation constitute the state’s fastest growing industry, Sawyer County must carefully plan for future growth and development on all recreational fronts. For more detailed information on recreational resources, refer to “A Plan for Outdoor Recreation,” Sawyer County. This document was amended in November 2008 and serves as a guide for the development of parks and outdoor recreation facilities in Sawyer County and its municipalities. The following resources were identified within the plan:

Existing Recreation Resources

- Camping
- Picnicking
- Swimming
- Golf Courses
- Hunting
- Snowmobiling
- ATV Trails
- Nature Study and Interpretive Trails
- Boating
- Fishery Resources
- Canoeing/Kayaking
- Bicycling-Touring & Mountain Biking
- Cross-Country Skiing
- Historical Sites

Unique Resources

- Chippewa Flowage
- Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
- Flambeau River State Forest
- Namekagon River-St.Croix National Scenic Riverway

County Recreational Facilities

- American Birkebeiner Trail
- Hatchery Creek Trail Head
- Mosquito Brook
- CTH OO Trail Center
- Seeley Fire Tower
- Eagle’s Landing Park

- Nelson Lake Wayside
- Sawyer County Fairgrounds

Township Recreational Facilities

- Bass Lake Picnic Area (Bass Lake)
- Grindstone Shallows Park (Bass Lake)
- Loretta/Draper Municipal Park (Draper)
- County Hill (Hayward)
- Silverthorne Lake Park (Lenroot)
- Eytcheson Park (Lenroot)
- Town Park (Meteor)
- Ojibwa Park (Ojibwa)

Village Recreational Facilities

- Ed Anderson Recreational Area (Couderay)
- Radisson Ball Park (Radisson)
- Village Firehall Park (Radisson)
- Former Radisson Elementary School (Radisson)

City of Hayward Recreational Facilities

- Hayward Primary School
- Hayward Intermediate School
- Hayward Middle School
- Hayward Senior High School
- Erik and Randy Lawry Skate Park
- Hayward Sports Center
- Dog Park (formerly Nyman Park)

- 7 Public Boat Landings

- Ojibwa Ball Field (Ojibwa)
- Ojibwa Park-Canoe Access (Ojibwa)
- Stone Lake Lions Park (Sand Lake)
- Stone Lake Elementary School (Sand Lake)
- Archery Range (Winter)
- Lake Winter Boat Landing (Winter)

- Dr. H.A. Smith Park and V.F.W. (Winter)
- CM Olson Athletic Field (Winter)
- Friends of Tuscobia – Winter Depot Trailhead (Winter)
- Swan Creek Park (Exeland)
- Exeland Sports Center (Exeland)

- Smith Creek
- Upper Shues Pond
- Pedestrian/Bike Trail
- Jaycess Tot Lot
- City Beach
- Shues Pond
- Library Park

Cemeteries

There are a total of 17 documented cemeteries in Sawyer County. Refer to Table 4-11 for more information on cemeteries in Sawyer County. Please note that this is not a complete list as some human burial locations are kept confidential and/or are yet to be identified.

Table 4-11: SAWYER COUNTY CEMETERIES

Municipality	Cemetery Name	Location	Section #
Bass Lake Township	St. Francis Solanus Mission	Co. E at Mission Rd., east of Little Lac Courte Oreilles Lake	5SE
	Mennonite Cemetery	Located next to Mennonite Church CTH K-Northwoods Beach	31
Couderay Township	name unknown	South of Hwy. 27-70, Couderay	12SW
Draper Township	name unknown	Cemetery Rd., north of Hwy. 70, between Loretta & Draper	3SW
Edgewater Township (no known cemeteries)			
Hayward Township	Round Lake	Frogg Rd	2CE
	name unknown	North of Round Lake Cemetery	2CE
	Indian	Dead end street south of Co. B, within the City of Hayward	27NE
	Greenwood	County Hill Rd., far west side of Hayward	28NW
Hunter Township	name unknown	Co. CC, New Post	1SW
Lenroot Township	Trinity	Phipps Fire Ln. at Mosquito Brook Road., Phipps	6SE
	Riverside	Hwy. 63 Seeley	15NE
Meadowbrook Township (no known cemeteries)			
Meteor Township (no know cemeteries)			
Ojibwa Township (no known cemeteries)			
Radisson Township	Radisson	Hwy. 40 at Cemetery Rd.	22SW
Round Lake Township	Spider Lake	Lower Twin Lake Rd., just south of Hwy. 77	4WC
Sand Lake Township	Whitefish	Co. E, south of Lac Courte Oreilles	7E
	Evergreen	Twp. Rd.35, just east of Co. BB, along RR tracks	30W
Spider Lake Township (no known cemeteries)			
Weirgor Township	Bellile	Township Line Rd. at Senesac Rd.	2
	Mennonite	Blomberg Rd. at Stankowski Rd.	14
	Exeland	Hwy. 48, west of Hwy. 40	27
Winter Township	Winter	Cemetery Rd., north of Hwy. 70, Winter	29NWC
	St. Peters	Cemetery Rd., north of Hwy. 70, Winter	29NWC

Local Public Buildings

Sawyer County and each community within Sawyer County have local public buildings used for local government, public gatherings, maintenance needs and other services. There are 16 municipal halls and garages located within the county. Each community has different levels of staffing and different ways of handling day to day local government operations and service provision. Below is a list of primary local public buildings found within each community in Sawyer County.

Table 4-12: Local Public Buildings in Sawyer County

Town/Village/City Hall	Location	Meeting Schedule
Town of Bass Lake	14412W CTH K	2nd Monday at 6:30 p.m.
Town of Couderay	4452N Hoffer Road	2nd Wednesday at 7:00 p.m.
Village of Couderay	4477N Hoffer Road	2nd Tuesday at 6:00 p.m.
Town of Draper	6994N Main	2nd Monday at 6:00 p.m.
Town of Edgewater	1470N Woodale Road	2nd Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.
Village of Exeland	11042W STH 48	2nd Monday at 7:00 p.m.
City of Hayward	15889W 3rd	2nd Monday at 6:00 p.m.
Town of Hayward	15460 STH 77 East	2nd Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Hunter	9316N CTH CC	2nd Wednesday at 6:30 p.m.
Town of Lenroot	12215N HWY 63	2nd Monday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Meadowbrook	9436W CTH D	Last Tuesday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Meteor	1440N CTH C	2nd Monday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Ojibwa	4411N STH 27	2nd Monday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Radisson	3751N CTH H	2nd Monday at 7:30 p.m.
Village of Radisson	10598 W Railroad Street	2nd Monday at 7:30 p.m.
Town of Round Lake	10625N CTH A	2nd Thursday at 6:30 p.m.
Town of Sand Lake	6058N Stone Lake Road	2nd Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.
Town of Spider Lake	10896W Town Hall Road	2nd Wednesday at 7:00 p.m.
Town of Weirgor	11039W Third Street	2nd Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.
Town of Winter	N4680 CTH W	2nd Wednesday at 7:00 p.m.
Village of Winter	6593 Hazel Avenue	2nd Thursday at 7:00 p.m.
Sawyer County Courthouse	10610 Main Street	3rd Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

Future Utilities & Community Facility Needs

Generally speaking, Sawyer County government is not responsible for most utility and community facility needs/development. Instead, the majority of utility and community facilities are the responsibility of town, village and city governments. Locally developed and adopted comprehensive plans will form the basis for future needs throughout the County.

Over the 20 year horizon, special emphasis should be focused on development of facilities utilizing cooperative and collaborative efforts. Changing economic conditions warrant the examination of effective cooperative and collaborative efforts to maximize local, county and regional developments.

Table 4-13: Sawyer County Future Utilities & Community Facilities Timetable

Utilities and Community Facilities Assessment 2010-2030							
Utility/Community Facility	Rehab		Improve		New		Comments
	2010-2020	2030	2010-2020	2030	2010-2020	2030	
Sanitary Sewer Service							The county does not provide municipal sanitary service. However, applicable department will work with municipalities as necessary to expand, rehabilitate or create new systems.
Storm Water Management							While not responsible itself to install storm water management systems, departments will monitor the potential need for applicable measures.
Water Supply							The county does not maintain nor install rural and municipal water systems. However applicable departments will monitor regulations and activities that could potentially impact water supply.
Solid Waste Disposal							The county does not maintain nor install solid waste disposal facilities (dumps).
Recycling Facilities							The county does not maintain recycling facilities. Each municipality is responsible for their own recycling operations.
Telecommunication Facilities							The county maintains necessary communication facilities for emergency services. Over the 20-year planning horizon, continued upgrades to services will be necessary.
Electrical Utilities							The county does not operate electrical utilities. Local private and cooperative electrical providers are anticipated to make continued improvements to efficiently provide electrical needs.
Power Generating Plants							The county does not operate power generating facilities. Local private and cooperative electrical providers are anticipated to make continued

							improvements to efficiently provide electrical needs.
Health Care Facilities							<p>The county does not operate health care related facilities such as hospitals, clinics or nursing homes. Private health care providers are expected to provide care over the 20-year horizon.</p> <p>The County Health and Human Services Department provides limited health and wellness services. Over the 20 year horizon, it is anticipated the county will provide clients with external and internal resource information based on available financial resources.</p>
Child Care Facilities							The county does not provide child care facilities. Over the 20 year horizon the private sector will meet the needs of child care.
Law Enforcement & Rescue Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	Over the 20 year horizon, facility and equipment needs may be necessary. Applicable departments will monitor changing needs. Cooperative relationship with other municipalities and LCO will continue to be explored.
Fire Protection							The county does not provide fire protection. However, over the 20 year horizon applicable departments will work with local and federal fire protections agencies.
Public Libraries							The county does not provide library services. Over the 20 year horizon, local library providers will determine necessary rehabilitation or expansion needs.
Public Schools							The county does not provide or operate public schools. Over the 20 year horizon, public and private schools will determine rehabilitation and expansion needs. Coordination of shared services/facilities between schools and all governments should be reviewed periodically.
Public Parks	X	X	X	X	X	X	Over the 20 year horizon, Sawyer County will continue to maintain, improve and potentially create new public parks. Cooperative relationships will be sought on all projects to enhance local and financial

							abilities when making park improvements.
Recreational Trails	X	X	X	X	X	X	Over the 20 year horizon, Sawyer County will continue to maintain, improve and potentially create new public recreation trails. Cooperative relationships will be sought with local governmental units and trail associations on all projects to enhance local and financial abilities when making trail improvements.
Cemeteries							The county does not operate cemeteries. Local cemetery boards/organizations are anticipated to continue providing necessary services over the 20 year horizon.
Other Government Facilities							No other governmental facilities needs are known.

Natural, Cultural & Agricultural Resources

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources

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.

INTRODUCTION

The protection of natural resources is necessary for the welfare of both people and the environment. By allowing natural processes, such as the hydrologic system, to function without impediment, property, water supply and the environment are protected. The protection of natural resources also preserves important ecological communities. Certain natural resources have more than merely aesthetic and leisure-time activity values. They are essential to long-term human survival and the preservation of life, health and general welfare. As such, the protection and management of these resources clearly are in the public interest. Thus, the analysis of those natural resources found within the planning area is done for the purpose of directing development away from those areas not intrinsically suitable for a particular use, or to at least guide development in a direction that is least disruptive.

TOPOGRAPHY

An undulating plain dissected by many lakes, rivers and streams characterizes the topography of Sawyer County. The northeastern corner of the County is quite hilly and the southwestern corner contains many high quartzite ridges. The highest elevation (1800 feet) occurs at Meteor Hill within the “Blue Hills” region of southern Sawyer County in the of Town of Meteor. The lowest elevation (1139 feet) occurs along the Namakagon River in the Town of Bass Lake, near the County line. Sawyer County topography is represented in Map 7.

SLOPE

Slope is used to describe the steepness or grade of a straight line. A higher slope value (expressed as a percent) indicates a steeper incline. Percent slope is derived by dividing the vertical “rise” by the horizontal “run” between two points on a line. Steeper slopes (those exceeding 20 percent) are of particular concern in a planning context due to the potential for runoff and subsequent erosion. Steep slopes can also be environmentally sensitive habitats for certain species of plants and animals. In Sawyer County, the greatest concentration of slopes exceeding 20 percent occurs within the Seely Hills region east of the Namakagon River in the Town’s of Lenroot and Spider Lake. Steep slopes in Sawyer County are shown in Map 7.

GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

To sustain human life, water is a prerequisite. The water we drink, use to grow plants and food, or use for recreational purposes is a resource that if contaminated could have catastrophic effects. It is estimated that 1.2 quadrillion gallons of groundwater is under Wisconsin, enough to cover the entire state of Wisconsin to a depth of 30 feet.

Groundwater serves as the principal water source for most rural households in the County. Glacial drift is the soil composition for most wells, with sand and gravel deposits providing the greatest yields of water. Groundwater is also drawn from bedrock, mostly from granite. Across the County, depth to groundwater varies from 0 to over 200 feet. The shallowest depths are generally found in areas near lakes and streams, especially in the central and southeastern sections of the County. The deepest groundwater is generally found in hilly areas, primarily the northern and southwestern parts of the County.

Contamination of ground water can occur naturally and by human interaction. Natural contamination due to the earth's soil releasing chemicals in the ground water is rare. A greater threat to ground water contamination are leaking storage tanks, failing septic systems, application of pesticides and fertilizers, and storm water runoff near feedlots and industrial sites. While nitrates in drinking water occur naturally, but at very low levels, fertilizers, failing septic systems and feedlots can contribute to significant increases in Nitrate levels. Most of Sawyer County is rated as moderate to highly susceptible to groundwater contamination (Map 8).

Closed landfills and leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) can also threaten the ground water. A list of closed landfills and leaking underground storage tank sites is found in the Land Use Chapter. Monitoring wells are often placed on sites near closed and operating landfills and LUST sites. In the FY 2009 Groundwater Coordinating Council Report to the Legislature, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are a significant contributor to ground water contamination near landfills, especially in landfills that do not have engineered liner and leachate collection.

Groundwater quality in the Namekagon Basin is generally rated very good and usable for most purposes. Hardness of groundwater in the sand and gravel aquifers varies from 50-150 mg/L of calcium carbonate. The relatively low hardness is due to the permeable outwash and rapid movement of groundwater. In the deeper sandstone aquifer, hardness tends to be a little higher. The concentration of iron and manganese is unpredictable. Wells close together may have large differences in concentration of these ions. The known natural concentrations of nitrate in groundwater of the basin are generally low.

Large supplies of good quality groundwater are available in most of the Chippewa Basin of Sawyer County. Area differences in groundwater quality are due to the composition, solubility and surface area of the soil particles and rock through which the water moves and its speed of movement. Minor water use problems are created by hardness and locally high iron concentrations. Water from the deeper sandstone aquifers is slightly more mineralized as opposed to the surficial sand and gravel aquifers. Hardness tends to be higher in the southeastern half of the County. The concentration of nitrate in groundwater of the basin is generally low.

BEDROCK GEOLOGY

Igneous and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian age underlie Sawyer County. Sandstone overlies the Precambrian surface along the western border of the County. The principal surface deposits are glacial drift, alluvial sand and gravel. The bedrock geology of Sawyer County is shown in Map 9.

Depths to bedrock range from 5 to over 300 feet across the County, with numerous rock outcrops found in the northwestern and south-central portions of the County. Along the Chippewa and Flambeau Rivers are numerous rapids caused by outcropping of granitic rock, the underlying bedrock formation throughout the eastern three-fourths of the County. Other bedrock formations underlying the glacial till include red quartzite ridges in the southwest, sandstone along the County's western edge and igneous trap rock of the Namakagon and Totogatic River valleys. Outcrops of quartzite are found along Yarnell, Knuteson and Pipestone Creeks and the old C & NW railroad grade cuts east of Lemington.

These quartzite ridges run diagonally from northwestern Barron County to the Chippewa Flowage and are known as the Barron or "Blue Hills." Numerous springs flow from the outward edge of the quartzite ridges where the overlying glacial till is thin. The high gradient of the watercourse often tends to wash away the little soil in the channel. Stream channel changes often occur in the remaining rock rubble. Spring ponds occur mostly in the areas of thick glacial deposits along the edges of the end moraine. Springs are most frequently found along the Namakagon and Couderay Rivers and the Little Weirgor Creek watershed.

The mineral geology of northern Wisconsin received the attention of a number of mining interests during the 1970's. Several mineable deposits of sulphides and zinc were discovered; with the nearest deposit in nearby Rusk County. A known deposit of vanadium is located about 10 miles east of Hayward in the vicinity of the Tiger Cat Flowage and State Highway 77. Vanadium is a rare ductile metal that adds tensile strength when alloyed with steel. Whether such a mine is developed depends on numerous variables, such as the market price of vanadium and steel, taxes on minerals extracted, environmental constraints and access to transportation facilities. Currently there are no known plans to develop this deposit.

SOILS

The soil types of Sawyer County are upland and outwash from glacial drift and are acidic in nature. The sandy soils occur along the Namakagon River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Round and Grindstone Lakes region. More organic soils, such as silt loams and peats are found throughout much of the eastern one-half of the County. Soil surface texture in Sawyer County is shown in Map 10. The USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has completed detailed soil mapping for all of Sawyer County. According to NRCS data, there are 202 unique soil types in Sawyer County.

The natural drainage condition of the soil refers to the frequency and duration of wet soil periods. Well drained to excessively drained soils are generally characteristic of the Namakagon River and Flambeau river valley regions, the Chippewa Flowage area and portions of the northeastern part of the County. Moderately well drained to poorly drained soils are found throughout much of the remainder of the County.

CLIMATE

The climate of Sawyer County is classified as continental, a climate type characterized by large seasonal and daily variation in temperatures. Winters are long, cold and snowy. Summers are relatively short and warm with brief periods of hot, humid weather. Summer days are usually warm and sunny, while nights

are cool. Spring and fall are often short with sharp day-to-day temperature changes. All seasons have frequent weather changes as alternate high and low pressure systems move across the continent from west to east. The long-term average temperature is 41 degrees Fahrenheit. December through March finds temperatures generally averaging below 32 degrees Fahrenheit. The date of the last killing frost in Sawyer County has ranged from May 15th in 1968 to June 13th in 1969. The growing season averages about 120 days. Average monthly temperatures range from a low of 9.6 degrees in January to 66 degrees in July. Annual precipitation, including snowfall is about 32 inches. Snowfall averages between 60 and 70 inches per year.

Local climatic conditions along with recurrent seasonal fluctuation cause variations in the groundwater level, which in turn impacts stream flow and lake levels. With natural recharge and discharge continually occurring, the greatest rise in groundwater levels usually occurs in the spring and early summer due to snow melt and rainfall. Water levels generally decline for the remainder of the year. Long-range fluctuations also occur from year to year. Changes in groundwater levels reflect, in a general way, changes in the balance between precipitation, evaporation and run-off in the water system. Ground water levels in Sawyer County are more stable than in other parts of the state. Sawyer County lies in a Drift Province of abundant aquifers where plentiful supplies of groundwater are obtained from sands and gravels of the glacial drift and valley alluvium. Water levels tend to fluctuate most in the small seepage lakes in the southwestern part of the County and in the sandy till of the northwestern part.

LAND COVER

Nearly two-thirds of landscape of Sawyer County is covered by forestlands while open water and wetlands cover nearly one-third (**Table 5.1**). Less than six percent of the landscape is considered cropland or developed areas. Sawyer County land cover is shown on Map 11.

Table 5.1 – Land Cover Types

Category	Acres	Percent Coverage
Bare Land	15	<.04
Cultivated Crops	18,851	2.2
Deciduous Forest	437,910	50.7
Developed, High Intensity	175	<.04
Developed, Low Intensity	3,469	0.4
Developed, Medium Intensity	414	<.04
Developed, Open Space	3,421	0.4
Evergreen Forest	40,557	4.7
Grassland/Herbaceous	3,753	0.4
Mixed Forest	67,250	7.8
Open Water	67,397	7.8
Palustrine Emergent Wetland	8,618	1.0
Palustrine Forested Wetland	89,830	10.4
Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Wetland	84,873	9.8
Pasture/Hay	23,175	2.7
Scrub/Shrub	14,206	1.6
Grand Total	863,913	100%

SOURCE: NOAA Coastal Change Analysis Program

Forest Resources

Forestlands are a major component of the overall character of the regional landscape and one of the key characteristics commonly used to define the “northwoods” region of Wisconsin. Forestlands are also important social, environmental and economic resources. Associated values include public recreation and aesthetic values, wildlife habitat, protection of air and water quality and production of timber. There are approximately 545,717 acres of upland forest in Sawyer County, with an additional 104,036 acres of forested wetlands and shrublands. Predominant forest cover types include maple, aspen, oak, along with red and white pine.

County Forest

The Sawyer County Forest includes 114,000 acres of publicly-owned and managed property spread across seven designated geographical units (blocks). County Forest acreage is distributed throughout 12 of Sawyer County’s 16 unincorporated towns, with the largest contiguous blocks found in the Town’s of Winter and Lenroot. County Forest lands are managed for timber, game and non-game animals and public outdoor recreation. The Sawyer County Forest Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (2006-2020) along with the supporting Forest Access Management Plan (2009) and Appendixes guides Forest use and management.

SURFACE WATERS

Watersheds

A watershed is an area of land that catches precipitation and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake, ocean or groundwater. Sawyer County is divided into two major drainage basins, with the northwestern portion of the County located in the St. Croix Basin and the remainder of the County in the Upper Chippewa Basin. Sawyer County watersheds are shown in Map 12.

Table 5.2: Watersheds Covering Sawyer County

Watershed	Acres
Brill and Red Cedar Rivers	202.0
Couderay River	132,548.6
East Fork Chippewa River	38,089.2
Lake Chippewa	116,253.5
Lower Flambeau River	3,636.3
Lower North Fork Flambeau River	68,817.5
Lower South Fork Flambeau River	19,590.7
Red Cedar Lake	41,567.0
Thornapple River	79,862.6
Totagatic River	24,941.2
Trego Lake - Middle Namekagon River	25,277.2
Upper Namekagon River	45,886.4
Weirgor Creek and Brunet River	174,848.7
West Fork Chippewa River	92,145.5
Grand Total	863,666.5

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Northwest Regional Planning Commission, 2009

There are 14 major watersheds within Sawyer County. Large watersheds are generally composed of several smaller sub watersheds, defining the drainage area for smaller creeks and streams. Lake sheds are also part of the drainage regime. A lake shed defines the drainage area for individual lakes and ponds.

Lakes

Sawyer County lakes are legendary for providing recreational & leisure activities and producing world record fish. The total inland surface water area of Sawyer County is approximately 56,183 acres. There are 496 lakes and impoundments in Sawyer County, including the 15,300 acre Chippewa Flowage, the third largest inland water body in Wisconsin. There is approximately 850 miles of shoreline on Sawyer County lakes.

Lakes in Sawyer County fall into four main types when classified by water source and chemistry: hard water drainage, soft water drainage, hard water seepage and soft water seepage. Three additional subclasses of lakes include acid bog lakes, alkaline bog lakes and spring ponds. The most common type of lake in Sawyer County is the soft water seepage lake, of which there are 224, ranging in size from 0.3 to over 2,700 acres in size. Seepage lakes are generally clear, slightly acid and relatively infertile waters.

Streams

There are nearly 690 miles of perennial streams in Sawyer County, including 265 miles of trout stream (Map 13). Stream sizes vary from small brooks to the 195 foot wide Chippewa River. Nine other streams in the County have average widths over 40 feet; including the West and East Forks of the Chippewa River, the Flambeau River and its South Fork, the Namekagon, Couderay, Moose, Teal Rivers and the North Fork of the Chief River. Stream gradients vary from one foot per mile (Moss Creek), to 250 feet per mile (Yarnell Creek). Stream gradients are generally highest in the region of quartzite ridges of the Blue Hills and lowest in the eastern half of the County.

Table 5.3: Stream Type and Classification

Duration	Miles
Fluctuating	39.4
Intermittent	277.7
Not Applicable	4.1
Perennial	689.0
Total	1010.2
Stream Class	Miles
Class 1	152.2
Class 2	82.3
Class 3	30.8
Total	265.3

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

Waters designated as Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters (ORW or ERW) provide outstanding recreational opportunities, support valuable fisheries, have unique hydrologic or geologic features, have unique environmental settings and are not significantly impacted by human activities. These are the highest quality waters in Wisconsin and under the state’s 1989 anti-degradation policy, receive special

protection from the impact of point source wastewater discharges. **Table 5.4** below outlines the 82 Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters found in Sawyer County (Map 14).

Table 5.4: Outstanding or Exceptional Resource Waters

Water Resource	Type		
		Hemlock Spur Creek	ERW
Alder Creek	ERW	Knapp Stout Creek	ERW
Badger Creek	ORW	Knuteson Creek	ERW
Barker Lake	ORW	Knuteson Creek	ORW
Bean Brook	ERW	L Chippewa Trib S17-9 T37N R7W	ERW
Bear Creek	ERW	Lac Courte Oreilles	ORW
Beaver Creek	ORW	Lake Chippewa (Flowage)	ORW
Benson Creek	ORW	Little Lac Courte Oreilles Tri	ERW
Blaisdell Lake	ORW	Little Weirgor Creek	ORW
Blueberry Creek	ERW	Little Weirgor Trib S33-34 T37	ORW
Brunet R Trib S18 to S24	ERW	Long Creek	ERW
Brunet River	ERW	Maple Creek	ORW
Buckhorn Tributary	ORW	Maple Creek (Spring)	ORW
Camp Smith Lake	ORW	McDermott Brook	ORW
Casey Creek	ERW	Mosquito Brook	ORW
Chippanazie Creek	ERW	Moss Creek	ERW
Chippewa R Trib S2 T38N R6W	ERW	Namekagon R Trib S13 T41N R9W	ERW
Chippewa River	ORW	Namekagon River	ORW
Connors Creek	ERW	Namekagon River	ORW
Couderay River	ORW	Namekagon River (Hayward L)	ORW
Couderay River	ERW	Namekagon River (Pacwawong L)	ORW
Couderay Trib S17-18 T39N R8W	ERW	Namekagon River (Phipps Fl)	ORW
Dead Man Creek	ERW	Nelson Lake	ORW
Deer Creek	ERW	Osgood Lake	ORW
East Fork Chippewa River	ORW	Perch Lake (T42N R6W S25)	ORW
Eddy Creek	ORW	Pipestone Creek	ERW
Eddy Creek (Spring)	ORW	Price Creek	ERW
Evergreen Lake	ORW	Round Lake (Big Round)	ORW
Flambeau R Trib S10-9 T39N R3W	ERW	S Fork Flambeau River	ORW
Flambeau R Trib S11-14 T39N R3	ERW	Sand Lake	ORW
Flambeau R Trib S1-12 T39N R3W	ERW	Spider Lake	ORW
Flambeau R Trib S14-13 T37N R4	ERW	Spooky Bay Creek	ERW
Flambeau R Trib S18-S30	ERW	Sucker Creek	ERW
Flambeau R Trib T37N R3W S27	ERW	Swan Creek	ORW
Flambeau River	ERW	Swift Creek	ERW
Forty-One Creek	ERW	Teal Lake	ORW
Grindstone Creek	ORW	Teal River	ORW
Grindstone Lake	ORW	Thirty-three Creek	ERW
Hackett Creek	ERW	Thornapple River	ORW
Hatchery Creek	ERW	Totagatic River	ORW
Hauer Creek	ERW	West Fork Chippewa River	ORW

Whitefish Lake	ORW
Yarnell Creek	ERW

Wetland Resources

Wetlands provide many beneficial environmental functions such as flood control, water quality protection and improvement and groundwater recharge. Wetlands also provide critical habitat for many fish and wildlife species. A complex set of local, state and federal regulations place limitations on the development and use of wetlands. The Department of Natural Resources regulates the placement of structures and other alterations below the ordinary high water mark of navigable streams and lakes. The Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in virtually all wetlands. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support programs. Prior to placing fill or altering wetland resources, these agencies must be contacted to receive authorization.

Table 5.5: Wetland Types

Class	Acres
Aquatic bed	1,897.9
Emergent/wet meadow	9,582.4
Filled/drained wetland	21.3
Flats/unvegetated wet soil	22.9
Forested	93,141.3
Scrub/shrub	67,486.8
Grand Total	172,152.6

Source: Wisconsin Wetland Inventory

According to the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WWI), there are over 172,000 acres of wetlands five acres or larger in Sawyer County. Wetlands of less than five acres are not identified in the inventory. Forested and scrub/shrub wetlands are the dominant wetland types, especially across the heavily forested portions of the northern and western parts of the County. Wetland classes in Sawyer County are shown in Map 14. The wetlands data above are generalized based on available data. When proposing future land use changes or developments, County and State representatives must be consulted to determine the location and extent of on-site wetlands prior to development occurring.

Migratory Bird Habitat

The waters which afford the highest relative value to waterfowl include the Totagatic Flowage in the Totagatic River Wildlife Area and the Chippewa Flowage, by virtue of its large size and relatively undeveloped shoreline. Also important are the large numbers of glacial lakes of the northern and western parts of the County and the poorly-drained marsh bordered streams of the eastern part. Beaver are active throughout the smaller streams of the County and provide additional suitable habitat for waterfowl because of open water conditions, while nearby lakes remain frozen over. Fall migrants utilize the extensive sedge marshes and wild rice beds bordering the natural lakes on the bigger river systems of the West and East Forks of the Chippewa River. The large natural lakes, Lac Courte Oreilles, Chetac,

Grindstone, Sissabagama, Round, Sand and Blueberry Lakes, have high spring migratory duck use. The activities of boaters and fisherman greatly reduce dusk nesting and fall migratory waterfowl use. These lakes also have dense shore use that is competitive to waterfowl habitat. A scarcity of some species of ducks in Sawyer County is due, in part, to the fact that the area lies on the fringes of major migratory flight lines.

The most common nesting waterfowl are mallards and blue-winged teal. Less common are wood ducks, black ducks, hooded and American mergansers and ring-necked ducks. The least common nesters are the American widgeon, green-winged teal, red-breasted mergansers, loon, coot and lesser scaup. Only rarely do other species of waterfowl nest in this part of the state.

The most abundant migratory waterfowl during the spring and fall seasons in Sawyer County are scaup, ring-necks, coot and mallards. Less common are goldeneyes, buffleheads, redheads, canvasbacks, black ducks and blue-winged teal. The least common migrants are the wood ducks, American widgeon, pin-tails, green-winged teal, shovelers, gadwall, ruddy ducks and mergansers. Blue, snow and Canada geese, sandhill cranes and whistling swans are also part of the migratory flight.

Wildlife Resources

The abundant and varied habitats found in Sawyer County support a highly diverse range of wildlife species, including several threatened or endangered species. The Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) provides a listing of rare, threatened and endangered species and communities that have been identified in Sawyer County (**Table 5.6**). While the specific location of threatened or endangered species is not public, Map 15 represents Sections where species have been reported.

Forested land makes up much of the wildlife habitat in Sawyer County. These lands provide a home for major game species such as whitetail deer, black bear, ruffed grouse, as well as other wildlife species. Forest habitats are continually changing due to natural succession and human activities on the landscape. Through natural succession, the pioneer plant communities (aspen, jack pine, oak) that followed the wildfire era are being replaced by mid-successional species such as maple- hemlock, maple-beech, birch and spruce- fir. Many acres of good wildlife habitat have naturally converted to non-productive habitat. Man has further influenced the landscape through fire protection and reforestation, speeding plant succession. Man has also been instrumental in reversing natural succession through certain cutting practices.

Elk Reintroduction



In 1993 the Wisconsin State Legislature authorized the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UW-SP) to evaluate the potential for reintroducing elk to the Great Divide District (GDD) of the Chequamegon National Forest (CNF) near Clam Lake. In the winter of 1994-1995, 25 elk were captured from Michigan's lower peninsula. After an acclimation period and health testing, the elk were brought to Wisconsin in May 1995. The core area of release was in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest near Clam Lake, at the confluence of Ashland, Bayfield, and Sawyer counties. The core area lies

entirely within the Great Divide Ranger district of the National Forest and extends across northeastern Sawyer County near State Highway 77 and the community of Clam Lake.

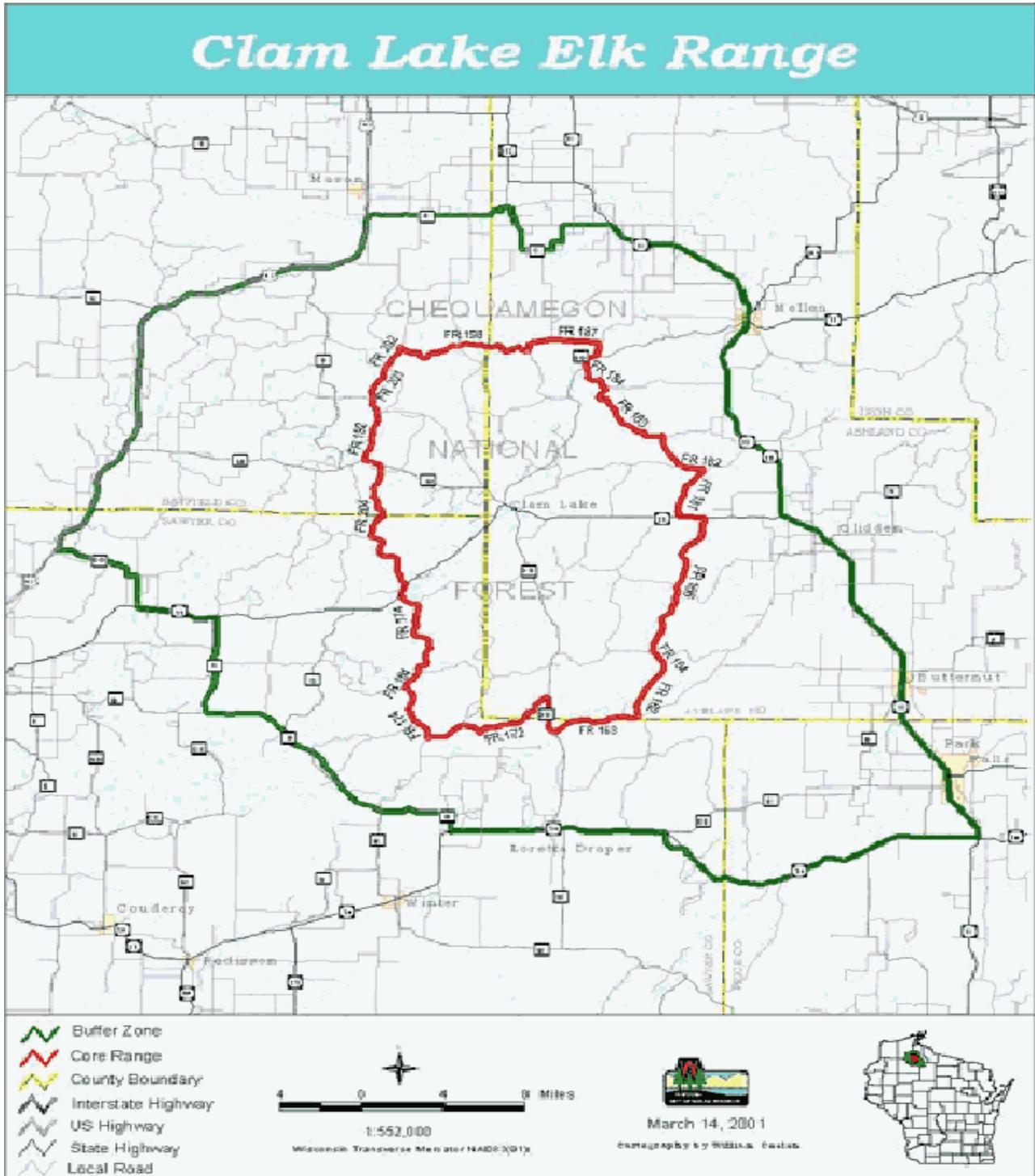
Management responsibility of the herd was transferred from the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in May 1999. The long term goal is to expand the Clam Lake herd to 1,400 elk – about one to two elk per square mile of elk habitat. Much of the present elk habitat lies within Sawyer County and elk sightings are possible particularly in open areas during the fall mating season.

As of the third quarter of 2008, the elk herd from the Wisconsin DNR indicates a current level of 146 elk. Many groups and organizations are active in the elk restoration project and many different management projects are ongoing. Such groups as the Wisconsin DNR, the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest office, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, University of Wisconsin researchers, and the Bands of Lake Superior Ojibwa have all been participants in making this project a success. Currently there is no hunting season for elk in Wisconsin. Hunting may become an important management tool in the future, however it will not likely be considered until it is determined that the herd can support a hunt. Figure 5.1-Elk & Wolf Range depicts the core elk range (red) and the buffer zone (green) of elk movement and/or herd activity. Additional information on the elk herd can be found on the WDNR website http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/wildlife/Elk/Latest_CL_Update.htm.

Gray wolf

“The gray wolf population throughout northern Wisconsin has been increasing steadily since 1993. A minimum count over the winter of 2006-2007 consisted of 540 to 577 wolves. As a result of this increase in numbers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service removed the gray wolf from the endangered species list on March 12, 2007. However on September 29, 2008 a ruling by a district judge in Washington, D.C. place the gray wolves in Wisconsin back on the federal list of endangered species. This means that landowners no longer have the right to shoot wolves in the act of attacking pets or livestock on their property. Certain authorization or procedures listed under "Guidelines for conducting depredation controls on wolves" or "Wolves in Farm Country" are no longer available. Landowners are no longer able to obtain permits to shoot problem wolves from the DNR and government trappers cannot currently trap and euthanize problem wolves. Reimbursement for wolf loses will still be available, and USDA-Wildlife Services will still be available to investigate depredations (1-800-228-1368 in N WI & 1-800-433-0663 in S & C. WI), and Wildlife Services can give advice and assist in non lethal means to discourage wolves.

Figure 5.1: Clam Lake Elk Range



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Wisconsin’s Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI) focuses on locating and documenting occurrences of rare species and natural communities, including state and federal endangered and threatened species. NHI data is exempt from the Wisconsin Open Records Law due to the vulnerable nature of these sensitive resources. Determination of the specific locations of sensitive resources within Sawyer County will require coordination between the County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Table 5.6: Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Year
AQUATIC OCCURRENCES		
Animals		
Elktoe	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	1997
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1992
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	2002
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	2003
Lake Darner	<i>Aeshna eremita</i>	2002
Water Shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>	1948
Weed Shiner	<i>Notropis texanus</i>	1976
Wood Turtle	<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>	2008
Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	2005
Least Darter	<i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	1991
Round Pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema sintoxia</i>	1997
Lake Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	1991
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>	2007
Mottled Darner	<i>Aeshna clepsydra</i>	2002
Lake Chubsucker	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	2008
Longear Sunfish	<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	1978
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	2005
Fragile Forktail	<i>Ischnura posita</i>	1989
Greater Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i>	1989
Harlequin Darner	<i>Gomphaeschna furcillata</i>	1992
Purple Wartyback	<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	1997
Blanding’s Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	2008
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	1980
Pronghorned Clubtail	<i>Gomphus graslinellus</i>	1991
Woodland Jumping Mouse	<i>Napaeozapus insignis</i>	1969
Extra-striped Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus anomalus</i>	1996
Plants		
Swamp-pink	<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	2007
Fairy Slipper	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	1997
Marsh Ragwort	<i>Senecio congestus</i>	1926
Swamp Bedstraw	<i>Galium brevipes</i>	1963
Spotted Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	1931

Table 5.6: Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Year
Torrey's Bulrush	Scirpus torreyi	1976
Vasey's Pondweed	Potamogeton vaseyi	1971
Assiniboine Sedge	Carex assiniboinensis	2000
Downy Willow-herb	Epilobium strictum	1992
Marsh Willow-herb	Epilobium palustre	1992
Leafy White Orchis	Platanthera dilatata	1979
Purple Bladderwort	Utricularia purpurea	1976
Robbins' Spikerush	Eleocharis robbinsii	1934
Longstem Water-wort	Elatine triandra	1971
Round-leaved Orchis	Amerorchis rotundifolia	1993
American Shore-grass	Littorella americana	1931
Sparse-flowered Sedge	Carex tenuiflora	2006
Common Bog Arrow-grass	Triglochin maritima	1992
Northern Black Currant	Ribes hudsonianum	1997
Ram's-head Lady's-slipper	Cypripedium arietinum	1992
Natural Communities		
Muskeg	Muskeg	2006
Open Bog	Open bog	1981
Poor Fen	Poor fen	2006
Shrub-carr	Shrub-carr	1980
Spring Pond	Spring pond	1979
Alder Thicket	Alder thicket	1979
Forested Seep	Forested seep	2000
Ephemeral Pond	Ephemeral pond	2000
Lake--Hard Bog	Lake--hard bog	1988
Lake--Soft Bog	Lake--soft bog	1981
Boreal Rich Fen	Boreal rich fen	1993
Black Spruce Swamp	Black spruce swamp	2006
Northern Wet Forest	Northern wet forest	2000
Northern Sedge Meadow	Northern sedge meadow	2004
Tamarack (Poor) Swamp	Tamarack (poor) swamp	2005
Lake--Deep, Soft, Seepage	Lake--Deep, Soft, Seepage	1997
Northern Wet-mesic Forest	Northern wet-mesic forest	2004
Lake--Deep, Soft, Drainage	Lake--Deep, Soft, Drainage	1979
Lake--Shallow, Soft, Seepage	Lake--Shallow, Soft, Seepage	2000
Springs and Spring Runs, Hard	Springs and Spring Runs, Hard	1981
TERRESTRIAL OCCURRENCES		
Animals		

Table 5.6: Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory		
Common Name	Scientific Name	Year
Barn Owl	Tyto alba	1979
Gray Wolf	Canis lupus	2008
Pygmy Shrew	Sorex hoyi	1848
Bird Rookery	Bird Rookery	1985
American Marten	Martes americana	2008
Cape May Warbler	Dendroica tigrina	2000
Cerulean Warbler	Dendroica cerulea	2000
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	2005
Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus	2000
Appalachian Pillar	Cochlicopa morseana	1997
Laurentian Skipper	Hesperia comma	1995
Connecticut Warbler	Oporornis agilis	2000
Northern Ring-necked Snake	Diadophis punctatus edwardsii	2000
Black-throated Blue Warbler	Dendroica caerulescens	2000
Plants		
Purple Clematis	Clematis occidentalis	1924
Climbing Fumitory	Adlumia fungosa	1969
Mingan's Moonwort	Botrychium minganense	1992
Mountain Cranberry	Vaccinium vitis-idaea ssp. minus	2006
Moonwort Grape-fern	Botrychium lunaria	1980
Blunt-lobe Grape-fern	Botrychium oneidense	2000
Little Goblin Moonwort	Botrychium mormo	2000
Large-flowered Ground-cherry	Leucophysalis grandiflora	1926
Natural Communities		
Mesic Cedar Forest	Mesic cedar forest	1993
Northern Mesic Forest	Northern mesic forest	2007
Northern Dry-mesic Forest	Northern dry-mesic forest	2005

PUBLIC CONSERVATION LANDS

Legacy Places

Legacy Places are Wisconsin's most important areas for meeting the state's conservation and recreation needs for the next 50 years. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources identified 228 Legacy Places statewide in the 2002 report "Wisconsin Land Legacy Report: An Inventory of Places Critical in Meeting Wisconsin's Future Conservation and Recreation Needs." The report details 15 Legacy Places occurring within Sawyer County. Map 16 depicts the generalized locations of Legacy Places in Sawyer County.

Blue Hills

The Blue Hills are remnants of an ancient mountain range that was worn away by the glacial activity. This heavily-forested region contains numerous lakes and several high quality rivers and streams, including several trout streams. Numerous quartzite outcrops and a rolling topography also characterize the region.

Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF)

The Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest encompasses approximately 124,000 acres in northeastern Sawyer County. These federally-owned and managed resource lands are open to many forms of public outdoor recreation and provide abundant habitat for plants and wildlife, including many threatened and endangered species.

Chippewa Flowage

The Chippewa Flowage is a 15,300 acre impoundment in central Sawyer County. The Flowage features 233 miles of relatively undeveloped shoreline and nearly 200 islands and is highly regarded for its natural scenic beauty and recreational opportunities.

Flambeau River State Forest

The Flambeau River State Forest covers nearly 65,000 acres in eastern Sawyer County. These state-managed forestlands encircle the North and South Forks of the Flambeau River, both popular recreational waterways.

Haugen-Birchwood Lakeland

This region of kettle lake topography lies between Lake Chetac in Sawyer County and Long Lake in Washburn County. A high density of small, mostly undeveloped lakes and forested uplands characterizes the region.

Namekagon River

The Namekagon River in northwestern Sawyer County is part of the National Park Service's St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Above Lake Hayward, the Namekagon is a premiere coldwater trout stream. Other popular river-based recreational activities on the Namekagon include canoeing, kayaking and tubing.

North Fork of the Chief River

The North Fork of the Chief River flows from the Tiger Cat Flowage south through the Chief River Wildlife Area to the Chippewa Flowage. The river serves as important spawning habitat for muskellunge, while the riparian areas along the river provide habitat for many northern wildlife species.

Pipestone Hills

This area in central Sawyer County contains a large tract of forest representative of northern hardwoods and also contains glacial landforms representative of the surrounding area.

Thornapple-Brunet River Woods

The Thornapple-Brunet River Woods is a large forested tract southeast of Winter in eastern Sawyer County. The area contains a mix of mature northern mesic forest and northern hardwood swamps. The area is fairly remote and isolated and there are few roads giving the area a “big woods” flavor. The Thornapple and Brunet Rivers, which flow through the area, provide an ecological connection between the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest to the north and the Sawyer County Forest.

Upper Chippewa River

From the Chippewa flowage south, the Eau Claire River and Chippewa River corridor provides exceptional recreational and ecological resource values. The river itself provides abundant habitat for a diverse array of aquatic species, including several threatened and endangered species. The surrounding forest and wetlands serve as wildlife travel corridors. The Chippewa River is also popular for water-based recreation such as fishing, canoeing, kayaking and tubing.

State Natural Areas (SNA's)

State Natural Areas (SNA's) are formally designated sites devoted to scientific research, the teaching of conservation biology and preservation of their natural values and genetic diversity for future generations. A total of 12 SNA's have been designated within Sawyer County. Sawyer County SNA's are shown along with public lands in Map 16.

State Natural Area	Description
Flambeau River Hardwood Forest	Education and research site, especially for the study of regeneration of old-growth forest following a natural disturbance.
Lake of the Pines Conifer-Hardwoods	Former site of old growth mesic forest which was destroyed in a windstorm. Important research area for the study of natural regeneration of old-growth forests
Kissick Alkaline Bog Lake	10-acre wilderness lake with an extensive open bog and northern wet forest. Site hosts rare plants and birds.
Upper Brunet River	Diverse array of upland and lowland plant communities. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Snoose Creek	Complex of natural forest communities on Glidden Drumlin Landtype. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
No-Name Lake	Remote, undeveloped soft-water seepage lake and adjoining forested uplands and wetlands. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Ghost Lake	High quality upland hardwood forest and conifer swamps. Mature white cedar forest bordering Ghost Lake. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Wilson Lake	High quality mosaic of sedge meadow communities in association with Wilson Creek, Wilson Lake and Star Lake and northern dry-mesic forest situated on eskers. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Moose River Cedar Hills	Upland northern whiter cedar forest bordering tributaries of the Moose River. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Spring Brook Drumlins	Largest tract of closed canopy mesic hardwood forest on the National Forest outside of the Penokee Range. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest
Stout Island	Located on Little Sissabagama, the area is the newest state natural area having been added in 2009.
Thornapple Hemlocks	Good representation of most of the major community types found within the Flambeau Silt-capped Drumlins Landtype. Located within the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

A number of local land trusts are actively purchasing properties to conserve area resources. Often these lands are transferred to federal and state organizations to keep areas undeveloped and open to the public. An example of local and national conservation organization is the Rocky Mountain National Elk Foundation. The Foundation has been instrumental in acquiring property near the Clam Lake Elk Herd area and then later transferring ownership of the property to the U.S. Forest Service.

Metallic Mineral Resources

Metallic mining has been of minor importance in the region over the past century. The nearest commercial metallic mineral mines (iron) were located in Iron County, 70 miles northeast of Hayward. A known mineral deposit (iron, titanium, vanadium) is present in the Round Lake area. However the complex mineralogy of the area would likely result in low metal recovery. If that or any other mine would open, then this resource would have a substantial impact within the County.

Current Status

Currently there are no active metallic mineral mines in Sawyer County.

Regulations

A metallic mine in Wisconsin is subject to many rules and regulations. Before a mine can be developed, Wisconsin requires a metallic mining permit and approved plans for environmental monitoring, mining and reclamation; a risk assessment and a contingency plan. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared by the Department of Natural Resources in order to assess the potential impacts of the proposed mine. WDNR is also responsible for monitoring construction, mining and reclamation activities. The Wisconsin mining statutes state that the local municipality within which a metallic mine site is located has zoning approval authority over a proposed metallic mine. Before a proposed metallic mine can receive approval from the state, the local municipality must have granted approval under its zoning or land use ordinances or have entered into a legally binding agreement with the mining proponent.

Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

Non-metallic mineral resources include sand, gravel and aggregate deposits. Minerals extracted from Sawyer County are primarily used for construction purposes. Non-metallic mineral resource sites are identified in **Table 5.7**.

Table 5.7: Non-Metallic Mining Operations

Pit Name	Location	Activity	Acres
Skille #302	Bass Lake	Rock Crusher	16
Janjak	Bass Lake	Rock Crusher	2
Williams	Bass Lake	Rock Crusher	7
LaCoy	Bass Lake	Inactive	4
Ashagon	Couderay	Inactive	11
Chafer Road	Couderay	Inactive	3
Couderay	Couderay	Rock Crusher	3
Futurewood	Couderay	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant, Blasting	5
Winter #341	Couderay	Rock Crusher	7
Chafer	Couderay	Rock Crusher	5
Consolidated	Draper	Inactive	13
County M Pit	Draper	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	4
Blaisdell Lake Road	Draper	Inactive	2
Shop Pit	Draper	Rock Crusher	2
Marcon	Edgewater	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	6
Sirinek	Edgewater	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	1
County Hill Road	Hayward	Rock Crusher	5
Chippewa Tr/Kraemer	Hayward	Inactive	7
Peninsula Road	Hayward	Inactive	6
Shop Pit	Hayward	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	2
Todd's Redi-Mix	Hayward	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant, Cement	51
Butterfield	Hayward	Inactive	5
Harris	Hunter	Sand	5
CTH OO	Lenroot	Inactive	2
Erickson	Lenroot	Sand, Gravel	1
Nelson Lake	Lenroot	Inactive	1

Table 5.7: Non-Metallic Mining Operations

Olson Road	Lenroot	Inactive	3
Olson	Lenroot	Rock Crusher	2
Mosquito Brook	Lenroot	Inactive	1
Todd's	Lenroot	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	41
Seeley Fire Lane	Lenroot	Rock Crusher	1
Shop Pit	Lenroot	Rock Crusher	1
Simons Road	Lenroot	Inactive	1
Tag Alder Road	Lenroot	Sand, Gravel	1
Poppe	Lenroot	Rock Crusher	3
Ewert	Meadowbrook	Rock Crusher	2
Hajdasz	Meadowbrook	Rock Crusher	6
Ralph Thompson	Meadowbrook	Sand	8
Yankee Joe Pit	Ojibwa	Gravel	5
Winter #308	Radisson	Inactive	4
Peterson	Radisson	Gravel	8
CTH H	Radisson	Gravel	2
Suzan	Radisson	Sand, Gravel	2
Petrie	Radisson	Inactive	2
Walczak	Round Lake	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	1
Hirschfeld	Round Lake	Sand, Gravel	3
Massaro	Round Lake	Rock Crusher	6
Mrotek 198	Round Lake	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	36
Point Pit	Round Lake	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	18
77 Pit	Round Lake	Inactive	2
Mrotek	Round Lake	Sand	20
Peake	Round Lake	Inactive	2
CTH B	Round Lake	Rock Crusher	2
Sissabagama Road	Sand Lake	Inactive	5
Villiard	Weirgor	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	4
Blomberg	Weirgor	Rock Crusher	3
Schwietzer	Weirgor	Gravel	3
Schweitzer's	Weirgor	Rock Crusher	2
Heath	Winter	Inactive	2
Johnson	Winter	Rock Crusher	4
Keating	Winter	Inactive	6
Petit	Winter	None Listed	2
Strouf	Winter	None Listed	2
Bissel Grade	Winter	None Listed	1
Hwy 70	Winter	Rock Crusher, Asphalt Plant	2
Lagoon Road	Winter	None Listed	1
Tupper Creek	Winter	None Listed	1
Bumblebee	Winter	Rock Crusher	5
Plumb Creek	Winter	None Listed	12
Price Creek Pit	Winter	Rock Crusher	3
Cedar Rapids Pit	Winter	Rock Crusher	2
Haystack	Winter	Rock Crusher	1

Table 5.7: Non-Metallic Mining Operations

R&P Lagoon Road	Winter	Rock Crusher	4
City	City of Hayward	Rock Crusher	NA

Source: Sawyer County Zoning Department

Current Status

Based on non-metallic mining permits in Sawyer County, a total of 49 are active. All of which produce sand and gravel or stone products.

Regulations

Chapter NR135 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code requires that all counties develop and adopt a non-metallic mining reclamation ordinance. NR 135 ensures that all nonmetallic mining sites are reclaimed in compliance with the uniform statewide reclamation standards by providing the detailed requirements and reclamation standards for local ordinances.

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

Cultural and historic sites and features are important community resources. These resources provide a critical link between the past and the present and as in all communities, are highly valued. Sawyer County Wisconsin has an abundance of such resources which are valued not only by residents of the County, but also by those who vacation in the area as well as those who have some other kind of connection to the region.

The Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) was instrumental in the development of the Cultural and Historic Resources section of the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan and provided the Historical Places information. Sawyer County is host to three sites registered with the Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places.

Organized by Ben Faast around 1918, the Wisconsin Colonization Company sought to establish a prosperous city of farmers on land formerly used for logging. Faast named the town Ojibwa and,

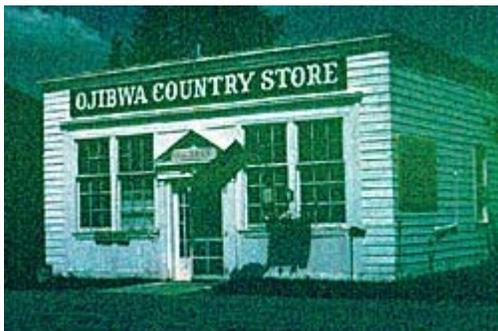


Photo courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society

working with UW professor Frans Aust, developed a complete town plan that included a zoo, parks and a grand boulevard. The Colonization Company heavily promoted the agricultural resources of Sawyer County and offered potential settlers "made-to-order farms" consisting of land, a house, a barn, 2 pigs, 6 chickens, tools and seeds. The largest ethnic groups to settle in the area were Poles, drawn to the farming life familiar to them in Europe. Ojibwa was only a moderate success as buyers found that the profits were small in comparison to the amount of work and capital required of them. The colonization movement planned to settle immigrant

farmers in northern Wisconsin's "cutover" land, areas left after the harvest of virgin white pine. The company aided settlers by purchasing 50,000 acres in Sawyer County for resale as farmland. Faast envisioned a model settlement as a company showpiece. Ojibwa, named after a local band of Chippewa Indians, was designed as that model town and was featured in advertising circulars to new settlers. **The Courier Press Building in Ojibwa** was constructed in 1922 and was one of five buildings constructed in the commercial district of the town. The building was home of the Courier Press until 1949 when the

newspaper was absorbed by the Sawyer County Gazette. At the time of listing, the building served as a small grocery business.

The other two sites registered with the Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places are **Hall-Raynor Stopping Place** located north of Ojibwa on WI G consisting of two buildings once used as hotels and the **North Wisconsin Lumber Company Office** located on Florida Avenue in Hayward.

The Wisconsin Architectural and Heritage Inventory (AHI) provide historical and architectural information on approximately 120,000 properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The AHI documents a wide range of historic round barns, log houses, metal truss bridges and small town commercial buildings. It is a permanent record maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Please note that this is not a comprehensive list of all old Wisconsin buildings and structures. The inventory has been assembled over a period of more than 25 years from a wide variety of sources. In many cases, the information is dated. Some properties may be altered or no longer exist. The majorities of properties included in this inventory are privately owned and not open to the public. Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights or benefits to owners of these properties.

Area lakes and forest are culturally significant to members of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Ojibwe and other Native American. Wild ricing and hunting and gathering are traditions members of LCO hold strong.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL MODERN DAY CELEBRATIONS

Sawyer County offers a wide variety of cultural events throughout the year - from small hometown festivals, to world-class competitions. Headlining the many activities of the area are the annual Musky Festival, Lumberjack World Championships (recognized as the premiere timber sporting event in the nation), Fat Tire Fest, Fall Festival and the most famous ski race in all of North America, the Birkie. The following list of events is in chronological order.

The American Birkebeiner, the largest American cross-country ski race welcomes the world to the Hayward / Cable Area for three days of competition in mid-February. Festivities begin with the colorful Opening Ceremonies and Solomon Elite Sprint races on Main Street in downtown Hayward. The following day brings many different cross-country ski races including the CenturyTel Junior Birkie and the CheqTel 5K/10K races. The final day of competition features a 51 kilometer ski race, the Kortelopet 23 kilometer ski race and Closing Medal Ceremonies. The late Tony Wise who looked to



his Norwegian heritage and patterned the ski marathon after the Birkebeiner Rennet, held in Norway since 1932, founded the American Birkebeiner in 1973. Both events honor and re-create a historic Norwegian event when in 1206, two warrior soldiers, called "Birkebeiners" because of the birch-bark leggings they wore, skied infant Prince Haakon (Hō-ken) to safety during the Norwegian civil war. Prince Haakon subsequently became King of Norway and the Birkebeiner soldiers became a Norwegian symbol of courage, perseverance and character in the face of adversity. Today, nearly 8,000 skiers of all ages and abilities and 20,000 spectators from around the world gather every February in the Cable-Hayward,

Wisconsin area to celebrate "The Birkie", a race which has become a legend in the cross-country ski world and boosts itself as North America's largest and most prestigious cross-country ski marathon.

Annually, the Village of Winter holds a **Spring Fling** the second to last Saturday in May. More than 75 crafters on Main Street, Rhubarb Pie Baking Contest, food, live music, kid's games, pony rides, Car Show and Trash & Treasure Sale are all offered at this event.

Musky Festival is Hayward's largest summer celebration of the Northwoods and great fishing history.



The Festival takes place the last weekend in June each year in downtown Hayward. The weekend includes the crowning of a Musky Festival Queen, sidewalk sales, large handmade art & craft show, live music, children's games, food booths, Musky Run, fishing contest and a carnival. Friday and Saturday night street dances and a large Parade on Sunday conclude this well attended yearly event.

Over the July Fourth Holiday, The Town of Ojibwa hosts **Northwoods Annual Riverside Fine Art/Craft Fair & Family Day**. The event offers brats, bake sale, cheese & wine tasting, children's booth, pony rides, free booth sitting, free coffee for artisans and a fireworks display at dusk.

July Jubilee is the Town of Winters' salute to the birth of our country. Beginning with a 10K run at 8:30am and 2 mile fun run, kiddie parade, street parade, softball tournaments, truck pull, raffle, adult and children's games, live music and ending with a huge fireworks display at dusk. July Jubilee is held on July 4th.

The **Namekagon Art & Music Festival** is held the second Saturday in July in Seeley. Sponsored by the Cable Hayward Area Arts Council (CHARAC), this event features artisans in a wide variety of mediums. Live regional musicians perform throughout the day. The event offers a separate stage featuring a Poetry Jam Contest and live original theater, a Kid's Activity Tent, demonstrations from various artisans, food/drink and a 10 mile or 3 mile Trail Run among the Seeley Highlands.

The Lumberjack World Championships® is an annual sporting event held at Lumberjack Bowl, Hayward,



WI. The championships were established to perpetuate the rich history of logging that took place here in the northwestern part of Wisconsin. In fact, Lumberjack Bowl was once a giant holding pond for the logs of Weyerhaeuser's North Wisconsin Lumber Company. The Lumberjack World Championships® showcase over 21 events competing for world records in events ranging from men's and women's logrolling, to chopping, to pole climbing. The Championships are held yearly on the last weekend in July.

Competitors come from as far away as Canada, Australia and New Zealand to vie for more than \$50,000 in prize money, one of the richest paybacks of any lumberjack contest in the world.

The **Sawyer County Fair** runs during the month of August.

The annual **Moose Lake Festival** is held the first weekend in August. The festival takes place at Louie's Landing Resort on Moose Lake in Hayward. This annual event is a fundraiser for Chequamegon Lions and Round Lake and Spider Lake Fire Departments.

Exeland holds **Trout Festival** the first weekend in September. Arts & crafts sale, Queen's pageant, volleyball, baseball, street dance, parade, 10K run, kids games, horseshoes, wildlife displays, food, music and more are offered at this event.



Each year in mid-September, thousands of bikers descend on the towns of Cable and Hayward to take on the off road bicycle tests of endurance and agility offered during the **Chequamegon Fat Tire Festival** weekend. Since its inception in 1983, the Festival has built a popularity and reputation that is unmatched in the sport today. From the 27 hardy cyclists who lined up to challenge the unknown trails of the Chequamegon in the first year, to the sold out limited field of 2,500 who are chosen by a random lottery, the Festival has earned the title of the "Nation's Most Popular Off Road Bicycle Adventure." The festivities continue the following weekend when the City of Hayward welcomes in fall with the **Annual Hayward Fall Festival**. Activities include art & crafts booths, food booths, a farmers market and live music to the Main Street in downtown Hayward.

Kids' Fish O' Rama is held the second to last Saturday in September at the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame in the City of Hayward. This fishing event for kids age 12 and under awards door prizes, prizes for biggest fish, most fish, etc., free hot dogs, pop and ice cream.

The **Hayward Lakes Musky Tournament**; held the first weekend in October offers large cash awards and is a favorite annual event in the area. This is a two and one half day (Fri-Sun) musky tournament on 17 Hayward area lakes where all fish are released. \$30,000 in prizes is offered at this tournament. There is an entry fee, but proceeds are used for stocking and other projects to improve musky fishing.

The Annual **Stone Lake Cranberry Festival** (currently celebrating its 30th year), hosts over 30,000 guests during the one-day celebration of cranberries. Celebrated the first Saturday in October the festival offers such activities as cranberry marsh tours, high quality arts & crafts, farmer's market and flea market, food vendors, entertainment, parade and the very popular kids crate derby.

Homespun Holidays is held each year at the Winter School, held the Saturday after Thanksgiving, this event is held regardless of weather. More than sixty crafters with a wide array of crafts including stained glass, woodworking, metal works, jewelry, candles, folk art, and photography exhibit items.

The **Wisconsin Fishing Opener** held the first weekend of May brings boaters to the several hundreds of lakes across the County. Sawyer County is often host to the Governor's Fishing Opener celebration.

The Lac Courte Oreilles community celebrates several events including the **Honor the Earth Homecoming Gathering** and **Pow Wow**.

Archeological Resources

People have been living in the area for thousands of years, with hunting, fishing, farming and forestry playing a central role in their lives. This story of agriculture, resource use and land stewardship is preserved in archaeological sites, buildings, landscapes, written accounts, photographs, governmental

records and the thoughts and ideas people remember and pass along by word of mouth. Planning can play a critical part in protecting these resources and in learning from this wealth of experience. Land-use planning and land-use decisions will directly impact historic buildings, archaeological sites and cemeteries.

Since, in some instances, only a small portion of the County has been surveyed for the presence of archaeological sites and cemeteries, the sites listed in the inventory represent only a fraction of the sites that are actually present. Local residents and American Indian communities who have and do live and work in the area possess much additional information on other archaeological sites and cemeteries. Clearly this sample of sites does not reflect the rich history of Sawyer County.

Where are archaeological sites going to be located? Using the results of archaeological surveys, relevant historical and environmental data, the following high priority areas were designated:

- higher, drier areas adjacent to rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, wetlands
- higher, drier areas adjacent to older, abandoned rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, wetland
- areas adjacent to rock outcrops
- areas adjacent to older historic features such as trails, early roads, rail corridors and earlier communities

Cemeteries and burial areas have been set aside as special areas throughout Wisconsin history and they have been given special protection under the law. Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance. If anyone suspects that a Native American burial mound or an unmarked or marked burial is present in an area, the Burial Sites Preservation Office should be notified. If human bone is unearthed during any phase of a project, all work must cease and the Burial Sites Preservation Office must be contacted in compliance with Wis. Stat. 157.70 which provides for the protection of all human burial sites. Work cannot resume until the Burial Sites Preservation Office gives permission.

How are archaeological sites and cemeteries identified and evaluated? Archaeological identification and evaluations are required for a variety of projects that receive Federal or State funding, licenses, or permits. These projects are automatically forwarded to the Wisconsin Historical Society for review. Local residents frequently report sites and cemeteries.

This ASI information is confidential and is not subject to Wisconsin's open records law (Wis. Stats. §§ 44.48 and 157.70). This caution not only helps protect archaeological sites but also protects landowners since private landowners own the majority of archaeological sites in the area.

How do we know which archaeological sites need preservation? As mentioned above, under Wisconsin law Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected. In addition to these, a wide variety of archaeological sites may be worthy of preservation. Through the use of the State and National Register of Historic Places a procedure for identifying important sites is available. The criteria include: a good local example of an architectural style and period; association with a person important in our past; represent an important period, movement or trend in local, state or national history; or have the potential to yield important information about our past through archaeological investigations.

Protecting Important Archaeological Sites

The wide variety of methods used to protect natural resources can also be used to protect archaeological sites. For example, land purchases, conservation easements, zoning and the state operates a tax exemption program for property owners.

With the 1991 changes to Wis. Stats. 70.11, it became possible to provide a property tax exemption for owners of archaeological sites listed in the national or state register of historic places. To obtain the tax exemption, the landowner has to agree to place a permanent protective covenant for the site area in the deed for the property. The tax exemption program makes the landowner and subsequent owner's stewards of Wisconsin's past. The intent of the program is not to discourage all use of the property containing a site, but to encourage land use planning that protects sites.

The archaeological site inventory (ASI) maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society is the most comprehensive list of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries and cultural sites available. Listed are the archaeological sites, cultural sites and cemeteries in Sawyer County, Wisconsin. This list does not include sites on Forest Service land and does not include sites located within the boundaries of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. Native American burial mounds and cemeteries are not public. The ASI does not include all of the sites and cemeteries present in Sawyer County. It includes only those sites that have been reported to the Wisconsin Historical Society and is a compilation of reports covering a period of 150 years. The information for each entry varies widely and Wisconsin History Society has not been able to verify all of the entries. The ASI is changed and updated on a daily basis and recommendations about site importance may change as new information becomes available.

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Study Unit	Town Range Section
Town of Bass Lake			
Thomas Quarry #2	1. Quarry	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2
Scipio Wise Mounds	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 4 37, 9, W, 4
Grutt-Garbutt Island	1. Cemetery/burial 2. Cultural Site 3. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 8
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 8
Sentry Mound	1. Mound(s) - Conical	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 17
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 17 37, 9, W, 18
Birch Chetac Crossing	1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 19
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 20

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Kissinger	1. Blacksmith	1. Historic Euro-American	38, 9, W, 20
Lake Chetak Narrows Graves	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 4
High Bridge Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	38, 9, W, 1 38, 9, W, 1
Delong Property Logging Camp	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American	38, 9, W, 36
Sugar Bush Trading Post	1. Trading/fur post 2. Campsite/village 3. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Historic Indian	39, 9, W, 2
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 5
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 5
Michel Cadotte Trading Post And Portage Trail	1. Trading/fur post	1. Historic Euro-American	40, 9, W, 7
Waiting For Cadotte	1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	40, 9, W, 7
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork 2. Transportation site	1. Historic Euro-American	40, 9, W, 7
Duehr	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 35
O'neil Stone	1. Cemetery/burial 2. Sugar bush	1. Historic Indian	40, 9, W, 36
Butler's Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 17
Trail Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	39, 8, W, 5
Little Spring Lake Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 4 40, 9, W, 4
Fun Valley Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Woodland	40, 9, W, 4 40, 9, W, 4
Portage Terrace	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 21
Hirchers Layover	1. Cabin/layover	1. Historic Euro-American	40, 9, W, 16
Windigo Lake	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 21 40, 9, W, 21
Blind Pig	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	40, 9, W, 28
Kinnamon School	1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic	40, 8, W, 21
Windigo Canoe	1. Canoe	1. Unknown Historic, Prehistoric	40, 9, W, 21
Grindstone Copper Find	1. Campsite/village	1. Old Copper 2. Archaic	40, 8, W, 29
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 21
John King Homestead	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Indian	39, 8, W, 4
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Unknown	39, 8, W, 4

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 34
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 34
Lac Courte Oreilles Bridge Burial	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown Prehistoric 2. Hist. Ind	39, 8, W, 6
Unnamed Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. unknown	39, 8, W, 5
Unnamed Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. unknown	38, 8, W, 5
Town Of Edgewater			
Thomas Quarry #2	1. Quarry	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2 37, 9, W, 2
Scipio Wise Mounds	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 4 37, 9, W, 4
Grutt-Garbutt Island	1. Cemetery/burial 2. Cultural Site 3. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 8
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 8
Sentry Mound	1. Mound(s) - Conical	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 17
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 17 37, 9, W, 18
Birch Chetac Crossing	1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Woodland	37, 9, W, 19
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	37, 9, W, 20
Kissinger	1. Blacksmith	1. Historic Euro- American	38, 9, W, 20
Lake Chetak Narrows Graves	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 4
High Bridge Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	38, 9, W, 1 38, 9, W, 1
Delong Property Logging Camp	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro- American	38, 9, W, 36
Red Cedar Resort Burial	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	38, 9, W, 27
Hines Farm	1. Cemetery/burial 2. Campsite/village	1. Historic Indian 2. Unknown Prehist.	37, 9, W, 5
Round Island	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	37, 9, W, 8
Point Cemetery	1. Campsite/village 2. Corn hills/garden beds 3. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian 2. Unknown Prehist.	38, 9, W, 4
Town of Hayward			
Swenson	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 9, W, 13
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro- American	41, 9, W, 26

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 9, W, 27
Hayward Mill	1. Dam/historic earthwork 2. Mill/sawmill	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 27, 28
Unnamed Site	1. Transportation site	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 27
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 27
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 28
Cai #12-133-2	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 28
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 9, W, 32
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Oneota 2. Woodland	41, 9, W, 33
State Exchange	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 9, W, 33
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 33
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 33
Hayward Nursery	1. Other	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 33
Little Round Lake Village And Cemetery	1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 2
Round Lake Park	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 8, W, 23 41, 8, W, 23
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 9, W, 32
Little Round Lake Cemetery I	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 2
History Land Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian 2. Unknown	41, 9, W, 27
Greenwood Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 28
Chief Lake Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 8, W, 36
Friske Mound	1. Mound(s) - Linear 2. Campsite/village 3. Cemetery/burial 4. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Woodland	41, 9, W, 23
Obriens Lost Logging Camp	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 8, W, 20 41, 8, W, 29
Hayward Ranger Station	1. Ranger Station	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 22
Hayward District Dwelling #2	1. Ranger Building	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 33

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Unknown Historic	40, 8, W, 3
Town of Hunter			
Winter Dam Sy-2n	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	39, 6, W, 2
Herman's Landing	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	40, 7, W, 24
Unnamed Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Unknown	39, 7, W, 1
Unnamed Site	1. Transportation	1. Historic Indian	40, 6, W, 34
Forks Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 6, W, 20
1834 Trading Post	1. Trading/fur post	1. Historic Euro-American	40, 6, W, 20
Lake Pokegama Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 6, W, 31
South Post Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	40, 6, W, 32
1875 Trading Post	1. Trading/fur post	1. Historic Indian 2. Historic Euro-American	40, 6, W, 32
Town of Lenroot			
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 8, W, 6
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	41, 8, W, 6
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	41, 8, W, 6
Phipps Dam (Little Pucway Dam No. 1)	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 8, W, 6
Unnamed Site	1. Transportation site	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 8, W, 6
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	41, 9, W, 9
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 12
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	41, 9, W, 12
Unnamed Site	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 2
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead 2. Campsite/village	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Historic Indian	42, 8, W, 2
Pawawong Dam Ruins	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 3
Pacwawong Village	1. Campsite/village 2. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	42, 8, W, 3
Namekagon River Mound Group	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Woodland	42, 8, W, 3
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	42, 8, W, 3
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	42, 8, W, 4

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 9
Seeley	1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Woodland	42, 8, W, 15
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 20 42, 8, W, 29
Unnamed Site	1. Cabin/homestead 2. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 20
Doran's Crossing And Lumber Camp	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 21 42, 8, W, 21
Unnamed Site	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 29
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	42, 8, W, 31
Trinity Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		41, 8, W, 6
Lenroot Domestic	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro American	41, 9, W, 6
Doran's Crossing & Lumber Camp			42, 8, W, 21 42, 8, W, 21
Wing Dams	1. Dam/historic earthwork	1. Historic Euro-American	42, 8, W, 31
Cranberry Marsh 1	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	42, 8, W, 15
Cranberry Marsh	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Historic 2. Unknown Prehistoric	42, 8, W, 15
Cranberry Marsh 3	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	42, 8, W, 15
Moore Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown	42, 8, W, 7
Town of Meteor			
Beyreis Saw Mill	1. Saw Mill	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 8, W, 16 37, 8, W, 16
Site 1	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 8, W, 13
Site 2	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Unknown Prehistoric	37, 8, W, 13
Site 3	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 18
Unnamed Site	1. Farmstead 2. Foundation/depression	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 8, W, 13
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	37, 8, W, 24
Town of Ojibwa			
Wacek	1. Campsite/village	1. Old Copper	39, 6, W, 23

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Jacklyn Joyce Loew Burial	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	39, 6, W, 36
Town of Radisson			
Herman Landing Sy4-N	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	38, 7, W, 26
Eldon Marple Sy-5n	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	38, 7, W, 34
Brunet Ridge	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	38, 6, W, 34
Radisson Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		38, 7, W, 22
Litke Site	1. Unknown	1. Unknown Historic	38, 7, W, 35
Battle Of The Horsefly	1. Military site 2. Cemetery/burial 3. Cultural Site	1. Historic Indian	41, 6, W, 22
Town of Sand Lake			
White Mound	1. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Late Woodland	39, 9, W, 11
Mud Bay	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Campsite/village	1. Woodland 2. Historic Indian	39, 9, W, 11
Aiken Bay Mounds	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Linear 3. Mound(s) - Other/Unk	1. Late Woodland	39, 9, W, 11
Eho Eto Haven Village	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	39, 9, W, 11
Eho Eto Haven Mounds	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Linear 3. Mound(s) - Other/Unk 4. Campsite/village	1. Woodland 2. Unknown Prehistoric	39, 9, W, 11
Creek Village	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	39, 9, W, 12
Evergreen Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		39, 8, W, 7
Whitefish Corner Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	39, 8, W, 7
Wiley Site	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	39, 9, W, 9
Unnamed Site	1. Farmstead	1. Historic Euro-American	39, 9, W, 15
Unnamed Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	39, 9, W, 22
Reservation Line Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Indian	39, 8, W, 7
Hull Dance Circle	1. Dance Ring	1. Historic Indian	39, 8, W, 7
Town of Weirgor			
Charles Belille Sy-6n	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 2
Bellile Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 2

Table 5.8: Archaeological Site Inventory

Exeland Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		37, 7, W, 27
Ivy League	1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	37, 7, W, 26
Windfall Garden	1. Campsite/village	1. Unknown Prehistoric	37, 7, W, 26
Red Ruins	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 27
Jaques Cabin	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 22
Murphy	1. Cabin/homestead	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 34
Mcfarland Site	1. Campsite/village	1. Early Archaic 2. Late Paleo-Indian	37, 7, W, 17
Russell's Landing	1. Logging camp	1. Historic Euro-American	37, 7, W, 15 37, 7, W, 15 37, 7, W, 15
Town of Winter			
Connor Lake	1. Mound(s) - Conical 2. Mound(s) - Effigy 3. Trading/fur post 4. Campsite/village 5. Cemetery/burial 6. Other 7. Corn hills/garden beds	1. Historic Euro-American 2. Historic Indian 3. Late Woodland 4. Woodland	38, 3, W, 22
Winter Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		39, 5, W, 29
St. Peter's Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial		39, 5, W, 29
Flambeau Forks East	1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Unknown Historic	37, 3, W, 31 37, 3, W, 31
Flambeau Forks West	1. Campsite/village	1. Archaic 2. Historic Euro-American 3. Woodland	37, 3, W, 31
Eagle Point Village of Couderay	1. Campsite/village	1. Late Woodland	38, 3, W, 14
Evergreen Cemetery Village of Radisson	1. Cemetery/burial		38, 8, W, 12
Radisson Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	38, 7, W, 22
Village of Winter			
Winter Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	39, 5, W, 29
St. Peter's Cemetery	1. Cemetery/burial	1. Historic Euro-American	39, 5, W, 29

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society

National and State Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Properties listed in the register include districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service (NPS), which is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. National Register listings in Sawyer County are shown in **Table 5.9**. The State Register of Historic Places was established in 1989. State listings must meet evaluation criteria, which include:

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.
- Architectural, engineering or artistic merit
- Archaeological significance

Table 5.9: Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places

Municipality	Location	Historic Name	Certification	Type
C. Hayward	Florida Ave.	North Wisconsin Lumber Company Office	N/S	Building
T. Ojibwa	N of Ojibwa on CTH "G"	Hall-Raynor Stopping Place	N/S	Building
T. Ojibwa	E of Radisson at 110 Ojibwa Mall	Ojibwa Courier Press Building	N/S	Building

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society Certification=N/S (National/State)

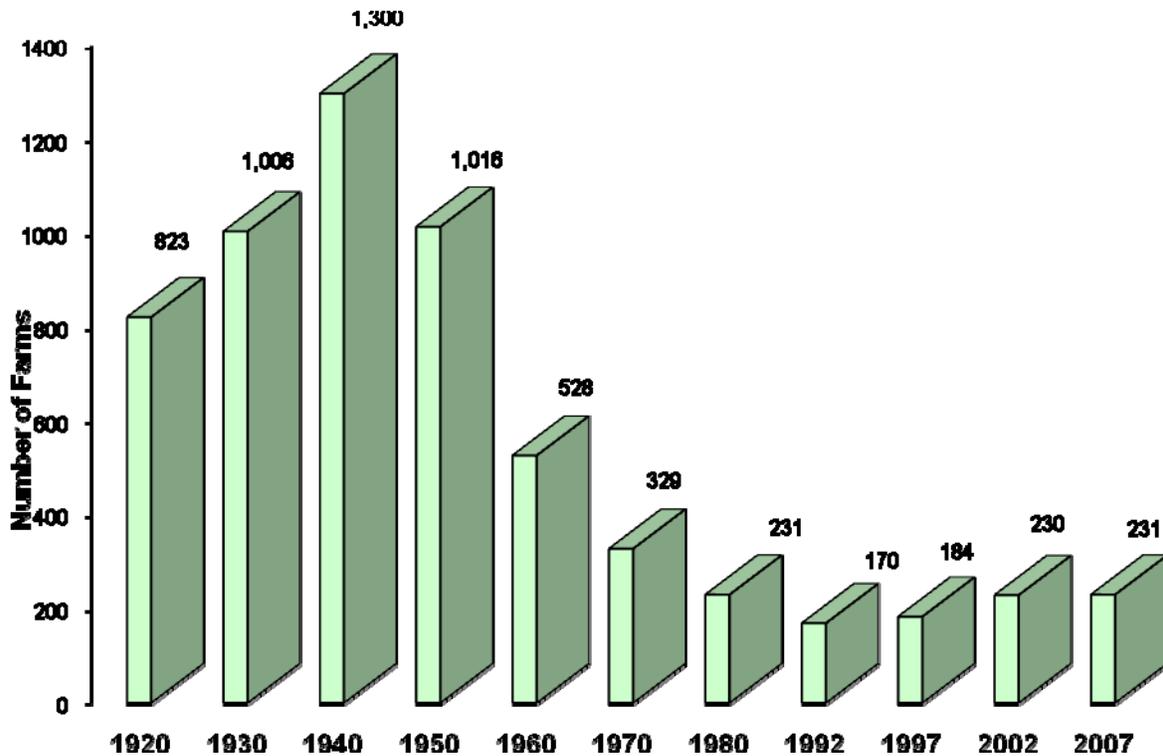
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Trends

Agricultural activity over the past three decades (1980-2007) has remained relatively constant, compared to the sharp declines in both acres of land in farming and total number of farms during the period from 1940-1980. Agricultural land use within Sawyer County represents a small percentage of the total land area. WISCLAND land cover data indicates that two percent or approximately 18,800 acres of the County’s land base is farmland.

As indicated by **Figure 5.2**, the total number of farms within Sawyer County has declined significantly since 1940. However, during the period from 1980 to 2007, the total number of farms has stayed relatively the same.

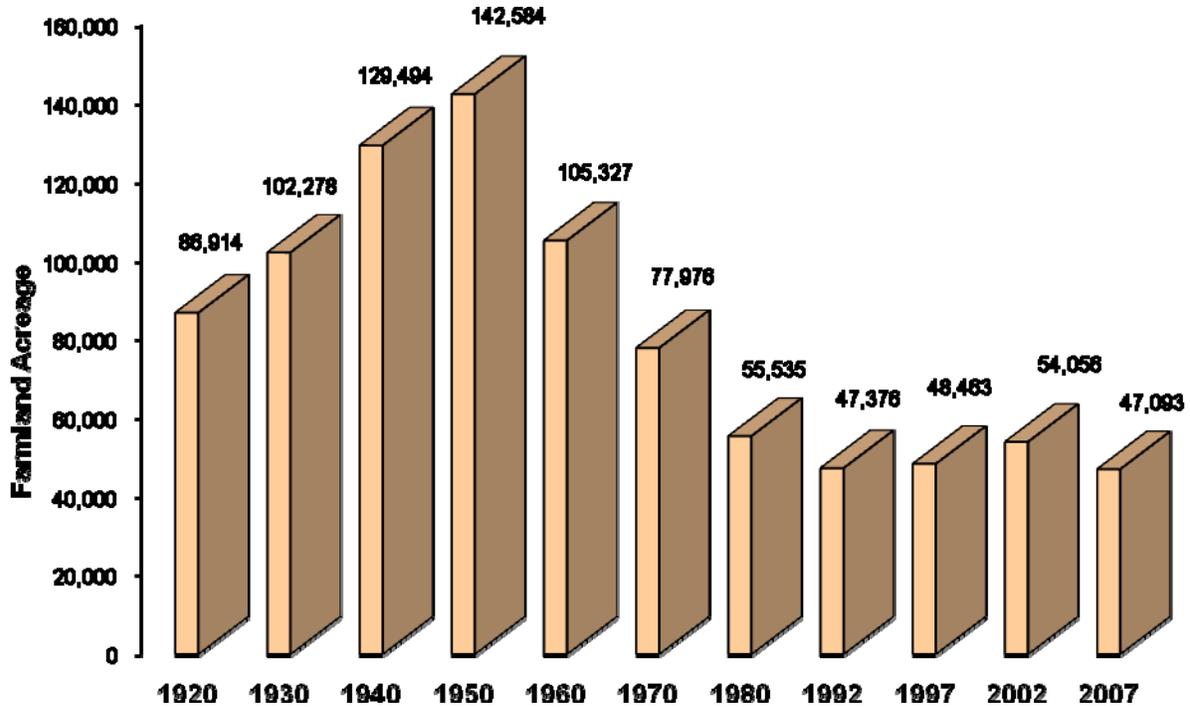
Figure 5.2: Number of Farms in Sawyer County 1920-2007



Source: US Census, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service

Figure 5.3 reflects Sawyer County farmland acreage. A decline in total acres of farmland follows the decline in the number of farms across Sawyer County. With nearly 143,000 acres of farmland in 1950 only 47,000 acres is in farm land use in 2007, a decline of nearly 96,000 acres. Another indicator of the trending decline in farming is the fact that total agricultural assessed acreage for land across Sawyer County declined from 40,374 acres in 1998 to 34,119 by 2008.

Figure 5.3: Acres of Farmland in Sawyer County 1920-2007



Source: US Census, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service

Productive Agricultural Lands

Agricultural lands play an important role in defining the character of many Wisconsin communities. Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation requires communities to review and analyze their agricultural land base and to formulate goals, objectives and policies for preserving prime agricultural lands. Currently, there is insufficient soils information available to define productive agricultural areas in Sawyer County. However, a map can be developed based on soil types, that if the land was drained, the soil would be suitable for farming (Map 17).

Existing Agricultural Protection

The Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance is the primary tool regulating the use of agricultural lands in the rural areas. The Agriculture-1 (A-1) zoning district is intended to provide for the continuation of general farming and related activities in those areas best suited for such development and to provide for orderly development of residential, commercial and industrial development. Year-round residences are permitted within this district, only when persons engaged in farming activities on the premises occupy these dwellings. The Agriculture-2 (A-2) zoning district is intended to provide for light and hobby farming and related activities and to provide for orderly development of residential, agricultural and commercial activities in those areas best suited for development. Non-farm residential development is allowed within this district. Both districts require a minimum lot size of 5 acres.

Agricultural Programs

The following list of programs may be used to achieve the goals and objectives presented in this comprehensive plan. This list is not comprehensive and many other state and federal programs may also exist.

Exclusive Agricultural Zoning (EAZ)

EAZ zones are special zoning categories in which agriculture is considered the primary allowable use. For farmers to be eligible for income tax credits, they must meet standards that require a minimum parcel size of 35 acres and limit the use of the land to those that are agriculturally related.

Wisconsin Department of Revenue Farmland Preservation Programs

Wisconsin's Farmland Preservation Credit Program seeks to preserve Wisconsin farmland by means of local land use planning and soil conservation practices and to provide property tax relief to farmland owners. To qualify for the credit, farmlands must be 35 acres or more and be zoned for exclusive agricultural use or be subject to a preservation agreement between the farmland owner and the state.

The ***Farmland Tax Relief Credit Program*** provides direct benefits to all farmland owners with 35 or more acres. The credit is computed as a percentage of the first \$10,000 of property taxes up to a maximum credit of \$1,500.

Wisconsin Farmland Protection Program (FRPP)

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program keeps productive farmland in privately owned agricultural use by assisting states, tribes and local government or non-profit entities with the purchase of conservation easements or development rights on productive farmland and on farms containing significant historical or archaeological resources. Under this program, the Natural Resources Conservation Service will provide up to 50 percent of the purchase cost for perpetual easements on eligible farmland.

Other regulatory approaches to farmland preservation could include the use of PDR (purchase of development rights) programs to buy the development rights to agricultural properties from private landowners and establish permanent conservation easements. A transfer of development rights program would allow landowners who seek to develop residential housing to acquire the development rights by purchasing conservation easements from other farmers within the same municipality. Establishing this type of program would require local municipalities to identify "sending areas", or areas identified for farmland preservation and "receiving areas", or areas where future residential growth is desired.

A practical approach to farmland preservation could involve changes to County zoning ordinances, or the creation of new ordinances and requirements. Traditional zoning tools such as exclusive agricultural zoning, overlay zoning and land/subdivision controls can be implemented to protect farmland. Contemporary planning concepts such as the use of conservation design subdivisions, rural clustering and density allowances may also be applied to the traditional tools.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(f)

Economic Development

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 access 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 identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.

INTRODUCTION

The success and/or failure of economic development efforts within any community are a function of a variety of factors that exist locally, regionally, nationally and globally. Sawyer County is not immune to those factors. Before an economic development plan can be developed, prevailing influences that may aid or hinder economic development efforts must be identified. Community assets, liabilities and trends must also be identified. With that in mind, specific data pertinent to Sawyer County, Northwest Wisconsin Region, the State of Wisconsin and the United States is examined within this section to determine the current economic status of the County and where it can realistically expect to change.

**Table 6-1: Sawyer County Labor Force Profile
Overview of Labor Characteristics**

	Sawyer County	Wisconsin
Civilian Labor Force	7,709	2,869,236
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	4.7%
Labor Participation Rate	60.3%	69.1%
Education Beyond High School (25 & over)	44.7%	50.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (25 & over)	16.5%	22.4%
Per Capita Income	\$17,634	\$21,271
Median Household Income	\$32,287	\$43,791
Poverty Rate	12.7%	8.7%
Median Age	42.1	36.0

Source: U.S. Census 2000 (DP-3, SFP1, 2, & 3)

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) defines the labor force as anyone 16 year old or older that are employed or unemployed but seeking a job. Over half (60.3%) of the population of Sawyer County are in the labor force.

Sawyer County Labor Force Employment Status

The DWD is responsible for collecting labor statistics at the county, metropolitan statistical area and large city levels. DWD does not compile figures for communities with populations less than 25,000.

The information summarized in the following table shows that the size of the labor force in Sawyer County has expanded from the 1990 to the 2000 U.S. Census with a gain of 1,788 jobs, which represents a 23.2 percent in the county's labor force for that period.

From 1996 to 2008 unemployment rates within Sawyer County ranged from a low of 5.2 percent to a high of 7.0 percent. Sawyer County's average unemployment rate during the same period exceeded the unemployment rate for the ten county northwest region of the state. According to the Wisconsin of Workforce Development the historic unemployment rate for Sawyer County (6.0%) exceeds the statewide average (4.8%) by 25 percent. The September 2009 unemployment rate for Sawyer County was 7.1 percent and the statewide average was 8.3 percent while the national average was at 9.8 percent. There may be several reasons for Sawyer County's unemployment rate being less than the national, statewide and the northwest region of Wisconsin averages during 2009. One reason is attributable to effective economic development efforts by agencies like Sawyer County Development Corporation to recruit high-quality employers, such as Great Lakes Renewable Energy, Northern Bridges and Cemstone Corporation. Another reason is the success in retaining existing employers such as U-Roast-Em, Inc. Sawyer County has recovered from recessions somewhat more quickly than many other counties in Wisconsin. However, according to the non-partisan Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission the economic recession will continue into 2011. Therefore, it's unlikely that Sawyer County's better than expected performance in terms of unemployment is attributable to a leading edge recovery from the recession. Table 6-2 below reflects the unemployment for the county since 1996.

Year	Sawyer County	NW Wisconsin Region	Wisconsin
1996	6.6%	5.9%	3.5%
1997	6.8%	6.1%	3.7%
1998	6.2%	5.8%	3.7%
1999	5.2%	5.1%	3.0%
2000	6.6%	4.9%	3.0%
2001	5.6%	6.3%	4.4%
2002	6.2%	6.7%	5.3%
2003	7.0%	6.3%	4.9%
2004	6.1%	5.8%	4.2%
2005	6.0%	5.6%	4.8%
2006	6.2%	5.7%	4.8%
2007	6.4%	7.7%	4.7%
2008	6.7%	7.7%	4.7%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Current Population

According to statistics from the 2000 U.S. Census, the total population of Sawyer County is 16,196. Included within the total population of Sawyer County are approximately 2,559 tribal members who live upon the LCO reservation. Tribal members comprise approximately 15 percent of Sawyer County's population.

While the U.S. Census is generally accepted to provide a reasonable estimate of racial and ethnic distribution, the LCO Tribe has maintained that the U.S. Census does not accurately reflect tribal populations within Sawyer County.

Future Population and Labor Supply

According to the data the overwhelming trend in the county is towards an aging population that will soon outnumber the younger population. This trend may indicate a future shift in the types and quantity of services that will be demanded as the population ages. This shift in demographics presents challenges as well as opportunities for economic development.

Two examples, which provide future challenges and opportunities, are:

- The potential for labor shortages due to retirements and lack of replacement workers, especially in occupations that require primarily younger employees.
- The aging population will demand changes in the types of services and products.

Sawyer County's aging population trend can provide unanticipated economic development opportunities for the county. These trends have already begun to positively impact economic development within Sawyer County. In response to the county's aging population, the retail merchandiser and health care provider Walgreen's opened a facility in Sawyer County in 2008. Marshfield Clinic will open a branch clinic in Hayward in 2010 and Hayward Memorial Hospital broke ground on a new Assisted Living Facility in 2009. Northern Bridges with its nearly 40 jobs located its corporate headquarters and a satellite facility in Sawyer County in 2009, which will provide health care management services to senior citizens and disabled individuals. These new medical field businesses will help to address the needs of residents that live throughout the County and offer employment opportunities.

Sawyer County Median Household Income: Changes in the Future?

The median household income (MHI) for Sawyer County for a family of four is more than the poverty line, but less than 85 percent of the State median household income. The growth in Sawyer County's Median Household Income is detailed in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Sawyer County Median Household Income

	1990	% Change	2000	% Change	2007
Sawyer County	\$18,094	178.44%	\$32,287	13.4%	\$37,291
State of Wisconsin	\$29,442	149.35%	\$43,971	13.1%	\$50,578

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

A 2007 survey of people who owned second homes in Sawyer County revealed that the MHI might be about to shift upward. The survey, conducted by UW-River Falls and Sawyer County Development Corporation, indicated that Sawyer County's second homeowners are very well educated and earn relatively high incomes (\$100,000+/year) when compared with current year-round county residents. Second homeowners spend approximately \$17,500 per year for purchases in Sawyer County, resulting in a total estimated impact on the county economy of \$29.8 - \$32.5 million per year. It remains to be seen if the spending habits for the second homeowners change if they become year round residents. Of particular importance to economic development planning is that nearly 30 percent of the respondents indicated that they planned to move to Sawyer County. If second homeowners move to Sawyer County, it is anticipated that the influx of additional well-educated, relatively affluent year-round residents will have a significant, positive impact on economic development. These new residents are expected to become active in the county, bringing with them their education, higher incomes, expertise and varied life experiences in areas including planning, politics, development and business.

**The survey was sent to 1,265 seasonal households who owned a second home in Sawyer County. 631 people, about 50 percent (a significant percentage) responded to the survey.*

**Table 6-4: Sawyer County Economic Base
Employed Residents by Industry Sector (16 years and over)**

	Census 2000	Percentage
All Industries	7,199	100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, and mining	287	4.0
Construction	729	10.1
Manufacturing	847	11.8
Wholesale Trade	127	1.8
Retail Trade	938	13.0
Transportation & Warehousing, and Utilities	270	3.8
Information	90	1.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	323	4.5
Professional, scientific, management, admin., and waste mgmt.	393	5.5
Educational, health, and social services	1,245	17.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food service	1,209	16.8
Other Services (except public administration)	338	4.7
Public administration	403	5.6

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Table 6-4 reflects the number of residents within Sawyer County by industry sector. A total of 7,199 residents were employed according to the 2000 U.S. Census. “Education, Health and Social Services” represent the largest sector of employment followed closely by the “Arts, entertainment, recreation accommodation and food service” category.

Forestry related occupations are imbedded throughout the economy of Sawyer County as evidenced by Table 6.5 showing Louisiana Pacific, Trussworks, and Arclin as three of the ten largest employers in Sawyer County as evidenced in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5: Sawyer County’s Largest Employers		
Employer	# of Employees	Industry Type
Lac Courte Oreilles Casino	350+	Gaming & Gambling
LCO Tribal Government	300 - 350	Tribal Government
Sawyer County Government	251 - 299	General Government
Hayward Public Schools	200 - 250	Education
Hayward Memorial Hospital	200 - 250	Health Care Services
Louisiana Pacific	150 - 199	Lumber Products
MarketPlace Foods – Hayward	100 - 149	Grocery Store
Trussworks	50 - 75	Roof/Floor Trusses
Valley Health Care Center	50 - 75	Health/Nursing Care
Arclin Corporation	50 - 75	Paper Treatment
Wal-Mart	200-249	Discount Department Store

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

All of the above listed employers have operated within Sawyer County since 1990 with the exception of Northern Bridges, which headquartered in Sawyer County in 2008 and Wal-Mart.

Sawyer County’s Current Industry Group Employment

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development’s 2004 Sawyer County Workforce Profile, roughly 50 percent of all county manufacturing jobs are in the wood products sub-sector. Great Lakes Renewable Energy, Inc. opened a new wood fuel pellet manufacturing plant in 2008 adding to the percentage of jobs in the manufacturing and agriculture subsectors. The plant employs 21 full-time employees year-round and supports 12 year-round, full-time foresters. Others such as Louisiana-Pacific, Johnson Timber and Midwest Forest Products also contribute significantly to the overall wood products sector.

Jobs – Sawyer County Employer Categories

The jobs within Sawyer County are derived within the following categories: Private wage or salary jobs account for 73 percent of all employment positions in the county. Government is responsible for 16 percent of all jobs in the county and Self-employed individuals who have not incorporated their businesses account for 11 percent of the county’s jobs. http://www.city-data.com/county/Sawyer_County-WI.html#ixzz0WLjlqoFJ

Travel to Employment

Sawyer County residents have an average travel time to their places of employment of 18 minutes (Table 6-6). Most Sawyer County employees travel to the Town of Hayward or the City of Hayward for employment.

Table 6-6: Commuting to Work in Sawyer County		
Workers 16 years and over	6,979	100.0
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	5,143	73.7
Car, truck, or van – carpoled	843	12.1
Public transportation (including taxicab)	37	0.5
Walked	431	6.2
Other means	96	1.4
Worked at home	429	6.1
Mean travel time to work	18.4 minutes	-

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development 2008

Sawyer County employers attract 1,230 people from other counties for employment of which 86 percent travel to the town or city of Hayward for employment. Conversely, 1,130 Sawyer County residents travel out of the county for employment. That means one in six people who live within Sawyer County travel out of the county to their places of employment. Nearly one-third travel to Washburn County and another third travel to Barron and Rusk counties. The most popular destinations for employment of Sawyer County residents who commute for employment are (in order) Rice Lake, Birchwood and Ladysmith. Sawyer County residents who travel out of county for employment are included in labor force estimates for Sawyer County.

TOURISM: THE BACKBONE OF SAWYER COUNTY EMPLOYMENT

Tourism and lodging in Sawyer County has had a significant economic impact and is responsible for much of the growth within Sawyer County. The impact that tourism and lodging has on future economic development is often overlooked. The owners of second homes within Sawyer County became interested in the area when they vacationed at a local family operated resort. Sawyer County Development Corporation's second homeowner survey documented the economic impact that they have had, and will continue to have, within Sawyer County as summarized in the Median Household Income section.

The lodging industry is not without challenges. Rising property taxes and increased expenses have taken a toll on many of the resorts. Many of the resorts have opted to sell their rental cottages that were once rented on a weekly basis throughout the summer to new guests each week. Faced with the financial challenges many resort owners determined that the parts of the resorts were more valuable when sold off piece-by-piece than the resort as a whole. The cottages that were sold off from the resorts of yesteryear are now owned by people who use them just a few weeks each summer. The economic impact of the lost weekly turn-over from the large number of resorts "going-condo" has been felt in many restaurants, gas stations, bait and tackle shops, taverns, and other tourist-related businesses.

Since the early 1990's there has been a growing trend toward shorter stays of duration for visiting tourists. While the shorter stays have proven to be a challenge to the traditional resorts which feature weekly cabin rentals, the change has provided opportunities for hoteliers. In response to the decrease in the length of tourist stays, hotels have been built in Sawyer County, such as: the Country Inn and Suites, the Flat Creek Eatery and Suites, Comfort Inn, AmericInn, Lac Courte Hotel, just to

name a few. The hotels are primarily centered in the town and city of Hayward and businesses within Hayward have benefited from this shift in tourist visitation duration.

1996	\$ 72,301,000
2000	134,654,292
2004	133,241,796
2006	147,007,537
2007	143,356,546
2008	143,780,000

Source: Wisconsin Department of Tourism

Tourism accounted for 3,370 full-time employment (FTE's) positions within Sawyer County in 2007. In 2006 tourism accounted for 3,456 FTE's. Tourism added \$6,783,000 in taxes collected in 2007. www.industry.travelwisconsin.com

ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Due to uncertain fuel prices and efforts to develop alternative fuel sources Sawyer County is well positioned to capitalize on the quest to develop alternative fuel sources that are reliable and efficient. The recent ground-breaking within the Town of Hayward for the Great Lakes Renewable Energy (GLRE) manufacturing plant that produces wood fuel pellets, which heat residential and commercial buildings, may be the first indicator of future manufacturing trends within Sawyer County. Cellulose derived ethanol may provide another opportunity for Sawyer County economic development as manufacturing processes develop greater efficiencies and economies-to-scale (ie: cost efficient manufacturing). If cellulose-derived ethanol attains cost-efficiency as national economists predict, then it can be anticipated that Sawyer County will participate in a significant manner in the growth of that industry much as it has with wooden fuel pellets. Considering much of the current "waste" of logging operations can be utilized to provide an inexpensive and readily available supply of raw materials for cellulose-derived ethanol Sawyer County seems well positioned should economies to scale be realized. The types of "waste" utilized in the manufacturing process, includes leaves from cut timber, grass and organic clippings. There has been some debate over the effects of such manufacturing operations on the ecology of forests, animal life and the environment. Before any permits for operations could be issued, public hearings would be conducted by agencies, such as the WDNR, for input regarding the merits and environmental impact of such a business.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Sawyer County's median age of 43.1 ranks tenth highest among Wisconsin's counties. In just a couple of years the number of residents aged 65 years will exceed those aged 18 years. Those aged 18 years are a proxy for new entrants to the labor force searching for full-time jobs, while those aged 65 years represent workers leaving the workforce. In recent years workers have been retiring before they turn 65 and even if they do not completely retire they are less actively engaged in the labor force. If this trend continues, it will impact employment and economic opportunities within the county. New types of employers which provide goods and services to the elderly could cause additional upward pressures on wages.

Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities to Attract and Retain Businesses and Industry.

Opportunities to attract new businesses and industry are limited due to Sawyer County's rural location and limited infrastructure. However, Sawyer County has identifiable strengths which have proven to be attractive to new employers engaged in health care, wood products, technology based higher paying jobs including manufacturing that will enhance the quality of life without compromising the unique character of the area.

Sawyer County offers potential employers an educated and stable employment base and a quality of life and environmental beauty that most employers and employees find desirable. In addition, the stability of the workforce and population exceeds national averages with 62.2 percent of county residents living in their current residences for five years or more (per 2000 U.S. Census for the period of 1995-2000).

Sawyer County is faced with weaknesses that hinder economic development. Examples of such weaknesses are: lack of infrastructure, readily available cellular service and high speed internet. Other weaknesses are distance to market, lack of immediately available raw materials and a labor force population that is not specifically trained for key industries. However, there are three educational institutions within the county to train and educate potential workers Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College – Hayward, LCO Community College and the University of Wisconsin – Extension. Each of the educational institutions has the ability to design curriculum to meet the needs of specific employers.

Although without immediate access to a major interstate highway, Sawyer County is served by the Hayward Airport, which can accommodate airplanes up to the size of small passenger jets. This is a strength that has provided economic opportunities and growth for Sawyer County. The capacity of the airport could be enhanced with addition of the ALS system, which will enable flights to land and take off during inclement weather conditions.

Additionally, Sawyer County taxpayers stand committed to attracting additional employment to the County. 63.3 percent of the respondents to the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan Survey supported County government granting financial incentives to attract and retain employers to Sawyer County. Furthermore, a total of 97 percent of the respondents to the survey thought the County should focus on retaining jobs, creating new economic development/job opportunities, or both.

Sawyer County has a large number of homeowners who utilize their Sawyer County homes as second residences. Many of these individuals who live elsewhere (primarily Minneapolis/St. Paul) spend weekends and short-term stays at their second homes in the county. If cellular service and high-speed internet were readily available throughout the county, it is anticipated that many of the second homeowners could relocate to the county because they would be able to operate home offices. This potential group of individuals would bolster job growth within the township and could significantly impact the local economy with their higher than average incomes.

Additionally, many of the roads within the county are subject to "road bans" (weight limits) during the period of the annual spring thaw. Companies, which require over-the-road transport of raw materials and finished products, are not likely to locate facilities upon affected roads. There is however potential for some limited manufacturing along major highways and county highways, such as County Highway B and State Highway 63 which passes through the county. Sawyer County is also located within 30-miles of the Interstate 53 freeway system.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS: OPPORTUNITY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SAWYER COUNTY

The economic development of the County is constrained by the limited telecommunications amenities (such as cellular services and high speed internet). If cellular service and high speed internet were readily available throughout the County jobs creation and tax revenues could increase.

In many communities across the country, citizens who have access to cell service are discontinuing their traditional wired phone services, in favor of cellular service as their sole phone source in an effort to reduce expenses. With the use of the highly popular smart phone technology, such as the BlackBerry and I-Phone, only a clear cellular signal is needed to access the internet. With advances in cellular technology, business activities can be conducted almost anywhere there is cellular service.

Private companies are usually the owners of cellular towers and are responsible for site acquisition and tower placement. In some cases, it may be feasible for a municipality to own cellular towers to secure cell service for its residents. Many Towns within the County have identified the absence of cellular service and high-speed internet as an obstacle to economic development.

Issues, Opportunities, and Constraint

The availability of quality natural resources within Sawyer County offers a wide array of outdoor recreational opportunities that support the local tourism industry. The county owned forest system is a prime example. Sawyer County government owned forest lands take property off the tax rolls, but provide recreational opportunities and revenues to the county through the sale of forest stumpage. There has been some debate over the long-term economic impact of the removal of said lands from the tax rolls. Some taxpayers take the position that the county owned lands should be sold to lower taxes and provide badly needed revenues for county operations.

Because the local economy is primarily based on tourism the majority of jobs in Sawyer County are lower paying jobs in the service and retail trade sectors which accounts for the lower than statewide average Median Household Income (MHI) level. The lower wages from these jobs challenge households to afford basic needs, including housing, goods, and services. Sawyer County does not have an excess of workers to fill the available tourism jobs within the area. In an effort to attract employees, many employers are beginning to pay more for the same work than they paid in past years and some employers are utilizing work visa programs for foreign workers who are willing to earn less than American workers. There is clearly an upward pressure on the hourly rate of pay for lower wage jobs in Sawyer County as employers compete with each other to attract workers. Sawyer County employers may soon feel a tangible impact from the upward pressure on wages. However, these jobs typically lack costly fringe benefits.

While real estate prices in Sawyer County have appreciated handsomely over the last decade, recent trends brought about by problems attributable to the sub-prime national mortgage markets, have served to level-out real estate prices within the county. In response to the persistent demand for affordable housing in Sawyer County, several affordable housing developments have recently been completed and others are planned. Obviously, the supply of affordable housing is vital to economic development efforts within a community, because workers employed in lower-paying service and

retail jobs need affordable housing opportunities. However, while there are several affordable housing developments planned within Sawyer County, most have been delayed by the recent downturn in the national economy and the housing market in general. Sawyer County has seen its share of planned housing developments; however, the developments (in general) are not marketed to families in need of affordable housing opportunities.

Incentives

The future of economic development growth within Sawyer County is dependent upon: the growth and expansion of existing businesses; new business start-ups within the county; and, attracting new employers to the area from outside of Sawyer County. In today's competitive market to retain and attract businesses, many municipalities and counties have adopted incentive packages.

While there is often resistance to offering incentives to businesses to retain or attract employment, the practice has, nonetheless, become a fact of life in a competitive environment where communities develop strategies with the goal of creating opportunities to retain and create jobs. Economic development incentives have not been developed or adopted anywhere in Sawyer County to-date. In anticipation of potential future economic and industrial development opportunities it should be advisable for county officials to develop economic development policies, which are reflective of the results of the 2007 Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan Survey.

Business and Industrial Sites

Sawyer County has limited business and industrial sites set-aside. However, county zoning regulations and requirements can potentially influence the location and type of businesses within the county.

Economic Development Programs

Included below are a listing of several regional, state, and federal economic development related programs available to Sawyer County, surrounding communities, local economic development organizations, and/or local businesses. These programs are organized according to the agency that makes each of them available.

FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Federal Economic Development Programs

USDA-Rural Development Programs

USDA Rural Development: Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan Program

This program provides loan guarantees up to 80 percent for eligible projects. Maximum guarantees of up to \$10 million are available for each business. The program was established to improve, develop, or finance business, industry and employment, and to improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. For more information: http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/b&i_gar.htm

USDA-Rural Development: Community Facility Loan (CFL) Program

The CFL program provides loan guarantees of up to 90 percent for eligible projects; however, unless extraordinary circumstances exist, typically the program will guarantee up to 80 percent. The program is designed to construct, enlarge, extend or otherwise improve public and community facilities that provide essential services in rural areas and town with populations of less than 50,000. For more information: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/cf/cp.htm>

USDA-Rural Development: Rural Economic Development Loan Program (REDL)

The Rural Economic Development Loan (REDL) Program has the purpose of fostering economic development and employment in rural areas. The REDL program typically involves loan funding which passes through a rural utility, such as an electric cooperative to the ultimate borrower. The funds can be use for construction of business incubators, start-up costs for economic development initiatives, job creation projects, and other reasonable expenses for projects, which will lead to jobs creation. For more information: <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/busp/redlg.htm>

U.S. Economic Development Administration (EDA)**EDA: Public Works and Development Facility Grant Program**

Under this program, grants are provided to help distressed communities or organizations which serve those communities with the goal of attracting new industry, encouraging business expansion, diversifying local economies and generating or retaining long-term, private sector jobs. For more information: <http://www.eda.gov/AboutEDA/Programs.xml>

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA)**SBA Loan Guarantee Programs**

The recent groundbreaking for the Great Lakes Renewable Energy manufacturing plant likely would not have occurred without the SBA loan guarantee that GLRE had received. The purpose of this program is to provide loan guarantees to lenders, which are unable to provide conventional financing to small businesses. For more information:

<http://www.sba.gov/services/financialassistance/sbaloantopics/index.html>

State of Wisconsin Economic Development Programs**Wisconsin Department of Commerce (DOC)****WI DOC: Community-Base Economic Development Program (CBED)**

CBED provides funding assistance to local government and community-based organizations that undertake planning or development projects or that provides technical assistance services that are in support of business and community development. For more information:

<http://www.commerce.state.wi.us/cd/CD-index-about.html>

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)**Transportation Facilities for Economic Assistance and Development (TEA) Program**

The TEA program provides funds to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for transportation facility improvement projects that are necessary to help attract employers to Wisconsin, or to encourage businesses to remain and expand in the state. For more information:

<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/aid/tea.htm>

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)**Small Business Guarantee**

The program provides loan guarantees of up to 80 percent on new loans for upgrading or expanding an existing business. Although changes for the guarantee limits are reportedly in process, current maximum guarantees amount to \$200,000 on loans up to \$750,000 and \$80,000 on loans up to \$250,000 for working capital. The WHEDA Small Business Guarantee program is designed to assist in the acquisition or expansion of existing small businesses. For more information:

<http://www.wheda.com/root/WhedaProducts/SmallBusiness/Default.aspx?id=187>

Local and Regional Programs

Indianhead Community Action Agency (ICAA) Revolving Loan Fund

The Indianhead Community Action Agency (ICAA) Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) has the goal of creating and retaining employment opportunities in the ICAA nine county service area of northwest Wisconsin. For more information: <http://www.indianheadcaa.org/business.asp>

Sawyer County Development Corporation (SCDC)

SCDC Revolving Loan Fund

Sawyer County Development Corporation (SCDC) is a non-profit organization responsible for conducting and coordinating business and economic development efforts within Sawyer County. SCDC administers a Revolving Loan Fund which has the goal of providing capital for new and existing businesses in Sawyer County. Loans are made from the SCDC RLF at interest rates that range from 4 percent-6 percent. For more information: <http://www.scdc.us>

Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC)

Northwest Wisconsin Regional Economic Development Fund (NWREDF)

The Northwest Wisconsin Regional Economic Development Fund (NWREDF) administers the revolving loan program in partnership with local communities (including Sawyer County), Northwest Regional Planning Commission and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. NWREDF provides low-cost financing of up to \$200,000, for eligible businesses seeking to either start or expand their operations in Northwest Wisconsin. Focus is placed on high technology businesses, manufacturing, timber, secondary wood products, and the tourism industry. For more information: <http://www.nwrpc.com/economic-development>

Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Fund (NWBDF)

The Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation administers several revolving loan funds providing long-term fixed rate, low down payment and low interest financing to industries in northwestern Wisconsin. For more information: <http://www.nwrpc.com/economic-development>

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(g)

Intergovernmental Cooperation

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 schools, 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.

INTRODUCTION

Intergovernmental cooperation involves working with neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions and agencies to understand how their future planning activities will impact Sawyer County. This also involves sharing information about the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan with neighboring communities and agencies. A review of actions and programs the county has and will take to foster continued joint decision making and coordination with adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions will be reviewed.

Many issues can be effectively addressed through cooperation and coordination with adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions. The following is a brief description and analysis of the relationship between the Sawyer County and other adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions.

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIPS

Relationships take continued communication and effort to build trust and partnerships. Governmental units, representing their constituents and property owners, are uniquely positioned to build relationships with overlapping and adjoining jurisdictions. Open and positive dialogue is more critical today than in the past. Shrinking revenue streams, uncertain economies and a movement towards shared services are functions local units of government cannot overlook as they plan for the future. It is important that officials in elected or appointed positions who represent the people strive to represent the community in an open and positive manner as their elected position is temporary based on the electorate or voters.

Adjacent County and Overlapping Local Governments

Five counties surround Sawyer County: Burnett, Bayfield, Ashland, Price and Rusk. While no conflicts are known to exist at present, Sawyer County and respective county departments have and continue to coordinate and share information and services where appropriate. A number of regional and statewide organizations include representatives from adjoining counties, enabling the counties to discuss issues and opportunities.

Within the political boundary of Sawyer County a total of 16 towns, four villages and one city represent local units of government. Each of the 21 governmental units is represented by elected officials who are delegated responsibility from their constituents to manage the affairs of the local government following state legislation. Statutory law also requires Sawyer County to implement and oversee certain rules and regulations that protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the community and/or environment. The Sawyer County Board of Supervisors (fifteen districts) represents the people’s voice on matters and issues pertinent to county affairs.

State of Wisconsin

A number of state agencies have direct relationship with Sawyer County. To the public, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources are the two that most people see as having a county/state relationship. Sawyer County is located within the Wisconsin Department of Transportation’s (WisDOT) Northwest Region, with its regional office located in Eau Claire and field office in Superior, WisDOT plays an important role in supporting all forms of transportation. The department is responsible for planning, building and maintaining Wisconsin's network of state highways and Interstate highway system. The department shares the costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems - from highways to public transit and other modes. WisDOT plans, promotes and financially supports statewide air, rail and water transportation, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Sawyer County currently has a working relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. However, over the past several years the state’s financial contribution to the County for maintenance and snowplowing has been declining. As a result, the availability of services to the public has declined.



Sawyer County is located in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Northern Region, with its regional office in Spooner. The Department’s Northern Region covers 18 counties and is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors. The WDNR

manages five Wildlife Areas (Totagatic River, Weirgor Springs, Flat Creek, Kissick, and Chief River) and one State Forest (Flambeau River) throughout the County. Sawyer County currently has a working relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Sawyer County, WisDOT, WDNR and other State Departments must continue to coordinate and discuss issues and potential joint projects in efforts to provide desirable and valuable services to residents and visitors of the county. The existing and future payment of funds to Sawyer County, school districts and others is disproportionate (less) than the amount of funds actually paid out. Continued cooperation will ensure future dialog and accomplishments that will continue to benefit the county.

Federal

The U.S. Forest Service manages the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest located in the eastern sections of the county. The forest provides opportunity to camp, picnic, fish, swim, backpack, hike, bike, boat, view wildlife, ATV, snowmobile and ski. Sawyer County and the Forest Service have a cooperative relationship. Continued dialog and cooperation will ensure future accomplishments benefiting the county and its residents and visitors.

The U.S. National Park Service manages the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, of which the Namekagon River is a part. National Park representatives and county representatives have a cooperative relationship. Continued dialog and cooperation will ensure future accomplishments benefiting the county its residents and visitors.

Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Ojibwe (LCO)

“The Lac Courte Oreilles Indian Reservation encompasses approximately 76,465 acres and overlaps the towns of Bass Lake, Couderay, Hayward, Hunter and Sand Lake. Sawyer County has jurisdiction over zoning (including shoreland, wetland, and floodplain areas) within the reservation where land is not tribal owned. Sawyer County and the above towns also own and maintain several miles of roads located on the reservation. In general, the relationship between Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe and Sawyer County can be characterized as one in which cooperation and understanding could be enhanced (LCO Comprehensive Plan).” The Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council and Sawyer County Board of Supervisors continue to hold joint meetings to discuss mutually beneficial topics of interest.

Over the past several years, Sawyer County and LCO has continued to work on projects of mutual interest. Sawyer County and LCO law enforcement agencies continue to coordinate and assist one another when needed. A number of LCO officers are deputized by Sawyer County and can provide law enforcement assistance to the County when requested. Sawyer County also maintains a tribal officer who patrols the Reservation area.

Sawyer County and LCO have continued to partner and develop expanded transit services via its Namekagon Transit service. Namekagon Transit operates routes from early morning to early evening for persons needing rides to work, shopping, appointments and leisure. Namekagon Transit has expanded into other counties when requested.

Regional Entities

A number of regional entities overlap Sawyer County. County representation on these committees forms a dialog that enables local and regional matters to be discussed and addressed. Regional entities with Sawyer County board member representation include the Indianhead Community Action Agency, Northern Waters Library Board, Northwest Wisconsin Concentrated Employment Program, Sherman and

Ruth Weiss Library and Northwest Regional Planning Commission. These entities provide specific services to the county, local units of government and citizens.

School Districts

Four public school districts and the LCO School cover Sawyer County with the school districts of Hayward and Winter having the greatest geographic coverage. The overall interaction between county government and school district boards is limited but a cooperative relationship exists. Future dialog and cooperation is encouraged.

Of concern to many rural northern school districts is that the state school aid funding formula is inadequate to support quality education. The current formula based on equalized value which in rural areas does not reflect income in the area.

EXISTING AGREEMENTS

Intergovernmental agreements are the most common form used between local units of government. While local governments have used intergovernmental agreements for years, they are often informal agreements with no signed documents and used for sharing public services such as road maintenance, police and fire protection. Below is a list of plans and agreements to which Sawyer County is a party to under 66.0301, 66.0307 and 66.0309.

- Ambulance service with Town of Bass Lake/ Washburn County.
- Sawyer County/LCO Transit Service Agreement.
- Sawyer County Fire & Emergency Association Contract
- LCO Police
- Child Welfare
- LCO Intergovernmental MOA

Existing / Potential Conflicts

According to the comprehensive planning legislation, the intergovernmental cooperation element shall identify existing and potential conflicts between Sawyer County and other governmental units. While the list may not be fully representing all conflicts, it does identify the major conflicts between Sawyer County and other local units of government.

Existing Conflicts

- Impact aide in lieu of taxes.
- Additional items to be sought.

Potential Conflicts

- None at this time. Additional items to be sought.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

There are a number of ways to resolve conflict, including formal and informal techniques. When considering how to resolve conflict, the need to determine whether the conflict can be settled out of court and which resolution process is the most appropriate for the type of conflict must be determined.

Mediation is a cooperative process involving two or more parties and a mediator. The mediator, a neutral third party with special skills and training in dispute resolution, helps the parties voluntarily reach a mutually agreeable settlement of the issue in dispute.

Binding arbitration is a process where a neutral person is given the authority to make a legally binding decision and is used only with the consent of all of the parties. The parties present evidence and examine witnesses and the arbitrator makes a determination based on evidence.

Non-binding arbitration is a technique in which a neutral person is given the authority to render a non-binding decision as a basis for subsequent negotiations between the parties after the parties present evidence and examine the witnesses.

Early neutral evaluation is a process in which a neutral person evaluates brief written and oral presentations early in the litigation process. The neutral person provides an initial appraisal of the merits of the case with suggestions for conducting discovery and obtaining a legal ruling to resolve the case as efficiently as possible.

A focus group can be used to resolve disputes by using a panel of citizens selected in a manner agreed upon by all of the parties. The citizens hear presentations from the parties; and, after hearing the issues, the focus group deliberates and renders an advisory opinion.

A mini-trial consists of presentations by the parties to a panel of selected and authorized by all the parties to negotiate a settlement of the dispute that, after the presentations, considers the legal and factual issues and attempts to negotiate a settlement.

A moderated settlement conference is a process in which a neutral person, who hears brief presentations from the parties, in order to facilitate negotiations, conducts conferences. The neutral person renders an advisory opinion in aid of negotiation.

A summary jury trial is a technique where attorneys make abbreviated presentations to a small jury selected from the regular jury list. The jury renders an advisory decision to help the parties assess their position to aid future negotiation.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Programs

There are many ways communities can cooperate. The following programs or actions were taken directly from the *Intergovernmental Cooperation Guide* published by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Voluntary Assistance: Your community, or another, could voluntarily agree to provide a service to your neighbors because doing so makes economic sense and improves service levels.

Trading Services: Your community and another could agree to exchange services. You could exchange the use of different pieces of equipment, equipment for labor, or labor for labor.

Renting Equipment: Your community could rent equipment to, or from, neighboring communities and other governmental units.

Contracting: Your community could contract with another community or jurisdiction to provide a service.

Routing County Services: Some services are already paid for through taxes and fees. (An example would be police protection services). Your Intergovernmental Cooperation Element could identify areas where improvements are needed and could recommend ways to cooperatively address them.

Sharing Municipal Staff: Your community could share staff with neighboring communities and other jurisdictions – both municipal employees and independently contracted professionals. You could share a building inspector, assessor, zoning administrator, clerk, etc.

Consolidating Services: Your community could agree with one or more other communities or governmental units to provide a service together.

Joint Use of a Facility: Your community could use a public facility along with other jurisdictions. The facility could be jointly owned or one jurisdiction could rent space from another.

Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment: Your community could agree to jointly purchase and own equipment such as pothole patching machines, mowers, rollers, snowplows, etc.

Cooperative Purchasing: Cooperative purchasing, or procurement, is where jurisdictions purchase supplies and equipment together to gain more favorable prices.

LAND USE

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(h)

Land Use

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.

INTRODUCTION

One of the principal intentions of the comprehensive plan is to promote a harmonious land use and development pattern across the landscape. The Land Use Element is critical to providing guidance and direction for future growth within Sawyer County over the next 20 years. This element is intended to balance long-term growth in the county with a healthy and sustainable natural environment, a strong agricultural base, a healthy local economy and a well-preserved sense of community culture and heritage. Specific functions of the Land Use Element will include:

- Analysis of the existing land use pattern in Sawyer County
- Examination of the variable that contribute to land use change in Sawyer County
- Forecasts of future land use needs, by category
- Establishment of the general categories, distribution, location and extent of land uses

The Land Use Element is one of the nine required elements within Wisconsin's comprehensive planning law. Chapter 66.1001 (2)(h) of the Wisconsin State Statutes describes the "Land Use" element as a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. This land use element represents information developed by each of the 16 towns in Sawyer County. A total of 13 towns have either adopted or draft comprehensive plans and their respective land use information forms the base of the Sawyer County Land Use element. The remaining three towns with no comprehensive plans were consulted as to their existing and future land use.

LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERNS

Land ownership patterns in Sawyer County reflect a complex mix of lands held in public trust and managed by public agencies, privately-owned lands and Native American trust lands. USGS GAP Stewardship data reveals that the principal public land management agencies in Sawyer County includes the USDA-Forest Service, Sawyer County and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. A portion of west-central Sawyer County lies within the boundaries of the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation. Lands within the Reservation boundary include a mix of Native American trust lands and fee-simple land ownership. Land management statistics for municipalities in Sawyer County are shown in **Table 8.1**. Publicly-owned lands in Sawyer County are shown on Map 16.

Table 8.1: Sawyer County Land Management by Municipality

Municipality	Acres					Grand Total
	County	Federal	Other	State	Tribal	
City of Hayward	*	170.3	377.1	10.6	0.0	558.0
Town of Bass lake	29.6	401.7	407.8	733.0	12161.6	13733.7
Town of Couderay	4646.3	0.0	0.0	567.2	24017.1	29230.6
Town of Draper	5893.6	34559.5	0.2	13219.3	0.0	53672.5
Town of Edgewater	8414.5	0.0	0.0	374.8	0.0	8789.3
Town of Hayward	2304.0	243.8	980.1	1101.9	13273.3	17903.0
Town of Hunter	0.0	9021.9	6636.8	7098.6	12541.8	35299.1
Town of Lenroot	23056.8	2106.4	1135.8	2602.3	0.0	28901.3
Town of Meadowbrook	8317.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	8322.8
Town of Meteor	1984.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	1987.1
Town of Ojibwa	0.0	0.0	9.1	51.5	0.2	60.8
Town of Radisson	1490.4	0.0	2.5	324.2	9954.4	11771.5
Town of Round lake	2753.5	35537.4	0.0	1735.5	0.0	40026.3
Town of Sand lake	1525.3	0.0	312.8	312.4	6729.3	8879.8
Town of Spider lake	7931.0	33010.7	0.0	118.4	0.0	41060.1
Town of Weirgor	0.0	0.0	75.8	1939.9	0.0	2015.7
Town of Winter	43794.7	11675.8	7.8	51360.2	0.0	106838.6
Village of Couderay	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.9	0.0	109.9
Village of Exeland	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	39.0
Village of Radisson	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6
Village of Winter	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.2
Grand Total	112,141.5	126,727.5	9,953.0	81,718.5	78,677.7	409,218.2

Source: USGS Wisconsin Stewardship GAP data. * County acreage was not provided to the Stewardship GAP database.

Public land management across Sawyer County consists of a mix of fee title ownership, deferred¹ properties and various types of easements. Nearly 97 percent of publicly-managed property within the county is under fee title ownership with the managing agency holding title to the property. About 2.7 percent of publicly-managed property is under some form of easement where the property owner grants specific rights for the property to the managing agency.

¹ Used by the National Park Services (NPS) Saint Croix National Scenic River to describe private properties within the boundary of the riverway the NPS does not have an easement agreement for.

Table 8.2: Sawyer County Land Ownership & Easements by Municipality

Municipality	Acres						Grand Total
	Deferred	Fee Title	Other Public Lands ²	Easements ³	Tribal (trust & fee simple)	Water	
City of Hayward	229.1	24.8	0.0	148.0	0.0	156.1	558.0
Town of Bass Lake	0.0	1,141.7	0.0	407.8	12,161.5	22.6	13,733.7
Town of Couderay	0.0	5,213.5	0.0	0.0	24,017.1	0.0	29,230.6
Town of Draper	0.0	53,672.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	53,672.6
Town of Edgewater	0.0	8,789.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,789.3
Town of Hayward	647.5	3,531.1	0.0	332.6	13,273.2	118.5	17,902.9
Town of Hunter	0.0	16,120.5	0.0	6,636.8	12,541.8	0.0	35,299.1
Town of Lenroot	45.6	27,755.1	143.6	946.6	0.0	10.4	28,901.3
Town of Meadowbrook	0.0	8,317.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	8,322.8
Town of Meteor	0.0	1,985.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1,987.1
Town of Ojibwa	0.0	51.5	0.0	9.1	0.2	0.0	60.8
Town of Radisson	0.0	1,814.5	0.0	2.5	9,954.4	0.0	11,771.5
Town of Round Lake	0.0	40,026.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40,026.3
Town of Sand Lake	0.0	1,837.7	0.0	312.8	6,729.3	0.0	8,879.8
Town of Spider Lake	0.0	41,060.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41,060.2
Town of Weirgor	0.0	1,939.9	0.0	75.8	0.0	0.0	2,015.7
Town of Winter	0.0	106,830.8	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	106,838.6
Village of Couderay	0.0	109.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.9
Village of Exeland	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0
Village of Radisson	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
Village of Winter	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
Grand Total	922.2	320,279.7	143.6	8,887.3	78,677.6	307.7	409,218.1

Source: Derived from USGS Wisconsin Stewardship GAP data

Over 38 percent of Sawyer County's land base is under some form of public ownership or management (Map 16). Public lands are prevalent across much of northern and eastern parts of the county. Municipalities with the largest percentage of publicly-owned land include the Town's of Draper (60.7%), Spider Lake (59.0%), Round Lake (53.0%) and Lenroot (51.4%). Major tracts of public land include the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Flambeau River State Forest and Sawyer County Forest.

² Used by the National Park Services (NPS) Saint Croix National Scenic River to identify other public lands within the Parks boundaries. These properties might be owned by a state or county government, many are owned by various cities.

³ Includes permanent easements, right-of-way easements, conservation easements, riverfront easements and scenic easements

Table 8.3: Percent Public, Private and Tribal Land Ownership/ Management in Sawyer County				
Municipality	Total Area	Public	Private	Tribal
City of Hayward	1,848.6	30.2%	69.8%	0.0%
Town of Bass lake	39,447.1	4.0%	65.2%	30.8%
Town of Couderay	43,052.2	12.1%	32.1%	55.8%
Town of Draper	88,401.8	60.7%	39.3%	0.0%
Town of Edgewater	33,476.6	26.3%	73.7%	0.0%
Town of Hayward	41,127.0	11.3%	56.5%	32.3%
Town of Hunter	48,588.6	46.8%	27.4%	25.8%
Town of Lenroot	56,261.1	51.4%	48.6%	0.0%
Town of Meadowbrook	23,171.9	35.9%	64.1%	0.0%
Town of Meteor	22,545.9	8.8%	91.2%	0.0%
Town of Ojibwa	32,882.1	0.2%	99.8%	0.0%
Town of Radisson	48,086.6	3.8%	75.5%	20.7%
Town of Round lake	75,590.5	53.0%	47.0%	0.0%
Town of Sand lake	32,982.9	6.5%	73.1%	20.4%
Town of Spider lake	69,638.3	59.0%	41.0%	0.0%
Town of Weirgor	22,077.8	9.1%	90.9%	0.0%
Town of Winter	182,466.0	58.6%	41.4%	0.0%
Village of Couderay	629.6	17.5%	82.5%	0.0%
Village of Exeland	641.3	6.1%	93.9%	0.0%
Village of Radisson	240.6	2.7%	97.3%	0.0%
Village of Winter	510.5	2.4%	97.6%	0.0%
Grand Total	863,666.9	38.3%	52.6%	9.1%

Source: Derived from USGS Wisconsin Stewardship GAP data

Federal lands

The federal government owns and manages 126,728 acres of land in Sawyer County. The largest federal holding is the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest (CNNF), which is managed by United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. There are currently 123,805 acres of National Forest System lands in Sawyer County. The National Park Service (NPS) also owns and/or manages 2,922 acres of land within the Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway. NPS lands adjoin the Namekagon River in the Towns of Lenroot, Hayward and Bass Lake.

State lands

The State of Wisconsin presently owns and manages 81,719 acres of land in Sawyer County. The largest contiguous state holding is the Flambeau River State Forest (64,707 acres), encompassing portions of the Towns of Winter and Draper in western Sawyer County. Nearly 14,000 acres of state-owned lands adjoin the Chippewa Flowage, the largest wilderness lake in Wisconsin. The flowage also contains numerous state-owned islands. The remaining 3,012 acres of state land is comprised of state wildlife and fishery areas, habitat areas, recreational trails and other state-owned properties.

County lands

There are approximately 114,000 acres of County Forest lands in seven blocks throughout Sawyer County. The largest contiguous areas of County Forest are found in the Towns of Winter (43,795 acres), Lenroot (23,057 acres), Edgewater (8,415 acres), Meadowbrook (8,317 acres) and Spider Lake (7,931 acres). County Forest lands are open to public use. There are a number of designated snowmobile, ATV, bicycle, hiking and hunter walking trails available on the County Forest.

Tribal lands

The Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Indian Reservation encompasses 78,678 acres in west-central Sawyer County. The Reservation was established by the second Treaty of La Pointe in 1854. Lands within the Reservation boundary consist of Trust lands and lands held in fee by both Tribal and non-Tribal members. Trust lands are lands held in trust by the United States government on behalf of Tribal governments.

Forest Tax Law Lands

Forest Tax Law lands comprise 131,192 acres in Sawyer County. Wisconsin's Forest Tax Law programs include the Managed Forest Law (MFL) and Forest Crop Law (FCL) program. Both programs encourage landowners to manage forests for production of future forest crops by providing tax incentives and benefits to enrollees. Enrollment of forestlands in these provides a reasonable measure of assurance that these lands will continue to be utilized as woodlands and not converted to other uses. The Managed Forest Law replaced the Forest Crop Law in 1985. FCL lands and open MFL lands are open to public access for hunting, fishing, cross-country skiing, sight-seeing and hiking.

A sizable portion of Sawyer County's Forest Tax Law program lands are managed as "working" industrial forests. In recent years, corporate forest holdings statewide are increasingly being split and sold for private use and development. This corporate divestment of forestlands reflects both economic changes in the pulp and paper sector and increasing demand for rural forestlands for recreation and development purposes.

Private lands

Private land holdings comprise 454,449 acres (52.6% of the total area) in Sawyer County. Private holdings include lands enrolled in the MFL and FCL Forest Tax Law programs and holdings where easements have been granted to public land management agencies. Private holdings represent the bulk of the county's "development lands," where existing development has occurred or is possible in the future.

Trends in Land Use

Historical information for land use inventory data for Sawyer County is largely incomplete or unavailable. Property tax assessment data was used as a surrogate for historical land use information. While having limitations this information can be used as a broad indicator of general land use change over time. Wisconsin's eight statutory property tax classifications for real property include: residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, undeveloped, agricultural forest, productive forest land and other. Changes to total land use acreage from 1978 to 2008 reveal a net loss in acreage, which could be due to reclassification of lands to one of the other tax categories not listed or land no longer on the tax rolls but in public, tribal or federal trust control.

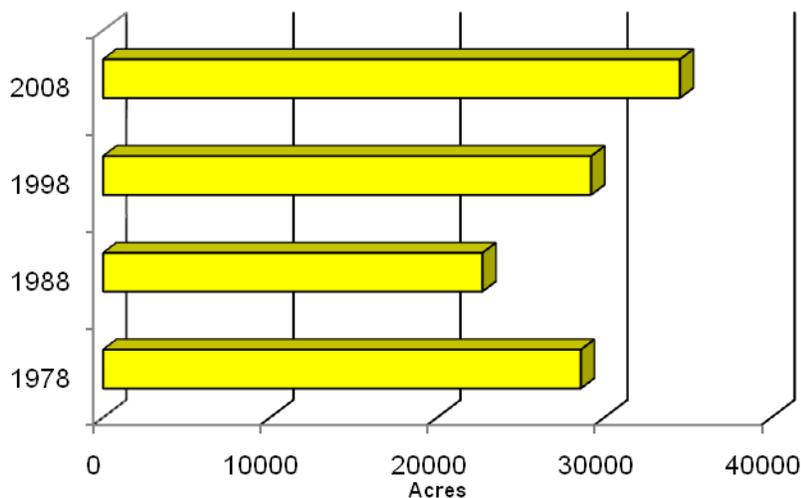
Residential

Residential assessment acreage has steadily risen across the county since the 1980’s. This growth is reflective of an increased demand for waterfront and rural residential property over the past 20 years. Between 1980 and 2000, the county experienced a 24.1 percent increase in the total number of housing units.

In 2008 nearly 47 percent of the total housing units in rural Sawyer County were located on waterfront parcels⁴. This figure closely compares to the 2000 census-derived seasonal housing rate of 49 percent. Escalating demand for waterfront property has driven up prices, while the supply of available undeveloped waterfront lots has declined. As the supply of prime waterfront on the larger lakes declined and property became more expensive, shoreland development pressure increased on rivers and smaller lakes in the county. The most densely developed lakes in Sawyer County include Lac Courte Oreilles, Grindstone, Whitefish, Big Round, Little Round and Lake Hayward.

Rural non-shoreland development is strongly characterized by a linear development pattern with homes concentrated along public roadways. Interior areas and the more remote parts of the county have significantly lower housing unit densities.

Figure 8.1: Sawyer County Residential Assessments (Towns), 1978-2008



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

⁴ GIS calculation using structure location point data

Residential	Number of Parcels				Acres			
	1978	1988	1998	2008	1978	1988	1998	2008
T Bass Lake	5,215	3,096	3,224	3,151	2875	3,185	3,585	4,577
T Couderay	333	172	195	220	137	229	248	268
T Draper	397	488	528	583	3,413	1244	1,271	1102
T Edgewater	**	693	837	1,061	**	892	1121	1558
T Hayward	1,223	1,461	1,854	2,490	2184	2484	4913	5001
T Hunter	378	509	693	896	2,365	933	1,112	1,464
T Lenroot	665	822	1,107	1,570	1197	1,363	1,971	3,172
T Meadowbrook	118	107	121	125	490	355	378	307
T Meteor	68	83	147	204	103	114	223	354
T Ojibwa	363	397	474	590	1820	1056	1400	1716
T Radisson	360	328	427	482	777	542	654	769
T Round Lake	1,144	1,239	1,553	1,847	8,043	2,525	3,215	3,729
T Sand Lake	1,642	1,429	1,561	1,676	**	2,320	2,614	2,714
T Spider Lake	568	754	892	1,077	1,948	1,986	2,155	2,871
T Weirgor	166	205	295	364	198	342	559	718
T Winter	1,142	1,735	1,736	1,930	3,038	3,125	3,787	4,195
Towns	13,782	13,518	15,644	18,266	28,588	22,695	29,206	34,515

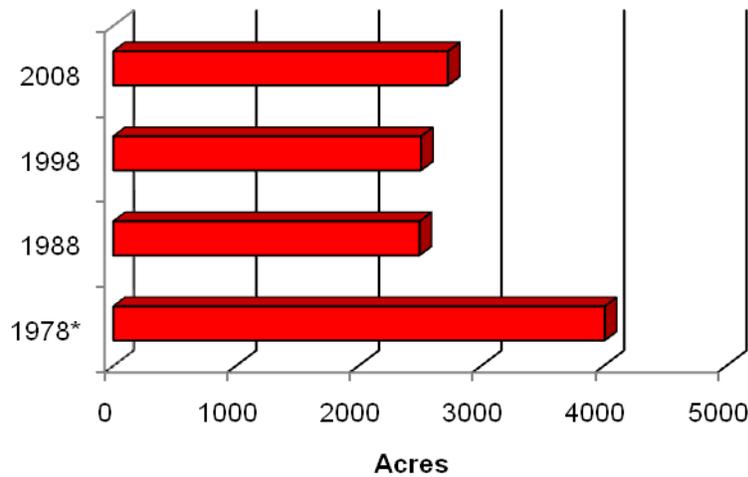
Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

** Data unavailable

Commercial

For property tax assessment purposes commercial property consists of properties for which the predominant use is the selling of merchandise or a service. Commercial property tax assessments remained relatively stable over the past 30 years. The noted decline between 1978 and 1988 is likely a result of changes in the way property is assessed. Most commercial development within Sawyer County occurs within and adjoining the incorporated communities. Rural commercial development consists largely of service and hospitality establishments and some retail. The primary commercial corridors within Sawyer County include USH 63, STH 27 and CTH B in the Town/City of Hayward. A major commercial node is located at the intersection of CTH’s B and K, near the LCO Casino in the Town of Hayward. Other rural commercial development nodes/clusters occur along CTH K in Northwoods Beach (Town of Bass Lake), STH 27/70 north of Sand Lake, CTH B, northeast of the Chippewa Flowage, intersection of CTH A/STH 77 in the Town of Round Lake and STH 70 at Draper and the intersection of STH 27/70 in the Town of Ojibwa.

Figure 8.2: Sawyer County Commercial Assessments (Towns), 1978-2008



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue
 * 1978 "Mercantile" Tax Class

Commercial	Number of Parcels				Acres			
	1978	1988	1998	2008	1978	1988	1998	2008
T Bass Lake	93*	62	57	33	345*	266	185	134
T Couderay	4*	7	7	7	42*	96	96	91
T Draper	16*	17	17	18	202*	59	48	62
T Edgewater	0	60	55	122	**	66	62	79
T Hayward	13*	170	155	183	591*	490	781	959
T Hunter	41*	41	68	84	472*	166	290	362
T Lenroot	48*	45	42	89	308*	178	129	110
T Meadowbrook	3*	2	2	1	42*	10	10	2
T Meteor	2*	**	1	1	2*	**	1	1
T Ojibwa	16	17	21	18	67	73	101	42
T Radisson	11*	17	14	9	32*	33	22	24
T Round Lake	72*	53	58	76	755*	171	144	196
T Sand Lake	100*	61	59	130	**	153	86	100
T Spider Lake	56*	67	49	38	753*	617	387	342
T Weirgor	8*	9	12	13	11*	27	35	61
T Winter	39	41	36	36	386	92	132	164
Towns	522	669	653	858	4,008	2,497	2,509	2,729

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

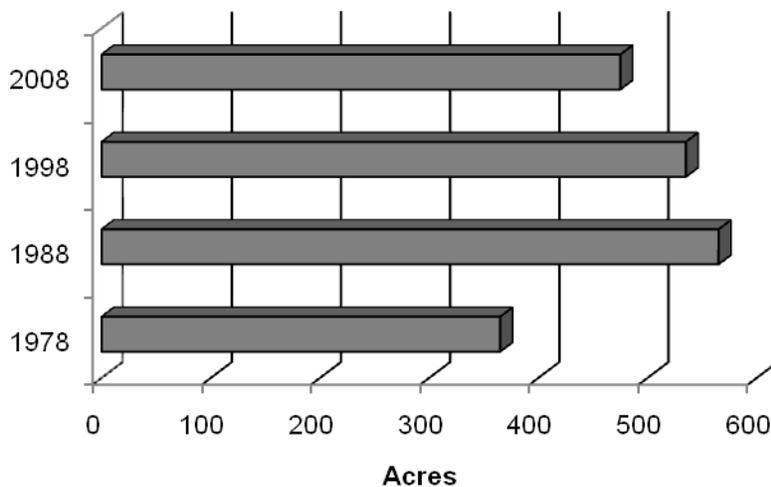
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* "Mercantile" Real Estate Class

Manufacturing

A manufacturing establishment is engaged in the processing, assembling, fabrication, making or milling of tangible personal property for profit. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC Manual), published by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget plays a key role in determining which businesses qualify as manufacturing for property tax assessment purposes. Most manufacturing operations in Sawyer County are located within the incorporated communities; however, some limited rural operations occur within the unincorporated towns. Urban areas with access to municipal sewer, water and transportation systems are generally better suited for some types of manufacturing operations. Rural manufacturing acreage in Sawyer County has been declining since the 1980's. Rural manufacturing operations are widely scattered across Sawyer County. Several operations, including the county's largest manufacturing facility (Louisiana-Pacific) are located in close proximity to the City of Hayward, outside of the municipal limits.

Figure 8.3: Sawyer County Manufacturing Assessments (Towns), 1978-2008



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Manufacturing	Number of Parcels				Acres			
	1978	1988	1998	2008	1978	1988	1998	2008
T Bass Lake	4	3	3	2	84	64	64	59
T Couderay	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	0
T Draper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Edgewater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Hayward	8	10	12	10	147	355	377	257
T Hunter	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
T Lenroot	2	2	2	4	55	55	35	110
T Meadowbrook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Meteor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Ojibwa	2	2	0	0	43	43	0	0
T Radisson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Round Lake	1	2	2	2	36	38	37	37
T Sand Lake	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
T Spider Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Weirgor	0	1	1	1	0	10	10	10
T Winter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Towns	18	22	23	21	365	565	535	475

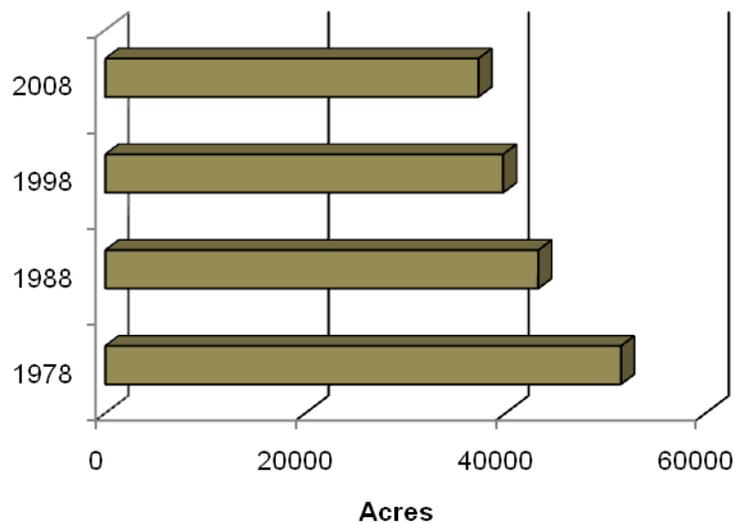
Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Agriculture

Chapter 70.32(2) (a) 4, Wis. State Statues defines agricultural use as “land, exclusive of buildings and improvements and the land necessary for their location and convenience that is devoted primarily to agricultural use, as defined by rule.” Between 1978 and 2008, the total agricultural tax assessment acreage in rural Sawyer County declined by 14,237 acres or 27.7 percent. This change likely reflects the conversion of agricultural lands, or fallow lands assessed as agriculture, to other tax classes such as forest or residential. This change may also be due, in part, to changes in the way that agricultural land has been assessed.

Since 1974 the Wisconsin Constitution has allowed for the preferential assessment of agricultural lands for tax purposes. Prior to 1995 the market value standard was revised to a “use value” standard under the state Budget Act. This change sought to tax farmland based on its agricultural productivity, rather than its potential for development.

Figure 8.4: Sawyer County Agricultural Assessments (Towns), 1978-2008



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Agriculture	Number of Parcels				Acres			
	1978	1988	1998	2008	1978	1988	1998	2008
T Bass Lake	148	111	118	112	2,970	2,481	2,579	2,619
T Couderay	72	61	62	64	1,008	840	1,328	1,238
T Draper	14	36	35	33	247	457	451	415
T Edgewater	**	139	130	150	**	2,248	1,957	2,117
T Hayward	195	196	141	101	6,681	5,830	4,513	2,443
T Hunter	5	5	6	4	127	188	161	103
T Lenroot	95	105	83	78	3,450	3,042	2,196	2,001
T Meadowbrook	180	197	161	189	5,972	4,636	3,874	3,173
T Meteor	130	134	125	148	4,069	2,246	2,979	3,425
T Ojibwa	36	32	33	39	1,018	815	804	809
T Radisson	265	256	242	246	6,411	4,594	4,560	4,372
T Round Lake	84	109	105	81	3,095	1,831	1,831	1,420
T Sand Lake	135	190	173	161	3,780	4,054	3,525	3,594
T Spider Lake	10	23	20	18	387	539	483	600
T Weirgor	298	244	243	245	7,354	5,665	5,418	5,467
T Winter	197	178	184	161	4,940	3,783	3,080	3,466
Towns	1,864	2,016	1,861	1,830	51,509	43,249	39,739	37,262

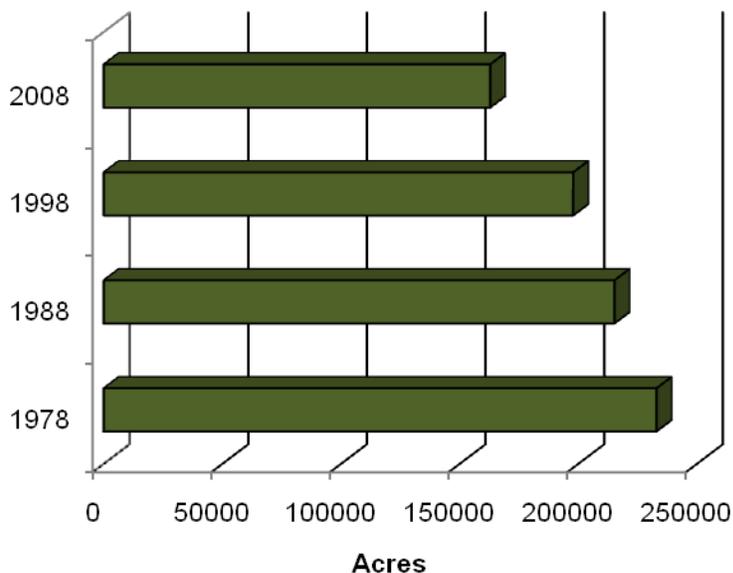
Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Forest

Forest lands are identified in the assessment roll as “productive forest land.” This real estate class includes land that is producing or is capable of producing commercial forest products and is not otherwise classified under Ch 70,32 (2)(c), Wis. State Statutes.

Forest is the dominant real estate class in Sawyer County. In 2008, 55.6 percent of the County was assessed as forest. Historical property assessment statistics reveal a 30.1 percent decrease in forest assessments between 1978 and 2008. This decline may be misleading, however, and may simply reflect changes to the way land is assessed rather than a conversion of forestlands to other uses. In 2004 Wisconsin Act 33 created the agricultural forest class. Following the statutory changes, it is likely that some lands adjoining agricultural parcels which were previously classified as “forest” were reclassified to “agricultural forest.”

Figure 8.5: Sawyer County Forest Assessments (Towns), 1978-2008



Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Forest	Number of Parcels				Acres			
	1978	1988	1998	2008	1978	1988	1998	2008
T Bass Lake	539	577	592	501	14,584	15,690	14,386	10,785
T Couderay	426	409	382	324	13,247	10,201	8,390	6,937
T Draper	401	480	460	480	10,280	11,836	10,727	9,583
T Edgewater	**	526	516	437	**	13,195	12,145	9,889
T Hayward	357	508	301	358	12,875	11,250	8,756	8,769
T Hunter	174	225	222	191	5,022	5,606	4,741	4,168
T Lenroot	603	658	692	615	18,840	16,097	15,573	12,949
T Meadowbrook	218	296	294	227	7,762	8,764	7,311	5,655
T Meteor	306	348	314	216	10,849	10,375	8,255	5,784
T Ojibwa	390	447	430	495	12,239	10,485	10,473	8,035
T Radisson	663	826	799	675	19,258	19,470	17,715	15,239
T Round Lake	463	780	768	721	17,482	17,903	16,416	14,555
T Sand Lake	327	470	536	421	10,012	10,279	11,507	8,965
T Spider Lake	600	484	493	529	18,520	14,226	13,911	12,530
T Weirgor	356	448	438	358	10,044	10,654	10,178	7,974
T Winter	1,628	1,455	1,162	1,010	51,919	29,217	27,349	21,044
Towns	7,451	8,937	8,399	7,558	232,933	215,248	197,833	162,861

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

LAND USE REGULATION

Introduction

Land use regulations are among the most important tools that communities have to direct growth and realize their long-term vision. While Sawyer County's land use regulations are intended to protect health, safety and the general welfare of county residents, they are not based on any planning or long-range vision. Achieving the goals of the comprehensive plan will, at a minimum, require that existing land use regulations be examined to ensure consistency with the comprehensive plan. Plan implementation may also include the revision of existing regulations or the development of new regulations, ordinances or other land use controls in order to achieve planning and development aspirations.

Comprehensive Zoning

Zoning ordinances are the primary land use regulation tool used in Sawyer County. The county adopted comprehensive countywide zoning in March of 1971. County zoning applies to all unincorporated areas of the county, except the Town of Spider Lake which enacted a local zoning ordinance in April of 1967. The City of Hayward and the four incorporated villages are responsible for administering their own zoning ordinances within their municipal limits. Sawyer County adopted limited zoning ordinances as early as 1934.

The Sawyer County zoning ordinance divides lands into a series of mapped zoning districts, and then assigns permitted uses and development requirements to each zone. When the ordinance was developed, zoned uses were likely mapped and framed within the context of development and uses that existed at that time. In other words, at the time it was developed, the zoning map more or less reflected existing uses on the landscape. The countywide ordinance has been amended 37 times since its adoption in 1971.

Lands within the unincorporated towns of Sawyer County are currently zoned within the 11 categories described in **Table 8.9**. Each Zoning District has unique dimensional requirements and standards, including minimum lot sizes, minimum lot width, setback requirements, floor area requirements and building height limitations. In addition to the provisions of the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance, new development may also be subject to provisions of local town ordinances and other regulations. Existing zoning in Sawyer County is shown in Map 18.

Table 8.9: Sawyer County Zoning Districts

Zoning District	Purpose	Required Lot Area
R-1 Residential	This district provides for one-family and two-family year round residential development protected from traffic hazards and the intrusion of incompatible land uses. It is intended to encourage such development around existing residential areas where soil conditions are suitable for such development and in those areas which can be economically and readily served by utilities and municipal facilities	with public sewer 10,000 ft ^{2**} without public sewer 20,000 ft ^{2**}
RR-1 Residential/ Recreational	This district is intended to provide for residential development and essential recreation oriented services in areas of high recreational value where soil conditions and other physical features will support such development without depleting or destroying natural resources.	with public sewer 10,000 ft ² without public sewer 20,000 ft ²
RR-2 Residential/ Recreational	This district is intended to provide for residential development and essential recreation oriented services in areas of high recreational value where soil conditions and other physical features will support such development without depleting or destroying natural resources.	with public sewer 10,000 ft ² without public sewer 20,000 ft ²
A-1 Agricultural	This district is intended to provide for the continuation of general farming and related activities in those areas best suited for such development, and to provide for orderly development of residential, commercial and industrial development.	with public sewer 5 acres without public sewer 5 acres
A-2 Agricultural	This district is intended to provide for light and hobby farming and related activities and to provide for orderly development of residential, agricultural and commercial activities in those areas best suited for development.	with public sewer 5 acres without public sewer 5 acres
C-1 Commercial	This district is intended to provide for the orderly and attractive grouping, at appropriate locations, of retail stores, shops, offices and similar commercial establishments.	with public sewer 10,000 ft ² without public sewer 20,000 ft ²
I-1 Industrial	This district is intended to provide for manufacturing and industrial operations which, on the basis of actual physical and operational characteristics, would not be detrimental to surrounding areas by reason of smoke, noise, dust, odor, traffic, physical appearance or industries requiring outdoor storage for raw materials and/or finished products may be required to provide a screen or fence in accordance with the provisions of Section 7.0.	with public sewer 1 acre without public sewer 1 acre
F-1 Forestry	This district provides for the continuation of forest programs and related uses in those areas best suited for such activities. It is intended to encourage forest management programs and also to recognize the value of the forest as a recreational resource by permitting as a conditional use certain recreational activities which when adequately developed are not incompatible to the forest.	with public sewer 5 acres without public sewer 5 acres
W-1 Wetland/ shoreland One	This district is created to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds and wildlife habitat, to preserve shore cover and natural beauty and to control building and development in wetlands whenever possible. When development is permitted in a wetland, the development should occur in a manner that minimizes adverse impact upon the wetlands.	Not Applicable

<p>SP-1 Shoreland Protection One (overlay)</p>	<p>This district provides for the protection of waters and shoreland, and for safe and orderly shoreland development in SawyerCounty. The intent is to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions, prevent and control water pollution; protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life, control building sites, placement of structures and uses, and to preserve shorecover and the natural beauty. This district includes all lands in the unincorporated areas of the County within the following distances from the normal highwater elevation of navigable water, 1,000 feet from a lake, pond, or flowage, and 300 feet from a river, stream or to the landward side of a flood plain whichever distance is greater.</p>	<p>See LAKES CLASS DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS</p>
<p>PUD Planned Unit Development</p>	<p>The PUD District is intended to provide for large-scale residential and/or commercial uses only.</p>	<p>Minimum of 5 acres involved.</p> <p>Each residential building and lot in the district must conform to the R-1 District requirements and each commercial building and lot must conform to the C-1 District requirements by conditional use permit only.</p>

Source: Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance – Web version 11/2009

The following table identifies the area of the county in each of the eleven zoning categories. As is evidenced in **Table 8.10**, F-1 forestry encumbers more land area in Sawyer County than any other zoning district.

Zoning District	Name	Acres	Percent of County⁶
A-1	Agricultural -1	96,356.3	12.1%
A-2	Agricultural -2	10,718.0	1.34%
C-1	Commercial -1	3,033.8	0.4%
F-1	Forestry -1	571,690.3	71.62%
I-1	Industrial -1	988.8	0.1%
PUD	Planned Unit Development	286.1	0.04%
R-1	Residential -1	7,727.4	1.0%
RR-1	Recreational Residential -1	66,205.5	8.3%
RR-2	Recreational Residential -2	36,117.8	4.5%
W-1	Wetland/shoreland -1	4,954.6	0.6%
SP-1	Shoreland Protection- 1		

Source: Sawyer County GIS Data

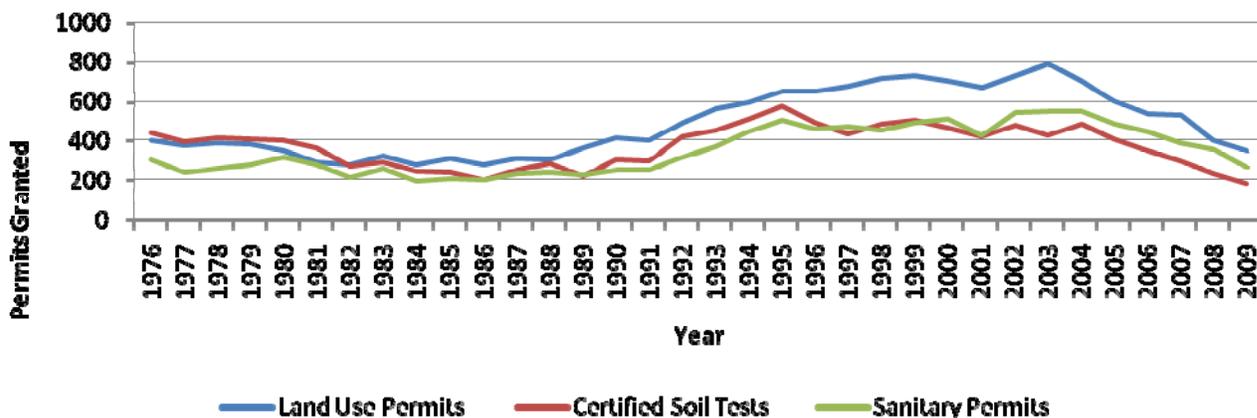
⁵ Includes the Town of Spider Lake

⁶ Excludes water

Land Use Permits, Sanitary Permits and Certified Soil Tests

The number of land use and sanitary permits issued by Sawyer County remained relatively constant throughout the late 70’s and much of the 1980’s. Certified soil tests, required to construct a new dwelling, followed a similar pattern reaching a peak in the mid-1990’s. Historic permit activity infers that the pace of development escalated in the late 80’s, reaching its peak in the early 2000’s. Since 2003, permit activity and the number of certified soil tests have been declining (Figure 8.6).

Figure 8.6: Land Use Permits, Sanitary Permits and Certified Soil Tests in Sawyer County, 1976-2009*

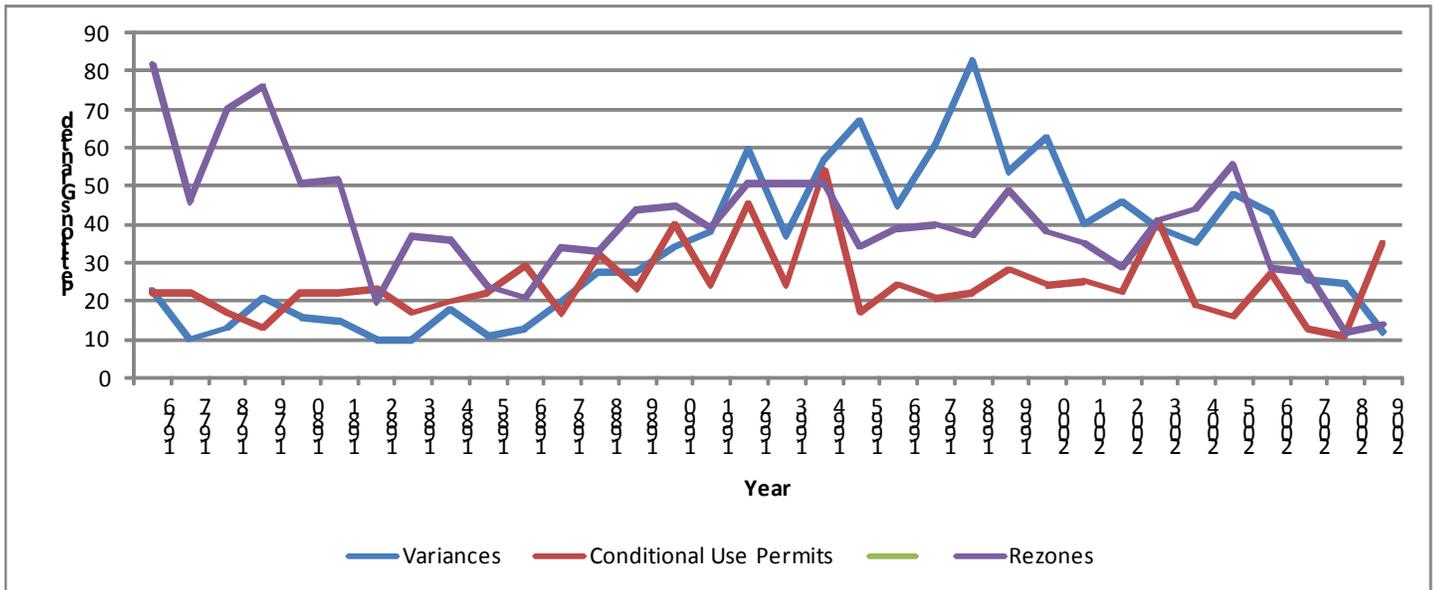


Source: Sawyer County Zoning Department Data, *2009 data only through October

Zoning changes

Zoning changes or rezones can be used as a general gauge of land use change. Numerous rezones may suggest a significant change in land use patterns and development activity. **Figure 8.7** illustrates the number of re-zones granted in Sawyer County from 1976 through 2009.

Figure 8.7: Variances, Conditional Use Permits and Rezones in Sawyer County, 1976-2009*



Source: Calculated from Sawyer County Zoning Department Data, *2009 data only through October

Historic zoning change data generally mirrors the permit activity data in **Figure 8.7**. During the late 70's through mid-1980's the annual number of rezones declined while conditional use permits and variances remained stable. With the building boom of the late 1980's, zoning permit activity increased. During the mid 80's-90's, Sawyer County experienced significant shoreland development. The noted rise in the number of variances granted during this period is likely due, in part, to building and construction activities related to conversion of seasonal properties to permanent, year-round homes.

Shoreland Zoning

The Sawyer County shoreland zoning ordinance establishes development standards for lands adjacent to shoreland areas (unincorporated lands within 300 feet of river shorelines and 1000 feet of lake shorelines). Sawyer County employs a tiered lake and river classification system, which groups surface waters into separate classes based on sensitivity to development impacts and existing development. In Sawyer County Class 1 lakes have the least restrictive development standards, while Wilderness Development lakes have the most restrictive standards. The Town of Spider Lake is currently revising its shoreland zoning standards to be consistent with those of Sawyer County.

Table 8.11: Sawyer County Shoreland Class Development Standards – Dimensional Requirements

Classification	Lot Size (square feet)	For each Single Family Dwelling Unit - Lot Width (Feet)	Shoreline Setback (Feet)	Lot Depth (Feet)	Vegetation Removal	Side Yard Setback for all Structures
1 General Development	20,000	100 *200	75	200	30' corridor within 35' of the ordinary highwater mark	10' minimum - 40' minimum total
2 Recreational Development	30,000	150 *300	75	200	30' corridor within 35' of the ordinary highwater mark	20' minimum - 50' minimum total
3 Natural Development	40,000	200 *400	75	200	30' corridor within 35' of the ordinary highwater mark	30' minimum - 60' minimum total
Rivers and Streams	30,000	150	75	200	30' corridor within 35' of the ordinary highwater mark	20' minimum - 50' minimum total
Wilderness Development	217,800 (5acres)	300 *600	100	500	30' corridor within 75' of the ordinary highwater mark	60' minimum - 120' minimum total

* Two family dwelling/duplex

Source: Sawyer County Zoning – Ordinance dated April 2009

Subdivision Regulation

Sawyer County adopted a general subdivision control ordinance in March of 1971. The county adopted a new subdivision control/condominium ordinance in April of 2005 (amended August, 2006, December, 2006 and November, 2009). The ordinance applies to land divisions of 19 acres or less within the unincorporated areas of the county and outlines the requirements and approval process for certified

survey maps (CSM's) and plats. The ordinance contains provisions to allow for the use of cluster-type development and also regulates the platting of condominiums.

Sawyer County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance

Sawyer County adopted floodplain zoning in December of 2007 (effective March 18, 2008, following DNR approval). Floodplain zoning affects all unincorporated areas of the county which lie within floodplains mapped on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Floodplain Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM's). Floodplain maps are not included in this document as digital floodplain maps are estimated to be available in 2010 or 2011.

Private Sewage System Ordinance

Sawyer County adopted a private sewage system ordinance in July of 1980 (amended, May 23, 1996 and March 19, 2009). The ordinance complies with the minimum standards established in Chapter 145 of the Wisconsin State Statutes and Administrative Code Comm. 83. These rules address proper siting, design, installation, inspection and maintenance of private sewage systems in order to protect public and environmental health and safety. The code requires that all dwellings be served by a state compliant sanitary system.

Wind Energy system Ordinance

Sawyer County adopted a wind energy system ordinance in December of 2007. The ordinance regulates the permitting of personal, small-scale and large-scale (wind farm) energy systems within the unincorporated areas of Sawyer County.

Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance

Chapter NR 135, Wis. Adm. Code, defines the standards for reclamation and restoration of state nonmetallic mining operations. By law, each Wisconsin county (except Milwaukee County) is required to enact an ordinance and administer a program that regulates the reclamation of non-metallic mining sites. The Sawyer County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance identifies the minimum standards for the permitting/approval and the reclamation of non-metallic mine sites within the unincorporated areas of Sawyer County. The ordinance establishes the minimum requirements for mine-related activities, such as the protection of surface water, groundwater and wetlands; and, the management of topsoil, grading, sloping and revegetation. The ordinance also specifies mine owner/operator requirements for providing financial assurance and reclamation plan.

Local Zoning Authority

The incorporated villages and the City of Hayward are responsible for enforcement of their own local zoning and subdivision regulations. The Town of Spider Lake has its own zoning authority and is the only town in Sawyer County to have zoning. The state-mandated minimum shoreland development standards (NR 115) do not apply to incorporated cities and villages⁷.

⁷ Except those parts of incorporated cities and villages that were annexed after May 7, 1982.

The National Park Service maintains a set of regulations for the Saint Croix Scenic Riverway. Title 16, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 3, and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Chapter 1, Parts 1-7 and the Superintendent’s Compendium establishes regulations for the management, protection and public use of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.

While the National Park Service does not have zoning control it does coordinate with local zoning authorities in matters relating to development within the scenic riverway boundary. The National Park Service implements land protection through fee simple land purchases or by the purchase of easements. Two types of easements are used along the Namekagon Riverway a Scenic Easement and Riverfront Scenic Easement. Scenic easements make up the majority of easement acquired by the National Park Service which controls general use and development of the property within the intent and spirit of the terms of the easement and National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Scenic easements usually do not have river frontage. Riverfront Scenic Easements (often called Conservation Easements) are much more restrictive and protect large tracts of land with river frontage not acquired in fee by the National Park Service. The construction of new or additional residential structures is not allowed if the land is under a Riverfront Scenic Easement. Easements purchased by the National Park Service continue if the property is split, subdivided, sold or left by estate to others. Additional information regarding easement and fee simple land purchases is available through the National Park Service.

EXISTING LAND USE

Existing Land Use Map

The existing land use map provides a visual “snapshot” of land uses in time. This map has no legal status and is intended primarily as a resource and informational tool. The map and supporting data are useful tools in understanding land use, development and the spatial relationships between land uses. Existing land use inventory data can also be used to generate a profile which can be used to evaluate land use change over time. Historical land use data is useful in understanding land use change and identifying trends.

Current (2009) land uses in Sawyer County were identified through photographic interpretation, field reconnaissance and consultation with the county and local units of government. General land uses were classified using categories identified in **Table 8.12**. In some cases, towns modified the existing land use categories to better reflect existing conditions at the local level. Existing land use in Sawyer County is represented in the attached maps for each town.

Table 8.12: Existing Land Use Categories

Residential	<p>Single-family: Lands with single-family structures designed for human habitation including permanent, seasonal, mobile housing units (not designated mobile home parks) and recreational cabins and cottages.</p> <p>Multi-family: Lands with two-family or more attached units, apartment complexes, and town homes designed for human habitation.</p>
Recreational Resort	Lands with structures designed for human habitation where the primary use is rental of cabins, cottages, or other dwellings used primarily for recreational use. Recreational resorts also possess a Sellers Permit and are licensed by the State of Wisconsin.

Mobile Home Park	Land parcels under a common ownership and designed or laid out to accommodate two or more mobile homes, intended for year-round residency.
Agriculture	Land primarily for growing of croplands, livestock grazing, dairy farming, pastures, cranberry bogs, and farmsteads.
Commercial	Private and non-profit property, such as office buildings, gasoline stations, restaurants, retail sales establishments, shopping centers, parking lots, restaurants, rental storage facilities, financial institutions, taverns, hotels/motels and inns.
Industrial	Manufacturing and processing plants, warehousing and distribution facilities, including controlled outdoor storage areas related to industrial facilities.
Communications & Utilities	Cellular, TV and radio towers and related facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, power substations, electric transmission lines, power generation facilities, and pipelines.
Transportation	Public and private railroads, airports and roads.
Institutional	Government administrative buildings and offices; libraries; fire halls/stations; government recycling facilities; hospitals, clinics, and special care-facilities; public schools and colleges; fraternal organizations; cemeteries; churches and other religious facilities.
Forestry	Private, public, and tribal owned forested lands, including land under forest crop law and applicable state and National Forest System lands.
Open Space	Private and public owned non-forested lands and fallow fields.
Extraction	Quarries, gravel pits and other non-metallic mining operations.
Outdoor Recreation	Public and private lands designed or designated as town, village, city and county parks and recreation areas; hunting preserves or other designed hunting management areas; golf courses, shooting ranges, and campgrounds.
Conservancy	Public, private, and non-profit lands dedicated to the conservation of wildlife, wildlife habitat, fisheries, natural resources, and scenic/natural beauty.
Water	Lakes, rivers, flowages, perennial streams and ponds

LAND SUPPLY

Providing an adequate supply of developable land is critical to accommodate projected growth, promote and sustain economic development and to build strong and prosperous communities. Wisconsin's

comprehensive planning legislation (§66.1001) requires that plan's contain projections, in 5-year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses. Communities (and counties) must also allocate sufficient land to accommodate projected future growth.

The supply of land available for development is determined by numerous factors including various environmental variables, existing land use and development and access to public utilities.

Environmental Variables

Environmental factors must be closely analyzed when considering future use and development. Factors such as natural drainage patterns, steepness of slopes, soil conditions, hydrography and wetlands or the presence of floodplains may severely restrict or prohibit development. The maps contained in the Natural, Agricultural and Cultural Resources Chapter should serve as a general guide to aid the county and private landowners in understanding the environmental variables which may limit development potential. While suitable for broad-area land use planning, these maps do not provide sufficient detail to make individual site suitability determinations. Site reconnaissance and mapping coupled with assessments made by qualified professionals should be used to determine individual suitability.

For example, the wetlands on public lands are classed as wetlands and not public lands. As is indicated by the data in Table 5.5 and Map 14, about 20 percent of the land base in Sawyer County may have serious limitations for future development. For the purposes of this statistical and spatial analysis, the assumption is made that developable lands are available, when in fact, many of these properties are not available. The land holders may in fact have no desire to have these lands developed in anyway and are holding them for their use as wildlife habitat, forestry or timber harvest, recreational use or aesthetic beauty. This further reduces the availability of developable land in the County.

Existing Development

Lands that are currently developed are removed from the pool of potentially developable lands. The rural landscape of Sawyer County is characterized by widely scattered development with higher densities along lakeshores and highway corridors. In order to promote an orderly and efficient development pattern, consideration should be given towards focusing future development within existing population centers. Clustering development around designated growth areas allows for more efficient services (transportation services, solid waste collection and disposal, emergency services, water and sewer, etc.) and preserves large, unfragmented areas of land for agriculture, forestry, recreation and wildlife habitat.

Public Utility Access

Public utilities include municipal water systems, wastewater treatment systems, stormwater management systems, and utilities such as natural gas, electrical, telecommunications and cable service. Most rural areas of Sawyer County are not served by municipal utility systems. Rural residents generally rely on private wells for potable water and private on-site wastewater treatment systems.

It would be impractical to suggest a comprehensive expansion of public utilities into all rural areas of Sawyer County. Where possible, future development should be sited in areas with existing services or in areas where expansion of services results in the lowest possible costs. The County should also continue to work with communities to explore options for the future development and/or expansion of rural

sewer and water systems (sanitary districts) to serve areas of moderate to high development density, particularly near lakes and other areas with poor soil conditions.

Land prices

Land prices are dictated by the real estate market and the laws of supply and demand. Increasing the amount of available development land can drive land costs downward, while a decreasing supply of development land can raise prices. Government regulation can impact the overall supply of developable land and, consequently influence land prices.

The market price of land depends upon many factors, which can vary significantly from one location to another. It is often difficult to generalize the market price of property within a large area, such as a county, due to the location specific factors that dictate the price and by the fact that a limited number of properties are on the market at any given time.

High land prices can severely restrict growth while low prices can drive up speculation and development. High land prices can also significantly influence land use patterns by driving up housing costs and becoming a barrier to economic development. High prices can also promote the conversion of forest and agricultural land to other uses and increase fragmentation.

**Table 8.13: Non-Waterfront Housing Sales Data (Hayward School District),
October 2006-September 2009**

	Non-waterfront								
	OCT 06 - SEPT 07			OCT 07 - SEPT 08			OCT 08 - SEPT 09		
	Up to \$100,000	\$100,000 -200,000	\$200,000 +	Up to \$100,000	\$100,000 -200,000	\$200,000 +	Up to \$100,000	\$100,000 -200,000	\$200,000 +
Sales	22	49	14	23	32	13	18	41	12
Median Sale Price	\$73,500	\$139,900	\$238,950	\$61,000	\$146,000	\$210,000	\$50,500	\$135,000	\$257,450
Average Sale Price	\$67,174	\$140,594	\$250,514	\$65,432	\$148,827	\$227,992	\$61,111	\$140,237	\$294,116

Source: Gary Nathan, Woodland Development Realty

Table 8.14: Waterfront Housing Sales Data (Hayward School District), October 2006-September 2009

Waterfront						
	OCT 06 - SEPT 07		OCT 07 - SEPT 08		OCT 08 - SEPT 09	
	Median Sale Price	Average Sale Price	Median Sale Price	Average Sale Price	Median Sale Price	Average Sale Price
Sales		8		16		21
Up to \$200,000	\$73,500	\$67,174	\$150,250	\$150,088	\$135,000	\$142,900
Sales		17		16		19
\$201,000 to \$300,000	\$267,000	\$258,382	\$246,750	\$244,197	\$255,000	\$251,100
Sales		19		17		18
\$301,000 to \$400,000	\$349,900	\$345,968	\$345,000	\$346,165	\$347,500	\$348,675
Sales		39		34		11
\$401,000 +	\$545,000	\$610,687	\$540,000	\$636,324	\$550,000	\$637,045

Source: Gary Nathan, Woodland Development Realty

Land Use Conflicts

Land Use Compatibility

	Low density residential	Medium density residential	High density residential	General commercial	Highway commercial	Government/institutional	Utilities	Rural residential	Light industrial	Heavy industrial	Agriculture
Low density residential	●										
Medium density residential	●	●									
High density residential	●	●	●								
General commercial	●	●	●	●							
Highway commercial	●	●	●	●	●						
Government/institutional	●	●	●	●	●	●					
Utilities	●	●	●	●	●	●	●				
Rural residential	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Light industrial	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Heavy industrial	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Agriculture	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Generally compatible
● Compatible only if impacts can be mitigated
● Generally incompatible

One of the challenges in land use planning is providing for a harmonious mix of diverse land uses, while avoiding land use conflict. Conflicts between uses arise when use in one area interferes with the uses in another. In some cases, these conflicts may be minor annoyances, but in other situations, land use conflicts can pose threats to health and safety.

Examples of common land use conflicts include situations where residential areas adjoin areas of agricultural use, or when an industrial area is constructed near residential development. It is often desirable to reduce land use conflicts through the use of buffer zones, or zones of transition between disharmonious land uses. The buffer concept is widely recognized as an effective tool to reduce the potential for conflict, and is fairly easily implemented through the modification of the local zoning code. This tool is

particularly well suited for reducing potential conflict between residential and industrial development. In this situation a buffer would provide for a mix of light industry and commercial as a transition to residential.

Another type of conflict arises when there is shared planning authority within overlapping jurisdictional boundaries. The potential for this type of conflict is greatest where city and village planning areas overlap with the unincorporated towns. Cities and villages and the adjacent towns can essentially plan for the future development within the extraterritorial area. Conflicts may arise over issues such as annexation of town lands, development issues, jurisdictional authority or the extension of municipal services. Conflicts may also arise as incorporated communities review and deny proposed subdivisions within extraterritorial plat review areas (Wis. Stat. 236.10(1)(b)2), which may restrict residential development in the town.

Contaminated Sites

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) provides information about contaminated properties and other activities related to the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil or groundwater in Wisconsin. Additional data about these sites can be obtained through the online BRRTS system database at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/rr/brrts/index.htm>. BRRTS data indicates that as of August 2009, there were 25 open contamination sites in Sawyer County. Open sites include those in need of clean up or where cleanup is currently in progress. Petroleum contamination from leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) is a primary contributor to soil and groundwater contamination in Sawyer County. Of the 25 open sites in the county, 17 are LUST sites (Map 19).

Table 8.15: Contaminated Properties and Other Activities Related to the Investigation and Cleanup of Contaminated Soil or Groundwater in Sawyer County (BRRTS Database)

		STATUS					Grand Total
		Closed Sites	Conditionally Closed Sites	General Property	No Action Required	Open Sites	
ACTIVITY TYPE	Abandoned Container	1					1
	Environmental Repair	16				8	24
	General Property			7			7
	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	134	1			17	152
	No Action Required				76		76
	Spills	79					79
	Grand Total	230	1	7	76	25	339

Source: WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System BRRTS data was extracted on 8/04/09.

Redevelopment of contaminated sites or under-utilized properties with existing facilities is encouraged by property owners or persons purchasing properties. Communities and adjoining property owners benefit from the redevelopment of sites needing rehabilitation or environmental clean-up.

Table 8.16: Contaminated Properties (Open Sites) in Sawyer County by MCD

MCD	OPEN SITES	
	ERP	LUST
City of Hayward	0	0
Town of Bass lake	1	1
Town of Couderay	0	0
Town of Draper	0	2
Town of Edgewater	0	0
Town of Hayward	3	4
Town of Hunter	0	0
Town of Lenroot	0	1
Town of Ojibwa	1	1
Town of Radisson	0	0
Town of Round lake	0	2
Town of Sand lake	0	0
Town of Spider lake	0	0
Town of Weirgor	1	1
Town of Winter	0	0
Village of Couderay	0	1
Village of Exeland	1	1
Village of Radisson	0	1
Village of Winter	1	1
Grand Total	8	16*

Data Source: WDNR Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System BRRTS data was extracted on 8/04/09.

* Grand total does not match total from Table 8.16 because some sites are not identified geographically within the BRRTS

Closed Landfills

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publishes a registry of known waste disposal sites in Wisconsin. The registry was created by the WDNR to serve as a comprehensive listing of all sites where solid or hazardous wastes have been or may have been deposited. Inclusion of a site on the registry is not intended to suggest that environmental problems have occurred, are occurring or will occur in the future.

Table 8.17: Waste Disposal Sites in Sawyer County

Town/Village/City	Facility (Name of Site/Landfill)	Site Location	PLSS	STATUS
WINTER	BUMBLE BEE RESORT	BUMBLE BEE RD	NE NE S01 39N 05W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	HAYWARD CTY	HWY 63 S	NW SW S28 41N 09W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	DNR DEER PIT	TOWER RD	SW SE S30 41N 08W	CLOSED
SPIDER LAKE	GHOST LAKE LODGE LF	HOLLYWOOD RD OFF HWY 77	SW SW S31 42N 05W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	HAYWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	HWY 27 & 77	SW NW S15 41N 09W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	HAYWARD WOOD PROD (WOOD)	15115 HOSPITAL RD	NE NE S23 41N 09W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	L P HARDBOARD PLANT	16571 W. HWY 63	NE SW S32 41N 09W	CLOSED
COUDERAY	LAC COURT OREILLES INDIAN RES	HWY CC	SW SE S25 39N 08W	CLOSED
BASS LAKE	NOR-WIS RESORT DUMP	NOR -WIS ROAD	NE SE S13 40N 09W	CLOSED
BASS LAKE	R V DOEHR LUMBER CO (WOOD)	HWY E	NW SE S17 40N 08W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	RAND'S DISPOSAL - SAWYER CO DEMO	COUNTY HWY B	SW SW S30 41N 08W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	REST HAVEN LODGE	CHIEF LAKE RD	SE S36 40N 08W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	THOMPSON & SONS INC DEMO	HWY 63 S	NE NE S31 41N 09N	CLOSED
BASS LAKE	BASS LAKE TN	7816 HIGHLINE RD	NW SW S26 40N 09W	CLOSED
COUDERAY	COUDERAY TN	ATHERTON RD	SE SE S02 38N 08W	CLOSED
DRAPER	DRAPER TN	BROADWAY ST	NW SE S35 40N 04W	CLOSED
EDGEWATER	EDGEWATER TN	HWY 48	SE SW S16 37N 09W	CLOSED
HAYWARD	HAYWARD TN	CHIPPEWA	NE SE S25 41N	CLOSED

		TRAIL	09W	
HUNTER	HUNTER TN	WORLDS END RD	NE S19 40N 07W	CLOSED
HUNTER	HUNTER TN	OLD DUMP RD	NE NE S18 40N 06W	CLOSED
HUNTER	HUNTER TN	HWY CC	SW NE S15 40N 07W	CLOSED
HUNTER	HUNTER TN	WORLDS END RD	SW SE S19 40N 07W	CLOSED
LENROOT	LENROOT TN - EYTCHESON SITE	NELSON LAKE RD	NE NW S02 41N 09W	CLOSED
LENROOT	LENROOT TN -HWY 27 SITE	HWY 27 & 77	NW SE S32 42N 09W	CLOSED
LENROOT	LENROOT TN - SEELEY SITE	OLD OO RD	NE NE S22 42N 08W	CLOSED
MEADOWBROOK	MEADOWBROOK TN	HWY 27 & 77	SW NW S22 37N 06W	CLOSED
METEOR	METEOR TN	VENESS LN	SE NW S14 37N 08W	CLOSED
OJIBWA	OJIBWA DUMP TN	DEER LN	SW NE S09 38N 06W	CLOSED
RADISSON	RADISSON TN - RADISSON VIL LF	OLD HWY 70	NW NE S24 38N 07W	CLOSED
ROUND LAKE	ROUND LAKE TN - B SITE	LAWRY RD	NW NE S32 41N 07W	CLOSED
ROUND LAKE	ROUND LAKE TN -A SITE	HWY A	NE SE S23 41N 07W	CLOSED
ROUND LAKE	ROUND LAKE TN - MOOSE LAKE	FOREST CIRCLE DR	NE NE S26 41N 06W	CLOSED
SAND LAKE	SAND LAKE TN	5501 DUMP RD	SW NW S29 39N 09W	CLOSED
SPIDER LAKE	SPIDER LAKE TN - BRANDT RD SITE	DUMP RD	NW NE S36 42N 07W	CLOSED
SPIDER LAKE	SPIDER LAKE TN - MURPHY BLVD	MURPHY BLVD	NW NW S22 42N 07W	CLOSED
WEIRGOR	WEIRGOR TN - EXELAND VIL	FIRST ST	NW SE S28 37N 07W	CLOSED
WINTER	WINTER TN	LAGOON RD	NE NW S04 38N 05W	CLOSED
WINTER	WINTER TN - CONNOR LAKE SITE	LAKE OF THE PINES RD	NE NW S22 38N 03W	CLOSED
OJIBWA	OJIBWA TN	HELSING RD	SW NW S06 39N 06W	CLOSED
EXELAND	EXELAND VIL duplicate	FIRST ST	NW SE S28 37N 07W	CLOSED
LENROOT	VORTANZ LUMBER CO (WOOD)	HWY OO	NW SW S15 42N 08W	CLOSED
RADISSON	WALTER BROS LUMBER CO (WOOD)	HWY 70	SW SW S14 38N 07W	CLOSED
BASS LAKE	WILLIAM'S	WILLIAMS BAY	SE SE S14 40N	CLOSED

	GRINDSTONE LK RESORT	RD	09W	
WINTER	WIS H&SS FLAMBEAU CORRECT CNTR	HWY M	SE SE S27 37N 03W	CLOSED
HAYWARD, TOWN OF	THOMPSON DEMOLITION LANDFILL #2	HWY 63 S	NE NE S31 41N 09E	CLOSED
HAYWARD, TOWN OF	THOMPSON DEMOLITION LANDFILL #4	HWY 63 S	NE NW S32 41N 09E	OPEN

Closed landfills in Sawyer County are shown along with LUST and ERP sites in Map 19. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there are 45 documented closed landfill sites in Sawyer County and one site which is currently open (Thompson Demolition Landfill #4). The county should be aware of the location of these sites when planning for future growth and development. While soil and/or groundwater pollution may not be present, or eminent, the land use decision-making process should evaluate the potential risks to public health and the environment.

Development around landfills should be done with care so as to ensure public health and safety factors are addressed. Closed landfills most often have a system of wells for monitoring water levels for chemicals entering the local aquifers. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides a number of tools and monitoring protocols for assisting local governments and residents near closed landfills.

LAND DEMAND

Land demand projections attempt to identify future land needs based on current or anticipated trends. These estimates are based on several assumptions which are discussed under each of the relevant sections. Factors which could cause deviation from projected land demand include, but are not limited to;

- Increase or decrease in average lot sizes
- Unforeseen changes in demographic variables such as population changes or changes in the average household size
- Economic variables, including land prices
- Development policies and regulations
- Physical determinants (land supply)
- Changing social or cultural values
- Transportation system improvements
- Utility access

Wisconsin’s comprehensive planning statutes require that the plan contain projections based on the plan’s background information for 20 years, in five 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. It should be noted that projected land demand for the four categories included in this plan may be slightly different than figures in town adopted comprehensive plans. These differences are in large part due to different methodologies used in formulating the future projections and differences in background data. Where town adopted comprehensive plans exist, future land use scenarios should be utilized.

Residential Land

Forecasts of future land demand in Sawyer County are based on population and development projections for the planning period up to the year 2030. Population forecasts for Sawyer County project a year 2030 population of 20,411 residents. Housing projections (permanent and seasonal) indicate a cumulative demand of 3,684 total housing units in Sawyer County between 2010 and 2030, an annual average of about 184 units.

Annual actual absorption of residential land will be about 129 acres annually. This suggests an additional reservation of land for residential purposes of about 2,585 acres by the year 2030.

Town	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Bass Lake</i>	1,592	1,746	1,882	1,989	2,070
<i>Couderay</i>	196	208	216	222	225
<i>Draper</i>	311	314	314	311	304
<i>Edgewater</i>	549	593	629	658	675
<i>Hayward</i>	1,553	1,670	1,768	1,842	1,888
<i>Hunter</i>	817	902	980	1,042	1,089
<i>Lenroot</i>	887	971	1,041	1,100	1,142
<i>Meadowbrook</i>	79	79	78	75	71
<i>Meteor</i>	110	120	130	139	143
<i>Ojibwa</i>	233	251	265	275	282
<i>Radisson</i>	293	311	324	333	338
<i>Round Lake</i>	1,027	1,129	1,224	1,300	1,355
<i>Sand Lake</i>	982	1,031	1,070	1,092	1,101
<i>Spider Lake</i>	669	719	756	784	802
<i>Weirgor</i>	213	229	241	250	256
<i>Winter</i>	1,095	1,207	1,309	1,388	1,448
Sawyer County	10,605	11,480	12,226	12,800	13,190

Source: Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Commercial Land

Rural Sawyer County has a relatively small proportion of total land being used for commercial purposes. Development needs created by a growing population, tourism and expanding rural housing development will create demand for new commercial space during the next twenty years. Development projections indicate that 838 acres of land should be designated over the next 20 years for commercial development.

Town	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Bass Lake</i>	134	148	162	175	185
<i>Couderay</i>	91	96	102	106	109
<i>Draper</i>	62	63	64	64	63
<i>Edgewater</i>	79	86	92	98	102
<i>Hayward</i>	959	1,035	1,113	1,179	1,228
<i>Hunter</i>	362	403	446	484	515
<i>Lenroot</i>	110	121	133	142	150
<i>Meadowbrook</i>	2	2	2	2	2
<i>Meteor</i>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Ojibwa</i>	42	45	48	51	53
<i>Radisson</i>	24	25	27	28	29
<i>Round Lake</i>	196	218	239	260	276
<i>Sand Lake</i>	100	106	111	115	117
<i>Spider Lake</i>	342	366	393	413	428
<i>Weirgor</i>	61	65	70	74	77
<i>Winter</i>	164	182	201	218	231
Sawyer County	2,729	2,963	3,205	3,410	3,567

Source: Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Industrial Land

In contrast to commercial development, there is less of a correlation between population growth and industrial development, making it much more difficult to estimate future industrial land demand. Sawyer County should provide for an absorption of between 130 and 180 acres of industrial land over a 20-year period.

Table 8.20: Forecast Industrial Demand (Acres)					
Town	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Bass Lake</i>	59	58	57	56	54
<i>Couderay</i>	3	3	3	3	3
<i>Draper</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Edgewater</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Hayward</i>	271	246	222	197	173
<i>Hunter</i>	3	3	4	4	5
<i>Lenroot</i>	100	113	127	141	155
<i>Meadowbrook</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Meteor</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ojibwa</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Radisson</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Round Lake</i>	37	36	36	36	36
<i>Sand Lake</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Spider Lake</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Weirgor</i>	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Winter</i>	0	0	0	0	0
Sawyer County	483	469	459	447	436

Source: Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Agricultural Land Demand

Agriculture is the second most dominant use within Sawyer County's rural landscape. Only forestlands encumber more total acreage. As noted previously in this chapter, agriculture in Sawyer County has been declining over the past 20 years. Historic trends derived from assessment statistics were used to estimate future agricultural land demand.

Town	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<i>Bass Lake</i>	2,642	2,677	2,711	2,746	2,780
<i>Couderay</i>	1,374	1,474	1,573	1,673	1,772
<i>Draper</i>	416	405	395	384	374
<i>Edgewater</i>	2,029	1,996	1,963	1,930	1,898
<i>Hayward</i>	2,230	1,383	536	-310	-1,157
<i>Hunter</i>	100	78	57	36	15
<i>Lenroot</i>	1,788	1,528	1,268	1,008	747
<i>Meadowbrook</i>	3,017	2,651	2,285	1,919	1,554
<i>Meteor</i>	3,591	3,885	4,180	4,475	4,770
<i>Ojibwa</i>	806	804	803	801	800
<i>Radisson</i>	4,375	4,320	4,264	4,209	4,153
<i>Round Lake</i>	1,447	1,345	1,242	1,139	1,036
<i>Sand Lake</i>	3,448	3,333	3,218	3,103	2,988
<i>Spider Lake</i>	577	593	608	623	638
<i>Weirgor</i>	5,398	5,348	5,299	5,249	5,200
<i>Winter</i>	3,253	3,174	3,094	3,015	2,936
Sawyer County	36,491	34,994	33,496	32,000	30,504

Source: Northwest Regional Planning Commission

While the above land use demand projections represent the four major land use categories represented in Sawyer County, each of the 16 towns have developed a future land use map which depicts the future vision of development within their community. As previously noted 13 towns have either adopted or are in development of comprehensive plans. As of January 2010, 12 towns have formally adopted plans and one other is in plan development stages or awaiting town board action to formally adopt the plan. Only three towns are not developing comprehensive plans and have no plans to develop a comprehensive plan (Ojibwa, Radisson and Couderay).

Future land use maps for the 16 towns are included in this plan. When decisions at the county level are made regarding consistency requirements related to 66.1001(3), the formally adopted town comprehensive plans shall be reviewed. Future land use maps and definitions for the towns of Ojibwa, Radisson and Couderay are included in the plan as they are not developing a comprehensive plan. The County should use these maps and definitions when making consistency requirements related to 66.1001(3).

Planning for future land uses is sometimes perceived as an intrusion onto the rights of private property owners. The actual purpose of land use planning is to protect the rights of individuals and to give landowners, citizens and local communities the opportunity to define their community vision. In Sawyer County, 13 towns and the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Ojibwe have developed local comprehensive plans that provide elected officials and leaders with a range of directions relating to not just land use, but housing, transportation and economic development.

Many of the towns with adopted comprehensive plans have the document posted on their website. Additionally, each community with an adopted comprehensive plan is required to provide the local library with a copy of the adopted comprehensive plan.

Town of Ojibwa Future Land Use Definitions

Agriculture

Agricultural areas represent varying forms of activity. Areas defined on the map are generally those areas where future agricultural practices are expected to continue during the planning period.

Commercial

There is no single commercial core found in the Town, but instead commercial developments are scattered throughout the town at key intersections or other areas. Where sewer service is available a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet is required and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet is required. Shoreland Recreational Resorts and Mobile Homes are included within this category.

Industrial

Future land use relating to industrial/manufacturing activities where sewer service is available and requires a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet, as noted in the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Forest

Future land use areas classified as forestry are those areas under public ownership (county, state, or federal) and commercial/industrial forest ownership where no planned residential, commercial, or industrial development is projected over the planning horizon.

Forest Rural Residential

This category is areas where the town has seen growth in residential development and is anticipated to continue to see this activity, on privately owned forested lands.

Rural Activity Center

Rural activity centers with limited commercial and community services, including compact development and mixed residential development within a defined boundary that is distinguishable from surrounding lands. This area may also be unincorporated rural hamlets or crossroads.

Shoreland

Shoreland areas are represented by the lakes and rivers classification system as represented in the county zoning ordinance. Development densities within shorelands will maintain a minimum density of 1 home per 20,000 square feet on Class I lakes, a minimum density of 1 home per 30,000 square feet on Class II lakes and streams & rivers, a minimum density of 1 home per 40,000 square feet on Class III lakes, and a minimum density of 1 home per 5 acres on Class IV lakes. These areas may include

residential, recreational resort, commercial and other activities as allowed by use within the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Governmental/Institutional

Areas including government administrative buildings and offices, fire halls, government recycling facilities, utilities, hospitals, clinics and special care-facilities, public schools and colleges, fraternal organizations, and cemeteries, churches and other religious facilities.

Mineral Extraction

Areas currently mapped and future areas identified as extraction of non-metallic mineral extraction (gravel and sand).

Outdoor Recreation

This category includes existing mapped outdoor recreational areas and future areas for park & recreational development, whether private or public, including hunting preserves, designated hunting management areas, and motorized and non-motorized recreation areas.

Conservancy

Areas where unique characteristics are present that should be preserved and maintained in their natural state.

Town of Radisson Future Land Use Definitions

Agriculture

Agricultural areas represent varying forms of activity. Areas defined on the map are generally those areas where future agricultural practices are expected to continue during the planning period.

Commercial

There is no single commercial core found in the Town, but instead commercial developments are scattered throughout the town at key intersections or other areas. Where sewer service is available a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet is required and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet is required. Shoreland Recreational Resorts and Mobile Homes are included within this category.

Industrial

Future land use relating to industrial/manufacturing activities where sewer service is available and requires a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet, as noted in the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Forest

Future land use areas classified as forestry are those areas under public ownership (county, state, or federal) and Tribal Lands where residential, commercial, or industrial development is not projected over the planning horizon.

Forest Rural Residential

This category is areas where the town has seen growth in residential development and is anticipated to continue to see this activity, on privately owned forested lands.

Rural Activity Center

Rural activity centers with limited commercial and community services, including compact development and mixed residential development within a defined boundary that is distinguishable from surrounding lands. This area may also be unincorporated rural hamlets or crossroads.

Shoreland

Shoreland areas are represented by the lakes and rivers classification system as represented in the county zoning ordinance. Development densities within shorelands will maintain a minimum density of 1 home per 20,000 square feet on Class I lakes, a minimum density of 1 home per 30,000 square feet on Class II lakes and streams & rivers, a minimum density of 1 home per 40,000 square feet on Class III lakes, and a minimum density of 1 home per 5 acres on Class IV lakes. These areas may include residential, recreational resort, commercial and other activities as allowed by use within the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Governmental/Institutional

Areas including government administrative buildings and offices, fire halls, government recycling facilities, utilities, hospitals, clinics and special care-facilities, public schools and colleges, fraternal organizations, and cemeteries, churches and other religious facilities.

Mineral Extraction

Areas currently mapped and future areas identified as extraction of non-metallic mineral extraction (gravel and sand).

Outdoor Recreation

This category includes existing mapped outdoor recreational areas and future areas for park & recreational development, whether private or public, including hunting preserves, designated hunting management areas, and motorized and non-motorized recreation areas.

Conservancy

Areas where unique characteristics are present that should be preserved and maintained in their natural state.

Town of Couderay Future Land Use Definitions**Agriculture**

Agricultural areas represent varying forms of activity. Areas defined on the map are generally those areas where future agricultural practices are expected to continue during the planning period.

Commercial

There is no single commercial core found in the Town, but instead commercial developments are scattered throughout the town at key intersections or other areas. Where sewer service is available a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet is required and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet is required. Shoreland Recreational Resorts and Mobile Homes are included within this category.

Industrial

Future land use relating to industrial/manufacturing activities where sewer service is available and requires a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet and in areas of no sewer service a minimum lot area of 20,000 square feet, as noted in the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Forest

Future land use areas classified as forestry are those areas under public ownership (county, state, or federal) and Tribal Lands where residential, commercial, or industrial development is not projected over the planning horizon.

Forest Rural Residential

This category is areas where the town has seen growth in residential development and is anticipated to continue to see this activity, on privately owned forested lands.

Rural Activity Center

Rural activity centers with limited commercial and community services, including compact development and mixed residential development within a defined boundary that is distinguishable from surrounding lands. This area may also be unincorporated rural hamlets or crossroads.

Shoreland

Shoreland areas are represented by the lakes and rivers classification system as represented in the county zoning ordinance. Development densities within shorelands will maintain a minimum density of 1 home per 20,000 square feet on Class I lakes, a minimum density of 1 home per 30,000 square feet on Class II lakes and streams & rivers, a minimum density of 1 home per 40,000 square feet on Class III lakes, and a minimum density of 1 home per 5 acres on Class IV lakes. These areas may include residential, recreational resort, commercial and other activities as allowed by use within the Sawyer County Zoning Ordinance.

Governmental/Institutional

Areas including government administrative buildings and offices, fire halls, government recycling facilities, utilities, hospitals, clinics and special care-facilities, public schools and colleges, fraternal organizations, and cemeteries, churches and other religious facilities.

Mineral Extraction

Areas currently mapped and future areas identified as extraction of non-metallic mineral extraction (gravel and sand).

Outdoor Recreation

This category includes existing mapped outdoor recreational areas and future areas for park & recreational development, whether private or public, including hunting preserves, designated hunting management areas, and motorized and non-motorized recreation areas.

Conservancy

Areas where unique characteristics are present that should be preserved and maintained in their natural state.

Continued examination of the overall county comprehensive plan and coordination efforts with town developed comprehensive plans if essential. Future decision making by local units of government will most often be based on recommendations and guidance from individual comprehensive plan. These comprehensive plans form the basis of their future vision, based on community input.

IMPLEMENTATION

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(i)

Implementation

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.

INTRODUCTION

The Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan is intended to help guide decision making by County Departments and others where applicable through a set of goals, objectives and actions. At the beginning of the overall comprehensive planning process it was determined that the County comprehensive plan would be a broad representation of those towns throughout Sawyer County based on the towns' current adopted comprehensive plan. During development of the county comprehensive plan, a total of 13 towns had either adopted or were in development of comprehensive plans.

The county comprehensive plan goals, objectives and actions are a broad representation of town comprehensive plans. When actions or procedures that must be consistent with 66.1001(g)(h)(j)(k)(L)and(q) are considered by Sawyer County, recommendations from town plans shall be used as these town plans set forth their desired vision and direction of community growth and development. When actions or procedures that must be consistent with 66.1001(g)(h)(j)(k)(L)and(q) are considered by Sawyer County in a town that does not have its own adopted comprehensive plan, the Sawyer County comprehensive plan must be used.

This element includes a table of all the goals, objectives and actions highlighted in each element of the plan. The comprehensive plan is not inflexible or static. The objectives and actions are intended to allow flexibility in light of new information or opportunities. As change is inevitable, the comprehensive plan may need to be amended to appropriately reflect future changes.

Consistency Review during Plan Development

Within this Implementation Element, it is required to describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan. As a result of the comprehensive plan being developed in a coordinated and simultaneous effort, the planning process has ensured that the development and review of each element is consistent with the others; and based on that analysis, there are no known inconsistencies between the planning elements.

In the future, as plan amendments occur, it is important that the County Board through an appointed committee evaluate the proposed amendments across the entire document for consistency purposes.

Plan Updates

A purpose of this plan is to balance community and private property rights with the overall community (property owners, local units of government and others), protect property values community-wide, minimize the conflicts between land uses and keep the cost of local government as low as possible. An essential characteristic of any planning program is that it be ongoing and flexible. Periodic updates to this plan are necessary to reflect current trends.

The Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a living document. Over time, social and economic conditions and values tend to change. The comprehensive plan should be updated periodically to reflect these changes. Systematic, periodic updates will ensure that not only the statistical data is current but also the plan’s goals, objectives and actions reflect the current situation and modern needs. Under current law, it is required that an update of the plan be undertaken every 10 years.

When amendments to the plan are necessary, the adopted public participation plan shall be followed to provide maximum efforts in open dialog and information sharing. The public hearing shall be advertised using a Class I notice. Based on public input, recommendations and other facts, the county board will then formally act on the recommended amendment(s).

Measuring Plan Progress

It is required to include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit’s progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The task of developing a measurement tool to gauge the outcome of this plans objectives and actions will be accomplished by the development of a timeframe for the identified actions. These timeframes will provide guidance to the Sawyer County Board of Supervisors, Sawyer County Departments and local units of government on when specific actions should be initiated. Based on the timeframes, representatives can then measure the progress of achieving implementation of the comprehensive plan. The following outlines the goals, objectives and actions for each of the comprehensive plan elements.

Within each of the actions identified, a list of responsible parties has been identified. It should be noted this list is not limited to only those identified. Others are encouraged to contribute to the overall implementation of the actions.

Housing

Goal

An adequate supply of housing for individuals of all income levels, including a range of choices that meet the needs of all age groups and persons with special needs, while protecting the quality of the natural environment and maintaining the rural character of Sawyer County.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Eliminate substandard housing through blight control or housing rehabilitation and repair.</i>		
Action 1: Work with Town governments to inventory blighted and dilapidated residential buildings and investigate avenues for removal of non repairable structures.	Ongoing	Assessors, Zoning and Health Departments
Action 2: Encourage coordinating CDBG housing rehabilitation funds of the County and the Towns of Sand Lake and Winter and the Village of Exeland to maximize rehabilitation efforts.	Ongoing	County Housing Administrators
Action 3: Continue to seek state and federal funds to address housing needs.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Housing Authority, Sawyer County Departments
Action 4: Partner with other organizations that provide rehabilitation assistance to qualifying residents of Sawyer County.	Ongoing	Indianhead Community Action Agency, USDA-Rural Development, Northwest Affordable Housing
Action 5: Support the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code requirements where required during construction and rehabilitation.	Ongoing	Local Units of Government
<i>Objective 2: Encourage housing in areas that will not result in property or environmental damage.</i>		
Action 1: Enforce existing land use regulations and investigate future land use regulations that provide stronger restrictions for development in sensitive areas.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, Towns

Action 2: Distribute educational materials to developers, realtors and others about the benefits of preventing environmental degradation.	Ongoing	DNR, Sawyer County, Town, Lakes Associations, UWEX
Action 3: Support local decisions in their evaluation of development criteria pertaining to potential housing activity based on approved planning documents.	2010 and Ongoing	Sawyer County
Action 4: Encourage the development of clustered housing where environmentally appropriate.	Ongoing	Towns, Sawyer County, Developers
Action 5: Strengthen the process of monitoring all septic systems and the reporting of data.	2010 and Ongoing	Sawyer County
<i>Objective 3: Support housing options for ALL individuals.</i>		
Action 1: Support existing housing coalition efforts that seek to provide affordable housing options.	Ongoing	Sawyer County
Action 2: Increase public awareness of state, federal and local programs that can direct funds to a multiple range of housing options.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, UWEX, USDA-Rural Development
Action 3: Encourage local developers and housing coalitions to work together to review housing needs across the County.	Ongoing	Developers and Housing Coalitions
Action 4: Encourage communication between Sawyer County, local units of government, housing coalitions and developers to support a range of housing options.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, UWEX, Northwest Builders Association
Action 5: Develop or update a written procedural process that provides information to developers and property owners regarding coordinated decision making.	2010 and Ongoing	Sawyer County Zoning, Towns

TransportationGoal

A safe and efficient multi-modal transportation network providing a range of modal choices for all persons.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Develop, maintain and improve roads to meet the county's future transportation needs.</i>		
Action 1: Develop a roadway improvement plan for roads.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Highway Department, WisDOT, Federal Agencies, LCO and local towns
Action 2: Prior to the design phase of reconstruction plans for county highways, coordinate with local towns in an effort to discuss the potential implementation of non-motorized transportation improvements to the highway construction project.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Highway Department, WisDOT, Federal Agencies, LCO and local towns
Action 3: Seek state and federal funds to implement safety and design changes to the county system.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Highway Department
Action 4: Examine measures in which to partner with local units of government for shared services relating to road building, maintenance, snowplowing, etc.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Highway Department, WisDOT, Federal Agencies, LCO and local towns
<i>Objective 2: Continue the overall development of motorized and non-motorized trails.</i>		
Action 1: Work with local units of government and local clubs to partner financially, when possible, in the development of trail activities.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government, clubs and all other interested parties
Action 2: Seek state and federal funding sources to offset proposed trail development.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government, clubs and all other interested parties
Action 3: Lend support to local units of government in their requests for state and federal grant applications.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government, clubs and all other interested parties

Action 4: Seek to develop coordinated trail systems with adjoining counties and other local governmental units.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government, clubs and all other interested parties
<i>Objective 3: Support the continued operation and expansion of transit options to all persons.</i>		
Action 1: Encourage operation and expansion of services offered by transit operators.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties
Action 2: Seek partners for financing the expansion of transit operators.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties
Action 3: Work with private transit systems and other organizations to provide rides to those with disabilities or limited financial means to pay for such transportation.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties
Action 4: Continually maintain and update as needed the <i>Transportation (Transit) Coordination Plan</i> to enable the County and others to be eligible for state and federal transit funding.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties
<i>Objective 4: Encourage safety improvements to local railroad crossings and airports.</i>		
Action 1: Coordinate meetings between Canadian National (CN) Railway and local townships to discuss safety and other rail transportation related topics.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties
Action 2: Seek state and federal funds to support airport improvements.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, local units of government and all other interested parties

Utilities and Community FacilitiesGoal

Maintain and enhance applicable county facilities and services, which contribute to the overall quality of life, while supporting other public and private sector organizations that are responsible for providing many of the utilities and community related facilities available within the County.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Encourage coordinated planning and development of utilities and community facilities as defined within the comprehensive planning legislation.</i>		
Action 1: Continue the dialog between Sawyer County committees and local organizations in developing shared projects that serve the county's residents and visitors.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, municipalities, non-profits, private entities
Action 2: Work with organizations to maximize cooperative efforts.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, municipalities, non-profits, private entities, State and Federal agencies
Action 3: Maintain and refurbish existing park facilities, while partnering with others to develop new facilities where needed.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, municipalities, non-profits, private entities, State and Federal agencies
Action 4: Examine future development projects that may impact the quality and quantity of ground water resources.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Zoning, Sanitary Districts, private and non-profit entities, State and Federal agencies
Action 5: Promote health and safety service and facilities.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, municipalities, private entities, State and Federal agencies
Action 6: Support the efforts of towns, villages and businesses working to find solutions for the effective disposal of holding tank sewage and septic tank contents.	2010-2015	Sawyer County, municipalities, private entities, State and Federal agencies
Action 7: Support efforts to increase development of renewable energy and septic tank contents.	Ongoing	Sawyer County, municipalities, private entities, State and Federal agencies

<p>Action 8: Promote the effective implementation of a data base for implementation of septic maintenance and disposal.</p>	<p>2010-2013</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, private entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p>Action 9: Investigate the expansion of existing facilities or construction of new treatment facilities to accept holding tank, septic system waste and sewage treatment sludge.</p>	<p>2010-2015</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, private entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p><i>Objective 2: Improve and expand telecommunication services and coverage related to cellular and Internet throughout the county.</i></p>		
<p>Action 1: Establish communication with cellular and internet providers to discuss gaps in coverage across the county.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, non-profits, private entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p>Action 2: Seek avenues in which to partner with local and national cellular providers to apply for communication related funding programs.</p>	<p>2010-2015 and Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, non-profits, private entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p><i>Objective 3: Protect the natural environment and property owners in all public and private development projects.</i></p>		
<p>Action 1: Encourage Best Management Practices during all private and public construction related projects.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County Zoning, Sanitary Districts, private and non-profit entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p>Action 2: Promote effective storm water management measures.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County Zoning, Sanitary Districts, private and non-profit entities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p><i>Objective 4: Provide law enforcement and emergency/rescue services to residents and visitors.</i></p>		

<p>Action 1: Explore opportunities to coordinate and share in services.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, State and Federal agencies</p>
<p>Action 2: Continue the relationships with the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe regarding services, responsibilities and cooperation.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County, LCO</p>
<p>Action 3: Coordinate efforts across the county to secure funding opportunities.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County, municipalities, private and non-profit entities, State and Federal agencies</p>

Natural, Agricultural and Cultural Resources

Natural

Goal

Promote the sustainable use and management of the county’s environmental diversity, natural resources and related quality of life.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Identify and enhance the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive and vulnerable resources.</i>		
Action 1: Protect surface and ground waters through the promotion of Best Management Practices and regulatory measures.	Ongoing	WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trust’s, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service and others
Action 2: Work with local and national organizations to promote measures useful in protecting and conserving area resources.	Ongoing	WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service and others
Action 3: Distribute educational materials and outreach information.	Ongoing	WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others
Action 4: Seek state and federal funding for outreach in curbing the introduction or spreading of invasive species.	Ongoing	WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, US Forest Service, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others

<p>Action 5: Implement recommendations and actions as outlined within documents prepared by the Land and Water Conservation Department.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County Board of Supervisors, Land and Water Conservation, Sawyer County Zoning Department</p>
<p><i>Objective 2: Protect area lakes, rivers, streams, shorelands and wetlands.</i></p>		
<p>Action 1: Provide resource and educational materials to land owners, realtors and others concerning the preservation and protection of area water and land resources.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p>Action 2: Encourage all land owners whether on or off water, to initiate measures to control runoff and make ecologic choices in applying chemicals and land application of agricultural/human waste.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p>Action 3: Work with local and national organizations to promote measures useful in protecting area resources.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p><i>Objective 3: Protect, manage and enhance the sustainable use of forest and land resources whether public or privately owned.</i></p>		
<p>Action 1: Encourage the use of Best Management Practices in all forested areas.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service, Lake Associations, LCO, UW-Extension and others</p>

<p>Action 2: Encourage dialog between privately held timber resource companies, units of government and others to discuss harvest management strategies and projected schedule of timber harvesting.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, US Forest Service, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p>Action 3: Implement measures as outlined within the Sawyer County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Forest Department, Sawyer County Board of Supervisors, local units of government, land and water trusts and others</p>
<p>Action 4: Coordinate dialog and discussion with large forest land owners to curb the fragmentation of forest land holdings.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, US Forest Service, local units of government, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p>Action 5: Work with local and national organizations to promote measures useful in protecting area resources.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>WDNR, Sawyer County Zoning, Land and Water Conservation Department, LCO, Forest Department, land and water trusts, Corp of Engineers, US Forest Service, Lake Associations, UW-Extension and others</p>
<p>Action 6: Maintain reclamation plans, monitor metallic and non-metallic mining operations and encourage applicable Best Management Practices at all locations.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Sawyer County Zoning, local units of government, LCO</p>

Agricultural

Goal

Preserve and enhance agricultural activities throughout the county as they support the local, state and national agricultural industry.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Preserve agricultural land for farming.</i>		
Action 1: Through county, state and federal programs, provide landowners with contacts and other information regarding available agricultural programs.	Ongoing	UW-Extension, Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection
Action 2: Encourage Best Management Practices that are environmentally sound.	Ongoing	UW-Extension, Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection
Action 3: Coordinate with governmental and non-profit organizations to develop land trust measures for the preservation of agricultural land.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Zoning Department, state and federal grant programs, land trusts
Action 4: Encourage developers and private property owners to consider placing residential developments away from farming operations in an effort to minimize land use conflicts.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Zoning Department, local units of government, UW-Extension
Action 5: Coordinate dialog and discussion with farmland owners to curb the fragmentation of farmlands to other non-farmland uses.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Zoning Department, local units of government, UW-Extension

Cultural

Goal

Preserve and enhance cultural and heritage resources throughout the county.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Expand the collection and identification of cultural and heritage resources.</i>		
Action 1: Encourage local municipalities, civic organizations, LCO and others to document and preserve their cultural history.	Ongoing	Historical Societies, civic organizations, LCO, local units of government, museums
Action 2: Encourage developers and contractors to protect cultural and heritage resources prior to or found during development activities.	Ongoing	Developers, contractors, Historical Societies, all land owners

Economic Development

Goal

To create an environment that promotes jobs creation and retention through the management of planned growth in a manner that enhances the quality of life for current and future residents.

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Responsible Party</i>
Objective 1: Recruit and retain businesses		
Action 1: Identify businesses.	Ongoing	NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SC and local units of government
Action 2: Recruit the identified businesses.	Ongoing	NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SC and local units of government.
Action 3: Provide incentives if necessary to secure the businesses.	Ongoing	NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SC and local units of government.
Action 4: Seek out businesses with low ecological footprints.	Ongoing	NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SC and local units of government.
Objective 2: Encourage planned commercial development.		
Action 1: Adopt standards for commercial development.	Ongoing	Sawyer County and local units of government.
Action 2: Support pollution standards, such as noise, air, water and lighting.	Ongoing	NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, Sawyer County and local units of government.
Objective 3: Encourage sustainable forest management and all businesses that follow these practices.		
Action 1: Encourage timber harvest according to accepted best management practices.	Ongoing	Sawyer County Forestry

<p>Action 2: Identify forestry businesses that follow these practices.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p>	<p><i>NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SAWYER COUNTY and local units of government.</i></p>
<p>Objective 4: Develop economic development policies, which are reflective of the results of the 2008 Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan Survey.</p>		
<p>Action 1: Work with county officials and business leaders to develop such policies.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p>	<p><i>NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SAWYER COUNTY and local units of government.</i></p>
<p>Action 2: Design incentive packages that can be blended or stand alone incentive packages to attract and retain businesses.</p>	<p><i>Ongoing</i></p>	<p><i>NWRPC, SCDC, Chambers of Commerce, VCB, SAWYER COUNTY and local units of government.</i></p>

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Goal

Establish mutually beneficial cooperative relationships with adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions, including but not limited to area school districts, state and federal agencies, Lac Courte Oreilles, town, village, city governments and others.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Develop methods to address existing and potential conflicts between parties.</i>		
Action 1: When necessary, form working committees between parties and other organizations that will recommend actions to resolve conflicts.	Ongoing	All units of local government and LCO
Action 2: While several different forms of conflict resolution exist, establish parameters that will allow all parties equal input into the discussion leading to a recommendation.	2010 and ongoing	UW-Extension, County Board, Towns Association, school district state and federal agencies, Lac Courte Oreilles, town, village, city governments and others
<i>Objective 2: Share community facilities and services whenever possible.</i>		
Action 1: Develop an inventory of facilities and equipment between county and other partners that would be available by all parties to utilize.	2010-2015 and ongoing	County Board initiation with participation by school districts, state and federal agencies, Lac Courte Oreilles, town, village, city governments and others
Action 2: Develop a formal process and agreement for request and use of shared facilities and services.	2010-2015 and ongoing	County Board initiation with participation by school districts, state and federal agencies, Lac Courte Oreilles, town, village, city governments and others
<i>Objective 3: Strengthen the relationship between Lac Courte Oreilles and Sawyer County.</i>		

Action 1: Continue joint elected officials meetings between the LCO Council and County Board of Supervisors.	Ongoing	LCO Council and County Board of Supervisors
Action 2: Continue to enhance working relationships between County and LCO Departments to encourage greater collaboration.	Ongoing	LCO Council and County Board of Supervisors

Land Use

Goal

A coordinated, planned development pattern consistent with the rural character of Sawyer County.

	Target	Responsible Party
<i>Objective 1: Develop short and long range initiatives that seek collaborative efforts between local, tribal, state and federal agencies and programs.</i>		
Action 1: Through intergovernmental cooperation efforts, prioritize conflicts across jurisdictions to set a working direction for recommended changes to existing and future agreements, policies and regulations.	2010 and ongoing	All units of local government and LCO
Action 2: Utilize town based comprehensive plans and plan commission actions when making department recommendations and county board decisions.	Ongoing	All units of local government and LCO
Action 3: Periodically meet with local units of government, LCO, WDNR, US Forest Service and others to discuss ongoing and future planning activities and developments that may impact communities.	2010 and ongoing	All units of local government, Federal and State agencies, LCO and others
<i>Objective 2: Development patterns and activities that protect and enhance the natural resources of Sawyer County.</i>		
Action 1: Provide examples of Best Management Practices relating to all functional use of land (forestry, logging, development, recreational, etc.).	Ongoing	All units of local government, Federal and State agencies, LCO and others
Action 2: Promote the protection of farmlands and forests through preservation of existing lands and existing or future land use regulations.	Ongoing	All units of local government, Federal and State agencies, LCO and others
Action 3: Implement recommendations from towns regarding development strategies, densities and protection measures.	Ongoing	All units of local government, Federal and State agencies, LCO and others

Action 4: Promote development densities that minimize the effects on the environment.	Ongoing	All units of local government, Federal and State agencies, LCO and others
Action 5: Encourage future development of community design elements/aspects in land use plans related to pedestrian and bicycle access and commercial corridor development.	Ongoing	All units of local government, LCO and others

Other Implementation Policies and Programs

Private owners can be excellent stewards of the land, but habitat protection needs to extend beyond the lifetime of the current owners. Today, landowners, non-profits and local governments have a variety of tools to protect habitat across the landscape. Private options involve the landowner and should always be used together with public tools for land protection. Private conservation gives landowners incentives to protect natural areas on their property and can offer permanent and parcel-specific protection.

Purchase of Development Rights Program (PDR)

The purchase of development rights is a voluntary protection technique that compensates the landowner for limiting future development on their land. The programs are primarily used for retention of agricultural lands, but the concept can be applied to all types of land use scenarios. Under a PDR program, an entity such as a town, county or private conservation organization purchases the development rights to a designated piece of property. The land remains in private ownership and the landowner retains all the other rights and responsibilities associated with the property.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Program

The TDR program is a non-regulatory (voluntary) approach that allows the right to develop property to be transferred from one parcel (or zoning district) to another. Under a TDR program, development rights to a parcel of land are transferred from a “sending area” to another parcel referred to as the “receiving area.” Sending areas are typically those areas where development is discouraged or limited and receiving areas are areas where growth and development are encouraged. Under some TDR programs, local government awards development rights to each parcel of developable land in the community or in selected districts on the basis of the land’s acreage or value. Landowners can then sell the development rights on the open market. The TDR program has been widely implemented at the local level due to the fact that it requires no major financial contribution by local government.

Benefits of the TDR program include:

- The public benefits from the conservation easements, which protect and preserve sensitive natural features and wildlife habitat.
- Owners of sending area properties receive economic compensation for their properties where development would normally be precluded due to sensitive natural features or zoning restrictions.

- Owners of receiving area properties can increase their development density, accommodating a greater number of uses or tenants.
- Little financial contribution on behalf of local government.

Acquisition

This type of land-preservation tool involves the direct purchase of land for the purposes of preservation and protection. This tool should be used in cases where other protective mechanisms fail to meet objectives and/or in cases of high-priority acquisition lands. Acquisition efforts should be coordinated with other local, state and national acquisition initiatives (lake associations, environmental groups, USFS, DNR, etc.). Depending on the acquisition, funding assistance from federal, state or not-for-profit groups may be found.

Conservation Easements

When a landowner sells their development rights, a legal document known as a conservation easement is drafted. The easement restricts the use of the land to agricultural use, open space or other desired use in perpetuity. A conservation easement permanently limits residential, commercial or industrial development to protect its natural attributes or agricultural value. The conservation easement becomes a part of the landowner’s deed and remains on the deed even if the land is sold or passed through inheritance, thereby ensuring the development will not occur on the property.

The conservation easement does not automatically allow public access to the land; the land remains in the hands of the owner, as only the right to develop it has been purchased. All remaining rights of property ownership remain with the landowner including the right to transfer ownership, swap, deed or sell the land. A purchase of development rights program works to ensure that incompatible development will not take place; the PDR becomes a part of the deed and keeps the land in its agricultural or natural state in perpetuity. An effective purchase of development rights program requires initial financial support and on-going administration. Additionally, the program requires a review board to assess the lands of landowners requesting entry of their parcel into the PDR program.

Land Trusts

Land trusts are non-profit voluntary organizations that work with landowners to use a variety of tools to help them protect their land. Such organizations are formed with the purpose of protecting open space, scenic views and wildlife. They use a variety of techniques to raise money for operating expenses and the acquisition of easements. Land trusts also provide adequate monitoring and stewardship. In the United States, land trusts can hold conservation easements, which means that the organization has the right to enforce the restrictions placed on the land.

Land Protection Tool	Pro	Con
<p>Donated Conservation Easements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently protects land from development pressures. • Landowners may receive income, estate and property tax benefits. • No or low cost to local unit of government. • Land remains in private ownership and on the tax rolls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax incentives may not provide enough compensation for many landowners • Little local government control over which areas are protected.

Land Protection Tool	Pro	Con
<p>Purchase of Development Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently protects land from development pressures. • Landowner is paid to protect their land. • Landowners may receive estate and property tax benefits. • Local government can target locations effectively. • Land remains in private ownership and on the tax roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be costly for local unit of government.
<p>Transfer of Development Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently protects land from development pressures. • Landowner is paid to protect their land. • Landowners may receive estate and property tax benefits. • Local government can target locations effectively. • Low cost to local unit of government. • Utilizes free market mechanisms. • Land remains in private ownership and on tax roll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be complex to manage • Receiving area must be willing to accept higher densities.

Conservation Design Subdivisions/ Planned Unit Development

The conservation-design subdivision concept is an alternative development design to the conventional residential subdivision. Conventionally designed subdivisions are typically characterized by land divided into house lots and streets, with minimal (if any) open space. Usually, the remaining open space lands consist of the undeveloped portion of the subdivision (steep slopes, wetlands, floodplain, etc.). The conventional subdivision lacks communal open space, community woodlands or other open areas where people can meet and interact.

The purpose of a conservation design subdivision is to provide opportunity for development while maintaining open-space characteristics, encouraging interaction among residents through site design and protection of habitat and environmental features. A typical conservation design subdivision contains the same number of lots that would be permitted under a conventional design. The lots are typically smaller than conventional lots and are designed for single-family homes reminiscent of traditional neighborhoods found in small towns throughout America.

The compact design of a conservation subdivision allows for the creation of permanent open space (typically 50 percent or more of the build able area). This undeveloped land typically serves as community open-space land and provides recreational, aesthetic and social benefits to subdivision residents. The conservation design subdivision has proven economic, environmental and social advantages over conventionally designed subdivisions¹ including:

Economic Advantages

- Lower infrastructure and design (engineering) costs
- Attractiveness of lots for home development

¹ Randall Arendt, *Conservation Design for Subdivisions*, (Island Press, Washington D.C., 1996), pp 3-16.

- Reduction in demand for public parklands

Environmental Advantages

- Protection of conservation areas and upland buffers (which would normally be developed)
- Reduced runoff due to less impervious surface cover
- Improved water filtration due to presence of vegetation and buffers
- Opportunities for non-conventional septic system design

Social Advantages

- Opportunities for interaction among residents (common open space)
- Pedestrian friendly
- Greater opportunity for community activities

Best Management Practices (BMP)

Best management practices describe voluntary procedures and activities aimed at protection of natural resources. BMP's are described in detail in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources publications titled Wisconsin Construction Site Best Management Practice Handbook and Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality. Shoreland BMP's are a set of specific actions that landowners can take to help protect and preserve water quality.

Programs and Ordinances

A number of Sawyer County Departments and local units of government are responsible for implementing county, state and federal developed programs and regulations. For example, as part of the building process, property owners and developers request permits that require construction to follow building, mechanical, housing, and sanitary codes. Over time, changes to these programs and regulations will be required due in part to technological and manufacturing changes. As such, amendments or revision is necessary.

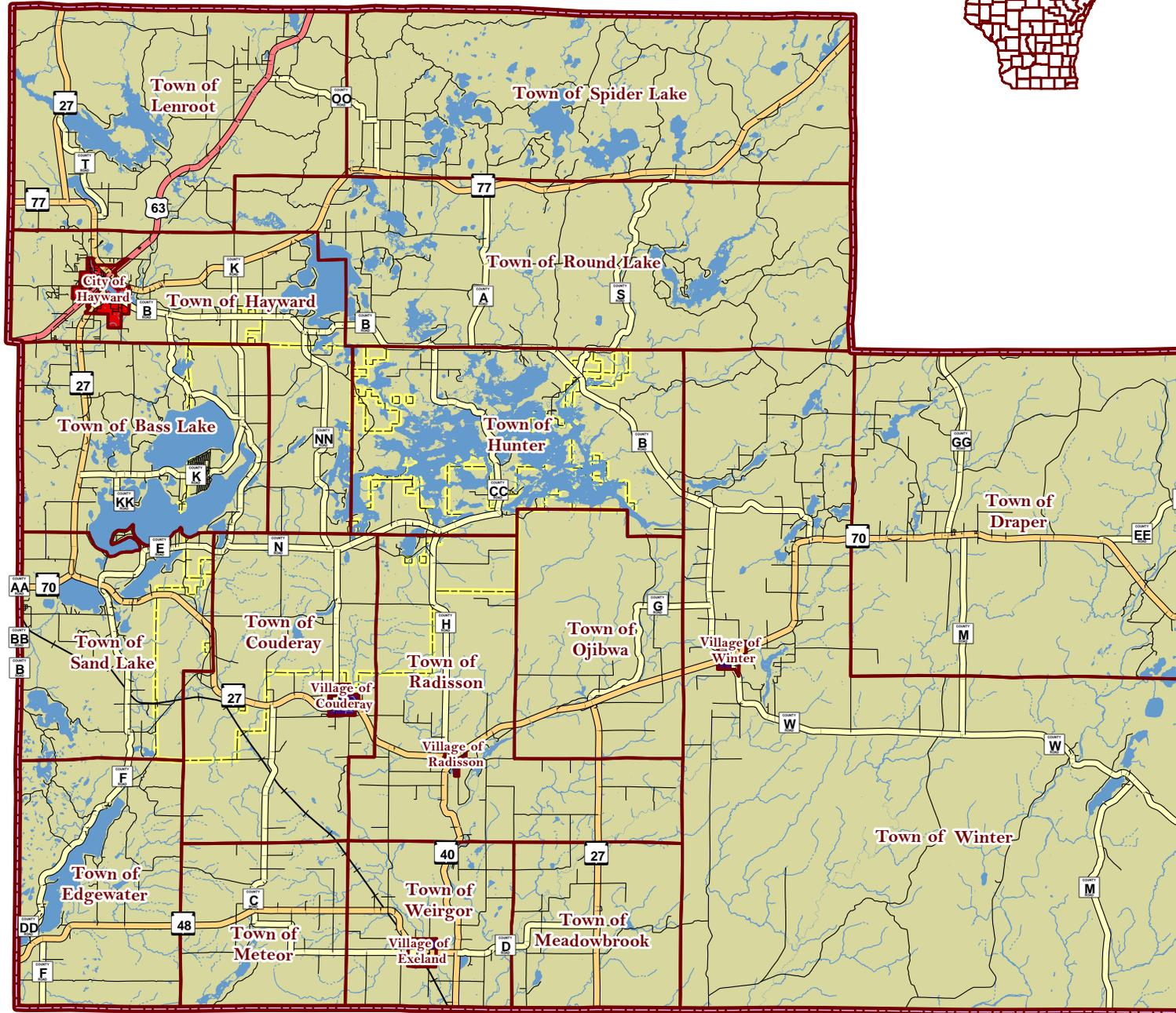
Thirteen towns within Sawyer County are anticipated to have adopted comprehensive plans. Each of these communities has developed their own personal plan that provides guidance and direction not only to their elected officials and constituents, but to applicable county, state, and federal departments. These departments should recognize the desires of local governments. Future analysis of programs and regulations should be evaluated to consider recommendations from local units of government.

Appendix A

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Map 1 - Base Map



Community Type

- City
- Town
- Village

Hydrography

- Lakes
- Perennial River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream

Public & Tribal Lands

- County
- Federal
- State
- Tribal
- Reservation Boundary

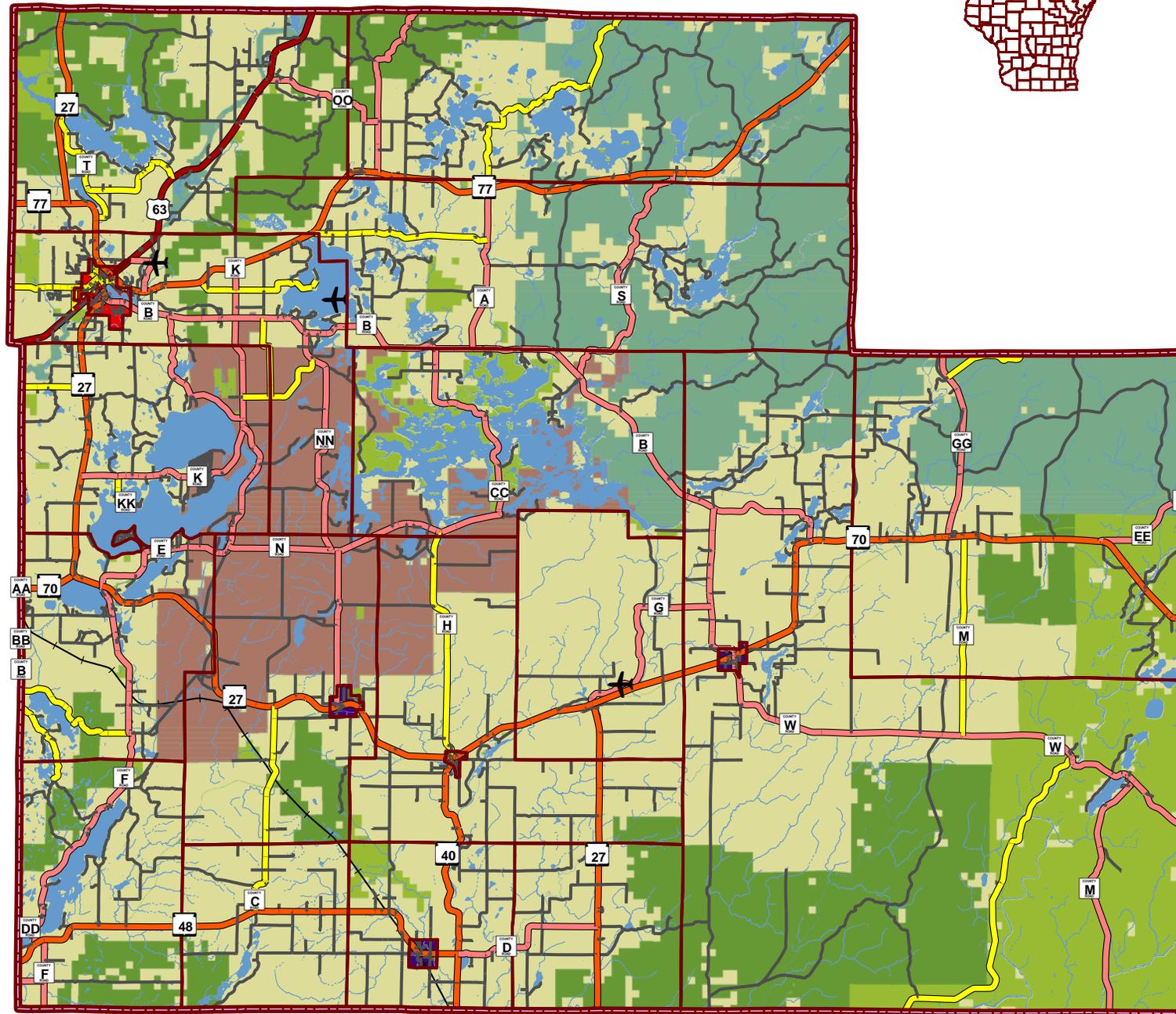
Transportation

- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Road
- County Forest Road
- Rail

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Map 2 - Transportation



Functional Classification

- Principal Arterial
- Minor Arterial
- Major Collector
- Minor Collector
- Local Road
- Rail
- Airport

Community Type

- City
- Town
- Village

Hydrography

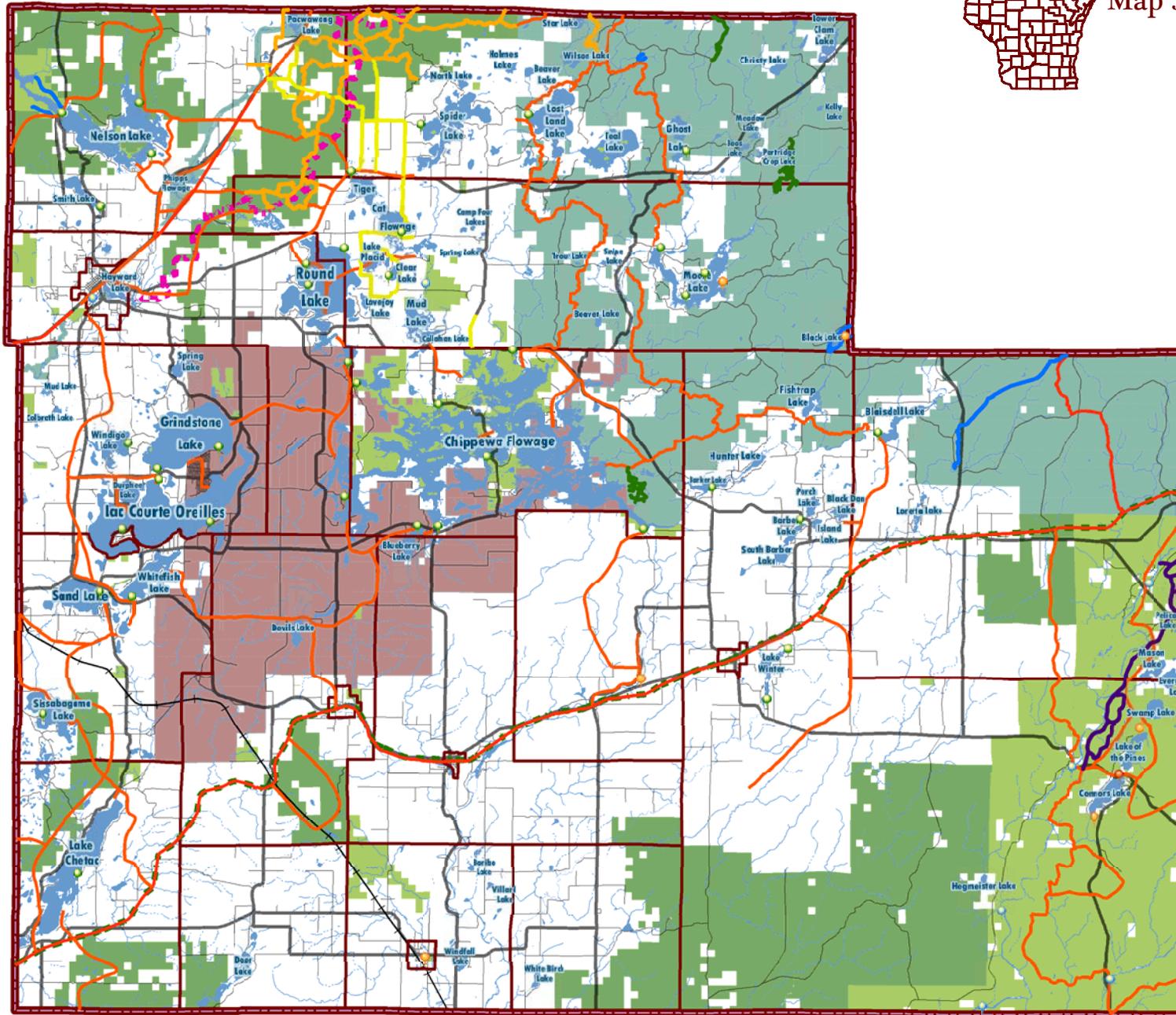
- Lakes
- Perennial River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream

Public & Tribal Lands

- County
- Federal
- State
- Tribal

Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 3 - Parks and Recreation



Parks

- boat launch
- campground
- canoe launch
- picnic area

Recreational Trails

- Unknown Use
- ATV
- CAMBA
- Hunter Walking Trail
- Mountain Bike
- Ski
- Snowmobile
- Birkebeiner
- Tuscobia

Hydrography

- Lakes
- Perennial River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream

Public & Tribal Lands

- County
- Federal
- State
- Tribal

Transportation

- Highway
- Local Road
- County Forest Road
- Rail

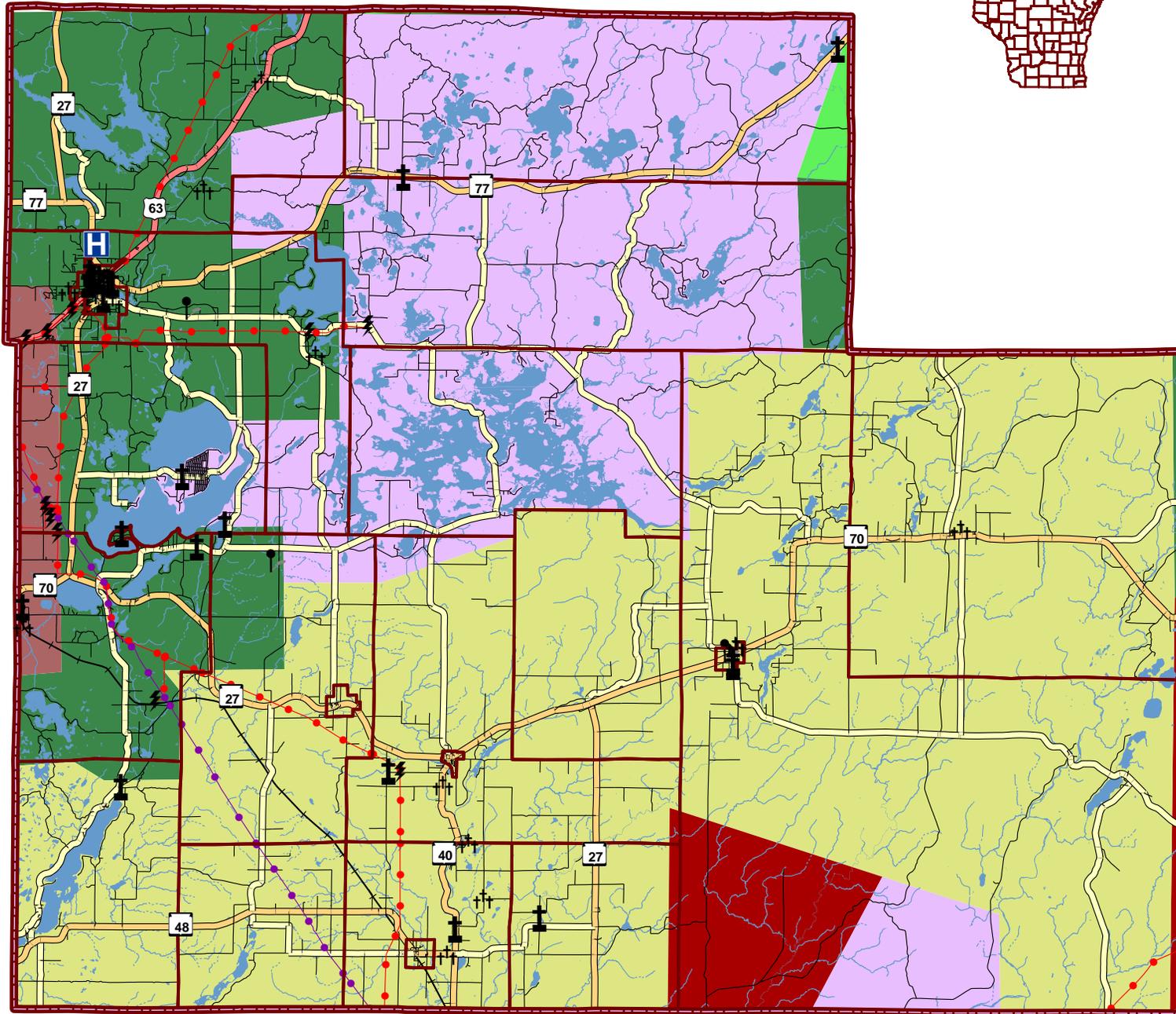


Map 4 - Utilities & Community Facilities
Community Facilities

- †† cemetery
- ✙ church
- H hospital
- ⚡ Substation
- 📶 Cellular Tower

Electric Providers

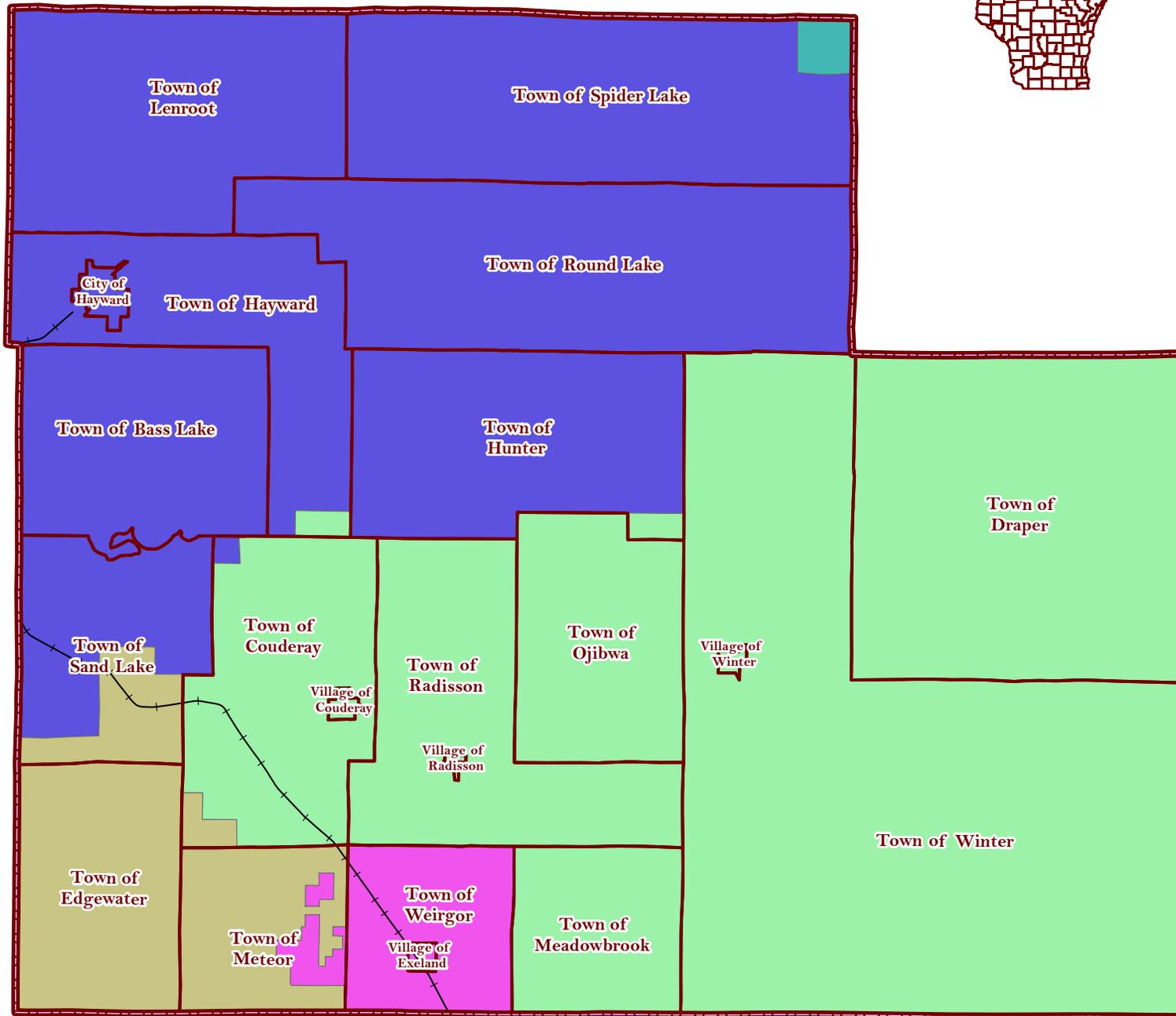
- ◆ Barron Electric Coop
- ◆ Bayfield Electric Coop
- ◆ Jump River Electric Coop
- ◆ North Central Power
- ◆ Price Electric Coop
- ◆ Xcel
- Pipeline
- Transmission Line





Map 5 - School Districts

- Birchwood
- Bruce
- Glidden
- Hayward Community
- Winter

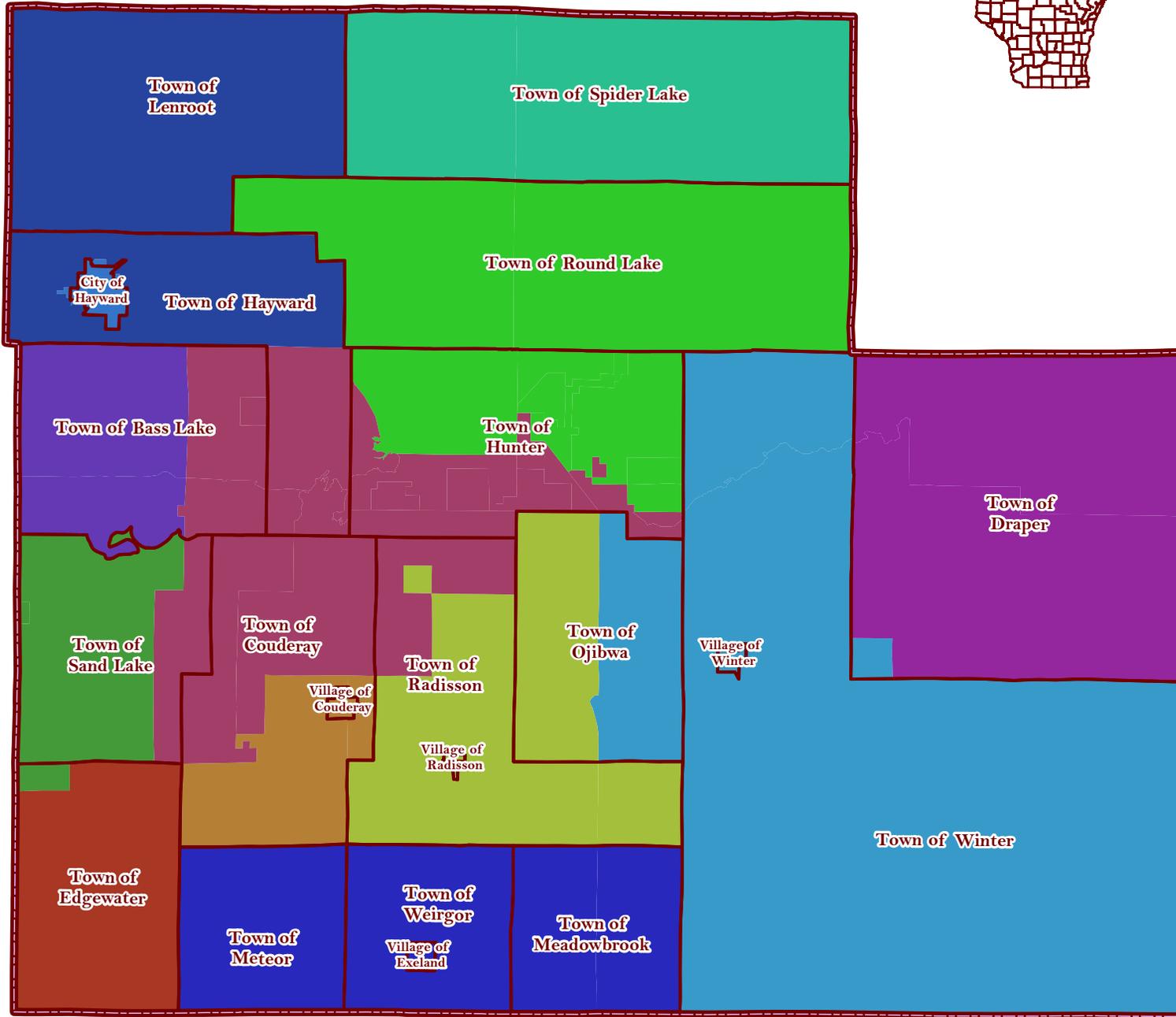




Map 6 - Fire Districts

Fire Districts

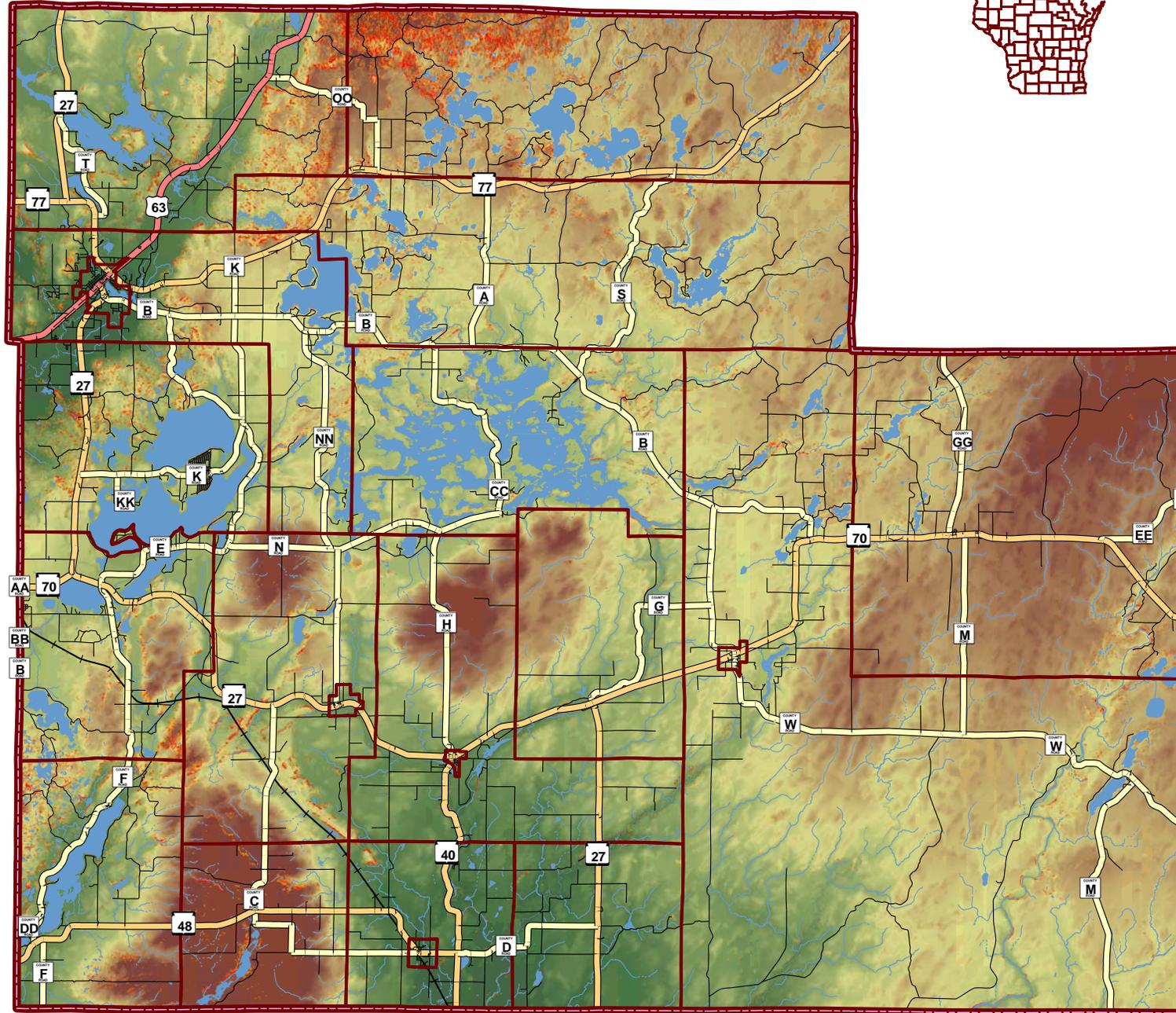
- ◆ Bass Lake Fire
- ◆ Birchwood Fire (WBSO)
- ◆ City of Hayward
- ◆ Couderay Fire
- ◆ Draper Fire
- ◆ Exeland Fire
- ◆ LCO Fire
- ◆ Radisson Fire
- ◆ Round Lake Fire
- ◆ Spider Lake Fire
- ◆ Stone Lake Fire
- ◆ Town of Hayward
- ◆ Winter Fire



Sawyer County, Wisconsin



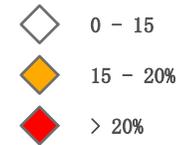
Map 7 - Topography & Steep Slopes



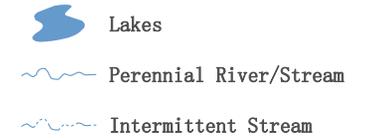
Elevation



Slope



Hydrography



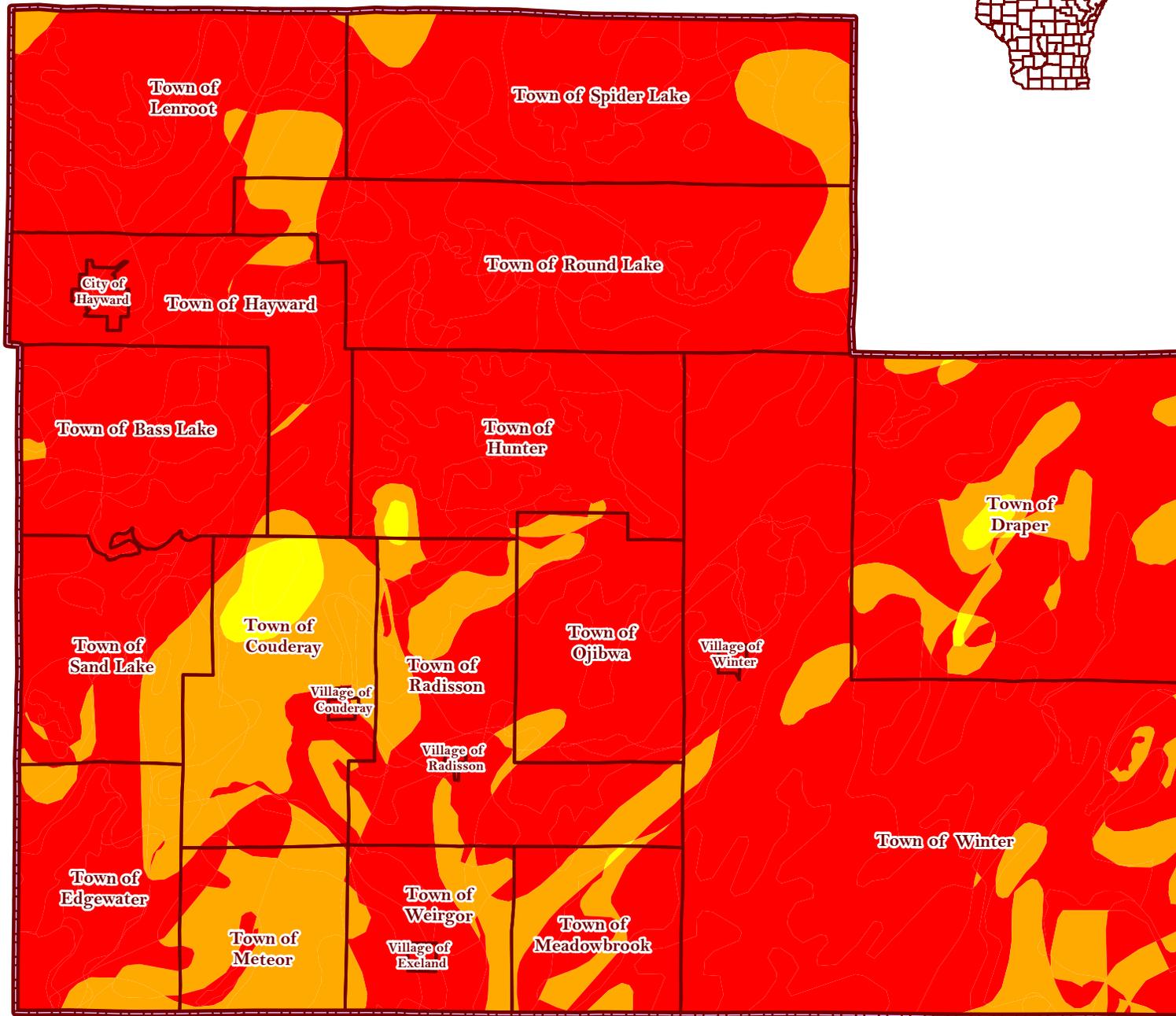
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

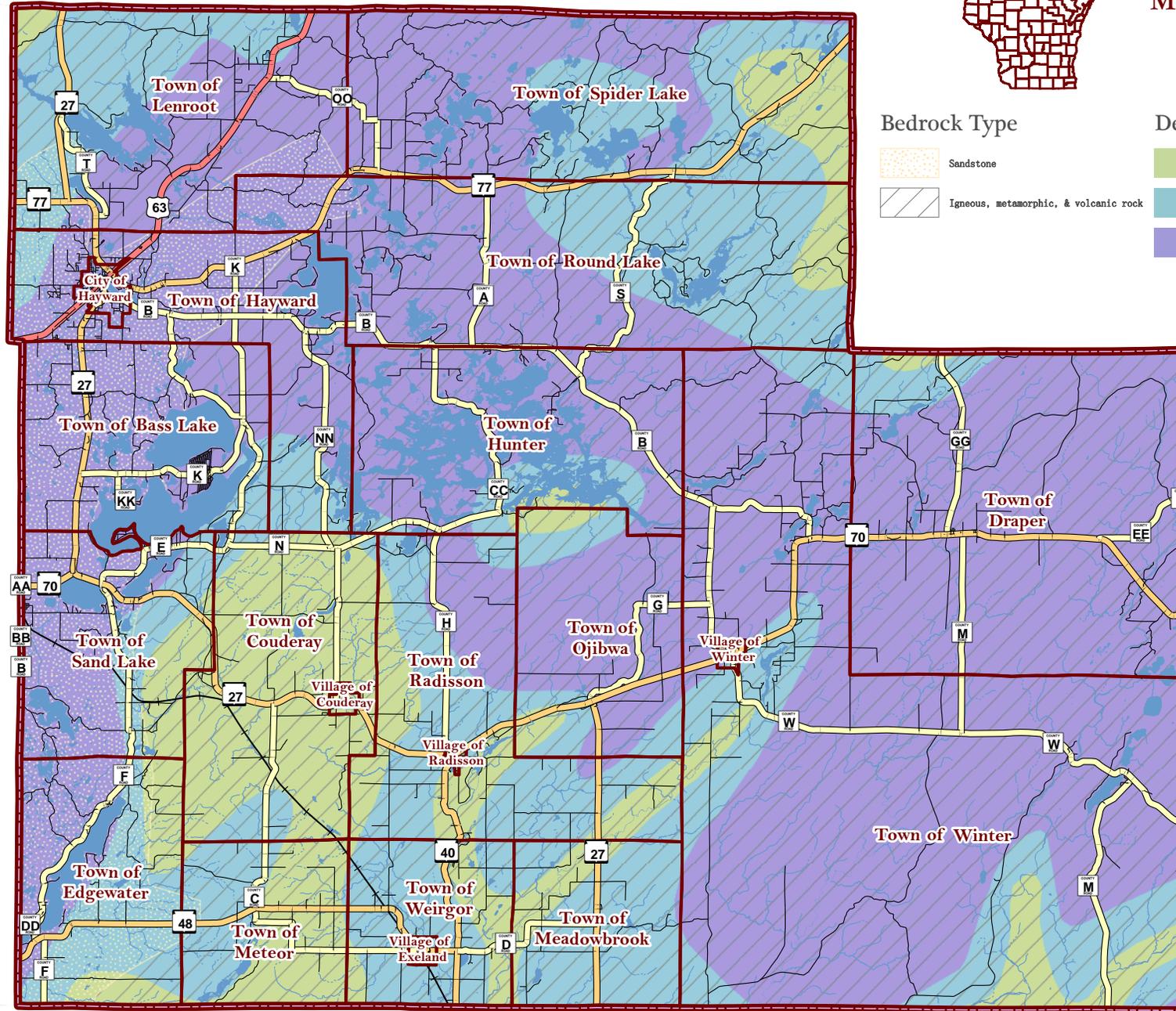


Map 8 - Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility

GCS

- High
- Moderate-High
- Low-Moderate





Bedrock Type

-  Sandstone
-  Igneous, metamorphic, & volcanic rock

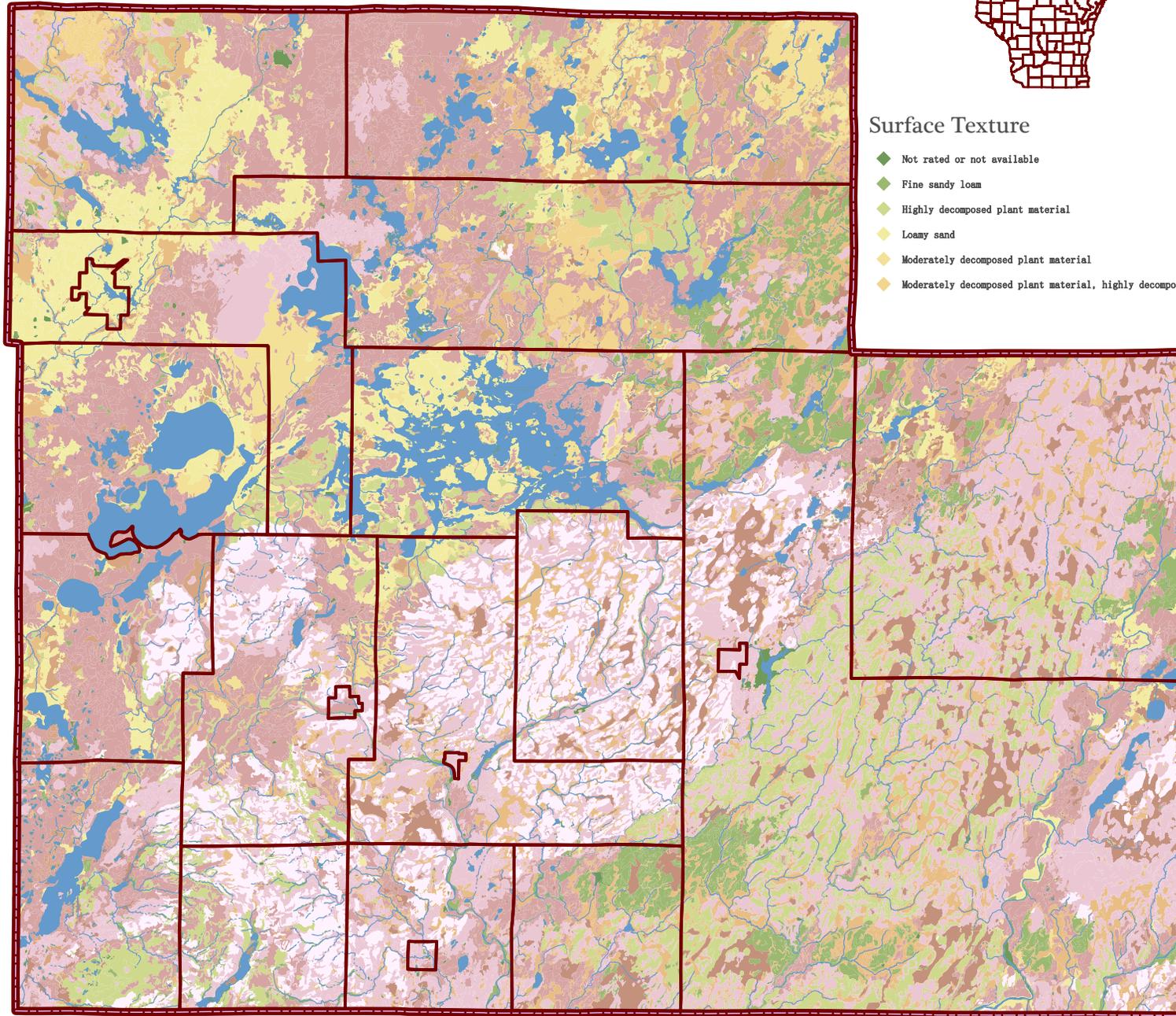
Depth to Bedrock

-  5 - 50 feet from the land surface
-  50 - 100 feet from the land surface
-  Greater than 100 feet from the land surface



Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 10 - Soil Surface Texture



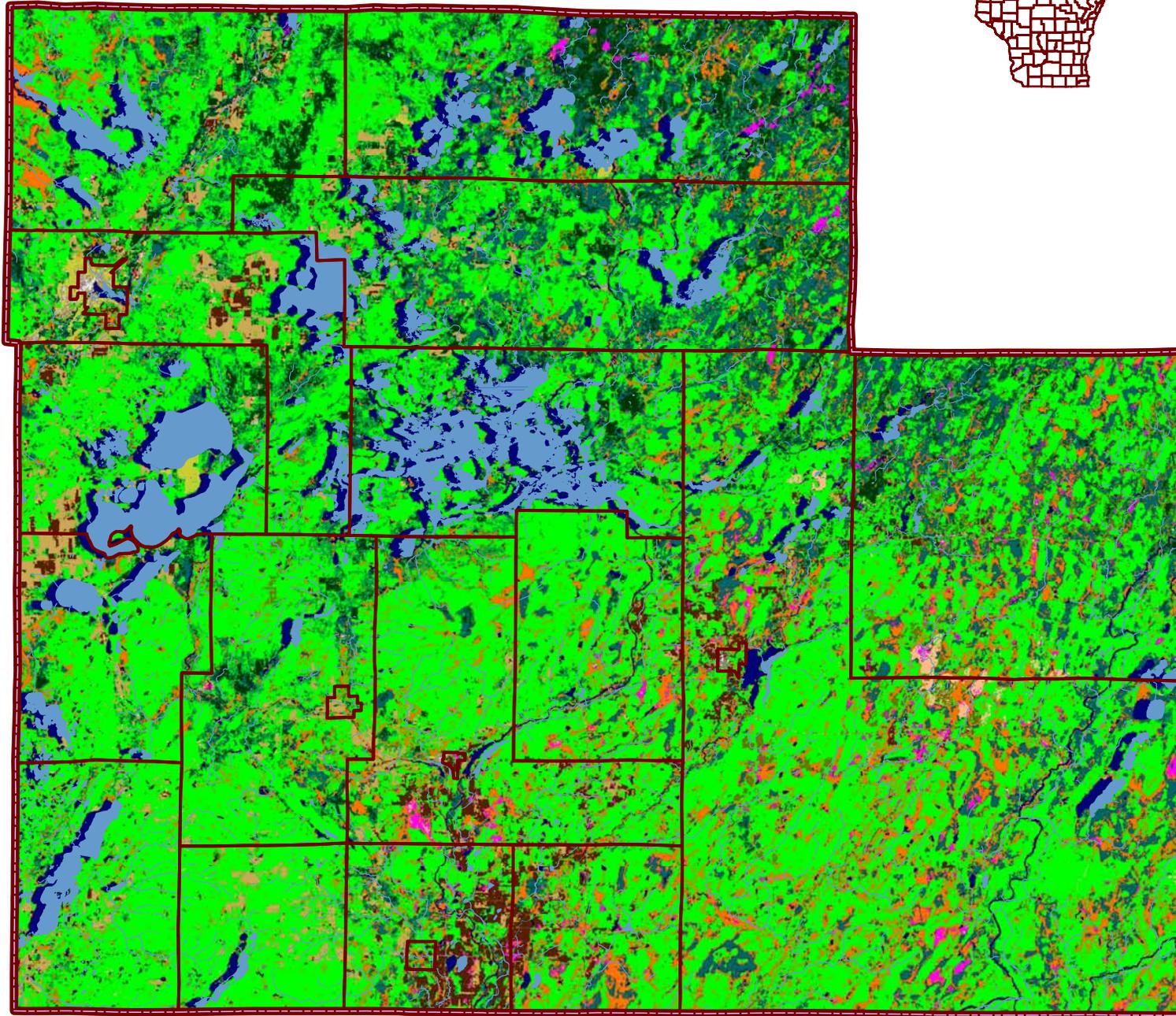
Surface Texture

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ◆ Not rated or not available | ◆ Muck |
| ◆ Fine sandy loam | ◆ Mucky peat |
| ◆ Highly decomposed plant material | ◆ Peat |
| ◆ Loamy sand | ◆ Sandy loam |
| ◆ Moderately decomposed plant material | ◆ Silt loam |
| ◆ Moderately decomposed plant material, highly decomposed plant material | ◆ Slightly decomposed plant material |



Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 11 - Land Cover



Land Cover

- ◆ Bare Land
- ◆ Cultivated Crops
- ◆ Deciduous Forest
- ◇ Developed, High Intensity
- ◆ Developed, Low Intensity
- ◆ Developed, Medium Intensity
- ◆ Developed, Open Space
- ◆ Estuarine Emergent Wetland
- ◆ Estuarine Forested Wetland
- ◇ Estuarine Scrub/Shrub Wetland
- ◆ Evergreen Forest
- ◆ Grassland/Herbaceous
- ◆ Mixed Forest
- ◆ Open Water
- ◆ Palustrine Emergent Wetland
- ◆ Palustrine Forested Wetland
- ◆ Palustrine Scrub/Shrub Wetland
- ◆ Pasture/Hay
- ◆ Scrub/Shrub
- ◆ Unconsolidated Shore



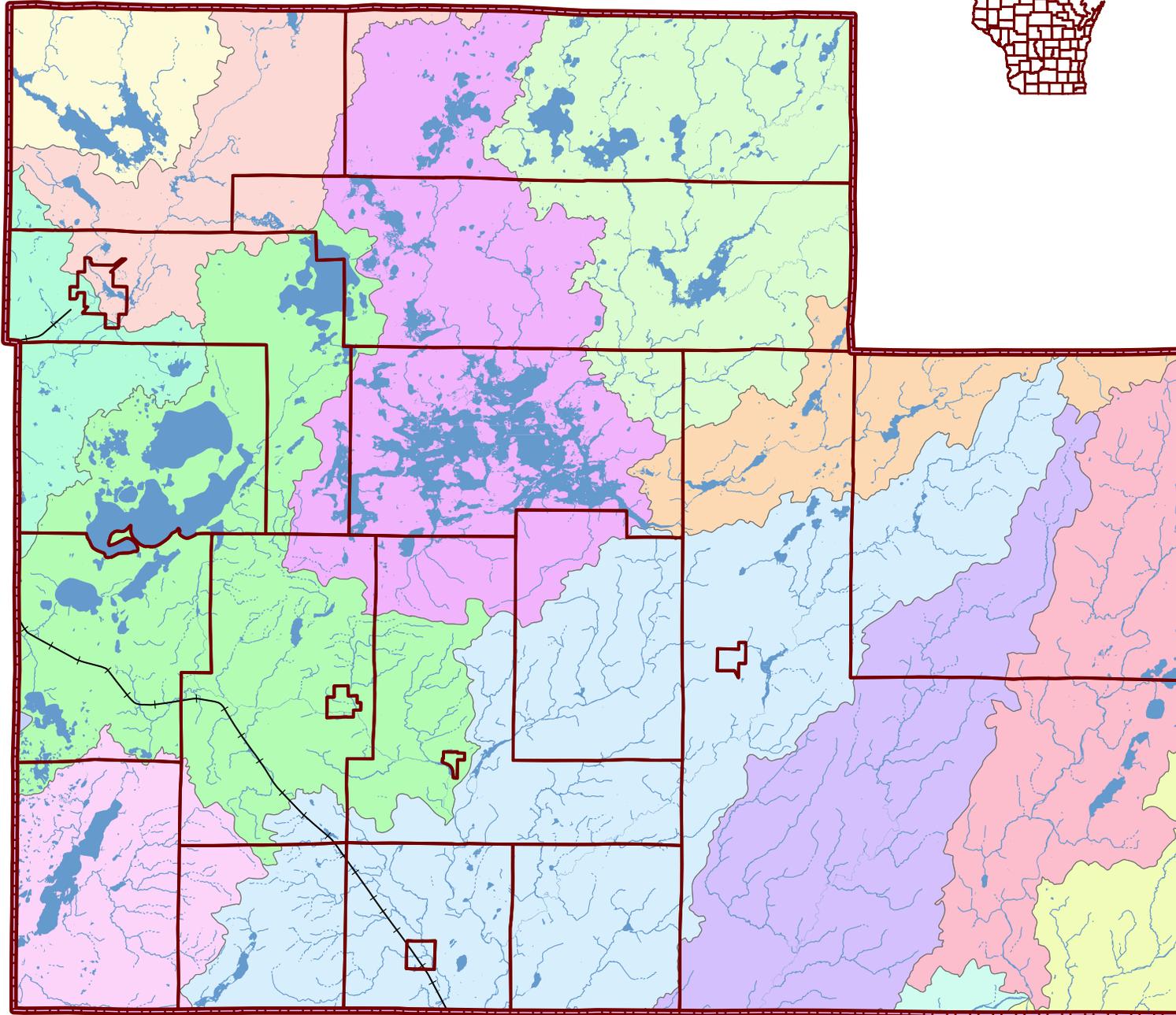
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 12 - Watersheds Hydrography

- Lakes
- Perennial River/Stream
- Intermittent Stream

Watersheds

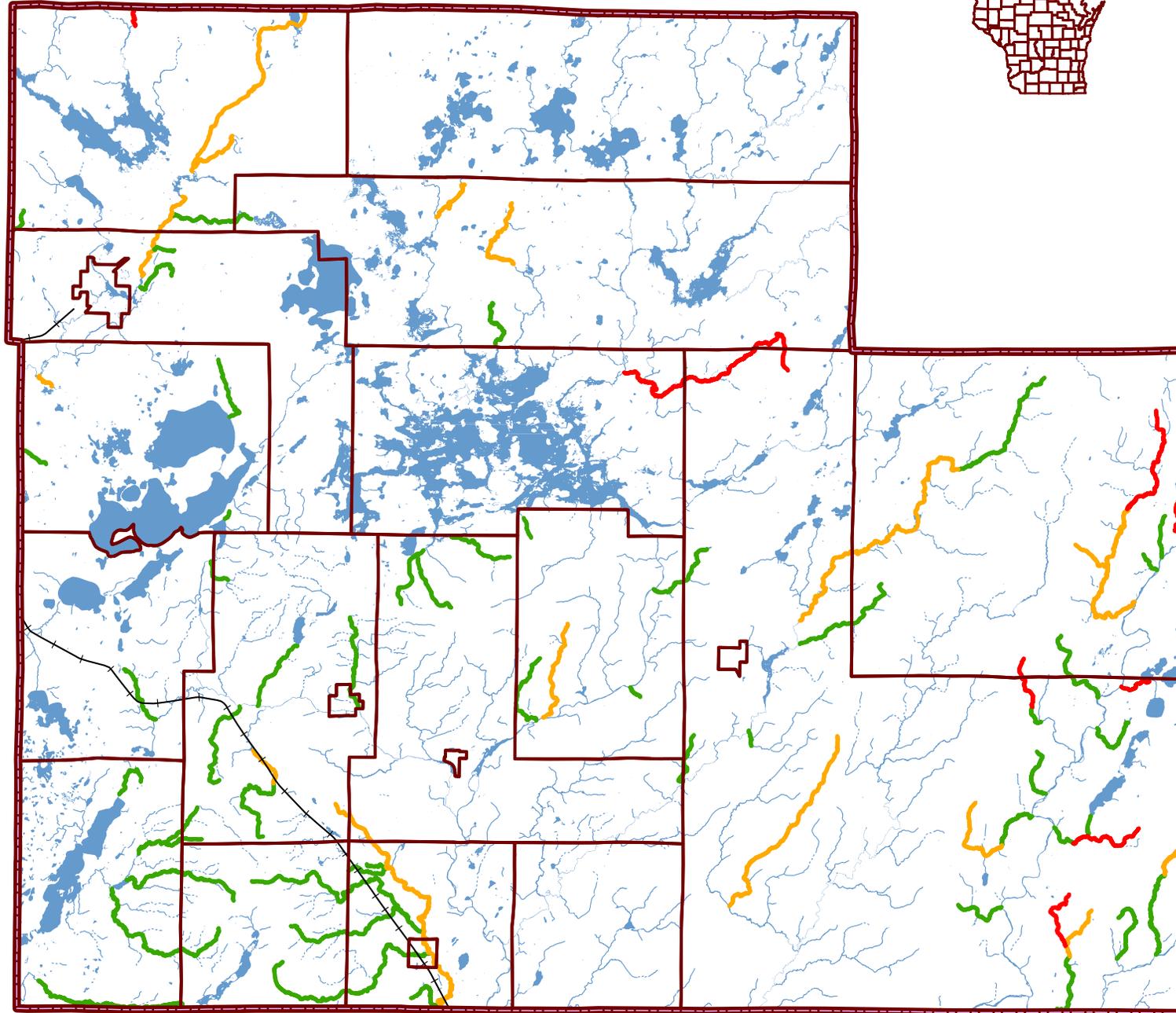
- Brill and Red Cedar Rivers
- Couderay River
- East Fork Chippewa River
- Lake Chippewa
- Lower Flambeau River
- Lower North Fork Flambeau River
- Lower South Fork Flambeau River
- Red Cedar Lake
- Thornapple River
- Totagatic River
- Trego Lake - Middle Namekagon River
- Upper Namekagon River
- Weirgor Creek and Brunet River
- West Fork Chippewa River



Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Map 13 - Trout Streams



Hydrography

-  Lakes
-  Perennial River/Stream
-  Intermittent Stream

Stream Class

-  1
-  2
-  3

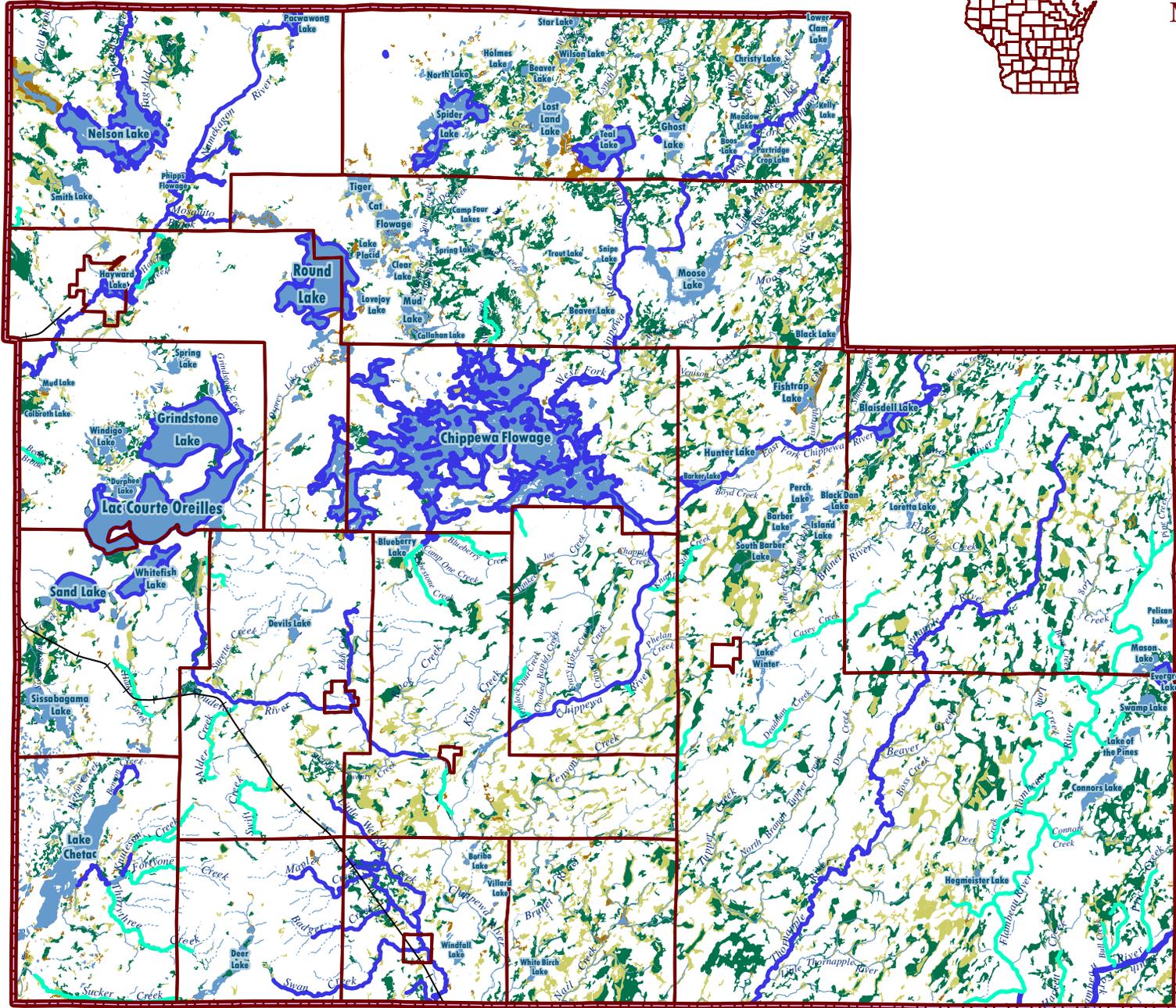


Map 14 - Surface Waters Hydrography

-  Lakes
-  Perennial River/Stream
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Exceptional
-  Outstanding

Wetlands

-  Aquatic bed
-  Deep water lake
-  Emergent/wet meadow
-  Filled/drained wetland
-  Flats/unvegetated wet soil
-  Forested
-  Scrub/shrub





Sawyer County

AQUATIC OCCURRENCES

Animal

- Ektoe, *Atsundonta marginata*, 1997
- Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, 1992
- Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, 2001
- Black Tern, *Chlidonias niger*, 2003
- Lake Herring, *Alosa emmilla*, 2002
- Water Shrew, *Sorex palustris*, 1948
- Wood Shrew, *Notropis texanus*, 1976
- Wood Turtle, *Cryptemys insculpta*, 2008
- Yellow Rail, *Columicopis noveboracensis*, 2005
- Least Darter, *Etheostoma microperca*, 1991
- Brown Dace, *Desmodium velox*, 1997
- Lake Sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens*, 1951
- Spruce Grouse, *Falco canadensis*, 2007
- Mottled Darter, *Aeschna cyanea*, 2002
- Lake Chubsucker, *Emeryomys suetta*, 2000
- Longear Sunfish, *Lepomis megalotis*, 1918
- American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, 2005
- Fragile Fordia, *Isonura posite*, 1989
- Greater Reticene, *Mastomys valencianensis*, 1948
- Harlequin Darter, *Comptosia fuciolata*, 1992
- Purple Wartyback, *Cydonia tuberculata*, 1997
- Blindfold's Turtle, *Emydoidea blandingi*, 2008
- Red-shouldered Hawk, *Buteo lineatus*, 1983
- Pied-billed Grebe, *Colaptes auratus*, 1991
- Woodland Jumping Mouse, *Neotomus fulvipes*, 1989
- Extra-striped Skink, *Ophioglossus anomalous*, 1990

Plants

- Swamp-pink, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, 2007
- Fairy Slipper, *Calypso bulbosa*, 1987
- Marsh Ragwort, *Senecio congestus*, 1928
- Swamp Echinocystis, *Galium brevipes*, 1983
- Spotted Sandpiper, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, 1931
- Torney's Bulrush, *Scirpus torreyi*, 1975
- Jack-in-the-box, *Castilleja spicata*, 1971
- Assiniboine Sedge, *Carex assiniboensis*, 2000
- Downy Willow-herb, *Epilobium strictum*, 1992
- Marsh Willow-herb, *Epilobium palustre*, 1992
- Leafy White Orchid, *Platanthera dilatata*, 1979
- Purple Bladderwort, *Utricularia purpurea*, 1975
- Robbley Salsaparilla, *Eleocharis robbelsii*, 1924
- Longstem Water-wort, *Elatine trandra*, 1971
- Round-leaved Orchid, *Americanis rotundifolia*, 1993
- American Shoregrass, *Lidocordia americana*, 1931
- Spine-flowered Sedge, *Carex tenuiflora*, 2008
- Common Bog Arrowgrass, *Triglochin maritima*, 1992
- Northern Black Currant, *Ribes hudsonianum*, 1997
- Rain's-head Lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium acaule*, 1990

Natural Communities

- Making, 2005
- Open Bog, Open bog, 1981
- Pool Fen, Pool fen, 2005
- Shrub-carr, Shrub-carr, 1980
- Spring Pond, Spring pond, 1979
- Alder Thicket, Alder thicket, 1979
- Forested Deep, Forested deep, 2000
- Ephemeral Pond, Ephemeral pond, 2000
- Lake-land Bog, Lake-land bog, 1984
- Lake-Soft Bog, Lake-soft bog, 1981
- Boreal Rich Fen, Boreal rich fen, 1993
- Black Spruce Swamps, Black spruce swamps, 2005
- Northern Wet Forest, Northern wet forest, 2000
- Northern Sedge Meadow, Northern sedge meadow, 2004
- Tamarack (Poor) Swamps, Tamarack (poor) swamps, 2005
- Lake-Deep Soft Seepage, Lake-deep, soft seepage, 1997
- Northern Wet-mesic Forest, Northern wet-mesic forest, 2004
- Lake-Deep Soft Drainage, Lake-deep, soft drainage, 1978
- Lake-Shallow Soft Seepage, Lake-shallow, soft seepage, 2000
- Springs and Spring Runs, Hard, Springs and spring runs, hard, 1981

TERRESTRIAL OCCURRENCES

Animal

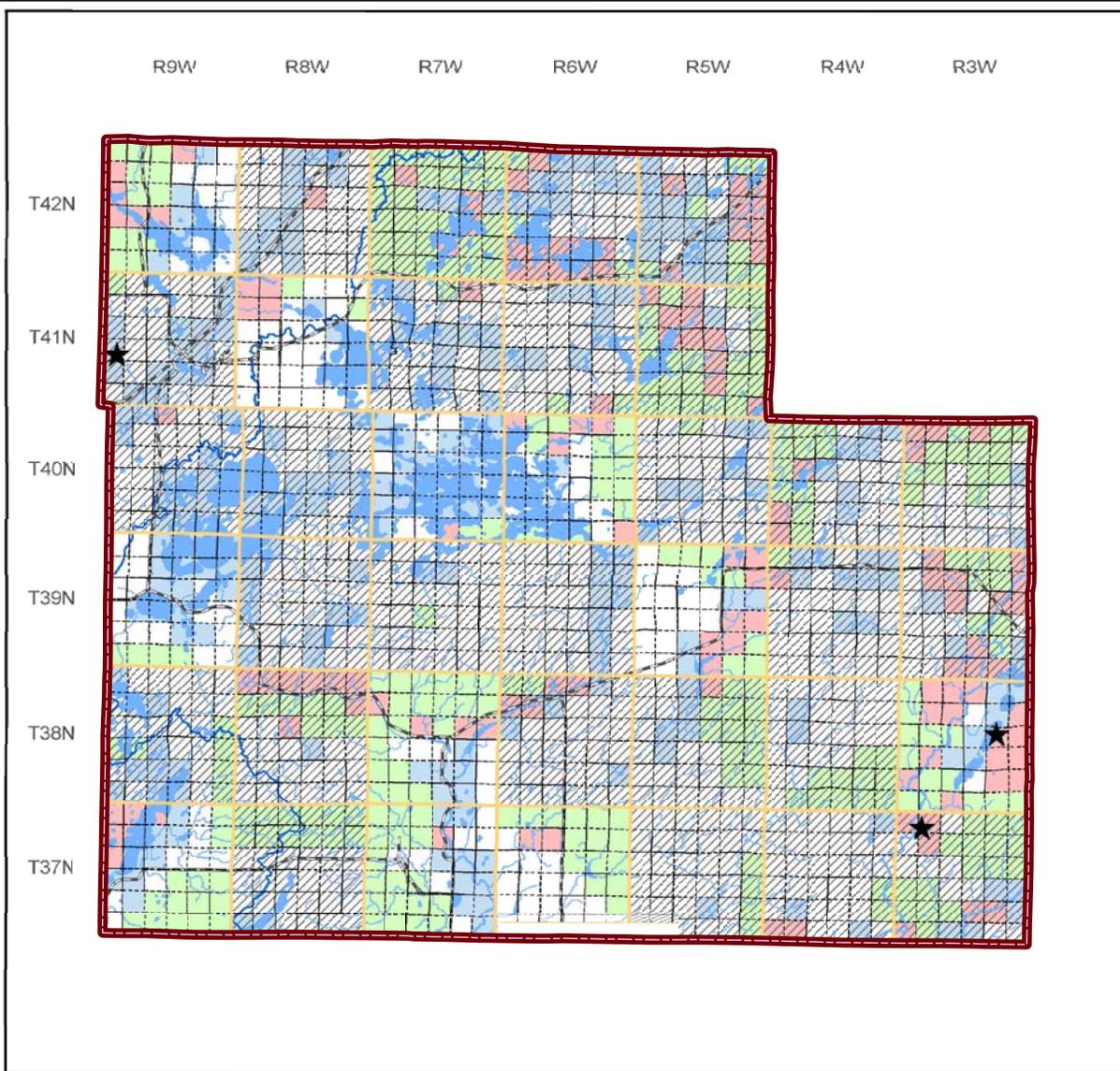
- Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*, 1979
- Gray Wolf, *Canis lupus*, 2008
- Pygmy Shrew, *Sorex hoyi*, 1848
- Bird Rookery, Bird Rookery, 1848
- American Marten, *Martes americana*, 2008
- Cape May Warbler, *Dendroica ligna*, 2000
- Carolinian Warbler, *Dendroica cerulea*, 2000
- Northern Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, 2005
- Swainson's Thrush, *Catharus ustulatus*, 2000
- Appalachian Pewee, *Coccyzus americanus*, 1997
- Lawrence's Sparrow, *Heupera ceryna*, 1868
- Connecticut Warbler, *Oporornis agilis*, 2000
- Northern King-necked Shrike, *Claudia's punctatus edwardsi*, 2000
- Black-throated Blue Warbler, *Dendroica caerulescens*, 2000

Plants

- Purple Clematis, *Clematis occidentalis*, 1924
- Climbing Fumitory, *Adiantum fulgens*, 1969
- Minger's Moonwort, *Botrychium mingerense*, 1992
- Mountain Cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea ssp. minus*, 2008
- Moonwort Grape-fern, *Botrychium lunaria*, 1980
- Burnt-lobed Grape-fern, *Botrychium onocitense*, 2000
- Little Goblin Moonwort, *Botrychium moorei*, 2000
- Large-flowered Ground-cherries, *Leucopogon grandiflorus*, 1929

Natural Communities

- Mesic Cedar Forest, Mesic cedar forest, 1993
- Northern Mesic Forest, Northern mesic forest, 2007
- Northern Dry-mesic Forest, Northern dry-mesic forest, 2005



SPECIES and/or NATURAL COMMUNITY | Aquatic | Terrestrial | Both | Township Occurrences | Watershed Boundaries | State Natural Area



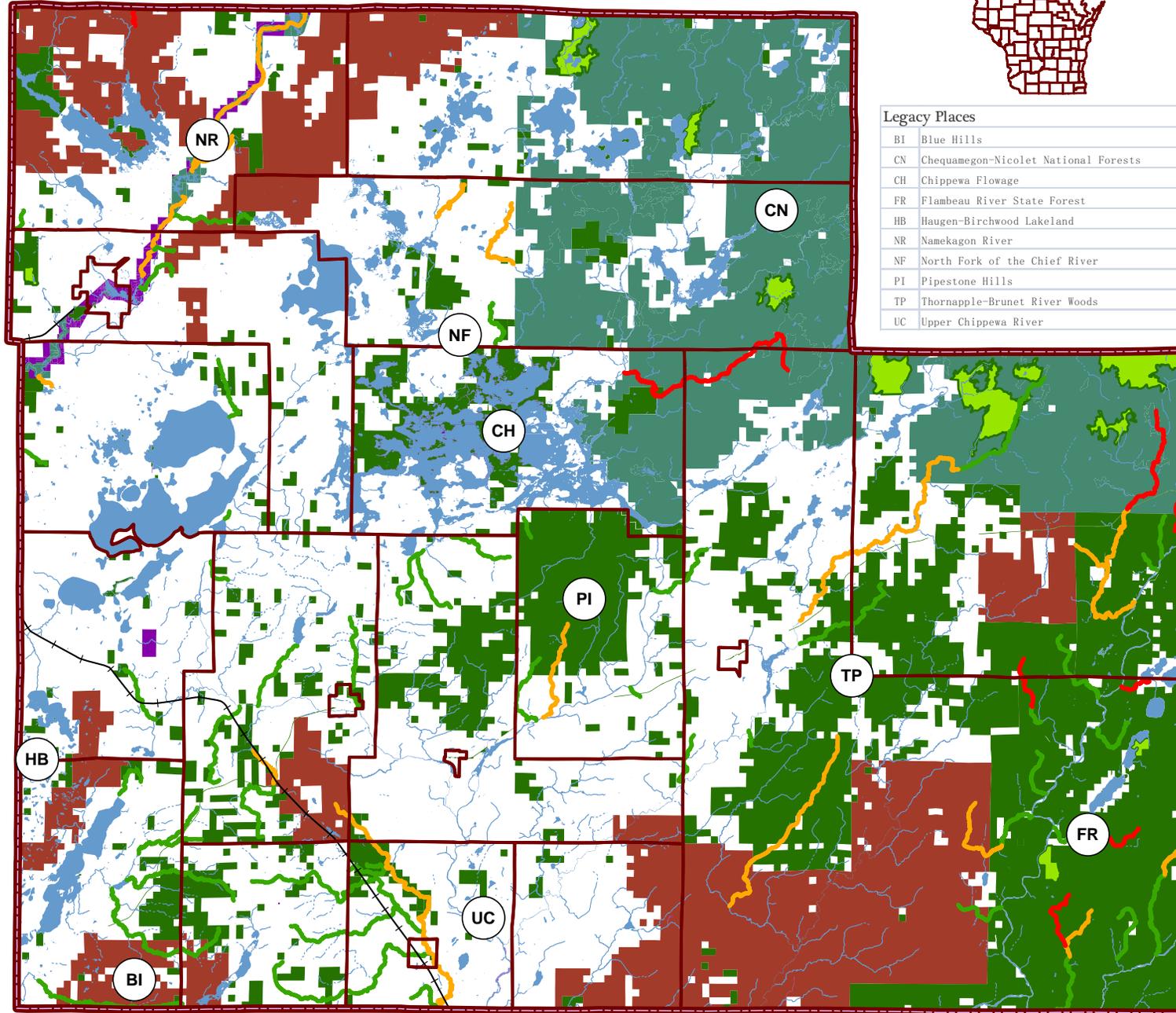
This map represents the known occurrences of rare species and natural communities that have been recorded in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI). Colored sections indicate the presence of one or more occurrences within that section. Hatched townships indicate one or more occurrences reported only at the township level. The date following the names above notes the most recent year the occurrence was recorded in the county.

Map generated using NHI data from: 04/08/2009
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This map may not be reproduced without prior written permission.



Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 16 - Public Lands



Legacy Places	
BI	Blue Hills
CN	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests
CH	Chippewa Flowage
FR	Flambeau River State Forest
HB	Haugen-Birchwood Lakeland
NR	Namekagon River
NF	North Fork of the Chief River
PI	Pipstone Hills
TP	Thornapple-Brunet River Woods
UC	Upper Chippewa River

Hydrography

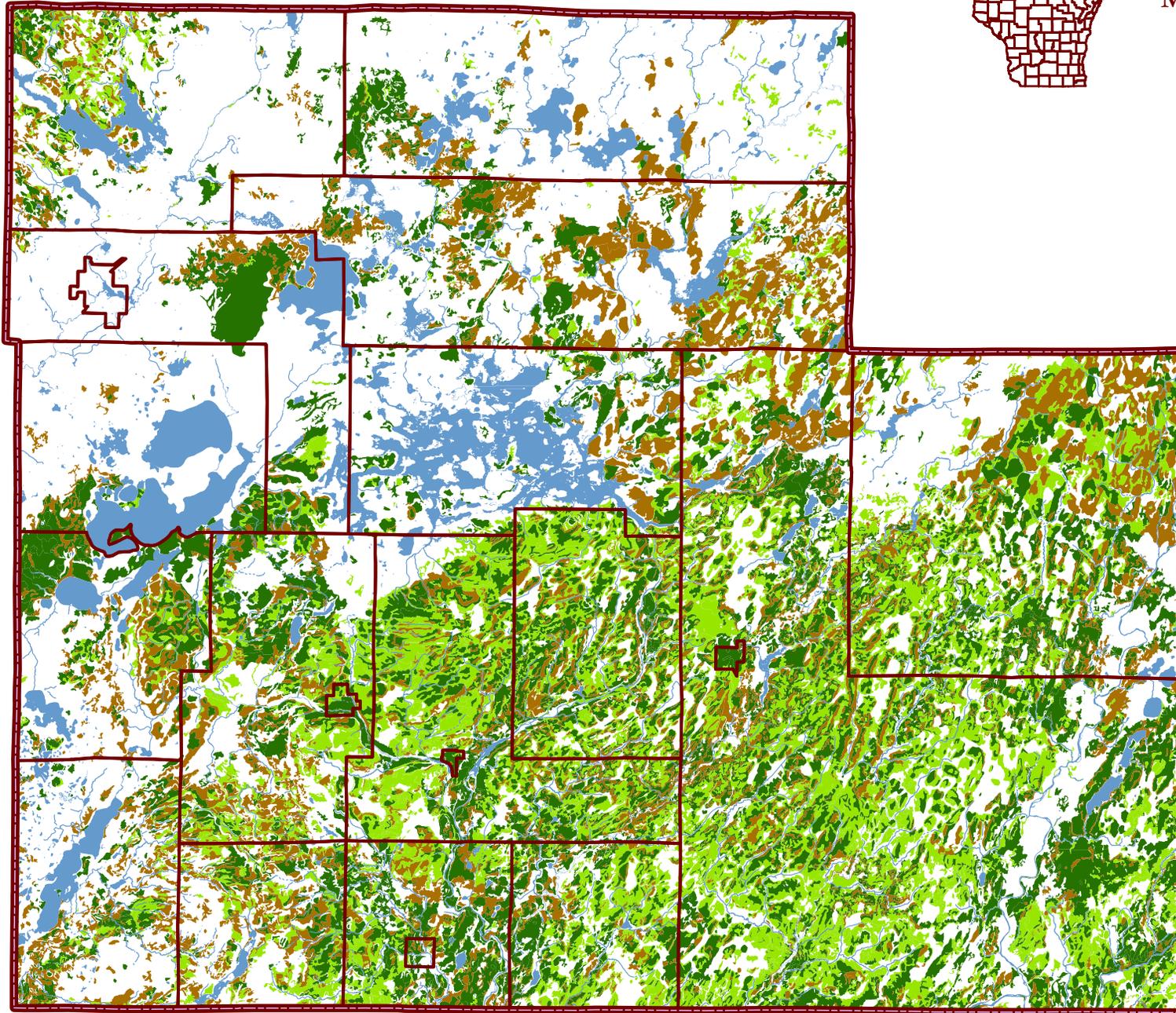
-  Lakes
-  Perennial River/Stream
-  Intermittent Stream

Public Lands

-  County
-  Federal
-  Other
-  State
-  FCL MFL
-  State Natural Area

Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 17 - Prime Farmland



Prime Farmland

- All areas are prime farmland
- Farmland of statewide importance
- Prime farmland if drained

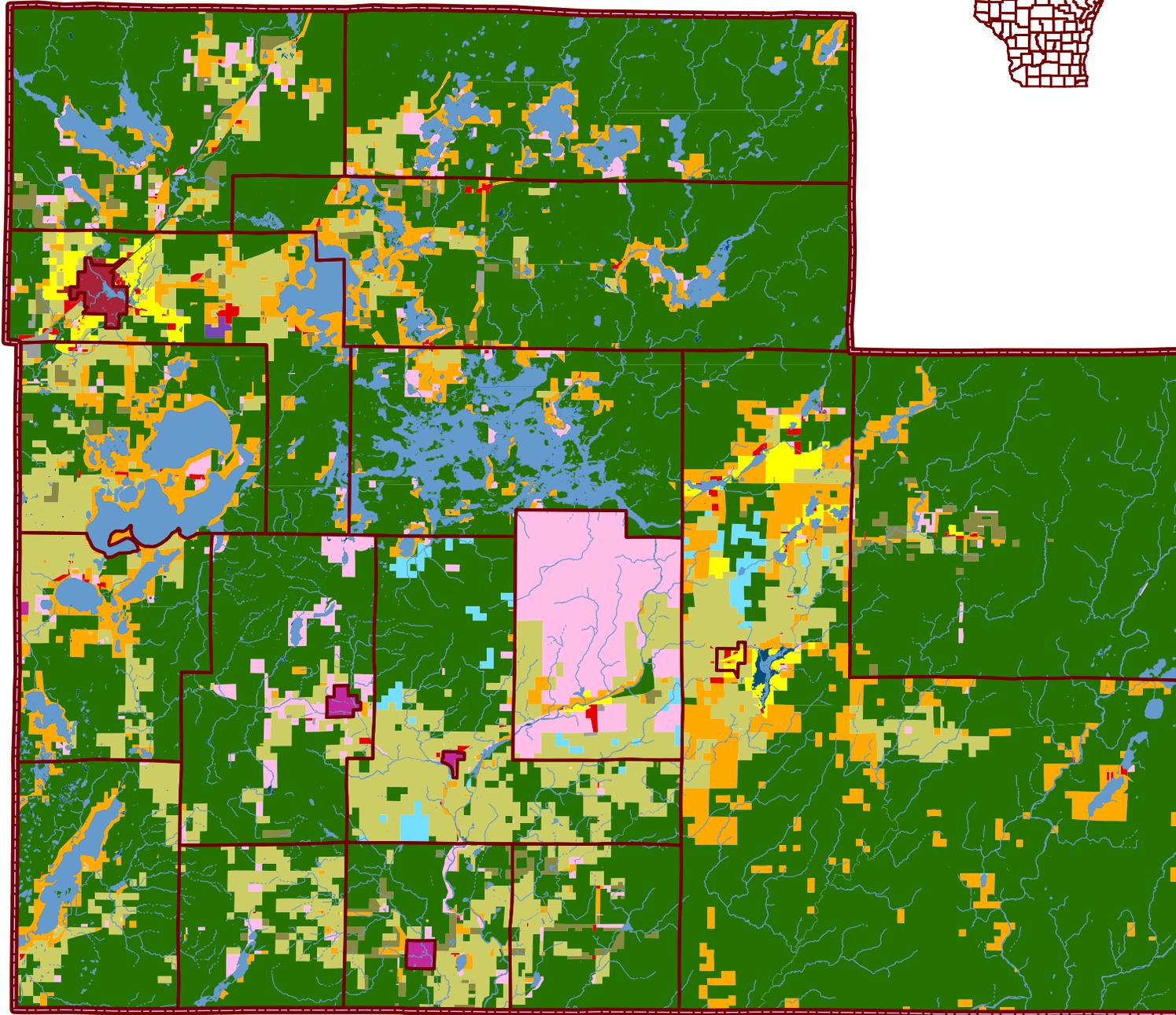
Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Map 18 - Zoning

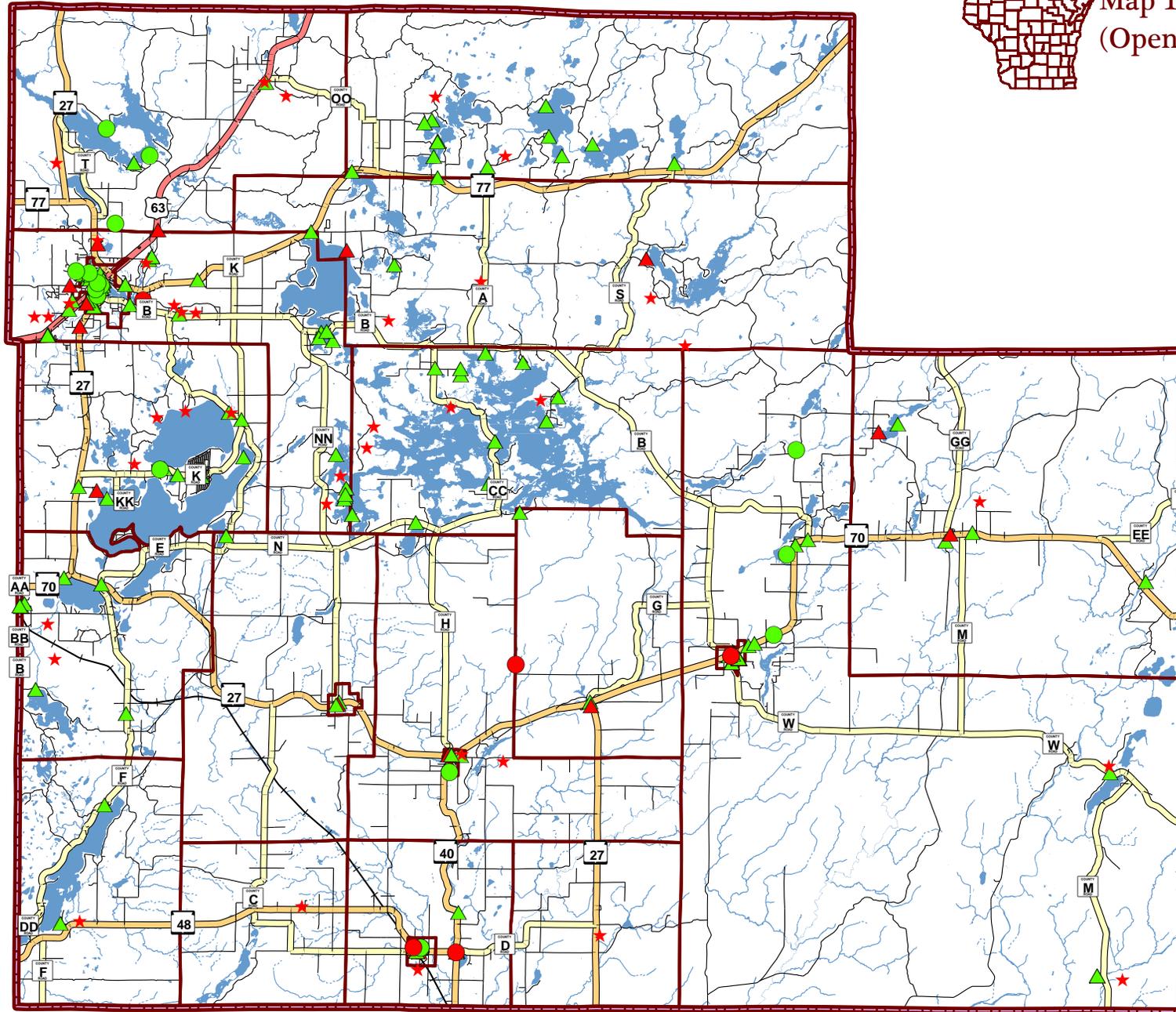
Zoning

- A-1
- A-2
- C-1
- CITY
- F-1
- I-1
- PUD
- R-1
- ROW
- RR-1
- RR-2
- VILLAGE
- W
- W-1
- row

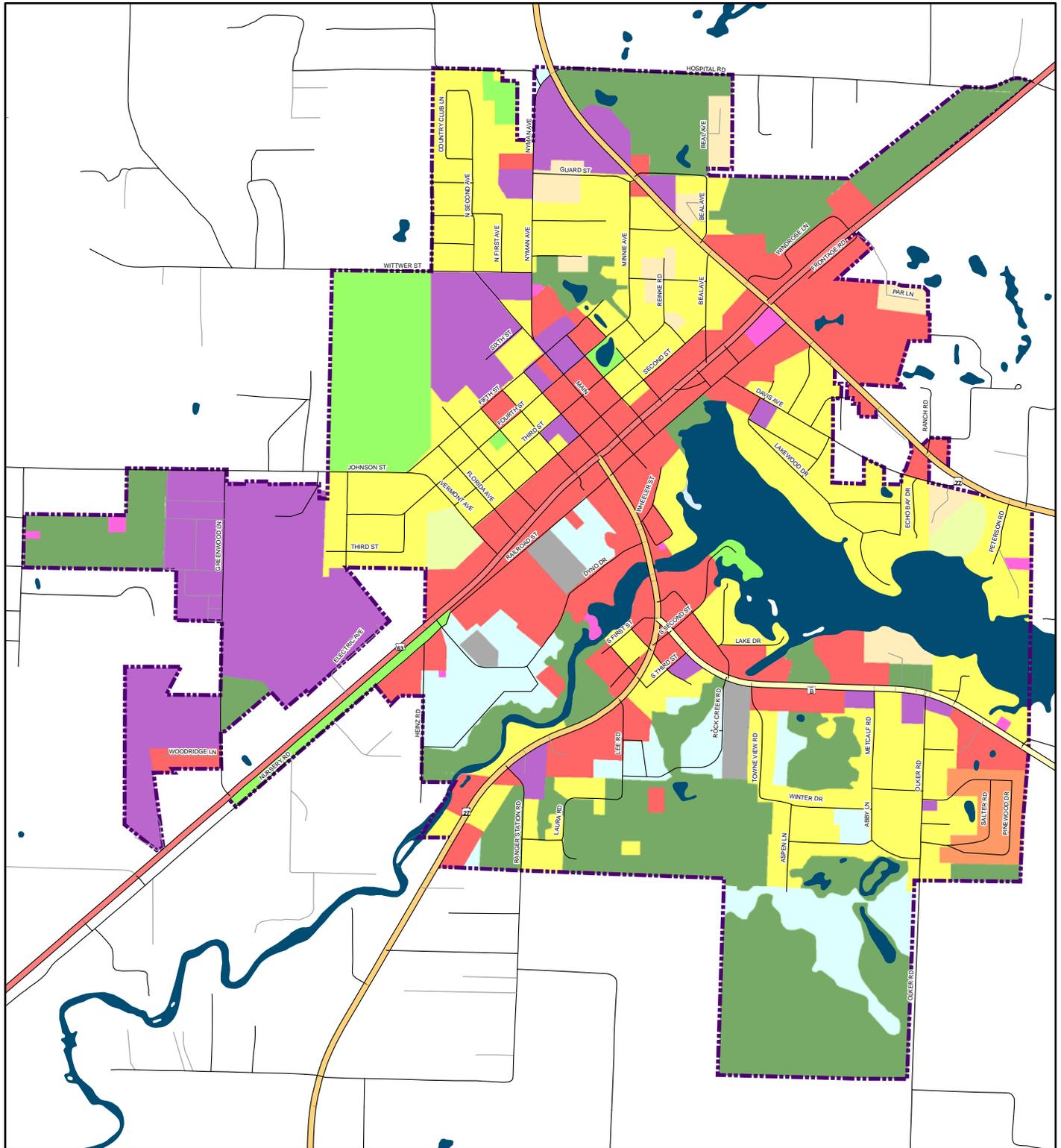


Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 19 - Contamination Sites (Open Sites)



- ★ Landfill (Closed)
- ERP closed
- ERP open
- ▲ LUST closed
- ▲ LUST open



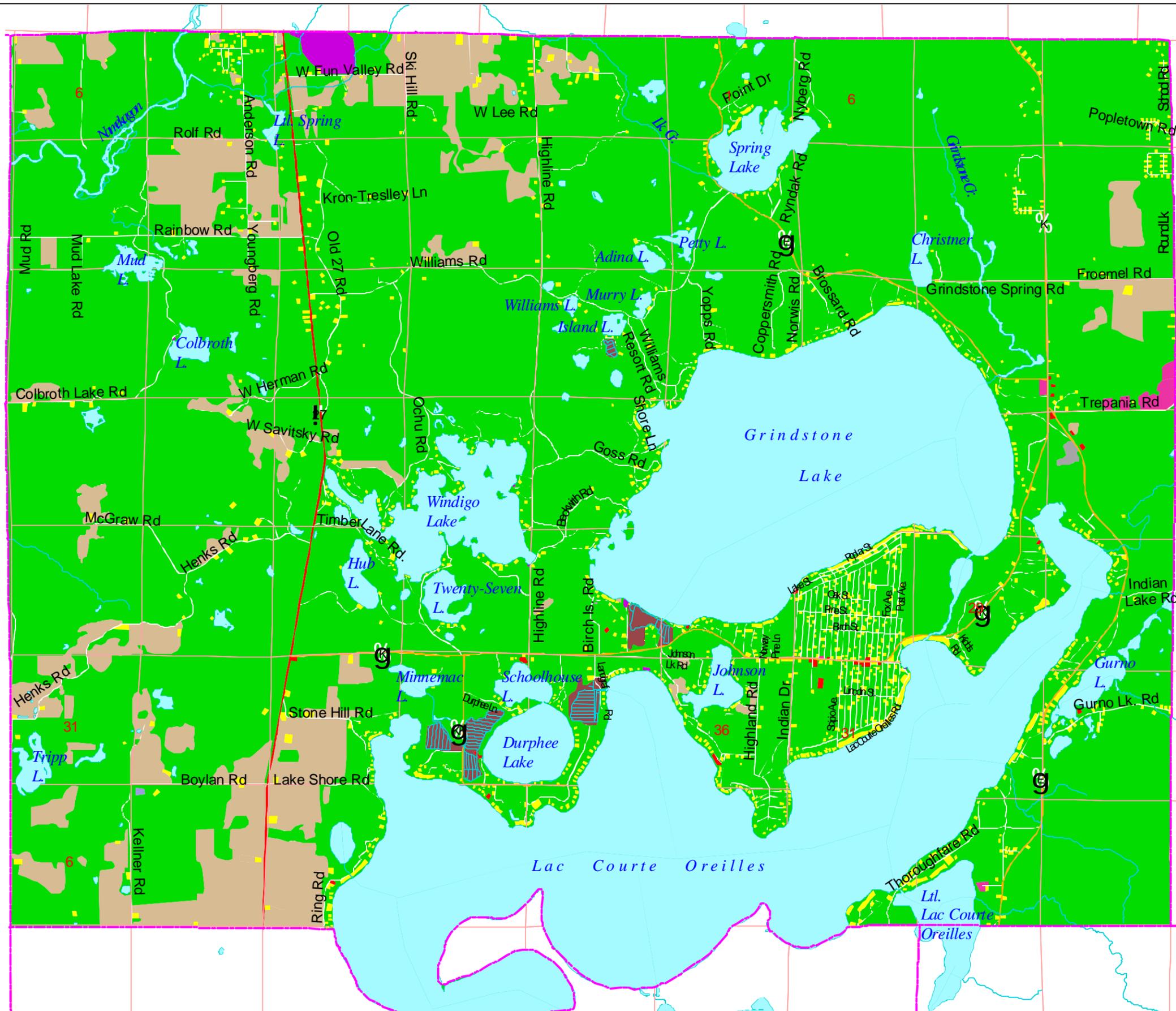
Existing Land Use

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|-------|
| | Agriculture | | Conservancy | | Mobile Home Park | | Outdoor Recreation | | Water |
| | Commercial | | Industrial | | Multi-family Residential | | Forestry | | |
| | Communications & Utilities | | Institutional | | Open Space | | Single-family Residential | | |

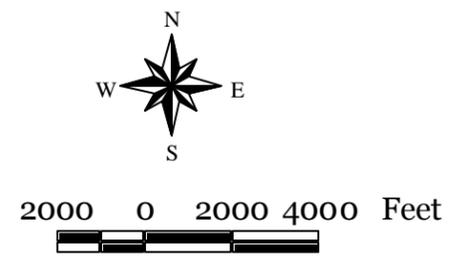


Generalized Existing Land Use

Town of Bass Lake

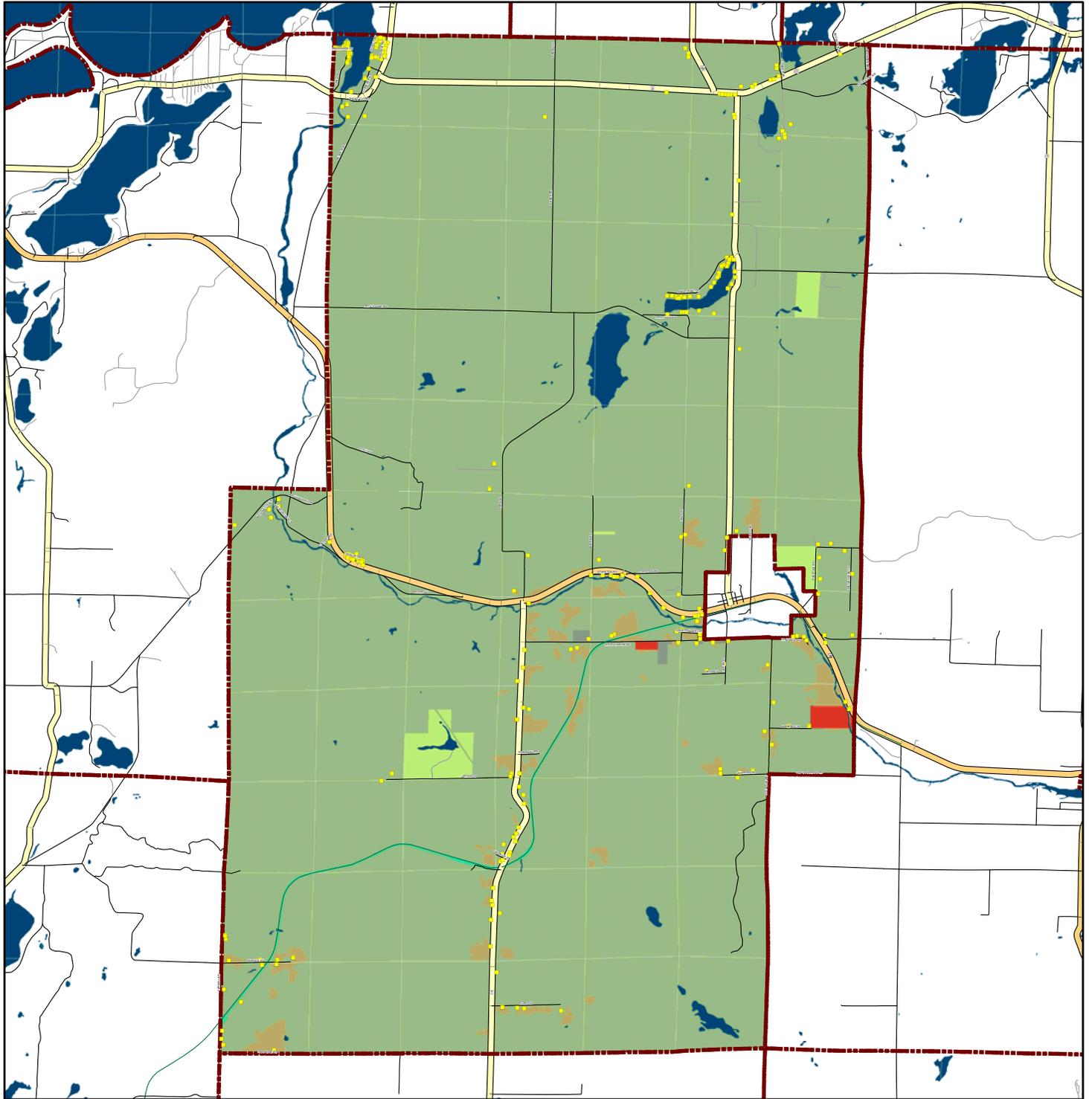


- Town Boundary
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Lakes & Ponds
- Rivers & Streams
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Communications/Utilities
- Governmental/Institutional
- Park & Recreation
- Agricultural/Open Space
- Cranberry Bog
- Woodlands & Other Natural Areas



Town of Couderay, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 22
Existing Land Use 5/5/2009



Existing Land Use

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture | Conservancy | Communications & Utilities | Multi-family Residential | Open Space | Water |
| Commercial | Extraction | Institutional | Mobile Home Park | Outdoor Recreation | Residential Structure |
| Forestry | Industrial | Single-family Residential | Recreational Resort | Transportation | |



Town of Round lake

Town of Chippewa

Town of Draper,

Sawyer County Map 23 - Existing Land Use

Existing Land Use

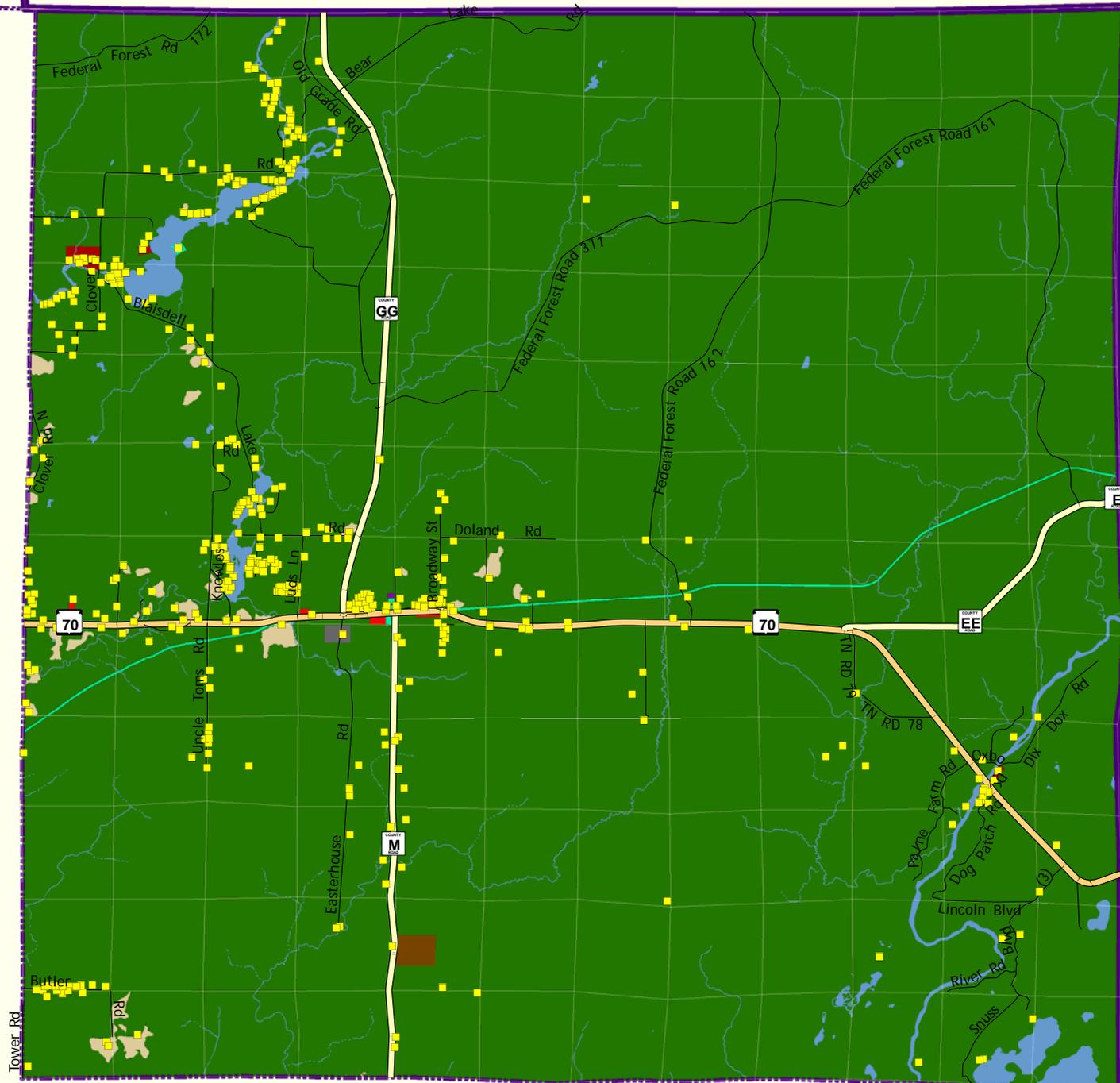
-  Agriculture
-  Commercial
-  Communications & Utilities
-  Forestry
-  Conservancy
-  Extraction
-  Industrial
-  Institutional
-  Single-family Residential
-  Multi-family Residential
-  Mobile Home Park
-  Recreational Resort
-  Open Space
-  Outdoor Recreation
-  Transportation
-  Residential Structure

Hydrography

-  Lakes
-  Intermittent Stream
-  Perennial River/Stream

Town of Lake

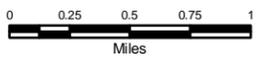
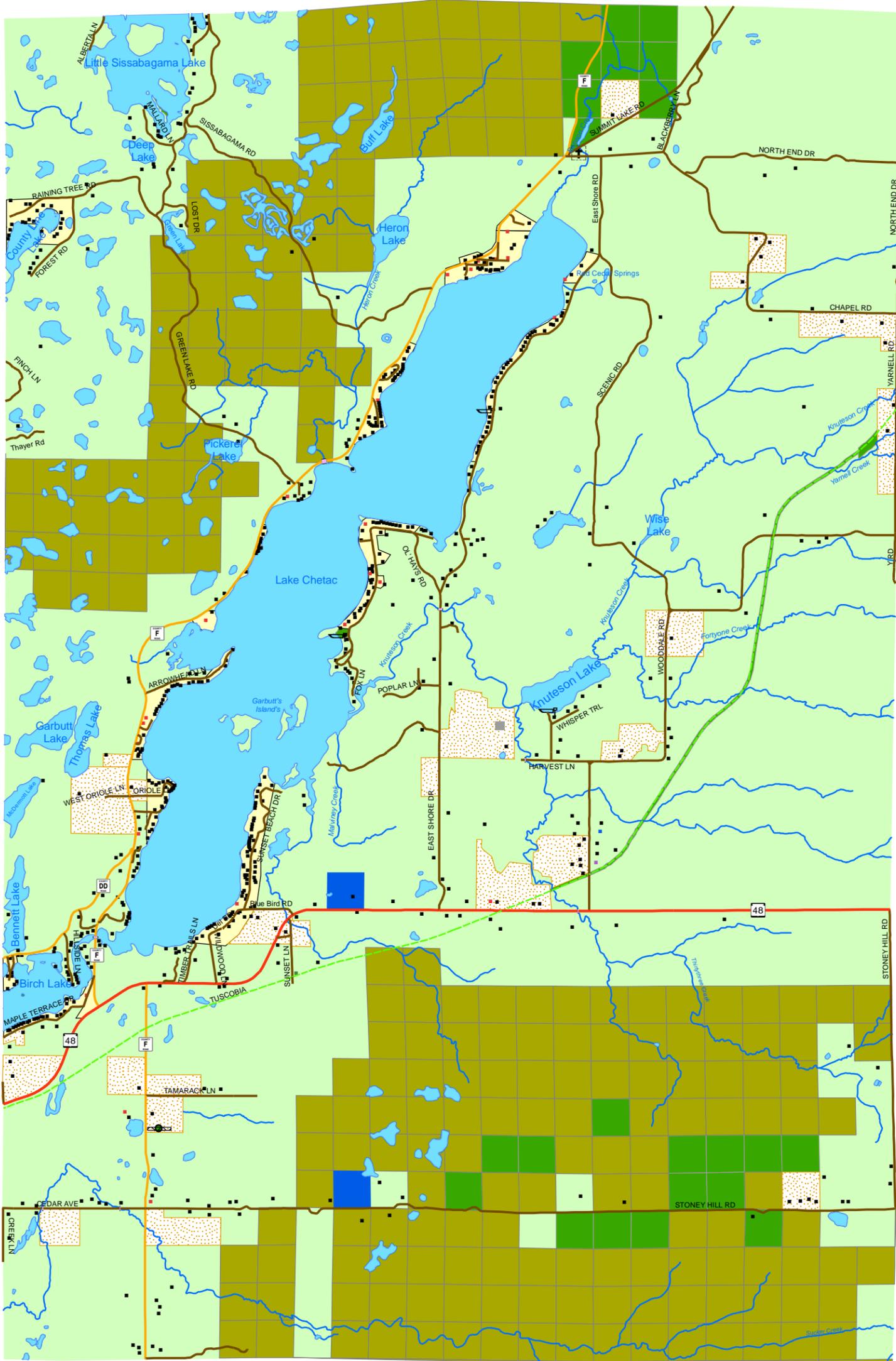
Town of Flambeau



Town of Winter

Town of Edgewater, Generalized Existing Land Use

Map 24

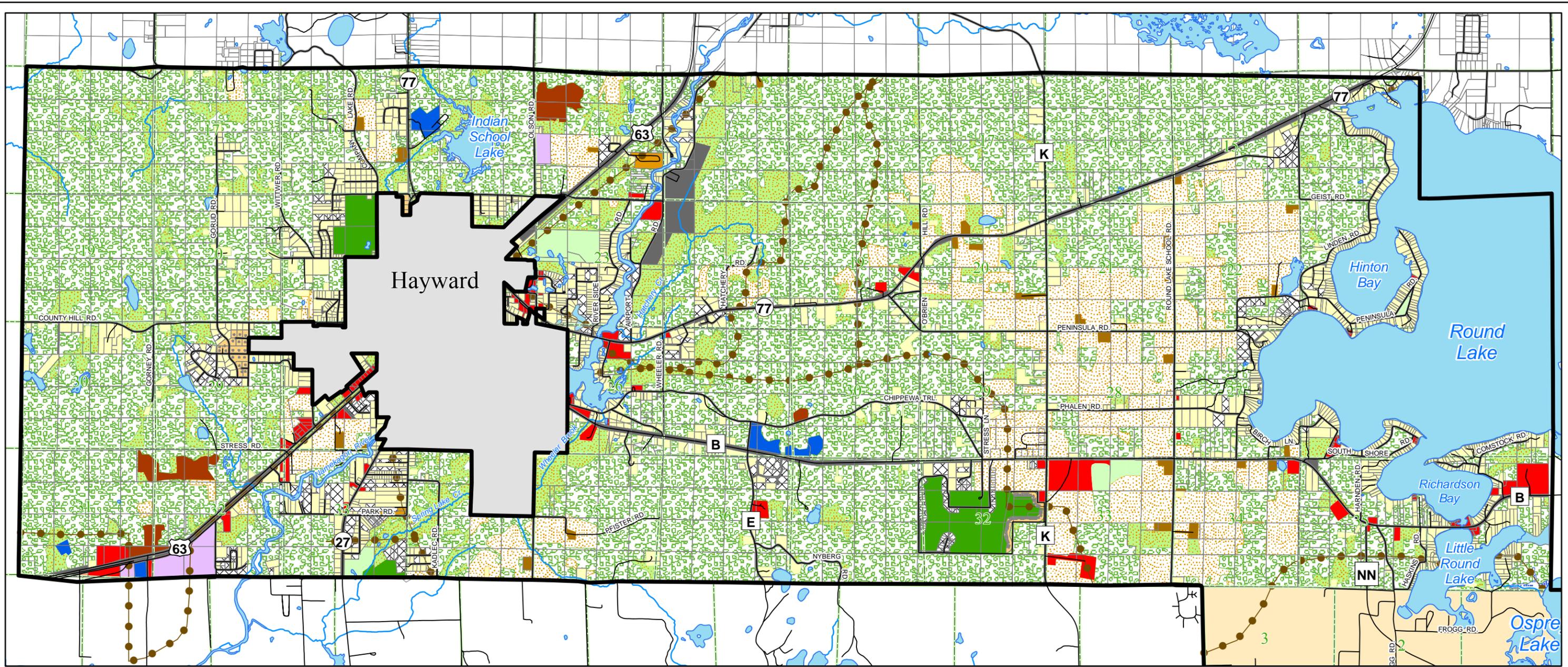


	Boat Landing		Highway		Government/Institutional
	Church		County Road		Agriculture
	Residential		Bridge		Gravel Pit
	Commercial		Primary Road		Residential, Small Tract
	Government		Trail		County Forest
	Industrial		Lake		DNR
	Recreational		Airport		Woodland



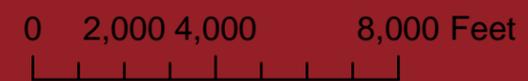
Source:
Sawyer County,
Land Records Department,
and State of Wisconsin DNR.

Note:
Structure Database May 24, 2004
and last updated December 13, 2004
by Town Planning Committee.

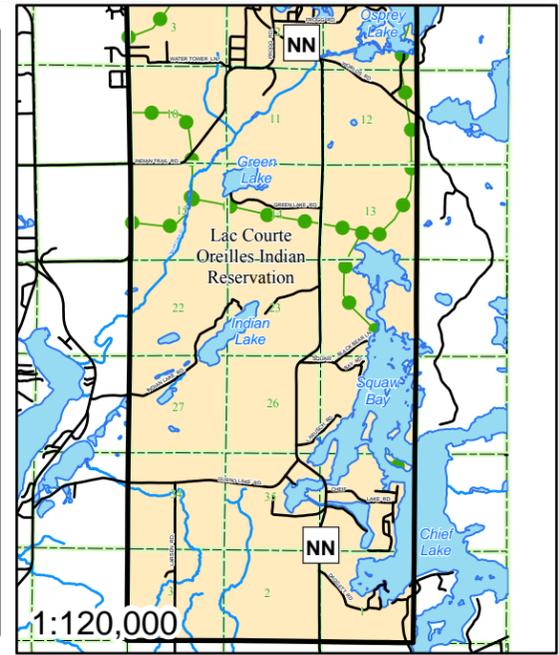


Town of Hayward Sawyer County, Wisconsin Map 25: Existing Land Use

Town of Hayward		Existing Land Use	
	Town of Hayward		Single Family Residential
	City of Hayward		Multi-Family Residential
	Roads		Mobile Home
	Lakes		Farmstead
	Rivers		Agriculture
	Parcels		Commercial
	Sections		Parks and Recreation
	Trails		Quarry
	Communications		Golf Course
	Transportation		Industrial
	Vacant Lands		Institutional
	Lakes and Rivers		Pasture/Open Space
	Observed Wetlands		Wooded Lands
	Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation		Quarry

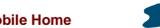


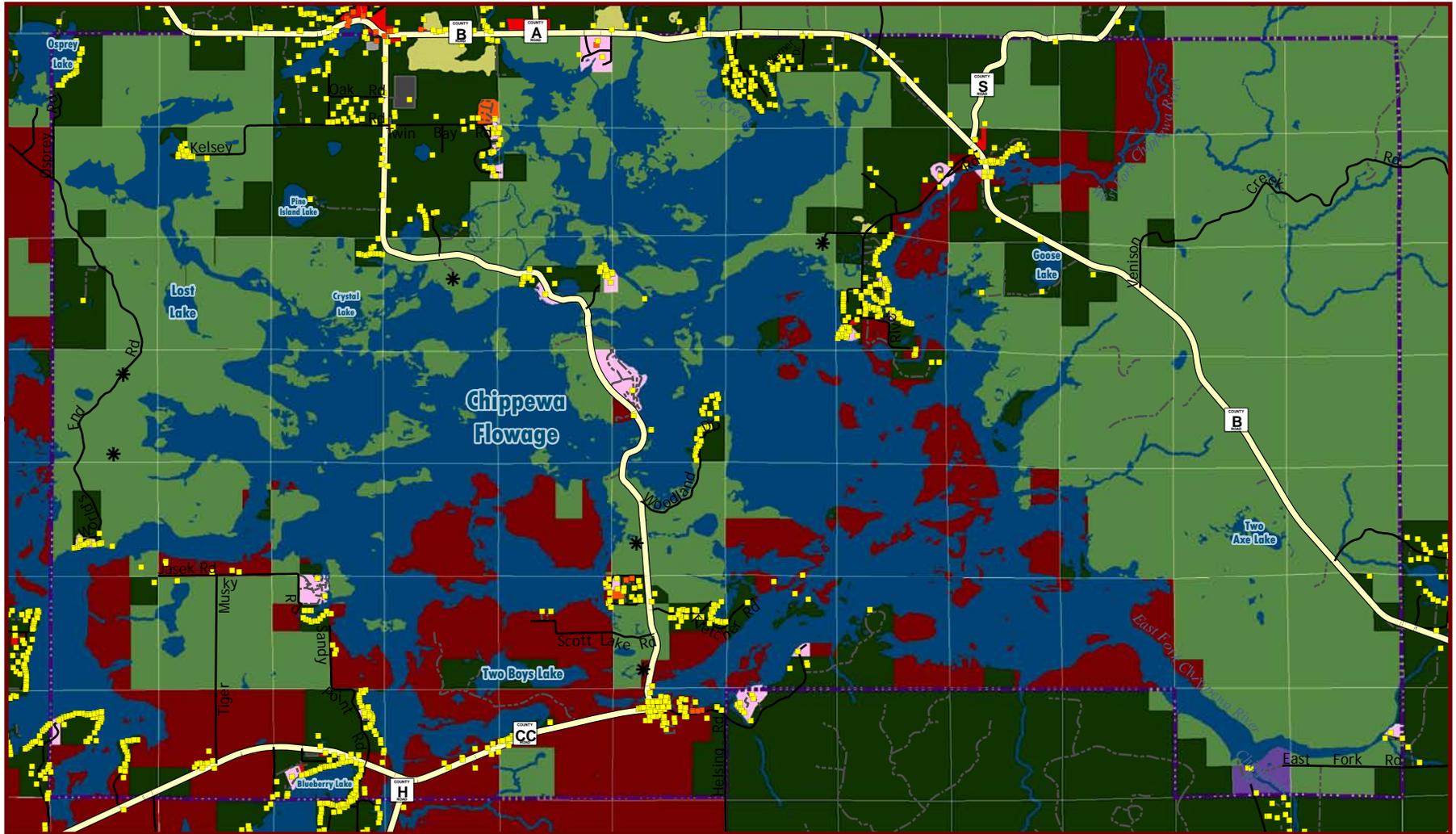
Sources:
 - Base data created by Sawyer Co./MSA
 - Soil data provided by NRCS
 - Wetland data provided by WIDNR
 - Floodplain data provided by FEMA
 - NAIP Orthophotography pub. data is 2006.



Town of Hunter, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 26 - Existing Land Use
1/21/2010

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
|  Agriculture |  Public Forest |  Commercial |  Industrial |  Mobile Home |  Water |  Residential Structure |
|  Private Forest |  Tribal |  Government/Institutional |  Mineral Extraction |  Resort Recreational |  Landfill |  Commercial Structure |



Town of Lenroot, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 27 - Existing Land Use

01/21/2010

Structures

- Commercial Structure
- Residential Structure

Existing Land Use

- Public Forestry
- Government/Institutional

Agriculture

- Commercial
- Private Forestry

Forestry Residential

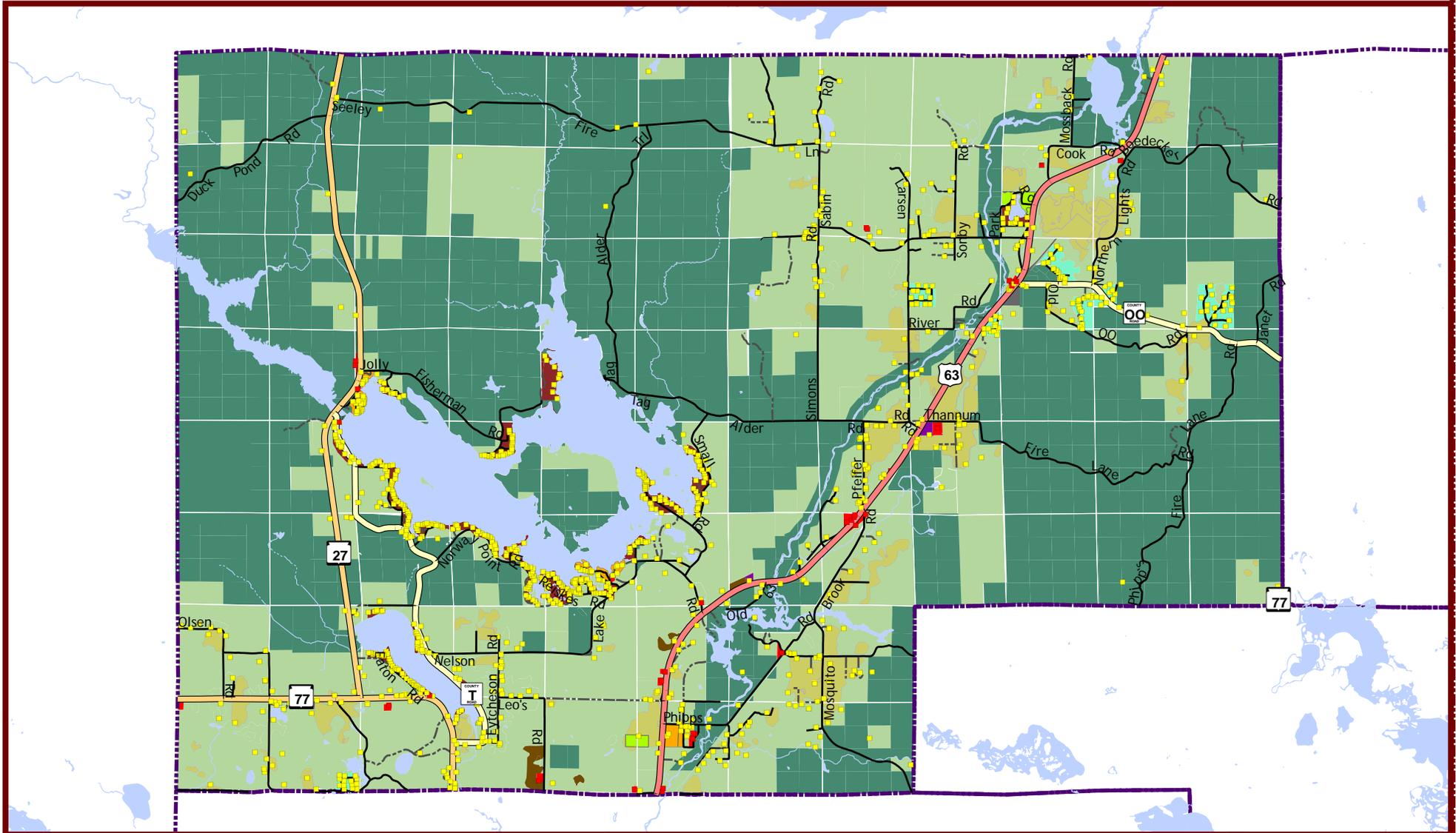
- Industrial
- Mineral Extraction

Public Outdoor Recreation

- Resort Recreational
- Shoreland Residential

Water

- Water



EXISTING LAND USE

Town of Meadow Brook
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

MAP - 28

Legend

	Town of Meadow Brook		Agriculture
	Sections		Pasture / Open Space
	Parcels		Wetlands
	Roads		Wooded Lands
	Lakes		Residential
	Rivers		Farmstead
			Commercial
			Cranberry Bogs
			Public & Institutional
			Transportation
			Lakes



Feet



Sources:
- Base data provided by Sawyer County
- Land use observed from Ortho Photos

Drafted - LSR, Date - 2-16-09, File - g:/projects/...MeadowB

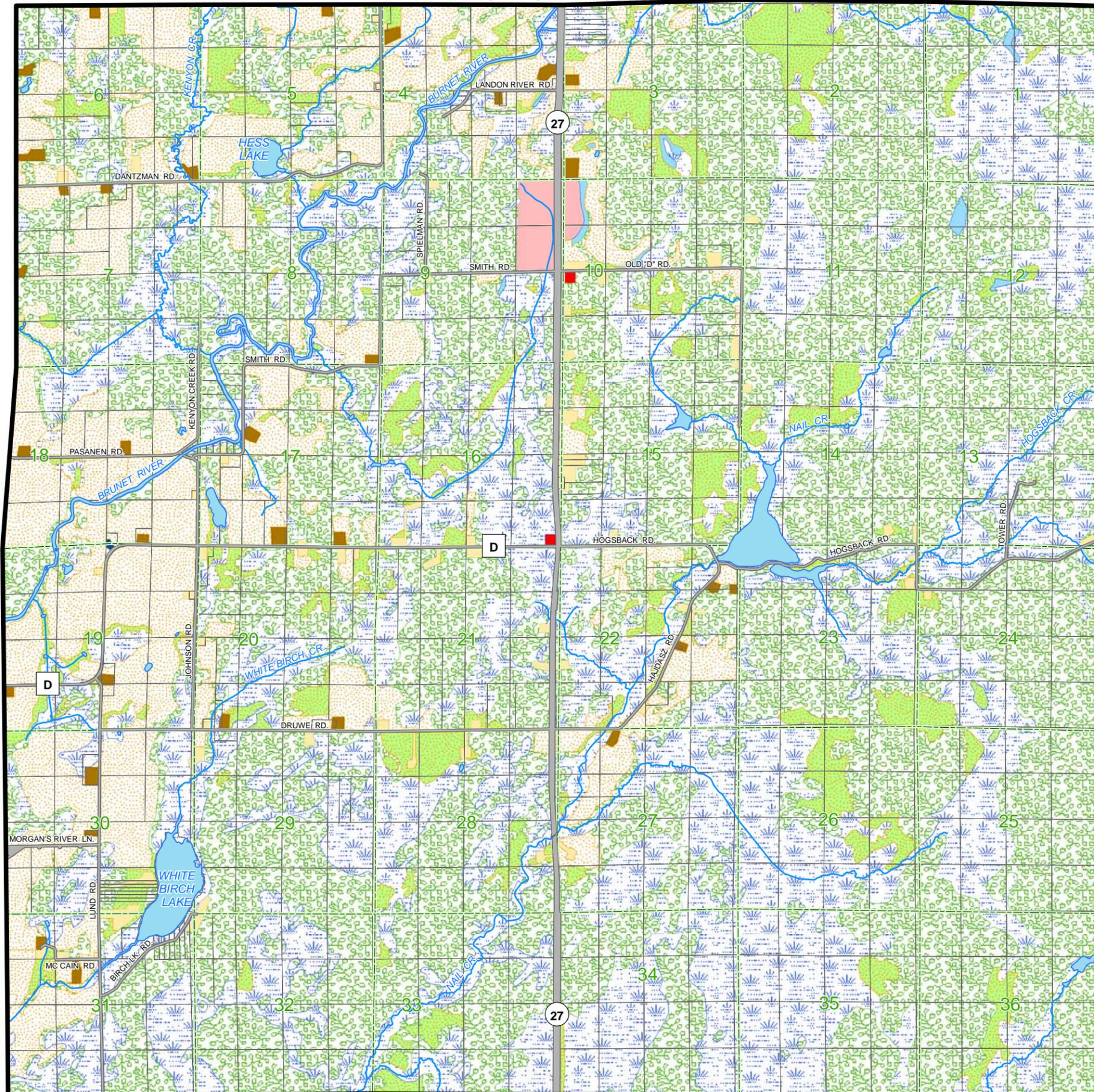


TOWN OF RADISSON

TOWN OF WEIRGOR

TOWN OF WINTER

RUSK COUNTY



Town of Meteor,

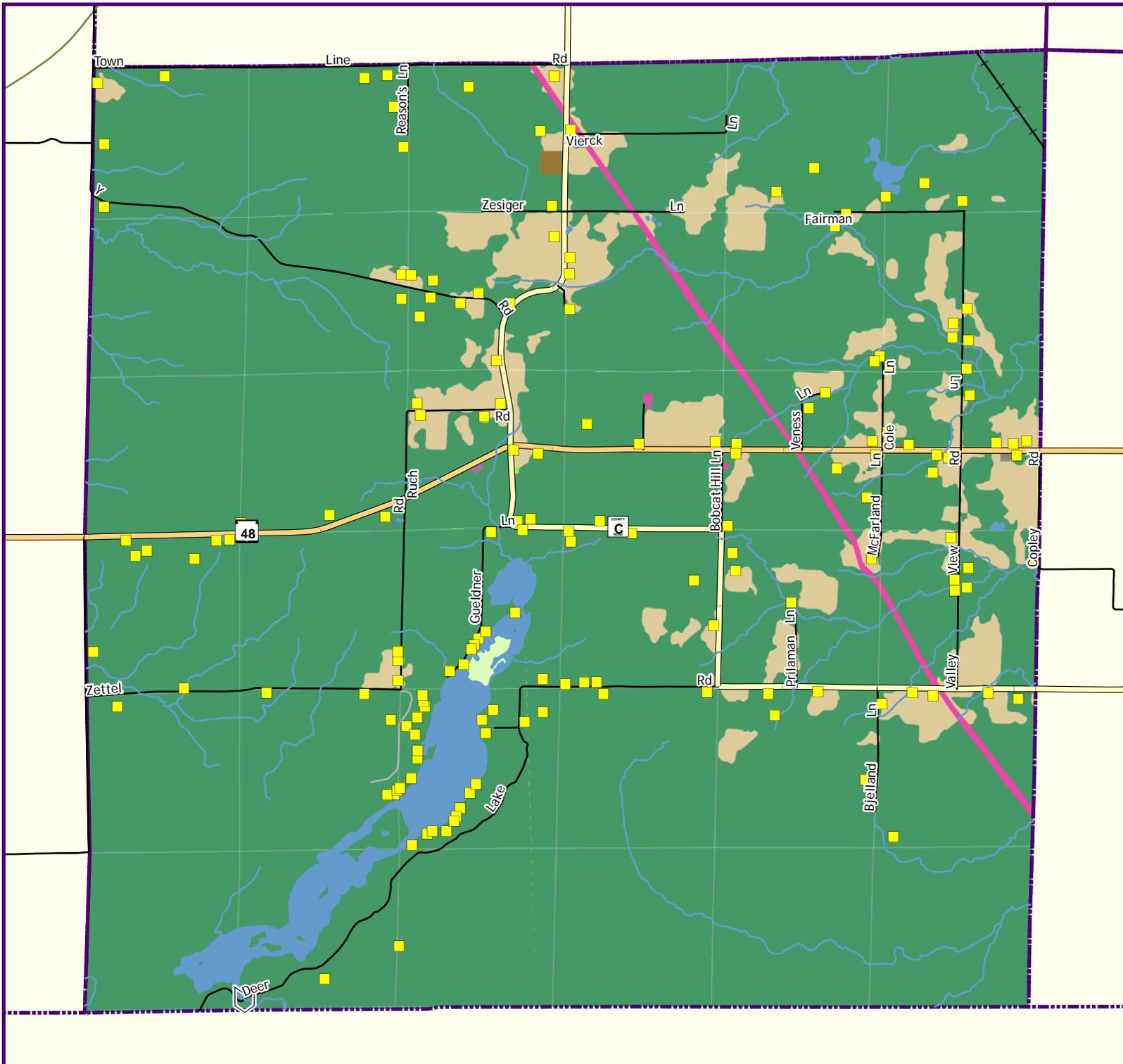
Sawyer County

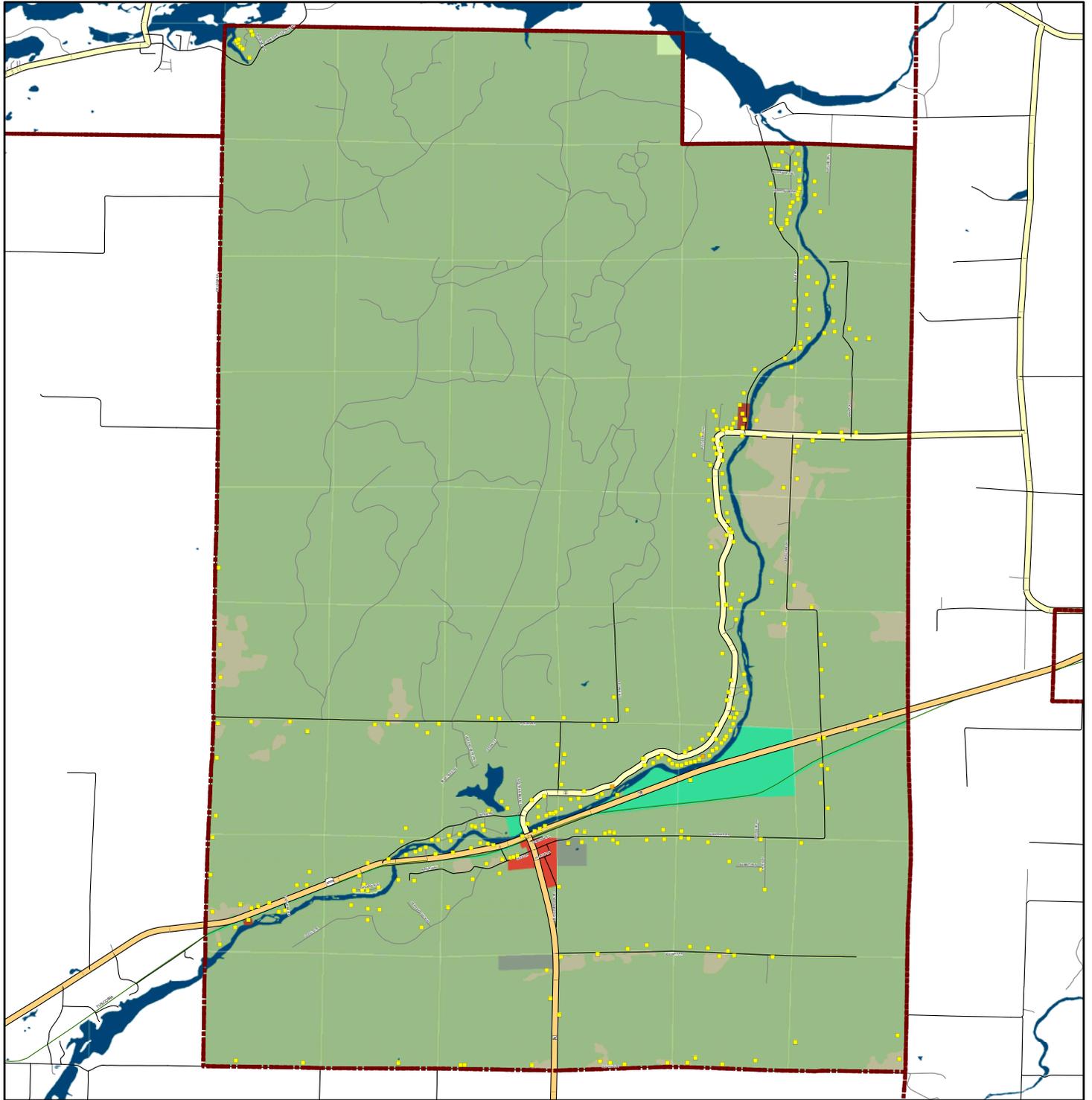
Map 29 - Existing

Land Use

Existing Land Use

-  Commercial
-  Agriculture
-  Communications/Utilities
-  Forestry
-  Conservancy
-  Extraction
-  Industrial
-  Institutional
-  Outdoor Recreation
-  Water
-  Dam
-  Residential Structure



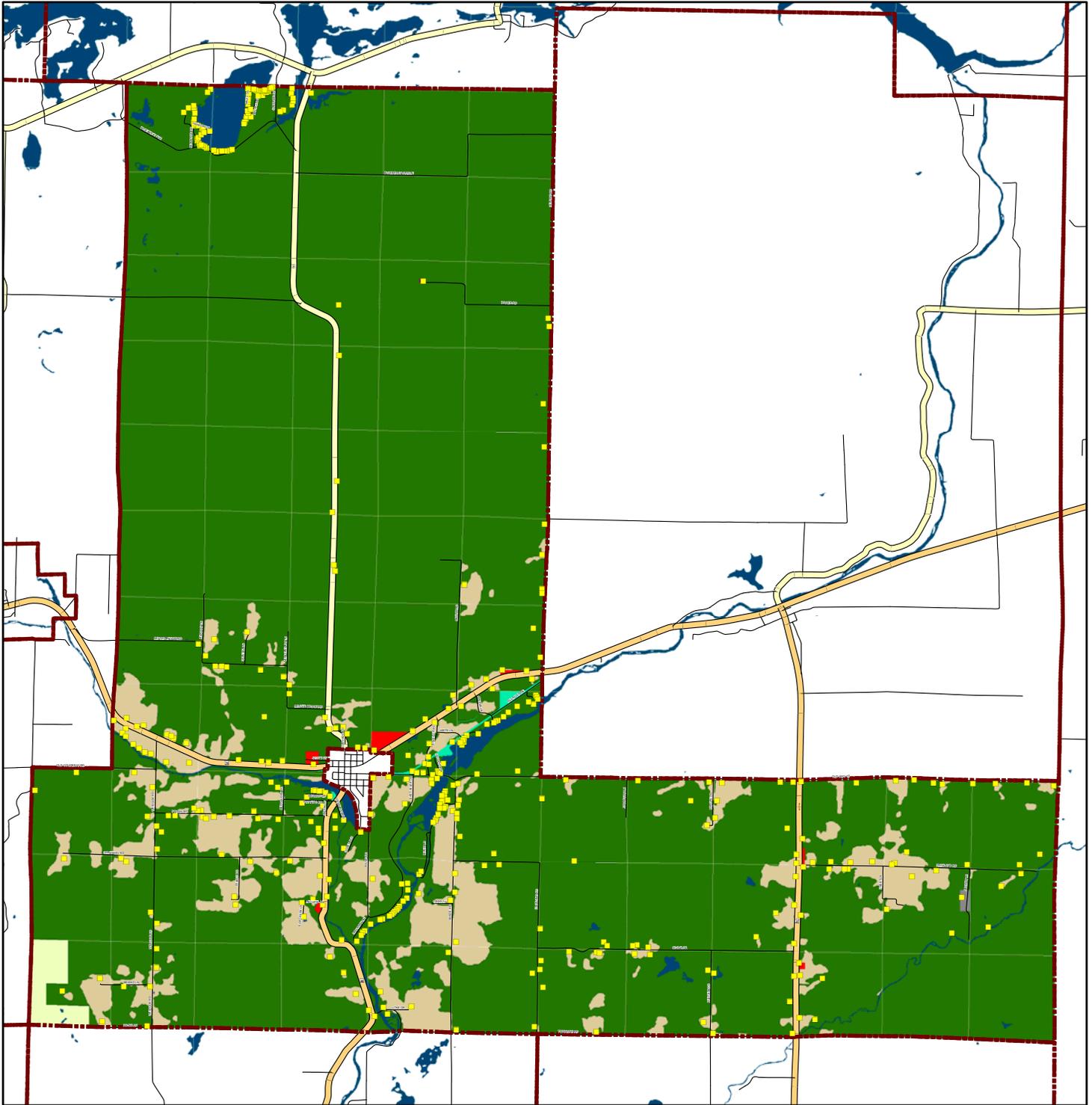


Existing Land Use

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Agriculture | Forestry | Industrial | Multi-family Residential | Open Space | Water |
| Commercial | Conservancy | Institutional | Mobile Home Park | Outdoor Recreation | Single-family Residential Structure |
| Communications & Utilities | Extraction | Single-family Residential | Recreational Resort | Transportation | Multi-family Residential Structure |



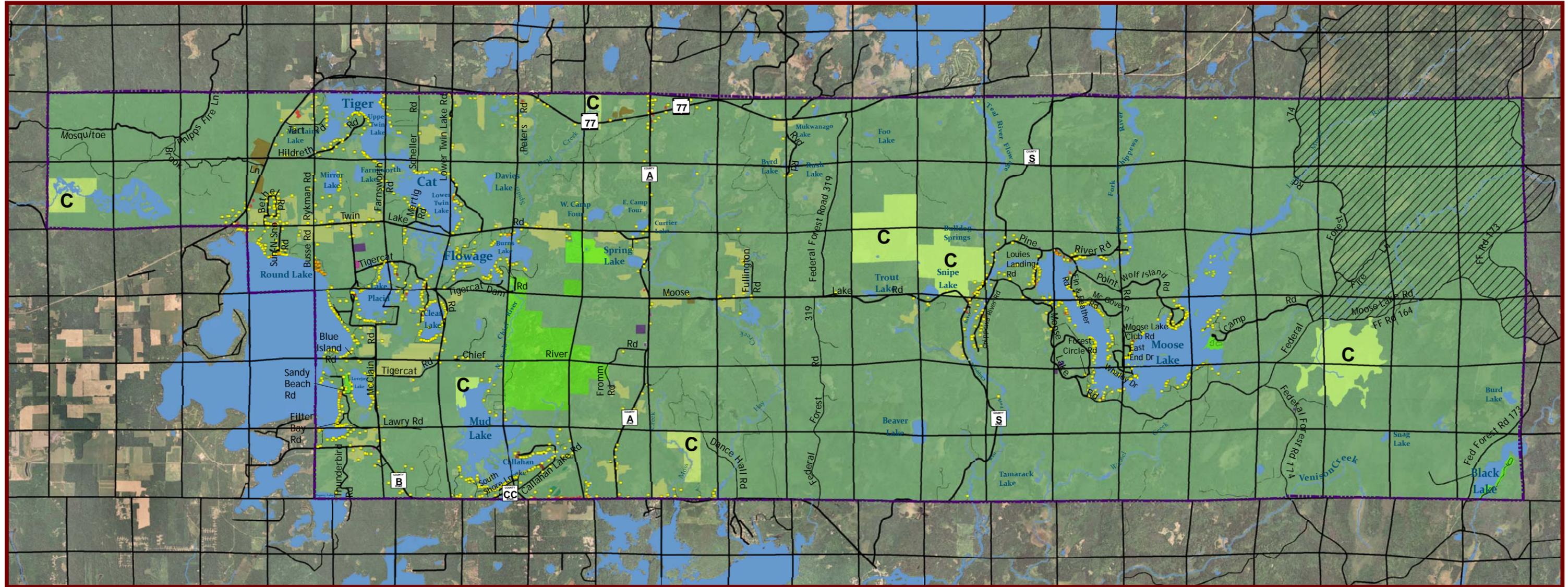
Town of Radisson, Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Future Land Use

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture | Forestry | Institutional | Recreational Resort | Water |
| Commercial | Conservancy | Single-family Residential | Open Space | Residential Structure |
| Communications & Utilities | Industrial | Multi-family Residential | Outdoor Recreation | |





Residential Structures

- Condominium Lands with a complex of housing units in which each unit, from the unit walls inward, are individually owned and where all condo owners own the property as a group (association).
- Single Family Lands with single-family structures designed for human habitation including permanent, seasonal, mobile housing units (not designated mobile home parks) and recreational cabins and cottages.

Existing Land Use

- Transportation Public and private railroads, airports, and roads.
- Recreational Resort Lands with structures designed for human habitation where the primary use is rental of recreational cabins and cottages.
- Agriculture Land primarily for growing of croplands, livestock grazing, dairy farming, pastures, cranberry bogs, farmsteads and farming support activities.

Commercial

Office buildings, retail sales establishments, restaurants, rental storage facilities, hotels/motels, inns, and bed & breakfast.

Industrial

Manufacturing and processing facilities, warehousing and distribution facilities, including controlled outdoor storage areas related to industrial facilities.

Communications & Utilities

Cellular, TV and radio towers and related facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, power substations, electric transmission lines, power generation facilities, and pipelines.

Extraction

Quarries, gravel pits and other non-metallic mining operations.

Outdoor Recreation

Public and private lands designed or designated as town, village, city, county, and state parks and recreation areas; hunting preserves or other designed hunting management areas; golf courses, shooting ranges, and campgrounds.

Institutional

Government administrative buildings and offices; fire halls/stations; government recycling facilities; hospitals, clinics, and special care-facilities; public schools and colleges; fraternal organizations; cemeteries; churches and other religious facilities.

Open Space

Private and public owned non-forested lands and fallow fields.

Conservancy

Public, private, and non-profit lands dedicated to the conservation of wildlife, wildlife habitat, fisheries, natural resources, and scenic/natural beauty.

Water

Lakes, rivers, perennial streams and ponds.

Forest

Private and public owned forested lands, including land under forest crop law and applicable National Forest lands having special use designations within the Chequamegon National Forest.

Political Boundaries

- Community Boundary
- Section Boundary

Other Boundaries

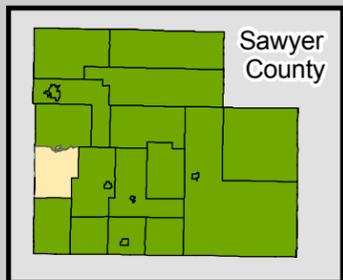
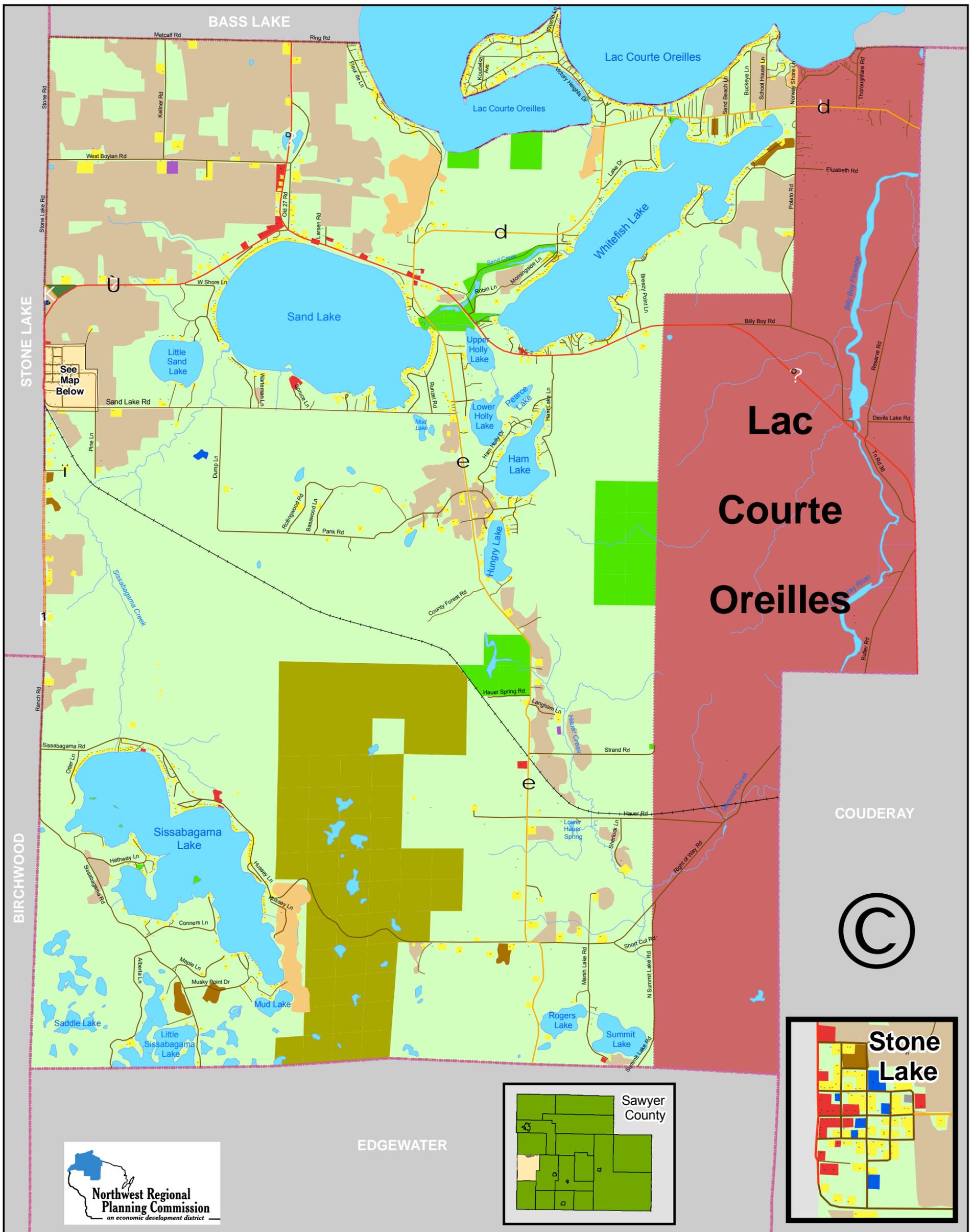
- Nonmotorized Area

Data Sources: Town of Round Lake, Northwest Regional Planning Commission

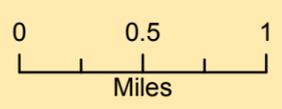


Sand Lake, Generalized Existing Land Use

Map 33

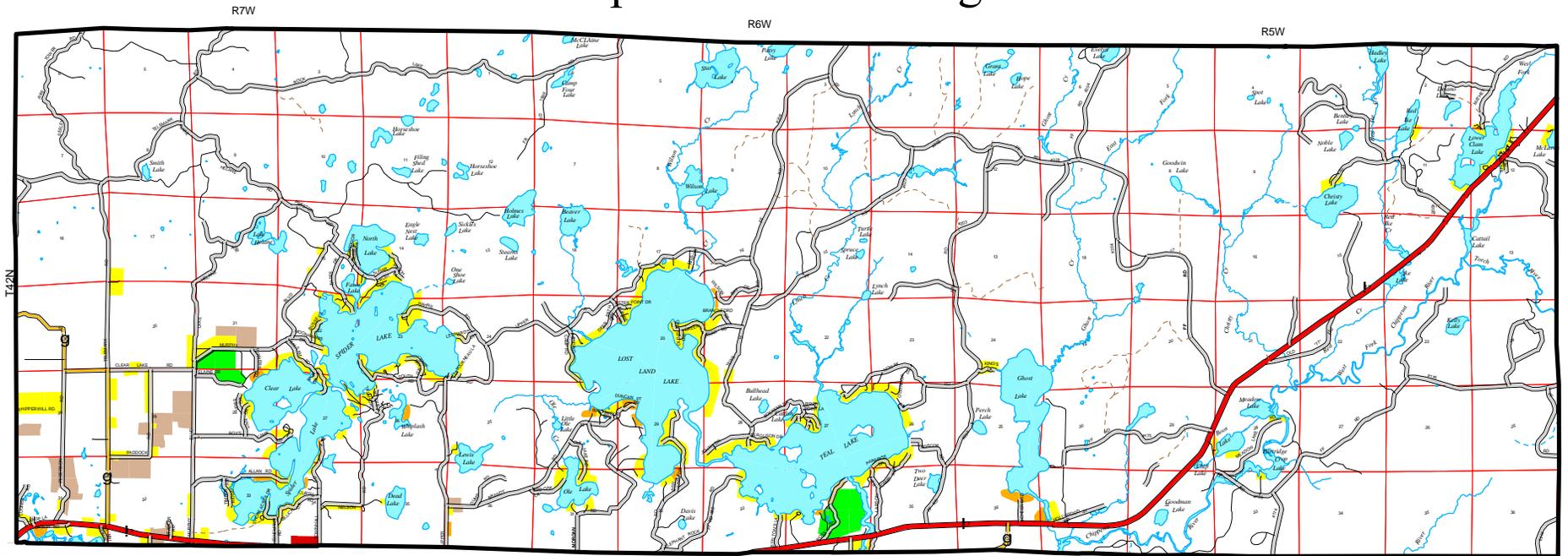


•	Structures	■	Commercial	■	Industrial
⌚	Cemetery	■	Cranberry Bog	■	Utilities
—	State	■	Government/Institutional	■	Woodlands/Other Natural Areas
—	County	■	Open Space	■	Indian Reservation
—	Primary Road	■	Park & Rec	■	County Forest
■	Agriculture	■	Residential	■	DNR Managed Lands



Source: WI DNR, Northwest Regional Planning Commission.
Date Printed: 12/7/04

Town of Spider Lake Existing Land Use



Scale
1:120,000

- State Highway
- County Road
- Town Road
- Other
- River or Stream
- Intermittent

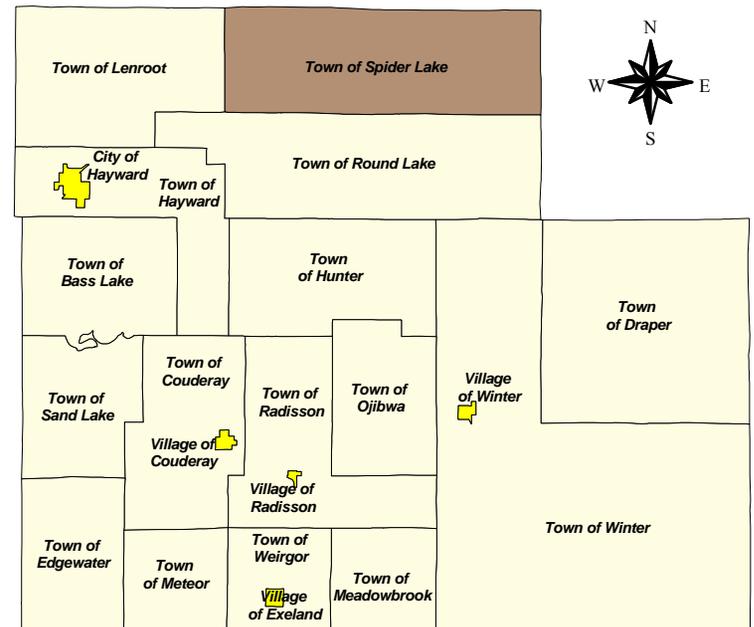
Existing Land Use

- Residential
- Golf Course
- Resort / Commercial
- Government
- Agricultural
- Forestry

**Town of Spider Lake
Existing Land Use**

2.71%	Residential	1,885 acres
0.35%	Golf Course	246 acres
0.23%	Resort / Commercial	160 acres
0.03%	Government	24 acres
0.62%	Agricultural	432 acres
87.97%	Forestry	61,300 acres
8.09%	Open Water	5,634 acres

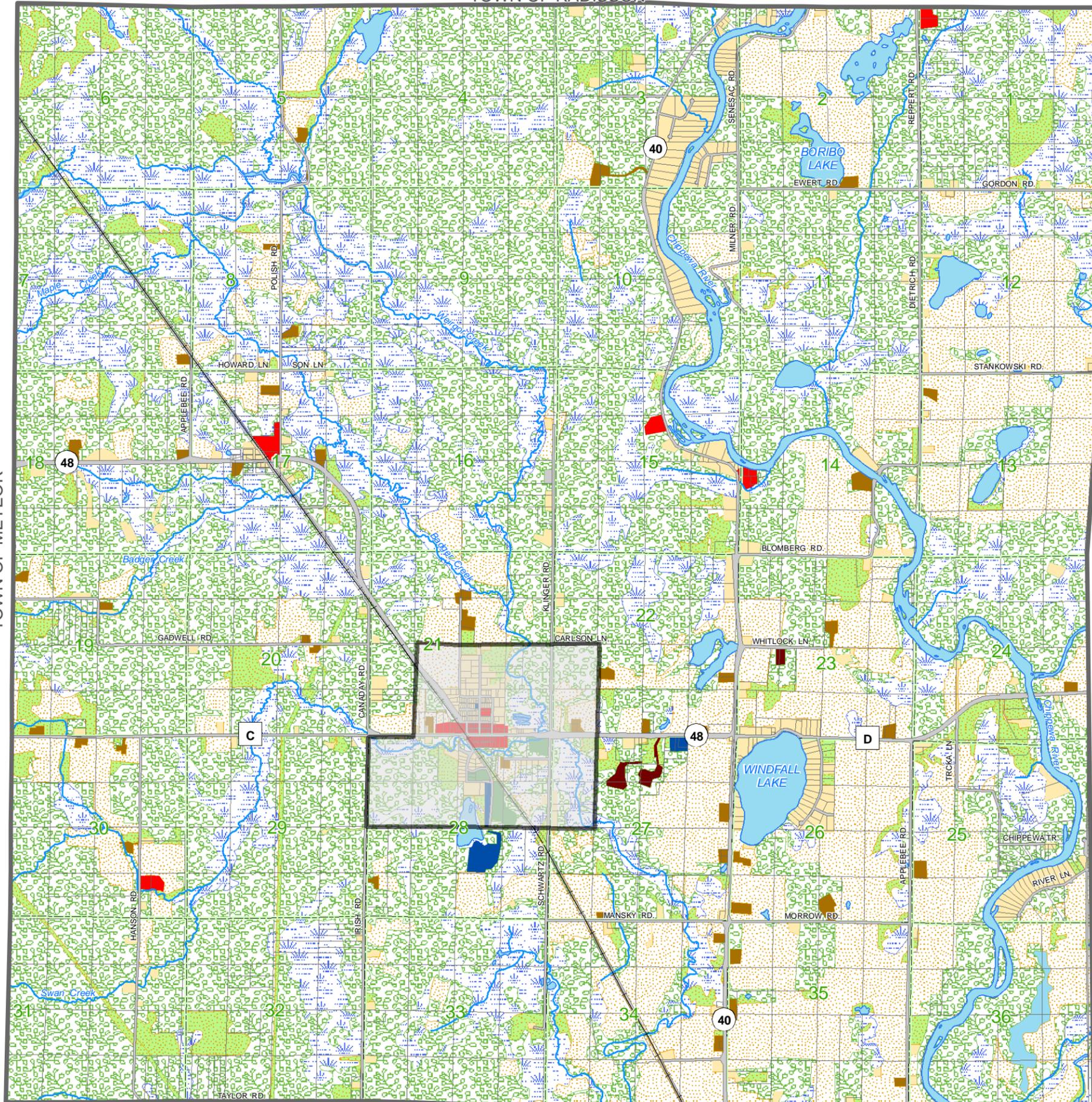
Sawyer County, Wisconsin



EXISTING LAND USE

Town of Weirgor
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

MAP - 35



Legend			
	Town of Weirgor		Agriculture
	Village of Exeland		Pasture/Open Space
	Sections		Wetlands
	Parcels		Wooded Lands
	Railroads		Single Family Residential
	Roads		Farmstead
	Lakes		Commercial
	Rivers		Public & Institutional
			Quarry
			Parks and Recreation
			Lakes
			Transportation



Feet

0 3,200 6,400

Sources:
- Base data provided by Sawyer County
- Land use observed from 2006 NAIP

Drafted - LSR, Date - 3-24-09, File - g/projects/...Exeland



TOWN OF METEOR

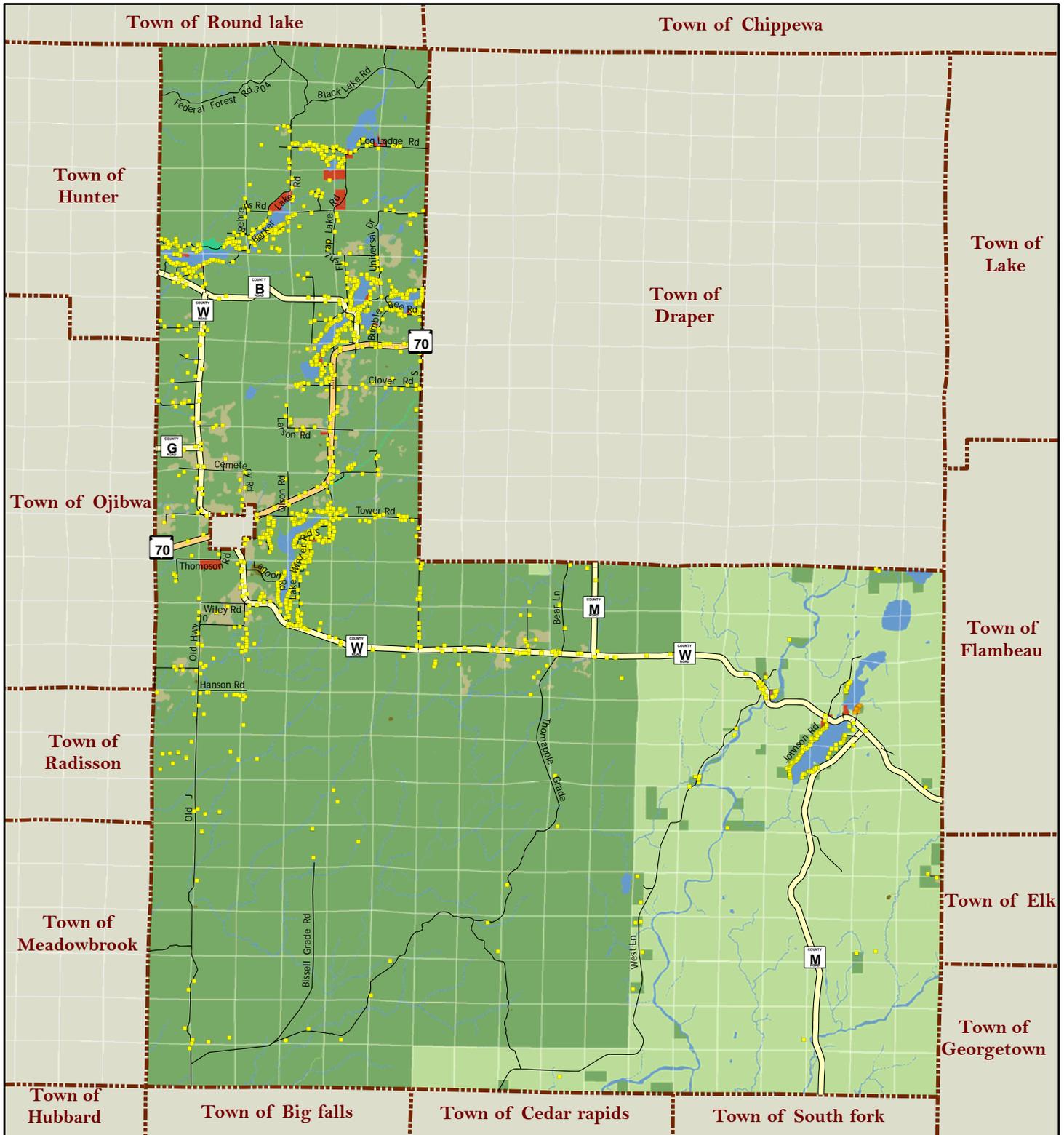
TOWN OF MEADOW BROOK

TOWN OF RADISSON

RUSK COUNTY

Town of Winter, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

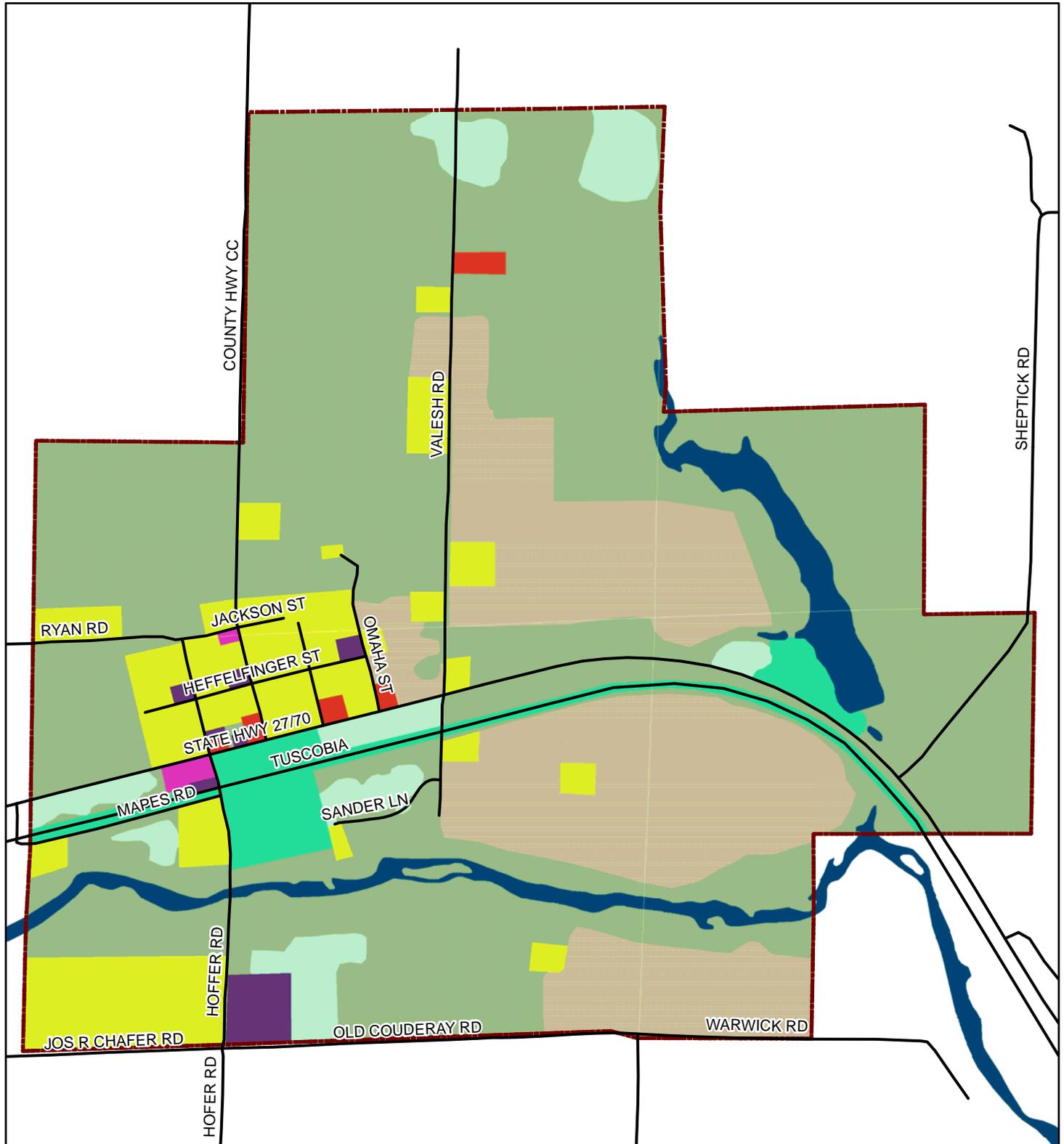
Map 36 - Existing Land Use
01/21/2010



- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Existing Land Use | Conservancy | Institutional | Forestry | Single-family Residential Structure |
| Agriculture | Extraction | Open Space | Transportation | Multi-family Residential Structure |
| Commercial | Industrial | Outdoor Recreation | Water | |



Village of Couderay, Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Existing Land Use

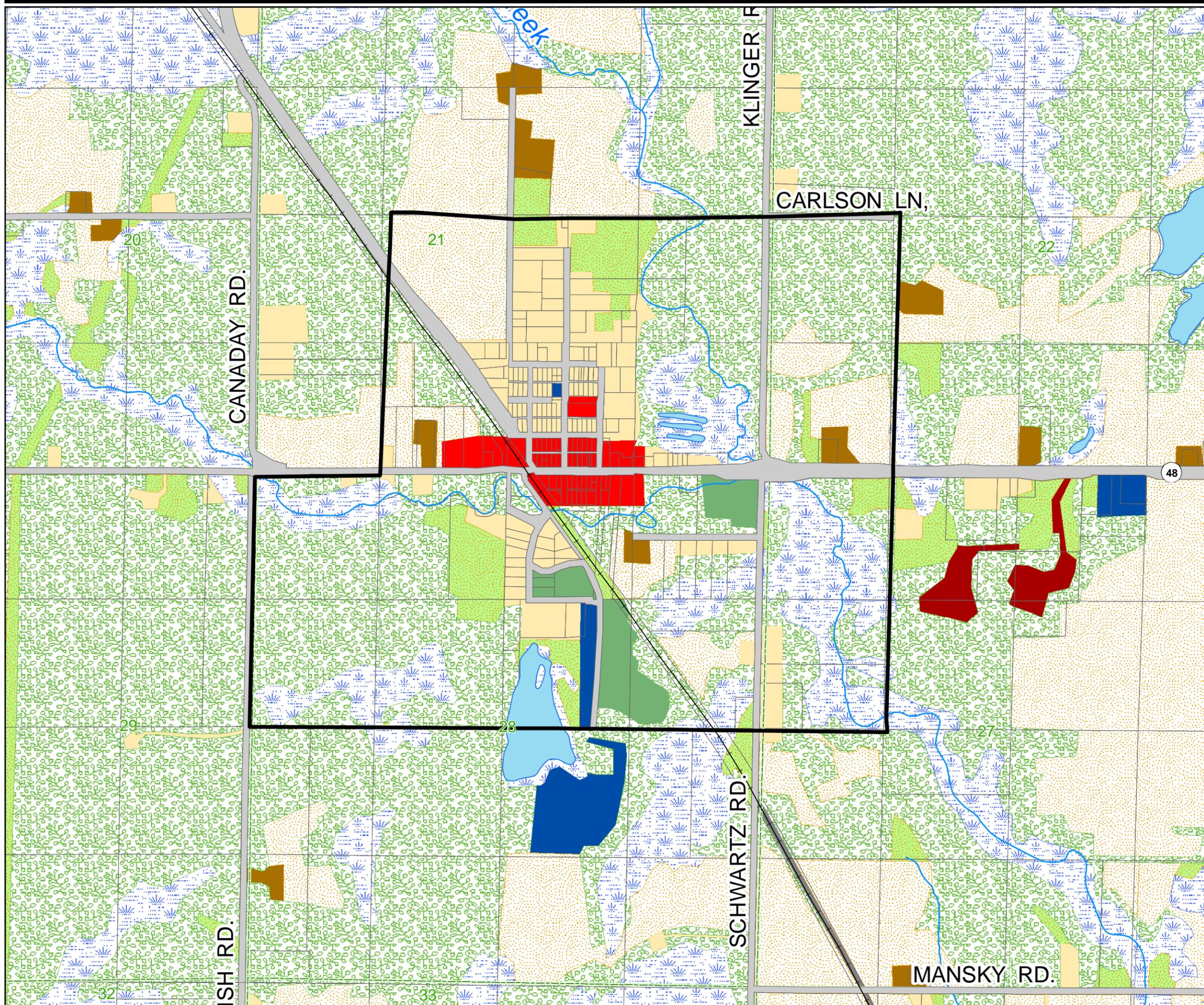
- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Agriculture | Conservancy | Communications & Utilities | Multi-family Residential | Open Space | Water |
| Commercial | Extraction | Institutional | Mobile Home Park | Outdoor Recreation | |
| Forestry | Industrial | Single-family Residential | Recreational Resort | Transportation | |



EXISTING LAND USE - INSET

Village of Exeland
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

MAP - 38



Legend	
	Village of Exeland
	Parcels
	Sections
	Roads
	Railroads
	Lakes
	Rivers
	Agriculture
	Pasture/Open Space
	Wetlands
	Wooded Lands
	Single Family Residential
	Farmstead
	Commercial
	Public & Institutional
	Quarry
	Parks and Recreation
	Lakes
	Transportation

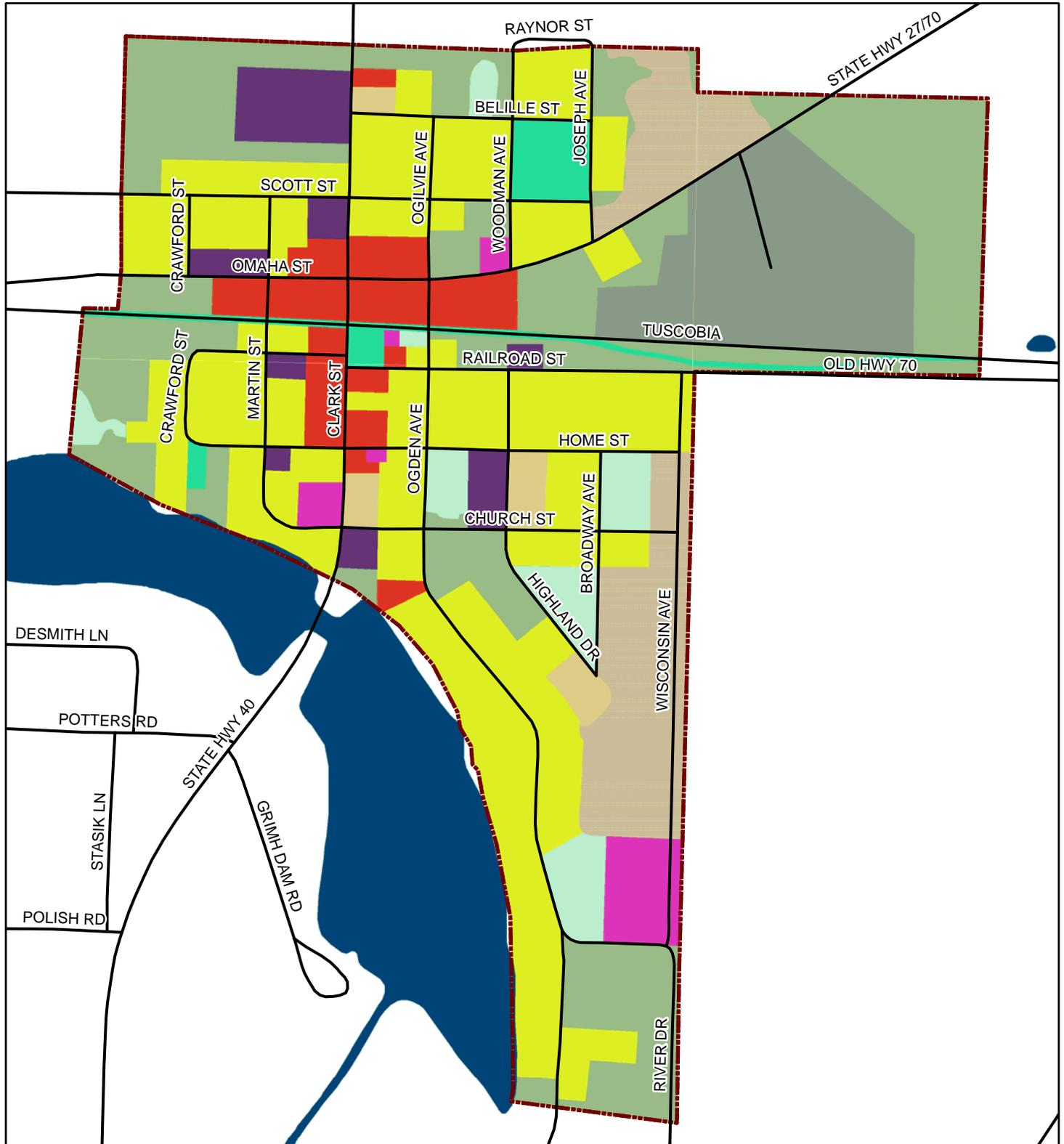
Sources:
- Base data provided by Douglas County
- Land use observed from Ortho Photos

Drafted - LSR, Date - 3-24-09, File - g/projects/...Exeland



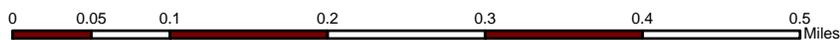
Village of Radisson, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 39
Existing Land Use 01/21/2010



Existing Land Use

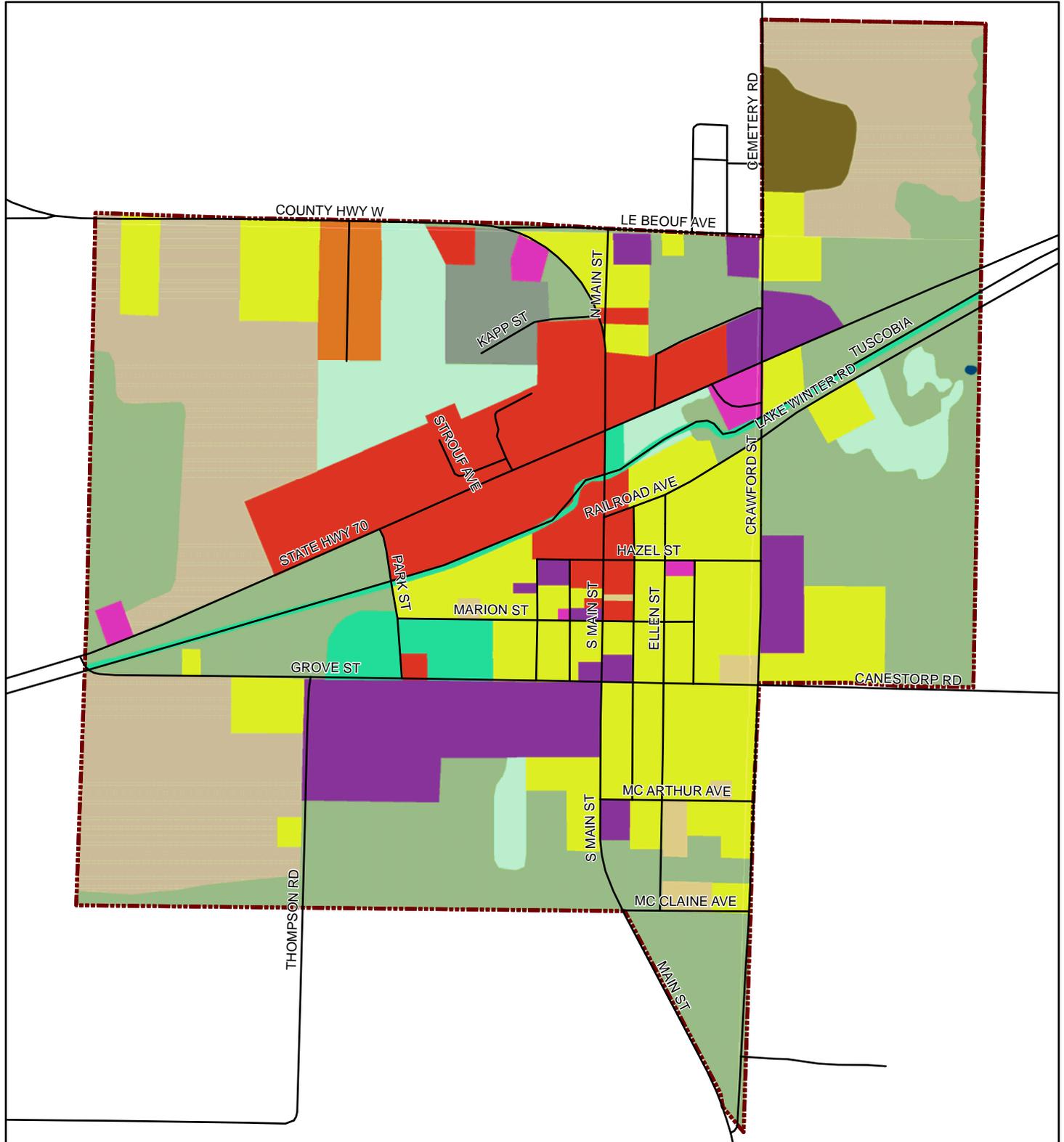
- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Agriculture | Conservancy | Communications & Utilities | Multi-family Residential | Outdoor Recreation | Water |
| Commercial | Extraction | Institutional | Mobile Home Park | Open Space | |
| Forestry | Industrial | Single-family Residential | Recreational Resort | Transportation | |



Village of Winter, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 40

Existing Land Use 01/21/2010

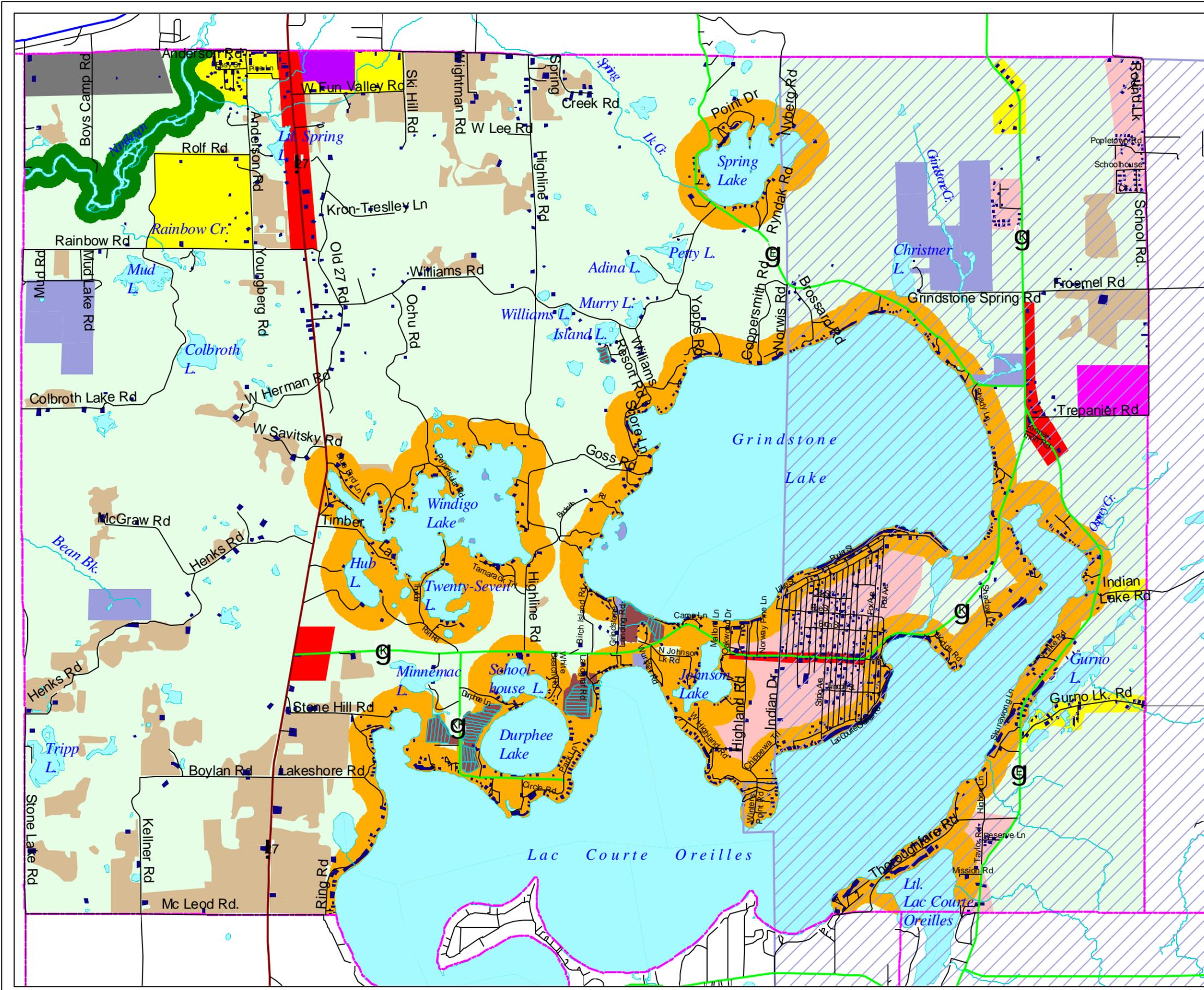


Existing Land Use

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Agriculture | Forestry | Industrial | Multi-family Residential | Open Space | Water |
| Commercial | Conservancy | Institutional | Mobile Home Park | Outdoor Recreation | |
| Communications & Utilities | Extraction | Single-family Residential | Recreational Resort | Transportation | |



Future Land Use Town of Bass Lake



Legend

- Town Boundary (Pink dashed line)
- State Highway (Red line with 'X' pattern)
- County Highway (Green line with 'V' pattern)
- Local Roads (Black line with 'Z' pattern)
- Lakes & Ponds (Light blue fill)
- Rivers & Streams (Blue line)
- LCO Boundary (White fill with diagonal lines)

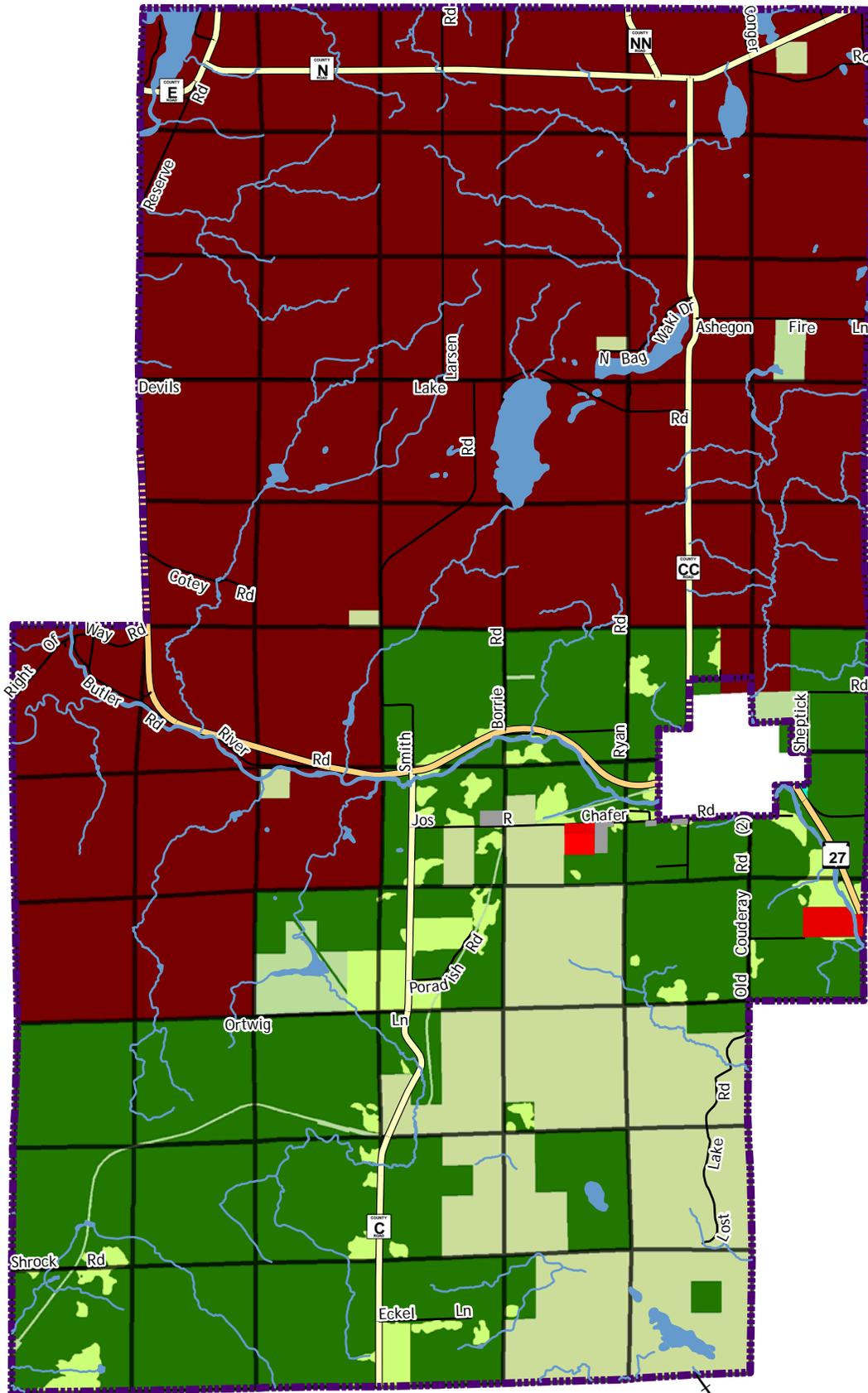
Existing Land Uses

- Existing Development (Dark blue fill)
- Agriculture/Open Space (Tan fill)
- Cranberry Bogs (Brown fill)
- State Land (Purple fill)

Future Land Use Categories

- Rural Residential - Forestry (Light green fill)
- Shoreland Residential (Orange fill)
- Medium Density Residential (Yellow fill)
- Unincorporated Communities (Pink fill)
- Commercial (Red fill)
- Industrial (Grey fill)
- Governmental/Institutional (Magenta fill)
- Park & Recreation (Purple fill)
- Conservancy (Green fill)





FutureLandUse Industrial Tribal Ag Commercial
Forest Forest Residential Conservancy



Town of Round lake

Town of Chippewa

Town of Draper,

Sawyer County Map 43 - Future Land Use

Hydrography

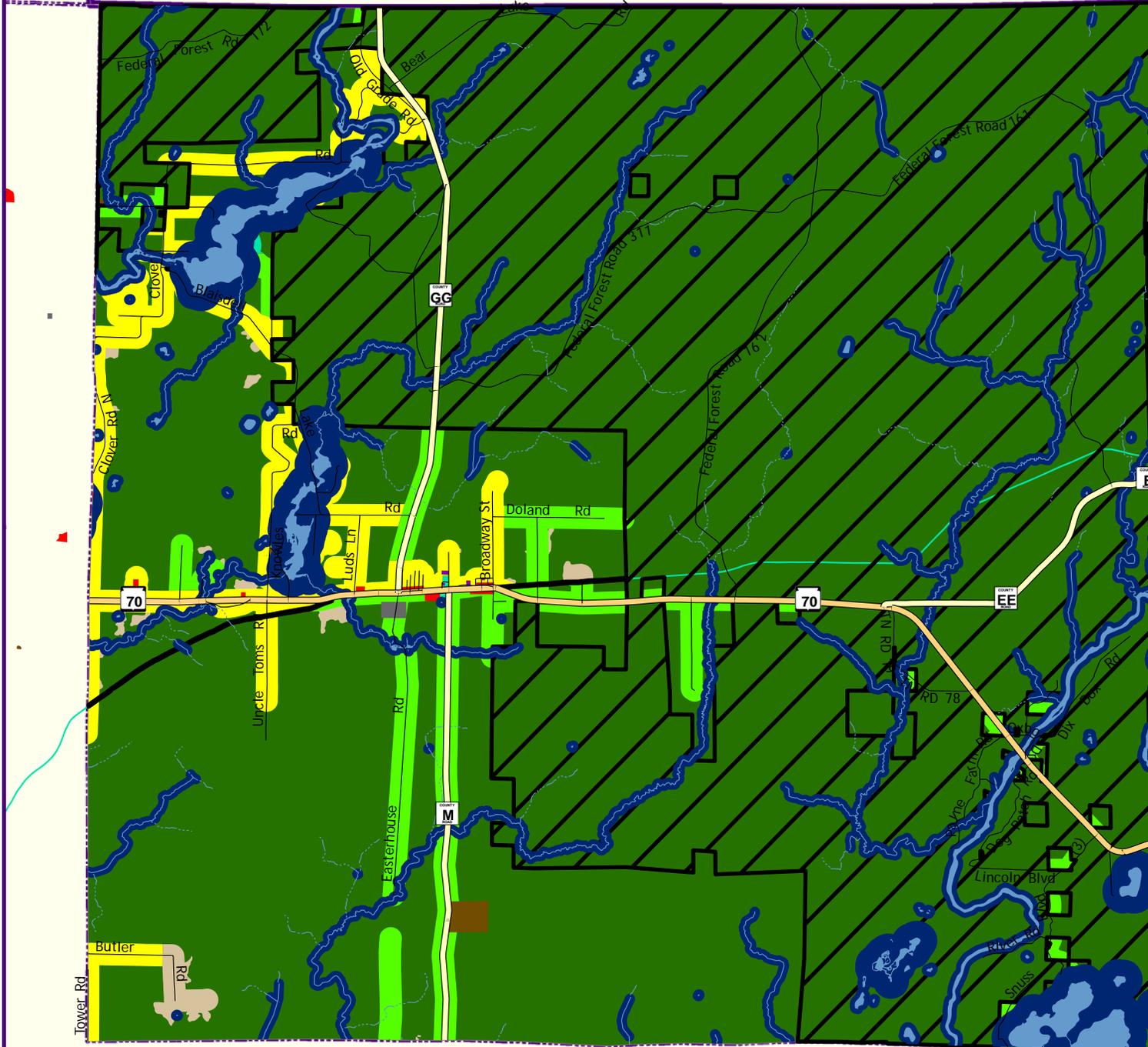
- Lakes
- Intermittent Stream
- Perennial River/Stream

Future Land Use

- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Extraction
- Industrial
- Government/Institutional
- Forest Residential
- Outdoor Recreation
- Forestry
- Shoreland
- Rural Residential
- Public Lands

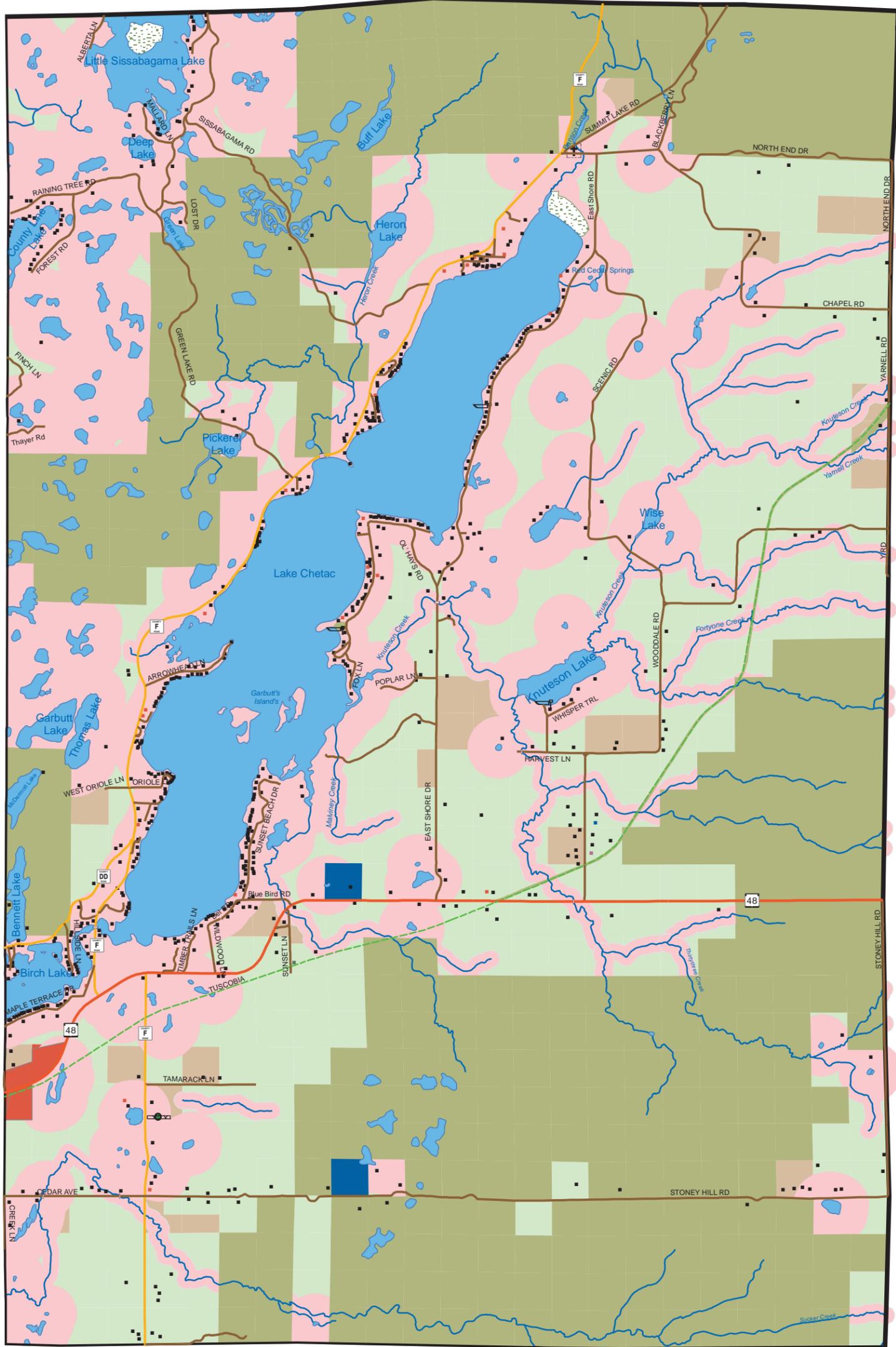
Town of Lake

Town of Flambeau



Town of Winter

Town of Edgewater, Future Land Use Map 44

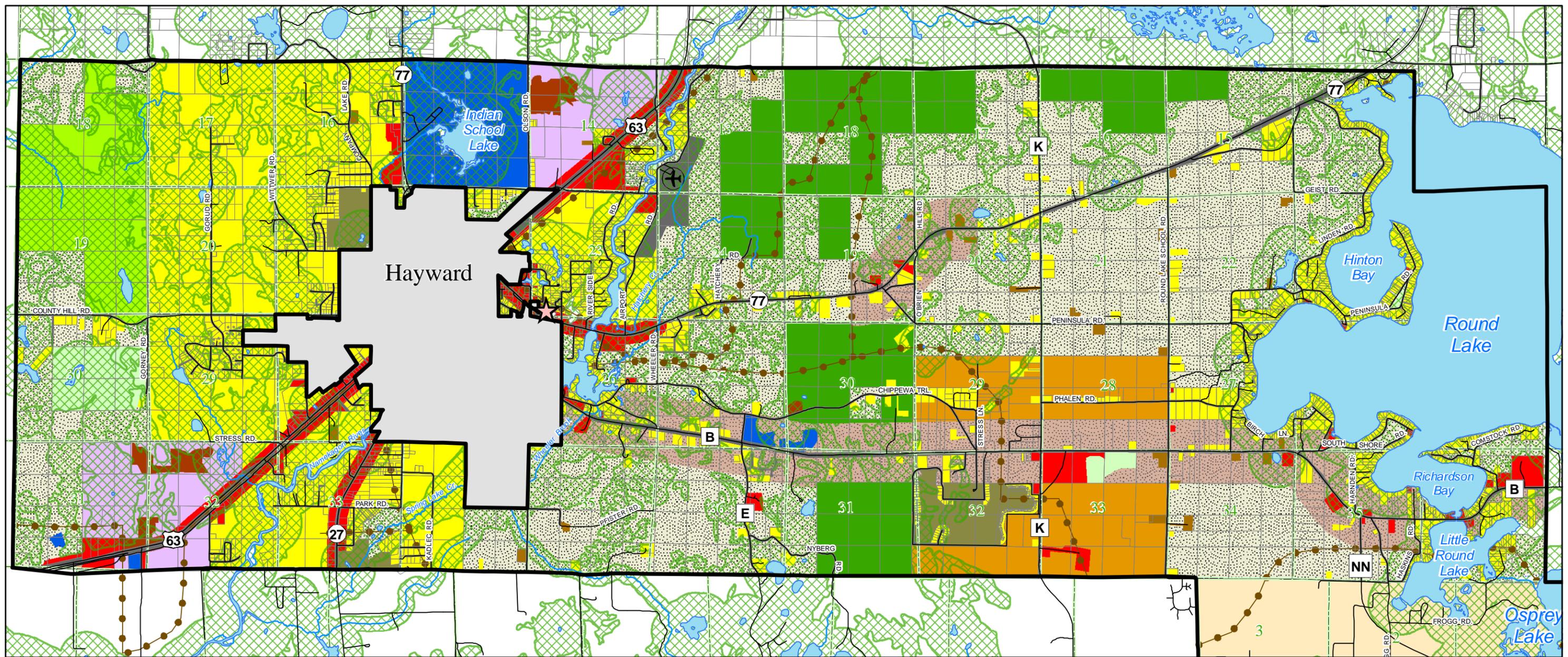


- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
|  | Agriculture |
|  | Commercial |
|  | Conservation Preserve |
|  | Forest Residential |
|  | Forestry |
|  | Governmental/Institutional |
|  | Park & Recreational |
|  | Shoreland |

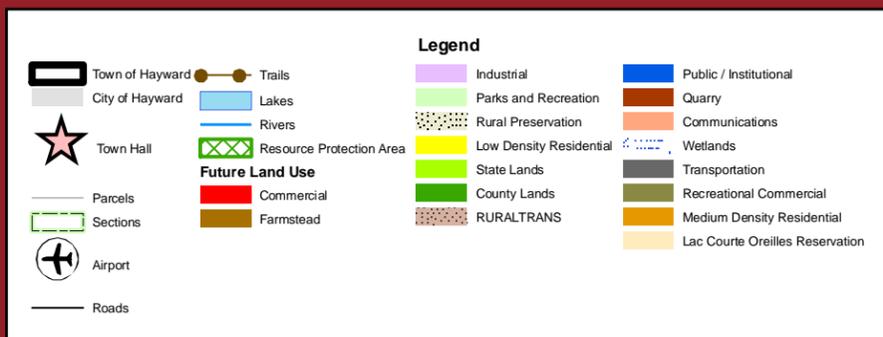


Source:
Sawyer County,
Land Records Department,
and State of Wisconsin DNR.

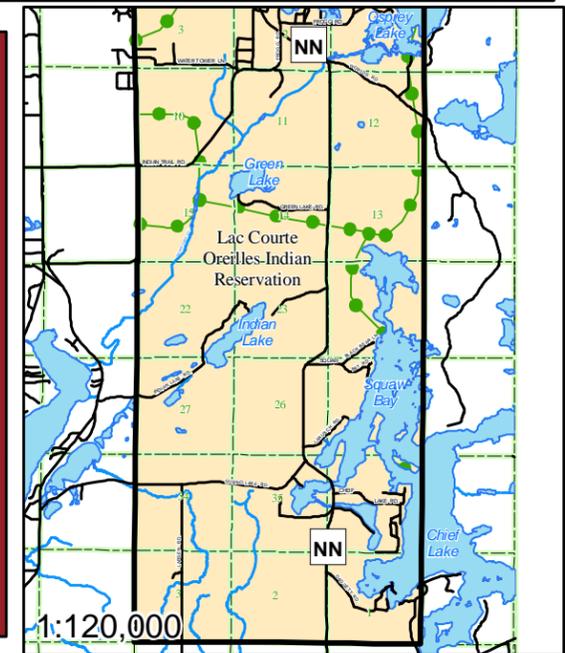
Note:
Structure Database May 24, 2004
and last updated January 10, 2005
by Town Planning Committee.



Town of Hayward Sawyer County, Wisconsin Map 45: Future Land Use



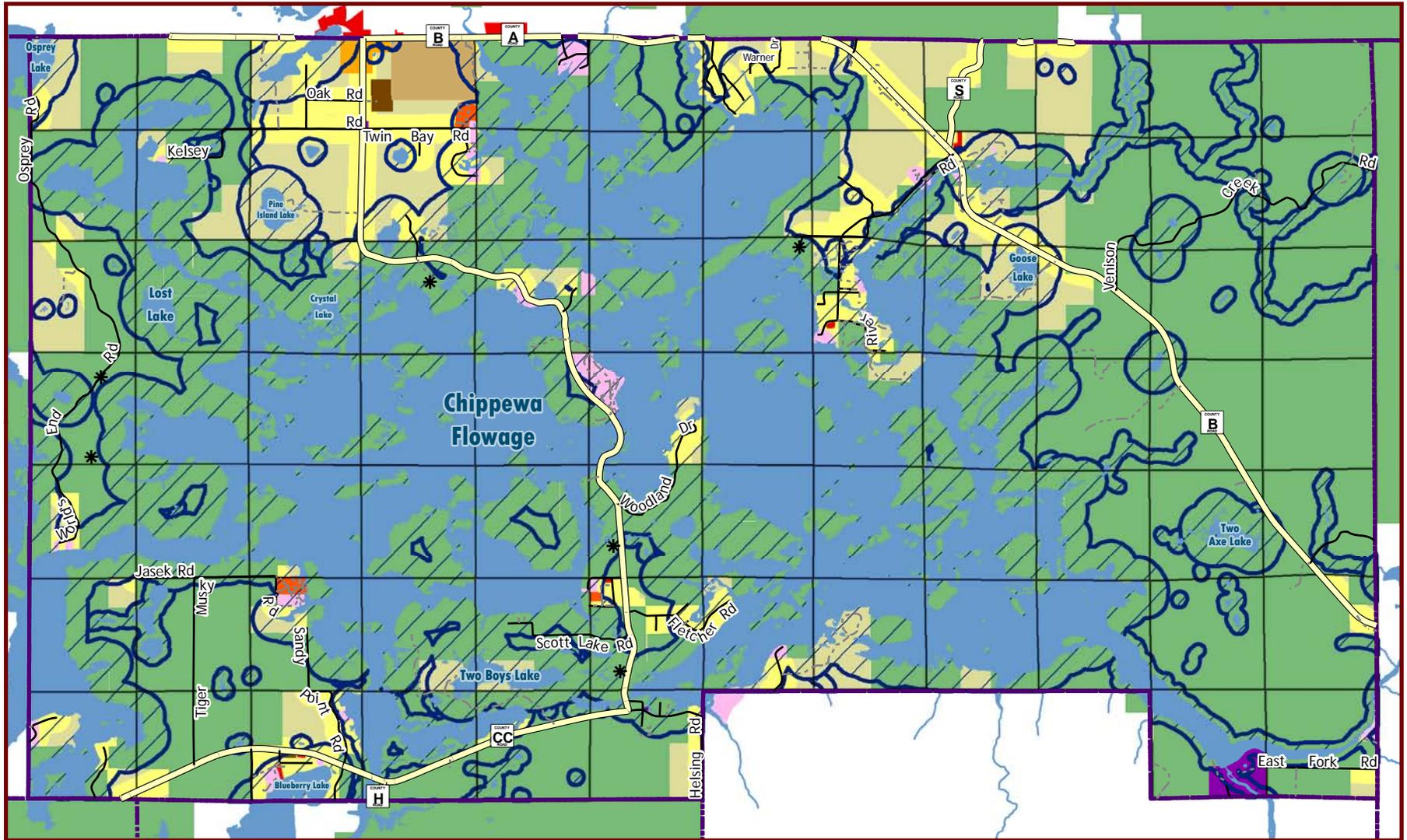
Sources:
 - Base data created by Sawyer Co./MSA
 - Soil data provided by NRCS
 - Wetland data provided by WIDNR
 - Floodplain data provided by FEMA
 - NAIP Orthophotography pub. data is 2006.



Town of Hunter, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 46 - Future Land Use
01/21/2010

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Agriculture | Forest | Government/Institutional | Mineral Extraction | Resort Recreational | Rural Residential | County Highway | Private Road |
| Commercial | Forest Residential | Industrial | Mobile Home | Rural Activity Center | Shoreland Zoning | Local Road | Landfill |



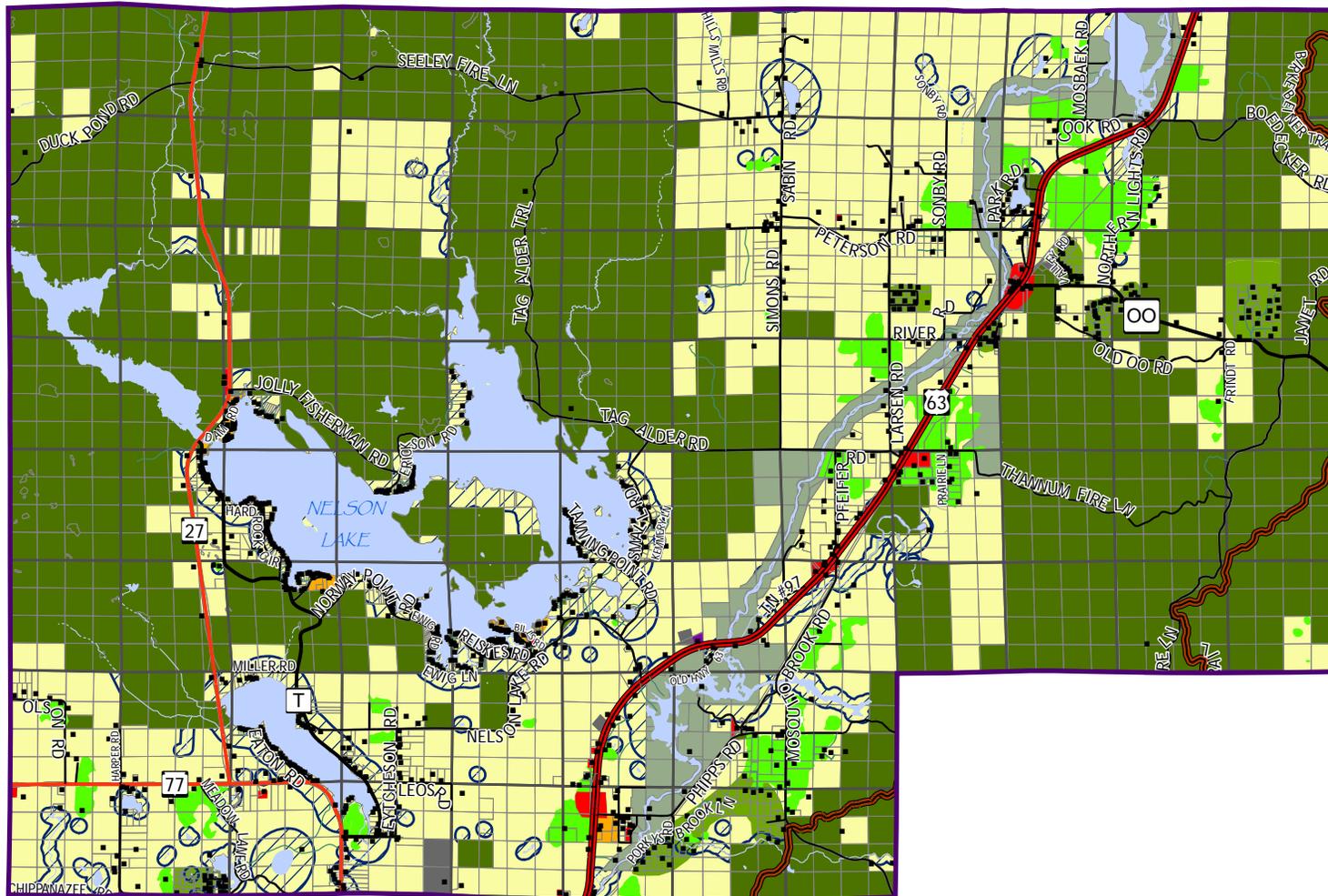
Town of Lenroot, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 47

Future Land Use Draft 12/08/2009

Future Land Use

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|
|  | Ag |  | Conservancy |  | Government/Institutional |  | Public Outdoor Recreation |  | Rural Residential |
|  | Commercial |  | Forestry Residential |  | Industrial |  | Resort Recreational |  | Shoreland Residential |



FUTURE LAND USE

Town of Meadow Brook
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

MAP - 48

Legend

-  Town of Meadow Brook
-  Sections
-  Parcels
-  Roads
-  DNR Lands
- Future Land Use**
-  Rural Preservation
-  Rural Commercial
-  Public & Institutional
-  Transportation
-  Lakes and Rivers
-  Resource Protection Area



Sources:
 - Base data provided by Sawyer County
 - Land use observed from Ortho Photos

Drafted - LSR, Date - 2-16-09, File - g:/projects/...

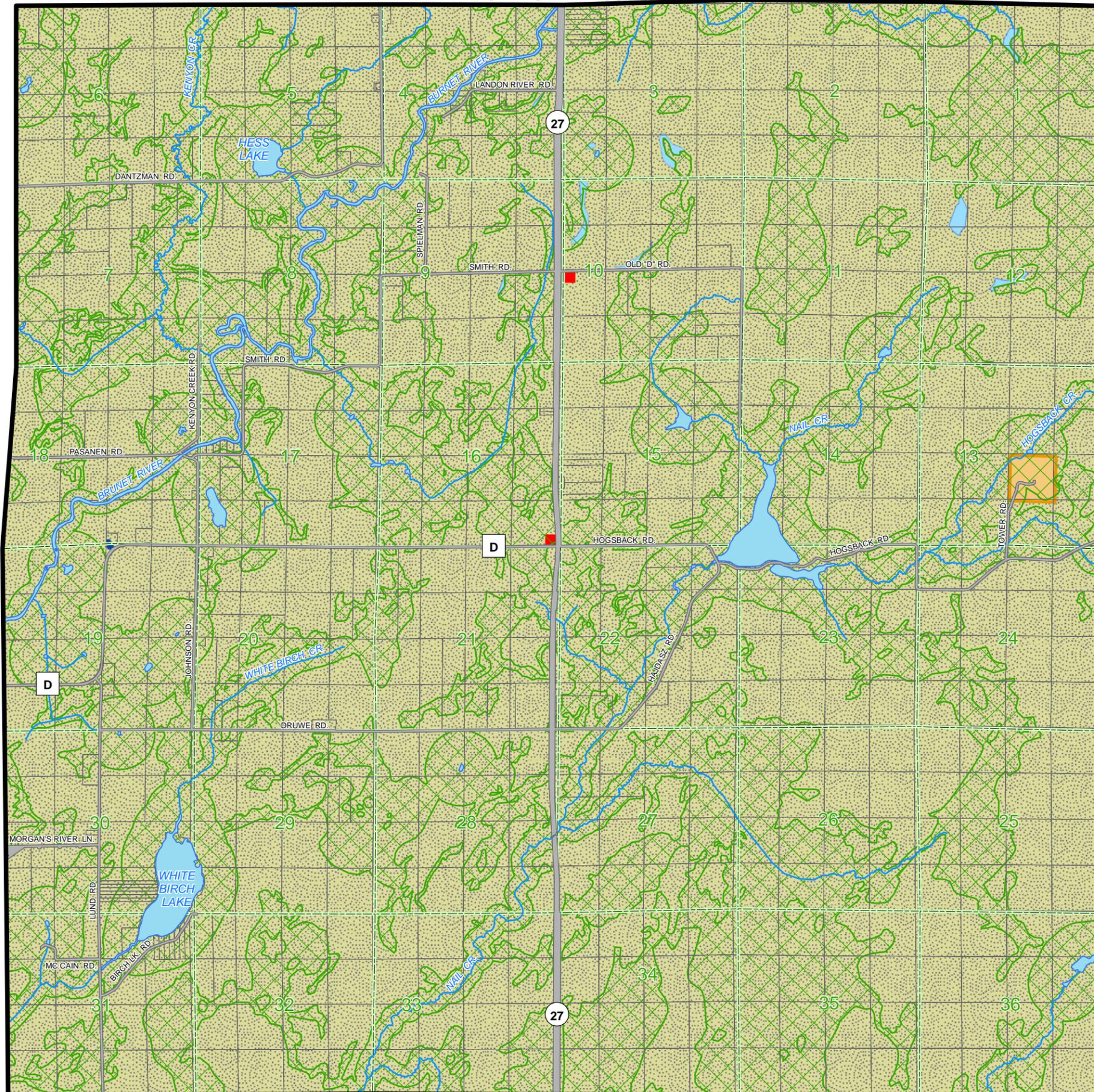


TOWN OF RADISSON

TOWN OF WEIRGOR

TOWN OF WINTER

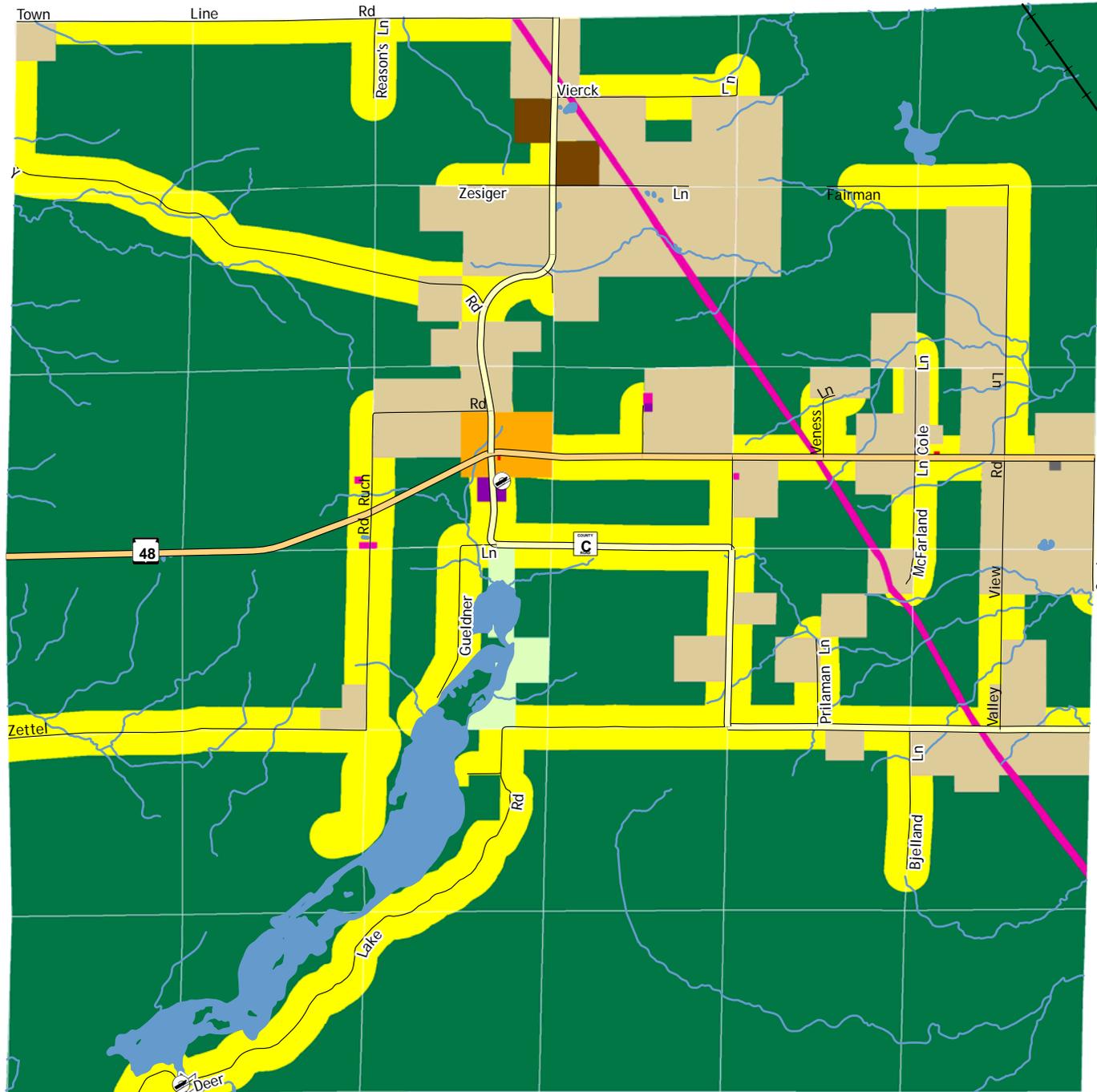
RUSK COUNTY



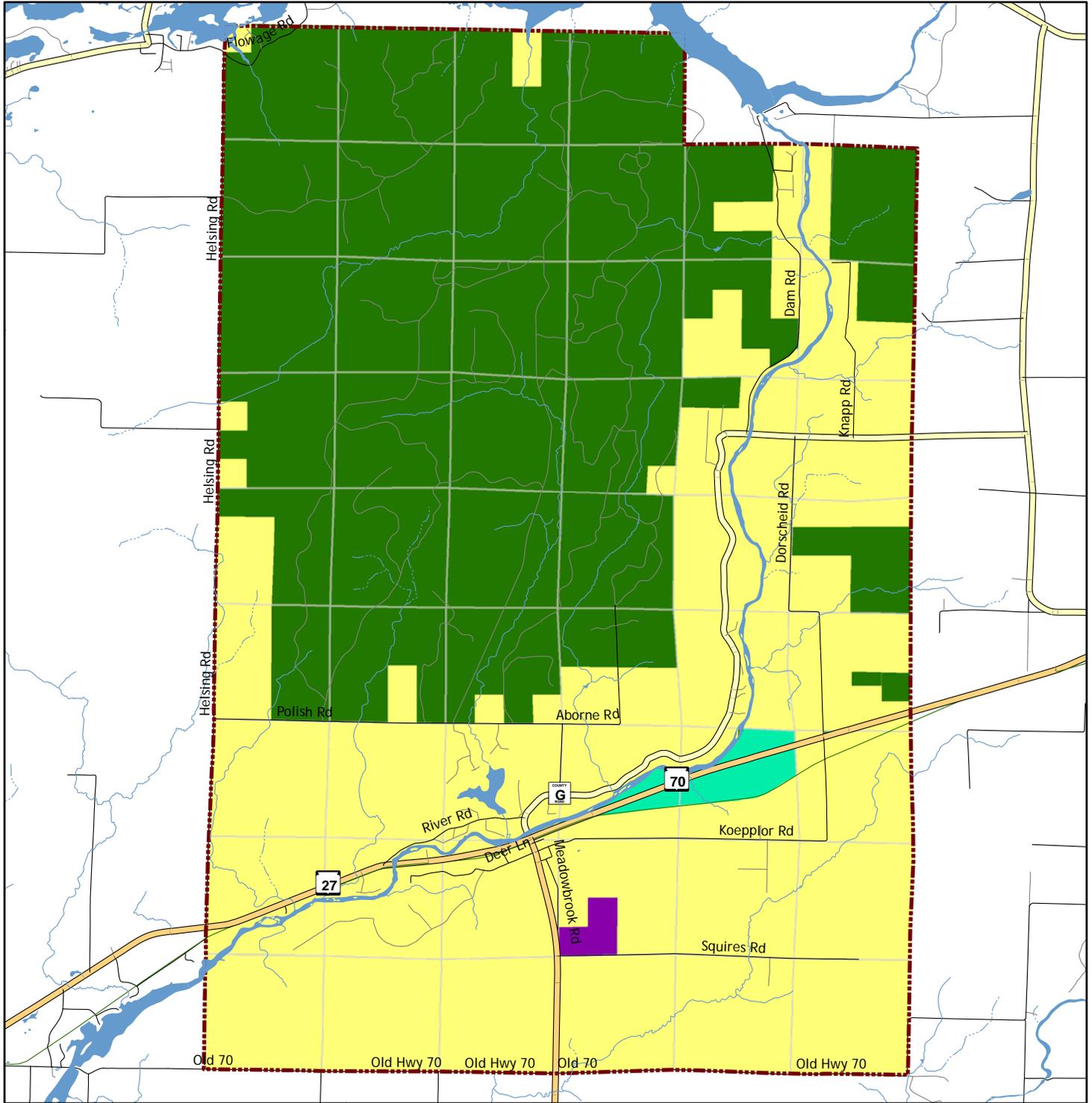
*Town of Meteor,
Sawyer County
Map 49 - Future Land Use*

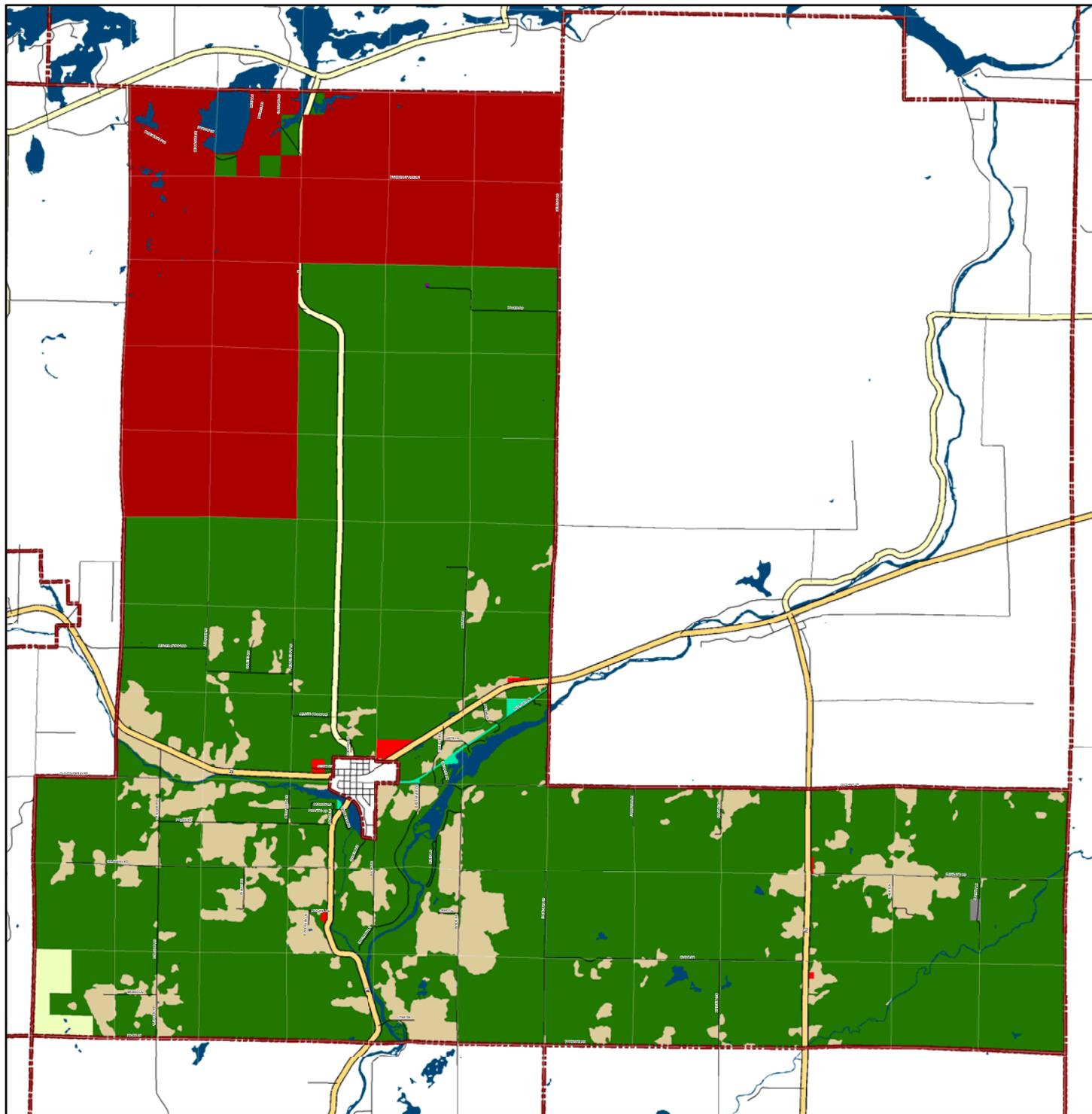
FutureLandUse

- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Communication/Utility
- Conservancy
- Forestry
- Industrial
- Institutional
- Outdoor Recreation
- Extraction
- Residential
- Rural Activity Center
- Dam
- Boat Landing



Town of Ojibwa, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

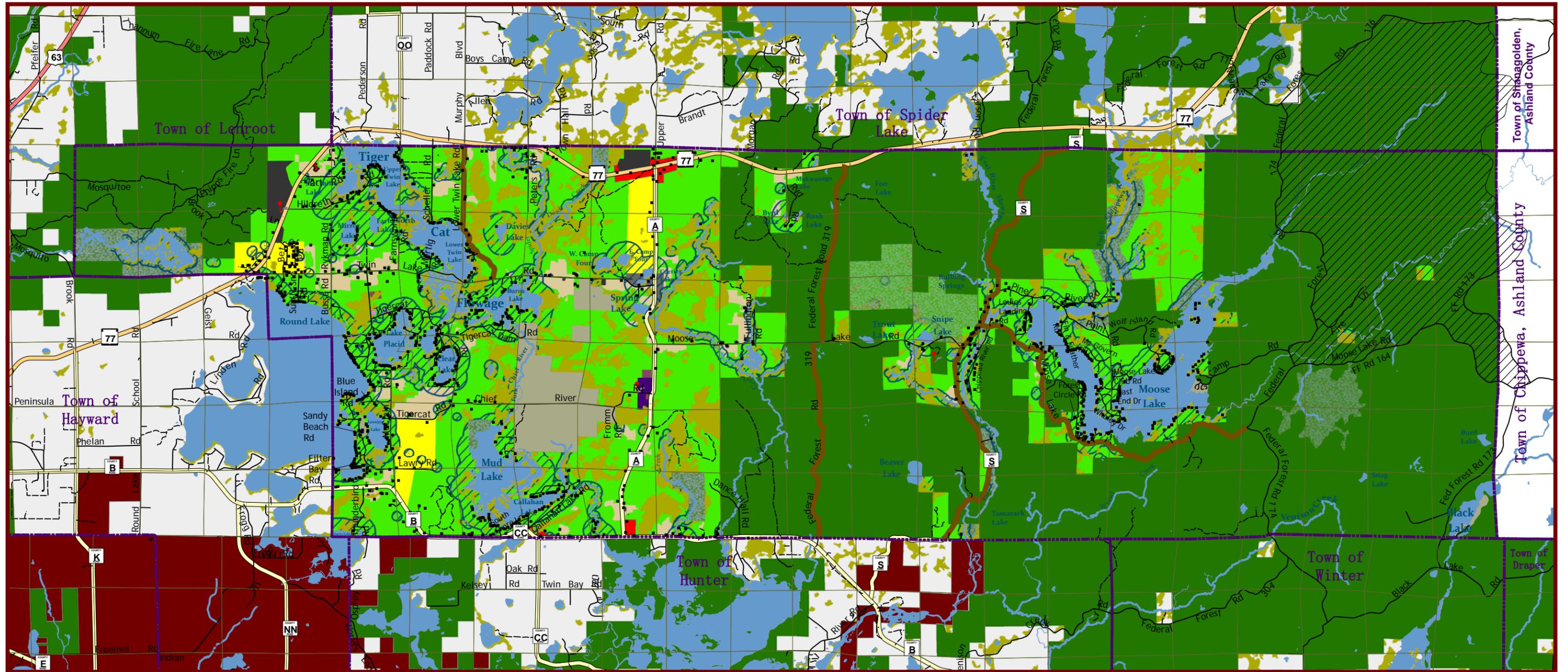




Future Land Use

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Agriculture | Conservancy | Institutional | Forestry Residential |
| Commercial | Industrial | Outdoor Recreation | Tribal |

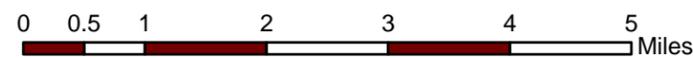




- | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Roads | Hydrology | Future Land Use | | | |
| US Highway | Lakes | Agriculture | Extraction | Outdoor Recreation | Residential Expansion Areas |
| State Highway | River/Stream | Commercial | Government/Institutional | Parks & Recreation | Shoreland Regulated Zone (NR115) |
| County Highway | | Communications/Utilities | Light Industrial | Private Forest | Water |
| Local/Forest | | Conservancy | Non-Motorized Area | Public Forest | Wetland |
| | | | | | Existing Residential Structure |
| | | | | | Future Cell Tower |
| | | | | | Future Rustic Road |



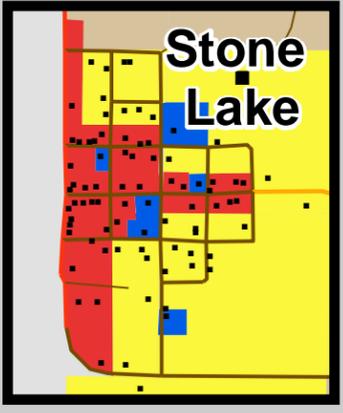
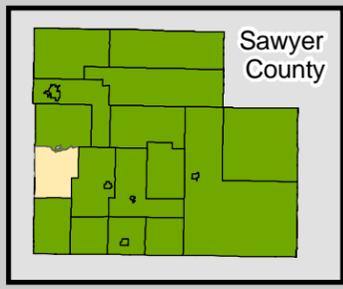
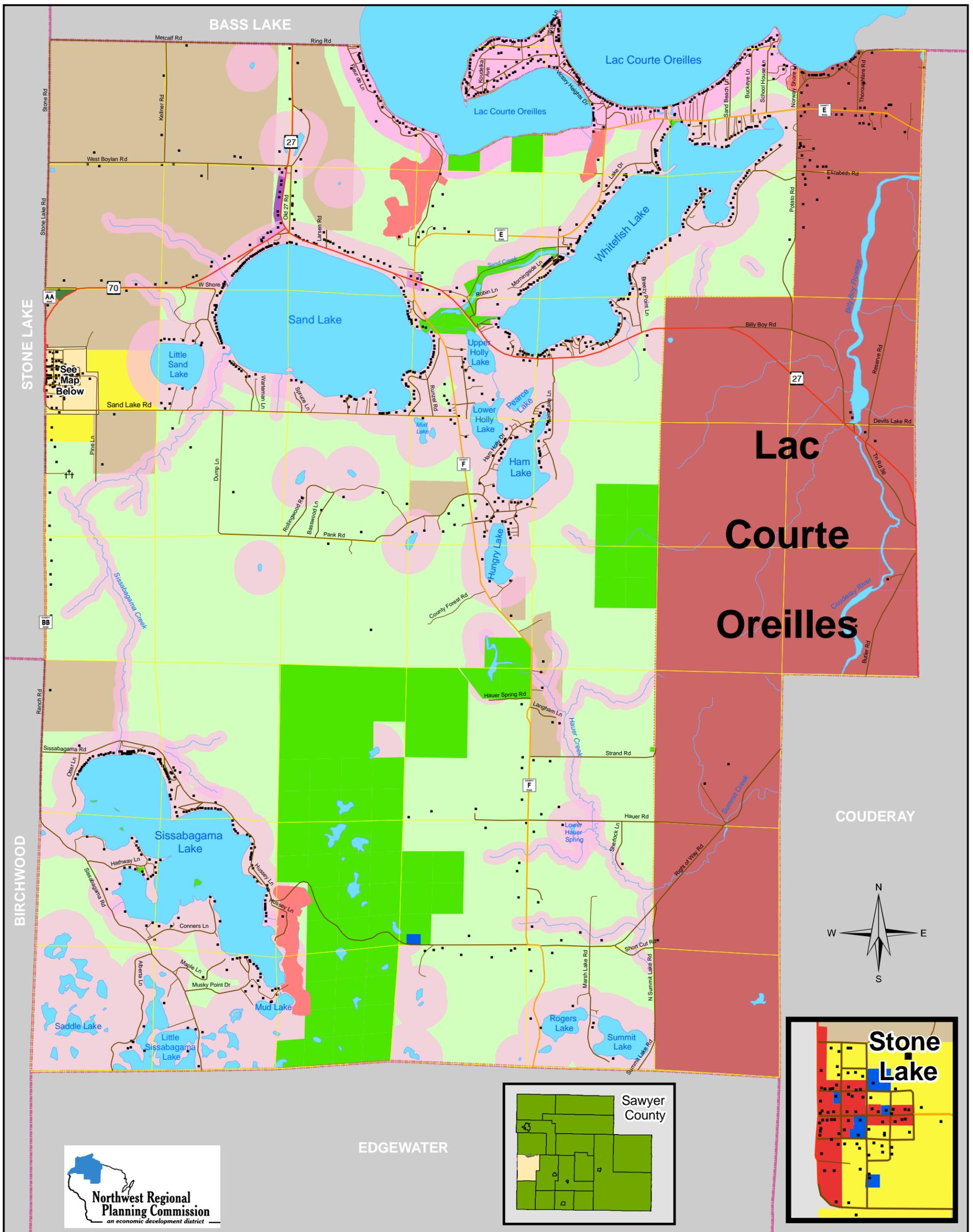
Data Sources: Town of Round Lake, Northwest Regional Planning Commission, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (Wetlands), Sawyer County (NR115 buffer)



1 inch equals 1.5 miles



Sand Lake, Future Land Use

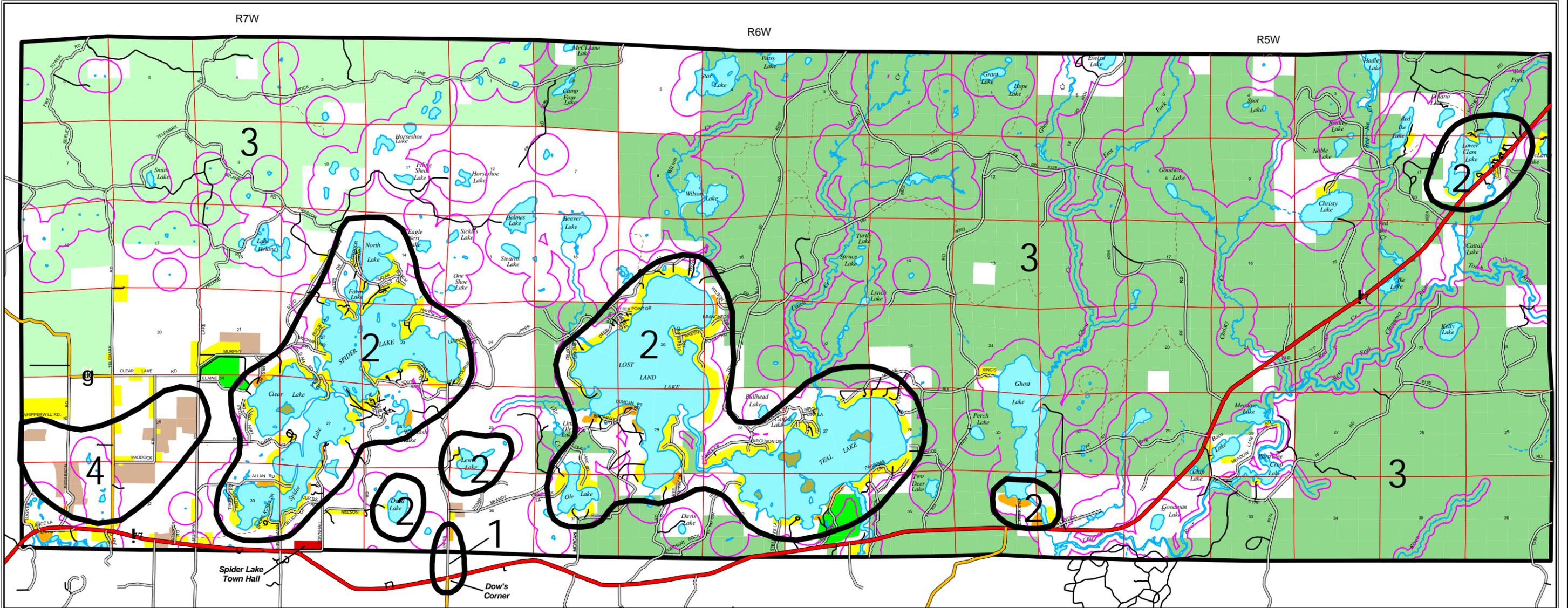


†† Cemetery	Section Line	Agriculture
■ Structures	Town Boundary	Commercial
— State	Indian Reservation	Commercial/Industrial
— County	Forest	Forest Residential
— Primary Road	Shoreland	Governmental/Institutional
~ River	Agriculture Cranberry Bog	Park & Recreation
○ Lake		Rural Residential

0 0.5 1
Miles

Source: WI DNR, Northwest Regional Planning Commission.
Date Printed: 12/7/04

Town of Spider Lake Generalized Land Use Plan Map



Scale
1:74,000

Generalized Land Use Plan Map

1. Retail Service Area
2. Shoreland Residential
3. Rural Forested / Open Space
4. Agricultural / Open Areas

Legend

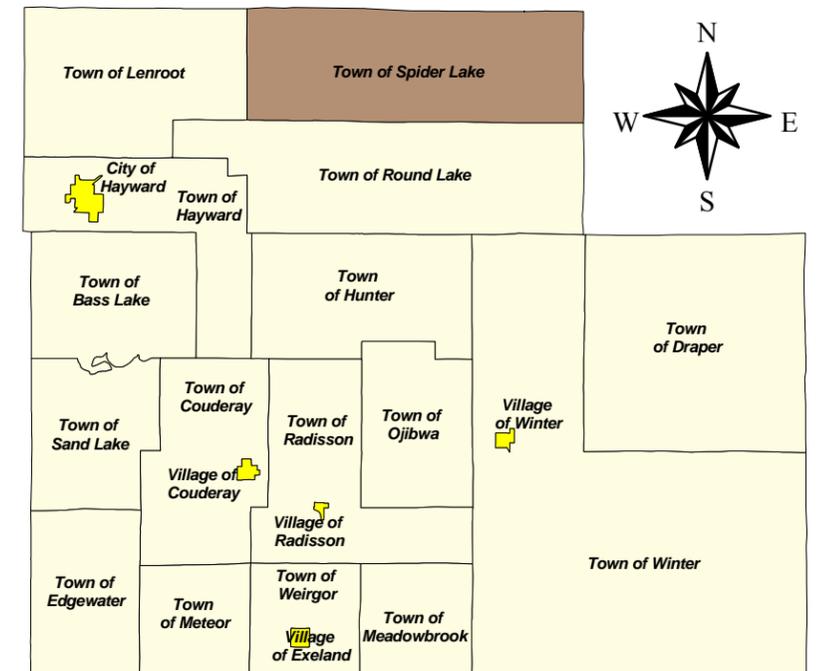
- State Highway
- County Road
- Town Road
- Other
- Lake
- River or Stream
- Intermittent
- 1000 ft Buffer of Lakes and 300 ft Buffer of Streams.

Existing Land Use

- Residential
- Golf Course
- Resort / Retail
- Government
- Agricultural
- Forestry

Public Ownership

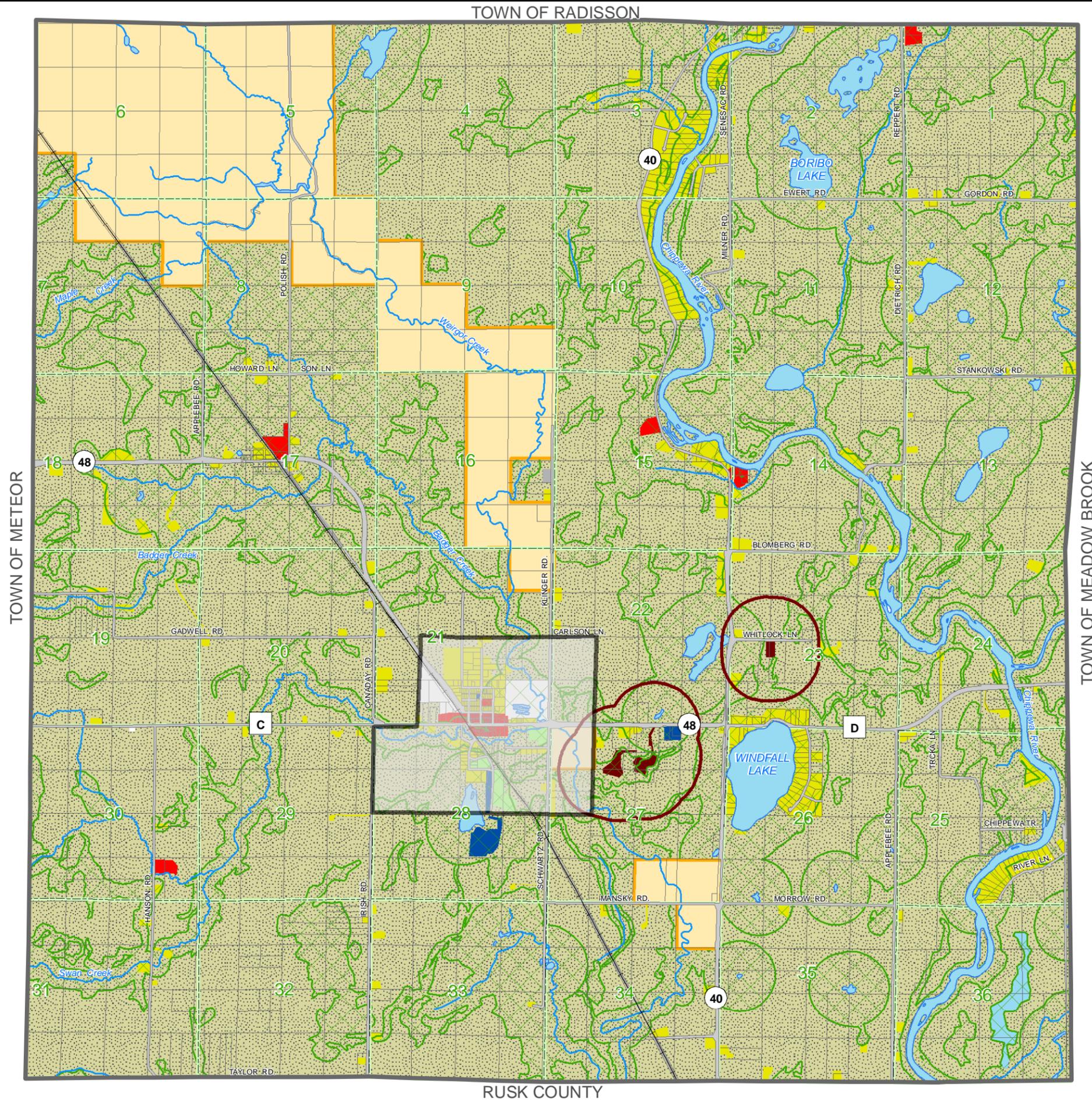
- National Forest
- County Forest
- State Land



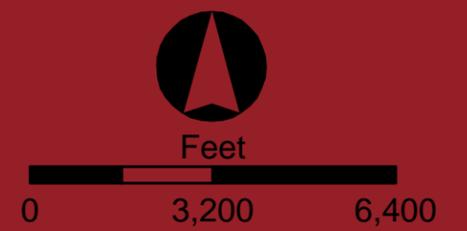
FUTURE LAND USE

Town of Weirgor
Sawyer County, Wisconsin

MAP - 55



Legend			
	Town of Weirgor		Rural Preservation
	Village of Exeland		Rural Residential
	Railroads		Rural Commercial
	Roads		Quarry
	Lakes		Public & Institutional
	Rivers		Parks & Recreation
	Sections		Transportation
	Parcels		Lakes and Rivers
	DNR Lands		Resource Protection Area
	Quarry Protection Zone		



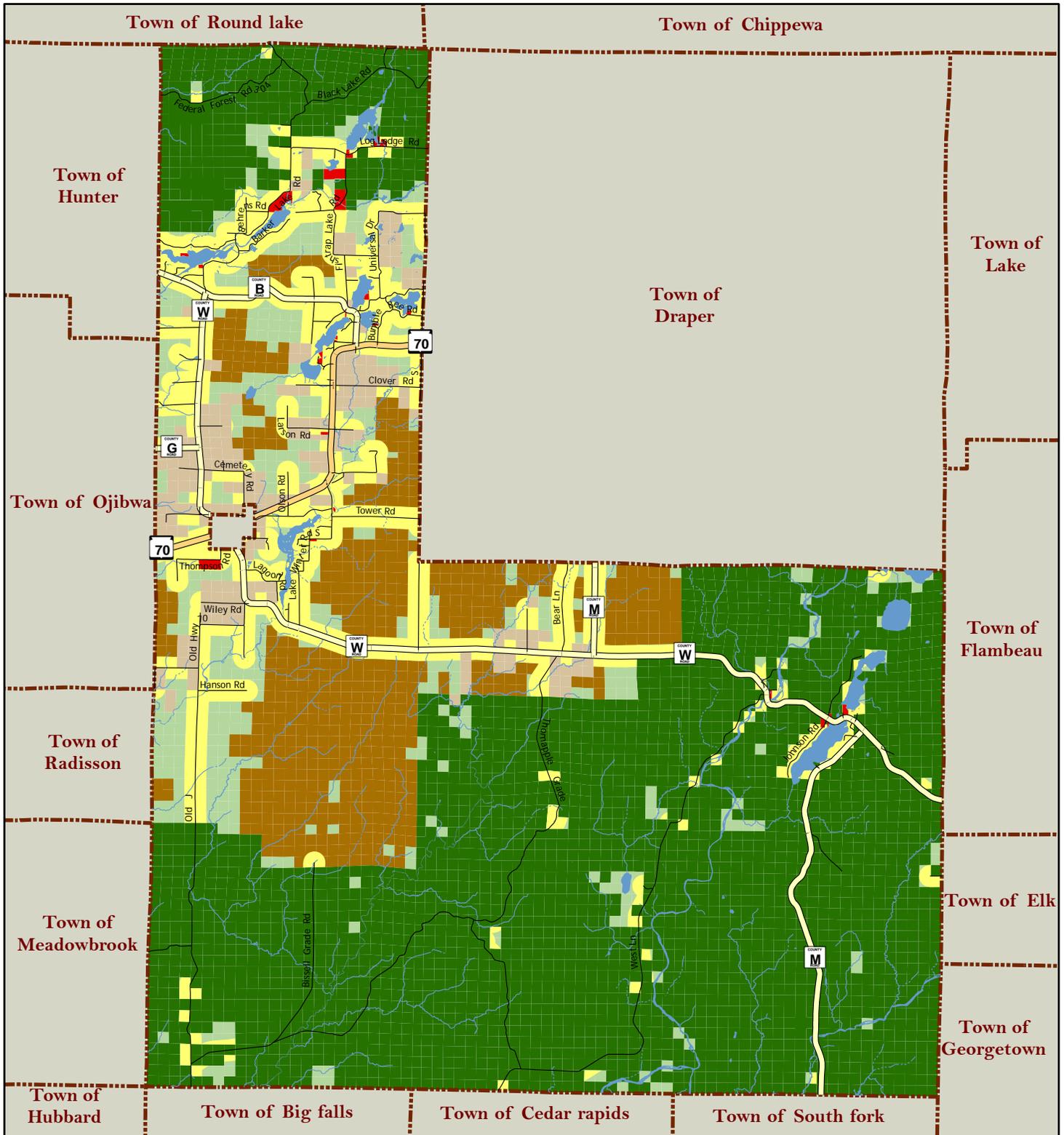
Sources:
- Base data provided by Sawyer County
- Land use observed from 2006 NAIP

Drafted - LSR, Date - 3-24-09, File - g/projects/...Exeland



Town of Winter, Sawyer County, Wisconsin

Map 56 - Future Land Use
01/21/2010



- Future Land Use**
-  Public Forest
 -  Government/Institutional
 -  Agriculture
 -  Forest Residential
 -  Forest Rural Residential

