

Volume 1: Inventory and Trends Report

For the Development of Local Comprehensive Plans and the Burnett County, WI Year 2030 Comprehensive Plan

April 2010



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Burnett County

Inventory and Trends Report

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1. Issues and Opportunities

1.1 Introduction

Burnett County is located in the lake country of Northwest Wisconsin and has a total land area of 822 square miles. Burnett County is host to 25 units of local government including three villages and 21 towns. With a 2000 census population of 15,674, population density in Burnett County is low, relative to other Wisconsin counties, with an average density of 19 persons per square mile. The county development pattern is generally rural with concentrated development along lakeshore areas and in the village population centers of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster.

Burnett County has a strong heritage of natural resource protection and a rich natural resource base. The most dominant feature of the Burnett County landscape is the amount of gently rolling glacial outwash known as the Pine Barrens. The Pine Barrens cover all but the southern farming areas of the county. The most northern and western landscapes are characterized by pitted outwash plains marked by irregular depressions and potholes. The central portion of the county, extending from Grantsburg east through Siren and Webster and to north of Hertel, has been influenced by glacial Lake Grantsburg. The lands are relatively level and feature more fine textured sands, silts, clays, and lacustrine deposits. The southwest and southeast portions of the county have rolling topography resulting from glacial moraine deposits. The soils in this location consist of unsorted, unstratified deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. Burnett County's landscape was formed in large part by glacial activity. The resulting lakes, rivers, streams, and rolling hills provide an abundance of natural beauty that is valued by both residents and visitors.

The pillars of the Burnett County economy are manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, and the public sector. Unlike some rural Wisconsin economies, Burnett County enjoys a strong manufacturing sector. Top county employers, besides the St. Croix Tribal Council, include the Parker Hannifin Corporation, Burnett Dairy Cooperation, the Nexan Group, and McNally Industries. In 2006, approximately 20 percent of Burnett County's employed workforce had manufacturing jobs and nearly 30 percent of all wages paid in Burnett County were from manufacturing jobs.

Burnett County agriculture provides over 800 jobs and contributes over \$97 million in economic activity. The county's agriculture industry includes not only farms, but a strong infrastructure of supporting businesses such as milk processors, implement manufacturers and dealers, financial institutions, dairy equipment suppliers, and crop supply dealers. Tourism is supported by Burnett County's vast recreational resources. The county's 110,000 acres of forests, trout streams, lakes, and rivers provide ample opportunity for a variety of outdoor recreational pursuits. Burnett County is home to many campgrounds, resorts, golf courses, parks, and public lands including several state natural areas, fish and wildlife areas, the General Knowles State Forest and the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.

State Highways 70 and 77 provide east–west transportation routes in Burnett County. STH 70 transverses the southern part of the county and links the Village of Siren with the Village of Grantsburg. State Highway 35 runs north–south approximately splitting the county in two parts.

The villages of Siren and Webster are linked by STH 35. The route ultimately leads north to the Superior, Wisconsin and Duluth, Minnesota area.

Given Burnett County's valuable natural and agricultural resource base, its access to transportation systems, and its desirability as a place to live, work, and play, comprehensive planning will play a central role in helping to secure a positive future for its residents and visitors. This report is intended to provide the base of information necessary to allow Burnett County and its communities to manage growth and change over the long term.

1.2 Regional Perspective

Burnett County is bordered by Douglas, Washburn, Barron, and Polk Counties as shown in Map 1-1, Regional Setting. Although Burnett County contains higher populated areas in its three villages, it is also influenced by larger communities beyond its borders. These urban centers provide Burnett County residents with access to larger regional shopping centers, regional commerce and employment opportunities, regional health care facilities, post-secondary educational institutions, and cultural amenities. Burnett County is geographically positioned near the center of a triangle formed by the region's three most populous centers: Minneapolis-St. Paul to the southwest, Eau Claire to the southeast and Duluth-Superior to the north. The county has significant appeal to the surrounding region as a small-town, northwoods, lake country get-away with reasonable proximity to larger metropolitan markets. These urban areas are linked by major U.S. Highways. State highways connect Burnett County with the U.S. Highway system allowing access to these respective regional centers.

1.3 Coordinated Planning Effort

Development of the *Burnett County Comprehensive Plan* is a coordinated effort between the county and its communities. Burnett County has a long history of land use planning, dating back to the 1998 Burnett County Land Use Plan. In the year 1999, Wisconsin passed comprehensive planning legislation (Wisconsin Statutes, Ch. 66.1001) which requires all units of government (counties, cities, villages, and towns) to adopt a comprehensive plan by the year 2010 if they wish to make land use decisions by utilizing zoning, land division regulations, shoreland zoning, or official mapping. After the year 2010, a unit of government must make such decisions in a manner that is consistent with its own comprehensive plan. Burnett County falls under this requirement, as it administers programs such as county zoning, a county land division ordinance, and state-mandated shoreland zoning. Burnett County's communities must also comply with this requirement if they wish to continue utilizing the plan implementation tools that are currently in place. As Burnett County already had significant planning and development policies in place that addressed a majority of development (case in point being shoreland management through Lakes Classification zoning), the county took a conservative approach to commencing the planning process at a county-wide scale. Beginning in the summer of 2008, the county developed a coordinated planning strategy with 14 of the 25 units of government participating in the Burnett County Comprehensive Plan process. The participating units of government collectively applied for grant funds from the Wisconsin Department of Administration Comprehensive Planning Grant program, which was successful in securing \$186,000 in grant dollars toward the project costs. Communities participating with Burnett County include:

Towns

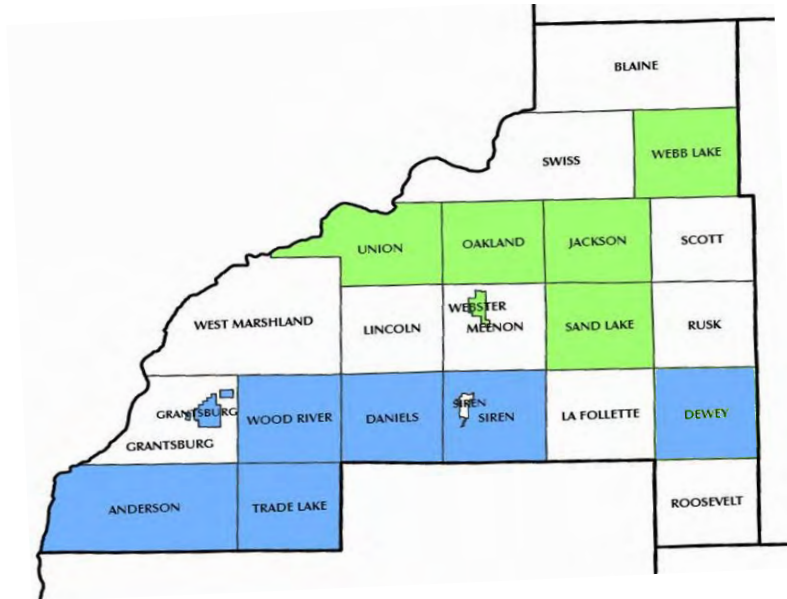
- ◆ Anderson
- ◆ Daniels
- ◆ Dewey
- ◆ Jackson
- ◆ Oakland
- ◆ Sand Lake
- ◆ Siren
- ◆ Trade Lake
- ◆ Webb Lake
- ◆ Wood River
- ◆ Union

Villages

- ◆ Grantsburg
- ◆ Webster

Planning Clusters

- Northern Cluster
- Southern Cluster



The Burnett County comprehensive planning process was uniquely structured to encourage both local control and coordinated planning. Although each jurisdiction is developing its own comprehensive plan, the participating jurisdictions developed their plans by meeting in regional clusters in order to encourage intergovernmental discussion and cooperation. In order to encourage coordination between local plans and the county plan, the development of the county plan was led by representatives from each participating community.

Municipal comprehensive plans are not chapters in the Burnett County Comprehensive Plan but their own plans adopted separately. The Burnett County planning process will attempt to reconcile conflicts among plans to the extent that it is politically and practically feasible and, failing reconciliation, will identify processes that can be used for future conflict resolution.

Comprehensive plans are implemented and administered through a variety of incentive based, non-regulatory, and regulatory policies and programs. The authority to utilize these policies and programs is defined in various statutory provisions and is not directly connected to the comprehensive planning law. Each governmental unit's land use decisions must be consistent with its own comprehensive plan as adopted or amended. The Burnett County planning process developed a framework for both plan development and for coordinated implementation and land use management strategy while the plans were being developed. Burnett County leveraged the county-level planning process to save administration cost and improve coordination with local units of government by coordinating policy before plans and maps are developed in the process and by imbedding a multi-jurisdictional development review process within the comprehensive plans.

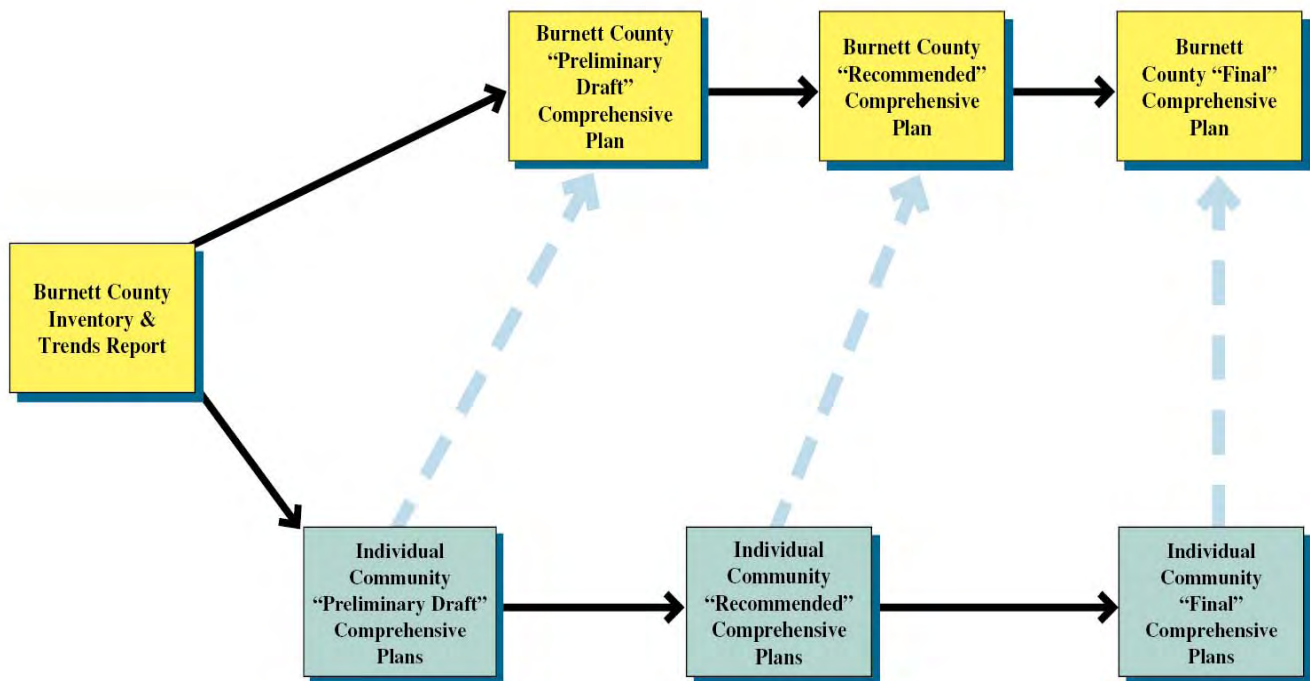
Furthermore, the state comprehensive planning law does not change the relationships between counties and towns in the adoption and administration of zoning, or villages and towns with respect to the exercise of extraterritorial jurisdiction. While the law encourages coordinated planning between jurisdictions, it does not require consistency between plans. Accordingly, it is possible that a village's future land use map may conflict with the plan of a neighboring town and that each respective plan will portray this difference.

1.4 Plan Document Framework

The Burnett County planning process was designed to ensure that Burnett County and each participating community receive a plan document that meets the requirements of the State of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation found in Wisconsin Statutes Ch. 66.1001. This will be achieved through the following document structure which includes three main components.

- ♦ *Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report.* This document is focused on **existing conditions** and contains inventory, background, and trend data for all nine required planning elements. Subjects include: population, housing, transportation, utilities, community facilities, agriculture, natural resources, cultural resources, economic development, intergovernmental cooperation, land use, and existing implementation programs. This document will serve as the foundation to build the next two documents both at the local and county levels.

Burnett County Planning Documents



- ♦ *Local Community Plan Recommendations Reports.* These documents will reference the *Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report* and will provide all components of the comprehensive plan that are oriented toward the **vision and strategies for the future** of each participating community. They will include the goals, objectives, and policies selected by each community. They will also identify preferred land uses, planned community facility improvements, and the programs, recommendations, and implementation strategies selected by each community. Each local comprehensive plan will then be represented by the sum of two documents – the *Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report* and the *Local Community Plan Recommendations Report*.

- ♦ *Burnett County Plan Recommendations Report.* This will be the final product of the planning process as developed in response to the *Local Community Plan Recommendations Reports*. This document will reference the *Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report* and will provide all components of the comprehensive plan that are oriented toward the **vision and strategies for the future** of Burnett County. It will include the goals, objectives, and policies selected by Burnett County. It will also identify preferred land uses, planned community facility improvements, and the programs, recommendations, and implementation strategies selected by Burnett County. The county comprehensive plan will then be represented by the sum of two documents: the *Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report* and the *Burnett County Plan Recommendations Report*.

1.5 Public Participation Process

The Wisconsin comprehensive planning legislation specifies that the governing body for a unit of government must prepare and adopt written procedures to foster public participation in the comprehensive planning process. This includes open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. Public participation provides for wide distribution of proposed drafts, alternatives, and amendments of the comprehensive plan. Public participation includes opportunities for members of the public to send written comments on the plan to the applicable governing body, and a process for the governing body to respond. Burnett County and each participating community has adopted a Public Participation and Education Plan in order to comply with the requirements of Section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

The Burnett County comprehensive planning process was designed to encourage local citizen-based input. Not only were public outreach tools and events utilized, but citizens were directly involved in writing their own local comprehensive plans, as well as the county comprehensive plan, using the process illustrated in Figure 1-1. The initial direction was set by identifying issues, opportunities, and desires. Then the decision making process began, moving from general to specific and from planning to implementation. The local plan commissions and boards were in control of the decision making process by developing community goals (the most general step), objectives, policies, and finally actions, strategies, and recommendations (the most specific step). Each step in the planning process built on the citizen-generated results of the previous step. The County goals, objectives, policies and recommendations were developed from the local documents, thereby creating a synergy and consistency between the county and local units of government.

Figure 1-1
Steps of the Burnett County Planning Process



The Burnett County planning process was given an organizational structure (Figure 1-2) designed to encourage extensive public participation. This structure includes local planning committees or commissions, two community regions called "clusters" and a county-level "County Planning Committee" (CPC). The local planning committee and commissions were responsible for developing each local comprehensive plan. The regional clusters are the forum established to bring the planning process to the participating communities. At the County level, the CPC includes eight county board members and one representative from each local unit of government regardless if they were participating members of the planning process. The CPC's primary role was to develop the county comprehensive plan by facilitating the framework for how local plans would be developed. It is ultimately the responsibility of the governing bodies of each participating community to adopt their own respective comprehensive plans. The cohesion between local and county policy enables understanding between local units of government, which is the basis for integrated decision-making.

Cluster Meetings

The meetings of the regional community clusters, which came to be known as "cluster meetings," were the heart of the plan development process. In this forum, information relevant to the topic of discussion was presented by the planning consultant and county staff. Then communities broke out into local meetings to work on the development of their local comprehensive plans. The planning elements were addressed in the following groupings.

- ◆ Trends and Existing Conditions for all Nine Elements
- ◆ Issues and Opportunities
- ◆ Land Use, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Implementation
- ◆ Natural and Cultural Resources
- ◆ Utilities and Community Facilities, Economic Development, Transportation
- ◆ Agriculture, Housing

The framework of the county planning process required the local planning commissions to meet on their own between cluster meetings to continue the work of developing their local comprehensive plans. Many communities met monthly during the planning process.

County Planning Committee Meetings

The meetings of the CPC followed the same process as the cluster meetings, but for the development of the county comprehensive plan. The CPC examined the results of the cluster meetings and identified common concerns, areas of consensus, and issues of county-wide importance. These findings were then elevated as components of the county comprehensive plan. The CPC met throughout the planning process on the "off" months between cluster meetings. The key to this process was the CPC would develop ideas, policy initiatives, and overall land use management strategy and share with the local participating communities as part of the integrated communication and decision evaluation process. The reverse also occurred, where local communities would elevate ideas, issues and questions to the CPC for discussion and evaluation at the county level. The communication and opportunity for issue resolution as the process unfolded was primary in developing integrated policies at the local and county level, the result of which is reduced administration and increased efficiency during plan implementation.

Focus Groups

A series of focus groups was held early in the comprehensive planning process to help identify issues and opportunities at the county level. Focus groups gather area leaders and citizen experts to share their opinions, beliefs, and values in their particular areas of interests. Each focus group held an 'issues session' and then responded to a series of questions pertaining to the topic. Focus groups were held October 14-15, 2008 with respect to the following topics.

- ◆ Growth Management
- ◆ Natural Resource Management
- ◆ Intergovernmental Cooperation
- ◆ Economic Development

Public Outreach Efforts

In addition to the plan development meetings and project structure, a full range of public outreach efforts will be utilized during the planning process. These efforts are documented in the county and local *Public Participation and Education Plans* and include the following.

- ◆ Public Opinion Surveys both at the county level and by several local communities
- ◆ Comprehensive Planning Project Web Site

- ◆ News Releases
- ◆ Radio and Newspaper Interviews
- ◆ Public Notices and Postings for Meetings
- ◆ Direct Mailed Newsletters
- ◆ Direct Mailed Meeting Notices
- ◆ Informational Programs
- ◆ Public Informational Meetings at local and county level)
- ◆ Public Hearings (held in each village, and town hall)
- ◆ Public Comment Period (at every meeting and during release of draft plans)
- ◆ Plan Document Distribution
- ◆ Other locally hosted efforts (public informational meetings, postcard mailings, meeting notices and posting, etc.)

1.6 Issues and Opportunities

There are a number of major issues, opportunities, and trends that Burnett County leaders will deal with over the 20 year planning period. Pro-active planning may help resolve these issues and facilitate the realization of opportunities. The following is an analysis of the results of the issue and opportunity identification discussions that took place during the initial stage of the planning process, both at the County Planning Committee and local cluster meetings.

Table 1-1
Burnett County Comprehensive Planning Process
Consolidated Issues and Opportunities Identification

Issues
<p>Services Delivery and Cost</p> <p>The need for government services is increasing while simultaneously, the traditional mechanisms which support those services are being cut. This is leading to increased workloads due to lack of resources (staff, time, funds, space, time to train, time to plan, reactive rather than proactive, competition for scarce resources, etc.). It is expected that this trend will continue for some time into the future. Strategies are needed to determine which services to eliminate, reduce, or leverage with technology (self service). Strategies are needed to increase efficiencies through cooperation with other units of governments and consolidation of services. Strategies are also needed to determine which service to grow or invest in. Simultaneously, strategies are needed to tap into the County's strong property tax base, low business tax structure; ability to leverage grants to off-set local taxes and tap into state and federal programs, increase revenue from forest, room tax, highway, fees, develop new fee for services.</p> <p>Natural Resources</p> <p>Preservation and enhancement to spur economic growth while maintaining Northwood's character. The perception is that access to public lands, recreation, and wildlife is being threatened. Furthermore, there is concern over loss of woods, "green spaces", and how sensitive areas such as lakes are becoming overdeveloped. Impact of land use and development on natural resources including potential harm to wildlife habitat, surface water, shorelines, groundwater, open space, and wetlands. Direct pollution of groundwater by actions of property owners. Invasive species/aquatic exotics. Unwise development could threaten wildlife and naturally sensitive areas</p>

Lakefront Water Issues

Demand for lake front property and lake access has caused increased development pressure on lakes in the County. Many lakes are threatened with overcrowding and the problems associated with overuse such as public recreation conflicts, surface water use conflicts, adverse impacts to sensitive riparian and littoral habitats. (Could be a sub-set of Natural Resource issues.) Increasing pressure to develop stream and riverfront properties as lakeshores are filling up with homes.

Economic Development that is appropriate to Burnett County

Leverage the potential strengths to spur economic growth and mitigate the weaknesses that hinder economic growth. The lack of retail stores, limited number of manufacturing jobs lack of markets for wood and contractors and the lack of trained professionals to run businesses needs to be leveraged against the ability to generate marketing dollars for expanded tourism, international tourism, and work more closely with the tribal enterprises. Need to attract business development. Concerns are related to both the amount and quality of businesses and jobs. Limited number of manufacturing jobs.

Burnett County's Northwoods Character/Quality of Life

The perception is this is currently being threatened by increasing development, population, tourism and poor development practices. The General character of the County is being affected by unsightly development and land use conflicts. A widespread perception that existing land use controls and guidance have not kept pace with the changing conditions. The issue needs to be defined and then develop strategies to protect that definition. Desire to preserve Northwoods character, small town atmosphere, and scenic beauty. Includes related issues of limiting change, preserving undeveloped land, preserving farmland, preserving woodland, and controlling the impacts of new and existing development such as noise and light pollution. Rural blight including junk vehicles, poorly maintained properties, dilapidated structures, and road-side litter.

Youth Issues

Brain drain, creating opportunities for youth that will keep them in Burnett County; lack of opportunities for youth (maybe causing brain-drain), lack of funding for schools, declining enrollments, lack of state funding, etc.

Demographic Shifts and Impacts on the Community

Retirement and turnover of municipal staff lead to lack of leadership and vision for long term (staff and Boards), increasing demand for government services due to the general aging of the population. Loss of youth and increase of elderly. We are losing young people and people raising families as 'family supporting' employment opportunities are not available while simultaneously gaining older people who need services. Need a strategy to keep young people here, attract high tech individuals to area and tap into their skills. Address the lack of technical skills and ability to receive training to upgrade skills; strategy to tap into the skilled, educated secondary homeowners (this could be a sub-set of economic development)

Communication Improvements

It is perceived that overall communication needs to improve; poor communication between County and Tribe; inter-departmental, between state and county, with other agencies, the public, etc.

Technology Issues

County has average technology infrastructure; Burnett County needs to leverage technology as a economic development tool. Access to Broadband technology needs to increase, including wireless. The fiber optics network needs to be expanded.

Transportation Issues

Impact of road improvements on rural character. Loss of curves, bridges, and scenic values. Increasing traffic levels on rural roads including impacts of more vehicles and increased speeds. Growing cost of road maintenance.

Agriculture and Farming

Loss of farmland. Limited options for aging farmers. Few young people interested in continuing farming. Need for improved regulation of animal waste and milk byproduct handling. Need to protect the viability of farmlands and all components of the farming industry. Tax implications of farmland sold for development. Declining agriculture infrastructure and loss of support businesses. Conflicts between rural residential growth and agriculture operations (noise, odors, late hours of machinery use). Starting a new agriculture venture is difficult (high risk and low profits). Animal waste and other regulations have made farming of certain lands uneconomical. Changing views and values of agriculture as a shrinking proportion of the total population is involved in farming.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Annexation of town land. Extra-territorial powers of villages preclude town development. Lack of cooperation, communication, and lack of a shared vision for the future between communities. Need for additional sharing of emergency services by local providers – assistance to county. Need better communication between County and tribe.

Land Use Issues

Appropriate density, design, and minimum lot sizes for rural residential development. Due to large amounts of open space, the potential for rural residential development is very high in towns. The division of farmland into smaller parcels and conversion to other uses such as residential, commercial, and recreational. Unplanned growth. A plan is needed that guides the type, location, and density of new development. Need for controls on quality and character of commercial and industrial development. Increasing land values. Potential impacts of comprehensive planning. Impact of new development on recreational pursuits such as hunting and motorized recreational vehicle use.

Implementation and Administration

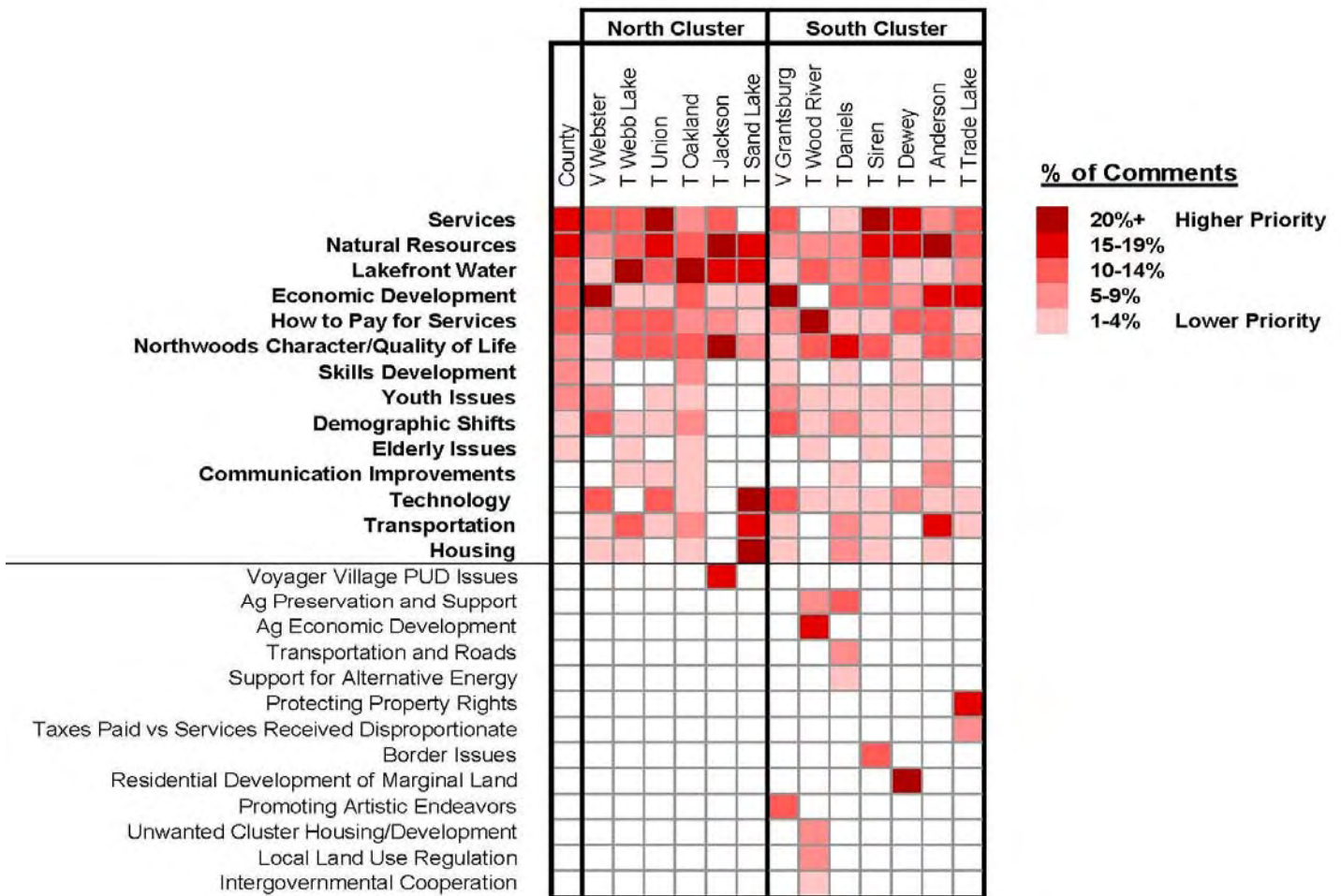
Managing public concerns and conflicts between opposing viewpoints such as farmers versus non-farmers, long-time residents versus new residents, and individual rights versus community well being. Control of local situations at the town level often superseded by state, county, and village government. Result is a perceived loss of local control. Infringement of private property rights including trespassing problems and concerns over the ability of individuals to develop their property as they wish. Increasing property taxes and related issues including difficulty for long-time residents to continue to own their land, need for retiring farmers to sell land, and impact on the size of rural parcels that people can afford to buy. Limited public involvement in planning and other forms of local decision-making. Need for improvements to land use controls such as zoning and subdivision regulations. Limited tax base in forested and other sparsely developed areas.

Common Themes

While each of Burnett County's towns and villages have unique situations and motives for being involved in planning, some common threads tie them together. All types of communities have shown that they place very high value on their character and natural resources. This was expressed repeatedly as the desire to preserve rural character, maintain water quality and natural resources, and manage development to meet community goals. While their approaches varied based on their local situations, towns and villages have all shown a concern for the potential negative impacts of unplanned growth. Strong similarities between many communities were also found in the area of service allocation, delivery, and cost and in pursuing future opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation.

Figure 1-2 shows a general summary of issue identification from the participating communities. Both the villages of Webster and Grantsburg show economic development as priorities, which is to be expected considering the investment each community has in support infrastructure such as sewer, water, business parks, and associated public facilities and administration. Many of the towns in Burnett County focus more on managing rural residential housing development and community character. Towns also vary depending on the prevailing issues, geography, and types of existing land uses. As an example, agriculture is a high priority issue for Trade Lake and Dewey but not as much for Jackson. Towns with lakes have priorities relating to lakeshore development and so on.

Figure 1-2
Issues Summary for Participating Communities



The strongest points of consensus regarding issues facing Burnett County's rural communities were related to the preservation and enhancement of natural resources and general land use management, which factors into the overall quality of life in the area. Stakeholders are concerned that development is viewed to be more important, or have a higher priority placed on it, than managing the potential negative impacts, especially so in the lakeshore and shoreland

areas. A majority of participating towns referenced the preservation of natural features, like lakefronts and rural character as both issues and as opportunities. Demand for lakefront property and lake access has caused development pressure on lakes in the County. Many lakes are threatened with overcrowding and the problems associated with overuse, such as public recreation conflicts, surface water pollution, erosion, and negative impacts on riparian and littoral habitats.

All towns reported that the preservation of Burnett County's Northwoods character and overall quality of life were very important. Most people do not have a problem with development, but with the negative results of it if not managed appropriately. A widespread perception is that existing land use controls and guidance have not kept pace with changing local conditions.

Economic development also emerged as an important issue, particularly for the villages and Burnett County proper. While most towns feel economic development is important, they feel the investment of economic development related resources belongs in villages (which is consistent with established economic development related goals across the county). Those who participated in the public involvement process noted that areas in the County currently lack amenities, such as retail stores, and there is a diminishing number of manufacturing jobs. Stakeholders expressed a desire to leverage existing strengths to spur economic growth. Opportunities may exist for a more robust tourism industry as well as partnerships with tribes. Strategies are also needed for attracting additional white collar professionals who can leverage technology to work remotely. Technology infrastructure is also a key component of the overall economic development strategy as broadband connectivity is limited in the county and needs investment to facilitate growth.

2. Population and Housing

Population and housing are two key indicators that will help Burnett County and its communities plan ahead for future growth and change. Population and housing should be considered together, as community housing needs vary based on the diversity of age groups, income levels, household sizes, and accessibility needs. This element of the comprehensive plan provides an inventory and analysis of the existing population and housing base and provides population and housing projections for the future of Burnett County.

Population data can aid in the understanding of potential changes in supply and demand with respect to housing, community facilities and services, utilities, transportation, jobs, and associated land development. Understanding housing data helps to identify issues and trends related to something in which everyone in Burnett County holds a stake – the places they live. Housing costs are the single largest expenditure for most Burnett County residents, and for homeowners, their home is likely their most valuable asset. The physical location of housing impacts the quality and cost of providing community services and facilities. The programs and actions of local governments can influence the housing market who chooses to locate in a community, and patterns of land use. Therefore, population and housing should be considered when making decisions concerning the future conservation and development of Burnett County.

2000 Census

A significant amount of information, particularly with regard to population, housing, and economic development, was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are two methodologies for data collection employed by the Census, STF-1 (short form) and STF-3 (long form). STF-1 data was collected through a household by household census and represents responses from every household in the country. To get more detailed information, the U.S. Census Bureau also randomly distributes a long form questionnaire to 1 in 6 households throughout the nation. Tables that use this sample data are indicated as STF-3 data. It should be noted that STF-1 and STF-3 data may differ for similar statistics, due to survey limitations, non-response, or other attributes unique to each form of data collection.

It should also be noted that some STF-3 based statistics represent estimates for a given population, and statistical estimation errors may be readily apparent in data for smaller populations. For example, the total number of housing units will be identical for both STF-1 statistics and STF-3 statistics when looking at the County as a whole – a larger population. However, the total number of housing units may be slightly different between STF-1 statistics and STF-3 statistics when looking at a single community within Burnett County – a smaller population.

2.1 Population Characteristics

Population Counts

Population counts provide information both for examining historic change and for anticipating future community trends. Table 2-1 displays the historic year round population counts for Burnett County according to the U.S. Census. The 2008 census population estimate for Burnett County is 16,791.

Table 2-1
Historic Population Counts, Burnett County, 1900-2008

Year	Burnett County Population	% Change from Previous Census
1900	7,478	-
1910	9,026	20.7
1920	10,735	18.9
1930	10,233	-4.7
1940	11,382	11.2
1950	10,236	-10.1
1960	9,214	-10.0
1970	9,276	0.7
1980	12,340	33.0
1990	13,084	6.0
2000	15,674	19.8
2008	16,791	7.1

Source: US Census Bureau and WDOA

Burnett County has grown by more than 8,000 people in the last 100 years. The 2000 population count of 15,674 is nearly 110% greater than the county's 1900 population count of 7,478. The county had experienced consecutive decades of a declining population from 1940 to 1960 which resulted in a loss of approximately of about 2,000 residents. Even with these decades of population decline the county population more than doubled since 1900. The county experienced its greatest rates of population growth from 1970 to 1980 at 33.0%, and from 1900 to 1910 at 20.7%.

Table 2-2 shows population counts for Burnett County and its communities for the census years 1970 through 2000. All communities in Burnett County have seen growth in population since 1970. The highest rates of growth occurred in the towns of Jackson, Lincoln, Oakland, Scott, Union and Webb Lake, with each of these communities more than doubling its population since 1970. When considering the number increase, the Village of Grantsburg and towns of Meenon and Grantsburg are added to the list of fastest growing communities, each adding more than 400 people since 1970. The towns of Wood River and Roosevelt are the Burnett County communities that experienced the slowest rate of year round population growth since 1970.

Table 2-2
Population Counts, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 1970-2008

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	# Change 1970 -1980	% Change 1970 - 1980	# Change 1980 -1990	% Change 1980 - 1990	# Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 2000-2008
T. Anderson	193	265	324	372	402	72	37.3%	59	22.3%	48	14.8%	8.1%
T. Blaine	129	151	172	224	229	22	17.1%	21	13.9%	52	30.2%	2.2%
T. Daniels	532	607	602	665	713	75	14.1%	-5	-0.8%	63	10.5%	7.2%
T. Dewey	419	520	482	565	605	101	24.1%	-38	-7.3%	83	17.2%	7.1%
T. Grantsburg	501	677	860	967	1,139	176	35.1%	183	27.0%	107	12.4%	17.8%
T. Jackson	128	331	457	765	860	203	158.6%	126	38.1%	308	67.4%	12.4%
T. La Follette	269	388	416	511	517	119	44.2%	28	7.2%	95	22.8%	1.2%
T. Lincoln	119	215	228	286	310	96	80.7%	13	6.0%	58	25.4%	8.4%
T. Meenon	596	838	956	1,172	1,257	242	40.6%	118	14.1%	216	22.6%	7.3%
T. Oakland	311	486	480	778	895	175	56.3%	-6	-1.2%	298	62.1%	15.0%
T. Roosevelt	177	178	175	197	204	1	0.6%	-3	-1.7%	22	12.6%	3.6%
T. Rusk	211	349	396	420	405	138	65.4%	47	13.5%	24	6.1%	-3.6%
T. Sand Lake	306	422	439	556	567	116	37.9%	17	4.0%	117	26.7%	2.0%
T. Scott	252	409	419	590	648	157	62.3%	10	2.4%	171	40.8%	9.8%
T. Siren	550	887	910	873	920	337	61.3%	23	2.6%	-37	-4.1%	5.4%
T. Swiss	518	587	645	815	871	69	13.3%	58	9.9%	170	26.4%	6.9%
T. Trade Lake	673	824	831	871	970	151	22.4%	7	0.8%	40	4.8%	11.4%
T. Union	147	199	221	351	346	52	35.4%	22	11.1%	130	58.8%	-1.4%
T. Webb Lake	125	256	200	381	421	131	104.8%	-56	-21.9%	181	90.5%	10.5%
T. West Marshland	173	209	293	331	388	36	20.8%	84	40.2%	38	13.0%	17.2%
T. Wood River	876	883	948	974	1,032	7	0.8%	65	7.4%	26	2.7%	6.0%
V. Grantsburg	930	1,153	1,144	1,369	1,460	223	24.0%	-9	-0.8%	225	19.7%	6.6%
V. Siren	639	896	863	988	947	257	40.2%	-33	-3.7%	125	14.5%	-4.1%
V. Webster	502	610	623	653	685	108	21.5%	13	2.1%	30	4.8%	4.9%
Burnett County	9,276	12,340	13,084	15,674	16,791	3,064	33.0%	744	6.0%	2,590	19.8%	7.1%
Wisconsin	4,417,731	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,648,124	287,911	6.5%	186,127	4.0%	471,906	9.5%	5.3%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

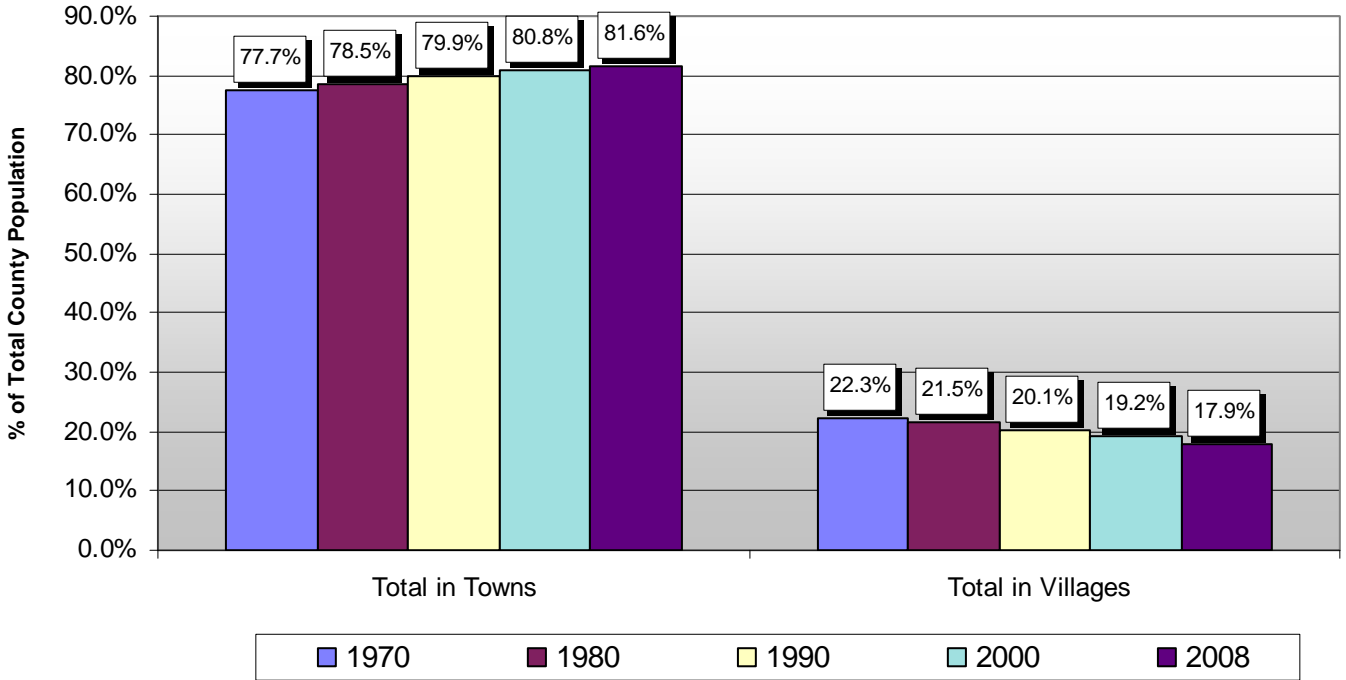
Table 2-3 and Figure 2-1 summarize the location of the county's population by town and Village for the census years 1970 through 2000. A final population estimate from the Wisconsin Department of Administration is also included for 2008.

Table 2-3
Town and Village Population, Burnett County, 1970-2008

	1970	% of Total	1980	% of Total	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	2008	% of Total
Total in Towns	7,205	77.7%	9,681	78.5%	10,454	79.9%	12,664	80.8%	13,699	81.6%
Total in Villages	2,071	22.3%	2,659	21.5%	2,630	20.1%	3,010	19.2%	3,010	17.9%
Burnett County	9,276	100.0%	12,340	100.0%	13,084	100.0%	15,674	100.0%	16,791	100.0%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Figure 2-1
 Town and Village Population as a Percentage of Total Burnett County
 Population, Burnett County, 1970-2008

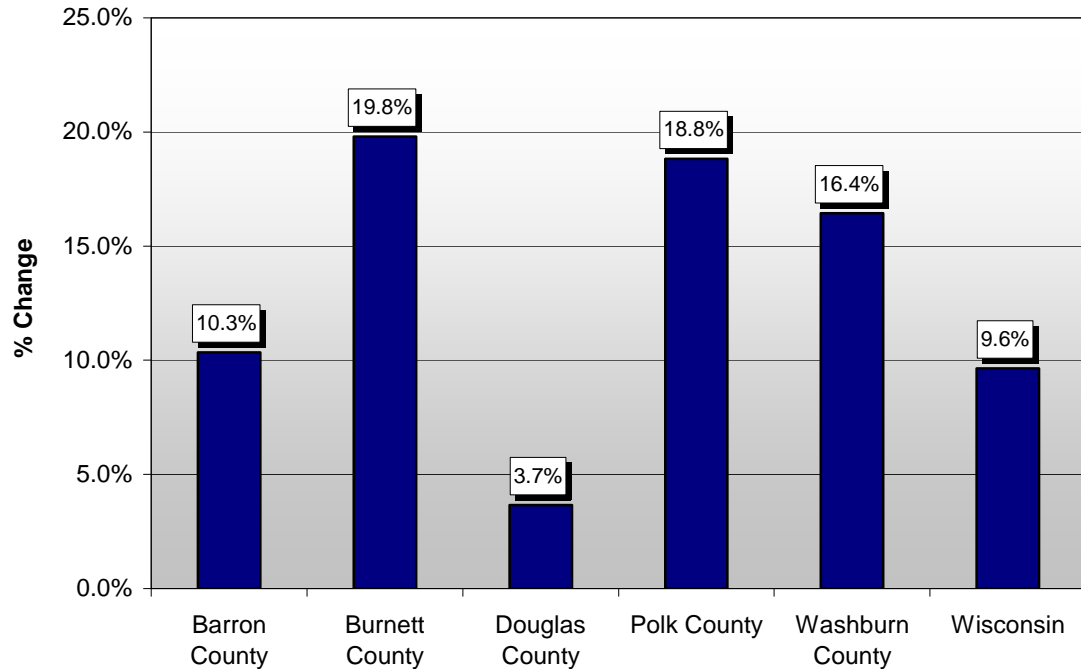


Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

These data show that more than 80% of the county’s population is located in unincorporated towns, while slightly less than 20% reside in incorporated villages. The percentage of total population in the towns and villages has remained fairly constant from 1970 through 2000. However, it is also apparent that the proportion of the population living in the unincorporated towns has been rising slowly since 1970, showing that the rural areas of the county have experienced a higher rate of population growth than the urban areas.

Figure 2-2 displays population change from 1990 to 2000 for Burnett County as well as neighboring counties.

Figure 2-2
 Comparative Percent Population Change, Burnett County and Selected
 Areas, 1990-2000



Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration.

Burnett County experienced a 19.8% population increase from 1990 to 2000. In comparison, Burnett County grew faster than Barron, Douglas, Polk, and Washburn Counties which it shares a common boundary. Burnett County also experienced about a 10% greater population growth than the state as whole since 1990.

Population Estimates

Every year the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), Demographics Services Center develops population estimates for every municipality and county in the state. Table 2-4 displays 2000 Census counts, final 2008 population estimates, and preliminary 2009 population estimates for Burnett County. WDOA population estimates should be utilized as the official source for population information, except when Census population counts for a given year are available.

Table 2-4
Population Estimates, Burnett County, 2000-2008

	2000 Census	2008 Final Estimate	2009 Preliminary Estimate	# Change 2000 - 09	% Change 2000 - 09
T. Anderson	372	402	403	31	8.3%
T. Blaine	224	229	231	7	3.1%
T. Daniels	665	713	713	48	7.2%
T. Dewey	565	605	605	40	7.1%
T. Grantsburg	967	1,139	1,144	177	18.3%
T. Jackson	765	860	875	110	14.4%
T. La Follette	511	517	522	11	2.2%
T. Lincoln	286	310	320	34	11.9%
T. Meenon	1,172	1,257	1,273	101	8.6%
T. Oakland	778	895	904	126	16.2%
T. Roosevelt	197	204	215	18	9.1%
T. Rusk	420	405	409	-11	-2.6%
T. Sand Lake	556	567	582	26	4.7%
T. Scott	590	648	653	63	10.7%
T. Siren	873	920	933	60	6.9%
T. Swiss	815	871	876	61	7.5%
T. Trade Lake	871	970	977	106	12.2%
T. Union	351	346	349	-2	-0.6%
T. Webb Lake	381	421	412	31	8.1%
T. West Marshland	331	388	393	62	18.7%
T. Wood River	974	1,032	1,036	62	6.4%
V. Grantsburg	1,369	1,460	1,458	89	6.5%
V. Siren	988	947	941	-47	-4.8%
V. Webster	653	685	687	34	5.2%
Burnett County	15,674	16,791	16,911	1,237	7.9%

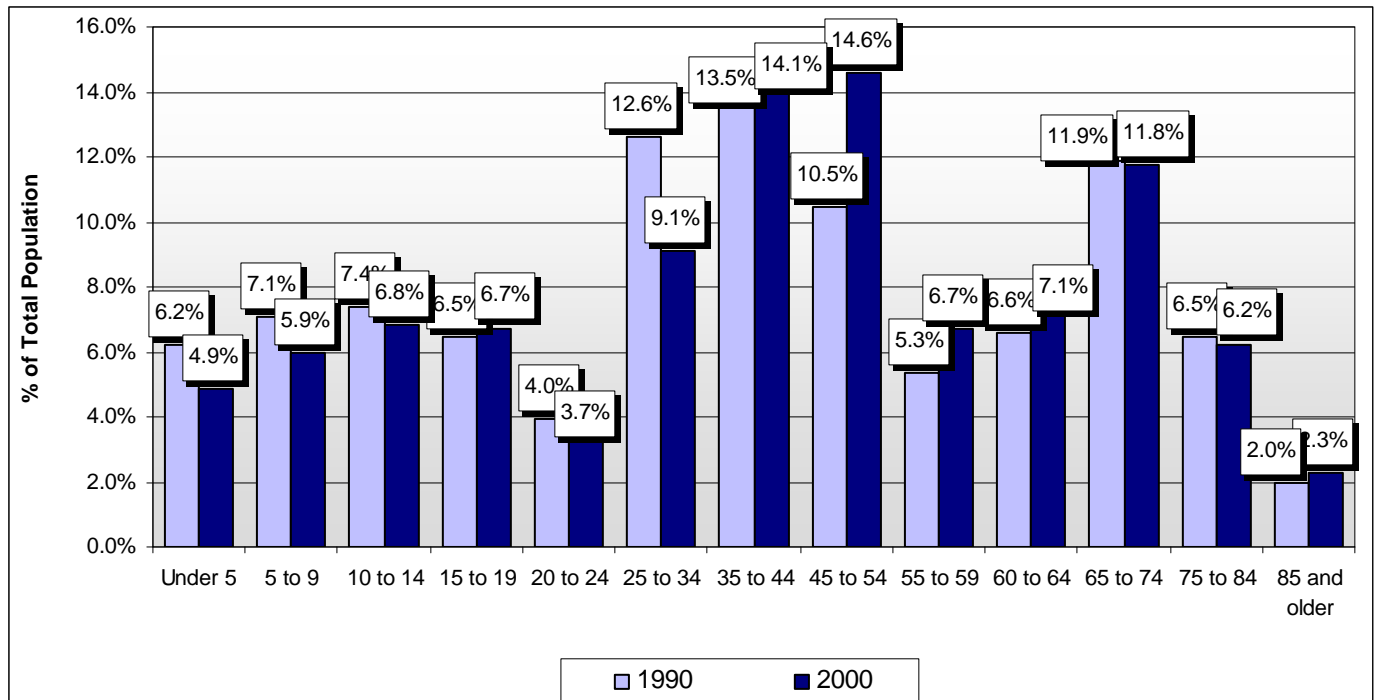
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000. Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, Final Population Estimates, 2008 and Preliminary Population Estimates, 2009.

Age Distribution

The age distribution of the population affects housing, transportation, community service, and various other community needs. A major shift in age distribution is a trend that is taking place nationwide, and is also evident in the State of Wisconsin and Burnett County. The Baby Boom generation, which is a large segment of the overall population, is nearing retirement age. As this age group gets older, the demand for services such as health care will increase. It will become increasingly important during the planning period to recognize whether these trends are occurring locally and to plan accordingly.

Figure 2-3 displays population cohorts by the percentage of the total population for 1990 and 2000 in Burnett County. Table 2-5 displays population by age cohort for all communities in Burnett County for 2000.

Figure 2-3
 Percentage of Population by Age Cohort, Burnett County, 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000, STF-1.

While a few of the age cohorts remained fairly consistent from 1990 to 2000, there were some substantial changes. In general the percentage of the total Burnett County population comprised of the younger age groups, with few exceptions, has decreased from 1990 to 2000. While the percentage of the total population made up of the older age cohorts has shown increases with the exception of the 75 to 84 age group. The most significant changes were in the 25 to 54 age groups. It appears that a large segment of the county population is moving from the 25 to 34 age cohort into the 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 age cohort. This trend is typical for most areas of the state as the Baby Boom generation ages.

Table 2-5
Population by Age Cohort, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 2000

	Under 5	5 - 19	20 - 44	45 - 64	65 and older	Total	Median Age
T. Anderson	20	82	116	102	52	372	41
T. Blaine	9	38	52	60	65	224	51
T. Daniels	30	127	233	153	122	665	45
T. Dewey	44	129	155	160	77	565	40
T. Grantsburg	50	251	392	204	70	967	38
T. Jackson	22	116	251	245	131	765	54
T. La Follette	20	98	140	160	93	511	45
T. Lincoln	6	59	80	109	39	293	44
T. Meenon	59	221	355	322	215	1,172	42
T. Oakland	25	107	179	283	184	778	50
T. Roosevelt	7	40	47	69	34	197	47
T. Rusk	22	79	114	138	67	420	44
T. Sand Lake	30	132	148	145	101	556	40
T. Scott	12	66	94	226	192	590	59
T. Siren	40	164	228	261	180	873	45
T. Swiss	38	167	230	221	159	815	43
T. Trade Lake	46	173	224	264	164	871	44
T. Union	10	36	71	145	89	351	56
T. Webb Lake	12	54	79	124	112	381	55
T. West Marshland	19	83	109	93	27	331	36
T. Wood River	58	220	289	272	135	974	40
V. Grantsburg	81	322	393	285	288	1,369	39
V. Siren	64	171	293	194	266	988	42
V. Webster	41	141	180	112	179	653	40
Burnett County	765	3,076	4,452	4,347	3,041	15,681	44
Wisconsin	342,340	1,189,753	1,938,982	1,190,047	702,553	5,363,675	36

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-1.

Population Forecasts

Population forecasts are based on past and current population trends. They are not predictions, but rather they extend past trends into the future, and their reliability depends on the continuation of these trends. Projections are therefore most accurate in periods of relative socio-economic and cultural stability. Projections should be considered as one of many tools used to help anticipate future needs in Burnett County and its communities.

Three sources have been utilized to provide population projections for Burnett County. The first projection is produced by the Applied Population Lab and the Wisconsin Department of Administration (which is the official state projection through 2025). The second projection is a linear trend based on census data going back to 1970.

Wisconsin Department of Administration Forecasts

The Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA), Demographics Services Center develops population projections for the State of Wisconsin in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, Section 16.96. Projections created by WDOA are deemed the official projections for the state. WDOA projections reveal several important trends that should be noted. These trends are anticipated at the state level, and are likely to have similar effects on Burnett County.

1. Wisconsin's population in 2030 is projected to be 6.35 million, nearly one million more than the 2000 census count of 5.36 million.
2. The working age population – ages 18 through 64 – will peak in 2015 at 3.67 million and then decline slightly by 2030 to 3.60 million (but remains 300,000 above the 2000 census count).
3. The volume of deaths will increase substantially due to the aging population.
4. The 65-plus age population will increase slowly up to 2010, and then grow dramatically as the Baby Boomers reach this age group. Senior citizens accounted for 13% of the state's total population in 2000. Their proportion will rise to 21% state wide and 23% in Burnett County by 2030.

Linear Trend Forecasts

Linear projections were created by using the 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000 census counts. Increasing and decreasing population counts were used to calculate a constant value that is based on this 30 year history. These constant values were used to project the population to the year 2030 using a linear trend. Therefore, linear trends are based directly on historical population trends.

Table 2-6 displays both the WDOA and linear population projections for communities in Burnett County to the year 2030. These projections were updated in September of 2009.

Table 2-6
Comparative Population Projections, Burnett County, 2000 – 2030

	Data Source	Census Data		Estimates		Projection				
		1990	2000	2005	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
T. Anderson	Census	324	372							
	WisDOA			404	402	423	444	463	477	486
	Linear				402	413	441	468	496	523
T. Daniels	Census	602	665							
	WisDOA			697	713	707	722	735	741	739
	Linear				713	723	746	770	794	818
T. Dewey	Census	482	565							
	WisDOA			601	605	617	637	654	665	669
	Linear				605	615	639	664	688	713
T. Jackson	Census	457	765							
	WisDOA			822	860	889	962	1,028	1,083	1,124
	Linear				860	899	995	1,091	1,187	1,284
T. Oakland	Census	480	778							
	WisDOA			873	895	945	1,021	1,092	1,150	1,194
	Linear				895	926	1,003	1,079	1,156	1,233
T. Sand Lake	Census	439	556							
	WisDOA			570	567	585	604	620	631	634
	Linear				567	581	615	649	684	718
T. Siren	Census	910	873							
	WisDOA			898	920	888	883	874	860	837
	Linear				920	939	988	1,037	1,086	1,134
T. Trade Lake	Census	831	871							
	WisDOA			932	970	948	971	989	999	999
	Linear				970	986	1,025	1,064	1,103	1,142
T. Union	Census	221	351							
	WisDOA			347	346	361	377	392	402	408
	Linear				346	356	383	409	435	461
T. Webb Lake	Census	200	381							
	WisDOA			414	421	448	485	518	545	566
	Linear				421	437	476	514	553	592
T. Wood River	Census	948	974							
	WisDOA			1,032	1,032	1,046	1,066	1,084	1,091	1,087
	Linear				1,032	1,040	1,061	1,081	1,102	1,122
V. Grantsburg	Census	1,144	1,369							
	WisDOA			1,428	1,460	1,463	1,504	1,544	1,567	1,576
	Linear				1,460	1,488	1,558	1,627	1,697	1,767
V. Webster	Census	623	653							
	WisDOA			680	685	682	691	699	699	692
	Linear				685	695	719	743	767	791
Burnett County	Census	13,084	15,674							
	WisDOA			16,749	16,791	17,098	17,754	18,329	18,727	18,918
	Linear				16,791	17,187	18,175	19,164	20,153	21,142

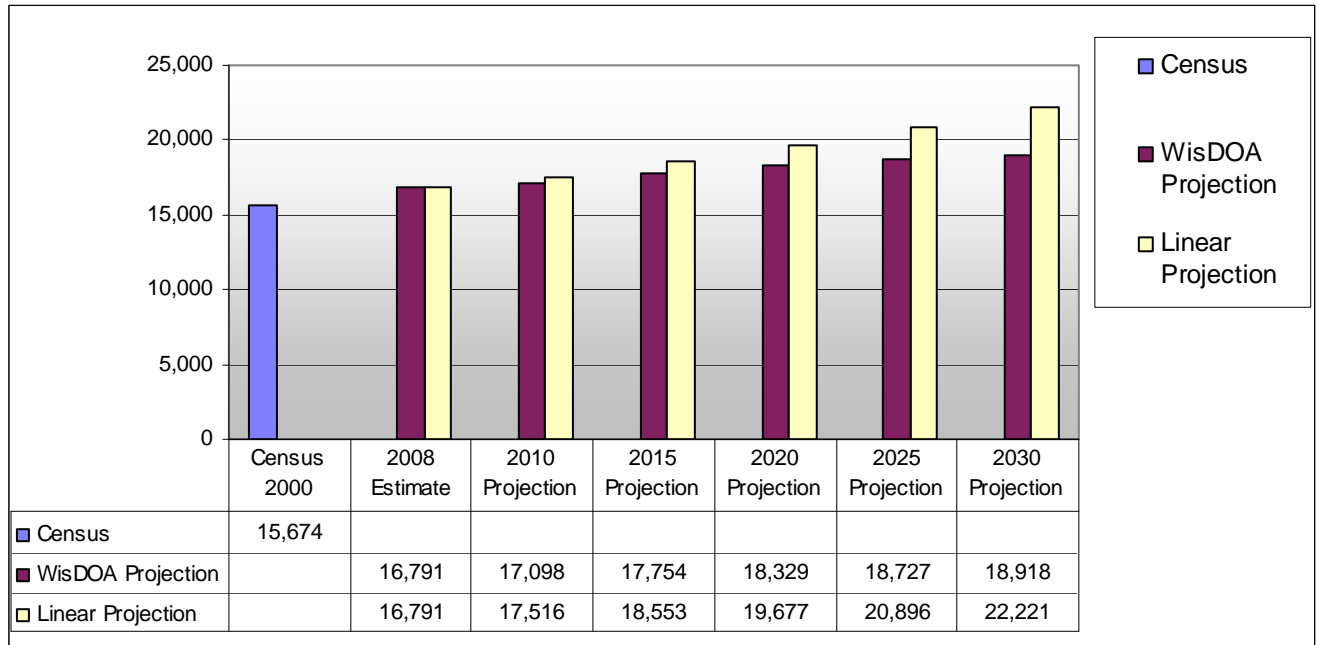
Note: The comparative population totals included in this table include totals from all Burnett County communities, not just those for the participating communities listed.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-1; Foth, Infrastructure & Environment, LLC, 2009

Comparative Population Forecasts

Figure 2-4 comparatively displays the two population forecasts that were completed for Burnett County.

Figure 2-4
Comparative Population Projection, Burnett County, 2000-2030



Note: The Foth Infrastructure & Environment LLC linear projection, utilizes a 2005 county population of 16,791.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, Final Population Projections for Wisconsin Municipalities: 2000-2030, May 2008. Foth Infrastructure & Environment LLC linear projections 2008-2030.

Figure 2-4 indicates that Burnett County's population is likely to continue growing to the year 2030, but may fall within a range of possibilities. If population continues at the same rate that has occurred since 1970, then the population might grow by as much as 41% from 2000 to 2030. In contrast, the WDOA projections are substantially lower, indicating population growth of approximately 20.7% by 2030. Regardless of which projection holds true, the county is likely to experience a continued moderate level of growth. No major trends or indicators suggest that the population will experience a dramatic increase or decrease over the planning period. It is anticipated that the older age groups will grow faster than other segments of the population.

2.2 Housing Characteristics

General State of Housing

Burnett County's housing stock is growing, with the number of housing units increasing by almost 7% from 1990-2000. The number of housing units in the state of Wisconsin grew approximately 13% over that same time period. The majority of structures in the county are 1-unit detached structures at 85.6% of the housing stock. Duplex and multi-family dwellings compose another 3.3% of the total housing stock, and mobile homes make up 9.5%. The median year structure built for the county is 1974. Average monthly owner costs for a mortgaged house as well as median rent prices in Burnett County are lower than those for the State of Wisconsin; however, the 2000 Census indicated that just over 30% of Burnett County households that are renting spend more than 30% of their household income on rent. Concurrently, nearly 18% of those who have a mortgage or are without a mortgage spend more than 30 percent on housing; meaning housing costs are a significant burden to a substantial portion of the households in Burnett County.

Senior housing is a growing and significant part of the county's housing stock. From senior villages to full nursing care facilities, a variety of new housing units are being provided. Big Gust Terrace, Courtyard Square, and Crexway Court, all located in Grantsburg, are examples of apartment buildings specifically designed for seniors. The Sandy Knoll, offering long-term and short-term care in Grantsburg, is an example of a community-based residential facility that serves seniors. Additionally, the Burnett County Housing Authority has developed approximately 50 housing units in Webster and Siren to help affordably meet the needs of elderly residents. The need for senior housing is likely to increase as the Baby Boom generation gets older. This may lead to an increased demand for condominium units, but may also result in an overabundance of single-family detached homes.

Housing Supply

The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies a housing unit as a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. Table 2-7 details the number of housing units in Burnett County, its communities, and the State of Wisconsin.

Housing Growth Versus Population Growth

Housing growth does not always correspond with population growth. The communities with the most population growth are not always the communities with the most housing growth. The reason for this is that the number of persons per household is on the decline. On average, fewer people live in one housing unit than did 10 years ago. More homes are being used to house fewer people, so housing often grows faster than the population in some communities. Refer to *Persons Per Household* for more details.

Table 2-7
Housing Units, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 1990-2000

	1990	2000	# Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
T. Anderson	262	265	3	1.1%
T. Blaine	243	238	-5	-2.1%
T. Daniels	446	429	-17	-3.8%
T. Dewey	241	303	62	25.7%
T. Grantsburg	411	445	34	8.3%
T. Jackson	904	1,031	127	14.0%
T. La Follette	409	490	81	19.8%
T. Lincoln	176	182	6	3.4%
T. Meenon	749	836	87	11.6%
T. Oakland	918	1,045	127	13.8%
T. Roosevelt	153	145	-8	-5.2%
T. Rusk	325	338	13	4.0%
T. Sand Lake	419	445	26	6.2%
T. Scott	783	916	133	17.0%
T. Siren	703	717	14	2.0%
T. Swiss	794	833	39	4.9%
T. Trade Lake	579	625	46	7.9%
T. Union	390	422	32	8.2%
T. Webb Lake	771	730	-41	-5.3%
T. West Marshland	252	185	-67	-26.6%
T. Wood River	550	546	-4	-0.7%
V. Grantsburg	508	590	82	16.1%
V. Siren	456	499	43	9.4%
V. Webster	301	327	26	8.6%
Burnett County	11,743	12,582	839	7.1%
Wisconsin	2,055,774	2,321,144	265,370	12.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000, STF-1.

As indicated by Table 2-8, the total number of housing units has been increasing since 1990 for Burnett County as a whole and for most of its communities. Communities that experienced the highest rates of housing growth between 1990 and 2000 include the towns of Dewey, LaFollette, and Scott, and the Village of Grantsburg. When considering the number of new housing units, the fastest growing communities were the towns of Oakland, Jackson and Scott. Six towns experienced a decrease in housing units between 1990 and 2000: Blaine, Daniels, Roosevelt, Webb Lake, West Marshland, and Wood River. Decreases in housing units may be accounted for as older homes that were razed but not rebuilt, town areas that were subject to annexation by a village, or errors in the census data.

Table 2-9 details the number of housing units in Burnett County by type of municipality.

Table 2-8
Housing Units – Towns and Villages Burnett
County and Wisconsin, 1990-2000

	1990	2000	# Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
Total in Towns	10,478	11,166	688	6.6%
Total in Villages	1,265	1,416	151	11.9%
Burnett County	11,743	12,582	839	7.1%
Wisconsin	2,055,774	2,321,144	265,370	12.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000, STF-1.

In 2000, the greatest amount of housing units in Burnett County was found in towns. Villages experienced the greatest percentage change in the number of housing units from 1990 to 2000; however, towns had the greatest change based on the number of housing units.

Housing Occupancy and Tenure

Table 2-10 and Figure 2-5 display the occupancy and tenure characteristics of housing units for Burnett County in 1990 and 2000.

Table 2-9
Housing Occupancy and Tenure, Burnett County, 1990-2000

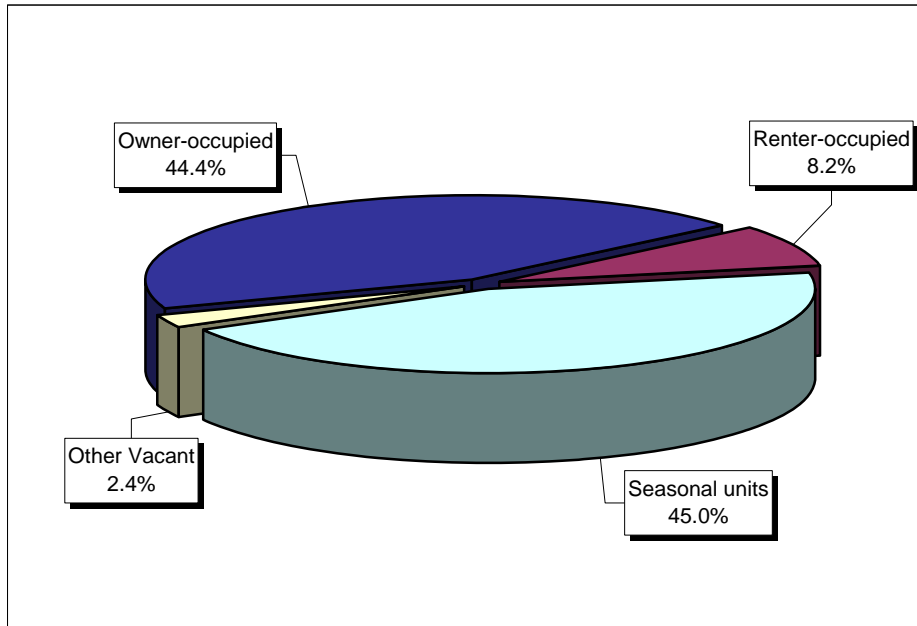
	1990	% of Total	2000	% of Total	# Change 1990 - 2000	% Change 1990 - 2000
Total housing units	11,743	100.0%	12,582	100.0%	839	7.1%
Occupied housing units	5,242	44.6%	6,613	52.6%	1,371	26.2%
Owner-occupied	4,232	36.0%	5,587	44.4%	1,355	32.0%
Renter-occupied	1,010	8.6%	1,026	8.2%	16	1.6%
Vacant housing units	6,501	55.4%	5,969	47.4%	-532	-8.2%
Seasonal units	5,870	50.0%	5,664	45.0%	-206	-3.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000, STF-1.

In 2000, approximately 53% of housing units were occupied and approximately 44% of the total units were owner occupied. The 2000 proportion of owner occupied units is lower than that of the State of Wisconsin as a whole at 68%, because seasonal units are not included. The share of seasonal units in Burnett County is significantly higher than the state average of 6.3%. This is primarily a result of the large amount of second homes people have in Burnett County to take advantage of the outdoor recreational and tourism opportunities and the proximity to the Twin Cities. From 1990 to 2000, the most significant change was the number of owner-occupied housing units, which increased by 1,355 in the 10 year span. Seasonal units decreased by over 200 from 1990 to 2000. This change is often an indicator of the conversion of seasonal homes to full-time residences. This trend may also be associated with the aging of the population, more

people reaching retirement age, and the resulting conversion of seasonal homes into year round retirement homes.

Figure 2-5
Housing Occupancy and Tenure, Burnett County, 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-1.

Units in Structure

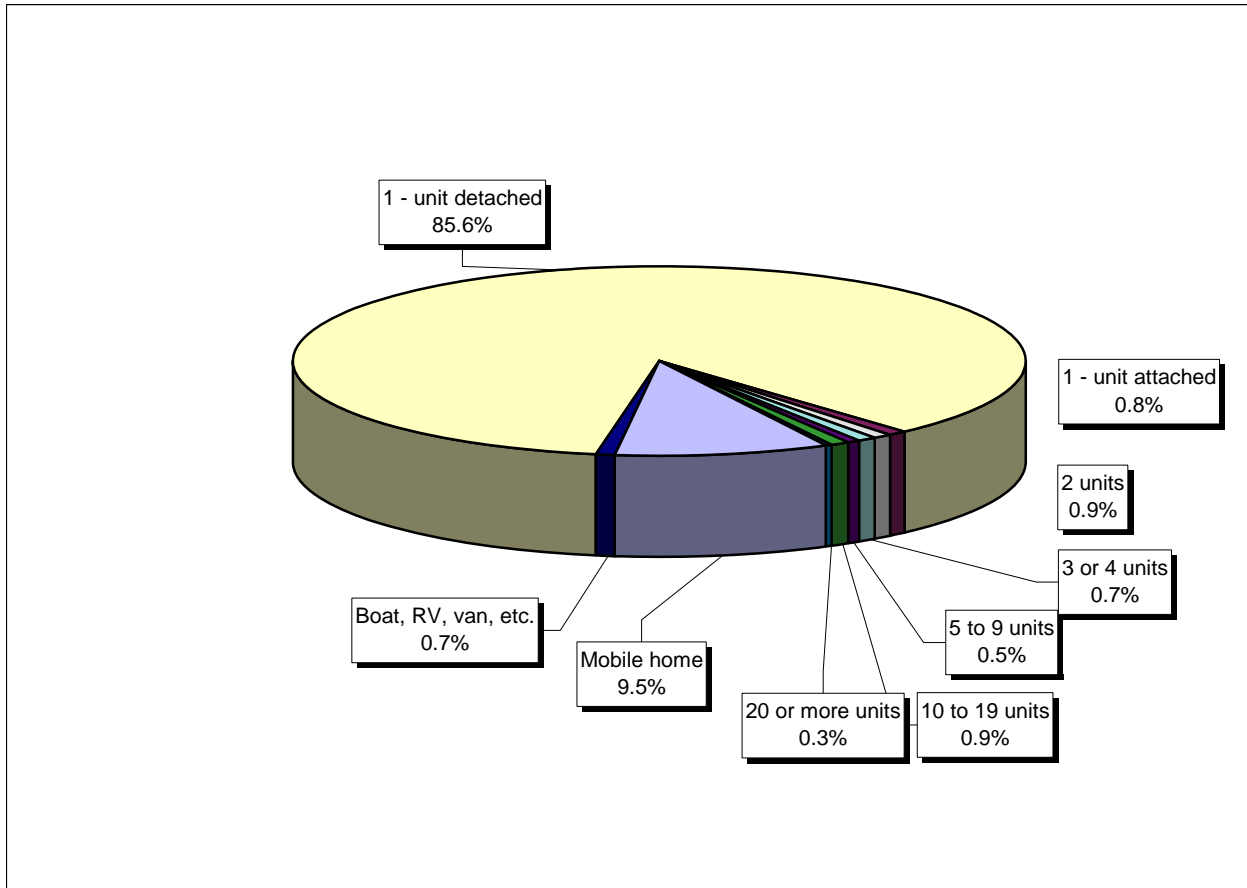
Table 2-10 displays the number of units in structures for Burnett County and its communities in 2000. The majority of housing units in the county are one-unit detached structures. The various forms of multi-family and duplexes are the second most common type of structure in the county, and mobile homes represent 9.5% of the total housing units. Figure 2-6 details the units in structure for the county based on percentage of total housing units.

Table 2-10
Units in Structure, Burnett County, 2000

	1 - unit detached	1 - unit attached	2 units	3 or 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 to 19 units	20 or more units	Mobile home	Boat, RV, van, etc.	Total units
T. Anderson	219	0	3	0	0	0	0	50	0	272
T. Blaine	181	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	190
T. Daniels	391	2	7	2	0	0	0	45	2	449
T. Dewey	281	0	0	0	0	2	0	39	0	322
T. Grantsburg	347	2	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	451
T. Jackson	905	0	0	0	0	0	3	63	13	984
T. La Follette	283	0	4	0	0	0	0	43	25	355
T. Lincoln	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	175
T. Meenon	775	2	2	0	0	0	0	141	12	932
T. Oakland	811	5	4	4	0	0	0	120	12	956
T. Roosevelt	100	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	3	129
T. Rusk	307	3	2	0	0	0	0	13	5	330
T. Sand Lake	428	6	0	3	3	0	0	39	4	483
T. Scott	899	4	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	928
T. Siren	618	5	6	0	3	0	0	103	0	735
T. Swiss	851	9	4	0	8	0	0	36	0	908
T. Trade Lake	559	3	4	4	0	0	0	38	4	612
T. Union	371	7	1	0	0	17	0	33	0	429
T. Webb Lake	730	3	3	0	2	0	0	34	6	778
T. West Marshland	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	175
T. Wood River	480	7	6	4	2	0	0	58	0	557
V. Grantsburg	384	16	33	49	13	23	31	41	2	592
V. Siren	337	9	20	25	17	34	0	49	0	491
V. Webster	249	14	14	2	9	32	7	18	0	345
Burnett County	10,770	99	115	93	61	108	41	1,201	94	12,582
Wisconsin	1,531,612	77,795	190,889	91,047	106,680	75,456	143,497	101,465	2,703	2,321,144

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

Figure 2-6
Units in Structure, Burnett County, 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

Bureau of the Census Housing Units Definitions

It is often asked what the difference is between "two unit" structures and "one-unit attached" structures. The answer can be found in the examples provided by the Bureau of the Census for each structure type. For clear contrast, first consider the definition of one-unit *detached* structures. One-unit *detached* housing units are one-unit structures detached from any other house, with open space on four sides. Structures are considered detached even if they have an attached garage. One-unit *attached* housing units are one-unit structures which have one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating them from adjoining structures. Examples include row houses, town houses, or a single-family house attached to a business. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added are also included in this category. In contrast, two unit housing units are structures strictly containing 2 housing units. This category includes the structures more commonly referred to as duplexes.

Units in Structure Estimates

It is important to note that the data provided in Table 2-11, Units in Structure, are based on STF-3, the long form of the census distributed to 1 in 6 households. Although not every household is surveyed for this information, the data collected are used as a sample which is then statistically extrapolated to provide an estimate for the entire population. As a result, the data in Table 2-11 should be viewed only as an estimate. Figure 2-6, Units in Structure, is helpful for interpreting these data, as it displays the structure types only as a proportion of the entire housing stock.

The potential for estimation error increases as the size of the population in question decreases. For example, the total number of housing units in Burnett County based on Table 2-11 is 22,508, the same as the total number of housing units shown in Table 2-9, Housing Units, which is based on the STF-1 census form. There is no apparent estimation error for the larger county population. In contrast, the total number of housing units for the Village of Webster is estimated to be 345 based on the units in structure data. Table 2-9 indicates a total housing unit count of 327. Table 2-9 is the more accurate number in this case.

Age of Housing Units

The age of housing units is one measurable indicator that can be used to determine the condition of a community housing supply, but it certainly should not be used as the only indicator. If there is a significant amount of older housing units in a community, then they may need to be replaced or rehabilitated within the planning period. However, this is not always the case. Depending on the quality of the original construction, soil and drainage conditions, and the level of ongoing maintenance that has been applied, many older homes will continue to be maintained successfully. The *Housing* element focus group identified that many of Burnett County's older homes are in good condition. Most communities will need to consider a blend of both encouraging maintenance of the existing housing stock and allowing for new housing construction. Allowing for new units to be added to a community housing supply requires planning for infrastructure, land availability, community services, utilities, transportation routes, and a variety of other needs that are impacted by new development.

Table 2-11 describes the year that structures were built in Burnett County, its municipalities, and the State of Wisconsin based on the 2000 Census.

Table 2-11
Year Structure Built, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 2000

	1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1994	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1940 to 1959	1939 or earlier	Median Year	Total units
T. Anderson	11	12	12	60	59	1462	2030	1584	1973	5,230
T. Blaine	317	16	18	24	44	10	29	38	1974	496
T. Daniels	4	36	27	61	121	41	71	88	1972	449
T. Dewey	31	47	10	32	74	36	42	50	1974	322
T. Grantsburg	8	50	49	79	128	28	30	79	1977	451
T. Jackson	31	111	122	262	265	87	2030	30	1981	2,938
T. La Follette	0	37	39	74	92	28	37	52	1977	359
T. Lincoln	0	18	11	35	60	11	13	27	1976	175
T. Meenon	12	123	55	138	249	96	197	62	1974	932
T. Oakland	27	114	109	201	164	87	214	40	1978	956
T. Roosevelt	7	11	3	28	29	10	15	26	1975	129
T. Rusk	18	19	42	87	69	32	38	25	1980	330
T. Sand Lake	7	48	63	115	116	32	39	63	1979	483
T. Scott	36	83	62	154	190	187	165	51	1973	928
T. Siren	24	97	38	138	156	82	129	71	1975	735
T. Swiss	34	106	76	202	124	157	151	58	1977	908
T. Trade Lake	10	38	33	63	109	98	103	158	1965	612
T. Union	15	45	36	103	84	14	89	43	1978	429
T. Webb Lake	13	26	66	164	163	147	172	27	1973	778
T. West Marshland	0	27	12	56	26	32	10	12	1981	175
T. Wood River	8	52	28	63	89	61	85	171	1964	557
V. Grantsburg	0	40	43	70	100	69	97	173	1964	592
V. Siren	6	20	9	48	141	52	141	74	1966	491
V. Webster	4	27	5	35	74	31	65	104	1961	345
Burnett County	317	1,203	968	2,292	2,726	1,462	2,030	1,584	1974	12,582
Wisconsin	50,735	170,219	168,838	249,789	391,349	276,188	291,948	178,914	1,965	2,321,144

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

The majority of housing units in Burnett County were built in 1979 or earlier. The median year that housing units were built in the county was 1974, which is nine years newer than the state median year. The median year that structures were built varies between municipalities, ranging from a median age of 1961 in the Village of Webster to 1981 in the Towns of West Marshland and Jackson.

Housing Values and Rent

Housing values and rent are key indicators in measuring the affordability of housing in Burnett County. The Burnett County *Housing* element focus group discussed issues and opportunities related to affordable housing and stated that there is a good supply of affordable single family homes in Burnett County. The supply of \$50,000 to \$99,999 homes as indicated by table 2-12 supports that statement. However, the focus group also noted that property values and purchase prices are escalating rapidly on open lands and shoreline properties, and that there are virtually no affordable lots for full-time residents in new subdivisions.

Table 2-12 provides housing values of specified owner-occupied units for 2000 in Burnett County. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The U.S. Bureau of the Census determines value by the

respondents' estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale.

The 2000 Census provides additional information related to housing costs that are not represented in the following table.

- ◆ The median monthly owner cost for a mortgaged housing unit in Burnett County was \$749. The State of Wisconsin median was reported at \$1,024.
- ◆ Approximately 18% of owner-occupied households in Burnett County paid 30% or more of their 1999 household income in monthly owner costs. Just over 30% of renter-occupied households pay more than 30% of their income on housing. It is not unusual for renting households to spend a higher percentage of their income on housing since renters, in general, earn less than homeowners. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, paying more than 30% of total household income for housing is considered unaffordable.
- ◆ For those in the county who rent, the majority, nearly 45%, paid between \$300 and \$499 for rent. For the State of Wisconsin as a whole, the majority, 39.7%, paid between \$500 and \$749.
- ◆ The median gross rent paid within Burnett County was \$398. The median for the State of Wisconsin was \$540.

Affordable Housing Defined

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), affordable housing is paying no more than 30% of total household income for housing related costs. For renters, this includes utilities that are paid by the tenant.

Based on the median annual household income for Burnett County (\$34,218), the average monthly affordable housing cost based on the HUD standard is \$855.45 in Burnett County.

Table 2-12
Housing Values, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 2000

	Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more	Median (dollars)
T. Anderson	14	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	\$64,400
T. Blaine	0	19	4	3	0	0	0	0	\$94,000
T. Daniels	21	54	25	12	9	4	0	0	\$93,400
T. Dewey	19	11	18	0	4	0	2	0	\$78,200
T. Grantsburg	17	51	32	0	2	0	0	0	\$77,800
T. Jackson	21	149	57	23	28	7	0	0	\$88,300
T. La Follette	7	18	20	7	2	4	0	0	\$107,100
T. Lincoln	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$72,900
T. Meenon	23	104	52	9	3	2	6	0	\$81,800
T. Oakland	19	78	40	29	21	4	0	0	\$95,400
T. Roosevelt	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$95,000
T. Rusk	9	39	22	13	10	0	0	0	\$101,700
T. Sand Lake	11	22	33	11	10	7	0	0	\$99,000
T. Scott	10	38	43	60	28	10	0	0	\$140,100
T. Siren	18	71	46	8	18	0	0	7	\$87,900
T. Swiss	33	68	27	15	26	0	0	0	\$90,500
T. Trade Lake	20	73	48	13	11	0	0	0	\$89,100
T. Union	10	31	32	18	8	0	0	0	\$94,200
T. Webb Lake	10	33	48	16	23	0	0	0	\$113,800
T. West Marshland	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$80,000
T. Wood River	18	50	13	24	20	4	0	0	\$95,000
V. Grantsburg	66	175	55	7	2	0	0	0	\$73,000
V. Siren	38	111	23	4	0	2	0	0	\$62,700
V. Webster	61	116	6	0	0	0	0	0	\$58,100
Burnett County	457	1367	648	272	225	44	8	7	\$84,800
Wisconsin	73,450	396,893	343,993	173,519	95,163	30,507	7,353	1,589	\$109,900

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

Housing Vacancy Rate

The vacancy rate is an important measure of whether the housing supply is adequate to meet demand. It is important to note that some amount of vacancy is necessary for a healthy housing market. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, an overall vacancy rate of roughly 3% is desirable and generally allows consumers adequate choice. Desirable vacancy rates can be broken down further for different kinds of housing occupancy. For owner occupied housing, a desirable rate is 1.5%. Vacancy in rental housing should be as high as 5%. According to the 2000 census, Burnett County had a homeowner vacancy rate of 1.5%. The rental vacancy rate was reported at 6.6%, slightly higher than recommended. Overall, the vacancy rates in Burnett County appear adequate to allow those looking for housing to find it within the county.

Persons per Household

Shrinking household size is a nation-wide trend. According to Table 2-13, the number of persons per household for both Burnett County and the State of Wisconsin decreased from 1990 to 2000. When looking at the individual municipalities, 19 out of 24 had a ratio of persons per household less than that of the state. Moreover, 18 of the 24 communities witnessed a decrease in the average persons per household from 1990 to 2000. Six of these communities experienced household size decreases of 10% or greater. The Town of Dewey stands out as the community

with the highest household size at 2.7 persons per household. Burnett County's household size decreased at a slightly faster rate than the Wisconsin state average from 1990 to 2000, bringing the average household size to 2.33, while the state's average is at 2.5. Burnett County does have similar, but the smallest average household size compared to its adjacent Wisconsin Counties. Average household sizes for the Wisconsin Counties adjacent to Burnett are as follows:

- ◆ Douglas with 2.36
- ◆ Washburn with 2.39
- ◆ Polk with 2.51
- ◆ Barron with 2.48

Burnett County's villages generally exhibit the lowest numbers, primarily due to higher concentrations of seniors and young adults living in smaller households.

Table 2-13
Persons per Household, Burnett County and Wisconsin, 1990-2000

	1,990	2,000	% Change 1990 - 2000
T. Anderson	2.53	2.42	-4.3%
T. Blaine	2.61	2.31	-11.5%
T. Daniels	2.35	2.38	1.3%
T. Dewey	3.09	2.7	-12.6%
T. Grantsburg	2.9	2.61	-10.0%
T. Jackson	2.18	2.2	0.9%
T. La Follette	2.38	2.32	-2.5%
T. Lincoln	3.35	2.25	-32.8%
T. Meenon	2.43	2.31	-4.9%
T. Oakland	2.18	2.06	-5.5%
T. Roosevelt	2.61	2.53	-3.1%
T. Rusk	2.56	2.49	-2.7%
T. Sand Lake	2.61	2.62	0.4%
T. Scott	2.25	2.09	-7.1%
T. Siren	2.63	2.31	-12.2%
T. Swiss	2.36	2.43	3.0%
T. Trade Lake	2.61	2.36	-9.6%
T. Union	2.28	2.05	-10.1%
T. Webb Lake	1.92	1.94	1.0%
T. West Marshland	2.71	2.69	-0.7%
T. Wood River	2.71	2.6	-4.1%
V. Grantsburg	2.33	2.32	-0.4%
V. Siren	2.1	2.15	2.4%
V. Webster	2.24	2.16	-3.6%
Burnett County	2.45	2.33	-4.9%
Wisconsin	2.61	2.50	-4.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990-2000, STF-1.

2.3 Housing Unit Projections

Similar to population forecasts, housing projections are based on past and current housing trends. They are not predictions, but rather they extend past trends into the future, and their reliability depends on the continuation of these trends. Projections are therefore most accurate in periods of relative socio-economic and cultural stability. Projections should be considered as one of many tools used to help anticipate future needs in Burnett County and its communities. Trends that may influence the future number for housing units include demographic trends, including the declining household size and increasing age of residents, as well as other issues, such as the quality of the existing housing stock, the availability of municipal services, and the current trend of converting seasonal housing into permanent year-round housing.

Various sources have been utilized to provide two kinds of housing projections for Burnett County. The types of projections include *housing units* and *households*. Housing unit projections account for all housing types and include vacant units. Household projections account only for occupied housing and do not include group quarters. (Group quarters include nursing homes, correctional institutions, juvenile institutions, college dormitories, military quarters, and group homes.) Housing unit projections are particularly useful, as they can be used to estimate required acreage to accommodate future residential development and to estimate the demands that growth may place on the county's public facilities and services.

Three housing projections have been provided for Burnett County to establish a range, or parameters, within which future growth will likely result. The most likely scenario lies somewhere between the Linear and WDOA-based projections. In most cases, the projections based on building permits are not as useful because permit data was only available for a few years, which is not necessarily indicative of long-range trends.

WDOA Population-Based Projection

The first housing unit projection was based on WDOA's population projections. Population, average household size and seasonal/vacancy data for each community were used to extrapolate future housing units. Based on this projection, Burnett County will have 15,448 housing units by 2030, representing a 13% increase from 2008.

Multiple Housing Unit Projections Create Parameters for Assessment

Three housing projections have been provided for Burnett County: a linear trend housing unit projection is provided based on census data for 1990 and 2000, a housing unit projection based on WDOA population projections, and a housing unit projection based on building permits issued. Table 2-15 presents these different projections. The projections range from a growth of 10% all the way to 26%.

Linear Trend Population-Based Projection

Housing units were also projected assuming a linear continuation of population growth trends since 1990. Census 1990 and 2000 population counts and WDOA's 2008 population estimate were utilized to create a linear trend by extending forward to 2030 the average yearly population change between 1990 and 2008. The linear population projections were then converted to housing units as described in the WDOA population-based projection.

Based on the linear projection, it is estimated that there will be 17,264 housing units in Burnett County by the year 2030, a 26% increase from 2008.

Building Permit Based Housing Projection

Table 2-14 also presents a housing unit projection for Burnett County's towns based on the number of building permits allocated for new construction as tracked by the Burnett County Zoning Department and the Villages located in Burnett County.

Based on the building permit data, it is estimated that there will be 15,099 housing units in Burnett County by 2030, representing a 10% increase from the 2008 estimate.

Table 2-14
Comparative Housing Unit Projection, Burnett County
2008-2030

	Data Source	Estimates	Projection of Number of Housing Units				
			2008	2010	2015	2020	2025
T. Anderson	WisDOA-based	286	301	316	329	339	346
	Linear		294	313	333	352	372
	Building Permits		269	271	273	275	277
T. Daniels	WisDOA-based	459	455	465	473	477	476
	Linear		465	480	496	511	526
	Building Permits		412	404	395	387	378
T. Dewey	WisDOA-based	325	331	342	351	357	359
	Linear		330	343	356	370	383
	Building Permits		365	396	427	458	489
T. Jackson	WisDOA-based	1,161	1,201	1,059	1,388	1,463	1,518
	Linear		1,213	1,095	1,474	1,604	1,734
	Building Permits		1,158	1,222	1,285	1,349	1,412
T. Oakland	WisDOA-based	1,201	1,268	1,283	1,465	1,543	1602
	Linear		1,242	1,260	1,449	1,552	1655
	Building Permits		1,172	1,236	1,299	1,363	1426
T. Sand Lake	WisDOA-based	454	469	615	497	506	508
	Linear		465	627	520	548	575
	Building Permits		471	484	497	510	523
T. Siren	WisDOA-based	755	729	629	718	706	687
	Linear		771	811	851	891	931
	Building Permits		731	738	745	752	759
T. Trade Lake	WisDOA-based	702	686	703	716	723	723
	Linear		713	741	770	798	826
	Building Permits		671	694	717	740	763
T. Union	WisDOA-based	417	435	454	472	484	491
	Linear		429	461	492	524	555
	Building Permits		454	470	486	502	518
T. Webb Lake	WisDOA-based	852	906	981	1,048	1,103	1,145
	Linear		883	962	1,041	1,120	1,198
	Building Permits		689	669	648	628	607
T. Wood River	WisDOA-based	579	587	599	609	613	610
	Linear		584	596	607	619	630
	Building Permits		542	540	538	536	534
V. Grantsburg	WisDOA-based	657	659	677	695	705	709
	Linear		670	701	732	764	795
	Building Permits		672	703	754	795	836
V. Webster	WisDOA-based	343	342	346	350	350	347
	Linear		348	360	372	384	396
	Building Permits		353	366	379	392	405
Burnett County	WisDOA-based	13,711	13,962	14,497	14,967	15,292	15,448
	Linear		14,034	14,842	15,649	16,456	17,264
	Building Permits		13,421	13,841	14,260	14,680	15,099

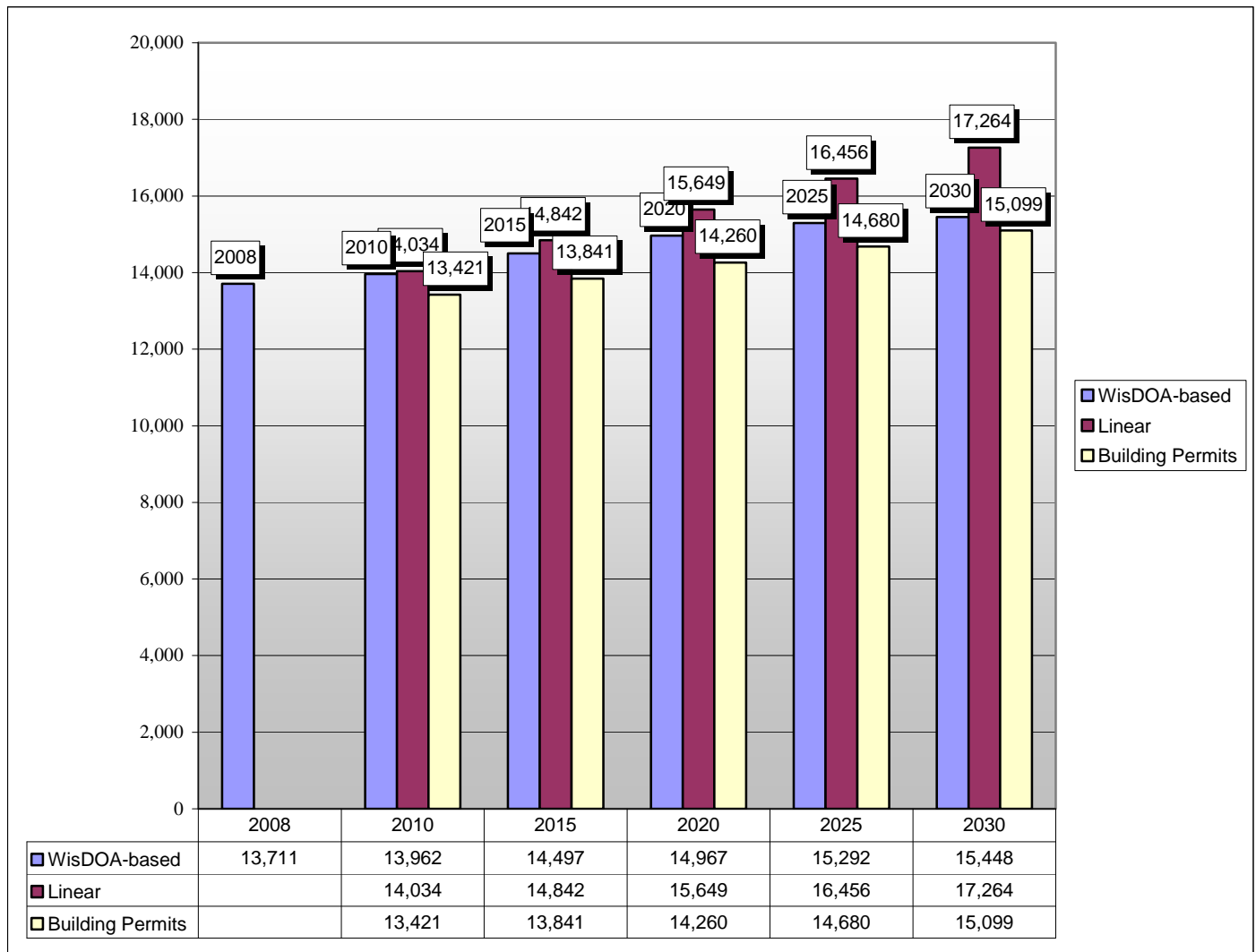
Note: The comparative housing unit projection totals included in this table include totals from all Burnett County communities, not just those for the participating communities listed.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Burnett County Building Permits, U.S. Census Bureau

Housing Outlook

Figure 2-7 shows these housing trends graphically. Some general conclusions can be drawn regarding expected changes to housing. Projections for housing units range anywhere from around 10% growth to more than 26% growth. From the county-wide perspective, housing is likely to continue to grow throughout the planning period, and the actual amount of growth is likely to fall somewhere within this range of projections. Trends on the local level will be more varied with projected growth for most communities, but steady to declining housing numbers likely in some remote towns.

Figure 2-7
Comparative Housing Unit Projection, Burnett County
2008-2030



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Burnett County Building Permits, U.S. Census Bureau

County-wide, growth in housing units will likely increase at a rate somewhere in between the 13% increase projected based on WDOA population projections and the 26% increase projected using the linear census population projection. This is assuming the current housing construction market conditions continue to slow as they have in the last few years. The projections based on various permit activity are likely to underestimate the amount housing units seen by the year 2030. These alternative projections are based on historical data from a period of time that was considered a construction slow-down. Population estimates show that the number of housing units in Burnett County is likely to increase steadily.

2.4 Population and Housing Trends and Outlook

Population Trends in Wisconsin

The WDOA, Demographics Services, July 2001 report, *Population Trends in Wisconsin: 1970-2000* included the following findings:

Between 1970 and 2000, Wisconsin's total population grew by 945,854 persons, or 21.41%. However, this overall change differed by decade. To understand how Wisconsin's population changed, one must examine the components: natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration (in-migration minus out-migration).

1970s

The decade of the 1970s saw a population increase of 287,821 from 4,417,821 to 4,705,642, or 6.5%. There were 681,959 births and 404,266 deaths, resulting in a natural increase of 277,693 persons. Net migration was 10,128 persons.

1980s

The state's population increased by 3.96% to 4,891,769. Total births increased to 727,817 and deaths were 414,694, resulting in a natural increase of 313,123 persons. However, net out-migration of 126,996 persons produced an overall population change of only 186,127 persons. Most of the state's out-migration occurred during the deep recession of the early and mid 1980s.

1990s

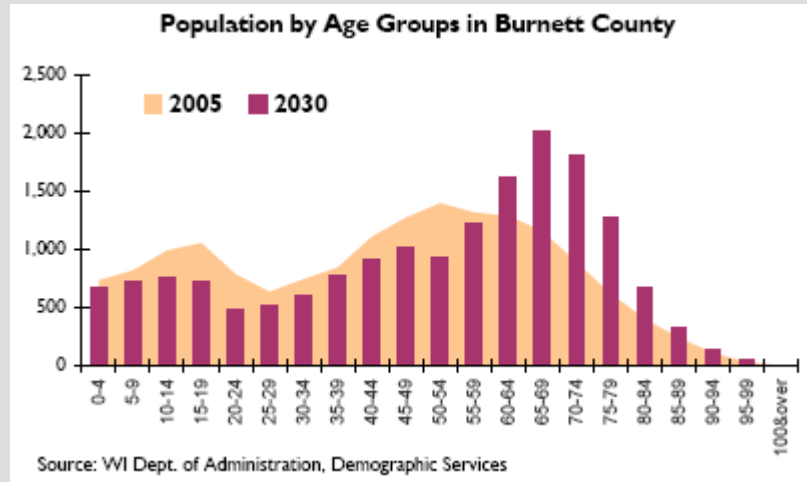
Wisconsin's population increased by a robust 9.65 % to 5,363,675. The 1990s experienced the smallest natural increase of the three decades because of fewer births and a larger number of deaths that resulted in a natural increase of about 243,687 persons. However, the most significant trend during the 1990s was a turnaround in migration with 228,219 more people moving into the state than moving out. The impact of natural increase and positive net migration yielded a population increase of about 471,906 persons, by far the highest of the three decades. In fact, the 1990s were the second fastest growing decade in the state's history. Wisconsin's highest period of growth occurred in the 1950s when the population grew by 517,202.

Towns

In 1970, towns made up 27.68 percent of the total population. By 2000, their proportion of the total had risen to 31.10 percent. Towns grew by 17.71 percent in the 1970s, 2.31 percent in the 1980s, and 13.30 percent during the 1990s.

Aging Population Trends

The Wisconsin Department of Administration has projected that a significant shift in Burnett County's age structure will take place by 2030. More than 6,500 Burnett County residents are expected to be age 65 and older by that time, growing from 29% of the 2005 estimated population to 46% of the projected 2030 population.



Villages

Wisconsin's villages increased from 10.43 percent of the state's population in 1970 to 12.81 percent in 2000. Villages increased by 17.27 percent in the 1970s, 6.30 percent in the 1980s, and 19.66% during the 1990s. Overall, villages grew by a greater overall rate (49.16%) than towns (36.44%), cities excluding Milwaukee (19.54%), and the City of Milwaukee (-16.78%) during the 30-year period. In general, smaller places grew at a faster rate than larger ones since 1970.

Cities (Excluding Milwaukee)

Cities declined slightly from 45.66% of the total population in 1970 to 44.96 percent in 2000. Cities grew by 3.61% in the 1970s, 6.08% in the 1980s, and 8.76% during the 1990s.

Burnett County Trends

The following population and housing trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years. The following statements are based on recent trends that are expected to continue well into the future or the opinions of Burnett County citizens who are leaders in the housing field.

- ◆ The aging population is growing, and people over 65 are projected to comprise nearly a quarter of the county population by 2030.
- ◆ Minority populations are expected to increase.
- ◆ Expect continued interest in seasonal structures, especially hunting cabins.
- ◆ Expect the continued conversion of seasonal to permanent structures.
- ◆ Condominiums will increase as an option for seniors and first time home buyers.

- ◆ Interest in modular and mobile home development will continue as driven by need for affordable housing.
- ◆ People will continue to desire an "acre or two in the country," and pressure to convert farmland and woodland to subdivisions and lots will increase, especially in rapidly growing areas.
- ◆ The need for elderly housing will increase as the population ages.
- ◆ An excess of vacant housing units may result from the aging population choosing other options like assisted living, condominiums, and the like.
- ◆ Finding quality affordable housing will become increasingly difficult.
- ◆ High demand for housing and energy cost assistance will continue.

2.5 Housing Programs Currently in Use

The following programs are currently available for use in Burnett County with regard to housing.

Burnett County Federally Assisted Housing Projects

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) maintains an inventory of all federally assisted housing projects in the state. The inventory is organized by county, city, project name/address, management agency, total units, program, and a breakdown of unit types (elderly, family, disabled, etc.).

The following abbreviations are used to identify the applicable program.

- ◆ LIPH - Low-Income Public Housing: Public Housing Authority owned and operated. HUD-assisted for debt service and operations.
- ◆ 221d3 - Privately owned projects with either below-market interest rate loans or market-rate loans with a subsidy to the tenants provided by HUD.
- ◆ S8/NC - Section 8 New Construction and Substantial Rehabilitation: HUD provides a rent subsidy to the owner for the difference between tenant's ability to pay and the contract rent.
- ◆ S8/EX, S8/VR, S8/MR - Section 8 Existing, Section 8 Voucher, Section 8 Mod Rehab: Existing units are selected by the tenant and HUD provides a subsidy to the owner for the difference between tenant's ability to pay and the contract rent.
- ◆ S/515 - Section 515(I.C.): Rural Economic Community Development Services (RECDs) provides below-market rate loans to owners to reduce costs to tenants. Additional rental subsidy may be provided.

- ◆ S/202 - Section 202: HUD provides a direct loan to nonprofit organizations for project development and rent subsidy for low-income tenants. Several Section 202 units are designed for physically handicapped, developmentally disabled, and chronically mentally ill residents.

The following is the findings from the WHEDA inventory for Burnett County and the Burnett County Housing Authority.

Municipality: Siren

Project Name: Burnett County Housing

24097 Ellis Avenue

Siren, WI 54872

Management Company: Burnett County Housing Authority (contact: Mark Olsen)

Current Tax Credit Property: No

Section 8 Property: Yes

Offer Assisted Living: No

Accepts Section 8 Vouchers: No

Number of Units: 24, All Family Units

Municipality	Project Name	Agent Name - if public	Program - Units
Webster	Cedarwood Manor West	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 16 elderly/ disabled
Webster	Cedarwood Manor East	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 14 elderly/ disabled
Webster	Camelot Court	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 4 elderly/ disabled
Webster	Scatter sites - duplexes	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 12 Family units (2-3 bedrooms)
Siren	Birchwood Manor West	Housing Authority	S8/VR - 8 elderly/ disabled
Siren	Birchwood Manor East	Housing Authority	S8/VR - 8 elderly/ disabled
Siren	Scatter sites - duplexes	Housing Authority	S8/VR - 4 Family units
Siren	Scatter sites - duplexes	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 8 Family units (2-3 bedrooms)
Danbury	Duplex	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 2 Family units
Danbury	Split - level house	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 1 Family unit
Grantsburg	Scatter sites - split level house	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 6 Family units
Grantsburg	Single-level house	Housing Authority	S8/ VR - 1 Family unit
Grantsburg	Crex Way Court (HUD)	Housing Authority	
Grantsburg	Big Gust Terrace (HUD)	Housing Authority	
Grantsburg	Courtyard Square (FHA)	Housing Authority	

Source: Burnett County Housing Authority

State Housing Programs

Home Safety Act

The Wisconsin Home Safety Act, signed into law in 2003, requires the state's Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) to be enforced in all municipalities. This includes the necessity to have new construction inspected for compliance with the UDC, the statewide building code for one and two family dwellings built since June 1, 1980.

The Home Safety Act includes important changes to the enabling statutes for the UDC. The changes were effective as of December 18, 2003. Previous to the new legislation, municipalities with a population of 2,500 or less could choose by resolution to decline UDC enforcement. Municipalities of less than 2,500 that passed a resolution of non-enforcement also had the opportunity to continue non-enforcement until January 1, 2005.

Municipalities that previously chose not to enforce the UDC now have three options:

- ◆ Adopt an ordinance to begin local enforcement of the UDC. This may include contracting with another municipality or a private party to do the work.
- ◆ Delegate enforcement to the county, if the county is willing to accept it.
- ◆ Take no action. This then causes the Safety and Buildings Division to enforce the UDC for new homes in the municipality.

There are approximately 564 municipalities where the state will provide UDC enforcement. In those areas that state-contracted inspectors will be providing enforcement, permits will be required for new home construction but not additions or alterations. It is important to stress that this does not prohibit municipalities from enforcing single and two family municipal ordinances or permits. For questions on the enforcement status of a specific municipality or finding a registered UDC Inspection Agency, please check the Safety & Buildings website, www.commerce.wi.gov/SB. For further information contact the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

In Burnett County, all the towns and villages, except the Town of Dewey and the Town of La Follette, are currently identified as locally enforcing the Home Safety Act. The Town of Dewey and La Follette use a state contracted inspection agency. Enforcement is not provided through Burnett County.

Movin' Out, Inc.

Movin' Out is a housing organization that provides services to people with disabilities and their families throughout the State of Wisconsin. It provides information and assistance during the home-purchasing process, including pre-purchase counseling and down-payment assistance.

Regional Housing Programs

Northwest Regional Planning Commission's Housing Program

NWRPC's housing program provides administrative services to local housing rehabilitation programs throughout their 10 county region. In Burnett County, the commission has an administrative relationship with housing rehabilitation in the Town of Swiss.

<http://www.nwrpc.com/housing>

Northwest Affordable Housing

Northwest Affordable Housing is a program of the Northwest Regional Planning Commission that promotes affordable and accessible housing for low and moderate-income people. It serves Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn counties.

Wild Rivers Habitat for Humanity

Wild Rivers Habitat for Humanity is an affiliate of Habitat for Humanity International, serving Burnett and Polk counties. It is a non-profit agency that builds homes for low-income families in need.

Indianhead Community Action Agency

This agency serves Burnett, Clark, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn counties by constructing affordable housing in rural areas through its Housing Development program. The program primarily assists low-income, disabled and elderly residents. The agency also provides weatherization assistance to existing homeowners.

Catholic Charities Bureau

The Catholic Charities Bureau has a Housing Counseling Program that educates homebuyers, provides pre-purchase and credit repair information, and post-purchase crisis management services. Additionally, through its Independent Housing Program, the Bureau subsidizes housing for elderly people.

Burnett County Housing Authority

This agency serves Burnett County's low income and elderly populations by providing affordable housing opportunities. Public housing for those in need is provided in a dignified, community setting. Currently, public housing units exist in Webster, Grantsburg, Danbury and Siren.

Emergency Housing Programs

Siren Salvation Army Faith House

The Siren Salvation Army Faith House offers emergency and transitional shelter as part of their social services program.

3. Transportation

The land use pattern of Burnett County, its municipalities, and the region are tied together by the transportation system, including roadways and trails. The residents, business people, agricultural producers, and manufacturers all rely upon a dependable transportation system to function and provide linkages to areas beyond their borders. Burnett County’s transportation network plays a major role in the efficiency, safety, and overall desirability of the area as a place to live and work.

3.1 Existing Road System

The existing transportation system for Burnett County is represented on Map 3-1 (local maps can be found within Appendix UCF – Community Facilities and Services Maps). The county’s road configuration is characterized by both a rural grid roadway pattern and a pattern influenced by the many natural features and man-made features of the land. These include forests, rivers, lakes, wetlands, other natural features, and community locations.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WDOT), the county maintains 219.81 miles of county trunk highway. This compares to 1,204.34 miles of municipal or township roads. Burnett County also contains 106 miles of state and connecting highway. Table 3-1 displays the mileage of local streets by their location in a town or village in Burnett County.

Table 3-1
Existing Roadway Mileage, Burnett County, 2008

	County Forest Roads	County Trunk Highways	Other County Roads	Municipal Roads	Total Miles
Total for Towns	32.67	218.09	0.39	1,167.54	1,418.69
Total for Villages	0.00	1.72	0.00	36.80	38.52
Burnett County Total	32.67	219.81	0.39	1,204.34	1,457.21

Source: State of Wisconsin DOT, Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads.

The general traffic circulation pattern in the county is as follows:

- State Highway 35 serves as the primary north/south corridor for the county. State Highway 35 has the largest traffic volume in the county, with a peak AADT count of ranging from 5,700 to 7,800 between the Villages of Webster and Siren. State Highway 35 splits Burnett County roughly in half and provides a primary route to the Superior, Wisconsin and Duluth, Minnesota region.
- State Highway 70 provides the primary east/west corridor in the southern portion of the county. State Highway 70 experiences the second highest traffic volumes in the county, with peak traffic counts lower on the eastern edge of the county (2,900) and higher near the villages (4,500 to 4,600). Most of this traffic is transient in nature. This route serves as a primary link, not only for inter-county trips, but also inter-region, and interstate trips. State Highway 70 links the Villages of Siren with the Village of Grantsburg in the

county. It is a main means for people who live in the southern part of the county to travel east and west.

- ◆ State Highway 77 provides the primary east/west corridor in the northern portion of the county. Peak travel numbers are significantly lower along this route than the corridors in the southern part of the county because of the smaller population concentration. State Highway 77 leads into the Danbury area.
- ◆ State Highway 87 provides for north/south travel in the southwestern portion of the county. It is a primary link between Polk County and the Village of Grantsburg, where STH 87 intersects and terminates at STH 70.
- ◆ State Highway 48 is only found in Burnett County of a short stretch in the southwestern portion of the County. It connects Frederic in Polk County and leads into Burnett County where it joins with State Highway 87 before entering the Village of Grantsburg.

3.2 Highways

Highways Defined

Highways, or more generally roads, are public rights-of-way set aside for the movement of people and goods from one place to another, principally by the use of motor vehicles. Roads have evolved over time from walking paths, to horse trails, to improved gravel roads, to the present day paved surface streets in the urban areas and highways in the rural areas. While the early paths were commonly accepted routes to follow, as development took place, there was always a need to bring order and sanction to the travel routes by the common exercise of governance. And it evolved that government became the universally successful mechanism for making the improvements to roadways as usage increased and as the nature of vehicles changed over time.

Highway Users

Streets and highways are used in a variety of ways: by cars carrying people, by trucks carrying goods, by bicycles, and by the oldest form of transportation, walking. There are also snowmobiles, ATV's, horses carrying people for recreation, and horses pulling buggies and wagons, farm tractors pulling equipment from field to field as well as equipment for the construction and maintenance of roads populate the streets and highways

Rules of the Road

The wide variety of road users brings with it a need to minimize conflicts between users and requires the establishment of rules and regulations to protect the overall health, safety and well being of the community. Government establishes “rules of the road” which is significant for highway functionality, design and for the overall development pattern.

Highway Design

The user is the primary determinant of highway design. Cars and trucks are the overwhelming majority of highway users, and it is primarily for their needs that the design standards are set determining precisely how they are built. However, other vehicles, such as farm equipment, are also considered, due to their abnormal size and weight. Within densely populated urban areas where trip origins and destination are more proximate, walking and bicycling are more prevalent. Therefore sidewalks, bike lanes or trails may be warranted, but in rural areas this is seldom the case. In urban areas parking is usually accommodated on the street while in rural areas parking is almost never accommodated on the road. Based on how the road is to be used, design standards are set specifying how the street or highway is to be built.

Highway Functions

There are two primary functions of streets and roads. One is to provide *access* to land: that is to homes, work places, shopping areas, schools, churches, recreational areas, etc. The other is to provide *ease of movement* from one location (point of origin) to another location (point of destination).

While these functions are not diametrically opposed to one another, they do compete. Numerous points of access along a road, closely spaced, provide occasion for conflict with vehicles making turning movements that reduces the ease with which other vehicles can freely travel along the route. More access points along a route results in slower travel speeds which results in lower traffic carrying capacity and longer travel times. Higher speed makes turning movements more difficult resulting in reduced safety. More of one results in less of the other.

Roads cannot be all things to all people. Roads are now built to differing design standards based on how they are intended to be used. Simply stated, there are different roads for different purposes. A spectrum of road and street types have been established from principally providing access on one end to exclusively providing ease of movement (maximizing traffic carrying capacity and safety) on the other end. This spectrum of design and purpose types is referred to as functional classification.

3.3 Functional Classification of Highways

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has set statewide standards in its Facilities Development Manual for the functional classification of streets and highways. The state uses different classification systems for urban and rural areas. The classifications and descriptions follow:

Urban Area Functional Classifications

For the purpose of transportation planning, urban areas are classified as places with populations of 5,000 or more. Within Burnett County there are no areas classified as urban areas and the entire County falls under the rural area classification.

Rural Area Functional Classifications

Principal Arterials serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve all urban areas greater than 5,000 in population. The rural principal arterials are further subdivided into:

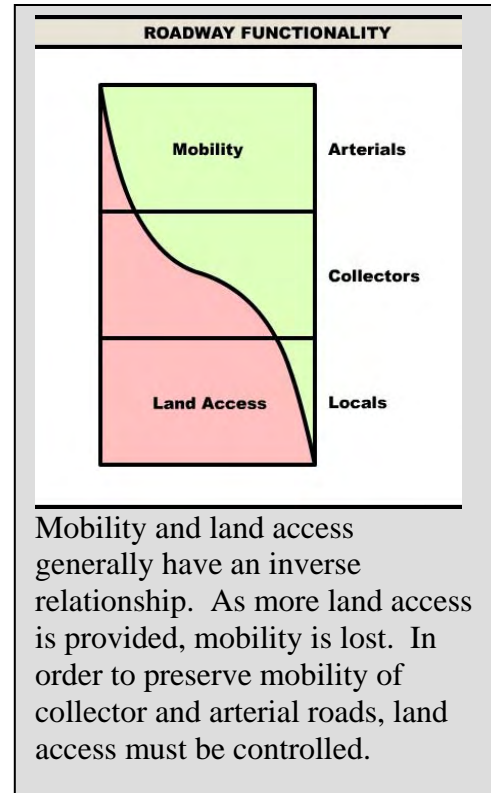
1. Interstate highways.
2. Other principal arterials.

Minor Arterials, in conjunction with principal arterials, serve cities, large communities, and other major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements.

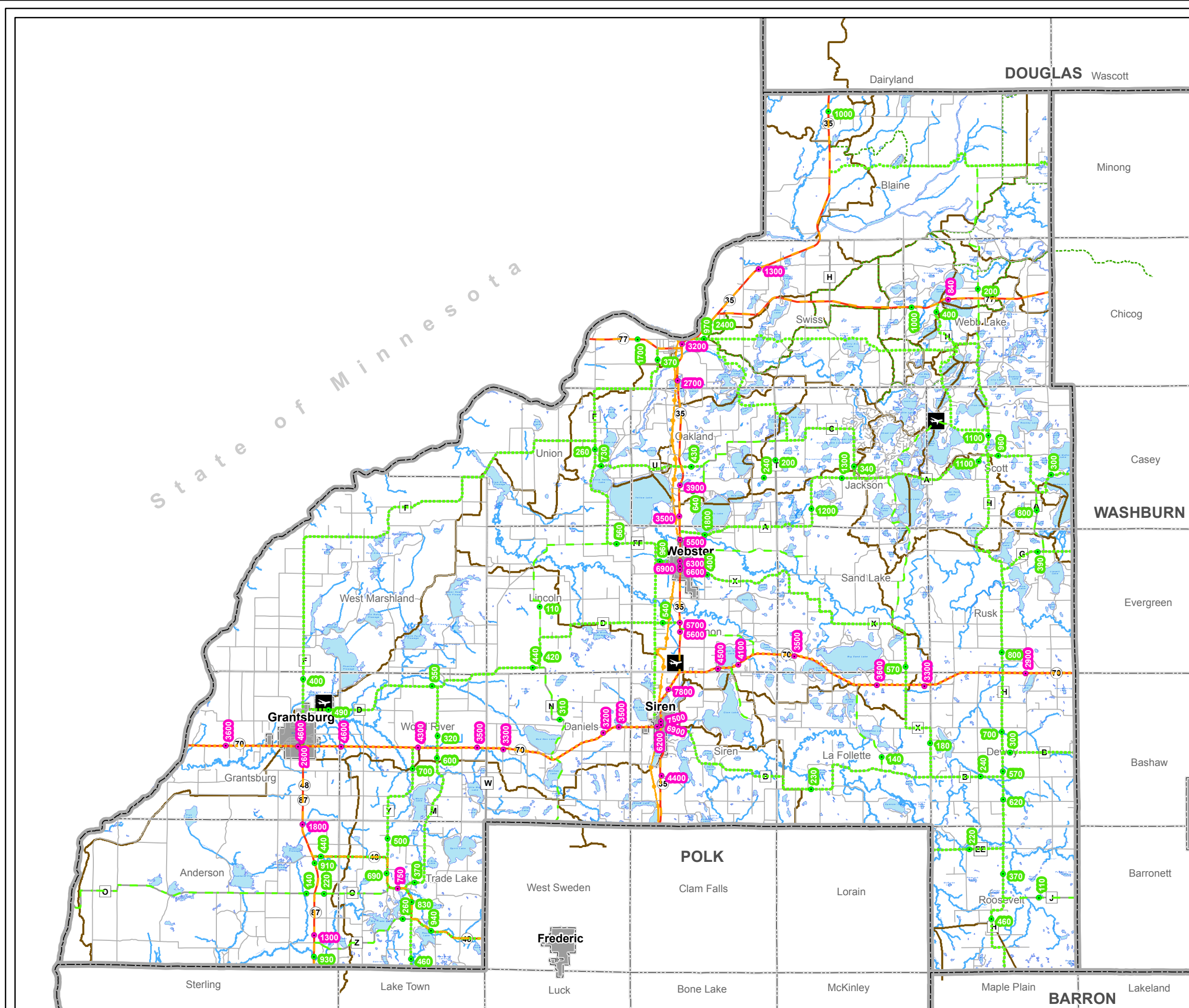
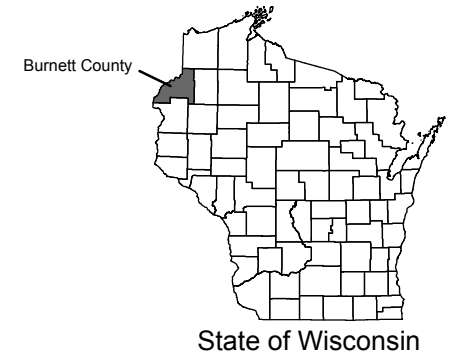
Major Collectors provide service to moderate sized communities and other intra-area traffic generators, and link those generators to nearby larger population centers or higher function routes.

Minor Collectors collect traffic from local roads, and provide links to all remaining smaller communities, locally important traffic generators, and higher function roads. All developed areas should be within a reasonable distance of a collector road.

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



MAP 3 - 1 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers	Functional Class
State Highway	Principal Arterial
County Highway	Major Collector
Town Road	Minor Arterial
Rivers	Minor Collector
Lakes	
Village Boundary	Transportation Features
Town Boundary	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
County Boundary	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007
	Airports
	Snowmobile Trails
	ATV Trails
	Gandy Dancer Trail

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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3.4 Traffic Volume Trends

Vehicle Miles of Travel

Most traffic counts are reported in terms of annual average daily traffic and represent an estimate of the number of vehicles that travel along a specific point of roadway on an average day. Vehicle miles of travel estimates are based on annual average daily traffic estimates, but also include the distance traveled to provide a measure of vehicle travel usage over a specific geographic area, such as a county. The amount of vehicle miles traveled in Burnett County for specific years from 1999 to 2007 are found in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2
Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel, Burnett County

Year	1999	2002	2005	2007	# change 1999 - 2007	% change 1999 - 2007
Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel	439,300	448,000	468,859	466,600	27,300	6.21%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Vehicle Miles of Travel, 1999 - 2007.

In 2007, the amount of miles traveled daily had increased by over 27,000 miles when compared to 1999. The data also shows a stabilization and slight decrease in miles traveled by vehicle daily in 2007 when compared to 2005.

Annual average daily traffic (AADT) counts for 2002 and 2007 are presented for selected roadways in Burnett County. Average Annual Daily Traffic counts are calculated by multiplying raw hourly traffic counts by seasonal, day-of-week, and axle adjustment factors. The daily hourly values are then averaged by hour of the day and the values are summed to create the AADT count. Refer to Map 3-1 for selected AADT counts from 2002 and 2007.

State Highway Traffic Volume Trends

Table 3-3 displays the AADT counts for several state and US highway segments throughout Burnett County.

Table 3-3
State Highway AADT Counts, Burnett County

State Highway System	2002	2007	# Difference	% Difference
STH 70, near Lower Clam Lake	4,100	4,100	0	0.00%
STH 70, between Siren and Grantsburg	4,500	4,600	100	2.22%
STH 70, west of Grantsburg	3,500	3,600	100	2.86%
STH 35, south of Siren	3,700	3,700	0	0.00%
STH 35, north of Webster	3,600	3,900	300	8.33%
STH 35, north of Danbury	1,300	1,300	0	0.00%
STH 77, east of intersection with County Road H	880	840	-40	-4.55%
STH 87, south of intersection with County Road Z	930	1,300	370	39.78%
STH 87/ 48, south of Grantsburg	1,800	1,800	0	0.00%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts, 2002 and 2007.

Based on the traffic counts completed by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in 2002 and 2007, State Highways 70 and 35 have the greatest traffic volumes when compared to other highways in the county. However, the greatest traffic flow increases were noticed on the southern portion of State Highway 87 and on State Highway 35 north of the Village of Webster.

County Trunk Highway Traffic Volumes

Table 3-4 displays traffic counts for selected county trunk highways in Burnett County. Many of the county trunk highways are the only route available between unincorporated and incorporated areas within the county.

Table 3-4
County Highway AADT Counts, Burnett County

County Truck Highway System	2002
CTH H, north of STH 70	800
CTH H, south of STH 77	400
CTH X, east of Webster	400
CTH D, west of STH 35	540
CTH F, north of Grantsburg	400
CTH B, east of Siren	780
CTH FF, west of Webster	960

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts, 2002.

The county truck highway system in Burnett County extends to the rural and natural areas. Therefore the traffic counts are expected to be relatively low when compared to the State Highway traffic counts. The traffic counts for the county highway system have not been updated by the Wisconsin DOT since 2002.

3.5 Accidents in Burnett County

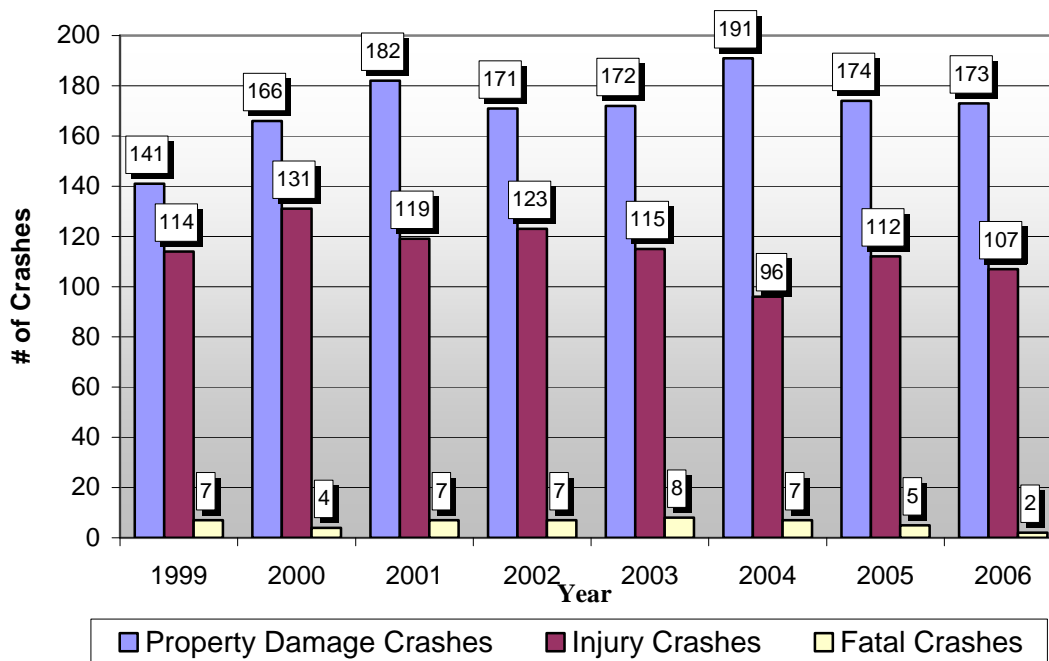
To further analyze Burnett County's road system, motor vehicle accidents are studied to identify problem areas. The frequency of motor vehicle accidents tends to correlate directly with traffic volumes. Table 3-5 and Figure 3-1 shows the different types of crashes in Burnett County from 1999 to 2006.

Table 3-5
Vehicle Crashes in Burnett County, 1999 - 2006

Year	Property Damage Crashes	Injury Crashes	Fatal Crashes	Total Crashes
1999	141	114	7	262
2000	166	131	4	301
2001	182	119	7	308
2002	171	123	7	301
2003	172	115	8	295
2004	191	96	7	294
2005	174	112	5	291
2006	173	107	2	282

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Figure 3-1
Accidents by Year in Burnett County, 1999 - 2006



Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

3.6 Additional Modes of Transportation

Trucking

Trucking is an integral part of the Burnett County economy and depends on a safe and efficient highway system as well as adequate local roads and streets. Heavy truck operators do business in the county hauling milk and other agricultural products, forest products, manufactured goods, and other industrial and commercial applications.

Local roads are generally not designed to accommodate heavy truck operation and are limited to direct delivery. Roadways of higher functional classification are designed with increasing load bearing characteristics. Some county highways and nearly all local roads may have weight restrictions during periods of spring thaw.

Infrastructure to support trucking exists within Burnett County and throughout the surrounding region. State highways 35, 48, 70 and 87 are designated as official truck routes by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. According to WDOT truck operator data, there are no official rest areas within the county. There are State Patrol safety and weight enforcement facilities within Burnett County.

Motorized Recreational Vehicles

All terrain vehicles (ATVs), snowmobiles, and dirt-bikes experience significant use in Burnett County. They are primarily used for recreational purposes, but may also be used for agricultural and commercial applications. Burnett County contains more than 300 miles of groomed, signed snowmobile and ATV trails. In addition, some towns have adopted local ordinances which allow the use of ATVs on local roads.

Air Service

There are seven airports in Burnett County. Two of them are publicly owned, while the other five are privately owned. No scheduled passenger flights are available in Burnett County. The nearest airports providing regular scheduled passenger flights to domestic and international destinations are in Duluth, Minnesota and Minneapolis – St. Paul, Minnesota.

Of the two public airports located in Burnett County, one is municipally owned and the other is the county airport. Table 3-6 displays the name, location, owner, and status of the airports/airfields in Burnett County.

Table 3-6
Public and Private Airports/Airfields in Burnett County

Burnett County Airports/ Airfields			
Airport	Location	Owner/ Operator	Status
Grantsburg Municipal Airport	Village of Grantsburg	Village of Grantsburg	Public
Burnett County Airport	Town of Meenon	Burnett County	Public
Voyager Village Airport	Town of Jackson	Voyager Village Property Owners Assoc.	Private
Carlson Field Airport	Town of Blaine	Len Carlson	Private
Burnett Medical Heliport	Village of Grantsburg	Burnett Medical Center	Private
Alpha Hotel Airport	Village of Webster	David Littfin	Private
Circle T Airport	Town of Grantsburg	Danny Tagg	Private

Source: Northwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Federal Aviation Administration.

Burnett County Airport

The Burnett County Airport is located in the Town of Meenon and is owned by Burnett County. This airport is part of the state airport system and is classified as a General Utility (GU) in the *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020*. This means the airport is intended to serve virtually all small general aviation single and twin-engine aircraft, both piston and turboprop, with a maximum takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds. These aircrafts generally have approach speeds below 121 knots and wingspans of less than 79 feet. These aircrafts are typically used for business and charter flying and for personal reasons.

The Burnett County Airport has two runways, both have pilot controlled lighting:

Runway 04/22 is a 75' x 3,900' asphalt surface

Runway 13/31 is 75' x 5,000 asphalt surface

The airport has 24 – hour self fuel service that includes 100LL, JET A, and Autogas. There are 24 aircraft based on the field, 23 of which are single engine planes.

Grantsburg Municipal Airport

The Grantsburg Municipal Airport is located in the Town of Grantsburg, but owned by the Village of Grantsburg. This airport is part of the state airport system and is classified as a Basic Utility A (GU-A) in the *Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020*. This indicates that the airport is designed to accommodate aircrafts of less than 6,000 pounds of gross weight, with approach speeds below 91 knots and wingspans of less than 49 feet. Such aircraft are typically single-engine piston.

The airport has two runways:

Runway 12/30, 3,000 x 60'

Runway 5/23, 3,315 x 120'

This airport has no fuel services. The airport has 19 aircraft based on the field, 17 of which are a single engine and the other two are ultralights.

The source for the figures presented above regarding the number of aircrafts at each of the public airports is the AirNav.com website.

Water Transportation

Commercial water transport does not currently take place in Burnett County on any significant level. However, between 1860 and 1910, the lumber industry in the county was thriving. During this time, the Yellow River, St. Croix River, and many other smaller streams, were used for logging transport, though they no longer serve this function today.

Recreational uses represent the vast majority of water-based transportation in Burnett County. For example, the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway offers more than 150 miles of wild and scenic, river canoeing and kayaking.

Freight Rail Service and Ports

There are no rail or port services within Burnett County. Rail and ports services are available in Superior, Wisconsin.

Pedestrian Transportation Corridors

Pedestrian travel is an integral part of the total transportation picture. Many people rely on walking for exercise as well as for travel from their homes to work, school, or shopping. For the elderly, children, and those who are disabled, having safe and convenient pedestrian facilities is essential to daily activities. The most extensive pedestrian sidewalk systems are located within the three villages.

There are also many walking paths through out the county. The most prominent is the Gandy Dancer State Trail, which occupies an old railroad corridor, converted for recreational use. Refer to the Utilities and Community Facilities element for more information on trails.

Rustic Roads

The Rustic Road System of Wisconsin was created to help citizens and local units of government preserve what remains of Wisconsin's scenic, lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bikers, hikers, and motorists. Unique brown and yellow signs mark the routes of all officially designated Rustic Roads. An officially designated Rustic Road shall continue to be under local control. The county, village, or town shall have the same authority over the Rustic Road as it possesses over other highways under its jurisdiction. The maximum speed limit on a Rustic Road has been established by law at 45 mph. A speed limit as low as 25 mph may be established by the local governing authority. To date, Wisconsin has 107 marked Rustic Roads in 56 counties, covering over 600 miles. Four of the designated Rustic Roads are within Burnett County; Rustic Road 15, Rustic Road 79, Rustic Road 80, and Rustic Road 98.

- ◆ Rustic Road 15 includes River Road and Skog Road between Fish Lake Road and Hickerson Road to the southwest of the Village of Grantsburg. Adjacent to the St. Croix River Forest and the Fish Lake Wildlife Area, this Rustic Road contains views of coniferous and hardwood trees. Rustic Road 15 is within a quarter mile of the St. Croix River, which is part of the United States Wild and Scenic River System. There are several hiking trails that branch off of this 5.4 mile scenic road.
- ◆ Rustic Road 79 starts on Glendenning Road beginning at Highway 35 and extends west ending on County F. This 1.2 mile scenic road is covered by a canopy of oaks and crosses the Gandy Dancer State Trail which is used for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling. Rustic Road 79 crosses the Yellow Bridge which connects Yellow Lake with the St. Croix River near the historic Fort Folle Avoine.
- ◆ Rustic Road 80 is County Highway E beginning at the intersection of County Highway A winding parallel with McKenzie Lake until its intersection with Tokash Road near the Washburn County border. This 2.1 mile Rustic Road is used by pedestrians and bicyclists for recreational purposes. It is winding with gentle hills and borders McKenzie

Lake. Tall oaks canopy the road during the summer months and wildlife such as ducks, bear, deer, and eagles are often seen throughout the year.

- ♦ Rustic Road 98 is a paved eight mile loop that travels to the east of the Gandy Dancer State Trail and Rustic Road 79. This scenic route begins at the junction of Highway 35 and old 35 near Danbury. The route produces easterly along CCC Road to Hayden Lake Road, looping back to Highway 35. Rustic Road 98 is contained in the Towns of Oakland and Swiss and passes several lakes, prairie lands and canopied trees. The route along includes an abundance of wildlife including waterfowl, deer, bear, and eagles.

Bicycle Corridors

Bicycling plays an important role in moving people, many of whom rely on or choose the bicycle for their main or only mode of transportation. Bicycles can move considerable numbers of people, especially in urban areas. The benefits of bicycling can be generalized into the following categories: health, transportation, safety, environmental, transportation choice, efficiency, economic, and quality of life. Therefore, bicycling is an important element of the overall transportation system in Burnett County and is an accepted and promoted alternative form of transportation.

Transit Services in Burnett County

Transit Defined

Transit is a motor-vehicle service provided to individuals, usually for hire, to make a trip from one location to another. For the purpose of this report, it does not include arrangements made by individuals with relatives or neighbors to make a specific trip. Trips must be arranged with entities that have identified themselves as trip service providers to be considered transit. Excluded from this inventory of transit are charter bus operations, school transportation services provided through school districts, and vehicles that may be available to community based residential facilities (CBRFs) and emerging Adult Family Homes for resident transit.

Types of Transit Providers

General categories of transit providers include: services available to the general public; services available to the general public, but only if they are elderly or disabled; services available only to the clients of an entity; services available to residents of group homes; and specialized medical vehicles licensed by the state medical assistance program.

Current Transit Options

Currently, no bus service exists within Burnett County. Closest access to commercial bus transportation is available by Greyhound Bus Lines in Duluth, Minnesota, or Eau Claire, Wisconsin Northwestern Taxi provides taxi service that covers an area between Swiss and Danbury.

Burnett County is served by Burnett County Health and Human Services, Unit on Aging Program. The Unit on Aging provides volunteer services to meet the transportation needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities. As the population continues to age and as retirees move to Burnett County, demand for these services is likely to increase.

See Section 3.7: Regional Plans: Locally Developed Transportation Coordination Plan for more information on transit services.

3.7 Existing Transportation Plans

State Plans

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation maintains several plans with statewide policies and recommendations regarding various aspects of transportation. These plans should be taken into consideration when making transportation decisions.

Translinks 21

Released in 1994, Translinks 21 is a comprehensive 25 year vision and plan for Wisconsin's transportation in the 21st century. Essentially, it takes a multi-modal approach to transportation planning, includes environmental evaluation steps, and aims to assist metropolitan planning organizations in their transit planning efforts. This plan creates the framework for other WisDOT plans and programs, and acts as an 'umbrella plan' and framework for future WisDOT documents.

Corridors 2020 and Connections 2030: Wisconsin's Long Range Transportation Plans

Currently WisDOT is operating under Corridors 2020. Corridors 2020 is a part of WisDOT's long-range highway improvement plan designed to provide essential links to key employment and population centers throughout the state. As part of the planning process, Wisconsin's highways were classified based on operational and economic factors. Gaps in the system were identified and improvements scheduled. Since the plan was created in the late 1980's, about 950 miles of new highways have been built to accommodate the network's needs.

The plan's goal was to complete all backbone improvements, which will connect all communities with a population of 5,000 or more to the state highway system by the year 2005. WisDOT is in the process of updating the plan to project the state's needs through 2030.

Corridors 2020 supports economic development as the highway system assists the state in meeting its intercity mobility needs. These connections are important for the movement of goods and services within the state and other market areas outside the state of Wisconsin. Corridors 2020 helps create a positive safe and traveling environment allowing business, industry, agriculture, and tourism to expand in the state.

WisDOT conducted a study that evaluated new and expanded manufacturing plant locations in the state from 1990 to 2001. The results revealed that these new or expanding industrial firms created over 80,000 jobs in Wisconsin; 90% of these jobs are located within four miles of a Corridors 2020 highway, which illustrates the importance of the highway system.

WisDOT is currently developing a long-range transportation plan for the state, called Connections 2030. In August 2009, WisDOT held six public hearings on the final draft version of the plan. At the time this document was prepared, WisDOT officials were in the process of revising the document based on comments received from the public.

Connections 2030 differs from WisDOT's previous planning efforts. Beginning with the release of Translinks 21 in the mid 1990s, the department has prepared a series of needs-based plans for various transportation modes. The Connections 2030 planning approach uses an integrated model around seven multi-modal themes.

Connections 2030 identifies a few corridor plans in counties that are adjacent to Burnett, but do not directly cross into the county. One of these is the north-south orientated Peace Memorial Corridor, which is a 150 mile segment that stretches from the Chippewa Falls/Eau Claire area to the Duluth/Superior area. The primary highway in this corridor is US 53. A second corridor in the Burnett County area is the North County Corridor, a 300-mile long segment, east-west orientated corridor that connects the Twin Cities, Minnesota with northern Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. This corridor is important to linking the northern Wisconsin tourism industry with the Twin Cities market. This corridor is also an important transportation route for the forest products industry.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020

The focus of this plan is the 11,800 miles of State Trunk Highway Routes. According to WisDOT, much of the state's current highway network is aging and deteriorating. While the State Trunk Highway System accounts for only 11% of Wisconsin's total roadway mileage, it carries 60% of all traffic. The plan identifies that travel has increased 60% since 1982, and will continue to increase, although at a more moderate pace. Moreover, the plan projects that the amount of travel under congested conditions will dramatically increase during the present-time and 2020.

On the state level, the plan recommends Wisconsin:

- ◆ Continue its commitment to safety
- ◆ Increase its rate of investment in highway rehabilitation

Connections 2030

WisDOT is currently developing a long-range transportation plan for the state, called Connections 2030. This new plan will address all forms of transportation over a 25-year planning horizon: highways, local roads, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit and ways to make the individual modes work better as an integrated transportation system. Although Connections 2030 addresses all modes of transportation, it is not organized by the individual modes. Rather, Connections 2030 is organized around the seven themes that are interrelated to promote an integrated multimodal transportation system. The themes include:

- Preserve Wisconsin's Transportation System
- Promote Transportation Safety
- Foster Wisconsin's Economic Growth
- Provide Mobility and Transportation Choice
- Promote Transportation Efficiencies
- Preserve and Enhance Wisconsin's Quality of Life
- Promote Transportation Security

- ◆ Make alternative transportation modes more viable
- ◆ Protect the system from the effects of unplanned and uncontrolled land development
- ◆ Use new technologies to manage the flow of traffic
- ◆ Add capacity to avoid system failure.

In acknowledgement of the importance of local land use plans, WisDOT encourages stronger partnerships between local and state governments, because well-planned local development can reduce demands on the State Trunk Highway System and the natural environment.

State highways 35, 48, 70 and 87 run through Burnett County.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The purpose of this plan is to establish bicycling as a viable, convenient, and safe transportation option for people throughout the state of Wisconsin. WisDOT recognizes that bicycling benefits Wisconsin communities by improving health and fitness, allowing people to move and park inexpensively, reducing congestion and air pollution, and providing a primary means of transportation for children and households with no car or driver.

During the public participation phase for creating this plan, people stated that they would be more inclined to bike if cycling were made safer and more convenient. The plan intends to address these challenges in order to meet its goals of increasing the levels of bicycling throughout Wisconsin and reducing crashes involving bicyclists and motor vehicles.

The plan acknowledges that local governments will be essential in implementing this plan. WisDOT recommends that local communities analyze and prioritize bicycle safety problems, focus education and enforcement actions on the most common types of crashes, and conduct education efforts targeted at the user groups most in need.

With specific regards to rural strategies, the plan calls for the development of a usable network of roadways and bikeways to link communities. On roadways with motor vehicle volumes exceeding 1,000 per day, the plan recommends paved shoulders to help accommodate bicyclists.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020

As a means of addressing the intermodal aspect of Translinks 21, WisDOT developed the Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020, which provides the framework for the state's system of public-use airports to meet the needs of the state. The plan defines the State Airport System to include 100 of the 143 public-use airports; 2 airports in Burnett County, the Grantsburg Municipal Airport and the Burnett County Airport, are considered part of the State Airport System. The Grantsburg Municipal Airport is classified as Basic Utility-A (BU-A). BU-A airports are designed to accommodate aircraft of less than 6,000 pounds gross weight, with approach speeds below 91 knots and wingspans of less than 49-feet. Typically, such aircraft are single-engine planes. The Burnett County Airport is classified as General Utility (GU), and is intended to serve nearly all small general aircraft, with a maximum take-off weight of 12,500 pounds. Both airports are projected to retain their current capacities and maintain their current status through 2020.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

This 1998 state plan outlines a vision for transportation planning in Wisconsin that considers bicycle traffic in its projects and plans. The purpose of the plan is to assess current bicycling conditions, explore the benefits of bicycling as a mode of transportation, to establish design guidelines for bicycle facilities, promote bicycle safety, and develop implementation methods for WisDOT and local municipalities. The plan provides strategies for developing bike routes to accommodate bicyclists travelling within city and towns and also between population centers.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020

This state plan is intended to guide policies and programs on pedestrian transportation through 2020. The purpose of the plan is to increase walking and promote pedestrian safety statewide, with the recognition that many pedestrian policies will need to be created and implemented at the local level.

The Pedestrian Policy Plan encourages local governments to consider pedestrian transportation in their land use plans. Specifically, this plan recommends that local land use decisions, particularly subdivision approvals, consider and provide for the needs of pedestrian transportation. Suggested implementation strategies as detailed in this plan include:

Encouraging compact and mixed-use development that facilitates walking.
Promoting school and residential siting so as to accommodate walking as the primary mode.
Providing for continuous sidewalk connectivity.

In order to execute new pedestrian projects, WisDOT advocates identifying and seeking grants that may be available under the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program, local Transportation Enhancement programs, and the Surface Transportation Project Discretionary programs (STP-D).

WisDOT anticipates that a convenient and safe travel network will promote improved health and fitness, decreased local vehicular traffic, and established community awareness and interaction.

Regional Plans

Locally Developed Transportation Coordination Plan

Burnett County, in coordination with Polk County, prepared a Locally Developed Transportation Coordination Plan in September 2008. The Plan is intended to meet requirements for projects selected for funding under the Elderly Individuals with Disabilities, Job Access and Reverse Commute/Wisconsin Employment Transportation Assistance, and New Freedom programs. The Plan is also intended to provide guidance to the county and region in providing specialized services.

Key findings included:

- ◆ Continued actions must be sought to further dialog and coordinated efforts of wheelchair accessible transport services to more fully maximize ridership and travel positioning.
- ◆ Impediments to a more coordinated transit system include limitations in providing rides to non-eligible participants due to funding restrictions.

- ◆ Polk and Burnett Counties have very low population densities that are a disadvantage in promoting a cost effective transit system between communities/counties.
- ◆ Funding limitations due to eligibility requirements limit needed social and shopping trips throughout the counties.
- ◆ Limited funds available to low- to moderate income households limit their ability to make necessary repairs to vehicles, which often in turn limits their ability to seek or continue gainful employment.
- ◆ As many of the existing transportation services destinations are medically related, a greater level of coordination by physicians in scheduling appointments would allow coordination to maximize multiple payer trips versus one payer trips.
- ◆ Most transportation services are limited to weekday (8am to 5pm). An expansion of these hours to include nights and weekends could provide additional employment opportunities and medical and social trip functions.
- ◆ The need for an intra- or inter-county transit system is needed due to eligibility restrictions on current programs.
- ◆ In order to make transit trips more financially viable, capturing other transit ridership is necessary through multiple stops per trip.
- ◆ A “transit coordinator” is needed to expand the knowledge base of all existing providers as to who is providing services and what type of rides.
- ◆ The vast array of human resources (drivers, administrators, schedulers, etc.) must continue to dialog between providers to develop a more coordinated transportation system.

3.8 Planned Transportation Improvements

Local Roads Improvement Program

According to WisDOT’s Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP), there are 10 open projects for Burnett County. The LRIP provides reimbursement to local governments for up to 50% of eligible costs associated with fixing seriously deteriorating county, village, and town roads.

The following projects are open in Burnett County:

- ◆ Burnett County
- ◆ CTH C, from Tower Road. to CTH T
- ◆ Town of Dewey
- ◆ Lake View Church Road, from CTH H to Town Hall Road
- ◆ Town of Jackson
- ◆ Morning Star Drive, from Fox Ridge Trace to Three Mile Road
- ◆ Town of Lincoln
- ◆ Black Brook Road, from Wickholm Road to Ice House Bridge Road
- ◆ Town of Roosevelt
- ◆ Crosby Road, from Hilltop Road to CTH EE
- ◆ Town of Swiss
- ◆ Minerva Dam Road, from Lake 26 Road to W. Minerva Dam Road
- ◆ Town of Webb Lake
- ◆ Prinel Lake Road, from STH 77 to Frog Lake Road
- ◆ Town of West Marshland

- ◆ Lundquist Road, from East Refuge Road to Rylander Road
- ◆ Village of Siren
- ◆ Clear Lake Street, from STH 35 to Termini
- ◆ Village of Webster
- ◆ Sturgeon Avenue, Hickory Street to Kola Street

State Highway Projects

From 2008 to 2013, WisDOT has the following improvements scheduled for state highways in Burnett County:

- ◆ STH 35: 2010-2013: Reconstruction of a roundabout on STH 35 at the STH 70 northbound intersection at Siren.
- ◆ STH 48: 2009: Mill and resurface 4.55 mile section of roadway, pave three feet of the six foot shoulder, as well as replace existing beam guard and culvert pipes on portions from Grantsburg to Frederic
- ◆ STH 48: 2010-2013: Maintain 6.21 mile section of overlay of STH 48 from Grantsburg to Frederic
- ◆ STH 48: 2010-2013: Maintain 6.39 mile section of overlay of STH 48 from Grantsburg to Frederic
- ◆ STH 70: 2010-2013: Mill existing 12.05 mile section of pavement and repave with new asphaltic surface from Siren to Spooner.
- ◆ STH 70: 2009: Preventative maintenance on 10.24 mile section; mill 2 inches to remove rutting and resurface with 2 inches asphaltic pavement from the St. Croix River to Siren Road.
- ◆ STH 70: 2009: Preventative maintenance on 9.52 mile section; mill 2 inches to remove rutting and resurface with 2 inches asphaltic pavement from the St. Croix River to Siren Road.
- ◆ STH 77: 2010-2013: Reconstruction of 5.61 mile section of roadway between Danbury and Minong to meet current design standards and correct geometrical deficiencies.
- ◆ STH 77: 2010-2013: Recondition 9.31 mile section of roadway between Danbury and Minong Road; pulverize to a relayed depth of 6 inches and overlay with four inches of asphaltic pavement.
- ◆ STH 87: 2009: Mill and resurfaces 7.59 mile section of roadway, pave three foot section of six foot shoulder, replace beam guard, and replace culvert pipes between Cushing and Grantsburg.

County Highway Projects

The following county roads are scheduled for improvements:

2009

- ◆ CTH B (3.52 Miles) Lind Road to Soderberg Road +1320 feet.
- ◆ CTH C (1.7 Miles) Tower Road to CTH T

2010

- ◆ CTH H (2 Miles) Delano Road to South County Line

- ◆ CTH Z (4.8 Miles) STH 48 to STH 87

2011

- ◆ CTH B (3.52 Miles) Soderberg Road +1320' to Herrick Road
- ◆ CTH C (2 Miles) CTH U to Tower Road

2012

- ◆ CTH D (1.5 Miles) Fossum Road to CTH M
- ◆ CTH E (2.1 Miles) CTH A to East County Line
- ◆ CTH H (2 Miles) CTH J to Delano Road

3.9 Transportation Trends and Outlook

Future transportation issues and opportunities can be anticipated by extending current and historic patterns forward and by assessing the interaction between land use and transportation. Transportation trends are important to consider when drafting local plans and policies. Transportation and future land use are directly related, and transportation trends have a tremendous impact on how local governments budget their resources. This also holds true for county and state governments. The information presented in this Report, as well as information gathered from local Burnett County residents, supports the following trends with regard to transportation:

An increasing volume of highway traffic will continue into the future. Related traffic control and safety issues are likely to follow.

- ◆ The use of STH 35 for local traffic and as a major regional north-south connection will continue to lead to higher traffic volumes.
- ◆ The use to STH 70 as a major regional and interstate east-west connection will also continue to lead to higher traffic volumes. STH 70 has enough design capacity based on average daily traffic projections through 2020.
- ◆ Accident-prone intersections will need improvement.
- ◆ Routes between villages are likely to continue to grow in traffic volume.
- ◆ Traffic speeds and intersection safety are likely to be concerns raised by local residents.
- ◆ Major highway intersections and corridors will continue to be target locations for new commercial and industrial development, especially within and near villages.

Increasing demands on local roads will continue into the future. Road improvement issues and use conflicts are likely to be the focus.

- ◆ Traffic is likely to increase on many county and town roads near the State Trunk Highways.

- ◆ The need for seasonal road closures and weight limits will continue unless significant structural improvements are made to local roads.
- ◆ Placement of new driveways onto town and county roads will continue.

The growth of agriculture, industry, and motorized recreation may lead to increasing demand to accommodate special uses of roadways.

- ◆ Issues regarding agricultural transport, such as milk and manure hauling, may increase.
- ◆ Conflicts between automobiles and slower moving farm equipment are likely to increase.
- ◆ Interest in designating local roads for ATV and snowmobile use is likely to increase.

3.10 Transportation Programs Currently In Use

The following transportation related programs are utilized or have been utilized in the past by Burnett County.

Federal Programs

Surface Transportation Rural Program (STP – Rural, STP – R)

The objective of the STP – Rural Program is to improve federal aid eligible highways outside of urban areas. The program provides funding to improve roads in rural areas that are functionally classified as principal arterial, minor arterial or major collector streets (primarily county highways). The program is funded through SAFETEA – LU. The 2009 – 2012 STP – R Program is currently in effect and the DOT Regional Offices will be soliciting projects for the 2011 – 2014 program in Spring of 2009. Burnett County has the following construction project on the 2009 – 2012 approved STP – R Program list:

County Highway B from Lind Road to Soderberg Road

State Programs

Rustic Roads Program

The Rustic Roads System in Wisconsin is an effort to help citizens and local units of government preserve what remains of Wisconsin’s scenic, lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bikers, hikers, and motorists. An officially designated Rustic Road shall continue to be under local control. The county, city, village, or town shall have the same authority over the Rustic Road as it possesses over other highways under its jurisdiction. A Rustic Road is eligible for state aids just as any other public highway. For further information visit the WisDOT’s website or contact the Rustic Roads coordinator at (608) 266-0649.

Adopt-A-Highway Program

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation initiated the Adopt-A-Highway program to allow groups to volunteer and support the state's anti-litter program in a more direct way. Each qualified group takes responsibility for litter control on a segment of state highway. The group picks up litter on this segment at least three times per year between April 1 and November 1. Groups do not work in dangerous areas like medians, bridges, or steep slopes. The main goals of the program are to reduce litter along Wisconsin's highways, build statewide support for the anti-litter and highway beautification programs, educate the traveling public to properly dispose of litter, and to enhance the environment and beautify Wisconsin's roadsides.

Transportation Economic Assistance Program

The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) Program is a rapid response grant program designed to create new employment, to retain existing employment, and to encourage private investment in Wisconsin. Communities can apply for TEA funds to encourage new businesses or business expansions in their regions by building such transportation improvements as access roads, highway improvements, or rail spurs. The program covers up to 50% of the total cost of eligible projects.

Local Roads Improvement Program

Established in 1991, the Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP) assists local governments in improving seriously deteriorating county highways, town roads, and city and village streets. A reimbursement program, LRIP pays up to 50% of total eligible costs with local governments providing the balance.

Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (SMIP)

As part of the federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 as reauthorized in 1998 under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) receives federal funds to provide a variety of improvement programs, including the Local Transportation Enhancements (TE) program. The program is designed to fund projects that increase multi-modal transportation alternatives and enhance communities and the environment.

Local Bridge Improvement Assistance Program

The Local Bridge Improvement Assistance program helps rehabilitate and replace, on a cost-shared basis, the most seriously deficient existing local bridges on Wisconsin's local highway systems.

Counties, cities, villages, and towns are eligible for rehabilitation funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings less than 80, and replacement funding on bridges with sufficiency ratings less than 50.

Safe Routes to School Program

The 2005 revised federal transportation act (SAFETEA-LU) provides funding to state departments of transportation to create and administer Safe Routes to School (SRTS) programs. SRTS programs encourage children ages K-8 to walk and bike to school by creating safer walking and biking routes. SRTS programs improve walking and biking travel options, promote healthier lifestyles in children at an early age, and decrease auto-related emissions near schools.

Funds will be awarded through a competitive state-wide grant process. Projects eligible for SRTS funding must be within two miles of an elementary or middle school (kindergarten through eighth grade) and may include sidewalks, trails, bike paths, and land use planning. Initial indications from WDOT are that the grant program will be funded at \$2 million per year.

County Forest Road Aids

Burnett County and 23 other counties in the State of Wisconsin currently receive County Forest Road Aids (CFRA). This program is meant to assist in defraying county costs for the improvement and maintenance of public roads within county forests. An aid of \$336 per mile of qualified road is paid each year to eligible counties. For Fiscal Year 2008, Burnett County claimed 32.67 miles of county forest roads, all of which were eligible for aid. This equates to \$10,977.12 in aid for 2008. In order to qualify for aid, the county forest road must be:

- ◆ Located within a County forest,
- ◆ At least 20 feet wide with a surface width of at least 16 feet,
- ◆ Open and used for travel, and
- ◆ Part of a comprehensive county forest land use plan approved by the county board and the Department of Natural Resources.

Regional Programs

There are currently no regional transportation programs in use in Burnett County.

Local Programs

Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating (PASER)

PASER is a simple method of rating asphalt and concrete roads on a scale of 1 to 10 and gravel roads on a scale of 1 to 5, based on visual inspection. PASER manuals and a video explain how and why roads deteriorate, and describe proper repair and replacement techniques. PASER rating can be put into PASERWARE, an easy to use pavement management software package. PASERWARE helps to inventory roads and keep track of their PASER ratings and maintenance histories. It also helps to prioritize road maintenance and improvement needs, calculate project costs, evaluate the consequences of alternative budgets and project selection strategies, and communicate those consequences to the public and local officials. Both PASER and PASERWARE are available from the University of Wisconsin's Transportation Information Center at no charge. The Center also offers free training courses. Call (800) 442-4615 for more information.

Safety Evaluation for Roadways (SAFER)

SAFER is a practical, systematic approach to reviewing safety issues on and along roads. Potential hazards are grouped into categories such as roadsides, intersections, railroad crossings, warning signs, pavement markings, road maintenance, and special conditions. The SAFER manual recommends a rating system and using this system the County can choose which conditions need to be addressed immediately and which to include in future plans or improvements.

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4. Utilities and Community Facilities

Efficient provision of high quality community facilities and services impacts property values, taxes, and economic opportunities, and contributes to the quality of life in Burnett County. Local features such as parks, schools, utilities, and protective services help define a community. These facilities and services require substantial investment as supported by the local tax base, user fees, and impact fees. As a result, their availability is determined both by public demand for those facilities and services, and by a community's ability to pay for them. Therefore, potential impacts on the cost and quality of utilities and community facilities need to be considered when making decisions concerning the future conservation and development of Burnett County.

Understanding potential impacts on the supply and demand of utilities and community facilities on a county-wide scale begins with a thorough assessment of the existing conditions. This element of the comprehensive plan provides an inventory and assessment of the existing utilities and community facilities of Burnett County. Please note that information regarding utilities, facilities, and services identified within this element may not be all-inclusive and some information may be limited due to community preference or security issues.

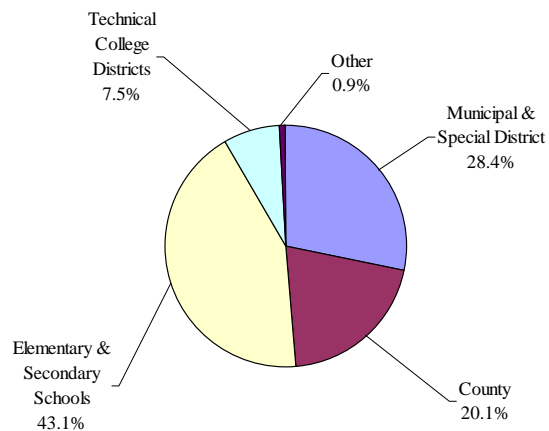
4.1 County Administrative Facilities and Services

County Public Buildings

The following public buildings are owned and operated by Burnett County and are the primary sites where county government services are conducted. Refer to Map 4-1 and Appendix UCF, Community Facilities and Services for the locations of buildings and administrative facilities for the participating communities.

Property Taxes in Wisconsin

The following chart shows state averages for total property tax levy by taxing jurisdiction as reported by the Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau in *Informational Paper 13: Property Tax Level in Wisconsin* (January 2007).



Taxes and Property Values in Burnett County

According to the Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance Property Tax Levies for Counties Report, 2008

Burnett County Equalized Property Values

Increased by 232.6% from 1992 to 2002
Rank: 2nd of 72 Wisconsin Counties
2002 – 2008: Values increased 65.1%

Burnett County Property Tax Rate

Decreased by 46.5% from 1992 to 2002
Rank: 1st of 72 Wisconsin Counties
2002 – 2008: Rates decreased 26.2%

Property Tax Levy per Capita, 2008/2009

\$2.83 per \$1000 assessed value
Rank: 66th out of 72 counties (6th lowest in state)

- ◆ Burnett County Government Center (located at 7410 County Road K, Town of Meenon). This facility was finished with construction in the fall of 1984 and the formal dedication took place on April 27, 1985. Major exterior renovations took place in 2003. This facility houses most of the county departments including:

- ▶ Courts System
- ▶ Sheriff's Department
- ▶ Jail
- ▶ County Administration/ Human Resources
- ▶ Burnett County Development Association
- ▶ Child Support
- ▶ County Clerk
- ▶ County Surveyor/ Land Information
- ▶ District Attorney
- ▶ Emergency Management
- ▶ Health & Human Services
- ▶ Information Technology
- ▶ Land & Water Conservation
- ▶ Maintenance
- ▶ Medical Examiner
- ▶ Probation & Parole
- ▶ Register of Deeds
- ▶ Tourism, Treasurer
- ▶ UW-Extension Office
- ▶ Veterans Services
- ▶ Zoning-Land Use Office

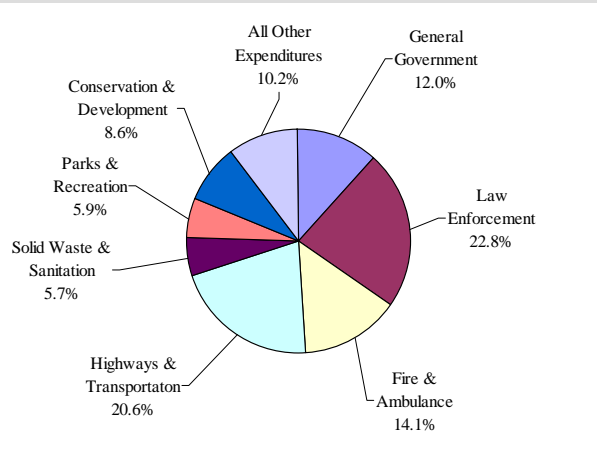
- ◆ Forestry and Parks (located at 7425 County Rd. K, Town of Siren) This facility houses the administrative offices of the Forestry and Parks Department.

- ◆ Highway Department Building (located at 8150 State Highway 70, Village of Siren). This facility houses the administrative offices of the Highway Department.

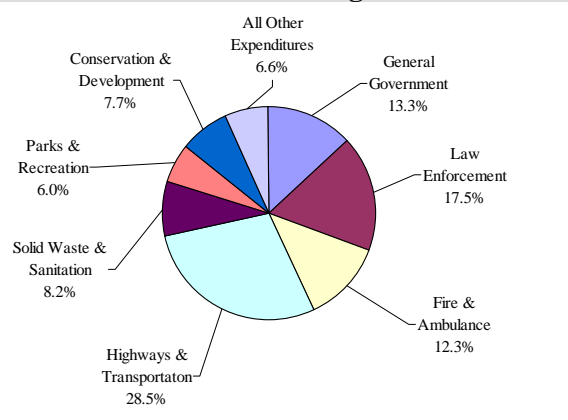
Local Government Expenditures in Wisconsin

The following charts display average expenditures as a proportion of total budget for Wisconsin cities, villages, and towns as reported by Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures* (2006).

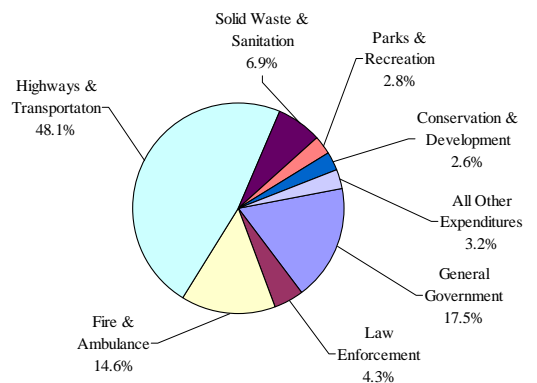
Wisconsin Cities



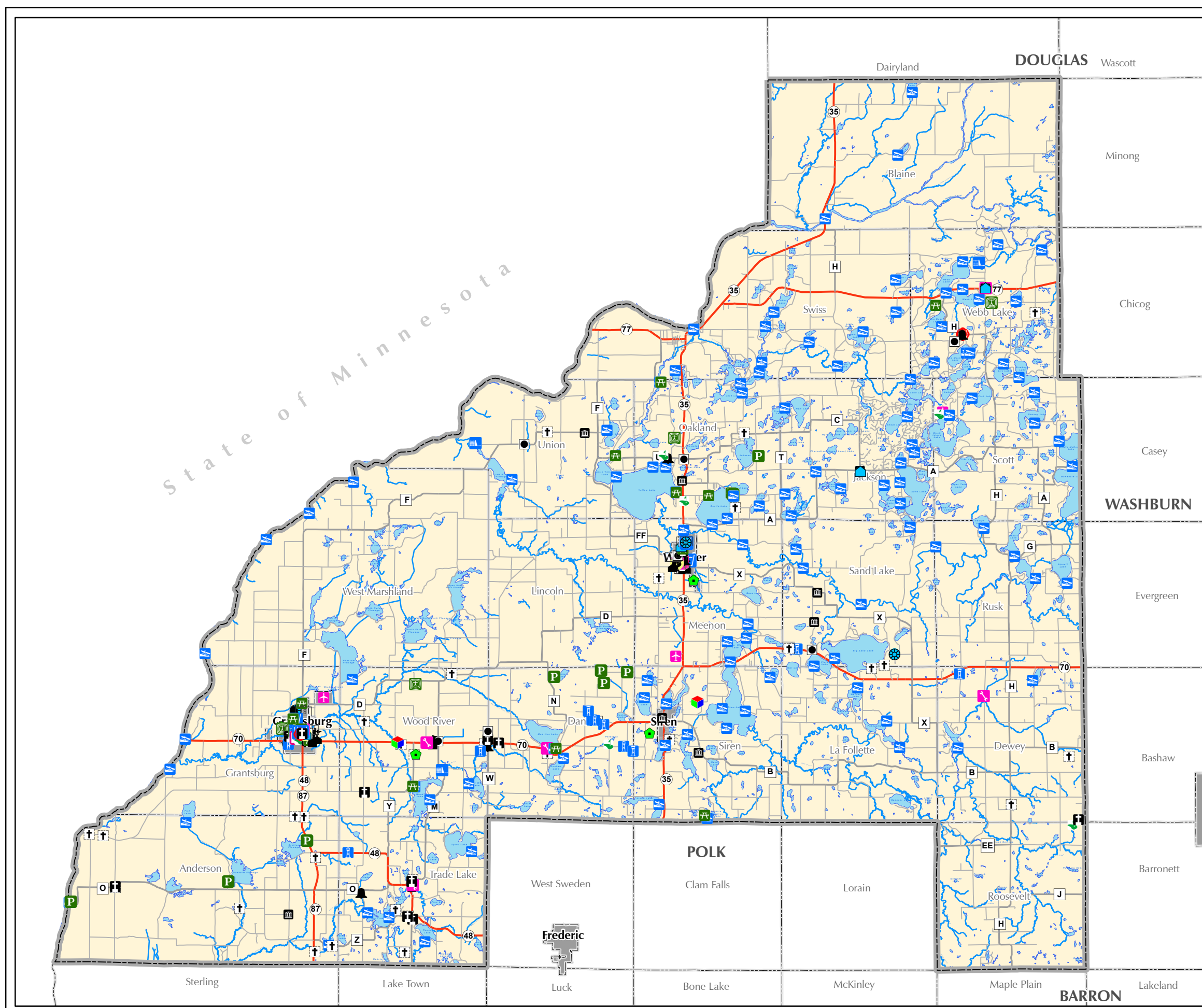
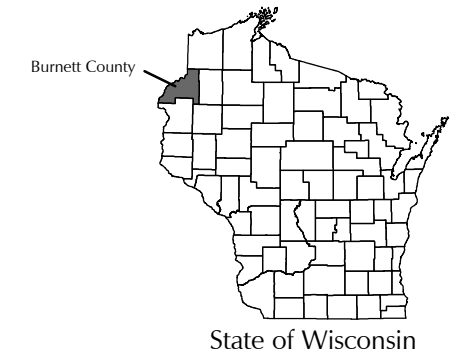
Wisconsin Villages



Wisconsin Towns



MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers	Community Facilities	
State Highway	Town/Village Hall	Health Care Clinic
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance	Public Parking
Town Road	Fire Station	Recycling Center
Rivers	Library	School Athletic Facility
Lakes	Police	School - Public
Village Boundary	Boat Ramp	Senior Center
Town Boundary	Indoor Public Facility	Dam
County Boundary	Park	WW Treatment Plant
	Golf	Lift Station
	Airport	Substation
	Cemetery	Telephone Utility
	Church	Tower - Communication
	Community Center	Water Tower
	Daycare	Public Well
		Utility Shop/Office

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality.

Boat ramp information from Burnett County Townships, National Park Service, Wisconsin DNR, and Burnett County Resort and Campground Association.

0 2 4
Miles

Foth
Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC

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County Government

Burnett County government is overseen by the County Board of Supervisors which is organized into committees, commissions, and boards. Following are the subcommittees of the Burnett County Board.

- ◆ Administration Committee
- ◆ Land Use and Information Committee
- ◆ Public Safety Committee
- ◆ Health and Community Services
- ◆ Natural Resources Committee
- ◆ Infrastructure Committee
- ◆ Special Committees (as established)

At the time this document was prepared, the following special committees were in place:

- ◆ Clean-Up Ad-Hoc Committee
- ◆ Communications Steering Committee
- ◆ Comprehensive Planning Committee

The following boards and commissions include citizen members appointed by the Burnett County Board.

- ◆ Health and Community Services Committee
- ◆ Natural Resources Committee
- ◆ Aging Unit Advisory Board
- ◆ Area Agency on Aging, Board of Directors
- ◆ Burnett County Development Association
- ◆ Burnett County Industrial Development Agency, Ltd. Board
- ◆ Board of Adjustment
- ◆ Burnett County Snow Trails Association
- ◆ Gandy Dancer Trail Commission
- ◆ Family Court Commissioner
- ◆ Health & Human Services Board Citizen Members
- ◆ Housing Authority
- ◆ Indianhead Community Action Agency
- ◆ Northwest CEP (Concentrated Employment Program)
- ◆ Northern Waters Library Service
- ◆ Northwest International Trade Business Economic Council (ITBEC)
- ◆ Northwest ITBEC-Tourism Committee
- ◆ Recycling Control Commission (Burnett County Members)
- ◆ Ten County Household Hazardous Waste Group
- ◆ Veterans Service Commission
- ◆ County Traffic Safety Coordinator
- ◆ Traffic Safety Commission

The Burnett County Board also appoints representation to state and regional organizations including the following.

- ◆ CAP Services Board
- ◆ Criminal Justice

- ◆ Northwest Regional Planning Commission

4.2 Local Administrative Facilities and Services

Burnett County communities have public buildings that are used for local government operations, public gatherings, maintenance needs, and other services. For example, there are 25 municipal halls, including county government centers, as well as town and village halls. There are also approximately 24 municipal garages.

4.3 Protective Services

Police Services

Burnett County Sheriff's Department

The Burnett County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement for Burnett County. The Burnett County Sheriff's Department is responsible for the service of legal papers, calls for assistance, dispatch of police, fire, and ambulance, jail, patrol, investigation, bailiff services to the Court, and civil process within the county. According to the Burnett County Sheriff's Department web-site, the maximum inmate capacity of the jail is 29. When capacity is met, inmates are housed at the Polk County jail.

Police Services

The following police departments and law enforcement agencies are located in Burnett County:

- ◆ Burnett County Sheriff's Department*
- ◆ Grantsburg Police Department*
- ◆ Siren Police Department
- ◆ Webster Police Department
- ◆ Webb Lake Police Department
- ◆ Jackson Police Department
- ◆ St. Croix Tribal Police Department
- ◆ Wisconsin State Patrol, District 7

*These departments employ emergency response dispatchers.

The Burnett County Sheriff Department employs a Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, 10 full time deputies, one liaison deputy with the St. Croix Tribal Police Department, three investigators, three full time office staff, Jail Captain, Jail Sergeant, 18 dispatchers/jailers, and one full time transport/Huber deputy.

Burnett County has an ordinance in place to regulate the use of alarm systems in places of business and residence. This ordinance is meant to reduce the number of false alarms that the Sheriff's Department responds to, by promoting proper installation, use and maintenance of alarm systems among residents of the county. All alarm system users must notify the Burnett County Sheriff's Department at the time the system is installed. If alarms are activated falsely, accidentally or negligently, fines will be imposed. Automatic dialing devices are prohibited and the relaying of messages to the Burnett County Sheriff's Department Dispatch Center is only accomplished by direct person-to-person communication.

In addition to the Burnett County Sheriff's Department, the following municipalities have law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction in the county: Grantsburg, Siren, Webster, Webb Lake, Jackson and the St. Croix Tribe. The County is also served by the Wisconsin State Patrol, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the volunteers of the Burnett County Law Enforcement Citizen Auxiliary.

Table 4-1
Federal Bureau of Investigation Crime Data by Type, 2006 – 2007

Burnett County	Year		Number Difference	% Change 2006 - 2007
	2006	2007		
Violent Crime	28	9	-19	-67.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0	0	0	-
Forcible rape	4	0	-4	-100.0%
Robbery	0	0	0	-
Aggravated Assault	24	9	-15	-62.5%
Property Crime	243	432	189	77.8%
Burglary	87	217	130	149.4%
Larceny-theft	139	194	55	39.6%
Motor vehicle theft	17	21	4	23.5%
Arson	0	2	2	-
Total	542	884	342	63.1%

Source: www.fbi.com, Offenses Known to Law Enforcement, Table 10 2006 and 2007

The Sheriff's Department operates the Burnett County Jail. The facility is located at 7410 County Road K in the Town of Meenon at the Burnett County Government Center. The jail can house 29 inmates. When jail capacity is met, inmates are housed in the Polk County Jail.

The Burnett County Communication and Dispatch Center is located on the third floor of the county government center.

Fire Protection Services

Most, if not all, fire departments in the county provide mutual aid to other area fire departments including those outside of Burnett County, although some agreements are more formalized than others. Individual fire departments indicated a high level of cooperation. Refer to map 4-2 for the approximate boundaries of fire protection service areas in Burnett County.

Fire Protection Services

The following fire departments and districts serve Burnett County:

- ◆ Grantsburg Volunteer Fire Association
- ◆ Scott Volunteer Fire Department
- ◆ St. Croix/Hertel Volunteer Fire Department
- ◆ St. Croix Tribal/Hertel Fire Department
- ◆ Webb Lake Fire & Rescue
- ◆ Webster Volunteer Fire Department
- ◆ Jackson Volunteer Fire Department
- ◆ Danbury Area Volunteer Fire Association
- ◆ Siren Volunteer Fire Department
- ◆ Frederic Rural Fire Association
- ◆ Shell Lake Fire Association
- ◆ Dairyland Volunteer Fire Department (located outside the county in Dairyland)
- ◆ Spooner Fire District (located outside the county in Spooner)

Danbury Area Volunteer Fire Department

The Danbury Area Volunteer Fire Department is located at 30251 2nd Ave S, Danbury, Wisconsin 54830. The fire department was started in 1975 and has approximately 33 employees.

Frederic Rural Fire Association

The Frederic Rural Fire Association is located at 200 Traffic Avenue, Frederic, Wisconsin, 54837, which is in Polk County. There are 29 paid-per-call firefighters in the department. The fire association provides service to Daniels and Trade Lake.

Grantsburg Volunteer Fire Association

The Grantsburg Volunteer Fire Association serves the Village of Grantsburg and the Towns of Anderson, Grantsburg, West Marshland, Wood River and part of Trade Lake Township for fire protection. The Grantsburg Fire Association operates two pumpers, two tanker trucks, a rescue truck, a wild-land brush truck, and a rural water supply pumper. The department is located at 608 South Oak Street in the Village of Grantsburg. The department has 26 paid per call firefighters and non-firefighting volunteer. The average response time is 6 minutes for service within the Village. According to the UCF Survey, the Grantsburg Fire Association has identified several areas of need. The Fire Association has a new building planned as it has outgrown its current building. The Association also has a capital improvement plan that is completed on an annual business. The highest priority currently is finding funding for new fire trucks.

Jackson Volunteer Fire Department

The Jackson Volunteer Fire Department is located at the Town Hall, at 4742 County Road A, Jackson, Wisconsin 54893. The fire department began in 1981 and consists of 15 active, certified firefighters. The Jackson Fire Department operates one Class A pumper, two 2,200 gallon tanker trucks, a brush truck, and a rescue trailer. The fire department also has an automatic mutual aid agreement with the Towns of Scott and Webb Lake.

Scott Volunteer Fire Department

The Scott Volunteer Fire Department is located at 28390 County Road H in Spooner, Wisconsin 54801. The Scott Volunteer Fire Department services the Town of Scott and has mutual aid agreements with the Towns of Jackson and Webb Lake and the City of Spooner. The department has 22 volunteer firefighters and three non-fire fighting volunteers.

Siren Fire Department

The Siren Fire Department is located at 7732 State Road 70, Siren, Wisconsin 54872. It is a volunteer organization. According to the Siren Fire Department, they provide and receive fire protection services from all of the surrounding towns, including, but not limited to, Daniels, Lincoln, Sand Lake, and La Follette. Siren also partners with the Village of Grantsburg and the Village of Webster for fire protection services.

Shell Lake Fire Association

The Shell Lake Fire Association is located at 400 W. 6th Street, in Shell Lake, Wisconsin 54871, which is in the neighboring Washburn County. The Shell Lake Fire Association has a cooperative agreement with the Town of Dewey for fire protection services. The Association is a volunteer organization.

St. Croix Tribal/Hertel Volunteer Fire Department

The St. Croix Tribal/Hertel Volunteer Fire Department has an address of P.O. Box 45287 in Hertel, Wisconsin 54845. The St. Croix Tribal/Hertel Volunteer Fire Department also services the southern half of the Town of Sand Lake. The department has 26 volunteer firefighters.

Webb Lake Volunteer Fire Department

The Webb Lake Volunteer Fire Department has 21 volunteers and has a physical address of 30314 County Road H, Webb Lake, Wisconsin 54830. The department services the towns of Jackson, Scott, and Swiss.

Webster Volunteer Fire Department

The Webster Volunteer Fire Department is located at 7420 Main Street in Webster, Wisconsin 54893. In addition to the Village of Webster, the department services the northern half of the towns of Sand Lake, Oakland, Union, Meenon, and Lincoln. The Webster Volunteer Fire Department has 22 volunteers.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

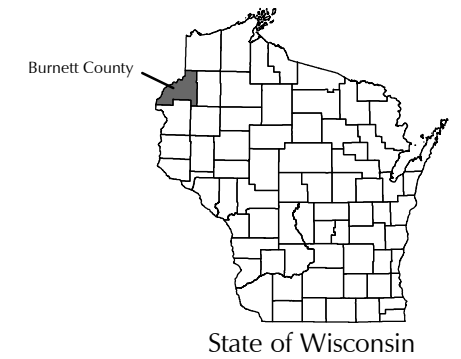
The WDNR provides fire service for brush and forest fires.

The fire protection services information for Burnett County was gathered at:
<http://www.firedepartments.net/> and through local sources.

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MAP 4 - 2 FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE AREAS

Burnett County, Wisconsin

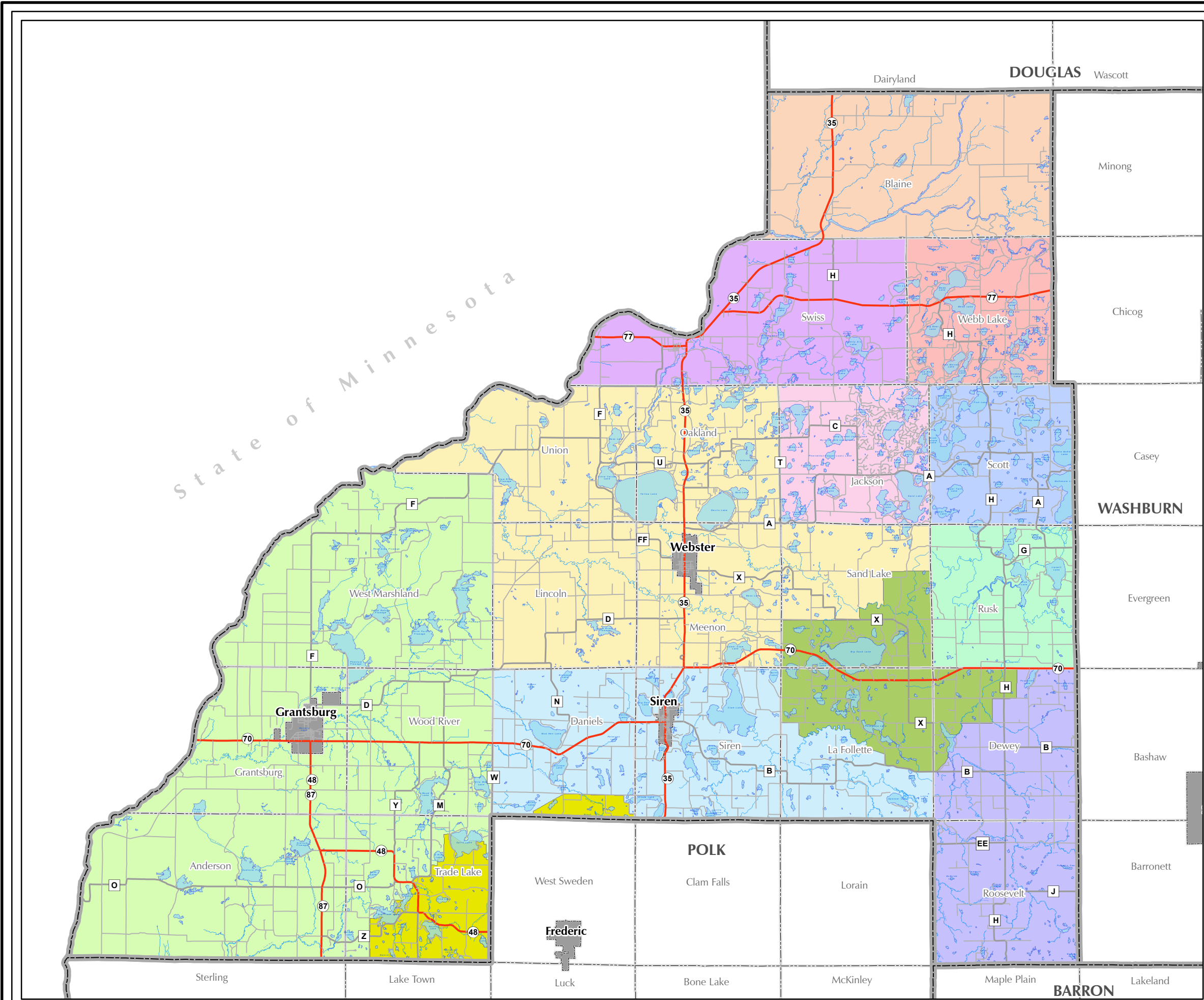
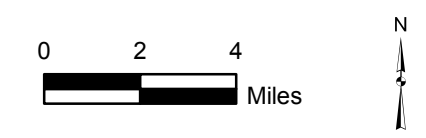


Legend

Base Layers	Fire Districts
State Highway	DAIRYLAND
County Highway	DANBURY
Town Road	FREDERIC
Rivers	GRANTSBURG
Lakes	HERTEL
Village Boundary	JACKSON
Town Boundary	SCOTT
County Boundary	SHELL LAKE
	SIREN
	SPOONER
	WEBB LAKE
	WEBSTER

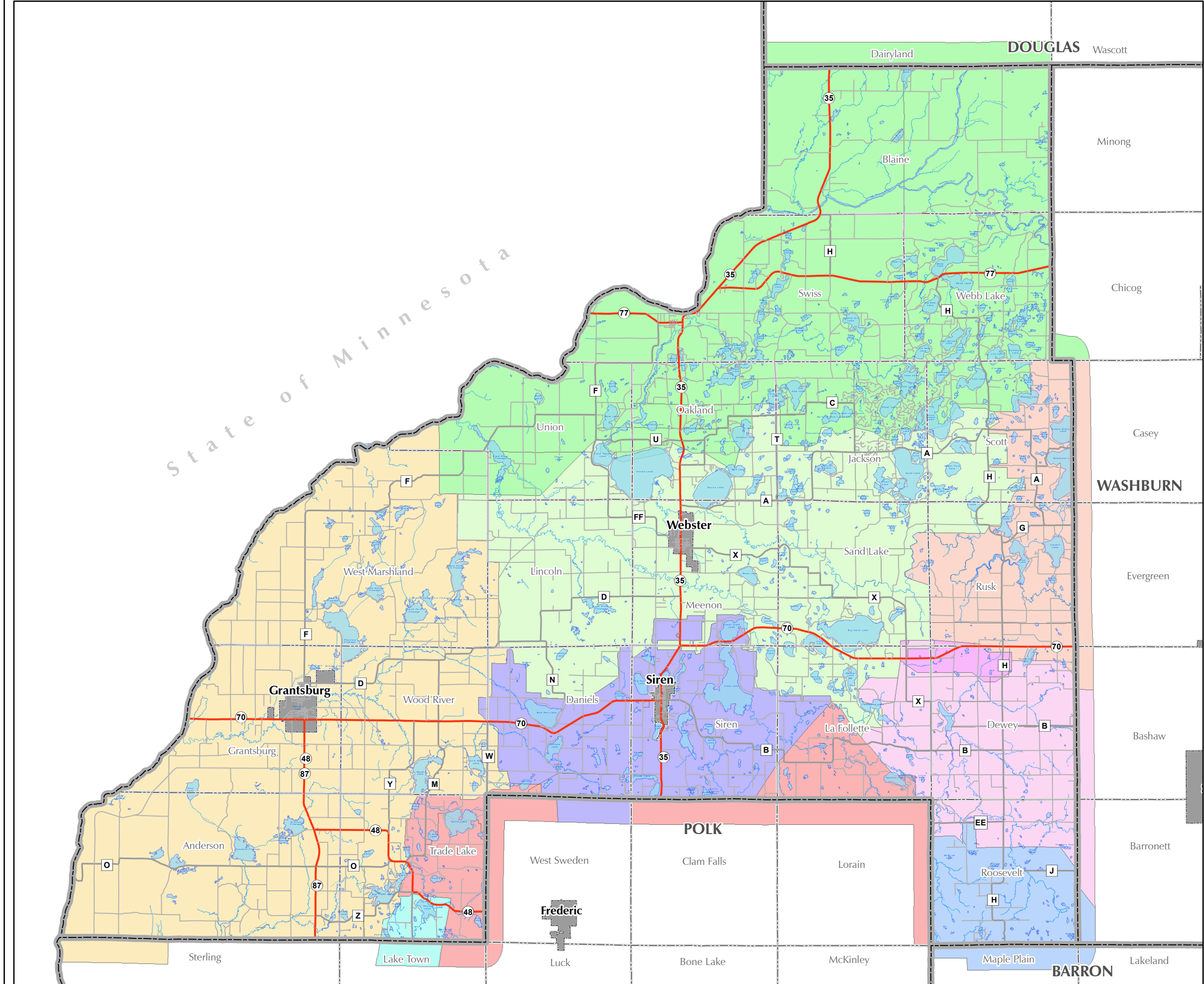
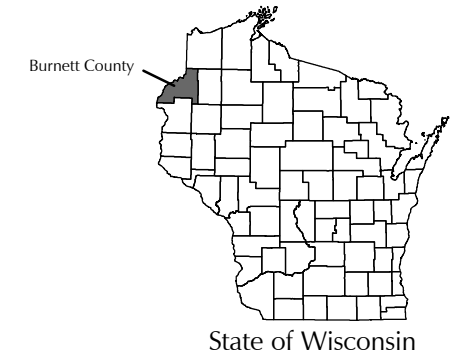
This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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MAP 4 - 3 FIRST RESPONDERS DISTRICTS Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers	First Responders Districts
State Highway	BARRONETT
County Highway	DANBURY
Town Road	FREDERIC
Rivers	GRANTSBURG
Lakes	HERTEL
Village Boundary	LUCK
Town Boundary	SHELL LAKE
County Boundary	SIREN
	SPOONER
	WEBSTER

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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Emergency Medical Service

Emergency Medical Flight Services

Emergency medical flight services are available from North Memorial Air Care and Burnett Medical Center in Grantsburg. According to Burnett Medical Center, the helicopter service is able to respond within 20-30 minutes of the first phone call. North Memorial facilities are located in the Minnesota Cities of Princeton, Lakeville, and Brainerd. According to the North Memorial Air Care response time map, the western portion of Burnett County is located within the 15 minute or less response time, while the remainder of the county is located in the 30 minute or less area. Additionally, several other air ambulance services (including Life-Link and Mayo One) may respond to pre-hospital or inter-hospital transfer calls depending on location, weather conditions, and availability.

Ground Critical Care Transport

Critical care inter-hospital transport is available from several companies including North Ambulance Critical Care and Life-Link. North Ambulance Critical Care is based in Frederic, and if available, responds to calls in Burnett County. North Ambulance Critical Care shares a parent organization within North Memorial Ambulance.

Emergency Medical Service

North Memorial Ambulance Service and Burnett Medical Center provide emergency medical care for all of Burnett County. However, transport by ambulance may be to hospitals outside the county depending on many factors including proximity, level of care, patient preference, and availability of resources. In addition, mutual aid agreements exist for outside ambulance services when the need arises.

First Responders

Burnett County has a network of first responders who can be sent to accidents or emergency situations to provide assistance while ambulances are in route. First responders are volunteers who live and work in the area and are trained to respond to emergency situations. First responders are paged along with ambulance personnel and are often the first on the scene to stabilize patients. Refer to map 4-3 for the approximate boundaries of the Burnett County Emergency Service Response Areas.

Ambulance Service

North Ambulance currently provides emergency service care for all of Burnett County with ambulances garaged at A & H (in the town of Scott), Danbury, Grantsburg, Webster, Frederic, and Spooner. Skilled paramedics and/or emergency medical technicians and First Responders on scene combine to provide the emergency services in Burnett County.

The towns and villages in Burnett County are responsible for contracting for ambulance services. Through 2009, the entire county has been served by North Memorial Ambulance Service on consecutive one year contracts. For 2010, three towns chose to sign contracts independently with other services (Town of Trade Lake: Northland Ambulance in Polk County; Town of Roosevelt: Cumberland Ambulance; Town of Dewey: North Ambulance in Washburn County). The Burnett County chapter of the Wisconsin Towns Association has started the process to form a binding group and to issue a Request for Proposals for a three-year contract starting in 2011.

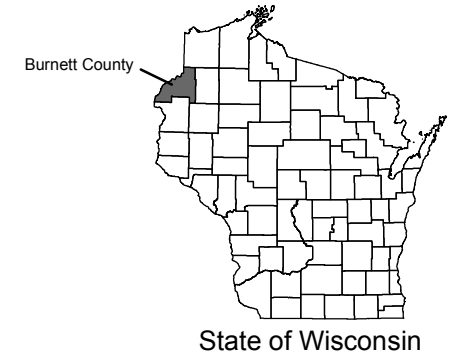
4.4 School Facilities

Burnett County contains six school districts and school facilities for three public school districts (Siren, Grantsburg, and Webster) that serve the majority of public school population. Refer to Map 4-4 for the approximate boundaries of the Burnett County school districts. Figure 4-1 displays the percent change in enrollment for each school district serving Burnett County from the 2000 - 2001 school year to the 2007 - 2008 school year. Contrary to trends seen throughout the state of Wisconsin, enrollments in Burnett County schools have witnessed a net increase. Enrollment has climbed significantly over the last six years in the Grantsburg district and modestly in the Siren districts. The Webster district has experienced a slightly decrease in enrollment during the same time period.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Education, no private school districts provide service in Burnett County.

MAP 4 - 4 SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers

- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary

School Districts

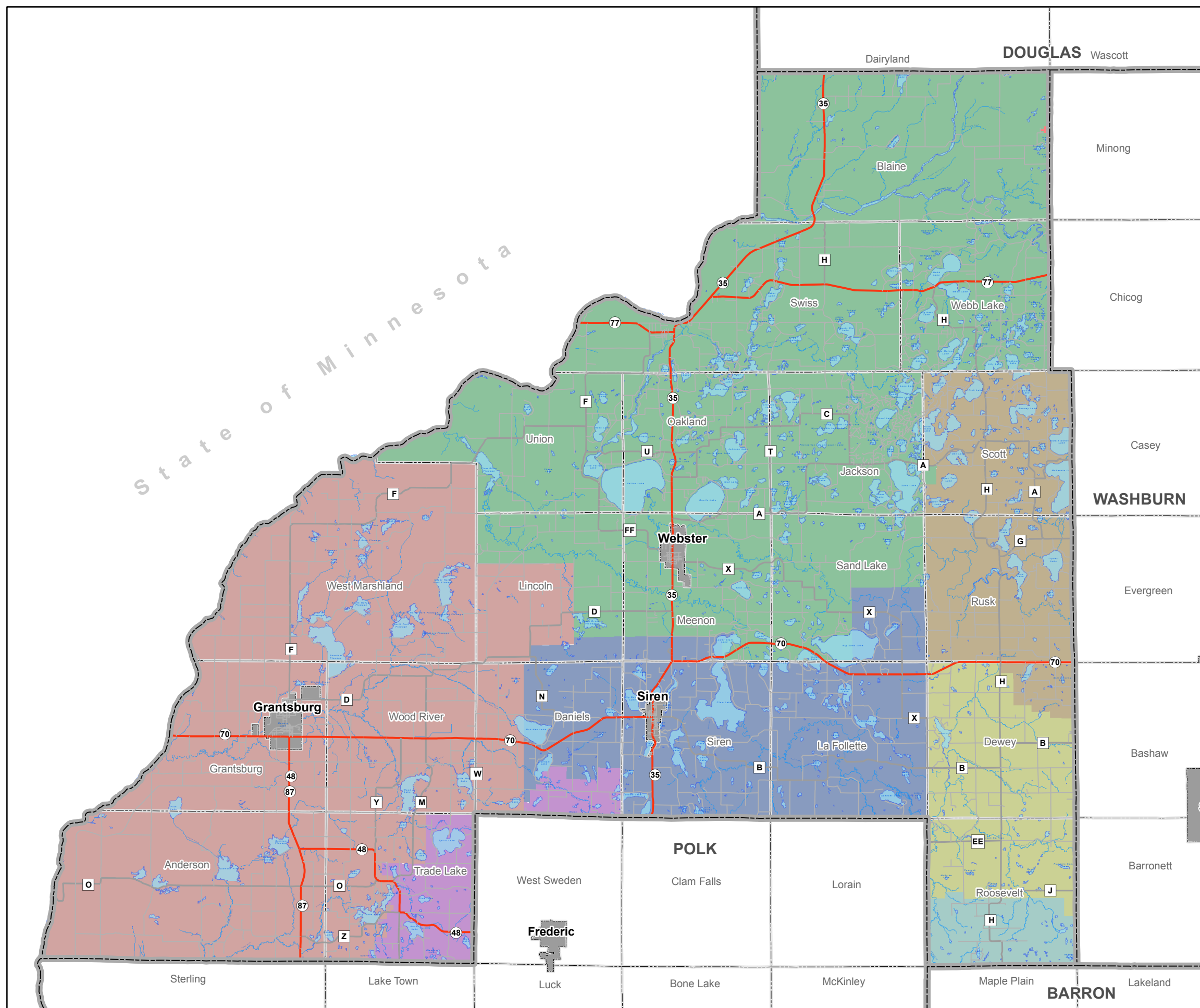
- CUMBERLAND
- FREDERIC
- GRANTSBURG
- NORTHWOODS
- SHELL LAKE
- SIREN
- SPOONER
- WEBSTER

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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May 12, 2010 Drawn by: DAT Checked by: JDW



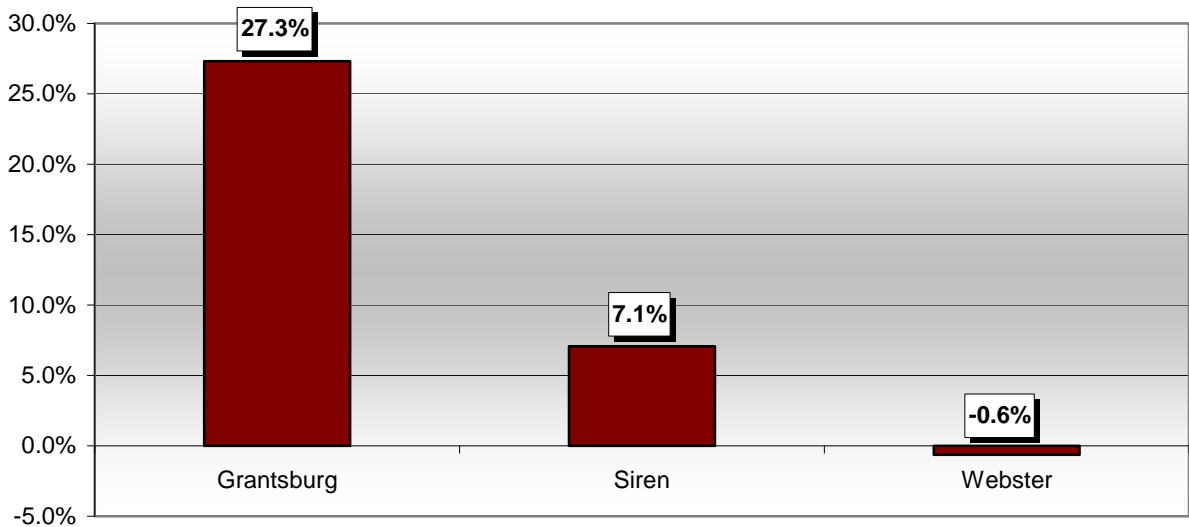
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Table 4-2
 Percentage Change in School District Enrollment, Burnett County
 School Districts, 2000 - 2001 to 2007 - 2008

School District	Year		% Change
	2000 - 2001	2007 - 2008	
Grantsburg	966	1,230	27.3%
Siren	509	545	7.1%
Webster	778	773	-0.6%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 2008.

Figure 4-1
 Percentage Change in School District Enrollment, Burnett County
 School Districts, 2000 - 2001 to 2007 - 2008



Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 2008.

Grantsburg School District

The Grantsburg School District includes Grantsburg Elementary, Middle, and High School, as well as Grantsburg Virtual School, Nelson Elementary School, and Insight School of Wisconsin. This district serves the southwestern portion of the county including the Village of Grantsburg and the towns of West Marshland, Wood River, Grantsburg, and Anderson. Portions of the towns of Lincoln, Daniels and Trade Lake are also serviced by the Grantsburg School District. Total enrollment in the district for the 2007 - 2008 school year was 1,230 students, which represents an increase of over 27% from the 2000 - 2001 school year.

Siren School District

The Siren School District includes the Siren Elementary School that serves grades kindergarten through 8th grade and the Siren High School that serves 9th through 12th grades. This district

serves the south central portion of the county including the Village of Siren and the towns of Siren and La Follette. Portions of the towns of Daniels, Sand Lake, Lincoln, and Meenon are also serviced by the Siren School District. Total enrollment in the district for the 2007 - 2008 school year was 545 students, which represents an increase of over 7% from the 2000 - 2001 school year.

Webster School District

The Webster School District includes the Webster Elementary, Middle, and High Schools. The Elementary School serves grades kindergarten through 4th grade, the Middle School serves 5th through 8th grades, while the High School serves 9th through 12th grades. This district is found in the north central portion of the county and includes the Village of Webster and sections of multiple towns. The towns included in the Webster district are Oakland, Union, Meenon, Sand Lake, Jackson, Swiss, Webb Lake, Lincoln, and Blaine. Total enrollment in the district for the 2007 - 2008 school year was 773 students, which represents a decrease of five students from the 2000 - 2001 school year.

Portions of the eastern and southern perimeter of Burnett County are also serviced by the Northwoods, Spooner, Shell Lake, Cumberland, and Frederic School Districts. However, these School Districts do not have facilities in Burnett County.

Other Educational Facilities

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC)

Burnett County lies within the boundary of the Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College system, which is a division of the state system. There are no locations within Burnett County however several locations are present in surrounding counties. More specifically, WITC has campuses in Ashland, New Richmond, Rice Lake, and Superior. WITC also has branches in Hayward and Ladysmith and a learning center in Washburn County.

University of Wisconsin System

While no University of Wisconsin school is located in Burnett County, there a number of the surrounding counties. These include the University of Wisconsin Superior, Stout, Eau Claire, and River Falls. In addition, there is a two year UW Extension school located in Barron County (Rice Lake).

In addition, several advanced education opportunities exist in the Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota region including Pine Technical College located in Pine City (approximately 20 minutes from Grantsburg)

4.5 Quasi-Public Facilities

Libraries

Burnett County is found in the Northern Waters Library Service division of the Wisconsin Public Library System. There are two public libraries located in Burnett County as displayed in Table 4-3. Refer to map 4-1, for the locations of libraries.

Table 4-3
Public Libraries, Burnett County

	Location
Grantsburg Public Library	Village of Grantsburg
Burnett Community Library	Village of Webster

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Churches and Cemeteries

Churches and cemeteries located in Burnett County are listed by municipality in Table 4-4. Please note that some of the cemeteries are no longer open for burials.

Table 4-4
Churches and Cemeteries, Burnett County

Name of Cemetery	Location
Anscarius Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Benson Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Big Sand Lake Cemetery	Town of Sand Lake
Bluff Lake Cemetery	Town of Union
Clam Lake Cemetery	Town of Meenon
Danbury Cemetery	Town of Swiss
Davidson Island Cemetery	Town of Trade Lake
Ekdall Cemetery	Town of West Marshland
Falun Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Forest Home Cemetery	Town of Blaine
Freya Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Greendale Cemetery	Town of Rusk
Hillcrest Cemetery	Town of Blaine
Holmes Indian Catholic Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Indian Cemetery	Town of Swiss
Jackson Cemetery	Town of Jackon
Karlsborg Cemetery	Town of Lincoln
Lakeview Cemetery	Town of LaFollette
Lakewood Cemetery	Village of Siren
Logging Creek Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Lutheran Cemetery	Town of Meenon
Mission Cemetery	Town of Trade Lake
Mud Hen Lake Cemetery	Town of Daniels
Norris Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Oak Grove Cemetery	Town of Meenon
Oakland Cemetery	Town of Oakland
Orange Cemetery	Town of Oakland
Peet Cemetery	Town of West Marshland
Perida Cemetery	Town of Lincoln
Pleasant Prairie Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Riverside Cemetery	City of Grantsburg
Sacred Hearts Cemetery	Town of Scott
St. John's Catholic Cemetery	Town of Meenon
St. Olaf's Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Swiss Cemetery	Town of Swiss
Thor Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Timberland Ringebu Cemetery	Town of Roosevelt
Trade River Cemetery	Town of Anderson
Union Cemetery	Town of Trade Lake
Viola Lake Cemetery	Town of Sand Lake
Webb Lake Cemetery	Town of Webb Lake
White Pine Cemetery	Town of LaFollette
Wood Lake Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Wood River Baptist Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Wood River Cemetery	Town of Wood River
Zion Cemetery	Town of Anderson

Source: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wiburnet/cemetery.htm>

Post Offices

There are eight post offices serving Burnett County communities as shown in table 4-5. Refer to map 4-1 and Appendix UCF, for the locations of post offices.

Table 4-5
Post Offices, Burnett County

	Location
Danbury Post Office	7506 Main Street
Grantsburg Post Office	201 N Pine St
Siren Post Office	7729 West Main Street
Webster Post Office	7426 Main Street

Source: State of Wisconsin Blue Book 2007 – 2008, Statistical Information on Wisconsin.

Recreation Facilities

The following recreation facilities are located in Burnett County.

Golf Courses

- ♦ The Grantsburg Municipal Golf Course is a nine-hole public golf course that is open from April 15 to November 1. This is a generally hilly course with soft and somewhat fast greens. The fairways are tree lined. The course is located along STH 70 in the Village of Grantsburg.
- ♦ The Voyager Village Country Club – Voyager Course has a regulation 18-hole course and a nine-hole par 3 course. This course is open from April 1 to November 1. The course is located on Kilkare Road in the Town of Swiss east of Danbury.
- ♦ The Yellow Lake Golf Course is a wooded course with wide fairways. This course features nine holes and is open to the public all year long. As the name suggests, the Yellow Lake Golf Course is located just north of Yellow Lake in the Town of Oakland.
- ♦ The White-Tail Wilderness Golf Course is also located in the Town of Oakland along STH 35, just south of Gables Road. This course is open to the public from April 1 to November 1. The Wilderness Golf Course has nine holes and is part of a 50-site RV park that also features a tavern and a miniature golf course.
- ♦ Siren National Golf Club was built in 2001 and is a 18-hole course. The course is located in the Town of Daniels just south of STH 70 about a mile west of the Village of Siren. The course is generally open from April to October.
- ♦ The Clam River Golf Club is located in the Town of Dewey just east of the Burnett and Washburn boundary. This is public course that features 18 holes. The course is generally open from April to November.

- ♦ Fox Run Golf Course has nine regulation holes and nine par three holes. The course is open to the public and also sells season passes. This course is located north of the Village of Webster along located along STH 35.

Other Community-Orientated Recreation and/or Service Organizations

- ♦ Grantsburg Rod and Gun Club, Grantsburg
- ♦ A&H Senior Center
- ♦ American Legion Auxiliary, Grantsburg
- ♦ American Legion Post 185
- ♦ Burnett County 4-H, Siren
- ♦ Burnett County Agricultural Society
- ♦ Burnett County Citizen Patrol
- ♦ Burnett County Garden Club
- ♦ Crex Meadows Ducks Unlimited, Grantsburg
- ♦ Friends of Crex, Grantsburg
- ♦ Friends of the Grantsburg Public Library
- ♦ Grantsburg Boy Scouts, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Girl Scouts, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Men's Senior Golf, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Rotary Club, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Women's Golf Club, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Women Working Together, Grantsburg
- ♦ Grantsburg Youth Hockey Association, Grantsburg
- ♦ Lions Club, Grantsburg
- ♦ Masonic Lodge, Grantsburg
- ♦ National Wild Turkey Federation, Grantsburg
- ♦ RACES
- ♦ Senior Citizens Center, Grantsburg
- ♦ Siren Senior Center
- ♦ Webster Senior Center
- ♦ Whitetail Unlimited, Grantsburg

4.6 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

Refer to Map 4-1 Community Facilities and Services and Appendix UCF, for the locations of state, county, and local parks and open spaces.

County Managed Parks

Parks that are under county management include the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ♦ Clam Dam Park | ♦ Minerva Dam and Canoe Access |
| ♦ Clam Flowage Access | ♦ Ralph Larrabee Park |
| ♦ Deer Lake | ♦ Ray and Evelyn Pardun Memorial Access |
| ♦ Devils Lake Beach | ♦ Thoreson American Legion Park |
| ♦ Eagle Lake Access | ♦ Yellow Lake Narrows |
| ♦ Godfrey Lake Access | ♦ Mallard Lake Access |
| ♦ Jeffries Landing | |

- ◆ Lake 26 Park
- ◆ Little McGraw Lake Access
- ◆ Meenon Park

Clam Dam Park is located three miles east of Highway 35 between Webster and Siren. It has facilities that include a picnic area with outdoor grills, picnic tables, shelter, well, rest rooms and fishing benches along the Clam River. A canoe landing is located along the bank on the south side of the river, east of the dam.

Clam Dam Flowage is accessed from Cutler Road and has rest rooms. The site has boat and canoe landing on the east side of the Clam Flowage.

Deer Lake park is located on the west shore of Deer Lake, seven miles east of the Highway 35 and 77 intersection and then north of 77 on West Deer Lake Road, approximately one mile. The site has a boat ramp, picnic tables and grills.

Devils Lake Beach is located four miles northeast of Webster on the northeast shores of Devils Lake. Facilities include a swimming beach, bath house, rest rooms, and a boat launching area with a handicap accessible dock.

Eagle Lake Access is located in the Town of Swiss, off of Eagle Lake Road. It is intended for canoes and small boats only.

Godfrey Lake Access is located two miles east of High 35, just north of the Polk County line on Godfrey Lake Road. This site has limited parking that can accommodate just a few vehicles. It is a steep landing suitable for small boats and canoes.

Jeffries Landing is a park along the eastern shore of Yellow Lake, located two miles north of Webster. Facilities include a picnic area with a grill, restrooms, and a boat launching area with a dock. This park has a larger parking area and is adjacent to the Gandy Dancer Trail.

Lake 26 Park is located seven miles east of Danbury on the northeast shore of Lake 26. This park includes a swimming beach, restrooms, picnic area with outdoor grills, boat launching area, a handicap accessible dock, and parking lot. A nature trail with 20 stations is located adjacent to the park.

Little McGraw Lake Access is located three miles east of Highway 35 on St. Croix Trail. This site is limited to canoes and small boats.

Mallard Lake Access is located on the southeast shore of Mallard Lake off of Norman's Landing Road in the Town of Sand Lake.

Meenon Park is located between Webster and Siren on the east side of Highway 35. The Park features a picnic area with outdoor grills, picnic tables including a wheelchair accessible picnic table and rest rooms, a 40 foot by 50 foot stone and log park shelter, and a canoe access. Meenon Park features about a half mile of river frontage along the Clam River.

Minerva Dam and Canoe Access is located 1.5 miles east of Danbury on Loon Creek. The dam controls the water levels on the Loon Creek Flowage and Minerva chain of lakes. This site has a small parking lot and offers shore fishing as well as canoe access above and below the dam.

Ralph Larrabee Park is located about 1.5 miles south of Danbury on the northeast shores of Round Lake. This land was donated so that families would have a recreational area with a natural swimming beach. This park is also located adjacent to the Gandy Dancer Trail.

Ray and Evelyn Pardun Memorial Access was donated to the county by the Ray Pardun Estate. This site is located on the Yellow River between Danbury and Webster, south of Glendenning Road. This site has a rustic canoe landing and a small parking area.

Thoreson American Legion Park is located on Wood Lake, seven miles southeast of Grantsburg on County Trunk Y. This park includes a picnic area and tables, including a wheelchair accessible picnic table, rest rooms and shelter, grill, playground equipment and boat landing.

Yellow Lake Narrows is located between Big and Little Yellow Lakes. The site includes picnic tables, fishing beaches, and a boat landing.

According to Burnett County Forest and Parks, all-terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, motorcycles, and all other off – road vehicles are prohibited in all county owned or maintained parks and boat landings.

State Managed Parks, Forests, and Recreation Areas

Governor Knowles State Forest is located along the entire western border of Burnett County along the St. Croix River. The forest is 55 miles long and up to two miles wide, encompassing 32,500 acres (19,343 acres are currently state-owned). More than 100,000 acres of county forests and two large wildlife areas, the Fish Lake Wildlife Area and Crex Meadow Wildlife Area, border the Governor Knowles State Forest.

State Natural Areas

There are 12 state natural areas located in Burnett County. Refer to Section 5.15 of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element for more information.

State Wildlife Areas

There are 10 state wildlife areas located in Burnett County, including both fishery and wildlife areas.

- ◆ Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area
- ◆ Clam Lake Wildlife Area
- ◆ Clam River Fish and Wildlife Area
- ◆ Crex Meadows Wildlife Area
- ◆ Danbury Wildlife Area
- ◆ Fish Lake Wildlife Area
- ◆ Goose Lake Wildlife Area
- ◆ Keizer Lake Wildlife Area
- ◆ Namekagon Barrens Wildlife Area
- ◆ Sand Creek Fish and Wildlife Area

Locally Managed Parks

Locally managed parks located in Burnett County are listed by municipality in Table 4-6:

Table 4-6
Locally Managed Parks, Burnett County

Park	Location
James N. McNally Campground	Village of Grantsburg
Memory Lake Park	Village of Grantsburg
Tice Park	Village of Grantsburg
Rosalie Park	Village of Grantsburg
Grantsburg Golf Course	Village of Grantsburg
Grantsburg Community Swimming Pool	Village of Grantsburg
Grantsburg Hockey and Skating Rink	Village of Grantsburg
Steve Little Park	Village of Webster
Crooked Lake Park	Village of Siren
Siren Park	Village of Siren

Boat Landings/Public Access

In addition to the public access points described in County Managed Parks above, the following local boat landings and public access points are found in Burnett County.

Town of Anderson

- ◆ Holmes Lake Access
- ◆ Rush City Ferry Landing

Town of Blaine

- ◆ Little McGraw Lake Access
- ◆ McGraw Lake Access
- ◆ Namekagon Lake Access
- ◆ Saint Croix River Access

Town of Daniels

- ◆ Dunham Lake Access
- ◆ Mud Hen Lake Access

Town of Dewey

- ◆ Bashaw Lake Access
- ◆ Poquette Lake Access

Town of Grantsburg

- ◆ Raspberry Landing
- ◆ Highway 70 Boat Launch

Town of Jackson

- ◆ Banach Lake Access
- ◆ Boner Lake Access
- ◆ Green Lake Ramp
- ◆ Loon Lake Access

Town of Scott

- ◆ Birch Island Lake Access
- ◆ Fish Lake Access
- ◆ Goose Lake Access
- ◆ Middle McKenzie Lake Access
- ◆ Rooney Lake Access

Town of Siren

- ◆ Big Doctor Lake Access
- ◆ Clam Lake Access
- ◆ Clam Lake Ramp
- ◆ Clear Lake Access
- ◆ Crooked Lake Access
- ◆ East Elbow Lake Access
- ◆ Godfrey Lake Access
- ◆ Long Lake Boat Ramp
- ◆ Taylor Lake Access

Town of Swiss

- ◆ Briggs Lake Access
- ◆ Burlingame Lake Access
- ◆ Deer Lake Ramp
- ◆ Fenton Lake Access
- ◆ Gull Lake Access
- ◆ Eagle Lake Access
- ◆ Minerva Dam Canoe Access
- ◆ Tabor Lake Access

- ◆ North Lake Access
- ◆ Big Lake Access
- ◆ Sand Lake (North Access)

Town of La Follette

- ◆ Pokegama Lake Access
- ◆ Warner Lake Access

Town of Meenon

- ◆ Clam Dam Park Canoe Launch
- ◆ Meenon Park Canoe Launch
- ◆ Devils Lake Access

Town of Oakland

- ◆ Conners Lake Access
- ◆ Devils Lake Beach Boat Ramp
- ◆ Falk Lake Access
- ◆ Johnson Lake Access
- ◆ Yellow Lake Access
- ◆ Jeffries Landing
- ◆ Ray & Evelyn Pardun Memorial Access

Town of Round Lake

- ◆ Round Lake Access

Town of Rusk

- ◆ Benoit Lake Launch
- ◆ Lipsett Lake Access
- ◆ Rice Lake Access
- ◆ Yellow River Ramp

Town of Sand Lake

- ◆ Big Sand Lake Access
- ◆ Mallard Lake Access

- ◆ Lake Twenty-Six Park Access

Town of Trade Lake

- ◆ Big Trade Lake Access
- ◆ Spirit Lake Access

Town of Union

- ◆ Bass Lake Access
- ◆ Clam Flowage Boat Ramp
- ◆ Yellow Lake Narrows

Town of Webb Lake

- ◆ Des Moines Lake Access
- ◆ Lily Lake Access
- ◆ Lily Lake Ramp
- ◆ Long Lake Ramp
- ◆ Nicaboyne Lake Access
- ◆ Prinel Lake Access
- ◆ Webb Creek Access

Town of Webster

- ◆ Yellow River Access

Town of West Marshland

- ◆ Fox Landing
- ◆ Nelson Landing
- ◆ Norway Point Access
- ◆ Soderbeck Landing

Town of Wood River

- ◆ Little Wood Lake Access
- ◆ Thoreson American Legion Park Boat Ramp

Campgrounds

There are 14 private and public campgrounds in Burnett County as displayed in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7
Private and Public Campgrounds, Burnett County

Name	Location
Mallard lake Resort and Campground	Town of Sand Lake
James N. McNally Campground	Village of Grantsburg
Carder's Clam Lake Resort	Town of Meenon
DuFour's Pine Tree Campground	Town of Oakland
Eagles Landing Campground	Town of Swiss
Oak Ridge Inn & Campground	Town of Webb Lake
Rosenthal's Resort, LLC	Town of Webb Lake
North Refuge Rest Area at Crex Meadows	Town of West Marshland
Sioux Portage Group Campground	Town of Union
Stuart's Leisure Acres	Town of Union
Voyager Village Campground	Town of Scott
West Point Lodge	Town of Scott
St. Croix Family Campground	Town of Grantsburg
Wild River Outfitters	Town of Grantsburg
Birchwood Beach Resort & Campground	Town of Trade Lake
Northwinds Resort & Bar	Town of Rusk
Scenic View Bar & Campground	Town of Dewey

Source: Burnett County Resort & Campground Association

Snowmobile Trails

The state funds an extensive network of snowmobile trails, frozen ATV trails, and summer ATV trails in Burnett County. There are nearly 300 miles of signed and groomed trails. These trails wind through the entire county, including the public forests. The trails are popular among tourists. They also connect communities and tie into a regional network of trails with adjoining communities. Convenient trail access points, corridors, and connector trails are located throughout Burnett County. Please refer to Map 3-1 Transportation System for approximate trail locations.

Cross Country Ski Trails

Burnett County is also a popular destination for winter sports, including cross country skiing. There are approximately 46 miles of ski trails in Burnett County. Popular ski trails include:

- ◆ Brandt Pine Ski Trail
- ◆ Grettum Ski Trail
- ◆ Sand Rock Cliff Trail
- ◆ Grantsburg Nordic Ski Trail
- ◆ Timberland Hills Trail
- ◆ Webb Lake Trail
- ◆ Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park
- ◆ Voyager Village

Hiking Trails

Hiking is a popular activity in the summer. Hiking trails are located in the following park spaces:

- ◆ Clam Dam Park
- ◆ Clam Flowage Access
- ◆ Clam Lake Narrows
- ◆ Deer Lake Devils Lake Beach
- ◆ Eagle Lake Access
- ◆ Godfrey Lake Access
- ◆ Jeffries Landing
- ◆ Lake 26 Park
- ◆ Little Mcgraw Lake Access
- ◆ Mallard Lake Access
- ◆ Meenon Park
- ◆ Mel Daniels Park
- ◆ Ralph Larrabee Park
- ◆ Ray & Evelyn Pardun Memorial Access
- ◆ Thoreson American Legion Park
- ◆ Yellow Lake Narrows
- ◆ Governor Knowles State Forest
- ◆ Gandy Dancer Trail
- ◆ Burnett County Forest

State Trails

The Gandy Dancer Trail is a state scenic trail which will include 98 total miles in Wisconsin and Minnesota when completed. This 98 mile long recreation trail follows the old Soo Line railroad from St. Croix Falls north to Superior. The trail passes through Burnett, Douglas, and Polk Counties in Wisconsin and Pine County in Minnesota. In Wisconsin, the trail is owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and operated by each of the respective counties recreation department. Refer to Map 3-1 for the trail location.

The Gandy Dancer Trail is divided into a northern and southern section. The portion of the trail within Burnett County is in the southern section. This section is 47 miles long and extends from St. Croix Falls in Polk County to Danbury in Burnett County, passing through the Villages of Siren and Webster. This portion of the trail is surfaced with crushed limestone. During winter, local snowmobile clubs groom the trail. The Gandy Dancer is an important corridor to reach other winter use trails in Burnett County. Refer to map 3-1 in the Transportation Element for the location of the Gandy Dancer Trail in Burnett County.

Hunting

Hunting is important to both culture and economy in Burnett County as well as an important wildlife management tool. Land sale for the sole purpose of hunting is an active part of the local real estate market. Burnett County has an abundant wildlife population which attracts many sportsmen to the area. Burnett County is a destination for hunting because hunting is permitted in public lands, of which there are over 150,000 acres in the county. The most popular animals

to hunt are black bear, Canada geese, ducks, ruffed grouse, whitetail deer, wild turkey, and woodcock.

Fishing

With 500 lakes and 14 rivers, Burnett County offers many fishing opportunities. Bass, Musky, Northern Pike, Bluegill, and Walleye are among the most popular fish varieties. Refer to Section 5.11 of the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources element for more detailed information on Burnett County's lakes and rivers.

4.7 Solid Waste Management and Recycling

Solid Waste Management

There are no licensed solid waste landfills in Burnett County. Burnett County is served by the Recycling Control Commission, which is a two-county intergovernmental unit located in Spooner which was created to provide recycling and waste management services for Burnett and Washburn counties. There are three solid waste transfer facilities in the county, the Oakland Transfer Station, located on French Road in the Town of Oakland, the Webb Lake Transfer Station in Webb Lake, and the Midtown Transfer Station in Midtown in the Town of Meenon.

Curb-side garbage and recycling pick up is available for residents in the Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster. Waste removal services are provided through private companies. Residents in unincorporated areas can bring their trash either to solid waste transfer centers or contract individually with private company's for curb-side service.

Webster and Siren residents have two solid waste and recycling collection facilities in their immediate vicinity. The first disposal site is the Midtown Transfer Station, which primarily serves the Siren area for waste disposal and recycling collection. The site is located one-half mile north of the government center on Midtown Road, in the Town of Meenon. The second site is north of Webster on French Road, approximately one-half mile north of the junction of CTH "U" in the Town of Oakland.

There are a variety of ways residents are charged for solid waste management services. Residents who contract for curb-side collection negotiate with the waste management company on an individual basis. In the Village of Grantsburg, the contract amount is billed to water and sewer utility customers and is part of their quarterly utility bill. Other jurisdictions include waste removal services as part of the property tax levy.

The Villages of Grantsburg and Siren provide a brush pile where residents can compost any leaves, brush, and tree stumps, and there are dedicated yard waste sites as indicated in Table 4-8.

Recycling

The Recycling Center Commission operates eight recycling drop-off centers in Burnett County. Table 4-9 below details the location, hours, and service provided at each drop-off center

Two additional recycling services are available to Burnett County residents in addition to those detailed above. Residents are encouraged to recycle their #2 and #5 plastic garden pots. The Burnett collection sites are the Wood River Garden Store, Grantsburg Recycling site, A & H recycling site, and the Oakland Collection Center. Also, the Recycling Control Commission has introduced a new reuse-a-shoe recycling program. A temporary collection site will be set up at the annual Earth Day Fair.

Hazardous Materials

The Northwest Cleansweep Program is a cooperative venture that serves the residents of Burnett County. The program is supported by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, a county consortium including Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Iron, Taylor and Washburn counties, and by the Northwest Regional Planning Commission. Every year, usually during the summer, the Regional Planning Commission sets up a temporary collection site at the Webster and Grantsburg Fairgrounds where county residents can bring their hazardous materials and unused prescription medicines. The program, instituted in 1995, has been highly successful, and over 60% of materials are recycled or reused.

Table 4-8
Solid Waste and Recycling Service Provision, Burnett County, 2008

BURNETT COUNTY	LOCATION	HOURS	Newspaper	Glass	Aluminum Cans	Tin/Steel Cans	Paper Products	#1 & 2 Plastic Bottles	Corrugated Cardboard	Box Board (cereal, cracker type boxes)	Auto Batteries	Rechargeable Batteries	Used Oil	Scrap Metal	Used Oil Filters*	Appliances*	Fluorescent Bulbs*	Tires*	Computer Components*	Cell Phones and Accessories†		
Grantsburg	209 South Brad Street	Wednesday 4 - 7 pm																				
		Sat 10 am - 3 pm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Blaine	Old Town Hall, in the rear part of the lot	Sat (Summer) 10 am - 2 pm																				
		Sun (Summer) Noon - 3 pm																				
		Sun (Winter) Noon - 4 pm	X	X	X	X	X	X			X											
Siren 715-866-4835 Waste - call for fees and hrs.	Midtown Transfer Station - 1/2 mile north of government center on Midtown Road	Call for hours of operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X						X	X	
Oakland	1/2 N of CTH U on French Road	Mem. Day - October 31 Mon. Wed. Sun.																				
		1 - 5 pm and Sat 10 am - 4 pm Nov 1 st - May 30: No Mon or Wed	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trade Lake	Next to the Town maint. building	Sat 10 am - 3 pm	X	X	X	X	X	X		X												
A & H	Old town dump site, Long Lake Rd., towards Voyageur Village	Wed & Sat 9 am - 1 pm																				
		Sun (Summer only)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hertel	Intersection of STH 70 and CTH X	24 Hours	X	X	X	X	X	X		X												
Webster	Village Hall	24 Hours	X	X	X	X	X	X		X												

Source: Northwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

4.8 Communication and Power Facilities

Electric Service

According to local community information, electrical providers that serve Burnett County include the following:

- ◆ Northwestern Wisconsin Electric Company (NWEC)
- ◆ Polk-Burnett Electric Cooperative
- ◆ Barron Electric Cooperative
- ◆ Rural Electric Association

The siting of wind energy towers is becoming more common around the state of Wisconsin. According to the Public Service Commission, the state of Wisconsin has adopted a policy that at least 2.2% of the state's energy needs will be supplied by wind and other renewable sources by 2011 and 10% by 2015. Wind energy studies have indicated that the best places in Wisconsin for efficient wind energy towers include portions of east central Wisconsin and portions of southwest Wisconsin. While current research does not include Burnett County as having prime locations for wind energy towers, this does not rule out the local area for future consideration by wind energy interests.

At present, Polk-Burnett Cooperative and Barron electric purchase some of its energy from renewable sources, including wind turbines, landfill-gas-to energy plants, and one hydro station. NWEC purchases approximately 12.5% of its energy from renewable sources (7% from three hydro stations and the remainder from wind turbines).

Telephone Service

According to Burnett County, telephone service providers in the county include the following.

- ◆ Farmers Independent Telephone Company
- ◆ CenturyLink
- ◆ Siren Telephone
- ◆ Starwire Technologies

Gas Service

Due to the rural nature of the county and its relatively low population and housing unit density, only a few concentrated development areas in the county have access to natural gas. We Energies provides natural gas to small regional areas including and immediately surrounding the Villages of Grantsburg, Webster, and Siren, and includes some areas in Danbury.

Communication Towers

The siting of new wireless telecommunication towers continues to take place around the State of Wisconsin. The need to construct additional towers is being driven by advancements in mobile telephone technology, additional demand for mobile telephone service, and increased numbers of service providers competing to supply that increased demand. Technology supporting the digital

phone is the primary reason that more towers are needed, and digital signals require more towers to operate than the analog technology. The expansion of digital service can assist in the ability to access the internet by wireless modem. Areas along major highways tend to be targeted first for expansion of wireless communication services.

Table 4-9
Communication Towers in Burnett County

Community	Location Description
Town of Dewey	24765 N Bashaw Lake Road
Town of Sand Lake	Dongola Tower - Near Dongola Road and Hwy 70
Town of Daniels	Hwy 70 and Waldora Rd
Town of Wood River	Falun
Village of Webster	Yellow Lake

Table 4-10
Public Safety Communication Towers - Tentative Plan

Location	Ownership
Barronett, Washburn County (equipment only)	Dairyland Power
Danbury (equipment only)	Tentative to place on Danbury water tower
Grantsburg (new tower)	Burnett County
County Government Center (new tower to replace existing)	Burnett County
Hertel (equipment only)	Tentative to place on water tower
Karlsborg (hwy equipment only)	ECB Board, Wisconsin
SR 77 - west of Webb Lake (new tower)	Burnett County
Penta (new tower)	Burnett County
Scott Fire Hall (equipment only upgrade)	Scott Fire Dept
St Croix State Park (equipment only)	Minnesota

Note: This table represents the tentative plan for Burnett County Public Safety Communications. The final designated site locations and engineering studies will be completed in 2010. Any potential co-location opportunities with outside agencies may change the proposed locations for some equipment and/or tower locations.

Source: Burnett County.

4.9 Sanitary Sewer Service

There are three public sewer service areas in Burnett County including the villages of Webster, Grantsburg, and Siren.

Village of Webster

Webster's public sewer system was put in place in 1963. Similar to the municipal water system, the sewer system reaches most inhabited areas within the municipal limits, with only 37 of the total 301 units not connected according to the 1990 Census. Present load on the system is

approximately 700 commercial and residential users with a total capacity of 2,000 users. Webster's sewage treatment plant is a lagoon system, located in the southeastern portion of the village, at the southern terminus of Crappie Avenue. The average annual design flow of Webster's wastewater treatment facility is 0.085 million gallons per day, with a daily maximum flow rate of 0.51 MGD.

Village of Siren

The Village of Siren provides public sanitary sewer service to approximately 1,600 users, and has a capacity of 3,000 users. The treatment plant is an aerated lagoon system located in the industrial park immediately west of the village. The collection system has eight lift stations of varying ages. Brief Facility Description: The Village currently owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility consisting of aerated lagoons and a rotating biological contact unit (RBC) which surface discharges to wetlands. The Village of Siren formally requested their WPDES permit be modified to remove the pending requirement to meet an effluent limit of 1.0 mg/l total phosphorus. Their current permit required this limit to become effective on November 1, 2009 because the 2006 facilities plan projected Siren's discharge would exceed the threshold level of 150 pounds of phosphorus per month. Siren's average flow for the last five years has varied from 0.111 MGD down to 0.076 MGD due to the unforeseen closure of a large flow contributor. Their effluent phosphorus concentration at the time of facilities planning was 4.9 mg/l. Their corresponding monthly phosphorus discharge has varied from a high of 137 pounds per month down to 94 pounds per month. All these levels of phosphorus discharge are well below the 150 pound threshold.

Village of Grantsburg

The Village of Grantsburg owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant that consists of two aerated ponds followed by chlorination and dechlorination. Effluent disinfection is required seasonally as the receiving water (Wood River, which discharges to the St.Croix River, a National Scenic Wild and scenic River and Outstanding Resource Water). Grantsburg's design maximum monthly flow is 0.380 MGD. The design maximum weekly flow is 0.532 MGD, and the design maximum daily flow is 0.684 MGD.

Table 4-11
Wastewater Treatment Plant Average Daily Design Capacity and Loading, Burnett County

Facility	Design Capacity (gallons per day)	Average Daily Use (gallons per day)	Percent of Capacity
Grantsburg	230,000	132,000	57%
Webster	85,000	51,000	60%
Siren	115,000	76,000	53%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Local community officials and engineers.

4.10 Private On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS)

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce regulates the siting, design, installation and inspection of most private on-site sewage systems. In 2000, the state adopted a revised private system policy called COMM 83 that allows for conventional sewage systems and advanced pre-

treatment sewage systems. Burnett County adopted a Private Sewage System Ordinance in September, 2000. The ordinance articulates general requirements, permit and application requirements, inspection procedures, system management and maintenance procedures, and administration and enforcement techniques

The Ordinance details regulations and requirements with regard to POWTS in the county. All Buildings in Burnett County that are permanently or intermittently intended for human habitation or occupancy which are not serviced by public sanitary sewer shall have an approved POWTS.

4.11 Public Water Supply

There are three public water service areas in Burnett County. Information on public water supply systems was obtained from the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC), the WDNR, and from local officials. Every public utility is required to submit an annual report to the PSC.

Village of Webster

The Village of Webster has had a public water system in place since 1953 when the first municipal well was established and water lines put in. The system extends through nearly all of the inhabited portions of the incorporated area. The 1990 Census reports that 254 of 301 total housing units (84.4%) make use of the system. The remaining households make use of private wells for the water supply. The village maintains two wells to supply the system with a pumping capacity of 1,130,000 gallons per day, and an overhead water tower with a 150,000 gallon capacity. The water tower was constructed in 1977.

Village of Siren

The Village of Siren has had a water distribution system in place since 1959. The system is serviced with two wells that have a capacity of 350 gallons per minute, with a peak load capacity of 500 gallons per minute. The water distribution system provides water to most areas of the village but there are a few areas without public water access. The village has one water tower with a 150,000 gallon storage capacity.

Village of Grantsburg

The village of Grantsburg public water system serves essentially the entire village (approximate population 1,460) with an average demand of about 150,000 gpd, of which about 15,000 gpd are used by the Parker Hannifin Company. The operational pumping capacities for the wells are:

♦ Well #1	200 gpm
♦ Well #2	160 gpm.
♦ Well #3	<u>230 gpm</u>
Total	590 gpm

The Village has two elevated storage tanks with capacities of 100,000 and 200,000 gallons. Treatment consists of chlorination, fluoridation and phosphate addition for corrosion control and sequestration of iron and manganese. Locations of the wells are shown on the Community Facilities map in the UCF appendix.

Wellhead Protection

Wellhead protection is a preventive program designed to protect public water supply wells. The goal of wellhead protection is to prevent contaminants from entering public water supply wells by managing the land that contributes water to the wells. According to DNR records, the following communities in Burnett County have a DNR approved wellhead protection plan for at least one municipal well or have voluntarily adopted a wellhead protection plan for one or more wells. The documented wellhead protection areas are located on the local Community Facilities map as available.

- ◆ Village of Grantsburg
- ◆ Village of Siren
- ◆ Village of Webster

A Wellhead Protection Plan needs to be prepared in accordance with the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter NR 811, Section 16(5) for wellhead protection planning, and include the following:

- ◆ Hydrogeology Setting
- ◆ Groundwater Recharge and Movement
- ◆ Zone of Influence
- ◆ Wellhead Protection Area
- ◆ Potential Contaminant Sources
- ◆ Land Use Management
- ◆ Public Education
- ◆ Water Conservation
- ◆ Contingency Planning

Private On-Site Wells

Burnett County communities not served by a public water system rely on private on-site wells for water service, which is a majority of Burnett County residents.

4.12 Stormwater Management

The goal of stormwater management is to prevent runoff from delivering pollutants or sediment to lakes, rivers, streams, or wetlands. Commonly applied stormwater management tools include: ditches, culverts, grassed waterways, rock chutes, retention basins or settling ponds, curb and gutter, storm sewer, and construction site erosion control.

State law currently requires certain construction sites, municipalities, and industries to obtain a Stormwater Discharge Permit from the WDNR.

Stormwater Pollutants

Untreated stormwater runoff can have negative impacts on surface water and groundwater quality. The following potential pollutants are of greatest concern in stormwater runoff.

- ◆ Sediment – clogs lakes and streams, increases water turbidity, and decreases light penetration
- ◆ Nutrients – like phosphorous and nitrogen can lead to undesirable algae blooms in lakes and rivers or contaminate groundwater
- ◆ Bacteria – can create public health hazards
- ◆ Oxygen Demand – decomposition of organic matter in runoff can deplete the oxygen levels in surface waters
- ◆ Oil and Grease – common in parking lot runoff, can be toxic to aquatic life, even at low concentrations
- ◆ Trace Metals – can contaminate groundwater and are toxic to aquatic life
- ◆ Chlorides or Salts – often found in snowmelt, can be toxic to aquatic life
- ◆ Thermal Impacts – runoff heated by flowing over hot roofs, streets, or parking lots can severely alter cold water streams

Construction sites with more than five acres of bare soil and non-metallic mine sites of any size must obtain a permit. Incorporated municipalities with a population of 50,000 or more are required to obtain a permit, so this requirement does not apply to any of Burnett County's communities. Industrial sites are categorized based on their potential for contamination of stormwater runoff. The highest potential sources of pollution are regulated more strictly than the lowest.

Ditches, culverts, and local topography are the primary stormwater management tools for most rural areas in Burnett County. Refer to map 4-1 and Appendix UCF, for the location of community identified stormwater management facilities. Stormwater management information specific to municipalities in the county is identified below.

Village of Grantsburg

Grantsburg has storm sewer mains that are located throughout the Village. The Village has a storm water utility and a stormwater plan. The village's stormwater management facilities need on-going maintenance and improvement, which is included in the city's capital improvement plan. The Village of Grantsburg does have areas in the community that are located in the floodplain, which are subject to flooding in high water instances.

Village of Webster

Much of the developed portions of the village have a storm drain system currently in place. There are areas in the village lacking an underground storm drain system, particularly the northwestern portion of the village, which is serviced with a system of ditch drainage to adequately contain and direct surface runoff. The runoff from the drainage network flows primarily into the main flowing drainage ditch in the eastern portion of the village, which flows north toward the Yellow River.

Village of Siren

The Village of Siren is similar to Webster in that stormwater runoff is managed mostly through storm drains in a majority of the developed areas of the village, with surface water drainage through ditches.

4.13 Health Care Facilities

Refer to Map 4-1 and Appendix UCF, for the locations of health care and elder care facilities in Burnett County.

Local Hospitals

Burnett Medical Center

The Burnett Medical Center is located in Grantsburg and features a family practice clinic, emergency room, urgent care, hospice services, a pharmacy, and continuous care and rehabilitation services. The hospital also offers a variety of health related classes and community services. Additionally, the Burnett Medical Center features a heliport that is used for emergency helicopter transportation needs.

Other Medical Clinics

Table 4-12
Medical Clinics, Burnett County

Name	Location
Aurora Community Counseling	Siren
Ingalls Family Medicine Clinic	Webster
Burnett Medical Center	Grantsburg
NWCGC/Siren Day Treatment Center	Siren
Shell Lake Clinic	Siren
St. Croix Tribal Health Center	Hertel
St. Croix Tribal Mental Health Clinic	Hertel

Regional Hospitals

Other hospitals located within the region are also utilized by Burnett County residents, including those hospitals displayed in table 4-13.

Table 4-13
Regional Hospitals

Hospital	County
Amery Regional Medical Center	Polk
Community Memorial Hospital	Washburn
Indianhead Medical Center	Washburn
Lakeview Medical Center	Barron
Luther Midelfort Northland	Barron
Osceola Medical Center	Polk
St. Croix Regional Medical Center	Polk

Residential and Elder Care Facilities

Assisted living and residential care facilities serving Burnett County (but not necessarily within the County) include the following:

- ◆ Bethany Homes I, II, and III are located in Frederic and serve developmentally disabled adults
- ◆ Birchview Group Home is located in Siren and serves developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed and/or mentally ill adults
- ◆ Farm Adult Family Home is located in Barronett and serves elderly, developmentally disabled, emotionally disturbed and/or mentally ill individuals
- ◆ Northwoods TLC Services is located in Spooner and serves developmentally disabled adults

- ◆ Sacred Hearts is located in Grantsburg and serves developmentally disabled adults
- ◆ Shady Knoll Home is located in Grantsburg and serves elderly and developmentally disabled adults

4.14 Day Care Facilities

Under Wisconsin law, no person may for compensation provide care and supervision for four or more children under the age of seven for less than 24 hours a day unless that person obtains a license to operate a child care center from the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. There are two categories of state licensed childcare depending upon the number of children in care. Licensed family childcare centers provide care for up to eight children while licensed group childcare centers provide care for nine or more children. There are several licensed day-care providers in Burnett County, located predominantly in the incorporated villages. Day care facilities located in Burnett County are shown on Map 4-1 and Appendix UCF. Northwest Connection Family Resources, located in Hayward, can be contacted for additional information regarding child care services.

4.15 Utilities and Community Facilities Trends and Outlook

The following utilities and community facilities trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years. The following statements are based on recent trends that are expected to continue well into the future or the opinions of Burnett County and municipal staff who deal with these facilities and services.

General

- ◆ According to a 2003 report from the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Wisconsin needs to spend \$64 billion to upgrade transportation, school, water, and energy systems state wide over the next 20 years.

Administrative Facilities and Services

- ◆ Government budget constraints at all levels will drive the need for intergovernmental cooperation in the delivery of services and programs.
- ◆ Where significant growth occurs (most likely within the Villages and along lakeshores within the County), the adequacy of existing community facilities and service levels will be challenged.

Public Buildings

- ◆ Local government budget constraints will result in increased interest in the use of shared facilities, multi-purpose facilities, and creative use of existing public buildings.

Protective Services

- ◆ The desire for the availability of state-of-the art emergency medical service will likely increase as the Burnett County population ages.

- ◆ Local government budget constraints and technology advancements will continue to make centralized county dispatch services attractive.
- ◆ Enforcement of boating regulations will be a growing concern as more recreationists take to the waters of Burnett County.

Schools

- ◆ Schools and school districts will continue to seek new ways to share services and reduce expenses in order to deal with continued declining enrollment.
- ◆ School districts will continue to face the challenges related to the potential closing of smaller schools and the potential consolidation of school districts.
- ◆ 49% of Wisconsin's schools have at least one inadequate building feature, and 60% have at least one unsatisfactory environmental condition (ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, 2005).

Parks, Recreation, and Open Space

- ◆ The demand for public outdoor recreational lands will increase as the County population grows.
- ◆ Lands near existing public outdoor recreation areas will continue to be most attractive for potential future public acquisition.
- ◆ City and village park lands will continue to be more than adequate in land area to serve the population. The continued focus is likely to be on improving existing park facilities rather than on acquiring new parklands.
- ◆ Private land trusts are likely to play an increasing role in the acquisition and preservation of open space, natural areas, and publicly accessible lands.

Solid Waste and Recycling

- ◆ The desire to control costs will make increased coordination and regionalization of solid waste and recycling services more attractive.
- ◆ Wisconsin generates 1.03 tons of solid waste annually per capita, and 24.6% of the state's solid waste is recycled (ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, 2005).

Communication and Power

- ◆ Growing demand for wireless communication services will lead to the construction of additional communication towers, especially near densely populated areas and along major transportation corridors.

- ◆ Electricity demand is growing by 3% per year in the state of Wisconsin.
- ◆ An aging power infrastructure will result in a continued need for new and upgraded power transmission lines and power plants. Power companies and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission estimate that needed improvements will cost utility users \$15 billion state wide over the next 20 years.

Sanitary Sewer

- ◆ As aging sewer system infrastructure components will need to be replaced at substantial community costs, the exploration of intergovernmental solutions to service provision and utility construction will increase, especially in Burnett County's smaller communities.
- ◆ Statewide, Wisconsin has \$3.33 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs (ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, 2005).

POWTS

- ◆ Where conservation subdivision design is embraced, reliance on group POWTS will increase.
- ◆ Improved POWTS design and maintenance monitoring requirements will continue to decrease the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination from failed systems.

Public Water

- ◆ Communities will seek to locate new public wells as contamination and capacity issues arise.
- ◆ Cooperative wellhead protection area planning will become increasingly necessary as more wells are located outside of municipal boundaries.
- ◆ Statewide, Wisconsin's drinking water infrastructure is in need of \$3.1 billion in improvements (ASCE Infrastructure Report Card, 2005).

Stormwater Management

- ◆ Limited municipal stormwater management systems in Burnett County will continue to necessitate the use of on-site stormwater management methods for substantial new developments.
- ◆ Design options for on-site stormwater management facilities will advance to incorporate better use of natural systems like native vegetation, and become more aesthetically pleasing and functional for multiple purposes.

Health Care

- ♦ The demand for local health care and elder care facilities is likely to rise as the Burnett County population ages.

4.16 Utilities and Community Facilities Plans and Programs Currently in Use

The following plans and implementation programs are currently available for use in Burnett County with regard to utilities and community facilities.

Federal Programs

Assistance to Firefighting Grant Program

The program is administered by the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The program assists rural, urban, and suburban fire departments to increase the effectiveness of firefighting operations, expand firefighting health and safety programs, purchase new equipment, and invest in EMS programs. For information regarding the grant contact FEMA Grant Program staff at 1-866-274-0960. For the most current information regarding grant awards and any other USFA projects, visit www.usfa.fema.gov.

State Programs

Community Development Block Grant for Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)

The Wisconsin CDBG Public Facilities Program is designed to assist economically distressed smaller communities with public facility improvements. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, publicly-owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, community centers. Federal grant funds are available annually. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates. For more information on this program contact the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Division of Community Development.

Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG-PFED)

The CDBG Public Facilities for Economic Development Program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development that retains or creates employment opportunities. Eligible activities are improvements to public facilities such as water systems, sewerage systems, and roads that are owned by a general or special purpose unit of government, and which will principally benefit businesses, and which as a result will induce businesses to create jobs and invest in the community. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Bureau of Community Finance should be contacted for further information.

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF)

TIF can help a municipality undertake a public project to stimulate beneficial development or redevelopment that would not otherwise occur. It is a mechanism for financing local economic development projects in underdeveloped and blighted areas. Taxes generated by the increased property values pay for land acquisition or needed public works. The original Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) program was created in 1975. Changes in 2004 have generally expanded the

program and added additional flexibility and opportunity. TIF is authorized under 66.1105 Wis. Stats. for cities and villages and under 60.85 Wis. Stats. for towns.

A TIF is based on two working principles:

- ◆ New private development expands the municipality's tax base, thereby increasing property tax revenues.
- ◆ If the municipality must provide public improvements to attract the development, the overlying tax districts that benefit from the resulting increase in the community's tax base should share in the cost of the public improvements.

A city or village can designate a specific area within its boundaries as a TIF district and create a plan to develop it. The following are some additional requirements for using TIF:

- ◆ At least 50% of the TIF district's property area must be blighted, in need of rehabilitation, suitable as an industrial site, or suitable for mixed use development.
- ◆ Boundaries of TIF districts must pass the equalized valuation test. The equalized value of all taxable property within the proposed district boundaries, plus the value increment of any existing districts, may not exceed 12% of the total equalized value of the community.
- ◆ If a TIF district is to include mixed use, newly platted residential use is limited to a maximum of 35% of the area of the district.
- ◆ Lands annexed after January 1, 2004 may not be included in a district unless specific requirements are met.
- ◆ TIFs created after October 1, 2004 may have a maximum life from 20 to 27 years depending on the type of district. They may also complete eligible projects up to five years prior to the end of the allowable maximum life of the district.
- ◆ Changes to boundaries of a district are allowed four times during the districts life.
- ◆ TIFs require approval from the local governing body as well as from a Joint Review Board consisting of taxing jurisdictions that will be affected by the district.

TIF district creation should begin by determining financial feasibility and completing a cash flow analysis. If the project proves to be financially feasible then a project plan must be completed. Meetings with local governing bodies and the Joint Review Board including a public hearing are then required. Assuming all approvals have been met, a proposed TIF can be submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue (WDOR) for approval. For more detailed information on developing a district and meeting statutory requirements, contact the WDOR.

Towns are more restricted than cities and villages in the range of activities that may receive TIF benefit, but it can be an important tool for towns that want to get more involved in promoting

agriculture or forestry-based economic development. The list of eligible activities for town TIF districts include:

- ◆ Agriculture – Defined as animal and crop production and direct support activities;
- ◆ Tourism – Defined as camps, RV parks, campgrounds, dairy products stores, and public golf courses;
- ◆ Forestry – Defined as forestry, logging, and direct support activities;
- ◆ Manufacturing – Defined as animal slaughtering and processing, wood product manufacturing, paper manufacturing, or ethyl alcohol manufacturing;
- ◆ Residential Development – Limited to sleeping quarters within a TIF district for employees who work for employers engaged in an eligible TIF project. Residential development does not include hotels, motels, or general residential development;
- ◆ Retail Development – Related to the sale of products produced as a result of the allowed agriculture, forestry, or manufacturing activities.

At least 75% of the area of a town TIF District must be used for projects of a single one of the allowable activities. To use TIF, a town will need to establish a boundary for the TIF district that meets the requirements of the law. There are restrictions regarding the amount of value that may be placed within a TIF district upon its creation and the types of activities that may occur within the TIF district after it is created. The town will also need to prepare a plan for the district, called a “project plan”. A town cannot create a TIF district within the extraterritorial zoning jurisdiction of a city or village without obtaining approval from the city or village.

Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI)

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction offers several grants, programs, and aid to communities with respect to school facilities, services, and education improvement. Through the DPI website, www.dpi.state.wi.us, a link titled Grant Information offers a comprehensive listing of available grants (ordered alphabetically with ID number, description, and type of grant). Links are provided to pages with grant details, special requirements, and contact information.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program

This highly acclaimed program gives kids the skills they need to avoid involvement in drugs, gangs, or violence. DARE is a police officer-led series of classroom lessons that teach children from kindergarten through 12th grade how to resist peer pressure and live productive drug- and violence-free lives.

4-H Youth Development Programs

University of Wisconsin-Extension programs in 4-H Youth Development give young people opportunities to learn new skills, gain self-confidence, and contribute to their communities. Backed by the knowledge and research base of the University of Wisconsin, the 4-H Youth Development Educator designs educational, leadership, and citizenship experiences for youth. In Burnett County, programs are delivered through more than 50 adult volunteers in community 4-H clubs and by collaborating with other local organizations.

Brownfields Initiative

The Brownfields Initiative provides grants to persons, businesses, local development organizations, and municipalities for environmental remediation activities for brownfield sites where the owner is unknown, cannot be located, or cannot meet the cleanup costs. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Bureau of Community Finance should be contacted for further information.

Community Development Block Grant Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment Program (CDBG-BEBR)

The Blight Elimination and Brownfield Redevelopment Program (CDBG-BEBR) is designed to assist communities with assessing or remediating the environmental contamination of an abandoned, idle, or underused industrial or commercial facility or site in a blighted area, or one that qualifies as blighted. Critical to obtaining a grant is a redevelopment plan that describes how the property will be reused for commercial or industrial development that results in jobs and private investment in the community. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Bureau of Community Finance should be contacted for further information.

Wisconsin Fund

The Wisconsin Fund provides grants to homeowners and small commercial businesses to offset a portion of the cost of repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of existing failing POWTS. Through an appropriation by the state legislature, \$3.5 million is currently available on an annual basis in 66 of Wisconsin's counties. The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, Division of Safety and Buildings works in conjunction with county government officials who assist individuals in eligibility considerations and preparation of grant applications. A portion of the Wisconsin Fund is set aside for the Division of Safety and Buildings to fund experimental POWTS, with the goal of identifying additional POWTS choices for people faced with replacement of their failing POWTS. The Wisconsin Fund Grants Specialist is Jean Joyce, jjoyce@commerce.state.wi.us, (608) 267-7113.

State Infrastructure Bank Program

The State Infrastructure Bank Program is a revolving loan program that helps communities provide transportation infrastructure improvements to preserve, promote, and encourage economic development and/or to promote transportation efficiency, safety, and mobility. Loans obtained through SIB funding can be used in conjunction with other programs. Contact Dennis Leong, Department of Transportation, 608/266-9910.

Rural Community Assistance Program

The Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) is administered by the Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) to assure safe drinking water and sanitary waste disposal for low- and moderate-income rural Wisconsin communities. The Wisconsin RCAP provides comprehensive services and technical assistance to small, low- to moderate-income rural communities from problem identification through implementation of acceptable, affordable solutions. RCAP services enable community staff to develop capacity to implement water, wastewater, and solid waste projects. RCAP staff assists the communities in coordinating efforts with consultants and government agencies. For further information visit the WISCAP web-page.

Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks

Funds are available to assist local communities acquiring and developing public outdoor recreation areas as per s. 23.09 (20), Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, villages and Indian Tribes with an approved Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan are eligible to apply. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance. There is a 50% local match required. Awards are granted on a competitive basis. Acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas are eligible projects. Priority is given to the acquisition of land where a scarcity of outdoor recreation land exists.

All-Terrain Vehicle Program (ATV)

Funds are available to accommodate all-terrain vehicles through the acquiring, insuring, developing, and maintaining of all-terrain vehicle trails and areas, including routes as per s. 23.33, Wis. Stats. Counties, towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance. Assistance is provided for the following, in priority order: 1) maintenance of existing approved trails and areas, including routes; 2) purchase of liability insurance; 3) acquisition of easements; 4) major rehabilitation of bridge structures or trails; and 5) acquisition of land in fee and development of new trails and areas.

Clean Water Fund Program

Funds are available to protect water quality by correcting existing wastewater treatment and urban storm water problems and preventing future problems as per s. 281.58 and 281.59, Wis. Stats. Cities, towns, villages, counties, town sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, and federally-recognized tribal governments are eligible to apply. Eligible projects include construction of treatment works, sewer systems, interceptors, and urban stormwater runoff treatment systems. Projects that are necessary to prevent violation of discharge permits, meet new or changed discharge limits, or correct water quality or human health problems in unsewered areas may receive priority for funding. Low interest loans are available for planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment projects and urban storm water runoff projects approved by the Department. The program is offered by the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.

Safe Drinking Water Loan Program

Funds are available to plan, design, construct, or modify public water systems. Counties, towns, cities, and villages are eligible to apply. Low interest loans are provided at 55% of the Clean Water Fund Program market interest rate. Under certain circumstances, a municipality may be eligible for a loan at 33% of the Clean Water Fund Program's market interest rate. A municipality must send the department a notice of its intent to apply for assistance by December 31 of the fiscal year preceding its application. Applications must be submitted on or before April 30. Applications are approved following a project priority ranking, eligibility determination, and a determination by the Department of Administration that the applicant meets financial conditions. For more information contact the WDNR.

Dam Maintenance Repair, Modification, Abandonment, and Removal

Funds are available to municipalities and public inland lake districts to conduct dam maintenance, repair, modification, abandonment, and removal. Counties, towns, cities, villages and public inland lake protection districts that have received an order under s. 31.19(5), Wis. Stats., to repair or abandon a dam are eligible to apply on forms provided by the Department.

Dam repair, reconstruction, modification, or abandonment and removal are eligible projects. Funding priority is determined by the dam's size, hazard rating, downstream zoning, repair costs, and the municipality's financial need.

Recreational Boating Facilities

Funds are available for the construction of capital improvements to provide safe recreational boating facilities and for feasibility studies related to the development of safe recreational facilities. Counties, towns, cities, villages, sanitary districts, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, and qualified lake associations are eligible to apply. Cost sharing is provided up to 50% for feasibility studies, construction costs, and certain types of acquisition costs. An additional 10% may be available if a municipality conducts a boating safety enforcement and education program approved by the WDNR.

Eligible projects include: 1) Facilities such as ramps and service docks required to gain access to the water; 2) structures such as bulkheads and breakwaters necessary to provide safe water conditions for boaters; 3) activities such as dredging to provide safe water depths for recreational boating. (Dredging is an eligible project only when it is associated with project development at the project site; maintenance dredging is not eligible.); 4) support facilities limited to parking lots, sanitary facilities, and security lighting; 5) acquisition of equipment to cut and remove aquatic plants; 6) acquisition of equipment to collect and remove floating trash and debris from a waterway; 7) dredging of channels in waterways for recreational boating purposes (not more than once in 10 years)(inland waters); and 8) acquisition of aids to navigation and regulatory markers. These factors are considered in establishing priorities: distance of proposed project from other recreational boating facilities, demand for safe boating facilities, existing facilities, projects underway, commitment of funds, and location of proposed project within the region. For more information contact the WDNR.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Grant (Clean Sweep)

Funds are available to municipalities to create and operate local "clean sweep" programs for the collection and disposal of household hazardous waste. Any type of program for the collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes including permanent collection programs are eligible. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.

Municipal Flood Control Grant Program

This program provides 70% cost-sharing grants to cities, villages, towns, and metropolitan sewerage districts to acquire or floodproof structures, purchase easements, restore riparian areas, or construct flood control structures. Applications would be ranked based on avoided flood damages, restoration or protection of natural and beneficial functions of water bodies, use of natural flood storage techniques or environmentally sensitive detention ponds, and enhanced recreational opportunities. Contact Barb Ingram, WDNR, at (608) 267-7152 for further information.

Recycling Grants to Responsible Units

Funds are available to provide financial assistance to local units of government to establish and operate effective recycling programs. "Responsible units" (the local unit of government responsible for implementing the recycling program) are eligible to apply. A responsible unit with an effective recycling program is eligible for grant assistance to cover the cost of the program, minus the revenues derived from the sale of recovered materials that are reasonable and

necessary for planning or operating a recycling and yard waste management program. The program is offered from the WDNR, Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.

Well Compensation Grant

Funds are available for the replacement of contaminated private water supply wells. Eligible parties include the owner or lessee of a residential well contaminated by a substance of public health concern, other than bacteria or nitrates, or a livestock well contaminated by a substance other than bacteria. Wells serving commercial establishments only are not eligible. Persons whose annual family income is more than \$65,000 are not eligible. Cost sharing is provided at 75% but not more than \$9,000. The amount of the grant is reduced by \$.30 for each \$1.00 of the applicant's annual family income over \$45,000. Eligible types of projects include reconstruction of an existing well, drilling a new well, connecting to an uncontaminated private or public water supply, installing state approved treatment units, and using temporary bottled or trucked water. Contact the WDNR for further information.

Urban Non-point Source and Stormwater Grants (UNPS and SW)

Governmental units are eligible for grants to improve urban water quality by limiting or ending sources of urban non-point source (run-off) pollution. Funded projects are site-specific and targeted to address high-priority problems in urban project areas. Two types of programs are available for UNPS and SW projects, planning grants and construction grants.

Stormwater planning projects must currently be in an urban area or an area projected to be urban within 20 years to be eligible for funding. An "urban project area" must meet one of four criteria. Governmental units can be reimbursed up to 70% for eligible planning activities (awards not to exceed \$85,000). Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, stormwater planning, preparation of local ordinances, and evaluating financing options for stormwater programs including utilities.

Construction projects designed to control storm water runoff rates, volumes, and discharge quality from non-point sources within existing development are eligible for UNPS and SW construction grant funding. Governmental units can be reimbursed up to 50% to construct Best Management Practices (BMP). The maximum possible grant is \$200,000. A project must be located in an urban area to be eligible for BMP cost sharing. Eligible activities include, but are not limited to, construction of BMPs, engineering design, land acquisition, and shoreland stabilization.

All projects are selected for funding based on a competitive process. For further information on these grants contact the WDNR Bureau of Watershed Management or Bureau of Community Financial Assistance.

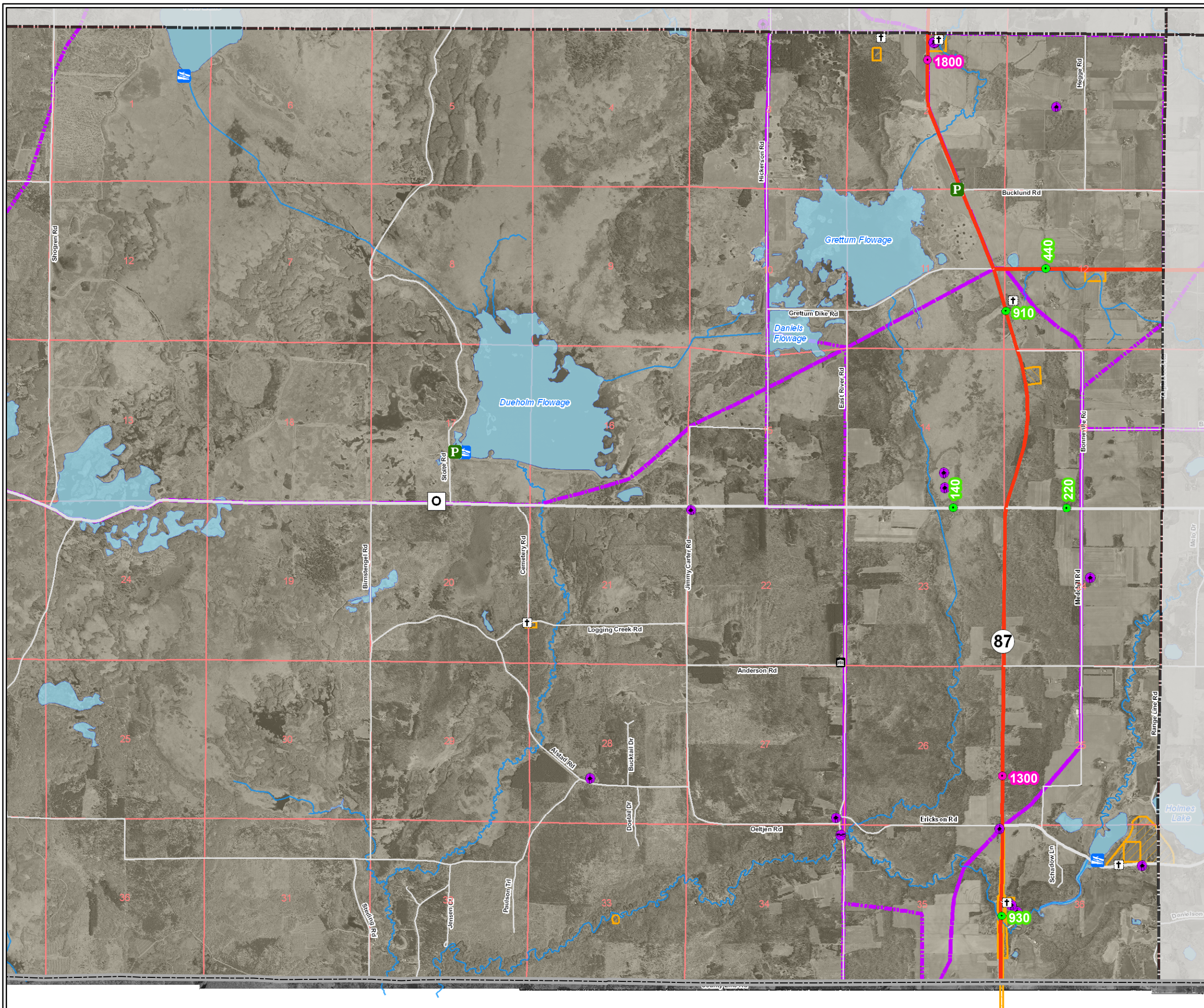
Village of Grantsburg Wellhead Protection Plan, 2005

This plan was prepared to improve protection of the public water supply of the Village of Grantsburg. The plan covers all three of the city's active wells. The plan delineates the approximate location of the wells' recharge areas and zones of groundwater contribution, and establishes wellhead protection areas. Three separate wellhead protection areas are established. Refer to map 9-2 (Existing Land Use Regulations) for the locations of Grantsburg's wellhead protection areas. The plan identifies potential contamination sources and concludes that sanitary sewer lines near all three wells pose a potential contamination risk as well as a manufacturing site near Well #3 that produces hazardous waste. The plan recommends working cooperatively with the Town of Grantsburg and Burnett County to manage land use, enacting a public education program, and establishing a water conservation program.

Appendix UCF

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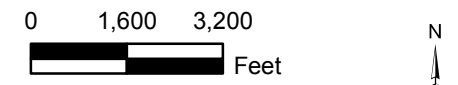
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF ANDERSON Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

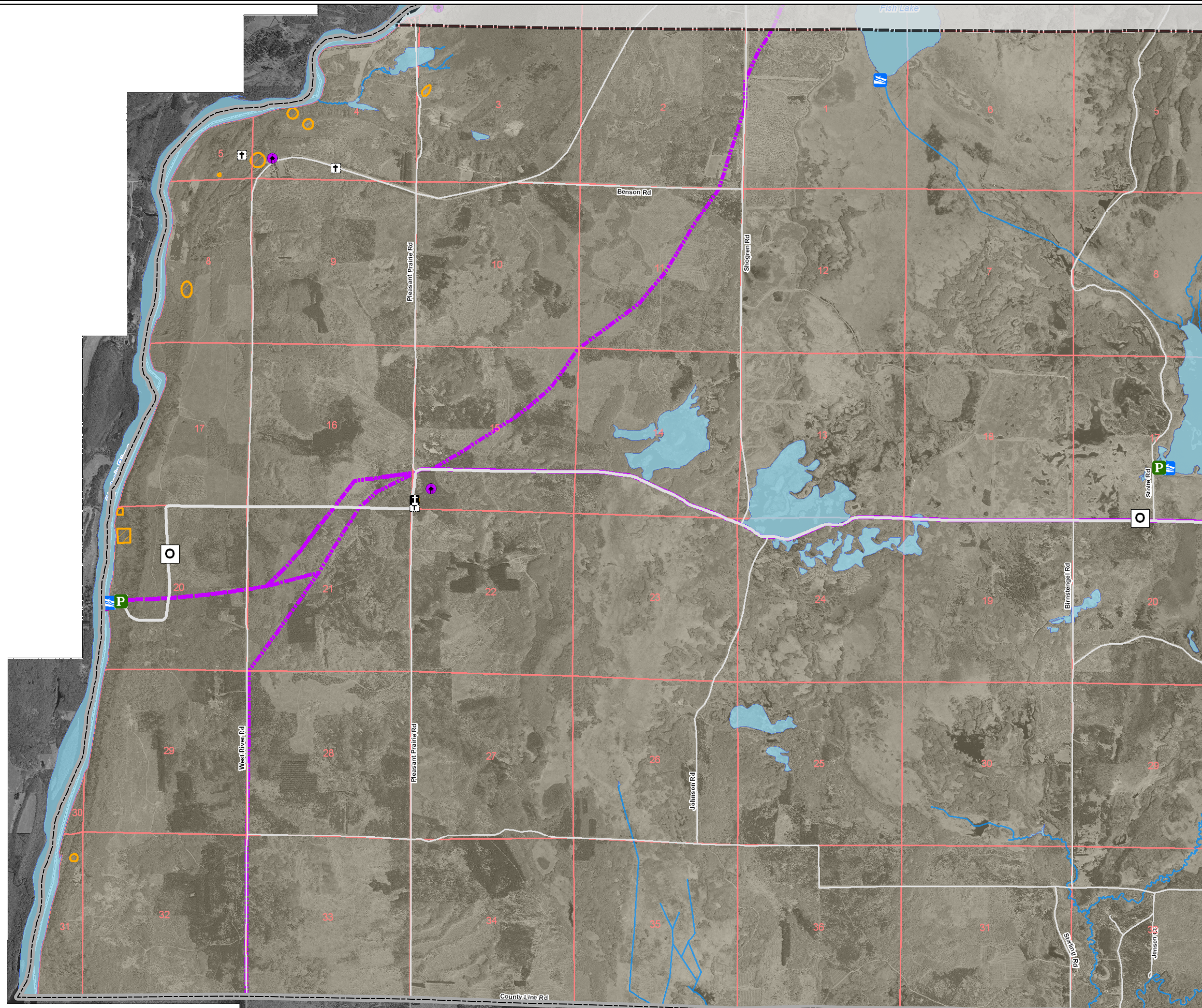
Base Layers	Community Facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Highway County Highway Town Road Rivers Lakes PLSS Sections Village Boundary Township Boundary County Boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town/Village Hall EMS/Ambulance Fire Station Library Police Boat Launch Indoor Public Facility Park Golf Airport Cemetery Church Community Center Daycare Health Care Clinic Public Parking Recycling Center School Athletic Facility School - Public Senior Center Dam WW Treatment Plant Lift Station Substation Telephone Utility Tower - Communication Water Tower Public Well Utility Shop/Office
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Log Camps Historic Bridges Architecture and Historic Inventory Ferry Crossing Burnett Co Firsts Historical Roads Archaeological Site Inventory Bibliography of Archaeological Reports 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002 Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007 	

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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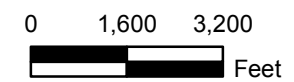
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF ANDERSON Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

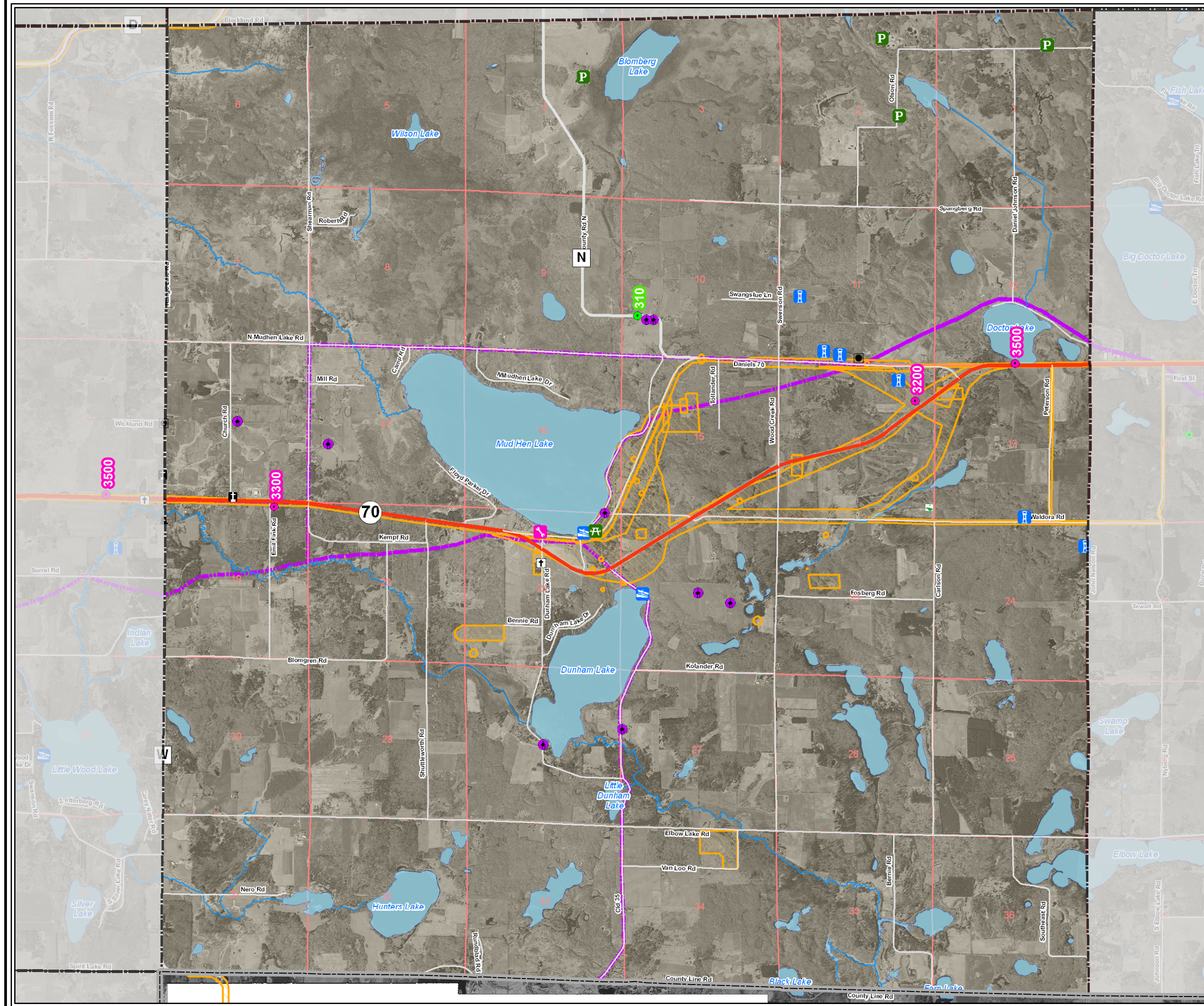
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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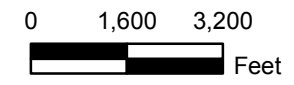
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF DANIELS Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

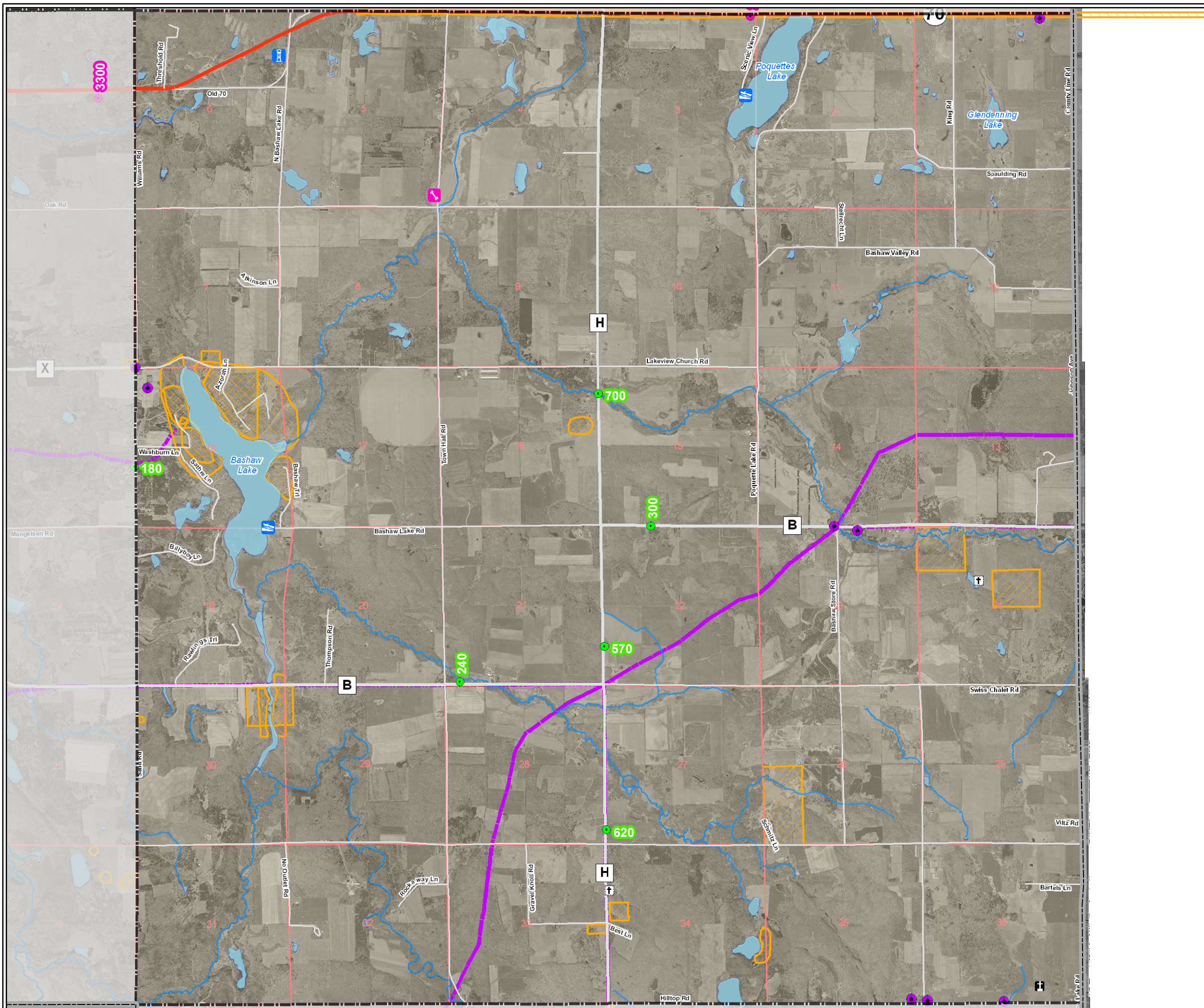
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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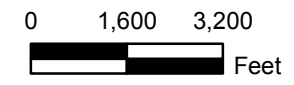
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF DEWEY Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

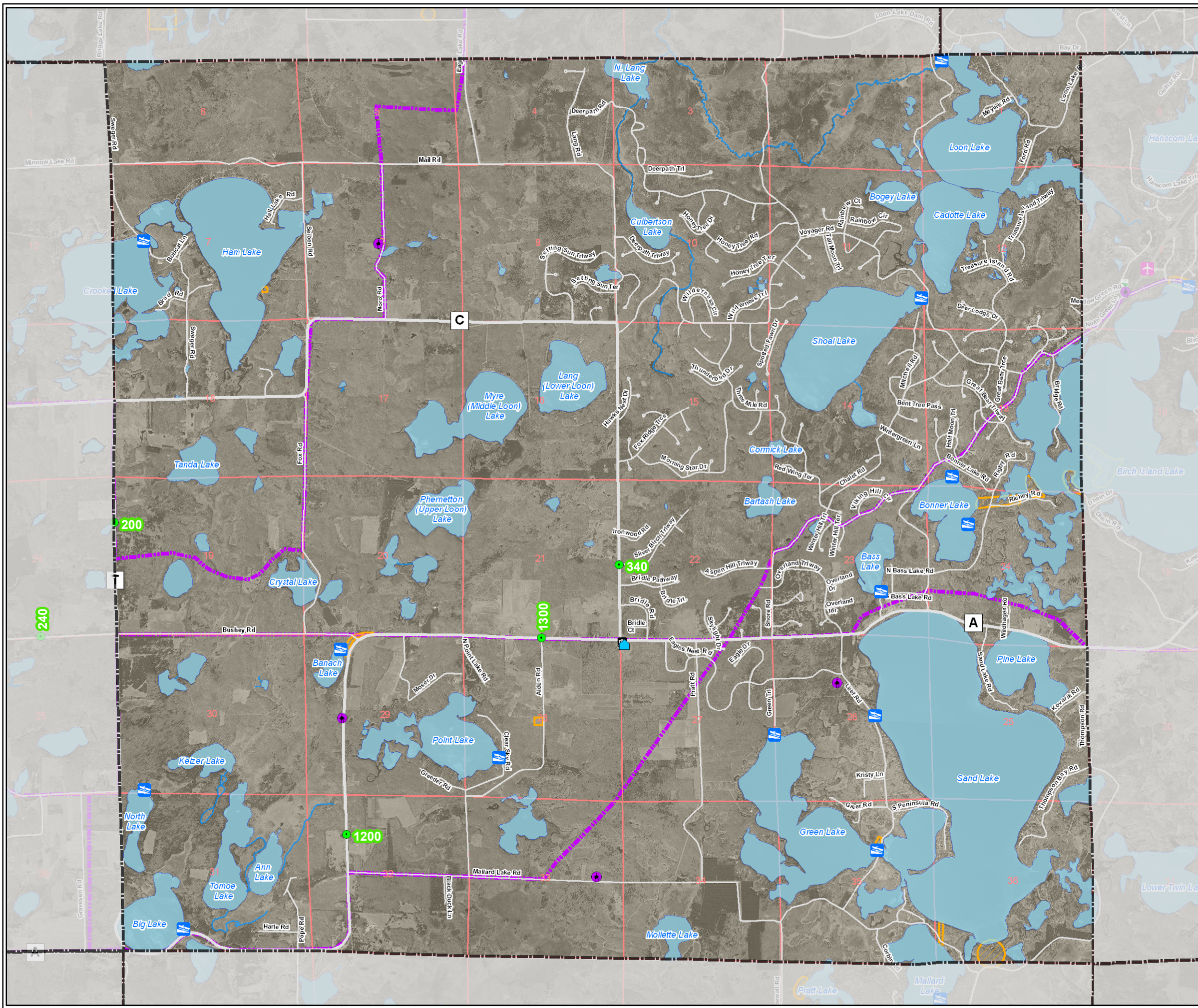
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF JACKSON Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers

- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rivers
- Lakes
- PLSS Sections
- Village Boundary
- Township Boundary
- County Boundary

Community Facilities

- Town/Village Hall
- EMS/Ambulance
- Fire Station
- Library
- Police
- Boat Launch
- Indoor Public Facility
- Park
- Golf
- Airport
- Cemetery
- Church
- Community Center
- Daycare
- Health Care Clinic
- Public Parking
- Recycling Center
- School Athletic Facility
- School - Public
- Senior Center
- Dam
- WW Treatment Plant
- Lift Station
- Substation
- Telephone Utility
- Tower - Communication
- Water Tower
- Public Well
- Utility Shop/Office

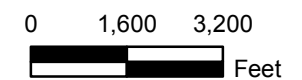
Historic Sites

- Log Camps
- Historic Bridges
- Architecture and Historic Inventory
- Ferry Crossing
- Burnett Co Firsts
- Historical Roads
- Archaeological Site Inventory
- Bibliography of Archaeological Reports

Annual Average Daily Traffic

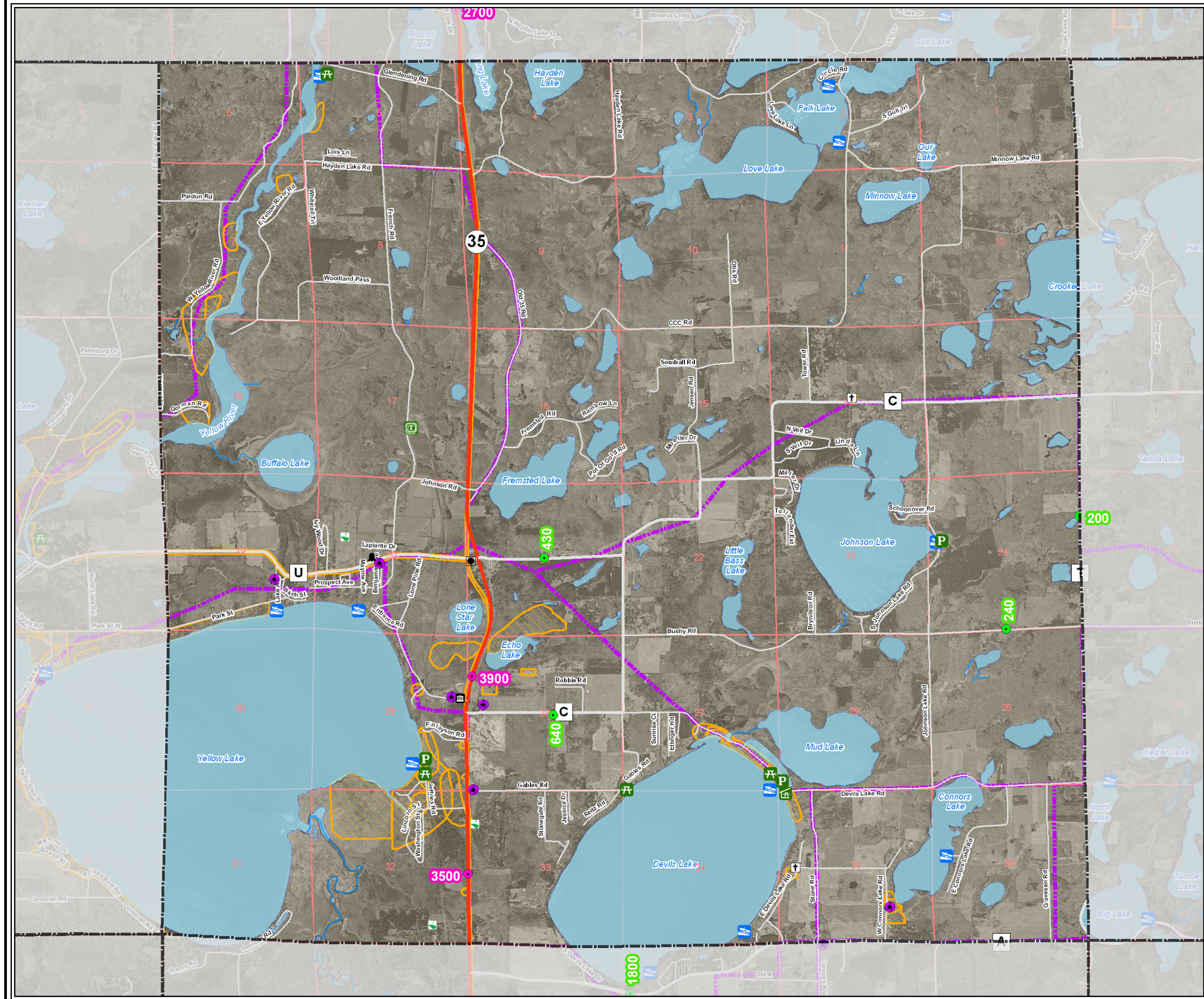
- Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
- Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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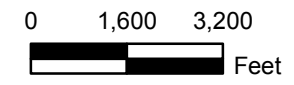
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF OAKLAND Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

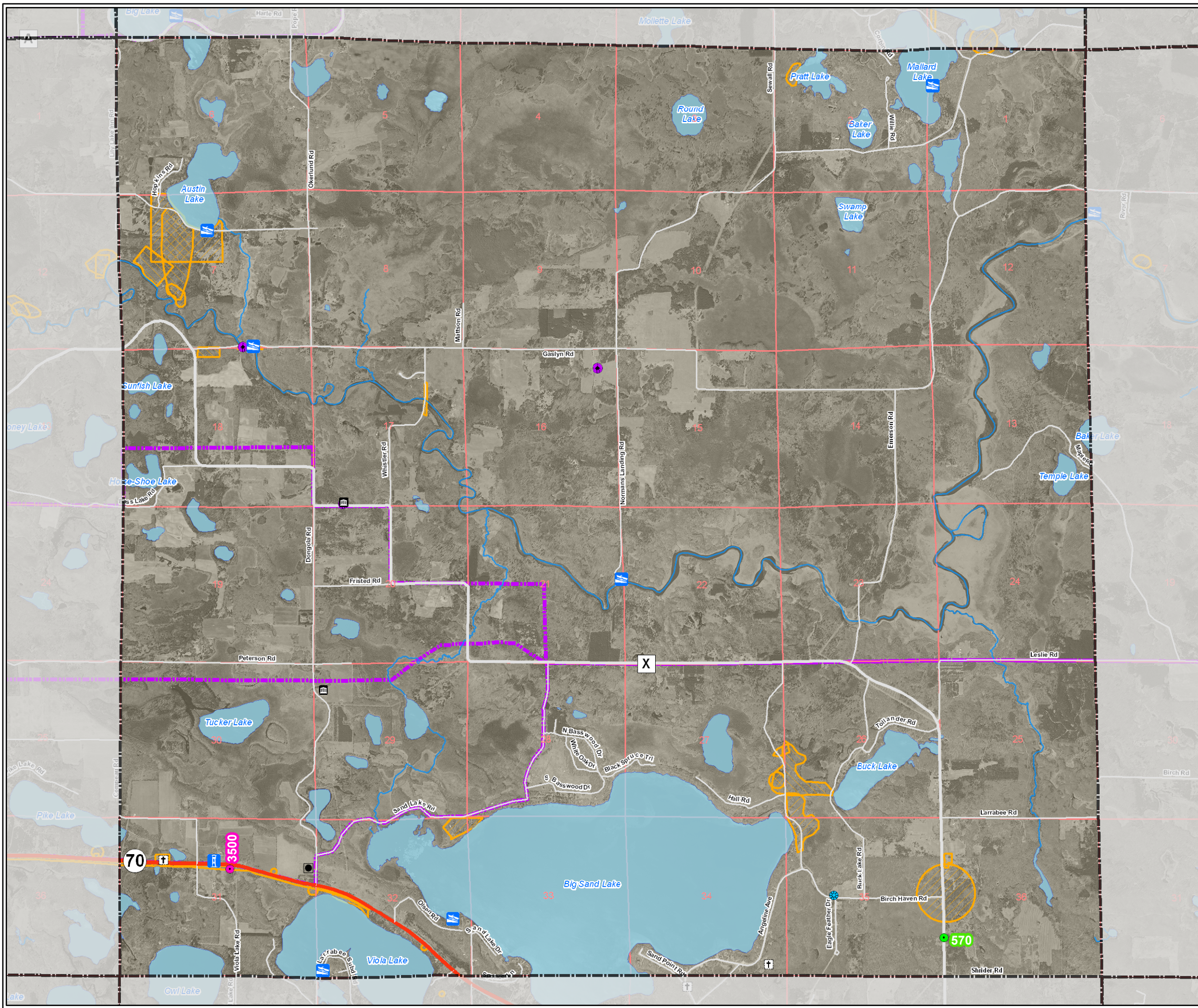
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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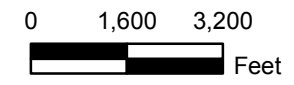
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF SAND LAKE Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

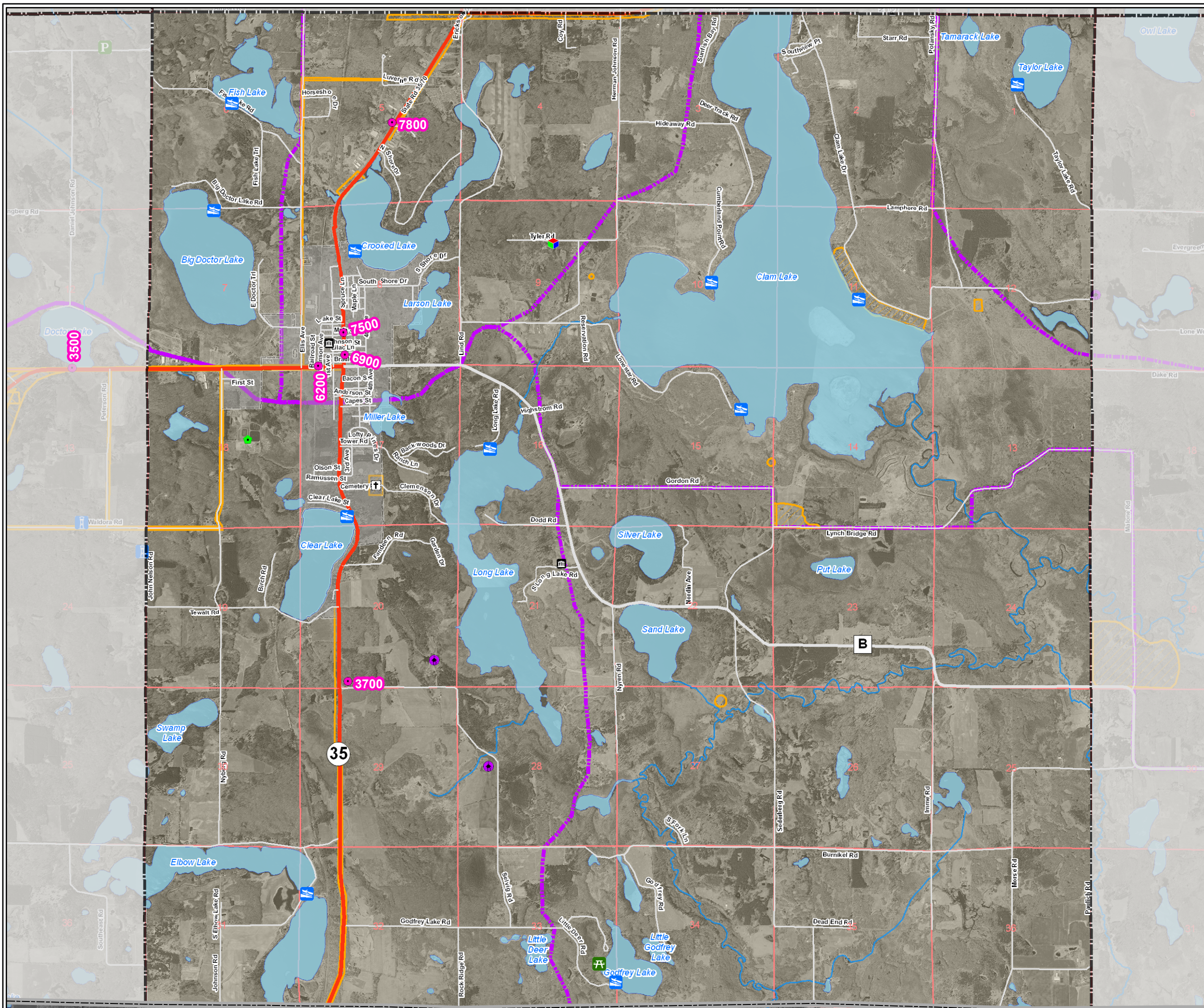
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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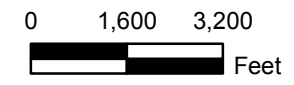
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF SIREN Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

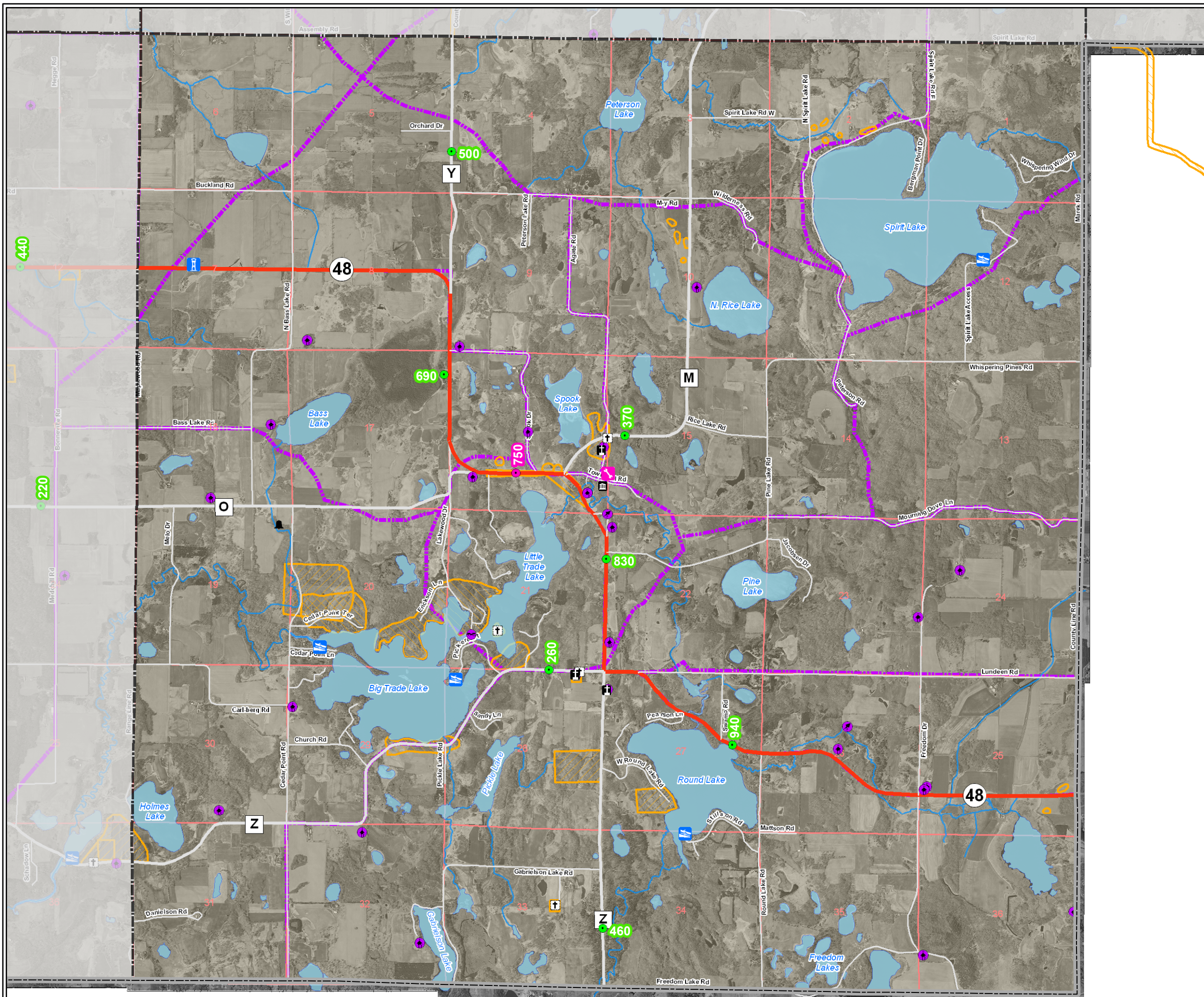
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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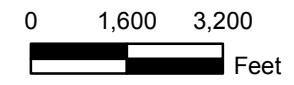
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF TRADE LAKE Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

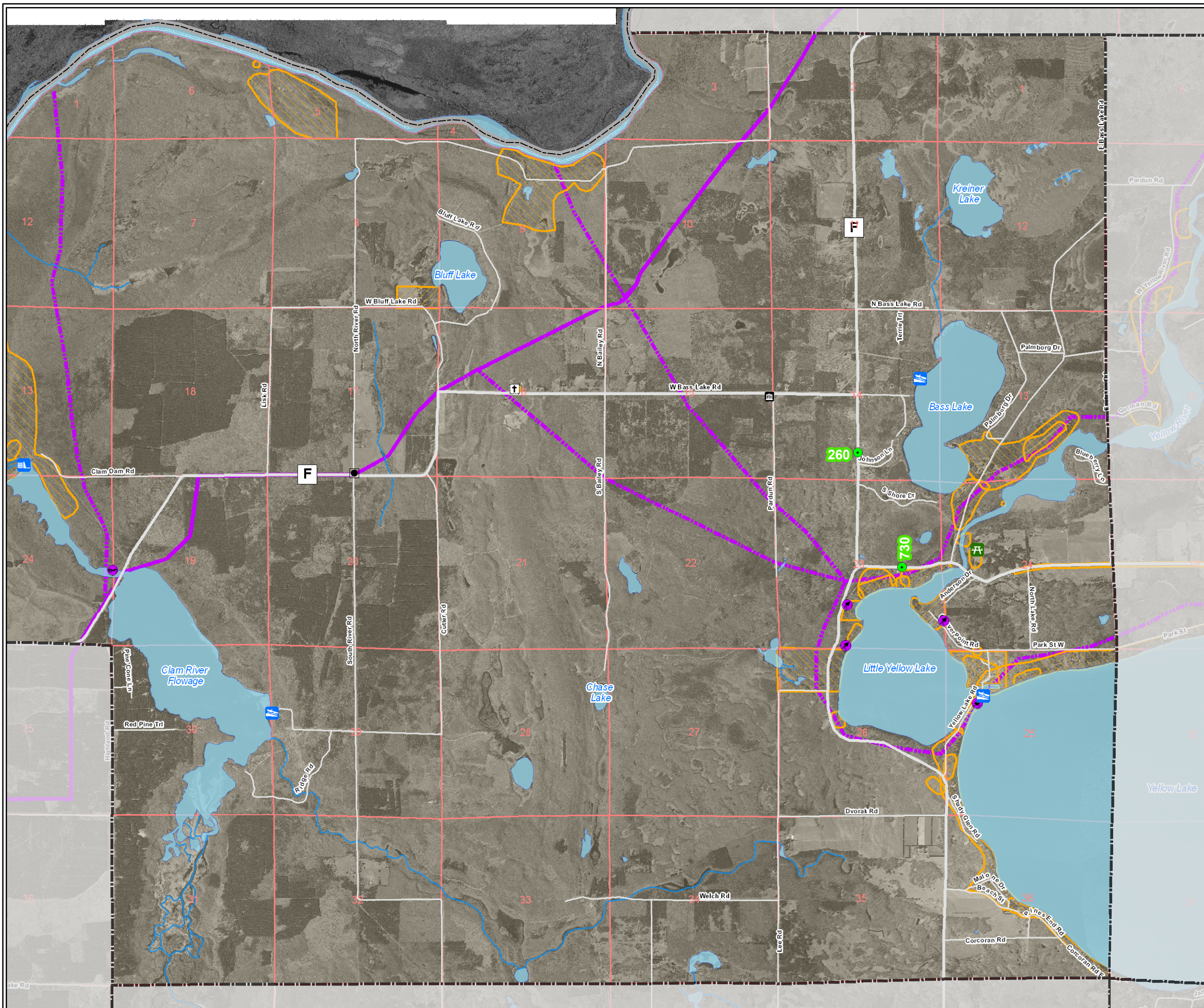
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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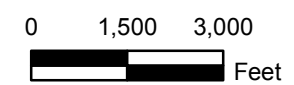
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF UNION Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

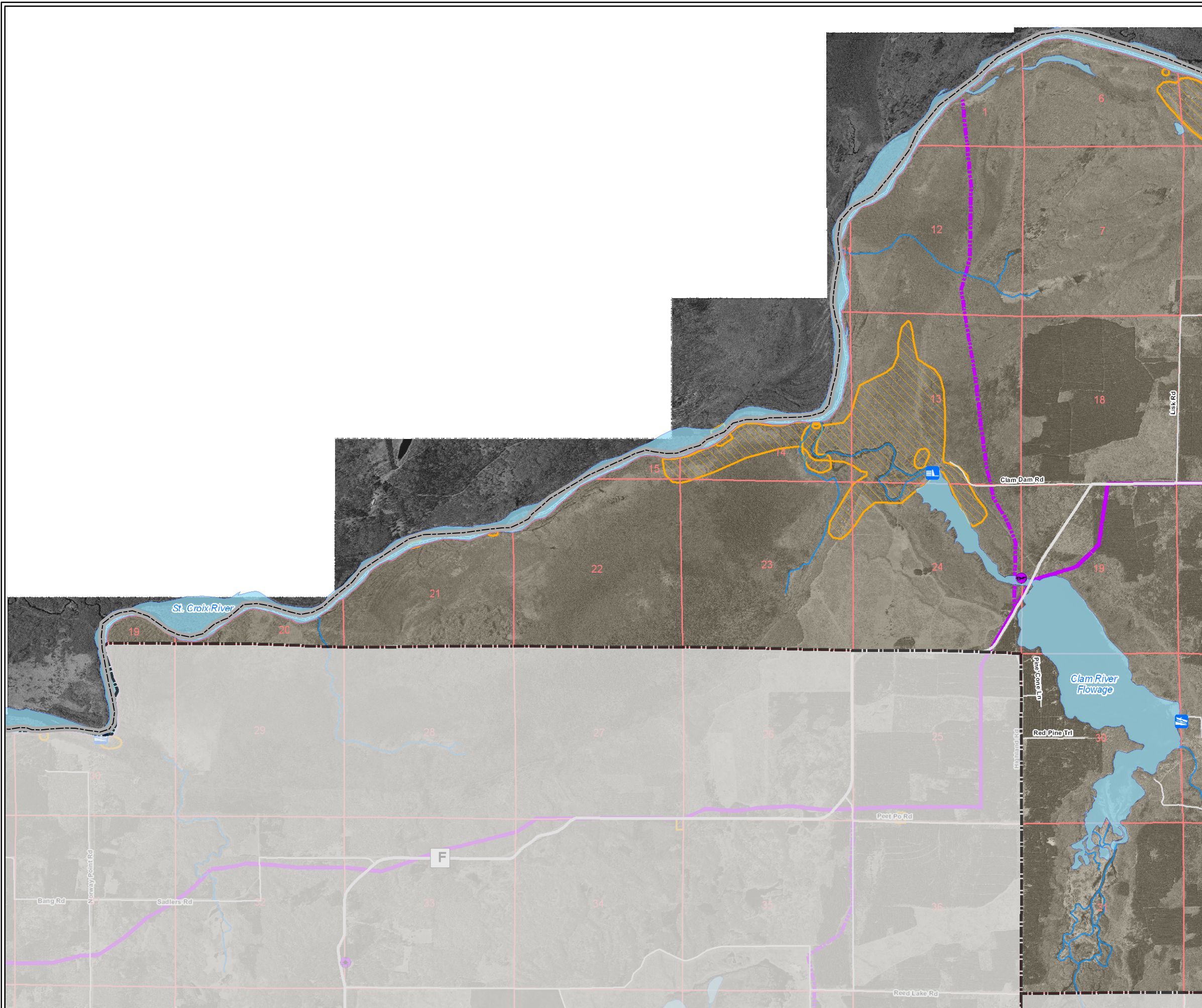
Community and Facilities	Historic Sites
Town/Village Hall	Log Camps
EMS/Ambulance	Historic Bridges
Fire Station	Architecture and Historic Inventory
Library	Ferry Crossing
Police	Burnett Co Firsts
Boat Launch	Historical Roads
Indoor Public Facility	Archaeological Site Inventory
Park	Bibliography of Archaeological Reports
Golf	
Airport	Annual Average Daily Traffic
Cemetery	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
Church	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007
Community Center	
Daycare	Base Features
Health Care Clinic	State Highway
Public Parking	County Highway
Recycling Center	Township Road
School Athletic Facility	Rivers
School - Public	Lakes
Senior Center	Villages
Dam	Section Lines
WW Treatment Plant	County Boundary
Lift Station	
Substation	
Telephone Utility	
Tower - Communication	
Water Tower	
Public Well	
Utility Shop/Office	

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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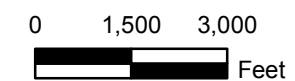
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF UNION Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Community and Facilities	Historic Sites
Town/Village Hall	Log Camps
EMS/Ambulance	Historic Bridges
Fire Station	Architecture and Historic Inventory
Library	Ferry Crossing
Police	Burnett Co Firsts
Boat Launch	Historical Roads
Indoor Public Facility	Archaeological Site Inventory
Park	Bibliography of Archaeological Reports
Golf	
Airport	Annual Average Daily Traffic
Cemetery	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
Church	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007
Community Center	
Daycare	Base Features
Health Care Clinic	State Highway
Public Parking	County Highway
Recycling Center	Township Road
School Athletic Facility	Rivers
School - Public	Lakes
Senior Center	Villages
Dam	Section Lines
WW Treatment Plant	County Boundary
Lift Station	
Substation	
Telephone Utility	
Tower - Communication	
Water Tower	
Public Well	
Utility Shop/Office	

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.

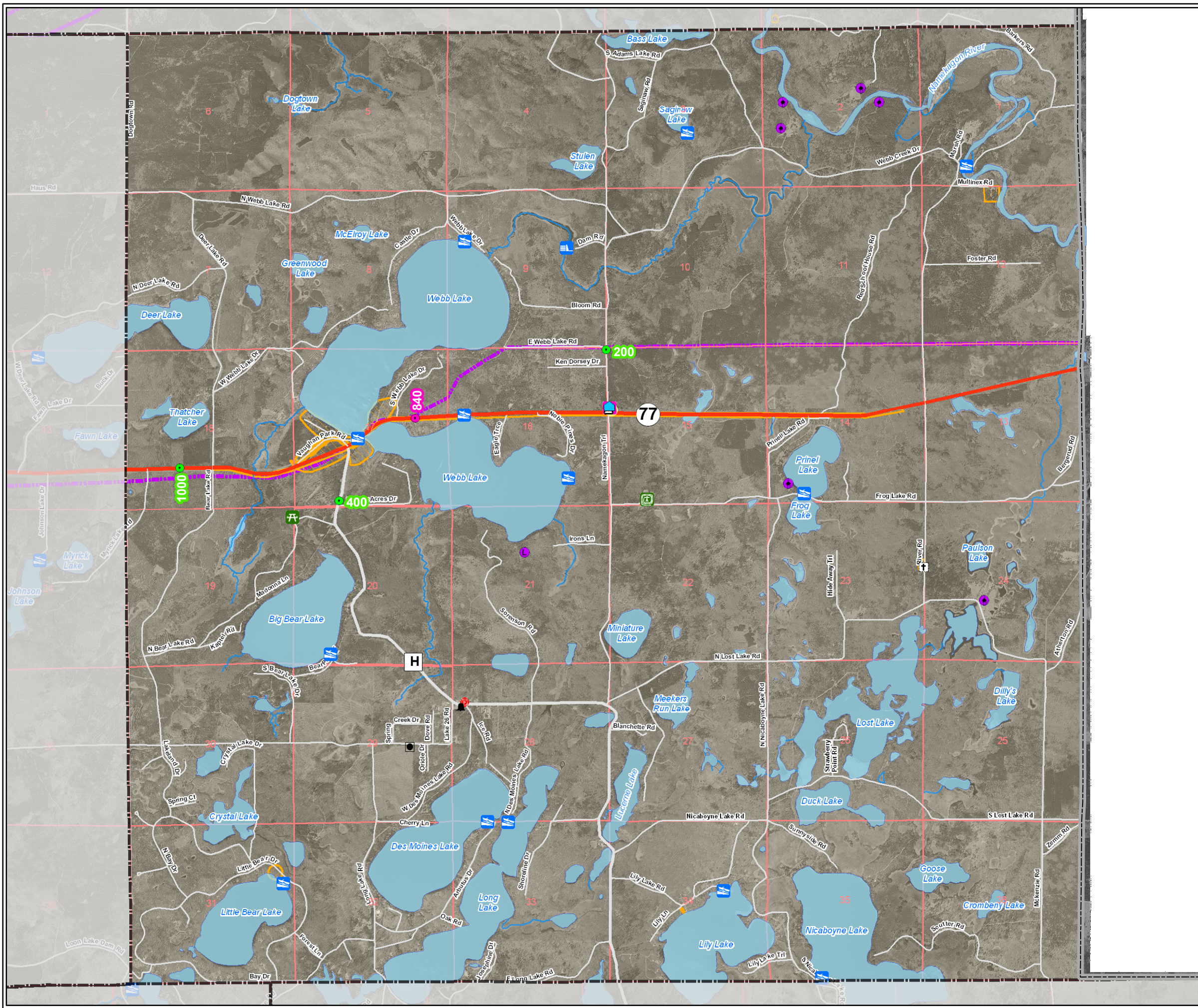


Foth
Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC

X:/CB/IE/Client Data/BurnettCo/mxd/cfs/burnett_co_union2_cfs_his_trans.mxd
November 12, 2009 Drawn by: DAT Checked by: JDW

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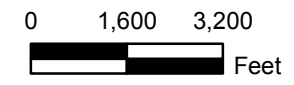
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF WEBB LAKE Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

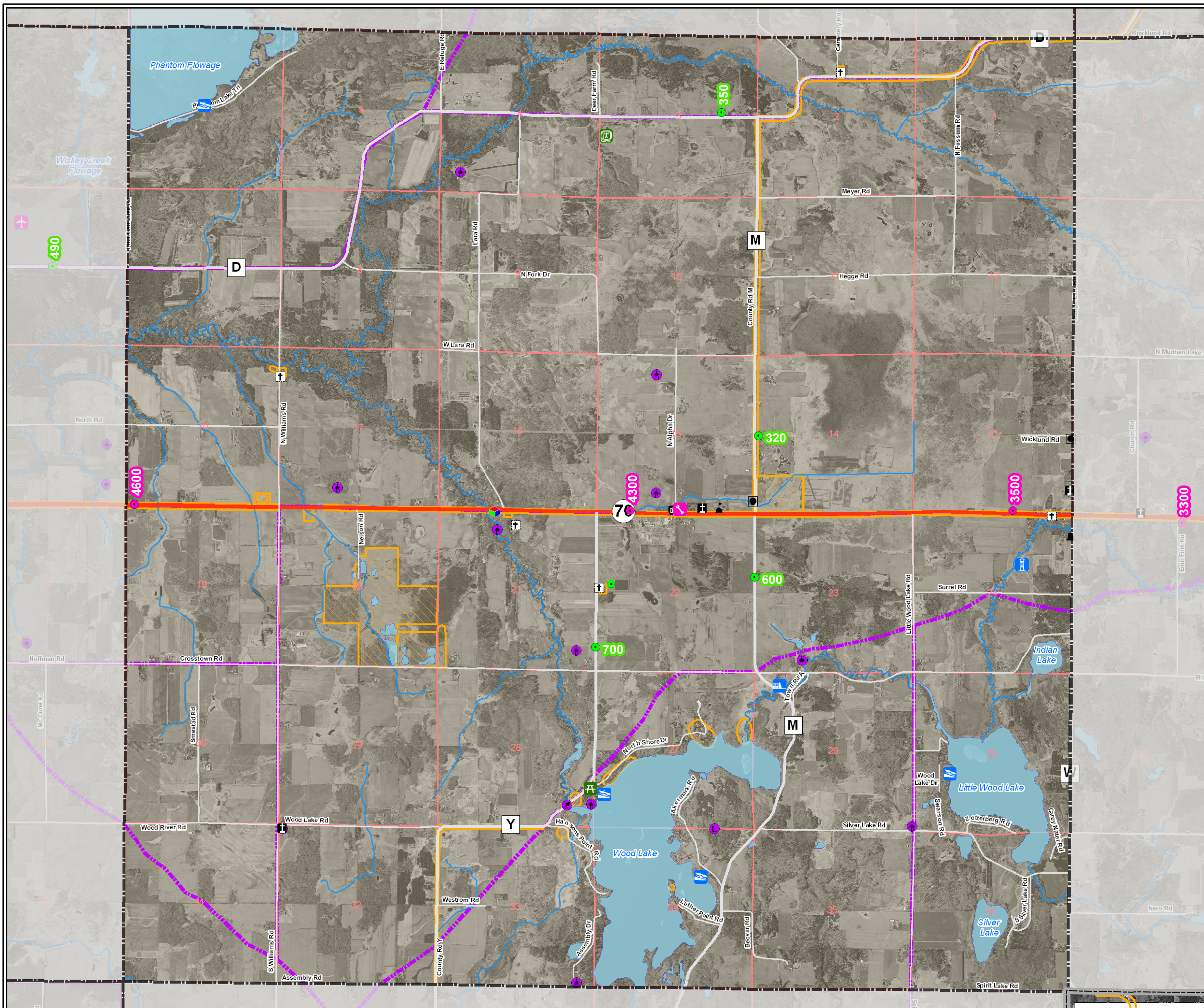
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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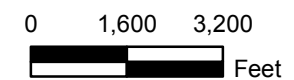
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES TOWN OF WOOD RIVER Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

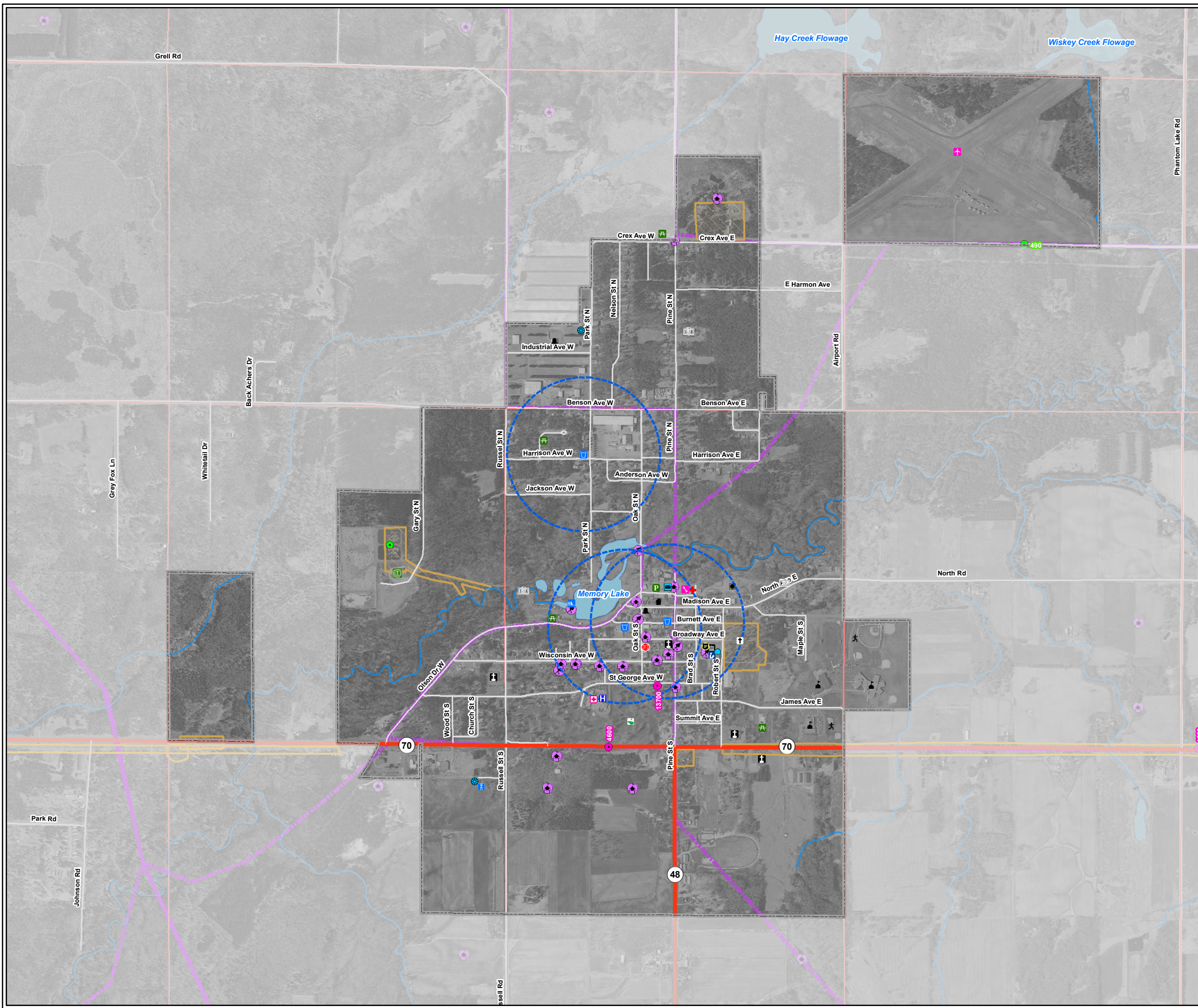
Base Layers	Community Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Township Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
	Airport
Historic Sites	Cemetery
Log Camps	Church
Historic Bridges	Community Center
Architecture and Historic Inventory	Daycare
Ferry Crossing	Health Care Clinic
Burnett Co Firsts	Public Parking
Historical Roads	Recycling Center
Archaeological Site Inventory	School Athletic Facility
Bibliography of Archaeological Reports	School - Public
	Senior Center
Annual Average Daily Traffic	Dam
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002	WW Treatment Plant
Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES VILLAGE OF GRANTSBURG Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers	Community and Facilities
State Highway	Town/Village Hall
County Highway	EMS/Ambulance
Town Road	Fire Station
Rivers	Library
Lakes	Police
PLSS Sections	Boat Launch
Village Boundary	Indoor Public Facility
Town Boundary	Park
County Boundary	Golf
Wellhead Protection Area (1,200 foot radius from well)	Airport
	Cemetery
	Church
	Community Center
	Daycare
	Health Care Clinic
	Public Parking
	Recycling Center
	School Athletic Facility
	School - Public
	Senior Center
	Dam
	WW Treatment Plant
	Lift Station
	Substation
	Telephone Utility
	Tower - Communication
	Water Tower
	Public Well
	Utility Shop/Office
	Hospital
	Post Office

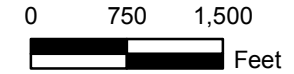
Historic Sites

- Log Camps
- Historic Bridges
- Architecture and Historic Inventory
- Ferry Crossing
- Burnett Co Firsts
- Historical Roads
- Archaeological Site Inventory
- Bibliography of Archaeological Reports

Annual Average Daily Traffic

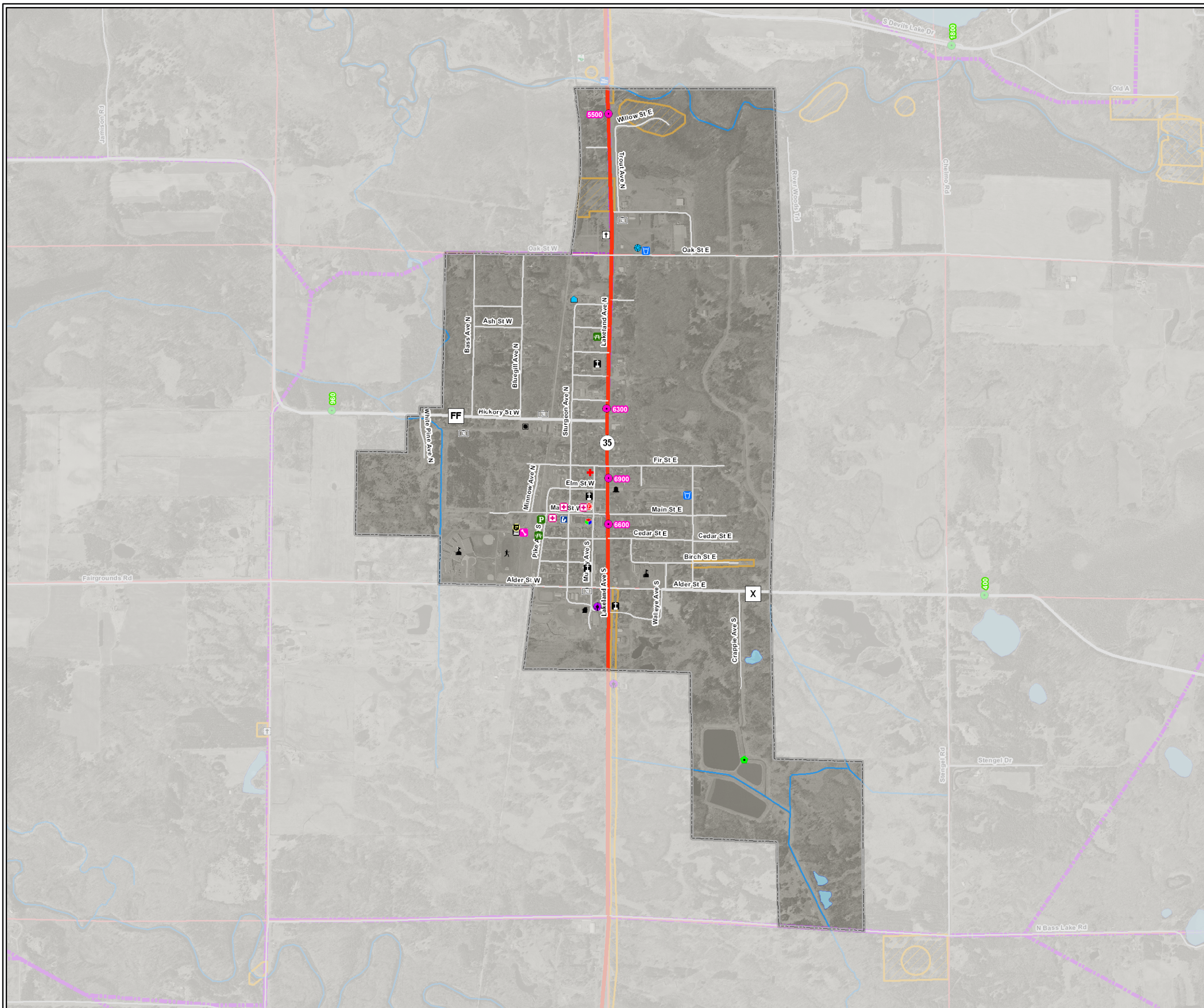
- Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
- Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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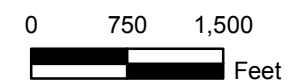
MAP 4 - 1 COMMUNITY FEATURES VILLAGE OF WEBSTER Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Community and Facilities	Historic Sites
Town/Village Hall	Log Camps
EMS/Ambulance	Historic Bridges
Fire Station	Architecture and Historic Inventory
Library	Ferry Crossing
Police	Burnett Co Firsts
Boat Launch	Historical Roads
Indoor Public Facility	Archaeological Site Inventory
Park	Bibliography of Archaeological Reports
Golf	Annual Average Daily Traffic
Airport	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2002
Cemetery	Annual Average Daily Traffic 2007
Church	Base Features
Community Center	State Highway
Daycare	County Highway
Health Care Clinic	Township Road
Public Parking	Rivers
Recycling Center	Lakes
School Athletic Facility	Villages
School - Public	Section Lines
Senior Center	County Boundary
Dam	
WW Treatment Plant	
Lift Station	
Substation	
Telephone Utility	
Tower - Communication	
Water Tower	
Public Well	
Utility Shop/Office	

Source: Division of Historic Preservation at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality. This drawing is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only.



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5. Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Land development patterns are directly linked to the topography, agricultural, natural, and cultural resource base of a community. This resource base presents both opportunities and limitations with respect to the potential impacts and outcomes of development activities. Development should be carefully adjusted to coincide with the ability of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resource base to support the various forms of urban and rural development. If a balance is not maintained, the underlying resource base may deteriorate in quality. Therefore, these features need to be considered when making decisions concerning the future conservation and development of Burnett County. This element of the comprehensive plan provides an inventory and assessment of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources of Burnett County.

5.1 Land Cover

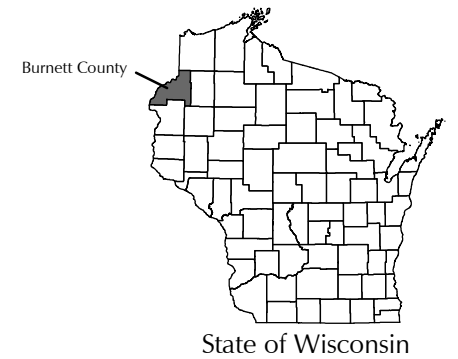
Land cover is a snapshot of the landscape as seen by satellite imagery and provides a broad overview of the agricultural and natural resources of a region. Land cover is determined by the predominant type of vegetation for rural areas, and the intensity of development in urban areas. Refer to Map 5-1 for land cover in Burnett County. For urban areas, the intensity of development is determined by the amount of impervious surface, or those surfaces that prevent precipitation from soaking into the ground (such as buildings, streets, parking lots, and sidewalks). Areas identified as high intensity development contain more than 50% impervious surface, and areas identified as low intensity development contain less than 50%.

Land cover data are helpful in planning for natural resources and future land use on a community-wide and county-wide scale. While land cover data may not show precise information for a particular location, they do show major patterns. Large, interconnected corridors of open land, forest land, and wetlands may be discerned at this scale. Land cover data also provide historic land use data that can be compared to more recent data to help visualize change over time.

Land cover data in the rural areas of Burnett County show a diverse mix of forests, wetlands, surface water, and open lands. Forested lands are scattered throughout the county, but the largest interconnected forests are found in the northern and western towns. In all, forested land comprises nearly 72% of the county. Large, interconnected, agricultural areas are found primarily in the towns of Wood River, Grantsburg, Anderson, Trade Lake, Daniels, Dewey, Rusk and Roosevelt. In total, agricultural make up about 11% of total land cover. Given the large number of lakes and rivers—surface water comprises about 8% of the land area-- wetlands make up 17% of the total area in the county. Some of the largest interconnected wetland features are found in association with the seven designated wildlife areas scattered throughout the county. Outside of the villages, there is less than 9% low and high density development.

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MAP 5 - 1 LAND COVER (1991-1993) Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers

- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary

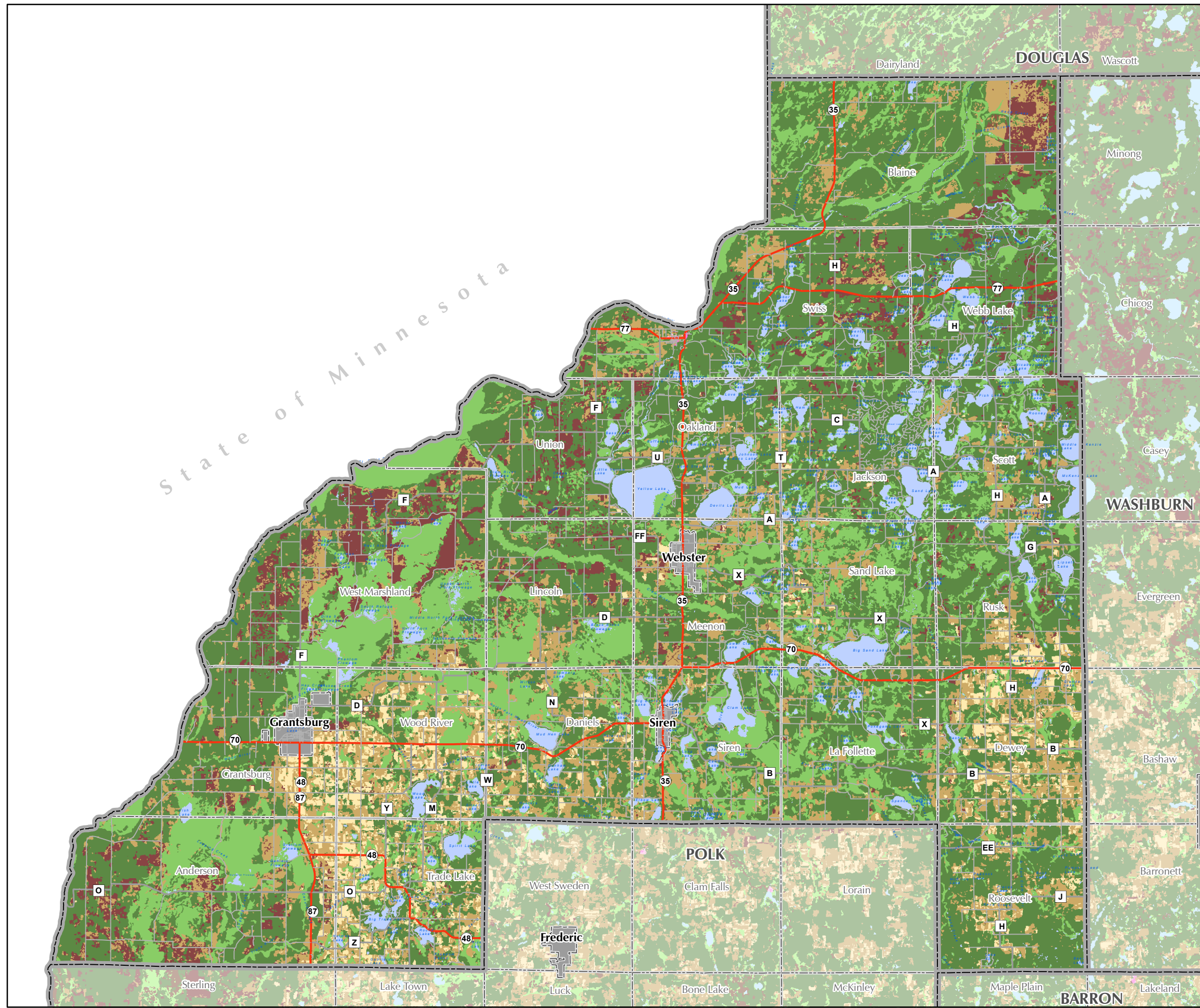
Land Cover

- High Intensity
- Low Intensity
- Agriculture
- Grassland
- Forest
- Open Water
- Wetland
- Barren
- Shrubland

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Wisconsin DOT. The land cover data product was derived from LANDSAT Thematic Mapper (TM) satellite imagery acquired from fly-overs in August, 1991; May, July, September, and October, 1992; and May, 1993. TM data are organized by rectangular areas referred to as scenes, each 108 miles on a side. Twelve scenes are required to cover Wisconsin. A scene is comprised of roughly 50 million cells, or pixels, each representing a 30-meter square, or an on-the-ground area of 900 square meters.



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Land cover in the urban areas of Burnett County show diverse development patterns, mainly within the boundaries of cities and villages. Burnett County's cities and villages contain varying proportions of developed and undeveloped lands. All cities and villages contain at least some undeveloped land indicating areas that have been preserved or held to accommodate future development.

5.2 Soils

The use and management of soil has many impacts on the communities within Burnett County. Soil forms the foundation that all other ecosystems depend upon – plant life, wildlife, streams, wetlands, and lakes. Soils may also pose limitations to our use of the land in activities such as agricultural production, forestry, building development, and road construction.

The soil survey from the Burnett County Farmland Preservation Plan of 1982 and the Soil Survey of Burnett County, conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Natural Resources Conservation Service in 2006 are the primary sources for the following analysis of the county's soil resources. The USDA study identified over 90 different types of soils in Burnett County, each with distinct profiles. These soil types are grouped into different soil associations that can be used to compare the suitability of large land areas for different land uses. Soil associations are groupings of soils that share a distinctive pattern of soils, relief, and drainage. Since about a quarter of the land in Burnett County is zoned for agriculture, it is important to identify soil types. Within Burnett County about 51,472 acres, or 9% of total land, is considered to have prime agricultural soils. The location of these soils is directly reflected by the land use pattern in Burnett County.

Omega – Vilas – Hiawatha – Cloquet – Pence – Chetek Association:

- ◆ 61% of the land in Burnett County
- ◆ These soils are moderately deep to deep, excessively drained sandy acid soils over glacial outwash sand and gravel on nearly level plains, with organic soils in depressional areas.

Santiago – Iron River Adolph Association

- ◆ 6% of the land in Burnett County
- ◆ These soils are moderately deep, silty and loamy, will to poorly drained acidic soils over glacial till on gently to strongly sloping uplands. This area has a well defined drainage pattern and includes small areas of well to poorly drained deep silty soils.

Cushing – Alstad – Brickton – Braham – Blomford – Buffton Association

- ◆ 15% of the land in Burnett County
- ◆ Moderately deep, well to somewhat poorly drained loamy soils over calcareous, loam glacial till on gently sloping to steep relief. Also includes moderately well to poorly drained deep calcareous clay soils on level relief and shallow to deep, well to somewhat poorly drained loamy sands and sandy loams with calcareous clay substratums.

Antigo – Padus – Chetek – Pence – Rib

- ◆ 10% of the land in Burnett County

- ♦ Moderately deep, well drained, silty and loamy, acid soils over glacial outwash sand and gravel on nearly level relief, with poorly drained, deep, silty and organic soils in depressional areas.

Organic Soils

- ♦ 8% of the land in Burnett County
- ♦ Moderately deep to deep, wet, acid to near neutral organic soils and level bogs and depressional areas.

Source: Burnett County Farmland Preservation Plan, 1982.

5.3 Agriculture and Farmland

Agriculture is a key component of the culture, economy, and landscape of Burnett County. Estimates on the amount of farmland in Burnett County range from approximately 9.1% to 12.8% of the total land area.

The most recent Census of Agriculture (2002) reported the top five commodities in Burnett County based on value of sales as follows:

1. Milk and dairy products
2. Grains, oilseeds, dry beans
3. Fruits, tree nuts, and berries
4. Other crops and hay
5. Sheep, goats, and their products.

Farmland Estimates

The difference in estimates for farmland in Burnett County reflects difference methodologies. There are several difference classifications of soils, including prime, prime when drained, farmland of statewide importance, and farmland of local importance. The lower estimate—9.1%--considers prime and prime when drained soils, while the higher figures also includes soils of statewide and local importance. For the purposes of this plan, the 9.1% is a more accurate figure.

Relative to other Wisconsin counties, Burnett County produces significant amounts of various agricultural commodities as shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1
Agricultural Production, Burnett County, 2004 - 2007

Commodity	Annual Production (2004)	Annual Production (2007)	% Change 2007 - 2004
Milk	51,200 pounds	54,780 pounds	7.0%
Soybeans	196,000 bushel	118,000 bushels	-39.8%
Corn for Grain	1,060,000 bushel	795,000 bushels	-25.0%
Corn for Silage	42,000 tons	46,000 tons	9.5%
Oats	42,000 bushel	27,000 bushels	-35.7%
Winter Wheat	Non recorded	Non recorded	Non recorded
Forage	76,200 tons	27,100 tons	-64.4%
Alfalfa Hay	22,800 tons	17,000 tons	-25.4%
Sweet Corn	Non recorded	Non recorded	Non recorded
Cattle and Calves	3,000	3,300 head	10.0%

Source: Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics Service (2004 - 2007 data)

Agriculture remains vital in Burnett County despite a few farmland factors that are gradually shrinking. According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, land in Burnett County farms decreased slightly from 98,464 acres in 1997 to 98,271 acres in 2002. State and national trends are showing an increasing numbers of larger farms, the average size of all farms in Burnett County increased slightly by 2% from 214 acres in 1997 to 218 acres in 2002. The number of farms decreased 2% from 461 farms in 1997 to 451 farms in 2002.

Crop Production

Over the long term, levels of crop production in Burnett County have been relatively stable for the vast majority of commodities (Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics Service). There has been a steady decline in oat production, which is down more than 60% since 1990. In contrast, there has been a steady increase in soybean production. In 1990, Burnett County produced 59,000 bushels of soybeans. By 2007, annual soybean production increased to a reported 118,000 bushels, which is actually a reduction from 191,000 bushels produced in 2006. This is most likely related to the consistently strong pricing of soybeans and less dependency on oats for dairy production.

Dairy

Milk production is a significant component of Burnett County's agriculture industry. According to the *Burnett County Agriculture: Value and Economic Impact* report, milk producers and the dairy industry contributes \$79.4 million to the county's economy. Table 5-2 shows a decrease in milk production between 2006 and 2007, but an overall increase of seven percent since 2004.

Table 5-2
 Number of Dairy Cows and Milk Production 2004-2007,
 Burnett County, Wisconsin

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of Cows	3,200	3,500	3,500	3,300
Milk per Cows (pounds)	16,000	16,700	16,600	16,600
Total Milk Produced (pounds)	51,200	58,450	58,100	54,780

Source: Wisconsin 2004 - 2007 Agriculture Statistics reports.

Agriculture Connections

Agriculture not only produces food and fiber, but is also linked to many other components of the economy. Agriculture supports equipment and implement manufacturers, dealers, and repair technicians, the vegetable and meat processing industries, the construction trade, trucking, veterinary services, genetic research, and many others.

Agriculture is connected to Wisconsin's culture and heritage. Barns, cows, fields, and silos paint the scene that so many define as Wisconsin's rural character. Farm families include some of the earliest settlers of many areas and provide a sense of continuity to a community. Public opinion surveys conducted by the American Farmland Trust, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau, Wisconsin counties, and other local units of government show that Wisconsin citizens place a high value on the presence of agriculture and agricultural lands.

Agriculture has many considerations relative to the natural environment, both positive and negative. Farms provide green space, wildlife habitat, enhanced groundwater recharge, and nutrient recycling. Farms can also be sources of soil erosion, polluted runoff, odors, and damage to riparian areas.

Agriculture is connected to other land uses. The interaction between farms and rural residential development has impacted land values, property taxes, and the right to farm. The distance from farm related services, markets for farm commodities, processing industries, and other critical land uses can determine the long term success of an agricultural area. Certain recreational land uses, like hunting and snowmobiling, benefit from the presence of agricultural lands.

Agriculture is linked to transportation issues. Agriculture brings large vehicles to rural roads including farm equipment and heavy trucks. These rural roads are rarely constructed to handle the size and weight of such large vehicles. This often contributes to traffic issues, the posting of weight limits, and increased local expenditures for road maintenance.

Agriculture in Wisconsin

According to a report entitled *Wisconsin and the Agricultural Economy*, farm income reached an all time low in recent years, yet agriculture remains Wisconsin's largest industry sector contributing \$16.8 billion in total income each year and 178,528 jobs to the state economy. Wisconsin agriculture contributes a total of 419,556 jobs and \$51.5 billion in economic activity when considering all of the sectors that are related to agriculture. These sectors go beyond

agricultural production and include manufacturing, retail trade, service industries, transportation and more all related to agriculture.

Based on cash receipts received for commodities (Table 5-3), milk, field crops and vegetables, and meat animals are the most significant components of Wisconsin’s agricultural economy.

Table 5-3
Cash Receipts for Agriculture Commodities
State of Wisconsin, 2006

Commodity	Thousands of Dollars	Percent of Total
Milk	3,075,492	45.3%
Field Crops and Vegetables	1,677,839	24.7%
Meat Animals	1,051,568	15.5%
Fruits and Specialty Crops	173,794	6.8%
Poultry and Eggs	320,174	4.7%
Total	6,298,867	97.0%

Note: Field crops and vegetables include: wheat, corn, hay, oats, soybeans, beans (dry), potatoes, snap beans, cabbage (fresh), cabbage (processing), carrots (fresh), sweet corn (processing), cucumbers, onions, peas.

Note: Meat animals: cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs.

Note: Fruit and specialty crops include: apples, cherries, cranberries, strawberries, maple products, peppermint, spearmint, greenhouse and nursery, Christmas trees.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service; does not equal 100% due to rounding.

Farm income varies from year to year and is reported annually by the University of Wisconsin – Madison Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. In 2008, net farm income was the second highest on record, after 2007; however, this statistic does not reflect the wide price fluctuation in commodities, especially for corn and soybeans. The second half of 2008 saw a sharp downturn in crop prices. At the same time, however, the price of inputs, such as seed and fertilizer, also decreased. Despite the downturn in the overall economy in 2008, the farming sector in Wisconsin had assets totaling over \$61 billion and total debts of only \$7.3 million. Most of farmland values are tied to their real estate value.

Wisconsin farms are facing other social, economic, and political issues as well. Some of the most significant factors include the trend of aging farmers and the lack of family succession, the trend of scale, or fewer farms and smaller operations to the large tract and production operations, the cost of health insurance coverage, and a growing set of federal, state, and local regulatory programs.

Dairy in Wisconsin

Dairy farming is vital to the total agriculture picture in Wisconsin. Milk sales account for nearly half of Wisconsin farm cash receipts. According to the Wisconsin Agriculture Statistics Service, significant trends in Wisconsin’s dairy industry include decreasing numbers of dairy farms, decreasing numbers of cows, increasing milk production, and a shift toward larger farms and

herds. The number of Wisconsin dairy farms has dropped from more than 140,000 in the 1950s to 17,800 in 2002. At the same time, the average herd size grew from 20 cows in the 1950s to 74 in 2003. The net result is a decline in the total number of Wisconsin dairy cows which dropped from over two million in the 1950s to less than 1.4 million in the 1990s.

The state of Wisconsin is now producing more milk with fewer cows. In contrast to the declining numbers of farms and cows, milk production has been on the rise over the long term. Wisconsin's milk production has declined since 2000, most likely due to devastating milk pricing, but since the 1950s, milk production has increased by more than 50%.

The trend toward larger farms and herd sizes has grown out of the need to experience greater economies of scale. Larger dairies are able to produce greater volumes of milk, and are therefore able to tolerate a smaller profit margin. The only growth in dairy farm numbers since 1997 has been in farms with more than 100 cows, with the most significant growth in farms with 200 or more cows. Fifty-four Wisconsin Counties have 500 cow dairies. Twenty-nine Wisconsin Counties have 1,000 cow dairies.

A nation-wide shift in milk production from the Midwest to Western states is continuing to occur. Since the 1970s, Idaho, New Mexico, and Washington have replaced Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri in the top 10 milk producing states. In 1998 the top three milk producing states (California, Idaho, and Washington) were responsible for 24% of U.S. milk production. By 2002, these top producers were responsible for 29%. In contrast, the Midwest's share of milk production declined over the same time period. The Midwestern states in the top 10 for milk production are Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. These three states were responsible for 24% of U.S. milk production in 1998, and 21% in 2002.

This geographic shift also appears to be influenced by economies of scale, as Western states have a greater share of the nation's large dairy farms. In 2002, operations with 500 or more cows were responsible for 42% of U.S. milk production (U.S. Department of Agriculture). The State of Wisconsin trails both California and Idaho in number of dairy farms with 500 or more cows.

There is a growing risk of losing the Midwest's dairy processing infrastructure with the continued geographic shift in milk production to Western states. On a positive note, Wisconsin continues to lead the nation in the production of most varieties of cheese; however, the State of California now leads in milk and butter production. Wisconsin's strengths in retaining its local and regional processing infrastructure include continued growth in the total amount of milk produced each year, close proximity to Eastern U.S. population centers, a large specialty cheese and cheese spread processing industry, and national recognition for its strong dairy industry.

Local Agricultural Resources

According to a study produced in 2004, *Burnett County Agriculture: Value and Economic Impact*, agriculture in Burnett County is a \$97.3 million industry which generates more than 800 local jobs, \$27.7 million in local

Local Economic Impact

Burnett County agriculture is a \$97.3 million industry which generates more than 800 local jobs, \$27.7 million in local income, and pays about \$2.2 million in taxes (not including property taxes paid to local schools).

income, and pays about \$2.2 million in taxes (not including property taxes paid to local schools). This industry is supported by both the built and natural environments. These natural and man-made features together can be thought of as Burnett County's agricultural resources.

Trends in the Burnett County dairy industry have mirrored state trends. Since 1974, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture began tracking dairy production, the number of dairy cows in Burnett County decreased from 7,000 to 3,300 in 2007. However, annual milk production has declined at a much slower rate—from 67,200 pounds in 1974 to 54,780 pounds in 2007—given technological advances that have made the process more efficient.

Prime Agricultural Soils

Soil is a key component of the natural environment that supports agriculture in Burnett County. The NRCS has identified prime farmland as soil that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner when treated and managed according to accepted farming methods. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, an acceptable level of acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable content of salt or sodium, and few or no rocks. Its soils are permeable to water and air. Prime farmland is not excessively eroded or saturated with water for long periods of time, and it either does not flood frequently during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Users of the lists of prime farmland map units should recognize that soil properties are only one of several criteria that are necessary. Other considerations include:

- ◆ Land Use
- ◆ Frequency of Flooding
- ◆ Irrigation
- ◆ Water Table
- ◆ Wind Erodability

The official list of prime farm soils for Burnett County is maintained by the NRCS State Soil Conservationist. Under the NRCS definition of prime farmland soils, about 9% of Burnett County has either prime, or prime where drained, farm soils. Soils that are prime where drained have all of the characteristics of prime soils, except that they are in need of artificial drainage such as ditching or drain tile. The locations of prime farmland soils are identified on Map 5-2. Table 5-4 below shows prime soils in Burnett County by town.

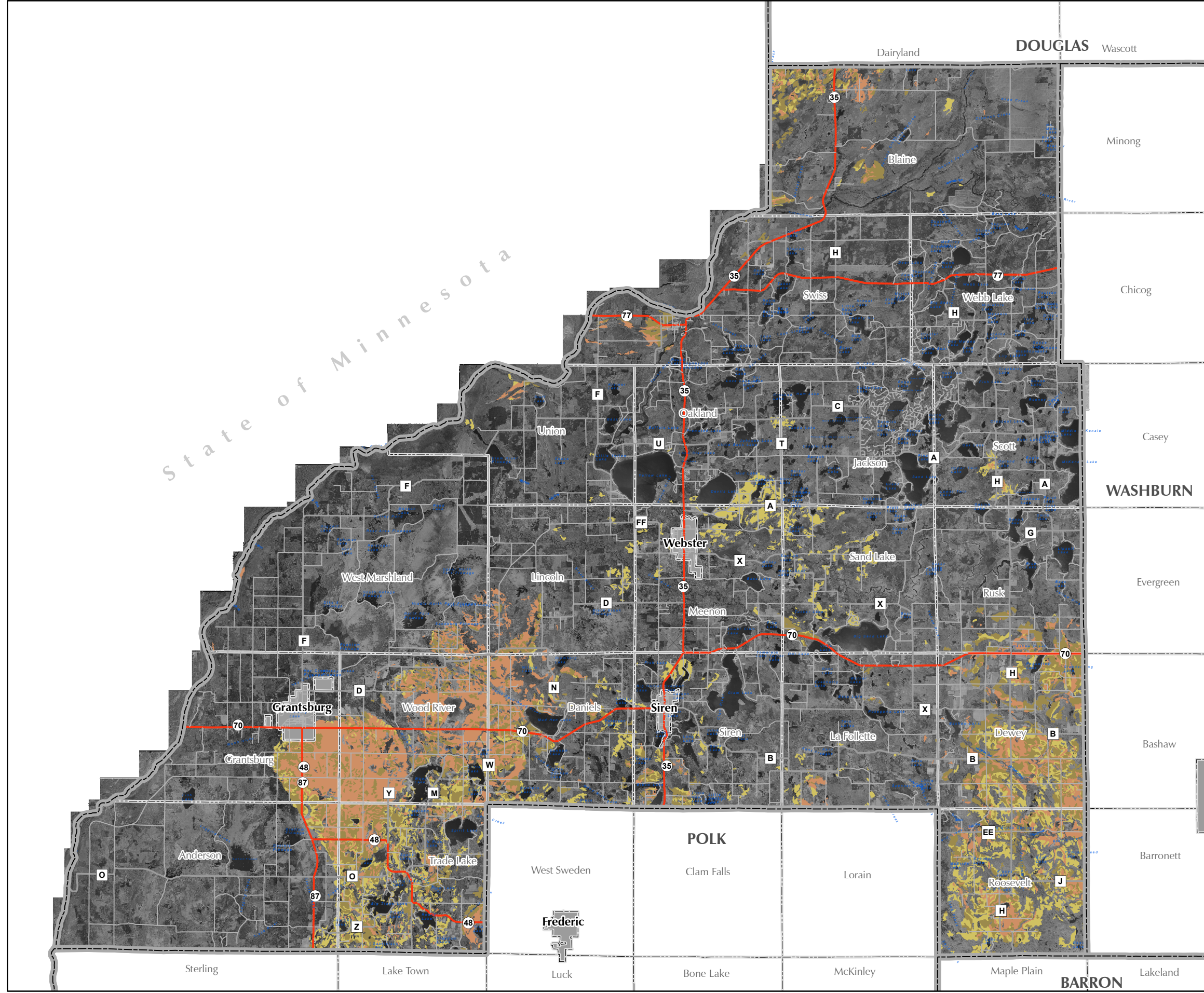
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MAP 5 - 2 PRIME AGRICULTURAL SOILS

Burnett County, Wisconsin



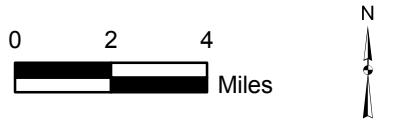
State of Minnesota



Legend

Base Layers	Soil Classification
State Highway	All areas are prime farmland
County Highway	Farmland of statewide importance
Town Road	Prime farmland if drained
Rivers	
Lakes	
Village Boundary	
Town Boundary	
County Boundary	

Source: Wisconsin DNR, USDA NRCS Soil Survey and Burnett Co.
Summary of farmland soil classifications taken from the USDA can be found at <http://soils.usda.gov/technical/handbook/contents/part622.html#03>



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Table 5-4
Prime Soils, Burnett County, 2003

Town Name	All areas are prime farmland	Farmland of statewide importance	Not prime farmland	Prime farmland if drained	Grand Total
Anderson	696	642	38,947	581	40,874
Blaine	1,857	664	41,536	930	45,076
Daniels	2,247	1,172	16,565	2,904	22,891
Dewey	5,367	2,533	12,668	2,992	23,563
Grantsburg	1,495	463	20,248	2,768	24,974
Jackson	0	95	22,178	0	22,273
La Follette	126	376	24,212	238	24,955
Lincoln	419	385	20,996	714	22,515
Meenon	16	1,204	21,138	0	22,358
Oakland	0	817	20,228	0	21,045
Roosevelt	2,947	4,982	12,334	2,310	22,589
Rusk	1,066	188	20,588	390	22,241
Sand Lake	294	1,411	21,442	0	23,147
Scott	41	257	21,524	51	21,877
Siren	642	934	21,952	202	23,735
Swiss	534	0	37,883	357	38,783
Trade Lake	4,234	3,358	12,714	2,407	22,721
Union	43	129	23,967	141	24,284
Webb Lake	0	0	23,147	0	23,170
West Marshland	336	24	45,559	748	46,669
Wood River	3,395	796	10,661	7,959	22,811
Grand Total	25,756	20,432	490,487	25,691	562,551

Note: Village totals are included in Town totals.

Source: Natural Resource Conservation Service, Soil View, 2003

Working Lands Initiative

The Working Lands Initiative is a program designed to manage Wisconsin farmland through a coordinated and managed approach to land use, taxation, and development regulation. The Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative is included as part of the 2009 – 2011 state budget signed into law by Governor Doyle on June 29, 2009. The Wisconsin Working Lands Initiative can be found primarily in Chapter 91 of Wisconsin State Statutes.

Working Lands Contact Information

Visit the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection at:
<http://workinglands.wi.gov> or
DATCPWorkingLands@wisconsin.gov

Three main components in the budget include updates to the state's current Farmland Preservation Program, the ability for farmers and local governments to establish voluntary Agricultural Enterprise Areas, and a state grant program to help with the purchase of

Agricultural Conservation Easements. The goal of the Working Lands Initiative is to achieve preservation of areas significant for current and future agricultural uses through successful implementation of these components.

With the passage of the Wisconsin state budget in 2009, the state created the necessary framework to reorganize what was known for 30 plus years as the Farmland Preservation Program. As Wisconsin's population is growing steadily, there are growing conflicts over land use. Wisconsin farmland is being permanently lost and developed for intensive uses, and the Initiative is designed to save key agricultural resources.

The three primary components include the following:

Expand and Modernize the State's Existing Farmland Preservation Program

- ◆ Modernize county farmland preservation plans to meet current challenges
- ◆ Provide planning grants to reimburse counties for farmland preservation planning
- ◆ Establish new minimum zoning standards to increase local flexibility and reduce land use conflicts; local governments may apply more stringent standards
- ◆ Increase income tax credits for program participants
- ◆ Improve consistency between local plans and ordinances
- ◆ Simplify the certification process and streamline state oversight
- ◆ Ensure compliance with state soil and water conservation standards
- ◆ Collect a flat per acre conversion fee when land under farmland preservation zoning is re-zoned for other uses

Establish Agricultural Enterprise Areas

- ◆ Maintain large areas of contiguous land primarily in agricultural use and reduce land use conflicts
- ◆ Encourage farmers and local governments to invest in agriculture
- ◆ Provide an opportunity to enter into farmland preservation agreements to claim income tax credits
- ◆ Encourage compliance with state soil and water conservation standards

Develop a Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easement (PACE) Grant Program

- ◆ Protect farmland through voluntary programs to purchase agricultural conservation easements
- ◆ Provide up to \$12 million in state grant funds in the form of matching grants to local governments and non-profit conservation organizations to purchase agricultural conservation easements from willing sellers
- ◆ Stretch state dollars by requiring grants to be matched by other funds such as federal grants, local contributions and/or private donations
- ◆ Establish a council to advise the state on pending grants and proposed easement purchases
- ◆ Consider the value of the proposed easement for preservation of agricultural productivity, conservation of agricultural resources, ability to protect or enhance waters of the state, and proximity to other protected land
- ◆ Ensure consistency of state-funded easement purchases with local plans and ordinances

5.4 Forests

Forest land is one of the most prominent land cover features found in Burnett County (refer to map 5-1). Forests are important to the county's resource base, culture, and economy. Forests provide wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, timber and pulpwood, educational opportunities, and contribute to the county's rural atmosphere. Forestry is part of the second largest economic sector in Wisconsin and employs over 100,000 state-wide. The health and management of forest lands have many implications for the future of Burnett County.

Wisconsin Forests

Forests have been vital to the quality of life in Wisconsin, providing opportunities for sportsmen, tourists, and recreationists. Forests are also essential to the protection of ground and surface water resources. According to the draft *Wisconsin Statewide Forest Plan* (WDNR, 2004), Wisconsin's forests cover 16 million acres, or 46% of the state's land area. While the public sector and the forest industry own significant forest acreage, most of the state's forest land (57%), is owned by private, non-industrial landowners. Thirty percent of the state's forests are owned by the public sector, with federal holdings accounting for 10%, state holdings 5%, and county governments, municipalities, and school districts totaling 15%. Accounting for the balance of the forest resource, Wisconsin's Native American tribes own 2% of the state's forests, corporations own 4%, and the forest industry owns 7%.

Burnett County Forest

According to the 1998 Land Use Plan, Burnett County is the 28th largest county in Wisconsin and is home to the ninth largest county forest in the state. Table 5-5 displays the Burnett County Forest lands by township.

Table 5-5
Burnett County Forest by Town

	Acres	% of Burnett County Forest
Anderson	14,234	13.4%
Blaine	28,277	26.6%
Jackson	2,755	2.6%
Lincoln	3,585	3.4%
Roosevelt	3,861	3.6%
Rusk	5,819	5.5%
Sand Lake	5,720	5.4%
Swiss	18,852	17.7%
Union	9,912	9.3%
Webb Lake	9,429	8.9%
West Marshland	3,985	3.7%
Total	106,429	100.0%

Source: Burnett County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2006-2020

Historic Conditions

Prior to European settlement in the mid-1800s, Burnett County was almost completely forested. A large portion of these forests still exist when compared with other more heavily developed areas of Wisconsin. Early settlement patterns were tied closely to forest resources, as villages and towns formed around sawmills. Logging, damming and sawing companies developed together in this region. Moreover, Burnett County’s vast system of waterways served as an important mode of transportation for the logging industry.

Unfortunately, the tremendous demand for lumber coupled with poor forest management practices, contributed to the over harvesting of forests and degradation of the land. Land was often left depleted and tax delinquent; the Wisconsin County Forest Program originated with the taking of such tax delinquent land. In 1931, Burnett County joined this program with 29,800 acres of land. These land descriptions were formally entered into the Forest Crop Program on March 19, 1932 forming the Burnett County Forest. The first Burnett County Forestry Ordinance was passed in 1934. As of June 30, 2003 there were 106,429.39 acres in Burnett County enrolled in the County Forest Program in accordance with Table 5-5.

Early phases of development of the County Forest consisted largely of road construction, fire protection, and investment in the planting of open areas. Much of the early planting was done by hand using labor from the nearby Riverside CCC Camp. The first timber sale on the Burnett County Forest was sold on May 16, 1938 to the WPA; 71.32 cords of jack pine was sold for \$1.00 per cord with the wood being used for building houses at the Danbury Indian Village.

Native forest types did vary in the county according to the WDNR map, *Original Vegetative Cover of Wisconsin* (1976), however, the majority of Burnett County was covered by mixed conifer – deciduous forests. More specifically, the landscape is a gently rolling outwash plain comprised of the jack pine and barrens mixed with oak forest. The southwestern and

southeastern portions of the county, primarily in the Towns of Trade Lake, Anderson, and Wood River, was covered with massing of deciduous forest that included sugar maples, basswoods, and red, white, and black oaks. The county’s historic vegetative cover historically included linear patches of lowland hardwoods. The lowland hardwoods are primarily found in wetland areas and include willows, soft maples, box elders, ash, and elm trees.

Current Conditions

As shown in table 5-6, Burnett County currently has over 229,000 acres of forested land, and 79% are publicly owned. State-wide, the vast majority (80%) of forest products come from privately owned forests. If privately owned forest lands are important to planning for the future on a state-wide scale, then they are even more important in Burnett County.

The Burnett County Forest land covers 106,429 acres. Burnett County also has two state wildlife forested areas: Crex Meadows is 27,467 acres and Fish Lake is 13,197 acres. Also, 19,343 acres of the Governor Knowles State Forest is located in Burnett County. As detailed in the *2004 Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan*, federal, state, and county owned conservation and recreational land total 181,520 acres or 35 percent of the land in Burnett County.

Private forest lands are dispersed throughout the county. Enrollment in WDNR forest management programs and the presence of corporately owned forests are highest in this region of the county. In 2008 47,944 acres of private forest lands are enrolled in the Managed Forest Land program, and 1,754 acres in the older Forest Crop Land program. Lands enrolled in these programs are significant to planning for the future, as long term forest management plans have been produced by voluntary participants in cooperation with the WDNR. These management plans must include a timber harvest at some point.

Table 5-6
Public and Private Forest Lands, Burnett County

	Acres	Percent
Total Public Forest Land (1)	181,520	79%
Federal Forest Land		
State Forest Land		
County Forest Land		
Total Private Forest Land	47,944	21%
Private Forest Enrolled in MFL (2)	46,191	
Private Forest Enrolled in FCL (3)	1,754	
Other Private Forest Land		
Total Forest Lands (1)	229,464	100%

Note (1): Includes Federal, State, and County owned land.

Note (2): Managed Forest Land enrollment as of 2008.

Note (3): Forest Crop Land enrollment as of 2008.

Source: DNR MFL and FCL 2008 listings, 2004 Burnett County Land and Water Resource Plan.

The Burnett County Forest is a productive, sustainable resource. In February, 2009, Burnett County allowed a timber sale of 16,000 cords on 11 different forest tracts, totaling over \$500,000 in revenue.

According to the Burnett County Forester, Burnett County is in a pulp wood market, with a majority of product going for pulp wood, either paper products or bio-mass. The County typically has a few sales each year. Based on a Burnett County Forestry publication summary, Burnett County showed \$1.4 million in timber sale revenue collected for 2008 — which was a record year. Based on current conditions, county forest property yielded \$17.39 per acre in 2008, which is high as compared to the previous five years. Of the 106,000 acres in county forest, about 85,000 acres, roughly 75 % is proving to be productive forest land. The county goal for revenue associated with forest timber sales is \$850,000 per year.

MFL Program Trends

Increasing property values, increasing property taxes, a growing interest in forest management, and many other factors have led to increased interest in the Managed Forest Land (MFL) program throughout the State of Wisconsin. In Burnett County, lands in MFL applications submitted to the WDNR for consideration totaled 9,998 acres in 2004. This represents a 190% increase over 2003 applications. In 2003, applications included 3,452 acres, which was closer to the 5-year average of about 3,800 acres per year since 1999. As property taxes on recreational lands continue to climb, growth in MFL enrollments is expected to continue.

Of the public forest lands in the county, the vast majority are contained in the Burnett County Forest, State Natural Areas (described later in this chapter), Crex Meadows, and the Governor Knowles State Forest. The Burnett County Forest is located in 11 Burnett County towns, with the largest portions found in Anderson, Blaine, and Swiss. The County Forest is composed of a variety of conifers and deciduous trees in all stages of growth resulting from planned reforestation and selective thinning. This area is being converted to showcase the restoration of the natural plant communities, a mini-arboretum, and various forestry management practices. Table 5-7 shows the various tree varieties in Burnett County.

Table 5-7
Tree Varieties in County Forest, Burnett County

Jack Pine	21.4%
Aspen	23.5%
ROW, Rock, Wet, Other	15.0%
Scrub Oak	14.9%
Red Pine	13.7%
Swamp Hardwoods	3.9%
Swamp Conifer	3.5%
N Red Oak	1.8%
Northern Hardwoods	1.2%
Fir-Spruce	0.5%
White Pine	0.4%
White Birch	0.4%

Source: Burnett County Forest Comprehensive Plan

Forest Uses and Economics

Based on 1994 data, forest related industry in northwest Wisconsin (which includes Burnett County) accounted for over \$8.8 billion in output, according to *Forests and Regional Development* (Marcoullier & Mace, 2002). These related industries include wood processing, other manufacturing, construction, tourism, wholesale and retail trade, and a myriad of support services. These outputs are driven by both recreational and timber harvest uses of forest lands. Often viewed as being in conflict with one another, both forms of forest use must be balanced and managed in order to ensure continued benefits to the region and to Burnett County.

Potential conflicts within the realm of recreational forest use must also be taken into consideration when managing forest land. Motorized uses such as snowmobiles and ATVs, use for hunting and trapping, and passive uses like hiking and cross-country skiing all take place on forest lands within Burnett County. Adequate separation between potentially conflicting land uses and forest land must be maintained in order to ensure continued viability of forests into the future.

5.5 Topography

The primary land feature in Burnett County is the level to gently rolling outwash plains known as the “pine barrens”. The “pine barrens” cover most of the county except for the southern farming areas. Jack pine trees are the most prevalent cover on the “barrens” that also feature scatters of hardwoods on patches of loams and clays. These areas are also marked by potholes and irregular depressions. Central Burnett County is relatively level and has been influenced by glacial Lake Grantsburg.

Elevations range from 760 feet above sea level in the southwest part of the county forest to 1,500 feet above sea level in the southeast corner of the county. The county is characterized by gently rolling to hilly topography resulting from glacial moraine deposits that consist of unsorted, unstratified deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. The upland soils originating from these glacial deposits generally are high quality for supporting agricultural activities.

Steep slopes have a slope of 12% or greater according to the *USDA Soil Survey of Burnett County* (1984). According to this definition, there are approximately 30,000 acres of steep slopes in Burnett County, occupying about 6% of the landscape.

5.6 Geology

The bedrock and glacial geology of Burnett County play a crucial role in planning for future development. Geological features directly influence other natural resources like topography, soils, surface water, and groundwater. Geology is an important consideration for development activities, and areas of concern include structural stability, groundwater interaction, and the provision of non-metallic minerals.

An understanding of Burnett County’s geology can be gained by examining glacial features and the underlying bedrock formations. According to the map *Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin*

(Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1995), the western edge, central, and eastern portions of Burnett County are underlain by Keweenawan basaltic to rhyolitic lava flows. Keweenawan sandstone comprises the geology in the northeastern area of the county. At the time of their formation, a major fracture zone split the continent from Lake Superior south through Minnesota and into Kansas. The Keweenawan rocks are the youngest of the Proterozoic rocks. The Proterozoic Era is the younger of the two Precambrian Eons. Meaning, a majority of the Burnett County geologic formations are younger than much of the rest of the state.

According to *Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin*, the southern, southwestern, and northern areas of the county are underlain with Cambrian sandstone with some dolomite and shale and the remainder is underlain with a metamorphic/igneous bedrock. These formations are generally greater than feet below the surface and generally contain a readily available groundwater aquifer. Many municipal wells and individual wells draw water from these aquifers.

According to *2004 Burnett Land and Water Resources Plan*, most striking feature of the Burnett County landscape is the level to gently rolling outwash plain known as the pine barrens. The pine barrens cover all but the southern farming areas of the county. Most of the northern and western landscape is characterized by pitted outwash plains marked by irregular depressions and potholes. Soils here are composed of stratified acidic sand and gravel soils from 50 to 150 feet over the bedrock. The central portion of the county extending from Grantsburg east through Siren and Webster and to north of Hertel has been influenced by glacial Lake Grantsburg. Landforms here are relatively level and the soils are poorly to moderately drained. They are composed of well sorted, fine textured sands, silts, clays, and lacustrine deposits. The southwest and southeast portions of the county have rolling topography resulting from glacial moraine deposits. Soils here consist of unsorted, unstratified deposits of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. Upland soils originating from these deposits generally are of good quality for agricultural purposes because they are moderately permeable. These areas form the productive agricultural lands of Burnett County.

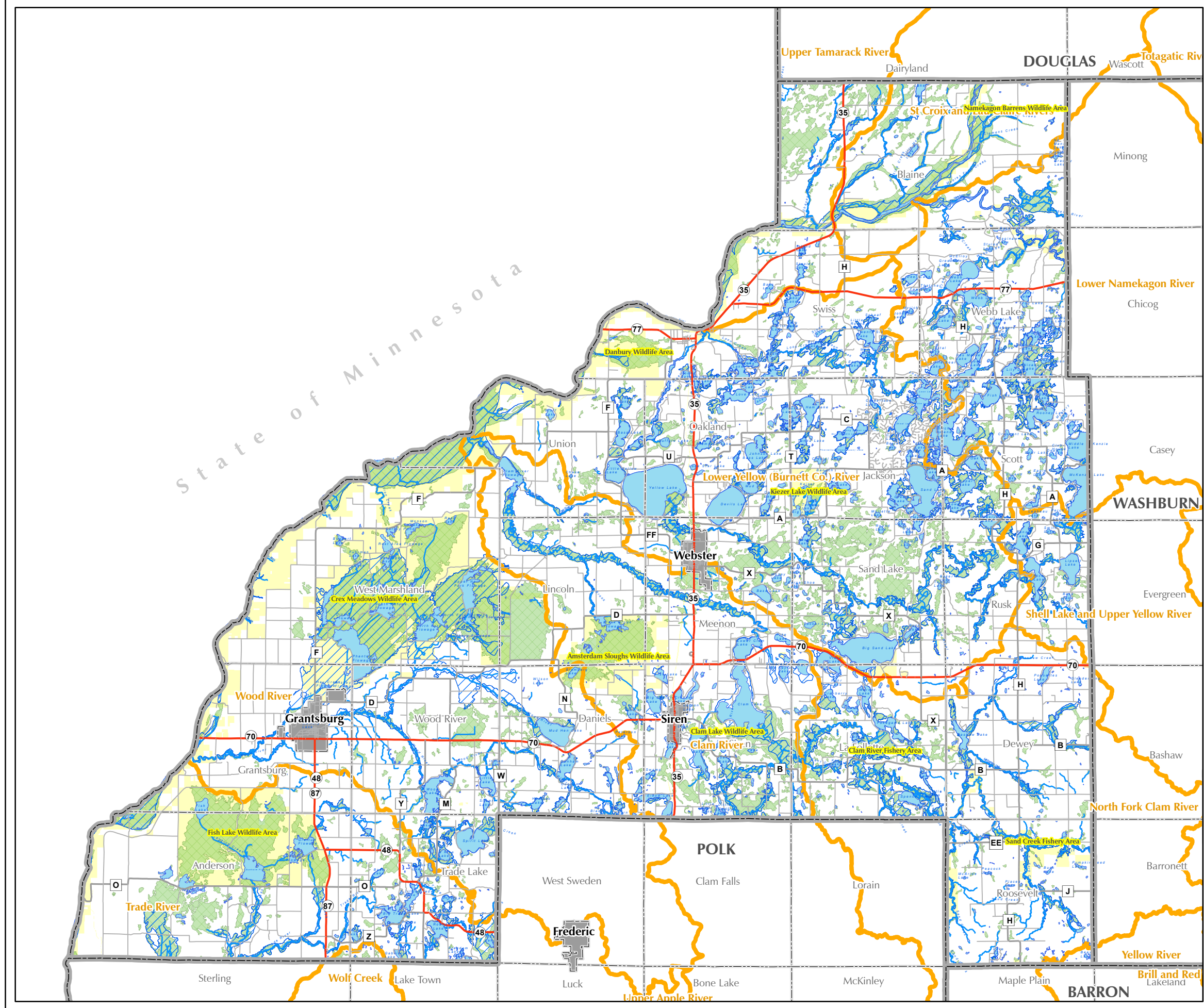
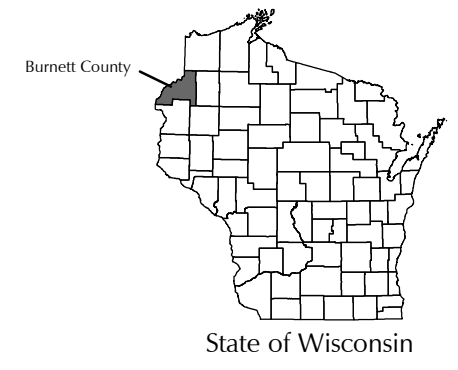
5.7 Metallic and Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

Metallic and non-metallic mineral resources are concentrations of naturally occurring solid materials in or on the earth's crust which occur in such a form or amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentration is currently or potentially feasible. Metallic mineral resources include such substances as nickel, copper, lead, iron, gold, and zinc. Non-metallic mineral resources include sand, gravel, topsoil, clay, and stone.

Wisconsin Administrative Code NR 135 requires that all counties adopt and enforce a Non-metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance that establishes performance standards for the reclamation of active and future non-metallic mining sites, but not abandoned sites. It is intended that NR 135 will contribute to environmental protection, stable, non-eroding sites, productive end land use, the potential to enhance habitat, and increased land values and tax revenues. In response to NR 135, The Burnett County Board of Supervisors enacted the *Burnett County Ordinance for Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation* in May of 2001. The Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department (LWDC) is authorized to issue citations and collect fines under this ordinance.

MAP 5 - 3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATER FEATURES

Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

State Highway	Wetlands
County Highway	Watersheds
Town Road	Conservation Areas
Rivers	Flood Hazard Area
Lakes	
Village Boundary	
Town Boundary	
County Boundary	

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

Source: Map generated using data from the WDNR Endangered Resources and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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According to Burnett County LWDC, there were 15 active non-metallic mining sites in Burnett County in 2007. This included about 82 acres that were identified for active operations on parcels that total more than 847 acres. Active non-metallic mines in Burnett County included sand and gravel extraction operations. There are currently no metallic mines in Burnett County.

In addition to the non-metallic mining reclamation program, both metallic and non-metallic mineral extraction operations are under the jurisdiction of other applicable WDNR regulations as well as county and local zoning regulations.

5.8 Wetlands

Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, fens, or bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Wetlands provide storage of flood waters, preventing damage to developed areas. Wetlands can make lakes, rivers, and streams cleaner and drinking water safer. Wetlands also provide valuable habitat for fish, plants, and animals. Nation-wide, more than one third of endangered species require wetlands during a stage of their life cycle. In addition, some wetlands can also provide the replenishment of groundwater supplies. Groundwater discharge is common from wetlands and can be important in maintaining stream flows, especially during dry months.

Wetlands Defined

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, wetlands are areas where water covers the soil, or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. Wetlands can be recognized by the presence of 3 features:

1. *Wetland hydrology*, or varying degrees of saturated conditions.
2. *Hydrophytes*, or specially adapted plants that favor the prolonged presence of water.
3. *Hydric soils*, or soils that contain characteristics that confirm the long term presence of wetland hydrology.

The loss of wetlands leads to a loss of the functional values that they provide. For example, as the natural capacity for flood storage is reduced in urban areas, it must often be replaced with storm sewers, detention basins, and other stormwater management structures at a cost to the community. According to a UW-Extension study (*An Introduction to Wetland Resources*, Robinson), Wisconsin has experienced an estimated loss of 50% of its wetlands since European settlement. State-wide, there were approximately 10 million acres of wetlands in 1600, compared to approximately 5 million acres in 2000.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources wetlands inventory, there are 96,151 acres of wetlands in Burnett County, covering about 17.1% of the surface area. Refer to Map 5-3, Environmental and Water Features, for the locations of WDNR mapped wetlands (excluding point symbols, or mapped wetlands smaller than five acres). Burnett County contains significant wetlands including not only wetlands of substantial size, but also wetlands with unique habitats and characteristics. The county wetlands types range from emergent/ wet meadows to shrub to deciduous to coniferous forested wetlands. Table 5-10 shows water features in Burnett County.

Due to the significant environmental functions served by wetlands, there is a complex set of local, state, and federal regulations which place limitations on the development and use of wetlands (and shorelands). The WDNR has regulatory authority over filling, dredging, draining, and similar activities in most Wisconsin wetlands. Counties are mandated to establish shoreland-wetland zoning districts for wetlands near lakes, rivers, and streams. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill in wetlands connected to federally navigable waterways, while the USDA incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support programs. Therefore, prior to placing fill or altering a wetland resource, the appropriate agencies must be contacted to receive authorization.

5.9 Watersheds

A watershed is an area of land from which water drains to a common surface water feature, such as a stream, lake, or wetland. In Wisconsin, watersheds vary in scale from major river systems to small creek drainage areas, and typically range in size from 100 to 300 square miles. River basins can contain several watersheds. There are 32 river basins in Wisconsin which range in size from 500 to over 5,000 square miles. In order to protect and improve the state's water resources, the WDNR prepares water quality management plans for each river basin in the state. These plans identify sources of water quality problems and identify management objectives for the WDNR, local communities, counties, and other agencies.

Burnett County is located entirely within the St. Croix basin. Surface waters in the county generally flow toward the west and south toward the St. Croix River. The St. Croix River basin contains 22 watersheds in the state of Wisconsin, 11 of which include portions that are found in Burnett County. The names and boundaries of Burnett County's watersheds are displayed on Map 5-3. Table 5-8 identifies the names and relative sizes of each watershed in Burnett County.

Table 5-8
Watersheds, Burnett County

Watershed	Square Miles	% of County
Lower Yellow River	131,858.5	23.7%
Wood River	116,563.0	20.9%
Clam River	69,212.1	12.4%
North Fork Clam River	64,964.0	11.7%
Trade River	63,764.4	11.4%
Lower Namekagon River	45,869.8	8.2%
St. Croix, Eau Claire Rivers	26,714.1	4.8%
Upper Tamarack River	21,891.4	3.9%
Shell Lake, Upper Yellow River	15,252.0	2.7%
Wolf Creek	677.1	0.1%
Yellow River	550.1	0.1%
Total	557,316.5	100.0%

Note: Totals do not match existing county total acreage as some watershed calculations go beyond the existing county boundary.

Source: 2004 Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan, Appendix D.

5.10 Floodplains

For planning and regulatory purposes, a floodplain is normally defined as those areas, excluding the stream channel, that are subject to inundation by the 100-year recurrence interval flood event. This event has a one-percent chance of occurring in any given year. Because of this chance of flooding, development in the floodplain should be discouraged and the development of park and open space in these areas encouraged. The floodplain includes the floodway and flood fringe. The floodway is the portion of the floodplain that carries flood water or flood flows, while the flood fringe is the portion of the floodplain outside the floodway, which is covered by waters during a flood event. The flood fringe is generally associated with standing water rather than rapidly flowing water.

Wisconsin Statute 87.30 requires counties, cities, and villages to implement floodplain zoning. Burnett County's current floodplain ordinance was adopted in August of 2008.

5.11 Surface Water Features

Its lakes, rivers, and streams are some of the most treasured and widely recognized features of all Burnett County's natural resources. The county's surface waters provide fish and wildlife habitat, tourism and recreation opportunities, scenic beauty, and for many, a sense of peace and quiet and connection to the natural world. Most of the county's rural residences and urbanized areas, are found in close proximity to surface water features as shown by Maps 8-1 and 8-2 (Structure Location and Existing Land Use). Many of the larger lakes are ringed by seasonal homes and cottages. According to the *Burnett County Land and Water Resource Plan*, which was conducted in 2004, at least 5,589 of the nearly 12,600 housings units were located within 150 feet of lakes and rivers. According to the WDNR, there are approximately 42,968 acres of surface water in Burnett County of which 31,258 acres is comprised of lakes. Table 5-10 shows water features in Burnett County. Refer to Maps 5-3 for the locations of Burnett County's surface water features.

Trophic Status

The stage of a lake or pond in the process of natural succession, or aging, can be described as the "trophic status." Developed conditions in a watershed can accelerate the natural process of succession, but every lake or pond can be expected to eventually progress through these stages over time.

1. Oligotrophic – The earliest stage of succession, these lakes are infertile, clear, and deep. These lakes have few weeds and only a thin layer of organic material on the lake bed.
2. Mesotrophic – The middle stage of succession, these lakes are beginning to show signs of eutrophication.
3. Eutrophic – A late stage of succession, these lakes are fertile, have stained or tinted water, and are less deep. These lakes have many weeds and a thick layer of organic material on the lake bed.

Lakes

According to the *2004 Burnett County Land and Water Resource Plan* there over 500 lakes in Burnett County, of which more than 200 are named. The WDNR *Wisconsin Lakes Book* publication lists 263 of the named and unnamed lakes in Burnett County and their characteristics.

The county's lakes are generally small to medium in size, with the major lake regions being located in the northern and central part of the county. Only six of the lakes are greater than 1,000 acres in surface area with the Yellow Lake and Big Sand Lake being the largest. Appendix ANC shows basic information for the lakes that are listed including the area, depth, type of access, type of lake system, and game-fish species present.

Table 5-9
Water Features, Burnett County, 2009

Water Feature	Acreage	Percent of Total
Surface Water	42,968	7.6%
Wetland	96,151	17.1%
Floodplain	101,659	18.1%
Shoreland Zoning	216,704	38.5%
Lands Outside These Zones	105,069	18.7%
Total County Area	562,551	100.0%

Source: Burnett County and Foth Infrastructure and Environment, LLC.

Lakes Classification System

In March 1997, Burnett County developed a three-tier classification system for its lake to better balance environmental protection and development pressures and to create a consistent method for dealing with proposals for shoreland development. Lakes are classified into one of three categories. Each category has its own set of restriction on such elements as septic system requirements and lot size. Refer to Chapter 9 Implementation for more information on the Lake Classification System regulations.

Rivers and Streams

In addition to the lakes, Burnett County contains 2 flowages, 10 major rivers, and 145 miles of streams, of which 66 miles are Class 1 trout streams. Also according to the *2004 Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan* the Class 1 trout streams include:

- ◆ Bear Branch, Benson Branch, Brant Branch, Clemens Creek, Dody Branch, Dogtown Creek, East Branch, Ekdahl Branch, Hay Creek, Jones Creek, Kettle Branch, Krantz Creek, Montgomery Creek, Pine Branch, Rand Creek, Sand Creek, Sioux Portage Creek, Spencer Creek, Spring Branch, Spring Creek, and an unnamed tributary to Hay Creek.

Major river systems in Burnett County include the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, which includes both the St. Croix and Namekagon Rivers.

The following descriptions summarize Burnett County's primary rivers. For additional explanation of "Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters" and "Impaired Waters" designations, refer to Section 5.13 (Water Quality).

St. Croix River

The St. Croix River originates at Upper St. Croix Lake near Solon Springs in Douglas County and flows approximately 160 miles to join the Mississippi River at Prescott. The upper 25 miles of the St. Croix River lie solely within Wisconsin. The remaining stretch forms the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. The St. Croix drainage basin lines about 60% in Wisconsin and 40% in Minnesota. In total, the St. Croix drains 7,760 square miles. In Wisconsin, a large portion of the St. Croix River is classified as an Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) for the application of water quality standards under the state's anti-degradation rules. An ORW is defined by the WDNR as a lake or stream which has excellent water quality, high recreational and aesthetic value, and high quality fishing and is free from point source or nonpoint source pollution.

Clam River

The Clam River flows for approximately 55 miles through Burnett and Polk counties. It is designated as an Outstanding Resource Water by the Department of Natural Resources. The shoreland along the river is lightly developed. The Clam River Fish and Wildlife Area is a 2,323 acre property in the southeast portion of Burnett County, with portions of the property in the Towns of Roosevelt, Dewey and Lafollette. The area is a prime wetland with marshes and forestland.

Totagatic River

The Totagatic River is designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as an Outstanding Resource Water. It is a tributary of the Namekagon River and part of the watershed of the Mississippi River. It flows approximately 70 miles through Bayfield, Sawyer, Washburn, Douglas and Burnett Counties and passes through several lakes. The Totagatic River Wildlife Area is a 272 acre property located in Sawyer County. The shoreline is generally wild for much of the river's length. A substantial portion of the land along the river is in public ownership as state, county or federal land. There are currently no municipal, industrial or commercial wastewater discharges to the river. Efforts are currently underway to have the Totagatic River designated as a state wild river. State wild rivers have special long-term, cohesive protective measures in place to maintain the high quality and wild nature of the river.

Namekagon River

The Namekagon River is designated as a federal wild and scenic river. Accordingly, it is protected by the National Parks Service, which aims to keep the river in a natural and free-flowing condition. It flows approximately 100 miles through Bayfield, Sawyer and Burnett Counties. The Namekagon Barrens Wildlife Area is a 5,050 acre property located in the northeastern corner of Burnett County. The area contains abundant prairie and forestland, as well as the Beaver and Clemens Creek streams. Additionally, numerous sharp-tailed grouse habitat and population projects have been conducted in the wildlife area.

5.12 Groundwater

Groundwater flow is generally to the west and south similar to surface runoff flow. Groundwater is the source of nearly all drinking water in Burnett County and supplies agricultural and industrial processes as well.

A groundwater quality study pointed out that the overall quality of the resource was very good and that no health risks were present. Groundwater is a limited resource, and both its quality and quantity are important factors. These factors are primarily influenced by local geology and local land use. Even though historically, the groundwater is of a high quality, a combination of shallow groundwater and sandy soils make Burnett County vulnerable to contamination. According to the *Burnett County Land and Water Resource report*, over 75% of the county groundwater is less than 20 feet below the land surface. In addition, the sandy soils, more specifically labeled the northwest sands, are the primary ecological landscape comprising nearly 75% of the land in Burnett County. The sandy soils of this region allow for rapid recharge of groundwater aquifers, as precipitation quickly soaks through the soil. However, this combination of factors also means that the groundwater resource is very susceptible to contamination. Refer to map 5-4, Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility.

Groundwater contamination can result from the percolation of water containing pollutants from sources such as improperly placed or maintained landfill sites, private septic systems, excessive use of fertilizers, and seepage from mining operations.

Groundwater can also be contaminated by chemical and organic runoff from urban, industrial and agricultural sites that are near locations where the water table is near the surface.

A Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey map, *Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility in Wisconsin (1989)*, affirms that the majority of Burnett County has a high risk for groundwater contamination in Burnett County.

A WDNR report, *The State of the St. Croix Basin (2002)*, rated the watersheds in Burnett County for susceptibility to contamination based on land cover and sampling results. None of the Burnett County watersheds received an overall ranking above the “medium” threshold, with the majority of the scoring falling in the “low” priority level.

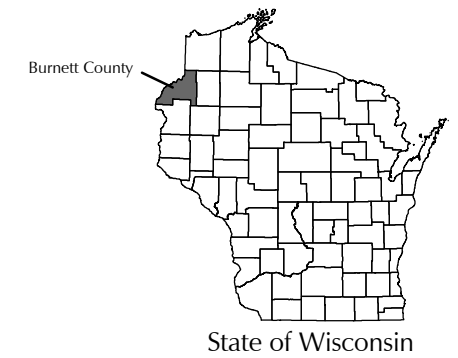
Groundwater Terms

Precipitation percolates through the soil and bedrock where it eventually reaches a saturated zone known as an aquifer. It is from these aquifers that wells draw their water.

The process of precipitation moving through the soil and bedrock and into an aquifer is known as groundwater recharge. Groundwater recharge maintains the quantity of water in an aquifer.

The natural process of recharge can be altered by land use and development. Impervious surfaces, or surfaces that prevent precipitation from soaking into the ground like buildings and pavement, affect the rate of recharge and quantity of available groundwater. Certain human uses of the land can carry harmful substances to a groundwater aquifer leading to groundwater contamination. There are many potential sources of contamination including yard and agricultural fertilizers, road salt, failing septic systems, leaking underground storage tanks, and vehicle emissions.

MAP 5 - 4 GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION SUSCEPTIBILITY Burnett County, Wisconsin

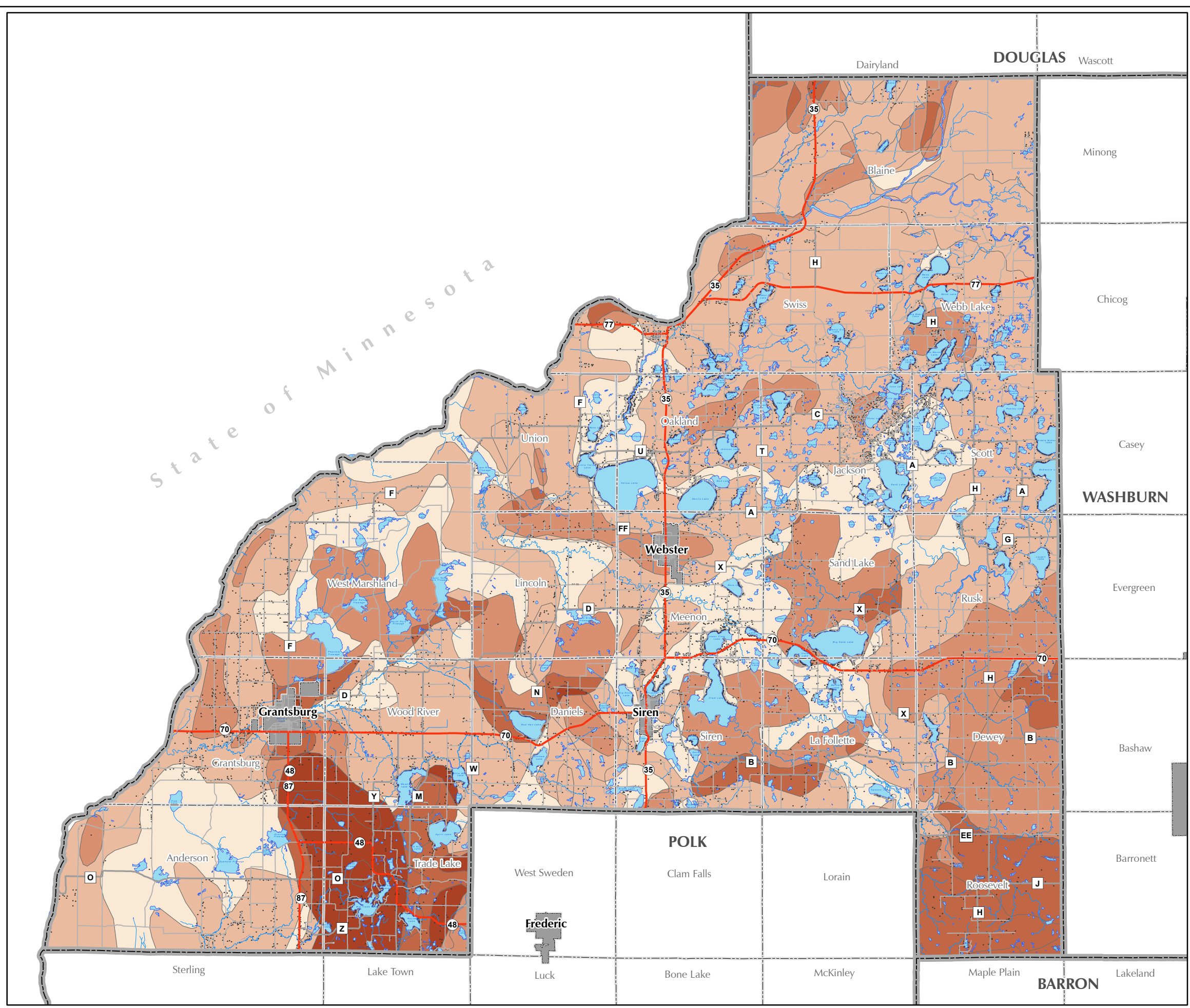
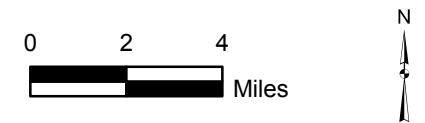


Legend

Base Layers	Groundwater Contamination Model
State Highway	Less Susceptible
County Highway	Moderate Susceptible
Town Road	More Susceptible
Rivers	Very More Susceptible
Lakes	Buildings
Village Boundary	
Town Boundary	
County Boundary	

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

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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The Priority Watershed program provides a source of groundwater data on the watersheds in an effort to prioritize financial assistance to local governments to address land management activities contributing to urban and rural runoff. Since, the watersheds in Burnett County are not ranked in “high” priority; there are currently no active WDNR Priority Watershed projects in Burnett County.

5.13 Water Quality

Surface water and groundwater quality in Burnett County are influenced both by natural and developed conditions. Development factors that influence water quality include point and non-point sources of water pollution, the amount of impervious surface in a watershed, the potential pollution sources related to a particular land use, and the degree to which mitigation measures have been used.

Natural factors that influence water quality include soils, geology, topography, climate, vegetation types, and the water cycle. This section addresses several key indicators of water quality for Burnett County. Included in this inventory are state and federal listings for poor (Impaired Waters) and very high (Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters) surface water quality, along with a discussion of both point and non-point sources of water pollution that impact both surface and groundwater.

Impaired Waters

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires each state to periodically submit to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval, a list of impaired waters. Impaired waters are those that are not meeting the state’s water quality standards found in Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 102. The Department of Natural Resources last submitted an updated list to EPA in 2008.

Water Quality Terms

Pollution that comes from a discharge pipe is known as point source pollution. Municipal waste water treatment plants and industries must obtain permits in order to discharge treated or processed water to a surface water body.

As precipitation and snow melt run across the surface of the land, this water can pick up sediment and other pollutants from the ground. This polluted runoff is known as non-point source pollution. Construction site erosion, municipal stormwater runoff, and uncontrolled agricultural runoff are the three primary sources of non-point source pollution.

Hard surfaces that prevent precipitation from soaking into the ground, like buildings and pavement, are known as impervious surfaces. Impervious surfaces prevent groundwater recharge, increase the speed of runoff, and increase the temperature of runoff.

Measures taken to offset the negative impacts of point source or non-point source pollution are known as mitigation. For example, preserving the natural vegetation along a shoreline can mitigate the impacts of impervious surfaces near a body of water.

Burnett County has five water bodies that were included on the latest list of impaired waters. The pollutant for each water body is mercury that has been found in fish tissue. Following is the list of Burnett County water bodies found on the impaired list.

- ◆ Dunham Lake

- ◆ Johnson Lake
- ◆ Mud Hen Lake
- ◆ Round Lake (T37n R18w S27)
- ◆ Sand Lake (T40n R15w S25)

Although these waters appeared on the impaired list, each of the water bodies is classified as a low priority. In addition, Yellow Lake was removed from the list of impaired waters in 2006. The pollutant formerly impairing Yellow Lake was also mercury.

Exceptional and Outstanding Resource Waters

Wisconsin has classified many of the state’s highest quality waters as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORWs) or Exceptional Resource Waters (ERWs). These surface waters are recognized for being relatively unchanged by human activities and for providing valuable fisheries, unique environmental features or settings, and outstanding recreational opportunities. Chapter NR 102 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code lists the ORWs and ERWs. The WDNR conducted a statewide evaluation effort in the early 1990s to determine which waters qualified for ORW and ERW classification. The following Burnett County waters are classified as ORW or ERW.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ St. Croix River, ORW ◆ Namekagon River, ORW ◆ North Fork Clam River, ORW ◆ South Fork Clam River, ORW ◆ Indian Creek ORW ◆ Krantz Creek, ORW ◆ Spencer Creek, ORW ◆ Spring Brook, ORW ◆ Big McKenzie Lake, ORW ◆ Big Sand Lake, ORW ◆ Sand Lake (T40N R15W S25), ORW ◆ Bear Brook, ERW ◆ Benson Brook, ERW ◆ Brant Brook, ERW ◆ Clemens Creek, ERW ◆ Dody Brook, ERW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ East Brook, ERW ◆ Ekdall Brook, ERW ◆ Hay Creek, ERW ◆ Jones Creek, ERW ◆ Kettle Brook, ERW ◆ Montgomery Creek, ERW ◆ Moore Farm Creek, ERW ◆ Nelson Creek, ERW ◆ Perkins Creek, ERW ◆ Pine Brook, ERW ◆ Rand Creek, ERW ◆ Sand Creek, ERW ◆ Spring Brook (Spring Cr & Spg), ERW ◆ Unnamed Tributary to Hay Creek at S13 and S14 T42N R15W, ERW ◆ Dogtown Creek, ERW |
|---|--|

Point Source Discharges

Many industrial processes depend upon the ability to dispose of water they have used by discharging it to a surface water body – typically a river or stream. The WDNR establishes regulations and monitors compliance of all such discharges. Permits are obtained through the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program (WPDES). The capacity of these waterways to receive processed water without becoming ecologically impaired is also monitored.

WPDES permits for point source discharges are commonly required of municipalities, sanitary districts, industries, and large livestock operations. According to the WDNR, current municipal WPDES permit holders in Burnett County include:

- ◆ Village of Grantsburg
- ◆ Village of Siren
- ◆ Village of Weber

According to the WDNR, current industrial WPDES permit holders in Burnett County include:

- ◆ Burnett Dairy Cooperative
- ◆ St. Croix Manufacturing
- ◆ St. Croix Tribal Fisheries

Non-Point Sources of Pollution

According to the WDNR, urban and rural non-point pollution is the leading cause of water quality problems in Wisconsin, degrading or threatening an estimated 40% of the streams, 90% of the inland lakes, many of the Great Lakes harbors and coastal waters, many wetland areas, and substantial groundwater resources in Wisconsin. When water from rainfall or melting snow flows across the landscape, it washes soil particles, bacteria, pesticides, fertilizer, pet waste, oil and other toxic materials into our lakes, streams, and groundwater. This is called “non-point source pollution” or “polluted runoff.” Non-point source pollution comes from a diverse number of activities in our daily lives including fertilizing lawns and farm fields, driving and maintaining our cars, constructing buildings and roads, plowing our fields for crops, and maintaining our roads in the winter. Polluted runoff contributes to habitat destruction, fish kills, reduction in drinking water quality, stream siltation, and a decline in recreational use of lakes.

Animal Waste Facilities

One of the most significant potential groundwater contamination sources is animal waste. Both storage and spreading of animal waste can contaminate groundwater if not done properly. Animal waste contains chlorides, nitrogen, and phosphorus, among other pollutants.

Animal waste storage facilities currently in use in Burnett County range from manure pits dug 50 years ago to newly engineered and installed storage structures. The State of Wisconsin regulates livestock operations with 1,000 animal units or more and those livestock operations with less than 1,000 animal units that have discharges that significantly affect water quality. Through Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 243 (Animal Feeding Operations), some of the worst sites in the state have been addressed, but significant animal waste problems remain. The WDNR has codified statewide performance standards that apply to agricultural operations of various types and sizes. These performance standards include:

- ◆ Manure management prohibitions.
- ◆ Nutrient management.
- ◆ Manure storage.
- ◆ Soil loss from riparian fields.

Implementation of the standards and prohibitions will occur primarily through the counties, although the WDNR will be the main implementation authority for state permitted facilities.

All livestock and poultry operations in Wisconsin, regardless of size, must comply with the four common-sense manure management prohibitions. These prohibitions are required by Wisconsin Administrative Code Chapter NR 151 (Runoff Management). The purpose of these prohibitions is to protect water quality from adverse impacts related to manure discharges by encouraging practices that should become common-sense for every producer.

1. No overflow of manure storage facilities.
2. No unconfined manure piles in water quality management areas (within 300 ft. of a stream, 1,000 ft. of a lake, or areas where the groundwater is susceptible to contamination).
3. No direct runoff from a feedlot or stored manure into waters of the state.
4. No unlimited livestock access to waters of the state where high concentrations of animals prevent the maintenance of adequate sod cover or self-sustaining vegetation.

Wellhead Protection

The goal of wellhead protection is to prevent potential contaminants from reaching the wells that supply municipal water systems. This is accomplished by monitoring and controlling potential pollution sources within the land area that recharges those wells.

Wellhead protection planning is administered by the WDNR as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the 1986 amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Wellhead planning is encouraged for all communities, but is required when any new municipal well is proposed.

The general process of community-level wellhead protection planning includes:

1. Forming a planning committee.
2. Delineating the wellhead protection area.
3. Inventorying potential groundwater contamination sources.
4. Managing the wellhead protection area.

Burnett County communities that have completed wellhead protection plans as of July 8, 2008 include the Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster.

5.14 Air Quality

In order to evaluate the quality of the air and to protect the public health, a series of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) have been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as established in section 109 of the Clean Air Act. According to the Wisconsin Air Quality Report, as prepared by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), the air pollutants affecting Wisconsin include sulfur dioxide, suspended particulate

matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen, lead, sulfates, and nitrates. Burnett County is considered an attainment area, which is an area that meets the NAAQS defined in the Federal Clean Air Act.

While compliance with NAAQS is not likely to become a concern in Burnett County, there are localized air quality issues that commonly face rural areas. Outdoor burning can lead to air quality problems in a particular neighborhood if garbage or other materials that release toxic substances are burned, or if burning occurs in a densely populated area. Issues might arise from open burning, the improper use of burning barrels, or the improper use of outdoor wood burners (furnaces). Concerns with airborne particulates, or dust, may also be a concern where residential land use is in close proximity to extraction operations or agricultural operations.

5.15 Environmental Corridors and Sensitive Areas

Environmental corridors have not been officially designated in Burnett County for regulatory or planning purposes. There are many places in Burnett County of special environmental value containing unique and sensitive habitats or other natural features. Such places have been designated by the WDNR as State Natural Areas, Land Legacy Places, and State Natural Resources Areas.

State Natural Areas

State Natural Areas (SNAs) protect outstanding examples of Wisconsin's native landscape - often the last refuge for rare plants and animals. Natural Areas are valuable for research and educational use, the preservation of genetic and biological diversity, and for providing benchmarks for determining the impact of use on managed lands. As such, they are not intended for intensive recreation. State Natural Areas differ from other WDNR properties because they allow for a broad range of vegetation and recreation management. Specific vegetation and recreation management practices can be determined through WDNR property master planning. The management objectives of State Natural Resources Areas may be implemented through partnerships with local governments, conservation organizations, and others along with traditional WDNR management options including land acquisition and easements. State Natural Areas are designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under Chapter 23.28, Wisconsin Statutes. Refer to map 5-3, Environmental and Water Features, for wildlife area locations.

There are 12 State Natural Areas in Burnett County. The descriptions provided by the WDNR are included below.

- ◆ **Crex Sand Prairie**, State Natural Area No. 32, is located in the Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. Crex Sand Prairie occupies part of an extensive sand plain that was once glacial Lake Grantsburg and contains a sand prairie representative of the presettlement vegetation once found in northwestern Wisconsin. Upland soils of the Omega series are sandy with very little organic matter. The natural area is a gently rolling, treeless prairie that in the early 1940's was a jack pine-oak forest that had grown up from the barrens during the period of fire suppression. After management activities of tree removal and prescribed burning, the native prairie has recovered and prairie plants have regained

dominance. Spring burns maintain this treeless aspect although oak grubs are very common. Grasses such as big and little blue-stem, June grass, and needle grass grow there along with lead-plant, wormwood, sky-blue aster, wild lupine, spiderwort, and prairie larkspur. Breeding birds include large populations of common yellowthroat and clay-colored sparrow. In addition, a sharp-tailed grouse dancing grounds is found within the natural area. Crex Sand Prairie is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1958.

Crex Sand Prairie can be accessed from Grantsburg going north on County F 7 miles, then east on North Refuge Road two miles to the north boundary of the natural area. An overlook located 0.25 mile south on West Refuge Road, which bisects the area, is an excellent place to view the site. The site is closed to the public from September 1-December 31. No hunting or trapping allowed.

- ◆ **St. Croix Ash Swamp**, State Natural Area No. 148, is located in Governor Knowles State Forest and along the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. St. Croix Ash Swamp features a range of forest types from mesic uplands adjacent to the St. Croix River through extensive low swamp to droughty uplands on the sandy plain above the river valley. The hardwood swamp is composed of basswood, black ash, American elm, yellow birch, white oak, and red maple with scattered white cedar, balsam fir, and white pine. On the forest floor are small pockets of standing water between the mossy hummocks. The flat sandy uplands are wooded with young oaks. The river valley contains very steep sides that rise nearly 100 feet above the swamp. Small spring fed streams and seepages have eroded small pockets and tributary valleys providing diverse microhabitats. The primary soils are Omega sand, Cathro muck, Rifle mucky peat, and Emmett loamy sand. Common nesting birds include winter wren, scarlet tanager, veery, ovenbird, red eyed vireo, and cerulean warbler, the latter here at its northern most range limit. St. Croix Ash Swamp is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1979.

- ◆ **Brant Brook Pines**, State Natural Area No. 149, is located in the Governor Knowles State Forest and along the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. Brant Brook Pines is an old-growth stand of large red pines along the St. Croix River estimated to have originated in the mid 1880's. The northern dry-mesic forest is dominated by red pine with white and jack pines, Hill's oak, basswood, large-toothed aspen, and white birch. A narrow swale of black ash nearly divides the area. On the elevated river terrace above the pines is a dense forest of small oaks while a more mature swamp hardwood forest of oak, black ash, and red maple occurs on the low terrace below the pines. The herbaceous layer contains numerous fern species including bracken, spinulose wood, and ostrich along with common early summer species such as wild geranium and columbine. Brant Brook, a steep gradient, sandy-bottomed stream deeply incised into the river terrace flows through the site. Fed by numerous seeps, the narrow cold water stream supports native brook trout. Two uncommon birds, black and white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) and yellow-throated vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*), inhabit the forest. Brant Brook Pines is owned by the National Park Service and the DNR. It was originally designated a State Natural Area in 1979 and expanded in 2002 to include the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway.

- ◆ **Ekdall Wetlands**, State Natural Area No. 150, is located in Governor Knowles State Forest. Ekdall Wetlands lies in a low terrace, 0.25 to 0.75 mile wide, where the St. Croix River has meandered away from the steep escarpment. The site contains northern wet forest and alder thicket plus a southern wet-mesic forest, here at its northern range limit in Wisconsin. Flat uplands above the escarpment are about 80 feet above the swamp and consist of barrens openings and dense stands of young oaks and jack pine. The escarpment slope also exhibits a continuum from xeric oaks at the summit to more mesic species midslope to swamp species at the wet base. Numerous seeps near the base contribute water to an open swamp of white cedar, tamarack, black spruce, black ash, and alder with scattered balsam fir and yellow birch. Typical understory species are sphagnum moss, Labrador-tea, pitcher plant, cat-tail, and sedges. Closer to the river are shrub-dominated thickets and small marshy pockets. The soils include wet alluvial land near the river, Cathro muck in the swamp, and sandy soils on the terrace escarpment. Deer use in the area is heavy. Other disturbance includes a ground fire that burned 75 percent of the understory in 1980 and some windthrow in 1977. Ekdall Wetlands is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1979.

- ◆ **Norway Point Bottomlands**, State Natural Area No. 151, is located in the Governor Knowles State Forest. Norway Point Bottomlands lies along a bend in the St. Croix River and encompasses five major lowland plant communities including a southern wet-mesic forest at its northern range limit in Wisconsin. An interpretive trail loops through the swamp. Also present are a northern wet-mesic forest, shrub carr, northern sedge meadow, and a 0.3-mile reach of Iron Creek. Closest to the river is a bottomland hardwood forest with silver maple, American elm, white ash, and black ash. Between the floodplain and uplands are swamp hardwoods dominated by black ash with yellow birch and elm. Along the base of the river terrace escarpment are similar hardwoods and white cedar with numerous springs and seeps that feed into Iron Creek. Willow, alder, dogwood, and Spirea dominate the surrounding shrub thickets. The adjacent sedge meadow was historically used for mowing prior to state ownership. Iron Creek is a minnow stream with turbid, acid, and infertile waters. The wetlands provide nesting habitat for waterfowl and the area is home to high beaver and deer populations. Common breeding birds include eastern bluebird, eastern wood pewee, veery, red-eyed vireo, ovenbird, mourning warbler, black and white warbler, and pileated woodpecker. Norway Point is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1979.

- ◆ **Kohler – Peet Barrens and Cedar Swamp**, State Natural Area No. 152, is located within the Governor Knowles State Forest. Kohler-Peet Barrens is a nearly flat expanse of sandy, open barrens situated within the vast glacial outwash deposits of northwestern Wisconsin and adjacent to the steep-walled St. Croix River Valley. Historically, this region supported Pine Barrens vegetation, which burned repeatedly. Today, Hill's oak grubs, jack pine, quaking aspen, and pin cherry are the common trees and many of the oaks have multiple trunks and bushy sprouts, the result of prescribed burning used to maintain the open barrens. The barrens flora is diverse with many species of prairies, barrens, and bracken grassland communities. Four plant species with Great Plains distribution - blue giant hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*), autumn onion (*Allium stellatum*), Carolina larkspur (*Delphinium carolinianum*) and hairy four-o'clock (*Mirabilis hirsuta*) - are found here at their northeastern range limit. Common shrub species include beaked

and American hazelnut, New Jersey tea, and prairie red-root. A swamp forest of white cedar with black ash and a sphagnum moss understory is also present and grades into black spruce and tamarack. A wooded river terrace escarpment contains oaks at its dry summit which grades into yellow birch, red maple, and black ash near its base where many springs and seeps emanate. Many rare and uncommon animals of open habitats are found here including the federally endangered Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*), sharp-tailed grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus*), eastern bluebird, vesper sparrow, and field sparrow. Kohler-Peet Barrens and Cedar Swamp is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 1979

- ◆ **Big Island**, State Natural Area No. 384, is located in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. The area is best seen by boat. Big Island contains maturing examples of northern dry and dry-mesic forest, and northern wet forest along with forest seeps and a very diverse reach of the St. Croix River containing numerous aquatic invertebrates. The island rises about 100' above the river and is forested with second growth aspen and paper birch with old-growth white pine and basswood occurring on north-facing slopes. Shrubs include nannyberry, American fly honeysuckle, eastern leatherwood, and northern bush-honeysuckle. The ground layer is rich in plant species diversity and contains club-mosses, blueberries, maidenhair fern, wild sarsaparilla, blue cohosh, yellow-blue-bead lily, partridgeberry, and numerous spring ephemerals. The northwest and eastern tip of the island are lower and wetter with species such as white spruce, marsh bluegrass, northern blue flag iris, and wool-grass. Numerous seeps and north-south aspects add to the site variability creating numerous microhabitats for flora and fauna. Big Island is owned by the National Park Service and was designated a State Natural Area in 2002.
- ◆ **St. Croix Seeps**, State Natural Area No. 387, is located in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. St. Croix Seeps contains a four-mile stretch of river and is one of the most diverse places along the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway for rare species. Here the terrace is very near the river and numerous seeps and spring runs emanate from the lower slopes of the steep, west facing bluff. This area supports a high quality black ash seepage swamp with yellow birch and red maple. Dominant ground layer species include skunk cabbage, broom-like sedge, jewelweed, ostrich fern, eastern willow-herb, fowl manna grass, marsh bluegrass, and swamp aster. The southwest flank of the river bluff is forested with red pine and old-growth red oak and white pine. Below is a large flowing seepage run with a shady overstory of old-growth sugar maple and eastern hop-hornbeam. Understory species include American golden saxifrage, lady fern, and Pennsylvania sedge. These small, specialized habitats support large populations of very rare plant species such as the state threatened bog bluegrass (*Poa paludigena*) and drooping sedge (*Carex prasina*). Other common trees within the area include basswood, green ash, bitternut hickory, and hackberry. Associate herbaceous species are Virginia water-leaf, cut-leaved coneflower, rosy sedge, wild geranium, black snakeroot, and Jack-in-the-pulpit. This area of the St. Croix is also important habitat for numerous rare dragonfly and fish species including river redhorse (*Moxostoma carinatum*), gilt darter (*Percina evides*), and lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fluvescens*). St. Croix Seeps is owned by the National Park Service and was designated a State Natural Area in 2002.

- ◆ **Blomberg Lake**, State Natural Area No. 392, is located in the Amsterdam Sloughs Wildlife Area. Located within a sandy glacial plain, Blomberg Lake is a 68-acre bog lake surrounded by a northern wet forest. The shallow lake (4' maximum depth) supports only a few aquatic plants including white and yellow water-lily, and large-leaved pondweed. The surrounding wet forest is dominated by tamarack with very few black spruce. The understory varies locally from Labrador-tea to three-seeded sedge to alder. Further from the margin of the lake are many wetland grasses and sedges in the herbaceous layer such as blue-joint grass, drooping wood-reed, bristly sedge, American woolly-fruit sedge, yellow blue-bead-lily, sweet gale, marsh skullcap, and American starflower. Migratory waterfowl often use the lake and surrounding wetlands. Blomberg Lake is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 2003.

- ◆ **Fish Lake Meadow**, State Natural Area No. 393, is located within the Fish Lake Wildlife Area. Fish Lake Meadow is a vast northern sedge meadow bordering Fish Lake dominated by wire-leaved sedges and rushes. Dominant species are American woolly-fruit sedge, cord-root sedge, mud sedge, beaked sedge, few-seeded sedge, cotton-grass, and *Juncus*. Other plants include blue-joint grass, round-leaved sundew, narrow-leaved sundew, marsh cinquefoil, bog St. John's-wort, and steplebush. Islands of leather-leaf and sphagnum moss are scattered throughout the site. Larger islands support shrubs such as speckled alder, white meadowsweet, black chokeberry, bog birch, and willows. A few trees are also present, mainly paper birch, red maple, and tamarack. The meadow is very wet, often with 4-12" of standing water. Bird life is diverse and includes a number of rare or uncommon species such as sharp-tailed sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*), Le Conte's sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), Wilson's phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*), American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), black tern (*Chlidonias niger*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and sedge wren. The 200-acre Fish Lake occupies the northwest portion of the site. Fish Lake Meadow is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 2003.

- ◆ **Fish Lake Pines**, State Natural Area No. 394, is located within Fish Lake State Wildlife Area. Located on pitted glacial outwash, Fish Lake Pines contains a small remnant northern dry-mesic forest, once a more common community type in northwest Wisconsin. On a low, sandy peninsula is a mature forest of white pine and red pine with Hill's oak surrounded by wetlands. Associated trees include white oak, red maple, big-tooth aspen, red oak, and Jack pine. Reproduction is mostly by white pine with red maple saplings common throughout. Although the surrounding wetlands may have protected the forest from most wildfires, scattered stumps and fire scars through the forest suggest that this stand originated by fire about 100 years ago. The moderate shrub layer consists of American hazelnut, beaked hazelnut, *Rubus*, and common winterberry. The herbaceous layer includes bracken fern, interrupted fern, wild sarsaparilla, blueberries, rough-leaved rice grass, three-leaved gold-thread, leather-leaved grape fern, and Canada mayflower. Resident birds are pileated woodpecker, scarlet tanager, ovenbird, veery, and golden-winged, pine, Canada, and Nashville warblers. Fish Lake Pines is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 2003.

- ◆ **Reed Lake Meadow**, State Natural Area No. 395, is located within Crex Meadows Wildlife Area. Situated within the gently rolling terrain of glacial outwash sands is Reed Lake Meadow -- a landscape mosaic of extensive wetlands, barrens, and brush prairie and savanna with scattered small lakes. A huge, open wetland south and west of Reed Lake is dominated by few-seeded sedge while to the east, leather-leaf and bog birch are dominant. A small stand of black spruce and tamarack is present on the eastern edge of the wetland. Sphagnum moss is present but not dominant in this “wire-grass” meadow. Numerous rare wetland birds are found here including yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), Le Conte’s sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*), sharp-tailed sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsonii*), and short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*). The natural area also supports distinct phases of barrens community including brush prairie, oak savanna, and oak woodland that vary in canopy cover and shrub density. The brush prairie contains Hill’s oak grubs over a sand prairie understory while the oak savanna contains shrub patches of New Jersey tea, American hazelnut, and prairie willow. Herbaceous plants include little blue-stem, June grass, prairie goldenrod, rough blazing-star, western sunflower, and wild lupine. The woodland consists of Hill’s oak with thickets of Pennsylvania sedge and hazelnut in the understory. Other herbaceous plants present include lyre-leaved rock cress, prairie phlox, Carolina puccoon, bird’s-foot violet, and showy goldenrod. Of interest is the presence of the federally-endangered Karner blue butterfly (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis*), whose caterpillar feeds only on wild lupine leaves. Management activities such as controlled burning help keep the site open and free from woody vegetation --the necessary conditions for maintaining the lupine population. Reed Lake Meadow is owned by the DNR and was designated a State Natural Area in 2003.

Land Legacy Places

At the request of the Natural Resources Board, the Department of Natural Resources undertook a study to identify places that would be critical in meeting Wisconsin's conservation and recreation needs over the next 50 years. The study did not address how or when these “Legacy Places” should be protected or who should be responsible for implementing protection measures. The outcome of the three-year effort was a *Land Legacy Report* that catalogs the results of the study. These locations are not specific sites, but general areas without specific boundaries.

The following Land Legacy Places were identified by the report as being located or partially located in Burnett County.

- ◆ **Clam River:** The Clam River is a lightly developed, 55 mile long river, originating in Polk County and flowing northwesterly through Burnett County before entering the St. Croix River. The river corridor is heavily forested with bottomland hardwoods along part of its course. Adjacent uplands along the upper half of the river consist of mixed farmland, forest, and bedrock glade, while the lower half winds through sand country characterized by dry jack pine-hill’s oak forests and remnant barrens.

The river’s headwaters and tributaries are high quality trout water known especially for their excellent brown trout fishing. Downstream the river contains spawning areas for lake sturgeon, walleye, smallmouth bass, buffalo and carp. Several lakes and

impoundments along the mid to lower stretches contain wild rice stands and provide excellent lake fishing and waterfowl hunting. The area has high recreation potential and currently receives considerable fishing pressure in the upper reaches and is a popular canoeing river in the lower reaches. The State currently manages three projects in the headwaters area (Sand Creek and Clam River Fisheries Areas and McKenzie Creek Wildlife Area). Most of the Clam River is located within a 1½ hour drive of the Twin Cities.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Clam River as being of significant recreational potential that will require substantial protective measures to be put into place.

- ◆ **Crex Meadows:** Since its inception in 1946, Crex Meadows State Wildlife Area has evolved into one of the premier wildlife viewing sites in the Midwest. It is one of the largest and most heavily used wildlife areas in Wisconsin with more than 100,000 people visiting each year. Its popularity is due to its large size, unobstructed vistas, wide range of habitats, diversity and abundance of wildlife, and abundant opportunities to view wildlife.

Wetlands, primarily sedge marshes, comprise approximately half of the area. Extensive diking of these sedge marshes has resulted in the creation of 6,000 acres of deep-water marsh. Upland vegetation includes 7,000 acres of restored brush-prairie and 6,000 acres of oak, jack pine, and aspen forests. These different habitat types are interspersed over the flat to gently rolling terrain. More than 200 species of birds as well as numerous mammals, reptiles, and amphibians can be seen on the property.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Crex Meadows as being of significant recreational potential and conservation significance. Only limited levels of additional protection are anticipated, as substantial protective measures have already been initiated.

- ◆ **Danbury to Sterling Corridor:** The Danbury to Sterling corridor is located on sandy glacial outwash. Historically, the area was a fire dependent, open mosaic of prairie, brush land, and savanna, with occasional stands of coniferous, deciduous, or mixed forest. Currently, many lands are being managed predominantly for jack pine pulpwood. The resulting mosaic of cut-over, standing timber and young forests provides excellent habitat for white-tailed deer, wild turkey and ruffed grouse.

Danbury, Crex Meadows, Amsterdam Sloughs, and Fish Lake State Wildlife Areas, as well as Burnett and Polk County Forests, are within this corridor and provide a variety of exceptional wildlife habitats and recreation opportunities. Waterfowl and shorebirds, in particular, are attracted to the large, high quality wetlands. The St. Croix National Scenic Riverway and Governor Knowles State Forest lie on the west edge of the area. Providing ecological links between these public properties would enable them to meet the needs of species that require very large amounts of habitat. In particular, sharptailed grouse are believed to need thousands, if not tens of thousands, of acres of habitat to support a population that can remain viable over a long period of time. This corridor has the opportunity to support such a large population (Crex Meadows already harbors the largest

population east of the Mississippi River). The Danbury to Sterling Corridor is also a prime area for recovery of the federally-Endangered Karner blue butterfly.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Danbury to Sterling Corridor as a large ecological feature with high conservation significance. Only a moderate amount of additional protection is anticipated since substantial protection has been initiated.

- ◆ **Namekagon - Brule Barrens:** Running from the west central Bayfield County to northwest Polk County, this swat of land represents one of the best places to combine large scale pine barrens restoration with active forestry practices. Namekagon Barrens and Douglas County State Wildlife Areas, large public properties where significant barrens habitat has been restored, are located here. Unfortunately, it appears these properties are too small and isolated to maintain viable populations of several of the species that characterize this landscape. Of particular management concern are sharp-tailed grouse, Connecticut warbler and upland sandpiper. If existing public properties were expanded or linked with a protected mosaic of farm fields, forest, barrens, and grassland habitat, this corridor could enable critical movement of species as well as more effective land management strategies.

A considerable portion of the area is owned by industrial forest companies and managed primarily for red pine. Much of the rest of the area is currently a mix of woodlands consisting of jack pine, red pine and oak, grassland, small lakes, wetland, and farmland. Nearly all of the lakes in the area that are not within either public or industrial forest ownership are heavily developed. Although some plantation-type forestry in the area would not conflict with maintaining functioning pine barrens habitat, extensive single species-even aged forests can dramatically reduce plant and animal diversity for the entire region. Commercial forestry has played, and can continue to play, an important role as one part of an over-all management regime to perpetuate a functioning barrens ecosystem.

In addition to the ecological benefits of connecting existing public properties, many recreation opportunities exist in this area that would benefit from linking public lands. Of particular interest may be sharp-tailed grouse hunting, bird watching trails, and watchable wildlife auto trails.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Danbury to Sterling Corridor as a large ecological feature with high conservation significance. Only a moderate amount of additional protection is anticipated since a moderate amount of protection already exists.

- ◆ **Namekagon River:** The Namekagon River is part of the National Park Service's St. Croix National Scenic Riverway. It begins as a narrow, cool trout stream flowing through the marshes, mixed hardwoods and pine forests that lie within a broad valley sculpted by the glaciers. The lower reaches of the river pass through many high, sandy banks and sharp turns. Four flowages occur over its 98-mile length. The river is very popular for canoeing and fishing. The Namekagon forms an important ecological link between the St. Croix/Mississippi River system and the Chequamegon National Forest and surrounding County Forests.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Namekagon River as a feature with high conservation significance and recreational potential. Only a limited amount of additional protection is anticipated since a substantial protection already exists for the Namekagon River.

- ◆ **St. Croix River:** Flowing out of the spring-fed Upper St. Croix Lake, the river begins as a shallow, narrow, relatively fast waterway. Here in its upper reaches, the river flows through stands of cedar, spruce, and tamarack in the Douglas County Forest. The area harbors a variety of nesting birds and rare plants. Near the Namekagon Barrens, the St. Croix is joined by the Namekagon River and enters the Northwest Lowlands ecological landscape. The river continues to the southwest and forms the boundary of this ecological landscape. As such, the rivers that flow off the Northwest Sands to the west—including the Totagatic, Yellow, and Clam—play critical roles in the St. Croix River’s water quality and quantity.

The St. Croix valley forms an important ecological connection between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes, via the Brule River State Forest. In this upper stretch, the St. Croix receives light recreational pressure, mostly fishing and canoeing.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the St. Croix River as a feature with high conservation significance and recreational potential. However, limited additional protection is anticipated since a significant amount of protection already exists for the St. Croix River.

- ◆ **Upper Yellow River:** Upstream of Yellow Lake, the Yellow River winds its way through one of the largest forested swamps in the Northwest Sands ecological landscape. Many bogs, groves of red pine, and nutrient-poor fens occur here. The river corridor supports a wide diversity of bird species and is important habitat for many Neotropical migrant birds. With its riffles, rapids and steep terrace walls, the river is a popular paddling destination.

The *Land Legacy Report* rates the Upper Yellow River as a relatively small ecological feature with moderate conservation significance and recreational potential. A moderate amount of protection remains to be initiated.

- ◆ **Chase Creek:** This creek flows through very high quality wetlands and eventually drains into the St. Croix River. The creek supports a diverse aquatic ecosystem and, along with the Upper Tamarack system, provides a link between the extensive Douglas County Forest and Minnesota’s St. Croix State Forest. The area is one of the most isolated and wild parts of the state and provides a truly remote experience for visitors.

The *Land Legacy Report* states that Chase Creek is a medium sized ecological feature with a high amount of conservation significance, but a low level of recreational potential because of isolated and remote location. A moderate amount of protection remains to be initiated.

- ◆ **Trade River Wetlands:** This wetland complex of marsh, sedge meadow, and shrub swamp is located in the Trade River watershed of the St. Croix Basin and straddles the Polk/Burnett County boundary. Historically, these wetlands were located at the convergence of several natural communities: mesic prairie, oak savanna, barrens, and southern mesic hardwoods. The surrounding land is rolling and soils are silt loams. The Trade River is a somewhat degraded coldwater river that flows to the St. Croix.

The *Land Legacy Report* states that Trade River is a small ecological feature with a medium amount of conservation significance and a low level of recreational potential. A moderate amount of protection remains to be initiated.

5.16 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species and Communities

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI), established in 1985 by the Wisconsin Legislature, is maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Bureau of Endangered Resources. The NHI program is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin NHI program is part of an international network of inventory programs that collect, process, and manage data on the occurrences of natural biological diversity using standard methodology. Refer to Map 5-5, Natural Heritage Inventory Features.

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory program's three objectives are to: collect information on occurrences of rare plants and animals, high-quality natural communities, and significant natural features in Wisconsin; standardize this information, enter it into an electronic database, and mark locations on base maps for the state; and use this information to further the protection and management of rare species, natural communities, and natural features.

According to NHI mapping for Burnett County, the following rare species and natural communities are found in the county. The dates following the occurrence name notes the most recent year the occurrence was recorded in the county.

Table 5-10 display the rare aquatic and terrestrial plant species found in Burnett County.

Table 5-10
Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Plant Species, Burnett County

Aquatic Occurrences		
Common Name	Species Name	Date
Swamp-pink	<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	1975
Bog Bluegrass	<i>Poa paludigena</i>	1993
Fairy Slipper	<i>Calypso bulbosa</i>	1931
Adder's-tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	1966
Drooping Sedge	<i>Carex prasina</i>	1993
Slender Bulrush	<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	1929
Prickly Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	1955
Torrey's Bulrush, , 1945	<i>Scirpus torreyi</i>	1945
Assiniboine Sedge	<i>Carex assiniboinensis</i>	1993
Marsh Willow-herb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>	2004
Leafy White Orchis	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i>	1930
Robbins' Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i>	1945
White Adder's-mouth	<i>Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda</i>	1930
Showy Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	1930
Sparse-flowered Sedge	<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	2007
Common Bog Arrow-grass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	1911
Farwell's Water-milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	1971
Northeastern Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia resupinata</i>	1929
Northern Yellow Lady's-slipper	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum var. makasin</i>	1975
Terrestrial Occurrences		
Common Name	Species Name	Date
Sand Violet	<i>Viola fimbriatula</i>	1981
Hooker Orchis,	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	1927
Dwarf Milkweed	<i>Asclepias ovalifolia</i>	2007
Richardson Sedge	<i>Carex richardsonii</i>	1995
Pale Green Orchid	<i>Platanthera flava var. herbiola</i>	1930
Dotted Blazing Star	<i>Liatris punctata var. nebraskana</i>	1989
Brittle Prickly-pear	<i>Opuntia fragilis</i>	1977
Silky Prairie-clover	<i>Dalea villosa</i>	1957
Large Roundleaf Orchid	<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	1930

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2008.

Table 5-11 displays rare aquatic and terrestrial animal species found in Burnett County

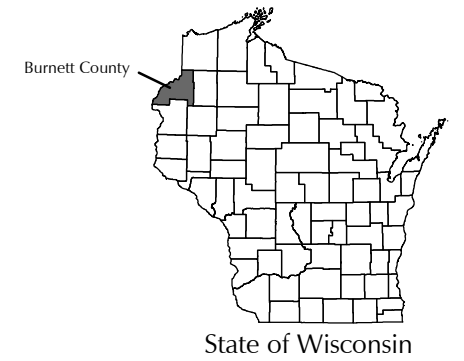
Table 5-11
Rare Aquatic and Terrestrial Animal Species, Burnett County

Aquatic Occurrences			Terrestrial Occurrences		
Common Name	Species Name	Date	Common Name	Species Name	Date
Elktoe	<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	1997	Bullsnake	<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	1983
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2005	Gray Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	2007
Mink Frog	<i>Rana septentrionalis</i>	2006	Phlox Moth	<i>Schinia indiana</i>	1994
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	2007	Karner Blue	<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>	2004
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1993	Pygmy Shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>	1983
Blue Sucker	<i>Cycleptus elongatus</i>	1979	Henry's Elfin	<i>Callophrys henrici</i>	1989
Gilt Darter	<i>Percina evides</i>	1983	A Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela patruela patruela</i>	1999
Lake Darner	<i>Aeshna eremita</i>	2002	Chryxus Arctic	<i>Oeneis chryxus</i>	1996
Weed Shiner	<i>Notropis texanus</i>		Cobweb Skipper	<i>Hesperia metea</i>	1996
Wood Turtle	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	1992	Dusted Skipper	<i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i>	1999
Yellow Rail,	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	2005	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	2003
Least Darter	<i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	1987	Lakota Crescent	<i>Phyciodes batesii lakota</i>	1990
Redside Dace	<i>Clinostomus elongatus</i>		Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	1990
Round Pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema sintoxia</i>	1997	Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	1993
Elfin Skimmer	<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	1991	Leonard's Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>	1989
Lake Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	1991	Mottled Dusky Wing	<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	1996
Pugnose Shiner	<i>Notropis anogenus</i>	1983	Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	2006
River Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i>	1979	Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	1993
Spectacle Case	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	1988	An Issid Planthopper	<i>Fitchiella robertsoni</i>	2006
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	1999	Gorgone Checker Spot	<i>Chlosyne gorgone</i>	1988
Pygmy Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	1999	Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	1979
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	2007	Whitney's Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala whitneyi</i>	1999
Banded Killifish	<i>Fundulus diaphanus</i>	1983	Franklin's Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus franklinii</i>	1983
Common Goldeneye	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	2006			
Greater Redhorse	<i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i>	1993			
Purple Wartback	<i>Cyclonaias tuberculata</i>	1997			
Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	2003			
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	2005			
Salamander Mussel	<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	1988			
Le Conte's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	2003			
Liatrix Borer Moth	<i>Papaipema beeriana</i>	1997			
Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	2002			
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	2007			
A Flat-headed Mayfly	<i>Pseudiron centralis</i>	1992			
A Flat-headed Mayfly	<i>Macdunnoa persimplex</i>	1991			
Saint Croix Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus susbehcha</i>	2000			
Extra-striped Snaketail	<i>Ophiogomphus anomalus</i>	1994			
A Primitive Minnow Mayfly	<i>Parameletus chelifer</i>	1992			
Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1956			
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>	2004			
Sylvan Hygrotus Diving Beetle	<i>Hygrotus sylvanus</i>	1991			
American Sand Burrowing Mayfly	<i>Dolania americana</i>	1989			

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2008.

MAP 5 - 5 NATIONAL HERITAGE INVENTORY FEATURES

Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

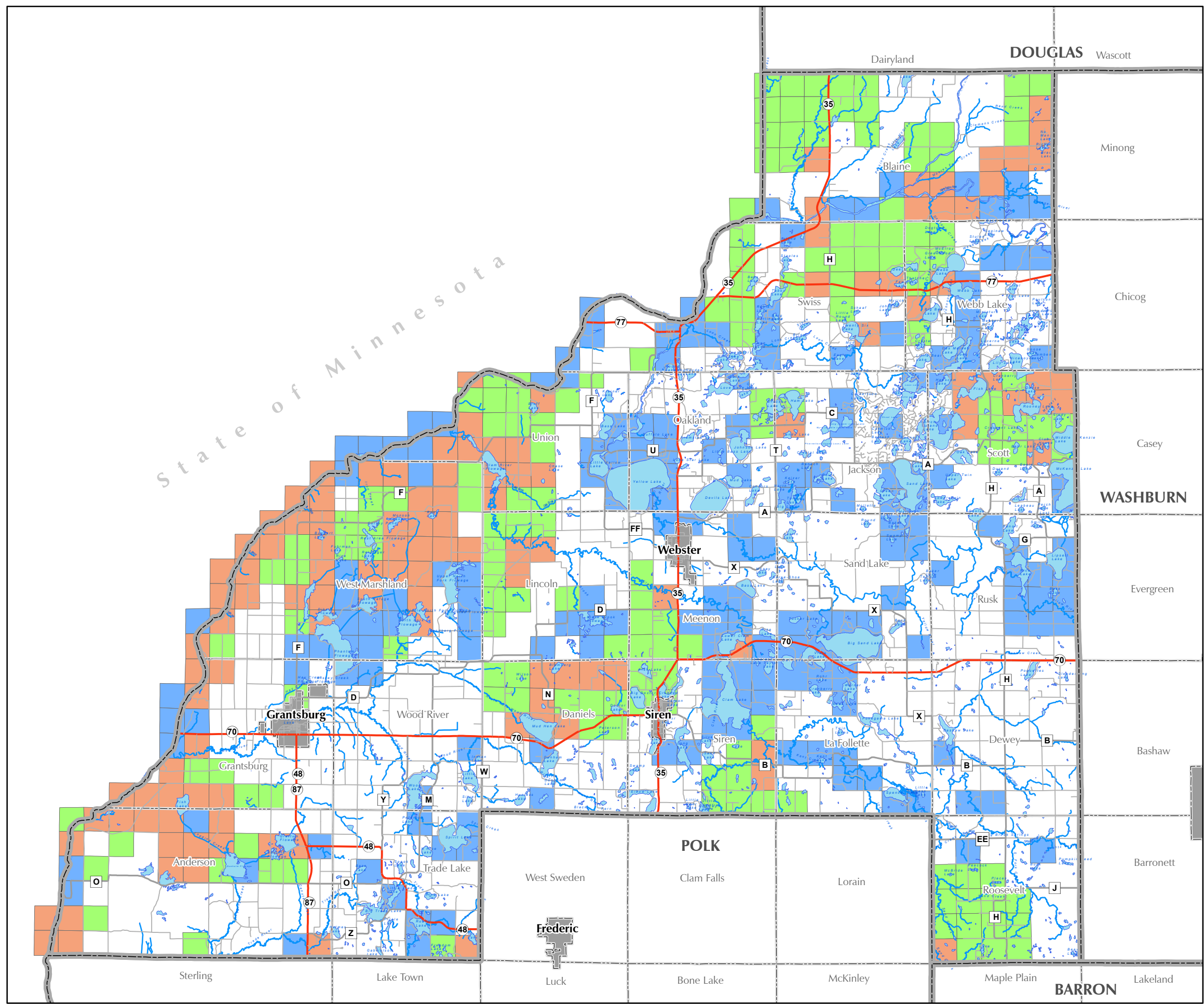
Base Layers	National Heritage Inventory
State Highway	Habitat
County Highway	Aquatic
Town Road	Terrestrial
Rivers	Both
Lakes	
Village Boundary	
Town Boundary	
County Boundary	

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

Source: Map generated using data from the WDNR Endangered Resources and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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January 5, 2010 Drawn by: DAT Checked by: JDW



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The following rare, natural communities, as designated by the WDNR, are found in Burnett County. The date following the occurrence name is the most recent year the feature was recorded in the county.

Aquatic Natural Communities

- ◆ Open Bog, 1982
- ◆ Spring Pond, 1980
- ◆ Alder Thicket, 1981
- ◆ Forested Seep, 2007
- ◆ Hardwood Swamp, 2007
- ◆ Lake--Hard Bog, 1981
- ◆ Lake--Soft Bog, 1979
- ◆ Floodplain Forest, 1981
- ◆ Northern Wet Forest, 1981
- ◆ Northern Sedge Meadow, 1993
- ◆ Stream--Fast, Soft, Cold, 1979
- ◆ Stream--Fast, Soft, Warm, 1985
- ◆ Lake--Shallow, Hard, Seepage, 1979
- ◆ Lake--Shallow, Soft, Seepage, 1982
- ◆ Lake--Shallow, Hard, Drainage, 1980
- ◆ Springs and Spring Runs, Hard, 1982
- ◆ Springs and Spring Runs, Soft, 2006

Terrestrial Natural Communities

- ◆ Oak Barrens, 1993
- ◆ Pine Barrens, 1990
- ◆ Sand Barrens, 1977
- ◆ Northern Dry Forest, 2007
- ◆ Southern Mesic Forest, 2007
- ◆ Northern Dry-mesic Forest, 2007

5.17 Wildlife Habitat

Wildlife habitat is any natural community with adequate food, water, and cover to sustain a species of wildlife. The Burnett County landscape provides habitat for a variety of birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, and fish. Wildlife habitat is connected to many other natural resources including forests, wetlands, open space, and surface water, so healthy wildlife populations are good indicators of the overall health of the environment.

Wildlife Population Dilemma

While healthy wildlife populations can be good indicators of the overall health of the environment, unchecked wildlife populations can create serious problems. For example, white-tailed deer, black bears, Canadian geese, and wild turkeys have sometimes damaged commercial seedlings and crops. Burnett County, along with Polk and Washburn Counties, participates in the Tri-County Wildlife Damage Program. The program provides financial and abatement assistance for commercial agricultural operations whose crops have been damaged by wildlife.

Burnett County contains several major habitat types. The county contains three different ecological landscapes as defined by the WDNR. The following ecological landscapes are found in Burnett County.

- ◆ **Northwest Sands:** The Northwest Sands cover approximately 74% of the county. The Northwest Sands Ecological Landscape is a large glacial outwash system consisting of two major landforms: flat plains or terraces along glacial meltwater channels, and pitted outwash plains containing kettle lakes. The soils are deep sands, low in organic material and nutrients. Historic vegetation was dominantly jack pines and scrub oak forest and barrens. White and red pine forests were also a sizable component. Numerous barrens occurred in the southwest half of the Ecological Landscape, and a few large barrens within the northeast half. Most of the trees in the barrens were jack pine, but oak savannas also occurred in the south central part of the Ecological Landscape.

Current vegetation is a mix of forest, agriculture, and grassland with some wetlands in the river valleys. Pine, aspen-birch and oak equally dominate the forested area of the Ecological Landscape. The maple-basswood, spruce-fir, and lowland hardwood forest type groups occupy small percentages of the Ecological Landscape. Within the open lands, there is a relatively large proportion of grassland and shrubland, a small but locally significant amount of emergent/wet meadow and open water, and very little row-crop agriculture.

- ◆ **Forest Transition:** Covering portions of southern Burnett County (about 13% of the total lands area), in pre-settlement times, this landscape was almost entirely covered with mesic to wet-mesic forests of hemlock and sugar maple, with some yellow birch, red pine, and white pine. There were pockets of conifer swamps, often near the headwaters of streams, containing white cedar, black spruce, and tamarack. The Forest Transition supports both northern forests and agricultural uses. Currently, over 60% of this Ecological Landscape is non-forested. Forested areas consist primarily of northern hardwoods and aspen, with smaller amounts of oak and lowland hardwoods.
- ◆ **Northwest Lowlands:** The Northwest Lowlands cover slightly more than 13% of the land area in Burnett County and are found primarily in the northwestern corner of the county and periodically along the Mississippi River boundary. The major landforms are ground and end moraines, with drumlins present in the southwestern portion. Topography is gently undulating. The historic upland vegetation of this landscape was almost entirely forest, composed mostly of paper birch, fir, sugar maple, aspen, and white spruce, with some white and red pine on the drier ridges. The lowlands supported extensive wet forests of black spruce and tamarack, and some white cedar and black ash swamps. The present-day forests remain extensive and relatively unbroken. Forests consist mainly of aspen, paper birch, sugar maple, basswood, spruce, and fir. Minor amounts of white and red pine and red oak are also present.

Wildlife species present in Burnett County are directly related to the community types and ecological landscapes that provide habitat. Burnett County's extensive woodlands and wetlands provide habitats for populations of deer, black bears, wolves, as well as smaller land animals, including rabbits, squirrels, and raccoons. Avarian wildlife is especially plentiful in Burnett

County. The wildlife areas in Burnett County, especially Crex Meadows, are a popular destination for bird-watchers across the country. Bird species include the sharptail grouse, the sandhill crane, the trumpeter swans, the golden-winged warbler, ospreys, the Northern harrier hawks, and the indigo bunting.

Land use can have substantial impacts on wildlife populations and habitats. The development pattern of the land directly impacts the fragmentation, total area, and types of natural communities and habitats available to wildlife in a given location. For example, when a large forest is fragmented into smaller woodlots by rural development over time, this fragmentation may cause certain wildlife species to thrive, and others to move on. Those species that require “edge” habitats, like raccoons and white-tailed deer, benefit from forest fragmentation, while species that require “interior” habitats, like wolves and migratory songbirds, suffer from forest fragmentation. Loss of habitat is the primary reason for species to become listed as “threatened,” “endangered,” or “of special concern.”

5.18 Historical and Cultural Resources

Historical, architectural, and archeological resources establish important links to a community’s heritage. They provide well-known educational and aesthetic benefits and harder to quantify benefits such as an improved quality of life, a sense of community pride, and an important feeling of social and cultural continuity between the past, present, and future. As interest in cultural resources continues to grow in Wisconsin, communities may also experience economic benefits by preserving historical, architectural, and archeological resources. “Heritage tourism” is centered on cultural resources and is a growing component of the tourism industry.

Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places recognizes properties of local, state, and national significance. Properties are listed in the National Register because of their association with significant persons or events, because they contain important information about our history or prehistory, or because of their architectural or engineering significance. The National Register also lists important groupings of properties as historic districts. In addition, the National Park Service highlights properties that have significance to the nation as a whole by conferring them the status of National Historic Landmark. There are currently no properties designated as National Historic Landmarks in Burnett County.

The Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places parallels the National Register. However, it is designed to enable state-level historic preservation, protection, and benefits. Most of the properties in Wisconsin listed in the National Register are also listed in the State Register. According to the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS) there are six sites located in Burnett County that are listed on both the National and State Register. There are three additional sites that only appear on the National Register. The following registered historic places are found in Burnett County.

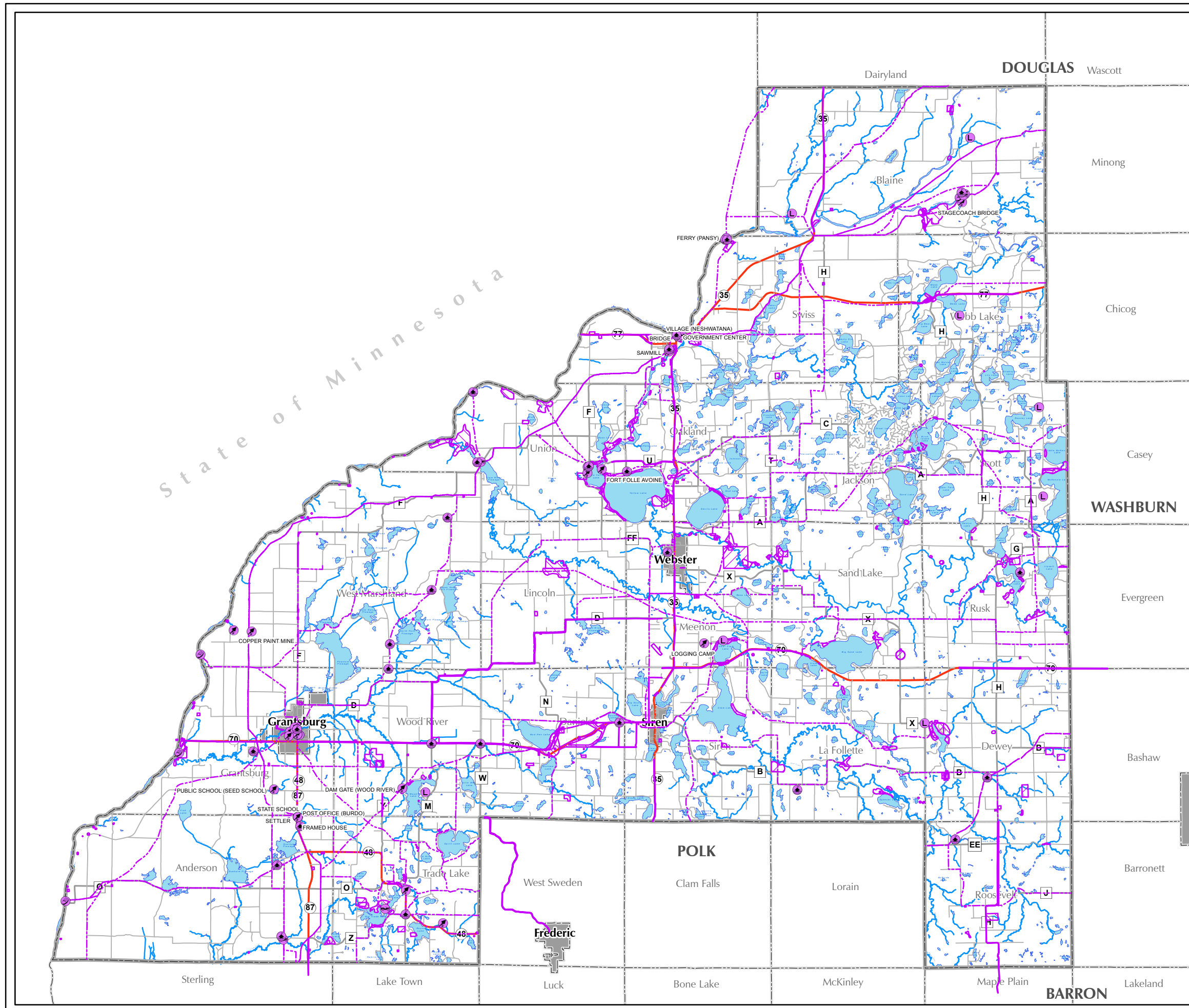
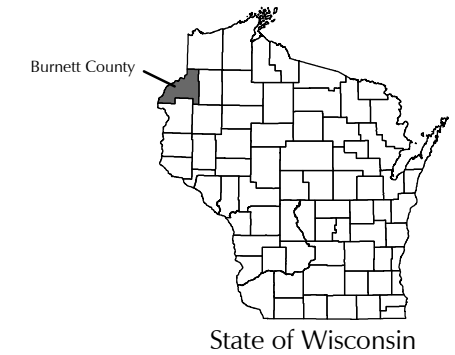
- ◆ Altern Site, Town of Rusk*
- ◆ Burnett County Abstract Company, Village of Grantsburg
- ◆ Daniels Town Hall, Town of Daniels

- ◆ Ebert Mound Group, Town of Union*
- ◆ Fickle Site, Town of Siren*
- ◆ Jacobson House and Mill Site, Town of Wood River
- ◆ Northwest and XY Company Trading Post Sites, Town of Union*
- ◆ Sandrock Cliffs, Town of Grantsburg*
- ◆ Yellow River Swamp Site 47 – Bt – 36, Town of Meenon*

*These sites are only found on the National Register

The Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory (AHI), provided by the WHS, lists historical and architectural information on properties in Wisconsin. The AHI contains data on buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The majority of properties listed are privately owned. Listed properties convey no special status, rights, or benefits. There are currently 262 entries in the AHI for Burnett County, but limited data exist for the vast majority of these sites. Many of these sites may no longer exist, or have possibly been altered to the extent that their historic or architectural significance has been lost. Refer to map 5-6, Historical and Cultural Resources, for selected historic sites and roads.

MAP 5 - 6 HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend	Historic Sites
Base Layers	● Log Camps
—○— State Highway	● Stop Places
—□— County Highway	—○— Historic Bridges
— Town Road	● Ferry Crossing
— Rivers	● Burnett Co Firsts
— Lakes	— Historical Roads
— Village Boundary	▨ Archaeological Site Inventory
— Town Boundary	▨ Bibliography of Archaeological Reports
— County Boundary	

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office. Historical data shown is a depiction of information taken from various sources of diverse quality.



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Table 5-12
AHI Sites per Community, Burnett County

Community	No. of AHI Sites
T. Anderson	13
T. Blaine	9
T. Daniels	10
T. Dewey	8
T. Grantsburg	33
T. Jackson	4
T. La Follette	9
T. Lincoln	9
T. Meenon	6
T. Oakland	8
T. Roosevelt	3
T. Rusk	5
T. Sand Lake	4
T. Scott	10
T. Siren	2
T. Swiss	3
T. Trade Lake	27
T. Union	1
T. Webb Lake	8
T. West Marshland	11
T. Wood River	16
V. Grantsburg	50
V. Siren	3
V. Webster	10
Burnett County	262

Source: Wisconsin Archeological and Historic Resources Database, Wisconsin Historical Society.

Archeological Sites

The Wisconsin Archeological Site Index (ASI) is maintained by the Office of the State Archeologist. Similar to the AHI, these sites have no special status, rights, or benefits. However, should a state or federally sponsored project potentially impact these sites, a complete archeological survey would need to be conducted before the project could proceed. It should also be noted that all burial sites are granted protection from disturbance by both public and private actions by Chapter 157, Wisconsin Statutes. The SHS estimates that less than one percent of archeological sites state-wide have been inventoried.

There are 406 archeological sites in Burnett County cataloged in the ASI. Selected ASI sites are shown on map 5-6, Historical and Cultural Resources. These maps display the approximate locations of known prehistoric sites including: cabins, homesteads, farmsteads, campsites, villages, trading posts, fur posts, workshops, and sawmills. These maps also display the approximate locations of known burial sites cataloged in the ASI including cemeteries, burial

plots, and burial mounds. Other ASI sites not shown are the maps include: isolated finds, cache/pit/hearth, garden beds/corn hills, lithic scatter, and sites of an undefined type.

Museums and Monuments

Museums and monuments are important community features with the specific purpose of preserving the history and culture of a community for future generations. The approximate locations of Burnett County’s museums and monuments are described below.

Burnett County Historical Society Museum

The Burnett County Historical Society Museum has an inventory of records that relate to the history of the county and the surrounding area both before and after the county boundaries were formed. The history library is located at the Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park on County Road U and is open every Wednesday and Thursday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Grantsburg Area Historical Society

Located in the Village of Grantsburg, three buildings located on the property make up the society’s complex. The society’s exhibits are housed in an 1800’s Norwegian Methodist Church. The property contains the original Burnett County jail, utilized from 1870 – 1920 and the Stenborg Home that was donated to the society by the descendants of Alex Stenborg, and early Grantsburg blacksmith. The complex is open to the public Sundays from 1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m., the first weekend in June through Labor Day.

Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park

This 80 acre wooded preserve located along the Yellow River is a living historical site where reconstructed fur trade posts occupy the actual site where they were originally operated from 1802 to 1805, alongside an authentic Woodland Indian Village. This site is on the National Register of Historic Places and is operated by the Burnett County Historical Society.

Cultural Resources Protection Laws

There are laws, both federal and state, that protect cultural resources from the effects of projects that have federal, state, or local government involvement. Which law applies will depend upon which level of government is primarily involved in funding, permitting, or licensing the project. The primary historic preservation laws are listed in Table 5-13.

Table 5-13
Cultural Resources Protection Laws

Type of Project	Applicable Law
Public Projects (Federal)	Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act
Public Projects (State)	Section 44.40, Wisconsin Statutes
Public Projects (Municipal)	Section 66.1111, Wisconsin Statutes
Public Projects (School District)	Section 120.12(21), Wisconsin Statutes
Any Potential Disturbance of Burial Sites	Section 157.70, Wisconsin Statutes

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) requires that every federal agency sponsoring, authorizing, permitting, licensing, or funding an undertaking, whether directly or indirectly, take into account effects the project may have on historic properties. Undertakings may include the reconstruction of a public highway using federal funds, filling in or reestablishment of a wetland, or selling or adding on to a post office building.

All projects under the jurisdiction of a state agency that do not have any federal involvement are subject to Wisconsin's state historic preservation laws. The primary state agency provision is Wisconsin Statute § 44.40. Examples of agency projects covered by this law are financial grants from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, new building construction on a University of Wisconsin campus, and power plant and transmission line utility permits from the Public Service Commission. Each state agency with project jurisdiction is required to check the Wisconsin Historical Society's inventories to see if there are recorded properties within the project area, and determine whether the project may affect any such property. If an historic property may be affected, then the agency must submit the project proposal to the Society for its review and comments.

Under Wisconsin Statute § 66.1111, all municipalities in Wisconsin must consider whether their actions may affect historic properties listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places. Projects subject to review under this law include construction of a new facility that results in the abandonment of a National Register-listed building, or development of a publicly owned park that may affect a listed archeological site. If such a project is being considered, the local unit of government is required to submit a proposal to the Wisconsin Historical Society at the earliest stages of planning to seek the Society's determination of whether the project may adversely affect the listed property. If there may be an adverse effect, then the Society may require negotiation with the local unit of government to explore alternatives and other project options that may avoid, minimize, or mitigate the possible adverse effect.

Under Wisconsin Statute § 120.12(21), at the earliest stages of planning, school districts are required to determine whether their long-range planning for facilities development or proposed demolitions of historic properties may affect properties that are listed in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. If these actions may affect listed properties, then the school district is required to submit a project proposal to the Society for its determination of whether the project may adversely affect a listed property. If there may be an adverse effect, then the Society may require negotiation with the school district to explore alternatives that avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

Wisconsin's burial law, Wisconsin Statute 157.70, prohibits unauthorized intentional disturbances of burial sites, from platted cemeteries to Native American mounds, to abandoned family burials. Once a Native American mound group or any marked or unmarked burial area is formally cataloged as a burial site under Section 157.70, that area is exempt from property taxes. This makes the property tax treatment of all human burial sites equal to the property tax treatment given to operating cemeteries.

5.19 Community Design

Community design as a cultural resource helps explain the origins and history of how a given community looks, feels, and functions in the present day. Components of the origin of community design include historic settlement patterns, resource use (like mining, farming, and forestry) in rural areas, the industries and businesses that influenced urban areas, transportation features and traffic flow patterns, natural features like rivers, lakes, and wetlands, and the heritage and values of the people who lived in a community in the past and who live there today. These factors might be expressed through street layout, building architecture, landscaping, preservation of natural features, development density, and other components of development design. The design of a community as seen today might also be influenced by community decisions including the use of zoning and subdivision controls, the establishment of parks and other community facilities, the use of historic preservation, and in some cases, the use of land use planning.

Citizens of Burnett County tend to describe the present design of their communities as being tied to “rural character”, “Northwoods character”, or “small town atmosphere.” Generally, Burnett County’s towns identify with the concept of rural and “Northwoods” character, while the villages and cities tend to identify more with the concept of small town atmosphere. With a focus on the positive aspects of community design, Burnett County further defines rural and “Northwoods” character to include scenic beauty, lakes and rivers, large contiguous forests, a variety of landscapes, curved roads accommodating natural features, attractive design of buildings and landscaping, undeveloped lands, farms, small businesses, and quiet enjoyment of these surroundings. Burnett County further defines small town atmosphere to include attractive community entrances, vital downtowns, community culture and events, and the aspects of rural character which surround its small cities and villages.

5.20 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Trends and Outlook

The following agricultural, natural, and cultural resource trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years. The following statements are based on recent trends that are expected to continue well into the future, the opinions of Burnett County and municipal staff that deal with these resources, and the opinions of other Burnett County citizens who are leaders in these areas.

Agriculture Trends

- ◆ Increased pressure to convert farmland to other uses resulting in a continued loss of farmland
- ◆ The size of the average farm will continue to show moderate increases
- ◆ The number of dairy farms will continue to decline
- ◆ Dairy herd sizes will continue to increase
- ◆ Expect an increase in the number of large “commercial” type farms, especially dairy
- ◆ Increased interest in cash cropping
- ◆ Increased interest in specialty farming
- ◆ Increased interest in “agri-tourism”.
- ◆ Dairy herd production will continue to increase

- ◆ There will be an increasing number of large dairies that are required to obtain WPDES permits
- ◆ Continuing phased-in enforcement of state non-point source pollution control regulations (Chapters NR 151 and ATCP 50, Wisconsin Administrative Code) as they apply to agriculture
- ◆ Increased interest in “value-added” businesses to complement small dairy and general farming operations
- ◆ State tax credits available to farm operations will begin to focus on large contiguous productive agricultural areas (Working Lands Initiative – Enterprise Zones) rather than distributed to scattered individual operations.

Natural Resources Trends

Groundwater

- ◆ Growing demand to supply adequate water for human consumption, agriculture, and industry
- ◆ Continued interest in Wisconsin’s groundwater by bottled water suppliers
- ◆ Continuing need to site new municipal wells
- ◆ Growing need for municipal wellhead protection planning
- ◆ Increasing pressure on quality by various land uses
- ◆ Continuing need for improved groundwater quality and quantity data

Surface Water

- ◆ Continuing pressure to develop shoreland areas
- ◆ Increasing use of publicly accessible waters by growing numbers of recreationists
- ◆ Increasing threat of invasion of exotic species
- ◆ Increasing enforcement of non-point pollution control regulations for municipal runoff management, construction site erosion control, and agricultural runoff

Wetlands

- ◆ Continued pressure to alter or eliminate wetlands for mining, commercial development, highway construction, etc.
- ◆ Increasing emphasis on the use of mitigation to allow the alteration or elimination of low quality wetlands
- ◆ Growing understanding of the functional values of wetlands
- ◆ Continued loss of wetland acres, but at a slower pace

Wildlife Habitat

- ◆ Continued state-level priority to protect and acquire unique natural habitats
- ◆ Growing interest in land trusts and conservation easements for the preservation of unique natural areas
- ◆ Recovering levels of hunting interest back to pre-CWD levels, in contrast with a nation-wide trend toward declining participation in hunting
- ◆ Increasing conflict between rural development and the ability to hunt

Forests and Woodlands

- ◆ The price of forest land sold for recreational purposes will continue to increase
- ◆ Shift in tax burden from agriculture to forest lands
- ◆ Growing interest in forest management programs that provide tax relief
- ◆ Demand for timber production and recreational forest uses will increase while the amount of forest land able to support these activities will decline

Non-metallic Mining

- ◆ Continuing demand for non-metallic minerals for state, county, and local road improvement projects
- ◆ The price of non-metallic minerals will increase with the increasing difficulty of obtaining permit approvals
- ◆ Increasing difficulty in siting new non-metallic mines due to development in rural areas
- ◆ Changing laws regarding notification of non-metallic mines and land use planning/zoning changes

Cultural Resources Trends

- ◆ The recognized value of historic and cultural resources will grow, demanding more attention to their preservation
- ◆ Limited data on historic and cultural resources will emphasize the need for more thorough local inventories
- ◆ The community design features that express rural character and small town atmosphere will be increasingly challenged in areas that experience significant growth
- ◆ Growing interest in “heritage tourism” including organized and self-guided tours to visit sites of historical and cultural significance

5.21 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Plans and Programs Currently in Use

Burnett County and its communities have a legacy of planning and implementation related to agricultural, natural and cultural resources. This section describes plans and programs that are currently in place in Burnett County.

Federal Programs

National Scenic Riverway Program

The St. Croix National Scenic Riverway includes the Namekagon and St. Croix Rivers was established in 1968 (the State of the St. Croix page 13)

USDA Farmland Protection Program

The purpose of the USDA Farmland Protection Program is to maintain prime farmland in agricultural uses through agricultural conservation easements. This program provides funding for state, tribal, or local governments to purchase development rights on prime agricultural land. Eligible lands must be part of a pending easement offer from a local, state, or tribal program, have a conservation plan, and meet other criteria on size and location to support long-term

agricultural production. Public access is not required. Contact: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

State Programs

Managed Forest Law (MFL)

The purpose of the MFL program is to promote good forest management through property tax incentives. Forest management practices on enrolled lands are required by a WDNR approved forest management plan. Eligible properties will contain a minimum of 10 contiguous acres, of which at least 80% must be capable of producing merchantable timber. Contracts for enrolled properties are for the duration of 25 or 50 years and are transferable to a new owner for small fee. Enrolled properties may be open or closed to public access. Open lands must allow hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and sight-seeing. Up to 160 acres may be closed to public access by the landowner.

Forest Crop Law (FCL)

The management objectives of the FCL program are essentially the same as MFL, but the older FCL program is being phased out by the WDNR. Lands eligible for FCL had to be no smaller than 40 acres and were required to allow public access. In 2008, Burnett County property owners had approximately 3,300 acres enrolled in FCL, and no new enrollments in the program are being accepted. Those lands currently enrolled are nearing the completion of their management commitments.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Fish, Wildlife and Habitat Management Plan

The purpose of this statewide plan is to provide guidelines for management and planning regarding Wisconsin's ecosystems. More specifically, the plan establishes conservation goals and management practices related to: sport fish, aquatic education, boating access, wild birds and mammals, game and non-game species, hunter education and shooting range construction.

The State of the St. Croix Basin

The State of the St. Croix Basin is a resource management plan published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 2002. The plan guides development in the St. Croix Basin, including Burnett County.

Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program

The purpose of the Farmland Preservation program is to help preserve farmland through local planning and zoning, promote soil and water conservation, and provide tax relief to participating farmers. Farmers qualify if their land is zoned or if they sign an agreement to use their land exclusively for agricultural purposes.

Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program

This state program assists private landowners in protecting and enhancing their forested lands, prairies, and waters. Cost sharing and technical assistance is provided to implement conservation practices identified in the landowners Forest Stewardship Plan.

Non-Point Pollution Abatement Program (Priority Watersheds)

Funds are available to improve water quality by limiting or ending sources of non-point source (run-off) water pollution by providing financial and technical assistance to landowners, land operators, municipalities, and other governmental units. Governmental units located within designated priority watersheds, or whose jurisdiction include priority lakes, are eligible to apply. Eligible projects are watersheds and lakes where: 1) the water quality improvement or protection will be great in relation to funds expended; 2) the installation of best management practices is feasible to abate water pollution caused by non-point source pollution; and 3) the local governmental units and agencies involved are willing to carry out program responsibilities. Efforts are focused statewide in critical watersheds and lakes where non-point source related water quality problems are most severe and control is most feasible. Rural landowners or land operators, whose properties lie within selected priority watersheds or include a priority lake, can contact their county land conservation department to receive an explanation of the program and to sign for cost sharing of best management practices. Non-rural landowners and land operators can contact their municipal government offices. A watershed or lake project normally has a 10 to 12 year time frame: two years for planning and eight to ten years to implement best management practices.

Self-Help Volunteer Lake Monitors

Since 1986, Self-Help Volunteer Lake Monitors have played an integral part in the Wisconsin lakescape by collecting vital information on water quality. Citizens who live on their lakes and know their lakes better than anyone else have volunteered on behalf of their lakes and their communities in a partnership with the Department of Natural Resources. This concept was so successful that Self-Help Citizen Lake Monitoring was expanded to include volunteer opportunities for chemistry, dissolved oxygen monitoring, and aquatic plant surveys. Since its beginning, over 3,200 volunteers have participated in the program, monitoring over 1,000 different lakes.

Lake Management Planning Grants

Lake planning grants provide funding for the lake management planning process. Small scale lake planning grants of up to \$3,000 are available for use in obtaining and disseminating basic lake information, conducting education projects, and developing management goals. These grants are ideal for lake groups just beginning the planning process or for activities that supplement an existing plan. Large scale lake planning grants up to \$10,000 per project are available for bigger projects. The intent of the large-scale program is to conduct technical studies to help develop elements of, or complete, comprehensive management plans. Depending on the condition and needs of the lake (which the planning process will help determine), the plan will specify activities, for example, related to minimizing the impact of future development, managing user conflicts, improving fishing, or improving water quality.

Lake Protection Grants

Lake protection grants provide funding for implementing the recommendations of a management plan. As one progresses from planning to implementation, the costs and the time involved increase. Because implementation is more expensive, protection grants are available for up to \$200,000 per project. Grants for regulation or ordinance development projects are limited to \$50,000.

Sensitive Area Designations

The definition of a Sensitive Area, as stated in Chapter NR 107.05(3) (i)(1.), is an area of aquatic vegetation identified by the WDNR as offering critical or unique fish and wildlife habitat, including seasonal or lifestage requirements, or offering water quality or erosion control benefits to the body of water.

County Programs

Burnett County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan

This comprehensive plan for county forest land outlines plans to preserve the forest for future recreation, education and economic uses. It applies to all county forest lands and aims to encourage solid forest management practices while minimizing the likelihood of over harvesting the land. The plan is to be administered between 2006 and 2020.

Burnett County Historical Society

The Burnett County Historical Society is located near Danbury and is dedicated to the preservation and study of the county's history. The Society also maintains a Research Library, which maintains archives and records of significance to the county; this library is open to the public.

Burnett County Aquatic Invasive Species Education and Prevention Program

The purpose of this program is to ensure the control of aquatic invasive species in Burnett County. Of particular emphasis is Eurasian water milfoil, which has been a threat to the county's water during recent years. The Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department is working with the National Park Service and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to implement this program.

Burnett County Land Information System

The Burnett County Land Information System is an automated county land records system that maintains and provides property and parcel information, reports and statistics, and geographic data. It is guided in part by the Wisconsin Land Information Program.

Shoreline Incentive Program

The Shoreline Incentive Program offers Burnett County lakeside property owners technical assistance and tax breaks for maintaining and restoring waterside vegetative buffers. Landowners receive a one-time payment of \$250 and an annual \$50 property tax break for agreeing to maintain a minimum 35-foot vegetative buffer next to the water's edge. Participants are required to sign a deed covenant that guarantees the zone will continue to be protected with each new owner of the property, and are asked to install a small sign indicating their participation.

Tri-County Wildlife Damage Program

This program serves Burnett, Polk and Washburn counties by providing assistance to people in the agricultural business. The program provides abatement assistance and financial compensation for crops that are damaged by wildlife, such as deer, geese, turkey and bears. It aims to mitigate the conflict between agricultural and wildlife land uses. Program participants must meet a number of requirements to be eligible for this program.

Big Wood Lake Priority Watershed Project

This project is part of the Wisconsin Non-Point Source Water Pollution Abatement Program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Technical assistance and funding for conservation practices in the watershed are provided through this project.

The Farmland Preservation Plan

The *Farmland Preservation Plan* was developed in 1982 to allow Burnett County landowners to participate in the state program. The plan is used for guidance and eligibility for the Farmland Preservation Program. Landowners under contract receive property tax incentives for preserving agricultural lands against unplanned development. Burnett County has eleven farmland preservation zoned towns, six of which have land in Exclusive Agricultural Zoning, according to the *Burnett County Land and Water Resource Plan*.

Local Programs

Forts Folle Avoine Historical Park

Located on 80 acres along the Yellow River near Danbury, this park recreates the fur trading experience that was so important to the development of the county. Today, two reconstructed fur trade posts occupy the sites they actually did in the early 1800s. This park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Grantsburg Area Historical Society

The Grantsburg Area Historical Society operates museums in three historic buildings in Grantsburg. One of the buildings is a former Norwegian Methodist church from the 1800's. The Historical Society also operates the former Burnett County jail, originally utilized between 1870 and 1920. Finally, the Stenborg Home (also known as Emma's House) was built in the 1800's as a home for a blacksmith. The museums are open to the public to provide people with information about early Grantsburg. Special exhibits are also featured on occasion. Additionally, the historical society provides genealogical resources for community members.

Appendix ANC

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Table A-ANC-1

Lake Descriptions, Burnett County, 2005

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Ann Lake	27	6	6	NW	X	SE										
Austin Lake	86	48	23		X	DG		P	P	P	P	C				
Baker Lake*T38N R16W S36	22	9				SE										
Baker Lake T39N R14W S18	27	6		T		SE										
Baker Lake T39N R15W S02	20	4		W		SE										
Banach Lake (Kiezer)	16	40	12	BR	X	SE								A		
Barrens Springs No. 1	3	6				SP		C				P	P			
Barrens Springs No. 2	1	1		NW		SP							P			
Bartash Lake	22	21				SE		P		P		C				
Bashaw Lake	171	16	7	BR	X	DG		C		P		P				
Bass Lake T37N R18W S17	43	45				SE		P		P		P				
Bass Lake T38N R15W S09	110	18	5		X	SE		P		P		P				
Bass Lake T38N R15W S25	39	34				SE				P						
Bass Lake T39N R14W S24	31	27		W		SE				P		P				
Bass Lake T39N R16W S23	226	24	11		X	SE		P		P	P	P				
Bass Lake T40N R15W S23	42	8				SE				P		C				
Bass Lake T40N R17W S13	236	6	4		X	SE		P		P		C				
Bass Lake T41N R14W S03	30	35		W		SE		P		P		C				
Bass Lake T41N R16W S13	67	21	8		X	SE				C		C				
Behr Lake	38	15				SE		P		P		P				
Benoit Lake	297	41	17	BR	X	SE	P	C	P	C	P	P				
Berg Lake	42	45				SE				P	C		P			
Big Bear Lake	189	17	7		X	SE		P		P		P				
Big Doctor Lake	212	9	6	BR	X	SE		C		C		P				
Big McKenzie Lake	1,185	71	19	BR	X	DG	A	A	A	C	P	C				P
Big Sand Lake	1,400	55	9	BR	X	SE		A	P	A	P	P				
Birch Island Lake	838	13	6	BR	X	SE		C		A		C				
Black Lake	11	6				SE										
Blomberg Lake (Blomberg)	68	4				SE										
Bluff Lake	51	23				SE		P		P		P				
Bogey Lake	24	20				SE		C		P		P				
Boner Lake	89	15	9	BR	X	SE		P		P		A				
Bradley Lake	6	15		W		SE				P		P				
Bricher Lake	27	25				SE		P		P						

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Briggs Lake	55	13	4	BR	X	DG		A		P		C				
Buck Lake T37N R14W S14	18	31				SE										
Buck Lake T39N R15W S26	67	6	4		X	SE		P		P		P				
Buffalo Lake	69	4				SE		P				P				
Burlingame Lake	57	19	10	BR	X	DG		A		A		A				
Cadotte Lake	127	21	10	NW	X	SE		P		P	A	P				
Chase Lake	6	30				SE										
Clam Lake, Lower	337	14	7	BR	X	DG		A	P	C	P	C		P		P
Clam Lake, Upper	1,207	11	5	BR	X	DG		A	P	C	P	C		P		P
Clam River Flowage	359	29	11	BR	X	DG		A	P	C	P	C		C		P
Clear Lake	115	55	24	R	X	SE		P	P	A		P				
Clubhouse Lake	25	26				SE				P		C				
Connors Lake	113	16	7	BR	X	SE		A		C		C				
Corwick Lake	6	25				SE				C		P				
Cranberry Lake																
Cranberry Lake T38N R15W S05	79	23				SE		P		C		P				
Cranberry Lake T40N R14W S04	14	2				SE										
Cranberry Lake T41N R16W S35	82	26	6	NW		DG		C	P	C		P				
Crescent Lake Crooked Lake	36	11		R		SE		C		C		P				
Crooked Lake T38N R16W S08	180	10	6	BR,P	X	SE		C		A		A				
T40N R15W S07	254	13	6	BR	X	SE		P		P		P				
Crystal Lake	32	5		NW		SE						P				
Culbertson Lake	28	34		T		DG		A		C		A				
Culbertson Springs	8	9		BR		SP		P					P			
Dahlberg Lake T40N R15W S30																
Danbury Flowage	256	10		BR		DG	C	C	C	C	P	C		P		P
Deep Lake	34	58				SE				P		P				
Deer Lake	157	23	14	W	X	SE		P		P		P				
Des Moines Lake (Sucker)	229	37	23	BR	X	SE	P	P	P	C		P				
Devils Lake	1,001	24	14	BF	X	SE		C	A	C		P				
Doctor Lake	64	7	5	R		SE		P				A				
Dogtown Springs	6	8		NW		SP							C			
Dubois Lake	71	25	8			SE		C		P		C				
Dunham Lake	243	63	35	BR	X	DG		C	C	A		P				
Durand Lake	29	6				SE										
Eagle Lake T40N R14W S26	22	3				SE										
Eagle Lake T41N R15W S34	71	15	9	NW	X	DG		P		C		P				

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Echo Lake	24	9		NW		SE				P		P				
Elbow Lake	233	8	4	T	X	SE				C		C				
Falk Lake	82	32	11	BR	X	DG		C	P	A		C				
Fawn Lake	30	14				SE		P		P		C				
Fenton Lake	17	8		T		SE						C				
Fern Lake*	17	7				SE										
Ferry Lake	16	36				SE				P						
Fish Lake T38N R16W S06	94	7	4	BR	X	SE				P		P				
Fish Lake T40N R14W S04	356	29	10	BR	X	SE	P	A	C	A		C				
Freedom Lakes*	106	4	3		X	DG										
Fremstadt Lake	88	22	7		X	SE		C		C		C				
Frog Lake (Prinel, Prinel)	22	2		BR		SE		C		P						
Gabrielson Lake (Gabelson)	38	35				SE		P		P		A				
Gaslyn Lake	164	12	6	BR	X	DG		C		P		P				
Glendenning Lake	20	3				SE										
Godfrey Lake	56	41	8	BR	X	SE		C		P		P				
Goose Lake	68	6	3	BR	X	SE		P				P				
Grass Lake*	56	3				DG										
Green Lake	274	6	4	T	X	SE		P		C		C				
Greenwood Lake	7	6		T		SE										
Gull Lake	182	19	4	T	X	DG		C	P	C		C				
Ham Lake	324	29	9	R	X	SE		C	P	C		C				E
Hanscom Lake	127	7	5	T	X	SE		P		A		P				
Hayden Lake	59	12				SE	P	P		P		P				
Holmes Lake	54	26	13	T	X	SE		P		P		P				
Horseshoe Lake	17	29				SE		P		P		P				
Hunters Lake	63	5				SE										
Indian Lake	17	15				SE		P		P		C				
Isaac Lake	17	22				SE						P				
Island Lake Johnson Lake	23	56				SE		P		P		A				
Johnson Lake																
T40N R16W S23	397	23	6	T	X	SE		C		C		C				
Johnson Lake																
T41N R15W S24	28	7		BR		SE				P		P				
Kapes Lake (Miller)	22	3		W		SE										
Keizer Lake	24	4	3	BR	X											
Kent Lake	31	16		NW		SP		P		C		P				
Kreiner Lake	65	2		W		SE										
Lang Lake	85	4				SE		P		C		P				
Lang Lake, North	16	10		BR		DG		C		P		A				
Larson Lake	31	12				SE		P		C		P				
Lily Lake T39N R15W S06	15	44				SE		P		C		C				

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Lily Lake T41N R14W S34	187	21	5	BF	X	SE		P		C		P				
Lind Lake	42	19				SE				P		P				
Lindy Lake	56	14				SE		P		P		P				
Lipsett Lake (Lipsie)	393	24	13		X	DG	P	A	C	C		C				
Little Bass Lake																
Little Bass Lake																
T38N R15W S24	10	12				SE		P		C						
Little Bass Lake																
T38N R15W S36	11	30				SE		P		C			P			
Little Bass Lake																
T40N R16W S22	34	12				SE		P		C		P				
Little Bear Lake	128	55	27	BR	X	SE		P		A		P				
Little Deer Lake	14	4		W		SE										
Little Dunham Lake	11	33				SE		P		P		C				
Little Holmes Lake	23	8				DG		P		P		P				
Little Mallard Lake	24	6		W		SE										
Little McGraw Lake	55	12	6	BR	X	SE		C	P	A		C				
Little Round Lake	13	40		BR		SE				P		P	C			
Little Wood Lake	207	23		BR	X	DG		A		C		P				
Little Yellow Lake	348	21	10	NW	X	DG	C	C	C	C	P	C		P		P
Lone Star Lake (Saunders)	23	40				SE		P		P		C				P
Long Lake T38N R16W S16	318	13	5	NW		DG		C		C		C				
Long Lake T41N R14W S28	251	41	18	BR	X	SE		P	P	C		C				
Long Lake T41N R16W S33	49	14		W		SE		P		P		P				
Loon Lake T40N R15W S01	228	28	10	BR	X	SE		P		P		P				
Loon Lake T41N R15W S36	89	10		BR		DG		C		C		C				
Lost Lake T39N R14W S02	21	3				SP										
Lost Lake T39N R15W S27	34	2				SE										
Lost Lake T41N R14W S26	248	4		BR		SE		P								P
Love Lake	253	65	22	NW	X	DG		P	P	C		P				
Lucerne Lake	40	21		W		SE		P								P
Mallard Lake	113	35	14	W	X	SE		P	P	C		P				
Mallard Slough	25	4				SE										
McElroy Lake	7	16		W		SE										P
McGraw Lake	135	25	13	BR	X	SE		P		P		A				
McKenzie Lake, Middle*	530	45	20		X	DG	C	C	C	C		C				
Meeker Run Lake	18	1		BR		SE										
Memory Lake	10	6		W		DG		P		P		P				
Minerva Lake	222	26	14	BR		DG		P	P	C	P	C				
Mingo Lake	16	9				SE				P						
Miniature Lake	38	69				SE				P		P				

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Minnow Lake	57	50	28		X	SE		P		P		C				
Mollete Lake	25	4		W		SE										
Money Lake	46	3				SE										
Monson Lake T39N R18W S04																
Mud Hen Lake	563	66	14	BR	X	SE		C		A		C				
Mud Lake T40N R16W S26	163	3				SE		P		P		P				
Mud Lake T41N R15W S34	26	7		NW		SE		P		P		P				
Muskrat Lake	9	14				SE						P				
Myre Lake	128	27	8			SE		A		A		A				
Myrick Lake	19	12		W		SE		P		C		P				
Mystery Lake	26	51	19	R	X	SE				A		A				
Nicaboyme Lake (Nicahoyne)	291	34	12	BR	X	SE		C		C		A				
No Mans Lake*	70	23	7	BR	X	SE		C		C		A				
North Lake	33	22	6	T	X	SE		P		P		P				
Oak Lake	227	19	8	R	X	SE		P		A		P				
Our Lake	9	12				SE				P		P				
Owl Lake	127	27	7	W	X	SE		P		P		C				
Peacock Lake	14	13		W		SE						P				
Perch Lake	16	27				SE				P		P				
Peterson Lake	24	11				SE		P		C		A				
Peterson Lake (Big)	94	16	7	T	X	SE		P		P		P				
Phantom Flowage T39N R19W S36	1480					DG										
Phernetton Lake	61	5				SE				P		P				
Pickle Lake	20	20				SE		P		P		P				
Pike Lake	77	15	7			SE		P		P		P				
Pine Lake T37N R18W S22	51	46	20		X	SE		P		P		C				
Pine Lake T40N R15W S25	89	19	5			SE		P		P		P				
Places Lake	13	13				SE										
Point Lake	144	7				SE				P		P				
Pokegama Lake	160	28	4	BR	X	SE		P	P	P		P				
Poquettes Lake (Little Long)	97	23	10	BR	X	SE		C	C	A		P				
Pratt Lake	21	4		W		SE										
Prinel Lake (Frog)	64	12	7	BR	X	SE		P		P		C				
Put Lake	19	3				SE										
Rahn Lake	4	3		T		SE										
Rice Lake T37N R18W S10	83	13				SE		P		P		P				
Rice Lake T37N R18W S25	50	5				SE		P		C		P				
Rice Lake T39N R14W S10	326	10	4	BR	X	DG	P	C	P	C		C				
Richart Lake	17	3		W		SE										

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Robie Lake	31	14		NW		DG		P		P		P				
Rohr Lake	12	5				SE						A				
Rooney Lake	322	30	10	BR	X	SE		C	P	A		C				
Round Lake T37N R18W S27	204	27	15	BR	X	DG		C	C	C	P	C				E
Round Lake T39N R15W S03	27	5		W		SE										
Round Lake T41N R16W S33	56	11		BR		SE		P	P	P		A				
Saginaw Lake	13	19		BR		SE				P		P				
Sand Lake T38N R16W S22	81	42	17	R		SE		P		P		P				
Sand Lake T40N R15W S25	962	73	24	BR	X	SE		A	C	C		P				
Sanks Lake	39	4				SE										
Shallow Lake* T37N R13W S31	92	30		BR		SE		C		C		C				
Shoal Lake	247	5	3			SE		P				P				
Silver Lake T38N R16W S22	64	67	24			SE				P		P				
Silver Lake T38N R18W S36	33	35				SE		P		P		P				
Smith Lake	26	22				SE		P			P	P				
Spencer Lake (Spence)	188	19	10	W	X	SE		A		C		A				
Spirit Lake	593	27	12	BR	X	DG		C		C		C				
Spook Lake	18	40				SE		P		P		P				
Spring Brook Springs	5	11				SP							A			
Spring Lake (Clam R Springs)	9	7				SP		P					C			
Staples Lake	85	42	17	W		SE		P		P		P				
Stone Lake	34	11		W		SE				P		C				
Stulen Lake	20	14				SE		C		P		P				
Sunfish Lake	9	41				SE				P		P				
Swamp Lake T38N R16W S30	39	3				SE										
Swamp Lake T39N R15W S11	21	5		W		SE										
Tabor Lake (Loon)	157	28	13	BR	X	SE		C		P		P				
Tamarack Lake	13	3		W		SE										
Tanda Lake	39	4				SE						P				
Taylor Lake	80	10	6	BR	X	SE		P		P		A				
Temple Lake	18	6		W		SE										
Thatcher Lake	23	41				SE		P		P		C	P			
Thirty-Two Lake	22	17		R		SE		P		P		P				
Tomoe Lake	67	6	4	W	X	SE						P				
Trade Lake, Big (Little Trade)	434	39	15		X	DG	P	C	P	A		C				
Tucker Lake	47	2				SE										
Twenty-Six Lake	230	45	20	BR	X	DG	C	C		C		C				
Twenty-Six Lake Springs	3	8		NW		SP										

Lake	Area	Maximum Depth	Mean Depth	Public Access	Lake map	Lake Type	Muskie	Northern Pike	Walleye	LM bass	SM bass	Panfish	Trout	Catfish	Sturgeon	Exotic Species
Twin Lake, Lower	123	9				SE		P		P		P				
Twin Lake, North	27	26				SE		P		C		P				
Twin Lake, South	19	25				SE		P		C		P				
Twin Lake, Upper	163	18	5	W		SE		A				A				
Unnamed																
T37N R18W S12-13	26	7				SE										
T37N R18W S15-6	24	25				SE										
T38N R15W S7-10	22	5				SE										
T38N R17W S25-16	33	5		R		SE				P		P				
T39N R15W S5-6	23	3				SE										
T39N R16W S13-13	24	3				SE										
T40N R14W S17-13	20	3				SE										
T40N R14W S23-10	22	6				SE										
T40N R14W S23-15	25	11				SE										
T40N R14W S36-15	61	7		NW		DG		P		C		P				
T40N R15W S19-10	23	3				SE										
T40N R15W S25-16	23	6		W		SE										
T40N R16W S13-6	24	7				SE										
T40N R16W S25-14	22	13				SE				P		P				
T41N R14W S36-7	32	4		W		SE										
Viola Lake	285	34	13	BR	X	SE		C	P	C		P				
Ward Lake	18	21				SE				P		P				
Warner Lake	176	75	19	R	X	SE		C		C		A				
Webb Lake (Web)	761	31	14	BR	X	DG		C		C		A				
Wilson Lake	10	13				SE						P				
Wood Lake	521	35	16	BR	X	DG		C		C		A				
Yellow Lake	2,287	31	19	BF	X	DG	A	C	A	P	P	C		P	P	

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin Lake Book, 2005. Area is in acres. Depth is in feet.

Public Access is described using the following codes:

- ◆ BR, Boat Ramp. Sites with a defined public boat launching facility.
- ◆ NW, Navigable Water. Navigable access is provided by the presence of an inlet or outlet stream which furnishes adequate boat access to a lake.
- ◆ R, Roadside. These sites do not include any access developments. Public roads with a marked right-of-way extending to the water provide a limited degree of access.
- ◆ T, Walk in Trail. These access sites are partially developed, excluding a boat ramp, and are entirely within public lands.

Lake types are described as follows:

- ◆ DG, Drainage Lake. These lakes have both an inlet and outlet where the main water source is stream drainage.
- ◆ SP, Spring Lake. These lakes have no inlet, but do have an outlet. The primary source of water is groundwater flowing into the bottom of the lake.

- ◆ SE, Seepage Lake. These lakes do not have an inlet or an outlet, and only occasionally overflow. The principal source of water is precipitation or runoff, supplemented by groundwater from the immediate drainage area.
- ◆ DN, Drained Lake. These lakes have no inlet, but like spring lakes, have a continuously flowing outlet. Drained lakes are not groundwater-fed. Primary source of water is from precipitation and direct drainage from surrounding land.

The description of the presence of fish is coded as follows:

- ◆ A, Abundant
- ◆ C, Common
- ◆ P, Present
- ◆ The absence of a symbol means that a fish species is not present.

6. Economic Development

This element of the Burnett County Inventory and Trends Report includes information and analysis regarding the labor force and the economic base of Burnett County. Information was obtained primarily from the U.S. Bureau of the Census; however other sources were utilized including the U.S and Wisconsin Departments of Commerce, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, the Wisconsin Department of Tourism, the University of Wisconsin-Extension, and other sources as necessary.

6.1 Labor Force and Employment Analysis

Civilian Labor Force

The labor force, by definition, includes those who are working or looking for work, but does not include individuals who have made a choice to not work: retirees, homemakers, and students; nor does it include institutional residents, military personnel, or discouraged job seekers, according to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development definition. Labor force participation represents the share of population that is 16 years old and older that is either employed or unemployed. Table 6-1 displays labor force estimates for Burnett County and Wisconsin.

According to the 2007 Burnett County Workforce Profile, the labor force participation rates in Wisconsin and the United States in 2006 were 70.0 and 66.2 percent, respectively. In Burnett County, the participation rate of 62.5 percent meant that 37.5 percent of the population 16 years old and older did not participate in the labor force. That includes students and individuals who chose not to work, including retirees, as well as those that were unable to participate in the labor market at that time. As the population ages, more retirees will be included in the category of choosing not to work, and labor force participation rates will decline. With the possibility of a declining labor force, economic development and business retention will become more challenging and an increasingly important area to concentrate economic efforts. Despite a lower labor force participation rate than the state and nation as a whole, Burnett County did add over 450 employed persons since 2000.

Table 6-1
Civilian Labor Force Estimates-Yearly Averages, Burnett County and
Wisconsin, 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Burnett County								
Labor Force	7,816	8,124	8,180	8,415	8,394	8,434	8,496	8,545
Employment	7,517	7,706	7,706	7,952	7,920	7,954	8,000	7,985
Unemployment	299	418	474	463	474	480	496	560
Unemployment Rate	3.8	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.6
Wisconsin								
Labor Force	2,996,091	3,030,998	3,021,068	3,033,674	3,019,501	3,030,971	3,068,930	3,089,321
Employment	2,894,884	2,897,937	2,860,915	2,862,587	2,867,125	2,884,838	2,923,762	2,937,903
Unemployment	101,207	133,061	160,153	171,087	152,376	146,133	145,168	151,418
Unemployment Rate	3.4	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9

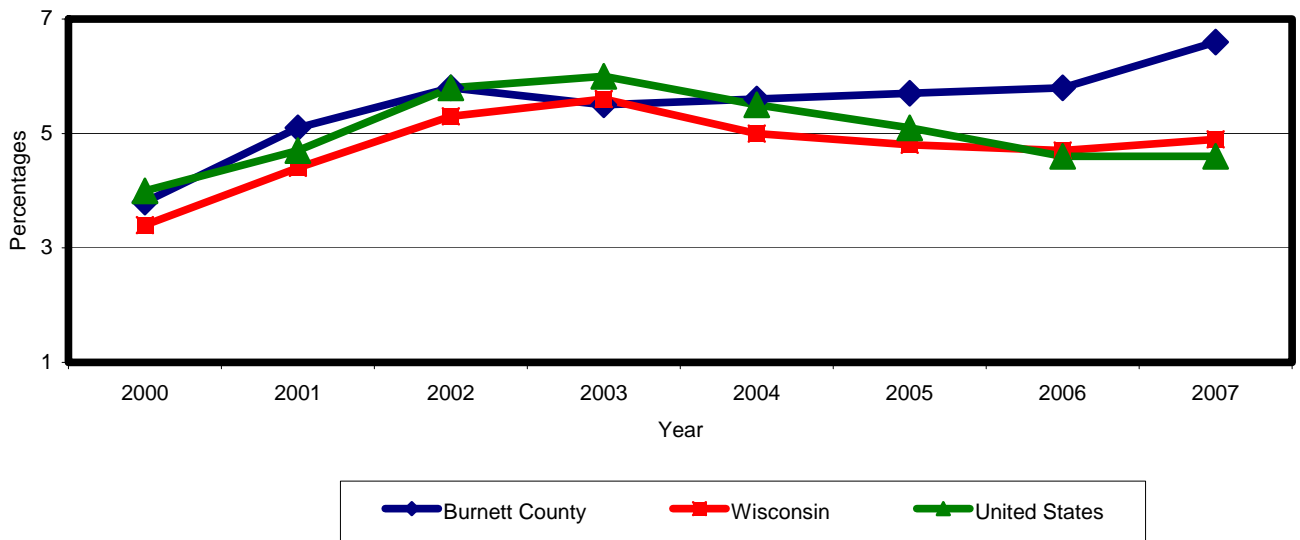
Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Wisconsin's Worknet data application.

Unemployment Rates

The number of unemployed in the county includes not only those who are receiving unemployment benefits, but also any resident who actively looked for a job and did not find one. Figure 6-1 displays the unemployment rates for 2000 - 2007 for Burnett County, the State of Wisconsin, and the United States.

Figure 6-1
Unemployment Rates, Burnett County, State Of Wisconsin
and the United States: 2000 - 2007

Unemployment Rate Comparison



Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2007.

The unemployment rates for Burnett County follow a similar trend as the state. However, with the exception of 2003, the unemployment rates in Burnett County have been slightly higher. Burnett County rates were very comparable with those of the rest of the country throughout the early to mid 2000s. However, beginning in 2005, the Burnett County unemployment rate has exceeded both the State of Wisconsin and the national unemployment rates by as much as 1.7% and 2.0% respectively (attributed to the employment structure and type of labor force employed (trades, construction, etc that are directly tied to development activity)).

Travel Time to Work/Place of Work

For most of the general population, the location of their home is dependent upon the location of their work. Knowing the amount of time people are willing to travel to work can serve as an indication for the future location of housing and/or economic development expansions.

Tables 6-2 displays the travel time to work for Burnett County and the State of Wisconsin, while Table 6-3 shows the place of work for Burnett County workers. Approximately two thirds of Burnett County's workforce work in Burnett County, and travels less than 30 minutes to reach their place of employment. Nearly 75% of the County's workforce reaches their place of employment within 40 minutes.

Table 6-2
Travel Time to Work for Workers 16 Years and Over,
Burnett County, 2000

	Less than 5 minutes	5 to 9 minutes	10 to 14 minutes	15 to 19 minutes	20 to 24 minutes	25 to 29 minutes	30 to 39 minutes	40 to 59 minutes	60 or more minutes	Worked at home	Total
T. Anderson	1	3	29	25	11	11	47	20	36	6	189
T. Blaine	8	5	0	4	8	1	14	5	11	10	66
T. Daniels	21	38	66	55	27	9	10	18	53	17	314
T. Dewey	4	24	33	16	42	7	16	39	26	32	239
T. Grantsburg	40	118	98	32	21	12	33	53	82	29	518
T. Jackson	0	8	44	43	69	20	39	20	38	19	300
T. La Follette	16	18	2	25	21	13	33	28	14	10	180
T. Lincoln	2	6	32	40	14	14	5	14	16	5	148
T. Meenon	24	78	112	46	55	23	36	35	31	36	476
T. Oakland	5	59	60	46	27	6	34	39	28	14	318
T. Roosevelt	5	2	4	14	19	4	8	20	12	16	104
T. Rusk	2	9	7	36	38	6	12	30	24	13	177
T. Sand Lake	23	28	18	33	22	10	37	34	31	13	249
T. Scott	19	28	22	10	17	19	34	24	12	12	197
T. Siren	31	93	82	40	47	8	42	34	54	24	455
T. Swiss	9	37	40	47	25	11	43	33	40	21	306
T. Trade Lake	19	25	29	56	47	14	53	30	77	28	378
T. Union	3	2	15	14	25	4	19	15	11	5	113
T. Webb Lake	7	15	13	3	18	7	23	14	16	13	129
T. West Marshland	2	28	44	22	15	0	23	14	11	6	165
T. Wood River	26	71	129	71	48	16	32	35	48	38	514
V. Grantsburg	178	178	41	25	23	15	46	40	47	25	618
V. Siren	65	66	32	28	20	9	26	14	37	13	310
V. Webster	2	28	44	22	15	0	23	14	11	6	165
Burnett County	554	978	1,001	767	686	249	701	614	772	412	6,734
Wisconsin	135,194	398,697	476,569	440,637	372,180	159,448	307,835	181,568	113,181	105,395	2,690,704

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

Table 6-3
Place of Work for Workers 16 Years and Over, Burnett County, 2000

	Worked in Burnett County	Worked outside Burnett County	Total worked in Wisconsin	Worked outside Wisconsin	Total
T. Anderson	83	63	146	43	189
T. Blaine	51	7	58	8	66
T. Daniels	218	40	258	56	314
T. Dewey	94	133	227	12	239
T. Grantsburg	363	36	399	119	518
T. Jackson	205	48	253	47	300
T. La Follette	123	41	164	16	180
T. Lincoln	118	20	138	10	148
T. Meenon	378	62	440	36	476
T. Oakland	203	45	248	70	318
T. Roosevelt	31	58	89	15	104
T. Rusk	55	112	167	10	177
T. Sand Lake	169	56	225	24	249
T. Scott	106	81	187	10	197
T. Siren	317	83	400	55	455
T. Swiss	210	31	241	65	306
T. Trade Lake	176	120	296	82	378
T. Union	77	18	95	18	113
T. Webb Lake	91	23	114	15	129
T. West Marshland	135	15	150	15	165
T. Wood River	387	42	429	85	514
V. Grantsburg	468	45	513	105	618
V. Siren	225	63	288	22	310
V. Webster	230	34	264	7	271

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3.

County-to-County Worker Flow

Table 6-4 displays the county-to-county worker commuting patterns for Burnett County. According to the table, 4,513 persons live and work in Burnett County. Of the workers who live in Burnett County, but travel to another county for work, the highest number commutes to Polk County. Of workers who do not live in Burnett County, but travel here for work, the largest number commutes from Polk County. Also, over 900 people that live in Burnett County travel to Minnesota for their place of employment. Overall, nearly 1,500 more workers commute out of, rather than into, Burnett County for work.

Table 6-4
Worker Flow, Burnett County, 2000

	Live in Burnett County and Work in:	Travel to Burnett County for work from:
Burnett County, WI	4,513	4,513
Polk County, WI	554	359
Washburn County, WI	400	171
Ramsey County, MN	184	0
Pine County, MN	180	64
Hennepin County, MN	166	0
Barron County, WI	150	38
Chisago County, MN	89	30
Washington County, MN	78	16
Anoka County, MN	77	0
Dakota County, MN	53	0
Douglas County, WI	51	33
St. Louis County, MN	32	27
Eau Claire County, WI	20	0
St. Croix County, WI	15	21
Pierce County, WI	15	10
Dunn County, WI	13	0
Isanti County, MN	11	0
Brown County, WI	10	0
Wadena County, MN	0	11
Elsewhere	123	54
Minnesota sub-total	906	165
Grand Total	6,734	5,293

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Local Workforce Planning Section, Census 2000, Worker flow files, March 2003.

6.2 Economic Base Analysis

Industry and Employers by Size

Table 6-5 displays Burnett County's top ten industries as of 2006. The largest single employment subsector in Burnett County is government, while three of the county's ten largest subsector groups are in manufacturing. When these three manufacturing sub-sectors (fabricated metal products, food, and machinery manufacturing) are combined, they would make up the largest industry in Burnett County.

The largest gains in average employment over the five-year period were witnessed in the food services and drinking places sub-sector. The executive, legislative, and general government industry category and ambulatory health care services also show average employment gains during the five-year time period.

Table 6-5
Top 10 Industries in Burnett County, 2006

Prominent Industries in Burnett County						
Industry Sub-sectors (3-digit NAICS)	2006 Ann. Average Employment	Change in average employment		2006 Annual Average Wage	Percent change in wages	
		1-year	5-year		1-year	5-year
Executive, Legislative, & Gen. Government	710	23	24	\$ 26,461	4.3%	7.8%
Food Services and Drinking Places	456	23	48	\$ 9,100	-0.1%	15.9%
Educational Services	387	-6	-11	\$ 28,310	1.9%	8.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	348	-3	-21	\$ 44,811	3.9%	31.6%
Food Manufacturing	*	not avail.	not avail.	*	not avail.	not avail.
Hospitals	*	not avail.	not avail.	*	not avail.	not avail.
Food and Beverage Stores	163	0	-2	\$ 14,420	-0.5%	23.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	145	-5	-44	\$ 22,985	3.4%	15.3%
Machinery Manufacturing	144	34	-21	\$ 47,291	7.4%	17.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	131	1	8	\$ 20,310	-10.5%	1.0%

Note: *Data suppressed for confidentiality and not available for calculations.

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, unpublished – special request, January 2007.

The information provided in Table 6-6 is directly connected to the data displayed in Table 6-5, which shows governmental bodies as the single largest employer. The St. Croix Tribal government is the only employer to reach the 250 – 499 employees category. The Burnett County government also makes the list of top 10 employers, with 100 – 249 employees. The three public school districts of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster also are among the largest employers in the county, accounting for 100 – 249 employees each. According to the data in Table 6-6, five of the top ten employers are in the public sector, while the other five top employers are in the private sector. The five private sector employers are involved in manufacturing with the exception of Burnett Medical Center, Inc.

Table 6-6
Top 10 Public and Private Employers in Burnett County, 2007

Establishment	Service or product	No. of Employees (Dec. 2006)
St. Croix Tribal Council	Tribal government	250 - 499 employees
Parker Hannifin Corp.	Fluid power valve and hose fitting mfg.	100 - 249 employees
Burnett Dairy Coop.	Cheese manufacturing	100 - 249 employees
Burnett Medical Center, Inc.	General medical and surgical hospitals	100 - 249 employees
Grantsburg Public School	Elementary and secondary schools	100 - 249 employees
County of Burnett	Executive and legislative offices, combined	100 - 249 employees
School District of Webster	Elementary and secondary schools	100 - 249 employees
School District of Siren	Elementary and secondary schools	100 - 249 employees
Nexen Group, Inc.	Mechanical power transmission equipment mfg.	50 - 99 employees
McNally Industries	Machine shops	50 - 99 employees

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, unpublished – special request, January 2007.

This table is also related to Figure 6-3 entitled *2006 Employment and Wage Distribution by Industry in Burnett County*. According to that figure, manufacturing accounts for about 20 percent of the total county employment and nearly 30 percent of the payroll, while education and health services account for slightly under 20 percent of the counties employment and payroll.

Government (public administration) also accounts for about 15 percent of the employment and payroll in Burnett County.

Industry Sector and Employment Share: Location Quotient

A location quotient (LQ) is another way to measure the importance of a particular industry in a local economy as it compares to a larger base area. In this particular instance, a location quotient is used to illustrate the importance of specific industry sectors as it relates to the employment of the local workforce. The calculation of a LQ is relatively straightforward and involves comparing the percent of total employment activity in Burnett County for a specific sector, to the percent of total employment activity for the state of Wisconsin in the same sector. A ratio of “1” means that the local level of employment activity in that sector is the same as the state of Wisconsin taken as a whole. LQ greater than 1 implies that the sector being examined employs a higher proportionate amount of the workforce than across the entire state of Wisconsin. A ratio of greater than 1 may be used to infer that the industry produces a product or good that is exported out of Burnett County. Further analysis is necessary to be sure if an industry sector is producing a higher proportionate amount than the rest of the state. A LQ less than 1 suggests that local employment in a particular sector is proportionately less than the state as a whole.

Table 6-7
Employment Location Quotient by Industry SuperSector in 2007

SuperSector Industry	Wisconsin Employment Number	Burnett County Employment Number	% of Wisconsin's total Employment	% of Burnett County's total Employment	Burnett County Location Quotient
Total, all industries	2,400,666	3,433	100.00%	100.00%	1
Natural Resources and Mining	22,679	56	0.94%	1.63%	1.73
Construction	125,997	159	5.25%	4.63%	0.88
Manufacturing	501,011	912	20.87%	26.57%	1.27
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	543,421	773	22.64%	22.52%	0.99
Information	50,194	59	2.09%	1.72%	0.82
Financial Activities	159,031	133	6.62%	3.87%	0.58
Professional and Business Services	278,536	103	11.60%	3.00%	0.26
Education and Health Services	366,983	516	15.29%	15.03%	0.98
Leisure and Hospitality	261,933	643	10.91%	18.73%	1.72
Other Services	86,027	79	3.58%	2.30%	0.64
Unclassified	4,853	(NC)*	0.20%	(NC)*	(NC)*

(NC) = Not Calculable. Meaning, the data does not exist or it is zero.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarter Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), 2007.

The data in Table 6-7 is the 2007 average employment for privately owned businesses only. Meaning, public sector employment is not included. The location quotients of 1.73 for mining, 1.27 for manufacturing, and 1.72 for leisure and hospitality suggest that Burnett County employs a higher proportionate amount of its workforce in these industry sectors than the state of Wisconsin as a whole. The LQ of .99 and .98 for utilities and services, respectively, implies that Burnett County employs a similar proportionate amount of its workforce as the rest of the state.

Burnett County employs a significantly lower portion of its workforce in professional and business services as well as financial activities than the state of Wisconsin as a whole. This allows for an indication into the types of jobs that are the predominate employers in Burnett County when compared to the state as a whole.

Annual Average Wages and Employment by Industry

As shown in Table 6-8, the overall average annual wage for all of the industry sectors in Burnett County is below the statewide average, with the exception of Natural Resources and Mining. Natural Resources and Mining workers in Burnett County earned about one third more annual wages than the state average. Having all of the other industrial sectors below the state average is fairly typical for a non-metropolitan county in Wisconsin. The average wage of \$26,257 is 69% of the statewide average. Generally, wages are higher in the metropolitan areas and decrease as you get further from a metropolitan area. Metropolitan areas have a wider range of occupations and openings with greater competition for workers, which pushes wages up.

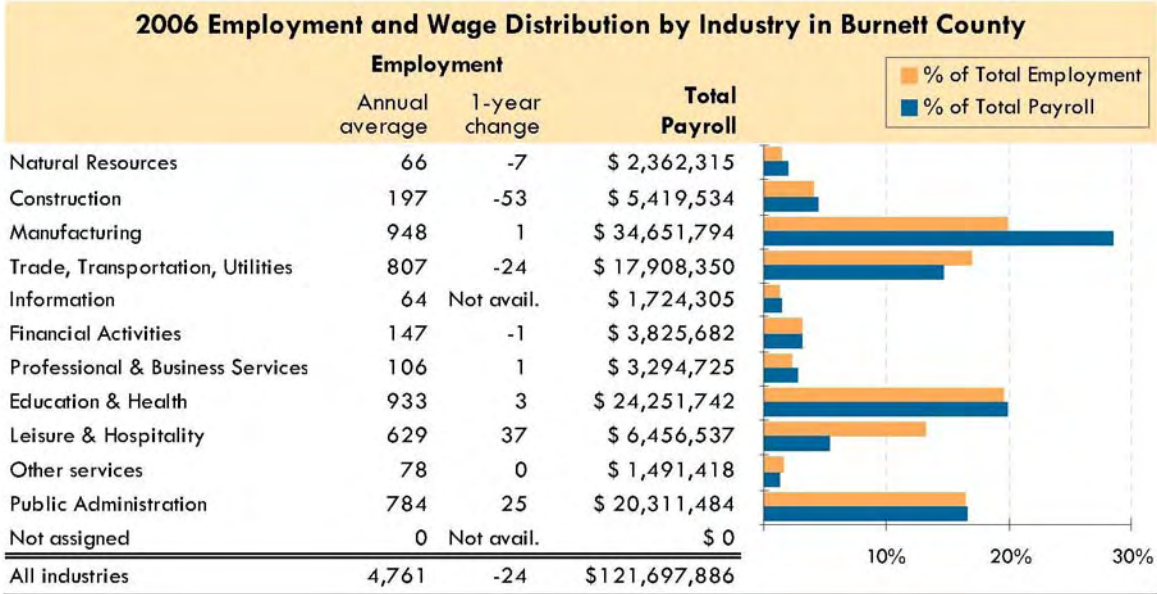
As shown in Figure 6-3, the two industries with the most workers in the county are the manufacturing industry sector and the education and health industry sector. Between the two of them they provide nearly 40 % of all the jobs in the county. Education and health has about the same amount of jobs as the manufacturing sector, however, manufacturing provides a greater portion of the wages paid in the county (about \$10.4 million more). Nearly 29% of the wages paid in Burnett County come from the manufacturing sector. Currently the industries in the manufacturing sector have gone through several years of downsizing. Although the sector has downsized, it still remains an important part of the economy. Not only does manufacturing provide the greatest portion of the county's wages, it is also has the second highest average wage in the county, slightly less than natural resources and mining. The wages in this industry were at 81.3% of the statewide average.

Table 6-8
Average Annual Wage by Industry Division in 2007

	Average Annual Wage		% of Wisconsin	one - year % change
	Burnett County	Wisconsin		
All Industries	\$26,257	\$38,070	69.0%	-0.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	\$39,795	\$29,235	136.1%	9.6%
Manufacturing	\$38,302	\$47,106	81.3%	1.8%
Professional & Business Services	\$29,303	\$44,328	66.1%	-6.8%
Information	\$29,264	\$48,483	60.4%	1.4%
Education & Health Services	\$27,263	\$39,606	68.8%	1.3%
Construction	\$27,028	\$47,489	56.9%	-4.7%
Public Administration	\$26,504	\$39,879	66.5%	-1.2%
Financial Activities	\$26,469	\$50,749	52.2%	-1.1%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	\$22,756	\$32,762	69.5%	0.0%
Other Services	\$18,597	\$22,073	84.3%	-5.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$10,302	\$13,589	75.8%	-2.8%
Unclassified	NA	\$45,573	NA	0.0%

Source: WI DWD, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages, September 2008.

Figure 6-2
2006 Employment and Wage Distribution by Industry in
Burnett County

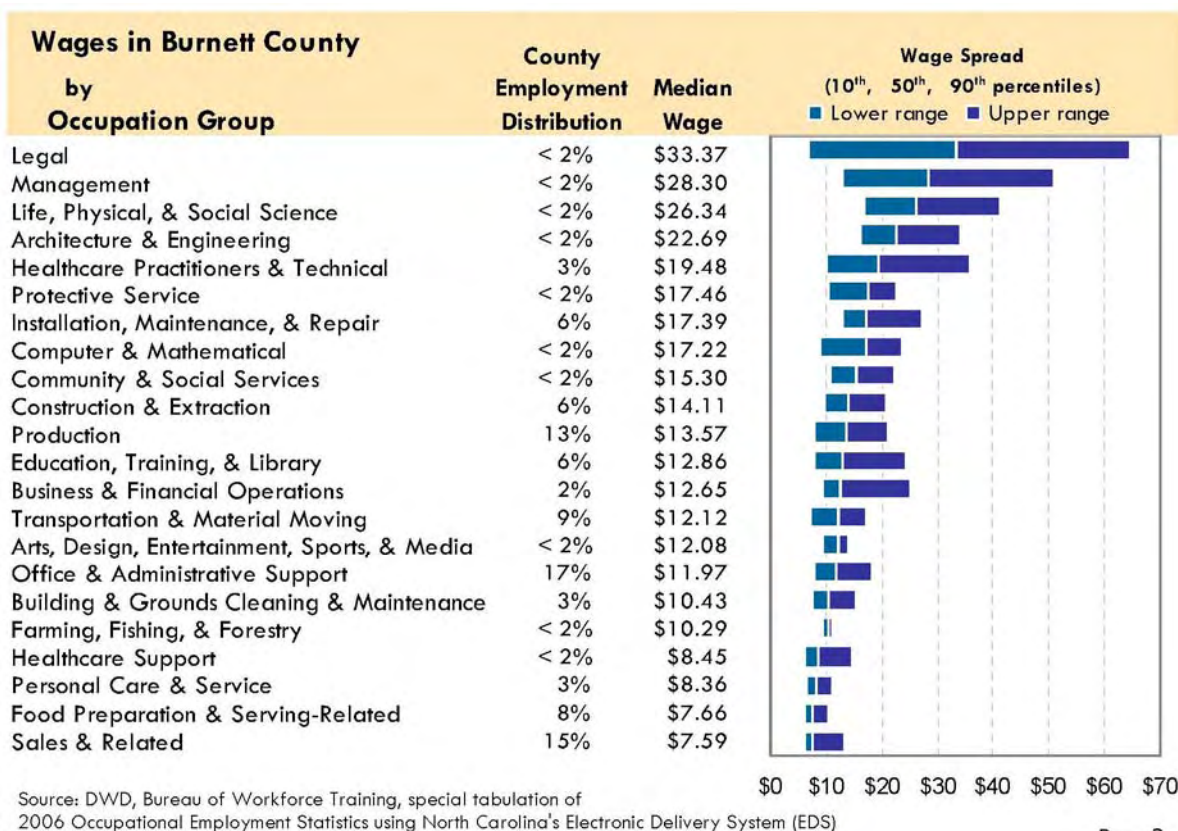


Source: Primary data source. WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Information, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages, June 2007. Found in Burnett County Workforce Profile, 2007.

Key Occupations and Wages

Table 6-9 includes occupations that are common in the area. The list is not all inclusive; for information on additional occupations, refer to the Office of Economic Advisors website: <http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/>. Wage tables are general guides to what is happening in the local labor market. The surveys are sent to approximately one-third of the employers in the state every year. The surveys provide assistance to workers in knowing their worth on the market as well as employers that are looking to hire new workers and want to know what the “going rate” is. Note the table excludes the top and bottom 10% of wages, so there will be instances when the wages will be either above or below those listed on the table.

Table 6-9
Key Occupations and Wages, 2006



Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, special tabulation using EDS and OES 2006

Per Capita Personal Income

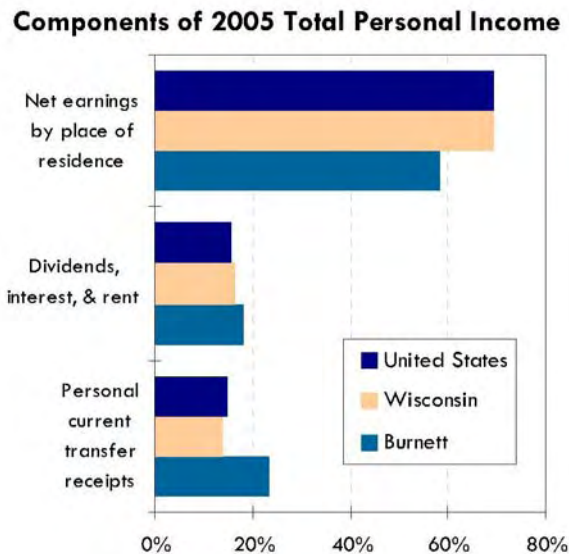
Per capita personal income (PCPI), displayed in Table 6-10 and Figure 6-4 for Burnett County, Wisconsin, and the US, includes income from wages and self-employment, assets (dividends, interest, rent) and transfer payments (social security, insurance, welfare, pensions) divided by mid-year total population estimates. Net earnings are the primary source of PCPI in Burnett County, although the percentage of PCPI from this source is less than both the state and nation. Smaller percentages come from dividends, rent, interest payments and transfer payments. The percent of income from dividends, interest and rent payments is higher in Burnett County than the state and national average. This may represent the high portion of an older and retired population in the county. PCPI in the county is \$25,758. This is below the state level of \$33,278 and the national of \$34,471. Though the PCPI in Burnett County was lower, the growth rate for the county's PCPI over the last year and five-year periods was above the state and the nation.

Table 6-10
Per Capita Personal Income, 2000 - 2005

Personal Income in Burnett County						
	Total Personal Income (TPI) (in thousands)			Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI)		
	2000	2004	2005	2000	2004	2005
Burnett	\$333,538	\$404,269	\$425,324	\$21,211	\$24,535	\$25,758
Wisconsin	\$153,547,595	\$176,482,330	\$183,948,002	\$28,568	\$32,095	\$33,278
United States	\$8,422,074,000	\$9,716,351,000	\$10,220,942,000	\$29,843	\$33,090	\$34,471
Percent Change		1-year	5-year		1-year	5-year
Burnett		5.2%	27.5%		5.0%	21.4%
Wisconsin		4.2%	19.8%		3.7%	16.5%
United States		5.2%	21.4%		4.2%	15.5%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2007

Figure 6-3
Per Capita Personal Income, 2005



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2007

Household Income

Table 6-11 displays the 1999 household incomes for Burnett County and its communities as reported by the 2000 Census. One item of note when examining the data from this table is that only about 4.7 % of the households in Burnett County have income levels over \$100,000. This is significant because individuals at that level have enough discretionary income to invest in the economy (in addition to the typical retirement vehicles). It is worth noting, however, that the tables do not include seasonal residents and a large segment of the seasonal population has relatively high incomes. Results of the Burnett County Comprehensive Planning Public Opinion

Survey (see the County Recommendations Report Appendices for more information) show that 24% of the respondents have at least a \$100,000 income. Seasonal respondents comprised roughly half of the random sample.

Table 6-11
Household Income, Burnett County, 1999

	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 or more	Median Income
T. Anderson	20	9	29	33	29	30	11	6	3	\$31,818
T. Blaine	13	10	9	15	17	9	3	2	0	\$31,250
T. Daniels	29	17	40	50	55	61	19	20	4	\$36,597
T. Dewey	26	20	37	52	27	36	5	2	8	\$28,917
T. Grantsburg	26	7	42	59	100	86	25	20	4	\$43,264
T. Jackson	30	22	52	68	79	62	21	11	1	\$35,119
T. La Follette	11	20	50	50	25	22	17	2	7	\$30,104
T. Lincoln	5	13	21	27	11	31	4	4	0	\$31,786
T. Meenon	27	30	68	83	118	87	25	5	10	\$37,011
T. Oakland	31	22	56	71	89	78	17	7	0	\$35,859
T. Roosevelt	1	10	9	20	10	15	3	5	3	\$34,500
T. Rusk	15	17	22	35	34	39	4	7	0	\$33,750
T. Sand Lake	30	17	30	24	41	45	20	20	0	\$39,583
T. Scott	30	28	52	34	57	43	21	10	2	\$33,854
T. Siren	19	37	80	60	101	78	21	8	7	\$36,397
T. Swiss	25	29	57	71	51	39	20	12	3	\$30,461
T. Trade Lake	30	31	59	44	67	84	19	10	6	\$35,982
T. Union	13	15	43	35	32	25	14	2	0	\$31,250
T. Webb Lake	20	22	40	44	35	25	18	5	0	\$31,033
T. West Marshland	4	0	15	21	20	28	8	4	0	\$40,625
T. Wood River	22	27	32	75	93	80	19	34	10	\$40,476
V. Grantsburg	47	56	104	85	137	90	31	22	0	\$34,423
V. Siren	82	41	78	66	56	43	9	13	4	\$24,342
V. Webster	44	32	59	61	50	55	12	4	2	\$29,432
Burnett County	600	532	1,084	1,183	1,334	1,191	366	235	74	\$34,218
Wisconsin	148,964	121,366	265,456	276,033	377,749	474,299	226,374	133,719	62,903	\$43,791

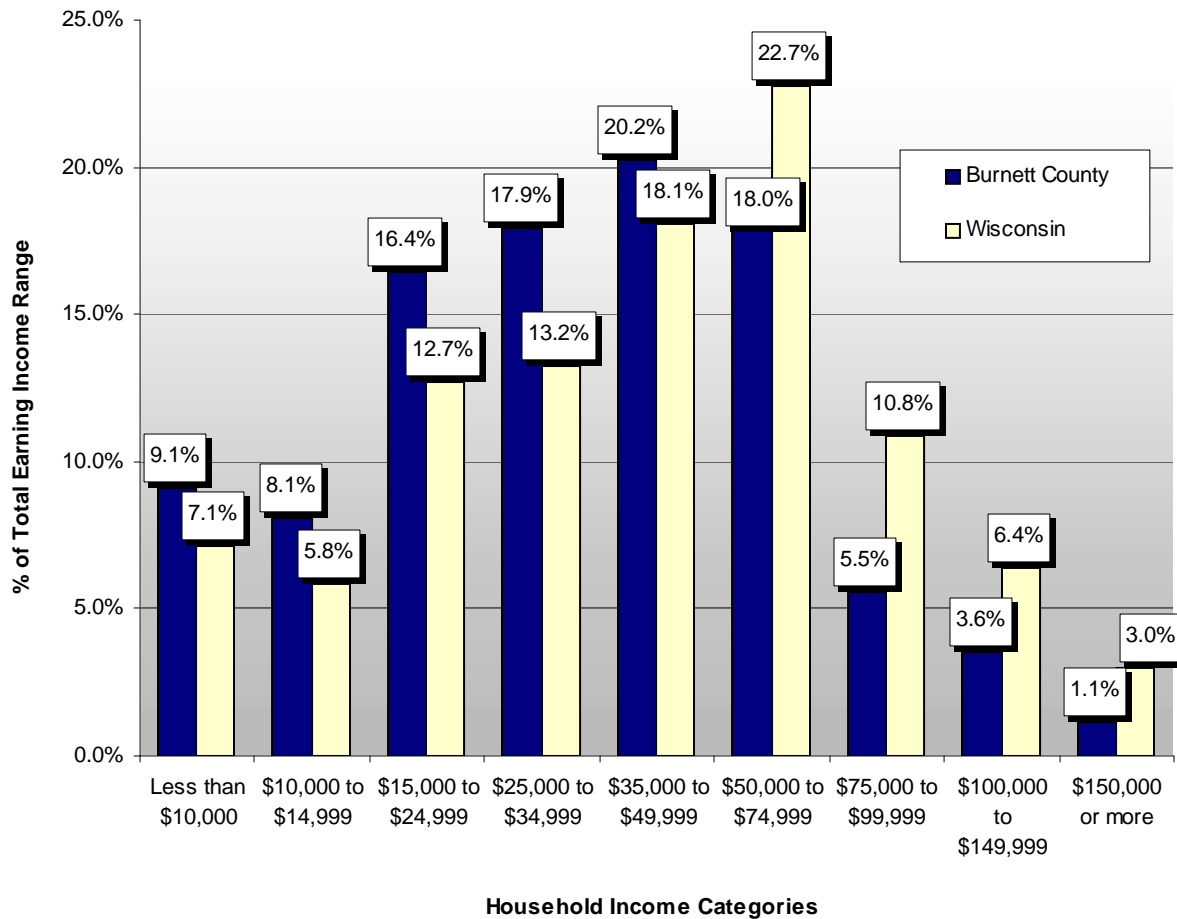
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3

Table 6-12
Household Income Comparison, Burnett County & Wisconsin, 1999

	Burnett County		Wisconsin	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Less than \$10,000	600	9.1%	148,964	7.1%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	532	8.1%	121,366	5.8%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,084	16.4%	265,456	12.7%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,183	17.9%	276,033	13.2%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,334	20.2%	377,749	18.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1,191	18.0%	474,299	22.7%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	366	5.5%	226,374	10.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	235	3.6%	133,719	6.4%
\$150,000 or more	74	1.1%	62,903	3.0%
Total	6,599	100.0%	2,086,863	100.0%
Median Income	\$34,218		\$43,791	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3

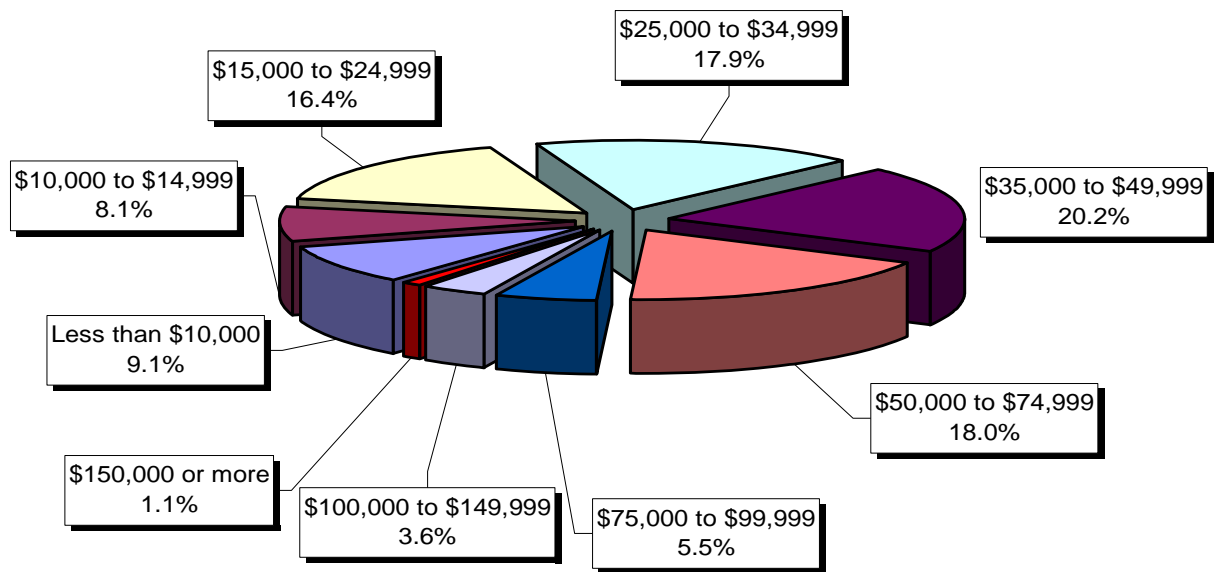
Figure 6-4
Household Income Comparison, Burnett County & Wisconsin, 1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3

As illustrated in Figure 6-5, over twenty percent of Burnett County households earned between \$35,000 and \$49,999 in 1999. This is the household income category that contains the highest percentage of Burnett residents. The chart above and figure below illustrate that over 56 percent of the Burnett County households are contained in more expansive \$25,000 to \$75,000 income range. This should be expected when noticing that the median household income for the county is slightly under \$35,000. In each of the income categories from \$49,999 and less, Burnett County has a higher percentage of its population in those categories when compared to the entire state. On the other hand, when looking at the \$50,000 and above category, the state of Wisconsin has a higher percentage of its population in those categories than Burnett County.

Figure 6-5
Household Income Summary, Burnett County, 1999



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3

Educational Attainment

Table 6-13 and Figure 6-7 displays the educational attainment level of residents in Burnett County and the State of Wisconsin. The educational attainment level of persons within a community is often an indicator of the overall income, job availability, and standard of living in the community. Low education levels can be a hindrance to attracting certain types of businesses, typically those that require high technical skill and upper management positions.

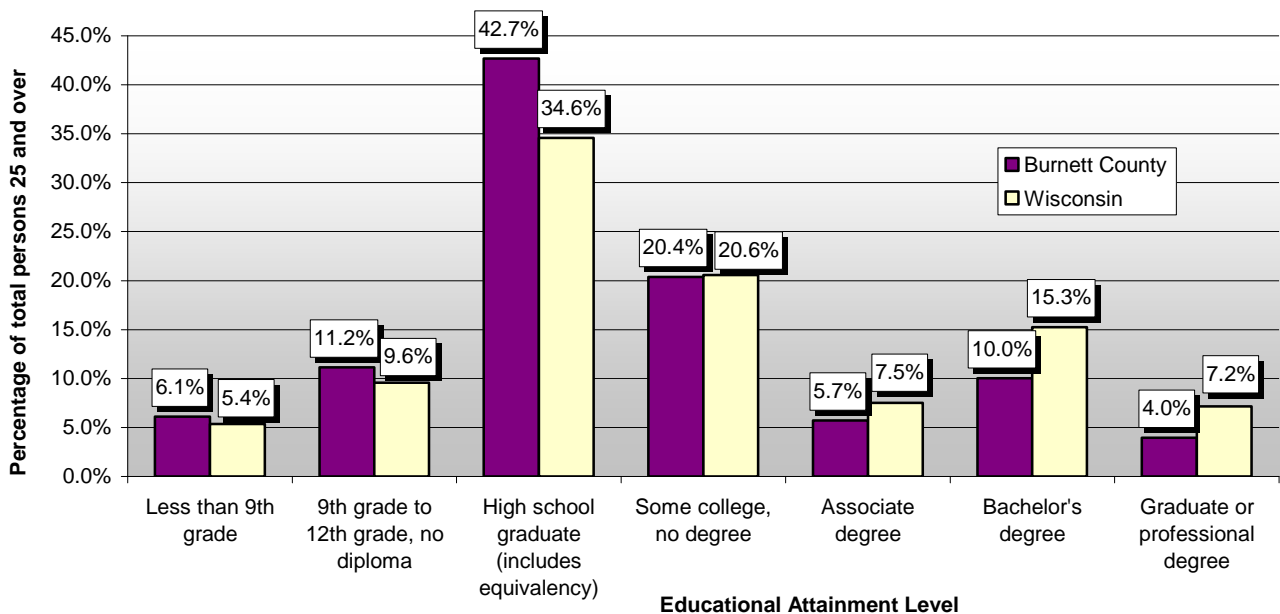
While Burnett County is slightly higher than the state average for people 25 years of age or older that do not have a diploma, the county is also eight percent higher than the state average for those that have graduated or have the equivalency of a high school diploma. Burnett County is below the state average for residents that have earned educational degrees beyond a high school diploma, such as an associate, bachelors, or graduate degree.

Table 6-13
 Educational Attainment of Persons Age 25 and Over
 Burnett County and Wisconsin – 2000

Attainment Level	Burnett County		Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Less than 9th grade	687	6.1%	186,125	5.4%
9th grade to 12th grade, no diploma	1,257	11.2%	332,292	9.6%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,811	42.7%	1,201,813	34.6%
Some college, no degree	2,296	20.4%	715,664	20.6%
Associate degree	645	5.7%	260,711	7.5%
Bachelor's degree	1,131	10.0%	530,268	15.3%
Graduate or professional degree	446	4.0%	249,005	7.2%
Total Persons 25 and over	11,273	100.0%	3,475,878	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3. Only includes persons age 25 and over.

Figure 6-6
 Educational Attainment of Persons Age 25 and Over
 Burnett County and Wisconsin – 2000



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000, STF-3. Only includes persons age 25 and over.

Agriculture Industry

A recent study, completed by the University of Wisconsin-Extension, the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation and the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board in 2004, provides tangible evidence of the economic impact of agriculture in Burnett County. The study entitled, *Burnett County Agriculture: Value and Economic Impact*, states that agriculture provides jobs for over 800 Burnett County residents. That is approximately 10.4% of the total workforce. Occupations included in this percentage are farm owners, farm employees, veterinarians, crop and livestock consultants, feed and fuel suppliers, food processors, farm machinery manufacturers and dealers, barn builders and agriculture lenders. Many of these jobs would be classified as primary jobs because the employees receive money generated via the sale of goods outside of the County boundary. Primary jobs create other jobs required to service their needs. The number of other jobs is dependent on the wage scale of the primary job. In Burnett County, every new agriculture job creates an additional 0.39 jobs.

According to the study, agriculture in Burnett County generates 97.3 million dollars in economic activity. This amount is just over 15.1% of the County's total economic output. Of that amount, 73.2 million dollars is from the sale of farm and value-added products. The purchasing of agriculture inputs and services creates another 20.8 million dollars of economic output. Finally, business-to-business activity results in 3.2 million dollars of economic output, as agriculture-related businesses spend their earnings. Total income generated by the agriculture industry in Burnett County is 22.7 million dollars, or 7.5% of the County total. Furthermore, \$0.62 of additional county income is generated for every one dollar of agricultural income. Burnett County agriculture also accounts for a strong portion of local and state taxes. The economic activity associated with Burnett County's farms and agriculture-related businesses generate nearly 2.25 million dollars in local and state taxes. This does not include the amount of property taxes that are paid to local schools.

The largest portion of the agriculture industry in Burnett County is the dairy sector. Dairy accounts for 330 of the jobs and 79.4 million dollars of agriculture's total economic output. The majority of employment and economic output is related to the processing of milk into dairy products (there are three plants in the County). However, the dairy processing plants would not continue to operate in Burnett County if there wasn't a sufficient amount of milk production in the area. In fact, even though the County had 10 fewer dairy farms in 2002, milk remained Burnett County's top commodity by sale dollar value at 7.83 million dollars (most recent figures). That places Burnett County easily in the top 20% of counties nationally (459th out of 2,493), and 57th of counties statewide. It is clear that the dairy component of Burnett County's agriculture industry has remained a strong component of the entire county's economy.

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing is the strongest economic sector in Burnett County. Approximately 20 percent of Burnett County's employed workforce has manufacturing jobs and nearly 30 percent of all wages paid in Burnett County are from manufacturing jobs. In 2007, Burnett County's annual average wage from a manufacturing job was 81.3% of the average annual wage of the rest of Wisconsin's manufacturing employees. Over 32 years (1969-2001), manufacturing employment declined by 6.8% in the United States. In Wisconsin, manufacturing employment grew by 19.7% over that same time period. According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, manufacturing employment in the northwestern Wisconsin region is expected to decline slightly, losing 150 jobs or 1.2% jobs within this sector between 2006 and 2016. This trend is nearly identical to statewide figures. Burnett County's manufacturing industry is relatively diverse, with substantial employment in food, wood product, and machinery manufacturing.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

In 2003, the Northwest Regional Planning Commission developed a major update to the region's comprehensive economic development strategy. This strategy provides an analysis of existing local conditions and identifies the problems, needs, and opportunities of the area. The plan also defines the regional vision, goals, and economic objectives of the district. The strategy also coordinates strategies and activities to reach the regional goals. Local units of government provided a list of projects to accomplish that will promote economic development in Northwestern Wisconsin.

Tourism Industry

Burnett County, with a 2008 estimated population of 16,791, is located within Wisconsin's Northwestern Rural Region. From outdoor enthusiasts to shoppers, Burnett County has recreational opportunities to satisfy everyone's interest. Tourism plays a vital role in Burnett County and businesses that cater to tourism such as resorts, motels, campgrounds, B&B's and retail stores complement the hundred miles of snowmobile and bike trails as well as the many parks, golf courses, historic sites, and area attractions. The Wisconsin Department of Tourism tracks and prepares annual reports on travel related expenditures, jobs, and income generated due to tourism throughout the state. According to the Department, in the report entitled *The Economic Impact of Expenditures by Travelers on Wisconsin Calendar Year 2007: County by County Report*, the following were documented in 2007 for Burnett County.

- ◆ Burnett County ranks 49th in the State for tourism expenditures in 2007.
- ◆ Travelers spent an estimated \$59,638,923 in Burnett County, which was nearly 0.5% of the state total for 2007.
- ◆ Fourteen percent of all expenditures were made in the winter, which amounted to nearly 8.36 million dollars; 20% were made in the spring (\$11.89 million dollars); 42% in the summer (\$24.89 million dollars) and 24% in the fall (\$14.5 million dollars).

- ◆ It is estimated that employees earned over \$36.67 million in wages generated from tourist spending, a decrease of 5.51% from 2006.
- ◆ Traveler spending in 2007 supported 1,287 full-time equivalent jobs, a decrease of 18.9% from 2006. The decrease in full time job equivalents was a common theme across the state with the average number decreasing at nearly eight percent
- ◆ Local revenues (property taxes, sales taxes, lodging taxes, etc.) collected as a result of travelers amounted to an estimated \$2.99 million in 2007, a decrease of 11.38% from 2006.
- ◆ Travelers generated \$7.27 million in state revenues (lodging, sales and meal taxes, etc.), a decrease of 7.43% from 2006.
- ◆ When this study was first initiated in 1994, travelers spent approximately\$ 19.8 million in Burnett County. In the year 2007 travelers spent over 59.5 million, representing an increase of 201.8%.

Industrial Parks

There are three industrial and business parks located in Burnett County, the Grantsburg Industrial Park, the Webster Industrial Park, and the Siren Industrial Park. Table 6-14 displays information regarding size, available lands, and a contact person for the county’s industrial and business parks. The industrial and business parks in Burnett County occupy a total of 120 acres, of which 68 acres are currently occupied. Therefore, 52 acres, or 43% of the County’s existing industrial and business park lands are available for future development.

There are seven Tax Incremental Districts (TIDs) in Burnett County according to the 2008 Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Report published by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue: 1 in Webster, 2 in Siren, and 4 in Grantsburg. The industrial parks are located within TIDs.

Refer to map 6-1 for the locations of industrial parks and Tax Increment Financing Districts in Burnett County.

Table 6-14
Industrial Parks, Burnett County

Name	Total Acres	Available Acres
Grantsburg Industrial Park	40	13
Webster Industrial Park	40	7
Siren Industrial Park	40	30

Source: Burnett County Development Association

Each of the industrial parks offers natural gas, sewer, water, and high speed internet. The Webster Industrial Park contains the Webster Incubator, Inc, a multi-tenant facility with office space for start up businesses. The facility provides a supportive environment where entrepreneurs can get below-market lease space, support services, and business advice.

Environmentally Contaminated Sites for Commercial and Industrial Use

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) encourage the clean-up and use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial and industrial use. The WDNR has created the Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) which identifies environmentally contaminated sites for communities in Wisconsin. The most commonly listed types of sites are the following:

- ◆ Spills, a discharge of a hazardous substances that may adversely impact, or threaten to adversely impact public health, welfare or the environment. Spills are usually cleaned up quickly.
- ◆ LUST, a Leaking Underground Storage Tank that has contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum. Some LUST cleanups are reviewed by DNR and some are reviewed by the Dept. of Commerce.
- ◆ ERP, Environmental Repair Program sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater. Often, these are old historic releases to the environment.
- ◆ General Property, environmental actions which apply to the property as a whole, rather than a specific source of contamination, such as the LUST or environmental repair site. Examples would be off-site letters, municipal liability clarification letters, lease letters, voluntary party liability exemption actions, and general liability clarification letters.
- ◆ NAR, No action required by the RR Program sites are sites where there was, or may have been, a discharge to the environment and, based on the known information. The DNR has determined that the responsible party does not need to undertake an investigation or cleanup in response to that discharge.

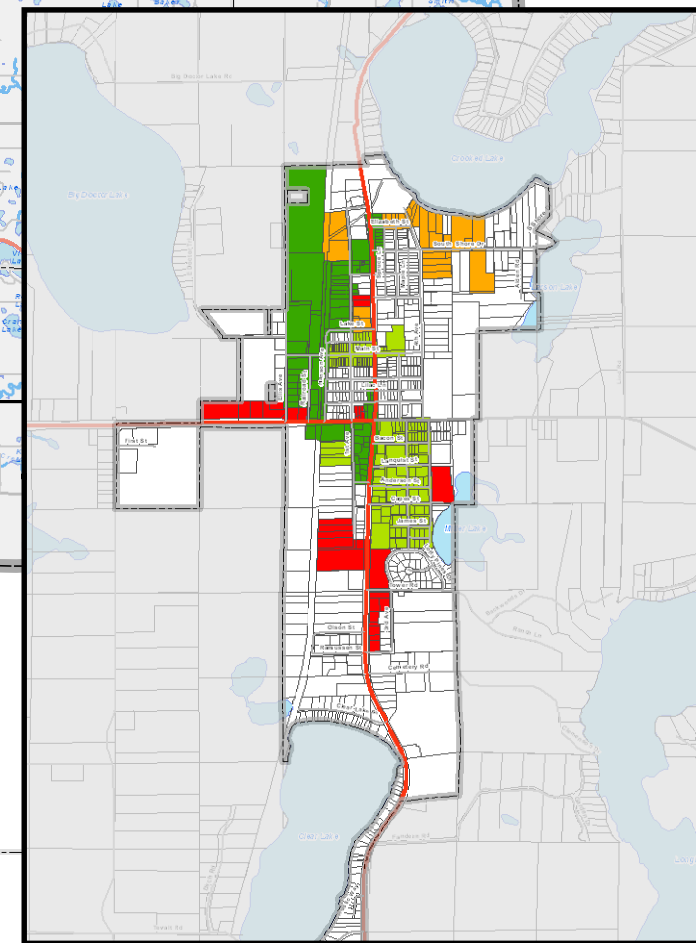
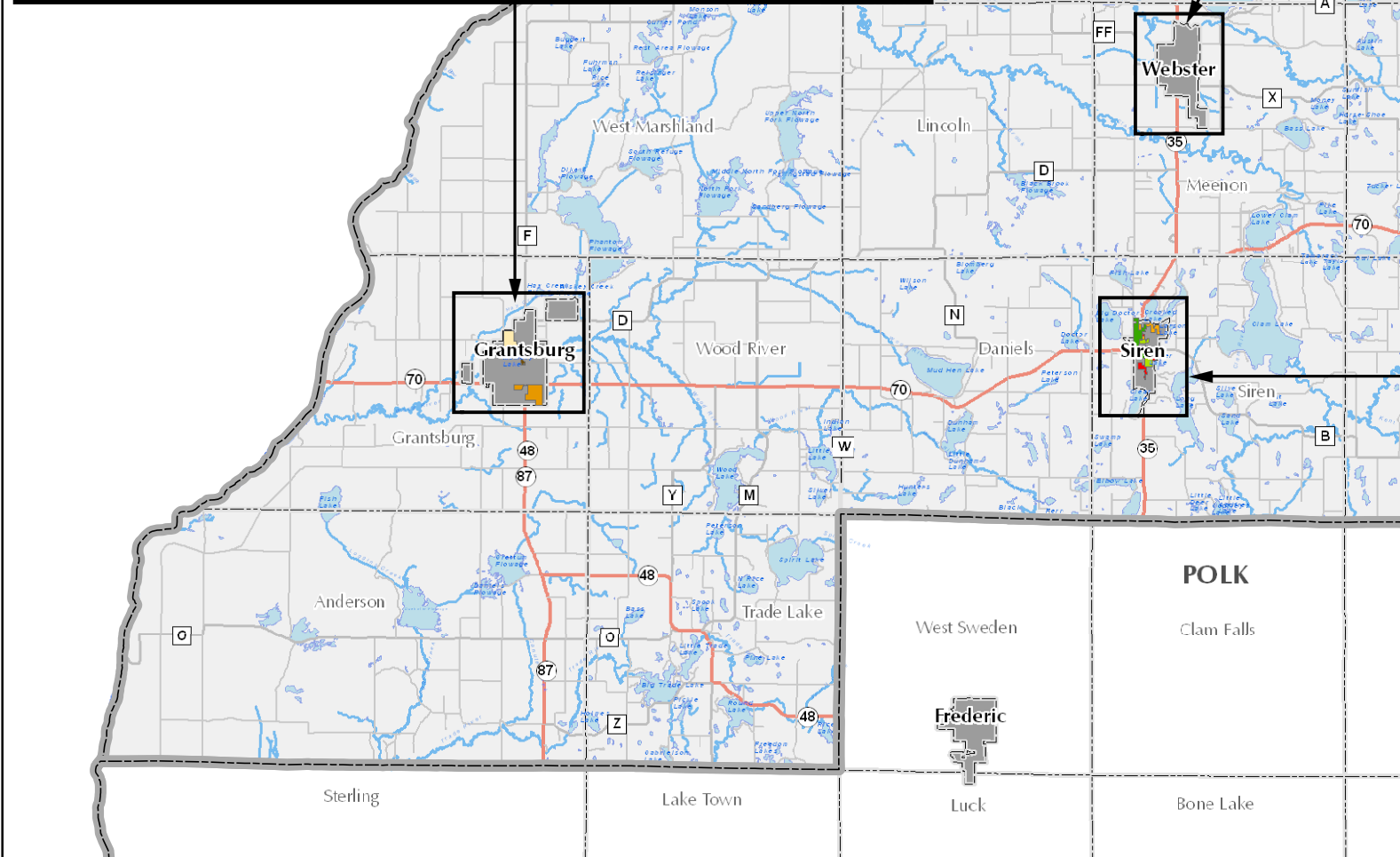
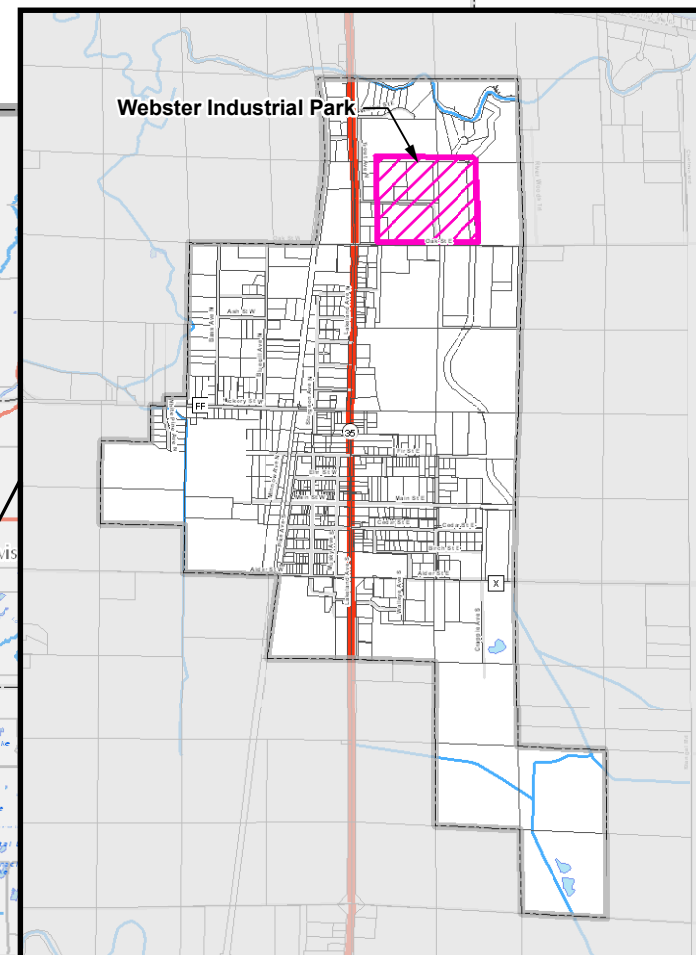
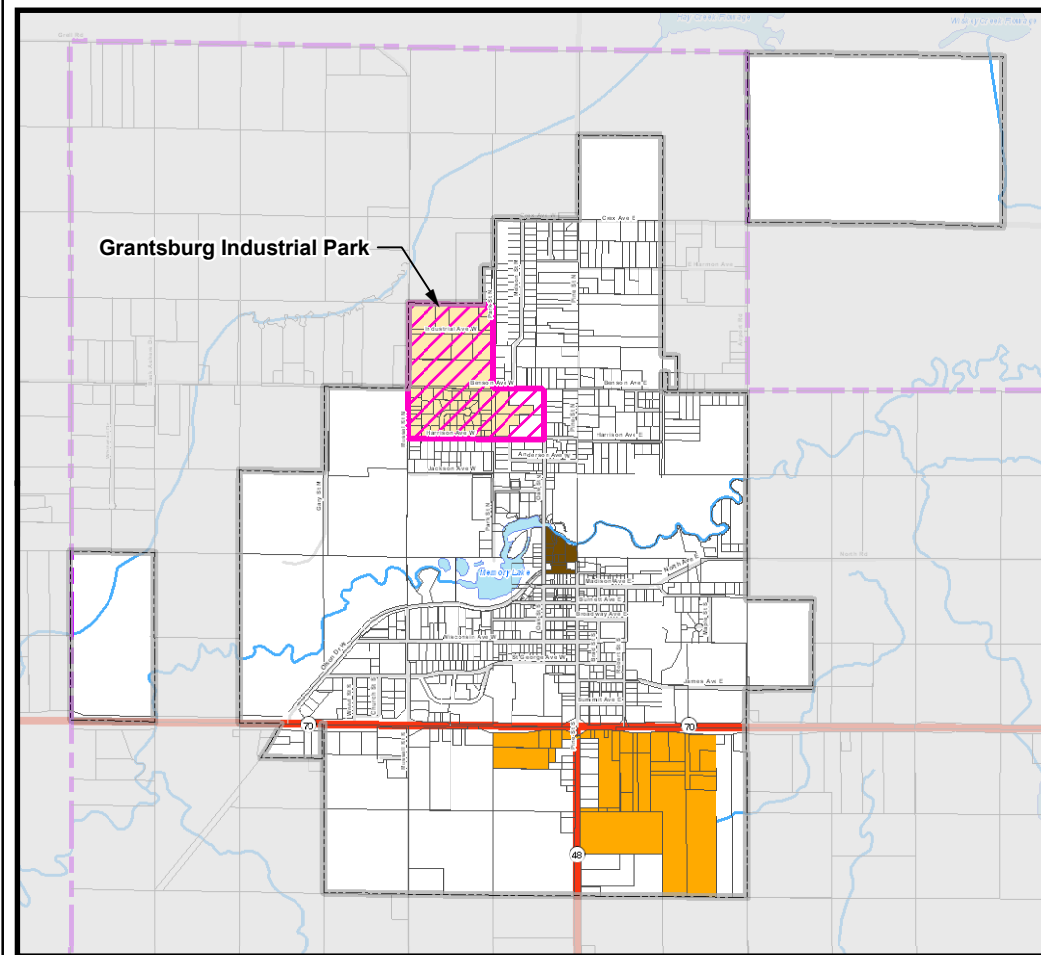
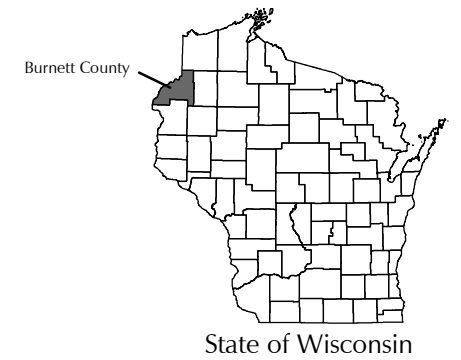
The BRRTS's database contains both open and closed site listings. Open sites are contaminated sites in need of clean up or where cleanup is still underway. Closed sites have completed all clean up requirements and have received a case closure letter from DNR.

For Burnett County the following information was obtained from the BRRTS database for the 279 remediation activities found:

- ◆ 0 open spill sites
- ◆ 12 open or conditionally closed LUST sites
- ◆ 3 open general property sites
- ◆ 21 open ERP sites
- ◆ 204 closed sites
- ◆ 39 NAR sites

Further review of these sites would be required to determine their feasibility for economic development.

MAP 6 - 1 INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND TAX INCREMENT DISTRICTS Burnett County, Wisconsin

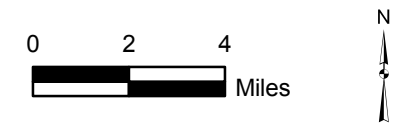


Legend

Base Layers	Grantsburg TIF Districts
State Highway	TIF #1, 2 & 3
County Highway	TIF #4
Town Road	TIF #5
Rivers	Siren TIF Districts
Lakes	TID #2 Original
Village Boundary	TID #2 Amendment 1
Town Boundary	TID #2 Amendment 2
County Boundary	TID #2 Amendment 3

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

Source: Map generated using data from MSA and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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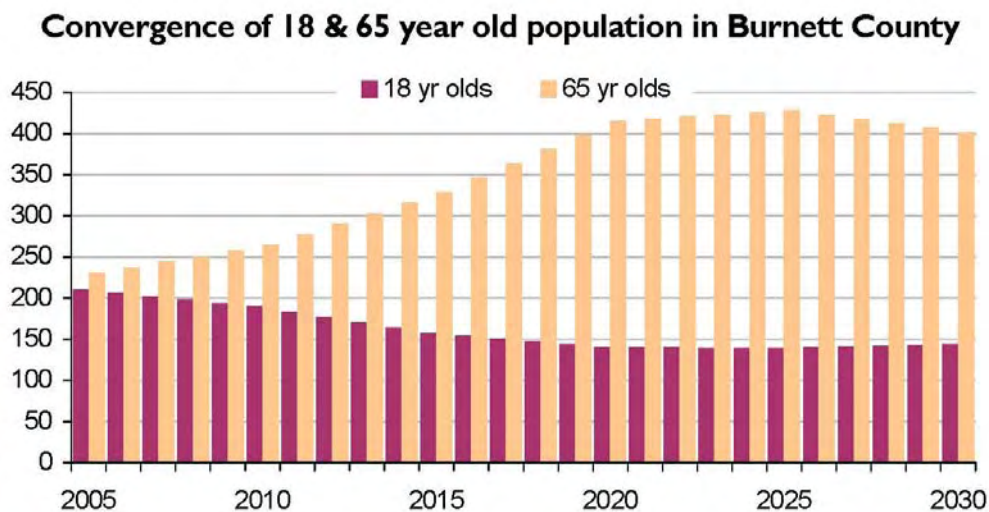
6.3 Employment Forecast

Future Population and Labor Supply

The decline in population from natural causes will have an impact on the potential labor force in the county in about 2020. Based on Figure 6-8, the number reaching retirement age of 65 will begin to exceed the population reaching entry age to the labor force somewhere around 2015. It should be noted that not all 18 year olds enter the labor market just as not all retirements occur at 65. The degree that the population participates in the labor force is called the labor force participation rate and it varies by location, age, sex, race, and ethnicity. It is possible that in time, the county's labor force will begin to decrease as the share of population in the middle age groups decline.

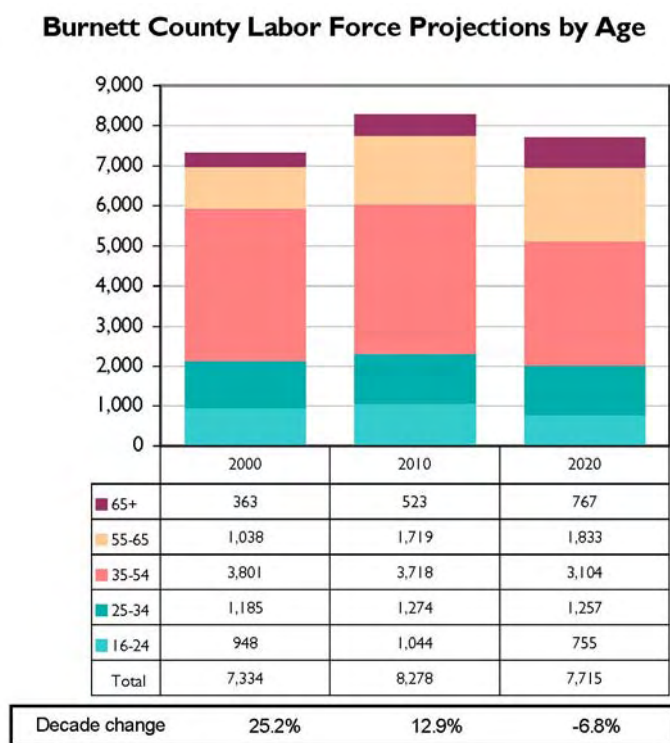
Figure 6-9 visually demonstrates the aging of two major groups in the labor population. The impact of an increasing elderly population is significant on many levels, not only on labor force supply but also in the demand for services. This will offer new challenges in the near future for businesses to provide these additional services while dealing with the possibility of a declining labor force in the county. In the immediate future labor supply will continue to increase but that growth will be much slower than in the previous 10 years.

Figure 6-7
Labor Force participation Trends for 18 and 65 Year Olds,
Burnett County



Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, found in Burnett County Workforce Profile.

Figure 6-8
Labor Force Participation Trends, Burnett County



Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, August 2004

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue (DOR) released its quarterly economic outlook report in July of 2009. Their predictions for employment growth are less than encouraging. According to the report, Wisconsin's economy will likely contract during the remainder of 2009 following the national trend. Unemployment is expected to peak at 10.3% in 2010 before receding. The manufacturing and construction industries have been particularly hard hit by the recession. The main drivers of this current economic decline are slumping housing and credit markets, combined with higher gas and food prices, which are negatively impacting consumer spending.

Wisconsin's projected employment decline for this year is estimated at 0.5%, and next year is estimated at 0.4%. This is in contrast to the 0.5% job growth that Wisconsin witnessed in 2007. The DOR is expecting Wisconsin's job growth to recover toward the end of 2009 with a 0.9% increase in 2010 and 1.6% in 2011. This job growth is expected to be fueled by growth in the services industry and slower declines in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Service industries, particularly the Education and Health Services and the Professional and Business Services sectors supported job creation as employment in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors lagged in 2007. These two sectors increased their participation in Wisconsin's total employment to 24% in 2008 from 17 percent in 1990. During the same time period, the two largest private sectors of the economy, Manufacturing and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities fell from 43% to 36% of their share of total employment.

Despite the slower growth and projected decline in job growth, Wisconsin's total personal income rose 5.3 percent in 2007 and is expected to continue on a slower growth pattern for the next two years at 3.4% in 2008 and 2.6% in 2009. After the expected slow down in personal income growth, Wisconsin is predicted to return to a healthy growth of 4.4% and 5.2% in 2010 and 2011, respectively.

In December of 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WDWD) released a report titled *Wisconsin Projections 2004 - 2014: Employment in Industries and Occupations*, which examined jobs in over 70 industries and 750 occupations. Overall, the number of jobs in Wisconsin is expected to grow by 12% from 3.03 to 3.38 million jobs during the ten year time frame. Wisconsin's manufacturing sector has declined over the past several years and this sector is anticipated to continue to decline in its participation in the employment market, with a loss of an estimated 6,930 jobs by 2014 (1.4% decline in total employment). The manufacturing industries expected to lose the most jobs are machinery manufacturing, paper manufacturing, and electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing. The manufacturing industries projected to add the most jobs are wood products, fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, plastics and rubber products, and food product manufacturing.

The services sector will be the job growth leader, spurred on by the aging of Wisconsin's population, technological innovations in health and computer services, and continued outsourcing of business functions. Over 54% of the new jobs in the services sector will be in health and education, or professional and business services. Another sector expected to add numerous jobs is retail trade, which is predicted to add over 26,000 jobs by 2014. This increase is expected due to population and tourism growth, as well as the likelihood that people will continue to prepare fewer meals at home. Tables 6-15 through 6-18 detail the projections provided by the WI Department of Workforce Development.

Table 6-15
Wisconsin Employment Growth Trends, Part 1 of 4

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment (1)	2014 Projected Employment (1)	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004 - 2014 Percent Change
Total, All Nonfarm Industries	3,032,810	3,380,410	347,600	11.5%
Total, Without Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Worker:	2,817,610	3,158,190	340,580	12.1%
Natural Resources and Mining	3,870	3,700	-170	-4.4%
Construction	126,730	150,300	23,570	18.6%
Construction of Buildings	31,520	36,700	5,180	16.4%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	13,560	15,600	2,040	15.0%
Specialty Trade Contractors	81,660	98,000	16,340	20.0%
Manufacturing	502,630	495,700	-6,930	-1.4%
Durable Goods	311,740	305,500	-6,240	-2.0%
Wood Product Manufacturing	25,960	27,800	1,840	7.1%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	11,040	10,640	-400	-3.6%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	20,280	19,200	-1,080	-5.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	69,460	70,900	1,440	2.1%
Machinery Manufacturing	68,310	63,100	-5,210	-7.6%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	22,550	22,300	-250	-1.1%
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Mfg	24,570	21,800	-2,770	-11.3%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	36,580	39,200	2,620	7.2%
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	16,870	15,800	-1,070	-6.3%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	16,120	14,760	-1,360	-8.4%
Nondurable Goods	190,900	190,210	-690	-0.4%
Food Manufacturing	61,390	63,100	1,710	2.8%
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	2,950	3,140	190	6.4%
Textile Mills	1,760	970	-790	-44.9%
Textile Product Mills	2,130	1,740	-390	-18.3%
Apparel Manufacturing	1,590	750	-840	-52.8%
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	1,400	1,120	-280	-20.0%
Paper Manufacturing	38,500	35,100	-3,400	-8.8%
Printing and Related Support Activities	33,210	33,100	-110	-0.3%
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	370	340	-30	-8.1%
Chemical Manufacturing	14,520	15,350	830	5.7%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	33,080	35,500	2,420	7.3%

Table 6-16
Wisconsin Employment Growth Trends, Part 2 of 4

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment (1)	2014 Projected Employment (1)	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004 - 2014 Percent Change
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	554,430	606,200	51,770	9.3%
Wholesale Trade	114,550	126,600	12,050	10.5%
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	64,210	72,490	8,280	12.9%
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	44,820	47,770	2,950	6.6%
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	5,520	6,350	830	15.0%
Retail Trade	318,130	344,600	26,470	8.3%
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	39,020	42,600	3,580	9.2%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	10,570	11,800	1,230	11.6%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	8,580	9,890	1,310	15.3%
Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies De	28,220	31,500	3,280	11.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	58,150	60,600	2,450	4.2%
Health and Personal Care Stores	16,430	18,620	2,190	13.3%
Gasoline Stations	23,290	22,130	-1,160	-5.0%
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	18,610	19,830	1,220	6.6%
Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	12,960	14,610	1,650	12.7%
General Merchandise Stores	62,020	65,600	3,580	5.8%
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	17,330	19,790	2,460	14.2%
Nonstore Retailers	22,950	27,630	4,680	20.4%
Transportation and Warehousing	110,180	123,900	13,720	12.5%
Air Transportation	5,310	5,860	550	10.4%
Rail Transportation	3,190	3,120	-70	-2.2%
Water Transportation	1,240	1,280	40	3.2%
Truck Transportation	46,390	51,910	5,520	11.9%
Transit and Ground Passenger Transport	13,740	16,960	3,220	23.4%
Pipeline Transportation	210	200	-10	-4.8%
Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation	370	510	140	37.8%
Support Activities for Transportation	4,540	5,170	630	13.9%
Postal Service	14,580	14,470	-110	-0.8%
Couriers and Messengers	9,560	10,410	850	8.9%
Warehousing and Storage	11,060	14,030	2,970	26.9%
Utilities	11,570	11,100	-470	-4.1%

Table 6-17
Wisconsin Employment Growth Trends, Part 3 of 4

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment (1)	2014 Projected Employment (1)	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004 - 2014 Percent Change
Information	50,250	54,400	4,150	8.3%
Publishing Industries	19,120	22,020	2,900	15.2%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	3,920	4,390	470	12.0%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	4,910	4,760	-150	-3.1%
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	120	160	40	33.3%
Telecommunications	13,630	12,230	-1,400	-10.3%
Internet, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Service	8,480	10,760	2,280	26.9%
Other Information Services	80	90	10	12.5%
Financial Activities	157,550	175,800	18,250	11.6%
Finance and Insurance	129,880	144,000	14,120	10.9%
Monetary Authorities - Central Bank	*	*	*	*
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	54,060	57,930	3,870	7.2%
Securities, Commodity Contracts, Other Financial Activities	9,210	11,210	2,000	21.7%
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	65,400	73,480	8,080	12.4%
Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	27,670	31,800	4,130	14.9%
Real Estate	18,360	21,420	3,060	16.7%
Rental and Leasing Services	8,870	9,920	1,050	11.8%
Lessors Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (ex Copyrighted W	430	470	40	9.3%
Professional and Business Services	252,530	309,800	57,270	22.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	89,500	108,000	18,500	20.7%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	39,830	45,800	5,970	15.0%
Administrative/Support and Waste Mgmt/Remediation	123,200	156,000	32,800	26.6%
Administrative and Support Services	118,130	149,690	31,560	26.7%
Waste Management and Remediation Service	5,070	6,310	1,240	24.5%
Education and Health Services	597,990	730,700	132,710	22.2%
Educational Services, Including State and Local Gov	260,670	297,700	37,030	14.2%
Health Care/Social Assistance, Inc State/Local Gov Hos	337,320	433,000	95,680	28.4%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	99,480	135,700	36,220	36.4%
Hospitals, Including State and Local Government	108,570	133,200	24,630	22.7%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	68,870	84,800	15,930	23.1%
Social Assistance	60,400	79,300	18,900	31.3%

Table 6-18
Wisconsin Employment Growth Trends, Part 4 of 4

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment (1)	2014 Projected Employment (1)	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004 - 2014 Percent Change
Leisure and Hospitality	250,590	288,800	38,210	15.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	34,470	38,000	3,530	10.2%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries	6,860	7,500	640	9.3%
Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution	1,600	1,710	110	6.9%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	26,010	28,800	2,790	10.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	216,120	250,800	34,680	16.0%
Accommodation	30,720	35,800	5,080	16.5%
Food Services and Drinking Places	185,410	215,000	29,590	16.0%
Other Services (Except Government)	141,600	155,500	13,900	9.8%
Repair and Maintenance	21,460	23,560	2,100	9.8%
Personal and Laundry Services	26,070	28,640	2,570	9.9%
Religious/Grantmaking/Civic/Professional Organizations	87,800	97,600	9,800	11.2%
Private Households	6,270	5,710	-560	-8.9%
Government	179,450	187,300	7,850	4.4%
Federal Government, Excluding Postal Service	14,980	15,000	20	0.1%
State Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals	34,760	36,300	1,540	4.4%
Local Government, Excluding Education and Hospitals(2)	129,720	136,000	6,280	4.8%
Self-Employed and Unpaid Family Workers, All Jobs	215,200	222,220	7,020	3.3%
Self-Employed Workers, All Jobs	212,910	220,390	7,480	3.5%
Unpaid Family Workers, All Jobs	2,290	1,840	-450	-19.7%

Notes:

(1) Employment is a count of jobs rather than people, and includes all part- and full-time nonfarm jobs.

Employment is rounded to the nearest ten. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

(2) Local government employment includes tribal owned operations.

* Data is not available.

Information is derived using 2004 CES (3/05 Benchmark), 2004 QCEW, and November 2004 OES data.

Unpublished data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and US Census Bureau is also used.

To the extent possible the projections take into account anticipated changes in Wisconsin's economy between 2004 and 2014.

It is important to note that unanticipated events may affect the accuracy of the projections.

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

The employment projections illustrated in Tables 6-15 through 6-18 provide an overall outlook of the state of Wisconsin. Burnett County and communities in Burnett can utilize these projections as they plan for economic growth in the near future. It makes logical sense to target industries and sectors that are expected to grow. Simultaneously, Burnett County must also concentrate the unique characteristics that set the county and its communities apart from other locations. These distinctive qualities could be used to help market and attract growing industries.

6.4 Economic Development Trends and Outlook

While long-term employment projections do not exist for individual counties, the Department of Workforce Development does compile reports for regional jurisdictions. Burnett County is part of the northwestern Wisconsin region, along with Douglas, Washburn, Bayfield, Sawyer, Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, and Taylor Counties. In many ways, these counties face similar economic development issues. As shown in Table 6-19, the overall number of employment opportunities is expected to increase by 6.2% from 2006 to 2016. The sectors that are expected to see the greatest increase in the number of jobs are education and health (14.2%); leisure and hospitality (10.8%); information, professional services, and other services (11.0%); and financial activities (10.0%). The sectors that will likely experience the greatest loss in jobs are in food and machinery manufacturing. As discussed in Section 6.3, many of these trends reflect state-wide and national trends.

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission completed a 2008 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Annual Report. The U.S. Department of Commerce designated the Northwest Regional Planning Commission as an Economic Development District in 1973 and provides funding to the NWRPC for economic development issues. The NWRPC also has a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) committee made up of members from each county and tribe in the region. The report notes that Burnett County and the region tend to have poverty rates than the rest of the state because the relatively high concentration of jobs in low-paying industries and an influx of retired people who are on fixed incomes.

The report also notes that tourism is an increasingly important industry for Burnett County and the northwest region. Since 1994, tourism expenditures in Burnett County have increased by 201.8%, whereas the increase in tourism expenditures state-wide is 121.7%. Furthermore, the Wisconsin Department of Tourism estimates that 774 full-time equivalent jobs are created through tourism in Burnett County. The NWRPC expects tourism to become an even more important part of the local economy in coming years.

To build on the region's strengths and to promote greater economic development opportunities in the region, the NWRPC developed the following economic development goals:

1. Attract, retain, and expand sound industries for the purpose of creating high-skill/ high-wage jobs. Target industries that utilize new or improved technology as a basis.
2. Provide technical assistance to local units of government with capacity building activities that create and maintain the essential community infrastructure necessary to support business development.
3. Expand wood products industries in the region to utilize the abundant timber resources.
4. Improve and build upon the strong, existing tourism industry for the purpose of drawing young people to the region, drawing capital into the area, and to expand tourism employment to raise income levels and consistency of employment year-round.
5. Protect, conserve, and encourage the efficient management of the region's forest, water, land, and other natural resources
6. Provide all residents with an opportunity to obtain decent, safe, affordable, and sanitary housing.

Table 6-19
Northwestern Wisconsin Employment Growth Trends

Northwest Wisconsin Workforce Development Area Industry Employment Projections, 2006-2016
(Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn counties)

NAICS	Industry Title	Estimated Employment ⁽¹⁾			
		2006	2016	Change	% Change
	Total, All Nonfarm Industries	70,370	74,820	4,450	6.3%
1133, 21, 23	Construction/ Mining/ Natural Resources	3,420	3,690	270	7.9%
31-33	Manufacturing	12,840	12,690	-150	-1.2%
311	Food Manufacturing	1,460	1,310	-150	-10.3%
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	4,930	4,900	-30	-0.6%
333	Machinery Manufacturing	1,700	1,590	-110	-6.5%
42, 44-45	Trade	10,780	10,820	40	0.4%
445	Food and Beverage Stores	2,080	2,040	-40	-1.9%
48-49, 22	Transportation and Utilities (Including US Postal)	4,110	4,360	250	6.1%
52-53	Financial Activities	2,310	2,540	230	10.0%
61-62	Education and Health Services (Including State and Local Government)	13,550	15,480	1,930	14.2%
611	Educational Services (Including State and Local Government)	5,840	6,090	250	4.3%
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,190	2,360	170	7.8%
71-72	Leisure and Hospitality	8,060	8,930	870	10.8%
51, 54-56, 81	Information/ Prof. Services/ Other Services ⁽²⁾	7,190	7,980	790	11.0%
	Government (Excluding US Postal, State and Local Education and Hospitals) ⁽³⁾	8,110	8,340	230	2.8%

Notes:

Information is derived using 2006 CES and 2006 QCEW data. Unpublished data from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Census Bureau is also used.

To the extent possible, the projections take into account anticipated changes in Wisconsin's economy from 2006 to 2016. It is important to note that unanticipated events may affect the accuracy of the projections.

Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, November 2008

In summary, the following economic development trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years.

- ◆ Employment in manufacturing is expected to remain steady or decline slightly. Particular sectors such as food and machinery manufacturing are expected to decline, while wood product manufacturing may increase.
- ◆ Employment in the following sectors is expected to grow: construction, mining and natural resources; transportation and utilities, financial activities, education and health services, leisure and hospitality; and information and professional services, including government.
- ◆ Employment make-up by industry sector is not likely to change drastically; however, there is likely to be a shift away from manufacturing in favor of some of the aforementioned industries that will likely see more growth over the next decade.

- ◆ Growth in industry earnings will outpace growth in employment.
- ◆ Agriculture will remain strong.
- ◆ Industry sectors will remain strong by incorporating new technologies.
- ◆ Rural residential development will challenge land based industries like tourism and agriculture.
- ◆ Labor force participation rates will decline as population ages.
- ◆ Unemployment rates are expected to decline as the population ages.
- ◆ The rate of personal income growth is expected to accelerate over the next five years.
- ◆ Higher personal incomes are expected to help close government spending gaps through increased revenues.
- ◆ Projected 2016 job growth of 6.3% is expected.

6.5 Economic Development Programs

Federal Programs

Small Business Administration (SBA)

The 7(a) Loan Guaranty Program is one of SBA's primary lending programs. It provides loans to small businesses unable to secure financing on reasonable terms through normal lending channels. The program operates through private-sector lenders that provide loans which are, in turn, guaranteed by the SBA -- the Agency has no funds for direct lending or grants.

SBA LocDoc Loan Program further streamlines the making of small business loans. The maximum loan is \$150,000. The SBA provides a response within 36 hours of receiving a complete application. Allows for an SBA guarantee of up to 80 percent for loans up to \$100,000, and up to 75 percent for loans over \$100,000 up to \$150,000.

Microloan Program provides short-term loans of up to \$35,000 to small businesses and not-for-profit child-care centers for working capital or the purchase of inventory, supplies, furniture, fixtures, machinery and/or equipment.

The Certified Development Company Loan Program provides long-term, fixed-rate financing to small businesses to acquire real estate or machinery or equipment for expansion or modernization.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

The Value-Added Agriculture Product Market Development Grants Program provides grants for two activities: (1) developing a feasibility study or business plan necessary to establish a viable value-added marketing opportunity for an agricultural product; and (2) acquiring working capital

to operate a value-added business venture that allows the producer(s) to better compete in domestic and international markets. Value-added is defined as a change in the physical state or form of the product, changing the manner of production of the product that enhances its value, or using an agricultural product or commodity to produce renewable energy on a farm or ranch. The maximum award per grant is \$500,000.

The Business and Industry (B&I) Direct Loan Program provides loans to public entities and private parties who cannot obtain credit from other sources. Loans to private parties can be made for improving, developing, or financing business and industry, creating jobs, and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities (including pollution abatement). This type of assistance is available in rural areas (this includes all areas other than cities or unincorporated areas of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urban or urbanizing areas).

The Business and Industry (B&I) Guaranteed Loan Program helps create jobs and stimulates rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses. This program provides guarantees up to 80 percent of a loan made by a commercial lender. Loan proceeds may be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate, and certain types of debt refinancing. The primary purpose is to create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural communities. This is achieved by expanding the lending capability of private lenders in rural areas, helping them make and service quality loans that provide lasting community benefits. This program represents a true private- public partnership.

The Intermediary Re-lending Program (IRP) helps finance business facilities and community development projects in rural areas. This is achieved through loans made by the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS) to intermediaries. Intermediaries re-lend funds to ultimate recipients for business facilities or community development. Intermediaries establish revolving loan funds so collections from loans made to ultimate recipients in excess of necessary operating expenses and debt payments will be used for more loans to ultimate recipients.

The Rural Business Enterprise Grants Program is for financing and developing small and emerging private businesses with less than \$1,000,000 in revenues, and which will have fewer than 50 new employees. There is no maximum dollar limit for any one project. Funds can be used for technical assistance, revolving loan program, incubator/industrial buildings, and industrial park improvements.

State Programs

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

- ◆ The BDI Micro Loan Program is designed to provide financial assistance for the start-up or expansion of businesses involving persons with disabilities.
- ◆ The Community Development Block Grant – Economic Development Program provides grants to communities to loan to businesses for start-up, retention, and expansion projects based on the number of jobs created or retained.

- ◆ The Customized Labor Training Fund provides training grants to businesses that are implementing new technology or production processes. The program can provide up to 50 percent of the cost of customized training.
- ◆ The Dairy 2020 Initiative awards grants and loans for business and feasibility planning to dairy producers and processors considering a modernization or expansion project.
- ◆ The Early Planning Grant helps individual entrepreneurs and small businesses throughout Wisconsin obtain the professional services necessary to evaluate the feasibility of a proposed start up or expansion.
- ◆ The Economic Impact Early Planning Grant Program offers matching grants that can cover up to 75 percent of project costs--up to \$3,000--to help entrepreneurs and small businesses obtain professional services to develop a comprehensive business plan. A business plan is necessary to receive funding for the other gaming programs as well as to attract private financing. A Special Opportunity Grant provides up to \$15,000 for projects that will have a statewide impact.
- ◆ The Economic Diversification Loan Program provides low interest loans to existing businesses interested in establishing or expanding operations in Wisconsin. Applicants must provide a comprehensive business plan that describes the proposed project. Applicant can receive up to 75 percent of eligible costs. The actual award is based upon the project's viability, the number of jobs created or retained, and the extent to which the project will help diversify the local economy.
- ◆ The Economic Impact Loan Program provides low interest loans to existing Wisconsin businesses interested in modernizing or improving their operations. Applicants must demonstrate that they have been affected by gaming and have a comprehensive business plan that describes the proposed project. Applicants can receive 75 percent of eligible costs--up to \$100,000. The actual award amount is based upon the project's viability, number of jobs created or retained and the project's economic impact on the community.
- ◆ The Employee Ownership Assistance Loan Program can help a group of employees purchase a business by providing individual awards up to \$15,000 for feasibility studies or professional assistance. The business under consideration must have expressed its intent to downsize or close.
- ◆ The Enterprise Development Zone Program provides site specific tax incentives to new or expanding businesses whose projects will affect distressed areas.
- ◆ The Technology Development Fund provides gap financing to help businesses who engaged in research and development for technologies that have potential to provide economic benefit to the entire state.
- ◆ Industrial Revenue Bonds are a means of financing the construction and equipping of manufacturing plants and a limited number of non-manufacturing facilities. The

municipality is not responsible for debt service on IRBs, nor is it liable in the case of default. IRBs are also exempt from federal income tax.

- ◆ The Major Economic Development Program offers low-interest loans for business development projects that create a significant economic impact.
- ◆ The Minority Business Development Fund offers low-interest loans for start-up, expansion or acquisition projects. To qualify for the fund, a business must be 51-percent controlled, owned, and actively managed by minority-group members, and the project must retain or increase employment.
- ◆ The Milk Volume Production Program is designed to assist dairy producers that are undertaking capital improvement projects that will result in a significant increase in Wisconsin's milk production. Only those projects that have a comprehensive business plan and can demonstrate that they will have a long term sustainable impact upon Wisconsin's milk production will be successful.
- ◆ The Dairy Manufacturing Facility Investment Credit is a tax credit program that provides up to \$700,000 in tax credits to dairy businesses that have modernized or expanded their facilities in Wisconsin. The amount of money allocated depends on several factors, including the number of jobs created by the upgrade project, the impact that the project will have on the dairy industry in Wisconsin, whether the area in which the project will take place is economically distressed, and whether the dairy facility has received previous assistance from the Department of Commerce.
- ◆ The Qualified New Business Venture is another tax credit program that offers assistance to new businesses that are engaged in developing proprietary technology. The qualifying business can receive a maximum of \$4 million in tax credits.
- ◆ The Recycling Early Planning Grant Program awards funds for business plans, marketing assistance, and feasibility studies on the start-up or expansion of a recycling business.
- ◆ The Recycling Loan Program awards loans for the purchase of equipment that make products from recycled materials, or make equipment necessary to manufacture these products.
- ◆ The Recycling Technology Assistance Program provides low cost loans to fund research and development of products or processes using recovered or recyclable materials. Eligible activities include product development and testing, process development and assessment, specialized research, and technical assistance.
- ◆ The Rural Economic Development Microloan Program is designed to provide working capital or fixed asset financing for businesses located in rural communities.
- ◆ Tax Incremental Financing helps cities, villages and towns in Wisconsin attract industrial and commercial growth in underdeveloped and blighted areas. A city, village or town can designate a specific area within its boundaries as a TIF district and develop a plan to

improve its property values. Taxes generated by the increased property values pay for land acquisition or needed public works.

- ◆ The Technology Development Loan Program was established in 1994 to assist Wisconsin businesses that have developed technological innovations that have the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the state. This program is designed to assist the business in bringing the new technology to commercialization.
- ◆ The Technology Development Fund Program was established in 1984 to assist Wisconsin businesses research and develop technological innovations that have the potential to provide significant economic benefit to the state.
- ◆ The Technology Zone Tax Credit Program contains five million dollars in tax credits for high-tech business development.
- ◆ The Wisconsin CAPCO Program is intended to increase investment of venture capital funds into small business enterprises which have traditionally had difficulty in attracting institutional venture capital.
- ◆ The Brownfields Initiative provides grants to persons, businesses, local development organizations, and municipalities for environmental remediation activities for brownfield sites where the owner is unknown, cannot be located or cannot meet the cleanup costs.
- ◆ The Small Business Clean Air Assistance Program helps small business owners who are subject to clean air regulations by serving as a liaison between small businesses and the state or federal agencies. To be eligible, businesses must employ fewer than 100 people.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

The Transportation Economic Assistance Program provides 50% state grants to governing bodies, private businesses, and consortiums for road, rail, harbor and airport projects that help attract employers to Wisconsin, or encourage business and industry to remain and expand in the state.

Wisconsin Housing & Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

The WHEDA Small Business Guarantee helps applicants acquire or expand a small business.

The **Linked Deposit Loan Subsidy Program** helps women and minority-owned businesses by reducing the interest rate on loans made by local lenders.

The **Agribusiness Guarantee** helps small businesses develop or expand production of products using Wisconsin's raw commodities.

CROP (Credit Relief Outreach Program) provides loan guarantees for agricultural production.

FARM (Farm Asset Reinvestment Management) provides loan guarantees for agricultural expansion and modernization.

Beginning Farmer Bond Program offers low interest rates to beginning farmers.

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

The Agricultural Development and Diversification Grant Program annually provides funding - currently \$400,000 per year with a maximum grant amount of \$50,000 - to projects that are likely to stimulate Wisconsin's farm economy with new production or marketing techniques, alternative crops or enterprises, new value-added products, or new market research. ADD grants are awarded competitively to individuals, associations, agribusinesses, and industry groups.

The Dairy Investment Tax Credit is intended to reduce the net cost of durable assets, such as milking parlors, barns, manure handling equipment, feed storage structures, etc., that dairy producers purchase for their operations. The tax credit is generally limited to those investments that will yield increased net economic returns on dairy farms. As such new vehicles or similar assets do not qualify for investment tax credit treatment.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC)

The Northwest Wisconsin Rural Economic Development Fund (NWREDF) administers a Revolving Loan Programs in partnership with local communities, NWRPC, and the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. NWREDF provides low-cost financing of up to \$200,000, for 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. The applicant must demonstrate that the proposed project is viable and that the business will have the economic ability to repay the loan. In 2007, ten NWREDF loans were administered that ranged in size from \$10,000 to \$200,000. Two of the loans were administered to entities in Burnett County.

Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation

The Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation (NWBDC), Wisconsin Business Innovation Corporation (WBIC), and the Northwest Wisconsin Regional Economic Development Fund (NWREDF) combine to provide loans that have totaled more than \$987,286 to more than twenty regional businesses. Every dollar of NWBDC, WBIC and NWREDF funds lent requires \$7.92 of private or funds to be invested in companies committed to the creation and/or retention of jobs. During the 2007 NWBDC Loan period, two Burnett County firms received a combined loan amount of \$70,000.

Wisconsin Rural Enterprise Fund (WREF)

The Wisconsin Rural Enterprise Fund (WREF) was formally organized as a community-based venture fund. The purpose of the fund was to provide a source of equity investment for newly formed start-up businesses that eventually would provide high-skill, high wage paying jobs for the Region and all of Northwest Wisconsin. The concept of a rural based fund for Northern Wisconsin was a new approach at the time. Since its formation, WREF has attracted several investors with a total investment of \$1,475,000.

The WREF has made investments in 10 companies since its inception. These investments have ranged from \$35,000 to \$200,000 and totaled \$1,242,598. All of the companies involved were either start-up or early-stage and the investments by WREF assisted the company to leverage

other equity funds. WREF assisted companies are indications the new hi-tech firms can be created and be successful in rural Northwest Wisconsin.

Northwest Wisconsin Manufacturing Research Center (NWMOC)

Operated through the University of Wisconsin-Stout, the Northwest Wisconsin Manufacturing Research Center (NWMOC) offers ongoing training for manufacturing companies.

Manufacturing management experts provide a wide range of services aimed at both expanding business opportunities and making business operations more efficient. NWMOC also offers workshops and certificate programs.

County Programs

The Burnett County Industrial Development Agency manages a revolving loan fund. The maximum loan amount is up to \$75,000. The funds can be used for the acquisition of land, buildings, fixed equipment, site preparation, clearance, construction or remodeling of buildings, the installation of fixed assets, and / working capital to purchase inventory or pay direct labor costs.

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) is a means of financing costs incurred by units of government to promote development within a defined area or “district”. The unit of government establishes boundaries for the TIF district, and the taxes on the increased property value within that district are used to pay the costs incurred to make the development possible.

Burnett County Development Association

The Burnett County Development Association (BCDA) has been in existence since 1985. It is tasked with promoting economic development in Burnett County. Most of its services involve making information available to businesses and residents, including what buildings are for sale, financing and business development programs that are administered through other agencies, and employment opportunities within the County.

Local Programs

Grantsburg Industrial Development Corporation owns the 40 acre industrial park in Grantsburg. The Corporation markets and fosters economic development in Burnett County with a primary focus on the Grantsburg area. According to their online resources 13 acres are currently available and they are nearing completion of a new 18,000 square foot Business Enterprise Center in the Industrial Park.

Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) (all local municipalities). Refer to Maps 6-1 through 6-7 for locations of TIF districts in Burnett County.

Grantsburg, Webster, Siren, and Danbury each have a chamber of commerce. Chambers of commerce can be a valuable economic development tool in that they promote local identity and allow for networking opportunities among businesses.

6.6 Economic Development Plans

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

In 2003, the Northwest Regional Planning Commission developed a major update to the regions comprehensive economic development strategy. This strategy provides an analysis of existing local conditions and identifies the problems, needs, and opportunities of the area. The plan also defines the regional vision, goals, and economic objectives of the district. The strategy also coordinates strategies and activities to reach the regional goals. Local units of government provided a list of projects to accomplish that will promote economic development in Northwestern Wisconsin.

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7. Intergovernmental Cooperation

From cooperative road maintenance, to fire protection service districts, to shared government buildings, Burnett County and its communities have a long history of intergovernmental cooperation. As social, economic, and geographic pressures affect change in Burnett County, units of government increasingly look to cooperative strategies for creative and cost-effective solutions to the problems of providing public services and facilities.

Intergovernmental cooperation is any arrangement by which officials of two or more jurisdictions coordinate plans, policies, and programs to address and resolve issues of mutual interest. It can be as simple as communicating and sharing information, or it can involve entering into formal intergovernmental agreements to share resources such as equipment, buildings, staff, and revenue. Intergovernmental cooperation can even involve consolidating services, consolidating jurisdictions, modifying community boundaries, or transferring territory.

The nature of the issues related to comprehensive planning necessitates intergovernmental cooperation. Communities are not islands, as many issues cross jurisdictional boundaries. Watersheds, economic conditions, commuter patterns, housing markets, media markets, and effects from growth and change are all issues that spill over municipal boundaries. Air, water, and wildlife pass over the landscape regardless of boundaries. Today, increased communication technologies and personal mobility mean that people, money, and resources also move across jurisdictions, as quickly and freely as air and water. Persons traveling along roadways use a network of transportation routes, moving between jurisdictions without even realizing it.

Frequently, the actions of one governmental unit impact others. Increasingly, units of government have come to the realization that many vital issues are regional in nature. Wisconsin has over 2,500 units of government and special purpose districts which include the following.

- ◆ 72 counties
- ◆ 190 cities
- ◆ 400 villages
- ◆ 1,260 towns
- ◆ 426 school districts
- ◆ 16 technical college districts
- ◆ Sanitary districts, drainage districts, lake protection districts, metropolitan sewage districts, etc.

Wisconsin ranks 13th nationwide in total number of governmental units and third nationwide in governmental units per capita. Having so many governmental units allows for very local representation and means that Wisconsin residents have numerous opportunities to participate in local decision making. However, the sheer number of

Units of Government in Burnett County

Burnett County is host to 34 units of government including municipalities and special purpose districts.

- ◆ Burnett County
- ◆ St. Croix Indian Tribe
- ◆ 3 villages
- ◆ 21 towns
- ◆ 3 primary school districts
- ◆ 3 lake rehabilitation districts
- ◆ 2 sanitary districts
- ◆ 6 fire protection districts

governmental units with overlapping decision making authority presents challenges. More governmental units can make communication, coordination, and effective action more difficult, creating a greater potential for conflict. Typically communication needs to move across multiple jurisdictions and involves multiple boards, commissions, committees, executives, administrators, and citizens. Goals between communities may differ and present challenges. More governmental units may also mean unwanted and wasteful duplication in the delivery of community services. Cooperation can help avoid this.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Benefits

There are many reasons intergovernmental cooperation makes sense. Following are some key examples provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.

- ◆ Cost savings – Cooperation can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. Cooperation can enable some communities to provide their residents with services that would otherwise be too costly.
- ◆ Address regional issues – By communicating and coordinating their actions, and working with regional and state jurisdictions, local communities are able to address and resolve issues that are regional in nature.
- ◆ Early identification of issues – Cooperation enables jurisdictions to identify and resolve potential conflicts at an early stage, before affected interests have established rigid positions, before political stakes have been raised, and before issues have become conflicts or crises.
- ◆ Reduced litigation – Communities that cooperate are able to resolve issues before they become mired in litigation. Reducing the possibility of costly litigation can save a community money as well as the disappointment and frustration of unwanted outcomes.
- ◆ Compatibility – Cooperation can lead to compatibility between the goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities and other jurisdictions.
- ◆ Predictability – Jurisdictions that cooperate provide greater predictability to residents, developers, businesses, and others. Lack of predictability can result in lost time, money, and opportunity.
- ◆ Understanding – As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another’s needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them.
- ◆ Trust – Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust between jurisdictions.
- ◆ History of success – When jurisdictions cooperate successfully in one area, the accomplishment creates positive feelings and an expectation that other intergovernmental issues can be resolved as well.

- ♦ Service to citizens – The biggest beneficiaries of intergovernmental cooperation are citizens for whom government was created in the first place. They may not understand, or even care about, the intricacies of a particular intergovernmental issue, but all Wisconsin residents can appreciate the benefits such as costs savings, provision of needed services, a healthy environment, and a strong economy.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation element provides information regarding the status of relationships between Burnett County and other jurisdictions, agencies, and groups. Existing intergovernmental plans and programs, plans of neighboring jurisdictions, and intergovernmental statutes are identified. Additional details on the local use of intergovernmental agreements are provided in the *Plan Recommendations Report* for each participating community.

7.1 Intergovernmental Plan Building Process

As a means to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation, the Burnett County planning process utilizes an approach that is locally driven while providing opportunities for regional and county coordination. Regional workshops are being used to facilitate the development of local comprehensive plans. Neighboring communities meet together and have opportunities to communicate throughout the planning process. Coordination of the Burnett County Comprehensive Plan was achieved through local representation on the County Planning Committee (CPC) and direct authority for plan development within the coordinated planning framework. Separate cluster meetings were held for towns and villages in the northern and southern part of the county. The cluster meetings include representatives from each local plan commission and/or town board that would meet on successive evenings about every other month. The CPC developed a framework for planning considerations, which was validated and refined at the local level for each step in the process. Local communities also provided feedback and direction during the development of the County Plan. Refer to the Issues and Opportunities element for additional information on the coordinated, intergovernmental planning effort.

The CPC also played a role relative to intergovernmental cooperation during the planning process. When the need arose, the CPC was responsible for recommending a method of resolving incompatibilities between plans and plan components of neighboring and overlapping jurisdictions.

7.2 Status of Planning in Neighboring Counties and Communities

Burnett and surrounding counties have been and are currently active in long-term planning. Each of the surrounding Wisconsin counties has applied and received state aid to assist in carrying out their comprehensive planning process. The state aid rewards vary in size from \$66,500 to \$380,000. Many of the county and community plans are in the process of being completed, while a significant number have already been adopted and are on file with the Wisconsin Department of Administration. A more specific description of each county follows.

Douglas County

Douglas County, the Wisconsin county to the north of Burnett County, submitted a multi-jurisdictional grant application for the 2007 planning grant cycle and was awarded \$290,000. In

additional to the county, 11 towns and the City of Superior are participating in the planning process. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, two plans compliant with the comprehensive planning law have been submitted by communities in Douglas County to date. The communities are the Town of Wascott, which completed its plan in 2005 and the Village of Oliver, which completed its plan in 2008.

Washburn County

Washburn County, the Wisconsin county to the east of Burnett County, submitted a multi-jurisdictional grant application for the 2001 planning grant cycle and was awarded \$222,000. In addition to the county, 14 towns and the Villages Birchwood and Minong participated in the planning process. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, eighteen plans compliant with the comprehensive planning law have been adopted by communities in Washburn County. This includes the Town of Stinnett which received a separate \$84,000 grant in 2002 to carry out comprehensive planning. Each of the adopted plans in Washburn County was prepared by the Northwest Regional Planning Commission.

Barron County

Barron County, the Wisconsin county to the southwest of Burnett County, submitted a multi-jurisdictional grant application for the 2003 planning grant cycle and was awarded \$66,500. In addition to the county, 13 towns, the Cities of Cumberland and Chetek, and the Villages of Almena and Turtle Lake participated in the planning process. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, nineteen plans compliant with the comprehensive planning law have been submitted by communities in Barron County to date. This includes the City of Rice Lake, which completed its comprehensive plan in 2003.

Polk County

Polk County, the Wisconsin county to the south of Burnett County, submitted a multi-jurisdictional grant application for the 2007 planning grant cycle and was awarded \$380,000. In addition to the county, 16 towns, eight villages, and the City of Amery are participating in the planning process. According to the Wisconsin Department of Administration, three plans compliant with the comprehensive planning law have been adopted by communities in Polk County to date. The communities and the year of plan adoption are as follows: Town of Milltown in 2002, Village of Frederic in 2003, and the City of St. Croix Falls in 2002.

The information regarding the status of neighboring county and community comprehensive plans is provided in an online library maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Administration. The library is updated periodically and was last updated on July 28, 2008.

7.3 Status of Intergovernmental Relationships

St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin

Burnett County and some of the jurisdictions within the county maintain a cooperative relationship with the St. Croix Tribe. For example, the Town of Sand Lake has a cooperative road maintenance agreement with the Tribe. Also, the Tribe provides many of its own services

to members, including law enforcement, a court system, a Head-Start educational program, health care clinics, and some social services.

The Burnett County Human Services Division has several agreements for shared services:

- ◆ The Department of Aging has an agreement to provide Title VI home delivered meals—or “meals on wheels”—to tribal members. Title VI is an Elderly Nutrition Program; 51% of participants must be at or below federal poverty guidelines. In turn, the tribe provides Title III congregate meals to non-Native Americans. Congregate meals are served to seniors in groups, usually in churches or community centers. To qualify for funding, at least 34% of participants must be at or below the federal poverty line.
- ◆ The Mental Health/ Alcohol and other Drug Abuse (AODA) Department shared the following programs with the tribe: Drug Court, The Burnett County Adolescent AODA Coalition, and the Regional Partnership Grant Program.
- ◆ Burnett County has a 161 Agreement with the St. Croix Chippewa Indians, as required by the 1983 Wisconsin Act 161. The purpose of the act was to create a mechanism for each county in Wisconsin to make payments for costs of out-of-home placement of Native American children. The agreement is not required, but many counties and tribes have entered into such agreements to more efficiently deal with the issue of out-of-home placement.
- ◆ The Burnett County Department of Health and Human Services has a Memorandum of Understanding with the tribe to allow tribal members to take advantage of some of the County’s Public Health Preparedness Programs, which are programs and plans to deal with large-scale public health threats, such as infectious diseases or bioterrorism.

School Districts

Burnett County and its communities maintain cooperative relationships with its school districts. The entire county is serviced by six school districts, with three, the Siren School District, Grantsburg School District, and the Webster School District occupying a majority of the service area. The school districts of Frederic, Shell Lake, and Spooner extend into Burnett County and in essence offer services without having any physical facilities in the county. For more information about school districts in Burnett County, please reference Section 4.4 in Chapter 4, Utilities and Community Facilities.

Adjacent Local Governments

Burnett County and its communities maintain cooperative relationships with adjacent local governments. The remainder of this chapter details the current use of intergovernmental agreements between communities and between the county and communities. The involvement of Burnett County with units of government outside the county is evidenced by its participation in regional programs and organizations.

The Northwest Wisconsin Region

Burnett County and its communities maintain a cooperative relationship with the northwest Wisconsin region. The county participates in several regional programs and organizations. Refer to Section 7.6 for details.

The State of Wisconsin

Burnett County and its communities maintain a cooperative relationship with the State of Wisconsin. The daily business of Burnett County's departments and offices requires frequent interaction with numerous state agencies. Positive working relationships with the Departments of Natural Resources, Transportation, and Administration are especially relevant to the issues and opportunities of comprehensive planning.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

Several county departments work actively with the WDNR toward the objectives of protecting the county's natural resources, utilizing up-to-date information and research, and identifying funding opportunities for natural resource related projects. The presence of Governor Knowles State Forest and Crex Meadows and other public lands provide opportunities for coordination.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WDOT)

The presences of state highways that traverse the county require considerable coordination between the county, its communities, and the WDOT.

Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA)

The WDOA Office of Intergovernmental Relations administers the state's comprehensive planning grant program. The county received funding from this program to help offset the costs of plan development and has maintained communication with the Office through the project.

Other Units of Government

In addition to state and municipal government, Burnett County and its communities maintain cooperative relationships and work actively with special purpose units of government. The county's lake protection and rehabilitation districts, sanitary districts, fire protection districts, and emergency medical service districts play vital roles in providing public services and protecting natural resources.

7.4 Inventory of Existing Agreements

Intergovernmental agreements are utilized throughout Burnett County for the cooperative provision of many public services. They include both informal, verbal agreements and formal, documented agreements. Informal agreements are commonly utilized for services such as snow plowing of shared roadways, mutual aid for protective services, and shared use of buildings or other facilities. Documented intergovernmental agreements are currently utilized in Burnett County for the following services:

- ◆ Fire protection

- ◆ Emergency medical service
- ◆ Dispatch service
- ◆ Highway maintenance
- ◆ Senior center programming
- ◆ Youth recreation program funding
- ◆ Sanitary sewer service and facilities
- ◆ Wellhead protection
- ◆ Internet service
- ◆ Library service

Descriptions of existing intergovernmental agreements to which Burnett County is a party are found in Section 7.6 (Intergovernmental Cooperation Plans and Programs Currently in Use). Descriptions of existing local agreements are found in the *Plan Recommendations Report* of each participating community. The most broadly used intergovernmental agreements in Burnett County are for fire protection, emergency medical service, solid waste and recycling, and highway maintenance.

Fire Protection

Fire protection agreements and contracts are in place throughout the county. Burnett County is served by 13 fire departments, all of which provide service to more than one governmental unit. Several towns in the county are served by multiple departments due to town development patterns, availability of transportation routes, or natural features that may limit a particular department from serving the town. Almost all fire departments have memorandums of agreement with all of the towns. The agreements typically identify the department providing fire protection and the communities and areas of the county that are served. Most agreements also detail a cost sharing formula and establish a committee or commission to facilitate and monitor the agreement. Cost sharing is typically based on the assessed value of property or population. For more information about fire protection in Burnett County, please reference Section 4.3 in Chapter 4, Utilities and Community Facilities.

**Local Cooperative Assistance
(Mutual Aid)**

Mutual aid agreements exist between communities throughout the county to address police, fire, and ambulance services. Mutual aid allows communities to share equipment, personnel, and other resources in the event that an emergency situation is beyond the capacity or ability of the primary service provider. In Burnett County, mutual aid is widespread, but is primarily established through informal, verbal agreements.

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency medical service agreements are in place throughout the county for both ambulance service and first responder service. Emergency medical service is provided by North Memorial Ambulance and there is a network of first responders that can assist while ambulances are en route.

Dispatch Service

The Burnett County Sheriff’s Department is responsible for dispatching police, fire, and ambulance services throughout the county.

Solid Waste and Recycling

At present there are no formal agreements regarding garbage pick-up in Burnett County. Curbside pick-up is only available for residents in the Village of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster. Residents in unincorporated area may contract with a private company or bring their trash to one of three solid waste transfer stations within the County.

The eight recycling centers in Burnett County are operated by the Recycling Center Commission, an intergovernmental organization that provides service to both Burnett and Washburn Counties. For more information about solid waste and recycling services, please reference section 4.7 in Chapter 4, Utilities and Community Facilities.

Sanitary Sewer Service

There are no formal agreements for shared sewer service between communities in Burnett County.

Highway and Road Maintenance

Intergovernmental agreements are utilized by the Burnett County Highway Department to provide service to towns for winter road maintenance. The county and the towns also coordinate snow-plowing services.

Additionally, Burnett County contracts with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation to provide maintenance for state roads within the county.

Some communities have verbal agreements for shared maintenance of roadways along community boundaries, but many communities have written agreements. These primarily cover winter road maintenance activities like snow plowing and salting.

Several intergovernmental agreements also exist between the towns for road maintain. For example, the Towns of Grantsburg and Wood River have a formal agreement for sharing maintenance work on each other's roadways due to some road segments being closer to the other town. As a result, the two towns share responsibility on segments that are more convenient and cost effective to maintain.

Similar agreements are in place for the following streets:

- ◆ The Town of Sand Lake has cooperative road maintenance agreement with the Town of La Follette for Larrabee Subdivision Road and Shrider Road. The Town of Sand Lake also has cooperative road maintenance agreements with the Town of Meenon for Lily Lake Road.
- ◆ The Towns of Wood River and Anderson share equipment for fixing potholes.
- ◆ The Town of Siren has a road maintenance agreement with the neighboring Towns of Meenon, La Follette, and Clam Falls (Polk County).

- ◆ The Town of Jackson plows snow for a section of road in the Town of Scott
- ◆ The Town of Anderson occasionally rents out road maintenance equipment to other towns.

7.5 Intergovernmental Cooperation Trends and Outlook

The following intergovernmental cooperation trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years. The following statements are based on recent trends that are expected to continue well into the future and on the opinions of Burnett County and municipal staff who deal with these issues.

- ◆ Intergovernmental cooperation will continue to increase as state, county, and local operating budgets become more restrictive and partnerships are pursued.
- ◆ As more jurisdictions create comprehensive plans and share them with surrounding communities, new opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation will become apparent.
- ◆ The sharing of employees, equipment, and facilities will increase locally to meet demand at reduced costs.
- ◆ State programs that provide incentives for communities that utilize intergovernmental cooperation tools are likely to increase in the future.
- ◆ The use of boundary agreements and extraterritorial review tools will increase as development pressures increase near municipal borders.
- ◆ The level of success with intergovernmental agreements will be in direct to the level of trust between communities.
- ◆ The most successful economic development efforts will require leveraging the strengths of the county as a region rather than focus on individual communities in an uncoordinated manner.
- ◆ Successful intergovernmental cooperation will require sustained commitment and investment by all affected parties to produce value over time.

7.6 Intergovernmental Cooperation Plans and Programs Currently in Use

The following plans and implementation programs are currently available for use in Burnett County with regard to intergovernmental cooperation. Existing county level intergovernmental agreements are also inventoried.

State Programs

Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA)

The Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA) is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide organization created under s. 60.23(14) of the Wisconsin Statutes to protect the interests of the state's 1,260 towns and to improve town government. In 2002 The WTA celebrated its 55th year of service to town governments and the state's 1.6 million town residents. The association is organized into six districts and is headquartered in Shawano. The WTA relies on regular district meetings, an annual statewide convention, publications, participation in cooperative training programs, and other means to support the goal of keeping grassroots government strong and efficient in Wisconsin. For further information on the WTA visit its website at www.wisctowns.com.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide association of municipalities. First established in 1898, the League acts as an information clearinghouse, lobbying organization, and legal resource for Wisconsin municipalities. Its membership consists of 386 villages and all of the 190 cities in the state. For more information on the League visit its website at www.lwm-info.org.

Wisconsin Counties Association

The Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) is an association of county governments assembled for the purpose of serving and representing counties. The direction of the organization is one that is determined by the membership and the WCA Board of Directors consistent with the parameters set forth by the WCA Constitution. For more information on WCA visit its website at www.wicounties.org.

Wisconsin Partnership

The State of Wisconsin offers local government contract purchasing, technical advice, data, and financial assistance to provide more efficient government services and increase cooperation. At www.WisconsinPartnership.wi.gov, a variety of information is provided to help local governments become more cost-effective.

Regional Programs

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

The Commission is the official comprehensive planning agency for the Northwest Wisconsin Counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn as well as the tribal nations of Bad River, Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, Lac Courte Oreilles, and St. Croix. Services provided by the Commission include comprehensive and land use planning; transportation improvement and corridor planning; open space, recreational and environmental planning; economic development; demographic information and projections; technical assistance to local governments; geographic information services and aerial photography distribution. For more information on the Commission visit its web-site at <http://www.nwrpc.com/>.

County Programs and Plans

Burnett County Development Association (BCDA)

The Burnett County Development Association assists in the retention and expansion of local businesses, and helps businesses relocate in Burnett County. The WCEDC also markets the County for business and industrial development, providing business planning, financing, infrastructure development, land use planning, and workforce development.

Tourism Assessment and Strategic Plan

Since tourism is a large part of Burnett County's economy, the Northwest Regional Planning Commission undertook a series of strategic planning sessions to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats facing Burnett County's tourist industry.

Local Plans and Programs

66.0301 - Intergovernmental Cooperation

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

Intergovernmental agreements prepared in accordance with s. 66.0301, formerly s. 66.30, are the most common form of agreement and have been used by communities for years, often in the context of sharing public services such as police, fire, or rescue. This type of agreement can also be used to provide for revenue sharing, determine future land use within a subject area, and to set temporary municipal boundaries. However, the statute does not require planning as a component of any agreement and boundary changes have to be accomplished through the normal annexation process.

66.0307 - Boundary Changes Pursuant to Approved Cooperative Plan

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

Cooperative boundary plans or agreements involve decisions regarding the maintenance or change of municipal boundaries for a period of 10 years or more. The cooperative plan must include a plan for the physical development of the territory covered by the plan, a schedule for changes to the boundary, plans for the delivery of services, an evaluation of environmental features, and a description of any adverse environmental consequences that may result from the implementation of the plan. It must also address the need for safe and affordable housing. The communities participating in the plan must hold a public hearing prior to its adoption. Once adopted, the plan must be submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Commerce for state approval. Upon approval, the cooperative plan has the force and effect of a contract.

Annexation

Wisconsin Statute, 66.021, Annexation of Territory, provides three petition methods by which annexation may occur. Annexation involves the transfer of one or more tax parcels from a town to a city or village. Cities and villages cannot annex property without the consent of landowners as required by the following petition procedures:

1. Unanimous Approval - A petition is signed by all of the electors residing in the territory and the owners of all of the real property included within the petition.
2. Notice of intent to circulate petition (direct petition for annexation) - The petition must be signed by a majority of electors in the territory and the owners of one-half of the real property either in value or in land area. If no electors reside in the territory, then only the landowners need sign the petition.
3. Annexation by referendum - A petition requesting a referendum election on the question of annexation may be filed with the city or village when signed by at least 20 percent of the electors in the territory.

Burnett County cities and villages have grown, and will likely continue to grow, through the use of annexation.

Wellhead Protection

The three incorporated villages in Burnett County do provide municipal water and do have wellhead protection plans to protect the water quality in the wells. Wellhead protection planning is utilized by municipalities to ensure the safety and quality of drinking water supplied by public wells. Wells are often sited outside the boundaries of the community served, and groundwater recharge areas extend through multiple communities. While the villages do not have formal agreements with surrounding towns, cooperative efforts are utilized to implement the goals and recommendations of wellhead protection plans.

Cooperative Planning

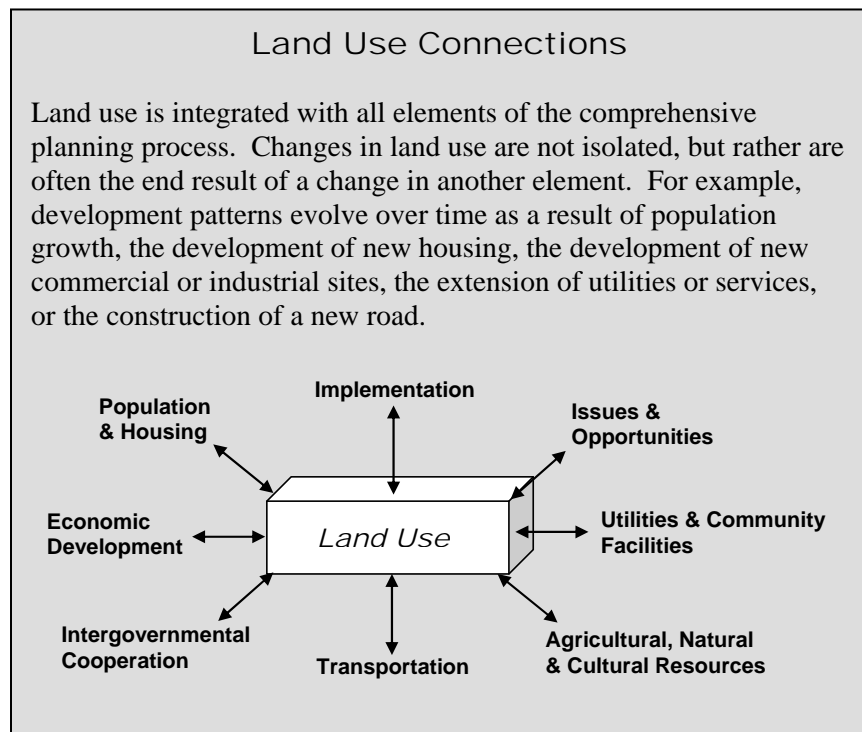
Prior to the comprehensive planning effort, cooperative land use planning had been utilized in the Burnett County area. Cooperative land use plans included:

- ◆ Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998
- ◆ Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan, 2004
- ◆ Burnett County Farmland Preservation Plan, 1982
- ◆ Burnett County Forest Comprehensive Plan Use Plan, 2006
- ◆ Burnett County Strategic Plan, 2006
- ◆ Burnett County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2004

8. Land Use

Land use is central to the process of comprehensive planning and begins with an assessment of existing conditions. Evaluating land use entails broadly classifying how land is presently used. Each type of land use has its own characteristics that can determine compatibility, location, and preference relative to other land uses. Land use analysis then proceeds by assessing the community development impacts of land ownership patterns, land management programs, and the market forces that drive development. Mapping data are essential to the process of analyzing existing development patterns, and will serve as the framework for formulating how land will be used in the future.

The land use element of the comprehensive planning process is typically the most interesting and emotionally charged to local residents and landowners. This is largely due to the fact that land use and private property rights are often directly intertwined with land use management and regulation. Land use regulations, topography, community infrastructure, private market demands, ownership patterns, and resource management all contribute to the character of the community as it is known today.



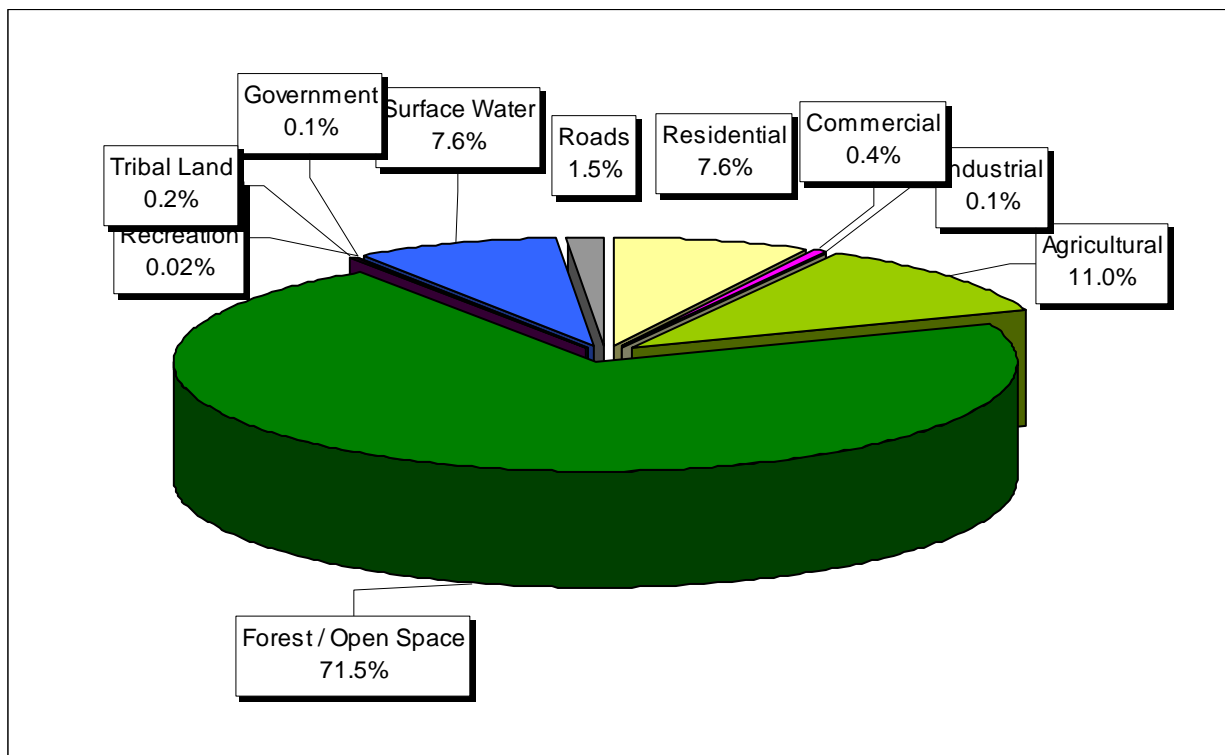
A primary function of the Land Use element is to help assess the development pattern and how it potentially impacts future land use. This analysis is intended to provide perspective as to how the components of land use relate to each other, and to help build the foundation for discovering methods of land use management that are compatible and desirable for Burnett County's long term development pattern.

8.1 Existing Land Use

Figure 8-1, Table 8-1, Table 8-2 provide a summary of land use classifications based on the Department of Revenue 2007 assessment statements and data from the county's geographic information system data. The most dominate land use category is Forest/Open Space with over 400,000 acres or about 71.7 % of the total land area. The second highest land use classification is agricultural property followed by residential lands at 7.4%. Commercial and manufacturing property only makes up 0.8 and 0.2% of the real estate in Burnett County respectively. Burnett

County can be characterized as having a predominantly rural landscape with the highest variety and densities of developed land use occurring in and around its villages. Passive land uses including agriculture, woodlots, and recreational lands account for about 80% of the county. Within the passive land uses that characterize the rural landscape, agriculture for crop production comprises nearly 11.1% of the land area, while over 71% of the county is forested. This distribution of wooded and open areas is cited by many county residents as a component of the “rural character” that defines Burnett County and makes it a desirable place to live. Intensive land uses including all forms of developed land use—residential, commercial, and industrial--account for 7.9% of the county. The majority of developed land is composed of the various forms of residential land use including (one and two-family) residential, multi-family residential, and mobile home parks, which together account for 41,580 acres. Non-residential developed land, such as commercial and industrial uses, account for another 2,571 acres of the county. Water occupies 7.7% of Burnett County including nearly 42,931 acres of both permanent and seasonal lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams. Transportation features account for 1.4% of the landscape and include road, trail, and railroad rights-of-way, public and private airports, and Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) owned lands. Map 8-1 shows Existing Land Use in the County.

Figure 8-1
Existing Land Use, Burnett County, 2008



Source: Burnett County, Wisconsin Department of Revenue (2007 Statement of Assessments as Reported on or Before 3-04-08), and Foth.

* Please note that Park and Recreation and Government land uses are only indicated for the incorporated villages.

Table 8-1
2008 Existing Land Use Inventory Summary, Burnett County

Land Use Classification	Acres	Percent of Total
Residential	42,520	6.5%
Commercial	2,346	0.4%
Industrial	536	0.1%
Agricultural	62,055	14.3%
Forest / Open Space	401,970	69.3%
Tribal Land	1,029	0.2%
Parks and Recreation	109	0.02%
Government	629	0.1%
Surface Water	43,022	7.6%
Roads	8,334	1.5%
Total	562,551	100.0%

Source: Burnett County, Wisconsin Department of Revenue (2007 Statement of Assessments as Reported on or Before 3-04-08), and Foth.

* Please note that Park and Recreation and Government land uses are only indicated for the incorporated villages.

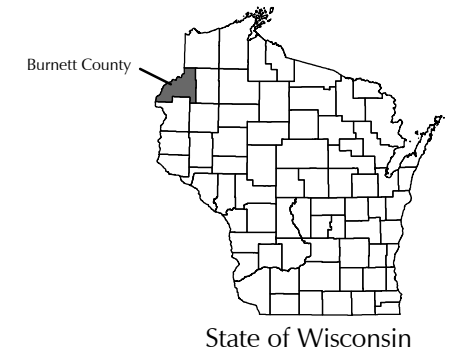
Table 8-2
2008 Existing Land Use Inventory by Town and Village, Burnett County

	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agricultural	Forest/ Open Space	Tribal Land	Surface Water	Roads	Parks and Recreation	Government	Total
T. Anderson	1,231	9	0	2,828	34,910	0	1,424	473	0	0	40,875
T. Blaine	885	18	0	1,782	40,848	0	1,225	318	0	0	45,076
T. Daniels	1,381	239	6	4,368	15,012	0	1,527	357	0	0	22,891
T. Dewey	676	39	0	9,509	12,329	86	557	367	0	0	23,563
T. Grantsburg	2,990	132	12	3,771	15,320	0	413	407	0	0	23,045
T. Jackson	2,115	70	0	360	15,141	0	4,127	459	0	0	22,273
T. La Follette	967	37	0	1,662	20,047	310	1,602	330	0	0	24,955
T. Lincoln	1,322	12	120	979	19,479	0	349	254	0	0	22,515
T. Meenon	3,860	183	10	2,060	13,640	2	1,013	470	0	0	21,238
T. Oakland	3,711	322	78	984	10,975	0	4,579	396	0	0	21,045
T. Roosevelt	409	146	0	4,000	17,330	0	499	205	0	0	22,589
T. Rusk	1,354	46	0	3,392	15,545	124	1,451	330	0	0	22,241
T. Sand Lake	1,914	39	0	1,453	16,941	135	2,374	291	0	0	23,147
T. Scott	2,545	210	12	1,961	12,301	0	4,517	331	0	0	21,877
T. Siren	2,344	244	2	2,044	14,435	222	3,261	444	0	0	22,996
T. Swiss	4,216	172	0	1,626	29,812	149	2,140	669	0	0	38,783
T. Trade Lake	1,875	41	0	8,718	9,525	0	2,132	429	0	0	22,721
T. Union	2,000	87	0	284	19,436	0	2,197	281	0	0	24,284
T. Webb Lake	2,995	72	0	0	16,535	0	3,124	443	0	0	23,170
T. West Marshland	1,382	0	0	599	41,005	0	3,227	456	0	0	46,669
T. Wood River	1,408	30	183	9,453	10,152	0	1,193	392	0	0	22,811
V. Grantsburg	440	70	57	222	534	0	50	91	52	413	1,929
V. Siren	257	78	39	0	180	0	13	76	43	53	739
V. Webster	244	51	17	0	538	0	29	65	13	163	1,120
Total	42,521	2,347	536	62,055	401,971	1,028	43,023	8,334	108	629	562,551

Source: Burnett County, Wisconsin Department of Revenue (2007 Statement of Assessments as Reported on or Before 3-04-08), and Foth.

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MAP 8 - 1 EXISTING LAND USE Burnett County, Wisconsin



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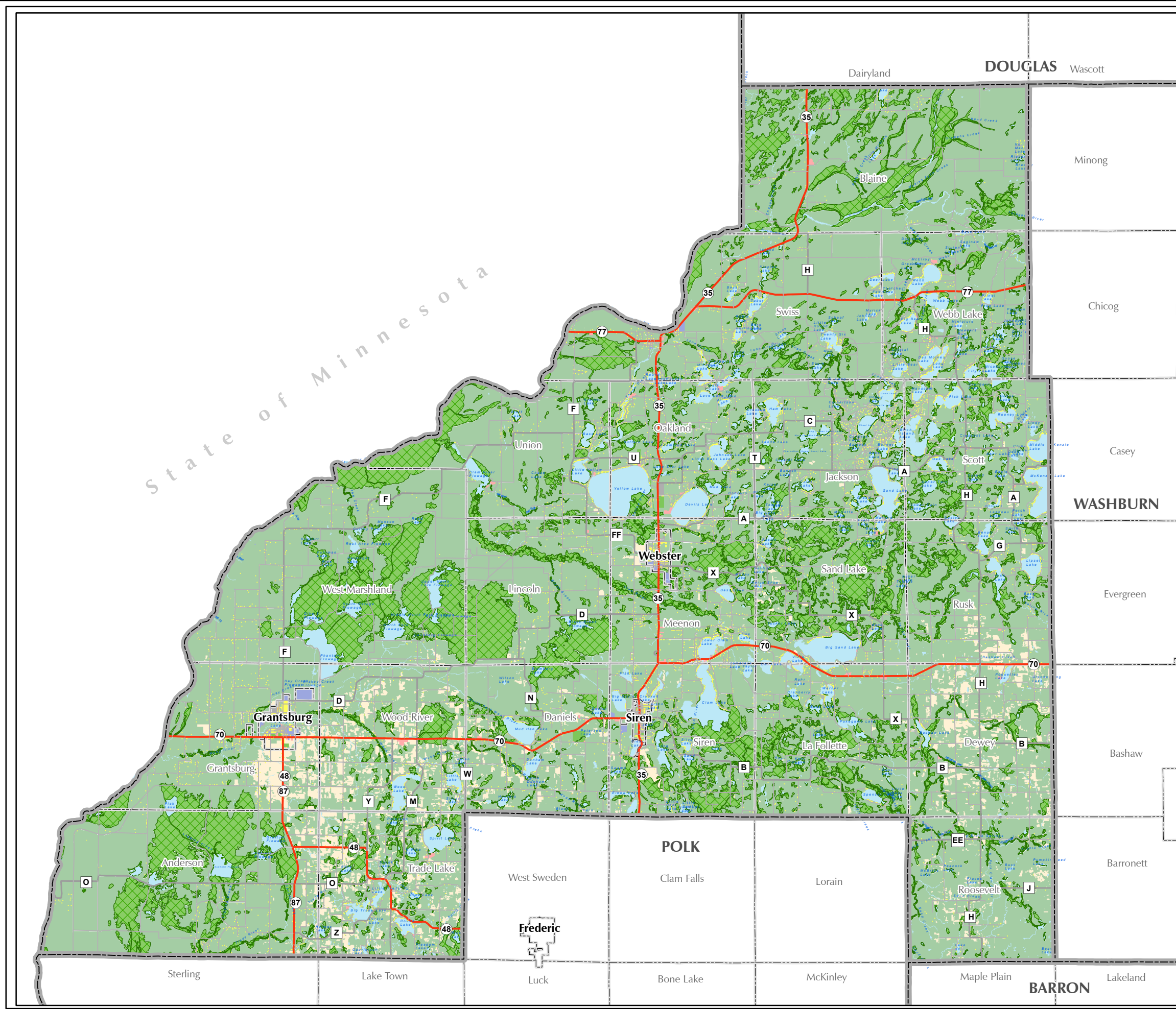
State Highway	Existing Land Use
County Highway	Single Family Residential
Town Road	Multi Family Residential
Rivers	Commercial
Lakes	Industrial
Wetlands	Government/Institutional/Utilities
Village Boundary	Agriculture
Town Boundary	Forests and Open Space
County Boundary	Parks and Recreation

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

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Burnett Co Land Information Office.



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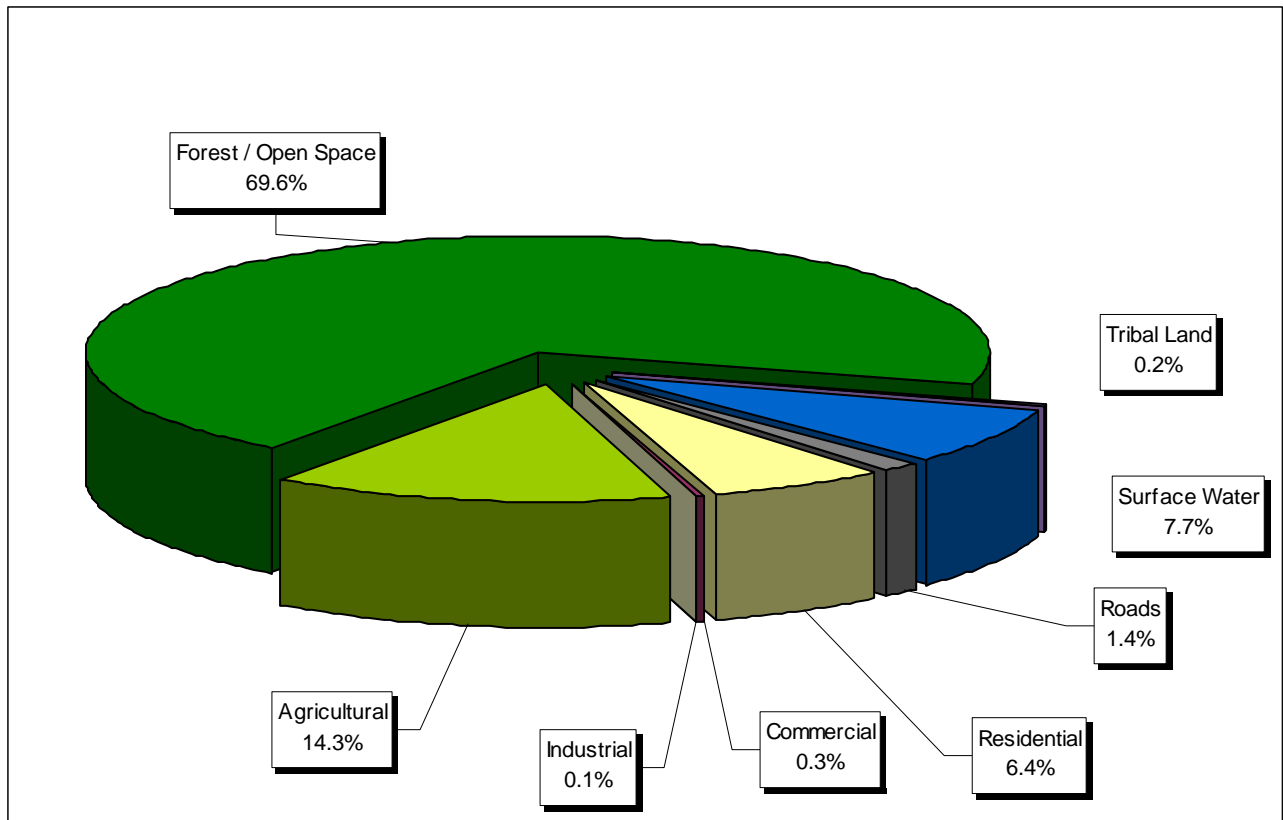
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Land Use Comparison: 1997 – 2008

Burnett County developed a land use plan in 1998. Land uses in each town and village, according to their respective property real estate assessment category were provided in that plan. To conduct a comparison, land use acres in 1998 were compared to 2008 land uses to illustrate the categories witnessing the most change.

This inventory has been updated with land use acreages based on the Wisconsin Department of Revenue 2007 Statement of Assessments. This allows for a comparison of acreage changes for Burnett County land uses.

Figure 8-2
Existing Land Use, Burnett County, 1997



Source: Burnett County; Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 1997; and Foth

Table 8-3
Net Changes in Land Use, Burnett County, 1997 – 2008

Land Use Classification	1997		2008	
	Acres	Percent of Total	Acres	Percent of Total
Residential	35,622	6.3%	42,580	7.4%
Commercial	1,815	0.3%	2,148	0.4%
Industrial	423	0.1%	423	0.1%
Agricultural	79,982	14.2%	61,833	11.0%
Forest / Open Space	388,861	69.1%	400,719	71.2%
Tribal Land	1,029	0.2%	1,029	0.2%
Surface Water	42,931	7.6%	42,931	7.6%
Roads	8,102	1.4%	8,102	1.4%
Total	562,551	100.0%	562,551	100.0%

Source: Burnett County; Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 1997; and Foth Infrastructure & Environment, LLC

Table 8-4
Residential Land Use Changes in Acres by Town and Village, Burnett County, 1997-2008

	Residential Land Use Changes		
	1997	2008	% Change
T. Anderson	1,688	1,231	-27.1%
T. Blaine	459	885	92.8%
T. Daniels	1,188	1,381	16.2%
T. Dewey	433	676	56.1%
T. Grantsburg	2,926	2,990	2.2%
T. Jackson	2,032	2,115	4.1%
T. La Follette	718	967	34.7%
T. Lincoln	244	1,322	441.8%
T. Meenon	3,581	3,860	7.8%
T. Oakland	3,249	3,711	14.2%
T. Roosevelt	266	409	53.8%
T. Rusk	1,235	1,354	9.6%
T. Sand Lake	1,507	1,914	27.0%
T. Scott	2,271	2,545	12.1%
T. Siren	1,868	2,344	25.5%
T. Swiss	4,033	4,216	4.5%
T. Trade Lake	1,499	1,875	25.1%
T. Union	1,824	2,000	9.6%
T. Webb Lake	2,790	2,995	7.3%
T. West Marshland	696	1,382	98.6%
T. Wood River	1,115	1,408	26.3%
V. Grantsburg	306	440	43.8%
V. Siren	225	257	14.2%
V. Webster	224	392	75.0%
Total	36,377	42,521	16.9%

Source: Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998 and Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 2007.

According to Table 8-3 and 8-4, Burnett County has witnessed significant land use changes that have resulted in substantially more real estate acres being categorized as residential. From 1997 to 2008, the residential lands in Burnett County increased by an additional 16.4 percent or nearly 6,000 acres. The largest rate of residential land use growth was seen in the Town of Lincoln which added over 1,100 acres, or a percentage increase of over 440%. West Marshland nearly doubled its residential acreage again from 1997 to 2008. The Town of Anderson was the only community to decrease its residential property during the 1997 – 2008 time frame.

The increase in residential land use may be tied to the decrease in agricultural land use during the 17 year time frame. From 1997 to 2008, only the Towns of Blaine, Jackson, and Scott increased their agricultural land use. As Table 8-5 illustrates, Burnett County witnessed more than 18,000 real estate acres be reclassified into another land use category in the ten years from 1997 to 2008.

Table 8-5
Agricultural Land Use Changes in Acres, Burnett County, 1997-2008

Agricultural Land Use Changes			
	1997	2008	% Change
T. Anderson	4,672	2,828	-39.5%
T. Blaine	931	1,782	91.4%
T. Daniels	5,344	4,368	-18.3%
T. Dewey	12,752	9,509	-25.4%
T. Grantsburg	4,372	3,771	-13.7%
T. Jackson	281	360	28.1%
T. La Follette	2,253	1,662	-26.2%
T. Lincoln	1,255	979	-22.0%
T. Meenon	2,897	2,060	-28.9%
T. Oakland	1,373	984	-28.3%
T. Roosevelt	6,058	4,000	-34.0%
T. Rusk	3,767	3,392	-10.0%
T. Sand Lake	2,845	1,453	-48.9%
T. Scott	1,714	1,961	14.4%
T. Siren	3,071	2,044	-33.4%
T. Swiss	2,191	1,626	-25.8%
T. Trade Lake	10,103	8,718	-13.7%
T. Union	530	284	-46.4%
T. Webb Lake	22	0	-100.0%
T. West Marshland	950	599	-36.9%
T. Wood River	12,601	9,453	-25.0%
V. Grantsburg	271	222	-18.1%
V. Siren	0	0	N/A
V. Webster	7	0	-100.0%
Total	80,260	62,055	-22.7%

Source: Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998 and Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 2007.

As Table 8-6 illustrates, manufacturing land acreage has decreased by over 18% from 1997 to 2008 while commercial land use has increased by nearly 17%; however, these two land uses have never made up more than 1% of the total land uses. As a result, these changes represent very small alterations to the overall landscape of Burnett County.

Table 8-6
Commercial & Industrial Land Use Changes in Acres, Burnett County,
1997-2008

	Commercial Land Use Changes			Industrial Land Use Changes		
	1997	2008	% Change	1997	2008	% Change
T. Anderson	27	9	-66.7%	-	0	N/A
T. Blaine	13	18	38.5%	-	0	N/A
T. Daniels	42	239	469.0%	6	6	0.0%
T. Dewey	22	39	77.3%	-	0	N/A
T. Grantsburg	118	132	11.9%	12	12	0.0%
T. Jackson	129	70	-45.7%	-	0	N/A
T. La Follette	56	37	-33.9%	-	0	N/A
T. Lincoln	5	12	140.0%	120	120	0.0%
T. Meenon	160	183	14.4%	10	10	0.0%
T. Oakland	303	322	6.3%	78	78	0.0%
T. Roosevelt	61	146	139.3%	-	0	N/A
T. Rusk	34	46	35.3%	-	0	N/A
T. Sand Lake	57	39	-31.6%	-	0	N/A
T. Scott	197	210	6.6%	12	12	0.0%
T. Siren	311	244	-21.5%	2	2	0.0%
T. Swiss	88	172	95.5%	-	0	N/A
T. Trade Lake	46	41	-10.9%	-	0	N/A
T. Union	23	87	278.3%	-	0	N/A
T. Webb Lake	87	72	-17.2%	-	0	N/A
T. West Marshland	1	0	-100.0%	-	0	N/A
T. Wood River	35	30	-14.3%	183	183	0.0%
V. Grantsburg	39	70	79.5%	23	57	147.8%
V. Siren	79	78	-1.3%	20	39	95.0%
V. Webster	75	51	-32.0%	191	17	-91.1%
Burnett County	2,008	2,347	16.9%	657	536	-18.4%

Source: Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998 and Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 2007.

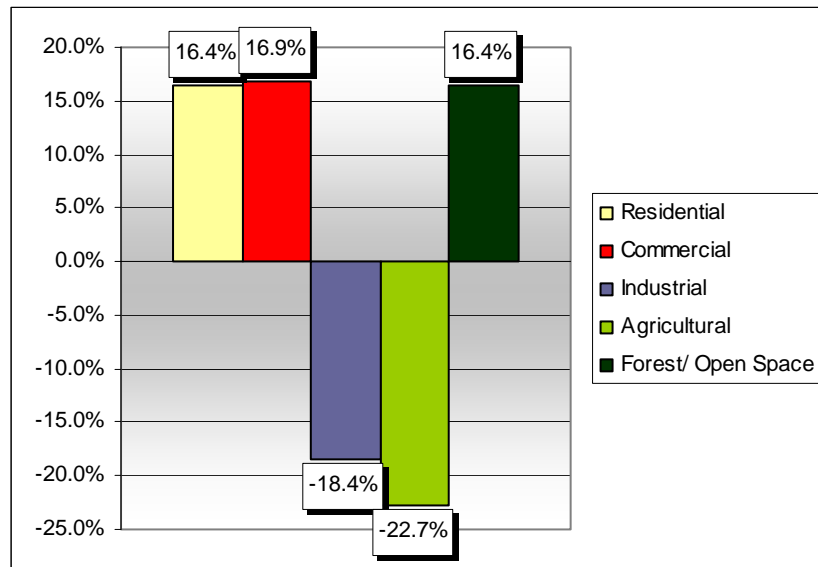
Land Use Changes

Some of the land use classifications changed between 1997 and 2008. In 1997 (as shown in the 1998 Burnett County Land Use Plan) property for each town and village was classified as residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, swamp/ waste, forest, other, woodland tax or exempt. The current Department of Revenue assessment statements no longer use the swamp/ waste category and do not include woodland tax and other exempt properties. Rather, the 2007 statement of assessments include the agricultural forest and undeveloped land use classifications. These definitional changes somewhat impair comparisons across the decade. However, the primary categories of residential, commercial, manufacturing, agricultural and forest appear to be relatively unchanged. For the purposes of a meaningful comparison, some 1997 land use categories were revised to be compatible with 2008 land use categories. Even though some

classification inconsistencies exist, broad changes in general land use are still illustrated. For example, the large decrease in agriculture land from 1997 to 2008 is likely accounted for in the increase in residential acreage in 28. It also appears that the addition of the “agricultural forest” category in 2008 could be responsible for the decrease in the acreage associated with “forest” land use category in 1997.

Figure 8-3 below illustrates land use changes in Burnett County for these major categories.

Figure 8-3
Changes in Land Use, Burnett County, 1997 – 2008



Source: Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998 and Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 2007.

8.2 Development Patterns

Residential

Residential land use is the predominant form of existing development and is dispersed throughout Burnett County. The highest densities of residential land use are found in the county’s villages as supported by the availability of public sewer, water, and other utilities and services. The villages also provide the greatest variety of residential land use where the majority of multi-family homes, elder care facilities, and other group quarters are present. The highest concentrations of rural residential development can be found surrounding the lakes and rivers in the county and to a lesser extent along the road network. See Map 8-2, Structure Locations, for a graphic representation. The black dots on the map represent the location of structures (the vast majority of which are residential).

There are large areas of Burnett County that remain untouched by residential land use. Large wetland, floodplains, and forested areas preclude residential land use. Certain areas of the county lack any substantial amount of residential development. This includes forested portions of the Towns of West Marshland, Anderson, Blaine, and Union.

Commercial and Industrial

Commercial and industrial uses represent a relatively small but important part of the Burnett County landscape. From a positive standpoint, these land uses generate jobs, wages, property tax base, and other economic benefits. From the negative standpoint, these uses are often a source of land use conflict due to noise, odors, traffic congestion, and the like. Commercial and industrial areas may be viewed as eyesores or a loss of community identity if they are not thoughtfully designed. Commercial and industrial development proposals often lead to community conflict through the use of controversial implementation tools such as tax increment financing or annexation.

The distribution of commercial and industrial land uses in Burnett County generally follows some logical patterns. The villages' downtown areas generally include commercial uses, and some also include industrial uses.

Industrial development is often steered to targeted areas through the establishment of industrial parks or business parks. These areas account for concentrations of commercial and industrial land use that are not necessarily in downtown areas or along major transportation routes. Active industrial parks are located in Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster as shown on Map 6-1.

Commercial and industrial uses are also found scattered throughout the rural areas of the county, generally within unincorporated communities along arterial or collector roads.

Land Use Terms Defined

Both *housing density* and *minimum lot size* are key terms in dealing with land use. However, the two terms are often confused.

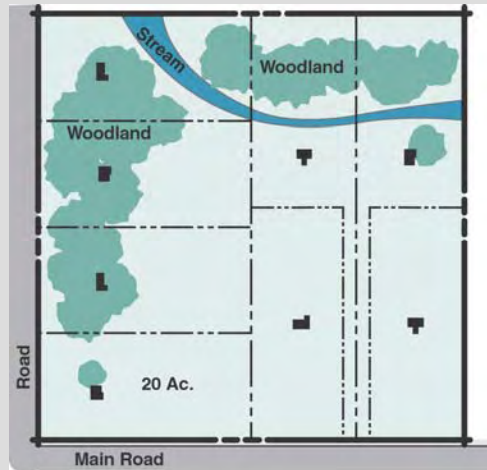
Minimum Lot Size: The minimum amount of land required to build a structure

- ♦ Often measured in square feet or acres

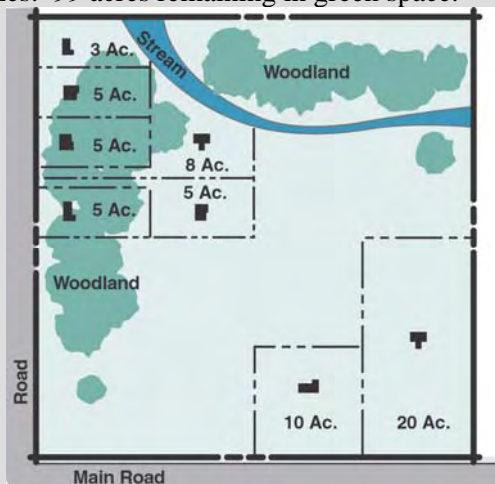
Housing Density: The number of dwelling units per unit of land area

- ♦ For example: one home per 10 acres (a common rural housing density), or 5 homes per acre (a common urban housing density)

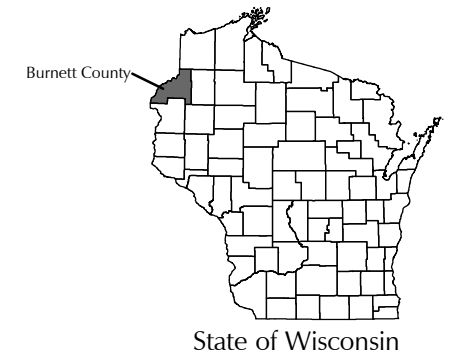
Example: 160 acres developed under **20 acre minimum lot size**. 8 homes. Uniform lot sizes.



Example: 160 acres developed under **one unit per 20 acres density**. 8 homes. Various lot sizes. 99 acres remaining in green space.



MAP 8 - 2 STRUCTURE LOCATIONS Burnett County, Wisconsin



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Base Layers

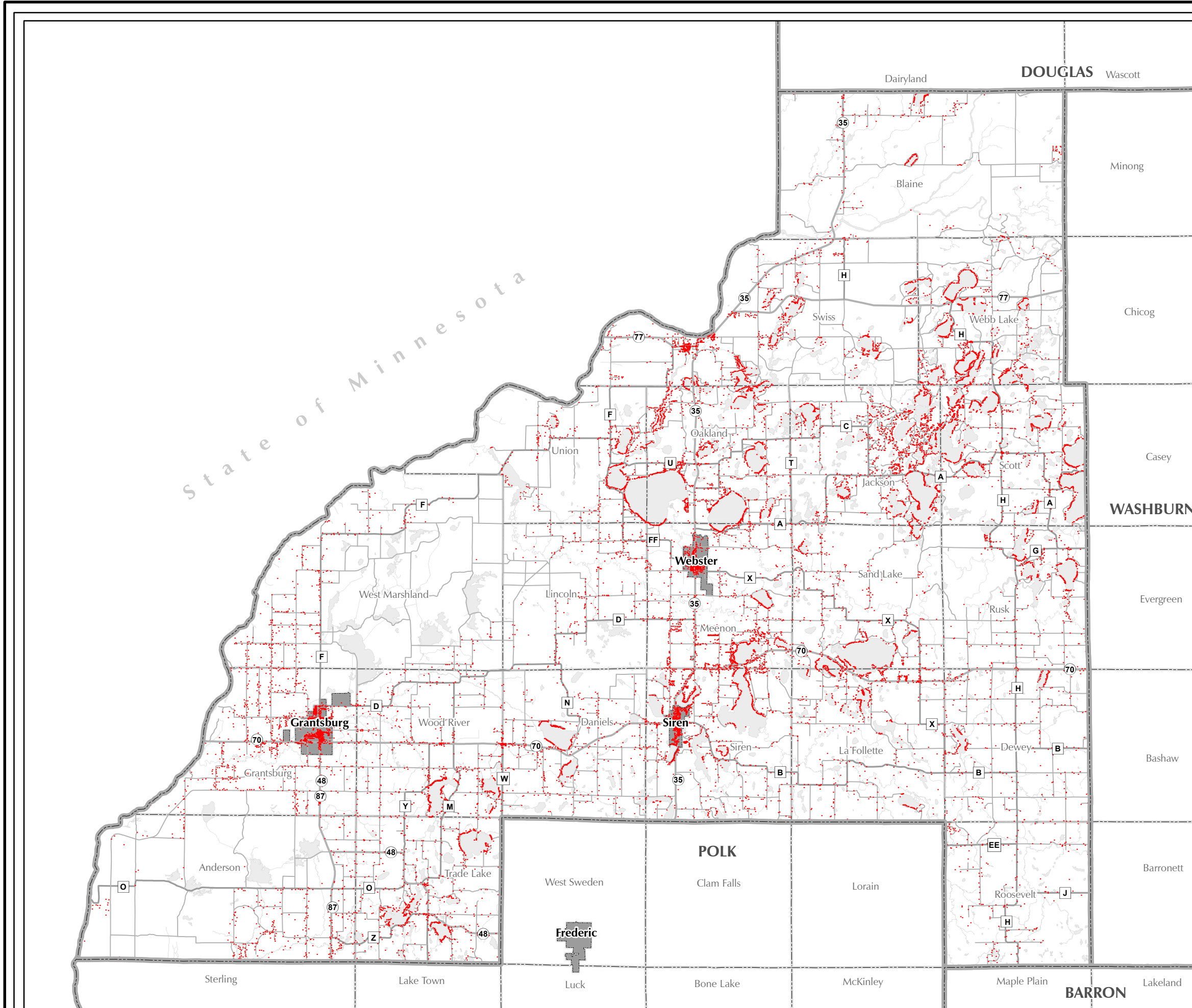
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary
- Structures

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

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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Agriculture

Agricultural land use is found throughout Burnett County to some degree. Communities that do not have any land classified as agricultural according to the 2007 DOR Statement of Assessments are the Town of Webb Lake and the Villages of Siren and Webster. There are, however, some distinct regional differences in the concentration of agricultural land use, and Map 5-2 in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources chapter, identify the primary reason for these differences. There is a direct correlation between the occurrence of prime farmland and the location of the agricultural activity. Agriculture is most prevalent in the southwestern and southeastern portions of the county due to the presence of prime agricultural soils. Towns with the greatest acreage of agricultural land include Grantsburg, Wood River, Trade Lake, Anderson, Roosevelt, Daniels, Rusk and Dewey.

Forests

Forest lands contribute the most significant portion to the county's total land use at 71.7%. Woodlots are dispersed throughout Burnett County, but concentrated forest areas are also present. Approximately 75% of the county's forested area is considered productive forest land, with the primary product being pulp wood. The largest concentrations of land that are used in the timber industry are the Towns of Blaine, Swiss and Anderson. Smaller woodland tracts that are not productive forests are often highly valued for recreational purposes, in addition to residential development. Woodlots have rapidly grown in value and now sell for higher prices per acre than agricultural lands, due to both value assessment and market demands.

8.3 Land and Resource Management

Land and resource management is comprised of several components that significantly affect land use. The type of land ownership (public, private, land trust, etc.) has a direct impact on how property is managed and how lands may be used in the future. Public ownership of land in Burnett County consists of municipal, county, and state owned lands. As land management takes place under both private and public ownership, resource management programs may prescribe certain requirements and limitations that affect how lands may be used in the future. Voluntary land and resource management protection programs with significant utilization on private lands in Burnett County include Managed Forest Land (MFL) and Forest Crop Land (FCL).

Understanding land ownership and management patterns provides a link to a host of voluntary and non-regulatory plan implementation tools. Valued community features and resources can be protected for future generations not only through regulatory approaches like zoning and land division ordinances, but also through public ownership or programs like MFL and FCL. Burnett County will be best positioned to achieve its desired future when land use, land management, and land regulation are working in concert. Map 8-3 Land Ownership and Management, is designed to facilitate this analysis by displaying the location of public lands and lands enrolled in forest management programs.

Managed Forest Land (MFL)

MFL enrollments are significant to planning for future land use, as these lands are dedicated to a long term forest management plan for contract periods of 25 or 50 years. Depending on the date of enrollment, this time frame may extend beyond the time horizon of the comprehensive plan in many locations. Significant characteristics of the MFL program include a minimum enrollment size of 10 acres, a prohibition on the construction of homes, and the requirement of a timber harvest at some point during the life of the contract. MFL enrollments may either be open or closed to public access at the option of the land owner. For more information on the details of this program administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), refer to the *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources* element.

Table 8-7 displays the acreage of lands enrolled in MFL and a similar program, Forest Crop Land (FCL), for each town in Burnett County. FCL has objectives and land use planning implications that are similar to MFL, but is an older program and is being phased out and replaced by MFL.

Lands enrolled in forest management programs are scattered throughout the towns in Burnett County. Approximately 61% of the lands enrolled in the MFL and FCL programs are closed to public access with the largest concentrations located in the Towns of Wood River, Roosevelt, Jackson, La Follette, and Scott.

The largest tracts of open MFL are found in the Towns of Wood River, Roosevelt, Lincoln, and Webb Lake. Other open parcels are scattered throughout the county. All FCL enrollments are open to public access, and the largest remaining areas of FCL are found in the Town of Jackson.

About 12,307 acres of land are enrolled in a forest management program. This equates to over two percent of the land area in Burnett County.

Public Lands

Public lands including parks, public open spaces, recreational areas, and natural resource management areas, are significant to land use planning. The public lands themselves are not available to accommodate development and may influence the land market of the surrounding areas. Lands within close proximity of public lands are generally desirable for development, as their access to these public resources is enhanced by their location. In contrast, lands within close proximity of existing public lands may also be desirable for acquisition as additional public resource land. For example, the WDNR sets long range plans for the expansion of certain state fish and game areas. As lands become available for purchase, properties that are adjacent or very close to existing public lands are most attractive for WDNR acquisition. This dynamic becomes important as communities set priorities and plan for the areas surrounding lands currently under public ownership.

Municipal, county, state, and federally owned lands are located throughout Burnett County. Table 8.7 shows the acreages in each town that are owned by the county, state, tribal, or federal government. The largest share of municipal and county owned lands is represented by the Burnett County Forest and county and community parks. State owned lands include the

Governor Knowles State Forest, 12 state natural areas, and 10 state wildlife areas located in Burnett County, including both fishery and wildlife areas. Federally owned lands in Burnett County include the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, which is a unit of the National Park System. Refer to the *Utilities and Community Facilities* element for additional information on parks, open space, and recreational areas. Refer to the *Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources* element for additional information on state natural areas.

Table 8-7
Land Ownership, Burnett County, January 1, 2008

	County Lands	Federal Lands	State Land	Tribal Lands	Private Managed Forest Crop Land and Forest Land	Total	Land Not Under State, Federal, County, Tribal or Private Agricultural Ownership and Management	Total Town Acreage
Anderson	14,206.5	254.3	12,170.1	0.0	387.7	27,018.6	13,856.1 34%	40,874.7
Blaine	32,985.1	1,560.9	0.0	0.0	627.0	35,173.0	9,903.2 22%	45,076.2
Daniels	0.0	0.0	1,935.5	0.0	141.0	2,076.5	20,814.3 91%	22,890.8
Dewey	0.0	0.0	394.4	86.1	355.7	836.2	22,726.7 96%	23,562.9
Grantsburg	0.2	620.0	6,131.4	0.0	367.8	7,119.4	17,855.4 71%	24,974.8
Jackson	2,690.4	0.0	1,604.8	0.0	733.0	5,028.2	17,245.1 77%	22,273.3
La Follette	0.0	313.7	281.5	310.3	933.5	1,839.0	23,116.4 93%	24,955.3
Lincoln	3,572.6	0.0	4,345.0	0.0	1,074.0	8,991.6	13,523.3 60%	22,514.9
Meenon	772.3	0.0	730.0	2.2	455.2	1,959.7	20,398.0 91%	22,357.7
Oakland	0.4	0.0	829.1	0.0	412.9	1,242.4	19,803.0 94%	21,045.4
Roosevelt	3,824.0	0.0	2,468.6	0.0	1,016.2	7,308.7	15,279.8 68%	22,588.6
Rusk	5,868.7	122.8	0.0	124.1	209.0	6,324.6	15,917.0 72%	22,241.6
Sand Lake	5,531.1	176.5	81.1	134.9	618.1	6,541.7	16,604.9 72%	23,146.6
Scott	0.1	0.0	232.5	0.0	703.2	935.7	20,940.9 96%	21,876.7
Siren	148.7	217.5	349.5	222.3	407.8	1,345.7	22,388.0 94%	23,733.7
Swiss	18,838.7	1,423.7	5,182.9	148.7	360.0	25,953.9	12,829.2 33%	38,783.1
Trade Lake	84.9	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	104.6	22,616.3 100%	22,720.8
Union	9,574.8	579.3	5,975.8	0.0	362.4	16,492.3	7,792.0 32%	24,284.2
Webb Lake	9,401.3	598.2	39.6	0.0	1,030.5	11,069.6	12,100.3 52%	23,169.9
West Marshland	5,186.1	311.7	30,789.7	0.0	2,111.8	38,399.3	8,269.2 18%	46,668.6
Wood River	0.0	0.0	900.2	0.0	0.0	900.2	21,910.8 96%	22,810.9
Grand Total	111,469.8	6,178.5	74,461.3	1,028.5	12,306.8	206,660.9	355,889.7 63%	562,550.6

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Managed Forest Law 2008 Master Listing & Forest Crop Law 2008 Master Listing

Land Trusts

A land trust is a private, community-based, non-profit organization established to protect land and water resources for public benefit. An estimated 9 million acres of land are currently protected by more than 1,500 land trusts nationwide. Wetlands, farms, wildlife habitat, forests, urban gardens and parks, ranches, coastlines, watersheds, trails, and river corridors are among the areas safeguarded by land trust organizations. Land trusts can be local, regional, or statewide

in focus and are funded largely through membership dues and donations. They vary in size from small land trusts operated by volunteers to organizations with professional staffs that own and manage thousands of acres. Some land trusts do not own land, but monitor development restrictions they helped put in place.

Lands owned or managed by land trusts are significant to comprehensive planning as they are no longer available to accommodate development. Land trusts protect lands generally by purchasing property outright, by receiving gifted lands, or by purchasing the development rights of a property through the use of conservation easements. Both outright purchase and the use of easements are generally permanent or very long term with respect to time frame, extending beyond the time horizon of the comprehensive planning process. Valued features of the natural landscape may be identified by communities as preferred locations for land trust activity or for other voluntary land management tools. Lands owned or managed by land trusts may or may not be open to the public at the option of the trust and the land owner.

Burnett County is one of eighteen counties that is a member of the Western Wisconsin Land Trust (WWLT) that actively serves the west central and northwestern region of Wisconsin. WWLT has succeeded in conserving over 20,000 acres of farms and natural areas in this region. Table 8-8 details the WWLT properties that are currently active that are located in Burnett County. Currently seven properties are being protected through the use of conservation easements for a total of nearly 627 acres.

Table 8-8
WWLT Projects in Burnett County

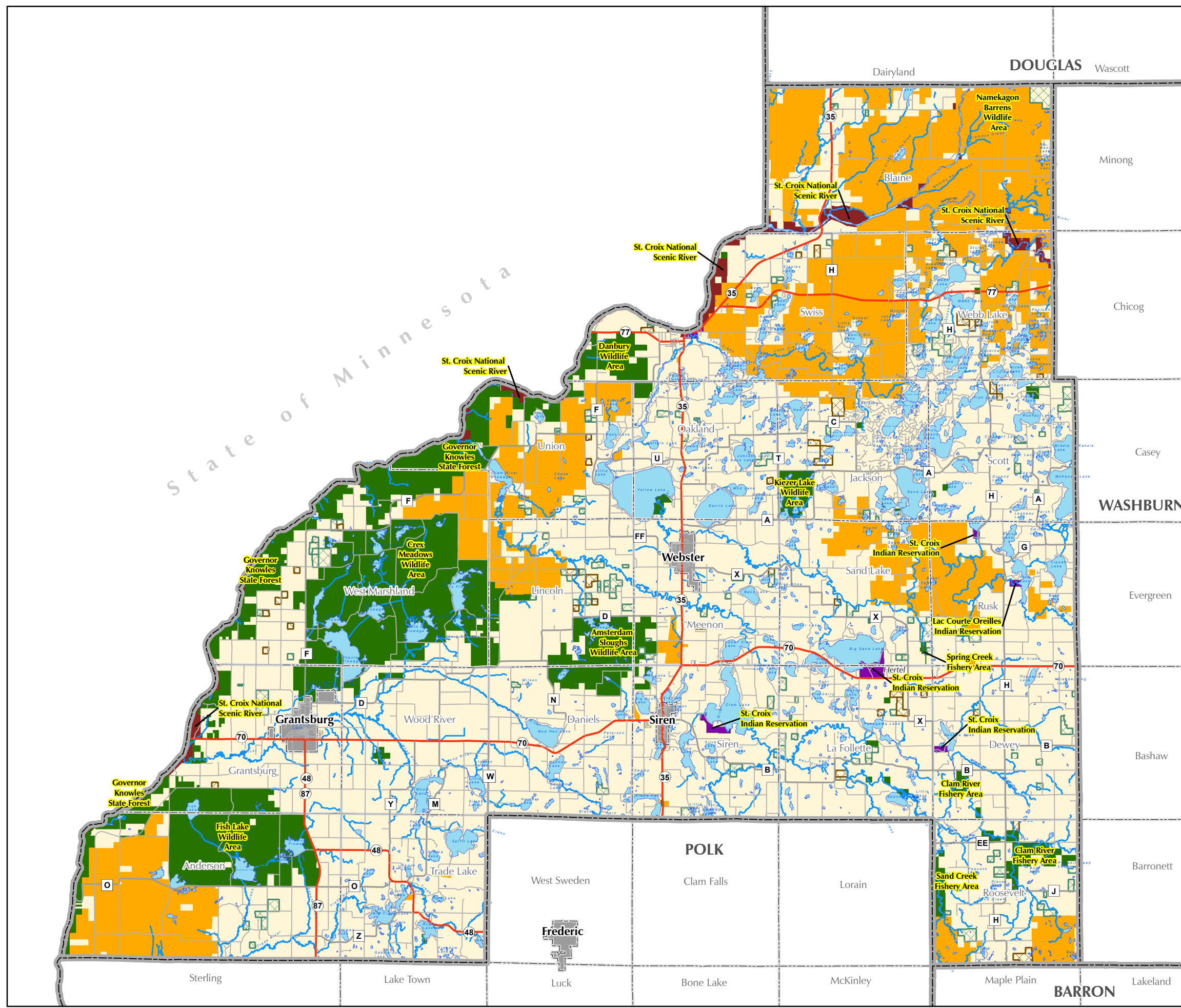
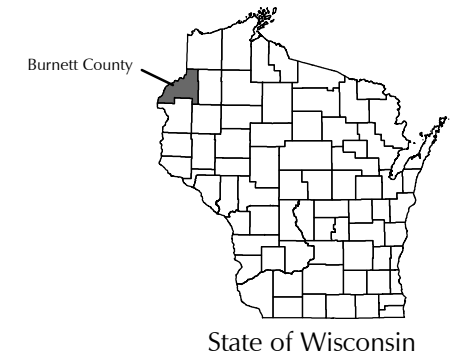
Conserved Land Size (acres)	Conservation Tool
8.6	Conservation Easement
27.5	Conservation Easement
64.8	Conservation Easement
80	Conservation Easement
80	Conservation Easement
116	Conservation Easement
250	Conservation Easement
626.9	Total

Source: Western Wisconsin Land Trust, September 2008

Note: For confidentiality reasons the name or location of the conserved property was not disseminated by the WWLT.

MAP 8 - 3 LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Burnett County, Wisconsin



Legend

Base Layers	Ownership
State Highway	County Lands
County Highway	State Lands
Town Road	Federal Lands
Rivers	Tribal Lands
Lakes	Private Lands
Village Boundary	Management
Town Boundary	Forest Crop Land
County Boundary	Managed Forest Lands

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

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Burnett Co Land Information Office



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Map 8-3 Land Ownership and Management

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8.4 Land Supply, Demand, and Price Trends

There are many potential indicators that may be utilized to measure the supply, demand, and price trends of land. The following analysis is intended to provide a variety of view points from respected sources. These sources do not provide data that are precisely comparable, primarily due to differing methods and time periods of data gathering. Nor will any single source provide the complete picture of land supply, demand, and price trends, but rather, each will provide some additional insight into this dynamic aspect of planning for future land use.

Land Supply

Burnett County as a whole has a substantial supply of land. According to Table 8-9, lands that are currently undeveloped (agriculture, woodlots, and other open land) account for 85.2% of the county. The availability of land for development varies by community, and a substantial difference exists between the land supply of cities and villages and the land supply of towns. All of Burnett County's villages contain undeveloped lands, but their availability for development is impacted by the presence of wetlands, floodplains, steep slopes, bedrock geology, or other natural limitations, or the presence of active farming operations, mineral extraction, or other long term resource based land uses. For some villages, these factors may severely limit their land supply. For this reason, villages may need to look to extraterritorial areas to accommodate future growth.

Land Demand and Price Trends

Equalized Valuation

Changes in the equalized value of real property provide insight into land price trends. Equalized values are based on the full market value of all taxable property in the state, except for agricultural land. In order to provide property tax relief for farmers, the value of agricultural land is determined by its value for agricultural uses rather than for its possible development value, which is termed a "use value" system, rather than one based on full market value.

Table 8-9
Equalized Valuation, Burnett County, 2004 - 2008

Equalized Valuation, Burnett County, 2004 - 2008									
Year	Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Undeveloped	Ag Forest	Forest	Other*	Total Real Estate
2004	\$ 1,865,364,500	\$ 90,974,500	\$ 10,225,200	\$ 6,923,800	\$ 13,156,200	\$ 559,400	\$ 227,191,000	\$ 28,294,100	\$ 2,242,688,700
2005	\$ 2,066,504,600	\$ 95,492,100	\$ 11,539,500	\$ 6,690,900	\$ 16,225,500	\$ 9,983,800	\$ 235,120,900	\$ 26,910,100	\$ 2,468,467,400
2006	\$ 2,275,429,400	\$ 100,567,800	\$ 11,970,400	\$ 7,243,600	\$ 17,449,400	\$ 25,260,200	\$ 235,822,700	\$ 29,270,600	\$ 2,703,014,100
2007	\$ 2,439,566,200	\$ 103,373,500	\$ 11,914,000	\$ 7,543,900	\$ 19,853,600	\$ 19,979,500	\$ 269,314,700	\$ 30,023,300	\$ 2,901,568,700
2008	\$ 2,445,174,200	\$ 106,292,700	\$ 12,056,100	\$ 7,935,200	\$ 19,929,300	\$ 21,447,900	\$ 275,190,800	\$ 30,724,600	\$ 2,918,750,800

*Includes swamp, waste, and other land.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Statement of Changes in Equalized Value by Class and Item, 2004-2008.

The total equalized value of real estate in Burnett County has increased by 30.2% from 2004 to 2008. This nearly paralleled the 31.7% increase in equalized real estate value for the State of Wisconsin during the same time period.

Agricultural and Forest Land Sales

The Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service maintains information on agricultural and forest land sales for every county in the state. Tables 8-10 and 8-11 present this information for Burnett County.

Table 8-10
Agricultural Land Sales, Burnett County, 2003 - 2007

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	# Change 2003 - 2007	% Change 2003 - 2007
Agricultural Land Continuing in Agricultural Use							
Number of transactions	10	12	9	4	9	-1	-10.0%
Acres Sold	507	593	361	213	576	69	13.6%
Dollars per acre	\$1,735	\$2,404	\$2,879	\$2,432	\$2,178	\$443	25.5%
Agricultural Land being Diverted to Other Uses							
Number of transactions	22	23	0	1	0	-22	-100.0%
Acres Sold	411	584	0	60	0	-411	-100.0%
Dollars per acre	\$1,927	\$1,996	-	\$2,735	-	-\$1,927	-100.0%
Total of All Agricultural Land							
Number of transactions	32	35	9	5	9	-23	-71.9%
Acres Sold	918	1177	361	273	576	-342	-37.3%
Dollars per acre	\$1,821	\$2,201	\$2,879	\$2,499	\$2,178	\$357	19.6%

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, 2003-2007.

As of 2007, the sale of agricultural lands in Burnett County showed declining trends with respect to the number of transactions and the total amount of land sold. However, agricultural commodity pricing began to recover in late 2003 and has continued to improve. Commodity pricing has dropped since March 2009 along with other consumer market prices. The agricultural financial service community anticipated that optimism over farm commodity markets would lead to increasing farm demand for land, both for rent and for purchase. It is likely that this is taking place in Burnett County and that the trends shown in Table 8-10 have started to reverse. In contrast, the price per acre of agricultural land sales trend has shown steady increases at 19.6% for all agricultural lands. Over the last five years in Burnett County, two years (2005 and 2007) experienced no agricultural land being sold and converted to other uses such as residential development. In 2006, however, a single 60 acre transaction was made that yield a price of over \$2,700 per acre, approximately a 42% increase from the average price witnessed in 2003.

Table 8-11
Forest Land Sales, Burnett County, 2000 – 01 & 2005 – 2007

	2000	2001		2005	2006	2007	# Change 2000 - 2007	% Change 2000 - 2007
Forest Land Continuing in forest Use			No Data Recorded 2002 - 2004					
Number of transactions	41	35		34	36	32	-9	-22.0%
Acres Sold	1,757	1,564		1,345	1,465	1,020	-737	-41.9%
Dollars per acre	\$1,068	\$1,180		\$2,193	\$2,169	\$2,360	1292	121.0%
Forest Land being Diverted to Other Uses								
Number of transactions	15	9		3	-	-	-15	-100.0%
Acres Sold	553	365		98	-	-	-553	-100.0%
Dollars per acre	\$1,157	\$1,720		\$4,274	-	-	-\$1,157	-100.0%
Total of All Forest Land								
Number of transactions	56	44	37	36	32	-24	-42.9%	
Acres Sold	2,310	1,929	1,443	1,465	1,020	-1290	-55.8%	
Dollars per acre	\$1,089	\$1,282	\$2,334	\$2,169	\$2,360	1271	116.7%	

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, 2000 - 2007.

The last update by the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service (at the time this report was written) on forest land sales was conducted in 2007. From 2002 to 2004, no data was collected on forest lands sales because of a lack of requests according to the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Services. However, data request began to increase in late 2004 and the Department decided to resume collecting and aggregating the forest land sales data for 2005 to the present.

Between 2000 and 2007, the number of forest land transactions has decrease each year the data is available. The average price per acre shows a significant increase with few exceptions. The increase in the price per acre of forest lands sold was striking. For all transactions, there was a reported 116% increase. Lands sold for continuing forest use more than doubled in price with a 121% increase. These trends experienced between 2000 and 2007 were expected to continue to the present, and this expectation is supported by the 21% increase in equalized valuation of forest lands between 2004 and 2008 as shown in Table 8-9.

Wisconsin Realtors Association Information

The Wisconsin Realtors Association (WRA) is one of the largest trade associations in the state and represents over 12,000 realtors statewide who are involved in virtually all aspects of the sale, purchase, exchange, or lease of real estate in Wisconsin. The primary purpose of the WRA is to further the quality of the real estate industry in Wisconsin by promoting the competent practice and professionalism of realtors. In addition, the association represents its membership in legislative efforts to keep housing affordable in Wisconsin and protect the private property rights of citizens throughout the state. The WRA also provides information on property sales.

The WRA provides data on home sales and their median sale prices. There are a few instances where the data was not reported as marked in the chart below. In general, the number of home sales has decreased over the last eight years while the median sale price has increased. If assumed that the sales follow the same trend as the first half of 2008, there will be approximately 190 home sales at a median sale price of about \$173,300. The increasing median sales price

indicates raising property values in Burnett County. The slowing number of home sales point to a downturn in the local real estate market comparable with the recent national trend.

Table 8-12
WRA Residential Sales Data, Burnett County, 2001 - 2008

	2001*	2002**	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Home Sales	407	98	197	236	259	253	214	193
Median Sale Price	\$96,000	\$140,000	\$141,800	\$134,500	\$154,300	\$138,200	\$168,000	\$150,000

Note: * means data form Quarter 1 is not available

Note: ** means data from Quarter 1 and 2 is not available

Source: Wisconsin Realtors Association, Housing Statistics for Burnett County.

Table 8-13
Plat Reviews, Burnett County Towns, 1998 - 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	10 - year total	10 - year average
T. Anderson	8	8	6	15	9	11	4	6	5	3	75	7.5
T. Blaine	4	7	8	2	9	6	11	7	11	4	69	6.9
T. Daniels	9	16	13	23	13	15	10	14	5	12	130	13
T. Dewey	14	17	13	11	10	10	7	6	7	6	101	10.1
T. Grantsburg	15	18	22	17	17	15	28	17	7	10	166	16.6
T. Jackson	36	38	46	44	16	31	54	34	43	21	363	36.3
T. La Follette	12	20	13	20	15	13	20	8	6	11	138	13.8
T. Lincoln	3	3	8	3	8	7	9	1	3	2	47	4.7
T. Meenon	22	33	39	26	36	26	20	22	20	19	263	26.3
T. Oakland	43	44	39	33	42	37	36	22	26	33	355	35.5
T. Roosevelt	1	7	5	1	3	8	5	3	2	5	40	4
T. Rusk	13	14	14	11	10	15	6	13	6	4	106	10.6
T. Sand Lake	15	16	11	17	18	13	11	10	14	7	132	13.2
T. Scott	35	37	27	17	32	29	43	20	26	13	279	27.9
T. Siren	37	28	20	38	26	26	25	16	27	13	256	25.6
T. Swiss	20	36	35	28	34	27	23	24	12	30	269	26.9
T. Trade Lake	21	18	28	12	17	19	26	21	14	14	190	19
T. Union	9	14	17	16	17	15	15	12	11	8	134	13.4
T. Webb Lake	22	35	35	24	29	29	17	22	24	20	257	25.7
T. West Marshland	5	7	10	8	5	10	6	6	5	5	67	6.7
T. Wood River	23	19	18	18	15	17	16	17	0	11	154	15.4
V. Grantsburg											0	N/A
V. Siren											0	N/A
V. Webster											0	N/A
Burnett County	367	435	427	384	381	379	392	301	274	251	3,591	359.1

Source: Burnett County Planning Office, Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster.

Outhouse Permits

According to Burnett County, when a home does not have running water, outhouses are allowed to suffice for a sanitary system. Thus, Burnett County keeps a separate count of the amount of outhouse permits that are issued each year. Table 8-14 illustrates that Burnett County has issued 185 outhouse permits from 1998 to 2007. The Towns of Swiss, Webb Lake, and Oakland have averaged approximately two new outhouse permits each year.

Table 8-14
Permits for New Outhouses, Burnett County Towns, 1998 - 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	10 - year total	10 - year average
T. Anderson	0	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	7	0.7
T. Blaine	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	3	9	0.9
T. Daniels	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
T. Dewey	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.4
T. Grantsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.2
T. Jackson	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	0.7
T. La Follette	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0.3
T. Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0.3
T. Meenon	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	12	1.2
T. Oakland	0	6	1	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	19	1.9
T. Roosevelt	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	9	0.9
T. Rusk	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	9	0.9
T. Sand Lake	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0.6
T. Scott	1	0	2	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	11	1.1
T. Siren	1	0	5	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	14	1.4
T. Swiss	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	2	3	1	23	2.3
T. Trade Lake	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	11	1.1
T. Union	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	9	0.9
T. Webb Lake	5	4	2	1	0	1	1	5	0	1	20	2
T. West Marshland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0.3
T. Wood River	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V. Grantsburg											0	N/A
V. Siren											0	N/A
V. Webster											0	N/A
Burnett County	17	24	24	23	16	17	18	17	12	17	185	18.5

Source: Burnett County Planning Office, Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster.

Building Permit Activity for New Home Construction

Possibly one of the best indicators for land demand and development in the county is building permits. Table 8-15 details building permit activity for new home construction in the county from 1997 to 2007. The Town of Oakland has witnessed the highest average number of building permits for new homes with over 26 per year. Burnett County as a whole has averaged issuing over 211 building permits per year from 1998 to 2007 for new home construction. In 1999 Burnett County totaled 282 building permits, while in 2007 a combined total of 137 permits were issued in the county.

Table 8-15
 Building Permit Activity for New Home Construction (New Homes
 Added), Burnett County, 1998 - 2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	10 - year total	10 - year average
T. Anderson	3	8	8	14	9	7	7	5	5	7	73	7.3
T. Blaine	1	1	2	1	4	3	2	0	13	1	28	2.8
T. Daniels	4	4	4	15	3	2	5	3	2	2	44	4.4
T. Dewey	5	12	12	18	9	5	7	4	2	14	88	8.8
T. Grantsburg	0	4	0	0	0	1	11	9	7	7	39	3.9
T. Jackson	16	23	22	12	16	17	24	14	17	15	176	17.6
T. La Follette	9	3	5	3	6	10	3	0	3	3	45	4.5
T. Lincoln	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.3
T. Meenon	6	15	9	5	9	7	7	6	4	11	79	7.9
T. Oakland	27	41	21	36	30	22	27	21	17	20	262	26.2
T. Roosevelt	4	0	6	4	2	4	3	4	3	1	31	3.1
T. Rusk	5	9	6	12	9	17	3	9	4	5	79	7.9
T. Sand Lake	10	11	4	6	8	8	3	4	8	5	67	6.7
T. Scott	21	22	24	12	19	2	24	15	15	10	164	16.4
T. Siren	27	17	15	31	23	18	20	13	12	8	184	18.4
T. Swiss	19	27	25	22	26	20	17	14	11	2	183	18.3
T. Trade Lake	10	21	17	7	10	8	15	13	5	7	113	11.3
T. Union	10	19	12	13	12	11	19	11	8	4	119	11.9
T. Webb Lake	10	27	24	15	15	16	22	13	10	4	156	15.6
T. West Marshland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0.3
T. Wood River	4	3	4	3	3	2	0	5	0	2	26	2.6
V. Grantsburg	8	5	9	9	3	10	2	6	2	4	58	5.8
V. Siren	5	5	5	7	4	4	11	4	2	3	50	5
V. Webster	3	5	5	3	5	13	3	1	3	0	41	4.1
Burnett County	208	282	240	249	225	207	235	175	153	137	2,111	211.1

Note: Not included in the numbers are 31 new home building permits that were issued in 2001, that previously existed but were destroyed by a tornado.

Source: Burnett County Planning Office, Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster.

Land Use Demand Projections

The following tables display estimates for the total acreage that will be utilized by residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and forest/open space land uses for five year increments through 2030. These future land use demand estimates are largely dependent on population projections and should only be utilized for planning purposes in combination with other indicators of land use demand.

The residential acreage projection shown in table 8-14 is based on the population projections from the WDOA and a linear population projection based on past Census data (refer to the *Population and Housing* element for more information on population projections). Together, these two projections provide a range of possibility for each community and the county as a whole.

The residential calculations use the population projections as the starting point. Housing unit projections are then made in five year increments based on population projections and the 2008 ratio of population to total housing units (to account for seasonal population. Total residential acreage based on assessment data (2008) is compared to the total housing units (2008) in each community to determine the average land area per residential unit. The average land area (this number is 3.1 acres per residential unit in the county) is then multiplied by the housing unit projections to determine the projected residential acreage from 2010 to 2030. These numbers are averaged here for simplicity. See Appendix LU for a detailed breakdown of the residential housing unit and acreage projections for each participating community. Table 8-16 shows the incremental projections for residential housing units and acreage based on the alternate population projection methods.

Projected demand for commercial/industrial land use assumes that the ratio of the county’s current population to current land area in each use will remain constant in the future. In other words, each person will require the same amount of land for each particular land use as they do today. Based on historic trends, demand for new commercial land is expected to grow by about 1% each decade. By 2030, Burnett County will likely add 867 acres of commercial and industrial. Most of this demand is expected to be clustered around the existing commercial and industrial nodes in the Villages.

Projected agricultural and forest/open space land use acreages are calculated based on the assumption that they will decrease over time. These uses are converted to accommodate new development. Land projected for residential, commercial, and industrial uses was subtracted from agricultural and forest/open space based on the 2008 proportion of each. In 2008, it is estimated that there were 61,833 acres of agricultural and 400,719 acres of forest/open space – a ratio of approximately 1: 6.5. Therefore, projected decreases in these categories followed the same ratio between 2010 to 2030.

Table 8-16
Projected Land Use Demand (Acreage), 2010-2030

	2008 Current Estimate	2010 Projections	2015 Projections	2020 Projections	2025 Projections	2030 Projections	2008-2030	
							Change	%
Residential	42,520	43,410	45,492	47,472	49,228	50,722	8,202	19%
Commercial	2,148	2,395	2,510	2,619	2,716	2,798	650	30%
Industrial	423	548	574	599	621	640	217	0%
Agricultural	61,833	61,821	61,523	61,240	60,989	60,776	-1,057	-2%
Forest/ Open Space	400,719	399,529	397,604	395,773	394,148	392,766	-7,953	-2%
Other (Roads and Surface Water)	51,032	51,032	51,032	51,032	51,032	51,032	0	0%

Source: Burnett County; Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 1997; and Foth

Table 8-17
 Alternate Projections for Residential Development, 2010-2030

	2008		2010		2015		2020		2025		2030		Total Increase in Residential Acres	Total Residential Acres by 2030
	Housing Units	Total Residential Acres	Additional Housing Units	Additional Acres	Additional Housing Units	Additional Acres	Additional Housing Units	Additional Acres	Additional Housing Units	Additional Acres	Additional Housing Units	Additional Acres		
WisDOA Estimate	13,711	42,520												
Linear Projection			251	777	536	1,661	470	1,456	325	1,007	156	483	5,385	47,905
WisDOA-based Projection			323	1,001	807	2,503	807	2,503	807	2,503	807	2,503	11,014	53,534

Source: Burnett County; Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 1997; and Foth

If land use in Burnett County continues along the same trends that exist today, several features of these projections become important.

- ♦ **Residential Land Use:** If land use follows the above projections, then an additional 5,385 to 10,014 acres (see Appendix LU) or an average of 8,202 acres will be needed to accommodate residential development on a countywide scale, as the percentage of residential development in the county increases from 8.5% to about 9.5% of the total land area. The acreage figure is calculated, presuming that lots sizes will average 3.1 acres per unit. Using WDOA population projection to calculate residential demand yields the greatest projected demand for housing, while projections based on past Census population data yield a smaller projected increase in demand. Consideration should also be given to the following:
 - ▶ The average amount of land used for each new residential unit will not necessarily be 3.1 acre for Burnett County in the future. Plan policy and regulation can greatly affect this number. For instance, lot clustering and conservation subdivisions produce relatively smaller lots, and preserve open space.
 - ▶ Household size is decreasing. Fewer people occupy each housing unit than did in the past, therefore, more land is being consumed to accommodate the population.
 - ▶ More population growth is taking place in the towns than in the cities and villages than did in the past. Since 1980, the majority of Burnett County’s population has resided in the rural towns, and this trend is likely to continue. Towns lack the utilities to support higher housing densities, so residential growth is likely to include more low density housing on larger lots than if it were accommodated on smaller lots in cities or villages
 - ▶ It is expected that Burnett County will continue to be a destination for people seeking second homes.

Residential land use accounts for the vast majority of existing development, and this is projected to continue as the largest share of projected growth. As a result, the single biggest factor that can impact land use demand in Burnett County is rural residential lot size. The projected demand changes substantially with small adjustments to this assumption. This is an important point to consider as growth management strategies and tools are explored, especially lot size and development density policies.

- ◆ **Commercial/Industrial Land Use:** These uses represent the smallest share of projected land demand in terms of developed uses. In fact, acreage for commercial and industrial is not expected to exceed 2,798 acres, which represents a 30% increase from 2008 to 2030. This is not unusual. By using the ratio of population to land use, projected demand for commercial and industrial land use (as well as institutional land use) is biased toward the existing density for this type of development. Most existing commercial and industrial development is located in cities and villages at relatively high density. As a result, projected demand reflects a proportionately smaller land area. Since most new commercial and industrial growth is likely to take place in cities and villages, this bias toward higher density supports the results of the projection.
- ◆ **Agricultural and Forest/Open Space Land Use:** Looking at historic trends, it can be extrapolated that approximately 1,000 agricultural acres will be converted to other uses. It is also possible that this projected loss of agriculture land is overestimated based on trends in the agricultural market segment. Most likely a majority of land use conversions will happen within the forest and open space category based on simple math (majority of land use area will experience a majority of land use conversions) and rural development trends. No matter the theory applied, there are strong connections between projected agricultural and forested land use and residential demand, and the projection for residential demand is very volatile.

8.5 Land Use Trends and Outlook

The following land use trends are likely to be experienced in Burnett County over the next 20 to 25 years. The following statements are based on recent trends that are expected to continue well into the future, the opinions of Burnett County and municipal staff that deal with these issues, and the opinions of other Burnett County citizens who are leaders in these areas. The trend statements are organized to demonstrate that changes in land use are connected to the other planning elements.

Housing, Population, and Land Use

- ◆ According to the WDOA projections, the Burnett County population will continue to grow at a rate similar, but slightly slower rate to the state of Wisconsin as a whole.
- ◆ The number of persons per household will continue to decrease requiring more housing units and more land to accommodate the county's growing population.
- ◆ The number of housing units in Burnett County will continue to grow at a rate slightly slower than the State of Wisconsin as a whole.
- ◆ The county's rural areas, especially not yet developed waterfronts will be desired as sites for subdivisions and new housing construction.

Transportation and Land Use

- ◆ Burnett County villages and nearby town arterials will continue to be targeted for commercial and industrial development.
- ◆ More intense commercial and industrial activity will likely be attracted to the Villages since they are well-served infrastructure and have concentrated populations.

Utilities, Community Facilities, and Land Use

- ◆ County and local government administration of land use regulations will improve in response to a growing population and the need to provide services at a lower cost and higher level of efficiency.
- ◆ The availability of urban services and utilities will continue to draw growth to the areas surrounding the Villages of Grantsburg, Siren and Webster.
- ◆ High quality community services such as schools and emergency services will continue to make Burnett County a desirable place to live and attract new growth.

Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Land Use

- ◆ The sale of forested, open, and agricultural lands for conversion to private recreational use will continue.
- ◆ Agriculture will maintain a strong presence in Burnett County. There will likely be a decreasing number of total farms, but increasing numbers of large farms.
- ◆ The demand for agricultural land needed to grow feed crops and spread livestock waste will increase as farm size increases, competing with other demands for rural lands.
- ◆ Productive land uses like forestry and grazing will increase in order to take advantage of property tax breaks.
- ◆ Cash cropping and specialty farming will increase.
- ◆ Nonmetallic mines sites will continue to be developed to meet demands for sand, gravel, and other resources.

Economic Development and Land Use

- ◆ Businesses and industry that support the existing manufacturing base will be attracted to the county and region.
- ◆ Agriculturally based or related businesses and industry will continue to be attracted to the county.

- ◆ Residential and commercial highway corridor development will continue in order to accommodate those who commute to employment centers in surrounding counties.
- ◆ The local and regional availability of jobs with competitive wages will continue to make Burnett County a desirable place to live and attract new growth.

Overall Development Patterns

The following trends are from the perspective of the county as a whole and broad regional division of the county. Trends within individual communities may vary, and the implementation of comprehensive plans may have a significant impact on whether these trends are realized. Statements concerning the expected rates of growth are not intended to reduce or elevate the importance of planning for any part of Burnett County over another. Regardless of the rate of expected growth, all parts of Burnett County will experience growth and change over the next 20 to 25 years. Each community will need to adopt land use management strategies that address the challenges that are likely to accompany the locally relevant types, densities, and rates of growth.

- ◆ The combination of high quality services and plentiful natural resources will continue to draw a steady rate of growth to Burnett County. In particular, the area will attract retirees and others looking for second homes.
- ◆ The presence of agriculture will decrease as the land becomes more valuable for more intense development. However, southeastern and southwestern Burnett County will continue to have a stable agricultural land base due to the strong presence of agricultural resources and infrastructure.
- ◆ Commercial and industrial activity is not expected to increase dramatically. Most development will be attracted to the villages.

8.6 Land Use Plans and Programs Currently in Use

The following plans and programs are currently available for use in Burnett County with regard to land use.

Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan

State Programs

Wisconsin Land Information Program

The Wisconsin Land Information Program is a voluntary, statewide program that provides financial support to local governments for land records modernization efforts. All 72 Wisconsin counties voluntarily participate in the program. The Wisconsin Land Information Board oversees the program's policies. The Board's statutory authority includes preparing guidelines to coordinate the modernization of land records and land information systems; implementing a grant program for local governmental units; approval of countywide plans for land records modernization; serving as the clearinghouse for access to land information; and providing

technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governmental units with land information responsibilities.

Regional Programs

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC) is the oldest planning commission in the state of Wisconsin. It offers land use planning resources, zoning assistance, economic development strategies, grant program assistance, environmental planning resources, and transportation planning assistance to counties in the northwestern part of the state. The following counties are served by NWRPC: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn.

The State of the St. Croix Basin

The State of the St. Croix Basin is a resource management plan published by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 2002.

County Programs and Plans

Burnett County Zoning Office

The Burnett County Zoning Office oversees community planning and administers zoning and subdivision regulations. Furthermore, it administers and regulates state mandated shoreland requirements, floodplain regulations, wetland regulations and sanitary code regulations.

Burnett County Land Information System

The Burnett County Land Information System provides citizens, agencies and businesses with property and parcel information, reports and statistics, and geographic data related to the county.

Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department

The Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department provides leadership in executing programs that conserve land and water resources. The department developed the Burnett County Land and Water Resources Plan, which was adopted in 2004 and applied through 2008. The plan assessed the natural resources, including water, land, soil and species, planned for the future of these resources, and recommended implementation strategies.

Burnett County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan

This comprehensive plan for forest land outlines plans to preserve the forest for future recreation, education and economic uses. The plan is to be administered between 2006 and 2020.

1998 Burnett County Land Use Plan

The 1998 Burnett County Land Use Plan included planning strategies and recommendations for the natural environment (including soils, wildlife, water, floodplains, forests and wetlands), and the built environment (including housing, transportation, recreational trails and airports). Additionally, the plan identified existing land use conditions at the time and made recommendations for implementation strategies.

Local Plans

Village of Siren Comprehensive Plan

This plan was adopted in August of 2004 and addresses the smart growth elements of housing, transportation, utilities and community facilities, agriculture and natural resources, economic development, land use and intergovernmental cooperation. It also makes recommendations for implementing the plan.

Village of Grantsburg Comprehensive Plan

The Village of Grantsburg adopted this plan in 1999. It addresses the elements of smart growth comprehensive plans and makes recommendations for implementation.

Town of Blaine Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Blaine adopted this comprehensive plan in 2005 in accordance with Wisconsin's Smart Growth legislation. Blaine partnered with the Town of Swiss to secure grants and assistance in developing this plan.

Town of Swiss Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Swiss adopted this comprehensive plan in 2005 to address the elements of smart growth. The town coordinated with the Town of Blaine to secure grants and assistance in developing this plan.

Town of Grantsburg Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Grantsburg adopted this plan in 2005. It addresses the elements of smart growth and makes recommendations for implementation strategies.

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Appendix LU

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The following table shows the residential housing unit and acreage projections for the participating communities and the county. The housing unit/acreage projections are based on both the population projections from the WDOA and a linear population projection based on past Census data. Together, these two projections provide a range of possibility for each community and the county as a whole. These numbers can also be averaged for simplicity.

The calculations use the population projections as the starting point. Housing unit projections are then made in 5-year increments based on population projections and the 2008 ratio of population to total housing units (to account for seasonal population. Total residential acreage based on assessment data (2008) is compared to the total housing units (2008) in each community to determine the average land area per residential unit. The average land area is then multiplied by the housing unit projections to determine the projected residential acreage from 2010 to 2030.

Table A-LU-1
Residential Acreage Projections 2010-2030, Burnett County

		Historical Population Data		Population Projections						Housing Units			Residential Land Use		Housing Units			Housing Units			Housing Units			2008-2030 Acres	2008-2030 Change											
		Census 1990	Census 2000	Estimate 2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	Full-Time Estimate 2008	Seasonal Estimate 2008	Total Estimate 2008	Residential Acres 2008	Residential Acres Per Unit	Full-Time Projection 2010	Seasonal Projection 2010	Total Projection 2010	Full-Time Projection 2015	Seasonal Projection 2015	Total Projection 2015	Full-Time Projection 2020	Seasonal Projection 2020	Total Projection 2020			Full-Time Projection 2025	Seasonal Projection 2025	Total Projection 2025	Full-Time Projection 2030	Seasonal Projection 2030	Total Projection 2030					
T. Anderson	Census	324	372																																	
	WDOA			402	423	444	463	477	486	166	120	286	1,231	4.3	175	126	301	183	132	316	191	138	339	197	142	339	201	145	346	257	20.9%					
	Linear			402	413	441	468	496	523	166	120	286	1,231	4.3	171	123	294	182	131	313	193	139	333	205	148	352	216	156	372	371	30.1%					
T. Daniels	Census	602	665																																	
	WDOA			713	707	722	735	741	739	300	159	459	1,381	3.0	297	158	455	303	161	465	309	164	473	311	166	477	311	165	476	50	3.6%					
	Linear			713	723	746	770	794	818	300	159	459	1,381	3.0	304	162	465	314	167	480	324	172	496	334	178	511	344	183	526	203	14.7%					
T. Dewey	Census	482	565																																	
	WDOA			605	617	637	654	665	669	224	101	325	676	2.1	229	103	331	236	106	342	242	109	351	246	111	357	248	111	359	72	10.6%					
	Linear			605	615	639	664	688	713	224	101	325	676	2.1	228	102	330	237	106	343	246	111	356	255	115	370	264	119	383	120	17.8%					
T. Jackson	Census	457	765																																	
	WDOA			860	889	962	1,028	1,083	1,124	391	771	1,161	2,115	1.8	404	797	1,201	356	702	1,059	467	921	1,388	492	970	1,463	511	1,007	1,518	649	30.7%					
	Linear			860	899	995	1,091	1,187	1,284	391	771	1,161	2,115	1.8	408	805	1,213	368	726	1,095	496	978	1,474	540	1,064	1,604	584	1,150	1,734	1,042	49.3%					
T. Oakland	Census	480	778																																	
	WDOA			895	945	1,021	1,092	1,150	1,194	434	767	1,201	3,711	3.1	459	809	1,268	464	819	1,283	530	935	1,465	558	985	1,543	580	1,023	1,602	1,240	33.4%					
	Linear			895	926	1,003	1,079	1,156	1,233	434	767	1,201	3,711	3.1	449	793	1,242	456	804	1,260	524	925	1,449	561	990	1,552	599	1,056	1,655	1,402	37.8%					
T. Sand Lake	Census	439	556																																	
	WDOA			567	585	604	620	631	634	216	238	454	1,914	4.2	223	245	469	293	322	615	237	260	497	241	265	506	242	266	508	226	11.8%					
	Linear			567	581	615	649	684	718	216	238	454	1,914	4.2	222	244	465	299	328	627	248	272	520	261	287	548	274	301	575	510	26.6%					
T. Siren	Census	910	873																																	
	WDOA			920	888	883	874	860	837	398	357	755	2,344	3.1	384	345	729	337	302	639	378	339	718	372	334	706	362	325	687	-211	-9.0%					
	Linear			920	939	988	1,037	1,086	1,134	398	357	755	2,344	3.1	407	365	771	428	384	811	449	403	851	470	421	891	491	440	931	546	23.3%					
T. Trade Lake	Census	831	871																																	
	WDOA			970	948	971	989	999	999	411	291	702	1,875	2.7	402	284	686	411	291	703	419	297	716	423	300	723	423	300	723	56	3.0%					
	Linear			970	986	1,025	1,064	1,103	1,142	411	291	702	1,875	2.7	418	296	713	434	307	741	451	319	770	467	331	798	484	342	826	332	17.7%					
T. Union	Census	221	351																																	
	WDOA			346	361	377	392	402	408	169	248	417	2,000	4.8	176	258	435	184	270	454	191	281	472	196	288	484	199	292	491	358	17.9%					
	Linear			346	356	383	409	435	461	169	248	417	2,000	4.8	174	255	429	187	274	461	199	293	492	212	311	524	225	330	555	666	33.3%					
T. Webb Lake	Census	200	381																																	
	WDOA			421	448	485	518	545	566	217	635	852	2,995	3.5	231	675	906	250	731	981	267	781	1,048	281	822	1,103	292	853	1,145	1,032	34.4%					
	Linear			421	437	476	514	553	592	217	635	852	2,995	3.5	225	658	883	245	717	962	265	776	1,041	285	834	1,120	305	893	1,198	1,219	40.7%					
T. Wood River	Census	948	974																																	
	WDOA			1,032	1,046	1,066	1,084	1,091	1,087	397	183	579	1,408	2.4	402	185	587	410	189	599	417	192	609	420	193	613	418	192	610	75	5.3%					
	Linear			1,032	1,040	1,061	1,081	1,102	1,122	397	183	579	1,408	2.4	400	184	584	408	188	596	416	191	607	424	195	619	432	199	630	123	8.8%					
V. Grantsburg	Census	1,144	1,369																																	
	WDOA			1,460	1,463	1,504	1,544	1,567	1,576	629	28	657	440	0.7	631	28	659	648	29	677	666	29	695	675	30	705	679	30	709	35	7.9%					
	Linear			1,460	1,488	1,558	1,627	1,697	1,767	629	28	657	440	0.7	641	28	670	671	30	701	701	31	732	732	32	764	762	34	795	92	21.0%					
V. Webster	Census	623	653																																	
	WDOA			685	682	691	699	699	692	317	26	343	244	0.7	316	26	342	320	26	346	324	27	350	324	27	350	320	27	347	2	1.0%					
	Linear			685	695	719	743	767	791	317	26	343	244	0.7	322	27	348	333	28	360	344	28	372	355	29	384	366	30	396	38	15.5%					
Burnett County	Census	13,084	15,674																																	
	WDOA			16,791	17,098	17,754	18,329	18,727	18,918	7,206	6,505	13,711	42,520	3.1	7,338	6,624	13,962	7,620	6,878	14,497	7,867	7,100	14,967	8,037	7,255	15,292	8,119	7,329	15,448	5,386	12.7%					
	Linear			16,791	17,187	18,175	19,164	20,153	21,142	7,206	6,505	13,711	42,520	3.1	7,376	6,658	14,034	7,801	7,041	14,842	8,225	7,424	15,649	8,649	7,807	16,456	9,074	8,190	17,264	11,018	25.9%					

Source: Burnett County Land Use Plan, 1998 and Wisconsin Department of Revenue Statement of Assessments, 2007.

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9. Implementation

Implementation in the context of comprehensive planning refers to the actions, strategies, and programs used to put a plan in motion and to realize its goals, objectives, and policies. Planning for implementation begins with a detailed assessment of the status of existing implementation tools. This element of the *Inventory and Trends Report* provides a summary of available land use implementation tools, both regulatory and non-regulatory, and an analysis of existing Burnett County land use codes and ordinances. Additional details on locally administered codes and ordinances are provided in the *Plan Recommendations Report* for each participating community.

9.1 Regulatory Implementation Tools Overview

Conventional Zoning

Under Wisconsin Statutes, counties, cities, villages, and towns with village powers are authorized to adopt zoning ordinances. Zoning is one method of implementing or carrying out the comprehensive plan and is probably Wisconsin's most commonly used land use implementation tool. Zoning regulates the use of land, lot size, density, and the height and size of structures. Under conventional zoning, districts (defined areas of consistent use and density) are established which typically follow parcel boundaries and legal descriptions. Each district or zoning category contains a list of permitted and conditional uses which define allowable land uses within the district.

Performance Zoning

Performance zoning is a method that permits controlled development while also being sensitive to the landscape. It is aimed at regulating the impacts of land uses, rather than the uses themselves, by outlining general goals that developers can meet in different ways. Landowners are permitted a wide variety of uses, so long as they meet certain numeric standards such as a certain density, a certain amount of open space, or certain noise, smell, or lighting level standards.

Overlay Zoning

Overlay zones allow special regulations within all or a portion of a zoning district or several districts. This type of zoning can be helpful if there is one particular resource that needs to be protected in a consistent way, regardless of what district it is located in.

Extraterritorial Zoning

Any city or village that has a plan commission may exercise extraterritorial zoning power in the unincorporated areas surrounding the city or village. The extraterritorial zoning power may

Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in Burnett County

All of Burnett County's incorporated communities are villages. Therefore, extraterritorial jurisdiction extends 1.5 miles beyond their current boundaries. The extraterritorial area is always based on the current municipal limits, so the area expands when annexation occurs. The Village of Grantsburg has by agreement reduced the review boundary to ½ mile. Refer to Maps 9-1 through 9-5, Existing Land Use Regulations, for the current extent of extraterritorial areas in Burnett County.

be exercised in the unincorporated areas located within three miles of the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city, or within one and one-half miles of a fourth class city or village. Extraterritorial zoning may be initiated by a city or village adopting a resolution and providing notice of the extraterritorial area to be zoned. The city or village may unilaterally adopt an interim zoning ordinance to preserve existing zones or uses for up to two years while a comprehensive zoning plan is being prepared. A joint committee, consisting of three city or village plan commission members and three town members must approve of the plan and regulations by majority vote. Extraterritorial zoning is not commonly used in the State of Wisconsin.

Planned Unit Developments (PUDs)

Planned unit developments are also referred to as planned development districts. PUDs allow developers to vary some of the standards in local zoning ordinances to provide for innovative approaches that may allow for better design and arrangement of land uses such as residential, commercial, and greenspace. PUDs require flexibility from both the developer and local government.

Land Division/Subdivision Ordinance

Achieving the goals, objectives, and policies of the comprehensive plan will be significantly influenced by how land will be divided and developed in the future. Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes communities to adopt ordinances for the review of land divisions. A land division ordinance is a tool to control how, when, and if rural farmland, woodlands, and open spaces will be divided and developed while protecting the needs and welfare of the community. It also regulates how new lots will be made ready for future development with provisions for adequate access (required roads, driveways), wastewater treatment, water supply, and other utilities.

The impact of land division regulations is more permanent than zoning (which regulates the type of development that takes place on a parcel) because once land is divided into lots and streets are laid out, development patterns are set. Local review and regulation of future divisions of land can therefore be an effective tool to realize plan goals to maintain agriculture as a strong part of the local economy, protect natural resources, and retain rural character.

A community can require a new land division be in conformance with its comprehensive plan as a basis of approval. The key to implementing this objective is two-fold. First, the ordinance should clearly state that consistency with the community's comprehensive plan is a criterion of approval. Secondly, the ordinance should contain a provision requiring the proponent for a land division to submit a clear and concise letter of intent as part of the land division application. The letter of intent, submitted as part of the application record, can be used to decide if the proposed lots will adequately accommodate the future use of the property.

Development of a local land division ordinance could also incorporate "conservation" or "cluster" design guidelines and standards to help implement the plan goals, objectives, and policies supporting protection of the community's agricultural lands, forests, and open spaces. Conservation subdivisions are intended to be an alternative approach to the conventional lot-by-

lot division of land in rural areas which spreads development evenly throughout a tract of land without regard for the natural features of the area.

The development and ultimate success of a local land division ordinance in plan implementation will require the community to address regulatory, administrative, and intergovernmental considerations. Adoption of the local land division ordinance must be consistent with state statutes and will require local administration (e.g., application review, fee collection, public hearings, inspection, enforcement, etc.).

Many rural, unzoned communities which do not want to pursue traditional zoning often adopt a land division ordinance as a baseline needed to manage future uses. However, communities must remember that a land division ordinance only affects new development requiring a land division. New uses on existing parcels remain unregulated.

Limits of Disturbance Regulations

Limits of disturbance regulations may be incorporated into zoning or land division regulations and are especially useful in applying site planning regulations, cluster land division design, and conservation land division design. Limits of disturbance are established at the time of development approval to define the extent of development activities within a parcel of land. Development areas regulated by limits of disturbance typically include buildings, driveways, septic system and other utility installations. The intent of defining limits of disturbance is to identify within a development site which areas will remain in open space uses, and is typically applied only to large (greater than one acre) rural parcels. This tool can be used to help achieve community goals for the preservation of agricultural, natural, or cultural resources.

Conservation or Cluster Land Division

Conservation or cluster land division is a form of residential development that preserves open space while permitting development to take place through the use of careful site planning and design. It may require the use of densities that exceed what is permitted under conventional land division requirements. Developments built under conservation design concentrate the permitted number of lots on a small portion of the tract, leaving the remaining portion in open space. This concentration of lots is made possible by reducing the minimum lot size.

Implementation of a conservation land division will generally follow four steps:

1. Identification of areas suitable for conservation land division development in the land use element of the comprehensive plan.
2. Adoption of cluster development regulations in the local zoning ordinance.
3. Adoption of cluster development regulations in the local land division control ordinance.
4. Delineation on the local official map of possible street and lot layouts showing desirable locations for street connections between tracts, open space areas, and environmental preservation areas.

Extraterritorial Plat Review

Cities and villages that have adopted a subdivision ordinance or official map can exercise extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction for three miles beyond the corporate limits of a first, second, or third class city and one and one-half miles beyond the limits of a fourth class city or village. Specifics relative to Extraterritorial Plat Review can be found under Wis. Stats. S.236.02(5).

Driveway or Access Ordinance

Driveway ordinances are developed to establish standards for driveways that will provide for safe and adequate access from private development to public rights-of-way. This is accomplished by setting standards for appropriate access spacing, access-point and driveway design, and total number of access points to public roads. In addition, a driveway ordinance provides an opportunity for local review to ensure that the driveway is providing proper access for a given land use in a fashion that is consistent with a community's comprehensive plan. The term "driveway" is generally defined to mean private driveway, road, field road, or other means of travel through any part of a private parcel of land or that connects or will connect with any public roadway. The ordinance typically only impacts new driveways or driveways that serve major land use modifications. Use of a driveway or access ordinance to regulate land use is limited, but a significant number of towns throughout the state, due to the requirement to service existing development for emergency purposes (i.e., fire, ambulance), have adopted driveway ordinances.

Street and Highway Construction Specifications

Minimum standards for the construction of new streets and highways can be established by ordinance. Such ordinances help to ensure that new streets and highways are built to a consistent standard, and that developers share in the cost burden of providing transportation features. Road construction specifications typically include requirements for base course, blacktop, shoulders, ditches, and other design features. Communities may require financial assurance for the construction of roads in approved developments, and may require new roads to be inspected by an engineer prior to acceptance as a public way.

Cooperative Boundary Agreements

Cooperative boundary agreements can reduce some of the conflict regarding boundary issues, including annexation, that often arise between towns and their incorporated neighbors (cities and villages). The Legislature has provided express enabling authority for these agreements. The communities involved in such agreements undertake cooperative preparation of a plan for the areas concerned. The plan for changing or maintaining boundaries and for controlling land use and services is sent to the Department of Administration. If the plan is approved, a contract binding the parties is put into effect.

Official Maps

Cities, villages, and towns may adopt official maps. These maps, adopted by ordinance or resolution, may show existing and planned streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, parks, playgrounds, railroad rights-of-way, waterways and drainage ways, and public transit facilities. The issuance of a building permit may be prohibited for construction or enlargement of any building within the limits of these mapped areas.

Counties have limited official mapping powers. Counties may adopt highway-width maps showing the location and width of proposed streets or highways and the widths of any existing streets or highways whose expansion is planned. The municipality affected by the street or highway must approve the map. Counties may also prepare plans for the future platting of lands, or for the future location of streets, highways, or parkways in the unincorporated areas of the county. These plans do not apply to the extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction of a city or village unless the city or village consents.

Official maps are not used frequently in Wisconsin. Few communities create detailed plans in advance of the imminent development of a neighborhood, with the exception of major thoroughfares and parks.

Annexation

Cities and villages are authorized by the statutes to annex lands to their territories. The power to extend municipal boundaries into adjacent unincorporated (town) lands allows a community to control development on its periphery. Annexation occurs at the request of town residents, not at the request of the incorporated municipality. Petitions for annexation are filed by the town landowners and the village or city acts upon the annexation petition.

Building and Housing Codes

Cities, villages, towns, and counties may enact building and housing codes. Building codes are regulations that set standards for the construction and alteration of buildings in a community. Building codes ensure that new and altered construction will be safe. These codes must conform to state building, plumbing, and electrical codes. Housing codes define standards for how a dwelling unit is to be used and maintained after it is built. To enforce the codes, inspections are required by the local municipality. This code is concerned with keeping housing from falling into dilapidation and thus keeping neighborhoods from falling into blight.

General Codes of Ordinances

Although a *code of ordinances* is not specifically a land use implementation tool, it is a useful tool when dealing with the adoption or revision of any type of ordinance. Wisconsin Statutes Ch. 66.0103 authorizes cities, villages, towns, and counties to adopt their ordinances as a general code of ordinances. Taking the time to organize ordinances (which can be as simple as using a 3-ring binder) and follow the procedural requirements to create a general code is worthwhile. Using a code of ordinances streamlines the process of publicizing new ordinances and amendments. Instead of printing an entire ordinance in the official newspaper, a summary can be printed and the ordinance kept on file for public viewing or distribution upon request. This can lead to substantial cost savings.

Moratorium

A moratorium, or interim control ordinance, may be used in Wisconsin. The authority to use these tools is not always clear, but can be used effectively by following a few guidelines. First, they should only be used for a specific area, land use, or development activity. Next, they should only be used when a related plan, study, or ordinance is being researched, drafted, or adopted. And finally, they should only be used for a temporary time period that is appropriate for the complexity of the issue or area being considered. Reasonable time periods might range from six months to two years.

Cities, villages, and towns with village powers have express authority to freeze existing land uses while the community prepares a comprehensive zoning plan. This authorization, however, is rather narrow. It applies only to cities “which have not adopted a zoning ordinance.” Counties may also impose temporary moratoria as part of their planning processes, though they have no express statutory authorization to impose an interim control ordinance. The absence of express enabling authority does not mean that counties or communities cannot impose moratoria. What it does mean is that the authority is not always clear, and that the tool must be used with care and diligence.

Specialized Ordinances

Given specific issues and needs within a particular community, a number of specialized ordinances may be required to address local public health, safety, and general welfare concerns, protect private property, and avoid public nuisances. Many of these are often components of a zoning ordinance. The following ordinances have received increased attention in Wisconsin due to local issues.

Right-To-Farm Ordinance

Right-to-farm laws are designed to accomplish one or both of the following objectives: 1) to strengthen the legal position of farmers when neighbors sue them for a private nuisance; and 2) to protect farmers from anti-nuisance ordinances and unreasonable controls on farming operations. Most laws include a number of additional protections. Right-to-farm provisions may also be included in state zoning enabling laws, and farmers with land enrolled in an agricultural district may have stronger right-to-farm protection than other farmers. A growing number of counties and towns are passing their own right-to-farm legislation to supplement the protection provided by state law.

Right-to-farm laws are intended to discourage neighbors from suing farmers. They help established farmers who use good management practices prevail in private nuisance lawsuits. They document the importance of farming to the state or locality and put non-farm rural residents on notice that generally accepted agricultural practices are reasonable activities to expect in farming areas. Some of these laws also limit the ability of newcomers to change the local rules that govern farming. Local right-to-farm laws often serve an additional purpose in that they provide farm families with a sense of security that farming is a valued and accepted activity in their town.

Telecommunications Facilities Ordinance

Ordinances can be used to minimize the visual effects of towers, maximize the capacity of existing towers, and reduce impacts to adjacent properties. Local governments cannot unilaterally prohibit telecommunications towers by ordinance, zoning, or any other means. However, local governments can enact ordinances to prohibit towers from certain specially identified areas, regulate tower height, specify minimum setbacks, require collocation strategies, and encourage landscaping and disguising techniques. An important benefit of having a telecommunications facilities ordinance is that it provides decision-making consistency and decreases the perception of discrimination between telecommunications companies. These ordinances generally function by providing a basis for conditional use review. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires all denials to be in writing and supported by sufficient evidence. Telecommunication ordinances seek to balance business and industry needs with community character, aesthetics, and resident needs.

Nuisance Ordinance

A nuisance can generally be defined as an action, or lack thereof, which creates or permits a situation that annoys, injures, or endangers the peace, welfare, order, health, or safety of the public in their persons or property. Nuisance ordinances can be defined in many ways, depending what issues are present in the community. Possible nuisances include noxious weeds, vehicle storage, excessive odors or noise, dilapidated signs, obstruction of streets, or uncontrolled animals. Important features of a nuisance ordinance include a concise definition of regulated nuisances, establishment of enforcement and abatement procedures, and establishment of the authority for the municipality to recover costs for abatement. Although communities may pursue action through the State Department of Justice to prosecute nuisances, most Wisconsin municipalities also utilize a local public nuisance ordinance, as the statutes do not specifically address all potential nuisance situations.

Sign Ordinance

A sign ordinance restricts the type, size, and location of signs within a community. These ordinances can regulate signage to achieve a number of community values such as improved property values, public safety, and glare control. They may also address the aesthetics of signs including the types of construction materials that may be used. Sign ordinances may distinguish between off-premise signs (billboards) and on-premise signs and set specific regulations for each. Counties, towns, cities, and villages may all adopt sign ordinances and billboard regulations.

Historic Preservation Ordinance

The objectives of a comprehensive plan which note the need to preserve important historic structures and sites can be implemented through the adoption of a historic preservation ordinance. Counties, towns, cities, and villages have express authority to enact historic preservation ordinances. Local historic preservation ordinances can be utilized for a wide range of historic preservation activities. They may be adopted simply to recognize historic properties and districts, or they may go so far as to establish a historic preservation commission that must review and approve proposed alterations to historic structures.

Design Review

Design review involves the review and regulation of the building and site design. For example, design review standards might address the location, appearance, and construction of buildings, signs, landscaping, lighting, access, and parking and loading areas. Design review standards are generally subjective in nature, and are often included in zoning and land division ordinances. Such ordinances are usually applied to multi-family, commercial, industrial, and institutional development. These are intensive land uses with the potential to detract from the appearance of a community and reduce property values if designed inappropriately. Design review ordinances are most commonly used in communities where tourism is a major economic activity or where there is a wealth of historic or architecturally important buildings.

Utility Accommodation Ordinance

State, county, and local governments and utility companies provide facilities that consider present as well as future needs. Units of government operate road systems to provide a safe and convenient means for the vehicular transportation of people and goods. Utility companies provide essential services to the public. Cooperation between these two entities is essential if the public is to be served at the lowest possible cost. Although units of government should strive to accommodate utility facilities whenever possible, the permitted use and occupancy of the road right-of-way for non-transportation purposes is subordinate to the primary interests and safety of the traveling public. The purpose of a utility accommodation policy or ordinance is to prescribe the policies and procedures that must be met by any utility whose facility currently occupies, or will occupy, any road right-of-way or bridge within the government's jurisdiction. The policy should apply to all public and private utilities.

Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance

The purpose of an adequate public facilities ordinance is to ensure that proposed development can be served adequately given an established Level of Service (LOS) and capacity standards. LOS and capacity standards could include such requirements as adequate capacity at a treatment plant, an established amount of parkland to serve the development, or a minimum number of police officers to serve the development. If a proposed development cannot meet the adequate public facility standards, either it should not be allowed, or it should be altered to meet the standards, or the facilities should be adjusted to serve the development.

9.2 Non-Regulatory Implementation Tools Overview

Area Development Planning (or Neighborhood Planning)

Area Development Plans (ADPs) may be developed by a community when more detailed planning for land use, transportation, utilities, and community facilities is needed in a growing area. ADPs may also be required of developers as part of a development review process (such as a proposed land division plat). ADPs should provide recommendations for the appropriate zoning, the preferred pattern, size, and density of lots, the planned locations of utilities, parks, and open space areas, and the layout of the street system necessary to serve the area. ADPs should be required of developers to ensure that land divisions consider the potential development of adjacent parcels and provide opportunities to create a functionally connected road system as development takes place over time. ADPs are critical in implementing community strategies for

limiting permanent cul-de-sacs and requiring developers to connect roads between adjacent subdivisions.

Public Participation

Public participation is essential to the comprehensive planning process and should not stop at the time of plan adoption. The same methods of public participation used during comprehensive plan development may be used to implement certain goals and objectives of a community plan. These methods might include disseminating information, educating the public, seeking public input, and facilitating public decision making. These approaches are especially useful where a community lacks the authority or jurisdiction to address an issue or opportunity more directly, or where a community wants to gauge support or explore multiple alternatives before taking more direct action.

Intergovernmental Agreements

Any municipality may contract with other municipalities to receive or furnish services and to jointly exercise power or duties required or authorized by law. The term “municipality” is defined to include the state, counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, sanitary districts, public library systems, regional planning commissions, and other governmental and quasi-governmental entities. The requirements and procedures set forth for intergovernmental agreements are minimal. Such arrangements can prove useful in the implementation of a plan by facilitating efficient provision of public facilities and services.

Acquisition Tools

Land Acquisition

Communities and non-profit conservation organizations can acquire land for conservation purposes simply by purchasing it outright. This is beneficial when public access to the property is desired.

Conservation Easements

Conservation easements limit land to specific uses such as agriculture, wildlife habitat, green space, or outdoor recreation, and thus protect it from development. These voluntary legal agreements are created between private landowners (grantors) and qualified land trusts, conservation organizations, or government agencies (grantees). Conservation easements may be purchased but are frequently donated by conservation-minded landowners. Grantors can receive federal tax benefits as a result of donating easements. Grantees are responsible for monitoring the land and enforcing the terms of the easements. Easements can be tailored to the unique characteristics of the property and the interests of the landowner. Easements may apply to entire parcels of land or to specific parts of a property. The easement is recorded with the deed to the property to limit the future uses of the land as specified in the easement. Land protected by conservation easements remains on the tax roll and is privately owned and managed.

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR)

Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) is a land conservation tool that communities can use to protect important natural resources such as farmland, hillsides, and wetlands. Under a PDR program, a unit of government (city, village, town, county, or state) or a nonprofit conservation

organization (such as a land trust), can purchase or receive conservation easements. PDR programs can be funded through bonds, dedicated tax revenues, real estate transfer fees, or a variety of other means.

In order to implement a PDR program, a community must set aside funds to purchase development rights from willing sellers in areas that are targeted for green space or natural features protection. Determining the value of development rights requires an appraisal of the land's current value in an undeveloped state and an estimate of the market value of the land if it was developed. The difference between these two values would become the price for a PDR purchase. The development rights purchased are recorded in a conservation easement. PDR programs are voluntary and participants retain ownership of their land. They can sell or transfer their property at any time; but, because of the easement, the land is permanently protected from certain types of development.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)

A Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) program establishes a unit of government as the broker of a fixed quantity of development rights for a given area. Where TDR programs have been utilized, they begin by establishing development rights "sending" areas where the preservation of green space is desired, and development rights "receiving" areas where future growth is desired. A density bonus is offered in planned growth areas for those developers that purchased the development rights from a TDR sending area. The end result is similar to PDR, as the owners of green space are compensated for development rights, and the unit of government receives a conservation easement for those lands. The primary difference is a matter of timing. Development must accompany a TDR, while PDR can be used at any time that funds and a willing seller are available.

TDR programs work best when very low density zoning and a high rate of growth are both present. This creates a desire to obtain a density bonus and an increased profit from the sale of additional building sites. TDR is not currently in use in the State of Wisconsin.

Fiscal Tools

Capital Improvements Program (CIP)

The capital improvements program is a way of implementing issues related to capital facilities specified in a plan. Capital improvements are those projects which require the expenditure of public funds for the acquisition, construction, or replacement of various public buildings such as police and fire halls, schools, and city/village/town halls, roads and highways, water and sewer facilities, and parks and open space.

A capital improvements program is a listing of proposed public projects according to a schedule of priorities over the next few years, usually a five year programming period. A CIP allows local communities to plan for capital expenditures and minimize unplanned expenses. Sources of funding for capital improvements include impact fees, subdivision requirements, special assessments, and revenue or general obligation bonding. The usefulness of the CIP depends upon the community properly budgeting for expenditures as part of its annual capital improvements budget.

Impact Fees

Cities, villages, towns, and counties may impose impact fees. Impact fees are financial contributions imposed on developers by a local government as a condition of development approval. Impact fees are one response to the growing funding gap in infrastructure dollars between revenues and needs. Impact fees help shift a portion of the capital cost burden of new development to developers. The objective is to make new development responsible for sustaining itself rather than raise taxes on existing development. Local governments can use impact fees to finance highways and other transportation facilities, sewage treatment facilities, storm and surface water handling facilities, water facilities, parks, solid waste and recycling facilities, fire and police facilities, emergency medical facilities, and libraries. Impact fees cannot be used to fund school facilities. Furthermore, counties cannot use impact fees to fund highways and other transportation related facilities.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts

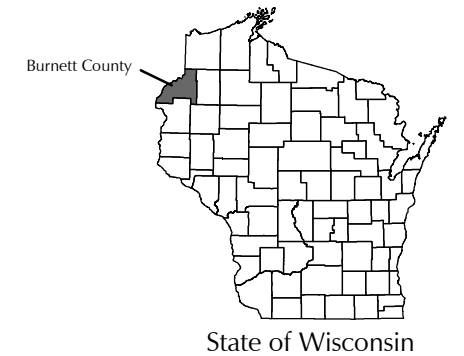
Tax Incremental Financing helps cities, villages, and towns in Wisconsin attract industrial and commercial growth in underdeveloped and blighted areas. A city, village or town can designate a specific area within its boundaries as a TIF district and develop a plan to improve its property values. Taxes generated by the increased property values pay for land acquisition or needed public works. Wisconsin towns recently gained the use of this tool with the passage of legislation in 2004. This new legislation provides towns the authority to use tax incremental financing to provide infrastructure for tourism, agriculture, and forestry related projects in towns.

Development Agreements

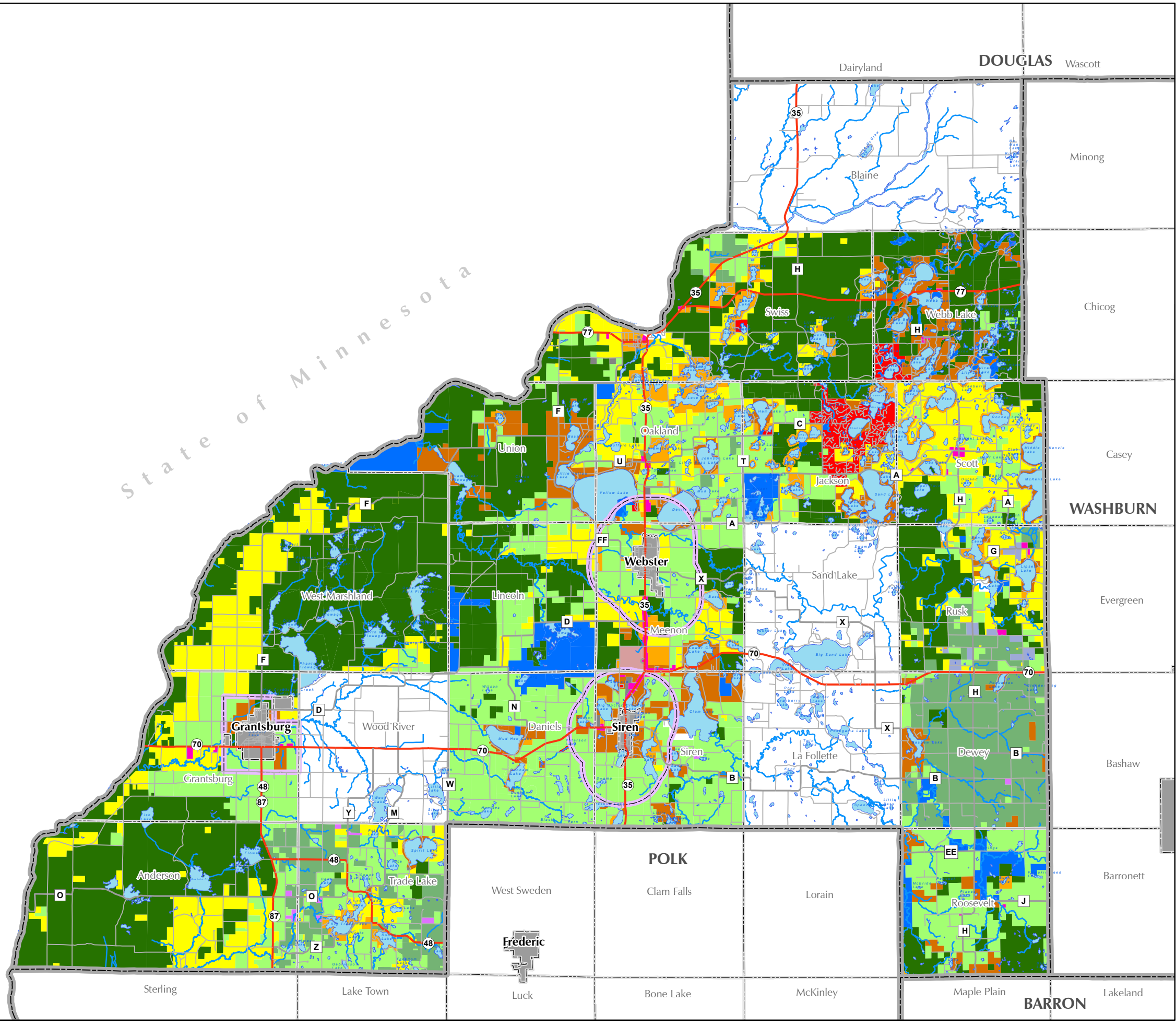
When infrastructure (such as roads, sidewalks, sewer lines, street lighting, etc.) is constructed by a developer as part of an approved development project, a development agreement can be executed as a contract between a unit of government and a developer. A development agreement should contain provisions that outline the obligations of the developer, provisions that outline the obligations of the unit of government, requirements for inspection of the construction, and provisions for financial security should the developer fail to properly construct all required infrastructure. Detailed construction plans should be submitted for review with a development agreement, and the amount of financial security should be verified by a qualified individual or firm. A development agreement provides a community with more assurance that a developer will fully complete a project and construct all infrastructure to a high standard.

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MAP 9 - 1 LAND USE REGULATION Burnett County, Wisconsin



State of Minnesota



Legend

Base Layers

- State Highway
- County Highway
- Town Road
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Village Boundary
- Town Boundary
- County Boundary

Zoning Districts

- A (Exclusive Agriculture District)
- A-1 (Agriculture - Transition District)
- A-2 (Agriculture - Residential District)
- A-4 (AG/Forestry/Residential District)
- AP (Airport District)
- C-1 (Commercial District)
- F-1 (Forestry District)
- I-1 (Industrial District)
- PUD (Planned Unit Development)
- RR1 (Residential Recreational District #1)
- RR2 (Residential Recreation District #2)
- RR3 (Residential Recreation District #3)
- W1 (Resource Conservation District)
- Extra Territorial Plat Review Jurisdiction
- Towns Not Zoned

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

Source: Wisconsin DNR and Burnett Co Land Information Office
Townships without adopted zoning are shown without shoreline zoning.
Burnett County Land Use/ Zoning Office must be contacted to determine shoreland area zoning.



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9.3 Existing Burnett County Ordinances and Codes

Land Use/Zoning Ordinance

The Burnett County Land Use/Zoning Ordinance is organized as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Definitions
3. Zoning Districts
4. Regulations
5. Regulation of Special/Conditional Uses
6. Screening and Fencing
7. Conditional Uses
8. Administration
9. Nonconforming Uses and Structures
10. Board of Adjustment
11. Amendments
12. Hearings
13. Validity
14. Sanitary

The Burnett County Land Use/Zoning Ordinance regulations establish the county's basic land use, lot size, and building location and height requirements. The Burnett County Zoning Ordinance applies to unincorporated areas of the county in towns that have adopted the ordinance. As of 2007, the majority of the towns have adopted the Burnett County Zoning Ordinance. The Towns of Blaine, Wood River, Sand Lake, and La Follette currently have not adopted the Burnett County Zoning Ordinance. This ordinance is one of the primary tools that shapes the pattern and character of development in the unincorporated areas of Burnett County. It contains a wide variety of districts and provisions, as it must be applied to a diverse landscape, from very rural areas like the Town of Roosevelt to more populated areas like the community of Danbury in the Town of Swiss. Building and land use requirements vary by zoning district which include the following. Refer to maps 9-1, Existing Land Use Regulations for the locations of county zoning districts.

R-1: Residential District

Intent: This district provides for one-family year around 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 that can be economically and readily served by utilities and municipal facilities.

Minimum Lot Size: 10,000 square feet for lots with public sewer, 15,000 square feet for lots without public sewer.

Minimum Lot Width: 75 feet for lots with public sewer, 100 feet for lots without public sewer.

Permitted Uses in the R-1: Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Single-family dwellings.
- ◆ Private garages
- ◆ Customary accessory uses.

Conditional Uses in the R-1: Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Multi-family dwelling units.
- ◆ Rooming or boarding houses.
- ◆ Mobile home parks
- ◆ Public and semi-public uses
- ◆ Telephone and power transmission towers
- ◆ Home occupations or professional offices

RR-1, RR-2, and RR-3: Residential - Recreation Districts

RR-1 Intent: This district is intended to provide for year around 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. For waterfront property see Section 4.4(6) for additional requirements.

Minimum Lot Size: 30,000 square feet for lots with or without public sewer.

Minimum Lot Width: 150 feet for lots with or without public sewer.

RR-2 Intent: This district is to provide medium size lots for residential-recreational development as a means of preserving estate living and allowing lot size sufficient enough for recreational value. For waterfront property see Section 4.4(6) for additional requirements.

Minimum Lot Size: 1.5 acres with or without public sewer.

Minimum Lot Width: 200 feet for lots with or without public sewer.

RR-3 Intent: This district is intended to provide for large size lots for residential-recreational development as a means to preserve the space characteristics of country living. For waterfront property see Section 4.4(6) for additional requirements.

Minimum Lot Size: 5 acres with or without public sewer.

Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet for lots with or without public sewer.

Permitted Uses in the RR-1, RR-2, and RR-3: Residential-Recreation Districts are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Single-family dwellings
- ◆ Private garages
- ◆ Horticulture and gardening
- ◆ Customary accessory uses

- ◆ Forest Management Programs

Conditional Uses in the RR-1, RR-2, and RR-3: Residential-Recreation Districts include:

- ◆ A single mobile home
- ◆ Mobile home parks
- ◆ Telephone and power transmission towers
- ◆ Recreational service oriented uses
- ◆ Livestock, subject to conditions
- ◆ Mini storage rental buildings (RR-2 and RR-3 only)
- ◆ Two family dwelling units
- ◆ Home occupations or professional offices
- ◆ Public and semi-public uses

A: Exclusive Agricultural District

Intent: This district is intended to preserve productive agricultural land for food and fiber production, preserve productive farms by preventing land use conflicts between incompatible uses and controlling public service costs, maintain a viable agricultural base to support agricultural processing and service industries, prevent conflicts between incompatible uses, reduce costs of providing services to scattered non-farm uses, space and shape urban growth, implement the provisions of the county agricultural plan when adopted and periodically revised, to permit eligible landowners to receive tax credits under s. 71.09(11), State Statutes.

Lands Included Within This District:

This district is generally intended to apply to lands which are limited to exclusive agricultural use including: lands historically exhibiting good crop yields, land capable of such yields, lands which have been demonstrated to be productive for dairying, livestock raising and grazing, other lands which are integral parts of such farm operations, land used for the production of specialty crops such as cranberries, ginseng, mint, sod, fruits and vegetables, and lands which are capable of productive use through economically feasible improvements such as irrigation or drainage.

Minimum Lot Size: 35 acres.
Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet.

Permitted Uses in the A: Exclusive Agricultural District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Single-family dwellings
- ◆ Manufactured homes
- ◆ Accessory buildings and garages
- ◆ General farming
- ◆ Road side stands
- ◆ Forest and game management
- ◆ Hunting, fishing and trapping
- ◆ Maple syrup processing plants
- ◆ Farm ponds
- ◆ Logging shelters

Conditional Uses in the A: Exclusive Agricultural District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Additional single family dwellings
- ◆ Governmental concrete or blacktop batching plant (temporary only).
- ◆ Commercial feedlots and buildings housing 250 or more animals
- ◆ Veterinarian services for livestock.
- ◆ Processing of agricultural products
- ◆ Centralized bulk collection, storage and distribution of agricultural products
- ◆ Sawmills
- ◆ Fish hatcheries and fur farms
- ◆ Airstrips - agriculture-related or governmental
- ◆ Mineral extraction for governmental and agricultural use
- ◆ Home occupations

A-1: Agricultural – Transition District

Intent: This district is intended to provide for the orderly transition of agricultural land to other uses in areas planned for eventual urban expansion; defer urban development until the appropriate local government bodies determine that adequate public services and facilities can be provided at a reasonable cost; ensure that urban development is compatible with local land use plans and policies; provide periodic review to determine whether all or part of the lands should be transferred to another zoning district. Such review shall occur: (a) a minimum of every five (5) years; (b) upon completion or revision of county agricultural preservation plan or municipal land use plan which affects lands in district; or (c) upon extension of public services such as sewer and water, necessary to serve urban development.

Lands Included Within This District:

This district is generally intended to apply to lands located adjacent to incorporated municipalities or urbanized areas where such lands are predominantly in agricultural or related open space use but where conversion to non-agricultural use is expected to occur in the foreseeable future. Lands indicated as transition areas in the agricultural plan and similar lands are to be included. This section will be reviewed every five (5) years.

Minimum Lot Size: 35 acres.

Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet.

The permitted uses in the A-1: Agricultural - Transition District are the same land uses that are permitted in the A: Exclusive Agricultural District.

The conditional uses in the A-1: Agricultural - Transition District are the same land uses that are conditional uses in the A: Exclusive Agricultural District.

A-2: Agricultural - Residential District

Intent: This district is intended to primarily provide for the continuation of general farming and related activities in areas currently being used for such development and to additionally provide for limited residential development.

Minimum Lot Size: 10 acres.

Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet.

Permitted Uses in the A-2: Agricultural - Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Single or two-family farm residence and a single additional manufactured home but only when occupied by persons engaged in farming activities
- ◆ Agricultural land uses
- ◆ Roadside stands
- ◆ Agricultural processing except slaughterhouses, and rendering and fertilizer plants
- ◆ Cemeteries and mausoleums
- ◆ Customary accessory uses
- ◆ Forest Management Programs

Conditional Uses in the A-2: Agricultural - Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Mobile home parks
- ◆ Dumps
- ◆ Vacation farms
- ◆ Slaughterhouses, rendering and fertilizer plants
- ◆ Public and semi-public uses
- ◆ Quarrying, mining, and processing of products from these activities
- ◆ Airports
- ◆ Salvage yards
- ◆ Home occupations or professional offices
- ◆ Mini-storage rental buildings

A-4: Ag/ Forestry/ Residential District

Intent: The purpose of the A-4 District is to allow limited rural residential development on lands in predominantly agriculture or forestry. Residential lots are limited to minimize impacts associated with Agricultural, Forestry and Open Space development. Residents of this district may experience conditions associated with farming or forestry that are not necessarily compatible with residential use.

Minimum Lot Size: 40 acres (with a one-time 5-acre land division)

Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet.

Permitted Uses in the A-4: Ag/Forestry/Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Single-family dwellings
- ◆ Agricultural land uses
- ◆ Roadside stands
- ◆ Cemeteries and mausoleums
- ◆ Customary accessory uses
- ◆ Forest Management Programs

Conditional Uses in the A-4: Ag/Forestry/Residential District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Dumps
- ◆ Vacation farms
- ◆ Slaughterhouses, rendering and fertilizer plants
- ◆ Public and semi-public uses
- ◆ Quarrying, mining, and processing of products from these activities
- ◆ Airports
- ◆ Salvage yards
- ◆ Home occupations or professional offices

C-1: Commercial District

Intent: This district is intended to provide for the orderly and attractive grouping, at appropriate locations, of retail stores, shops, offices and similar commercial establishments.

Minimum Lot Size: 10,000 square feet for lots with public sewer, 20,000 square feet for lots without public sewer.

Minimum Lot Width: 100 feet for lots with or without public sewer.

Permitted Uses in the C-1: Commercial District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Retail stores
- ◆ Business and professional offices
- ◆ Banks and savings and loan offices
- ◆ Public and semi-public buildings and institutions
- ◆ Commercial entertainment facilities
- ◆ Laundromats
- ◆ Restaurants and taverns
- ◆ Medical and dental clinics.
- ◆ Auto service stations and maintenance facilities
- ◆ Marinas
- ◆ Recreation service oriented facilities
- ◆ Motels, tourist homes, and rooming/boarding houses.
- ◆ Farm implement sales
- ◆ Dwelling of owner or employee

Conditional Uses in the C-1: Commercial District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Public and semi-public uses
- ◆ Car sales
- ◆ Wholesaling establishments
- ◆ Transportation terminals
- ◆ Outdoor theaters
- ◆ Miniature golf, go-karts and amusement parks
- ◆ Drive-in establishments offering in-car service
- ◆ Quarrying, mining and processing of products from these activities
- ◆ Mobile homes and trailer sales
- ◆ Mini storage rental buildings
- ◆ Light manufacturing/industrial

I-1: Industrial District

Intent: 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 similar factors relating to public health, welfare and safety. Those industries requiring outdoor storage for raw materials and/or finished products may be required to provide fence or screen in accordance with the provisions of Section 7.0.

Minimum Lot Size: 1 acre.

Minimum Lot Width: 200 feet.

Permitted Uses in the I-1: Industrial District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Manufacturing, assembly, fabricating and processing plants
- ◆ General warehousing
- ◆ Incidental accessory uses

Conditional Uses in the I-1: Industrial District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Salvage yards
- ◆ Quarrying, mining and processing of products from these activities

F-1: Forestry District

Intent: 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.

Minimum Lot Size: 20 acre.

Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet.

Permitted Uses in the F-1: Forestry District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Forest Management Programs
- ◆ Harvesting of wild crops
- ◆ Recreational trails and wildlife refuges
- ◆ Hunting and fishing cabins
- ◆ Dwellings, manufactured homes, and customary accessory buildings

Conditional Uses in the F-1: Forestry District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Public and private parks, playgrounds and winter sports areas
- ◆ Dams, plants for production of electric power and flowage areas
- ◆ Trailer camps
- ◆ Forest connected industries such as sawmills, debarking operations, chipping facilities and similar operations
- ◆ Recreation and youth camps
- ◆ Riding stables
- ◆ Shooting ranges
- ◆ Quarrying and mining operations
- ◆ Year around residences for caretakers of recreational areas plants used for production of electric power
- ◆ Dumps
- ◆ Airports

W-1: Resource Conservation District

Intent: This district is intended to be used to prevent destruction of natural or man-made resources and to protect water courses including the shorelands of navigable waters, and areas which are not adequately drained, or which are subject to periodic flooding, where developments would result in hazards to health or safety; would deplete or destroy resources; or be otherwise incompatible with the public welfare.

Permitted Uses in the W-1: Resource Conservation District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Fish hatcheries and fish and wildlife ponds
- ◆ Soil and water conservation programs
- ◆ Forest Management Programs
- ◆ Wildlife preserves

Conditional Uses in the W-1: Resource Conservation District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Drainage
- ◆ Public and private parks
- ◆ Dams, plants for the production of electric power and flowage areas
- ◆ Grazing
- ◆ Accessory structures such as hunting and fishing lodges
- ◆ Orchards

- ◆ Trailer camps
- ◆ Quarrying and mining operations

No use shall involve dumping or filling, or mineral soil or peat removal or any other use that would disturb the natural fauna, flora, watercourses, water regimen, or topography.

SP: Shoreland Protection District (Overlay District)

Intent: This district provides for the protection of waters and shorelands, and for safe and orderly shoreland development in Burnett County. 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 natural beauty. This district includes all lands in the unincorporated areas of the county within the following distance from the normal high water elevation of navigable water; 1000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage, and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of a floodplain, whichever distance is greater.

Permitted Uses in the SP: Shoreland Protection District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Any use permitted in the underlying districts, subject to the shoreland provisions of this ordinance.
- ◆ Any necessary use permitted in the underlying districts, subject to the shoreland provisions of this ordinance.

Conditional Uses in the SP: Shoreland Protection District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Any conditional use authorized in the underlying districts, subject to the shoreland provisions of this ordinance.

PUD: Planned Unit Development District

Intent: The PUD district is intended to provide for large scale residential or residential/recreation development. This district shall have no definite boundaries until such are approved by the County Board on the recommendation of the Land Use/Zoning Committee in accordance with procedures prescribed for zoning amendments by Wisconsin Statutes, Section 59.97. Plans for the proposed development shall be submitted in duplicate, and shall show the location, size and proposed use of all structures and land included in the areas involved.

The plans may provide for a combination of single and multi-family development as well as related commercial uses, provided that the plans indicate that:

- ◆ A single area of at least five (5) acres is involved.
- ◆ Each residential building and lot in the district will conform to the RR-1 district requirements, and each commercial building and lot will conform to the C-1 district requirements.
- ◆ Adequate streets and sidewalks as determined to serve the needs of the area involved will be provided.
- ◆ Adequate access to public streets and proper internal circulation will be provided.
- ◆ Adequate sewer and water facilities are possible and will be provided if deemed necessary by the Land Use/Zoning Committee. Each commercial or residential lot must include such physical features necessary as to provide for sewage and water facilities in accordance with the Burnett County Sanitary Code.
- ◆ The development will constitute a reasonable extension of the living areas in the county and will be compatible with surrounding land use.

Planned Residential Development Overlay District

Intent: A Planned Residential Development (PRD) is intended to permit smaller lots that would be possible if normal development standards were applied. A condition of all planned residential developments is the preservation of open space in perpetuity, preferably along the shoreline, and, in non-Shoreland areas, the maintenance of the natural features of the land to the greatest extent possible.

The Land Use/Zoning Committee may at its discretion authorize a Planned Residential Development as a conditional use application for single and multi-family development, provided the plans indicate that:

- ◆ The area proposed for home sites is located in a district that permits residential use.
- ◆ The private onsite wastewater treatment systems, which will serve the home sites individually or collectively, is in compliance with the Burnett County Sanitary Code
- ◆ At least 50 percent of the project area shall be undivided and restricted in perpetuity from further development.
- ◆ The number of platted home sites shall not exceed 125 percent of those which would have been possible if the same land were platted in accordance with the minimum lot sizes, setbacks, widths and water frontage provided by the applicable provisions of the Land Use and Subdivision ordinance.
- ◆ The minimum lot size for such development shall be 30,000 square feet with a 150-foot minimum lot width and sideyard setbacks of 10 feet minimum, and 40 feet in total.
- ◆ Roadways, lots and building envelopes shall be located in areas where they will have the least effect on the environment and residential lots and dwellings shall be encouraged into clusters.

SW-1: Shoreland-Wetland District

Intent: The Shoreland-Wetland district is created to maintain safe and healthful conditions, to prevent water pollution, to protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life and wildlife habitat, to preserve shorecover and natural beauty, to reduce flood hazards to life and property and to control building and development in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts upon the wetlands.

This district shall include all lands within the shoreland area as defined in Section 2.1(31), which are designated as wetlands on the wetlands map adopted and made a part of this ordinance in Section 3.2.

Permitted uses in the SW-1: Shoreland-Wetland District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Hiking, fishing, trapping, swimming, boating, snowmobiling and skiing
- ◆ The harvesting of wild crops
- ◆ Silviculture and temporary water stabilization measures
- ◆ Pasturing of livestock
- ◆ Cultivation of agricultural crops
- ◆ The construction and maintenance of duck blinds that comply with state and federal hunting regulations
- ◆ The construction and maintenance of piers, docks, and walkways
- ◆ Dike and dam construction and ditching for the purpose of growing and harvesting cranberries

- ◆ Ditching, tiling, dredging, excavating or filling done to maintain or repair existing agricultural drainage system

Uses in the Shoreland-Wetland District requiring prior approval of the Land Use and Zoning Committee are summarized as follows:

- ◆ The construction and maintenance of private driveways and roads necessary for silviculture
- ◆ The construction and maintenance of nonresidential buildings used solely in conjunction with raising waterfowl or other aquatic animals
- ◆ The establishment and development of public and private parks and recreation areas, boat access sites, natural and outdoor education areas, historic and scientific areas, wildlife refuges, game preserves and private wildlife habitat areas
- ◆ The construction and maintenance of railroad lines

UVOD: Unincorporated Village Overlay District

Intent: The Unincorporated Village Overlay District is created to accommodate the land use patterns of those established unincorporated villages where, in order to insure development consistent with the intent of this ordinance, special provisions shall be applied.

The Unincorporated Village Overlay District shall include all the area indicated on the official Burnett County Land Use/Zoning maps designated as Unincorporated Village Overlay District (UVOD).

Permitted Uses in the Unincorporated Village Overlay District include any use permitted in the underlying district:

Conditional Uses in the Unincorporated Village Overlay District include any conditional use authorized in the underlying districts.

AP: Airport District

Intent: This district is intended for municipal and private airports, providing service for passengers and/or cargo.

Permitted Uses in the AP: Airport District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Municipal or private airports
- ◆ Public or private hangar
- ◆ Terminals
- ◆ Facilities for passengers, cargo, and supply or repair of airplanes

Conditional Uses in the AP: Airport District are summarized as follows:

- ◆ Commercial and light industrial uses compatible with Airport Facility plan and permitted uses

- ◆ Government facilities, structures, or buildings.

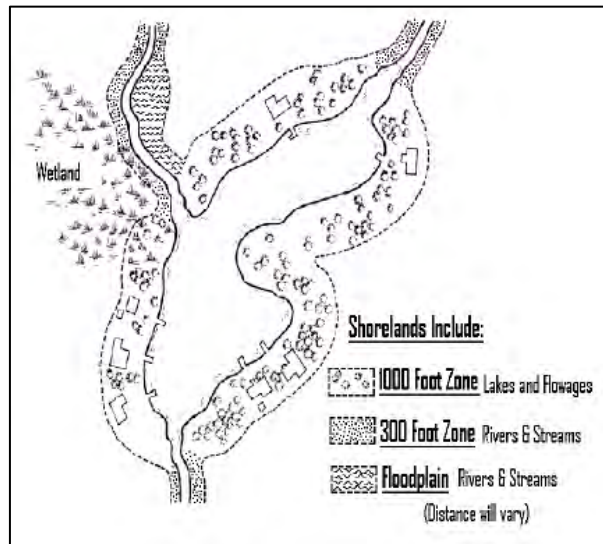
All uses are subject to Burnett County Airport Ordinance and any/all Federal and State Regulations.

The Burnett County Land Use Ordinance also contains specific use provisions for the regulation of: salvage yards, garbage and refuse disposal sites, mobile home parks, camping and camping grounds, major recreational equipment, and telecommunication facilities.

Burnett County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance

In accordance with Chapter 59.692 and 59.694, Wisconsin Statutes, Burnett County administers zoning regulations that apply in areas defined as the shoreland zone. The shoreland zone includes all lands in the unincorporated areas of the county within the following distance from the ordinary high water mark of navigable water: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the

landward side of a floodplain, whichever distance is greater. Within this zone, the Burnett County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance establishes special requirements for land divisions, the placement of structures, the preservation of shoreline vegetation, and land disturbing activities like filling and grading. Minimum lot size, minimum lot width and water frontage, shoreline setback, and vegetation protection area requirements vary depending on the body of water according to the following classification system. A 40 foot setback from wetlands and drainage ways is established for all buildings and structures except for stairways, walkways, piers, boat hoists, and satellite dishes under one meter in height.



Where the underlying zoning district dimensional requirements and lake class dimensional requirements differ, the larger minimum dimensional requirements shall prevail.

Burnett County uses a lake classification system to guide shoreline development. Lakes are classified based on the significance of a variety of factors, including: fisheries, natural areas, and critical species habitat. The classification listing of each lake is included in Appendix I. Map 9-2 shows Burnett County’s Lake Classification System. Standards for each class are as follows:

Class 1 Lakes

Minimum Lot Size: 30,000 square feet.
Minimum Lot Width: 150 feet for single family dwelling unit, 300 feet for two family dwelling/ unit
Minimum Shoreline Setback: 75 feet
Lot depth: 200 ft
Vegetation Protection Area Depth: 30 foot corridor within 35 feet of shore

Class 2 Lakes

Minimum Lot Size: 40,000 square feet.
Minimum Lot Width: 200 feet for single family dwelling unit, 400 feet for two family dwelling/ unit
Minimum Shoreline Setback: 75 feet
Lot Depth: 200 feet
Vegetation Protection Area Depth: 30 foot corridor within 25 feet of shore

Class 3 Lakes

Minimum Lot Size: 75,000 square feet
Minimum Lot Width and Shoreline Frontage: 300 feet for single family dwelling unit, 600 feet for two family dwelling/ unit
Minimum Shoreline Setback: 100 feet
Lot Depth: 250 feet
Vegetation Protection Area Depth: 30 foot corridor within 50 feet of shore

Rivers and Streams

Minimum Lot Size: 75,000 square feet
Minimum Lot Width: 300 feet
Minimum Shoreline Setback: 100 feet
Lot Depth: 250 feet
Vegetation Protection Area Depth: 30 foot corridor within 50 feet of shore

Burnett County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance

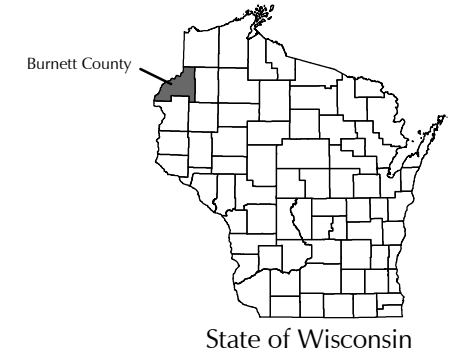
In accordance with Chapter 87.30, Wisconsin Statutes, Burnett County administers zoning regulations that apply to floodplains as identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Development is restricted in floodplain areas, and requirements vary based on the following floodplain zoning districts.

- ◆ Floodway District (FW)

These areas of a floodplain directly carry flood flows and pose a significant threat to developed land uses. Permitted uses generally include agriculture, parks and recreation, extraction, and other open space uses. Dwellings are not permitted.

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MAP 9 - 2 LAKE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM Burnett County, Wisconsin

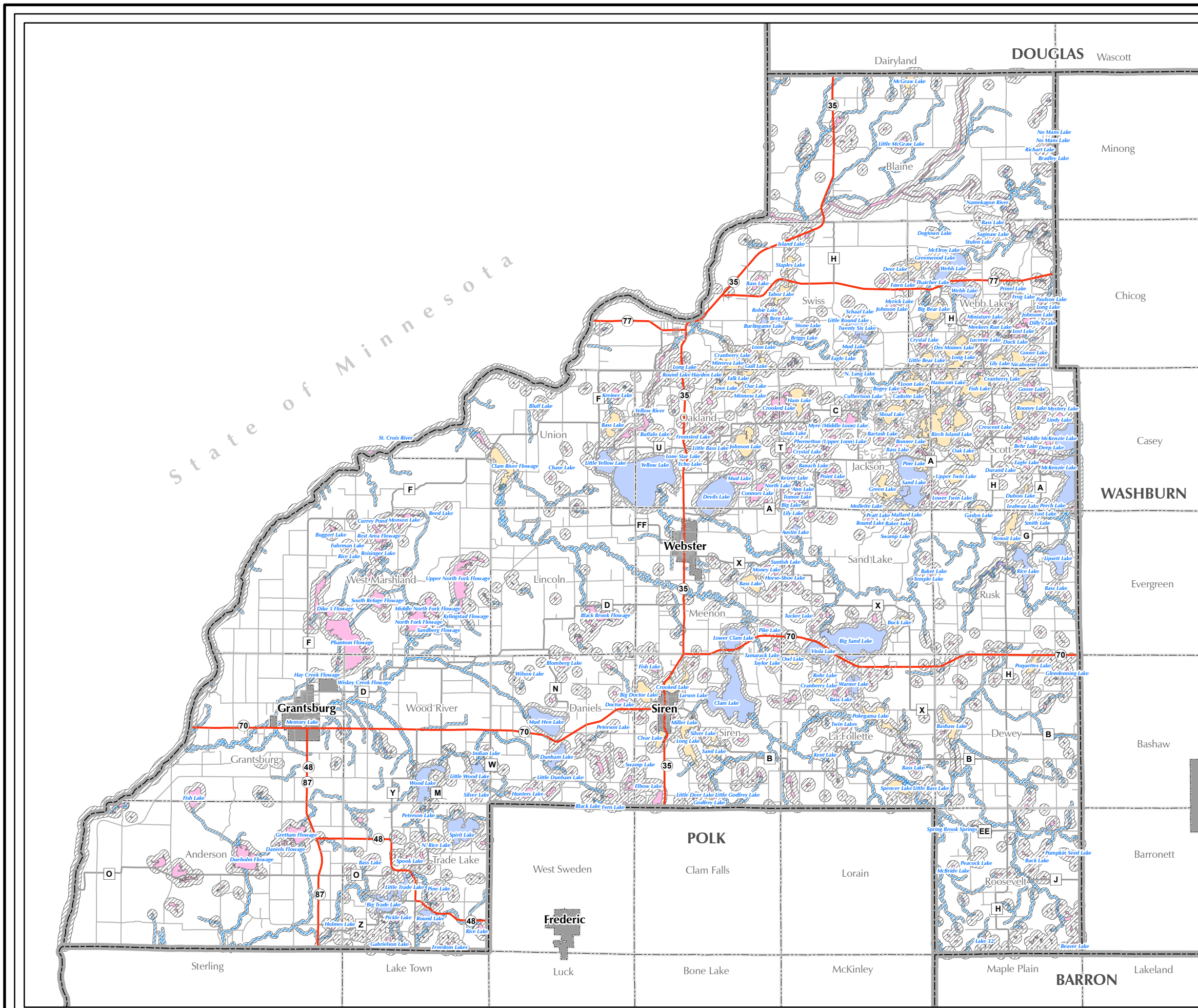


Legend

Base Layers	Shoreland Zoning
State Highway	300' Rivers 1000' Lakes
County Highway	Lakes
Town Road	Overall Vulnerability Ranking
Rivers	1 - Minimum
Lakes	2 - Moderate
Village Boundary	3 - Maximum
Town Boundary	
County Boundary	

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

Source: Wisconsin DOT and Burnett Co Land Information Office



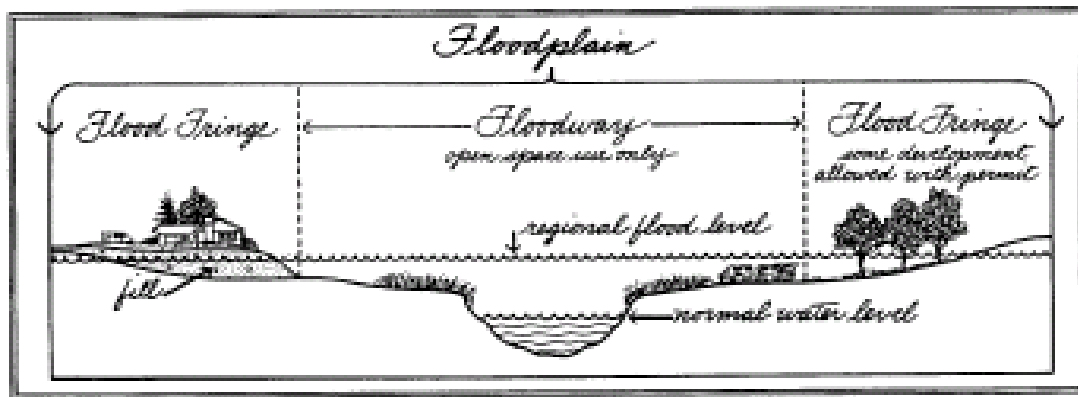
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Floodfringe District (FF)

These areas of a floodplain do not generally carry flood flows but are covered by flood waters during a flood event. Developed land uses, including dwellings, are permitted when they are flood proofed. Wells and sanitary systems must be flood proofed. Buildings must be constructed at least two feet above the regional flood elevation and have continuous dry land access.

- ◆ General Floodplain District (GFP)

This district is mapped where a determination has not been made as to the limits of the floodway and the floodfringe. Developed land uses are not permitted until a determination is approved by the WDNR. Substantial engineering data are required to make a determination.



Land Division Regulations

Burnett County adopted a Subdivision Ordinance on March 21, 2002; subsequently the ordinance has been amended on July 18, 2002 and October 23, 2008. The Burnett County Subdivision Control Ordinance is organized as follows:

1. Preamble
2. Subdivision Permit, Survey and Recording Requirements
3. Procedure for Subdividing Land
4. Design Standards
5. Condominium and Condo Conversion
6. General Provisions

Land Division Review

In Burnett County, all parcels created with less than 40 acres require a subdivision permit. There are different survey requirements depending on the type of land division. Any land division resulting in the creation of more than eight (8) lots and requiring approval under the terms of the ordinance shall require review by the local Town board and any municipality having extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction.

The Burnett County Subdivision Ordinance is intended to regulate and control the division of land within the unincorporated areas of Burnett County. This is important as the land division process starts many of the associated land use decisions and development review. The key to this process is the review in accordance to, and context with, local and county plans. Along with zoning, this ordinance is one of the primary tools that shape the pattern and character of development in Burnett County, as it serves to provide for the orderly growth and progress of unincorporated areas in the county.

The following provisions **do not** require a survey:

- (A) Parcels with a nominal ten (10) acres or greater may be created as long as the parcels have at least a nominal three hundred thirty (330) feet of width, do not create conflict with surrounding legal descriptions as determined by the Land Information Department, and meet zoning district lot standards.
- (B) The sale or exchange of parcels between owners of adjoining property is permitted if additional lots are not thereby created and the resulting lots are not reduced below the minimum size required by Burnett County Land Use Ordinance or other applicable laws or ordinance. Documentation may be required on parcels with improvements by either certified survey map, map of survey, or plat.

The following provisions **require** a survey:

- (A) All parcels created with less than forty (40) acres (except those created per (A and B) above) shall require a survey by a Wisconsin Registered Land Surveyor.
- (B) Prior to the final approval of land divisions requiring a survey, the owner of the land shall have the parcels surveyed by a Wisconsin Registered Land Surveyor. The surveyor shall create a certified survey map or plat, in the manner prescribed in Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes; unless exempt under the provisions of Section 6.3 of this Ordinance or unless waived in writing by the Land Use and Information Committee.
- (C) Certified survey maps may be prepared and recorded for land divisions resulting in the creation of up to eight parcels of less than ten (10) acres each, with no more than four (4) parcels of 1.5 acres or less, within a period of five (5) years.
- (D) County, municipal or town plats shall be prepared and recorded for all land divisions resulting in the creation of more than eight (8) parcels, with no more than four (4) parcels of 1.5 acres or less, within a period of five (5) years (except those created that do not require a survey).
- (E) Subdivisions created under s. 236, Wis. Stats. shall be subject to all applicable provisions of this Ordinance.

Development Review Procedures

The existing Land Division Ordinance requires development review based on the type of land division, and who reviews the land division depends on the number of lots created in accordance with the following:

The applicant shall submit to the County Land Use/Zoning Department a completed application form as provided by that Department. The applicant shall also submit to the Land Use/Zoning

Department and those having authority to review state plats under s. 236, Wis. Stats., or subdivision plats and certified survey maps under s. 236.45, Wis. Stats., sufficient copies of a preliminary map.

- (A) The preliminary map should clearly indicate the existing condition of the proposed land division and of adjoining sites. Data should be included on physical features, bodies of water, public access, wetland areas, slopes over 20%, floodplain areas, soil conditions, available community facilities and utilities, structures, recorded easements or covenants, street and road locations and status, (public, private) and lot widths, depths and areas. The preliminary map shall also show the developable building area as indicated in Section 1.5 (H) and regional flood elevation contour when the elevation is available. Planned Residential Developments shall be subject to the design standards and requirements of Section 3.5 of the Land Use Ordinance. The preliminary map shall be drawn at a legible scale and shall identify any improvements (road construction, grading, dedication of land, installation of amenities, or any other construction activity) that the applicant proposes to make and shall indicate when these improvements will be provided.
- (B) Any land division resulting in the creation of more than eight lots and requiring approval under the terms of this ordinance, shall require review by the local Town board and any municipality having extraterritorial plat approval jurisdiction.
- (C) After review of the preliminary map and negotiations with the subdivider on changes and the kind and extent of public improvements that will be required, the Land Use and Information Committee shall approve, reject, or approve conditionally the preliminary map within forty-five (45) days of receiving the preliminary land division application and map, as provided by statute. Any condition of approval or reason for disapproval shall be described in writing and shall be made a part of the file record of the application.
- (D) Approval of a preliminary map shall be valid for eighteen (18) months from the date of first approval. Approval or conditional approval of a preliminary map shall not constitute automatic approval of the final map or plat. The preliminary map shall be deemed an expression of approval or conditional approval of the layout submitted as a guide to the preparation of the final plat or map, which will be subject to further review by the Land Use and Information Committee at the time of its submission.
- (E) If the subdivider desires to amend the preliminary map as approved, the subdivider may resubmit the amended map, which shall follow the same procedure, except for the fee, unless the amendment is, in the opinion of the Land Use and Information Committee, of such scope as to constitute a new map, in which case the application for a subdivision shall be resubmitted.
- (F) Certified Survey Maps may be used to create a Planned Residential Development subject to the Conditional Use approval required in Section 8 of the Land Use Ordinance and the preliminary map review process required in this ordinance.
- (G) The authority to review, approve, reject or conditionally approve preliminary certified survey maps may be delegated to the County Land Use/Zoning Office by the Burnett County Land Use and Information Committee. Application for appeals of the decision of the Zoning Administrator shall be to the Land Use and Information Committee within thirty (30) days of the decision.

- (H) Where the Land Use and Information Committee finds that the County requires additional information relative to a problem posed by the proposed subdivision, they shall have the authority to request such information in writing from the subdivider. Such additional information may include, but not be limited to the following:
- a. All lands reserved for future public acquisition.
 - b. Soil borings for all lots not served by public sewer by Certified Soil Tester.
 - c. Two (2) foot contour intervals in the areas of lots to be used for building sites and the installation of private water supplies and private sewage systems.
 - d. An erosion control plan.

The administration and enforcement of the Subdivision Ordinance is the responsibility of the Land Use and Information Committee of the Burnett County Board of Supervisors and its authorized staff. No land use permit can be issued, nor may construction on the lot begin, unless and until final lot division approval has been granted and the final maps or plats have been recorded. Any person seeking a variance to this ordinance may file an appeal with the Land Use and Zoning Department. The Burnett County Corporation Counsel may take action to correct any violation of the ordinance.

Site Plan and Design Review

There are provisions within the Land Division and Land Use/Zoning Ordinances that require site plan review and design review of proposed developments associated with a Planned Residential Development application and/or a Planned Unit Development. Both ordinances reference provisions and requirements associated with specific submittal and application procedures. The provisions of site plan and design review are only engaged when the submittal is 'Planned Residential Development' in the context of Section 3.5 of the Land Use/Zoning Ordinance. The provisions of the review are sufficient to address development related issues, but are only applied under specific circumstances based on the application (and would not be required for a majority of developments). Please reference section 9.3 above for additional detail on both the Planned Residential and Planned Unit Development requirements.

In addition to the provisions stated above, the Burnett County Zoning/Land Use Ordinance does specify that telecommunication facilities must meet design requirements in order to be granted the necessary conditional use permit; specifically, lattice and monopole structures are permitted if other conditions are met, but guyed structures are discouraged.

Sign Regulations

The Zoning/Land Use Ordinance includes regulations for signs but does not require permits for signs. The underlying purpose of the sign regulation is to preserve the scenic beauty and the northwoods character of the county. For land zoned exclusively for agricultural purposes, signs are limited to a maximum of 32 square feet and may be used exclusively to advertise the sale of agricultural products produced on the premises, state the name of the farm owner, or serve as a rural directory. Special signage requirements may be in place for uses requiring conditional use permits.

Erosion Control and Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is not addressed by the Burnett County Zoning/Land Use Ordinance. Erosion control is considered a potential determining factor for the granting of a conditional use permit. Additionally, the standards for rezoning land dictate that potential development must not cause unreasonable soil erosion.

Historic Preservation Ordinance

The Burnett County Land Use Ordinance does not specifically address historic preservation.

Building, Housing, and Mechanical Codes

Codes to regulate building construction and alteration, plumbing, electrical systems, heating systems, and ventilation systems are administered locally throughout Burnett County. Refer to local ordinances and codes for further details.

Sanitary Codes

The Burnett County Private Sewage System Ordinance exists to assure proper siting, design, installation, inspection and maintenance of private sewage systems and non-sewage sanitation systems. Every private sanitary system requires a separate application and sanitary permit. All buildings intended for human habitation must be provided with either a private onsite waste treatment system.

Driveway and Access Controls

The Burnett County Zoning/Land Use Ordinance regulates driveways and private roads by establishing standards for width, vertical clearance, length, and turnaround areas. Exemptions are made for new buildings that are 75 feet or less from an existing public or private road, as well as portions of private roads and driveways that are restricted by an existing easement. The ordinance also regulates private lake access points.

9.4 Existing Local Ordinances and Codes

Burnett County's towns and villages administer a variety of land use codes and regulations. The following analysis provides an overview of locally administered land use regulations from the county level. A complete review of locally administered codes and ordinances is provided in the *Plan Recommendations Report* for each participating community.

Status of Local Land Use Regulations

Most of Burnett's communities use county zoning; however the Villages of Grantsburg, Siren, and Webster use a local zoning code to regulate land use. Table 9-1 summarizes the current use of the most common types of local land use regulations. Selected ordinances are shown here for the purpose of comparison, and communities may have ordinances in addition to those shown in the table.

Table 9-1 indicates utilization of zoning ordinances including town participation in county zoning. Map 9-1 displays zoning for towns under the Burnett County Zoning Ordinance. The *Plan Recommendations Report* for the participating Villages include a map of local zoning regulations.

Table 9-1
Summary of Local Land Use Regulations

	Adopted as Code of Ordinances	Participant in County Zoning	Local Zoning	Local Land Division	Sign Regulations	Driveway Access	Nuisance	Mobile Homes*	Road Construction*
T. Anderson		X							
T. Blaine									
T. Daniels						X			
T. Dewey		X				X			
T. Grantsburg		X							
T. Jackson		X				X			X
T. La Follette									
T. Lincoln		X							
T. Meenon		X							
T. Oakland		X							
T. Roosevelt		X							
T. Rusk		X							
T. Sand Lake						X			
T. Scott		X							
T. Siren		X				X			
T. Swiss		X							
T. Trade Lake		X				X			
T. Union		X							
T. Webb Lake		X							
T. West Marshland		X							
T. Wood River						X			
V. Grantsburg	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
V. Siren	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
V. Webster	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

* Mobile Home: May be a separate ordinance or included in building or zoning codes.

* Road Construction: May be a separate ordinance or included in land division regulations.

There is a wide range of situations present in Burnett County with regard to local ordinance administration. The villages within the county have a complete set of land use regulations. This is necessary, as villages operate somewhat independently of each other and the county in most cases. In contrast, Burnett County and its towns must work cooperatively to administer land use regulations.

Jurisdictional Relationships

Zoning and land division regulations are the two primary regulatory tools that shape land use in Burnett County. Every community utilizes both of these tools in some fashion. Jurisdictional relationships with regard to both of these tools are complex at times. The following figures outline the zoning authority, land division authority, and relationships between jurisdictions for the State of Wisconsin, Burnett County, villages, towns under county zoning, and towns not under county zoning. Note that the town-county relationships assume that Burnett County will continue to administer county zoning and land division ordinances.

Figure 9-1
State of Wisconsin

<p>Zoning Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Sets minimum zoning standards for shoreland and floodplain zoning that apply in all unincorporated areas and in incorporated areas that have been annexed since 1982 or incorporated since 1994 	<p>Land Division Authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Department of Administration reviews land divisions that meet the state definition of a subdivision plat (“state plats”) in Ch. 236 Wis. Stats. ◆ Department of Natural Resources reviews state plats that involve lands within 500 feet of navigable water, or any land divisions that require stormwater or water quality permits ◆ Department of Transportation reviews state plats that are adjacent to state highways and “connecting highways”
<p>Relationship to Other Jurisdictions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The state establishes the constitutional and statutory framework from which counties and local units of government derive their authority. 	

Figure 9-2
Burnett County

Zoning Authority	Land Division Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ May adopt a county zoning ordinance for the unincorporated areas, but does not take effect unless ratified by a town ◆ May amend a county zoning ordinance provision or district boundary, but affected towns can disapprove proposed amendments ◆ Must enact shoreland and floodplain zoning that applies to lands near waterways regardless of town approval ◆ May conduct a comprehensive revision (substantial rewrite) of county zoning ordinance – towns may reconsider involvement in county zoning at such a time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ May adopt land division regulations that apply to the unincorporated areas ◆ Town approval is not required before a land division ordinance or amendment takes effect, including a substantial rewrite of county land division ordinance
Relationship to Other Jurisdictions	
<p><u>State</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Counties must adopt shoreland and floodplain zoning that is at least as restrictive as the minimum standards established by state statutes. ◆ Counties must adopt a land division ordinance and establish a planning agency in order to review subdivision plats. <p><u>Villages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Counties must accept the adopted master plans/comprehensive plans and official maps of villages within the county. ◆ Within extraterritorial areas, a village may prevent the approval of a land division under the jurisdiction of the county ordinance. ◆ Counties can object to the approval of land divisions within a village, but only on the basis of potential negative impacts on planned regional facilities including parks, drainage ways, major highways, schools, or airports. <p><u>Towns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Counties must act cooperatively with towns in the administration of general zoning (outside of shorelands and floodplains). ◆ Towns may not vary from county shoreland and floodplain zoning standards, except that towns may adopt more restrictive regulations. ◆ A county and a town may have overlapping zoning and land division authority if both units of government have an applicable ordinance – the more restrictive requirement governs. 	

Figure 9-3
Villages

Zoning Authority	Land Division Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ May adopt zoning regulations that apply within their boundaries ◆ Can temporarily freeze existing land uses in extraterritorial areas by establishing an extraterritorial zoning area ◆ Can administer zoning cooperatively with towns in extraterritorial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Must have a plan commission to administer a local land division ordinance ◆ May adopt land division regulations that apply within their boundaries ◆ Can review land divisions within their extraterritorial areas and either deny them or support their approval by the town and/or county
Relationship to Other Jurisdictions	
<p><u>County</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Villages generally act independently of counties on land use issues within their boundaries. However, counties can object to the approval of land divisions within a village, but only on the basis of potential negative impacts on planned regional facilities including parks, drainage ways, major highways, schools, or airports. ◆ Counties must accept adopted village master plans/comprehensive plans and official maps. ◆ Villages may have overlapping land division review authority with a county in extraterritorial areas. ◆ Villages may have overlapping zoning authority with a county if an extraterritorial zoning area is established. <p><u>Other Villages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Will never have overlapping extraterritorial authority with another village – where jurisdiction abuts, the distance between the two is split. <p><u>Towns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Villages generally act independently of towns on land use issues within their boundaries. ◆ Villages may have overlapping land division review authority with a town in extraterritorial areas. ◆ Villages may temporarily (for up to two years) freeze existing land uses in extraterritorial areas. ◆ Villages may have cooperative zoning authority with a town if extraterritorial zoning is established. 	

Figure 9-4
Towns Under County Zoning

Zoning Authority	Land Division Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ May provide recommendations to the county planning and zoning agency regarding zoning petitions (text amendments, rezones, conditional uses) ◆ May adopt additional local zoning regulations that either cover subjects not addressed by the county zoning ordinance, or are more restrictive than the county ordinance ◆ To adopt additional local zoning regulations: must exercise village powers, must receive a grant of zoning authority from the electors at an annual or special meeting or by referendum, and ordinance must be approved by county board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Must have a plan commission to administer a local land division ordinance ◆ May participate in the review of county plats by adopting local land division regulations that mirror the county ordinance ◆ May adopt local land division regulations that either cover subjects not addressed by the county land division ordinance, or are more restrictive than the county ordinance ◆ May utilize a properly adopted local land division ordinance to set a minimum lot size that is more restrictive than the applicable standard under county zoning
<p>Relationship to Other Jurisdictions</p> <p><u>County</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A town may petition the county Planning and Zoning Committee for an ordinance amendment. ◆ If a county zoning amendment affects a single town or involves a district boundary change in the town, that town can deny the zoning amendment. ◆ The adoption of any local zoning ordinance must be approved by the county board. ◆ Towns may not vary from county shoreland and floodplain zoning standards, except that towns may adopt more restrictive regulations. ◆ A town and a county may have overlapping zoning and land division authority if both have an applicable ordinance – the more restrictive requirement governs. <p><u>Villages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A town and a village may have overlapping land division authority in extraterritorial areas – a village is an approving agency and may prevent the approval of a land division in an extraterritorial area. ◆ Villages may temporarily (for up to two years) freeze existing land uses in extraterritorial areas, and, if extraterritorial zoning is established, may cooperatively administer zoning with a town. <p><u>Other Towns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ If a county zoning amendment affects several towns, a majority of the affected towns must act together to disapprove the amendment. 	

Figure 9-5
Towns Not Under County Zoning

Zoning Authority	Land Division Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Must exercise village powers to adopt local zoning regulations ◆ Must receive a grant of zoning authority from the electors at an annual or special meeting or by referendum ◆ May adopt local zoning regulations, but they must be approved by the county board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Must have a plan commission to administer a local land division ordinance ◆ May participate in the review of county plats by adopting local land division regulations that mirror the county ordinance ◆ May adopt local land division regulations that either cover subjects not addressed by the county land division ordinance, or are more restrictive than the county ordinance
<p>Relationship to Other Jurisdictions</p> <p><u>County</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Towns may have overlapping zoning jurisdiction with the county in shoreland and floodplain areas – the county ordinance will apply, and town zoning only governs if it is more restrictive. ◆ The adoption of any local zoning ordinance must be approved by the county board. ◆ The county land division ordinance will apply regardless of town acceptance of the county zoning ordinance. ◆ A town and a county may have overlapping land division authority if both units of government have an applicable ordinance – the more restrictive requirement governs. <p><u>Cities and Villages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ A town and a village may have overlapping land division authority in extraterritorial areas – a village is an approving agency and may prevent the approval of a land division in an extraterritorial area. ◆ Villages may temporarily (for up to two years) freeze existing land uses in extraterritorial areas, and, if extraterritorial zoning is established, may cooperatively administer zoning with a town. 	

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Appendix I

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BURNETT COUNTY LAKE AND RIVER CLASSIFICATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Local units of government in Wisconsin are charged with regulating land uses to protect the public health, safety, and general welfare; and they are encouraged to formulate policies and plans toward that end in advance. In carrying out this responsibility a major emphasis is usually placed on resource protection--fostering the wise use of waters, agricultural and forest lands, minerals, and other natural resources. Oftentimes the strength of such resource--based land use programs, particularly when challenged in a court of law, can be traced rather directly to the degree to which the locality has linked its resource policies, plans, and regulations to available natural resource data.

The following sketches one way land use programs may be grounded to the statistical information which exists for Wisconsin's water resources at the local level. The same method of regulating according to prior resource classification can be applied using different data sources in the case of other natural resources such as agricultural, forest, and mineral-bearing lands. Three general ingredients comprise the method: 1) a rationale, 2) a classification scheme, and 3) a regulatory program.

This plan will focus solely on classifying the surface water resource. Similar detailed data for streams and rivers does exist and can be built into local land use programs in basically the same way.

The regulatory program discussed later will pertain directly to the local zoning power on shorelands. A full-blown carrying-capacity approach could utilize the resource classification scheme for local surface water use regulations as well.

Once the classification system has been devised, it can be used for various purposes, zoning and non-zoning (e.g., surface water use regulations) alike. Also, the system can provide a basis for dealing not only with routine and typical development proposals but with such atypical and non-routine matters as PUDs, conditional uses, rezonings, back-lot developments, resort conversions, etc.

THE RATIONALE

There are two major reasons for utilizing this approach. First, lakes constitute important environmental and economic (recreation) resources in Wisconsin. And, second, with a reasonable amount of time and effort, it is possible to devise a local program more sensitive to an individual lake resource than is the minimum statewide standard in Wisconsin.

On the first reason, water resource importance, ten counties of northwest Wisconsin house approximately 4 percent of the state population, but contain almost 25 percent (more than 400 square miles) of the states's inland water acreage. This includes nearly 6,000 lakes which are unevenly distributed according to basic indicators such as size, shape and geography. For

instance, more than two-thirds of the lakes are small, less than 25 acres in size, and about fifty lakes are 600 or more acres. Similarly, the breakdown for lake shape shows that while about half the lakes are fairly regular ("round") and the other half are less regular ("long") more than 350 lakes are highly irregular ("spider"). And, geographically, although one county has only 150 lakes, several have close to 1000 and most northern counties have between 300 and 500 lakes.

Recent trends in permanent and transient population movement, such as the so-called rural residency turnaround (in-migration), and changing recreational travel patterns also affect localities throughout the North differently and unevenly. But, in general, these trends have resulted in substantial pressures for lake-related development and have contributed to the need for more systematic management and growth studies such as this carrying-capacity plan.

A brief look at two simple and fundamental lake characteristics, size and shape, provides an orientation to a problem with Wisconsin's minimum state standard approach for land uses in shorelands. The left diagram shows two lakes of identical shape, but different size, super imposed on each other. Little Round Lake covers 50 water surface acres while Big Round Lake encompasses 200 acres. If we were to measure the shoreline length we would discover that although Big Round has four times the surface water acreage, its shoreline is only twice the length of Little Round. The right hand diagram on the other, shows two lakes of identical size (50 water surface acres, like Little Round) but different shapes--Long Lake and Round Lake. In spite of the fact that they have the same water surface area, Long Lake has 60 percent more shoreline length and is, therefore, potentially subject to much greater development and recreation user pressure, per water surface acre, than is Round Lake.

Table 1 shows how much the water surface area per developed shoreline lot would vary from lake to lake, if we assume that all the lakes could be fully developed at the state minimum standard of 100 feet per lot at the waterline. To the extent that we can agree that more water surface per lot generally translates into an increased capacity to carry or absorb the "shocks" (pollution, aesthetic degradation, etc.) which development imposes on the lake resource, we can conclude that large, regularly-shaped lakes (Big Round) have a greater absorptive capacity than do small, irregularly shaped lakes (Long Lake). And we can see that the use of a state standard (or any across-the-board standard of any dimension) ignores the existence of such variations. What we are not sure of, however, is precisely whether this is done at the expense of the most sensitive lakes (not protective enough), the least sensitive lakes (overly protective), or all lakes regardless of sensitivity (not protective enough or too protective).

Table 1: Full Development Potential at Wisconsin Minimum Lot Width

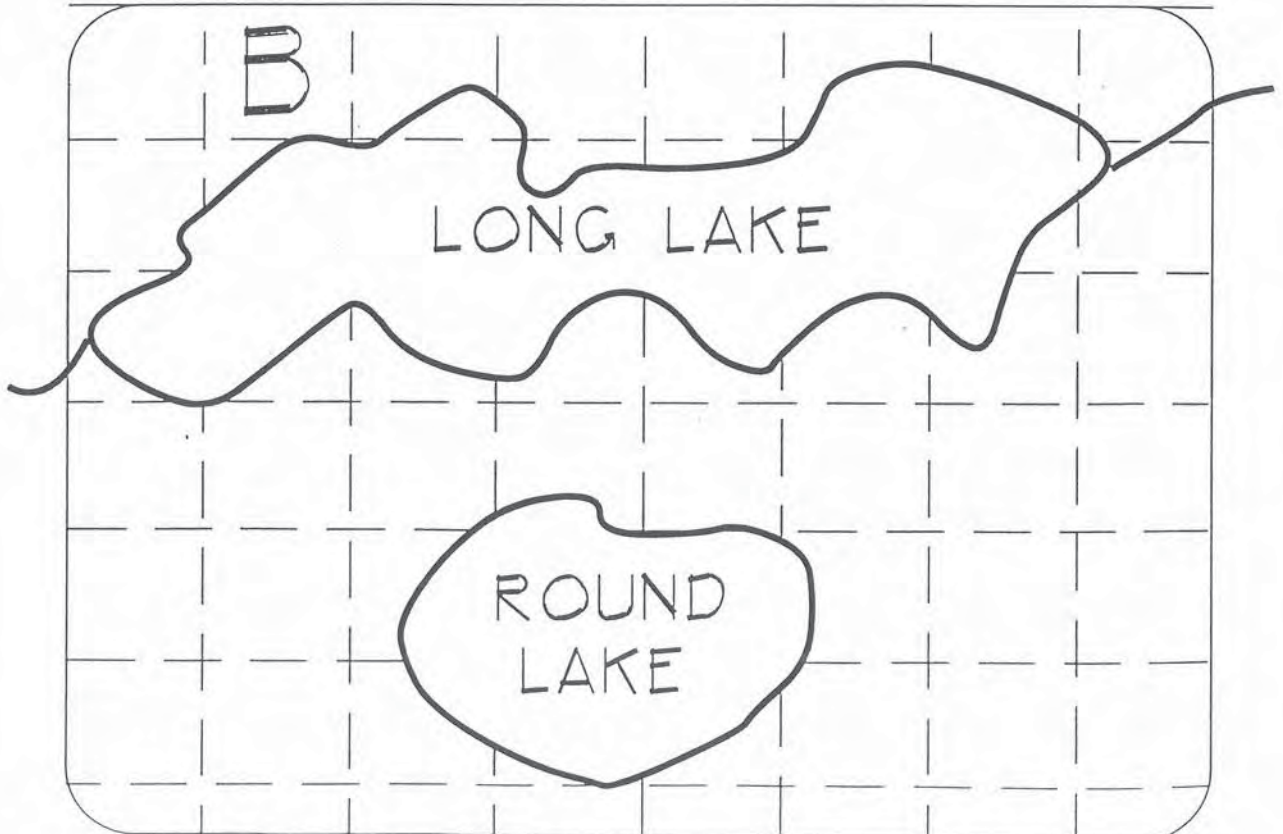
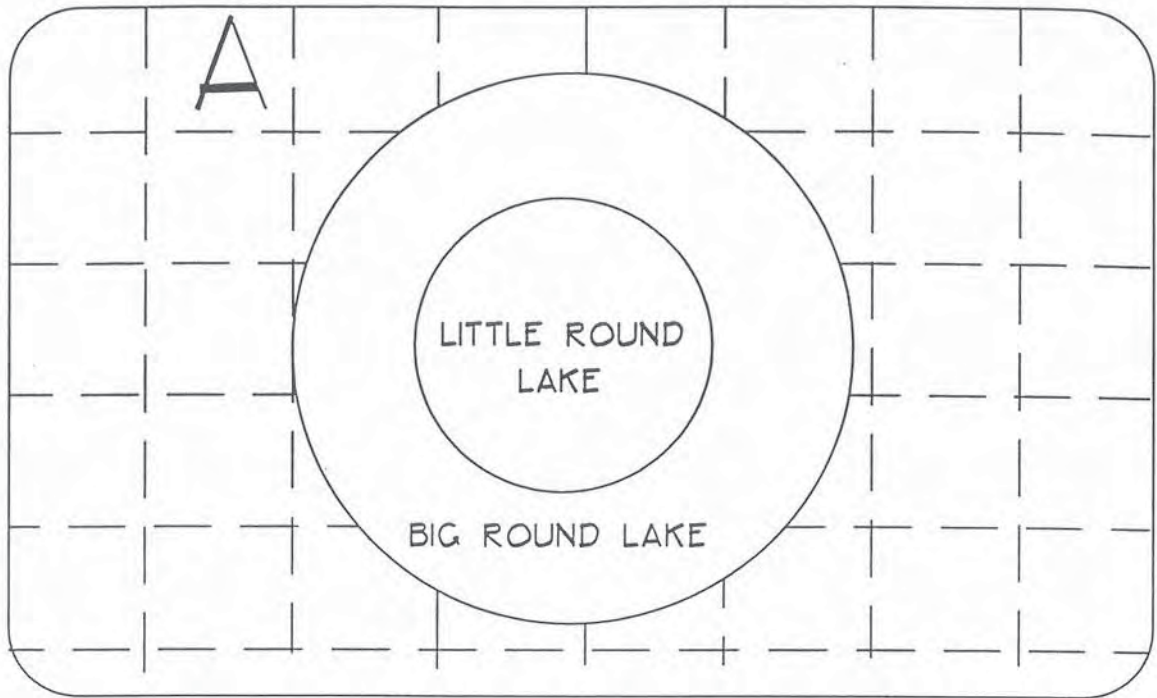
<u>Lake Name</u>	<u>Number Lots</u>	<u>WSA/lot</u>
Long Lake (50 acres)	85	.59
Round and Little Round (50 acres)	53	.96
Big Round Lake (200 acres)	106	1.92

THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Resource classification schemes range from very simple sortings into several groups based on one or two distinctive characteristics to highly complex divisions derived from interrelating many variables. In the case of lake resources, an extremely simple sort is often suggested in the names of the lakes--Clear Lake vs Mud Lake, Bass or Trout Lakes, Big Spider Lake vs Little Spider Lake, etc. Limnologists, on the other hand, spend much of their time studying all facets of inland waters and classifying them into numerous categories based on lake genesis, geography, and trophic status. What type of classification scheme gets used in a particular situation generally depends on judgments in four fundamental areas:

1. **The Nature of the Resource.** Lakes are complex and dynamic systems with highly individual characteristics. They are also systems that interrelate intensively with other ecosystems such as land, air, wildlife, and fisheries. In truth, man's understanding of lakes and their interrelationships falls far short of the ideal, and even within the limits of presently available knowledge, requires such time-consuming and expensive investigation that is possible to establish relatively clear-cut, quantifiable cause and effect linkages only for a selected few demonstration projects. Contrariwise, man's studied observations concerning general lake processes are developed and accurate enough to permit, and even encourage, practical "middle--ground" approaches to management.
2. **Data Availability.** Much information exists and can be utilized in classification schemes ranging from the simple to the complex. In Wisconsin, for instance, at least three valuable sources are readily employable for local projects. One source is the Surface Water Resources report, prepared by the Department of Natural Resources, which exists for each county. It contains statistical tables with more than 20 different types of information on each lake in the jurisdiction. Another source is the even more detailed data which DNR keeps stored on computer tapes. This again exists by individual lake within each jurisdiction. And, another important source is the firsthand experience and perceptions which local lake users can bring to bear through their participation in a classification project.
3. **Intended Use.** Consideration of use helps assure relevancy and efficiency. It does not make good sense to classify lake resources into eight groupings if only three divisions are to be used in the local land use program. Likewise, it does not really pay to devote a lot of effort to interrelating 24 different types of information if an interplay of three or four variables will accomplish almost the same result. And it is senseless to use an overly simple classification scheme, like lake names, if not all lake resources are named or if the names are misleading and inaccurately based on subjective and non-verifiable criteria. For instance, many lakes are not named at all and, of the named lakes, only a handful of the names are descriptive. And, among the descriptive names are lakes such as Bass, Bluegill and Round (shape) may be verifiable, but Red (color) and Snake (shape) may not be. The participants from the jurisdiction, therefore, may play a judgmental role in identifying what is of primary concern to them, what is ultimately desired, and in reviewing alternative classification schemes for solving these problems and meeting their objectives.

The Relation of Lake Size (A)
and Shape (B)
to Potential Shoreline Pressure



4. **User Friendly Schemes.** The classification scheme is one which can be understood and accepted by those within the locality who must live by it as well as by those who must apply it. This is particularly important for land use programs. If people cannot follow the basic thrust of what is being done and why, they will probably challenge and reject it out of hand.

In this classification methodology, the focus is placed on rating lakes according to one basic index, vulnerability. The vulnerability determination amounts to scoring lakes on the basis of their physical parameters such as size, shape, depth, and flush potential. In those cases where additional and reliable qualitative data are available, a quality index may be incorporated as well. The quality determination is derived from scoring lakes according to characteristics of interest to the locality (fish and vegetative types and water quality parameters).

DATA INTERPRETATION

The discussion suggests that what is sought is a scheme which allows a locality to separate its highly vulnerable lake resources from those of lesser vulnerability. The locality can then provide maximum land use protection to lakes which could be expected to benefit most from this type of management (the regulatory incentive is high). Lakes which stand to benefit little from land use measures, on the other hand, would receive only minimum protection (the regulatory incentive is low). And lakes which fall in-between can be managed in accordance with a mid-level or moderate regulatory program. An alternative for these in-between lakes could be to scrutinize them further until a clearer decision concerning their sensitivity can be determined. This might mean looking at a new set of data variables (public land ownership and access, existing development, type and distribution of soils) which, for one reason or another (not readily available, too complex, etc.), had been omitted in the initial classification scheme.

In this example, local participants decided to proceed with a three-tier--maximum-moderate-minimum-classification system. This procedure allows a locality to reserve new data variables for lakes for which a re-classification is requested or for use when the regulatory agency is petitioned for a variance or special exception.

LAKE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM MODEL

This model classification scheme utilizes a combination of natural resource factors that determine lake vulnerability or sensitivity.

Lake Surface Area - Lake surface area is an important determinant of the ability of a lake to support shoreline development and avoid lake user conflicts. As a general rule, smaller lakes (under 50 acres in size) are more susceptible to environmental degradation and visual impacts resulting from shoreland development and intensive recreational use.

The following scoring factors are used to rank lakes based on their surface area. The lower scores indicate greater lake vulnerability.

Lake Surface Area	Scoring
Less than 50 acres	1
50 to 249 acres	2
250 or more acres	3

Maximum Depth - Lake maximum depth is used as a second indicator of vulnerability. Shallower lakes, which do not stratify, have greater circulation of dissolved nutrients that enter the lakes. These lakes tend to have a larger variety of aquatic plant communities that are valuable for a wide range of wildlife and fish. Beds of aquatic plant materials can easily be disturbed by intensive water recreation use and shoreline activities, such as cutting and chemical treatment of aquatic vegetation to create swimming and docking areas.

Shallow lakes are particularly susceptible to nutrient loading and turbidity problems, both of which can be increased by intensive shoreline development and recreational use. In general, shallower lakes are more appropriate for wildlife habitat protection and passive recreation than for motor boating, water skiing, and other more intensive lake uses associated with shoreline development.

The following scoring factors are used to rank lakes based on the maximum depth. The lower scores indicate greater lake vulnerability.

Maximum Lake Depth	Scoring
Less than 20 feet	1
20 to 39 feet	2
40 or more feet	3

Lake Type - In Wisconsin, many of the smaller lakes are seepage lakes formed by groundwater seeping into depressions in the glacial outwash plain. Most of these lakes are "landlocked" and have no external drainage. These lakes are the most vulnerable to premature eutrophication and contamination caused by development in the shoreland zone.

Drainage lakes flow into the surface water system of rivers and streams. These lakes, along with man-made impoundments, possess varying degrees of ability to naturally circulate and flush nutrients and other forms of contaminants, but generally these lakes are less vulnerable to environmental damage than the seepage lakes. A third category of lakes is spring lakes that are fed primarily by natural springs. These lakes have intermediate vulnerability.

The following scoring is used to rank lake vulnerability with respect to lake type. The lower scores indicate greater lake vulnerability.

Lake Type	Scoring
Seepage Lake (S)	1
Spring Lake (SP)	1
Drainage Lake (D)	3

Watershed Area - The natural ability of lakes to flush and circulate water is also a function of watershed size, lake volume, and average rainfall. Lakes with larger watersheds tend to have a higher volume of water circulating through them and may have higher flushing rates.

Lakes with smaller watersheds tend to have a lower nutrient input; however, nutrients accumulate because of longer retention times. Generally lakes with smaller watersheds and long retention times are more vulnerable to nutrient loading from activities that occur in the shoreland zone, which is a larger percentage of the total watershed area.

The following scoring is used to rank lake vulnerability with respect to watershed size. The lower scores indicate greater lake vulnerability.

Watershed Size	Scoring
Under 1 square mile	1
1 to 9 square miles	2
10 or more square miles	3

Shoreline Development Factor (SDF) - Shoreline development factor (SDF) is a convenient method of expressing the degree of irregularity of the shoreline of a lake compared to the surface area. The SDF ratio is the length of shoreline versus the circumference of a circle having the same surface area as the lake. A perfectly round lake would have a surface area of 1.00. The SDF can never be less than 1.00.

Lakes with a higher SDF have more shoreline in relation to the surface area and thus are more vulnerable to development pressures per linear foot of shoreline that is developed. These lakes can more easily become overdeveloped and are more susceptible to various types of contamination and runoff resulting from shoreline development.

The following scoring is used to rank lake vulnerability with respect to the shoreline development factor (SDF). The lower scores indicate greater lake vulnerability.

Shoreland Development Factor (SDF)	Scoring
2.00 or more	1
1.50 to 1.99	2
1.00 to 1.49	3

Development Density - The existing level of residential density around a lake or on a river is an indicator of a water body's development status.

In previous studies such as the Minnesota Classification Scheme and observations of existing conditions on local northern Wisconsin lakes, a development density near 200 feet per structure indicates a high density ratio. This high development density in most cases indicates that the majority of the shoreline is developed and that the potential for additional new single-family dwellings is low. A lake with a high development density normally will score high and fall into the category of lakes requiring less development protection measures.

Density (feet per structure)	Scoring
300 and less	3
301 - 600	2
601 and greater	1
no structures within 300' of shoreline	0

LAKE CLASSIFICATION SCORING CRITERIA SUMMARY

Lake Surface Area	Scoring
Less than 50 acres	1
50 to 249 acres	2
250 acres or more	3

Maximum Lake Depth	Scoring
Less than 20 feet	1
20 to 39 feet	2
40 or more feet	3

Lake Type	Scoring
Seepage Lake (SE)	1
Spring Lake (SP)	1
Drainage Lake (DG)	3

Watershed Size	Scoring
Under 1 square mile	1
1 to 9 square miles	2
10 or more square miles	3

Shoreline Development Factor (SDF)	Scoring
2.00 or more	1
1.50 to 1.99	2
1.00 to 1.49	3

Density (feet per structure)	Scoring
300 and less	3
301 - 600	2
601 and greater	1
no structures within 300' of shoreline	0

Overall Vulnerability Ranking	Lake Classification	Protection Level
Total score 14 or over	Class 1	Minimum
Total score 10 to 13	Class 2	Moderate
Total score 9 or less	Class 3	Maximum

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	D/SP/S	Score	FL/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
Austin	6-39-15	85.1	2	52	3	1.8	0.00	100	1.4	3	D	2	380	2	1.0	2	15	1
Baker	18-39-14	27.1	1	6	1	0.8	0.80	0	1.1	3	S	1	1	1	0.3	1	7	3
Baker	2-39-15	19.6	1	4	1	0.7	0.49	29	1.1	3	S	1	1848	1	0.1	1	8	3
Banach	29-40-15	15.6	1	40	3	0.7	0.70	0	1.3	3	S	1	3696	1	0.1	1	10	2
Barren Springs #1	22-42-14	3.1	1	6	1	0.5	0.52	0	2.1	1	SP	2		1	0.4	1	6	3
Barren Springs #2	26-42-14	0.8	1	1	1	0.2	0.20	0	1.6	2	SP	2		1	0.1	1	7	3
Bartash	22-40-15	21.6	1	21	2	1.2	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1	3168	1	0.4	1	8	3
Bashaw	18-38-14	171.4	2	15	1	3.3	0.19	94	1.8	2	D	3	415	2	19.3	3	13	2
Bass	17-37-18	42.5	1	45	3	1.2	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	2112	1	0.9	1	10	2
Bass	9-38-15	110.0	2	20	2	4.5	0.00	100	2.9	1	S	1	1250	1	0.8	1	8	3
Bass	25-38-15	38.7	1	34	2	1.5	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1	3960	1	0.4	1	8	3
Bass	24-39-14	31.4	1	27	2	1.0	0.12	88	1.3	3	S	1	754	1	0.2	1	9	3
Bass	23-39-16	181.9	2	18	1	2.6	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	241	3	1.1	2	12	2
Bass	23-40-15	42.3	1	8	1	1.2	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	704	1	0.3	1	8	3
Bass	13-40-17	207.4	2	4	1	2.9	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	306	2	3.5	2	11	2
Bass	3-41-14	30.0	1	35	2	1.8	0.44	76	2.4	1	S	1	679	1	0.2	1	7	3
Bass	13-41-16	67.3	2	8	1	1.9	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	358	2	0.6	1	9	3
Bass Lake Springs	36-38-15	0.6	1	8	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.7	2	SP	2		2	0.1	1	7	3
Behr	22-40-14	38.3	1	15	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1	432	2	0.5	1	9	3
Benoit	3-39-14	279.0	3	40	3	4.7	0.00	100	2.0	1	S	1	496	2	1.8	2	12	2
Berg	19-41-15	41.7	1	45	3	1.1	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	5808	1	0.3	1	10	2
Big	31-40-15	74.6	2	6	1	1.3	1.29	0	1.1	3	S	1	2288	1	0.4	1	9	3
Big Bear	20-41-14	188.7	2	17	1	2.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	187	3	0.9	1	11	2
Big Doctor	7-38-16	221.6	2	6	1	2.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	600	2	1.3	2	11	2
Big McKenzie	25-40-14	1142.3	3	71	3	7.0	0.02	100	1.5	3	D	3	219	3	6.6	2	17	1
Big Sand	33-39-15	1400.0	3	55	3	7.6	0.01	100	1.5	2	S	1	297	3	5.6	2	14	1
Birch Island	18-40-14	837.7	3	8	1	12.0	0.83	93	3.0	1	S	1	551	2	4.3	2	10	2
Black	35-38-17	11.2	1	6	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1	3696	1	0.3	1	8	3
Blomberg	3-38-17	68.2	2	4	1	1.3	1.10	15	1.1	3	S	1		2	1.4	2	9	3
Bluff	9-40-17	50.6	2	23	2	1.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	396	2	0.4	1	11	2
Bogey	11-40-15	23.8	1	20	2	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	1056	1	0.2	1	9	3
Boner	24-40-15	88.4	2	12	1	1.9	0.37	80	1.4	3	S	1	324	2	0.4	1	10	2
Bradley	24-42-14	6.2	1	15	1	0.4	0.38	0	1.1	3	S	1	2112	1	0.1	1	8	3
Briggs	29-41-15	55.0	2	12	1	1.7	0.72	58	1.6	2	D	3	8976	1	12.2	3	12	2
Buck	14-37-14	18.2	1	31	2	1.1	0.00	100	1.9	2	S	1		2	0.3	1	7	3
Buck	26-39-15	67.4	2	4	1	1.6	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	469	2	0.9	1	10	2
Buffalo	18-40-16	69.1	2	4	1	1.3	0.08	94	1.1	3	D	3		2	0.7	1	10	2
Burlingame	30-41-15	62.0	2	19	1	1.4	0.04	97	1.2	3	D	3	217	3	1.5	2	14	1
Cadotte/Loon	12-40-15	126.5	2	18	1	2.8	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1	185	3	1.6	2	11	2

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	D/SP/S	Score	FU/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
Chase	28-40-17	6.0	1	30	2	0.4	0.40	0	1.2	3	S	1			0.5	1	8	3
Clam River Flowage	19-40-17	516.5	3	28	2	7.8	4.19	46	2.4	1	D	3	3168	1	297.5	3	13	2
Clam River Springs	12-37-14	1.3	1	3	1	0.3	0.25	0	1.6	2	SP	2	1584	1	0.4	1	8	3
Clear	20-38-16	118.0	2	54	3	1.9	0.04	98	1.3	3	S	1	156	3	0.5	1	13	2
Clubhouse	23-40-14	25.2	1	26	2	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	4224	1	0.2	1	9	3
Conners	35-40-16	109.2	2	13	1	2.8	0.01	100	1.9	2	S	1	389	2	0.8	1	9	3
Corwick	14-40-15	5.9	1	25	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1	528	2	0.1	1	10	2
Cranberry	8-38-15	78.7	2	23	2	1.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	990	1	0.6	1	10	2
Cranberry	4-40-14	13.6	1	2	1	0.6	0.20	66	1.1	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
Cranberry	36-41-16	22.5	1	26	2	0.9	0.00	100	1.4	3	D	3	340	2	0.3	1	12	2
Crescent	16-40-14	35.7	1	11	1	1.3	0.01	99	1.5	2	S	1	1373	1	0.5	1	7	3
Crooked	8-38-16	184.1	2	9	1	4.6	0.12	97	2.4	1	S	1	282	3	1.4	2	10	2
Crooked	12-40-16	246.8	2	10	1	6.4	0.00	100	2.9	1	S	1	2253	1	1.1	2	8	3
Crystal	19-40-15	32.4	1	5	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	3432	1	0.3	1	7	3
Culbertson	10-40-15	27.7	1	34	2	1.0	0.00	100	1.4	3	D	3	587	2	1.1	2	13	2
Culbertson Springs	10-40-15	8.1	1	9	1	2.9	0.06	98	7.3	1	SP	2			0.7	1	6	3
Danbury Flowage	33-41-16	256.0	3	10	1	13.8	0.88	94	7.5	1	D	3	14572	1	131.6	3	12	2
Deep	23-40-14	33.5	1	58	3	1.0	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	2640	1	0.2	1	10	2
Deer	13-41-15	157.0	2	18	1	3.0	0.20	93	1.7	2	S	1	311	2	1.0	2	10	2
Des Moines	33-41-14	228.8	2	37	2	3.2	0.05	98	1.5	3	S	1	154	3	1.0	2	13	2
Devil's	34-40-16	971.8	3	21	2	4.9	0.09	98	1.1	3	S	1	165	3	4.3	2	14	1
Doctor	12-38-17	63.5	2	6	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	1144	1	0.8	1	9	3
Dogtown Springs	5-41-14	6.2	1	8	1	1.1	0.00	100	3.2	1	SP	2			0.3	1	6	3
Dubois	34-40-14	71.2	2	22	2	2.2	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1	387	2	0.5	1	10	2
Dunham	28-38-17	232.4	2	59	3	3.1	0.02	99	1.5	3	D	3	327	2	30.4	3	16	1
Durand	28-40-14	28.9	1	6	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	5808	1	0.9	1	8	3
Eagle	27-40-14	22.2	1	3	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
Eagle	34-41-15	71.3	2	14	1	1.4	0.45	67	1.2	3	D	3	1478	1	10.2	3	13	2
Echo	28-40-16	24.1	1	9	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	2376	1	0.4	1	8	3
Elbow	31-38-16	247.8	2	8	1	6.8	1.10	84	3.1	1	S	1	2992	1	1.5	2	8	3
Falk	2-40-16	82.0	2	31	2	2.3	0.01	100	1.8	2	S	1	304	2	17.3	3	12	2
Fawn	13-41-15	30.2	1	14	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	484	2	0.3	1	9	3
Fenton	14-41-15	16.8	1	8	1	0.6	0.44	31	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
Ferry	28-41-14	16.3	1	36	2	0.6	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
Fish	6-38-16	93.7	2	6	1	2.7	0.00	100	2.0	1	S	1	1188	1	0.7	1	7	3
Fish	8-40-14	347.8	3	29	2	4.2	0.04	99	1.7	2	S	1	205	3	1.5	2	13	2
Fremstadt	16-40-16	87.8	2	21	2	1.8	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	475	2	0.4	1	11	2
Gabelson	32-37-18	38.1	1	35	2	1.4	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1	1478	1	0.4	1	8	3
Gasiyn	5-39-14	164.1	2	12	1	2.2	0.02	99	1.3	3	D	3	1659	1	3.5	2	12	2

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

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Glendinning	1-38-14	20.3	1	3	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1			0.8	1	6	3
Godfrey	34-38-16	55.0	2	41	3	1.5	0.14	90	1.4	3	S	1	990	1	0.6	1	11	2
Goose	11-40-14	62.0	2	4	1	1.6	0.61	63	1.5	3	S	1	8448	1	0.3	1	9	3
Green	26-40-15	278.9	3	5	1	5.4	0.06	99	2.2	1	S	1	475	2	1.5	2	10	2
Greenwood	8-41-14	7.0	1	6	1	0.5	0.39	20	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
Gull	2-40-16	197.3	2	18	1	5.0	0.01	100	1.6	2	D	3	943	1	15.8	3	12	2
Ham	7-40-15	302.8	3	29	2	4.4	0.02	100	1.8	2	S	1	277	3	1.3	2	13	2
Hanscom	6-40-14	127.2	2	6	1	2.3	0.01	100	1.5	3	S	1	243	3	0.7	1	11	2
Hayden	4-40-16	59.2	2	12	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	686	1	0.3	1	9	3
Holmes	30-37-18	54.1	2	25	2	1.3	0.01	99	1.2	3	S	1	1716	1	1.1	2	11	2
Horseshoe	18-39-15	16.5	1	29	2	0.9	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1	1584	1	0.1	1	8	3
Hunters	32-38-17	63.3	2	5	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			1.0	2	9	3
Indian	24-38-18	17.0	1	15	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1	1056	1	0.6	1	8	3
Island	5-41-15	23.1	1	56	3	1.1	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	5808	1	0.2	1	10	2
Johnson	23-40-16	396.7	3	9	1	5.6	0.41	93	1.8	2	S	1	281	3	1.7	2	12	2
Johnson	24-41-15	28.0	1	7	1	1.3	1.23	7	1.7	2	S	1	1373	1	0.4	1	7	3
Kent	20-38-15	31.3	1	16	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.6	2	SP	2	6864	1	0.6	1	8	3
Kreiner	12-40-17	64.7	2	2	1	1.5	0.72	50	1.3	3	S	1			1.7	2	9	3
Lake 32	33-37-14	21.7	1	17	1	1.0	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	1760	1	0.3	1	7	3
Larson	8-38-16	30.6	1	12	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	366	2	0.2	1	9	3
Lily	6-39-15	15.1	1	44	3	0.6	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	1056	1	0.1	1	10	2
Lily	34-41-14	175.8	2	18	1	2.7	0.04	99	1.5	3	S	1	317	2	0.8	1	10	2
Lind	26-38-17	42.0	1	19	1	1.4	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1	7392	1	0.3	1	7	3
Lindy	13-40-14	55.5	2	14	1	1.5	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	7920	1	0.4	1	9	3
Lipsett	12-39-14	397.7	3	22	2	3.6	0.01	100	1.3	3	D	3	264	3	6.0	2	16	1
Little Bass	36-38-15	10.7	1	30	2	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
Little Bass	22-40-16	34.0	1	12	1	1.5	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1	3960	1	0.5	1	7	3
Little Bear	31-41-14	127.8	2	54	3	1.7	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1	299	3	0.6	1	13	2
Little Deer	33-38-16	13.7	1	4	1	0.9	0.13	86	1.8	2	S	1	792	1	0.3	1	7	3
Little Dunham	28-38-17	11.4	1	33	2	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	3168	1	0.2	1	9	3
Little Mallard	1-39-15	24.1	1	6	1	1.2	0.50	57	1.7	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
Little McGraw	13-42-15	54.9	2	10	1	1.7	0.06	96	1.5	2	S	1	213	3	0.5	1	10	2
Little Round	22-41-15	13.2	1	40	3	0.7	0.02	97	1.4	3	S	1	1848	1	0.3	1	10	2
Little Wood	25-38-18	184.6	2	23	2	3.3	0.02	99	1.7	2	D	3	295	3	36.8	3	15	1
Little Yellow	26-40-17	285.0	3	19	1	3.5	0.00	100	1.8	2	D	3	280	3	127.0	3	15	1
Lone Star	20-40-16	23.0	1	40	3	0.7	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1	3696	1	0.1	1	10	2
Long	33-41-16	49.4	1	14	1	1.8	0.01	99	2.2	1	S	1	413	2	0.3	1	7	3
Long	16-38-16	318.4	3	13	1	6.4	0.43	93	2.6	1	D	3	1352	1	4.3	2	11	2
Long	33-41-14	247.8	2	41	3	4.7	0.05	99	2.2	1	S	1	226	3	1.1	2	12	2

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Loon	31-41-15	89.2	2	10	1	2.6	0	1.7	2	D	3	3	14.9	3	11	2	
Loon/Cadotte	1-40-15	188.6	2	24	2	3.3	89	1.7	2	S	1	218	3.5	2	12	2	
Lost	27-39-15	34.1	1	2	1	1.0	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.8	1	7	3	
Lost	2-39-14	20.5	1	3	1	0.7	100	1.0	3	S	1	3696	0.1	1	8	3	
Lost Lakes	26-41-14	248.2	2	4	1	9.3	64	3.0	1	S	1	3507	1.8	2	8	3	
Love	10-40-16	253.4	3	63	3	5.4	100	2.4	1	D	3	1140	1.3	2	13	2	
Lower Clam	34-39-16	342.0	3	14	1	4.0	92	1.5	3	D	3	196	258.1	3	16	1	
Lower Loon	16-40-15	84.5	2	4	1	1.7	100	1.2	3	S	1	898	0.4	1	9	3	
Lower Twin	31-40-14	123.1	2	9	1	3.6	100	2.3	1	S	1	19000	0.8	1	7	3	
Lucerne	27-41-14	40.0	1	21	2	1.7	85	1.9	2	S	1	345	0.4	1	9	3	
Mallard	2-39-15	113.2	2	34	2	2.3	87	1.5	2	S	1	270	0.4	1	11	2	
McElroy	8-41-14	7.4	1	16	1	0.4	43	1.2	3	S	1	2112	0.1	1	8	3	
McGraw	6-42-14	135.0	2	23	2	3.4	99	1.6	2	S	1	374	2.4	2	11	2	
Meeker Run	27-41-14	18.4	1	5	1	0.9	0	1.5	3	S	1	4752	0.3	1	8	3	
Memory (Grantsburg)	14-38-19	10.2	1	6	1	1.3	98	1.8	2	D	3		136.3	3	10	2	
Middle Loon	16-40-15	127.9	2	20	2	2.4	92	1.5	2	S	1	3168	0.8	1	9	3	
Middle McKenzie	24-40-14	529.7	3	37	2	3.7	97	1.1	3	D	3	210	8.5	2	16	1	
Miller	17-38-16	22.0	1	3	1	1.1	98	1.7	2	S	1	1161	0.2	1	7	3	
Minerva	35-41-16	222.4	2	22	2	5.9	97	2.8	1	S	1	247	18.5	3	12	2	
Mingo	15-40-16	16.1	1	9	1	1.1	100	1.9	2	S	1	5808	0.1	1	7	3	
Minitire	22-41-14	37.8	1	69	3	0.9	100	1.1	3	S	1	679	0.3	1	10	2	
Minnow	11-40-16	56.5	2	43	3	1.3	100	1.3	3	S	1	237	0.3	1	13	2	
Mollete	34-40-15	24.9	1	4	1	1.0	86	1.4	3	S	1	5280	0.5	1	8	3	
Money	13-38-16	45.5	1	3	1	1.1	90	1.1	3	S	1	2904	0.3	1	8	3	
Mud	26-40-16	162.6	2	3	1	2.4	100	1.4	3	S	1	1810	0.9	1	9	3	
Mud	34-41-15	26.2	1	7	1	0.9	43	1.2	3	S	1	4752	8.8	2	9	3	
Mud Hen	16-38-17	572.7	3	65	3	4.2	100	1.3	3	S	1	246	5.0	2	15	1	
Myrick	24-41-15	19.3	1	12	1	0.7	77	1.1	3	S	1	264	0.3	1	10	2	
Mystery	11-40-14	25.1	1	41	3	0.9	100	1.3	3	S	1	4752	0.2	1	10	2	
Nicaboyn	2-40-14	291.4	3	28	2	3.8	97	1.6	2	S	1	446	1.6	2	12	2	
North	31-40-15	24.3	1	22	2	1.3	0	1.9	2	S	1	6864	0.3	1	8	3	
North Lang	3-40-15	16.0	1	10	1	0.8	54	1.5	3	D	3	4224	1.7	2	11	2	
North Rice	10-37-18	82.8	2	13	1	1.4	100	1.1	3	D	3	7392	0.8	1	11	2	
North Twin	16-38-15	26.5	1	26	2	0.8	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.2	1	8	3	
Oak	20-40-14	193.7	2	14	1	3.5	100	1.8	2	S	1	308	0.2	1	10	2	
Our	1-40-16	9.2	1	12	1	0.5	100	1.2	3	S	1	1320	0.2	1	8	3	
Owl	6-38-15	139.3	2	23	2	1.9	82	1.2	3	S	1	772	1.0	2	11	2	
Peacock	17-37-14	14.2	1	13	1	1.1	42	2.1	1	S	1	5808	1.1	2	7	3	
Perch	35-40-14	15.5	1	27	2	0.7	100	1.2	3	S	1	3696	0.1	1	9	3	

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Peterson	3-37-18	24.3	1	11	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			1.8	2	8	3
Pickle	28-37-18	20.2	1	20	2	1.2	0.00	100	1.9	2	S	1	3169	1	0.9	1	8	3
Pike	25-39-16	77.3	2	14	1	1.9	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	501	2	0.5	1	9	3
Pine	22-37-18	50.9	2	41	3	1.1	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1	580	2	0.5	1	12	2
Pine	25-40-15	88.6	2	15	1	1.9	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	1672	1	0.5	1	9	3
Places	16-37-14	12.6	1	13	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	2112	1	0.3	1	7	3
Point	29-40-15	143.8	2	7	1	5.1	0.12	98	2.9	1	S	1	673	1	1.0	2	8	3
Pokegama	15-38-15	223.3	2	45	3	5.8	0.02	100	2.8	1	D	3	1707	1	9.9	2	12	2
Poquette	2-38-14	99.6	2	23	2	2.1	0.04	98	1.5	3	S	1	370	2	0.9	1	11	2
Pratt	2-39-15	20.7	1	4	1	0.9	0.39	59	1.5	3	S	1	4752	1	0.4	1	8	3
Prinel	14-41-14	59.6	2	10	1	1.3	0.01	99	2.2	1	S	1	6864	1	0.5	1	7	3
Put	23-38-16	18.5	1	3	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	1848	1	0.5	1	8	3
Rahn	22-40-17	4.1	1	3	1	0.5	0.50	0	1.8	2	S	1			0.6	1	6	3
Rice	15-39-14	310.5	3	10	1	4.0	0.46	88	1.6	2	D	3	528	2	63.8	3	14	1
Rice	36-37-18	50.0	2	5	1	1.7	0.00	100	1.7	2	D	3	4488	1	2.0	2	11	2
Richard	24-42-14	17.0	1	3	1	1.0	0.90	12	1.8	2	S	1	5280	1	0.2	1	7	3
Robie	19-41-15	31.3	1	14	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	D	3	726	1	1.3	2	11	2
Rohr	5-38-15	12.3	1	5	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	1056	1	0.2	1	8	3
Rooney	11-40-14	330.5	3	29	2	4.1	0.04	99	1.6	2	S	1	281	3	1.4	2	13	2
Round	27-37-18	202.8	2	24	2	3.4	0.01	100	1.7	2	D	3	253	3	50.8	3	15	1
Round	33-41-16	56.3	2	11	1	1.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	211	3	0.3	1	11	2
Round	3-39-15	27.1	1	5	1	0.8	0.78	0	1.1	3	S	1			0.6	1	7	3
Saginaw	3-41-14	12.8	1	19	1	0.6	0.25	58	1.2	3	S	1	3168	1	0.2	1	8	3
Sand	22-38-16	79.9	2	42	3	1.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	D	3	1131	1	0.3	1	13	2
Sand	25-40-15	916.5	3	73	3	7.8	0.04	99	1.8	2	D	3	206	3	2.8	2	16	1
Shoal	14-40-15	246.6	2	4	1	2.7	0.13	95	1.2	3	S	1	475	2	1.0	2	11	2
Silver	22-38-16	63.7	2	46	3	1.4	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	217	3	0.6	1	13	2
Silver	36-38-18	32.8	1	35	2	1.0	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	377	2	0.6	1	10	2
Smith	2-39-14	26.4	1	22	2	1.1	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1	1936	1	0.4	1	8	3
South Twin	16-38-15	18.8	1	25	2	0.6	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
Spencer	35-38-15	187.6	2	19	1	2.6	0.30	89	1.4	3	D	3	654	1	1.0	2	12	2
Spirit	11-37-18	593.3	3	26	2	5.5	0.02	100	1.6	2	D	3	274	3	12.6	3	16	1
Spook	16-37-18	18.3	1	40	3	0.7	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	9	3
Spring Creek Springs	36-39-15	5.2	1	5	1	1.2	0.00	100	3.6	1	SP	2			0.3	1	6	3
Staples	8-41-15	76.5	2	41	3	2.0	0.33	84	1.7	2	S	1	660	1	0.6	1	10	2
Stone	29-41-15	34.0	1	11	1	1.2	0.19	84	1.4	3	S	1	704	1	0.2	1	8	3
Stullen	4-41-14	19.9	1	14	1	1.0	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1	5280	1	0.2	1	7	3
Swamp	30-38-16	38.7	1	3	1	1.3	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1	6864	1	0.3	1	8	3
Swamp	11-39-15	21.1	1	5	1	0.7	0.36	51	1.1	3	S	1			0.4	1	7	3

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Tabor	18-41-15	162.5	2	25	2	3.2	0.03	99	1.8	2	S	1	291	3	0.9	1	11	2
Tamarack	1-38-16	12.8	1	3	1	0.6	0.12	81	1.3	3	S	1	3168	1	0.8	1	8	3
Tanda	18-40-15	39.2	1	4	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.4	1	7	3
Taylor	1-38-16	80.3	2	10	1	1.4	1.30	10	1.2	3	D	3	7392	1	0.6	1	11	2
Temple	13-39-15	18.4	1	6	1	0.7	0.68	0	1.1	3	S	1			0.4	1	7	3
Thatcher	18-41-14	23.2	1	41	3	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1	1056	1	0.2	1	10	2
Tomoe	31-40-15	68.7	2	4	1	2.2	2.15	0	1.9	2	S	1			0.8	1	7	3
Trade (Big & Little)	29-37-18	432.1	3	34	2	6.1	0.49	92	1.9	2	D	3	248	3	57.2	3	16	1
Tucker	30-39-15	46.5	1	2	1	1.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			1.1	2	8	3
Twenty-Six	26-41-15	230.0	2	47	3	3.8	0.24	94	1.8	2	D	3	275	3	1.1	2	15	1
Twenty-Six Lake Spring	26-41-15	2.7	1	8	1	0.5	0.54	0	2.3	1	SP	2			0.2	1	6	3
Upper Clam	10-38-16	1218.0	3	11	1	12.3	1.90	85	2.6	1	D	3	433	2	253.9	3	13	2
Upper Loon	20-40-15	61.0	2	5	1	1.4	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1	7392	1	0.4	1	9	3
Upper Twin	30-40-14	163.4	2	17	1	2.0	0.26	87	1.1	3	S	1	5280	1	1.7	2	10	2
Viola	32-39-15	262.0	3	33	2	3.3	0.02	99	1.5	3	S	1	229	3	1.3	2	14	1
Warner	4-38-15	183.3	2	74	3	3.6	0.01	100	1.9	2	D	3	284	3	0.9	1	14	1
Webb	17-41-14	758.9	3	27	2	8.1	1.32	84	2.1	1	D	3	274	3	5.9	2	14	1
Wilson	5-38-17	10.4	1	13	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
Wood	34-38-18	503.8	3	35	2	7.9	0.32	96	2.4	1	D	3	272	3	57.1	3	15	1
Yellow	30-40-16	2286.9	3	32	2	7.0	0.00	100	1.3	3	D	3	156	3	125.7	3	17	1
2 - (2)	2 37 14	2.7	1	6	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
6 - (11)	6-37-14	2.6	1	4	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
10 - (14)	10-37-14	2.6	1	6	1	0.3	0.28	0	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
13 - (2)	13-37-14	4.5	1	7	1	0.4	0.01	97	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
14 - (15)	14-37-14	5.7	1	4	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
15 - (11)	15-37-14	3.7	1	5	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
15 - (16)	15-37-14	2.2	1	9	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
18 - (4)	18-37-14	5.2	1	18	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
23 - (10)	23-37-14	1.0	1	3	1	0.2	0.16	0	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
25 - (15)	25-37-14	5.2	1	15	1	0.6	0.58	0	1.8	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
33 - (9)	33-37-14	5.8	1	4	1	0.9	0.88	0	2.6	1	S	1			0.3	1	5	3
33 - (10)	33-37-14	1.5	1	2	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
34 - (11)	34-37-14	7.8	1	5	1	0.6	0.16	74	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
36 - (1)	36-37-14	2.6	1	7	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
36 - (4)	36-37-14	4.0	1	20	2	0.5	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
36 - (14)	36-37-14	17.1	1	27	2	1.8	1.81	0	3.1	1	S	1			0.3	1	6	3
6 - (14)	6-37-18	16.6	1	22	2	0.6	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			1.9	2	9	3
9 - (4)	9-37-18	1.9	1	18	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
9 - (16)	9-37-18	2.2	1	45	3	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.3	1	9	3

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	D/SP/S	Score	Ft./Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
12 - (13)	12-37-18	25.8	1	7	1	1.5	0.00	100	2.1	1	S	1			0.5	1	5	3
15 - (6)	15-37-18	23.6	1	25	2	0.9	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
15 - (14)	15-37-18	4.4	1	13	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
16 - (4)	16-37-18	5.5	1	33	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
16 - (6)	16-37-18	2.3	1	7	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
17 - (16)	17-37-18	4.4	1	31	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.3	1	8	3
18 - (9)	18-37-18	8.0	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
20 - (3a)	20-37-18	2.3	1	27	2	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
20 - (3d)	20-37-18	2.2	1	21	2	0.2	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
21 - (6)	21-37-18	5.0	1	23	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
22 - (16)	22-37-18	2.5	1	36	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
23 - (15)	23-37-18	4.2	1	5	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
27 - (1)	27-37-18	5.0	1	22	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.3	1	8	3
28 - (11)	28-37-18	1.5	1	12	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			1.2	2	8	3
31 - (3)	31-37-18	0.5	1	4	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.9	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
31 - (11)	31-37-18	2.5	1	14	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
32 - (8)	32-37-18	4.0	1	3	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
32 - (11)	32-37-18	8.0	1	15	1	0.5	0.02	96	1.2	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
36 - (2)	36-37-19	22.5	1	8	1	1.0	0.00	100	1.5	2	D	3			60.4	3	10	2
1 - (11)	1-38-14	5.3	1	7	1	0.7	0.00	100	2.2	1	S	1			0.2	1	5	3
3 - (16)	3-38-14	5.4	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.7	1	7	3
4 - (2)	4-38-14	2.1	1	3	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
5 - (11)	5-38-14	5.7	1	2	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
6 - (9)	6-38-14	3.3	1	3	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
11 - (15)	11-38-14	10.1	1	3	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			2.1	2	7	3
24 - (15)	24-38-14	1.7	1	6	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
25 - (1)	25-38-14	0.5	1	6	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
34 - (16)	34-38-14	13.0	1	11	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
3 - (9)	3-38-15	10.5	1	3	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
3 - (14)	3-38-15	3.5	1	16	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
4 - (2)	4-38-15	1.8	1	14	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			1.0	2	8	3
4 - (5)	4-38-15	15.0	1	17	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1			0.3	1	6	3
5 - (10)	5-38-15	4.4	1	20	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
7 - (10)	7-38-15	46.4	1	5	1	2.4	0.00	100	2.5	1	S	1			0.6	1	5	3
9 - (4)	9-38-15	2.9	1	29	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
9 - (16)	9-38-15	5.3	1	42	3	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	9	3
20 - (4c)	20-38-15	1.5	1	20	2	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
20 - (4dc)	20-38-15	0.2	1	7	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
20 - (8)	20-38-15	2.0	1	7	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	DISP/S	Score	FU/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
21 - (8)	21-38-15	3.9	1	4	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
23 - (13)	23-38-15	1.9	1	12	1	0.3	0.03	91	1.7	2	D	3			2.5	2	9	3
23 - (14)	23-38-15	5.1	1	10	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
24 - (11)	24-38-15	9.7	1	12	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
29 - (13)	29-38-15	6.2	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
18 - (7)	18-38-16	15.1	1	21	2	1.3	0.00	100	2.3	1	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
18 - (13)	18-38-16	5.6	1	16	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
18 - (16)	18-38-16	2.7	1	21	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
19 - (14)	19-38-16	1.1	1	15	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
20 - (2)	20-38-16	0.5	1	6	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
21 - (1)	21-38-16	3.0	1	18	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
22 - (4)	22-38-16	2.0	1	8	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
22 - (7)	22-38-16	0.2	1	10	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
34 - (7)	34-38-16	3.5	1	22	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
34 - (9)	34-38-16	8.9	1	13	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
2 - (16)	2-38-17	0.2	1	5	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
3 - (11)	3-38-17	0.6	1	13	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
9 - (14)	9-38-17	12.0	1	7	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			2.2	2	8	3
10 - (2)	10-38-17	1.8	1	6	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
12 - (7)	12-38-17	11.4	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.4	1	7	3
13 - (10)	13-38-17	9.9	1	43	3	0.6	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.2	1	9	3
21 - (14)	21-38-17	0.4	1	7	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
22 - (15)	22-38-17	8.7	1	6	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
23 - (11)	23-38-17	3.4	1	5	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
24 - (12)	24-38-17	17.9	1	21	2	0.9	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
25 - (16)	25-38-17	32.6	1	5	1	1.3	0.10	92	1.7	2	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
26 - (1)	26-38-17	14.2	1	10	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.8	2	S	1			0.2	1	6	3
26 - (2)	26-38-17	13.6	1	4	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
30 - (7)	30-38-17	2.6	1	29	2	0.6	0.00	100	2.5	1	S	1			0.3	1	6	3
36 - (2)	36-38-17	9.5	1	4	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
36 - (10)	36-38-17	11.8	1	15	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
36 - (5)	36-38-18	4.7	1	14	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
14 - (7)	14-38-19	0.4	1	17	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
23 - (4)	23-39-14	9.5	1	8	1	0.5	0.50	4	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
24 - (9)	24-39-14	8.1	1	6	1	0.5	0.40	13	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
24 - (12)	24-39-14	0.6	1	3	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.3	3	SP	2			0.1	1	8	3
35 - (5)	35-39-14	8.7	1	5	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
36 - (8)	36-39-14	3.7	1	5	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
2 - (16)	2-39-15	4.7	1	16	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N-R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Miles of Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	DISP/S	Score	Ft/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
5 - (4)	5-39-15	8.7	1	5	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			1.1	2	8	3
5 - (6)	5-39-15	23.1	1	3	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
5 - (8)	5-39-15	3.4	1	3	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
6 - (8)	6-39-15	9.9	1	18	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
11 - (8)	11-39-15	0.5	1	5	1	0.1	0.13	0	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
13 - (2)	13-39-15	6.8	1	5	1	0.5	0.45	0	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
18 - (6)	18-39-15	9.1	1	41	3	0.5	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1			0.1	1	9	3
18 - (6a)	18-39-15	7.1	1	33	2	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
18 - (7)	18-39-15	3.5	1	21	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
18 - (8)	18-39-15	1.9	1	15	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
19 - (5)	19-39-15	10.3	1	8	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
19 - (6)	19-39-15	3.7	1	3	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1			0.1	1	6	3
19 - (8)	19-39-15	3.7	1	20	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
19 - (13)	19-39-15	2.3	1	15	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
29 - (3)	29-39-15	17.1	1	17	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.1	3	D	3			6.4	2	10	2
29 - (8)	29-39-15	8.7	1	10	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
29 - (9)	29-39-15	4.2	1	20	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
31 - (5)	31-39-15	3.4	1	13	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
31 - (8)	31-39-15	1.8	1	3	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
13 - (13)	13-39-16	24.0	1	3	1	1.0	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.3	1	7	3
15 - (6)	15-39-16	7.0	1	33	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	8	3
15 - (8)	15-39-16	1.2	1	16	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
15 - (16)	15-39-16	3.2	1	4	1	0.7	0.00	100	2.9	1	S	1			0.1	1	5	3
15 - (16c)	15-39-16	1.5	1	4	1	0.4	0.00	100	2.0	1	S	1			0.1	1	5	3
24 - (3)	24-39-16	8.5	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.4	1	7	3
36 - (8)	36-39-16	0.7	1	5	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1			1.1	2	7	3
36 - (13)	36-39-16	6.8	1	22	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			1.0	2	9	3
36 - (16)	36-39-16	25.4	1	4	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.8	1	7	3
33 - (16)	33-39-17	1.9	1	19	1	0.3	0.26	0	1.4	3	S	1			0.5	1	7	3
4 - (14)	4-40-14	2.3	1	10	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
8 - (10)	8-40-14	6.6	1	3	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
9 - (2)	9-40-14	2.0	1	12	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
9 - (12)	9-40-14	13.0	1	16	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
10 - (6)	10-40-14	11.2	1	26	2	0.6	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.5	1	8	3
12 - (4)	12-40-14	0.8	1	12	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
14 - (2)	14-40-14	8.0	1	17	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	7	3
14 - (5)	14-40-14	8.7	1	7	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3
14 - (7)	14-40-14	4.0	1	20	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1			0.2	1	8	3
15 - (9)	15-40-14	4.6	1	16	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1			0.1	1	7	3

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	DISPS	Score	FL/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
15 - (12)	15-40-14	6.8	1	4	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
15 - (14)	15-40-14	14.4	1	21	2	0.8	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1		0.1	1	8	3	
17 - (13)	17-40-14	20.0	1	3	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.4	1	7	3	
23 - (10)	23-40-14	22.0	1	6	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	
23 - (15)	23-40-14	25.0	1	11	1	1.2	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1		0.3	1	6	3	
26 - (3)	26-40-14	2.0	1	24	2	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	8	3	
26 - (6)	26-40-14	2.9	1	14	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
35 - (11)	35-40-14	2.8	1	7	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
36 - (16)	36-40-14	60.6	2	7	1	3.5	0.00	100	3.2	1	D	3		4.1	2	9	3	
4 - (5)	4-40-15	0.6	1	6	1	0.1	0.14	0	1.3	3	S	1		0.7	1	7	3	
14 - (12)	14-40-15	0.5	1	3	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
14 - (14)	14-40-15	6.2	1	17	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
18 - (1)	18-40-15	16.1	1	3	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
18 - (14)	18-40-15	7.4	1	5	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
19 - (8)	19-40-15	4.6	1	3	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
19 - (10)	19-40-15	23.1	1	3	1	0.7	0.30	59	1.1	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	
25 - (16)	25-40-15	23.4	1	6	1	0.9	0.28	70	1.4	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
31 - (4)	31-40-15	26.8	1	5	1	1.2	1.16	6	1.7	2	S	1		0.4	1	6	3	
3 - (8)	3-40-16	2.7	1	9	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
4 - (12)	4-40-16	4.8	1	14	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
5 - (1)	5-40-16	3.1	1	10	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
5 - (13)	5-40-16	1.9	1	10	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
8 - (14)	8-40-16	7.0	1	3	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
8 - (15)	8-40-16	2.0	1	12	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
9 - (15)	9-40-16	5.1	1	10	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
10 - (10)	10-40-16	27.3	1	25	2	0.8	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.3	1	8	3	
13 - (5)	13-40-16	9.7	1	2	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
13 - (6)	13-40-16	24.3	1	7	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
15 - (14)	15-40-16	7.6	1	15	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.9	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
16 - (1)	16-40-16	13.3	1	17	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
16 - (2)	16-40-16	2.0	1	8	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
16 - (4)	16-40-16	6.1	1	4	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
16 - (13)	16-40-16	18.0	1	5	1	0.9	0.00	100	1.6	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
17 - (4)	17-40-16	5.2	1	4	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
17 - (12)	17-40-16	2.8	1	4	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.4	1	7	3	
21 - (13)	21-40-16	5.4	1	5	1	0.6	0.00	100	1.7	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
21 - (16)	21-40-16	4.1	1	6	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
25 - (14)	25-40-16	22.1	1	13	1	0.8	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	
26 - (2)	26-40-16	10.6	1	6	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - Alphabetically

Name	Location Sec. T-N-R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	DISPS	Score	FU/Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
23 - (4)	23-40-17	3.1	1	5	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
27 - (1)	27-40-17	4.3	1	6	1	0.5	0.48	0	1.7	2	S	1		0.4	1	6	3	
33 - (12)	33-40-17	3.3	1	12	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
8 - (5)	8-41-14	0.5	1	3	1	0.1	0.10	0	1.0	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
8 - (11)	8-41-14	8.9	1	4	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
9 - (2)	9-41-14	14.2	1	5	1	1.6	0.85	46	3.0	1	D	3		6.3	2	8	3	
18 - (4)	18-41-14	0.9	1	4	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.0	3	D	3		0.1	1	9	3	
18 - (7)	18-41-14	5.4	1	6	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1		0.2	1	6	3	
18 - (11)	18-41-14	0.8	1	5	1	0.2	0.24	0	1.9	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
23 - (6)	23-41-14	22.4	1	2	1	0.8	0.62	25	1.3	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	
30 - (1)	30-41-14	5.0	1	9	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
30 - (14)	30-41-14	10.0	1	3	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.5	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
30 - (15)	30-41-14	39.2	1	4	1	1.9	0.00	100	2.2	1	S	1		0.4	1	5	3	
31 - (1)	31-41-14	8.1	1	6	1	0.5	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
31 - (12)	31-41-14	6.9	1	34	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	8	3	
33 - (4b)	33-41-14	5.5	1	34	2	0.4	0.00	100	1.1	3	S	1		0.1	1	8	3	
33 - (4d)	33-41-14	0.2	1	8	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
33 - (14)	33-41-14	4.7	1	17	1	0.4	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
34 - (1)	34-41-14	0.6	1	9	1	0.1	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
36 - (7)	36-41-14	31.6	1	4	1	1.0	0.63	37	1.3	3	S	1		0.3	1	7	3	
36 - (14)	36-41-14	9.4	1	4	1	0.6	0.58	0	1.4	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
5 - (13)	5-41-15	14.7	1	8	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.2	1	7	3	
6 - (2)	6-41-15	1.7	1	4	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
8 - (6)	8-41-15	2.8	1	22	2	0.3	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
19 - (8)	19-41-15	9.5	1	4	1	0.7	0.00	100	1.5	2	D	3		1.1	2	9	3	
21 - (14)	21-41-15	1.4	1	8	1	0.2	0.20	0	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
28 - (7)	28-41-15	2.6	1	2	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.5	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
28 - (8)	28-41-15	0.7	1	8	1	0.1	0.03	79	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
30 - (1)	30-41-15	15.4	1	8	1	1.1	0.00	100	1.9	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
35 (12a)	35-41-16	1.0	1	4	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.3	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
35 - (12b)	35-41-16	1.0	1	3	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.4	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
35 - (15)	35-41-16	2.1	1	4	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.2	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
36 - (6)	36-41-16	4.0	1	14	1	0.4	0.44	0	1.6	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
36 - (8)	36-41-16	1.5	1	17	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.0	3	S	1		0.1	1	7	3	
33 - (16)	33-42-14	4.1	1	10	1	0.4	0.40	9	1.6	2	S	1		0.1	1	6	3	
36 - (4)	36-42-14	1.1	1	2	1	0.3	0.29	0	2.0	2	SP	2		0.1	1	7	3	
5 - (7)	5-42-15	0.1	1	3	1	0.1	0.07	-40	1.0	3	S	1		0.5	1	7	3	
20 - (4)	20-42-15	1.7	1	9	1	0.3	0.00	100	1.4	3	SD	0		2.8	2	7	3	
27 - (12)	27-42-15	0.6	1	3	1	0.2	0.00	100	1.7	2	SP	2		0.1	1	7	3	

THE REGULATORY PROGRAM

After a locality has worked out its classification scheme, its next step is to attach to it a regulatory program. There are two basic mechanisms that can be used. The locality can vary the density of development around the lake and/or the distance of development from the lake. As illustrated earlier, the former, varying the distance around the lake, has the effect of assigning greater or lesser amounts of water surface area (or water volume) per lot per lake, depending primarily on a judgement of absorptive carrying capacity of the water. The latter, varying distance from the lake, was not illustrated earlier, but it has the effect of allowing closer or farther development, depending on a judgment which relies primarily on a sense of absorptive carrying capacity of shoreland adjacent to the lake. In actual fact, the use of either mechanism, or both in combination affects the carrying capacity of a lake's total micro-environment, the water, and the land.

The following contrasts the use of these mechanisms in Wisconsin and Minnesota at the state levels. Wisconsin opted to establish a minimum lot width and structural setback that, as was explained earlier, is insensitive to any particulars of a lake's micro-environment. Thus, a high quality-highly vulnerable lake receives a base-level of protection identical to that of a low quality-lowly vulnerable lake. The state of Minnesota, on the other hand, varies both the lot width and structural setback (and, therefore, by extension the density around, and distance from, the lake) depending on whether the lake belongs to a class of lakes judged to have a greater or lesser carrying capacity.

Contrast of How Two Extreme Classes of Lakes Would be Regulated in Minnesota and Wisconsin

	<u>Lot Width</u>	<u>Structural Setback</u>
<u>Burnett County Minimum Standard</u>		
RR-3 High Vulnerability	300 feet	75 feet
RR-2 Medium Vulnerability	200 feet	75 feet
RR-1 Low Vulnerability	100 feet	75 feet
<u>Minnesota State Standards+</u>		
High Quality/High Vulnerability	200 feet	200 feet
Low Quality/Low Vulnerability	100 feet	75 feet

This is an overgeneralized presentation of the Minnesota system which relies on four classes of lakes and three sets of regulatory level, the density around, and distance from the lake depending on whether the lake belongs to a class of lakes judged to have a greater or lesser carrying capacity.

From the point of view of grounding a land use program to the carrying capacity of adjacent resources like lakes, any across-the-board minimum standard, is equally insensitive. The latter, of course, does provide a higher level of protection than the former. But it is still not known how much more protection, or around which lakes, there might be regulatory overkill or underkill.

In reality, since lakes are such complex and dynamic systems, no amount of classification-regulatory effort will result in a land use program where one can say with any degree of accuracy how much additional protection one more foot of lot width or setback, or one hundred more feet for that matter, will provide a given lake resource. Users of the method described in this paper should accept that limitation as fundamental. However, a tier of generalized regulatory levels can be established which will assure that a higher degree of protection will be assigned to more sensitive lakes, while a lower degree will go to less sensitive environments. What the levels might actually be may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction since, to be most effective, they will be based on judgments combining the following ingredients: 1) the locality's wishes; 2) the experience of others (states and localities) with various protective levels; 3) research guidelines for the parameters receiving emphasis in the program; and 4) professional, "political," and public input and common-sense.

SUMMARY

- ** Lakes are important resources in Wisconsin and it is important to understand the interrelationships between these resources and land uses that occur along their shores and within their watersheds.
- ** The relationships are now not well accounted for, or reflected in, most of the minimum standard shoreline regulatory programs in use in Wisconsin.
- ** The data and methodology to establish a better linkage between water resources and adjacent land uses does exist and is available.
- * Local units of government have the power to utilize this data and to establish a planning and regulatory approach that provides a more resource-sensitive shoreland program beyond the minimum standard.

LAKE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The following policy statements should be adopted as the guidelines for implementing Burnett County Inland Lakes Classification System and accompanying recommended ordinance changes:

1. It is the intent of the Burnett County Board of Supervisors to preserve the natural and scenic qualities of the lakes and shorelines in the County.
2. The County Board of Supervisors recognizes that different lakes within the County have varying natural conditions that affect their environmental sensitivity or vulnerability to shoreland development. In recognition of this fact, the Lakes Classification System needs to take into account the relative vulnerability of each waterbody based on lake surface area, lake depth, lake type, length of shoreline, size of watershed, availability of wastewater treatment facilities, and existing degree of development.
3. The County Board of Supervisors desires to balance the needs for environmental protection and responsible stewardship with reasonable use of private property and economic development.

4. Lakes that are environmentally sensitive and in pristine or near-pristine undeveloped condition should receive the highest level of protection.
5. Future development and land divisions on lakes that are developed or partially developed should be carefully managed to prevent overcrowding that would diminish the value of the resource and existing shoreland property; minimize nutrient loading; protect water quality; preserve spawning grounds, fish and wildlife habitats, and natural shore cover.

BURNETT COUNTY LAKES - SIZE - CLASSES

ACREAGE	NATURAL LAKES		IMPOUNDMENTS		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	TOTAL ACREAGE	NUMBER	TOTAL ACREAGE	NUMBER	TOTAL ACREAGE
9.9 - less	181	851	2	4	183	854
10 - 49.9	131	3,022	2	24	133	3,046
50 - 99.9	42	2,930	1	61	43	2,991
100 - 499	55	11,736	2	598	57	12,334
500 - 1000	8	5,730	1	517	9	6,246
+1000	4	6,047	0		4	6,047
Total	421	30,316	8	1,204	429	31,518

PROPOSED SHORELAND REGULATIONS