

TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE



Comprehensive Plan

September 2008

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

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Prepared by:
Northwest Regional Planning Commission
1400 South River Street
Spooner, WI 54801



Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan Ordinance
Town of Spider Lake, Sawyer County

SECTION 1 – TITLE/PURPOSE

The title of this ordinance is the Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is for the Town of Spider Lake to lawfully adopt a comprehensive plan as required under s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. Stats.

SECTION 2 – AUTHORITY

The Town Board of the Town of Spider Lake has authority under its village powers under s. 60.22, Wis. Stats, its power to appoint a town plan commission under ss. 60.62 (4) and 62.23 (1), Wis. Stats., and under s. 66.1001 (4), Wis. Stats., to adopt this ordinance. The comprehensive plan of the Town of Spider Lake must be in compliance with s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. Stats. in order for the Town Board to adopt this ordinance.

SECTION 3 – ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

The Town Board of the Town of Spider Lake, by this ordinance, adopted on proper notice with a quorum and roll call vote by a majority of the Town Board present and voting, provides the authority for the Town of Spider Lake to adopt its comprehensive plan under s. 66.1001 (4), Wis. Stats. and provides the authority for the Town Board to order its publication.

SECTION 4 – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Town Board of the Town of Spider Lake has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by s. 66.1001 (4) (a), Wis. Stats.

SECTION 5 – TOWN PLAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Plan Commission of the Town of Spider Lake, by a majority vote of the entire commission, recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Town Board the adoption of the Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan, which contains all of the elements specified in s. 66.1001 (2), Wis. Stats.

SECTION 6 – PUBLIC HEARING

The Town of Spider Lake, has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, with notice in compliance with the requirements of s. 66.1001 (4) (d), Wis. Stats.

SECTION 7 – ADOPTION OF TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

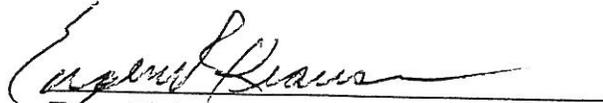
The Town Board of the Town of Spider Lake, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopts the document entitled Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan by ordinance pursuant to s. 66.1001 (4) (c), Wis. Stats.

SECTION 8 – EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance is effective on publication or posting.

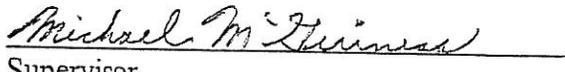
The town clerk shall properly post or publish this ordinance as required under s. 60.80., Wis. Stats.

Adopted this 10th day of September 2008.


Town Chair


Supervisor


Supervisor


Supervisor

Supervisor

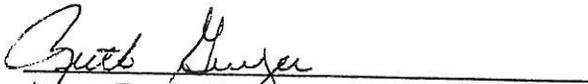

Attest: Town Clerk

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INTRODUCTION

From time to time, reviewing and updating the Town's comprehensive plan is necessary. These updates are critical to maintaining up-to-date information and to ensure the comprehensive plan meets the present needs of its residents. Working off the successes contributed by the 25-member land use committee between 1999 and 2002, this amendment continues to use the majority of facts and findings developed throughout that process. Demographic and other data analysis were updated along with the addition of chapter narrative. It is recommended a standing Comprehensive Plan Committee meet regularly and report to the Town Board.

The Town of Spider Lake is located in northeastern Sawyer County and abuts Bayfield County to the north and Ashland County to the east (Map 1). Comprised of three civil townships, 6 miles by 18 miles in size, the eastern two-thirds of the Town lies within the boundary of the Chequamegon National Forest and is characteristic of northern Wisconsin's lake and forest region.

Surface water resources are abundant with 50 named lakes and unnamed small lakes, most of which are in the Chequamegon National Forest. Lakes within the Town have a tradition of providing quality resort and guest cabin facilities; of which, many still remain as important contributors to the Town's economy.

The demand for lakefront property and lake access continue to cause increased development pressure on lakes throughout the Town, threatening lakes with overcrowding and the problems associated with overuse. At the same time, the demand for off-lake development, particularly residential housing, has increased and has begun to change the character of the rural landscape.

The questions of maintaining northwood's character, maintaining and improving surface water quality of lakes, and providing economic sustainability to meet community needs continue to be major issues facing the Town of Spider Lake.

The Town of Spider Lake was the first and is the only Township in Sawyer County that administers its own comprehensive zoning and shoreland ordinance and has done so since 1967.

The comprehensive plan will continue to provide Town officials with a guide for reviewing subdivision plats, certified survey maps, rezoning requests, and other land use proposals. In addition to the public sector, the plan will also benefit the private sector by providing a level of assurance as to having a comprehensive plan and vision for the future.

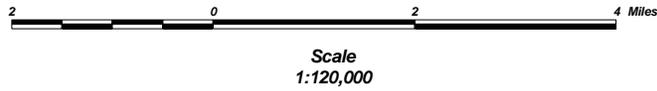
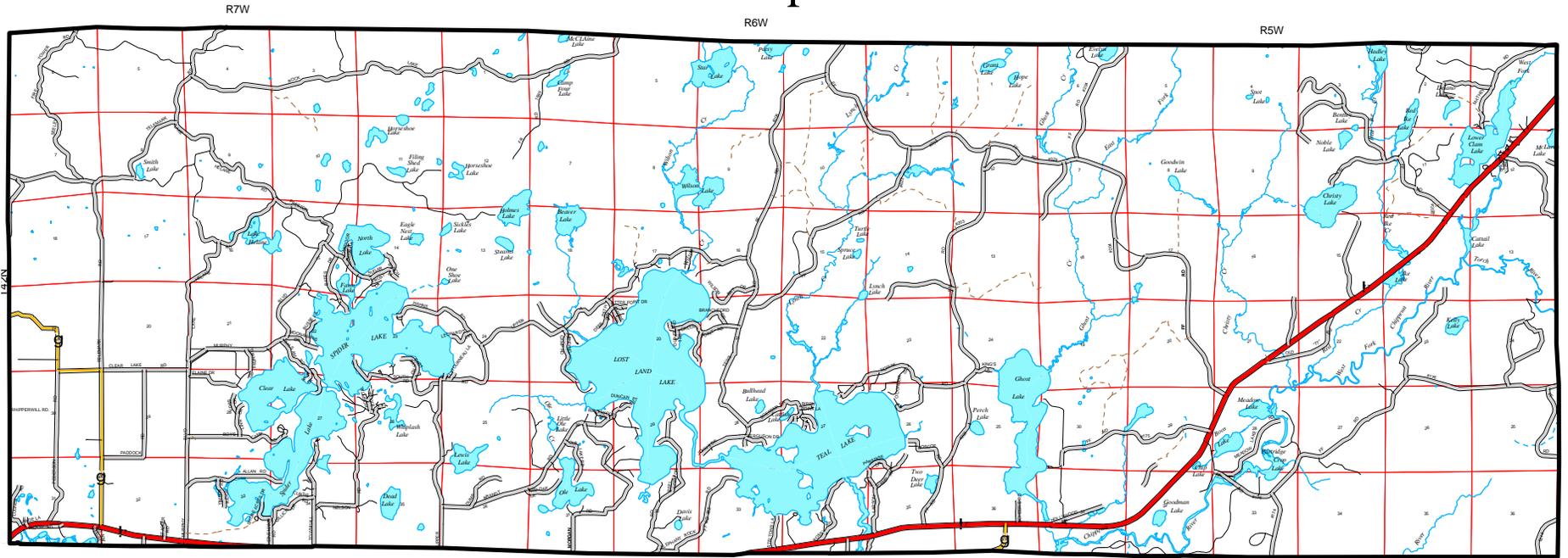
PLANNING ASSUMPTION

Individual residents, local officials, groups, and businesses all take actions based upon assumptions, real or perceived. If the goal of town planning is to provide a blueprint or framework to guide and regulate new development and other activities, then a number of assumptions can be made about what to do as a result of current and pending concerns. In view of discussion of issues, a number of “assumptions” can be set forth that will serve as a basis for the comprehensive plan. While these assumptions were generated in 2002, the statements continue to be appropriate for future planning for today and beyond. These assumptions, in no order, are:

1. There will be an increasing demand for housing of all types in the Town.
2. The existing growth rate will continue.
3. Development pressure on shorelands will continue to increase.
4. As shoreland property becomes unavailable, development of off-lake property will increase.
5. There will be an increase in the demand for additional or improved public services, roads, and facilities.
6. The Town can help direct desirable new development location without additional tax dollars.
7. The Town's "northwood's" character will continue to be an extremely important consideration of the economy and quality of life.
8. The Town of Spider Lake and Sawyer County can continue a cooperative process for improving land use planning and growth management particularly within the shorelands in the Town.
9. The Town will increase building and other permit fees to cover the cost of ordinance generation and enforcement as necessary.
10. The Town can initiate a cooperative planning process with the U.S. Forest Service to improve and maintain recreational opportunities, forest economy, and “northwood's” character.

Together, all members of the Town can contribute to a process that explores past and current trends, thus translating the known to projected or preferred alternatives that meets the majority of interests. With all processes, a concerted effort on the behalf of all partners, overlapping and adjoining jurisdictions and others can provide an outcome where factors such as rural and northwood's character remains, all types of land use activity compliment and protect the natural environment and the town continues to be a vibrant community of blessed people.

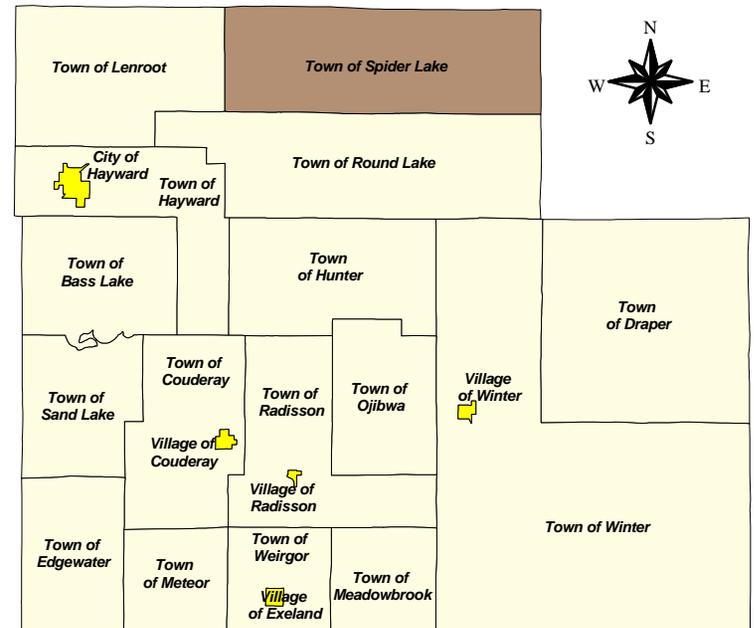
Town of Spider Lake



Legend

- State Highway
- County Road
- Town Road
- Other
- Lake
- River or Stream
- Intermittent

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



DEMOGRAPHICS, ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

POPULATION

The Town's population has increased over the last fifty years according to the Census. As displayed in Table 1.1, the Town of Spider Lake experienced a 95.5 percent increase from 1950 to 2000. The largest increase was between 1970 and 1980 when the population grew by 27.8 percent.

Table 1.1: Town of Spider Lake Historical Population						
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
US Census	200	246	259	331	362	391

Between 1990 and the 2007 preliminary population estimate, the Town of Spider Lake experienced a 15.5 percent increase (Table 1.2). Meanwhile, Sawyer County grew at the rate of nearly 24 percent. All of the surrounding Towns grew over the same time period, with the exception of the Town of Shanagolden, Ashland County, which decreased in population by almost 16 percent. Using the 2007 estimate, Spider Lake comprises about 2.4 percent of the Sawyer County.

Table 1.2: Population Comparisons					
	1990	2000	2007*	Net Change	% Change
Cable	817	836	854	+37	4.5%
Lenroot	966	1,165	1,315	+349	36.1%
Namakagon	276	285	308	+32	11.6%
Round Lake	727	962	1,083	+356	49.0%
Shanagolden	172	150	145	-27	-15.7%
Spider Lake	362	391	418	+56	15.5%
Sawyer County	14,181	16,196	17,542	+3,361	23.7%

*January 1, 2007 Preliminary Population Estimates, WI Dept. of Administration

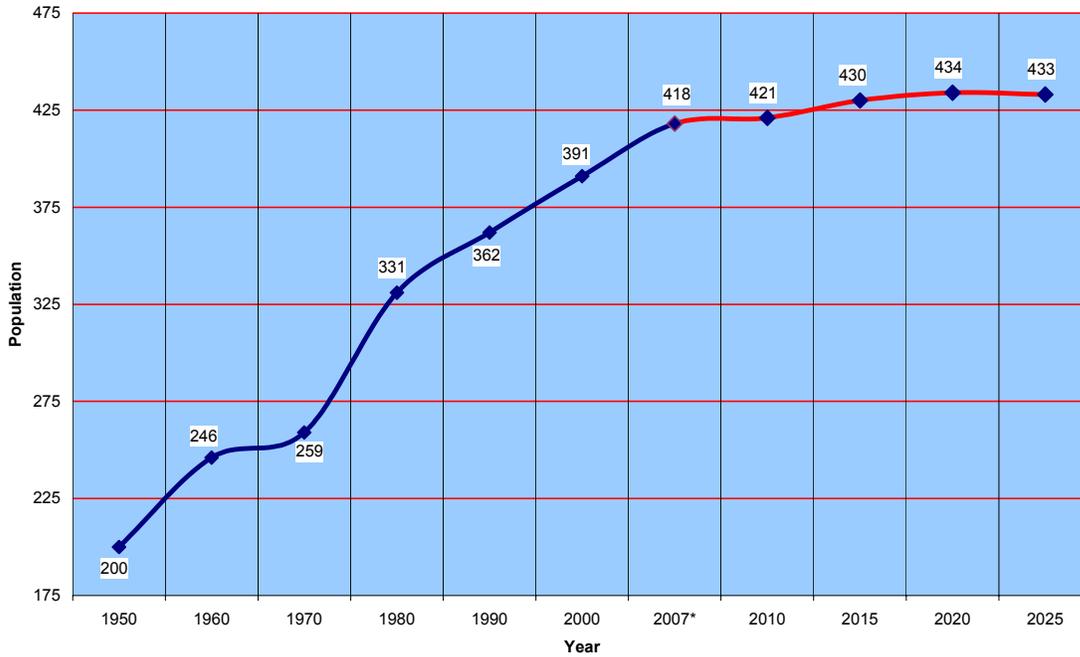
The Wisconsin Department of Administration conducts municipal-level population projections in five-year increments. According to these projections, the Town of Spider Lake will increase by only 12 residents or 2.9 percent from 2010 to 2025. See Table 1.3 below and Figure 1 on the following page.

Table 1.3: Population Projections				
2007*	2010	2010	2020	2025
418	421	430	434	433

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

*January 1, 2007 Preliminary Population Estimates, WI Dept. of Administration

Figure 1: Historical and Projected Population



AGE

The number of people aged 65 and older that lived in Spider Lake increased from 79 in 1990, to 114 in 2000 – an increase of 44.3 percent (Table 1.4). In the same time period, the number of people under 24 years of age dropped by 30 percent. This indicates a trend common to NW Wisconsin, where elderly are making up the majority of the population residents of communities. The 65 to 74 age group as grown the most in the past 10 years and the 15 to 24 age group has decreased the most.

Age category	1990	2000	% Change: 1990-2000
85 and over	8	12	+50.0%
75 to 84	29	28	-3.4%
65 to 74	42	74	+76.2%
55 to 64	77	68	-11.7%
45 to 54	51	63	+23.5%
35 to 44	53	72	+35.8%
25 to 34	26	21	-19.2%
15 to 24	32	16	-50.0%
5 to 14	33	32	-3.0%
Under 5	11	5	-54.5%
Selected age categories			
All inhabitants over 75	37	40	+8.1%
All inhabitants over 65	79	114	+44.3%
All inhabitants under 24	76	53	-30.3%
All inhabitants under 14	44	37	-15.9%

RACE

In 2000, 379 residents listed themselves as white, four as American Indian, and one as African American. Table 1.5 shows the racial makeup for the Town.

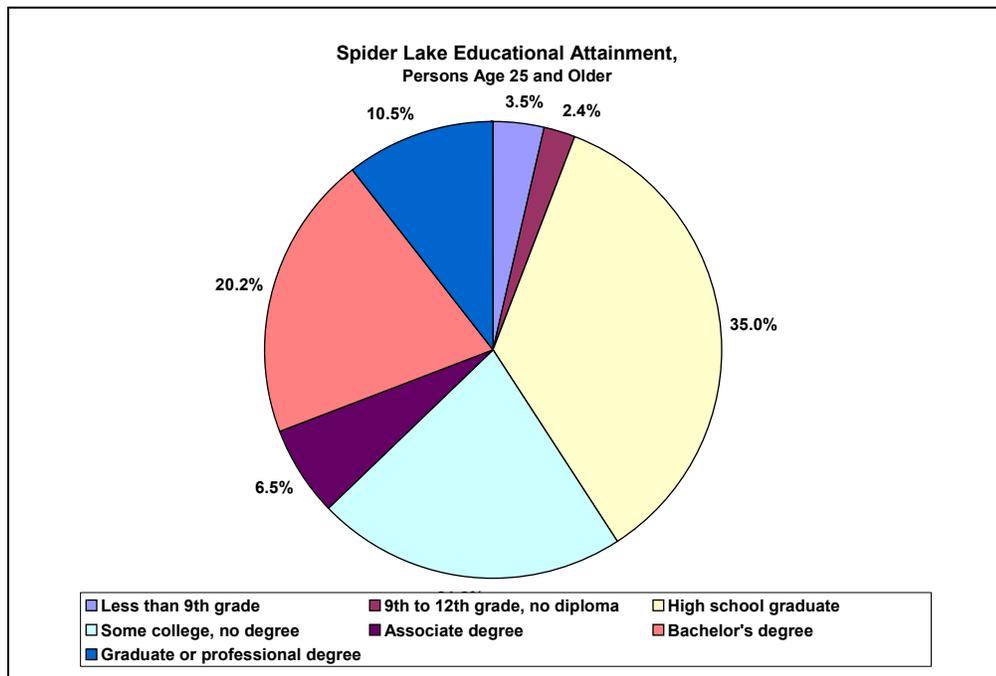
Table 1.5: Spider Lake 2000 Race	
Total:	391
White alone	379
Black or African American alone	1
American Indian	4
Asian alone	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0
Some other race alone	2
Two or more races	5

2000 US Census Bureau

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The 2000 Census showed that 130 people living in the Town of Spider Lake had completed high school and of those 130, 81 had some college, 24 had an associated degree, 75 had a bachelor degree and 39 had a graduate or professional degree. Only those 25 years of age and older are reflected. Figure 1.2 provides a look at educational attainment in the Town of Spider Lake percentage wise.

Figure 1.2 – Educational Attainment, Town of Spider Lake



HOUSEHOLDS

Households are defined as total occupied housing units in a municipality. The number of households in the Town of Spider Lake has grown by 17 percent, from 159 in 1990 to 186 in 2000. Of the 186 total households in 2000, 145 are two or more person households. Average household size has declined in the past 20 years (Table 1.6). State and national trends have indicated an increase in the total number of households, along with a decrease in average household size. Contributing factors for this trend may include: decreasing birth rate, people waiting longer to get married, an increase in the average lifespan resulting in more elderly living alone and divorce.

1980	1990	2000
2.55	2.28	2.07

Final household projections, developed by the Wisconsin Demographic Services Center, indicate that the number of households will continue to increase. Table 1.7 details household projections for the Town of Spider Lake.

Total Households	
2000*	186
2005	198
2010	212
2015	223
2020	230
2025	233

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The 1999 median household income (MHI) in the town was \$37,396, which as more than Sawyer County, but less than the State, which were \$32,287 and \$43,791 respectively. Household income ranged from less than \$10,000 to \$200,000 or more. Table 1.8 breaks down household income in 1999 for the Town of Spider Lake.

Less than \$10,000	8
\$10,000 to \$24,999	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	32
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37
\$50,000 to \$99,999	57
\$100,000 to \$199,999	11
\$200,000 or more	6

EMPLOYMENT

Between 1990 and 2000 the Town's employed residents increased by 39, going from 152 to 191 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The two employment industries with the most employees in 1990 were retail trade and personal services. By 2000, construction and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services were the top two employment industries.

Population 16 years and over..... 385	
In labor force.....	193
Employed.....	191
Unemployed.....	2
Armed Forces.....	0
Not in labor force.....	192
Source: U.S. Census Bureau DP-3	

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

The following lists the breakdown of the number of people employed in individual industries in the Town of Spider Lake.

1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, and mining	7
2. Construction	31
3. Manufacturing	2
4. Wholesale Trade	6
5. Retail Trade	26
6. Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3
7. Information	-
8. Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	9
9. Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	5
10. Educational, health and social services	22
11. Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food	54
12. Other services (except public administration)	18
13. Public administration	8

Employment by occupation shows a person's job or work in service of an employer. Table 1.9 details the occupation of the employed civilian population 16 years and over in the Town of Spider Lake.

Management , professional, and related occupations	61
Service occupations	37
Sales and office	61
Farming, fishing, and forestry	-
Constructions, extraction, and maintenance	29
Production, transportation, and material moving	3

Table 1.10 estimates long-term employment estimates by occupation for the State’s northwest region produced by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. Employment of all occupations as a whole is predicted to increase by 10 percent in the ten years from 2004 to 2014. A breakdown of the 758 different occupations reveals that the following occupations will grow the most in the northwest Wisconsin region:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Human Resources Managers | Occupational Health and Safety |
| Property, Real Estate and Community Association Managers | Scientists |
| Soil and Plant Scientists | Baggage Porters and Bellhops |
| Social Science Research Assistants | Desktop Publishers |
| Forest and Conservation Technicians | Farmworkers, Farm and Ranch Animals |
| Engineering Teachers (Postsecondary) | Pipelayers |
| Choreographers | Helpers—Roofers |
| | Bicycle Repairers |

**Table 1.10: Occupation Projections for Northwest Wisconsin Workforce Development Area,
2004-2014
(Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties)**

Occupational Title	Estimated Employment ⁽¹⁾				Estimated Average Annual Opening		
	2004	2014	Change	% Change	New Jobs	Replacements	Total
Total, All Occupations	69,700	76,620	6,920	9.9%	690	1,740	2,430

OVERALL GOAL STATEMENT

The original development of this plan in the early 2000s and this amendment signify a continued effort by the Town and its residents to continue to plan for all aspects of Town government. Planning in strategic ways enables our elected officials to have a vision of current objectives out over the 20-year planning horizon. While one overriding goal statement is difficult to project based on the several goals, objectives, actions and programs identified in this plan, a summary goal would be to encourage best management practices in all aspects related to this planning document and to continue to encourage Northwoods Character consistent with the local environment.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Every community has a generalized or specific list of issues and opportunities that cover a wide range of topic. The Town’s natural resources, such as its lakes, rivers, and forests provide a positive influence to area citizens and visitors. These outdoor opportunities allow individuals to capture the beautiful natural resources no matter where one is in the Town. Evident throughout the list of goals and objectives is a concern regarding the development of sensitive resources and how the human foot print impacts the natural resources and the Town’s surroundings. Over the years, the Town board and committees have strived to “strike a balance” between the protection of area resources and the rights of individuals use land and area resources in a resourceful manner. Throughout the development of this plan, key statements, goals, objectives, and recommendations point to more specific issues and opportunities confronting the community.

HOUSING & HOUSING TRENDS

INTRODUCTION

Adequate housing is a cornerstone of every community. The ability of a municipality to address the demand for housing is important to its economic viability and the well being of its inhabitants. By studying changes in the number of housing units and other housing characteristics, we are able to gain insight into changes taking place in the community.

EXISTING AND FUTURE HOUSING CONDITIONS

In 2000, The U.S. Census Bureau recorded a total of 776 housing units. Of these, 186 were recorded as occupied. Of the total occupied housing units, 160 (20.6% of all housing units) were recorded as owner occupied and 26 (3.4% of all housing units) were recorded as renter occupied. Of the 590 vacant housing units reported, 579 (74.6% of total housing units) were designated as seasonal/recreational use dwellings.

For the period 1990 to 2000, the Town exhibited a 17.9 percent decrease in total housing units, a 10.3 percent increase in owner-occupied units, and a 100 percent increase in renter occupied units.

Table 2.1: 1980-2000 Housing Data

	1980*	1990	2000
Total Housing Units	786	945	776
Total Occupied Housing Units	130	159	186
Owner Occupied Housing Units	110	146	160
Renter Occupied Housing Units	20	13	26
Average Household Size	2.54	2.28	2.07
Total Vacant Housing Units	636*	786	590
Vacant (not in use or abandoned)	----	13	11
For seasonal, rec or occasional use	636*	773	579

Source: US Census Bureau (1980-2000) and Town building permit data (2000)

**The 1980 Census did not identify a specific category of seasonal/recreational homes. The 1980 figure is the number of "year-around units" subtracted from the total number of housing units.*

Future housing needs, both year-round and seasonal are difficult to project. Changes in the local economy, regional and national housing trends and home mortgage interest rates can significantly influence home construction. During 2007, the local and national housing market saw sharp downturns and higher than average foreclosure rates throughout the county, state, and nation.

The Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center projects housing data for all municipal government. For purposes of this plan, these projects will be used. A total of 47 households (year-round resident dwellings) are projected from 2000-2025 (Table 2.2)

Table 2.2: Total Household Projections

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Total Households	186	198	212	223	230	233

Source: Census Bureau 2000 and Demographic Services Center 2005-2025

In the future, the Town promotes the development of housing for residents of the local government and that a range of housing choices are available to meet the needs of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs. While the Town itself may not develop housing units, private or public develop is encouraged in that such development meets the objectives of this plan, all requirements set forth in the Town zoning ordinance, preserves that natural environment and achieves the Northwood’s character. Several housing programs are identified later in this chapter.

The future land use map identifies areas where housing development is targeted. From time-to-time there may occur opportunities to redevelop properties, including properties for low-income families. While the Town is not expected to initiate or develop low-income housing, potential exists for private development to construct or rehabilitate existing structures for such purposes.

HOUSING OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Owner Occupied

In 2000, 160 (86.0% of all occupied housing units) units were identified as owner occupied, representing a 9.6 percent increase from 1990. Projections indicate that owner occupied units will continue to comprise the majority of all occupied units.

Renter Occupied

Renter occupied units comprised only 14 percent of all occupied housing units. Projections indicate a gradual increase in the number of renter occupied units. Of the 13 total renter occupied units in 1990, the median gross rent reported was \$425 per month. Of note, resort cabins and short-term recreational lodging are not defined as rental units by the Census Bureau.

Seasonal Housing

The 2000 Census identifies 579 (74.6% of the Town’s total housing units) housing units in the Town of Spider Lake for seasonal use. Seasonal housing units increased 21.5 percent from 1980 to 1990 while from 1990 to 2000 seasonal housing units decreased 25.1 percent. This, in part, may be due to retired older persons having turned many seasonal dwellings into year-round homes.

WATERFRONT PROPERTY SUMMARY

There are nearly one hundred lakes named and unnamed in both public and private ownership, in varying states of preservation and development. The largest of the Town's lakes—the Spider Lake chain of lakes, Lost Land Lake and Teal Lake—all have their shorelines developed with a combination of permanent and seasonal residences. The west fork of the Chippewa River flows through the eastern third of the Town in a northeast to southwestern diagonal and much of its adjoining property is in federal ownership—as part of the Chequamegon National Forest—precluding its development as waterfront property for private residences. Areas of this riverway in private ownership include the Meadow Lake region (T42N, R5W, Sec. 28) and roughly the southern half of Lower Clam Lake, (T42N, R5W, Sections 11 and 12). Continued development pressure of recreational homes on the lakes and rivers of the Town of Spider Lake may result in multi-tier development beyond the lakeshore property. Too much development as well as inappropriate lakefront land use and site design can have a negative impact on water quality, wildlife habitat, and the overall aesthetic appearance of lakefront areas.

HOUSING STOCK

Age of Housing Stock and Structural Characteristics

The 2000 Census reports that 200 housing units in the Town of Spider Lake were constructed between 1980 and March 2000. Nearly one half of the housing units reported in the 2000 Census were built prior to 1960 (387 units or 47.9 percent).

Mobile Homes

Mobile homes declined between 1990 and 2000. In 1990 39 mobile homes were reported compared to 19 in 2000.

Manufactured Homes

Recent changes in Town ordinances do allow manufactured homes in residential areas.

Water and Sewer Access

At present, the Town of Spider Lake has no municipal water or sewer system in place.

Heating

Based on sample data of occupied housing units, 143 (73.0%) are using bottled, tank or LP gas as their primary source of heat, while 23 (11.7%) utilize electricity, 6 (3.1%) utilize kerosene or fuel oil and 24 (12.2%) utilize wood or other fuel for heating.

Housing Values

Housing values vary greatly depending on location, such as shoreland homes or abutting county, state, or federal land. While Census data only provides a sample of home values for a very small percentage of all homes, home values sampled ranged from less than \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 or more.

HOUSING TRENDS

As is indicated in the population section of this plan, the Town of Spider Lake is expected to see an increasing population base through the year 2025 and exhibit an increase in total housing units for the same period. While population is of prime importance in effecting changes in housing, factors such as demographic changes and economic activity also impact the construction of new houses.

Demographic Changes Affecting Housing

The continued increase of Town residents aged 65 and over is an important factor affecting housing as older residents often forgo home ownership for apartment living, assisted living quarters or to be nearer to family or health care facilities. The growth of this age group in Spider Lake can be attributed to two reasons. The first is that the Town maintains a stable, aging population. Secondly, a few retirees and a few seasonal homeowners have chosen to make the Town of Spider Lake their permanent place of residence. In coming years, some residents aged 65 and over can be expected to leave the area and potentially sell off their houses and land to incoming residents. Additionally, younger Town residents aged 24 and under, are the group least likely to purchase a parcel of land, construct a new home or purchase a home. This age group is projected to continue to comprise a decreasing percentage of Spider Lake residents in the coming years.

Seasonal Homes

The Town of Spider Lake is well situated within easy travelling distance from a number of popular tourism and recreation destinations ranging from the Hayward area to the west, to the Lake Superior shore and Bayfield Peninsula to the north. Within the Town itself, there are numerous recreational opportunities afforded by the Town and area lakes, rivers, forests and wilderness areas.

Decline in Inhabitants Per Occupied Housing Unit

A trend common to many northern Wisconsin townships and rural areas in general is the gradual decline of inhabitants per occupied household. The average persons per household have continued to decline from 2.54 persons per household in 1980 to 2.07 person per household in 2000. It is predicted that this figure will continue to decline well into the future. The central trends causing this decline include the out migration of inhabitants under 18 for work or school, overall smaller family size, fewer families with infants moving into the Town, and fewer births. Additionally, many households, existing and new, are composed of retired couples or are single person households.

Tourism and Recreational Destinations

Because of its natural amenities and proximity to other regional tourism and recreational destinations, the Town has been an important regional site of recreational tourism and seasonal home development and is expected to remain so in the coming years. As ideal sites on lakes or in wooded seclusion become exhausted or too expensive, home construction may begin to take place in sites that are marginal or less than ideal for additional development. The large number of seasonal dwellings both in the Town itself and in surrounding communities also has an important impact on the local economy.

Home Conversion

Two other overall trends have been identified as taking place throughout northern Wisconsin in the past 10 to 15 years that also may impact the Town of Spider Lake. The conversion of seasonal homes into permanent residences, especially by individuals at retirement age, and the conversion of permanent homes into seasonal homes as area residents retire and spend their winters in a more temperate climate. As no specific data exists on these trends for the Town of Spider Lake, it is difficult to definitively describe at what rate these conversions are taking place.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

Sawyer County Housing Authority

To address housing needs of communities in the county, the Sawyer County Housing Authority (SCHA) was established in September 1972. Headquartered in Hayward, the central purpose of the SCHA is to create and maintain affordable housing units to individuals and families within the municipalities of Sawyer County. The SCHA has no housing units in the Town of Spider Lake and does not plan to introduce a facility in the Town in the coming 20-year period. The Sawyer County Housing Authority places its facilities in Sawyer County’s more developed areas that have access to municipal water and sewer and to give facility residents ready access to health care services, employment, and shopping opportunities.

A subsidy program available to qualifying residents of the Town of Spider Lake and to all other municipal divisions of the county is the federally funded Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Section 8 Vouchers. These vouchers, which are administered by the SCHA, enable residents to secure rental units from private stock at a fixed rate. At present, the SCHA administers 150 active HUD Section 8 vouchers in Sawyer County.

WHEDA (Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority)

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

USDA-Rural Development

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Rehabilitation

Housing rehabilitation funds are made available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC as a pass through to the State of Wisconsin. CDBG housing rehabilitation funds are available to municipalities to help offset rehabilitation costs by eligible homeowners, renters, and landlords. In cases of natural disaster, a CDBG Housing Emergency Housing Assistance program can be put into use.

Sawyer County received funding for a housing rehabilitation program in the late 1990s. While all the funds are currently committed, from time-to-time a repayment of a loan is made. This repayment thus allows the county to distribute additional loan funds to residents needing major housing rehabilitation.

Northwest Affordable Housing

Northwest Affordable Housing Inc. is a 501(C)(3) non-profit organization that is able to obtain funds that are not available to the general public for the purpose of promoting affordable and accessible housing for low- and moderate-income persons.

Indianhead Community Action Agency

This agency provides construction of rental units and weatherization (insulation, windows, doors, energy efficient furnaces, etc.) or anything that helps homeowners with even the most modest or extensive home repairs.

TRANSPORTATION

INTRODUCTION

The transportation network is the backbone upon which a municipality builds its economy, ensures its access to resources, and provides a critical link for the transport of residents and visitors as well as goods and services. The assessment of the present transportation infrastructure, in addition to identifying future maintenance and development needs, is vital to retain their continued use to the Town.

The following information in this chapter includes data on the various modes of transportation in the Town of Spider Lake including, but not limited to, highways, transit, transportation for persons with disabilities, bicycling, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation.

MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

Highways

The Town of Spider Lake road network consists of 3.8 miles of county highways, 14.75 miles of State trunk highways and 97.89 miles of local roads. The Town utilizes the WisDOT PASER program to maintain an inventory of its local roads and to monitor conditions and improvements of its roads. Ideally, this system will enable the Town to better budget and manage of roads that are in need of repair.

Roads are broken down by a functional classification system that groups roads into classes according to the level of service they provide. Table 3.1 breaks down the functional road classification and Map 3.1 depicts the Town of Spider Lake Functional Road Classification.

Classification Type	Mileage
Principal Arterials	0.0
Minor Arterials	14.75
Collectors	18.86
Local Roads	82.83
Total	116.44

There are four sites where the Wisconsin Department of Transportation monitors annual average daily traffic counts. The last traffic count was conducted in 2004. The following were ascertained using the 2005 Wisconsin Highway Traffic Volume Data book.

	<u>2004 Traffic Count</u>
Site 1: STH 77, between Murphy Blvd. & Heinemann's Rd	1200
Site 2: STH 77, junction with CTH OO	1500
Site 3: STH 77, junction with CTH A	800
Site 4: STH 77, 1 mile E. of junction with CTH S	590

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Table 3.2 depicts past AADT numbers for sites located in the Town of Spider Lake.

Table 3.2: AADT									
	1966	1968	1973	1979	1982	1985	1991	1995	2004
Recording Site 1:	No data available								1,200
Recording Site 2:	320	410	760	1,130	980	1,170	1,600	1,600	1,500
Recording Site 3:	270	210	550	600	560	600	750	1,100	800
Recording Site 4:	190	150	350	450	330	350	480	670	590

Site 1: STH 77, between Murphy Blvd. & Heinemann's Rd

Site 2: STH 77, junction with CTH "OO"

Site 3: STH 77, junction with CTH "A"

Site 4: STH 77, 1 mile E. of junction with CTH "S"

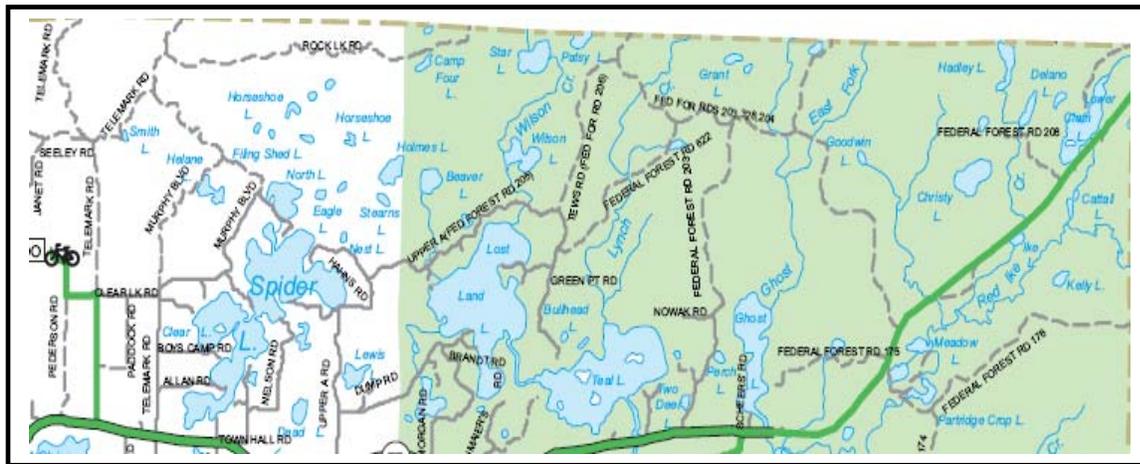
Public Transit

The Town of Spider Lake has limited access to public transit opportunities at this time. Currently, the Sawyer County/Lac Courte Oreilles (LCO) Transit Commission and the Senior Resource Center of Sawyer County operates transit services in the Town of Spider Lake.

Bicycling

The Wisconsin Bicycle Federation in conjunction with the WisDOT has compiled bicycling maps, by county, that highlight bicycling conditions on select roadways. Figure 3.1 reveals that in the Town of Spider Lake, CTH OO and STH 77 (shown in green) are considered to be the roads that have the best conditions for biking in the Town.

Figure 3.1: Town of Spider Lake Bicycle Map



Walking

Pedestrian travel in the Town of Spider Lake is limited due to roads with narrow shoulder areas, high speed limits, dust on gravel and earth roads and lack of sidewalks. Walking for anything other than physical and recreational enjoyment is not likely because the low-density development pattern of the Town and the fact that nearly all goods and services are located several miles away in nearby cities. Walking to places for work, shopping or entertainment is also not very likely.

Train Travel

There are no operational railroads in the Town of Spider Lake.

Air Transportation

No passenger flights are available to the residents of Spider Lake from within Sawyer County. The nearest airports providing regular scheduled passenger flights to domestic and international destinations are located in Ironwood (limited number of flights); Duluth, Eau Claire and Minneapolis-St. Paul. At present, there are 5 public and 11 private airfields within 30 miles of the Town of Spider Lake. Their location and status is listed in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Ashland, Bayfield and Sawyer County Airfields within 30 Miles of the Town of Spider Lake			
Ashland County Airports/Airfields within 30 Miles of the Town of Spider Lake			
Airfield / Airport	Location	Owner / Operator	Status
JFK Memorial	City of Ashland; T47N, R4W, S. 18.	City of Ashland	Public
Hospital Helipad	City of Ashland; Memorial Hospital	Memorial Hospital	Private, helipad
Glidden Municipal	Jacobs Twp.; T42N, R2W, S. 13.	Town of Jacobs	Public
Clam Lake Airfield	Gordon Twp.; T43N, R4W, S. 32	Don Vecchie	Private
Mellen Municipal	City of Mellen, T44N R2W, S. 5	City of Mellen	Public
Bayfield County Airports/Airfields within 30 Miles of the Town of Spider Lake			
Airfield / Airport	Location	Owner / Operator	Status
Cable Union Airfield	Cable Twp.; T43N, R7W, S. 21	Town of Cable et. al.	Public
Eau Claire Lakes	Barnes Twp.; T45N, R9W, S. 28	Jerry Freirmood	Private
Bayfield County Airfield	Iron River Twp.; T47 N, R9W, S. 2	John Pearson	Public / Private
Bayfield County Hospital	City of Washburn, T49N, R4W, S. 33	Bayfield County Hospital	Private, helipad
Fourmile Creek	Washburn Twp.; T49N, R5W, S. 22	Richard Westling	Private
Batten/Lake Owen Sea Plane Base	Drummond Twp.	(no owner listed)	Water landing
Sawyer County Airports/Airfields within 30 Miles of the Town of Spider Lake			
Airfield / Airport	Location	Owner / Operator	Status
Sawyer County Airport	Hayward Twp.; T41N, R9W, S. 24	Sawyer County	Public
Rainbow Airport	Ojibwa Twp.; T39N, R6W	Wayne Carpenter	Private (turf strip)
Lake Chippewa Field	Hunter Twp., T40N, R7W	(No owner listed)	Private (turf strip)
Round Lk. Seaplane Base	Round Lake Twp.; T41N, R8W	John Frisbe	Private (water)
Kitty-Wompus Airport	Weirgor Twp., T37N, R7W	Jordan Arvold	Private (turf)

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aeronautics.

Trucking & Water Transportation

Trucking in and around the Town of Spider Lake is done through the highway network, and is typically subject to road weight restrictions depending on the time of year. Water transportation in the Town is primarily for recreational purposes.

Multi-Use Trails

Within the Town of Spider Lake, there is designated access on Town roads for both snowmobiles and ATV's with ATV's limited to those roads defined by Town of Spider Lake ordinances through national and county forest. A system of designated snowmobile trails within the Town

utilize county and national forest lands as well as easements across private property and trail segments across lakes.

Non-motorized recreation trails include a portion of the American Birkebeiner trail, numerous Chequamegon Area Mountain Bike Association (CAMBA) trails both on and off Town roads, national forest designated cross-country ski trails, and hunter walking trails on both county and national forest lands.

The west fork of the Chippewa River also provides excellent canoeing opportunities at higher water levels.

The vast network of county and national forest roads that are multi jurisdictional with the Town of Spider Lake also are used for horseback riding, general bike riding, and driving for pleasure.

APPLICABLE TRANSPORTATION PLANS

TRANSLINKS 21

TransLinks 21 is a multi-modal transportation plan for Wisconsin's 21st century. WisDOT completed the development of the 25-year plan in 1994 as a Statewide Transportation Plan to facilitate the efficient and economic movement of people and goods. Separate transportation modes are more precisely defined in the following transportation mode plans ending in "2020" below.

Connections 2030

Connections 2030 is the second generation Statewide Transportation Plan after Translinks 21, and is now in progress. The planning process will update Wisconsin's comprehensive, long-range multi-modal transportation plan. It will provide a broad planning framework for the next 25 years, guiding transportation policies, programs, and investments through 2030.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020* focuses on the 11, 800 miles of State Trunk Highway routes in Wisconsin. The plan does not identify any projects in the Town of Spider Lake in the next 20 years, and no conflicts with the Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan have been identified.

The portion of STH-77 through Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, from just east of CTH-A in Sawyer Co to STH-13 in Ashland Co, is designated as the "Great Divide National Scenic Highway." This designation, established on November 1, 1988 by the U.S. Forest Service, runs for 29 miles through an undeveloped portion of the national forest

CORRIDORS 2020

Corridors 2020 sets criteria for selected routes that go beyond traditional highway planning with the intent to enhance and improve all two-lane and four-lane highways connecting cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more. This does not pertain to the Town of Spider Lake, as no corridor 2020 primary or secondary route passes through the Town. No conflicts with the Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan exist at this time.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020

The *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020* (1998) presents a blueprint for improving and expanding bicycle transportation routes in the state. There are no plans to expand state bicycle routes into the Town of Spider Lake.

Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020

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

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020

The Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020 provides a framework for the preservation and enhancement of a system of public-use airports adequate to meet current and future aviation needs of the State of Wisconsin. There are no airports or airfields in the Town of Spider Lake, and none are planned in the next 20 years.

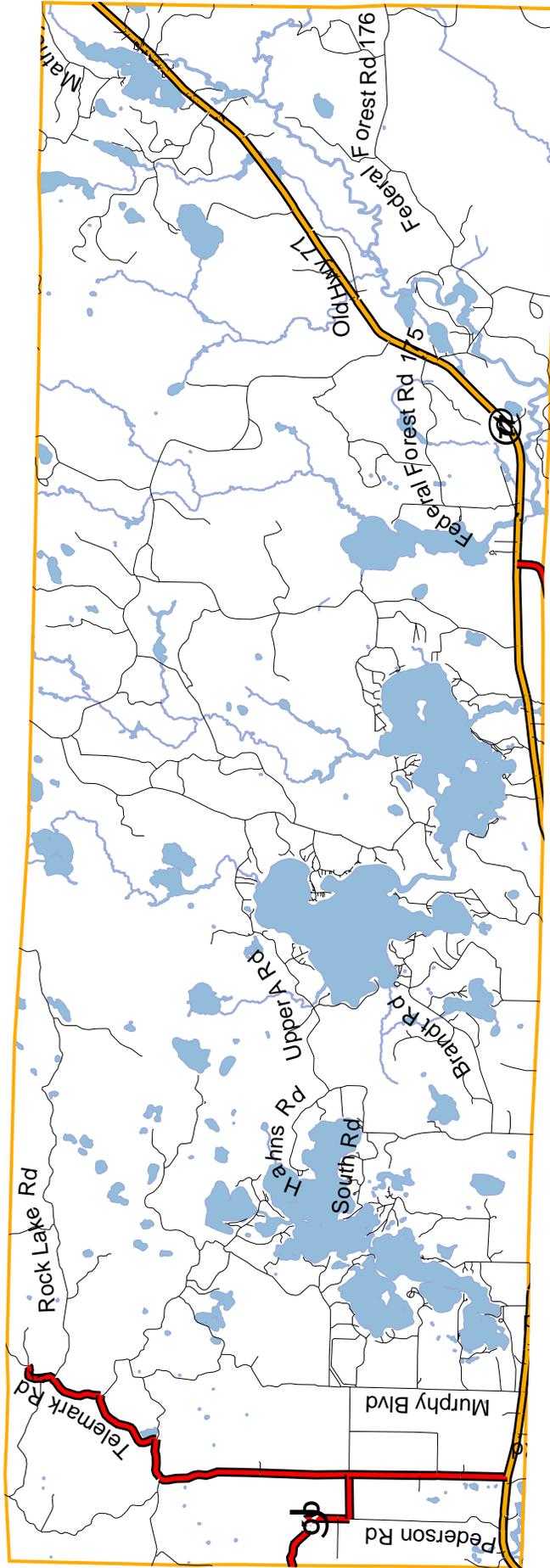
Wisconsin State Rail Plan 2020

This plan provides the policy framework for the preservation and enhancement of the Wisconsin State Rail System. The plan also defines the rail system's role in the movement of people and goods within the context of Wisconsin's multi-modal transportation system. There are no railroads in the Town of Spider Lake, and none are planned in the next 20 years.

Town of Spider Lake Functional Classification

Functional Classification Township Boundary

- Major Collectors
- Minor Arterials
- Local
- Spider Lake
- Lakes
- Rivers & Streams



UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INTRODUCTION

A sound infrastructure and access to goods, services, and institutions are crucial for the health and safety of a Town's inhabitants, and forms the basis for the prosperity and well being of its residents. Similarly, the services, institutions, and recreational amenities extend beyond their individual functions as they enrich community life, enhance civic pride, and strengthen community identity. Maintaining the quality of community facilities and infrastructure is fundamental to serving current and future residents and businesses. This portion of the plan serves as an inventory of existing utilities and community facilities in the Town of Spider Lake and reviews their capacity to accommodate Spider Lake's projected growth for the coming 20-year period.

UTILITIES

Water Supply - The Town of Spider Lake has no centralized municipal water supply system in place. Town residents secure their water supply from drilled or dug wells on their own property.

Sanitary Sewer System and Wastewater Treatment – The Town does not have a municipal sewer or wastewater treatment system. Sewage disposal is accommodated by drain fields and/or holding tanks on private party. The Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (POWTS) program protects public health and the waters of the state by regulating onsite wastewater treatment and recycling systems, and by promoting the use of the best available technology to provide onsite sewage treatment system solutions for property owners.

Storm Water Management – The Town is naturally drained by the local ditches and waterways.

Solid Waste Disposal – Allied Waste (formally BFI) is contracted for the solid waste/recycling pick-up in the Town.

Power Supply & Power Plants – Town of Spider Lake residents and businesses receive electricity from Jump River Cooperative and Bayfield Electric Cooperative.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Recycling Facilities - The drop-off recycling center is located behind the Town garage at 10896W Town Hall Road. Acceptable recyclables include #1 and #2 plastics, newspapers, magazines, cardboard, tin cans, glass and aluminum cans at no charge. A summer clean-up is held where white goods, batteries, tires etc. are taken for a charge. The total tonnage for 2004 was 47.56 tons which consisted of 25.24 tons of newspaper and magazines; 2.30 tons of corrugated paper; 1.19 tons of Aluminum containers; 4.80 tons of steel & Bi-metal containers;

10.45 tons of Glass containers and 3.58 tons of plastic containers. Total tonnage for 2005 was 44.80 tons which consisted of 19.40 tons of newspaper; 2.50 tons of magazines; 2.20 tons of corrugated paper; 1.10 tons of Aluminum containers; 5.20 tons of steel and bi-metal containers; 10.90 tons of glass containers and 3.50 tons of plastic containers. A facility for depositing garbage and trash at a charge back rate to the citizen is available at the site.

Communication Facilities – CenturyTel Inc. and Chequamegon Telephone Company serve the Town of Spider Lake for local telephone communications. There are also a number of wireless communication providers for long-distance and Internet services. There are no telecommunications towers within the Town. There is however, a countywide antenna in the Town, just south of Spider Lake known as the Moose Lake Tower.

There is no post office in Spider Lake. Rural mail delivery comes from Hayward and Clam Lake, WI.

Cemeteries - There are no cemeteries located in the Town. The Spider Lake Cemetery is located in Round Lake, next to the Spider Lake Church, which is located in Spider Lake. Spider Lake contributes to the perpetual care of the cemetery each year through a donation approved by the electors.

Health Care Facilities – There are currently no health care facilities located in the Town of Spider Lake. Some Town residents receive in home care through the Sawyer County Health and Human Services Department. The Chequamegon Lions sponsor a Health Fair each October for public. Residents can receive full medical services at Hayward Areas Memorial Hospital, located in the City of Hayward.

Child Care Facilities – Licensed childcare providers are found throughout Sawyer County.

Libraries – The Town of Spider Lake does not have a library. The Sherman & Ruth Weiss Community Library in the City of Hayward serves Town of Spider Lake residents. The Town makes an annual contribution to the library, which is approved by the Town electors at its annual meeting each year.

Schools – There are no schools located in the Town. The two school districts within the Town are the Hayward Community School District (major) and the Glidden (Jacob) School District, which encompasses sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 in Range 5. The Town runs the school elections within the Town for both districts.

Parks – There is a picnic grounds immediately behind the Town Hall. County, state and federal lands cater to outdoors persons where the thousands of acres provide outdoor adventures.

Other Facilities – Other government, public, private and/or institutional facilities located in the Town of Spider Lake are as follows:

- 1) Town Hall – Located at 10896W Town Hall Road, the Town Hall is used for meetings of the Town, senior meals, fire department meetings, Lake Association meetings and can be

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

rented out for other profit and non-profit functions such as weddings, anniversaries and other celebrations/parties as seen fit by the town Board.

- 2) Town Garage – Located next to the Town Hall, the Town garage houses the Town road equipment, which includes a grader, end-loader, mowers, dump trucks, plows, and four fire trucks.
- 3) Churches - The Town has two churches. The Spider Lake Church located on Twin Lake Road and St. George Catholic Church located on Hwy 77 E.
- 4) Picnic Grounds – Located behind the Town Hall, the grounds include a large BBQ pit w/roof, pavilion and picnic tables. Picnic grounds are also located on Lost Land and Teal Lake islands.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Police Services – The Town does not contract for law enforcement. Law enforcement is provided by Sawyer County Sheriff's Department.

Fire Services – The Town has its own volunteer fire department consisting of 20 volunteer firefighters, eight of which are First Responders and two EMT's, a brush truck, two tenders and two pumper/engine trucks. The Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating is 9 and the department responds to approximately 15 fire calls per year. The Spider Lake Fire Department serves the Town of Spider Lake and has mutual aid agreements with Clam Lake, Namekagon and Round Lake. Assistance is also provided to the DNR and Forest Service and receives assistance from the DNR and Forest Services on an as needed basis. Two locations in which equipment is located are the Town garage and on Tews Road.

Rescue Services – Spider Lake has a First Responder team and 2 Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's). Ambulance services are provided through Sawyer County dispatch (911).

FUTURE NEEDS

Identified throughout this element has been a description of existing utilities and community facilities located in and serving the Town of Spider Lake. To assess future needs for services and infrastructure related to such utilities and community facilities, the Town has forecasted the need to expand, rehabilitate, or provide new utilities and facilities over the next 20 years in Table 4.1 on the following page.

Table 4.1: Town of Spider Lake Future Utilities & Community Facilities

	2008-2018			2019-2028		
	Expand	Rehab	New	Expand	Rehab	New
Solid Waste Disposal						
Recycling Facilities						
Communication Facilities						
Law Enforcement						
Fire						
Rescue						
Parks						
Town Hall/Garage						
Other Govt. Facilities						

Source: Town of Spider Lake

NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

LOCATION

The Town of Spider Lake, Sawyer County, is geographically located in the northern highland province of Wisconsin and lies a short distance south of the continental divide that separates the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River drainage systems.

The most distinguishing landscape features of the Town are the glacial lakes set in hilly conifer and hardwood forests. Picturesque hills, scenic wild rivers, spruce bogs, and scattered farmlands add variations to the landscape. The development of cottages, resorts, and homes has not yet reduced the shoreline scenic qualities on all the lakes; however, several of the larger lakes, first settled over 100 years ago, show signs of aesthetic deterioration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Continental glaciation is responsible for the present topography of Sawyer County. Where the ice stopped, it deposited terminal moraines - huge accumulations of rock, gravel, sand, and clay pushed along by or carried on the front of the ice sheet. One of these terminal moraines was deposited between two lobes of the Lake Wisconsin Ice Sheet along the western border of Sawyer County in the present Towns of Edgewater, Sand Lake, Bass Lake, Hayward, Lenroot, Round Lake, and Spider Lake. The resulting topography can only be described as rough. Lakes and swamps occupy many of the deeper kettle holes and it is noticeable that most of the lakes in Sawyer County are in this morainic area. Ground moraine forms the greater part of the topography east and south of the moraine. This was deposited in a broad sheet by the ice, which melted away beneath it, and the present surface is rolling with low ridges and shallow depressions, occupied by swamps rather than lakes.

CLIMATE

The climate in the Town of Spider Lake is classified as continental, a climate type characterized by large seasonal and daily ranges in temperatures. Winters are long, cold, and snowy. Summers are relatively short and warm with brief periods of hot, humid weather. Summer days are usually warm and sunny, while nights are cool. Spring and fall are often short with sharp day-to-day temperature changes. All seasons have frequent weather changes as alternate high and low pressure systems move across the continent from west to east. The long-term annual average temperature is 41 degrees Fahrenheit (F.). December through March temperatures generally average below 32 degrees F. The date of the last killing frost in Sawyer County has ranged from mid May to mid June. The growing season averages about 120 days. Average monthly temperatures range from a low of 9.6 degrees F. in January to 66 degrees F. in July. Annual precipitation, including snowfall, is about 32 inches. Snowfall averages between 60 and 70 inches per year.

Prevailing winds are from westerly directions from late fall through early spring and from southerly directions the remainder of the year. April is the windiest month with an average of about 13 miles per hour, while July and August are the least windy with an average of 9 miles per hour.

Possible sunshine averages 60 percent from late spring through early fall, near 40 percent in late fall and early winter, and between 50 and 60 percent for the remaining months.

GEOLOGY

Igneous and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian age underlie Sawyer County. The principal surface deposits are glacial drift and alluvial sand and gravel. It varies in thickness throughout the county ranging from a few feet to 250 feet. Along the Chippewa River are numerous rapids caused by outcropping of the granitic rock that forms the underlying bedrock formation throughout the eastern three-fourths of the county.

SOILS

The soils in the Town of Spider Lake are upland and outwash types from glacial drift and are acidic in nature.

The chemical constituents of the surface and ground waters are reflections of the soil type of a particular region. Spider Lake's waters tend to be acid like its soils and low in the essential nutrients necessary for organic life. Phosphates, potassium, and magnesium levels are lower than in other soil types of the state; while the less essential iron occurs in excessive and often detrimental amounts. Low nutrient levels or fertility is also accentuated in the landlocked lakes where the water source is principally from precipitation with little ground water inflow. Geologic characteristics that greatly affect water quality in the landlocked lakes are the uneven nature of the underlying granitic bedrock formation and deposits of impervious masses of clay in the glacial till. The lakes which form in these pockets tend to have stabilized water levels, which combined with the acidic nature of the soil contributes to the development of encroaching bogs on lakeshores.

The following are the soil associations published in the General Soil Map, Sawyer County, Wisconsin. The major land and soil associations are shown at the end of the chapter Map 5.1.

FREER-FREEON-ADOLPH (Fr-Fn-Ad) - Nearly level to gently sloping, somewhat poorly, moderately well and very poorly drained soils formed in silts over sandy loam to loam glacial till.

SANTIAGO-FREEON-MILACA (S-Fn-M) - Gently to strongly sloping, well and moderately well drained soils formed in silts over sandy loam glacial till.

IRON RIVER-PENCE (IR-Pe) - Rolling to steep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils formed in shallow loam material over sandy loam glacial till or loose sandy and gravelly outwash or drift.

CLOOUET-VILAS (Cl-Vi) - Rolling to steep, somewhat excessively drained sandy loam and glacial till or sandy, gravelly drift.

ANTIGO- BRILL-STAMBAUGH (A-Br-St) - Nearly level to gently sloping, well to moderately well drained soils formed in 20 to 40 inches of silt over loose sandy and gravelly outwash.

CHETEK-PENCE-ONAMIA (Ch-Pe-On) - Nearly level to moderately steep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in shallow sandy loam and loam material over sandy and gravelly outwash.

OMEGA-PENCE (O-Pe) - Nearly level to rolling, excessively drained soils formed in deep sands and loamy sands and in shallow sandy loams over sand and gravel.

POSKIN-BRILL-RIB (Po-Br-R) - Nearly level to depressional, moderately well to poorly drained depressional soils formed in 20 to 40 inches of silts overlying sands and gravel outwash.

PEAT-MUCK (P-M) - Shallow and deep organic accumulations, in various stages of decomposition, derived from sedges, fibrous and woody material.

WATER RESOURCES

Surface Waters

The total inland surface water area of Sawyer County is 58,359 acres. Of this, 5,822 acres or about 10 percent are found in the Town of Spider Lake. There are 50 named lakes in the Town of Spider Lake. These water resources lie within three watersheds (Map 5.2) the Upper Namekagon River, West Fork Chippewa River and Lake Chippewa. Eighty-five percent of the Town is in the West Fork Chippewa River and Lake Chippewa watersheds. The total miles of lake shoreline are 109 miles with 29 miles in public ownership.

Water Quality

The chemical quality of water in streams and lakes in the county is generally very good. The lakes of Wisconsin and Sawyer County fall into four main types when classified by water source and chemistry; hard water drainage, soft water drainage, hard water seepage, and soft water seepage lakes. The other minor types of lakes include acid bog lakes, alkaline bog lakes, and spring ponds. In terms of surface acreage, the most common type in the Town is the soft water drainage lake, including Ghost, Teal, and Lost Land Lakes. They are typically clear, slightly acid and of good fertility.

Groundwater Quality

Large supplies of good quality ground water are available in most of the Chippewa Basin, including the Town of Spider Lake. Area differences in ground water quality are due to the composition, solubility, and surface area of the particles of soil and rock through which the water moves and its speed of movement. Minor water use problems are caused by hardness and locally high iron concentrations. Water from the deeper sandstone aquifers is slightly more mineralized as opposed to the surficial sand and gravel acquirers. The concentration of nitrate in ground water of the Town is generally low.

Local climatic conditions along with recurrent seasonal fluctuations cause variations in the ground water level that in turn affects stream flow and lake levels. With natural recharge and discharge continually occurring, the greatest rise in ground water levels usually takes place in spring and early summer due to snowmelt and rainfall. Water levels generally decline the rest of the year. Long-range fluctuations also occur from year to year. Changes in ground water levels reflect, in a general way, changes in the balance between precipitation, evapotranspiration, and run-off in the water system. Ground water levels in the area are more stable than in surrounding areas and in areas of different soil types and greater population in other parts of the state. Spider Lake lies in a Drift Province of abundant aquifers, and plentiful supplies of ground water are obtained from sands and gravels of the glacial drift and the valley alluvium.

Floodplains

Areas susceptible to flooding are considered unsuitable for development because of risks to lives and property. Effective in 1981, the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) for Sawyer County is the most recent source for identifying areas subject to flooding in the Town of Spider Lake. These flood hazard maps are available from the Sawyer County Zoning Office. The FHBM is intended to be general in nature and additional field checking may be required to determine whether or not a given area is in the floodplain before development is authorized or denied. Maps are available for review at the Town Hall or county zoning department.

Wetland Resources

The Wisconsin Wetland Inventory available for Sawyer County estimates that about 160,000 acres of all types of wetlands exist in the county. In comparison, the Wisconsin Wetland Inventory has mapped approximately 16,500 acres in the Town of Spider Lake. This is about 10 percent of the county's area. Both of these figures are an understatement of the actual wetland acreage because the inventory only maps wetlands greater than five acres in size.

Wetlands serve several important environmental functions including flood control, water quality improvement, and groundwater recharge as well as providing habitat for fish and wildlife. Map 5.3 delineates wetlands five acres and over mapped by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on its digital Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Maps and may not reflect all areas considered wetlands by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A complex set of local, state, and federal regulations place limitations on the development and use of wetlands. The Shoreland/Wetland Zoning Ordinance adopted by Sawyer County regulates shoreland use and development within 300 feet of navigable streams and 1,000 feet of lakes (Map

5.4). The Department of Natural Resources regulates the placement of structures and other alterations below the ordinary high water mark of navigable streams and lakes. The Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in all shoreland wetlands. And, after the recent enactment of Wisconsin Act 6, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has regulatory authority over non-shoreland wetlands. Prior to placing fill or altering wetland resources, the appropriate agencies should be contacted to receive authorization. Wetlands are scattered throughout the Town with some of significant size. Approximately 24 percent (16,520 acres) of the gross land area of the Town is taken up by wetlands. These wetlands include a wide diversity of wetland types from emergent/wet meadow, to scrub/shrub, to deciduous and coniferous forest.

Streams and Rivers

Streams and rivers play a key role by supporting sport fisheries, transport surface runoff from area forests and link chains of lakes to one another. There are two types of streams, perennial and intermittent. Perennial streams have water flow during most of the year (> 50 percent of the time). Intermittent streams flow only after rain storms or during snowmelt, where otherwise they are dry most of the year.

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

A community is an assemblage of different plant and animal species, living together in a particular area, at a particular time in specific habitats. Communities are named for their dominant plant species. The following biological communities are found in the area:

Northern Forest: Contains mixed deciduous and coniferous forests found in a distinct climatic zone that occurs north of the tension zone.

Wetlands: Water is present, near, at, or above the ground surface, at least during a portion of a natural year, in sufficient quantities to support hydrophytic plants (plants that grow in water-saturated soils). Soils are indicative of water-saturated conditions, at least during a portion of a natural year.

Aquatic Communities: Including springs, ponds, lakes, streams and rivers.

WILDLIFE

The local area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species including the following important waterfowl, furbearers, and game animals:

Beaver	Gray Wolf	Ruffed Grouse
Black Bear	Mallard	Sharptailed Grouse
Blue-wing Teal	Mink	Snowshoe Hare
Bobcat	Muskrat	White tailed Deer
Common Loon	Otter	Wood Duck
Coyote	Raccoon	Woodcock
Elk	Red Fox	
Fisher	Ringnecked Duck	

Two important rare and threatened species, the bald eagle and osprey inhabit the area. The osprey is listed as threatened by the WDNR. The two most popular game animals are the whitetail deer and ruffed grouse. These two species are primarily associated with the aspen type in the area.

Elk were reintroduced into Ashland County just to the east of Spider Lake and do frequent the eastern portion of the Town.

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

The most abundant migratory waterfowl during the spring and fall seasons in Sawyer County are scaup, ring-necks, coot, and mallards. Less common are goldeneyes, buffleheads, redheads, canvasbacks, black ducks, and blue-winged teal. The least common migrants are the wood ducks, American widgeon, pintails, green-winged teal, shovelers, gadwall, ruddy ducks, and mergansers. Blue, snow, and Canada geese and whistling swans are also a part of the migratory flight. Besides the waterfowl and beaver inhabiting the local wetlands and waters, muskrats, mink and otter are also important resources.

Wisconsin's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) is maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Bureau of Endangered Resources. Rare species, natural communities and natural features significant to Wisconsin are maintained through this program. The program has three main objectives: 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 (Wisconsin DNR).

MINERAL RESOURCES

Development of metallic mineral resource is not expected in the future. However, development of non-metallic mineral deposits, sand and gravel, may be expected to occur in the future. When new deposits are sited and developed, special consideration of adjoining residential homes should be considered and standards developed to minimize effects of noise, air and water quality. Zoning regulations should be reviewed periodically to ensure current policies are applicable.

OPEN SPACE AND PARKS

There are a number of developed park and recreational places along with hundreds of acres of open forest area. The Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter outlines some of these places. Significant to open space is the abundant supply of recreational forest land (county, state and federal). Recently, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources designated new state management areas to protect and preserve critical habitat.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

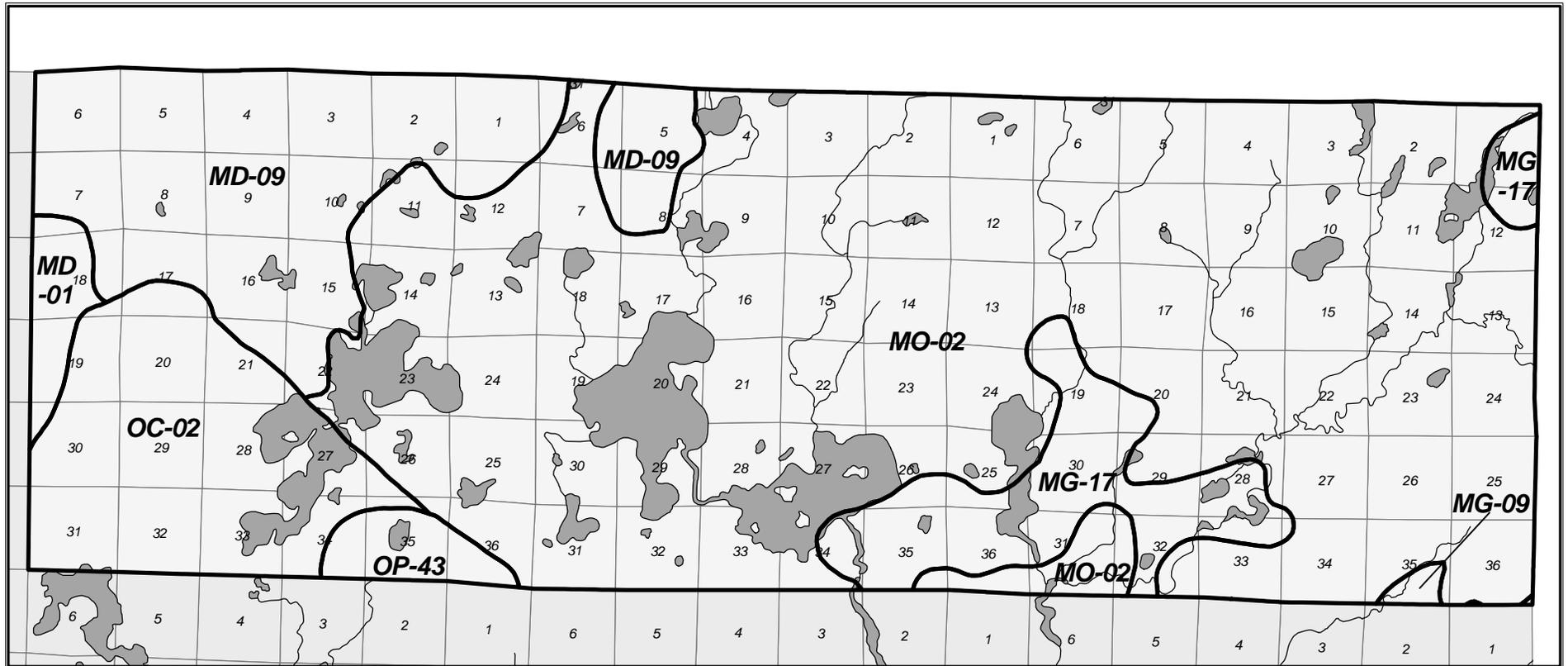
Agricultural activity is not a predominate land use activity. However, it is an important land use activity. In 2006, only 21 parcels, totaling 611 acres were assessed as agricultural. Nearly all agricultural activity takes place in the southwestern portion of the Town. Even with a limited amount of agricultural activity, these and past agricultural lands play an important role in defining local and state agricultural practices. Prime farmlands are identified in Map 5.5.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are a defining character or place that point to past and present history and heritage. Area forests, lakes and other natural resources define the area's cultural heritage. The Northwood's character exuberates the cultural resources evident throughout the Town. Community design, or the character in which the community exhibits its direction, takes the Northwood's character, trees, colors and local surroundings into consideration when developing standards and recommendations for man-made developments.

The Wisconsin Historical Society maintains a list of archaeological sites and cemeteries known as the Archaeological Site Inventory Database (ASI). A number of archaeological and cemetery sites are presumed to be present in the Town. The past travel of native American Indians and European fur traders no doubt left behind sites where village or camp sites are now covered in dense forest cover. As future development occurs, consideration should be given to exploring the ASI data base for known or listed sites of significance.

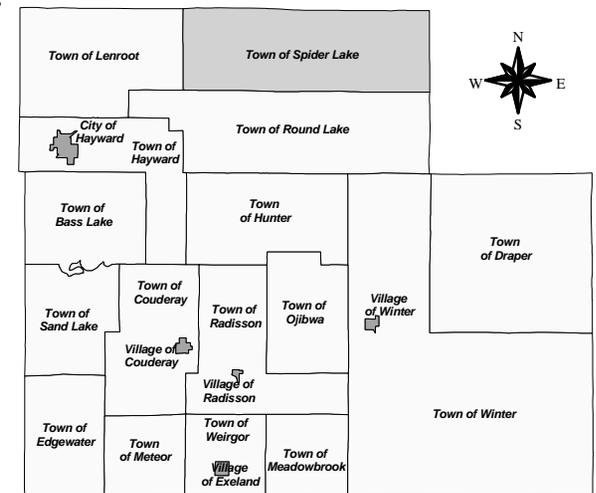
Town of Spider Lake Land Types and Associated Soils



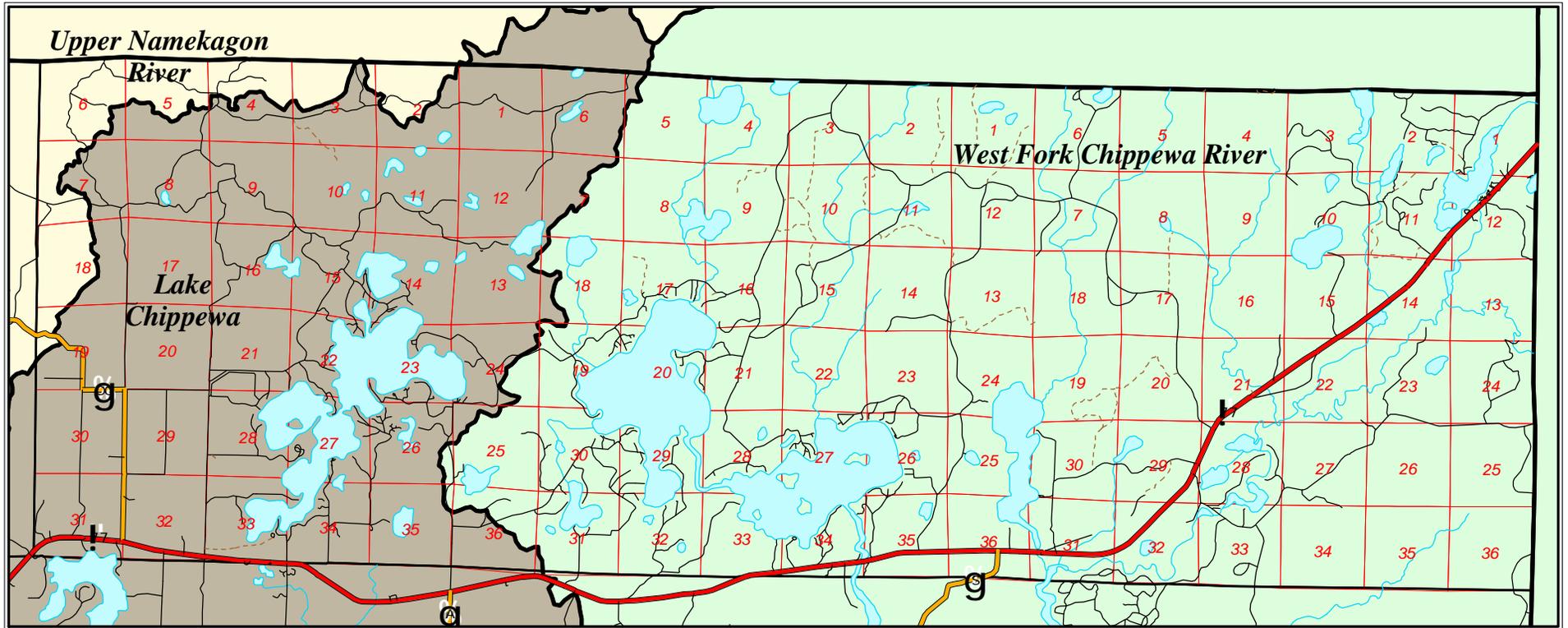
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Land Types & Associated Soils

- MD-01 (A complex of loamy soils over outwash.)
- MD-09 (A complex of loamy soils over loamy till or outwash on disintegration moraines.)
- MG-09 (A complex of loamy soils over loamy till or outwash on drumlinized ground moraines.)
- MG-17 (A complex of loamy soils over loamy till or outwash on drumlinized ground moraines.)
- MO-02 (A complex of loamy and sandy soils over ablation till.)
- OC-02 (Predominantly sandy soils over collapsed outwash plains.)
- OP-43 (Predominantly sandy soils on outwash plains.)



Town of Spider Lake Watersheds



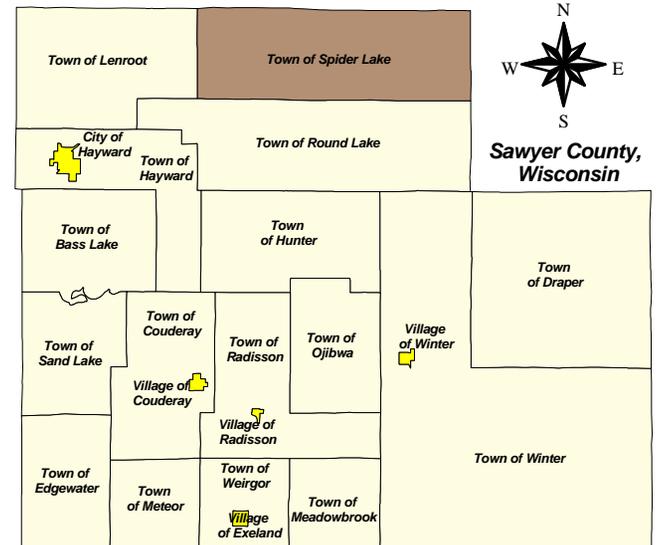
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Watersheds

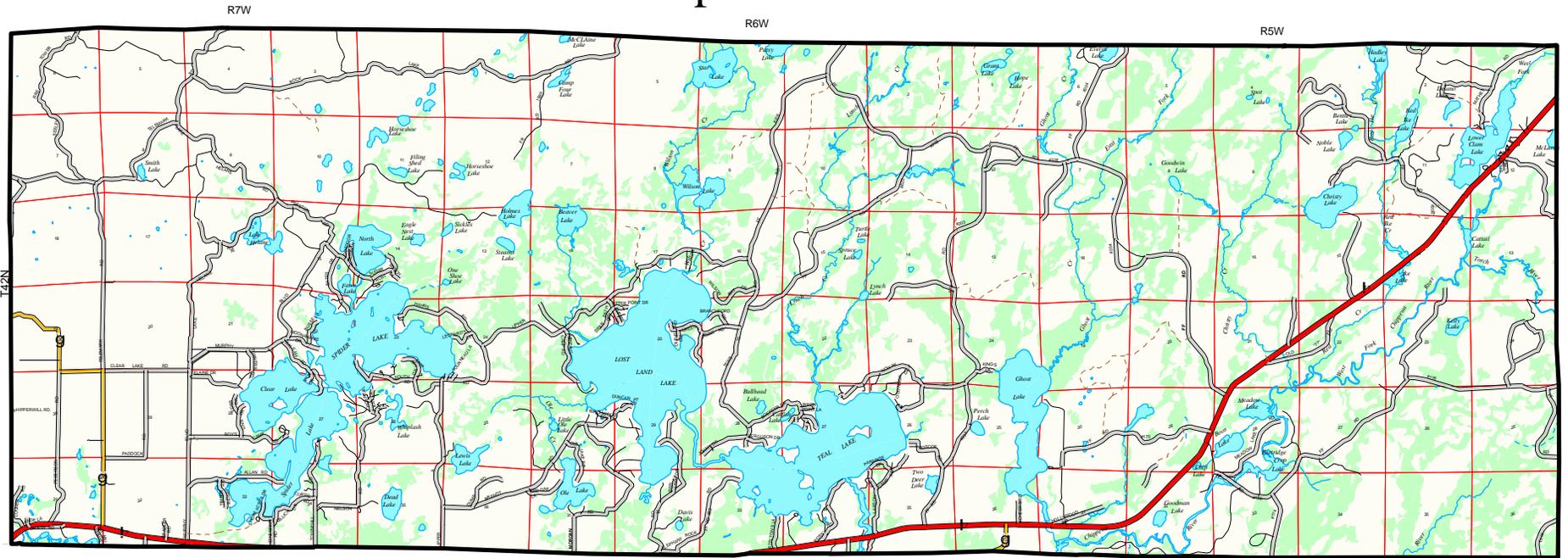
- Upper Namekagon River
- Lake Chippewa
- West Fork Chippewa River

Legend

- State Highway
- County Road
- Town or Other Road
- Lake
- River or Stream
- Intermittent



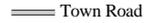
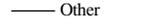
Town of Spider Lake Wetlands



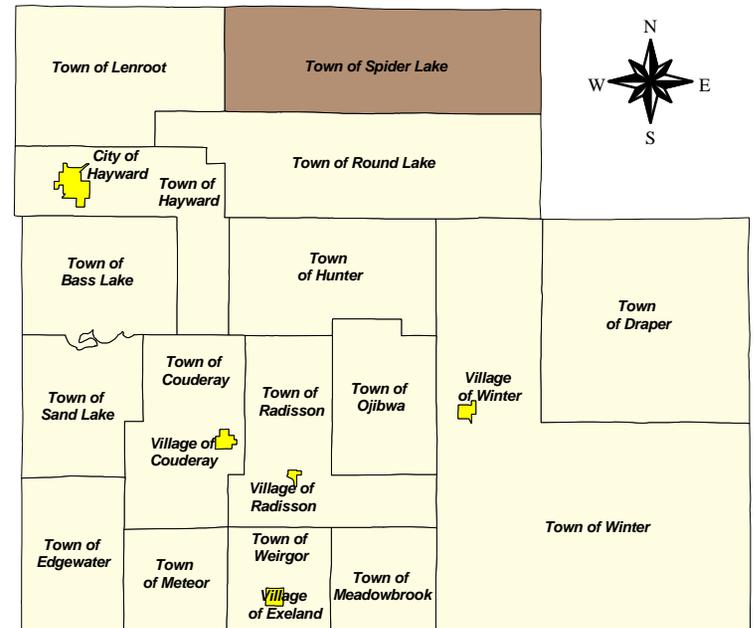
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 Wetlands
(5 acres and larger)

Legend

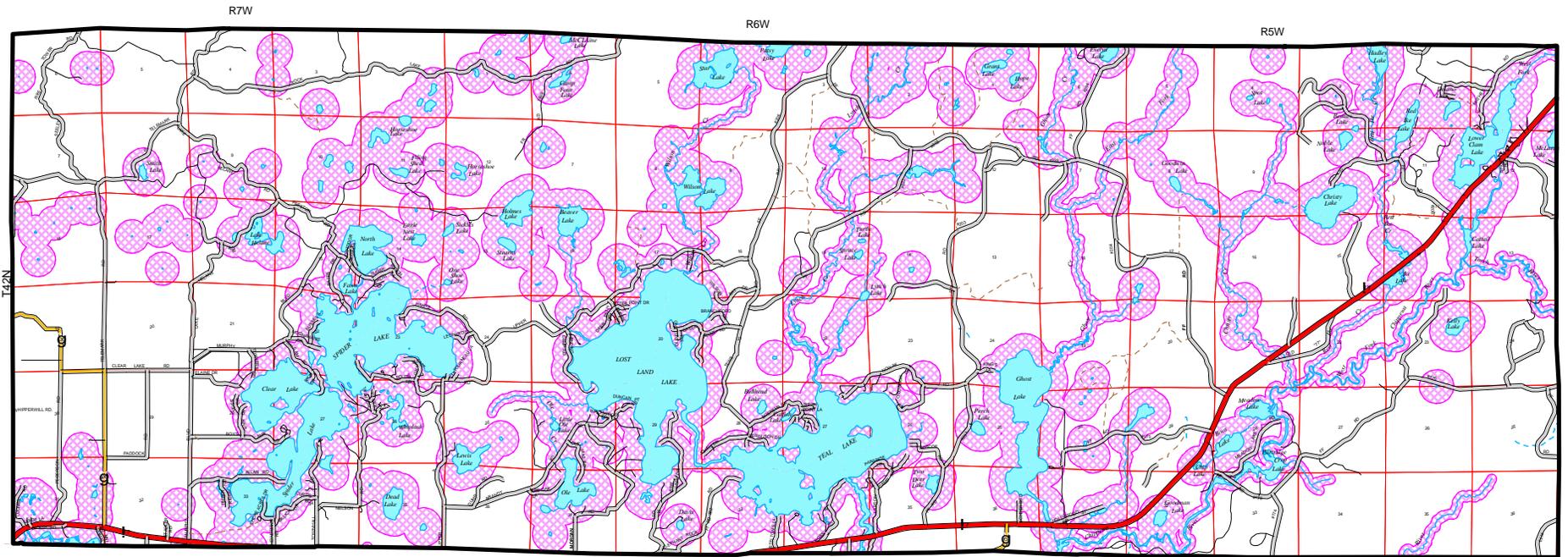
-  State Highway
-  County Road
-  Town Road
-  Other
-  Lake
-  River or Stream
-  Intermittent

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



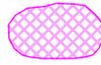
The Wisconsin Wetland Inventory has identified approximately 16,520 acres of wetlands in the town of Spider Lake. That is about 24% of the total area of the town.

Town of Spider Lake Shoreland Zoning Area

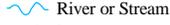
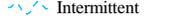


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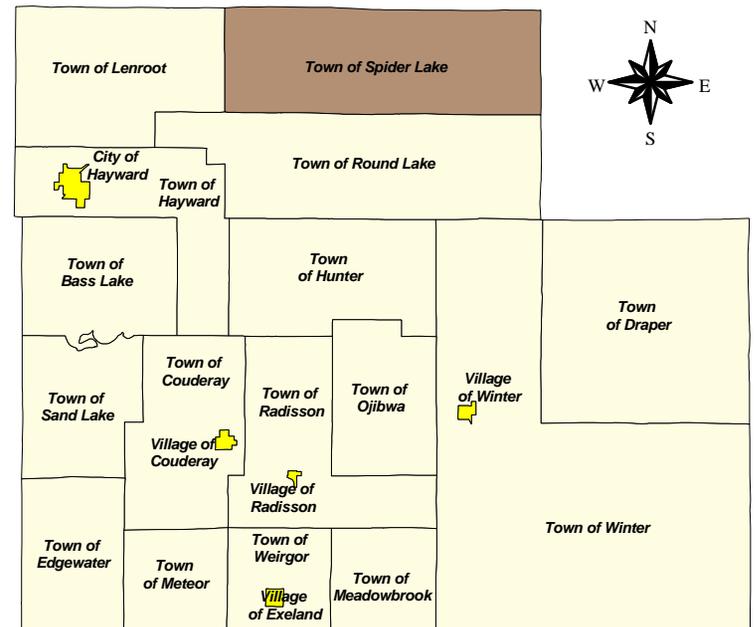
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 Shoreland
Zoning Area

Legend

-  State Highway
-  County Road
-  Town Road
-  Other
-  Lake
-  River or Stream
-  Intermittent

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



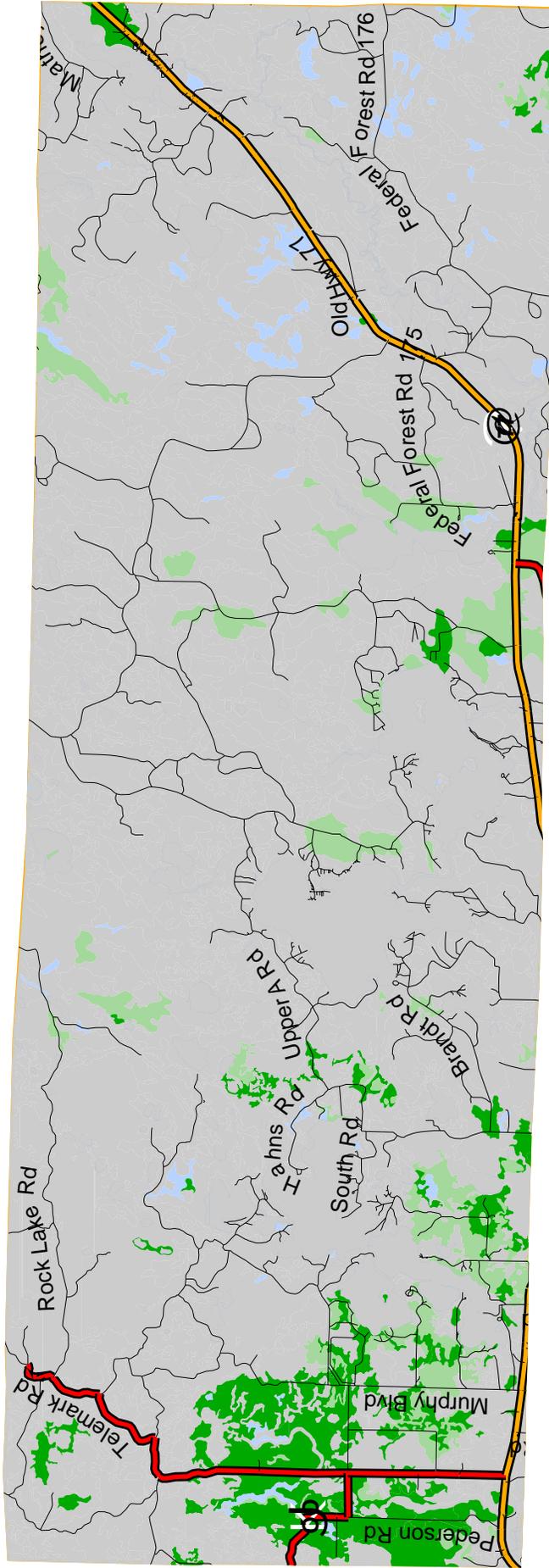
Town of Spider Lake Prime Farmland

Prime Farmland

-  All areas are prime farmland
-  Farmland of statewide importance
-  Prime farmland if drained
-  Not prime farmland

Township Boundary

-  Spider Lake
-  Lakes
-  Rivers & Streams



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Spider Lakes rural location and its environs exhibit a different kind of economic development model, one with businesses relying on the area's Northwood's character, plentiful water resources, and acres of public (state and federal) forest resources. No major manufacturing/industrial development activities are present. Rather, residents commute to varying types of employment in surrounding communities and counties.

LABOR FORCE

Key labor force characteristics identify the population 16 years or older for the Town that are employed or unemployed but looking for a job (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: General Characteristics of Spider Lake			
Characteristics	Town of Spider Lake	Sawyer County	Wisconsin
Civilian Labor Force	193	7,709	2,869,236
Unemployment Rate	1.0%	6.6%	4.7%
Labor Participation Rate	50.1%	60.3%	69.1%
Education Beyond High School (25 and over)	59.0%	44.7%	50.6%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher (25 and over)	30.7%	16.5%	22.4%
Per Capita Income	\$26,461	\$17,634	\$21,271
Median Household Income	\$37,396	\$32,287	\$43,791
Poverty Rate	4.2%	12.7%	8.7%
Median Age	52.9	42.1	36.0

Source: U.S. Census 2000, SF 1 & SF 3

Only half of the population 16 years and over are in the labor force (50.1 percent). This number is lower than the Sawyer County average and may point to a higher age level as represented in the median age.

ECONOMIC BASE

Employment by Industry

Table 6.2 represents the number and percent of employed residents in the Town by industry sector. A total of 191 residents were employed according to the last decennial census. Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food service represents the greatest percent of employment. This employment sector fits the character of the Town and surrounding area.

Table 6.2: Employed Residents by Industry Sector

Industry	Census 2000 Number	Percent
All Industries	191	100.0%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	7	3.7%
Construction	31	16.2%
Manufacturing	2	1.0%
Wholesale trade	6	3.1%
Retail trade	26	13.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	3	1.6%
Information	-	
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	9	4.7%
Professional, scientific, mgmt., administrative, and waste mgmt.	5	2.6%
Educational, health and social services	22	11.5%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food serv.	54	28.3%
Other services (except public administration)	18	9.4%
Public administration	8	4.2%

ATTRACTING AND RETAINING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Historically and today, new businesses and industry are limited due to our rural location. Small family owned businesses compatible with the comprehensive plan and Northwood’s character are welcome. Bait stores, nurseries, restaurants, and home businesses are business types encouraged.

A key resource that could potentially increase home based business and could provide greater support to existing businesses is the development telecommunication services. Much of the Town and northern Sawyer County is without cellular service. While siting and placement of towers can be controversial, cooperative efforts and discussions could enhance labor and income levels for Town residents.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

The following are strengths and weaknesses in attracting and retaining business. It is important the community continue to work on strengthening its position to meet future business and industry needs.

Area strengths include the local Northwood’s character and recreational opportunities such as skiing, biking and snowmobiling. Area weaknesses include distance to markets and sources of raw materials, and the lack of labor force for key industries.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY SITES

The Town has no business and industrial sites. Resort and other commercial type businesses rely on the natural environment to sustain and build their clientele. The Town's future land use map represents the communities desired land use pattern and can accommodate businesses meeting the Town's objectives in promoting Northwood's character businesses.

REDEVELOPMENT AND CONTAMINATED SITES

There are no known contaminated land sites. If any sites and problems are found, the Town will take a proactive role in resolving and working with local, state, and federal agencies.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

There are many economic development related programs at the federal, state, county, and regional. While the list below is not intended to be all inclusive, it does provide a listing of commonly used resources.

FEDERAL

Economic Development Administration

The U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration offers two programs for assistance with economic development that apply to the Town of Spider Lake. The Public Works and Economic Development Facilities Assistance Program, supports the construction or rehabilitation of essential public infrastructure and development facilities necessary to generate private sector jobs and investment, including investments that support technology-led development, redevelopment of brownfield sites, and eco-industrial development.

USDA Wisconsin Rural Development

Several loan and grant programs are available from the USDA Rural Development. One of those programs is the Community Facility Guaranteed Loan Program, which provides funding to local units of government to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services in rural areas and towns.

The Rural Economic Development Loans and Grants Program helps develop projects that will result in a sustainable increase in economic productivity, job creation, and incomes in rural areas. Projects may include business start-ups and expansion, community development, incubator projects, medical and training projects, and feasibility studies.

The purpose of the Business and Industry Direct Loan Program is to improve, develop, or finance business, industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural communities. Loan purposes include purchase and expansion of land,

equipment, buildings, and working capital. Loans to public bodies can be used to finance community facilities and construct and equip industrial plants for lease to private businesses.

The Community Facilities Direct Loans and Grants Program provide funding for essential community facilities (CF) such as municipal buildings, day care centers, and health and safety facilities. Examples include fire halls, fire trucks, clinics, nursing homes, and hospitals. CF loans and grants may also be used for such things as activity centers for the handicapped, schools, libraries, and other community buildings.

STATE

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

At least three programs are available to local units of government through the Wisconsin Department of Commerce. The first program is the Community Development Block Grant for Economic Development (CDBG-ED). Its purpose is to provide resources to local governments that will enable them to assist economic development projects in their community. The local unit of government is the applicant and recipient of the funds. A specific business, which must be located in a municipality of 50,000 or less, is loaned the funds for eligible business development uses. When the funds are repaid to the local government, they may stay in the community to be used as a revolving loan fund to assist other businesses in the community.

The second program is the Community Development Block Grant Public Facilities for Economic Development (CDBG-PFED). Its purpose is to provide grant funds to local governments that will enable them to provide needed public facilities (i.e., streets, sewer mains, water mains, etc.) to private business enterprises that are going to create full-time jobs by starting or expanding their businesses because of the availability of the funded public facilities.

The third program available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce is the Community-Based Economic Development Program (CBED). Its purpose is to provide financing assistance to local governments and community-based organizations that undertake planning or development projects or that provide technical assistance in support of business (including technology-based businesses) and community development.

Wisconsin Departments of Tourism and Commerce

The Tourism Department is a multi-faceted program designed to assist tourism businesses. The program offers planning and training grants that focus on tourism development and diversification at the business and municipal levels.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Available from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation is a program called the Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development Program (TEA). The intent of the TEA program is to help support new business development in Wisconsin by funding transportation improvements that are needed to secure jobs in the state. A governing body, a business, a consortium group, or any combination thereof can apply for TEA program funding.

REGIONAL

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

The Northwest Regional Planning Commission is a cooperative venture of the local units of governments in the ten counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Sawyer, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn and the five tribal nations of Bad River, Lac Courte Oreilles, Red Cliff, St. Croix, and Lac du Flambeau in the region. The purpose of NWRPC is to assist the communities of the membership to promote sustainable economic development, develop public facilities, provide planning and technical services, efficiently manage and conserve natural resources, and protect the environment.

Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation

A strategic partner of the Northwest Regional Planning Commission, the Northwest Wisconsin Business Development Corporation, has available revolving loan funds to address a gap in private capital markets for long-term, fixed rate, low down-payment, and low interest financing to assist businesses in job creation/retention and growth.

LOCAL

Sawyer County Development Corporation

The Sawyer County Development Corporation (SCDC) was created by community members in Sawyer County with the objective of promoting sound economic development within the county while maintaining the natural resources and quality of life appreciated by both residents and visitors. The Board of Directors represents a cross section of the business community, local and tribal governments and others.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

INTRODUCTION

Cooperation, defined as collaboration or working together, is no longer a buzz word that state and federal governments emphasize in speeches and proposals. It has become a way of life in interacting between local, county, state and federal agencies. Today, elected and appointed officials at all levels expect cooperation as do constituents and local tax payers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONSHIPS

Sawyer County

The Town has a very good relationship with Sawyer County. A number of citizens are and have been called on to serve on County Committees, especially in the areas of ordinance development and Land & Water Conservation. The Town's ability to engage in its own zoning authority strengthens the relationship between the county and Town. Joint ventures are also evident between the county and Town on road improvement projects.

School Districts

Two school districts, Glidden and Hayward, represent the location for school aged children based on geographic location in the Town. The Town and school districts have open lines of communication with the Town.

Other Adjacent or Overlapping Jurisdiction

The Town communicates with state and federal agencies on land/forest management objectives since a large percentage of the Town is in federal ownership. The Town also communicates with other surrounding townships, regional organizations, and provides assistance and cooperation when necessary. Generally speaking, the Town has good relations with other organizations and agencies.

PLANS AND AGREEMENTS

The Town has several cooperative efforts and agreements between agencies and organizations. The Town purchases salt and sand from Sawyer County. The county furnishes ambulance, emergency government services, police protection, and conservation assistance. The Town has agreements with the Federal Forest Service to fight forest fires and to maintain Federal Forest Roads. The Town also maintains fire protections on State DNR lands.

The Town works directly with the State DNR on zoning and enforcement issues. The Town has applied for and received several state and federal grants for lake monitoring and Rustic Roads.

Lastly, the Town has mutual aid for fire protection and road maintenance with many adjoining towns.

In the future, as adjoining jurisdictions, school districts, and others begin to plan for siting or developing facilities or have opportunities where bulk purchases can benefit one another, it is recommended that cooperation and partnerships be formed to maximize local efforts.

EXISTING OR POTENTIAL CONFLICTS

Existing and potential conflicts can impede cooperation and weaken strong community development. There are no existing or potential problems or conflicts with any adjoining or overlapping jurisdiction.

While there are no known conflicts, in the future if conflicts do arise heading the issue head-on is advised. In order to do so, it is suggested the Town and other party(s) meet jointly to resolve such conflict. If applicable, a moderator may assist the parties in working out the issue and recommending resolution.

LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

Land use activity is the product of natural and human activities shaping the landscape. The prime concern of land use planning is understanding the overall relationship of human and natural influences by examining past trends, present conditions, and proposed and future uses. Appropriate land use planning decisions must be based upon a sound understanding of past, present, and future trends for the maximum benefit to be realized by the community.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

Uses of the Land

Comparing the amount of land “developed” versus “undeveloped”, overall the land area is vastly undeveloped. However, a significant number of persons live in close proximity to one another due to residential development of lake shore property. As a percentage, forestry is the dominant land use category. Table 8.1 represents land use by category.

Table 8.1 Land Use

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Forestry	61,300	87.97
Open Water	5,634	8.09
Residential	1,885	2.71
Agriculture	432	0.62
Golf Course	246	0.35
Commercial/Resort	160	0.23
Government	24	0.03
Total	69,681	100%

Public land ownership plays a significant factor in the local development pattern. Town, County, State, and Federal land holdings limit residential and other land use development from occurring on nearly 60% of area land. Private land ownership represents nearly one-third of the land area (see Table 8.2)

Table 8.2 Public and Private Ownership

	Acres	Percent of Town Land
Public Ownership		
National Forest	32718	46.95
Sawyer County	7944	11.40
State of Wisconsin	70	0.10
Private Ownership	23,314	33.46
Open Water (non-land area)	5635	8.09
Total	69,681	100%

Source: NWRPC GIS database

TRENDS IN LAND - SUPPLY, DEMAND AND PRICE

Supply

A significant amount of land is county, state or federally owned, with approximately 34% of the land owned privately. The past three to five years saw rapid housing development, primarily on lake shore properties. While it is difficult to predict, there will always be a supply of available land for sale. However, whether this land is buildable and affordable remains the question.

Demand

The greatest demand for land is currently along and near the Birkibeiner ski trail and in the Town’s northwest corner. This demand is likely the result of access to the ski trail and the Chequamegon Mountain Bike Trails and the relative proximity to Hayward and Cable.

The Town has not seen a demand for manufacturing property nor is there expected to be a demand. Manufacturing enterprises have located in and around key communities within the county where primary municipal services (water/sewer) are readily available and where greater access to the transportation network is found. Little demand is present for the establishment of commercial retail development. While a few family-resorts still remain, many have been sold off over the years as condominiums.

Price

The price of land is per front foot and without a doubt is one variable that fluctuates from year to year based on local and national economic trends. Lake shore frontage has the highest price value with land selling from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per front foot, depending on location and desirability of the frontage. Woodlands vary from \$2,500 to \$3,500 per acre with some 5-acre development tracts selling for between \$35,000 and \$45,000.

REDEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES & EXISTING LAND USE CONFLICTS

Redevelopment

Opportunities for redevelopment in the Town are relatively limited and lie in either rehabilitating or demolishing abandoned residential dwellings. As previously noted manufacturing properties

are not present. While some commercial establishments may be vacant, redevelopment is likely due to their proximity to recreational areas.

Conflicts

While existing land use conflicts are limited, one area may be the home rental with or without property management as some of the renters are not advised of Town ordinances. While there always remains the potential for land use conflicts, the Town sees no major concern at present.

LAND USE PROJECTIONS

Land use characteristics and the transition from one land use type to another is based on a combination of factors, and are influenced by local, regional and national trends. Year-round population has continued to increase. Since at least 1950, the Town’s population has seen a strong increase every decennial census year. Future projections point to a continued increase, however smaller than past trends. While not used in future land use projections, the seasonal population is a significant factor contributing to the overall community population and residential development. The assumptions used in projecting over the 20 year planning horizon are based on assessment data covering 1980-2006 and demographic trends.

Residential

Over the planning horizon, residential development will continue to occur, represented by both year-round and seasonal dwellings. The trends toward larger residential lots and homes is predicted to continue and will influence the need for additional residential acreage. While the Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) population projections show a significantly slowing trend to 2025, local consensus puts the growth per decade at about 40 persons. Persons per household have declined significantly since 1980 and are predicted to be below 2.0 persons per household in 2010. With a projected population increase and a declining persons per household housing growth is occur.

DOA projections identify a year-round household increase of 47 to 2025 while other projections identify 56 over the next 20 years. Seasonal housing development continues to influence residential development. Based on assessment data for residential acreage, a total of 499 residential acres was added from 2000-2006 (approx 83.2 acres year). It is believed seasonal and year-round residential development will continue to influence the need for residential acreage.

Table 8.3 Future Residential Acreage Needs

	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Residential Acres	2,824	3,157	3,573	3,989	4,405	4,821
Change in Acres		333	416	416	416	416

Commercial

Up until 2000 commercially accessed acreage had seen steady declines. Data from 2006 identifies an increase of 54 acres since 2000. However, improved parcels declined. The Town’s rural location and population levels cannot support a central business district and large commercial/retail complexes. While data represented from 1980-2000 in Table 8.6 reveals a decline, an increase was identified from 2000-2006. For these reasons, it is predicted that limited

commercial acreage will be needed. However, in the future if local trends change, and greater demand for commercial acreage appears a revision to these figures is recommended.

Table 8.4 Future Commercial Acreage Needs

	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Commercial Acres	416	452	497	542	587	632
Change in Acres		36	45	45	45	45

Manufacturing

The Town has no manufacturing activity and is not projected to have any in the future.

Agricultural

The percentage of land attributed to agriculture by percentage is relatively small. While assessment data represented in Table 8.6 trended to a decline in acreage from 1998 to 2000, 2006 data identified a significant increase. However it is thought this increase was not an actual increase in agricultural practices, rather a reassessment of properties due to a tax law change in valuing agricultural land. However a slight change in agricultural acreage is projected anticipated additional change in agricultural assessed land.

Table 8.5 Future Agricultural Acreage Needs

	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Agricultural Acres	611	623	638	653	668	683
Change in Acres		12	15	15	15	15

TAX PARCEL TRENDS, 1980-2006

Examining past trends can serve as an indicator of future occurrences. Table 8.6 demonstrates the number, acreage, and value characteristics of the Town’s privately owned lands in seven tax classification categories: residential, commercial, forestry, manufacturing, agricultural, undeveloped, and other.

Table 8.6: Parcel Counts and Tax Assessment Values

RESIDENTIAL	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	577	754	801	945	1,011
IMPROVED PARCELS	418	544	606	711	789
TOTAL ACRES	2,049	1986	1955	2325	2824
LAND VALUE \$	5,699,911	10,392,350	13,938,400	34,962,200	176,317,400
IMPROVED VALUE \$	9,698,534	18,801,970	27,677,900	64,574,300	93,113,000
TOTAL VALUE \$	15,398,445	29,194,320	41,616,300	99,536,500	269,430,400
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE	3.55	2.63	2.44	2.46	2.79

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

COMMERCIAL	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	54	67	61	56	57
IMPROVED PARCELS	49	65	58	52	49
TOTAL ACRES	749	617	542	362	416
LAND VALUE \$	2,142,810	2,200,200	2,451,700	2,467,500	11,227,600
IMPROVED VALUE \$	2,780,528	3,601,400	4,520,900	5,791,800	8,301,000
TOTAL VALUE \$	4,923,338	5,801,600	6,972,600	8,259,300	19,528,600
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE	13.8	9.20	8.80	6.46	7.29

MANUFACTURING	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	0	0	0	0	0

FORESTRY	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006*
TOTAL PARCELS	533	484	480	494	537
IMPROVED PARCELS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ACRES	18,284	14,226	14,133	13,943	12,868
LAND VALUE\$	3,131,331	3,131,350	3,101,600	8,787,400	32,282,100
IMPROVED VALUE \$	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL VALUE \$	3,131,331	3,131,350	3,101,600	8,787,400	32,282,100
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE	34.3	29.4	29.4	28.2	23.9

*combines forest and ag forest

AGRICULTURAL	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	9	23	23	20	21
IMPROVED PARCELS	4	2	1	0	0
TOTAL ACRES	348	539	515	482	611
LAND VALUE \$	77,240	156,050	130,700	118,500	97,100
IMPROVED VALUE \$	109,330	110,300	84,200	0	0
TOTAL VALUE \$	186,570	266,350	214,900	118,500	97,100
AVERAGE PARCEL SIZE	38.7	23.4	22.4	24.1	29.1

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

UNDEVELOPED	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	18	233	232	240	232
IMPROVED PARCELS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ACRES	258	3,322	3,247	3,225	2,811
LAND VALUE \$	6,280	88,850	93,300	182,200	1,323,600
IMPROVED VALUE \$	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL VALUE \$	6,280	88,850	93,300	182,200	1,323,600

OTHER	1980	1988	1993	2000	2006
TOTAL PARCELS	0	0	0	1	1
IMPROVED PARCELS	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ACRES	0	0	0	3	3
LAND VALUE \$	0	0	0	7,500	15,500
IMPROVED VALUE \$	0	0	0	122,000	161,500
TOTAL VALUE \$	0	0	0	129,500	177,000

TOTAL TAX ACRES	21,688	20,690	20,392	20,337	19,533
TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE*					322,838,800

- Does not include personal property

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Sawyer County Statistical Report of Property Values, 1980, 1988, 1993, 2000, 2006*

An analysis of the above data reveals a number of trends taking place. These changes will have land use, taxation, and other impacts.

Residential Parcels

The Town of Spider Lake uses several different residential zoning categories. Residential growth has continued to expand during the period with a net gain of 775 residential acres. Of note, total residential parcels and parcels with improvements both grew steadily from 1980 to 2006. While the average residential parcel size decreased during the first half of the period, during the second half of 2000 shows a trending increase in parcel size, from 2.44 acres in 1993 to 2.44 to 2.76 acres in 2006. The early decrease in parcel size may indicate the subdivision of existing residential parcels (particularly in lakeshore areas) and emergence of smaller parcels in off-lake areas, while the trend in increased parcel size may be attributed to the more recent development of 5-acre plus residential subdivision lots and personal demand for larger acre lots.

Commercial Parcels

The total number of commercial parcels and improved parcels has continued to remain relatively stable. While the trend from 1980 to 2000 showed a net loss of 387 acres of commercial land, the period from 2000 through 2006 showed an increase of 54 acres. The early decline suggests the sale and conversion of commercial parcels for other uses (primarily residential) and overall

the loss of resorts and resort related business activity in the Town. (The Town of Spider Lake may use a different interpretation of the word ‘commercial’ for zoning purposes.)

Manufacturing Parcels

The Town reported no parcels assessed for industrial or manufacturing use for the period of 1980 to 2006.

Forestry Parcels

The number of forest parcels had been declining until 2006 when forest and ag forest parcels were combined. For the reporting period (Table 8.6) a net loss of 5,416 acres was realized. These declines may be accounted for due to the conversion of some forest parcels into residential use and the transfer of private forest lands into public ownership. Of note, the average forestry parcel size has gradually decreased from 34.3 acres in 1980 to 23.9 acres in 2006. This change also reflects the on-going subdivision and sale of forest parcels for residential development or other non-forest uses in the Town.

Forest land valuations have increased dramatically in recent years partly as a result of increasing raw land values for recreational properties and partly as a result of increasing stumpage values. Lands classified as forest land represent 88 percent of all land and water acreage.

Publicly owned forest land totals 40,732 acres or 66 percent of the total forest land. The vast majority of the public forest land is national forest (32,719 acres). While harvest levels from national forest lands nationally have declined dramatically, harvest levels on the Chequamegon/Nicolet have remained fairly stable. This is expected to continue in the near future barring major changes in policy or appeals by environmental groups.

The national forests in general tend to emphasize management directed at maintaining certain wildlife and plant species or unique habitats compared to the more multiple use type – orientation of state and county land managers. The amount of management undertaken also tends to be higher on county properties compared to national forest properties on a per acre basis.

Research has also shown that most privately owned forest land will be harvested in some manner over time and that a large percentage of that harvest will be done in the absence of a management plan.

Agricultural Parcels

Data points to a slight increase in agricultural parcels (net gain of 12 parcels) from 1980-2006 and a significant increase in agricultural acres (net gain of 263 acre) from 1980-2006.

Undeveloped (formerly swamp and waste parcels represented in 1980, 1988, 1993, and 2000)

This category is comprised of marshlands, swamps, and forested areas unable to produce marketable timber. Very little changes have occurred in this classification since 1988, with the exception of the “value” of land in 2006 being \$1,141,400 higher than represented in 2000.

Other

The emergence of the “other” category also reflects the Wisconsin Department of Revenue tax classification reassessment of 1998. Parcels in this “other” category are primarily lands with buildings and improvements used for agricultural purposes.

Total Taxable Acreage

The years since 1980 have seen a net decline of 2,155 acres from the Town's taxable land. This gradual decline indicates that a continual amount of the Town's privately held lands are being transferred, either through direct sale, deed, or other arrangement into public ownership. The 26 year span and 2,155 acre decline represents a loss of 82.8 acres per year.

TOWN ENFORCED LAND USE ORDINANCES

Spider Lake continues to be the only town in Sawyer County with its own adopted and enforced zoning ordinance and other land use controls.

EXISTING LAND USE

In the Town of Spider Lake, forestry is the dominant land use as is evidenced by Map 8.1. Less than 88 percent of the Town is in forest, most of which is found in the Chequamegon National Forest.

As is illustrated in Map 8.2, residential areas are found in the highest concentrations around the lakeshore areas and the western portion of the Town. State and county held lands—primarily forested lands—are found in the west and northwestern area of the Town, while the eastern portion of the Town is dominated by the federal holdings of the Chequamegon National Forest.

Public Ownership

Approximately two-thirds of the Town of Spider Lake is in public (county, state, federal) ownership (Map 8.3). Table 8.2 indicates the exact acreage of these public holdings compared to private lands and open water areas.

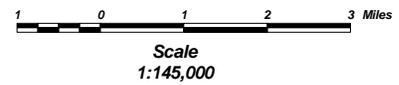
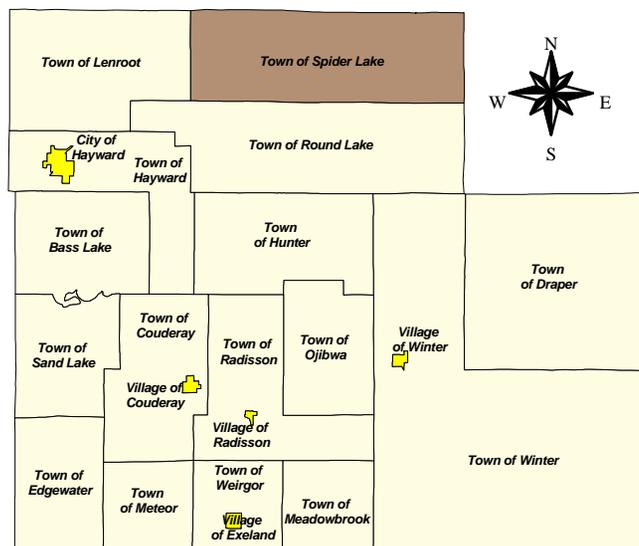
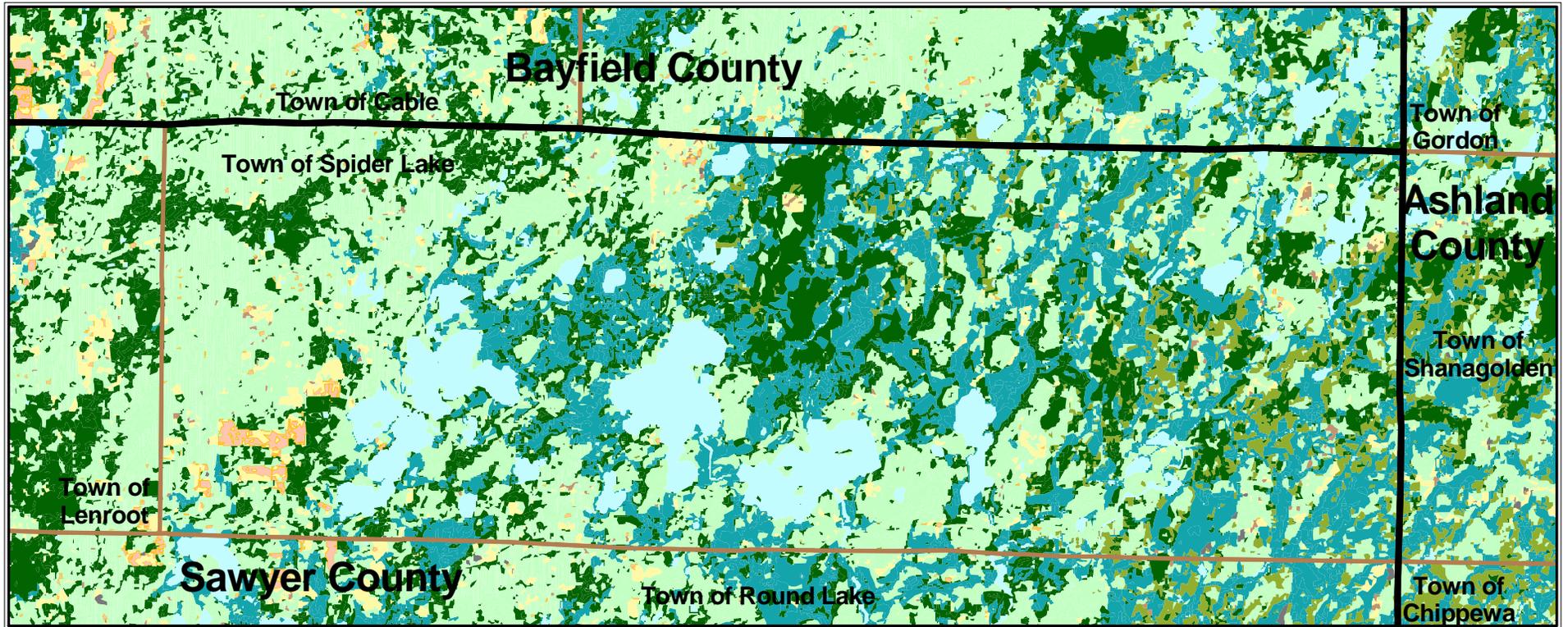
Forest Crop / Woodland Tax Areas

Of the 23,814 acres in private ownership, 2,039 acres (8.7%) are enrolled in the Forest Crop, Woodland Tax, or Managed Forest Crop programs.

Open Water / Shoreline

As is indicated in the table above, just over 8 percent of the Town is open water. The Town has a total of 109 miles of shoreline, of which, 29 miles (26.6% of shoreline) is in public ownership.

Town of Spider Lake Land Cover



Land Cover Class

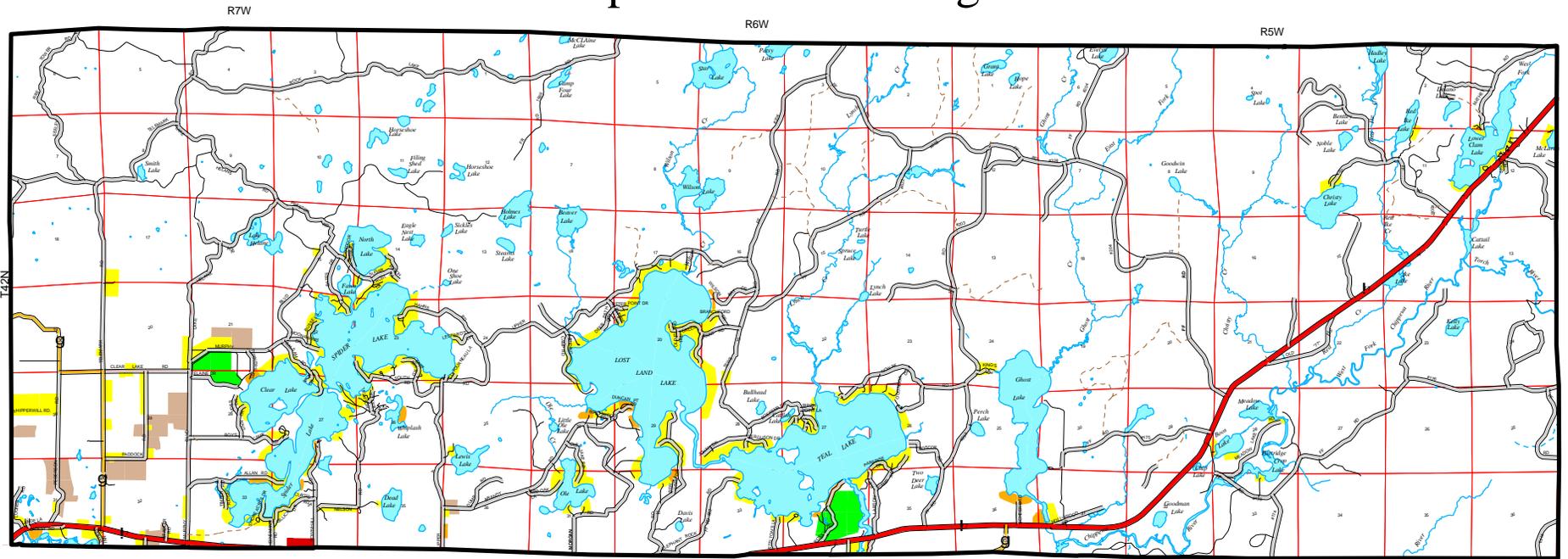
- | | |
|--|---|
|  Urban High Density |  Forest - Coniferous |
|  Urban Low Density |  Forest - Mixed Deciduous/Coniferous |
|  Agriculture |  Forest - Deciduous |
|  Grassland |  Barren |
|  Shrubland |  Wetland |



Source: WISCLAND Data provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The WISCLAND (Wisconsin Initiative for Statewide Cooperation on Landscape Analysis and Data) Land Cover data set is a raster representation of Vegetation/land cover from the state of Wisconsin. The source data were acquired from the nationwide MRLC (Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium) acquisition of dual-date Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) data primarily from 1992.



Town of Spider Lake Existing Land Use



INX-1

Scale
1:120,000

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



Town of Spider Lake Existing Land Use

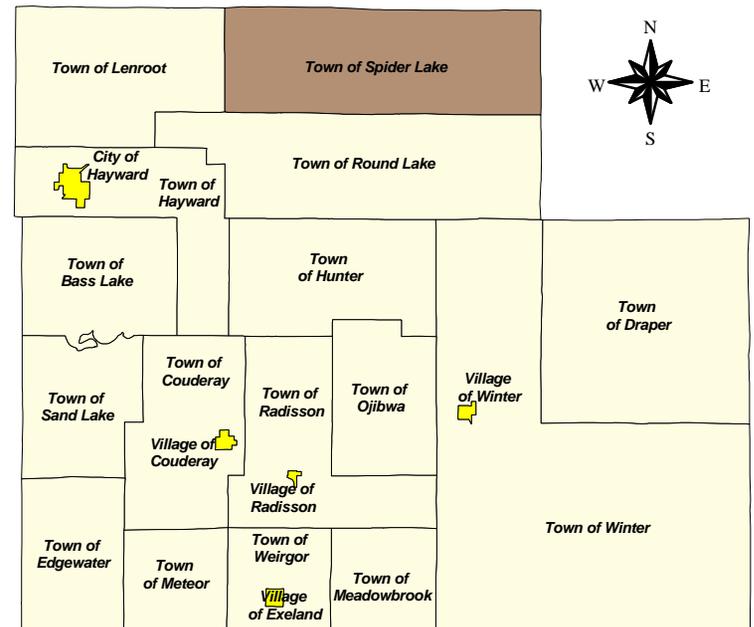
2.71%	Residential	1,885 acres
0.35%	Golf Course	246 acres
0.23%	Resort / Commercial	160 acres
0.03%	Government	24 acres
0.62%	Agricultural	432 acres
87.97%	Forestry	61,300 acres
8.09%	Open Water	5,634 acres

Legend

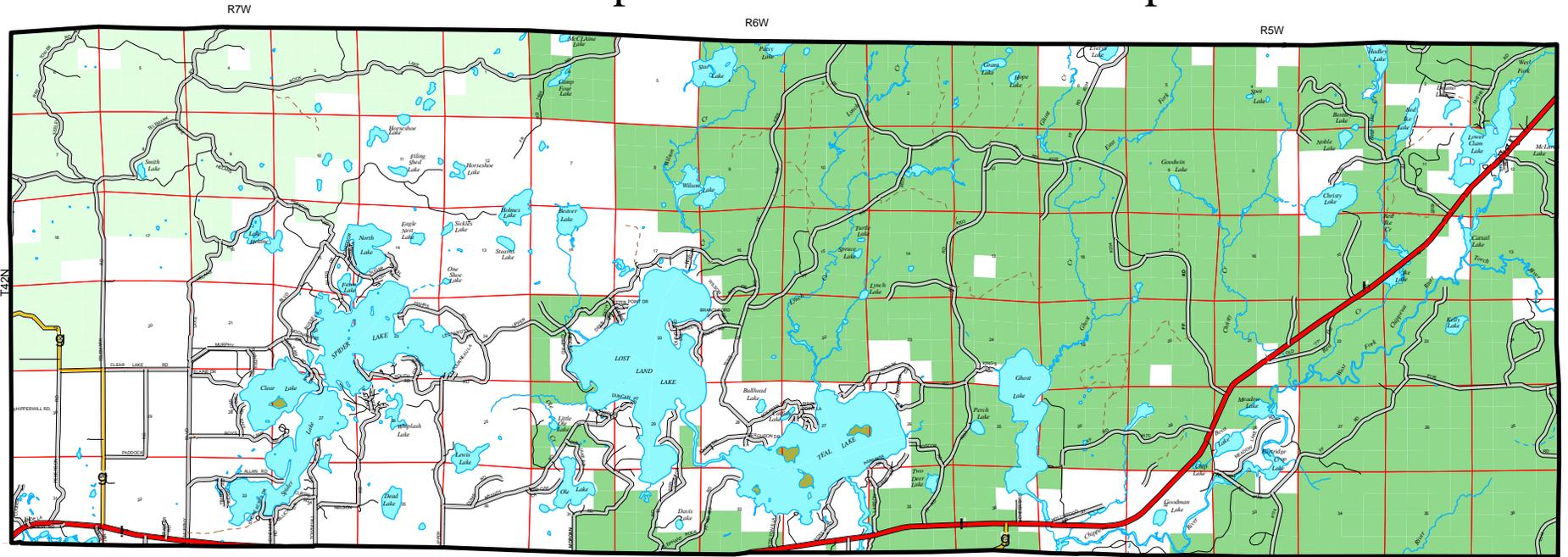
- State Highway
- County Road
- Town Road
- Other
- Lake
- River or Stream
- Intermittent

Existing Land Use

- Residential
- Golf Course
- Resort / Commercial
- Government
- Agricultural
- Forestry



Town of Spider Lake Public Ownership



Scale
1:120,000

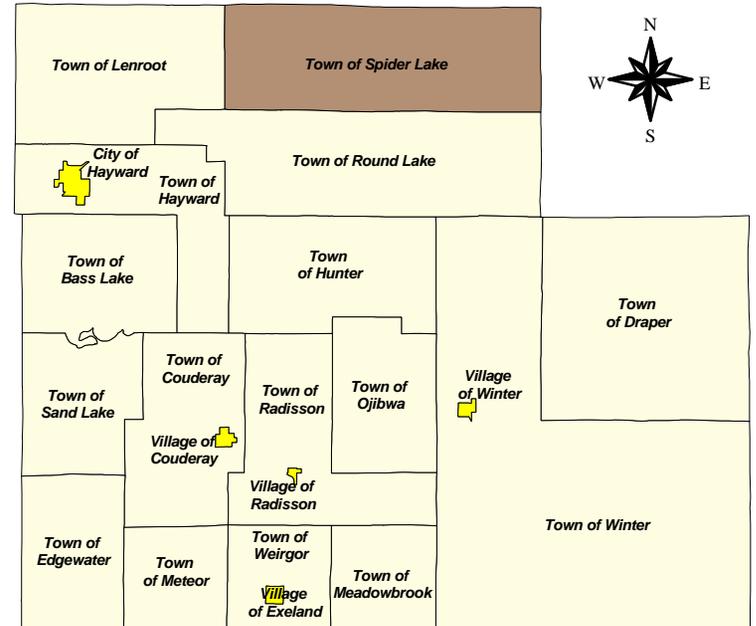
- Legend**
- State Highway
 - County Road
 - Town Road
 - Other
 - Lake
 - River or Stream
 - Intermittent

- Public Ownership**
- National Forest
 - County Forest
 - State Land

**Town of Spider Lake
Public Ownership**

46.95%	National Forest	32,718 acres
11.40%	County Forest	7,944 acres
0.10%	State Land	70 acres
33.46%	Private Land	23,314 acres
8.09%	Open Water	5,634 acres

Sawyer County, Wisconsin



IMPLEMENTATION VISION, STRATEGY, TACTIC AND GOAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

A Town Board sanctioned 25-member planning committee developed the original comprehensive plan of the Town of Spider Lake in 1999. In 2007, the Town initiated an amendment process to update the comprehensive plan. During plan development/amendment, plan components were reviewed to ensure local objectives and recommendations remained consistent between plan narrative and Town directives.

The committee's work continued the original vision, strategy, tactic, and goals for issues facing the Town. Two principal visions continue to be 1) "maintain the northwoods character" and 2) "Develop an Economic climate that satisfies our community's needs". Following are the vision, strategy, tactic, and goal statements. During the time span between plan adoption and its first amendment several accomplishments were achieved.

VISION, STRATEGY, TACTIC AND GOAL STATEMENTS

- I. Maintain Northwoods Character
 - A. Maintain shoreland naturalness
 1. Develop a Shoreline Management Guide
 2. Revegetation of clear-cuts in buffer zone
 - a. Identify shore areas needing revegetation
 - b. Offer non-confrontational assistance in revegetating
 3. Visual aesthetics from water
 - a. Control signs
 - b. Establish a design review committee for signs
 - c. Ban any further new construction within 75' of OHWM
 - d. Educate about shoreland area practices
 4. Native vegetation only in water plantings
 - a. Identify, educate, and begin control of exotics
 - b. Offer information about native plants and sources
 5. Maintain natural shore cover
 - a. Educate about wildlife habitat values
 - B. Conserve/preserve/improve waterways within the Town
 1. Encourage and maintain monitoring of surface water quality
 - a. Establish a lake monitoring team

- b. Select representative lakes
 - c. Apply for grants
 - d. Define watersheds
 - e. With DNR, etc, monitor wetlands
 - f. Coordinate monitoring with Town of road construction
2. Educate and enforce regulations concerning structures and usages
 - a. Establish a pierhead line, limiting pier length
 - b. Establish protection of ecologically significant areas
 - c. Provide shore structure regulations to new owners
 - d. Continue education regarding shore structure laws
 - e. Review and update Town laws annually
 - f. Monitor state dockominium developments
 - g. Consider County action on resort cabin frontage and motel and motel apartments
3. Adopt uniform signage for hazards and regulations
 - a. Town must approve all markers
 - b. DNR approval is needed
 - c. Coast Guard approved markers must be used
 - d. Provide lake hazard maps at various convenient locations
 - e. Use signs only where absolutely necessary
4. Educate on pollution sources – (together with next item)
5. Educate and enforce lakeshore buffer zone - (together with above item)
 - a. Establish and fund an education committee:
 - 1) Maintain a library of resources and handouts
 - 2) Distribute welcome packets
 - 3) Do a general newsletter for all in the Town
 - 4) Do targeted newsletters for certain groups
 - b. Investigate use of Shoreland Buffer Restoration incentive plan
6. Optimize zoological and botanical habitats
 - a. Protect natural wetlands of 0.1 acre and larger
 - b. Establish a Spider Lake Township BMP for wetlands
 - c. Rescind what allows injury to wetland habitat
 - d. Include wetlands in water-protection laws
 - e. Clarify the governmental jurisdictions over wetlands
7. Deal with invasive species in town waters
 - a. Cooperate with lake associations in their efforts at prevention
 - 1) Sponsor DNR grants when appropriate
 - 2) Allow flexible rules for signage at boat landing sites
 - b. Promote education of lake users regarding invasive species
 - c. Discuss role of township if invasive species are discovered in Town lakes, to include funding of eradication and control mechanisms.

- C. Manage recreation
 - 1. Enforce rules
 - 2. Manage use of ATV's and snowmobiles
 - a. Sent snowmobile proposal to the Town Board
 - b. Sent ATV proposal to the Town Board
 - 3. Promote "Quiet Sports"
 - 4. Publicize recreational opportunities and facilities
 - 5. Publicize regulations
 - 6. Encourage public recreational facilities
 - 7. Lobby for recreation opportunities on public lands
- D. Develop a proposal addressing aesthetics of building and construction
 - 1. Architectural Control Committee, appearance of new and remodel
 - 2. Adopt uniform dwelling code
 - a. Adopt the UDC
 - b. Apply the UDC to all additions and renovations
- E. Maintain existing Town roadway's ambience
 - 1. Designate maximum number of roads as "rustic roads"
 - a. Propose 203, 204, & Murphy-Helane-Telemark as Rustic
 - 2. Do not establish buffer zones along Town roadways
 - 3. Establish (formulate) uniform signage regulation
 - a. Zoning Administrator enforce Town signage ordinances
 - b. Establish a Signage Design Review Committee
 - c. Five-year grace period for non-conforming signs
 - d. Off-premises signs only in directory format
 - e. Submit this and more to Town Board
 - 4. Research multiple road usage (different types of vehicles)
 - a. Endorsed present set of snowmobile routes in Town
 - b. Recommended set of ATV routes to Town Board
 - 5. Set minimum distance between centerline and logging landings
 - 6. Require culverts for logging entrances
 - 7. Limit increase of Town road mileage
 - 8. Establish criteria for location, size, color, etc. for all types of towers
- F. Maintain forest naturalness
 - 1. Determine feasibility of regulating timber harvest on private land
 - 2. Restoration after logging

3. Enforce Best Management Practices (BMP)
 4. Establish a BMP at Town level that includes habitat and water quality considerations
 5. Resolve “seasonal/year-round” construction on forest land
 6. Develop community compost center
- G. Encourage protection and preservation of wildlife habitat through education
- H. Prevent air, noise and light pollution
1. Research air pollution laws
 2. Research noise pollution laws
 3. Research light pollution laws
- I. Research the effects on the aquifers of high-density housing
- II. Develop an economic climate that satisfies our community's needs
- A. Develop rational forestry practices
1. Develop incentives to forestry-based businesses
- B. Encourage tourism to sustainable levels
1. Maintain Town website
 2. Publish advertising brochure with map
 3. Welcome signs at Town lines
 4. No room tax
 5. Support differential zoning for resorts
 6. Promote special Township and community events
- C. Encourage businesses that are friendly to the “northwoods” character
1. Industrial park (new businesses)
 2. Economic incentives (new and current)
 3. Market the Town's industrial plan (new)
 4. Encourage privately and municipally-owned recreation facilities (new)
 5. Promote unique events (new and current)
 6. Improve local signage to help visitors (current)

D. Manage taxes

1. If necessary, create a taxpayer watchdog group to monitor and influence tax dollar spenders
2. Investigate use of “Premier Resort Area” tax to reduce county tax

E. Encourage year-round employment at reasonable living wages

1. Promote attractive industries by use of TIF funds
2. Develop community facilities; senior center, nursing home
3. Encourage home-based businesses
4. Investigate development of a small retail/mercantile center

F. Encourage land-based agriculture

1. New farming must fit Town’s plan and environmental concerns

G. Encourage affordable housing

PUBLIC MEETING AND INPUT

As part of the original planning process, a list of Issues was developed (July 25, 2000) by the public at an informational meeting. The public was asked to identify issues that were of concern to them relating to the Towns future growth and resource protection. The majority of the issues identified were in some way addressed by the planning committee in their vision statements.

**TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE PUBLIC INPUT MEETING
JULY 25, 2000**

ISSUES

1. Concern for property taxes
2. Keyholing – using backland w/access to water
3. Noise pollution – ATV, jet skis, large motors
4. Personal watercraft and waterski use on “quiet lakes”
5. Off lake development density
6. Freedom to use land
7. Concern for not “grandfathering” in existing property
8. Respect and stewardship for the land and water
9. Education to reduce speeds and reduce wakes
10. Need for education to maintain “northwoods” character

11. Supportive of local businesses for tax base purpose
12. Concern for need of buffers in large expanse of shoreline
13. Realistic septic assessment
14. Minimum buffer between Town roads and private logging
15. Level of enforcement
16. Concern for clear-cut logging regulation for responsible logging
17. Logging regulation based on wildlife principals – not aesthetics
18. Concern for non-conformance
19. How many developable (200' feet) lots left?
20. Maintain northwoods shoreline
21. Lack of non-resident representation
22. Protect shoreline from clear cutting and over development
23. Highway sprawl
24. Sustainability to maintain public policy

**TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE PUBLIC INPUT MEETING
JULY 19, 2008**

ISSUES

1. Earlier posting of Town Meeting agendas on the website
2. How to educate the next generation of inheriting landowners
3. Vehicles near shoreline i.e.: Golf Carts or similar to get from the residence to the lake
4. Concerns about the choices and composition of the design and review committee
5. Economic climate: why just small business, not big business (large business should not be precluded)
6. Impression of citizen inability to make suggestions to Comprehensive Plan after committee had completed its work

PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

This plan provides basic guidelines for development as well as ways to maintain the “northwoods” character. Because the plan is generally broad in focus, there are many ways to implement the desired plan objectives.

To continue to achieve the vision, strategy, tactic, and goals set forth in this planning process will require a number of actions by the Spider Lake Town Board related to this plan and its multiple

recommendations. The following section includes a number of general recommendations for actions and the development of other plans, policies, and activities required to meet the goals of the planning process.

The adoption of this plan and accompanying recommendations should not be considered the end of the process but instead is a symbol of commitment to keep the process intact and continually maintain the process and products in response to the changing needs of the Town and its citizens.

I MAINTAIN “NORTHWOODS” CHARACTER

A. Maintain Shoreland Naturalness

Four goals were identified in this area:

1. Revegetation of Buffer Zone

Description:

Shoreline habitat restoration is the establishment of native trees, shrubs, grasses, or wetland plants along a shoreline.

Benefits:

- Reduced intensity and impact of human activities in the near shore area.
- Improved shallow water habitat for fish, amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic insects by providing shade, cover, and overhanging vegetation.
- Increased terrestrial habitat diversity.
- Visual screening of structures and aesthetic improvement of shorelines.
- Increased awareness and understanding for landowners and lake users of the importance of diverse native lakeshore habitat to the lake ecosystem.

Assistance:

The Sawyer County Land Conservation Department (SCLCD) offers technical assistance for shoreline restoration. Financial incentives are available to help landowners with site assessments and plans. There is also an attractive cost-share program for plants, materials, and labor to install these new shoreline buffers. Contact the SCLCD for advice about planting trees, shrubs, and groundcovers that are appropriate.

What is Required?

The existing portion of the state shoreland ordinance (NR115) requires a protective natural vegetative buffer 35 feet from the ordinary high water mark landward with a 30 foot use corridor for every 100 feet of shoreline.

- Restoration areas must be at least 35 feet in from the water line and deeper if practicable.
- Habitat restoration plans will be tailored to individual sites. Designs can allow access to the lake, enhance desirable views, screen unwanted views, and enhance privacy as long as the design meets the purpose of this practice.
- Erosion control measures must be used if needed during establishment.

- Landowners will implement other low impact yard care practices identified in their habitat restoration plan, such as minimal use of pesticides and use of low phosphorus fertilizers.
- Restoration should be included in shoreland management guide.
- Runoff from hard surfaces and roof gutter downspouts must be directed to maximize infiltration. Runoff should be maintained in sheet flow (not channels) to the greatest extent possible.
- Native plant species appropriate for conditions must be used wherever possible, and all species should be selected to minimize the need for fertilizer, pesticides, water, and maintenance.
- Land uses within the shoreland zone must be in compliance with county and Town shoreland zoning regulations.

Maintaining Your Shoreline Habitat Restoration

- Human uses in the shoreline habitat restoration will be primarily focused on paths of walkways. Vehicles are excluded to prevent disturbance and ground compaction.
- Herbicides and fertilizers are not allowed except under special circumstances.
- Maintenance activities should promote a mixture of tree, shrub, and herbaceous species because this provides better habitat diversity.
- Cutting of trees or shrubs may be done only to prevent safety hazards. Where possible dead or windblown trees should be left in place, as they provide important habitat. Removal of undesirable competitive species is allowed if it does not compromise the function of the buffer.
- Establishment of use corridor(s) for each lot by mowing, pruning, and selective removal of trees, stumps, and shrubbery. Sufficient trees and shrubbery shall be retained to screen development from view from the water but provide a filtered view of the water. The use corridor(s) shall be more or less perpendicular to the shore, shall not exceed 30 feet in total width in any 100 feet of shoreline, and shall be set back at least 20 feet from the side lot line. There must be a minimum of 30 feet between corridors. For lots having less than 100 feet of water frontage, the use corridor(s) width shall be reduced proportionally (e.g., a lot with 70 feet of water frontage would be restricted to a 21 foot wide use corridor(s) [70' x .030 = 21"]. A use corridor(s) shall not be established where the absence of vegetation provides a similar naturally occurring opening.

2. Visual Aesthetics from Water

- a, b. The control and regulation of signs is addressed in Appendix B and Appendix E.
- c. Except for the “Gard Gazebo” amendment, the Sawyer County shoreland ordinance prohibits structures except walkways inside the 75’ setback area.
- d. This can be accomplished by developing a shoreland management guide that explains the significance of shoreland BMPs.
 - *Removal of Shoreline Cover-Shoreline Cutting* – A corridor no more than 30 feet in any 200 feet, as measured along the ordinary high water mark, may be selectively cut to the depth of the area prescribed in the Town of Spider Lake Lake Class Development Standards. Stairways and walkways are to be included in the 30-foot corridor but do not need to be contiguous.

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3. Use of Native Vegetation in Aquatic Plantings

This can be best addressed in the proposed shoreland management guide to be developed for the Town. Shoreland property owners must prevent invasive vegetative species and exotics.

4. Maintain natural shore cover to include fallen trees.

This can be best addressed in the proposed shoreland management guide to be developed for the Town.

B. Conserve/Preserve/Improve All Waterways Within the Town

1. Encourage and maintain monitoring of all surface water quality

a, b, c. The lake monitoring under CLUC originally began with Secchi Disc testing only as funds were not yet available for large scale chemical testing. The materials for the Secchi Discs came from the DNR, Sawyer County.

The Lake Water Quality Monitoring committee selected approximately 20-25 lakes to be tested representing various diverse characteristics according to the lake classification system. Property owners were located via plat maps and were contacted to either provide lake access or volunteer themselves to perform the tests. Without exception, all property owners contacted volunteered to be directly involved with the testing. Some of the original lakes selected were not accessible or property owners could not be reached and so were subsequently dropped from the list. Secchi testing began in June 1999. The following year, CLUP received a lake protection grant that included \$4,000 appropriated to water quality testing. Also in spring 2000, the DNR opted to include the new lakes now being tested to be recorded in the DNR database in Madison; the committee also received logistical support from the DNR’s Spooner office. Chemical kits were purchased with grant money and all volunteers agreed to perform the additional tests. Training sessions were held and by the end of summer 2000, all volunteers were qualified to perform tests for alkalinity, pH (acidity), dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrate, and phosphate. As the shelf life on many of these test kits is only two-three years, it is anticipated that another lake protection grant will be needed in the future. Chemical testing is done as often as every two weeks depending on the volunteer’s time and commitment. Some lakes are also being tested for phosphorous and chlorophyll under the DNR’s Self-Help program. It is hoped that in the near future all lakes will be included in this program as well.

LAKES MONITORED IN SPIDER LAKE TOWNSHIP – SUMMER 2000

LAKE	TYPE OF TESTING			COMMENTS
	Secchi Disc	Kits*	DNR Expanded**	
Bullhead	X	X		Fall 2000
Cattail	X	X		
Christy	X	X		
Ghost	X	X		
Goodman	X	X		
Helane	X	X		
Delano	X	X		

LAKE	TYPE OF TESTING			COMMENTS
Lost Land	X	X	X	
Lower Clam	X	X		
North	X	X		
Ole	X	X		
Perch	X	X		
Red Ike	X	X		
Spider Lake Chain	X		X	
Teal	X	X	X	
Teal Flowage	X	X	X	
Wilson	X	X		

*Kits include the following tests: alkalinity, pH(acidity), dissolved oxygen, ammonia, nitrate, phosphate

**DNR Expanded includes phosphorus chlorophyll

- d. The majority of Spider Lake is in the Upper Chippewa Watershed with a small portion in the northwest corner in the Upper Namakagon. See watershed boundaries map.
 - e. Wetlands have been mapped to five acres and larger and monitoring of wetland disturbance can be coordinated with the DNR water regulation and zoning specialists and could be addressed at the Town level by a certified wetland delineator.
 - f. A scheduled plan for road construction near waterways and wetlands in the Town will provide a basis for establishing a monitoring program.
2. Educate and enforce regulations concerning structures and usages.
- a. Piers and docks are in the water and fall under the jurisdiction of the DNR which has guidelines for the number of piers, length, and number of moorings per parcel that is described in DNR's pier planner publication.
 - b., c., d. - This can be best accomplished through public education for examples within shoreland management guide.
 - e. Review and update of the Town's laws are the responsibility of the Town Board with assistance from a standing Town plan commission.
 - f. Monitoring of state dockominium developments could be the on-going responsibility of a Town plan commission.
 - g. Action about resort cabin frontage is awaiting county action.
 - h. Action about motel and motel/apartments is awaiting county action.
3. Adopt uniform signage for hazards and regulations

- a. The Town should establish a permit review process for waterway markers.
 - b. The Town should establish on-going DNR liaison person.
 - c. The use of Coast Guard approved markers would be part of the permit review process.
 - d. Lake hazard maps could be included in a shoreland management guide.
 - e. The use of signs should be regulated in a Town sign ordinance (see Appendix B and Appendix E).
4. The education on pollution sources would be best accomplished in the shoreland management guide.
 5. The education and enforcement of a lakeshore buffer zone would be best accomplished in the shoreland management guide.
 - a. The committee believes that landowner education is the most effective means of avoiding problems in land use issues. Two reasons for approval are:
 - The vast majority of people will do what is right if they know what is the right thing to do.
 - It is far less expensive to educate than to litigate as measured in terms of lawyers' fees and relationships of people within our Town.
 - b. The committee recommends that the Town Board establish and fund an education committee. That committee should report its activities at Town Board meetings at least twice a year. Goals should include:
 - Publish a Town newsletter to serve as an ongoing education tool for all landowners.
 - Start and maintain a Town library located in the Town hall.
 - Consider supplying "welcome packets" to new landowners.
 - Consider targeted newspapers to specific groups of landowners.
 6. Optimize zoological and botanical habitats by establishing wetland protection and regulations (See Appendix F for wetland definitions).

a, b, c. Contents of a Town Land Use Permit Application

The committee recommends that the Town assume the authority to manage wetlands 0.1 acre and larger by ordinance and approved by the county and enforce no infringement within 40 feet of a wetland.

All applications for Town land use permits where wetland setbacks are involved shall be accompanied by the following:

A certified and detailed site-specific wetland delineation map by wetland class and type shall be prepared by a Town-approved, certified wetlands delineator. The Town zoning administrator should be certified. The wetland boundaries shall also be marked on the property by the wetlands delineator. A Wisconsin registered land surveyor shall provide a map showing the wetland boundaries determined on the wetland delineation map. Property boundaries shall also be shown.

A detailed site plan at a scale not less than 1 inch to 100 feet shall be provided. The plan shall show locations of proposed and existing buildings, driveways, drainage ways, easements, and utility connections. The plan shall also show wetlands by class and type preserved on site, mitigated on-site, and impacted on-site (acreage of each shown on the site plan).

A statement by applicant that indicates compliance with all other applicable local, state, and federal regulations will include an itemization of other applicable authorities and the status of each in regard to the development.

d, e. Governmental Jurisdictions Over Wetlands

Four federal agencies have major responsibilities pertaining to wetland identification, delineation, and protection – the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (COE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, (WDNR) also has responsibilities under the Clean Water Act to insure that state water quality standards are met. Wetlands are protected under authority of the Clean Water Act because they perform several important functions. By filtering pollutants, nutrients, and sediments, wetlands protect water quality in lakes, rivers, streams, and wells. By storing runoff from heavy rains and snow melts, wetlands reduce flood damage and provide recharge to groundwater. Wetlands also provide important habitat for a large number and variety of plant and animal species.

Sawyer County has authority to regulate shorelands, wetlands, and flood plains under NR115.

The Town of Spider Lake has authority to regulate wetlands by ordinance that is more restrictive than the county ordinance. The county as well as any more restrictive shoreland ordinances must approve this ordinance.

C. Manage Recreation

1. Enforcement of necessary rules could be accomplished by:
 - The Town constable developing a working relationship with DNR wardens
 - Support the hiring of a county recreation officer
2. Develop a long-range recreation trail plan for the Town in cooperation with the county and adjacent Towns.

3. At the same time, promote public education of wise recreation motor vehicle use.
4. Coordinate efforts with Hayward Area Lakes Association and area chamber of commerce.
5. Publicizing regulations could be included in a Town recreation users guide.
6. An outdoor recreation plan for the Town would identify existing facilities and the need or demand for new facilities. The Town would then be eligible for DNR 50 percent cost sharing for recreation facility development.
7. Develop an on-going dialog with the Sawyer County Forestry Department and U.S. Forest Service regarding recreation policy and facility development. Consider a cooperative project.

D. Develop a proposal addressing aesthetics of building and construction

1. Appoint a design review committee whose goal would be to review, recommend, and approve site design, architectural, and landscaping to help preserve the community's "northwoods" character through an overall appearance of naturalness, openness, cleanliness, and visual order in new construction and remodeling.
2. The Town has adopted the State of Wisconsin uniform dwelling code.

E. Maintain existing Town roadway's ambience

1. The following roads in the Town will be recommended for inclusion into the Wisconsin Rustic Roads Program:
 - Federal Forest Roads #203 and #204 plus loops of 206, 622, and 328 from STH 77 to CTH M in the Town of Namakagon
 - Murphy Boulevard – Lake Helene Road to Telemark Road to CTH M in the Town of Cable

The Towns of Namakagon and Cable in Bayfield County are interested in cooperating with the Town of Spider Lake for inclusive designation.

2. Coordination of the continuation of natural vegetation along Town road routes on private lands can only be in the form of recommendations for voluntary concurrence. Routes through federal and county forest will require a recommendation from the Towns. Buffers are not required.
3. Establishment of uniform signage regulations is addressed in Appendix B and Appendix E.
4. Development of a Town recreation trails corridor plan can provide overall development and access policy and must be coordinated with adjacent Towns, Sawyer County,

Bayfield County, and the national forest. The Town has designated snowmobile and ATV routes along with mountain bike trails.

5. Section I-F addresses the set minimum distance between centerline and logging landings.
6. Section I-F addresses the required culverts for logging entrances.
7. Town road mileage will depend on future development requiring Town road access and existing private roads that can meet Town road standards requesting Town road status.
8. Criteria for location, size, color, etc. for all types of towers should be addressed in Appendix A.

F. Maintain Forest Naturalness

The Town of Spider Lake recognized the historical significance of logging to the area and the economic importance of timber harvest and sound forest management practices. Logging has been and will continue to be a way of life in the area. The Town recommends that professional foresters be involved in development of timber harvest plans on private lands as discussed in the following recommendations.

- 1-5. There are unique forest resources in the Town of Spider Lake that are under several different forestry management policies. These forest lands include:

Chequamegon National Forest	32,718 acres
Sawyer County Forest	7,944 acres
Private Forest Lands	+/- 20,000 acres
State of Wisconsin	70 acres

All of these lands are subject to management practices involving different timber, recreation, and aesthetic objectives. Residents of Spider Lake are concerned about the aesthetic and visual quality of Town forest lands as well as maintaining or improving the overall water quality of the Town.

Scenic quality is one of the primary reasons people choose to spend recreation and vacation time in the forested and lake country comprising the Town of Spider Lake.

The following four objectives outline forest and timber management considerations within the Township.

- a. Balance between needs for timber products and forest habitat.
- b. Consistency in forest management practices within county, federal and private ownership in Spider Lake.
- c. Develop 40' buffer with no cutting adjacent to all wetlands 0.1 acre in size or larger.
- d. Wetland delineation as part of land use or timber harvest permit process.

The Committee Recommends that the Town Develop Quality BMPs for Forest Management that Address Visual and Water Quality Aspects

A number of forest management activities have the potential to impact the visual quality of Spider Lake forest lands. This section identifies some of these activities; and for each activity, identifies the issue, objective, and considerations related to the activity. These recommended practices are presented as guidelines and a general direction for efforts undertaken in the field to mitigate the identified visual impact.

The following guidelines were taken in part from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota's best management practices guidelines.

Timing of Forest Management Activities

Issue:

Timing of forest management activities and recreational uses can cause conflict.

Objective:

Minimize visual and audible impacts of forest management activities on tourists and recreational users by timing such activities with lower levels of recreational use whenever possible.

Considerations:

The timing of forest management activities or recreational activities can be constrained by pre-existing or seasonal conditions, regulations, and limitations such as seasonal road load limits, seasonal forest access limitations, forest fire hazard conditions, and appropriate times for such activities as herbicide treatments, tree planting, and road construction.

Recommended Practices:

- Avoid management operations during periods of peak recreational use whenever possible.
- Reduce noise in early morning, late evening, and other appropriate times whenever possible.
- Temporarily relocate trails away from management activity areas.
- Selectively restrict use of recreational facilities to avoid conflict with management activities.
- Inform and educate recreational users regarding management issues, limitations, and timing prior to, during, and after management activities.

Harvesting: Apparent Size of Harvest Area

Issue:

Harvest areas tend to be more objectionable as their apparent visual size increases. Large, unbroken clear-cuts are perceived by the general public as unsightly.

Objective:

Minimize visibility of harvest areas by limiting apparent size of harvest.

Considerations:

- Travel speed affects apparent field of vision and observation time which impact users' level of concern.
- Type of harvest (clear-cut vs. partial cut, for example) affects user perception of apparent size.
- Stand condition and health should be considered along with visual impacts.
- Desired future condition of a particular stand should be considered along with visual impacts.
- Proximity to recreational use areas results in enhanced user concerns regarding apparent size of harvest.

Recommended Practices

- Consider multiple-stage cuts or other silvicultural methods such as shelterwood and selective harvesting.
- Leave patches of trees to break up the cut area and reduce apparent size.
- Create narrow openings into harvest area to limit view from public roads, lakes, and rivers or recreation areas.
- Utilize natural terrain to minimize apparent size.
- Shape clear-cuts to look more like natural openings where ownership patterns allow.
- Adjust contiguous linear feet of harvest frontage along travel routes relative to travel speed.
- Use preceding activities to limit apparent size to five acres or less. (Actual size of harvest may be larger).

Harvesting: Slash Disposal

Issue:

Visible slash is unsightly and creates an impression of poor harvesting and utilization.

Objective:

Minimize visual impact of slash.

Considerations:

- Slash is unavoidable when timber harvesting
- Slash treatment has a definite cost.
- Slash near wetlands, lakes, and streams is subject to special regulation.
- Slash provides soil nutrients.

Recommended Practices:

- Encourage full utilization of all species in harvest area.
- Eliminate or minimize slash within the first 50 feet from travel routes or recreation areas.

Harvesting: Landings

Issue:

Pulpwood piles, machinery, disturbed soil, and other debris on landings can be very unsightly during and shortly after logging operations.

Objective:

Minimize the impact of landing operations on recreational viewers and users.

Considerations:

- Species, products developed, size of sale, and timber sale design affect size and number of landings.
- Topography can limit placement and number of landings.
- Proximity of harvest to travel routes or use areas can affect placement of landing.
- Proposed future use of landing area (as a parking area along a recreational trail or as a wildlife opening, for example) can affect size and placement of landing.
- Landing treatment practices may result in additional cost, no change in cost, or a savings in cost.

Recommended Practices:

- Avoid landings within view of travel routes or recreations areas.
- Plan landings to access future sales.
- Remove all products promptly when development of visible landings is necessary.
- Dispose of grubbed stumps and trees so as not to be visible.
- Treat any slash at landings as soon as possible.
- Seed, plant, and regenerate landings promptly.
- Keep number of landings to a minimum.
- Remove all trash from landings upon completion of harvesting.

Forest Management Activities: Forest Access Road and Trail Building

Issue:

Poor design, construction, and maintenance of forest access roads can result in visual impacts and the concentration of forest management activities.

Objective:

Reduce visual impacts associated with the design and use of forest access roads.

Considerations:

- Frequency of access, amount of anticipated traffic, seasons during which access is required, and safety concerns affect the number, size, and design of forest access roads.
- Distribution of necessary management activities affects the number and location of access roads.
- Noise from traffic, especially large trucks, buses, and heavy equipment operating on access roads can affect recreational users.

- Building forest access roads to accommodate visual quality concerns or using existing roads that require traveling greater distances may involve increased costs.

Recommended Practices:

- Reduce visual penetration with appropriate curves in the road alignment.
- Utilize merchantable timber within road clearings.
- Burn, screen, or bury road-clearing debris such as stumps, rocks, and boulders so that it is not visible from travel routes or recreation areas.
- Minimize the number of roads approaching travel routes or recreation areas.
- Shape and seed ditches and exposed areas to avoid visual impacts of erosion.
- Avoid tracking mud onto highways by using appropriate road surface material.
- Locate roads and trails to minimize visibility from nearby vantage points such as scenic overlooks, lakes, and streams.
- Construct the minimum number and type of roads or trails necessary to meet management objectives and anticipated traffic loads.
- Control access during times when the road or trail is especially susceptible to damage.
- Maintain roads and trails regularly.
- Close temporary roads or trails upon completion of use.
- Provide appropriate access control to minimize unauthorized traffic during use and especially after completion of activity.

Timber Stand Improvement

Issue:

While timber stand improvement (TSI) may improve the aesthetics of a route or area by promoting trees that have visually pleasing properties, some TSI activities may have visual impacts because of alterations to the stand and the accumulation of debris.

Objective:

Enhance the aesthetics of visual management areas by minimizing visual impacts of TSI activities.

Considerations:

- TSI (including removal of brush and small, suppressed trees) can allow people to see into the stand.
- Timing of TSI activities should take into account disease and insect cycles that may be enhanced by the presence of slash.
- Restricted operating hours (to regulate noise near recreation areas) may affect the cost of TSI activities.
- Additional slash disposal requirements (to control disease or to enhance visual quality) may affect the cost of TSI activities.

Recommended Practices

- Time TSI operations so that they will not occur during periods of peak recreational use.

- Treat slash and debris from TSI operations (by lopping, removing, crushing, or burning) whenever possible. Keep slash height below two feet. (See Slash section.)
- Reduce noise in early morning, late evening, and other appropriate times whenever possible near residences, businesses, and outdoor activity areas.
- Inform and educate recreational users regarding the concept and benefits of TSI prior to, during, and after TSI activities.

6. Seasonal construction is addressed in the Town land use ordinance by conditional use.
7. Develop a community compost center.

G. Protect and Preserve Wildlife Habitat

1. The development of mandatory BMPs for establishment and maintenance for wildlife habitat is not feasible except for lands in woodland tax which wildlife habitat is included in the timber management plan.

In general, wildlife habitat management recommendation through BMPs should have standards for application and be voluntary and will be best accomplished through public education or in the preparation of a woodlands and open space management guide for the Town.

H. Prevent Air, Noise, and Light Pollution

1. The following objectives could be adopted for maintaining or improving local air quality:
 - a. Support mercury reduction programs
 - b. Encourage programs to reduce airborne transport of contaminants
 - c. Encourage state and federal legislation to protect and improve air quality
 - d. Develop siting policy for power generation facilities
 - e. Develop BMPs and/or ordinances and education and outreach programs for the protection and improvement of local air quality; these could address:
 - burn barrels
 - small engines
 - concentrated motor vehicle traffic
 - wood stoves
 - lawn/garden/woodlot refuse disposal
 - prescribed burns
 - smoke and odor nuisances

2. Research noise pollution ordinances that have been adopted in similar rural community situations.
3. Research light pollution laws are addressed in appendix E.

I. Research the effects on the aquifers of high density housing.

1. Protect and preserve the quantity and quality of the aquifers.

- a. The objective is to protect and preserve the quantity and quality of the aquifers.

II. Develop an Economic Climate That Satisfies Our Community's Needs

A. Develop Rational Forestry Practices

This would be best in part accomplished by implementing BMPs for public and private forest management. (Refer to section I - Maintain Forest Naturalness)

1. Incentives to forestry-based businesses could be in the form of financial, i.e. revolving loan fund, or the encouraged community support of present businesses or assistance in locating a potential site.

B. Encourage Tourism to Sustainable Levels

1. The proposed Town website should involve creating awareness of Spider Lake's unique geographic location and natural resource base as well as Spider Lake's capacity to administer its own land use. The local recreation and retail service base available (accommodations, restaurants, trails, golf courses, etc.) should also be included.
2. Consider development of an advertising brochure in conjunction with adjoining surrounding Towns with emphasis on a mini northwoods regional approach.
3. Develop community entrance signs.
4. Develop a Town of Spider Lake northwoods graphic logo for community entrance signs and to also be used on Town publications and promotional brochures.
5. No room tax on accommodations is recommended.
6. Differential zoning for resorts is in part being addressed in the resort section of the proposed Sawyer County shoreland ordinance changes.
7. Promotion of Township and community events or special events can in part be accomplished on a Town website or through regional promotion (Hayward Lakes, Hayward Area Chamber of Commerce, etc.)

C. Encourage businesses that are friendly to the "Northwoods" Character

1. Refer to industrial park as business park and promote clean small business development from craft and home businesses to small high tech.
2. Economic incentives could include a county or Town sponsored revolving loan fund or technical business development assistance at the regional or county level.

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3. The Town could apply for a community-based economic development grant (CBED) to develop and market a community economic development diversification plan.
4. Based on an assessment for the need of new recreational facilities either public or private, establish a format to encourage the development of and location for such facilities or activities.
5. The promotion of unique events can in part be done on a Town website or regional promotions through area chamber of commerces or the Hayward Area Lakes Association.
6. Improvements to local signage can be addressed in Appendix B.

D. Manage Taxes

1. A taxpayer watchdog group already exists with the Sawyer County taxpayer alliance but can be created at the Town level.
2. Investigate use of “Premier Resort Area” tax to reduce county tax.
3. The Town or county could apply for a lakes protection grant to initiate a shoreland buffer restoration incentive plan. This would likely be a one-time program but could result in critical restoration projects. From a technical assistance standpoint, the county does provide on-site assistance for county sponsored restoration projects as well as the availability of private consultants.

E. Encourage Year-round Employment at Reasonable Living Wages

1. Only cities and villages in Wisconsin are eligible to create Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) districts, but such programs as CBED’s can be used. See section II C-3 above.
2. The development of community facilities such as a nursing home or assisted living units should be determined by need-based surveys, etc. The Spider Lake Town Hall in part functions as a senior citizen center.
3. The encouragement and marketing for development of home-based business could be coordinated with other business and economic development marketing plans as discussed in Section II-C.
4. The development and location of a small retail service center should be considered.

F. Allow Land Based Agriculture

1. Future agriculture will more than likely take place near existing farm areas in the western portion of the Town and is subject to existing environmental resource protection laws and the Town's plan.

G. Encourage Affordable Housing.

1. Affordable housing within the Town exists off lake but may not support adequate future demand; however, the planning committee recognized the Town has little influence in housing and land values.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

This comprehensive plan should be revisited and reviewed periodically if local growth trends change dramatically. It is important that this guide be integrated and used in conjunction with background information and recommendations contained in the plan document.

It is important to remember Spider Lake is a rural northwoods Town with a diverse landscape rich in history and endowed with vast natural resources. Maintaining this rural northwoods character is an important element of this plan. In conjunction with the public land, privately owned farm, forest, and open space lands are positive financial contributors to the local tax base. While typically these lands may generate less revenue than shoreland residential land, they also require little public infrastructure. The economic contributions inherent with agricultural or timber production provide jobs and a support system. Furthermore, the working landscape instills positive values that are hard to quantify, including quality of life, cultural heritage, wildlife habitat, water quality, and open space protection.

Growth is inevitable and important for the Town of Spider Lake. But if it is not balanced and sensible, the Town will ultimately lose intrinsic values.

A generalized comprehensive plan for the Town of Spider Lake is presented in the following narrative and the accompanying map(s). The plan identifies various land use categories, each with different land use/development objectives. In summary, it:

- Directs development away from sensitive environmental areas.
- Protects and maintains the Town of Spider Lake's natural resources, especially wetlands, surface waters, and forests.
- Provides for the continuance of active agricultural and forestry uses.
- Provides for the continuance of active resort and recreational uses.
- Maintains the Town of Spider Lake's scenic visual resources.
- Disallows retail sprawl beyond established or planned business areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS ACHIEVED THROUGH 2007

Over the past several years, the Town Board has been utilizing the comprehensive plan through its local decisions and has accomplished development and implementation measures concerning several of the goals. A summary of the implementation measures that have been completed follow.

- Revegetation of buffer zones are now enforced by the Town Zoning Administrator as the result of a new Town Ordinance.
- A Sign Ordinance has been enacted and an inventory of all existing signs has been completed.
- A Town Newspaper is published twice a year to help educate property owners to encourage best management practices.
- A Town information center has been established to provide literature at the Town hall.
- An annual native plant sale was sponsored by the Town to aid in revegetation of the Town's shore land.
- The Town encourages and supports the lake associations within the Township for lake monitoring and grant applications and new land owners education.
- The Town has established a web site to communicate meeting notices, agendas and other information.
- The boating ordinance has been updated and public discussion on enforcement is ongoing.
- The Town accepted an ecologically sensitive property to protect and preserve the shore land.
- Cooperated with adjacent Townships and the Forest Service on ATV and snowmobile route development.
- Promote quiet sports by use of Town roads for local bike races.
- The Town has adopted the UDC code and hired an administrator.
- Portions of three Town roads have been classified as Rustic Roads by the State.
- The Town continues to oppose a room tax.
- The Town has approved changes in zoning requirements to allow new agriculture use.
- The Town Plan & Review Commission was restaffed to include other citizens beside Town Board members.
- Mitigation has become a major consideration in resolving property management issues.

GENERALIZED LAND USE MAP RECOMMENDATIONS

Retail Service Area

These small areas have historically been crossroad areas that provide rural retail service to lake recreation areas.

- Recognize that the area around CTH “A” and STH 77 (Dows Corners), which is in the Town of Round Lake including the Happy Hooker, as a retail service area.
- Encourage maintaining the small community character by avoiding developments that would alter their character.
- Allow for limited retail and residential growth within or directly adjacent to these areas.

Shoreland Residential

These areas consist of the shorelands adjacent to lakes, rivers, and streams in the Town of Spider Lake. Many of the shorelands are significantly developed with both full-time and seasonal residents. Resort, resort related services and restaurants are also located within the shorelands primarily abutting lakeshore. Further residential development is regulated by the lakes and rivers classification development standards and accompanying shoreland ordinances.

- Encourage continued establishment of and participation in lake property owners associations to further protect the Town's water and wetland resources.
- Encourage restoration of developed shoreland buffer zones through volunteer programs or mitigation tied to permitted property improvements.
- Encourage Sawyer County incentive program for development of shoreland buffer zone.
- Recommend new waterfront recreational retail to locate at or adjacent to existing resort/service areas.
- Revisit lakes and stream classification and shoreland development standards periodically.
- Recommend a five-acre minimum parcel size for non-waterfront property within the shorelands except for planned unit developments.

Rural Forested Open Space

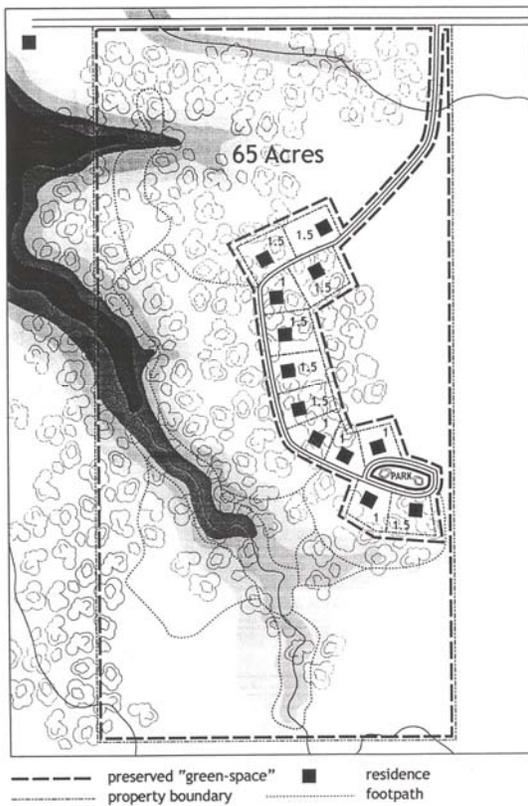
These areas include the lands outside the shorelands particularly in the western portion of the Town. Rural residential activity has been significant as the off lake property becomes more in demand for seasonal use. This area includes marginal or abandoned farmlands that have become attractive for rural residences.

- Maintain the overall rural open space/forested character of this region at a development density less than adjoining shorelands. This may be accomplished by establishing a minimum parcel size of 10 to 20 acres. The existing minimum parcel size in the forestry zone is 10 acres while the agricultural zone is 5 acres.
- Use cluster or conservation subdivision provisions where they will maintain or promote northwoods character.

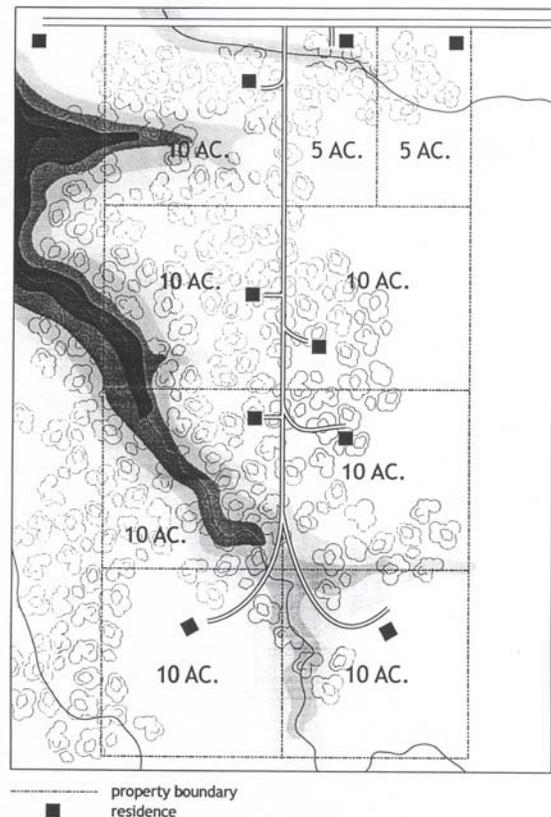
Conservation subdivision provisions are a variation of cluster or planned unit development that refers to an array of tools and techniques. They are implemented through Town zoning for the preservation of open space and natural character in rural areas while allowing for residential development. Sometimes called rural clustering, conservation subdivisions requires that dwelling units be clustered or grouped on a select area of the parcel, leaving a significant portion of the parcel as dedicated open space. In this case an incentive is proposed that would allow, for example, a maximum number of parcels per quarter/quarter section (approximately 40 acres) with an open space deed restriction of 50 percent over the entire 40-acre parcel.

Conservation subdivisions use a variety of land use tools and techniques. Larger setback provisions, buffering, and screening and dedicated open space provisions can be used to screen dwelling units from roadways. Restricting the location of rural cluster development projects, establishing minimum and maximum project size, limiting development density, and regulating lot area dimensions and clustering of dwelling units ensure that development is consistent with maintaining rural character.

Conservation Subdivision



Conventional Subdivision



- Discourage retail activity except for uses that are compatible with lower density residential development such as home businesses.
- Protect the integrity of wetlands, woodlands, and other natural features located within these regions.

- Promote and encourage private woodland management practices that help maintain the rural open space/forested character as discussed in section I-F, page 50.
- Maintain existing agricultural land use as an important part of the rural and open space character.

Agricultural/Open Areas

These areas are located in the western portion of the Town. Planning for this area should provide for preservation and protection of prime or exclusive agricultural lands and for agricultural/open land residential development.

- Promote an agricultural/conservation subdivision option that would provide higher density incentives for dedicated or deed restricted open space. This would be accomplished through open space zoning provisions or rural clustering of residential units. An incentive is recommended that would allow for more parcels than the existing allowable five acre minimum in an agricultural zone per quarter/quarter (approximately 40 acres) if at least 50 percent of the original 40 acres is deed restricted for open space.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS

The future character of the Town of Spider Lake and quality of life for its residents will be strongly shaped by land use choices and decisions. This plan is intended as a guide for the individuals and Town and county government who will be faced with the land use choices and making the decisions. To move towards the vision, strategy, tactic, and goals laid out in this plan, it is essential that the plan be understood and used by residents, the Spider Lake Town Board, and the Sawyer County Board and Zoning Committee. It is also essential that the plan be treated as a living, dynamic document and reviewed and modified as needed to address changing conditions in the Town and adjacent Towns.

To implement this plan fully, the following areas of concern will all need to be addressed:

Citizen Awareness and Participation. A committee of dedicated interested citizens has developed this plan. The entire community in the Town needs to be aware of the plan, to understand it, and support it. Copies of the plan should be available to current Town residents and to new residents when they move into the Town. Also, it is recommended that periodically a Town newsletter be sent out, which could contain information on land use related issues and other topics.

Developer Awareness. Potential developers in the Town need to be aware of the plan and its intent. Creative development practices that will help preserve the Town's "northwoods" rural/residential character need to be encouraged through education and supported by regulation at the Town and county level.

Town Decision Making. It is recommended that the Town Board adopt this plan, and Town Board members need to be educated on the details of the plan. The Town Board should actively use the plan as a guide for decisions at the Town level. The Plan & Review Commission seeks input from the Town Board on land use issues requiring rezoning or conditional or special use

Town of Spider Lake Comprehensive Plan

permits. Town input is influential in these cases and input that evaluates a proposed land use in terms of the comprehensive plan is highly regarded.

Town Planning Committee. It is recommended that the Town appoint a standing planning committee, representing a cross section of the community, to review development proposals in terms of the plan. The committee would review development proposals in detail and offer constructive suggestions to help proposals serve the intent of the plan. This committee would also serve to update the plan as needed to ensure that it reflects the vision and desires of the Town's citizens.

Town Ordinance Adoption. The Town is subject to the Sawyer County Shoreland Zoning Ordinance but has adopted its own ordinances to regulate land use in the Town.

County Land Use Planning. It is essential that the Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan when prepared is not incompatible with the recommendations in the Spider Lake Land Use Plan.

Tools to Protect Land from Fragmentation

Private owners can be excellent stewards of the land, but habitat protection needs to extend beyond the lifetime of the current owners. Today landowners, non-profits, and local governments have a variety of tools to protect habitat across the landscape.

Tools for Public Conservation

Direct Purchase – Buying land and setting it aside protects unique sites and benefits recreation, but isolated nature preserves do not address fragmentation. Land acquisition remains important for critical areas, but direct purchase needs to be supplemented with other forms of land protection to connect the lands in between public lands.

Purchase of Development Rights – A PDR program takes a market approach to land protection. State or local governments can set up a program to buy the right to develop a parcel and retire that right. The landowner gets paid cash compensation for the value of the development rights and continues to live on the land as before.

Transfer of Development Rights – A technique for guiding growth away from sensitive resources and toward areas that can handle it through the transfer of development rights from one area to another.

Temporary Moratorium – A moratorium is a growth control measure that temporarily suspends development or subdivision for up to two years. Moratoria are extreme actions and can only be used to give local governments a chance to plan or prepare stronger land use regulations.

Zoning – Environmental zoning can play a critical role to prevent fragmentation. Regulations can cover a broad area relatively cheaply and quickly; however, zoning is changeable and can be revoked in the future. Zoning should be used in combination with other tools.

Tools for the Private Landowner

Private options involve the landowner and should always be used together with public tools for land protection. Private conservation gives landowners incentives to protect natural areas on their property and can offer permanent and parcel-specific protection.

Conservation Easements – Conservation easements allow landowners to protect land permanently and also maintain ownership. Easements generally restrict development, mining, and clearcutting and do not open the land to the public. Conservation easements are flexible documents tailored to unique site conditions and adapted to landowners’ goals and wishes. Extra building sites can be reserved for the landowner’s family in the future. Donations of easements also qualify landowners for an income tax deduction and may lower property and estate taxes as well. Conservation easements protect land “in perpetuity”. The restrictions apply to all future owners and a designated land trust monitors and enforces the terms of the easement.

Land Management Contracts – Tax incentive-based land management contracts, like Wisconsin’s Managed Forest Law, offer important temporary protection. These 15, 25 and even 50-year contracts protect forest land and open space from development and subdivision. The contracts “run with the land” and apply to future landowners until the term expires. Land management contracts delay development and shift it away from prime habitat for now.

Conservation Buyers – A conservation buyer is any private buyer interested in owning natural areas for hiking, bird watching, hunting, fishing, or other quiet enjoyment. The conservation buyer provides funds to purchase a property and typically accepts placing a conservation easement on the land. Conservation buyers also act as stewards of the property. Locating potential buyers can be difficult, but a conservation-minded real estate broker can help match buyers with ecologically sensitive land.

Bargain-sales, Donations and Bequests – Landowners can donate property during their lifetime or leave the property for conservation by will. A bargain-sale is another popular option since it provides the landowner with direct income and a tax deduction as a charitable gift for the amount of the discount, if the sale is made to the government or to a qualified non-profit group. A bargain-sale makes the land more affordable, thus making it more likely to be protected.

Reserved Life Estates – A reserved life estate allows private landowners to donate their land but still live on it. The land belongs to the conservation organization, but landowners reserve the right to live on the property for the rest of their lifetime and receive tax benefits from the land donation.

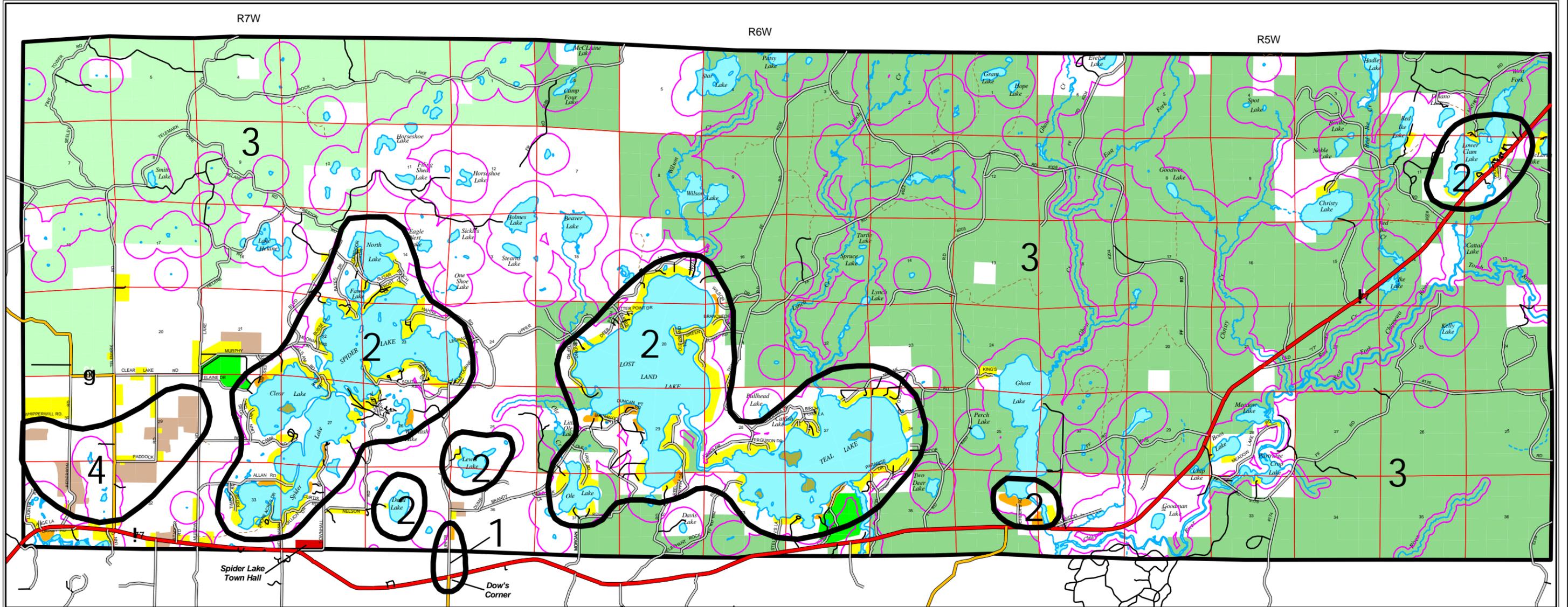
RECOMMENDED TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE ACTIONS

This document and its recommendations along with the Generalized Future Land Use Map (Map 9.1) are intended to assist local officials and Town residents in land development and management issues. Foremost, its purpose is to provide a framework for updating or modifying the Town's zoning ordinance and the zoning district map and direct growth to appropriate areas within the Town.

This plan should be reviewed periodically (at least every five years) in order to maintain its usefulness as a "current" document and provides the Town Board with a statutory basis for Town development policy(s). Following current Wisconsin State Statutes regarding 66.1001, a major plan update is required every ten (10) years and must follow specific public review procedures as set forth within 66.1001. The following steps are suggested as to how the Town should now begin to proceed in order to carry out this plan:

- Adopt the accompanying comprehensive plan and its recommendations recognizing the visions, strategy, tactic, and goals statements as overriding planning guidelines.
- Authorize the development and publication of other plan related documents including a shoreland management guide, forestry development guide, and a long-range educational plan.
- Continue the full codification of all land use related ordinances and regulations.
- Coordinate Town planning activities with those of adjoining Towns.
- Monitor state, federal, and locally approved plans for projects such as forest service plan, and the county forest ten-year plan, and participate to the extent necessary to ensure consistency with a Sawyer County Comprehensive Plan when prepared.
- Town Board should provide opportunity for all land owners to obtain a copy of the Plan.

Town of Spider Lake Generalized Land Use Plan Map



Scale
1:74,000

Generalized Land Use Plan Map

1. Retail Service Area
2. Shoreland Residential
3. Rural Forested / Open Space
4. Agricultural / Open Areas

Legend

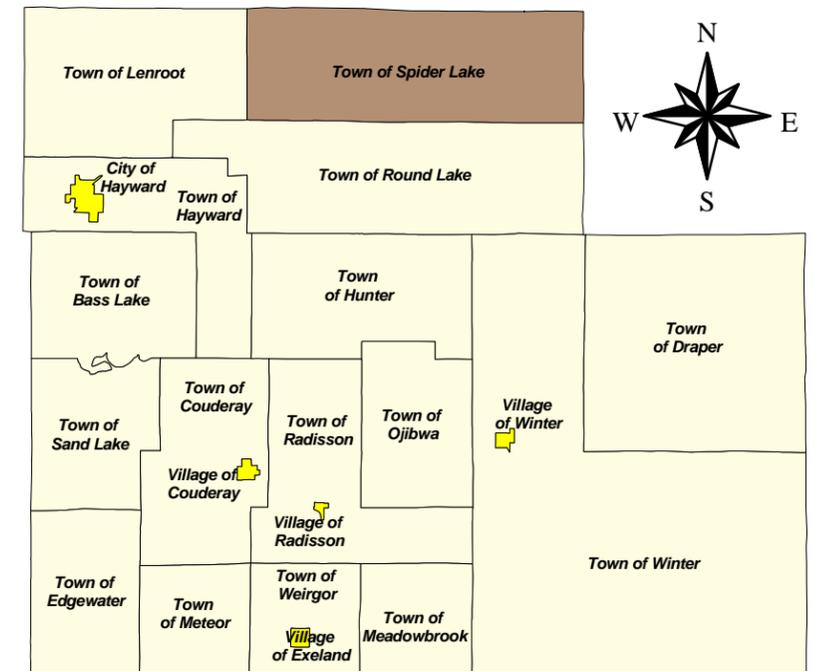
- State Highway
- County Road
- Town Road
- Other
- Lake
- River or Stream
- Intermittent
- 1000 ft Buffer of Lakes and 300 ft Buffer of Streams.

Existing Land Use

- Residential
- Golf Course
- Resort / Retail
- Government
- Agricultural
- Forestry

Public Ownership

- National Forest
- County Forest
- State Land



APPENDICES

**This has been supplied by Northwest Regional Planning Commission
as an example to the town and can be used for future reference.**

**AN ORDINANCE REGULATING WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
FACILITIES IN THE TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE**

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has issued wireless communication licenses for personal communications services and other wireless technologies in order for those license holders to provide wireless services throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, the growing demand from citizens and businesses for new wireless communications services has produced an increased need for the installations of wireless communication facilities; and

WHEREAS, the location, siting, design and construction of wireless communication facilities can have adverse impacts on celestial observation and the surrounding area;

NOW, THEREFORE, to accommodate the communication needs of residents and businesses while protecting health, safety, and welfare, to minimize adverse visual effects of wireless facilities through careful design and siting standards, to avoid potential hazards or damage to adjacent properties from tower failure through structural standards and setback requirements, to maximize the use of existing and approved towers and structures for new wireless communications antennas, and to reduce the number of towers needed to serve the area, the Spider Lake Town Board do ordain as follows:

DEFINITIONS:

- 1) **Alternative tower structure.** Any structure not specifically designed or intended for the placement of antennas and wireless communication equipment.
- 2) **Antenna.** Any device or equipment used for the transmission or reception of electromagnetic waves, which may include omni-directional antenna (rod), directional antenna (panel) or parabolic antenna (disc).
- 3) **Collocation.** The location of more than one antenna or set of antennas on the same tower structure.
- 4) **FAA.** Federal Aviation Administration.
- 5) **FCC.** Federal Communications Commission.
- 6) **Height.** The distance measured from ground level to the highest point on a tower or structure, including any attachments.

- 7) **Tower.** Any structure that is designed and constructed primarily for the purpose of supporting one or more antennas, including guy towers, monopole towers and self-supporting lattice towers. The term includes radio and television transmission towers, microwave towers, common-carrier towers, cellular telephone towers, alternative tower structures and the like.
- 8) **Tower accessory structure.** Any structure located at the base of a tower for housing base receiving or transmitting equipment.
- 9) **Wireless Communications.** Any personal wireless services as defined in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, including FCC licensed commercial wireless telecommunications services such as cellular, personal communication services (PCS), specialized mobile radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobile radio (ESMR), paging and similar services that currently exist or may be developed.

APPLICABILITY

- 1) **Preexisting Towers and Antennas.** Any tower or antenna for which a permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall not be required to meet the requirements of this ordinance, however any addition or change to a preexisting tower or antenna shall comply with all applicable requirements of this ordinance.
- 2) **AMATEUR RADIO; RECEIVE ONLY ANTENNAS.** This ordinance shall not govern the installation of any tower or antenna that is owned and/or operated by a federally licensed amateur radio operator or is used exclusively for receive-only antennas.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 1) All towers and antennas shall comply with all FCC and FAA rules, regulations and standards. If such standards and regulations are changed, then the owners of the towers and antennas governed by this ordinance shall bring such tower and antennas into compliance with such revised standards and regulations within six (6) months of the effective date of such standards and regulations, unless a more stringent compliance schedule is mandated by the controlling federal agency. Failure to bring towers and antennas into compliance with such revised standards and regulations shall constitute grounds for the removal of the tower or antenna at the owner's expense.
- 2) Design and installation of all towers shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications. Plans shall be approved and certified by a registered professional engineer.
- 3) Installation of all towers and antennas shall comply with all applicable state and local building and electrical codes.

- 4) For leased sites, written authorization for siting the wireless communication facilities from the property owner must be provided.
- 5) All towers and antennas must be adequately insured for injury and property damage.
- 6) All unused towers and antennas must be removed within 12 months of cessation of operation or use, unless the Spider Lake Town Board provides a written exemption. After the facilities are removed, the site shall be restored to its original or an improved condition, and anchoring elements shall be removed from the ground to within 8 feet of ground level. If removal and/or restoration is not completed, the Town of Spider Lake is authorized to cause the complete removal and site restoration and the cost shall be assessed against the property as a special assessment.
- 7) When applicable, proposals to erect new towers and antennas shall be accompanied by any required state or local agency license or application for such license.
- 8) Only one tower is permitted on a parcel of land. Additional towers may be permitted with a special exception permit if the additional tower is located within 200 feet of the existing tower and all other requirements of this ordinance are met.
- 9) The monopole design is the preferred tower structure. Use of guy or lattice towers must be justified on the basis of collocation opportunities or specific structural requirements.
- 10) The construction or installation of any wireless communication facilities or related equipment requires a building permit from the Town of Spider Lake prior to beginning installation or construction.

PROHIBITIONS

- 1) No tower shall be over _____ feet in height.
- 2) No tower or antenna may be installed on a parcel within a subdivision created for residential purposes.
- 3) No advertising message or sign shall be affixed to any tower or antenna.
- 4) Towers and antennas shall not be artificially illuminated unless required by FCC or FAA regulations.
- 5) No part of any tower or antenna shall extend across or over any right-of-way, public street, highway, sidewalk, or property line.
- 6) All visible light emitting devices shall be prohibited from being used on any tower at any time with the exception of the requirements by the FCC or FAA for safety purposes.

- 7) Whenever any tower is required to have flashing type lighting or illumination, the use of red flashing lights shall be required during the night time hours as opposed to white strobe lights unless otherwise federally mandated.

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- 1) Tower structures shall be setback from the nearest property line a distance equal to the height of the tower plus the distance of any attachments extending above or beyond the tower. This setback may be reduced to 75 percent of the combined height of the tower plus any attachments if the applicant submits an engineering report from a registered professional engineer that certifies that the tower is designed and engineered to collapse upon failure within the distance from the highest point of the structure to the property line.
- 2) Towers shall not be located within 500 feet of any residence other than the residence on the parcel on which the tower is to be located.
- 3) New towers shall be designed structurally and electrically to accommodate the applicant's antennas and comparable antennas for at least two (2) additional users if the tower is 130 feet or more in height. Towers must also be designed to allow for future rearrangement of antennas on the tower and accept antennas mounted at different heights.

SCREENING AND LANDSCAPING

The tower location shall provide for the maximum amount of screening of the facilities. The site shall be landscaped with a buffer of plant materials that effectively screens the view of all tower accessory structures, equipment and improvements at ground level from adjacent properties. The standard buffer shall consist of a landscaped strip at least 4 feet wide outside the perimeter of the area where tower accessory structures and equipment are located at ground level. In locations where the visual impact of the tower would be minimal the landscaping requirement may be reduced or waived by the governing authority. Existing mature vegetation and natural landforms on the site shall be preserved to the maximum extent possible.

Security Fencing and Lighting

- a) All towers shall be reasonably protected against unauthorized access. The bottom of the tower from ground level to 12 feet above ground shall be designed to preclude unauthorized climbing and shall be enclosed with a minimum of 6 feet high chain link fence with a locked gate.
- b) Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment is permitted, as long as it is down shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site.

Color and Materials

- a) All towers and antennas shall use building materials, colors, textures, screening and landscaping that blend the facilities with the surrounding natural features and built

environment to the greatest extent possible. The tower shall be painted light blue or other color that is demonstrated to minimal visibility.

- b) All metal towers shall be constructed or treated with corrosion resistant material.

Parking and Access

Adequate parking spaces shall be provided on each site so that parking on public road right-of-way will not be necessary. The governing authority may require additional parking if the minimum parking proves to be inadequate. A gated, all-weather driveway must provide access.

COLLOCATION/SHARING OF FACILITIES

No new tower shall be permitted unless the applicant demonstrates to the reasonable satisfaction of the governing authority that no existing tower or structure can accommodate the applicant's proposed antenna. Supporting evidence may consist of any of the following conditions:

- 1) No existing towers or structures are located within the geographic area required to meet the applicant's engineering requirements.
- 2) Existing towers or structures are not of sufficient height to meet the applicant's engineering requirements.
- 3) Existing towers or structures do not have sufficient structural strength to support applicant's proposed antenna and related equipment.
- 4) The applicant's proposed system would cause electromagnetic interference with the system on the existing tower or structure, or the system on the existing tower or structure would cause interference with the applicant's proposed system.
- 5) The fees, cost, or contractual provisions required by the owner to share an existing tower or structure or to adapt an existing tower or structure for sharing are unreasonable. Costs exceeding new tower development are considered unreasonable.
- 6) The applicant demonstrates that there are other limiting factors that render existing towers or structures unsuitable.

APPLICATIONS

All applications for building permits for new wireless communication facilities shall include the following information:

- 1) A report from a registered professional engineer and other professionals which:
 - a) describes the tower height and design, including a cross section and elevation;

- b) certifies the facility's compliance with structural and electrical standards;
 - c) describes the tower's capacity, including the potential number and type of antennas that it can accommodate;
 - d) describes the lighting to be placed on the tower of required by the FCC or FAA;
 - e) certifies that the facilities will not cause destructive interference with previously established public safety communications system;
 - f) describes how the requirements and standards of these ordinances will be met by the proposed facilities.
- 2) Each application shall include a facility plan. The Town of Spider Lake will maintain an inventory of all existing and proposed wireless communication site installations, and all providers shall provide the following information in each plan. The plan must be updated with each submittal as necessary.
 - 3) Written description of the type of consumer services each provider will provide to its customers (cellular, PCS, SMR, ESMR, paging or other anticipated wireless communication services).
 - 4) Provide a list of all existing sites, existing sites to be upgraded or replaced, and proposed cell sites within the county for these services to be provided by the provider.
 - 5) Provide a map of the County that shows the geographic service areas of the existing and proposed cell sites.

LAND OWNER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Written acknowledgement by the landowner of a leased site that he/she will abide by all applicable terms and conditions of the building permit including the restoration and reclamation requirements of this ordinance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

- 1) The Town of Spider Lake may at its discretion require visual impact demonstrations, including mock-ups and/or photo montages; screening and painting plans; network maps; alternative site analysis; lists of other nearby wireless communication facilities; or facility design alternatives for the proposed facilities.
- 2) The Town of Spider Lake may employ on its behalf, an independent technical expert to review technical materials submitted by the applicant or to prepare any technical materials required but not submitted by the applicant. The applicant shall pay the costs of such review and/or independent analysis.
- 3) Any information of an engineering nature that the applicant submits, whether civil, mechanical, or electrical shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer.

EXISTING TOWER / NEW ANTENNA

Applications for a building permit to add a new antenna to an existing tower or structure shall be exempt from the requirements under heading APPLICATIONS, items 1, 2, and 3 of subsection (b) inclusive.

ALTERNATIVE TOWER STRUCTURE

- 1) If an antenna is installed on an alternative tower structure, the antenna and supporting electrical and mechanical equipment must be of a neutral color that is identical to, or closely compatible with, the color of the supporting structure so as to make the antenna and related equipment as visually unobtrusive as possible.
- 2) If equipment is to be installed on an alternative tower structure, applicant shall furnish a report from a professional engineer certifying the proposed alternative tower structure to be suitable for applicant's equipment and intended use. Suitable shall be understood to include, but not be limited to, structural integrity and human safety concerns.

This ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption by the Spider Lake Town Board of Supervisors and publication.

SPIDER LAKE SIGN DESIGN STANDARDS

The purpose of these sign design standards is to establish guidelines for regulating the placement, maintenance size and visual character of signs in the Town of Spider Lake, which are visible from public roadways or navigable waterways.

1. GENERAL SIGN REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1 Unless specified otherwise in this ordinance, any sign, new or preexisting in the Town of Spider Lake shall, within 120 days of the adoption of this ordinance, require a permit, comply with permit requirements including an annual fee and permit. All signs will display a permit sticker. Any sign that does not have a permit will be removed immediately.
- a) Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) regulated signs deemed illegal at the time of this ordinance being enacted will not be issued a permit and shall be removed within 90 days of enactment of this ordinance.
 - b) Upon the effective date of this ordinance, any existing sign or sign structure used for business advertising purposes in the Town of Spider Lake and considered legal by DOT standards, that does not fully comply with the standards set forth in the Town of Spider Lake Sign Ordinance, shall be deemed "legal non-conforming."
 - Illegal Signs: Sign must be removed immediately
 - Legal Non-Conforming Signs: Permit required, but the sign is “grand fathered” with five years to meet Town of Spider Lake sign standards
 - Conforming Signs: Permit required
 - Upon the adoption of this ordinance, no legal non-conforming sign may be enlarged or replaced without a new sign permit, approved under the requirements of this ordinance.
 - If any legal non-conforming sign deteriorates or is damaged to the point that 50 percent or more of the original sign is in need of replacement, the sign will be considered not in compliance of the ordinance and removed.
 - c) Signs shall be required to comply with all standards set forth in this ordinance no later than 5 years from the date this ordinance is adopted.
 - d) A sliding fee scale will be established for these four classes of signs:
 1. Way finding for Town of Spider Lake businesses and residences (see 2 on B-4)
 2. Way finding for non-Town of Spider Lake businesses and residences
 3. Off premise for businesses located within the Town of Spider Lake

4. Off premise advertising signs for businesses located outside the Town of Spider Lake

On premise exterior advertising signs will require a permit, but it will be issued free of charge.

- e) The Town of Spider Lake will issue permits according to this schedule:
1. Initial Sign Approval: Prior to erection of any sign, the permittee shall provide the Town with a completed sign permit and permit fees.
 - *If the front and reverse side of a sign displays information or if it is a V-shaped sign, it will be considered two signs.*
 2. Final Approval: Upon finding that the erected sign meets all of the requirements of this ordinance, the Town of Spider Lake shall issue the final sign approval and issue a permit sticker to the permittee within 30 days which will be affixed to the sign.
 3. Town will maintain a photo file of approved signs.
- f) Signs not in compliance with this ordinance shall be subject to removal at the owner's expense.
- g) Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof shall forfeit a penalty as established by the Town of Spider Lake.
- h) Any provision of this ordinance that creates an undue hardship may be appealed within 30 days of adoption of this ordinance to the Spider Lake Town Board.
- 1.2 Any change in a business or transfer in ownership will require existing signs be issued a new permit under this ordinance.
- 1.3 All signs are required to be kept in good repair and maintain a neat appearance.
- Routine maintenance to an existing sign is allowed without a permit as long as there are no changes to the sign's original design as specified in the sign permit. Any changes, beyond routine maintenance, to an existing sign must be made compliant with this ordinance and will require that the sign is re-permitted or the sign will be considered illegal and removed either by the owner or the Town of Spider Lake with the owner being billed.
- 1.4 Earthtoned colors for sign backgrounds are required on all off premise signs. Fluorescent colors, blaze orange, glitter, sparkles, or flashing lights, beacons, or reflective materials for the sign background, lettering, and/or trim are prohibited. Lettering may be of any other color except as noted above.

1.5 Externally lit off-premise and on-premise signs are permissible where the source of light is designed and located in a manner that shields direct view of the light source from a highway driver and it is shielded above from illuminating the night sky. This can be accomplished by using hoods (on or around the light), landscaping that shields the light source, or light placement that directs illumination onto the sign only.

1.6 No part of a sign or sign structure shall exceed 10 feet above the ground's surface.

1.7 The sign structures are the posts, poles, or materials used to support a sign. Sign structures must be a solid earthtone color or constructed of natural materials such as logs, stone, wood. Barber-poled striped, non-earthtone colored, and/or reflective materials or advertising used on supports are not permitted.

- *No more than one sign, incorporating a maximum of two sign faces, may be erected for each sign structure.*

➤ Exception: Way-finding signs: more than two way-finding sign faces are permitted per each way-finding sign structure.

- *"V-shaped" sign structures, where a maximum of two signs is erected at a single location on two structures are permitted as long as the angle between the two structures does not exceed 90 degrees. V-shaped signs shall be counted as two signs with a total of two sign faces.*

1.8 Prohibited signs in the Town of Spider Lake include:

- a) Roof signs that are placed upon, project from, or are erected above the eaves of the roof or incorporated into the roof itself.
- b) Billboards defined as by any sign or aggregate of signs sharing the same sign face whose dimension is greater than 32 sq. ft. in size.
- c) "Advertising vehicles or trailers" (where a vehicle is used as an advertising display) parked on the public right-of-way (ROW) or on private property as to be seen from the public ROW.
- d) Posting of bills, posters, placards, and circulars within the public ROW or on public property.
- e) Signs which all or parts thereof revolve, flash, blink, or incorporate moving or rotating lights.
- f) Lights, or other illuminated devices, producing any type of motion.
- g) Resemble traffic signs.

h) Block vision.

1.9 Sign structures may not be erected in the right-of-way nor any closer than 33 ft. from a roadway centerline whichever is greater.

1.10 Franchise signs are permitted as long as the requirements of this sign ordinance are met.

1.11 A sign will be considered abandoned and subject to removal, 90 days after the adoption of this ordinance, if it:

a) Advertises a business that has ceased operation for a period of one year.

b) The sign's advertising space remains vacant of an advertising message for a period of one year.

c) Signs that have not obtained a permit according to the requirements of this ordinance.

1.12 The posting of any sign to a tree or the use of a tree as a signpost is prohibited.

➤ Exception: "No trespassing signs", "closed area", "game farm", or "tree farm" signs which are in conformity with Wisconsin Statutes.

1.13 All types of ice fishing shelters used on any lake in the Town of Spider Lake are prohibited from displaying any information other than the mandatory minimum required by the Department of Natural Resources.

2. WAY-FINDING SIGNS

Are defined as signs used only for finding direction to a business or residence.

Way-finding signs may not include advertising, but may include a business logo.

2.1 Way-finding signs, with the exception of recreation trail way-finding signs, must be the white arrow type sign and must be 6" high and 4' long.

2.2 Way-finding signs, located on roads other than state or federal highways, are permitted for both businesses and private residences.

2.3 Way-finding signs may only be erected at intersections of state, county and/or town roads. A business will be allowed a maximum of one sign for each direction of travel at each intersection. White arrow signs will be grouped into sign assemblies that arrange signs from the top of the mounting posts to the bottom.

2.4 Illumination or the use of reflectors, reflective tape, or paint on way-finding signs is not permitted

- 2.6 Recreational Trail Way-finding signs, used on snowmobile trails or other recreational trails, must conform to state trail marker standards, but are not to exceed 6" x 24" in size. (See Appendix B for snowmobile trail marker standards). No Town permit is required for these signs.

3. OFF PREMISES ADVERTISING SIGNS

Are defined as advertising signs located outside the contiguous parcel of land that is owned by the business it advertises.

- 3.1 A maximum of two (2) off-premise permanent signs, advertising products or services is permitted for each business establishment.
- 3.2 Off-premise advertising sign structures must be spaced at least 300 feet from any other sign, except for on-premises, way-finding, or official signs, located on either side of the highway.
- 3.3 Each off premise advertising sign may have an advertising space no greater than 32 sq. feet in aggregate, including the border and trim, but exclusive of supports. Only two sign faces are permitted per sign structure.
- *Multiple smaller signs may be incorporated within a single sign face but will be subject to the 32 sq. ft. maximum sq. footage requirements. Neither the length nor the width of any off-premise sign shall exceed 8 ft.*

4. ON PREMISE SIGNS

Are defined as those signs located on the principal site where the business activity specified on the sign is normally conducted. Two on-premise signs are allowed per business property.

- 4.1 Sign permits for on-premise exterior advertising signs are required but shall be issued free of charge.
- Exception: "Occupational Signs" denoting only the name and profession of an occupant in a dwelling, commercial building, or institutional building and "Business Directory" signs that only list the services, hours of operation, or menus offered within a building shall not be required to obtain a permit provided that they are no more than 2 square feet in size and located in such a manner to be visible from the nearest public right-of-way.
- 4.2 Floodlighting a building, where floodlights are used to up-light the exterior walls, is not permitted (See Appendix E).

4.3 Fluorescent colors, blaze orange, glitter, sparkles, flashing lights, or beacons are not permitted. Reflective materials for sign background or trim is permitted.

- *The use of earthtoned colors for on-premise signs is strongly encouraged.*

4.4 Internally Illuminated Signs

- a) A maximum of three internally illuminated sign faces are allowed per business and must be located on the business's primary premise.
- b) May not be erected with the primary intent of being directed at the users of any navigable waterway
 - Exception: Two unlighted signs of less than 10 square feet may be erected to advertise the name and services of that business.
- c) The background color for all internally illuminated signs must be earthtoned. White is not permitted as a background color.

4.5 Internally illuminated vending machines, arcade machines, mechanical rides, and mechanical amusement devices shall not be viewable from the public right-of-way or a navigable waterway.

4.6 Neon Signs: Are encouraged as on-premise advertising signs as long as the neon sign complies with requirements of this ordinance.

- Exception: Neon, externally illuminated, or non-illuminated signs that state the following messages: "No Vacancy", "Vacancy", "Closed", and "Open", "Immediate Seating", are not considered an advertising sign and are not subject to on-premise advertising sign requirements as long as the sign does not exceed 3 square feet.

5. TEMPORARY SIGNS

Signs that comply with the following requirements, shall not require a sign permit.

- 5.1 Special Event Signs: That advertise a one time per year event, campaign, or activity that will occur within 30 days of the sign being erected must be removed within one week of the completion of the activity they are promoting.
- 5.2 Job-site Construction Site Signs: Denoting owners, occupants, architect, engineer, or contractors of improvements under construction must be located on the job site and may be limited to one and not exceed 8 sq. ft. in size. They must be removed upon completion of the construction. Construction signs for other than residential shall not exceed 32 sq. ft.

- 5.3 Real Estate Signs: Are not to exceed 8 sq. ft. in area which advertises the sale, rental, or lease of the premises upon which the said signs are temporarily located.
- 5.4 Political Signs: Signs conveying a political message for a public election or a referendum sign shall not exceed 16 sq. ft. in size and will be removed with seven (7) days following the election or referendum. Signs shall not be installed more than 30 days prior to the event.
- 5.5 Banners, Bunting or Flagging: May be displayed on the exterior of a commercial or public building two weeks prior to and one week after a commercial business's official grand opening or a recognized community event. Banners and signs furnished by beer wholesalers to Class B licensees are prohibited by Wisconsin State Statutes 125.33 (1) and (2) from being displayed outside of these businesses.
- Exception: Protective flagging for septic systems and other areas that requires marking for reasons of health, safety, or general welfare is exempt.
- 5.6 Circulars, Political Advertisements, Special Event Notices: The posting of circulars, political advertisements, special event promotions, placards on trees, traffic sign posts, and utility poles and way-finding signs are prohibited. The person(s) erecting these signs must provide their own post and remove this type of sign within seven (7) days of the completion of the event it promotes. Signs shall not be installed more than 30 days prior to the event.
- * A time limit of ____ days before installation shall apply.

NAMES OF OWNERS AND LOCATIONS OF
ON-PREMISE ADVERTISING SIGNS & DATE

Table 1. PERMITTED ON-PREMISE SIGNS

	<u>FREE STANDING</u>	<u>PROJECTING</u>	<u>WALL</u>	<u>ILLUMINATED CANOPY</u>
Total # Permitted Per Business Premise	2 signs, each with 2 sign faces	1 sign with 2 faces	1 sign with 1 face	No limit as long as sq. footage of advertising on all canopies does not exceed 16 sq. ft.
Total Max. Sq. Ft. (per sign face)	32 sq. ft.	16 sq. ft.	10% of the building face on which it is mounted or a maximum of 200 sq. ft. whichever is less.	
Max. Height	20 ft.	20 ft. from mean centerline street grade	Below eave and/or parapet	8 ft. minimum height above public/pedestrian ROW
Color	The use of fluorescent colors, blaze orange, glitter, sparkle, flashing lights, beacons, or reflective materials for on-premise advertising sign background, lettering, or trim are prohibited. The use of earthtoned colors is strongly encouraged.			
Lighting	Internally lit signs may be free standing, projecting, wall or canopy signs. Of the total allowable on-premise signs allowed, a maximum of 3 sign faces, not to exceed 32 sq. ft. may be internally lit. White is not permitted as a background color for internally lit signs or internally lit canopies. Neon signs are encouraged as either free standing, projecting, wall signs as long as they fall within the requirements for those signs. Exterior building silhouette lighting is only permitted in neon lighting and may only be applied to the building eaves.			

DEFINITIONS & ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Free Standing Signs:** Are signs not attached to a building. They may be anchored to the ground using natural materials or attached to a pole(s). Wheeled or “portable” signs are considered freestanding signs.
- Projecting Signs:** Are signs that are fastened to, suspended from, or supported by structures from the building and located perpendicular or at an angle to the building. In addition to the requirements above, projecting signs shall not:
- Exceed into any public right-of-way
 - Be located less than 10 feet from all side lots
 - Exceed a height of 10 feet from the mean centerline street grade
 - Be less than 10 feet above the sidewalk nor 15 feet above a driveway or alley
- Wall Signs:** Are signs attached flat against the exterior wall of a building and do not extend more than 6 inches outside the building’s wall surface or are painted directly on the wall surface. Wall signs that are mounted on a corner of a building, and attached to two sides of that building, may only be as large as 10% of one of the two facades on which it is mounted up to a maximum of 200 sq. ft. whichever is less.
- Canopies:** Translucent canopies attached to a building’s facade, if internally lit, will be considered an on-premise advertising sign.

NAVIGABLE WATERS IN THE TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE
(Refer to relevant Town and County Ordinances)

Historical Perspective

The water laws of Wisconsin are based on the State Constitution. The Constitution established the “public trust doctrine”, which maintains that all navigable water is held in trust by the state for the public.

Natural Lakes

The beds of natural lakes are owned by the state and held in trust for the public. Owners of adjoining upland have title to the land above the ordinary high watermark and a qualified right in the exposed lakebed in front of their property.

Rivers and Streams

On rivers and streams, the owners of the adjoining upland owns the streambed to the center thereof, but their right to use the stream is subject to regulation.

Navigability

Any lake or stream or other body of water that is navigable in fact is open to any member of the public for purposes of navigation, including boating, swimming, hunting, fishing, or other recreational purposes. In exercising such rights, the public may not trespass upon private property. Waters are navigable in fact under the law if, for example, the smallest recreational craft can be floated on a regularly recurring basis from year to year.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)

Is the point on the bank or shore where the water is present often enough so that the lake or streambed begins to look different from the upland. Specifically, the OHWM is the point on the bank or shore up to which the water, by its presence, wave action or flow, leaves a distinct mark on the shore or bank. The mark may be indicated by erosion, destruction of or change in vegetation or other easily recognizable characteristics.

Shoreland and Flood Plain Zoning Ordinance

Section 59.971, Wisconsin Statutes, requires counties to adopt and administer regulations to control development along the shorelands within 1,000 feet of a navigable lake, pond or flowage, or within 300 feet of a river or navigable stream or to the landward side of the flood plain whichever is greater. Section 87.30, Wisconsin Statutes, also requires counties to adopt and administer regulations to control development in flood plains. Shoreland and flood plain zoning ordinances adopted by some counties govern: Permitted use of shorelands, flood plains, and wetlands; lot size; setbacks of buildings and structures from navigable waters; tree and shrub cutting along shorelands; and location and size of waste disposal systems. County zoning administrators should be contacted in the county in which the contemplated work will be completed.

**EXTENT OF SHORELAND ZONE FOR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF WATERWAYS
IN THE TOWN OF SPIDER LAKE**

<u>Waterway</u>	<u>Navigability</u>	<u>Extent of Shoreland</u>
Artificial non agricultural ponds		
Pond and its connection to navigable waters are navigable in fact.	Public and navigable	1,000 feet
Pond constructed prior to 1963 revision of s.30.19, Stats., and with no connection or a non navigable connection to navigable waters.	Not navigable and private (unless work since 1963 required s.30.19 permit)	None (1,000' if work required s.30.19 permit)
Pond not connected to and greater than 500' from the OHWM of navigable waters.	Not navigable and private	None
Pond constructed since 1963 and within 500' of OHWM or ultimately connected to navigable waters.	Public and navigable	1,000 feet
Artificial agricultural ponds	Private	None
Natural lakes and ponds with a defined bed and navigable in fact	Public and navigable	1,000 feet
Inner Harbors, turning basins, waterways, slips, and canals created by a municipality under s.30.10, Stats.	Public and navigable	300' or floodplain limit
Flowage created by dam on a non navigable stream	Not navigable and private (unless authorized by s.30.19)	None (1,000' if authorized by s.30.19)
Flowage created by dam on a navigable stream	Public and navigable	1,000 feet (upstream - extent of flowage is determined at level pool and normal flow)
Natural, navigable stream (defined bed, direction of flow and navigable in fact)	Public and navigable	300 feet or floodplain limit
Non navigable streams	Not navigable and private	None
Agricultural drainage ditch with navigable stream history	Public and navigable	300 feet or floodplain limit

<u>Waterway</u>	<u>Navigability</u>	<u>Extent of Shoreland</u>
Agricultural drainage ditches that were not navigable streams before ditching and adjacent lands maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.	Not navigable	None (s.144.26(2m) Stats.)
Nonagricultural ditch or channel constructed since 1963 revision of s.30.19, Stats., and ultimately connected to navigable waters	Public and navigable	Same as water to which connected
Navigable waterways enclosed pursuant to s.30.196, Stats.	Public and navigable	Same as water to which connected
Navigable sloughs (differentiate from oxbow lakes and ponds on a case by case basis)	Public and navigable	300 feet or floodplain limit

NOTE: Private waterways may become public if the public acquires rights to the waterway by prescription. To do this, members of the general public must use a private waterway without the owner's permission in an "open and notorious" manner for an uninterrupted 20-year period.

LAKE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The Sawyer County Lakes Classification System is based on a combination of natural and man made factors that determine lake vulnerability or environmental sensitivity.

The classification system incorporates only information that is uniformly available for all lakes. Because biological and chemical information is not uniformly available for all of the lakes in Sawyer County, these criteria have not been used in the classification system.

Environmental Factors Contributing to Lake Vulnerability

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 Sawyer County, 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. All of the lake chains that drain into the Namakagon, Couderay, and Chippewa Rivers are examples of drainage lakes. 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 (SE)	1
Spring Lake (SP)	2
Drainage Lake (DG)	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 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

Critical Values

Critical "cut off" values for the classification criteria were determined by statistical analysis.

Development Density

Cutoffs were determined by a frequency distribution which listed, in order, the average development density values for lakes based on linial feet of shoreline per structure. This list was then plotted and the frequency curve analyzed for natural breaks. By comparing these breaks with existing development patterns, the following limits for the three lake classes were determined:

Classification	Development Density Feet per Structure*
1) General development	300' and less
2) Recreational development	301' to 600'
3) Natural environment	600' and greater

* a structure is determined to be any building with an emergency fire number assigned to it.

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)	2
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

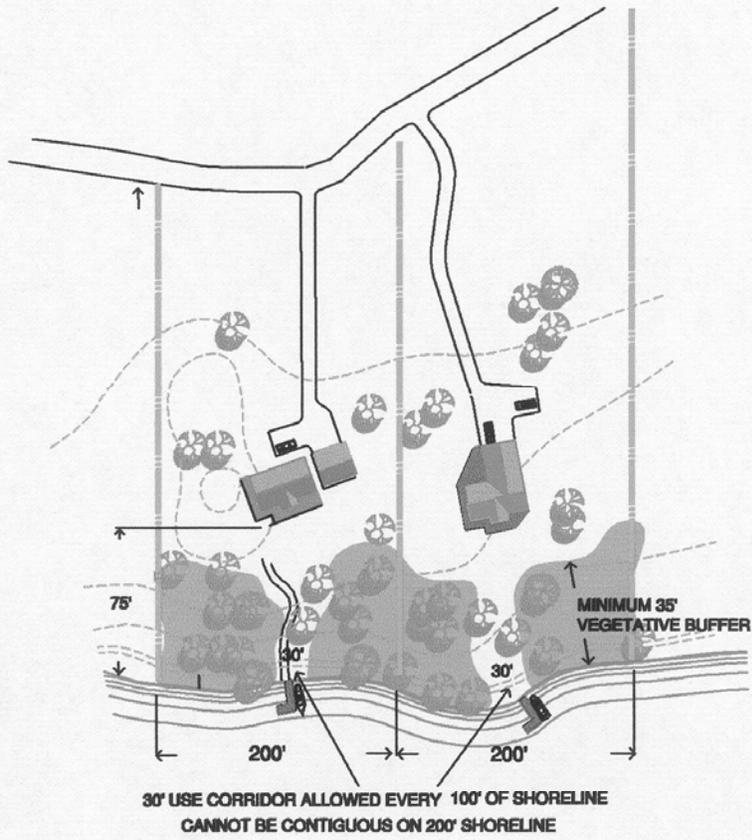
Shoreline Development Density Factor	Scoring
NS (No Structure with address)	0
Greater than 601 ft. per structure	1
301-600 ft. per structure	2
Less than 300 ft. per structure	3

Overall Vulnerability Ranking

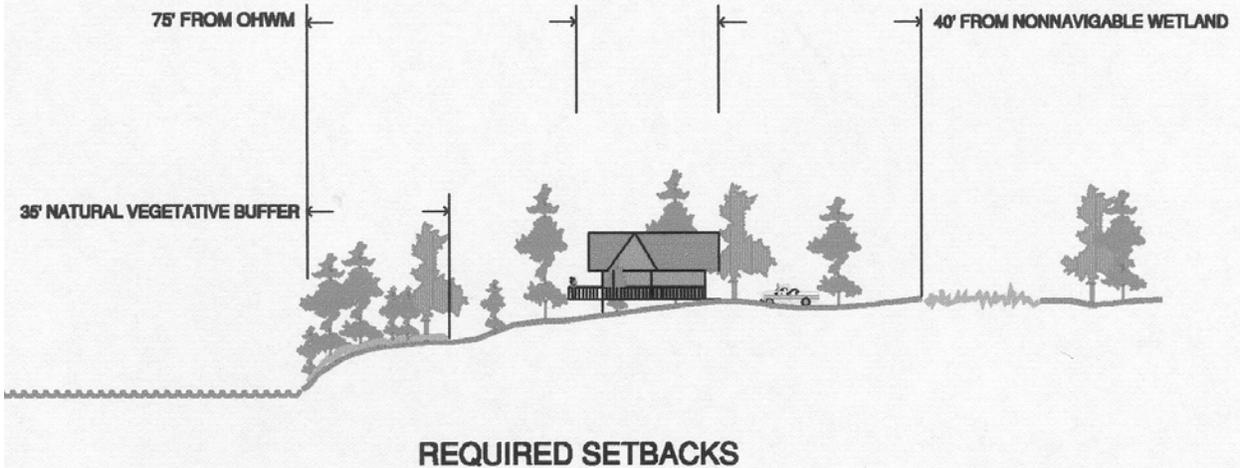
Total score 13 or over
 Total score 10 to 12
 Total score 9 or less

Lake Classification

Class 1 - General Development
 Class 2 - Recreational Development
 Class 3 - Natural Environment



**EXAMPLE OF
LAKE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**



Name	Location Sec. T-N R-E	Surface Acres	Score	Maximum Depth	Score	Miles of Shoreline	Miles of Public Shoreline	Percent of Private Shoreline	S.D.F.	Score	D/SP/S	Score	Feet/ Structure	Score	Watershed Area	Score	Vulnerability Score	Vulnerability Class
Beaver	18 42 6	60.0	2	9	1	1.54	0	100	1.23	3	S	1	NS		0.58	1	8	3
Boos	28 42 5	37.2	1	16	1	0.98	0	100	1.15	3	S	1	1,700	1	1.02	2	9	3
Bullhead	28 42 6	7.9	1	19	1	0.45	0	100	1.14	3	S	1	NS		0.06	1	7	3
Camp Four	6 42 6	16.0	1	22	2	0.95	0.95	0	1.70	2	S	1	NS		0.07	1	7	3
Camp Smith	8 42 7	8.2	1	31	2	0.50	0.5	0	1.25	3	S	1	NS		0.09	1	8	3
Catfish	27 42 6	5.4	1	12	1	0.47	0	100	1.44	3	S	1	NS		0.22	1	7	3
Cattail	14 42 5	22.5	1	3	1	7.20	0.8	89	3.20	1	D	3	5,540	1	22.34	3	10	2
Christy	10 42 5	93.1	2	7	1	1.94	0.96	51	1.32	3	S	1	10,000	1	0.14	1	9	3
Davis	32 42 6	5.7	1	17	1	0.36	0	100	1.08	3	S	1	2,100	1	0.09	1	8	3
Dead	35 42 7	42.3	1	26	2	1.02	0	100	1.12	3	S	1	5,280	1	0.4	1	9	3
Delano	2 42 5	14.9	1	12	1	0.72	0	100	1.33	3	S	1	3,700	1	0.18	1	8	3
Eagle Nest	14 42 7	12.4	1	23	2	0.58	0	100	1.18	3	S	1	NS		0.06	1	8	3
Evelyn	6 42 5	17.8	1	10	1	0.68	0	100	1.15	3	S	1	3,600	1	0.1	1	8	3
Fawn	15 42 7	22.5	1	20	2	0.85	0	100	1.28	3	D	3	1,400	1	1.3	2	12	2
Filing Shed	11 42 7	10.6	1	9	1	0.58	0	100	1.27	3	S	1	NS		0.17	1	7	3
Ghost	4 42 6	371.7	3	12	1	7.34	3.38	54	2.71	1	D	3	2,700	1	3.8	2	11	2
Goodman	32 42 5	14.3	1	14	1	0.60	0	100	1.13	3	S	1	3,160	1	0.09	1	8	3
Goodwin	8 42 5	9.6	1	7	1	0.49	0.49	0	1.13	3	S	1	NS		0.83	1	7	3
Grant	1 42 6	17.0	1	6	1	0.80	0.8	0	1.39	3	S	1	NS		0.62	1	7	3
Hadley	3 42 5	39.0	1	17	1	1.38	1.3	6	1.59	2	D	3	NS		1.58	2	9	3
Helane, L	16 42 7	50.3	2	25	2	2.12	0	100	1.51	2	S	1	11,000	1	0.25	1	9	3
Holmes	13 42 7	61.6	2	22	2	1.50	0	100	1.36	3	S	1	7,900	1	0.27	1	10	2
Hope	1 42 6	7.0	1	9	1	0.42	0.42	0	1.13	3	S	1	NS		0.4	1	7	3
Horseshoe	11 42 7	19.0	1	10	1	0.88	0	100	1.44	3	S	1	NS		0.23	1	7	3
Horseshoe	12 42 7	12.2	1	13	1	0.85	0	100	1.74	2	S	1	NS		0.11	1	6	3

MODEL SHORELAND LIGHTING REGULATIONS

A. General Requirements: All lighting shall be controlled in such a way as to not shine up into the sky or onto any neighboring properties. Examples of ways in which this shall be accomplished are:

- 1) Use of fully shielded cut-off fixtures
- 2) Directing light fixtures downward rather than upward

B. Specific Requirements

- 1) Where used for security purposes or to illuminate walkways, roadways, equipment yards and parking lots, only fully shielded cut-off style light fixtures shall be utilized.
- 2) Where used for signs or for decorative effects or recreational facilities, such as for building, landscape or ball field illumination, the outdoor light fixtures shall be equipped with automatic timing devices and shielded and focused to minimize light pollution.
- 3) All outdoor light fixtures installed and maintained upon private property within all zoning districts shall be turned off between 11:00 P.M. and sunrise, EXCEPT when used for security purposes or to illuminate walkways, roadways, equipment yards and parking lots.
- 4) All illuminated signs for commercial purposes shall be turned off between 11:00 P.M. and sunrise, EXCEPT that signs may be illuminated while the business facility is open to the public. All forms of flashing, rotating, moving or digital lights shall be prohibited.
- 5) All outdoor light pole fixtures shall not exceed a maximum height of thirty (30) feet.

C. Exemptions:

- 1) All outdoor light fixtures producing light directly by the combustion of fossil fuels, such as kerosene lanterns or gas lamps are exempt from the requirements of this section.
- 2) Holiday lighting shall be exempt from the requirements of this section.

WETLANDS AND WETLAND COMMUNITIES

Wetlands are an important geographical and biological feature of our township. There are many different types of wetlands other than the familiar cattail marsh, but they all share two characteristics:

1. Water is present near, at, or above the ground surface, at least during a portion of a natural year, in sufficient quantities to support hydrophytic plants (plants that grow in water-saturated soils).
2. Soils are indicative of water-saturated conditions, at least during a portion of a natural year.

Some of the various wetland types include:

- Northern sedge meadows
- Floodplain forests
- Lowland hardwood swamps
- Coniferous bogs
- Coniferous swamps
- Open bogs
- Shrub swamps
- Alder thickets
- Shrub-carrs
- Seasonally flooded basins
- Shallow water marches
- Deep water marches

Source: Wetland, Plants and Plant Communities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, Eggers and Reed, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Each of these wetlands is characterized by specific geological and hydrological conditions, assorted physical and chemical soil factors, specific associated plant species and communities, and concomitant animal species characterize each of these wetlands. Also, many of these wetland types may overlap, leading to some complex community interactions, including those of surrounding upland areas.

For decades, wetlands have been known to have many utilitarian functions, including:

1. Control of potential flooding by becoming temporary storage basins of rainfall runoff;
2. Reduction of erosion effects by trapping sediments and reducing siltation in lakes, rivers, and streams;
3. Trapping waterborne pollutants (such as phosphates, nitrates, heavy metals) before they can enter lakes, rivers, and streams;
4. Potential biochemical “processing” of airborne pollutants, such as CO, NO_x, SO_x, etc.
5. Recharging of groundwater supplies;
6. Provide fish spawning areas;
7. Provide waterfowl nesting areas;

8. Present various aesthetic and educational aspects to society;
9. Provide recreational opportunities;
10. Addition of O₂ to the atmosphere, the result of the high biological net productivity;
11. Augment stream flows during drought;
12. Tempers fluctuating lake levels.

An equally important and wondrous value of wetlands is the diverse habitat they provide for many different species of plants, animals, and microorganisms, including many that are threatened or endangered. Statewide, 32 percent of Wisconsin's threatened and endangered plants and animals are absolutely wetland dependent—without wetlands, these species would be eliminated.

Wetland habitat is variable, complex, and has many important interactions with upland biological communities. Of Wisconsin's 370 species of birds, 39 percent live in or use wetlands as least a portion of the years. Without wetlands, many songbird populations in our township would plummet. Many reptiles and amphibians are strictly dependent upon specific wetland habitat, while others depend upon a wetland area for breeding, nesting, or feeding during parts of the year. Mammals such as fox, muskrats, voles, fishers, bears, and coyotes routinely live within wetlands or feed along their margins. The rich and diverse number of insect species partially or totally depends upon wetland habitat. Such species as various moths and butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies, craneflies, and innumerable beetles, all play important roles in the biological integrity of a wetland and extend these roles beyond the wetland, in many cases, into upland or riparian habitats.

The productivity and species diversity of our wetlands is astounding, comparable in some instances to tropical American rainforests in complexity. This example of "biodiversity" is becoming increasingly important as every day, various species are extirpated worldwide, due to human activities in most cases. Whether any species has an absolute right to exist, free of extinction threats, is a bioethical issue being debated today. Meanwhile, the loss of species continues.

Societal attitudes toward wetlands changed during the 20th century. Whereas, historically, wetlands were regarded as "wastelands", during the 1960's laws were passed which provided some protection for wetlands, which were realized to be important from an anthropocentric aspect (such as providing natural flood control). The federal, state, and county governments became involved in wetland protection, especially those wetlands that were contiguous to lakes, rivers, and streams, and passed various and convoluted laws and administrative rules designed to protect these important habitats. Due to the vagaries of the political process, however, many of these efforts were hamstrung and, indeed, many of these decisions were made in seats of political power hundreds of miles from our precious wetlands.

In the 1980's, the concept of "no net loss of wetlands" was being formulated at the national level. By this, various researchers and policy formulators meant, fundamentally, that no matter how small a wetland, it is biologically valuable and should be protected. By giving these wetlands protection, they become self-maintaining as a biological community, especially those wetlands that are not contiguous to lakes, rivers, and streams. By giving these wetlands protection, especially at the local level, we can be sure that these valuable assets remain an important part of the "northwoods" character.

IMPERVIOUS AREAS

Impervious surfaces such as asphalt pavement and building roofs result in increased volumes and velocities of stormwater runoff. This runoff carries nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants as it flows toward the lake or river. Limits on the amount of impervious surfaces on a shoreland lot reduces the potential for runoff to adversely affect the water quality and provide areas for the retention and infiltration of runoff. Natural shoreland buffer zones are encouraged for their effectiveness in handling runoff. A modeling study by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources compared an undeveloped shoreland lot with the impacts from a large lake home (approximately 4,000 square feet of impervious surfaces) on a lot entirely converted to lawn. They found up to a 500 percent increase in runoff volume, 700 percent increase in phosphorus loading and 900 percent increase in sediment flowing to the lake.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS
(Always refer to current Town of Spider Lake ordinances)

Subject	Definition	Reference
All-terrain	An engine-driven device which has a net weight of 650 pounds or less, which has a width of 48 inches or less, which is equipped with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and which is designed to travel on 3 or more low-pressure tires. A low-pressure tire is a tire that has a minimum width of 6 inches, which is designed to be mounted on a rim with a maximum diameter of 12 inches and which is designed to be inflated with an operating pressure not to exceed 6 pounds per square inch as recommended by the manufacturer.	WiStat. 340.01(2g) WiStat. 23.33(1)
Backlot	A lot without water frontage.	
BMP	Acronym for Wisconsin's Forestry Best Management Practices for Water Quality. Purpose is to identify and explain guidelines for landowners, loggers, and land managers to protect water quality. The BMP manual was developed in response to federal legislation. Section 208 of the 1977 Clean Water Act required each state to develop plans and procedures to control "silviculturally related nonpoint sources of pollution ... to the extent feasible." Section 319 of the Clean Water Act requires each state to develop and implement a program to reduce nonpoint source pollution to the 'maximum extent practicable.'	BMP – p. 4
Boat	Every description of watercraft used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except a seaplane on the water and a fishing raft.	WiStat. 30.50(2)
Boat Shelter	A structure in navigable waters designed and constructed for the purpose of providing cover for a berth place for watercraft, which may have a roof but may not have walls or sides. Such a structure may include a boat hoist.	WiState. 30.01(1c)
Boathouse	A structure used for the storage of watercraft and associated materials, which has one or more walls or sides.	WiStat. 30.01 (1d)
Buffer Area	A designated area around a stream or waterbody of sufficient width to minimize entrance of forestry chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, and fire retardants) into the waterbody.	BMZ p. - 68
Buffer Zone	An area designed to separate; a neutral area separating conflicting forces, e.g. in the strip of land 35 feet wide inland from the OHWM, no more than 30 feet in any 100 feet shall be clear-cut (the 3 5'stip would be considered a 'buffer zone'.	Webster's Dictionary NR 115.05(3) (c)1

Subject	Definition	Reference
Bulkhead Lines	A legally established shoreline adopted by a municipal ordinance and approved by the DNR. A secondary purpose of a bulkhead line is to establish a recoverable shoreline. A bulkhead line may differ from an existing shoreline and is distinguishable from the OHWM as judicially defined. Riparian proprietors may place solid structures or fill up to such bulkhead line. Used principally in the case of a municipal road crossing of a navigable waterway, placement of culverts, etc.	WiStat. 30.11
Camping Trailer	A vehicle with a collapsible or folding structure designed for human habitation and towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle.	WiSyat. 340.01(6m)
Clearcutting	A silvicultural system in which all merchantable trees are harvested within a specified area in one operation to create an even-aged stand.	BMZ - p. 68
Commercial	Property designed for use by retail, wholesale, office, hotel, or service users.	
Conditional Use	(Also referred to as 'Special Exception'). A use which is permitted by a shoreland zoning ordinance provided that certain conditions specified in the ordinance are met and that a permit is granted by the board of adjustment (appeals) or, where appropriate, the planning and zoning committee or county board.	NR 115.03(10)
Condominium	Individually owned dwelling units that have an undivided interest in common elements, such as associated land that is subject to a condominium declaration established under Chapter 703 of the Wisconsin Statutes.	
Dockominiums	Individual ownership of the right to use the waterway bordered by a pier and catwalks held in joint dominion (as in a marina); a marina containing dockominiums. This term and phenomena was developed by the Abbey Resort on Lake Geneva who has undertaken to create and sell condominium units which include boat mooring rights at a specified marina slip or 'dockominiums.' Each dockominium buyer actually owns a condominium 'unit' which consists of a box of air, 6 inches by 5 inches by 4 inches. Along with the unit, the owner receives the perpetual right to use an assigned space in a large marina pier. This concept was developed in the early 1990's. As of 1995, over 400 units have been offered for sale at prices ranging from \$27,350 to \$57,700.	Wis. Assoc. of Lakes
Dwelling Unit	A building or portion thereof with rooms arranged, designed, used or intended to be used for one family. For enforcement purposes, guesthouses with kitchen and bathroom facilities and any accessory structures with a HABITABLE LIVING AREA are considered dwelling units.	
Flood Plain	The land that has been or may be hereafter covered by floodwater during the regional flood (once every 100 years [NR 115.07]). The flood plain includes the floodway and the flood fringe as those terms are defined in ch. NR116.	NR 115.03(4)
Flowage	An impoundment of a river or stream created by a downstream dam or similar man made flow-restricting structure.	

Subject	Definition	Reference
Footprint	The ground surface area of an existing DWELLING UNIT or building measured at the perimeter of the outside wall or supports. Attached building elements, such as porches, decks, patios, steps, and other similar structures are not included in such measurement.	
Footprint: Habitable Living Area	The enclosed floor area arranged for living or sleeping. The area can include multiple levels of an existing structure. The area does not include decks, open porches, garages, or overhangs.	
Groundwater	Subsurface water supplied for human consumption.	WiStat. 280.01(2)
Groundwater	Any of the waters of the state, as defined in s. 281.01(18), occurring in a saturated subsurface geological formation of rock or soil. (Note: s.281.01(18) defines 'Waters of the State' as including those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of this state, and all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private, within this state or jurisdiction).	WiStat. 160.01(4) & 281.01(18)
Hardship (Unnecessary)	Please refer to the term 'Variance'.	
Impervious Surface	Surfaces, which prevent or impede normal water infiltration and/or cause runoff to other areas. Includes, but not limited to: (1) buildings and structures (area measured at roof gable end and eave lines), (2) stairs, walkways, driveways and parking or other areas, comprised of brick, stone, cementitious substances, or any bituminous substance, including asphalt, and (3) any subbase of plastic or any shield which prevents or impedes water penetration. Decks, stairways and walkways with gaps in their surface structure (e.g., wooden decks with open cracks between the deck boards) allowing water to readily pass through the structure are not considered an impervious surface. Nor will any portion of a township road traversing a lot be included as part of the impervious surface for calculation purposes.	
Internal Improvement	Modifications/alterations that do not result in the alteration of the DWELLING UNIT envelope.	
Lake	A still waterbody that: is navigable; has an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM); has a bed that indicates reasonably permanent" surface water.	BMP - p 16.
Land Disturbing Activities	Construction, grading, filling, excavating or other activities which result in the temporary or permanent removal of vegetative cover, increased potential for soil erosion, increased storm water runoff volumes or velocities, or increased total area of impervious surfaces; or activities which include but are not limited to construction on steep slopes, development of private boat landings or access roads to the water body, development of paths to the shoreline requiring disturbance of the land to construct, and development of sand beaches not naturally occurring.	
Mitigation	Compensatory action(s) to restore natural functions and values lost through development and alterations.	

Subject	Definition	Reference
Mobile Home	A vehicle designed to be towed as a single unit or in sections upon a highway by a motor vehicle and equipped and used or intended to be used, primarily for human habitation, with walls or rigid uncollapsible construction. A mobile home exceeding statutory size under s.348.07(2) shall be considered a primary housing unit (45 feet). A mobile home not exceeding the statutory size under s. 348.07(2) shall be considered a touring or recreational unit.	WiStat. 340.01(29)
Mobile Home	That which is, or was as originally constructed, designed to be transported by any motor vehicle upon a public highway and designed, equipped and used primarily for sleeping, eating and living quarter, or is intended to be so used; and includes and additions, attachments, annexes, foundations and appurtenances.	WiStat. 66.058(d) Mobile Home Pk
Motor Home	A motor vehicle designed to be operated upon a highway for use as a temporary or recreational dwelling and having the same internal characteristics and equipment as a mobile home.	WiStat. 340.01(33m)
Motorboat	Any boat equipped with propulsion machinery, whether or not the machinery is the principal source of propulsion.	WiStat. 30.50(6)
Navigability	Navigability determines whether a waterway is public or private. Navigable lakes and streams are public waterways. A waterway is navigable if it has a bed and banks, and it is possible to float it in a canoe or other small craft at some time of the year - even if only during spring floods.	DNR Pub. – WZ-003 96 Rev.
Nonconforming Uses	The lawful use of a building or premises existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of a zoning ordinance may be continued although such use does not conform with the provisions of the ordinance. Such nonconforming uses may not be extended. The total structural repairs or alterations in such nonconforming building shall not during its life exceed 50 percent of the assessed value of the building unless permanently change to a conforming use. If such nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of 12 months, any future use of the building and premises shall conform to the ordinance.	WiStat. 62.23(7) (h)
Nonpoint Source Pollution	Nonpoint source pollution occurs when surface water runoff from rainfall or snowmelt moves across or into the ground, picking up BS carrying pollutants into streams, lakes, wetlands, or groundwater. Soil becomes a nonpoint source pollutant when water runoff carries a large amount of soil into a waterbody.	BMP – p. 6
OHWM	The Ordinary High Water Mark is the point on the bank or shore where the water is present often enough so that the lake or stream bed begins to look different from the upland. Specifically, the OHWM is the point on the bank or shore up to which the water, by its presence, wave action or flow, leaves a distinct mark on the shore or bank. The mark may be indicated by erosion, destruction of, or change in vegetation or other easily recognizable characteristics.	DNR Pub. –004 89 Rev.

Subject	Definition	Reference
Ordinancy Maintenance and Repair	Includes replacement of roofing, siding, windows, doors, painting, and other general maintenance activities limited to the existing structural envelope.	
Personal Watercraft	A motorboat that uses an inboard motor powering a water jet pump or caged propeller as its primary source of motive power and that is designed to be operated by a person standing on, kneeling on or sitting astride the watercraft.	WiStat. 30.50 (9d)
Pier	Any structure extending into navigable waters from the shore with water on both sides, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for the loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft. Such a structure may include a boat shelter that is removed seasonally.	WiStat. 30.01 (5)
Pierhead Line	A pierhead line is legally established line adopted by a municipal ordinance and approved by the DNR, which specifies the maximum distance that piers may extend from the OHWM or a bulkhead line in any specified area. Pier-head lines are established in the interest of the preservation and protection of a harbor or of public rights in navigable waters.	WiStat. 30.13(3) a & b
Riparian Rights	The legal rights regarding a waterway that belongs to one who owns land bordering upon it. Beginning on April 9, 1994, no owner of riparian land that abuts navigable water may convey, by easement or by a similar conveyance, any riparian right in the land to another person, except for the right to cross the land in order to have access to the navigable water. This right to cross the land n-my not include the right to place any structure or material in the navigable water.	Webster Unabridged Dictionary WiStat. 30.133(1)
Riprap	Rock or other large aggregate that is placed to protect streambanks, bridge abutments, outflow of drainage structures, or other erodible sites from runoff or wave action.	BMZ – pg. 71
Rip-Rap	Rock or other large aggregate that is placed to protect stream banks, bridge abutments, outflow of drainage structures, or other erodible sites from runoff or wave action.	
RMZ	Riparian Management Zones are land and vegetation areas next to lakes and streams where management practices are modified to protect water quality, fish, and other aquatic resources. These areas are complex ecosystems that provide food, habitat and movement corridors for both aquatic (water) and terrestrial (land) communities. Because these areas are next to the water, RMZ's help minimize non-point source pollution impacts to surface water. The RMZ is a strip of land along the shoreline of lakes and each side of streams. It begins at the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and extends a minimum of 100 feet landward for lakes and navigable streams, and 35 feet landward for navigable intermittent and non-navigable streams.	BMP – p. 15-19 & 71

Subject	Definition	Reference
Rustic Road System	Purpose to create and preserve rustic and scenic roads for vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian travel in unhurried, quiet and leisurely enjoyment; to protect and preserve recreational driving, culture, beauty, trees, vegetation and wildlife by establishing protective standards or rustic road design, access, speed, maintenance and identification, which will promote a continuous system of rustic roads and scenic easements for the public health and welfare; a system of rustic roads is created...any....governing body of any municipality may apply to the board for the designation of any highway under its jurisdiction as a rustic road rustic roads are governed by a board under the jurisdiction of the department of transportation.	WiStat. 83.42 & 15.465
Shorelands	Lands within the following distances from the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) or navigable waters: 1,000 feet from a lake, pond or flowage; and 300 feet from a river or stream or to the landward side of the flood plain, whichever distance is greater.	NR 115.03 (8)
Shoreland-Wetland Zoning District	A zoning district created as a part of a county shoreland zoning ordinance, comprised of shorelands that are designated as wetlands on the Wisconsin wetland inventory maps prepared by the WDNR.	NR 115.03(9)
Shoreline	Term used in State Statutes to define linear distance of shoreland. Example: Lost Land Lake has 12.66 miles or 66,845 feet of shoreline.	WiStat. 30.105
Shoreline Vegetation Protection Area	An area of trees, shrubbery and vegetation in a strip of land 35 feet wide inland from the ordinary high-water mark of any navigable body of water, including but not limited to: streams, rivers, ponds, flowages and lakes. Term used synonymously with buffer zone, buffer area and buffer strip.	
Silviculture	The theory and practice of controlling forest establishment, composition, structure, and growth. Silvicultural practice consists of the various treatments that may be applied to forest stands to maintain and enhance their utility for any purpose.	BMZ – p. 72
Slow-no-wake	That speed at which a boat moves as slowly as possible while still maintaining steering control.	WiStat. 30.50(12)
Snowmobile	An engine-driven vehicle that is manufactured solely for snowmobiling, that has an endless belt tread and sled-type runners, or skis, to be used in contact with snow but does not include a vehicle that is any of the following:...vehicle that has inflatable tires...vehicle of 4 hp or less....	WiStat. 340.01(58a)
Special Exception	Refer to 'Conditional Use.	NR 115.10(10)

Subject	Definition	Reference
Stream	A watercourse that: has an ordinary high-water mark (OHWM); has bed and banks; flows at least periodically; has an easily identifiable beginning and end; does not lose its character as a watercourse even though it may break up and disappear temporarily and reappear downstream.	BMP – p. 16
Trailer	A vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers wholly on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle, but does not include a mobile home.	WiStat. 340.01(71)
Use Corridor	Altered area within the SHORELINE VEGETATION PROTECTION AREA to permit pedestrian access to a water body. Term used synonymously with view corridor.	
Variance	An authorization granted by the board of adjustment (appeals) to construct, alter or use a building or structure in a manner that deviates from the requirements of shoreland zoning ordinance. Note: To qualify for a variance, an applicant must meet all the requirements of a three-step test; strict application of the ordinance requirement will result in unnecessary hardship. Wisconsin case law describes unnecessary hardship as being present where, in the absence of a variance, <u>no reasonable use can be made of the property</u> ; the hardship is due to unique physical limitations of the property-, a variance may not be granted which results in harm to public interests.	NR 115.03(12) & case law
Watercraft	Any device used and designed for navigation on water.	WiStat. 30.01(7)
Watershed	A region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water. Two factors can have a bearing on the relationship of a watershed to a particular lake: the land use in the watershed, i.e. agricultural, industrial, residential, etc.; the overall ratio of watershed to the lake (measured in acres). The larger the ratio, the more the watershed will have an impact on the lake through nutrient, pesticide and soil runoff.	Webster Dictionary UWX Pub. G3606
Wetland Delineation	The process of determining the boundary between non-wetland areas and wetlands.	
Wetlands	An area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.	WiStat. 23.32 (wetland mapping) NR 115.03(13)
Wharf	Any structure in navigable waters extending along the shore and generally connected with the uplands throughout its length, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berth for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from a watercraft.	WiStat. 30.01(8)
Zone Districts	Districts set up through ordinance defining permitted and conditional uses of the land contained in such districts. Town of Spider Lake has established the following zone districts by ordinance: R-1, Residential One; RR-1, Residential/Recreational One; RR-2, Residential/Recreational Two; A-1, Agricultural One; C-1, Commercial One; I-1, Industrial One; F-1, Forestry One; W-1, Wetland/Shoreland One; SP, Shoreland Protection District. (Refer to Section 15 of the Spider Lake Ordinances for specific definition of permitted and conditional uses of these districts.	Town of Spider Lake Zoning Ordinances

