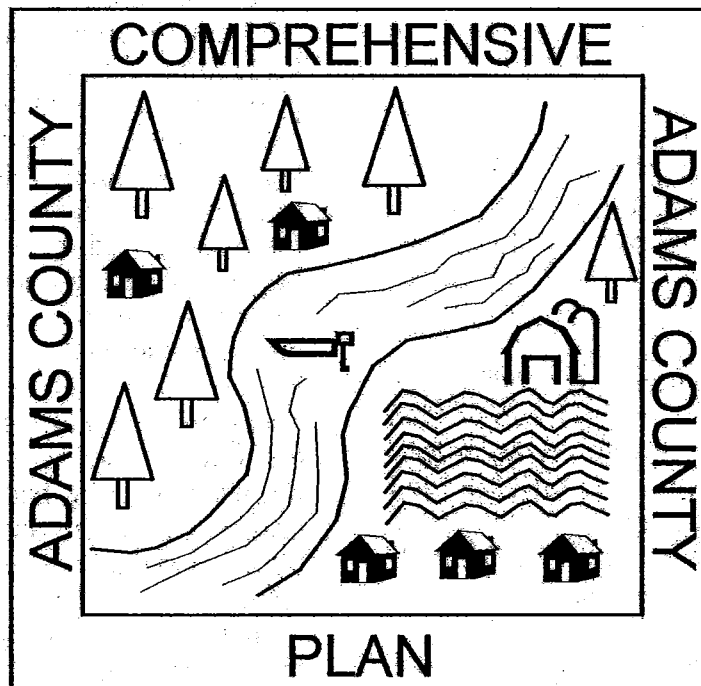


ATTACHMENT A
ADAMS COUNTY PLAN PROCESS

ADAMS COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OVERVIEW



2025

A Joint Town, Village, City, and County Planning Effort

County Comprehensive Plan: The Need

The State's 1999 Comprehensive Plan Law requires that all local units of government develop a comprehensive plan, including towns, villages, cities and counties. However, the need for planning extends beyond just complying with the law. There are six reasons to plan briefly explained here:

- Planning is an opportunity for citizens to help shape the future of their community. It is a process to decide what they want for their communities to look like over the next twenty years. Planning will help to identify the positive things and the negative things, and develop methods to maximize or minimize them. Planning is a method to organize the future growth of a community.
- Planning provides some predictability of the future development of a community. This information allows private landowners and developers to know what type of development is desired and where.
- Planning minimizes inefficient expenditure of public resources. It is less expensive to provide infrastructure and other services to an orderly and phased growth pattern, than to serve "leap frog" or scattered development. Limiting public expenditures to the most efficient type of development is desirable for taxpayers.
- Planning identifies and protects valuable natural resources. Through the planning process important natural resources, such as productive agricultural areas, and critical natural resources, such as wetlands and groundwater recharge areas are identified and mapped. Minimizing or modifying development in these areas protects the public good.
- Planning together is an effective way to deal with the many issues that extend beyond politi-

cal boundaries, such as natural resources, transportation, and economic development.

Planning and the tools of implementation protect private property rights. Good planning minimizes negative impacts related to new development on existing development. The tools used to implement plans provide landowners stability and protects existing uses. One of the goals of the planning process is to protect what is good and minimize what is bad.

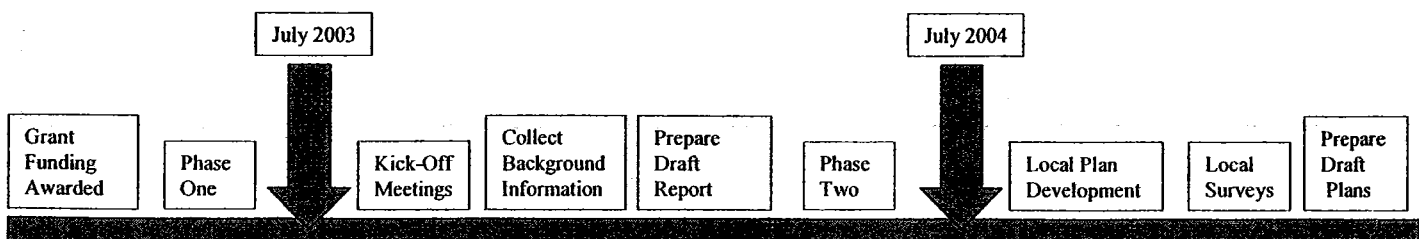
County Comprehensive Plan: The Process

The development of multiple community plans and an overall county plan is a huge undertaking that will require numerous players to be successful. Each community will need to have consistent participation via a planning commission or committee, and will need to communicate back to its town, village or city boards. The county will provide assistance in the coordination of the numerous meeting that will be held, and the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission staff will be pulling all the information together and preparing the plans themselves.

There are four basic efforts that will occur. The first effort is the "background" phase, where all of the basic planning background information will be collected, analyzed and mapped. The next is the "local" plan phase. Here we will develop local level town, village and city plans using the information from the background phase. The third phase is the "county" plan effort. This phase will bring together the two previous phases. The final phase is the "adoption" phase.

The Background Phase consists of four tasks:

- 1.) Data Collection
Collection of data, including demographic, economic, environmental, previous reports and plans, etc.



- 2.) **Analysis Phase**
Determine what has happened over the last 20 years and identify trends for the next 20 years.
- 3.) **Mapping**
Prepare base maps, natural resource maps existing land use maps.
- 4.) **Prepare a Background Report**
This will bring together all the above information and it will be the basis for developing the plans.

The Local Plan Phase also consists of four tasks:

- 1.) **Review Background**
Identify local issues and opportunities. Conduct local surveys for plan input.
- 2.) **Goal Review and Development**
Develop the goals, objectives and policies based on the background and analysis work. Also begin to develop recommendations.
- 3.) **Local Plan Development**
All plan elements are discussed and brought together into one local document where each element is consistent with the rest. If applicable, local implementation tools will be reviewed.
- 4.) **Prepare Draft Local Plans**
Each community will be provided a draft plan.

The County Phase also consists of four tasks:

- 1.) **Review Background Report and Local Plans**
- 2.) **Goal Review and Development**
Develop the goals, objectives and policies based on the background and analysis work. Also begin to develop recommendations for plan.

- 3.) **County Plan Development**
All plan elements are brought together into one local document where each element is consistent with the rest. Review and develop implementation tools for plan process, including zoning, subdivision ordinance, and others.
- 4.) **Prepare Draft County Plan**
The draft plan will be prepared and distributed.

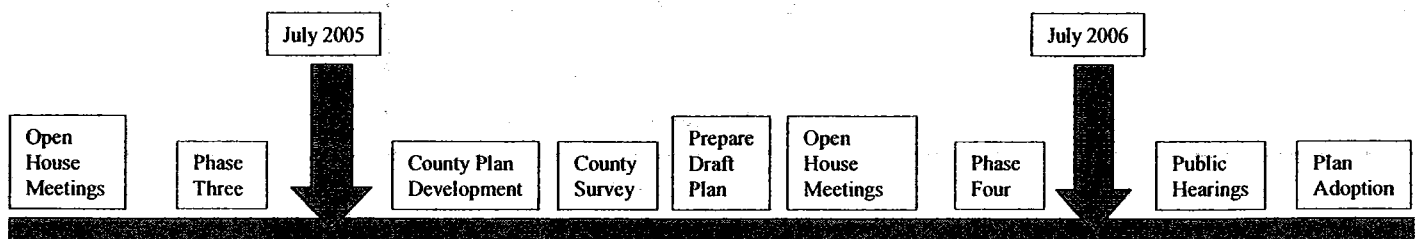
The Adoption Phase consists of three basic tasks:

- 1.) **Open House Meetings**
Each community is encouraged to have some public meetings to present the plan as it is developed.
- 2.) **Public Hearings**
Each local unit of government will hold at least one public hearing to get final public comment prior to adoption.
- 3.) **Adoption**
Local communities will all adopt the Background Report and their own local plan.

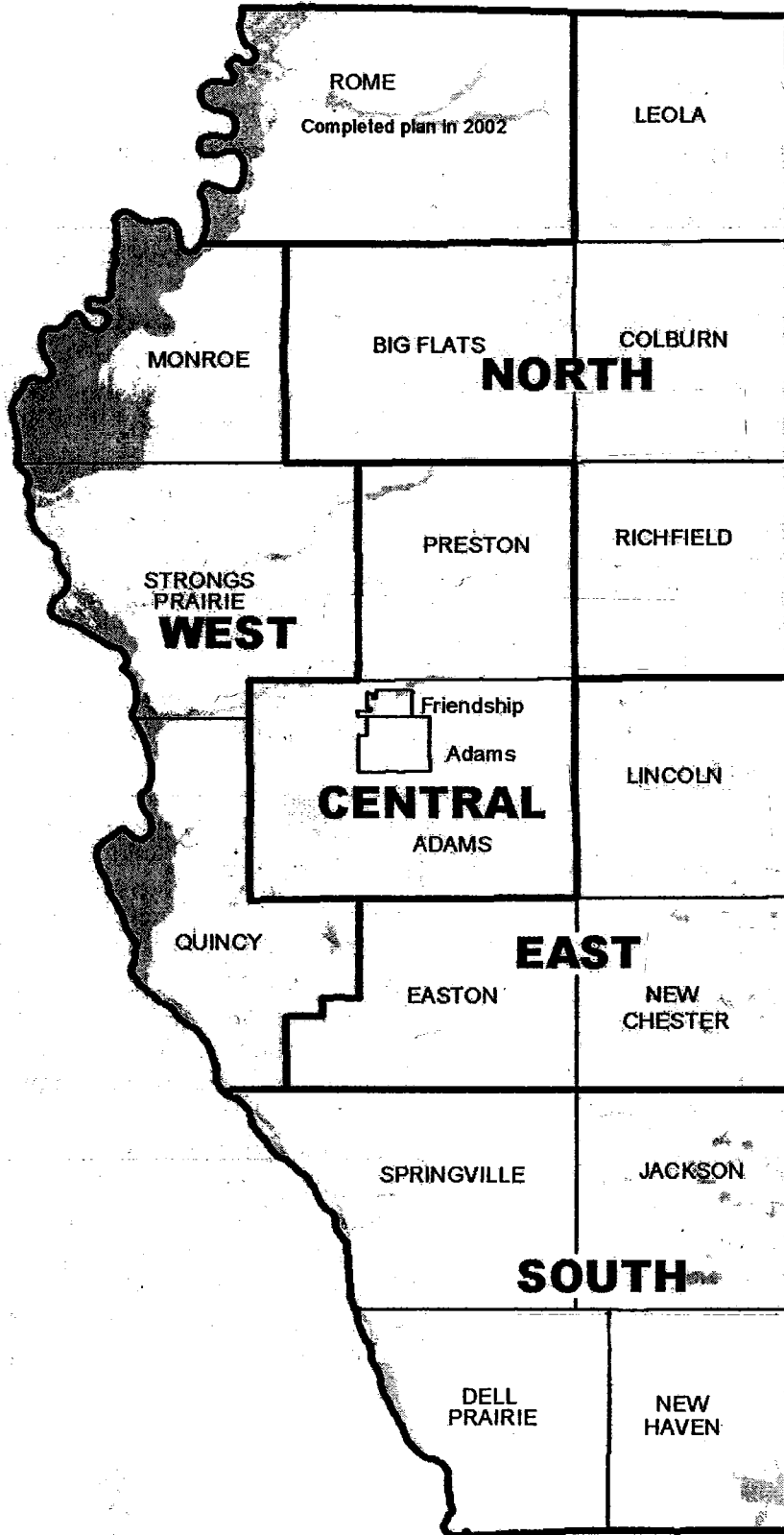
County Comprehensive Plan: The Timeframe

A generalized planning timeline is displayed below for the completion of the planning process. Please keep in mind that this is a preliminary timeline and subject to change. There is a 36-month project completion established in the grant contract.

Kick-off meetings will be held in the summer of 2003 and final adoption will be in the fall of 2006. Between those two dates there will be a variety of events and numerous meetings. The Background Report will be completed by the summer of 2004, draft local plans will be completed by the summer of 2005 and the County Plan will be completed by the summer of 2006.



Adams County Planning Sub-Areas



ATTACHMENT B
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Public Participation Resolution

Town of Easton

RESOLUTION

For Adoption of a Public Participation Plan

WHEREAS, the Town of Easton is required to prepare and adopt a Comprehensive Plan as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes; and

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

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Town of Easton to approve a process to involve the public in the planning process; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Easton does approve and authorize the Public Participation Plan as presented.

ADOPTED on the 21 day of March 2005.

ATTEST: Judith Bieri
Judith Bieri, Clerk

The Town Board of the Town of Easton has authorized this Resolution, dated today.

ATTEST: Thomas C. Morgan
Tom Morgan, Chairperson

RECEIVED

JUN 07 2005

NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Public Participation Plan

I. Background

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

The creation of the Public Participation Plan is a task required in meeting the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation (1999 Wisconsin Act 9 and its technical revisions). Easton will comply with the Plan as appropriate to the situation. As the planning process develops, it should be expected that deviations from the plan may occur.

II. Objectives

The following is a list of objectives for public participation that Adams/Friendship would like to achieve throughout the development and subsequent adoption of the Town of Easton Comprehensive Plan:

- That the residents of Easton become fully aware of the importance of participating in the development of the Comprehensive Plan.
- That the public participation process be designed to engage all aspects of the Town.
- That the public have opportunities to provide their input (both formally and informally) to the local Plan Committee and the Town Board.
- That the public have access to all technical information and any analyses performed throughout the planning process.
- That members of the Town government have input from the broadest range of perspectives and interests in the community possible.
- That input is elicited through a variety of means (electronic, printed, and oral) in such a way that it may be carefully considered and responded to.
- That this process of public involvement strengthens the sense of community present in the Town of Adams.

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

III. Techniques

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

1. All meetings for the planning process will be open to the public and posted.
2. Periodic press releases to the media and local counties will occur to promote the open house meetings.
3. Via the NCWRPC NEWS newsletter all local units of government, interested parties and adjoining governments will be informed of the planning process.
4. Planning meeting summaries and handouts will be maintained in the office and on the website www.ncwrpc.org/adams.htm.
5. All planning meetings will have comment sheets available. All website comments will be included in the record as well.

ATTACHMENT C
2000 CENSUS SUMMARY

Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Easton town, Adams County, Wisconsin

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,194	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	1,194	100.0
Male.....	608	50.9	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	19	1.6
Female.....	586	49.1	Mexican.....	12	1.0
Under 5 years.....	82	6.9	Puerto Rican.....	1	0.1
5 to 9 years.....	98	8.2	Cuban.....	2	0.2
10 to 14 years.....	95	8.0	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	4	0.3
15 to 19 years.....	55	4.6	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,175	98.4
20 to 24 years.....	59	4.9	White alone.....	1,152	96.5
25 to 34 years.....	133	11.1	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	166	13.9	Total population	1,194	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	146	12.2	In households.....	1,194	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	84	7.0	Householder.....	486	40.7
60 to 64 years.....	84	7.0	Spouse.....	260	21.8
65 to 74 years.....	122	10.2	Child.....	337	28.2
75 to 84 years.....	60	5.0	Own child under 18 years.....	278	23.3
85 years and over.....	10	0.8	Other relatives.....	52	4.4
Median age (years).....	39.1	(X)	Under 18 years.....	33	2.8
18 years and over.....	876	73.4	Nonrelatives.....	59	4.9
Male.....	440	36.9	Unmarried partner.....	37	3.1
Female.....	436	36.5	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	846	70.9	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	252	21.1	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	192	16.1	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	100	8.4	Total households	486	100.0
Female.....	92	7.7	Family households (families).....	325	66.9
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	136	28.0
One race.....	1,182	99.0	Married-couple family.....	260	53.5
White.....	1,165	97.6	With own children under 18 years.....	96	19.8
Black or African American.....	10	0.8	Female householder, no husband present.....	36	7.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	2	0.2	With own children under 18 years.....	21	4.3
Asian.....	2	0.2	Nonfamily households.....	161	33.1
Asian Indian.....	-	-	Householder living alone.....	133	27.4
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	58	11.9
Filipino.....	-	-	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	155	31.9
Japanese.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	147	30.2
Korean.....	-	-	Average household size.....	2.46	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	3.00	(X)
Other Asian ¹	1	0.1	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	Total housing units	821	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	486	59.2
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	335	40.8
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	-	-	occasional use.....	296	36.1
Some other race.....	3	0.3	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	4.0	(X)
Two or more races.....	12	1.0	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	7.5	(X)
Race alone or in combination with one			HOUSING TENURE		
or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	486	100.0
White.....	1,177	98.6	Owner-occupied housing units.....	412	84.8
Black or African American.....	16	1.3	Renter-occupied housing units.....	74	15.2
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	5	0.4	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.42	(X)
Asian.....	2	0.2	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.65	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-			
Some other race.....	6	0.5			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Easton town, Adams County, Wisconsin

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population	1,174	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	13	5.2	Native	1,142	97.3
Kindergarten	19	7.6	Born in United States	1,135	96.7
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	158	63.5	State of residence	789	67.2
High school (grades 9-12)	44	17.7	Different state	346	29.5
College or graduate school	15	6.0	Born outside United States	7	0.6
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born	32	2.7
Population 25 years and over			Entered 1990 to March 2000	6	0.5
Less than 9th grade	49	6.1	Naturalized citizen	22	1.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	133	16.6	Not a citizen	10	0.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	358	44.6	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree	192	23.9	Total (excluding born at sea)	32	100.0
Associate degree	30	3.7	Europe	27	84.4
Bachelor's degree	29	3.6	Asia	-	-
Graduate or professional degree	12	1.5	Africa	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	(X)	Oceania	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	(X)	Latin America	5	15.6
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America	-	-
Population 15 years and over			LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married	157	17.2	Population 5 years and over	1,100	100.0
Now married, except separated	523	57.4	English only	1,036	94.2
Separated	28	3.1	Language other than English	64	5.8
Widowed	67	7.4	Speak English less than "very well"	15	1.4
Female	61	6.7	Spanish	28	2.5
Divorced	136	14.9	Speak English less than "very well"	8	0.7
Female	43	4.7	Other Indo-European languages	33	3.0
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well"	7	0.6
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Asian and Pacific Island languages	-	-
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	18	52.9	Speak English less than "very well"	-	-
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over			Total population	1,174	100.0
Civilian veterans	185	21.1	<i>Total ancestries reported</i>	<i>1,437</i>	<i>122.4</i>
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab	-	-
Population 5 to 20 years			Czech ¹	29	2.5
With a disability	13	5.0	Danish	28	2.4
Population 21 to 64 years			Dutch	25	2.1
With a disability	190	28.7	English	91	7.8
Percent employed	45.3	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	55	4.7
No disability	473	71.3	French Canadian ¹	2	0.2
Percent employed	72.7	(X)	German	524	44.6
Population 65 years and over			Greek	-	-
With a disability	67	37.4	Hungarian	8	0.7
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹	165	14.1
Population 5 years and over			Italian	23	2.0
Same house in 1995	614	55.8	Lithuanian	1	0.1
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	484	44.0	Norwegian	70	6.0
Same county	205	18.6	Polish	172	14.7
Different county	279	25.4	Portuguese	2	0.2
Same state	202	18.4	Russian	7	0.6
Different state	77	7.0	Scotch-Irish	5	0.4
Elsewhere in 1995	2	0.2	Scottish	14	1.2
			Slovak	12	1.0
			Subsaharan African	-	-
			Swedish	20	1.7
			Swiss	7	0.6
			Ukrainian	10	0.9
			United States or American	54	4.6
			Welsh	2	0.2
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	3	0.3
			Other ancestries	108	9.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Easton town, Adams County, Wisconsin

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	814	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	489	100.0
1-unit, detached	419	51.5	1.00 or less	471	96.3
1-unit, attached	2	0.2	1.01 to 1.50	14	2.9
2 units	2	0.2	1.51 or more	4	0.8
3 or 4 units	-	-			
5 to 9 units	-	-	Specified owner-occupied units	187	100.0
10 to 19 units	-	-	VALUE		
20 or more units	-	-	Less than \$50,000	61	32.6
Mobile home	379	46.6	\$50,000 to \$99,999	108	57.8
Boat, RV, van, etc	12	1.5	\$100,000 to \$149,999	15	8.0
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	1.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	-	-
1999 to March 2000	16	2.0	\$300,000 to \$499,999	-	-
1995 to 1998	76	9.3	\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-
1990 to 1994	69	8.5	\$1,000,000 or more	-	-
1980 to 1989	151	18.6	Median (dollars)	66,200	(X)
1970 to 1979	214	26.3			
1960 to 1969	169	20.8	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	44	5.4	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	75	9.2	With a mortgage	108	57.8
			Less than \$300	5	2.7
ROOMS			\$300 to \$499	26	13.9
1 room	18	2.2	\$500 to \$699	31	16.6
2 rooms	42	5.2	\$700 to \$999	24	12.8
3 rooms	82	10.1	\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	10.7
4 rooms	246	30.2	\$1,500 to \$1,999	2	1.1
5 rooms	216	26.5	\$2,000 or more	-	-
6 rooms	114	14.0	Median (dollars)	638	(X)
7 rooms	45	5.5	Not mortgaged	79	42.2
8 rooms	27	3.3	Median (dollars)	238	(X)
9 or more rooms	24	2.9			
Median (rooms)	4.6	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
Occupied housing units	489	100.0	INCOME IN 1999		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			Less than 15.0 percent	70	37.4
1999 to March 2000	85	17.4	15.0 to 19.9 percent	21	11.2
1995 to 1998	133	27.2	20.0 to 24.9 percent	28	15.0
1990 to 1994	94	19.2	25.0 to 29.9 percent	8	4.3
1980 to 1989	86	17.6	30.0 to 34.9 percent	25	13.4
1970 to 1979	54	11.0	35.0 percent or more	35	18.7
1969 or earlier	37	7.6	Not computed	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	71	100.0
None	35	7.2	GROSS RENT		
1	140	28.6	Less than \$200	7	9.9
2	226	46.2	\$200 to \$299	4	5.6
3 or more	88	18.0	\$300 to \$499	29	40.8
			\$500 to \$749	24	33.8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	-	-
Utility gas	7	1.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	5.6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	419	85.7	\$1,500 or more	-	-
Electricity	15	3.1	No cash rent	3	4.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	9	1.8	Median (dollars)	479	(X)
Coal or coke	-	-			
Wood	39	8.0	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent	17	23.9
No fuel used	-	-	15.0 to 19.9 percent	10	14.1
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	14	19.7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	11	15.5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	1.0	30.0 to 34.9 percent	6	8.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3	0.6	35.0 percent or more	10	14.1
No telephone service	18	3.7	Not computed	3	4.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

ATTACHMENT D

POPULATION, HOUSEHOLD, EMPLOYMENT, & LAND USE PROJECTIONS

**Attachment
County Population Projections**

Community	2000 Pop.	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	1,267	1,368	1,469	1,570	1,670	1,771
Big Flats	946	1,032	1,118	1,204	1,290	1,375
Colburn	181	182	183	184	185	186
Dell Prairie	1,415	1,646	1,877	2,108	2,339	2,570
Easton	1,194	1,311	1,428	1,545	1,662	1,778
Jackson	926	1,029	1,133	1,236	1,340	1,443
Leola	265	273	281	288	296	304
Lincoln	311	317	323	329	335	341
Monroe	363	387	410	434	458	481
New Chester*	2,141	2,322	2,570	2,877	3,258	3,732
New Haven	657	699	742	784	827	869
Preston	1,360	1,498	1,636	1,775	1,913	2,051
Quincy	1,181	1,431	1,682	1,932	2,183	2,433
Richfield	144	136	129	121	113	106
Rome	2,656	2,888	3,120	3,352	3,584	3,862
Springville	1,167	1,458	1,750	2,041	2,332	2,623
Strongs Prairie	1,115	1,191	1,267	1,343	1,419	1,495
Village of Friendship	781	791	800	810	820	830
City of Adams	1,831	1,854	1,877	1,900	1,922	1,945
City of Wi. Dells (part)	19	24	29	33	38	43
Adams County	19,920	21,837	23,824	25,866	27,984	30,238

Source: U.S. Census & NCWRPC

* 2000 population is reduced for projections by the non-household population (Federal Prison).

Household population is calculated by 2.3 PPHH * 358 HHs = 823 persons. The balance is 1,318 the prison population.

Methodology

These projections continue the twenty year growth rate (1980 to 2000) into the future. That rate is 48 percent.

Attachment
County Household Projections

revised

Community	2000 HH	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	547	595	639	683	726	770
Big Flats	402	430	466	502	538	573
Colburn	83	83	83	84	84	85
Dell Prairie	553	658	751	843	936	1,028
Easton	486	524	571	618	665	711
Jackson	397	447	493	537	583	627
Leola	107	109	112	115	118	122
Lincoln	129	132	135	137	140	142
Monroe	168	176	186	197	208	219
New Chester*	371	444	552	686	851	1,057
New Haven	260	280	297	314	331	348
Preston	561	624	682	740	797	855
Quincy	596	681	801	920	1,040	1,159
Richfield	62	59	56	53	49	46
Rome	1,181	1,256	1,357	1,457	1,558	1,679
Springville	487	608	729	850	972	1,093
Strongs Prairie	502	541	576	610	645	680
Village of Friendship	257	344	348	352	357	361
City of Adams	769	806	816	826	836	846
City of Wi. Dells (part)	9	11	14	16	18	20
Adams County**	7,927	8,809	9,662	10,540	11,450	12,419

Source: U.S. Census & NCWRPC

* New Chester 2000 population and projections are modified to remove the Federal Prison population.

** County 2000 total reflects correction made to Census data.

Attachment
County Housing Unit Projections

Community	Existing Units	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	862	906	950	994	1,038	1,082
Big Flats	754	790	826	862	897	933
Colburn	154	157	160	163	166	169
Dell Prairie	741	833	926	1,018	1,111	1,203
Easton	814	861	908	954	1,001	1,048
Jackson	988	1,033	1,078	1,122	1,167	1,212
Leola	177	180	183	187	190	193
Lincoln	202	205	207	210	212	215
Monroe	440	451	462	473	484	495
New Chester	653	793	933	1,073	1,213	1,353
New Haven	308	325	342	358	375	392
Preston	992	1,050	1,107	1,165	1,222	1,280
Quincy	1,611	1,730	1,849	1,968	2,087	2,206
Richfield	94	97	100	103	106	109
Rome	2,351	2,452	2,553	2,654	2,754	2,855
Springville	867	988	1,110	1,231	1,352	1,473
Strongs Prairie	966	1,001	1,035	1,070	1,104	1,139
Village of Friendship	293	297	302	306	310	315
City of Adams	846	856	866	876	886	896
City of Wi. Dells (part)	10	12	15	17	20	22
Adams County	14,123	15,016	15,909	16,802	17,695	18,588

Source: NCWRPC

Methodology

Housing units are calculated by population/PPHH for five year increments.

**Attachment
County Employment Projections**

Community	2000 Emp.	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	78	86	94	102	110	118
Big Flats	75	84	93	102	111	120
Colburn	28	30	31	33	34	36
Dell Prairie	156	173	190	207	224	241
Easton	139	154	168	183	198	213
Jackson	139	153	168	182	197	211
Leola	38	40	42	44	46	49
Lincoln	36	37	39	41	43	44
Monroe	63	70	78	85	92	100
New Chester	451	504	558	611	664	717
New Haven	83	91	99	107	115	123
Preston	195	213	232	251	270	288
Quincy	65	73	80	87	94	102
Richfield	62	67	72	78	83	88
Rome	187	208	229	250	271	292
Springville	143	159	175	191	207	223
Strongs Prairie	159	175	191	207	224	240
Village of Friendship	459	510	562	613	665	717
City of Adams	972	1,074	1,177	1,280	1,382	1,485
City of Wi. Dells (part)	31	34	38	42	46	49
Adams County	3,558	3,938	4,318	4,697	5,077	5,457

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development & NCWRPC

Methodology:

Uses 1990 to 2000 employment growth rate of 35 percent, extended to 2025 in five year increments. 2000 Employment was distributed based on land use and analyst modifications. These were then projected by five-year increments.

Attachment
County Demands for Residential Land Uses

revised

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	2,464	126	251	377	502	628
Big Flats	2,651	126	252	378	504	630
Colburn	711	14	28	42	55	69
Dell Prairie	1,631	203	407	610	814	1,017
Easton	1,784	103	205	308	410	513
Jackson	1,801	82	163	245	327	408
Leola	527	10	19	29	38	48
Lincoln	580	7	14	22	29	36
Monroe	1,184	29	59	88	117	147
New Chester	1,428	306	612	918	1,224	1,530
New Haven	699	38	76	114	152	191
Preston	2,057	119	238	358	477	596
Quincy	2,158	159	319	478	638	797
Richfield	267	9	17	26	34	43
Rome	6,461	277	554	832	1,109	1,386
Springville	2,480	347	694	1,040	1,387	1,734
Strongs Prairie	2,052	73	147	220	294	367
Village of Friendship	185	3	5	8	11	14
City of Adams	404	5	10	14	19	24
City of Wi. Dells (part)	21	5	10	15	20	25
Adams County	31,541	2,041	4,081	6,121	8,161	10,202

Source: NCWRPC

* New Chester 2000 population and projections are modified to remove the Federal Prison population.

Note: Existing Acres were identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on that existing density.

Attachment
County Demands for Commercial Land Uses

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	62	56	62	68	74	81
Big Flats	78	70	77	85	93	100
Colburn	0	3	3	4	4	4
Dell Prairie	321	165	183	202	220	238
Easton	81	107	118	130	142	153
Jackson	117	103	115	126	137	149
Leola	15	16	17	19	21	22
Lincoln	2	5	5	6	6	7
Monroe	6	8	9	10	11	12
New Chester	29	410	455	500	545	590
New Haven	64	58	64	70	76	83
Preston	101	90	100	109	119	129
Quincy	63	57	63	70	76	82
Richfield	29	28	31	34	38	41
Rome	135	143	159	175	190	206
Springville	374	127	141	155	169	183
Strongs Prairie	81	107	119	131	142	154
Village of Friendship	18	352	391	429	468	506
City of Adams	89	610	677	744	811	877
City of Wi. Dells (part)	35	30	33	37	40	43
Adams County	1,700	2,546	2,825	3,103	3,382	3,661

Source: NCWRPC

Note: Existing Acres are lands identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on the density and future employment levels. The City and Village will develop more refined projections.

Attachment
County Demands for Industrial Land Uses

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	22	10	11	11	12	13
Big Flats	0	1	2	2	2	2
Colburn	60	11	11	12	13	14
Dell Prairie	52	21	23	24	26	27
Easton	101	14	15	16	17	18
Jackson	324	14	15	16	17	18
Leola	3	1	2	2	2	2
Lincoln	98	11	11	12	13	14
Monroe	0	1	2	2	2	2
New Chester	37	17	18	19	21	22
New Haven	0	7	8	8	9	9
Preston	0	71	76	81	86	91
Quincy	0	1	2	2	2	2
Richfield	33	16	17	18	19	20
Rome	120	28	30	32	34	36
Springville	0	1	2	2	2	2
Strongs Prairie	131	26	27	29	31	33
Village of Friendship	26	71	76	81	86	91
City of Adams	209	249	267	284	301	319
City of Wi. Dells (part)	0	-	-	-	-	-
Adams County	1,217	574	614	654	694	734

Source: NCWRPC

Note: Existing Acres are lands identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on the density and future employment levels. The City and Village will develop more refined projections.

Attachment
County Demands for Agricultural Land Uses*

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533
Big Flats	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564
Colburn	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840
Dell Prairie	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439
Easton	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788
Jackson	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162
Leola	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534
Lincoln	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622
Monroe	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684
New Chester	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068
New Haven	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912
Preston	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133
Quincy	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399
Richfield	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608
Rome	981	981	981	981	981	981
Springville	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637
Strongs Prairie	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426
Village of Friendship	16	16	16	16	16	16
City of Adams	30	30	30	30	30	30
City of Wi. Dells (part)	56	56	56	56	56	56
Adams County	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431

Source: NCWRPC

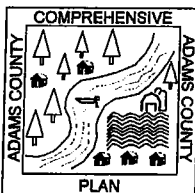
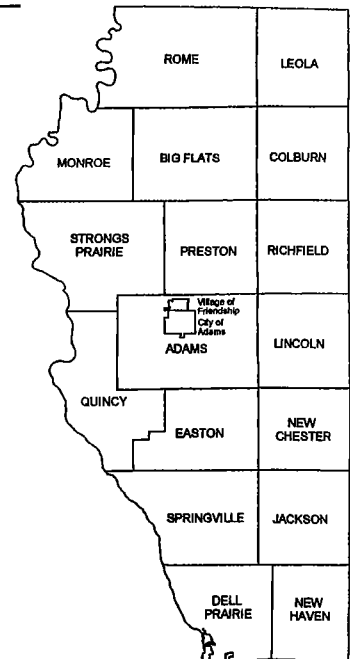
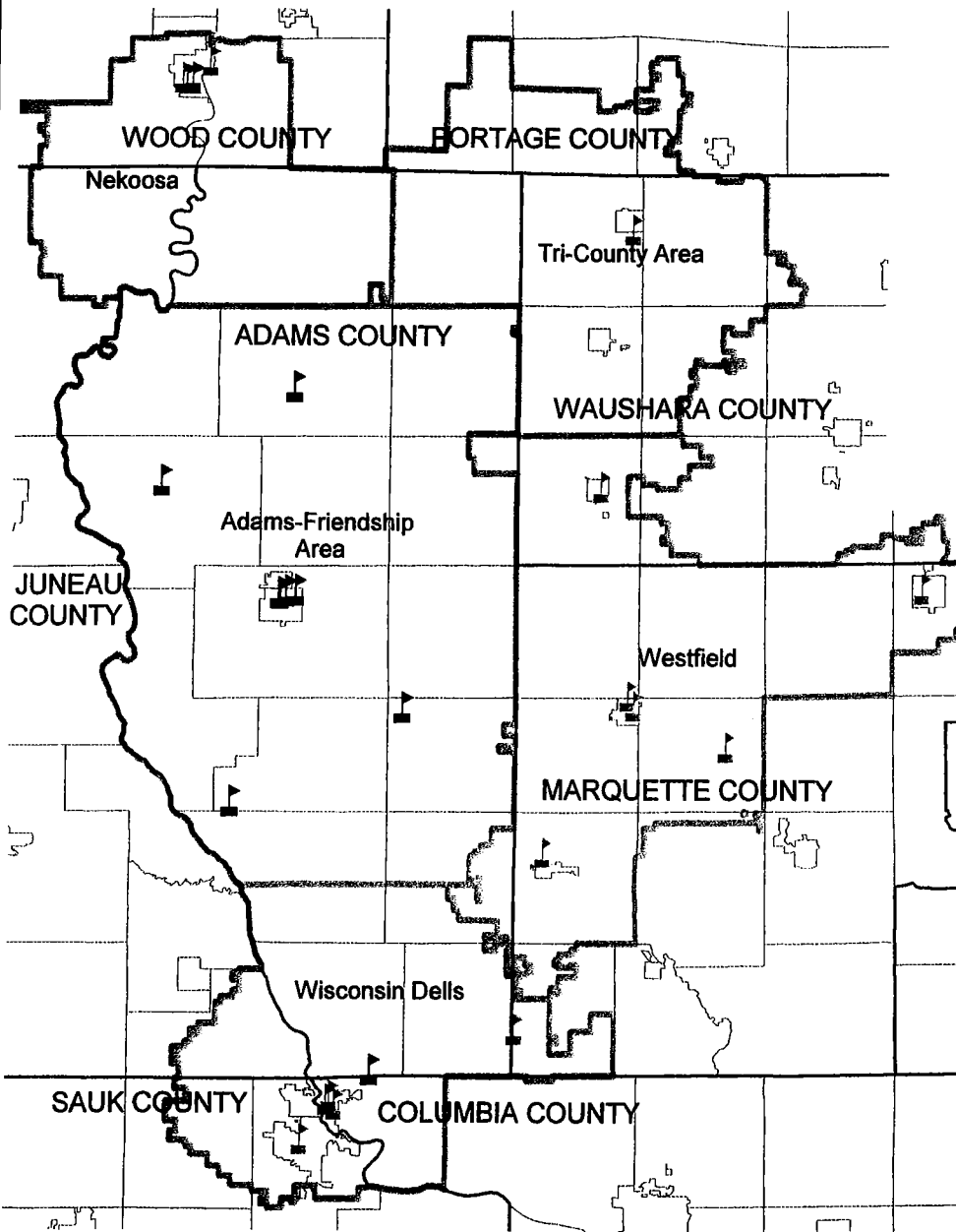
* Demand is based on county employment growth. No growth was projected in this sector, therefore, no additional land is projected for this use.

ATTACHMENT E

COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAP EXERPTS

Area Schools & District Boundaries including Surrounding Areas Adams County, Wisconsin

- COUNTY BOUNDARIES
- MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
- ▲ ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS
- ▲ SURROUNDING SCHOOLS
- SCHOOL DISTRICTS



4 0 4 8 12 Miles

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

SOURCE: Wisconsin DNR & NCWRPC 2004



Prepared By:

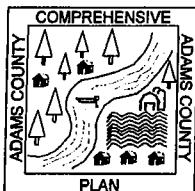
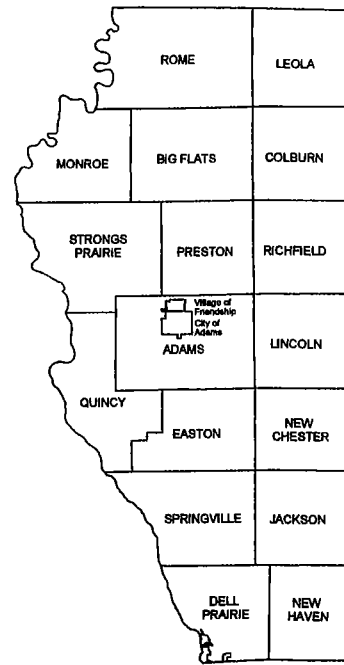
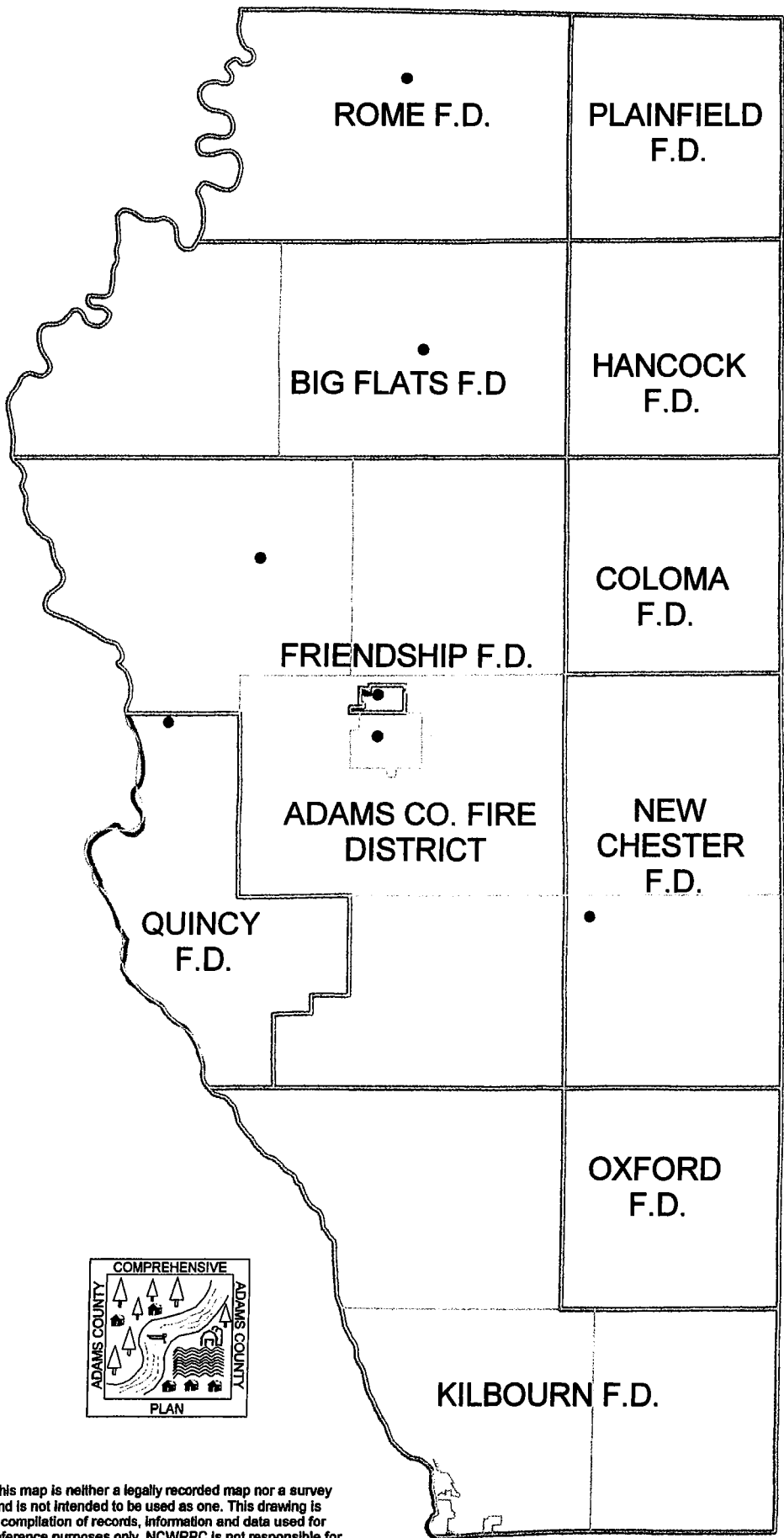
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
(715) 849-5510 www.ncwrpc.org

TOWN FIRE SERVICE AREAS

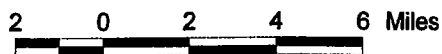
Adams County, Wisconsin

- FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- - - MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
- FIRE DEPARTMENTS



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

SOURCE: Wisconsin DNR & NCWRPC 2004

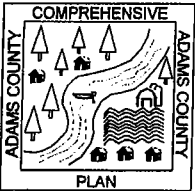
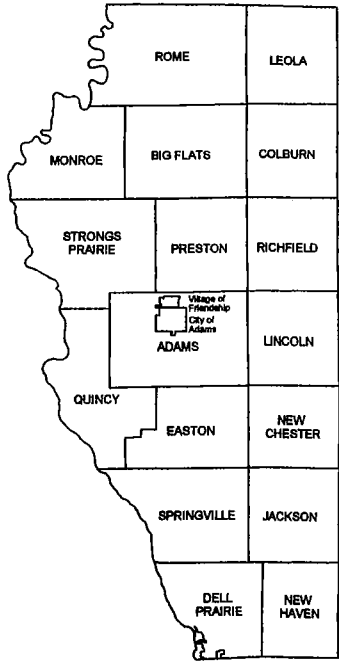
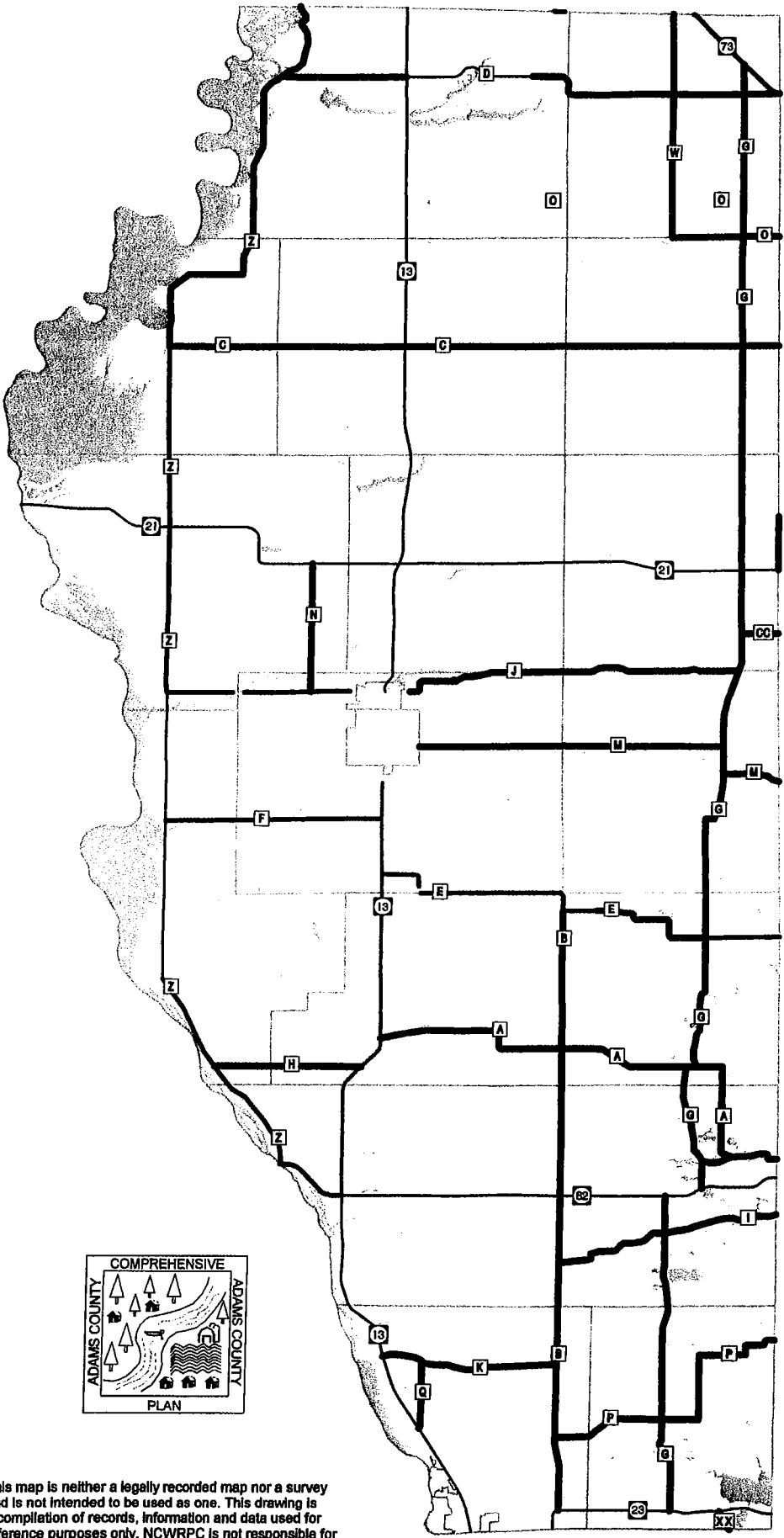


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
 (715) 849-5510 www.ncwrpc.org

Highway Suitability for Bike / Ped. Routes Adams County, Wisconsin

- MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
- BEST CONDITIONS
- MODERATE CONDITIONS
- HIGHER VOLUME - PAVED SHOULDERS
- UNDESIRABLE CONDITIONS
- WATER



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

SOURCE: Wisconsin DNR, Wisconsin DOT & NCWRPC 2004



Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**
210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
(715) 849-5510 www.ncwrpc.org

Adams County

AQUATIC OCCURRENCES

Animal

- Caspey, Pandion haliaetus, 1992
- Bald Eagle, Haliaeetus leucoccephalus, 1992
- Black Tern, Chlidonias niger, 1988
- Gray Copter, Lycaena nigr, 2002
- Weed Shiner, Notropis texanus, 1925
- Wood Turtle, Clemmys insculpta, 1950/1988
- Phlox Frog, Acanthixys snyderi, 1965
- Atter's Frog, Cicadobates sayani, 1965
- Foster's Tern, Sterna forsteri, 1986
- Sand Skink, Ophiodonops sp. 1 n. aspersus, 1978
- Trumpeter Swan, Cygnus buccinator, 1999
- Smoky Shadowfly, Neurocordulia molesta, 1995
- Banded Killfish, Fundulus diaphanus, 1925
- Elusive Clubtail, Stylurus notatus, 1995
- Northern Harrier, Circus cyaneus, 1986
- Warpaint Emerald, Somatochlora incurvata, 1988
- Winged Mapleleaf, Quadula fragosa, 1922
- Blanding's Turtle, Emydoidea blandingii, 2002
- Ebony Bog Haunter, Williamsonia flecheri, 1999
- Kennedy's Emerald, Somatochlora kennedyi, 1999
- Ringed Boghaunter, Williamsonia linnei, 1999
- Sybian Shadowfly, Neurocordulia yamaskanensis, 1995
- Black-tipped Darner, Aeshna tuberculifera, 1988
- Green-striped Darner, Aeshna verticalis, 1988
- Louisiana Waterhush, Selurus motacilla, 1995
- Northern Ribbon Snake, Thamnophis sauritus, 1929
- Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake, Sistrurus catenatus catenatus, 1964

Plants

- Brook Grass, Catabrosa aquatica, 2001
- Whip Nuts, Scleria triglomerata, 1962
- Bog Bluegrass, Poa paludigena, 1987
- Adder's-tongue, Ophioglossum pusillum, 1959
- Grassleaf Rush, Juncus marginatus, 1973
- Tufted Hairgrass, Deschampsia cespitosa, 2001
- Yellow Screwstem, Bartonina virginica, 1973
- Capitate Spikenut, Eleocharis olivacea, 1962
- Crossleaf Milkwort, Polygala cruciata, 1991
- Longstem Water-wort, Elatine triandra, 1941
- Reticulated Nutrush, Scleria reticularis, 1989
- Engelmann Spike-rush, Eleocharis engelmannii, 1962
- Water-thread Pondweed, Potamogeton diversifolius, 1958
- Virginia Meadow-beauty, Rhexia virginica, 1991
- Slim-stem Small-reedgrass, Calamagrostis stricta, 1962

Natural Communities

- Open Bog, Open bog, 1983
- Shrub-car, Shrub-car, 1989
- Spring Pond, Spring pond, 1979
- Alder Thicket, Alder thicket, 1981
- Calcareous Fen, Calcareous fen, 1981
- Emergent Marsh, Emergent marsh, 1978
- Central Poor Fen, Central poor fen, 1988
- Floodplain Forest, Floodplain forest, 1999
- Coastal Plain Marsh, Coastal plain marsh, 1985
- Northern Wet Forest, Northern wet forest, 1999
- Northern Sedge Meadow, Northern sedge meadow, 1982
- Southern Sedge Meadow, Southern sedge meadow, 1989
- Stream-Fast, Hard, Cold, Stream-fast, hard, cold, 1995
- Stream-Slow, Hard, Warm, Stream-slow, hard, warm, 1981
- Lake-Shallow, Hard, Seepage, Lake-shallow, hard, seepage, 1983
- Lake-Shallow, Soft, Seepage, Lake-shallow, soft, seepage, 1983
- Springs and Spring Runs, Hard, Springs and spring runs, hard, 1979

TERRESTRIAL OCCURRENCES

Animal

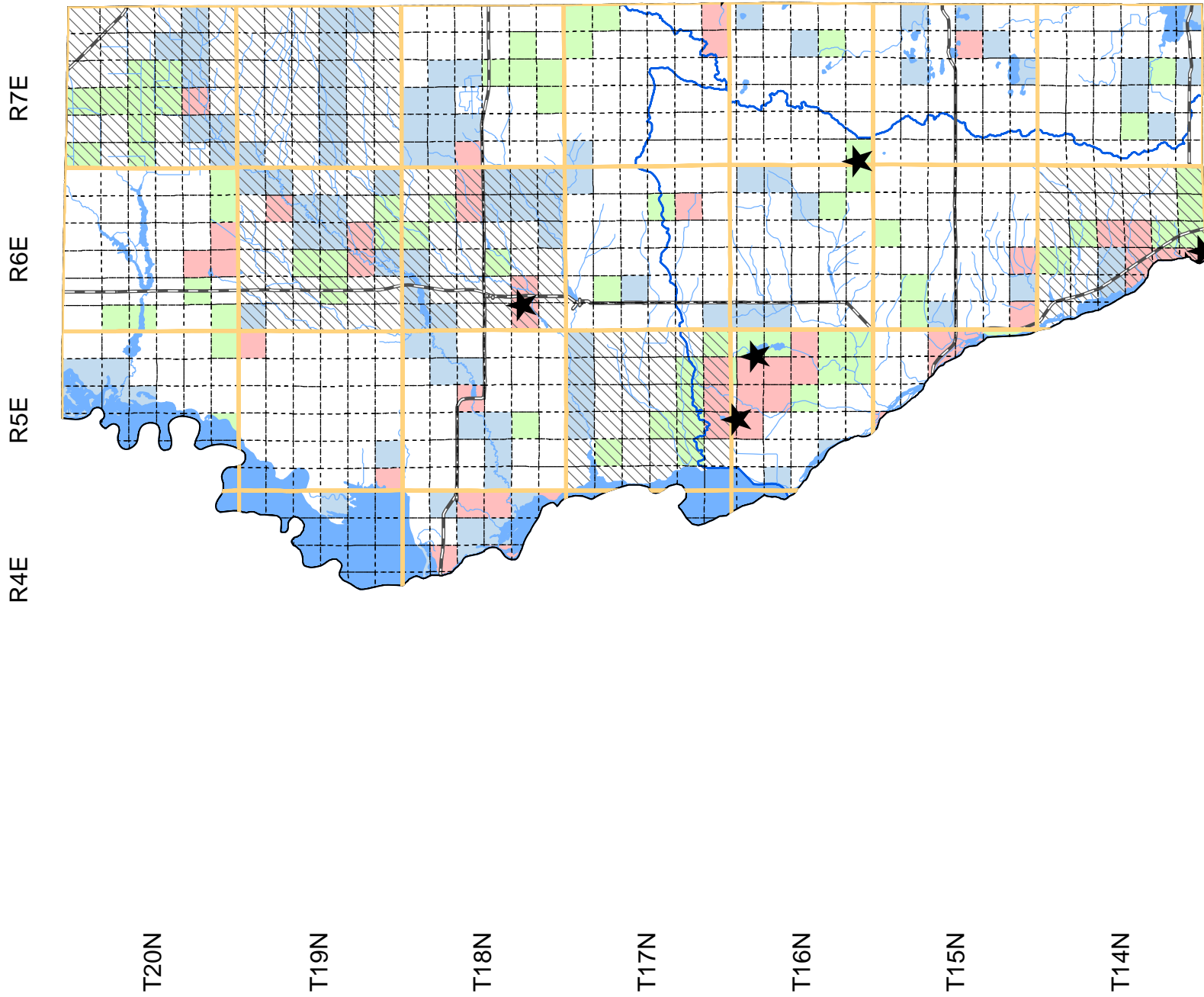
- Barn Owl, Tyto alba, 1980
- Kärner Blue, Lycopodium melissa samuelis, 1999
- Pigmy Shrew, Sorex hoyi, 1975
- Frosted Elm, Calliphyrs irus, 1982
- A Tiger Beetle, Cicindela parvula tuberi, 1999
- Assisted Skipper, Amyropsis hianna, 1978
- Red-bellied Woodpecker, Dryobates perisoreus, 1979
- Great Plains Sucker, Catostomus commersoni, 1997
- Western Slender Glass Lizard, Ophisaurus attenuatus, 2004

Plants

- Catfoot, Gnaphalium helleri, 1948
- Bushy Aster, Aster dumosus var. strictor, 1959
- Cliff Cudweed, Gnaphalium obtusifolium var. saxicola, 2001
- Early Anemone, Anemone multifida var. hudsoniana, 2000
- Fragrant Fern, Dryopteris fragrans var. remotiuscula, 1995
- Hooker Orchis, Platanthera hookeri, 1947
- Dwarf Milkweed, Asclepias ovalifolia, 2000
- Richardson Sedge, Carex richardsonii, 1959
- Torrey's Bulrush, Scirpus torreyi, 1978
- Hairy Beardtongue, Penstemon hirsutus, 1959
- Shadow Foxglove, Soldago scaphalia, 1995
- Roundstem Foxglove, Agalinis gattingeri, 1995
- Bird's-eye Pimpernel, Primula missassinica, 1958
- Pale False Foxglove, Agalinis skinneriana, 1959
- Little Rock-rose, Tamara rugosipes, 1999
- Brittle Frickle, Oenothera biennis, 1907
- Maidenhair Spikenut, Asplenium richomanes, 1985
- Large Roundleaf Orchid, Platanthera orbiculata, 1894
- One-flowered Broomrape, Orobanche uniflora, 1935

Natural Communities

- Dry Cliff, Dry cliff, 1998
- Dry Prairie, Dry prairie, 1981
- Moist Cliff, Moist cliff, 1982
- Oak Barrens, Oak barrens, 1982
- Pine Relict, Pine relict, 1982
- Oak Woodland, Oak woodland, 1989
- Pine Barrens, Pine barrens, 1982
- Sand Barrens, Sand barrens, 1982
- Hemlock Relict, Hemlock relict, 1995
- Northern Dry Forest, Northern dry forest, 1989
- Southern Dry Forest, Southern dry forest, 1983
- Northern Dry-mesic Forest, Northern dry-mesic forest, 1995
- Southern Dry-mesic Forest, Southern dry-mesic forest, 1979
- Central Sands Pine-Oak Forest, Central sands pine-oak forest, 1998



SPECIES and/or NATURAL COMMUNITY

- Aquatic
- Terrestrial
- Both
- Watershed Boundaries
- Township Occurrences
- State Natural Area



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

Map generated using NHI data from: 06/23/2005
 Copyright 2003, WDNR-Bureau of Endangered Resources
 This map may not be reproduced without prior written permission.



ATTACHMENT F
COUNTY SURVEY SUMMARY

I. Introduction

As part of the Adams County comprehensive planning process a county-wide survey was conducted to solicit input from the public.

Comprehensive planning is a process to help guide the type, location and appearance of growth and development within a community. One goal is to minimize the impacts of new development and guide growth where it is most appropriate. The challenge is not to see how long change can be avoided, but to anticipate both the problems and the opportunities resulting from that change and to develop solutions to minimize problems and maximize opportunities.

It is important to understand that planning is not the same as zoning. A comprehensive plan does not directly regulate land use; rather it provides some basic principles to guide elected and appointed officials when making decisions regarding growth and development. The general planning philosophy is to allow growth in a manner that protects and preserves the natural beauty and integrity of the area, which is the foundation of its quality of life. No planning or poor planning can erode the very characteristics, which gives Adams County its charm.

Public participation is a critical component of the comprehensive planning process. One of the major efforts to solicit input was a survey. A survey was developed and mailed to a random selection of property owners in the county to gather public opinion on a variety of planning issues. The scientifically significant results of that survey are contained in this report.

In addition to the survey, there have been numerous local, with at least one in each municipality, and county level meetings to solicit input.

II. Methodology

The Adams County Steering Committee, using several sample surveys from other planning processes, as well as creating original questions, developed this survey. The Comprehensive Planning Survey was finalized on December 7, 2004. A copy of the survey form is included as Attachment A.

If this survey had been done via sampling, to achieve a 95 percent confidence in the findings, with a + or - 3 percent error, only 377 completed surveys would have been needed. Thus, a return of 518 surveys makes the findings valid for planning purposes.

Surveys were mailed during the last week of February, and by March 14, the closing date, 518 surveys were received. Responses were made from every local unit in the county. Once the surveys were delivered to the NCWRPC they were tabulated. Every survey was given a unique number and all responses for each questions was input into a database, including open-ended questions 12, 13 and 14. Please note that the comments shown are as written by the respondent. Names of individuals and any profanity have been removed.

A total of 518 completed surveys were returned, which surpassed the number needed for a scientifically significant survey sample. This sample size results in a margin of error of + or - 5 percent on all responses, at a 95 percent confidence level. Stated in different terms, chances are 19 out of 20 that, if all property owners in Adams County were asked, the actual percentage holding similar opinions on any actual question would be within 5 percent of that reflected in this survey.

The survey results were tabulated to identify both resident and non-resident responses. Where there was a significant difference in the results, it is stated in the survey results section.

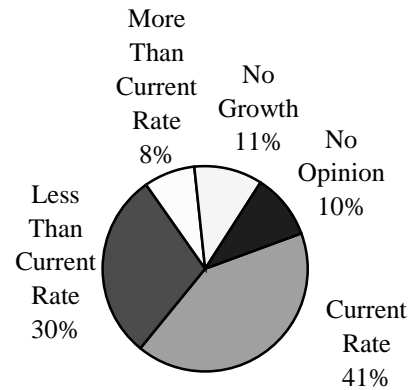
III. Survey Results

The following are the results from the survey.

Q1. At what rate would you like to see growth occur?

Currently there are about 20,000 people living in Adams County. Population projections for 2025 indicate that the County will grow by 5,000 to 10,000 additional people. Forty-one percent of respondents accept the current population growth as acceptable. A sizable 30 percent would like a slower population growth rate to occur. About 8 percent want faster population growth than is projected, while 11 percent want no population growth, and 11 percent have no opinion.

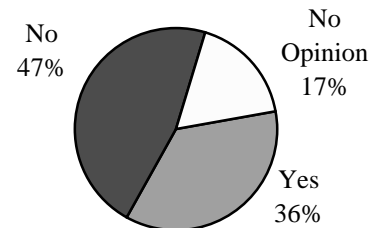
Desired Population Growth



Q2. Do you feel that there is a need for affordable housing in your community?

A resounding No was exclaimed by 47 percent of respondents. Thirty-six percent think that affordable housing is needed, and 17 percent have no opinion. There was some difference between resident and non-resident with this question. Fifty-three percent of residents responded “yes” (38% No), while only 23 percent of non-residents responded yes (55% No).

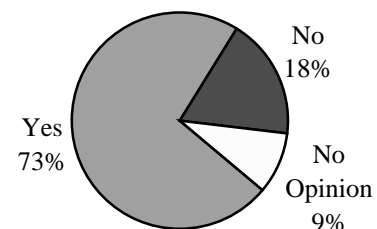
Need For Affordable Housing



Q3. Should units of government use tax dollars to preserve environmentally sensitive areas such as stream buffer areas or steep slopes, in order to protect land and water?

Seventy-three percent of respondents want taxes to support preservation of environmentally sensitive areas. About 18 percent do not want taxes used to preserve such areas, and 9 percent have no opinion.

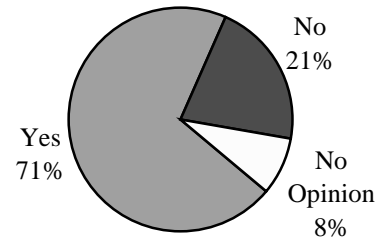
Use Taxes To Preserve Environmentally Sensitive Areas



Q4. Should new retail, commercial, and industrial development be concentrated in already established communities?

Most respondents (71%) want new non-residential development of all kinds to be located only where that type of development is already. About 21 percent of respondents want to allow new development in new areas, and 8 percent have no opinion.

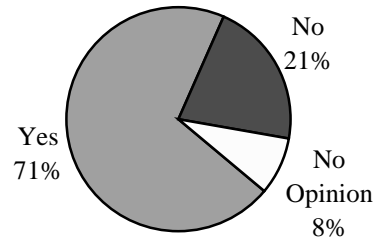
New Establishments



Q5. Should Adams and Friendship try to use nearly all the land within their existing boundaries before growing into unincorporated areas?

Seventy-one percent of respondents want Adams and Friendship to fully urbanize their own land before development occurs in unincorporated areas. Twenty-one percent disagree, and 8 percent have no opinion.

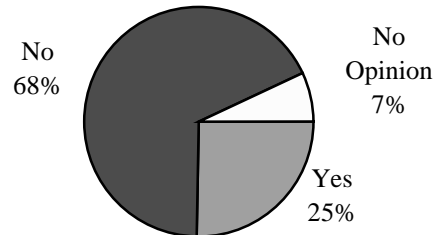
Urban Growth



Q6. Do you feel that new housing and industrial development should be allowed anywhere in the County?

Most respondents (68%) do not want new houses or industrial development to be allowed anywhere. A quarter of respondents want development to occur anywhere, and 7 percent have no opinion. There was some difference between resident and non-resident with this question. Thirty-six percent of residents responded “yes” (59% No), while only 18 percent of non-residents responded yes (78% No).

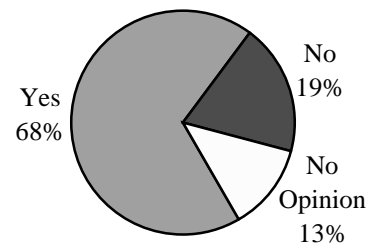
Random Housing & Industrial Development



Q7. Do you perceive a need for land use planning in your community?

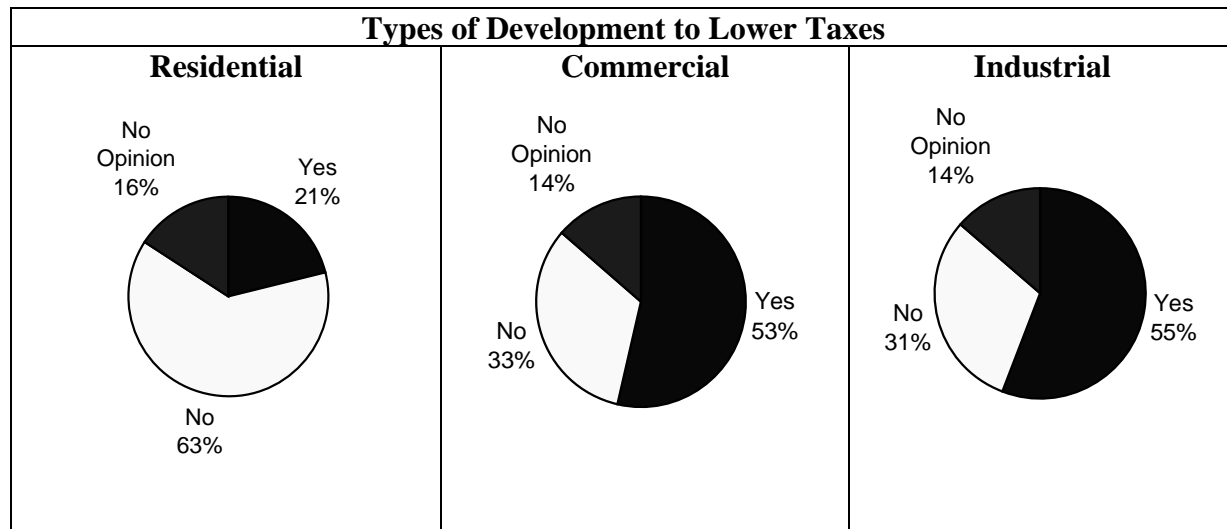
Almost 70 percent of respondents think land use planning is needed in their community. About 20 percent do not think land use planning is necessary in their community, and 13 percent had no opinion.

Need For Land Use Planning



Q8. Do you feel that the following kinds of new development will lower your taxes?

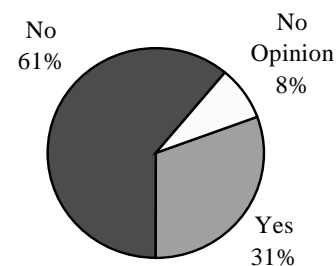
Most respondents (53% & 55%) think Commercial and Industrial development will lower their taxes, and only 21 percent thought that residential development would lower taxes.



Q9. Are you familiar with the existing land use regulations in the County?

Most respondents (61%) are not familiar with existing land use regulations within the County. About a third of respondents are familiar with land use regulations, and about 8 percent have no opinion. There was some difference between resident and non-resident with this question. Forty-one percent of residents responded “yes” (52% No), while only 23 percent of non-residents responded yes (71% No).

Familiar With The Existing Land Use Regulations



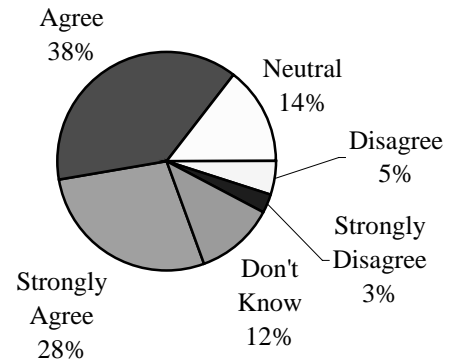
Q10. Agreement & Disagreement with Planning Goals

The following displays the level of support for the fourteen major goals in the planning process.

Goal 1. Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial, and industrial structures.

Over 66 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal. Only eight percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Fourteen percent were neutral, while 12 percent did not know.

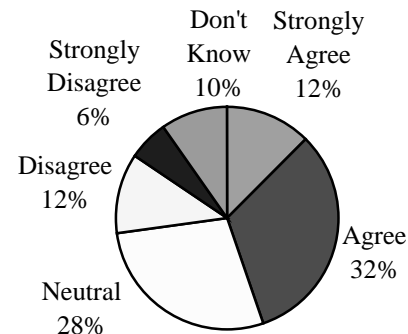
Promote Redevelopment



Goal 2. Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

About 44 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal. Only 18 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty-eight percent were neutral, while 10 percent did not know.

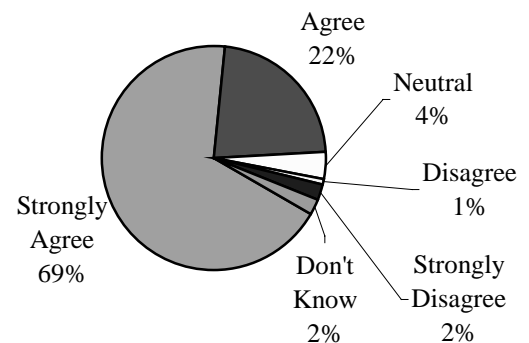
Encourage Neighborhood Design



Goal 3. Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habits, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.

Over 90 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 3 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Four percent were neutral, while 2 percent did not know.

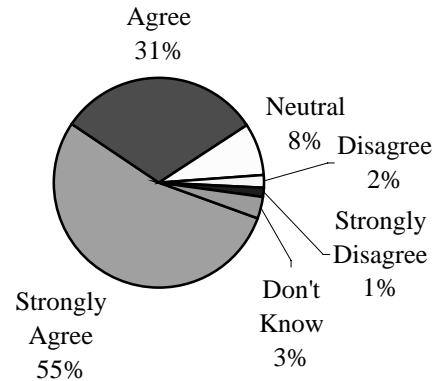
Protection Of Natural Areas



Goal 4. Protection of economically productive areas, including farmlands and forests.

Over 85 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 3 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Eight percent were neutral, while 3 percent did not know.

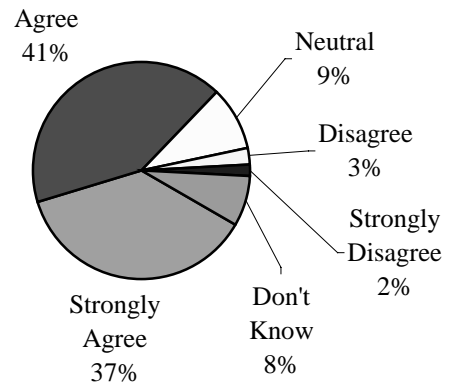
Protection Of Economically Productive Areas



Goal 5. Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.

About 78 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 5 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Nine percent were neutral, while 8 percent did not know.

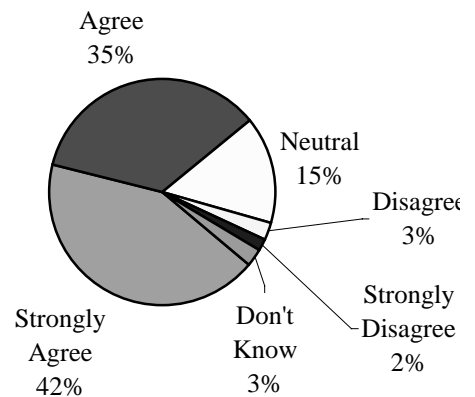
Promote Efficient Development



Goal 6. Preservation of cultural, historic, and archeological sites.

Over 77 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 5 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Fifteen percent were neutral, while 3 percent did not know.

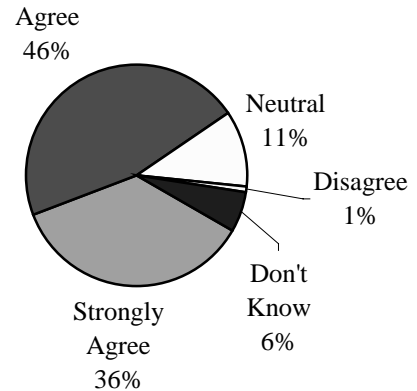
Preserve Cultural, Archeological, & Historic Sites



Goal 7. Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.

Over 82 percent of respondents strongly agreed, or agreed with this goal. Only 1 percent disagreed, and nobody strongly disagreed. Eleven percent were neutral, while 6 percent did not know.

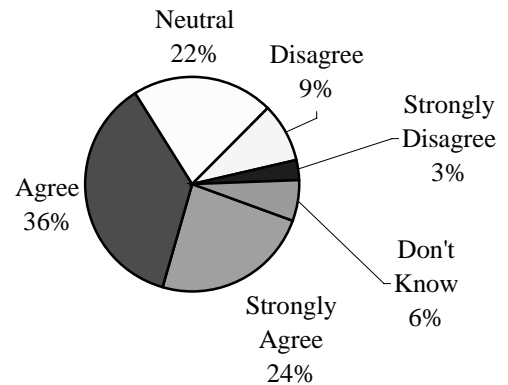
Encourage Municipal Cooperation



Goal 8. Building of community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.

Over 60 percent of respondents strongly agreed, or agreed with this goal. Only 12 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty-two percent were neutral, while 6 percent did not know.

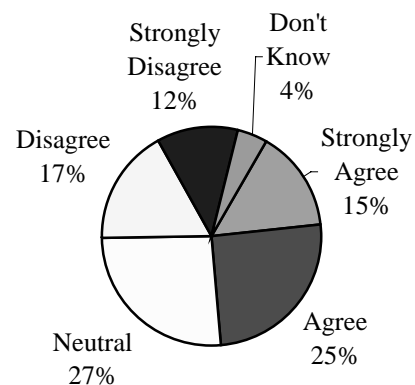
Building Community Identity By Revitalizing Main Streets



Goal 9. Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.

Only about 40 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Twenty-nine percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty-seven percent were neutral, while 4 percent did not know.

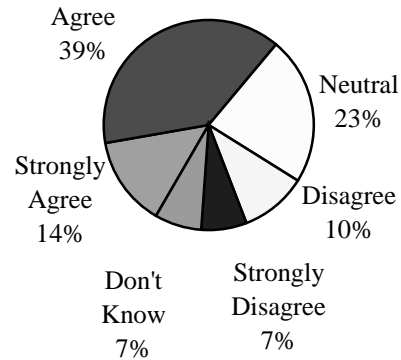
Providing Affordable Housing



Goal 10. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

About 53 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Seventeen percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty-three percent were neutral, while 7 percent did not know.

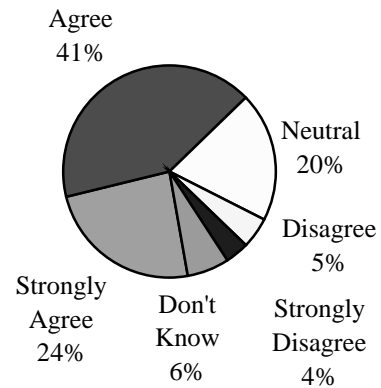
Provide Utilities And Land For Market Demand



Goal 11. Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional, and local levels.

About 65 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 9 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty percent were neutral, while 6 percent did not know.

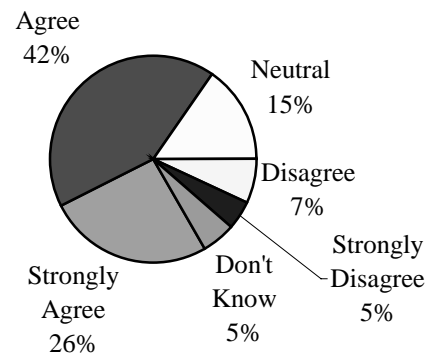
Promote & Expand Economic Base



Goal 12. Balancing individual property rights with community interests and goals.

About 68 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 12 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Fifteen percent were neutral, while 5 percent did not know.

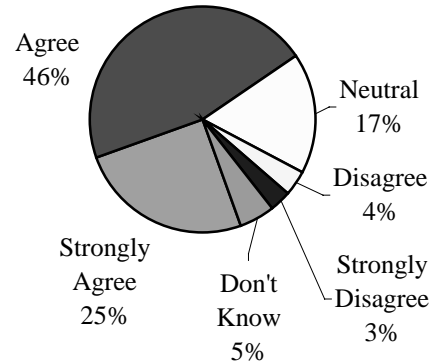
Balance Individual Property Rights With Community Interests



Goal 13. Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.

About 71 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Only 7 percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Seventeen percent were neutral, while 5 percent did not know.

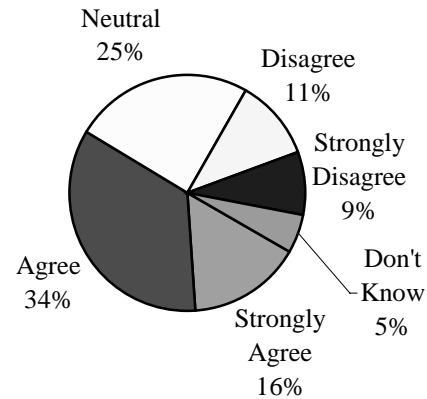
Plan Land Uses To Create Distinct Communities



Goal 14. Providing an integrated, efficient, and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.

About 50 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with this goal. Twenty percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Twenty-five percent were neutral, and 5 percent did not know.

Provide Efficient Transportation For All



ATTACHMENT G

ADDENDUM TO TOWN OF EASTON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Addendum to Town of Easton Comprehensive Plan

The following information relates to various plan sections, and is to be included as an attachment in the Town of Easton Comprehensive Plan.

Housing

- Housing Programs.

The following are housing programs available to the Town:

- ❖ Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) administers the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). Investors who allocate a number of units as affordable to low-income families for a certain period (usually 15 years) are allowed to take a credit on their income tax. There are 24 housing units that utilize the LIHTC in the county.
- ❖ U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD) is focused on rural areas, and thus may be the most promising source of housing-related funding. Below is a listing of programs available:

Section 502 Homeownership Direct Loan program of the Rural Health Service (RHS) provides loans to help low-income households purchase and prepare sites or purchase, build, repair, renovate, or relocate homes.

Section 502 Mutual Self-Help Housing Loans are designed to help very-low-income households construct their own homes. Targeted families include those who cannot buy affordable housing through conventional means. Participating families perform approximately 65 percent of the construction under qualified supervision.

Section 504 Very-Low-Income Housing Repair program, provides loans and grants to low-income homeowners to repair, improve, or modernize their homes. Improvements must make the homes more safe and sanitary or remove health or safety hazards.

Section 515 Multi-Family Housing Loan program supports the construction of multi-family housing for low-income residents. Under the program, which has been in operation in Wisconsin since 1969, USDA underwrites fifty-year mortgages at a one percent interest rate in exchange for an agreement to provide housing for low and very low-income residents.

Section 521 Rural Rental Assistance program provides an additional subsidy for households with incomes too low to pay RHS-subsidized rents.

Section 533 Rural Housing Preservation Grants are designed to assist sponsoring organizations in the repair or rehabilitation of low-income or very-low-income housing. Assistance is available for landlords or members of a cooperative.

- ❖ There are also programs through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

The HUD Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program finances land acquisition and site development associated with self-help housing for low-income families.

The HOME Investment Partnership Program aims to encourage the production and rehabilitation of affordable housing. HOME funds may be used for rental assistance, assistance to homebuyers, new construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of rental housing.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers are administered locally by the Central Wisconsin Community Action Corporation (CWCAC). The program is open to any housing unit where the owner agrees to participate and where the unit satisfies the standards. Congress is considering replacing the current voucher program with a block grant to states. If enacted, eligibility criteria for the program may change.

The Small Cities Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is the rural component of HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, which is administered by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration. The state CDBG program provides assistance for the development of affordable housing and economic development efforts targeted to low- and moderate-income people.

- Trucking:

Truck traffic uses the state and county highway network throughout the town as shown on Map 8. Farm implements use town roads along with state and county highways to travel between fields and farming facilities.

Utilities & Community Facilities

- Cemeteries:

All cemeteries serve as unique and tangible links to our past. One cemetery exists in Easton, and its location is shown on Map 9 -Utilities & Community Facilities. Minimum acreage requirements exist for cemeteries established on or after November 1, 1991 unless the cemetery is owned by a religious association, or the Town enacts an ordinance allowing new cemeteries of less than 20 acres to be constructed. Plenty of undeveloped land is available throughout the town for the creation of a new cemetery when necessary.

- Childcare facilities:

UW-Extension maintains a list of child-care providers available to Adams County residents. The list in 2004 showed 17 providers, six of which are outside the County. Seven of the providers are located in Adams-Friendship, three are in Grand Marsh (Town of New Chester), and one is in Arkdale (Town of Strongs Prairie). Childcare needs are based upon personal choice, availability of family members to help with supervision, and availability of private childcare providers.

- Police:

The Adams County Sheriff's Department provides police protection for the town.

- Library:

The Adams County Library and the Lester Public Library of Rome are the two libraries located in Adams County. Both libraries are affiliated with the South Central Library System and provide library services for the town.

The Town of Easton is a rural town with existing facilities that are sufficient for the planning period.

Natural, Agricultural, & Cultural Resources.

- Threatened or endangered species:

The Town of Easton has 12 sections with occurrences of aquatic and/or terrestrial plants, animals, and/or natural communities of endangered status as identified in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory. Each section identified may have several different species or natural communities, or just one species or natural community.

The Natural Heritage Inventory County map, added in Attachment E, provides generalized information about endangered resources (rare, threatened, or endangered species and high-quality natural communities) to the section level.

Economic Development

- Strengths & Weaknesses for attracting business:

Strengths: Town residents have a strong work ethic and ample land for development, especially for agricultural related and home based businesses.

Weaknesses: Lack of infrastructure and support services for employers, limited access to broadband services, and remote geographic location.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

- Identify conflicts between governments, and create a process to resolve them.

Easton may choose to cooperate with all levels of government on issues of mutual concern, including resource protection, transportation, land use, education, and human services. Cost sharing or contracting with neighboring towns or the county is an option to provide services or public utilities efficiently.

There are no other existing or potential conflicts with other governmental units known at this time.

Land Use

- Analysis of trends in land demand & price:

As identified in the tables in Attachment D, there is an opportunity to develop 513 residential acres over the planning period. According to the Future Land Use Plan, there are adequate areas for these land uses to locate.

Agriculture is a dominant land use in the Town. According to the Wisconsin Town Land Use Databook, 22,963 acres of farmland were sold in Adams County between 1990 and 1997, averaging \$1,016 per acre. During the same period, 1,788 acres of farmland were sold in Easton, averaging \$836 per acre. Of the 1,788 acres of farmland sold in Easton, 185 acres were converted out of agriculture.

From 1998 to 2003, the average price of farmland sold in Adams County went from \$1,205 per acre to \$2,195 per acre, increasing 82 percent, according to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue Bureau of Equalization. During the same period, overall Wisconsin farmland prices increased from \$1,514 per acre to \$3,268 per acre, increasing 116 percent.