

## **INTRODUCTION**

Part II of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community All Hazards Mitigation Plan provides general geographical information, including demographic and economic characteristics. The general development patterns of the tribal area are described in terms of current land use and future development trends.

In addition to developing an understanding of the planning area, this chapter represents the beginning stages of assessing vulnerability by inventorying the numbers, types, and values of existing buildings, infrastructure, and critical facilities within the planning area. This overall summary of the area's vulnerability to hazards describes the potential impact on the community.

Land use and development trends are analyzed to project the number and type of potential future buildings, infrastructure and critical facilities within the area so that mitigation options can be considered in future land use decisions.

The resulting information is an important element of the planning process, since sound alternative mitigation strategies cannot be formulated and evaluated without an in-depth knowledge of the relevant conditions in the study area.

## **GENERAL GEOGRAPHY**

### **Location and Land Status**

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community tribal lands are located in the Town of Nashville in Forest County, Wisconsin. The Town of Nashville is a double township offset from each other. The Mole Lake reservation is located in the northern section of Nashville, which occupies the southwest corner of Forest County. The City of Crandon lies kitty-corner, north and east, of the Town. Nashville borders Oneida County to the west and Langlade County to the south. See Map 1.

The Mole Lake reservation lies approximately 100 miles northwest of Green Bay; 211 miles northwest of Milwaukee; and 208 miles north of Madison. Major metropolitan areas outside of Wisconsin are Chicago, 305 miles southeast; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 250 miles west; and Duluth, 220 miles northwest.

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community has about 4,900 acres in the Mole Lake Reservation. Of these lands, 1,930 are categorized as reservation land, another 1,320 acres are considered trust lands, and the balance are fee lands, mainly obtained through purchase. There are about 1,300 tribal members, but approximately 500 reside on reservation land.

The reservation and trust lands are located in the Town of Nashville and the fee lands are in the Towns of Nashville and Lincoln, and in the Town of Ainsworth in

Langlade County. The Town of Lincoln is also home to reservation land belonging to the Forest County Potawatomi Community.

**Government**

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community is a sovereign nation chartered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, federally recognized as a Native American Tribe/Nation, and operates under a ratified constitution. The Community is governed by a six-member council. Tribal government is organized into a number of departments and agencies as follows:

- Administration
- A-Binoojii Daycare Child Development Center
- Brighter Days Victim Assistance Program
- Communications
- Tribal Child Support Agency
- Education Department
- Elder Services
- Enrollment
- Environmental
- Family Services
- Forestry Department
- Food Distribution
- Health Clinic
- Housing Department
- Indian Child Welfare
- Mole Lake Casino, Lodge & Conference Center
- Police Department
- Roads Department
- TrANS Program
- Tribal Court



*Mole Lake Casino & Lodge and surrounding area*

**History**

In 1930, a roll had been taken in the Mole Lake area and 199 Indians were determined to be in this band. Under the provisions of the 1934 Reorganization Act, 1,745 acres of land were purchased for the Mole Lake Reservation. This area lies in southwestern Forest County, near Crandon.



Chief Ackley

According to tribal history, the band had been promised the land by treaty signed with President Franklin Pierce. However, the agent, who was to confirm the treaty and secure the land for them, drowned on his return trip to Washington. The Tribe, under the leadership of Chief Willard Ackley, finally and after a long struggle, received federal recognition and reservation status in 1937. In 1939, the Sokaogon of Mole Lake were granted 1,680 acres of reservation land.

At that time, the principle means of gaining a livelihood for this group were boat building, harvesting wild rice and wreath greens, and selling souvenir bows and arrows and other novelties. The soil, a sandy loam with gravel outcroppings, yields fair crops of potatoes, short season vegetables, oats, clover, and timothy hay. The game on the reservation included deer, bear, muskrats, and water fowl.

With the advent of gambling casinos and bingo, the tribe has continued with an age-old Chippewa tradition of playing games of chance. The introduction of bingo and casinos drastically altered unemployment on the reservation. Rates fell from 80% to 10% within a couple of years. The surrounding communities have also benefitted financially and reduced their dependency on federal aid.

Today, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community continues to harvest wild rice and spear fish in traditional ways. And now, utilizing state of the art technology, they continue to protect the resources of their environment for future generations. The tribe continues to use its money wisely by investing in cultural preservation and restoration projects, environmental planning of their resources, education of their community members, and social programs that enhance the general health and welfare of the Community.

**Environment**

Forests play a key role in the protection of environmentally sensitive areas like steep slopes, shoreland, wetlands, and flood plains. The Mole Lake reservation is mainly forested, with a mix of conifer and deciduous tree species.

The Mole Lake reservation is located within the Upper Wolf River and Post Lake watershed, which drains into Lake Michigan. Wetlands play a role in the function of the hydrologic cycle and local ecosystems, and they also assist in hazard mitigation by acting as water storage devices in times of high water. A significant amount of reservation land is wetland. The majority of the reservation lies within

a glacial drift aquifer, which is the major source of ground water in most of the county.



*Rice Lake*

Three lakes, either on or adjacent to the reservation, are vital to the Community. These lakes, at the headwaters of the Wolf River, include: Bishop Lake, Mole Lake and Rice Lake. Rice Lake is one of the remaining ancient wild rice beds in Wisconsin. The annual wild rice harvest in early fall is an essential part of tribal community life.

### **Climate**

Winters in the Mole Lake area are very cold, and the short summers are fairly warm. The short frost-free period during the summer limits cropping mainly to forage crops, small grains, and adapted vegetables. Precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the year but reaches a peak in the summer. Snow covers the ground much of the time from late fall through early spring.

In winter, the average temperature is 14 degrees F and the average daily minimum temperature is 4 degrees. The lowest temperature on record for the area, which occurred on January 17, 1982, is -39 degrees. In summer, the average temperature is 63 degrees and the average daily maximum temperature is 76 degrees. The highest recorded temperature in the area, which occurred on July 26, 1955, is 100 degrees.

The total annual precipitation in the area is about 30 inches. Of this total, more than 21 inches, or about 70 percent, usually falls between April and September. The growing season for crops falls within this period. In two years out of ten, the rainfall in April through September is less than 18 inches. Thunderstorms occur on about 34 days each year.

The average seasonal snowfall is about 67 inches. The greatest snow depth in the area at any one time during the period of record was 56 inches. On average, 93 days of the year have at least one inch of snow on the ground. The number of such days varies greatly from year to year.

The sun shines 65 percent of the time possible in summer and 45 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the southwest. Average wind speed of 12 miles per hour occurs in spring.

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROFILE****Population and Households**

Tribal population of the Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) has grown by nearly 23 percent between 2000 and 2020, outperforming its neighbors and even the overall statewide population growth. Both Forest and Langlade Counties lost population over this time period. See Table 1.

Table 1: Population Growth				
Community	Population			
	2000	2010	2020	% Change 2000-2020
Mole Lake*	392	414	507	22.7%
T. of Nashville	1,157	1,064	1,215	4.8%
T. of Lincoln	1,005	955	1,133	11.3%
Forest Co.	10,024	9,304	9,179	-9.2%
Langlade Co.	20,740	19,977	19,491	-6.4%
Wisconsin	5,363,690	5,686,986	5,893,718	9.0%
Source: US Census. *Tribal population is also included in the Town of Nashville total.				

Between 2000 and 2020 Mole Lake experienced a significant increase in total households of 55.6 percent (see Table 2). The neighboring towns also saw an increase in households on track with population growth, but the counties, overall, experienced a decrease in the number of households.

Table 2: Household Growth				
Community	Households			
	2000	2010	2020	% Change 2000 - 2020
Mole Lake*	144	152	224	55.6%
T. of Nashville	485	448	526	8.5%
T. of Lincoln	404	399	483	19.6%
Forest Co.	4,043	3,836	3,929	-2.8%
Langlade Co.	11,187	12,360	8,539	-23.7%
Wisconsin	2,084,544	2,279,768	2,377,935	14.1%
Source: U.S. Census. *Tribal households also included in the Town of Nashville total.				

The Mole Lake Community overall is relatively young with a median (average) age of about 35 years. This makes the tribe significantly younger than Forest County as a whole which has a median age of about 46 years. Obviously, there

is a significant youth component to the Community population with about 30% of the total tribal population being under the age of 18. The working adult population (ages 18 to 64) is about 60% of the Community while the elder population, those 65 years and over, comprise about 10%.

### Employment

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community is one of the largest employers in Forest County, employing more than 235 people of diverse skills. The Mole Lake Casino and Lodge and the Tribal government are both among the top employers in the County.

The Community has a limited economic base that is highly dependent on tourism dollars. The economic enterprises include the Mole Lake Casino and Bingo and adjoining Café Manoomin Restaurant and hotel, the Mole Lake New Business Incubator, the Sokaogon Chippewa Community C-Store, wild rice and forestry.

### LAND USE/COVER AND DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Land use is an important determinant in the potential impact a particular hazard may have, and in actions which may be taken to mitigate the impacts. An understanding of the amount, type, and spatial distribution of land uses is an important consideration in the development of a sound hazard mitigation plan.

Table 3: Existing Land Use		
Description	Acres	Percent
Agricultural	1.58	0.03%
Commercial	51.69	0.85%
Government	43.18	0.71%
Open Land	21.07	0.35%
Outdoor Recreation	13.43	0.22%
Residential	212.99	3.49%
Transportation	73.60	1.21%
Water	556.33	9.11%
Woodlands	5,132.40	84.05%
Total	6,106.28	100.0%
Source: NCWRPC GIS Database, 2022		

The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) has categorized land use in Forest County into general classifications using 2020 aerial photography to digitize a land use Geographic Information System (GIS) coverage. Map 2 shows the land use and development patterns in the Mole

Lake area. Table 3 shows the acreage and percent of each classification for Mole Lake Community lands.

### **Agriculture and Forestry**

The dominant land-use on Mole Lake Tribal land is woodlands. Land area of the Tribe is approximately 84 percent forested, comprised of approximately 5,132 acres of woodland. There is a small percentage of agricultural land in the area.

### **Commercial and Governmental Development**

Commercial and governmental development makes up only about 1.5 percent of the total area of the Tribe. Land use for commercial development is mostly located along STH 55. Tribal government and other institutional facilities are also concentrated along that major roadway. Some of the businesses in the corridor include: the C-Store Gas Station, Health Clinic, Auto Repair Shop, Mole Lake Casino and Lodge.

### **Residential Development**

Land in residential development makes up about 3.5 percent of the total tribal area. There are various residences scattered throughout the area primarily along roadways. However, much of the housing stock is concentrated in three general areas including: (1) Ackley Circle / Indian Route 10, (2) Daisy Lane/John K Road/Sokaogon Drive, and (3) Indian Settlement Road. Multifamily apartment buildings include Randall Apartments on Indian Settlement Road, another apartment building on Sokaogon Drive and the elder apartments on Highway 55.

### **Surface Water**

The Town of Nashville is part of two watersheds. The northwestern half of the town, where the Mole Lake reservation is located, lies within the Upper Wolf River and Post Lake watershed, and the southeastern half of the town is in the Lily River watershed. Both of these watersheds drain into Lake Michigan. Surface waters comprise about 556 acres or 9 percent of the Tribal land. See Map 3.

The rivers and lakes within the reservation and surrounding area provide fisheries and wild rice habitat, both significant tribal resources. Rice Lake and Swamp Creek are identified as important wild rice areas.

Floodplains and wetlands are important subsidiary components of the surface water system, as described below.

### **Floodplains**

The primary value of floodplains is their role in natural flood control. Flood plains represent areas where excess water can be accommodated whether through drainage to streams or through storage in wetlands and other natural detention/retention areas. Specific areas that will be inundated will depend upon the amount of water, the distance and speed that water travels, and the topography of the area. If uninterrupted by development, the areas shown on a

map as floodplains should be able to handle the severest (regional) flood, i.e. those that have a probability of occurring once every one hundred years.

The value of floodplains is in preserving and protecting these natural flood control areas from encroachment. First, by preventing development in the floodplain, the cost of building dikes, levees, or other man-made flood control devices will be saved. Second, for each structure that is constructed in a flood-prone area, that flood-prone area expands, potentially subjecting other structures originally built outside the delineated flood hazard area to the risk of flooding. Each new structure (or modification to existing) placed in the flood plain puts more life and property in danger.

In Wisconsin, counties are required to adopt floodplain zoning ordinances. The requirement is found in section 87.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes and Chapter NR 116 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. Floodplain zoning is designed to protect individuals, private property, and public investments from flood damage. According to the Sokaogon Chippewa Community Comprehensive Plan, these regulations do not apply to tribal trust and other lands incorporated into the reservation boundary, because of tribal sovereignty. Privately held tribal or Indian property may be subject to these types of regulations.

Floodplain zoning maps identify areas where significant flooding can occur. These regulations prohibit development in the floodway, the most dangerous flood area. In other flood areas, the flood fringe, development that is built above flood levels and otherwise flood-protected is allowed in accordance with the regulations. For regulatory purposes, a floodplain is generally defined as land where there is a one percent chance of flooding in any year (also known as the 100-year floodplain). A tribe can enact its own regulations. The Sokaogon could incorporate floodplain regulations similar to those required of Wisconsin counties through a Tribal Land Use Ordinance, as recommended in the Sokaogon Chippewa Community Comprehensive Plan

A tribe may also participate in the National Flood Insurance program or NFIP. However, many tribes do not, for various reasons such as limited flood plain mapping or inability of tribal members to afford NFIP premiums. Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps, or DFIRMs, have been prepared for Forest County including the tribal area. These DFIRMs delineate the "A" Zones including the floodway and flood fringe, those areas inundated by the 100-year flood.

The NCWRPC downloaded the DFIRMs for use in this Plan. The digital files indicate approximately 920 acres of floodplain within the Tribal boundaries. Map 4 shows these approximate flood hazard boundary areas. While it appears that there is a significant area of floodplain within tribal boundaries, much of this land may not be developable for other reasons, i.e.: wetlands, see below. Further detailed investigation is needed to evaluate Sokaogon Chippewa Community participation in the NFIP.

Currently, there are no repetitive loss structures, those with multiple flood insurance claims in the Mole Lake area. The NCWRPC did identify three structures within the floodplain in the area, but they were outside the Tribal boundary.

***Wetlands***

Wetlands perform many roles in the proper functioning of the hydrologic cycle and local ecological systems. In terms of hazard mitigation, they act as water storage mechanisms in times of high water. Like sponges, wetlands are able to absorb excess water and release it back into the watershed slowly, preventing flooding and minimizing flood damage. As more impermeable surfaces are developed, this capacity for water storage becomes increasingly important.

The DNR has identified the location of wetlands on their WISCLAND database. According to this information, there are approximately 1,730 acres of wetlands with the Tribal boundaries. Map 3 shows these wetland areas to be scattered throughout the Mole Lake area.

Destruction of wetlands can occur through the use of fill material. This can compromise the hydrological function of the site and open the area to improper development. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has promulgated minimum standards and works with the Tribe to manage and protect wetlands.

**Other Land Cover/Uses**

Open lands represent undeveloped land not wooded or part of a farm such as grassland. Outdoor recreation land consists primarily of green space, trails and ball diamonds behind the Casino, but the Tribe also maintains a number of public boat landings. The transportation category is primarily the roadway travel corridors for federal, state, county and local highways and roads. Sometimes overlooked, transportation land use can be significant. In Mole Lake, surface transportation facilities consume about 74 acres of land or about 1.2 percent of total land area.

**PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES****Transportation**

The transportation system of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community provides the basis for movement of goods and people into, out of, through, and within the reservation area. An efficient transportation system is essential to the sound social and economic development of the Community and the surrounding region. The analysis of transportation routes should be considered in the possible event of a disaster. See Map 5. Proposed future roads and trails are also shown.

State Highway 55, County Highway M, and to a lesser degree CTH B, serve the Mole Lake community. County highways serve rural land uses and distribute

local traffic to the regional arterial system. STH 55 is the principal truck route as designated by WisDOT.

The Forest County Commission on Aging coordinates a driver-escort service to provide transportation to the elderly and disabled residents of Forest County including Mole Lake residents.

The Crandon Municipal Airport lies just to the northeast of Mole Lake. This airport provides general aviation service for small private airplanes and limited airfreight. The nearest commercial passenger service is at the Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport in Rhinelander.

There is no local access to rail service in Mole Lake. The nearest freight rail would be out of Rhinelander.

### **Utilities**

Utility systems are important in hazard mitigation planning because of the community's reliance on water, wastewater treatment, gas service, electricity, and communications. Because of this reliance and vulnerability to hazards, utility systems must be identified for this Plan, see Map 6.

The protection of the public water supply facilities from potential contamination from flooding and other threats is a consideration for hazard mitigation planning. The Mole Lake reservation has a public water supply system and sanitary sewer service. The wastewater treatment plant has a capacity of 90,000 gallons per day. Two water towers, with a capacity of 105,000 and 50,000 gallons, are part of the drinking water system. Storm sewers exist along STH 55 from the casino to Swamp Creek.

The infrastructure of electric and telephone lines should be considered in the event of high wind, ice storms, tornados, flooding, or fire. Electrical service is provided by the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. The closest high-voltage (115kv) electric transmission line to Mole Lake is located along USH 8 to the north. Liquid petroleum (LP gas) is available for home and business delivery from several vendors. Natural gas service does not currently extend to the reservation, but is available in some adjacent towns.

Telephone service is provided by Frontier, which also provides DSL Broadband internet to most of the area. The Tribe owns a wireless telephone antenna mounted on its water tower, which it leases to Cellcom to provide cell phone service throughout the reservation.

### **Emergency Services and Facilities**

The type and location of public emergency services are an important consideration in hazard mitigation planning, because of the crucial role of such facilities in certain hazard situations.

**Fire service** for the Sokaogon Chippewa is provided by the City of Crandon Fire Department through the Crandon Fire District and EMS/rescue - ambulance service is provided by Crandon Area Rescue Squad, a separate entity. See Maps 7 and 8. The Tribal water system includes hydrants for fire fighting.

The Sokaogon Chippewa Community Police Department (SCCPD) provides professional and timely services to the members of the Community. The SCCPD is committed to enhancing the bond with the Community and reducing criminal activity through problem-oriented, community-oriented policing efforts and by partnering with the residents to discuss and address their concerns openly. The SCCPD officers are Wisconsin Certified Tribal Law Enforcement Officers and are empowered to enforce Tribal, State, and Federal Criminal Law where applicable. The SCCPD also enforces Tribal regulatory laws and Tribal ordinances.

The SCCPD has a Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreement with Forest County to provide Law Enforcement and dispatching services. The Forest County Sheriff's Department provides dispatching services for the Department via its 911 system. See Map 9

The nearest medical facilities are Aspirus Rhinelander Hospital in Rhinelander and Aspirus Langlade Hospital in Antigo, which provide 24-hour emergency service and critical care. The medical clinic in Crandon is affiliated with Aspirus.

The Sokaogon Chippewa Health Clinic serves resident and non-resident tribe members and is open to the general public. The facility offers a variety of non-urgent, primary care medical and dental services, as well as mental health, vocational rehabilitation, substance abuse services and a pharmacy.



*Sokaogon Chippewa Community Health Clinic*

## **INVENTORY OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

In addition to emergency service facilities, other community facilities are also important in hazard mitigation planning. Government administration buildings

serve as the headquarters that link to resources in helping solve potential problems. Elder housing sites are vulnerable, because of the high level of assistance required by the residents that live there. Since children are often congregated there, day care and youth center sites are important. Mole Lake children attend school in Crandon. Map 10 shows the location of selected types of Tribal community facilities in Mole Lake.

The valuation of property reflects the potential for property damages across the community. The Tribe holds many community and economic facilities in common on behalf of the entire community. Refer to Table 4 for a full inventory of these tribal facilities. The Tribe also holds a significant part of the housing stock within the reservation, see Table 5

<b>Table 4: Inventory of Sokaogon Chippewa Facilities &amp; Properties</b>		
<b>Property</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Value</b>
Casino/Restaurant	3084 Hwy 55	12,803,688
Hotel Conference Ctr	3084 Hwy 55	12,288,738
Casino/Hotel Storage	3084 Hwy 55	614,988
Casino/Hotel Storage	E. Community Dr	161,689
Youth Center	Casino Way	1,412,234
Medical Clinic	3167 Hwy 55	2,324,794
Water Tank	3167 Hwy 55	339,046
C-Store Gas Station	3156 Hwy 55	531,035
Historical Home	Hwy 55	260,913
SFI Office	3163 Hwy 55	393,800
Old Motel	3015 Hwy 55	795,445
Storage Bldg	3015 Hwy 55	144,254
Gazebo	3015 Hwy 55	12,329
Elder Apartments	3154 Hwy 55	1,906,410
Day Care Center	3098 Sand Lake Rd	156,257
EPA Storage Garage	3098 Sand Lake Rd	94,238
Admin./Environmental	3098 Sand Lake Rd	3,667,579
Maintenance Bldg	3051 Sand Lake Rd	419,320
Commodities Dist.	3051 Sand Lake Rd	178,710
Fish Hatchery	3051 Sand Lake Rd	206,302
Pump House	Sokaogon Dr	337,885
Recycling Bldg	10808 Sokaogon Dr	224,556
Family Services Bldg	10808 Sokaogon Dr	289,816
Multifamily Apartments	10804 Sokaogon Dr	1,056,550
Water Tank	Ackley Circle	493,161
Housing Office	3265 Indian Settlement Rd	520,497
Housing Maint. Bldg	3265 Indian Settlement Rd	962,170
Randall Apartments	3207 Indian Settlement Rd	475,200
Infrastructure	underground	793,278
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$43,864,883</b>
<i>Source: Sokaogon Chippewa Community and NCWRPC, 2022.</i>		

Table 5: Inventory of Tribal Single Family Dwelling Units		
Street Location	Number of Units	Total Value
Indian Settlement Rd	16	1,799,490
Krystal Ln	1	120,340
Community Dr	2	241,120
Sokaogon Dr	8	1,066,340
Ackley Circle	8	966,570
Daniel Dr	3	366,520
County Rd M	11	1,794,100
Hwy 55	8	1,066,560
Sand Lake Rd	7	993,850
Indian Route 10	12	2,066,790
John K Rd	11	1,483,900
Daisy Ln	11	1,686,190
Frontage Rd	5	875,380
Totals	103	\$14,527,150
<i>Source: Sokaogon Chippewa Community and NCWRPC, 2022.</i>		

### Inventory of Significant Cultural and Sacred Sites

The Dinesen House log cabin was built during the 19<sup>th</sup> century deep in Indian territory wilderness adjacent to a US military trail and remains in its original spot



*The Dinesen House*

now along Hwy 55 within the Mole Lake reservation. The 150+ year old structure has gained prominence since 2005 when it became listed on the National Register of Historic Places and fully restored in the years following. The cabin served as a mail and trading station where furs were traded with the local Chippewa.

There are a number of other assets that have been identified as having cultural importance to the Sokaogon Chippewa Community:

- Mushgigamongsebe District: An area of historic cultural importance to the Sokaogon. It includes the river, wetlands and surrounding area from the Hemlock Creek Valley west to the outlet of Rice Lake, including Spirit Hill. The District has been a gathering place and center for religious and cultural events.

- Rice Lake, itself.
- Pow Wow Grounds.
- Big Drum House.
- Tribal Cemetery.
- Battle of Mole Lake Historical Marker and associated battlefield and burial grounds.



Note that some of these facilities are shown on Map 10, however, in order to protect some sites from excess traffic and potential vandalism, the Tribe prefers not to advertise their locations.

### **FUTURE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA COMMUNITY**

Population of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community at Mole Lake grew by 22.7% between 2000 and 2020. Carrying this trend forward forecasts a 2040 Tribal population of 622 people. Approximately 51 new housing units would be needed on Tribal land to accommodate this growth.

The projected residential land demand is based on this expected growth in households. An average increase of approximately 12 acres of residential land is anticipated on the reservation every 5 years to accommodate population growth. Much of this new residential development will continue to concentrate in the tribes existing residential areas of Ackley Circle / Indian Route 10, Daisy Lane/John K Road/Sokaogon Drive, and Indian Settlement Road.

Along with this population growth the Tribe continues to work on economic development and diversification. As with any economic activity, market demand will be a primary factor driving development. Assuming that an increase in commercial land use will parallel the increase in population on the reservation, demand for commercial land will increase by about 2.5 acres every 5 years. Much of this new commercial growth will continue to concentrate in the tribe's main commercial area along Hwy 55.

In addition to the growth of the community's population and commercial base, the Tribe continues to plan and develop new tribal facilities as well as renovation and expansion of existing facilities. The following new facilities are being planned at this time:

- Elder Housing with supportive services for elderly and disabled (renovation of old motel on Hwy 55)

- Cultural Center (locations to be determined)
- Food Distribution Facility (possibly on former casino site, Hwy 55)

Longer term plans include:

- 24 New Housing Starts.
- Elderly and Assisted Living Facility for 25 to 30 tribal residents.

Insert Map 1 Location

Insert Map 2 Land Use

Insert Map 3 Surface Water, Wetlands and Watersheds

Insert Map 4 Floodplains and Dams

Insert Map 5 Transportation

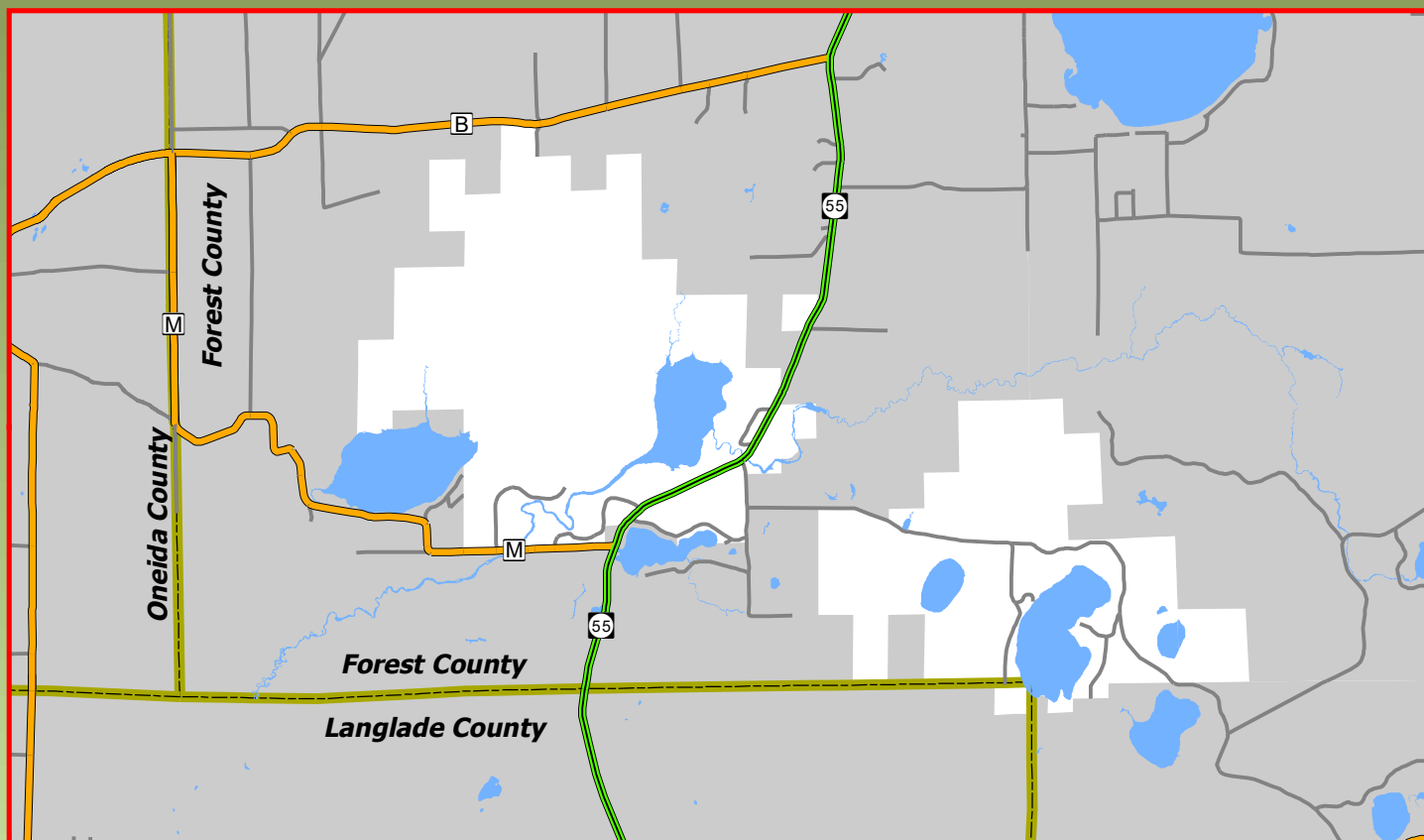
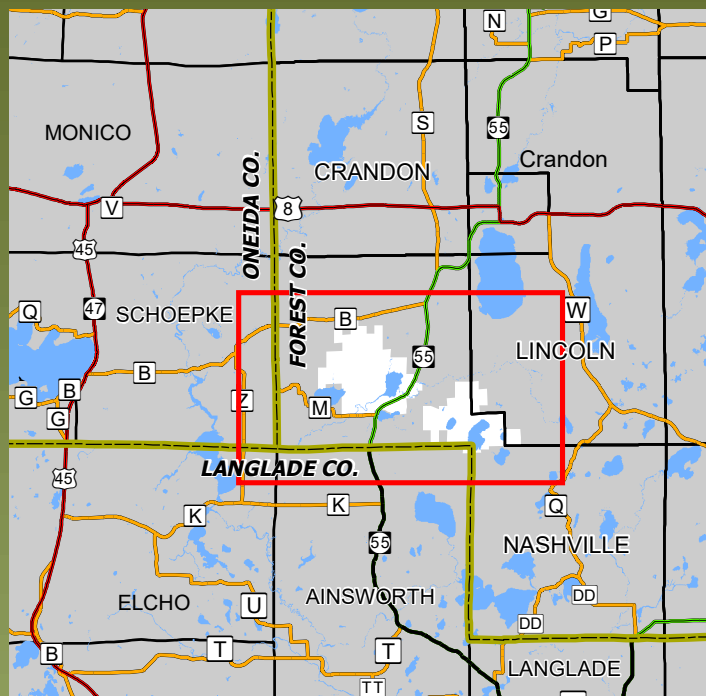
Insert Map 6 Utilities

Insert Map 7 Fire Service

Insert Map 8 EMS Service


Insert Map 9 Police Service

Insert Map 10 Critical Facilities



Prepared By:  
**North Central  
 Wisconsin Regional  
 Planning Commission**

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
 715-849-5510 - [staff@ncwrpc.org](mailto:staff@ncwrpc.org) - [www.ncwrpc.org](http://www.ncwrpc.org)

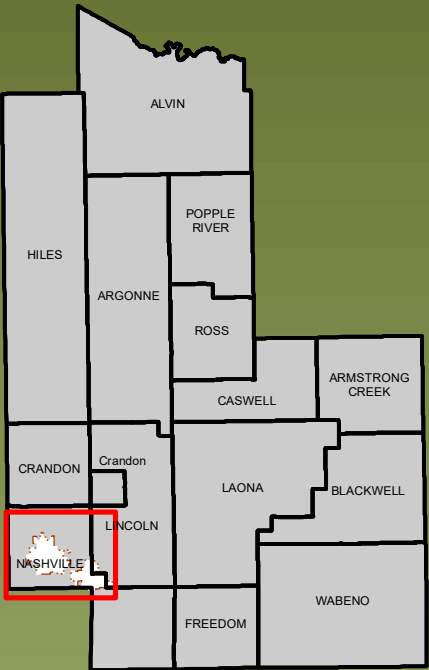
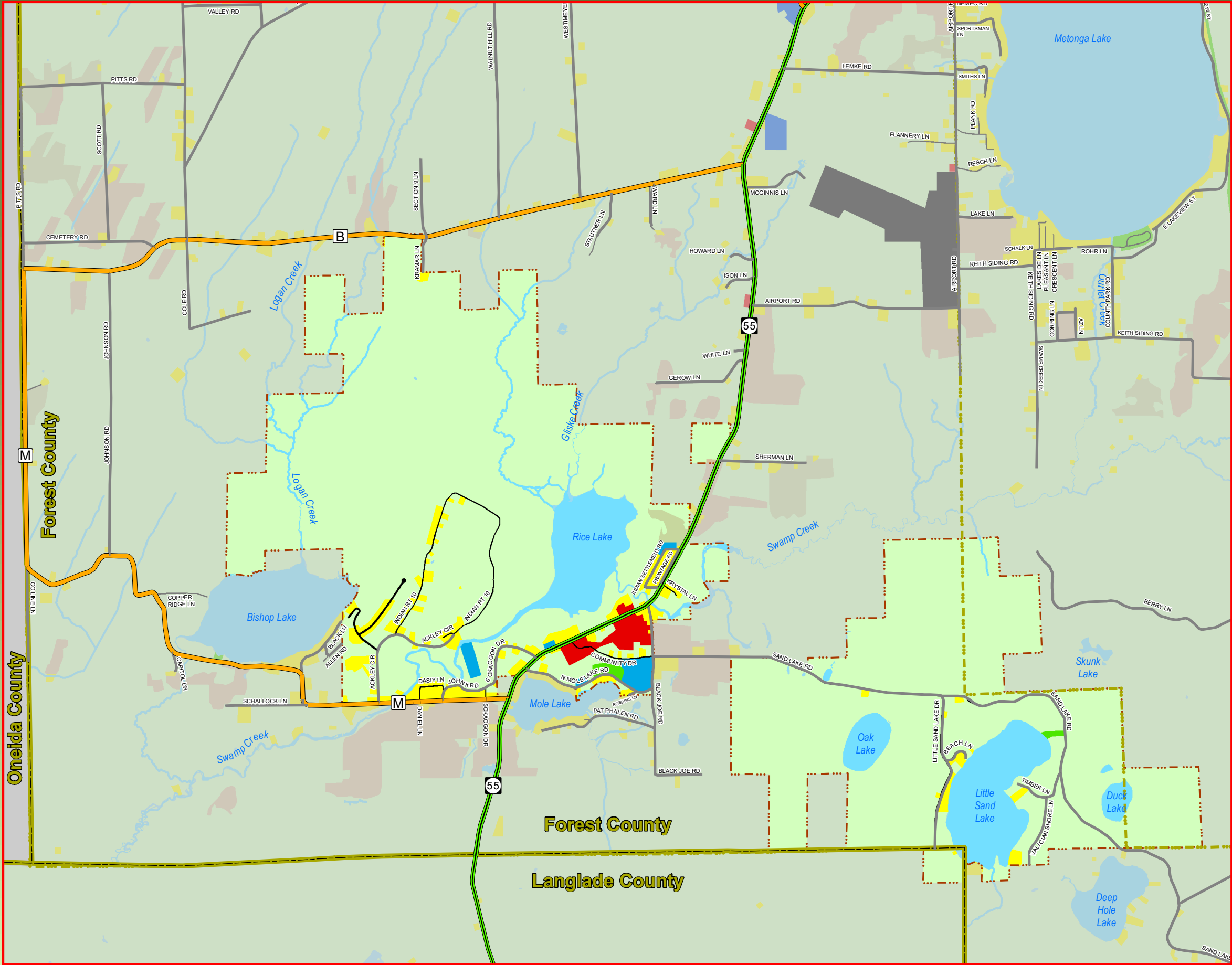
 Tribal Land

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

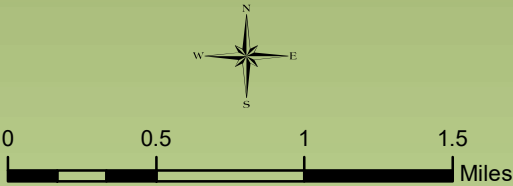


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 Miles



Legend

- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Tribal Land
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Governmental / Institutional
- Industrial
- Open Lands
- Outdoor Recreation
- Residential
- Transportation
- Water
- Woodlands



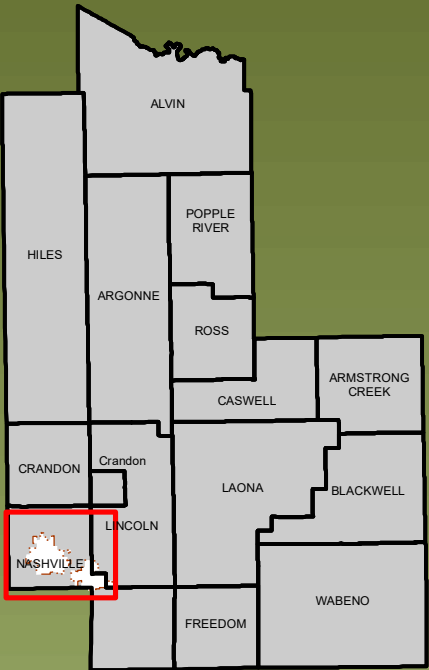
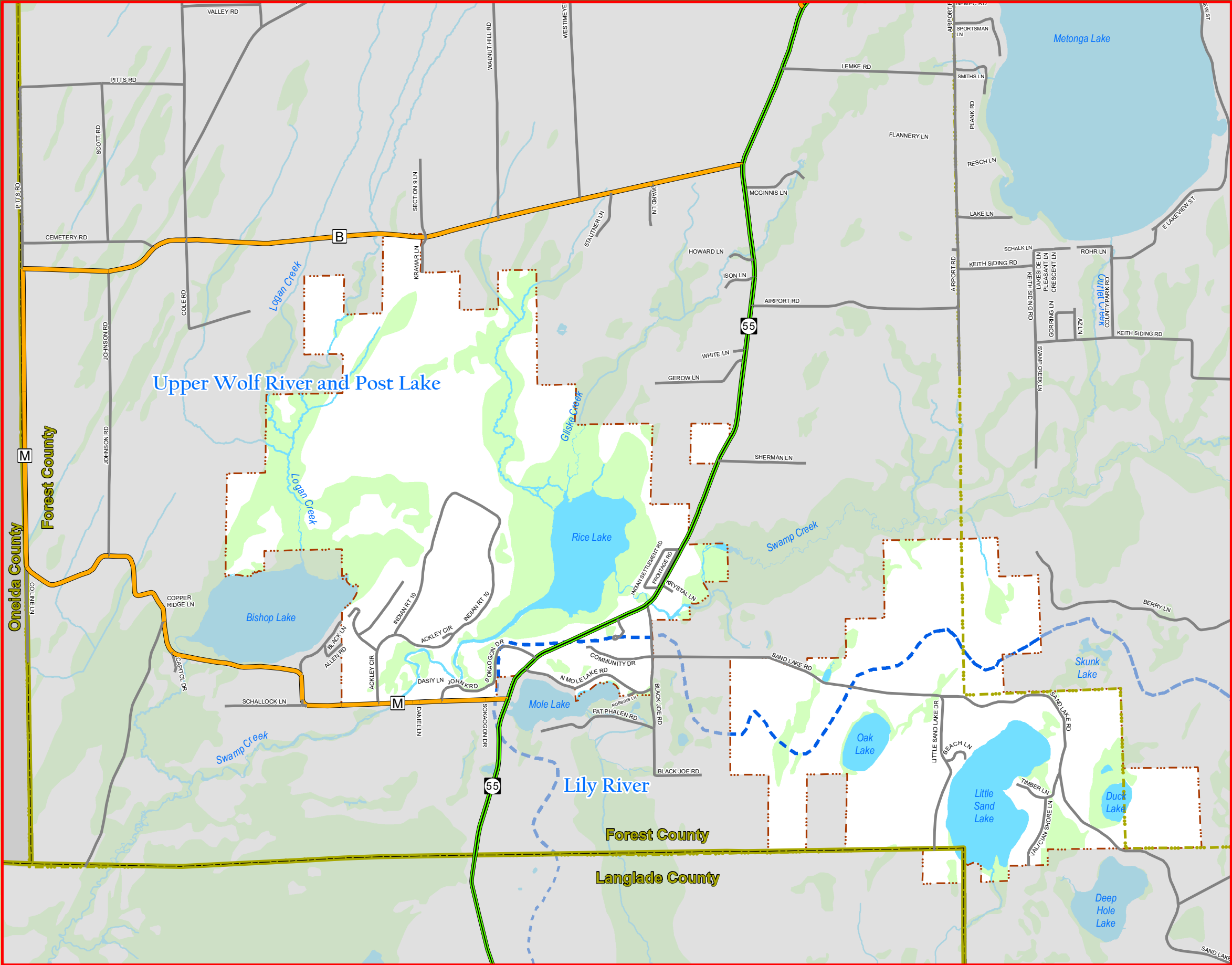
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FOREST CO.

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Prepared By:  
North Central  
Wisconsin Regional  
Planning Commission

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org



**Legend**

- County Boundaries
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Tribal Land
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Water
- Watersheds
- Wetlands

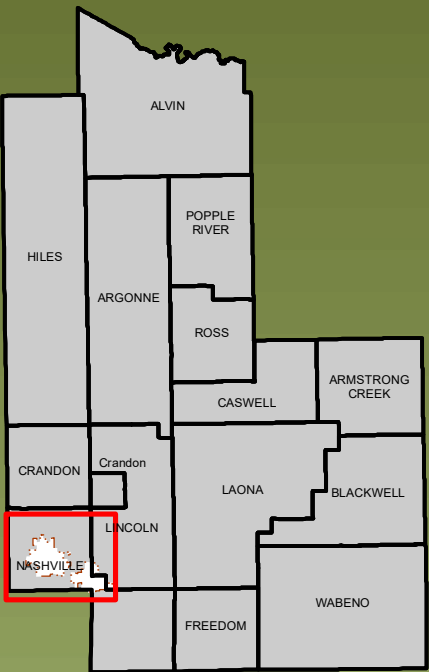
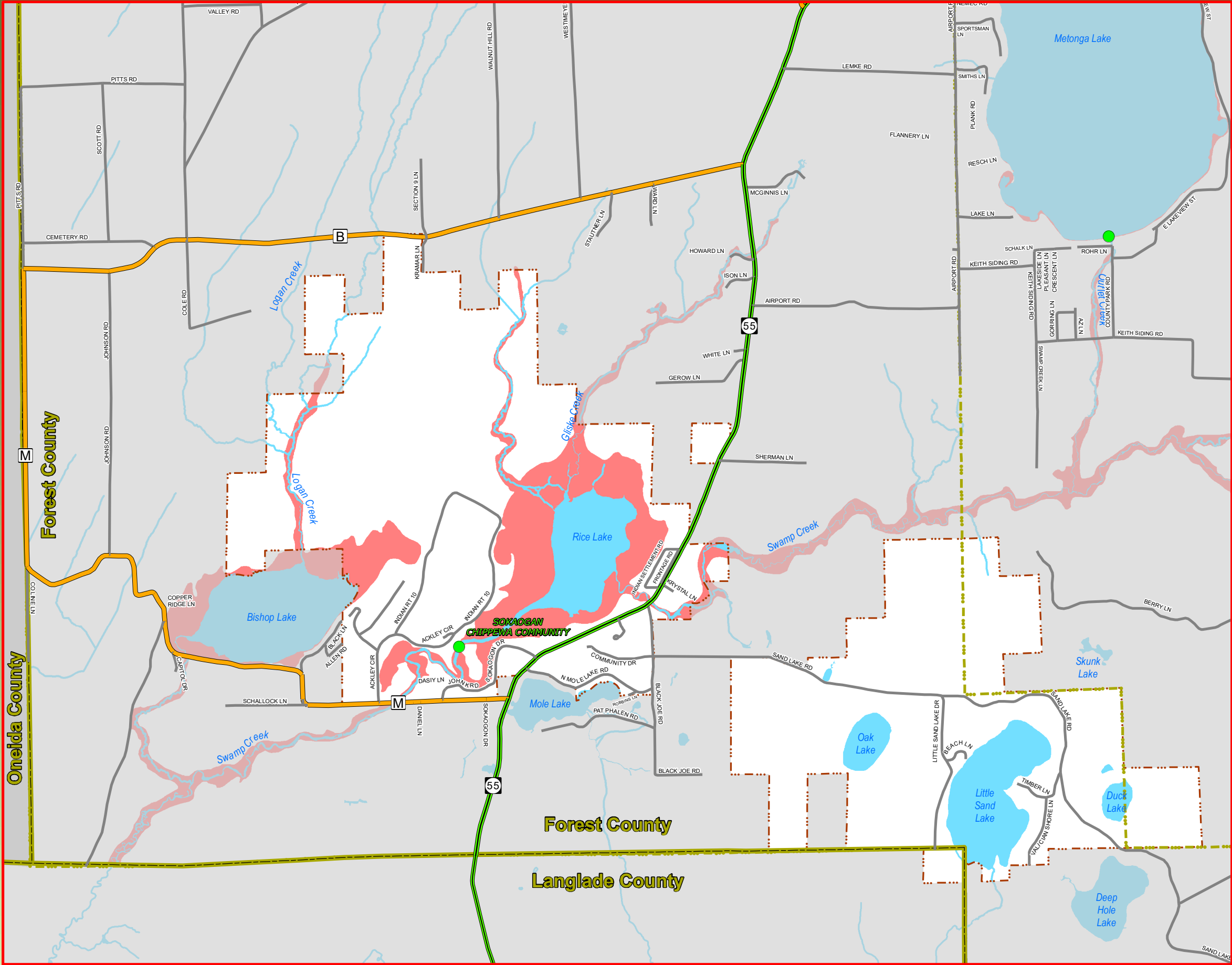
0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FOREST CO.

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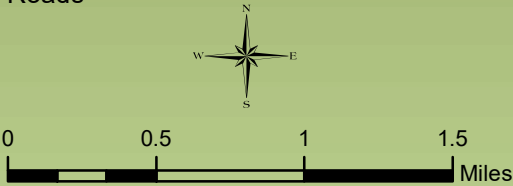
Prepared By:  
**North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission**

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
 715-849-5510 - [staff@ncwrpc.org](mailto:staff@ncwrpc.org) - [www.ncwrpc.org](http://www.ncwrpc.org)



Legend

- County Boundaries
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Tribal Land
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- DFIRM Floodplain
- Dam Size
  - Large
  - Small



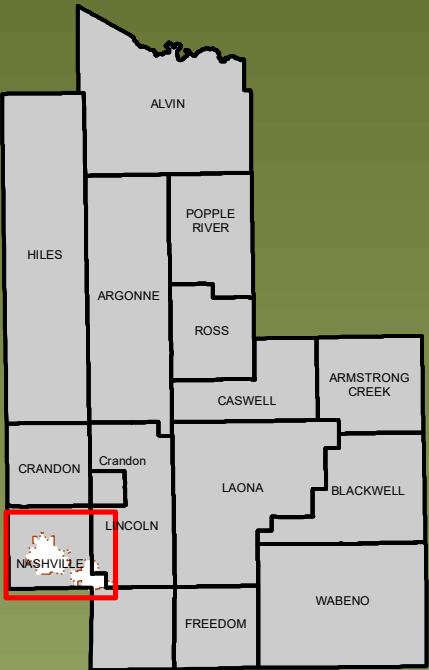
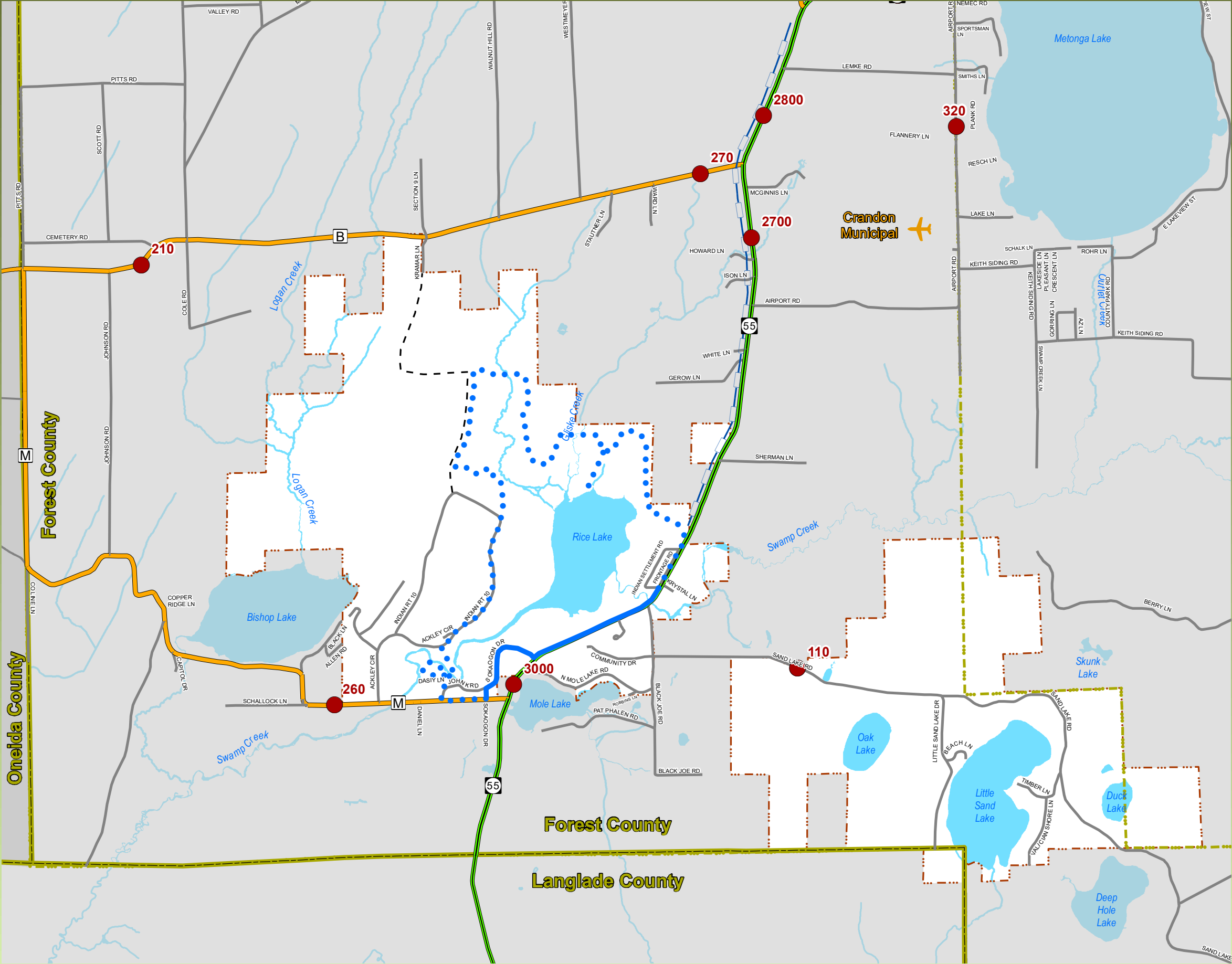
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FOREST CO., FEMA

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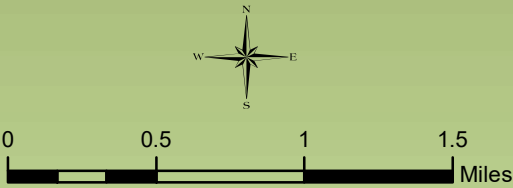
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North Central  
Wisconsin Regional  
Planning Commission

210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403  
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org



**Legend**

County Boundaries	Existing Pedestrian Trail
Minor Civil Divisions	Proposed Rice Lake Trail
Tribal Land	Proposed Hiking/Biking Trail
US Highway	Proposed Road
State Highways	Traffic Counts
County Highways	<b>Airport Classification</b>
Local Roads	Small General Aviation



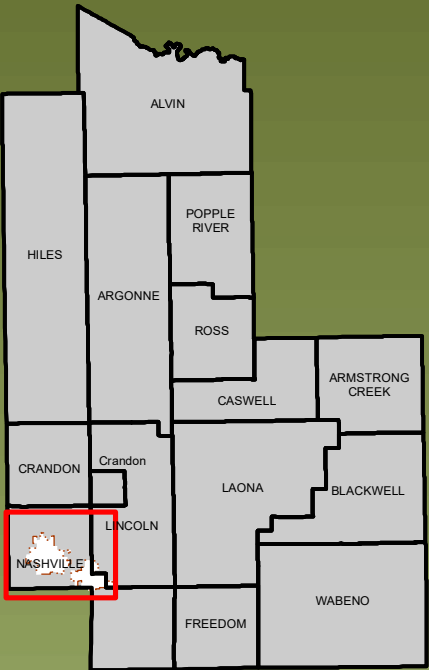
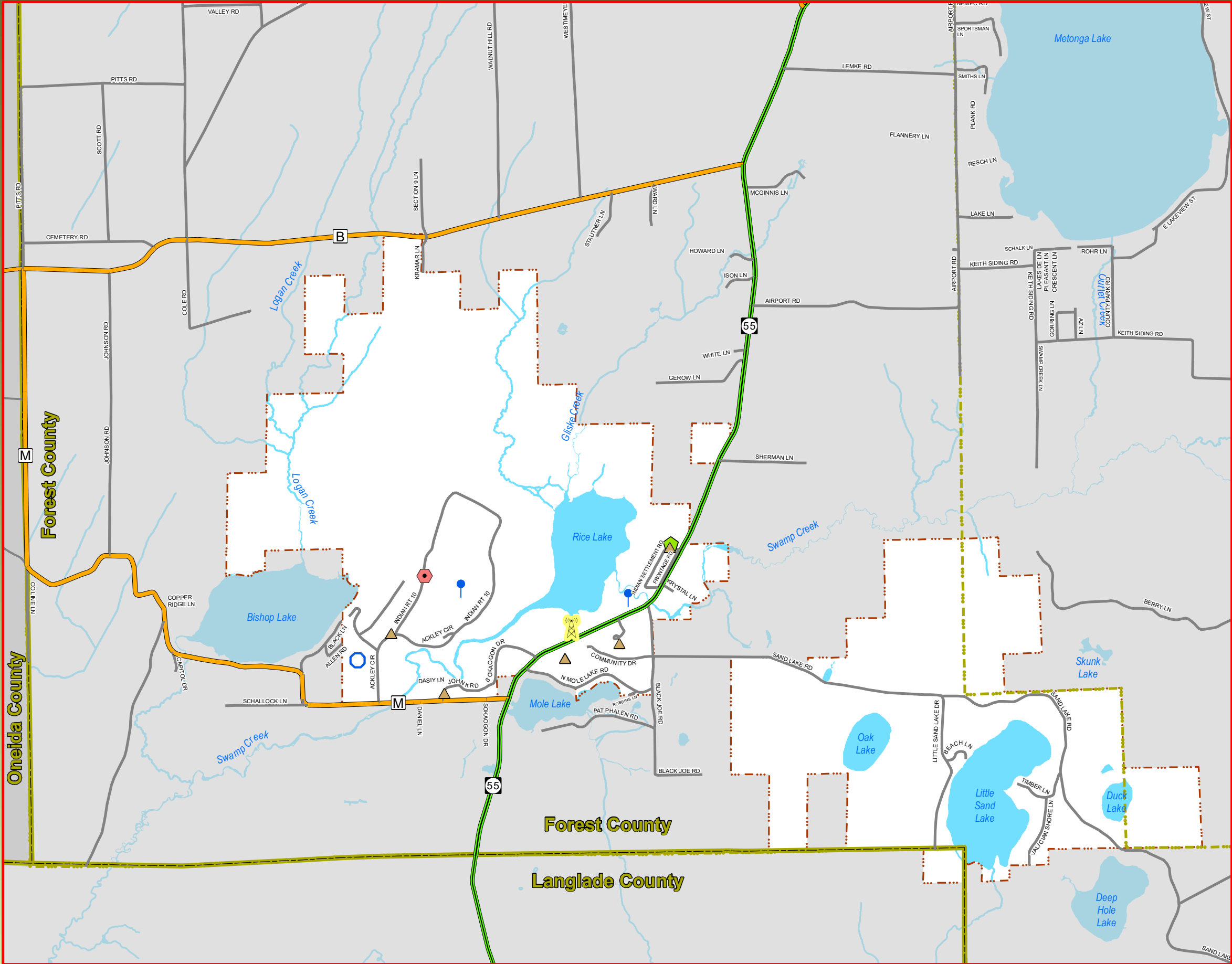
Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FOREST CO., WI DOT

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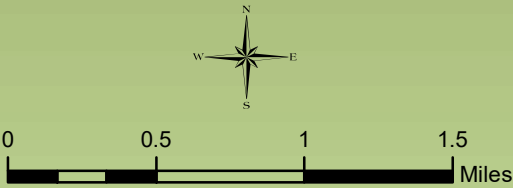
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Legend

- County Boundaries
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Tribal Land
- US Highway
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Celltowers
- Lift Stations
- Booster Station
- Pump House
- Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Water Tower



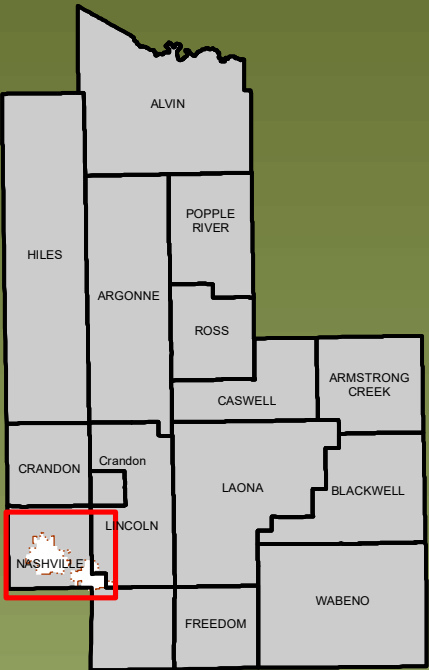
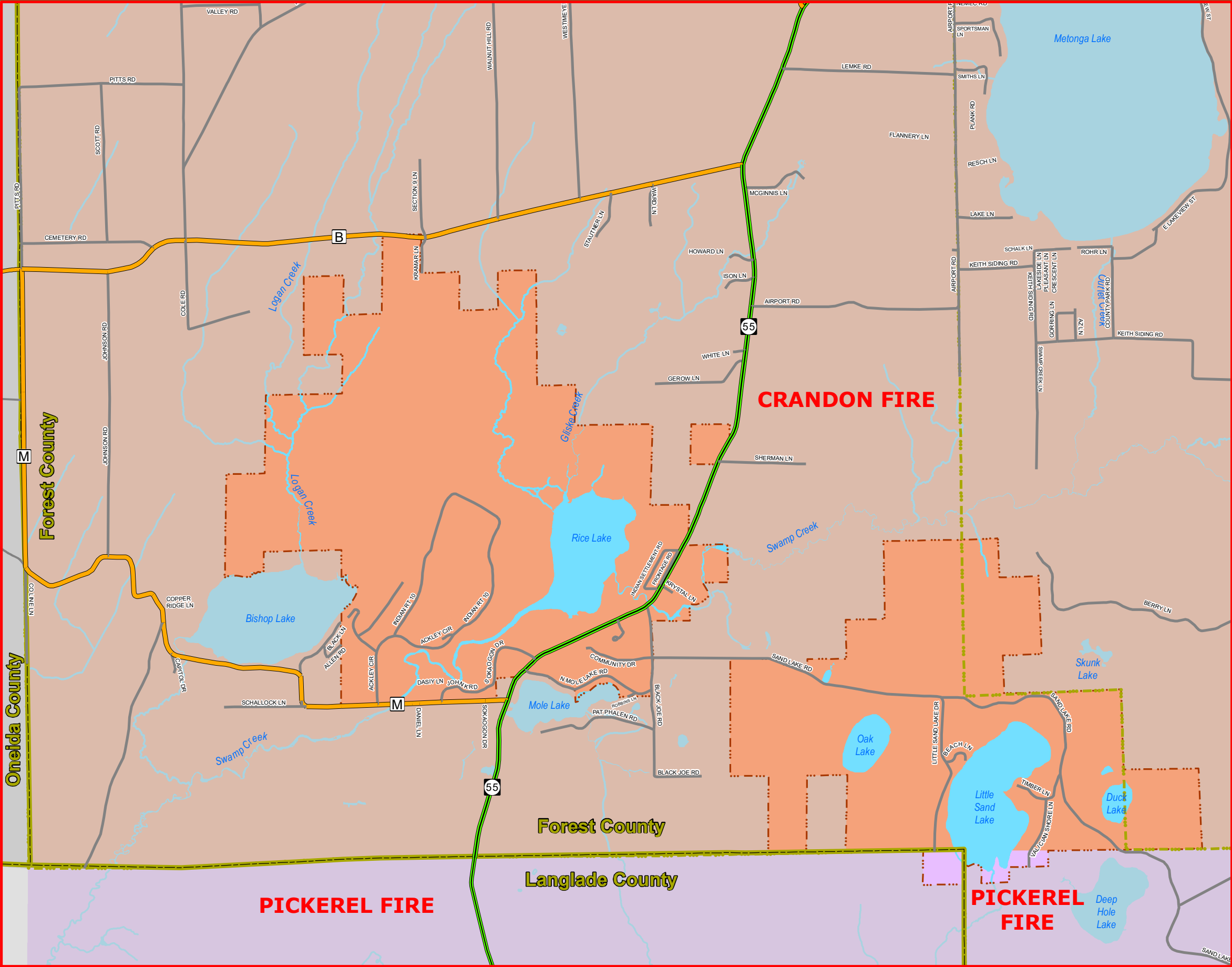
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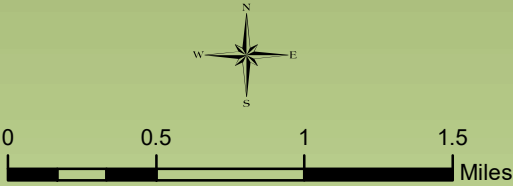
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Legend

- County Boundaries
  - Minor Civil Divisions
  - Tribal Land
  - US Highway
  - State Highways
  - County Highways
  - Local Roads
  - Water
- Fire Service**
- Crandon Fire
  - Pickerel Fire



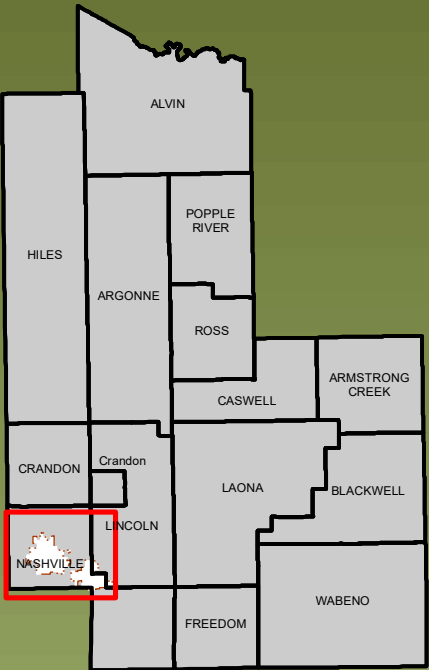
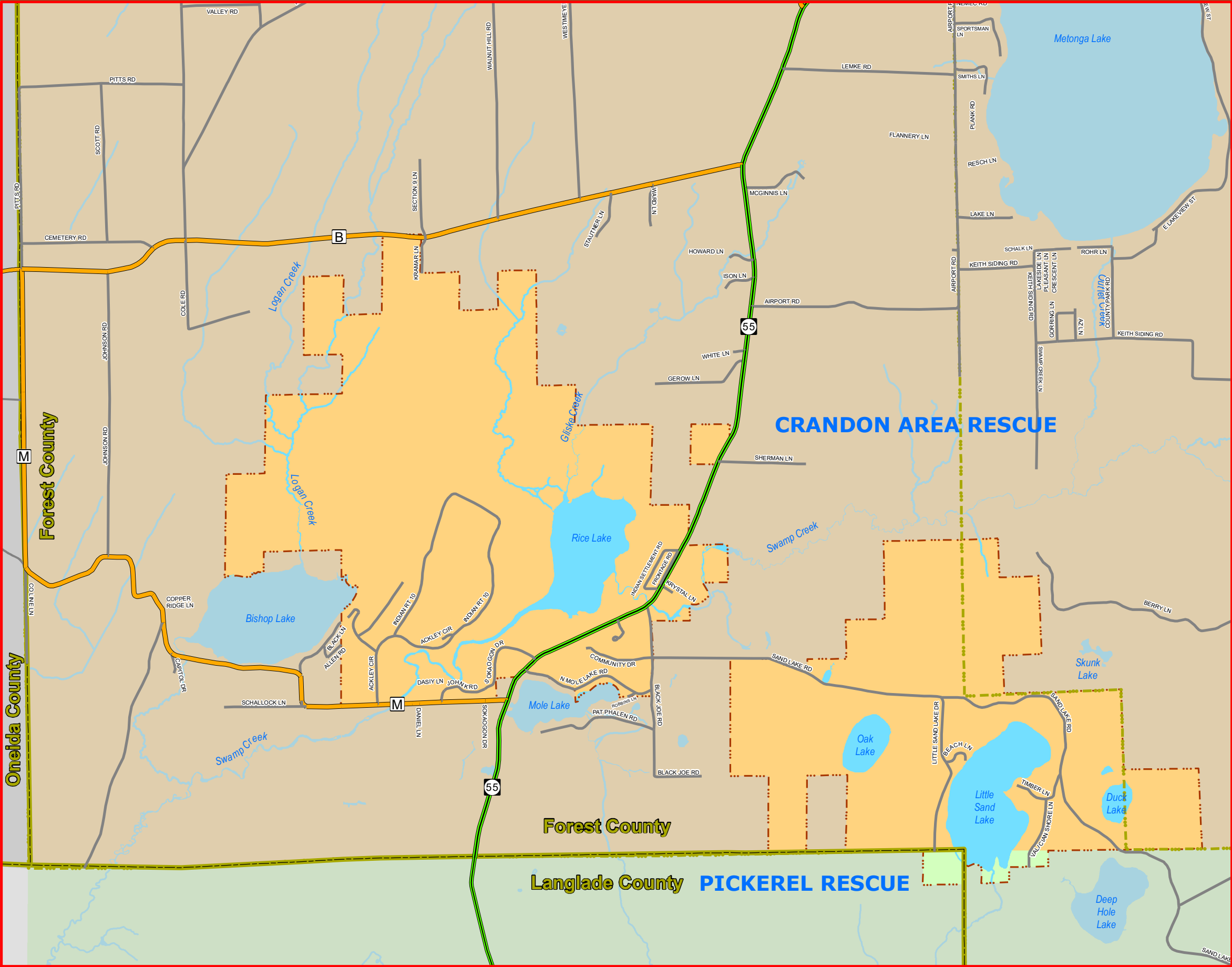
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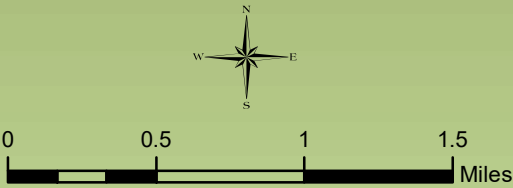
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**Legend**

County Boundaries	<b>EMS Service</b>
Minor Civil Divisions	CRANDON AREA RESCUE
Tribal Land	PICKEREL RESCUE
US Highway	
State Highways	
County Highways	
Local Roads	
Water	



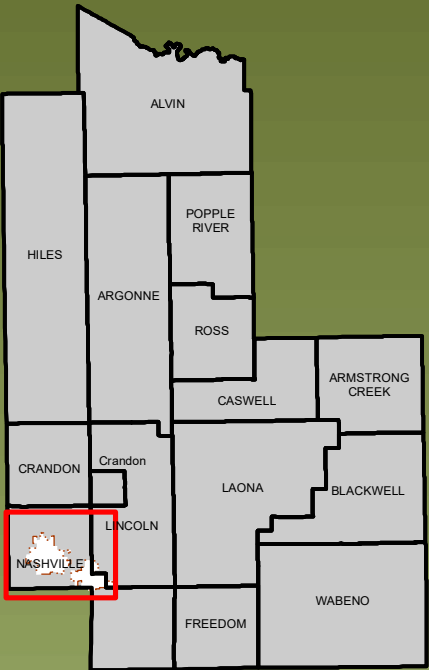
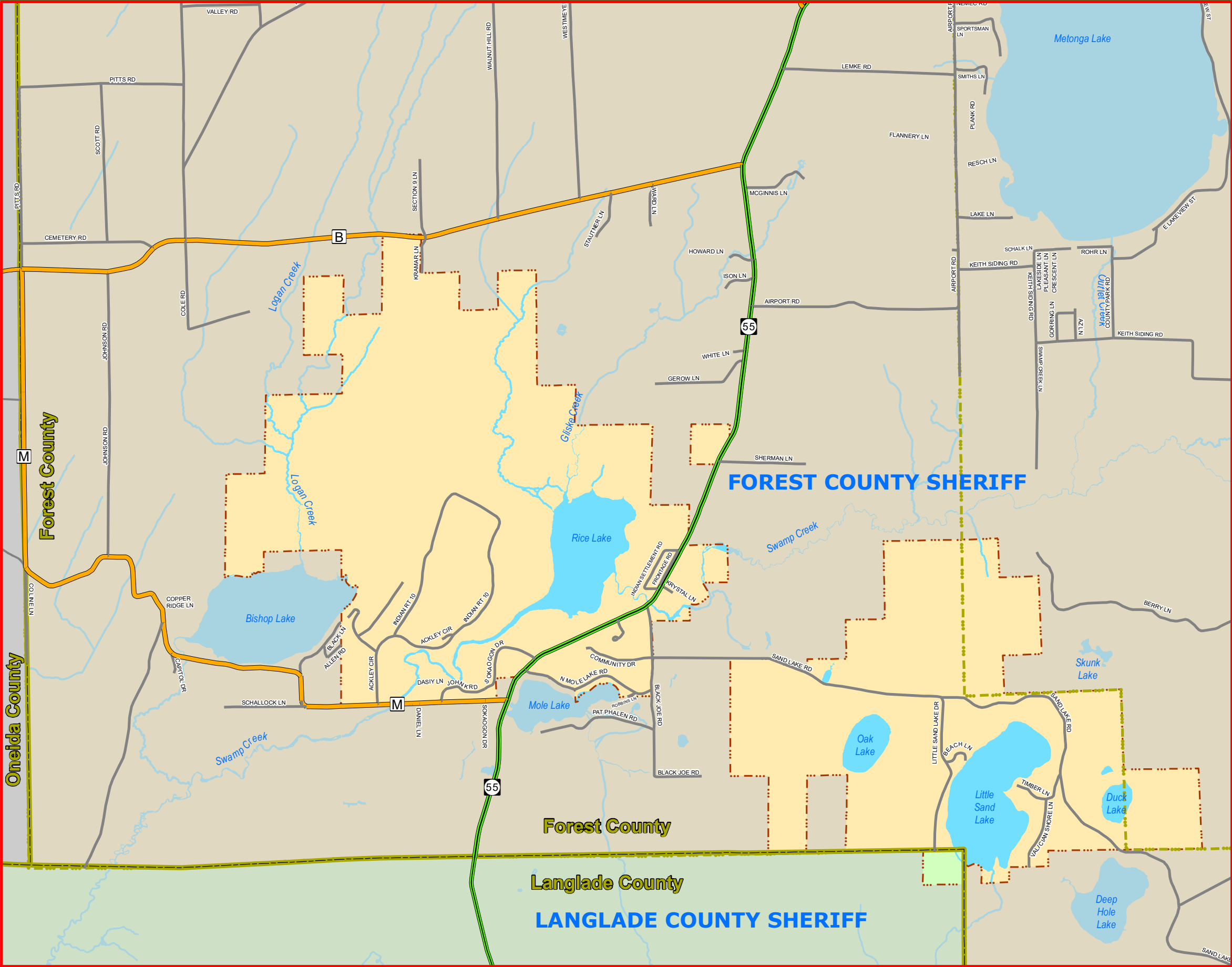
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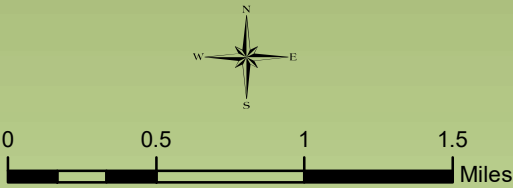
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**Legend**

County Boundaries	<b>Police Service</b>
Minor Civil Divisions	Forest County Sheriff
Tribal Land	Langlade County Sheriff
US Highway	
State Highways	
County Highways	
Local Roads	
Water	



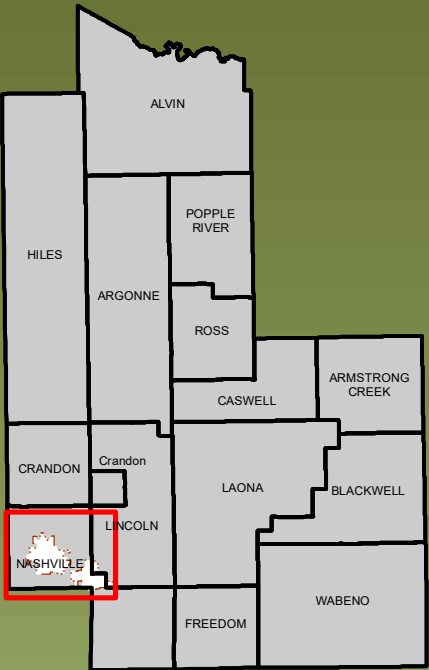
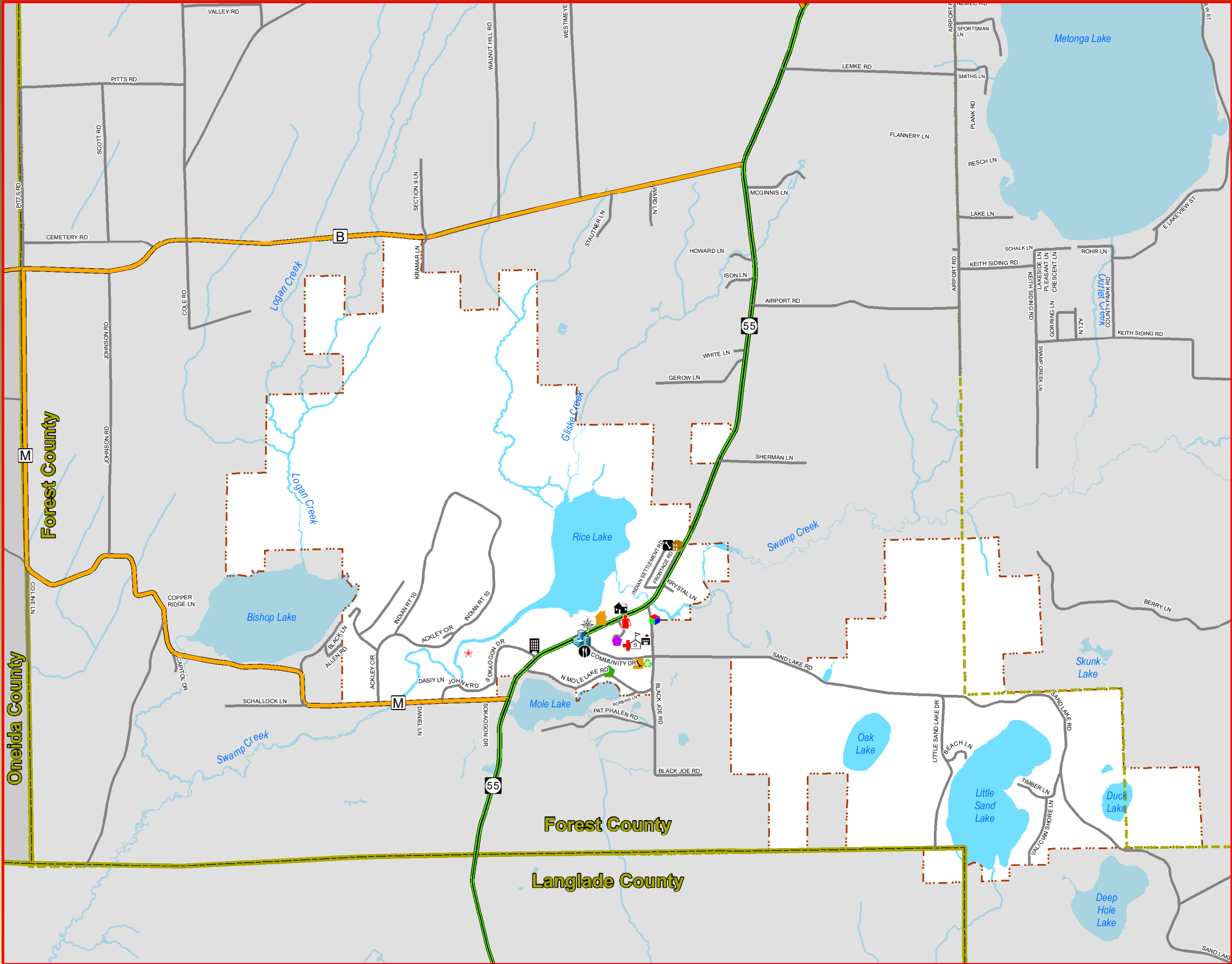
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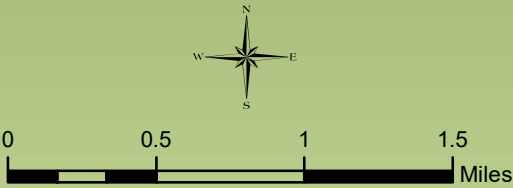


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- Legend**
- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| County Boundaries       | Youth Center                                 |
| Minor Civil Divisions   | Recycling Center                             |
| Tribal Land             | Proposed Elder Housing                       |
| US Highway              | Pow Wow Grounds                              |
| State Highways          | Senior Housing                               |
| County Highways         | Health Clinic                                |
| Local Roads             | Casino                                       |
| Water                   | Dinisen House                                |
| Convenience Store       | Community Baseball Fields                    |
| Administration Building | Day Care Center                              |
| Apartments              | Life Enhancement Center / Food Services Bldg |
| Historical Marker       | Tribal Housing Office                        |
| Roads Shop              | Tribal Housing Equipment Garage              |



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