

Chapter 1: Issues and Opportunities

Introduction

The Town of Minocqua is a large township, nearly five standard townships in area. The Town occupies the northwest corner of Oneida County, Wisconsin. The City of Rhinelander lies southeast of the Town. The Town of Minocqua is bordered by the towns of Woodruff, Hazelhurst, Little Rice and Lynne in Oneida County; Emery and Fifield in Price County; and Lac du Flambeau in Vilas County. It is one of twenty towns in the County. See Map 1.

The Planning Process

The Town of Minocqua participated in the Oneida County Comprehensive Plan development program with the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to develop plan documents and facilitate the process in preparing a comprehensive plan for the Town. The Town Plan Commission oversaw the development of the plan and met to analyze and discuss information that was gathered and presented by the NCWRPC. The planning process was open to the public and the Town's adopted public participation program and documentation of comprehensive plan adoption are in the Attachments.

Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to comply with the State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law, Statute 66.1001. This plan addresses the elements and factors spelled out in the "definition" of a comprehensive plan under the statute. This plan is intended to be a guide for the future development of the Town not only for the Town of Minocqua as a town comprehensive plan but also for Oneida County as part of the Oneida County Comprehensive Plan.

A. Background Information

This chapter, the first of nine chapters of the Town of Minocqua Comprehensive Plan, explores potential issues that may have an effect on the development of the Town over the 20-year planning period of the plan. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001(2)(a) Wis. Stats.], this chapter contains trends and forecasts with jurisdictional comparisons for some basic demographics including: population, households, employment, age, education, and income. Although forecasts typically cover the 20-year planning period, in some cases, the only acceptable sources had lesser time periods for their forecasts. Official sources are used for data and forecasting, including the Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) Demographic Service Center, and the U.S. Census.

In addition to this review of basic town statistics, a variety of tools are utilized to identify issues, including a review of past plans, brainstorming by the Town Plan Commission, a public hearing, and observations of the NCWRPC professional planning staff.

Plans are required to be updated every 10 years, roughly corresponding to the decennial census with fresh community data. This is the minimum amount of time between extensive review and update of issues and related objectives, policies, and goals.

1. Population Trends and Forecasts

In 2024, an estimated 5,074 people lived in Minocqua. Since the 2010 Census, the Town of Minocqua's population increased by 15.7%, see Table 1. Both the county and the state grew slower than Minocqua, with growth rates of 6.0 and 4.8 percent, respectively. Minocqua added 689 people from 2010 to 2024. This follows a pronounced decrease in population between the 2000 and 2010 Census; the population rebounded and exceeded its 2000 total by the 2020 Census.

Table 1 displays the total population for the Town of Minocqua, the neighboring towns, the county, and the state. Although Minocqua has grown faster than the county and the state, towns surrounding Minocqua have grown at very different rates. The Towns of Woodruff (-24.2 percent), Lynne (-18.4 percent), and Hazelhurst (-2.1 percent) saw a decrease in population since 2010, with all other towns growing more slowly than Minocqua during the same period.

Table 1: Population Trends

	2000	2010	2020	2024	2010-2024 Change	2010-2024 % Change
T. Minocqua	4,859	4,385	5,062	5,074	689	15.7%
T. Lac du Flambeau (Vilas Co.)	3,004	3,441	3,552	3,644	203	5.9%
T. Woodruff	1,982	2,055	2,044	1,558	-497	-24.2%
T. Hazelhurst	1,267	1,273	1,299	1,246	-27	-2.1%
T. Arbor Vitae (Vilas Co.)	3,153	3,316	3,403	3,505	189	5.7%
T. Lake Tomahawk	1,160	1,043	1,155	1,135	92	8.8%
T. Little Rice	314	306	388	338	32	10.5%
T. Lynne	210	141	139	115	-26	-18.4%
T. Emery (Price Co.)	325	297	308	299	2	0.7%
Town of Fifield (Price Co.)	989	901	905	950	49	5.4%
Oneida County	36,776	35,998	37,845	38,167	2,169	6.0%
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,686,986	5,893,718	5,960,975	273,989	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2010, & 2020; ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

The Wisconsin Department of Administration (WDOA) produces population projections a few years after a Census is taken. They are considered the state's official population projections and are based on existing fertility and life expectancy trends. These population projections in Table 2 show the Town of Minocqua's population growing to 5,099 by 2030 followed by a decline to 4,713 in 2050, which is a result of the Town's high median age and the national trend of families having fewer children or no children at all. The Town of Little Rice is the only other community in Table 2 that is projected to grow slightly by 2030, and all communities are projected to decline through 2050. Oneida County and the State of Wisconsin as a whole are also projected to have a population decrease in the coming decades.

Table 2: Population Estimate 2020 and Population Forecasts to 2050

	2020	2030	2040	2050
T. Minocqua	5,062	5,099	4,954	4,713
T. Lac du Flambeau (Vilas Co.)	3,552	3,508	3,326	3,052
T. Woodruff	2,044	2,037	1,959	1,845
T. Hazelhurst	1,299	1,297	1,249	1,179
T. Arbor Vitae (Vilas Co.)	3,403	3,355	3,175	2,910
T. Lake Tomahawk	1,155	1,122	1,052	967
T. Little Rice	388	406	409	402
T. Lynne	139	131	119	105
T. Emery (Price Co.)	308	303	289	270
Town of Fifield (Price Co.)	905	855	783	704
Oneida County	37,845	37,320	35,525	33,135
Wisconsin	5,893,718	5,890,915	5,841,620	5,710,120

Source: WDOA 2024

2. Household Trends and Forecasts

In 2024, there were an estimated 2,635 households in Minocqua, which was a 7.2 percent increase since 2010. The Town's average household size is 1.9, down from 2.22 in 2000. By comparison, Oneida County's average household size was 2.15, and Wisconsin's is 2.29 in 2024. Communities like Minocqua that have a higher median age tend to have smaller household sizes due to more households being retired relative to the number that are raising children. Impacts to housing demand are discussed further in Chapter 3: Housing and Chapter 7: Land Use.

Table 3: Households

	2000	2010	2020	2024	2010-2024 Change	
					Total	Percent
T. Minocqua	2,189	2,459	2,029	2,635	176	7.2%
T. Lac du Flambeau (Vilas Co.)	1,093	1,530	1,684	1,517	-13	-0.8%
T. Woodruff	866	897	867	793	-104	-11.6%
T. Hazelhurst	528	615	471	552	-63	-10.2%
T. Arbor Vitae (Vilas Co.)	1,373	1,551	1,576	1,503	-48	-3.1%
T. Lake Tomahawk	475	528	411	444	-84	-15.9%
T. Little Rice	138	176	173	172	-4	-2.3%
T. Lynne	92	88	50	77	-11	-12.5%
T. Emery (Price Co.)	125	145	184	136	-9	-6.2%
Town of Fifield (Price Co.)	436	406	413	511	105	25.9%
Oneida County	15,333	17,475	15,677	17,493	18	0.1%
Wisconsin	2,084,556	2,274,611	2,377,935	2,535,198	260,587	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census 2000; ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010, 2020, & 2024

3. Age Distribution

Population distribution by age is important in the planning process. Two age groups are examined here: 1) people 5 to 17 years old, and 2) people 65 years and older. These two age groups are often referred to as dependent populations and have different needs. The younger group requires schools, and the older group is retiring from the workforce. Table 4 shows each of these groups in 2010 and 2024.

In 2010, the median age of Minocqua's population was 55.3 years. At that time, residents of the County had a lower median age (47.2 years). Both the Town and the County had populations older than the State (35.8 years) as a whole. The Town of Minocqua had a lower proportion of population (12.6 percent) in school (5-17 age class) than the County (14.3 percent), and the State (17.2 percent). Minocqua's older population (65+ age class) percentage of 35.9 was higher than both the County (20.8 percent), and the State (13.7 percent).

By 2024, the median age of Minocqua's population had advanced by 2.2 years to 57.5, which is less than the County (55.5 years) and State (49.9 years), likely due to the fact that the Town's age was already considerably higher in 2010 than the County and the State. The Town's median age of 57.5 is much higher than the State's, which is 40.7. All the surrounding towns and the County have higher median ages than the State. The Town of Minocqua's school age population (5-17 age class) declined slightly to 10.8 percent in 2024. This is still a lower proportion of the population than the County (12.7%), and the State (15.6%); both of which remained about even from 2000 to 2024. Minocqua's older population (65+ age class) percentage of 35.9 is also much higher than both the County, which rose slightly (20.8%), and the State, which also increased (19.6%).

Note that the 16 to 64 age group comprises the vast majority of the Town's workforce. This age group fell from 56 percent of the population in 2010 to 50.6 percent of the population in 2024. Similarly, the County decreased from 60.3 percent to 55 percent during the same time, and the state decreased from 62.9 percent to 59.7 percent. This will impact the ability to fill jobs as retirements continue but working age adults become scarcer over time.

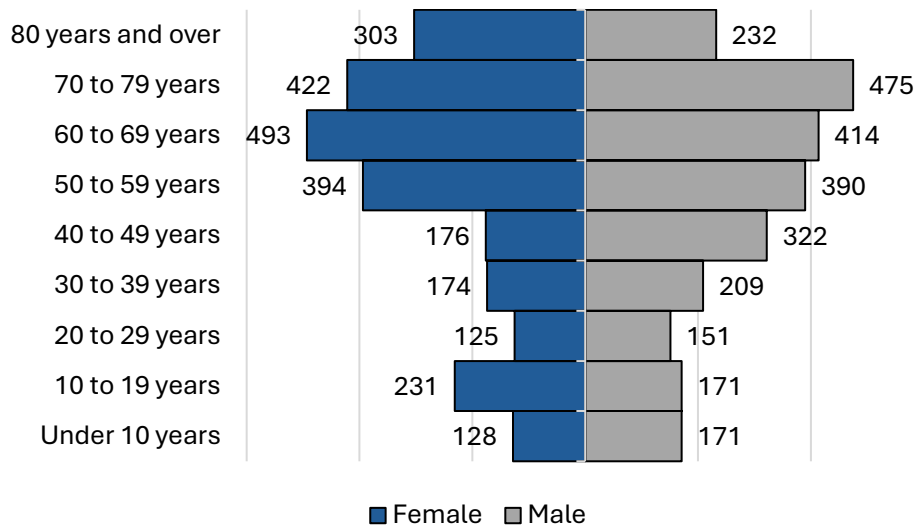
Table 4: Age Distribution

		Percent of Population				Median Age
		Under 5	5-17	18-64	65+	
T. Minocqua	2010	1.8%	12.6%	56.0%	29.6%	55.3
	2024	2.7%	10.8%	50.6%	35.9%	57.5
T. Lac du Flambeau (Vilas Co.)	2010	6.8%	19.2%	56.6%	17.4%	42.6
	2024	5.7%	17.0%	49.7%	27.6%	46.1
T. Woodruff	2010	5.4%	18.2%	55.6%	20.8%	42.5
	2024	2.9%	10.3%	50.5%	36.3%	60.1
T. Hazelhurst	2010	6.9%	11.9%	63.9%	17.3%	48.7
	2024	2.9%	16.0%	50.3%	30.8%	57.1
T. Arbor Vitae (Vilas Co.)	2010	4.3%	17.2%	55.3%	23.2%	46.3
	2024	0.1%	26.8%	47.3%	25.8%	45.7
T. Lake Tomahawk	2010	3.4%	14.7%	59.5%	22.4%	49.1
	2024	2.5%	16.2%	52.9%	28.4%	50.8
T. Little Rice	2010	3.4%	14.7%	59.5%	22.4%	50.2
	2024	4.1%	6.8%	56.6%	32.5%	55.9
T. Lynne	2010	5.4%	7.6%	51.3%	35.7%	54.6
	2024	1.8%	4.3%	42.6%	51.3%	65.8
T. Emery (Price Co.)	2010	5.6%	13.6%	66.3%	14.5%	46.8
	2024	2.7%	12.4%	57.1%	27.8%	55.2
Town of Fifield (Price Co.)	2010	4.5%	7.2%	57.0%	31.3%	56.5
	2024	2.7%	8.8%	48.4%	40.1%	59.9
Oneida County	2010	4.6%	14.3%	60.3%	20.8%	47.2
	2024	4.0%	12.7%	55.0%	28.3%	52.7
Wisconsin	2010	6.2%	17.2%	62.9%	13.7%	35.8
	2024	5.1%	15.6%	59.7%	19.6%	40.7

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010 & 2024

A shifting age structure affects a variety of services and needs within the community including transportation, housing, elderly care, and schools. It will become increasingly important to retain or attract younger age groups to provide for service demands and maintain the workforce. Figure 1 displays the population pyramid for the Town. Historically, these Figures were called pyramids because the base (younger age groups) was the largest, and the top (older age groups) was smallest. This has changed as older adults live longer than previous generations, and younger adults have fewer children or no children at all. It also reflects Minocqua's position as an attractive place to retire due to its abundant outdoor recreation, which brings in older adults leaving other communities. In Minocqua's case, the pyramid is nearly inverted, with the largest groups being between age 50 and over, and the smallest groups being between 20 and 39 years old and under 10 years old.

Figure 1: 2024 Age Cohorts for the Town of Minocqua



Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

Nearly half of all households have someone over 65 (48.9 percent), and 14.2 percent of households contain children under 18. Perhaps most reflective of the nature of those who do reside in the town is the fact that 42.8 percent of housing units are listed for seasonal, recreational or occasional use. Since this is a slight decrease from 45.8 percent reported in the Town’s 2010 Comprehensive Plan, it seems reasonable to assume that many of the older residents of Minocqua have converted such seasonal dwellings to year-round homes and are now full-time residents.

4. Education Levels

The educational attainment level of people within a community is often an indicator of the overall income, job availability, and well-being of a community. In 2010, 95 percent of the Town of Minocqua's population age 25 and over were high school graduates, compared to 91.9 percent in the County and 89.4 percent in the State. By 2024, the percentage of high school graduates had increased to 98.4 percent in the Town and also rose in both the County to 96 percent and the State to 93.6 percent. See Table 5 for details. The number of residents in Town who are 25 and older and have four or more years of college has dipped slightly from 31.8 percent in 2010 to 30.8 percent in 2024, while it increased countywide from 22.4 percent to 28.7 percent and statewide from 25.8 percent to 33.4 percent during the same time. This could indicate a need to encourage those who leave Minocqua for college to return to the community to fill jobs vacated by an increasing retired population.

Table 5: Education Levels

	T. Minocqua		Oneida Co.		Wisconsin	
	2010	2024	2010	2024	2010	2024
Less than 9th Grade	1.2%	0.7%	2.1%	1.0%	3.7%	2.3%
9-12 Grade / No Diploma	3.8%	0.9%	6.0%	3.1%	6.9%	4.1%
High School Diploma	33.1%	27.8%	34.3%	29.3%	34.0%	29.4%
College/No Degree	23.5%	25.8%	25.7%	25.2%	20.6%	19.5%
Associate Degree	6.5%	13.9%	9.5%	12.7%	9.0%	11.3%
Bachelor Degree	19.7%	17.2%	14.6%	18.3%	17.1%	22.0%
Graduate/Professional Degree	12.1%	13.7%	7.8%	10.4%	8.6%	11.4%
Total Persons 25 & Over	3,482	4,245	27,098	29,646	3,739,243	4,099,973
Percent high school graduate and over	95.0%	98.4%	91.9%	96.0%	89.4%	93.6%
Percent bachelors degree or higher	31.8%	30.8%	22.4%	28.7%	25.8%	33.4%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010 & 2024

5. Income Levels

In 2010, the median household income for the Town was barely lower than the County, but about 12 percent lower than the State. This is half of the 24 percent difference between Town household income and statewide household income reported in the Town's former comprehensive plan in 1990. This further decreased to being only 10.8 percent lower in 2024. On a per capita basis, the income of Minocqua's residents was 9.9 percent higher than the County and 15.9 percent higher than the State. This grew to being 20 percent higher than the County and 18.1 percent higher than the state. While wage growth is a positive indicator, inflation continues to be a concern, and it can increase the price of housing, making it more difficult to buy or rent a place to live. These topics are discussed further in Chapter 3: Housing and Chapter 6: Economic Development. See Table 6.

Table 6: Income Levels

	2010			2024		
	T. Minocqua	Oneida Co.	Wisconsin	T. Minocqua	Oneida Co.	Wisconsin
Median HH Income	\$45,469	\$45,857	\$51,598	\$69,112	\$69,371	\$77,488
Per Capita Income	\$30,856	\$28,085	\$26,624	\$51,220	\$42,684	\$43,361

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010 & 2024

6. Employment Characteristics, Trends, and Forecasts

According to the 2024 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, the population aged 16 years and older was 4,450, and 2,237 of these people were not in the labor force. The civilian labor force (population 16 and over) living in Minocqua was 2,213 people in 2024, with 39 people unemployed for an unemployment rate of 1.8%. The unemployment rate for the County was 2.0% in 2024. The primary occupation of Minocqua residents in the labor force in both 2010 and 2024 was Management, professional, & related, though sales & office occupations have increased considerably since 2010. See Table 7.

Table 7: Occupation of Employed Workers

	T. Minocqua		Oneida Co.	
	2010	2024	2010	2024
Management, professional, & related	775	906	5,220	6,258
Service	465	275	3,184	2,616
Sales & Office	431	620	4,687	3,745
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	318	164	2,299	1,881
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	99	209	2,412	2,962

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010 & 2024

The leading industry sector in the Town was Education, Health, and Social Services in 2010, but by 2024 it had lost one-third of its jobs. By contrast, retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, and utilities, and public administration saw high amounts of growth by 2024.

Table 8: Industry Sectors

	T. Minocqua		Oneida Co.	
	2010	2024	2010	2024
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, & Mining	66	2	383	216
Construction	271	179	1,843	1,303
Manufacturing	110	61	2,028	2,195
Wholesale Trade	9	45	428	490
Retail Trade	194	349	2,613	2,546
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	54	148	780	708
Information	54	49	435	290
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, & Leasing	93	122	802	1,071
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, & Waste Management Services	137	109	1,228	1,506
Education, Health, and Social Services	630	419	4,080	3,619
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	379	339	1,851	1,599
Public Administration	41	135	679	1,069
Other Services	50	217	652	850

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2010 & 2024

The County's economy is heavily based on retail trade, manufacturing, and education, health, and social services. Between 2010 and 2024, manufacturing saw a slight increase in employment, while the other two industries saw a decrease. But all three employ a much higher share of the workforce than the other industries. Health and social services in particular could rebound as an aging population will require more care as a large share of the population shifts into the oldest age ranges within the next decade.

Note that these figures are all based on the number of workers residing in the Town and what they do for employment rather than where they are employed. Data on jobs within the Town's boundaries as well as future employment projections are discussed in detail in Chapter 6: Economic Development.

B. Issue Identification

1. Review of Demographic Trends

Demographic change is a principal factor in predicting future community growth. Population characteristics relate directly to the community's housing, education, utility, recreation, and facility needs, as well as future economic development. Over time, fluctuations in local and regional economies can influence population change. From Part A, Background Information, a number of issues and opportunities facing the Town of Minocqua can be identified:

- The Town of Minocqua is currently in a period of increasing growth.
- Household formation is driven by the decline in average household size or persons per household, and a growing retirement population.
- A shifting age structure affects a variety of services and needs within the community including transportation, housing, elderly care, and schools.
- Levels of educational attainment have increased significantly.
- Median household income has grown significantly, remaining above the County but still behind the overall state median. Per capita income, however, is higher, likely due to fewer people per household on average.

2. Past Planning Efforts

The Town has a history of land use planning with the assistance of North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC). The Town's previous comprehensive plan, adopted in 2010, was based heavily on a 2002 land use plan also developed with assistance from NCWRPC. In early 2026, the Town worked with NCWRPC to update each chapter's data and content to reflect changes since 2010, with Plan Commission leading the review and editing of the updated drafts.

The Town is part of the County's five-year outdoor recreation plan, which was updated in 2024. Major recreation projects planned by the Town include completing enhancements to Torpy Park, upgrading facilities in other parks, and expanding bicycle and pedestrian facilities. See Chapter 4 for a full list of parks and recreation facilities and their planned upgrades.

3. Town Plan Commission Brainstorming

After reviewing the background data and previous planning efforts as presented above, the Town Plan Commission discussed various issues it felt were pertinent to the future development of the Town. These issues are as follows (Issues below are from 2010; update to 2026 issues in discussion w/Plan Commission at first meeting):

- Lack of economic growth (measured in part by secure, year-round jobs with salary and benefits).
- Deficiencies in technology infrastructure such as limited high speed and wireless Internet, gaps in cellular telephone reception and fluctuations in the power grid limit the potential for high-tech jobs and contribute to the economic growth problem.
- Strong desire to "keep things natural", reemphasize the importance of the "Northwoods Character" and "go green" by encouraging non-polluting light manufacturing, high technology businesses and other eco-friendly business (green business park concept).

Some opportunities for the Town to build on were also discussed, including great health care facilities, schools and other quality of life factors such as low levels of crime and pollution. The Commission also noted that the Lakeland Airport is a big factor in the current and future development of the Town.

C. Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Programs

Each of the following seven topical chapters of this comprehensive plan includes a set of goals, objectives and policies, which the Town Board will use to guide the future development and redevelopment of the Town over the next 20 years.

For purposes of this plan, goals, objectives, and policies are defined as follows:

- Goals: Broad statements that express general public priorities about how the Town should approach development issues during the next 20 years. These goals are based on key issues, opportunities and problems that affect the community.
- Objectives: More specific than goals and are usually attainable through planning and implementation activities. Accomplishment of an objective contributes to the fulfillment of a goal.
- Policies: Rules or courses of action used to ensure plan implementation and to accomplish the goals and objectives. Decision-makers use policies on a day-to-day basis.

Each chapter also includes a listing of possible programs that the Town might implement in order to advance the goals and objectives of this plan. The listing does not imply that the Town will utilize every program shown, but only that these programs are available to the Town and may be one of many possible ways of achieving the Town's goals.

Chapter 2: Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources

This chapter, the second of nine chapters of the Town of Minocqua Comprehensive Plan, is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(e) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under §295.20(2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

A. Background

All planning efforts need to examine relevant previous plans about the community and the surrounding county. Those plans are discussed below:

1. Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management Plan 2020-2029

This plan was developed by the Oneida County Land & Water Conservation Department with assistance from various local, regional, and state agencies and input from members of the community. It provides a framework for local, state, and federal conservation program implementation efforts. Implementation of this plan will help protect and improve the valuable water, soil, and other natural resources in Oneida County. Some of the Plan's recommendations include protecting shoreland areas, reducing nonpoint source pollution, replacing failing septic systems, and reducing wildlife conflicts.

2. Oneida County Outdoor Recreation Plan 2024-2028

Completed in November 2023, this plan involves the County's Forestry, Land, and Recreation Committee. The primary purpose of this Recreation Plan is to provide continued direction in meeting the county's current and future recreation needs. This direction takes the form of an inventory and analysis of outdoor recreational facilities, followed by establishing recommendations to meet identified needs. Adoption of this plan and its subsequent acceptance by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) allows for continued eligibility for financial assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Stewardship Fund, and many other federal and state funding programs. A copy is available in the Oneida County Forestry Department.

3. Oneida County Forest Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2021-2035

The mission of the county forest is to manage, conserve, and protect the natural resources within the county forest on a sustainable basis for present and future generations. This plan is administered by the County's Forestry, Land, and Recreation Committee and it contains information about forest resource planning, outdoor recreation planning, silvicultural practices, aesthetic management zones, trails and access control, biological communities, and wildlife species that exist within the county forest. A copy is available in the Oneida County Forestry Department.

B. Inventory

1. Water Resources

a. Surface Water

Surface water resources support the area's economy by drawing tourists and providing a good quality of life for residents. Oneida County contains one of the highest concentrations of natural lakes in the world.

Minocqua is part of several watersheds. A jagged watershed boundary divides the Town into three parts. The northwestern part of Town lies in the Upper South Fork Flambeau River watershed. The eastern part of Town lies mainly in the Upper Tomahawk River watershed, with a notch of this part along the Lac du Flambeau border lying in the Bear River watershed. The southern part lies in the Middle Tomahawk River watershed. All of these watersheds drain into the Mississippi River.

Oneida County Shoreland Zoning is in effect. Actual shoreland jurisdiction measurements are coordinated through the County Zoning Department. Refer to the Natural Resources Map for water bodies in the Town.

Several waterbodies within the Town are listed as Outstanding (ORW) or Exceptional (ERW) Resource Waters. ORWs include Tomahawk Lake (T39N R6E Sec 36), Willow Flowage (T38N R5E Sec 32), and the Squirrel River (T39N R5E Sec 21). ERWs include Langley Creek (T38N R5E Sec 17), Stony Creek (T38N R4E Sec 30), and Little Willow Creek (T38N R4E Sec 30).

ORWs and ERWs share many of the same environmental and ecological characteristics. The primary difference between the two is that ORWs typically do not have any direct point sources discharging pollutants directly to the water. In addition, any pollutant load discharged to an ORW must meet background water quality at all times. Exceptions are made for certain types of discharge situations to ERWs to allow pollutant loads that are greater than background water quality when human health would otherwise be compromised.

Surface water resources in Oneida County are threatened by the introduction of invasive aquatic species. These species out-compete native species and degrade habitats. Lake associations within the Town are putting forth significant efforts to fight existing invasive species and prevent new ones from entering. The Town of Minocqua works with the associations to care for its waters and address the invasive species problem.

b. Wetlands

Wetlands perform many indispensable roles in the proper function of the hydrologic cycle and local ecological systems. In terms of hazard mitigation, they act as water storage devices 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 excess capacity for water runoff storage becomes increasingly important.

Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants ranging from pesticides to animal wastes. Calm wetland waters, with their flat surface and flow characteristics, allow particles

of toxins and nutrients to settle out of the water column. Plants take up certain nutrients from the water. Other substances can be stored or transformed into a less toxic state within wetlands. As a result, the lakes, rivers and streams are cleaner.

Wetlands that filter or store sediments or nutrients for extended periods may undergo fundamental changes. Sediments will eventually fill in wetlands and nutrients will eventually modify the vegetation. Such changes may result in the loss of this function over time. Eradication of wetlands can occur through the use of fill material. This can destroy the hydrological function of the site and open the area to improper development. The WDNR has promulgated minimum standards for managing wetlands.

The wetlands shown for the Town of Minocqua were mapped from the WDNR Wetlands Inventory, see the Natural Resources Map. Approximately 35,410 acres, or 32.9 percent of the Town's total area, contains wetlands.

c. Floodplains

A floodplain is generally defined as land where there is a one percent chance of flooding in any year. 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 by streams or through storage by 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 most severe regional flood, i.e. those that have a probability of occurring once every one hundred years.

The 100-year floodplain was digitized by the NCWRPC from FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps, for planning purposes only, refer to the Natural Resources Map. Approximately 17,110 acres, or 15.9 percent of the Town's total area, are within floodplains. Note that wetlands and floodplains frequently overlap.

d. Groundwater & Geology

Groundwater is water that occupies spaces between soil particles or cracks in the rock below the land surface. It originates as precipitation that infiltrated into the ground. The type of soil and bedrock that a well is drilled into often determines water's pH, saturation index, and the amount of hardness or alkalinity in water. The type of soil and bedrock in a region also determines how quickly contaminants can reach groundwater.

The majority of the Town lies within a glacial drift aquifer, which is the major source of ground water in most of the county. The fractured crystalline bedrock underlying the county is not considered a significant source of water, although locally it provides a small amount for domestic uses. Yields from wells in areas of glacial outwash range from a few gallons to 2,000 gallons per minute.

Groundwater quality in Oneida County and the Town of Minocqua is generally good. The aquifer water principally contains calcium, magnesium, and bicarbonate ions, and a high concentration of iron also exists, but it is not considered a health hazard. In areas with moraines, the aquifer water is hard.

Susceptibility of groundwater to pollutants is defined here as the ease with which a contaminant can be transported from the land surface to the top of the groundwater called the water table.

Many materials that overlie the groundwater offer good protection from contaminants that might be transported by infiltrating waters. The amount of protection offered by the overlying material varies, however, depending on the materials. Thus, in some areas, the overlying soil and bedrock materials allow contaminants to reach the groundwater more easily than in other areas of the state. Groundwater contamination susceptibility in Oneida County is "most susceptible" based upon soil characteristics, surficial deposits, depth to water table, depth to bedrock, and type of bedrock.

Many land use activities have the potential to impact the quality of groundwater. A landfill may leach contaminants into the ground that end up contaminating groundwater. Gasoline may leak from an underground storage tank into groundwater. Fertilizers and pesticides can seep into the ground from applications on farm fields, golf courses, or lawns. Leaking fluids from cars in junkyards, intentional dumping or accidental spills of paint, used motor oil, or other chemicals on the ground can result in contaminated groundwater.

Wellhead protection plans are developed to achieve groundwater pollution prevention measures within public water supply wellhead areas. A wellhead protection plan uses public involvement to delineate the wellhead protection area, inventory potential groundwater contamination sources, and manage the wellhead protection area. All new municipal wells are required to have a wellhead protection plan. The Lakeland Sanitary District, which provides public water supply to part of the Town of Minocqua has a wellhead protection plan in place.

2. Land Resources

a. Forests

Forests play a key role in the protection of environmentally sensitive areas like steep slopes, shorelands, wetlands, and flood plains. Expansive forests provide recreational opportunities, aesthetic benefits, and economic development.

The pre-settlement composition of forestland in the Town of Minocqua was of mixed conifers and deciduous tree species that included white pine, red pine, beech, hemlock, yellow birch, and sugar maple.

All forests are dynamic, always changing from one stage to another, influenced by natural forces and humans. Changes can be subtle and occur over long periods, or can happen in seconds from a timber harvest, windstorm, or fire.

According to DNR, 38,248 acres of private woodlands in the Town are enrolled in Managed Forest Law (MFL). This program provides a low annual tax rate per acre and requires a management plan for the property that must include some harvesting along with allowing some public uses based on acreage thresholds. When timber is harvested from MFL properties, a harvest tax is also assessed. This provides an incentive to keep woodlots in active production and allows some community access to the site in exchange for greatly reduced taxes. See the programs section at the end of this chapter for more detail on this program.

b. Metallic & Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

When the Town's 2010 Comprehensive Plan was written, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources estimated that there could be no more than five metallic mineral mines developed in Wisconsin over the twenty-year period between 1997 and 2017. This includes the Flambeau Mine now closed (Rusk Co.), the Crandon Project closed in 2003 which is now owned by two tribes (Forest Co.), and the known Lynne (Oneida Co.), Bend (Taylor Co.), and Reef (Marathon Co.) deposits. This estimate is based on the current state of knowledge about the geology of northern Wisconsin and the steps necessary to discover an ore body and the time it takes to complete the regulatory requirements. There is one known non-metallic quarry in the Town of Minocqua, as well as a few closed or inactive sites.

c. Soils & Productive Agricultural Areas

According to the Wisconsin Land Use Databook, the Town of Minocqua between 1991-1993 was 3.0 percent agricultural, 58.3 percent forested, and 36.0 percent wetlands. The town's total land area is 150.6 square miles. Of the total land area, 0.3 percent was used for row crops, 0.1 percent was used for foraging, and 2.6 percent was grassland.

In terms of farming trends, the town lost 100 percent of farmland acreage on tax rolls between 1990 and 1997. According to the Wisconsin Land Use Databook there were no farms in 1997. Remaining agricultural activities remaining within the Town include Christmas trees, hobby farming and limited cranberry production. Prime farmland produces the highest yields with minimal inputs and results in the least damage to the environment, see the Natural Resources Map.

d. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmentally sensitive areas are typically defined by the local jurisdiction and often include many of the areas referred to in this section such as special groundwater protection areas, threatened or endangered species habitat, floodplains, wetlands and other unique or special resources where encroachment or development could have negative consequences. The Town of Minocqua has not established a specific guideline for defining environmentally sensitive areas, however, some potentially sensitive areas are discussed below.

One type of area, which might fall under the environmentally sensitive designation, is contaminated or potentially contaminated sites in part because they may need special care or monitoring to prevent further environmental degradation or hazard to human life. The WDNR Internet database known as the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) lists 121 sites.

The following sites were listed as "closed" in the database, which means they were remediated to DNR standards, and are available for continued use or reuse:

ERP Sites:

- Concord Inn, 321 Front St.
- Concord Inn #1/Yeschek (Former), USH 51
- WI DOT – Squirrel Hill Radio Tower, 12 mi SW of Minocqua
- Rockwood Estates Property, 9021 Rockwood
- Minocqua Transformers Illegal Dump, 700 HWY 51 N
- Lakeland San Dist #1, Chicago Ave 500 Blk
- Michels Mid-America Line & Cable, 8384 Driftwood Place
- WI DOT – No Sweat Clothing Co., 325 Oneida St/USH 51
- Lakeside Landing #1, 7855, 7863 Leary Rd
- Lingren RF Enclosures, 7352 Giles Dr.
- Kwik Trip #159 (FMR) Nightfall Motel, 8676 USH 51
- Minocqua Cleaners Hwy 51 (Former), 8576 USH 51 N
- Minocqua Cleaners St. Germain St (Former) St. Germain St E
- Northwoods Laundry, 405 Front St
- 8679 Southridge Way
- Ritchie Lakeland Oil Co.

LUST Sites:

- Lakeland Union High School, 8669 Old HWY 70 W
- Smith Bros. Marina & Ritchie Oil, 8661 HWY 51 N
- T & T Service, 206 S. Oneida St.
- Zenker Oil Bulk Plt, 7950 HWY 51 S.
- Lakeview South Motel, 8280 HWY 51 S
- Park St. Boat Landing, 453 Park St.
- LUST Site: Kens Marine, 9724 HWY 70 W
- Bosackis, 305 Oneida St.
- Cedar Falls Comp Resort, 6035 Cedar Falls Rd.
- Minocqua Country Club, 9299 Country Club Rd.
- Rockwood Estates, 9021 Rockwood
- Lakeside Landing Site #2, 7855 Leary Rd.
- Minocqua Sports Rental, 9568 HWY 70 W.
- Clark Oil Station, 8752 HWY 51 N.
- Holiday Store 242, 8613 USH 51 N
- Lakeland Sanitary District, 9592 Old Hwy 70 W
- Ritchie Lakeland Oil – South Site, 8783 Hansen Rd
- Krist Oil- Oneida St, 208 Oneida St
- Moscinski Property, CTH J
- Ritchie Lakeland Oil – North Site, CTH J
- Hribar Trucking, 7854 USH 51 S
- Timber Ridge Country Club, 9968 Birchwood Ct
- Contamination Detected, 305 Chicago Ave
- Z-Best Auto Detailing, 329 Front St
- Minocqua TN Row, Front St/Business HWY 51
- Contamination Detected, Herrick Well, 8730 Hansen Rd
- Motomart- Minocqua, 7510 USH 51 S
- WisDOT – Bassett Jewelers, 527 Oneida St
- GTE Minocqua, CTH J
- Northwoods Travel, 305 Chicago Ave
- HT Glass & Mirror, 9698 STH 70 W
- K Care, 12339 Warpath Ln
- Berbs General Store, 11800 STH 70 W
- JDS Minocqua Mini Mart: 7488 USH 51 S
- Trig's Minocqua Shell: 7488 USH 51 S
- MHLT Grade School, 7450 Titus Dr
- Ross Construction, USH 51 N

- Clark Oil Station – Minocqua, 8752 USH 51 N
- Concord Minocqua East/Site 2, 321 Front St
- WisDOT – BJs Sport Shop, 917 USH 51
- WisDOT – No Sweat Clothing, 325 Oneida St
- LUST Site: The Boathouse, 305 W Park Ave
- Kemp Biological Station, STH 47/Kemp Wood Rd
- Minocqua Tire & Auto, 8627 USH 51 N
- Minocqua Town Garage, Gun Club Rd & USH 51
- Superamerica Station-Minocqua, 8249 USH 51 S
- GPM Investments LLC Store #4498, 7488 USH 51 S
- Front St Service (Former), 318 Front St S
- St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, 141 Milwaukee St
- Ozinga, Ken & Judy, 1858 Strawberry Pt Dr
- Norm’s Trading Post (Former)/Rollie & Helens, 7542 USH 51 S
- Minocqua Town, 419 Chippewa St
- Oneida County Hwy Shop, 7801 Poplar Dr
- Minocqua South Rentals, 7576 USH 51 N

LUST sites have contaminated soil and/or groundwater with petroleum, which includes toxic and cancer-causing substances. ERP sites are sites other than LUSTs that have contaminated soil and/or groundwater.

e. Rare Species & Natural Communities

Oneida County is home to two endangered species: Black Tern and American Marten, as well as a variety of threatened species and species of concern. The Town of Minocqua has many sections with occurrences of endangered resources (rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants & animals, and high-quality natural communities) as identified in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory, which is continually updated.

Wisconsin's biodiversity goals are to identify, protect and manage native plants, animals, and natural communities from the very common to critically endangered for present and future generations. Knowledge, appreciation, and stewardship of Wisconsin's native species and ecosystems are critical to their survival and greater benefit to society.

State natural areas were acquired to protect the state’s natural diversity, provide sites for research and environmental education, and serve as benchmarks for assessing and guiding use of other lands in the state. Natural areas are defined as tracts of land or water, which have native biotic communities, unique natural features, or significant geological or archeological sites. These sites do not have much facility development, though there may be a designated trail on the site. State Natural Areas located in the Town are as follows:

- Patterson Hemlocks - State Natural Area #216 (T39N R4E Sec 3). This, approximately 304 acre, site protects a large block of old-growth northern mesic forest on an isthmus between Clear and Fuller Lakes with large hemlock, yellow birch, and white pine throughout.
- Squirrel River Pines, State Natural Area #244 (T39N-R5E, Sections 16, 20, 21). Approximately 643 acres, this site features a fine example of northern dry-mesic forest situated on a narrow, sandy peninsula running northeasterly towards the Squirrel River.

- Finnerud Pine Forest, State Natural Area #31 (T39N R6E Sec 21). This 10 acre site features an old-growth red pine stand more than 140 years old.
- Tomahawk River Pines, State Natural Area #239 (T38N R5E Sections 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27). At 1040 acres, this site features several undisturbed stands of large red pine located along a wild and undeveloped reach of the Tomahawk River.

f. Historical & Cultural Resources

Numerous buildings in the Town appear on the Wisconsin Architectural History Inventory. In 2010, the Town Plan Commission selected the most notable, including:

Historic Name (current name if different from historic name, location)

- Villa Venise Lodge (Squaw Lake Point Rd 3 mi S of STH 70);
- St. Mathias Church (Chippewa St at corner with Chicago Ave);
- Masonic Temple (Lake Shore and Oneida);
- Torpy Park Pavilion (Torpy Park);
- Thirsty Whale boat house;
- Gas station (Lamplighter Gifts, Oneida & Chicago Ave);
- Squirrel Dam (Jansen Rd and Squirrel River);
- Ella M Boesel Boathouse (9282 Country Club Rd);
- Walter, Luther, and Anna Boathouse (9574 Country Club Rd).
- Musky Shores resort buildings (8329 Schroeder Rd);
- Jansen's Squirrel Lake resort buildings (Jansen Rd);
- Minocqua Country Club buildings (9299 Country Club Dr);
- Blue Lake Resort buildings (7636 Blue Lake Island Rd);
- Pine Hill Cabins (8544 Hower Rd); and
- Driftwood resort buildings (8400 Driftwood Place).

There are five listings on Wisconsin or National Registers of Historic Places within the Town:

- Ella M Boesel Boathouse (9282 Country Club Rd);
- Fishers Island (prehistoric burial);
- Phillip Orth Boathouse (9204 Country Club Rd); and
- Texaco Service Station (329 Front St)
- Luther and Anna Walter Boathouse (9574 Country Club Rd).

In 2010, the Plan Commission also added a number of significant historical/cultural sites not on either of the lists above, including:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Lake Side Landing | • Hixon Road School |
| • Heritage House | • Bosacki's Boat House |
| • Belle Isle | • Aqua Bowl |
| • Paul Bunyan Sign | • Minocqua Trestle |
| • Town Community Center | • Old Minocqua Bridge Fishing Pier |

C. Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resources Programs

Programs available to the Town of Minocqua to achieve their goals and objectives with regard to agricultural, natural and cultural resources are identified below. The following list is not all-inclusive. For specific program information, the agency or group that offers the program should be contacted.

Use the Oneida County Land and Water Resource Management Plan, available in the County Land and Water Conservation Department, to coordinate implementation of the following land and water resource management programs preceded with an asterisk (*). The Land and Water Resource Management Plan will show which agency is taking the lead to solve a particular resource problem.

*Aquatic Habitat Protection Program. WDNR provides aquatic habitat protection services through their Water Management (Regulation) Specialists, Zoning Specialists, Rivers Specialists, Lakes Specialists, Water Management Engineers, and their assistants (LTEs). Programs assist with water regulations, zoning assistance, coordination of rivers, lake management, and engineering.

County Conservation Aids. Funds are available to carry out programs for fish or wildlife management projects as per §23.09 (12), Wis. Stats. and NR 50, Wis. Adm. Code. Projects related to providing improved fish or wildlife habitat or projects related to hunter/angler facilities are eligible. Projects that enhance fish and wildlife habitat or fishing and hunting facilities have priority. Contact the WDNR for further information.

Drinking Water and Groundwater Program. This WDNR program ensures safe, high quality drinking water and groundwater by enforcing minimum well construction and pump installation requirements, conducting surveys and inspections of water systems, investigating and sampling drinking water quality problems, and requiring drinking water quality monitoring and reporting. WDNR staff assists with water quality issues and provides educational materials.

*Endangered Resources Program. The DNR's Endangered Resources staff provides endangered resources expertise. They manage the Natural Heritage Inventory Program (NHI), which is used to determine the existence and location of native plant and animal communities and Endangered or Threatened Species of Special Concern. The NHI helps identify and prioritize areas suitable for State Natural Area (SNA) designation, provides information needed for feasibility studies and master plans, and maintains the list of endangered and threatened species. All management activities conducted by Wildlife Management and Forestry staff must be reviewed to determine the impact on NHI-designated species. A permit for the incidental take of an Endangered or Threatened species is required under the State Endangered Species Law. The Endangered Resources Program oversees permitting, applications, and approvals.

*Fisheries Management Program. This WDNR program assists with fishery surveys, fish habitat improvement/protection, and fish community manipulation. This program may also be used to fund public relations events and a variety of permitting and administrative activities involving fisheries.

*Forest Management Program. Funding for the forestry program is supported primarily by a fixed rate mill tax on all property in the State of Wisconsin. Other support is received from the federal government, from recreation fees, from sale of forest products, from sale of state produced nursery

stock, forest tax law payments, and other miscellaneous sources. All activities of the Forestry Program help support efforts to promote and ensure the protection and sustainable management of Wisconsin's forests.

Managed Forest Law (MFL). WDNR's MFL promotes good forest management through property tax incentives. Management practices are required under an approved forest management plan. Landowners with a minimum of 10 contiguous acres (80% must be capable of producing merchantable timber) are eligible and may contract for 25 or 50 years. Open lands must allow hunting, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, and sight-seeing; however, up to 80 acres may be closed to public access by the landowner. There is a 5% yield tax applied to any wood products harvested.

*Nonpoint Source Program (NSP). Wisconsin's NSP Program, through a network of federal, state, and local agencies partnering with other organizations and citizens, addresses nonpoint pollution in the state. This program combines voluntary and regulatory approaches with financial and technical assistance. Abatement activities include agriculture, urban, forestry, wetlands, and hydrologic modifications. The core activities of the program — research, monitoring, data assessment and management, regulation and enforcement, financial and technical assistance, education and outreach and public involvement — address current and future water quality issues caused by NPS pollution.

NRCS Conservation Programs. The USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) natural resources conservation programs help people reduce soil erosion, enhance water supplies, improve water quality, increase wildlife habitat, and reduce damage caused by floods and other natural disasters. NRCS provides funding opportunities for agricultural producers and other landowners through a variety of programs listed on their website, including but not limited to:

- Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP)
- Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA)
- Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG)
- Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP)
- Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program
- Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)
- Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP)
- Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCP)
- Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program (VPA-HIP)
- Water Bank and Watershed Programs
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) Program
- Watershed Rehabilitation Program (REHAB)
- Wetland Mitigation Banking Program (WMBP)
- Working Lands for Wildlife

Parks and Recreation Management Program. This WDNR program helps develop public parks and recreation facilities under Wis. Stat. Chapter 27. Funding sources include the general fund, the Stewardship Program, Land and Water Conservation fund (LAWCON), and program revenue funds.

Private Forestry. The WDNR's goal is to motivate private forest landowners to practice sustainable forestry by providing technical forestry assistance, state and federal cost-sharing on management practices, sale of state produced nursery stock for reforestation, enrollment in Wisconsin's Forest Tax Law Programs, advice for the protection of endangered and threatened species, and assistance with forest disease and insect problems. Each county has at least one Department forester that provides assistance as well as educational programs for landowners, schools, and the public.

Stewardship Grants for Nonprofit Conservation Organizations. Nonprofit conservation organizations may obtain funding from WDNR for conservation land or easement acquisition and wildlife habitat restoration. Priorities include wildlife habitat, acquisition of lands with special scientific or ecological value, protection of rare and endangered habitats and species, acquisition of stream corridors, acquisition of land for state trails including the Ice Age Trail and the restoration of wetlands and grasslands. Eligible types of projects include fee simple and easement acquisitions and habitat restoration projects.

*Wastewater Program. The Department of Natural Resources provides this program to address point and non-point source pollution control. Operating funds for this program come from the federal government's Clean Water Act funding as well as state general program revenues. The core work of this program involves the issuance of wastewater discharge permits that discharge directly to surface or groundwater and enforcing the requirements of these permits. The program closely monitors the impacts of industry, septic tanks, sludge, and stormwater on the environment. Pretreatment plants for wastewater are offered economic assistance and provided with plan review services before the facility is established.

*Watershed Program. The WDNR seeks to protect wild and domestic animals, recreational activities, natural flora and fauna, agriculture, business, and other land uses through watershed management. Funds to run this program are provided by the federal government through Clean Water Act and through state general program revenues. The program assists with watershed planning, water quality monitoring and modeling, and development of water quality standards and policy.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). This voluntary program restores wetlands which were altered for agricultural use. The program is administered by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in consultation with the Farm Service Agency and other federal agencies.

Wildlife Management Program. WDNR's Bureau of Wildlife Management oversees a variety of programs that incorporate state, federal and local initiatives for wildlife habitat management and enhancement. They include land acquisition, development and maintenance of State Wildlife Areas, and other wild land programs such as State Natural Areas. Wildlife Staff work closely with state and county forest staff to maintain, enhance, and restore wildlife habitat. WDNR staff conduct wildlife population and habitat surveys, prepare property needs analysis, develop wildlife management plans, and collaborate with other Park, Forestry or Fishery Area Property Master Plans to ensure proper implementation.

Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). This office serves as the principal historic preservation agency in the state. SHPO partners with communities, organizations, and individuals, working to identify, interpret, and preserve historic places.

D. Natural, Agricultural, and Cultural Resource Goals, Objectives, & Policies

Goals:

1. Protect and enhance natural areas, including wetlands, water bodies, forest lands, wildlife habitats open spaces and groundwater resources.
2. Protect and enhance economically productive areas, including lakes, forests and recreational areas.
3. Preserve and enhance scenic, cultural, historic, archaeological and recreational sites.

Objectives and Policies:

1. Preserve the land now in forest resource use in accordance with Town Land Use Plan.
2. Discourage forest fragmentation throughout the Town.
3. Ensure that all new development in the Town minimizes negative impact on natural resources and adjoining property values.
4. Encourage growth that protects wildlife habitat and natural areas.
5. Promote development that minimizes groundwater impacts from on-site septic systems and other sources.
6. Encourage the extension of public sewers where development densities and/or soil conditions are inadequate for on-site septic treatment and water quality is threatened and minimize the impact of any sewage treatment plants on neighboring properties.
7. Work with property owners, county and state agencies to keep lakes free of unwanted invasive species.
8. Continue to support the efforts of lake associations within the Town to control and prevent aquatic invasive species.
9. Work with Oneida County to enforce existing regulations of septic systems to protect groundwater quality.

Chapter 3: Housing

This chapter, the third of nine chapters of the Town of Minocqua Comprehensive Plan, is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, and maps and programs to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [§66.1001 (2)(b) Wis. Stats.], this chapter provides a basic housing stock assessment and identifies policies and programs that promote the development of housing for all residents of the Town including a range of choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels, age groups and disabilities; that promotes the availability of land for low-income housing; and that maintains the existing housing stock.

In 2025, the Oneida County Economic Development Corporation (OCEDC) partnered with the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) to create a countywide housing study that is referenced later in this chapter. The study noted a need for as many as 1,358 housing units countywide by 2030, with the highest priority being rental units costing between \$900 and \$1,249 per month and owner-occupied units costing \$200,000 to \$400,000. Expanding this supply frees up more housing options and prices. In summary, that study's top recommendations were:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Subdivision/Zoning Ordinance updates | 6. State and Regional Partnerships |
| 2. Comprehensive Planning | 7. Housing Committee Action |
| 3. Tax-exempt Property Disposition | 8. Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) |
| 4. Developer Outreach | 9. Housing Preservation |
| 5. Educational Events | 10. Housing Study Monitoring |

Additionally, the 2025 Oneida County Comprehensive Plan's housing goals are 1 Encourage adequate supply of affordable housing for all individuals of all income levels consistent with the county's rural character and 2. Encourage residential development in suitable areas.

Forecasts for housing demand (residential land) are discussed in the Land Use Chapter. The existing residential housing base is shown on the Existing Land Use Inventory Map. The potential future residential housing areas to meet forecasted demand is shown on the Future Land Use Plan Map.

A. Housing Stock Assessment

1. Age Characteristics

Table 9 indicates the age of the housing stock in the Town of Minocqua and surrounding area based on the year housing structures were built as reported in the 2024 American Community Survey. Most homes within Minocqua (over 55%) have been built since 1980. There was strong growth in housing units starting in the 1970s, which continued through the decades until the late 2000s recession. Since then, relatively few units have been built, with only 7 percent in the 2010s and 1.6 percent after 2020. Development pressure persists, but limited land and high construction costs result in slower development compared to previous decades. However, a higher percentage of housing units has been built in the Town since 2000 compared to the County and State, showing that slowed housing development is not unique to the Town.

Table 9: Year Structure Built

	1939 or earlier	1940-1959	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2019	2020-Present
T. Minocqua	7.5%	10.9%	25.7%	29.5%	24.7%	1.6%
T. Woodruff	4.3%	20.9%	22.8%	21.7%	29.9%	0.4%
Oneida Co.	9.5%	14.5%	26.1%	28.6%	20.3%	0.9%
Wisconsin	17.8%	15.6%	23.6%	22.0%	19.6%	1.4%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

2. Occupancy Characteristics

Table 10 breaks down the occupancy status of housing units in the Town of Minocqua. Seasonal homes make up about 42.8 percent of the housing units in the Town versus about 54.3 percent owner occupied when looking at the total housing units. When considering just the year-round, occupied housing units, 73.7 percent are owner-occupied and 26.3 are renter occupied. Neighboring Woodruff has a similar percentage of seasonal homes, but the owner occupancy rate for year-round occupied housing its much lower (51.9 percent) with a higher rate of renter occupied units (48.1 percent), while Oneida County as a whole leans slightly more towards full time residency with 57 percent being occupied year-round over 39 percent seasonal. But they are well behind the statewide average of 89.2 percent of units being occupied year-round and 10.8 percent being seasonal. See Table 10.

Table 10: Occupancy Status

	Total Housing Units	Occupied Units			Vacant Units	
		Owner-Occupied	Renter-Occupied	Total Units	Total	Seasonal Units
T. Minocqua	4,855	73.7%	26.3%	2,635	2,220	2,080
T. Woodruff	1,527	51.9%	48.1%	793	734	661
Oneida Co.	30,814	82.3%	17.7%	17,493	13,321	12,013
Wisconsin	2,778,572	67.8%	32.2%	2,479,480	299,092	172,842

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

3. Structural Characteristics

Most housing units in the Town of Minocqua are of the detached single-family type (79.9 percent), see Table 11. However, the Town does have has wide variety of other housing types. This diversity of residential structural types is supported by the higher level of service available, particularly sewer and water, in certain portions of the Town. Rural towns typically contain single family detached and mobile home type units with little of any other types.

Table 11: Structure Type

	1 detached	1 attached	2	3 or 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20+	Mobile Home	Other	Total
T. Minocqua	79.9%	1.7%	3.6%	3.4%	3.1%	0.8%	3.6%	4.0%	0.0%	100%
T. Woodruff	79.7%	1.8%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	4.6%	3.4%	8.3%	0.0%	100%
Oneida Co.	84.1%	1.1%	2.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	6.2%	0.0%	100%
Wisconsin	66.2%	4.3%	5.9%	3.5%	4.9%	3.7%	8.4%	3.1%	0.0%	100%

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

4. Affordability and Value Characteristics

Homeowners and renters are considered “cost-burdened” when they spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs each month. Table 12 shows the median monthly costs for homeowners with a mortgage, homeowners without a mortgage, and renters, as well as the median value for owner-occupied homes. Home values are higher in the Town of Minocqua than in the Town of Woodruff, Oneida County, and State of Wisconsin, but monthly costs and cost burden are slightly lower for homeowners than they are for the state. Despite having lower rents than the state, the Town has a higher cost burden than the Town of Woodruff, Oneida County, and the state. This could indicate a larger gap between housing costs for renters, who are more likely to have lower incomes than homeowners, and the cost of rent. The cost burden rate for both Towns, the County, and the State was similar for homeowners with no mortgage, and both Towns had lower cost burden rates for homeowners than the County or the state. See Table 12.

Table 12: Housing Costs and Values

	House w/ Mortgage		House, no Mortgage		Rent		Median Home Value
	Monthly Cost	% Cost burdened	Monthly Cost	% Cost burdened	Monthly Cost	% Cost burdened	
T. Minocqua	\$1,657	22.5%	\$511	10.1%	\$955	55.9%	\$311,100
T. Woodruff	\$1,618	12.3%	\$510	12.4%	\$838	51.4%	\$282,400
Oneida Co.	\$1,409	25.1%	\$499	10.5%	\$885	43.6%	\$238,400
Wisconsin	\$1,701	23.1%	\$644	12.7%	\$1,142	44.9%	\$294,700

Source: ACS 5-Year Estimates 2024

According to the 2025 Oneida County Housing Study, it is difficult to find housing for the seasonal work force with rental terms that are less than a year. It is also difficult to attract workers who, despite owning a home in another part of Wisconsin, may have to pay more and have fewer choices when they relocate to Oneida County. Minocqua has limited land that is served by public water and sewer due to the presence of extensive wetlands and lakes, making it difficult to construct more housing that isn't large lot, single family development on well and septic. Expanding the variety of housing types will help address cost burden and workforce attraction, and it should be balanced with maintaining the area's Northwoods feel.

B. Housing Programs

Various organizations offer a variety of programs to assist with the purchase, rehabilitation, or construction of housing. Many of these programs are listed below:

Wisconsin Department of Administration

- Community Development Block Grant-Housing Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program
- Community Development Block Grant-Small Cities Housing Program
- Homeless Programs (EHH Program)
 - Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
 - Housing Assistance Program (HAP)
 - Homelessness Prevention Program (HPP)
- HOME Homebuyer and Rehabilitation Program
- HOME Rental Housing Development (RHD)
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA)
- Housing Cost Reduction Initiative Program (HCRI)

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) and Department of Financial Institutions (DFI)

- Housing- and Mortgage-Related Consumer Protection Services

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

- Advantage Home Improvement Loan Program (HILP)
- Housing Tax Credit (HTC)
- Wisconsin Bipartisan Housing Legislation Package 2023
 - Infrastructure Access Loan
 - Restore Main Street Loan
 - Vacancy-to-Vitality Loan
 - Home Repair and Rehab Loan
- Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
- Foreclosure Prevention
- Advantage Conventional Loan
- FHA Advantage Loan
- First-Time Home Buyer Advantage
- Foundation Grant Program
- Mortgage Credit Certificate (MCC) Program

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD)

- Section 502 Homeownership Direct Loan Program
- Section 502 Mutual Self-Help Housing Loans
- Section 504 Very-Low-Income Housing Repair Program

- Section 515 Multi-Family Housing Loan Program
- Section 521 Rural Rental Assistance Program
- Section 523/524 Rural Housing Site Loans
- Section 533 Rural Housing Preservation Grants
- Single Family Home Loan Guarantees

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- Hazard Mitigation Assistance Programs Other Programs
- Central Wisconsin Community Action Council
- The Historic Preservation Tax Credit
- Historic Homes Tax Credit

Oneida County Economic Development Corporation leads housing efforts such as the 2025 Oneida County Housing Study and actively works to recruit developers interested in building housing to the area.

Oneida County Housing Authority is a local non-profit organization responsible for assisting in the development and maintenance of public housing facilities. The authority is funded by the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), and it maintains public housing facilities in Woodruff.

C. Housing Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goals:

1. Provide a diversity of housing opportunities available to all ages and income levels throughout the community.

Objectives and Policies:

1. Encourage affordable housing for both families and senior citizens.
2. Allow apartments, condominiums, and other forms of higher density residential development in appropriate locations.
3. Encourage housing specifically for the elderly; particularly congregate housing and other types of housing associated with healthcare.
4. Maintain the quality and condition of existing housing by adopting and enforcing property maintenance codes.
5. Encourage affordable accommodations for seasonal employees.
6. Encourage neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.

Chapter 4: Utilities and Community Facilities

This chapter, the fourth of nine chapters of the Town of Minocqua Comprehensive Plan is based on the statutory requirement for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities. As required by the state's comprehensive planning law [s.66.1001 (2)(d) Wis. Stats.], this element inventories existing public utilities and community facilities and assesses future needs for such services including those beyond the control of the Town located outside the community and/or under another jurisdiction.

A. Inventory and Analysis of Existing Utilities and Community Facilities

1. Water and Wastewater Facilities

Public sewer and water is supplied to the core built-up area of the Town of Minocqua along highways 51 and 70, including the Island. Service is provided through the Lakeland Sanitary District, which also includes parts of Arbor Vitae and Woodruff. Refer to the Community Facilities Map for boundary extent of current service area.

The Lakeland Sanitary District operates two high-volume wells (well #3 was abandoned in 2020). It has two storage towers, with capacities of 300,000 gallons and 75,000 gallons, and roughly 17 miles of water pipes. There are also 19 miles of sewers within the District.

In 2022, the Town engaged MSA Professional Services to create a Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility Upgrade Plan. This Plan had three alternatives for sludge and solids processing: Alkaline Stabilization, Low Temperature Sludge Drying, and new ATAD for providing Class A biosolids. The Plan recommended continuing the ATAD process due to its cost effectiveness. There was also a recommendation for a collection system debris drying bed and retrofitting the existing primary clarifiers to operate as anaerobic selector tanks for biological phosphorus removal (Bio-P). The Sanitary District is eligible for Clean Water Fund Program funding from WDNR to help pay for the upgrades. As of late 2025, the treatment plan was under construction for these upgrades.

For the remainder of the Town water and wastewater is handled on an individual private basis. Water supply is accessed by individual private wells. The drilling, use and abandonment of private water supply wells is regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

The disposal of wastewater is handled by private on-site septic systems that discharge wastewater to underground drainage fields and which may include conventional (underground), mound, pressure distribution, at-grade, holding tank, and sand filter systems. These on-site wastewater treatment technologies are regulated by both the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services (DSPS) and Oneida County Planning and Zoning.

2. Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

Although the Oneida County Landfill, located in the Town of Woodboro, no longer has active land filling, the site still handles disposal, recycling, and composting of waste within Oneida County. Waste collected at the site is hauled out of the county by Waste Management Inc. under contract (subject to change) with the County. There is a small demolition waste area on site. There are no plans

to reopen/expand landfilling operations, and it is unlikely that Oneida County would develop a new landfill elsewhere.

Private haulers provide "curbside" pick up of garbage and recycling for residents in the Town of Minocqua. Items can be dropped at the landfill by residents for a tipping fee. There are a number of former town dumpsites within the Town, which are no longer in operation and officially closed. There is also a Hauling & Transfer Station located at 9113 County J in the Town.

3. Power and Telecommunications Facilities

Electrical service is provided by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (WPS) via the transmission and distribution system of the American Transmission Corporation (ATC). Service is virtually available throughout the Town, but the 3-phase power service needed for most commercial or industrial use is limited primarily to the highways 51 and 70 corridors, refer to the Community Facilities Map.

The ATC distribution system that provides electricity to the area is located at the northwestern end of the portion of the transmission system known as the "Rhineland Loop". When the Town's 2010 Comprehensive Plan was written, demand for electricity in the Woodruff-Minocqua area had been increasing at about 4% per year, and the distribution system needed additional transmission support to maintain local reliability. To reinforce the power grid, a new 7-mile, 115-kV power line was constructed in 2012 between the Clear Lake Substation on Hwy 47 near Mid Lake Road to the new Woodmin distribution substation on Hwy 47 near Arnett Road west of Woodruff.

WPS also provides natural gas service throughout the northeast corner of the Town. Gas mains are also shown on the Community Facilities Map. Propane is available for home and business delivery from several vendors.

Telephone service is provided by AT&T, Brightspeed, Frontier, HughesNet, Spectrum, and Viasat to some portions of the Town. These companies also provide internet service. Additionally, Bug Tussel and Starlink provide wireless internet service. There are a number of cellular towers in the Town, and AT&T, Cellcom, and Verizon currently provide Cellular service.

The Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Act (BEAD), which started in late 2021, has the goal of expanding internet access to underserved areas with 100 Mbps download speeds and 20 Mbps upload speeds. According to 2023 federal data, there were 5,068 households in Oneida County that qualified for expansion. In 2025, changes to the program, known as BEAD BOB (Benefit of the Bargain) require existing broadband expansion proposals to be re-evaluated prioritize cost savings over fiber installation. This means that wireless providers will likely be favored in rural areas, which saves infrastructure costs, but not necessarily subscription fees. Wireless is also sometimes not as reliable or fast as fiber internet. See the Wisconsin Public Service Commission's BEAD Awardees Map for locations that qualify for funding under BEAD. Awardees will be served by one of the following: SpaceX (Starlink), Hilbert Communications (Bug Tussel Wireless), and Bertram Communications, all of which are wireless providers. For more information, see the Public Service Commission's BEAD-related web pages.

4. Recreational and Educational Facilities

The Town of Minocqua has an extensive recreation system in place and follows the Oneida County Outdoor Recreation plan for this system. The Town's existing recreational facilities are as follows:

Torpy Park & Beach – 705 Oneida Street. This 4-acre park is located downtown on Lake Minocqua. The upper level features two large pavilions, green space and scenic lake overlooks. The lower level includes sand beach, playground, two tennis courts, sand volleyball court, picnic shelters with grills and tables, seasonal concession stand and rest rooms. Parking is available on-site.

Veterans Park – 230 West Front Street. This half-acre park has a small pavilion, benches, bicycle rack and year-round ADA accessible restrooms. A veterans memorial marker is positioned in the center of the green space. This is the location of the Town's annual Memorial Day ceremony, presented by the Minocqua American Legion post.

Bearskin Trailhead Park – 615 Bearskin Way. This park is located downtown behind the U.S. Post Office and is jointly owned by the Town and Wisconsin DNR. It serves as the trailhead for the Bearskin State Trail which offers hiking, bicycling and snowmobiling. The initial trail segment is a historic trestle with scenic overlooks of Lake Minocqua. The park has ADA accessible restrooms and picnic tables.

Public Fishing Pier – 305 East Park Avenue. This is a large, handicap-accessible fishing pier with non-accessible docking for ten boats adjacent to the U.S. Highway 51 bridge on Lake Minocqua. The pier is a segment of the former wooden bridge across Highway 51. The popular pier has eleven public parking spaces, hand railings with slots for wheelchair accessible fishing and over 5,300 square feet of decking including a section that is wheelchair friendly.

Aqua Bowl – 415 West Park Avenue. This is the site of the longest-running water ski show in the nation, the Min-Aqua Bats. Free shows with concessions are presented every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 P.M. during the summer season. Bleacher seating and porta-potties available during shows.

Dorwin Park – 503 Flambeau Street. This half-acre park is located downtown on the grounds of the Minocqua Museum. Facilities include a picnic shelter, benches, planters, and walkways.

Cedar Park – 560 Cedar Street. This half-acre wooded shoreline park is located east of the Minocqua Center on Lake Minocqua. This park has landscaping, a walkway down the slope to the lake, a picnic table and pier for fishing and docking.

Minocqua Ball Park – 9615 Fieldstone Drive. This park is located on Highway 51 South, just south of downtown. Facilities include a baseball field, playground, sand volleyball court and restrooms. The park also serves as one of the staging areas for the Minocqua 4th of July Parade.

Minocqua Park Complex – 10295 Highway 70 West. This former "Circle M Corral" amusement park property is 27 acres in size and has been redeveloped to include four baseball fields with concession stand, playground, two sand volleyball courts, multi-purpose field and green space, covered pavilion with kitchen and ADA accessible restrooms.

Minocqua Winter Park – 7543 Squirrel Hill Road. This renowned Nordic ski facility features over 105 km of trails, including 72 km of 12- to 30-foot-wide trails groomed for skating and striding and 16 km of narrow trails groomed for striding only. Aside from cross country skiing, available winter activities include 16 km of snowshoe trails, tubing, sledding, skijoring (skiing with dogs), telemark hill and an ice-skating pond. An overlook area has been developed on the peak of Squirrel Hill offering scenic views of the surrounding area. A disc golf course is planned for the near future. The heated chalet has restrooms, concessions, equipment rental and sales and a waxing room. Parking is available on-site. In 2015, NCWRPC created the Minocqua Winter Park Study to explore more year-round uses for the site to improve its economic sustainability. Included in it are a list of proposed new uses as well as upgrades to the chalet and parking facilities.

Public Access to Water: There are several improved boat landings maintained by the Town of Minocqua. Three landings for Lake Minocqua are located downtown. Other town-owned landings are located on Amber Lake, Bear Lake, Booth Lake, Papke Lake, Squirrel Lake, Swamsauger Lake and Thoroughfare Channel.

Other facilities include:

- LAMBO Mountain Bike “Zip Trail” – 7849 Adventure Lane. The Lakeland Area Mountain Biking Organization (LAMBO) has developed a free use mountain bike trail system on hilly, wooded acreage owned by the Town and the Wisconsin DNR. Over six miles of bike trails plus a separate two-mile trail for hiking and snowshoeing. Trails are groomed specifically for fat tire biking during the winter months.
- Lakeland Ice Arena – 7961 Old Highway 51. The Lakeland Ice Arena is a non-profit skating facility that supports the development of skating among people of all ages and abilities. It offers various programs from youth to adults including hockey leagues, open skating, figure skating and learn to skate programs.
- Schlecht Lake Ski Trail – 7667 Leary Road. This 10km trail system is maintained by Wisconsin DNR and has 3 km lit for night skiing in winter. The trails are available for hiking in summer. The trail's natural grassy knolls wind around three lakes and hardwood forest making it a spectacular sight in the fall. The location just south of downtown makes it very accessible to users.
- Lakeland Area Dog Park – 9863 Plaza Drive. The non-profit dog park organization operates this 1.65-acre fenced dog park that includes separate enclosed areas for large and small dogs. Water is available onsite during summer months.
- Minocqua Gun Club – 7877 Gun Club Road. This facility is located 1.5 miles south of downtown. There is a large clubhouse along with four trap fields, a skeet range, sporting clays, a wobble trap and double birds. Minocqua Gun Club is a not-for-profit public shooting facility.

Major recommendations of the County’s current outdoor recreation plan include finalizing reconstruction and landscaping at Torpy Park, rehabilitating the Thirsty Whale and Schoolhouse Bay boat landings, replacing Minocqua Ball Park playground, Install paved shoulders on STH 70 from Morgan Road to Camp Pinemere Ln, and develop bicycle/pedestrian trails along STH 70 between S Morgan Rd and the Minocqua Park Complex as well as along STH 51 between Manitou Park Dr and

Northern Rd. The Town is also currently investigating the feasibility of an event center that can host sporting events.

The Town of Minocqua is part of three different school districts including: MHLT (Minocqua, Hazelhurst, Lake Tomahawk) also known as Minocqua J1, Arbor Vitae - Woodruff, and Lakeland Union High School. MHLT Elementary School and Lakeland Union High School are in Minocqua and have enrollment of about 525 and 726, respectively, as of the 2023-2024 school year. This is a decrease in enrollment from 550 for the elementary school and 890 for the high school in 2010.

The Minocqua Public Library serves the Town at 415 Menominee St. The Library is part of the Wisconsin Valley Library System.

5. Emergency Services

Police protection in the Town of Minocqua is provided by the Minocqua Police Department with seven patrol officers. In addition to its chief the Department also has a lieutenant, water patrol and parking officers, as well as a team of dispatchers and administrative staff.

The Minocqua Fire Department moved to its current location at 9589 W Clawson Dr in 2017, which replaces the former Station 1. Station Number 2 remains on Bo-di-lac Drive and serves the northwest portion of the Town. The department has 22 volunteer firefighters including certified emergency medical technicians (EMT). The Department has mutual aid agreements with surrounding fire departments as well as its own first responder network.

The nearest hospital facilities are the Marshfield Medical Center in Minocqua, which opened in 2020, and Aspirus Health's Howard Young Medical Center located in Woodruff. These facilities provide 24-hour emergency service and critical care. Marshfield Clinic and Aspirus Health also operate clinics in Minocqua and Woodruff, respectively.

Oneida County contracts with Aspirus to provide a county-wide ambulance service. Oneida County Ambulance Service provides emergency medical response to all unincorporated municipalities (including Minocqua) within Oneida County along with some outside areas of Vilas, Lincoln, Langlade, and Forest Counties.

6. Other Facilities

The local road system is the most significant public facility maintained by the Town and is covered in the Transportation Element. The Town Hall is part of the multipurpose Minocqua Community Center (415 Menominee St). The Town Hall is available for Town residents and groups to use for meetings or events.

The Town owns 90 acres of undeveloped land in the form of former town dumps / landfills including 40 acres adjacent to Highway 51, another 40 acres on the west side and 10 acres in the Bo-di-lac area. The Town is seeking to find suitable uses for reuse / redevelopment of these sites.

There are three cemetery locations identified within the Town, including: the Minocqua Memorial Cemetery located on Blue Lake Road, Ascension, and the St. Mathias Garden Plot located behind the church for urns only.

B. Assessment of Future Utility & Community Facility Needs

Needs related to economic development and revitalization of the downtown area including associated infrastructure have been the primary focus of the Town. Examples of major recent projects include upgrades to Torpy Park, the new transmission line between the Clear Lake and Woodmin substations, and the Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Planning efforts.

Discuss any other needs with Plan Commission and add them here.

The Town contracts for many services from outside providers such as waste disposal and recycling. Often the Town has little control over service providers such as power companies or schools. These providers are ultimately responsible for planning to meet their contractual obligation to the Town or to meet the demands of their customers within the Town. However, the growth and development of the Town has implications for the provision of services and the facilities needed to provide these services. This plan is provided by the Town to identify this growth so that outside providers may be informed of conditions within the Town and plan accordingly.

For services more directly under the control of the Town, like roads, the Town prepares regular capital improvements plans and budgets that set timetables to address its equipment and facility needs. The Towns' timetable for rehabilitation of road facilities is discussed in Chapter 5.

C. Utilities and Public Facilities Programs

Providing public infrastructure (i.e. roads, police and fire protection) is one of the major functions of local government. In addition to these public services, both public and private entities provide electricity and telephone service as well as such specialized services as child-care, health-care, and solid-waste disposal. Taken together these constitute the utilities and community facilities that represent much of the backbone of modern life. Beyond what these facilities do for Minocqua residents and visitors, they also represent a huge investment of public and private resources.

The efficient utilization of these resources is one of the basic principles of comprehensive planning. Already in-place infrastructure is a public asset that must be safeguarded for the future, both to conserve and protect environmental values and to maximize the benefits of economic growth. Development that bypasses or ignores existing infrastructure resources is wasteful of the public investment that they represent. Development patterns that require the extension of utilities and the expansion of public facilities while existing facilities go unused at other locations is not the best use of scarce public resources. Both the state and federal governments offer programs that assist communities with the development of critical infrastructure and facilities. These programs are listed in more detail in the Economic Development Element of this plan.

D. Utility and Community Facilities Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goals:

1. To maintain orderly, planned growth, which promotes the health, safety, and general welfare of Town residents and makes efficient use of public facilities and services, and tax dollars.

Objectives and Policies:

1. The Town will maintain a long-range development plan that will serve as a guide for future land use and zoning decisions. New development will be permitted based on consideration of the plan, as well as other Town, County, and State plans and ordinances.
2. New development should be responsible for paying the cost of any utility extensions or new services required for that development without unfairly burdening the existing taxpayers of the Town.
3. Consider the potential impacts of development proposals on groundwater quality and quantity.
4. Consider cost effectiveness of future development proposals in covering required services, utilities and community facilities.
5. Share services across municipal boundaries whenever possible.
6. Implement the recommendations of the County's Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Chapter 5: Transportation

This chapter is based on the statutory requirement [§66.1001(2)(c) Wis. Stats.] for a compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for people with disabilities, bicycles, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. This element compares the Town's objectives, policies, goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element also identifies highways within the Town by function and incorporates state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the Town of Minocqua.

A. Review of State & Regional Transportation Plans & Programs

This section contains a review of state and regional transportation plans and how they affect the Town of Minocqua.

1. Connect 2050: Let's Connect Wisconsin 2022

Connect 2050 is the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's (WisDOT) long-range transportation plan for the state. Adopted in 2022, the plan addresses all forms of transportation over a 20-year planning horizon: highways, local roads, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit. It states that other existing state-level plans created prior to Connect 2025 remain in effect until another plan supersedes them. These plans include:

- Bicycle Transportation plan 2020. This plan identifies a series of potential trail corridors that would link existing trails, public lands, natural features, and communities. This statewide network of interconnected trails would be owned and maintained by municipalities, private entities, and partnerships of the two. Preserving transportation corridors like old rail lines is an important strategy to make these connections.
- Corridors 2030. USH 51 is identified as a major freight and tourism corridor along with listing a series of planned improvements for the corridor between 2008 and 2030.
- Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020. This plan supports WisDOT's role in implementing pedestrian infrastructure along state trunk highways (STHs).
- Rail Plan 2050. Statewide objectives in this plan include enhancing rail safety and security, supporting freight rail, ensuring the long-term viability of rail corridors, ensuring the long-term viability of branch and short line networks, encouraging intercity passenger rail network investment, supporting commuter rail, and planning for intercity passenger and commuter rail.
- State Airport System Plan 2030. This plan provides details about both the Lakeland Airport and nearby Rhinelander-Oneida County Airport (RHI).
- State Freight Plan. Statewide goals for this plan include pursuing long-term funding, focusing on partnerships, pursuing continuous improvement, expanding data-driven decision-making processes, increasing options, connections, and mobility for people and goods, maximizing technological benefits, maximizing transportation safety, maximizing transportation system

reliability and reliability, and balancing transportation needs with those of the natural environment, socioeconomic, historic, and cultural resources.

- Transportation Asset Management Plan 2023-2032. This plan's goal is to keep Wisconsin's portion of the National Highway System (NHS) safe, efficient, resilient, and in a state of good repair at minimal cost.

Additionally, the Active Transportation Plan 2050 is currently being drafted, which will supersede the Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020 and Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020 while including other modes of active transportation.

2. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act) 2022-2026

This current federal transportation program authorizes \$1.2 trillion for transportation and infrastructure spending, including up to \$108 billion to support federal public transportation programs. It also reauthorizes surface transportation programs for Fiscal Year 2022-2026 and provides advance appropriations for certain programs. Major goals include improving safety, modernizing aging transit infrastructure and fleets, investing in cleaner transportation, and improving equity in communities with limited transportation access. Other federal legislation that frames transportation planning includes the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA); the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); and the Clean Air Act.

3. State Trails Network Plan

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) created this plan in 2003 to identify a statewide network of trails and to provide guidance to the DNR for land acquisition and development. Many existing trails are developed and operated in partnership with counties. By agreement the DNR acquires the corridor and the county government(s) develop, operate, and maintain the trail.

One existing trail relates to Minocqua. The Bearskin State Trail, named for the Bearskin Creek, is an 18-mile former railroad corridor surfaced with compacted granite for walking and bicycling in summer, and snowmobiling in winter. This trail passes in a north-south orientation through the Town, and connects Minocqua with Tomahawk, via the Hiawatha Trail, to the south. This Plan also envisions Segment 15 as a potential connection between Woodruff, Minocqua, Rhinelander, and Ashland.

4. North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan 2018

This plan assesses bicycling and walking conditions, identifies potential trails and route user groups, and describes policies and programs to assist local governments with bicycling and walking to promote connectivity throughout North Central Wisconsin. Goals include mobility, functionality, safety, and connectivity.

5. Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan 2002

In 2002, this plan was created to guide the development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in Oneida County. The vision of this plan is to increase the mobility of people within the County by making walking and bicycling viable and attractive transportation choices. There are three existing trails in Minocqua. The Bearskin State Trail starts in downtown Minocqua and runs south along an old railroad

bed. The Rustic Road loop is an on-road set of routes that still needs an off-road connector on STH 70. Off Mercer Lake Rd is an on-road route that uses Scotchman Lake Road to the Price County Line.

6. NCWRPC Regional Comprehensive Plan (RCP) 2025

The 2025 Regional Comprehensive Plan is the most recent update of a plan adopted by NCWRPC in 1981. The RCP looks at transportation in all ten counties that make up the North Central Region, including Oneida. It looks at general trends within the Region and recommends how county and local government can address transportation issues. Transportation goals in this plan include 1. Provide and improve transportation access to people of all ages and abilities to ensure lifelong mobility and accessibility, 2. Fund the maintenance and expansion of the transportation system, and 3. Enhance the Regional economy by supporting airports, freight rail, and intermodal freight opportunities.

B. Transportation Mode Inventory

1. Highways and Trucking

a. Functional and Jurisdictional Identification

Public highways are generally classified by two different systems, the functional and the jurisdictional. The jurisdictional class refers to which entity owns the facility and holds responsibility for its operations and maintenance. The functional class refers to the role the particular segment plays in moving traffic within the overall system. Each is described in more detail below.

In addition to these main classifications, a road or segment of road may hold a variety of other designations including county forest road, rustic road, emergency route, truck route, etc. Truck routes are discussed at the end of this section, under Trucking. There are two rustic roads within the Town of Minocqua. Mercer Lake Rd, & Blue Lake Rd, together, are Rustic Road #58, and Sutton Rd is Rustic Road #59.

The highway system within the Town of is a network of federal, state and county highways together with various local roads and streets, see Community Facilities Map. The jurisdictional breakdown is shown in Table 12. Included are functional classifications as well, which are explained in detail later in this Chapter.

Table 13: Functional and Jurisdictional Classification

Jurisdiction	Functional Classification			Totals
	Arterials	Collector	Local	
State*	15.8	0.0	0.0	15.8
County	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Town	0.0	52.2	141.1	193.3
Totals	15.8	52.8	141.1	209.7

Source: WisDOT

The Town of Minocqua is served by U.S. Highway (USH) 51, and State Highway (STH) 70. USH 51 in Minocqua from the north split of the one-way pairs downtown to CTH J was reconstructed with new curb, gutter, storm sewer, on-street bike accommodations and sidewalks in the early 2010s.

Corridors 2030 considers USH 51 a priority corridor due to its traffic volumes. According to WisDOT, which records average daily traffic volumes (number of vehicles) for major state roadways, traffic on USH 51 within the Town was 14,500 vehicles per day just south of the island in 2025.

STH 70 is a significant east-west corridor cutting across northern Wisconsin. The significance of this corridor is reflected in the increasing level of traffic. According to WisDOT, which records average daily traffic volumes (number of vehicles) for major state roadways, traffic on STH 70 just west of USH 51 within the Town has increased about 17.1% between 1998 and 2015 (from 8,880 to 10,400 vehicles per day).

Corridors 2030 was designed to enhance economic development and meet Wisconsin's mobility needs well into the future. The 3,750-mile highway network was comprised of two elements: a multilane backbone system connecting major population and economic regions of the state and a two- and four-lane connector system that links significant economic and tourism centers to the backbone system.

The backbone system is a 1,450-mile network of multilane divided highways interconnecting the major population and economic centers in the state and tying them to the national transportation network. The connector system is 2,300 miles of high-quality highways that link other significant economic and tourism centers to the backbone network. All communities over 5,000 in population are to be connected to the backbone system via the connector network. Within Oneida County, USHs 8, 45 and 51 (north of USH 8) are designated as connectors in the Corridors 2030 system.

The Town is served by CTH J which connects the county highway system to USH 51 and is the Town's only direct link to the county network. County roads typically serve rural land uses and distribute local traffic to the regional arterial system. Town roads are an important component of the county-wide transportation system. Town roads serve local development, as well as the forestry areas. WisDOT does some traffic counts on local roads classified as collectors. A 2022 count on Pine Lake Road between Manhardt Road and Bootjack Lake Road showed 160 vehicles per day, which has been fairly consistent back to 2000.

A functional classification system groups streets and highways into classes according to the character of service they provide. This character of service ranges from providing a high degree of travel mobility to providing land access functions.

The current classification system used in Wisconsin consists of five classifications divided into urban and rural categories. Functional classifications are used to determine eligibility for federal aid. For purposes of functional classification, federal regulations define urban as places of 5,000 or more population, so the rural classifications apply throughout the Town. **Table 13** summarizes the rural functional classification system.

Table 14: Rural Highway Functional Classification System

Principal Arterials	Serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve to connect all urban areas greater than 5,000 population. The rural principal arterials are further subdivided into 1) Interstate highways and 2) other principal arterials.
Minor Arterials	In conjunction with the principal arterials, they connect cities, large communities, and other major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements.
Major Collectors	Provide service to moderate sized communities and other interarea traffic generators and link those generators to nearby larger population centers or higher function routes.
Minor Collectors	Collect traffic from local roads and provide links to all remaining smaller communities, locally important traffic generators, and higher function roads. All developed areas should be within a reasonable distance of a collector road.
Local Roads	Provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances. All roads not classified as arterials or collectors are local function roads.

Source: WisDOT

Traffic counts are measured by WisDOT using the average annual daily traffic (AADT). Looking at AADT over time can provide some insight into roads that may need upgrading or increased maintenance in the future. **Table X** shows AADT in 2009 and 2022, with many roads seeing significant traffic increases and only four locations showing a decrease.

Table 15: Traffic Counts

Traffic Count Location	2009	2022	% Change
Pine Lake Rd N Of Price Co. Rd	170	160	-5.9%
Bo-Di-Lac Dr Between Booth Lake & Buckskin Lake	230	380	65.2%
Squirrel Lake Road South of STH 70	820	720	-12.2%
Mercer Lake Rd South of STH 70	450	340	-24.4%
STH 70 Between Mercer Lake Road & Duvall Ct	3,200	7,200	125.0%
Blue Lake Rd West of USH 45	1,300	1,400	7.7%
Country Club Rd Btwn Thorougfare Rd & Brikland Ct	640	680	6.3%
Thorougfare Rd East of USH 51	2,000	2,300	15.0%
USH 51 Between Country Club Rd & Park St	13,500	14,700	8.9%
Front St Between Flambeau St & USH 51 SB	2,100	1,800	-14.3%
USH 51 Btwn STH 70 West & CTH J	18,800	25,800	37.2%
USH 51 South of STH 70	17,800	24,200	36.0%
STH 70 West of USH 51	13,700	17,000	24.1%

Source: WisDOT

b. Trucking

USH 51 is the principal truck route within the Town as designated by WisDOT. This corresponds with its role as Corridors 2030 connecting route, linking to the backbone highway system, and facilitating the movement of goods between Oneida County and the rest of the state/nation. State highways 47 (east of USH 51) and 70 are also state designated long truck routes within the Town, while STH 47 is a restricted 65-foot truck route west of USH 51.

Local truck routes often branch out from these major corridors to link local industry with the main truck routes as well as for the distribution of commodities within the local area. Mapping these local routes is beyond the scope of this study, and local issues such as safety, weight restrictions, and noise impacts play significant roles in the designation of local truck routes.

c. Surface Conditions

The Town of Minocqua uses the Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) system, which was designed by the Transportation Information Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The PASER system is the rating system used by most Wisconsin communities. The PASER system rates road surfaces of a scale of 1 to 10.

- “1” and “2” = very poor condition
- “3” = poor condition
- “4” and “5” = fair condition
- “6” and “7” = good condition
- “8” = very good condition
- “9” and “10” = excellent condition

Table 19 shows a summary of Town road pavement conditions in Minocqua. Note that these totals only include local roads, so County and State Highways are excluded. Town roads exhibiting a surface condition rating at or below “fair” must be examined to determine what type of reconstruction or strengthening is necessary. The roads that display a surface rating of “good” or better will only require minimal preventative maintenance to promote safe travel conditions. Only 35.9 percent of roads in the Town are rated “good” or better, with 10.4 percent rated “poor” or “very poor.” Combined with 53.6 percent of roads in the “fair” category, there will likely need to be several significant road projects in the coming years. **Table X**, below, summarizes PASER data along with surface type.

Table 16: Road Surface Conditions

Condition	Miles	Percent
Very Poor	4.0	2.1%
Poor	16.1	8.3%
Fair	103.5	53.6%
Good	54.5	28.2%
Very Good	4.9	2.5%
Excellent	10.1	5.2%
No Rating	0.1	0.0%
Total	193.3	100.0%
Type	Miles	Percent
Unimproved	3.4	1.8%
Gravel	38.7	20.0%
Sealcoat	4.1	2.1%
Asphalt	147.1	76.1%
Total	193.3	100.0%

Source: WisDOT

2. Transit and Transportation Facilities for the Disabled

The Oneida County Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) coordinates driver-escort service to residents of Oneida County, which includes Minocqua. Escort drivers provide transportation to elderly and disabled residents of Oneida County that qualify as a priority trip purpose. Travel includes both in and out of county travel, and volunteers have driven any day or time necessary. The County also operates specialized transit vans in the Minocqua-Woodruff area to provide transportation to meal sites, medical appointments and shopping. Lakeland Cab of Minocqua provides taxi service in the area.

Northwoods Transit Connections provides fixed route transit between several communities in Oneida and Vilas Counties, connecting Minocqua with Woodruff, Sugar Camp, Three Lakes, Eagle River, Rhinelander, Conover, Phelps, Land O' Lakes, Hazelhurst, and St. Germain. Users pay a small fee and call ahead to reserve a ride.

3. Bicycles, Mobility Devices, and Walking

In 2002, Oneida County developed the Oneida County Pedestrian and Bicycle Corridors Plan with assistance from the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission. This plan established a number of scenic, on-road bike routes throughout the County.

There are three existing trails in the Town of Minocqua. The Bearskin State Trail starts in downtown Minocqua and runs south along an old railroad bed. The Rustic Road loop is an on-road set of routes that still needs an off-road connector on STH 70. Off Mercer Lake Rd is an on-road route that uses Scotchman Lake Road to the Price County Line.

More recently, the County's Outdoor Recreation Plan recommends constructing a biking/walking trail in the south side right-of-way of Highway 70 from Mercer Lake Road to South Morgan Road, which, along with Old Hwy 70, would have designated bike lanes. Originally called the Great Minocqua Bike Loop when the Town had its own Outdoor Recreation Plan, this would allow biking from downtown along the Bearskin Trail to Blue Lake Road to Mercer Lake Road to the trail on Highway 70 back to downtown without crossing a highway. Construction would be made compatible with snowmobiles for year-round use.

On rural town roads where traffic volumes are less than 1,000 vehicles per day, generally, no special improvements are necessary to accommodate bicycles. This "shared-use" concept applies to most roads within the Town. Bicyclists and pedestrians commonly utilize these town roads. Electric personal assistive mobility devices such as wheelchairs, scooters, E-bikes, and Segways can utilize many of the same trails and roadways as cyclists and pedestrians. E-bike speed limits are regulated by state law.

4. Railroads

There is no rail service in proximity to the Minocqua area. Shipments needing rail service would have to be trucked to nearby cities with rail access such as Tomahawk, Rhinelander, or Wausau.

5. Air Transportation

a. Lakeland Airport

The Lakeland Airport/Noble F. Lee Memorial Field is cooperatively owned and operated by the Towns of Woodruff, Minocqua, Arbor Vitae, and Lac du Flambeau. The facility is located within the Town of Arbor Vitae. This transport/corporate airport is intended to serve corporate jets, small passenger and cargo jet aircraft used in regional service, and small airplanes (piston or turboprop) used in commuter air service.

Total aviation operations (take-offs and landings) at Lakeland Airport were 27,190 in 2025 according to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The airport is served by Lakeland Aviation of Minocqua, Inc., a full-service fixed base operator and includes single hangars, multi-unit T-hangars, and a terminal building.

b. Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport

The Rhinelander/Oneida County Airport in Rhinelander is the closest airport to Minocqua with regular scheduled passenger service. This airport is an air carrier / air cargo airport, which is designed to accommodate virtually all aircraft. According to the FAA, there were about 24,958 total aviation operations (take-offs and landings) in 2025, down from 42,340 in 2000.

6. Water Transportation

There are no harbors or ports within the Town, so there is no significant water transport of passengers or freight. Some of the streams within the Town could support a canoe or small boat potentially but such use would be primarily recreational in nature. No water trails have been designated at this time.

C. Transportation Programs

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is the primary provider of programs to assist local transportation systems. Programs for municipalities like Minocqua include road and bridge assistance programs, transit assistance programs, and other forms of aid that assist with improvements to highways, airports, harbors, bike, rail, and pedestrian facilities. See WisDOT's website for an up-to-date list of these programs.

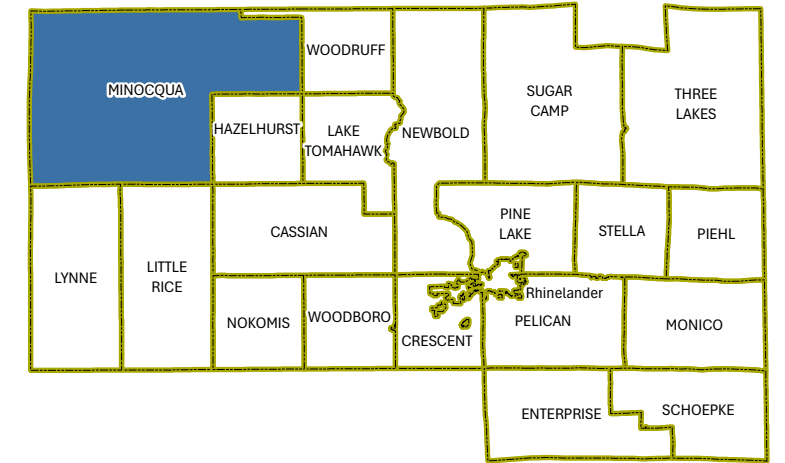
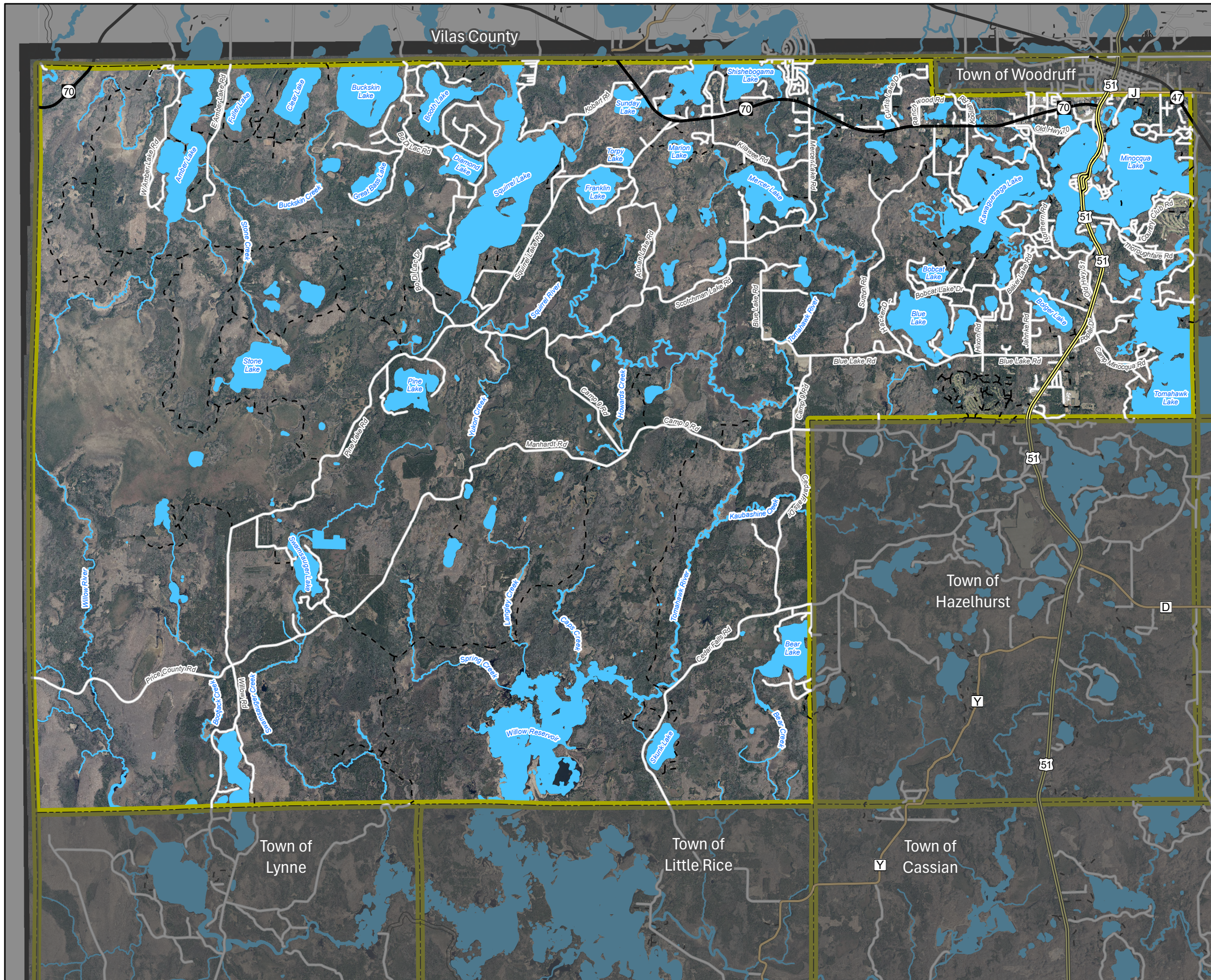
D. Transportation Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goals:

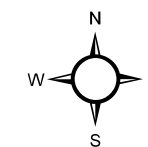
1. Support and maintain a safe and efficient Town road system.

Objectives and Policies:

1. Land uses that generate heavy traffic will be avoided on local roads that have not been constructed or upgraded for such use.
2. Consider establishing impact fees for new developments that necessitate upgrading of Town roads.
3. Roadway access will be better spaced along the existing Town road network to address blind spots, increase safety and preserve capacity through the Town driveway permit ordinance.
4. Future road locations, extensions or connections will be considered when reviewing development plans and proposals.
5. Update street signage to improve visibility for all Town residents and address issues of signing private easement roads.
6. Town roads serving residential areas must accommodate access requirements for emergency services (fire, EMS, ambulance, etc.) as well as school bus and snowplow.
7. Work with the Oneida County Trails Council to develop bike and pedestrian routes and trails within the Town that connect to a system linking adjoining communities. (Example: connection to Bearskin State Trail).
8. The Town should work with WisDOT to protect access to businesses along and in the vicinity of USH 51 and STHs 47 and 70.
9. Work with WisDOT, Oneida County, and surrounding communities in transportation planning efforts to ensure consistency.
10. To ensure the most economical construction costs, the Town should continue its practice of re-paving large amounts of roads at a time once every 10 years.



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Water

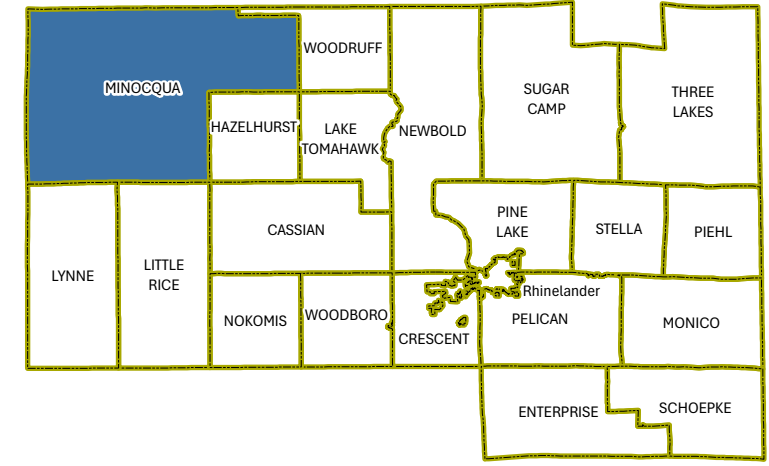
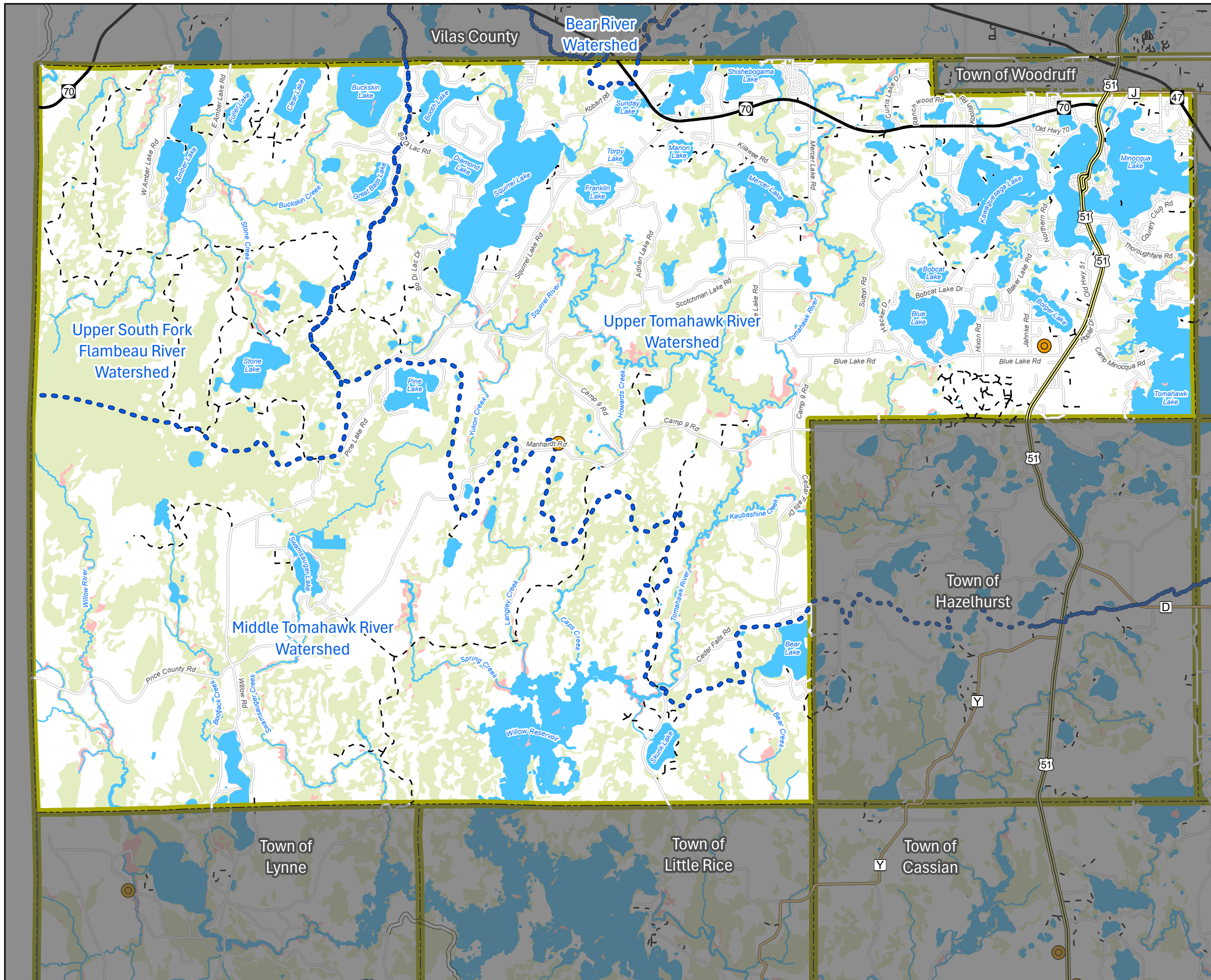


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

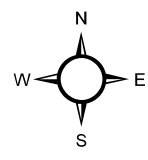
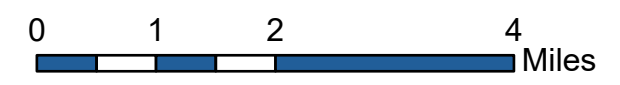


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Watershed Boundary
- Non-Metallic Mines
- Floodplain
- Wetlands
- Water

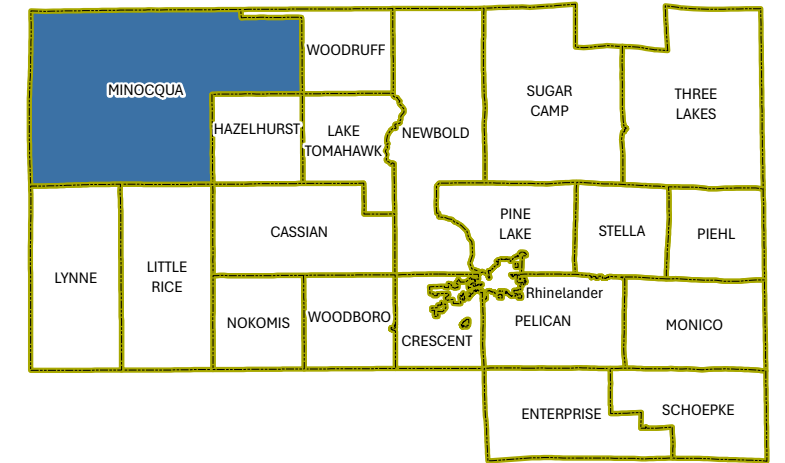
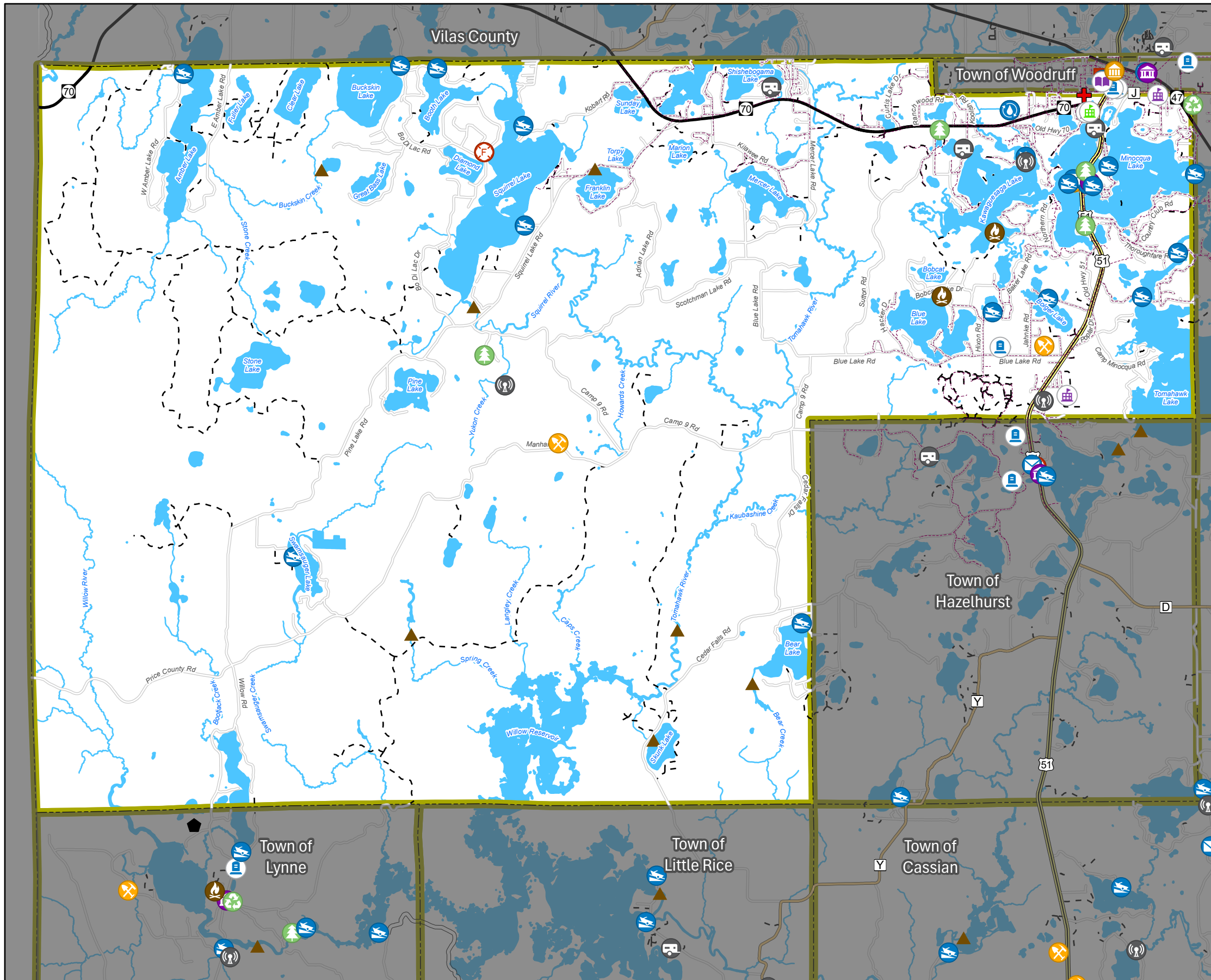


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

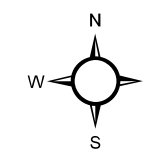


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Gas Mains
- Communication Towers
- Ambulance Service
- Cemetery
- Fire Station
- Former Landfill
- Health Services
- Hospital
- Library
- Mobile Home Parks
- Museum
- Non-Metallic Mines
- Police Station
- Post Office
- School
- Tech College
- Town Hall
- Transfer Sites
- Youth Camp
- Parks
- Boat Launch
- Dams
- Municipal Water Supply
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water

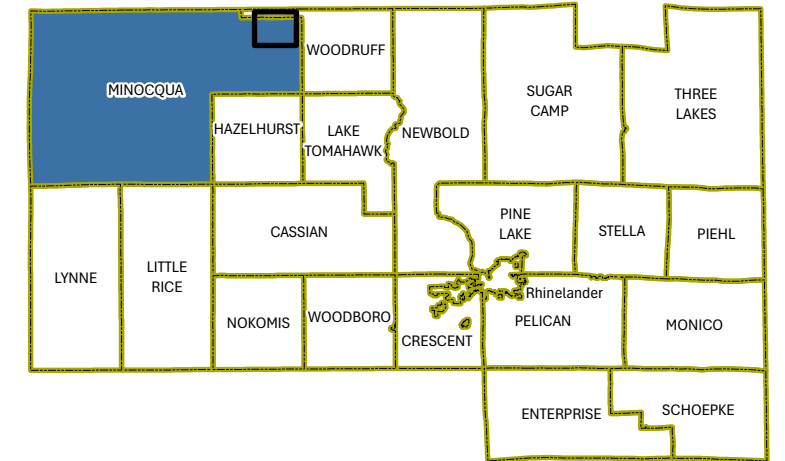
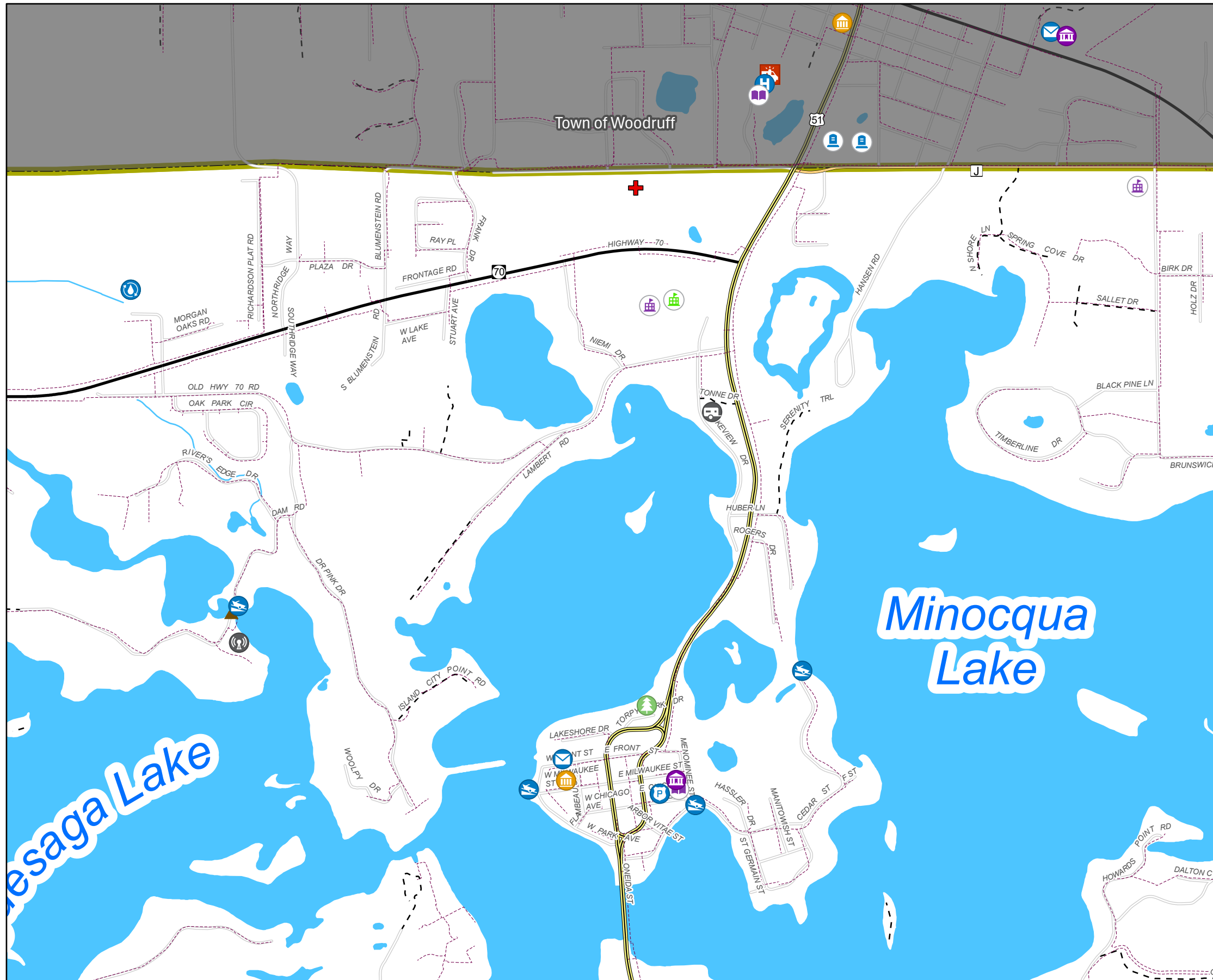


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

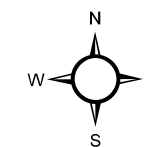
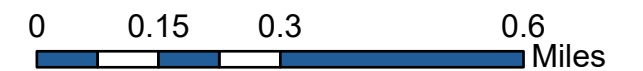


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Gas Mains
- Communication Towers
- Ambulance Service
- Cemetery
- Health Services
- Hospital
- Library
- Mobile Home Parks
- Museum
- Police Station
- Post Office
- School
- Tech College
- Town Hall
- Parks
- Boat Launch
- Dams
- Municipal Water Supply
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Water

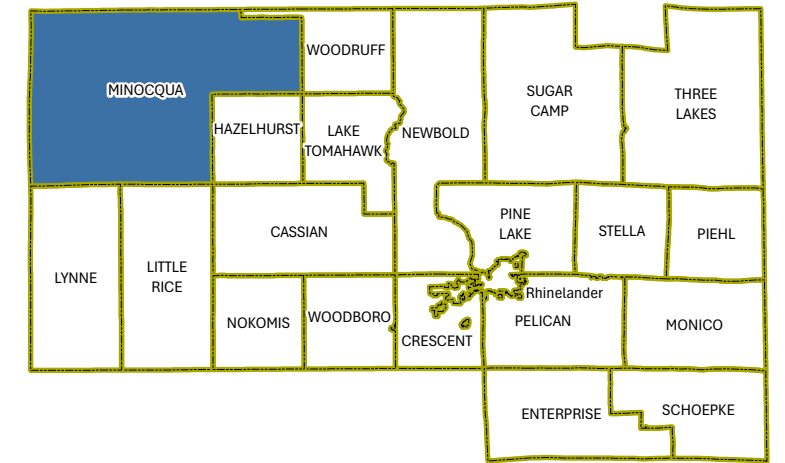
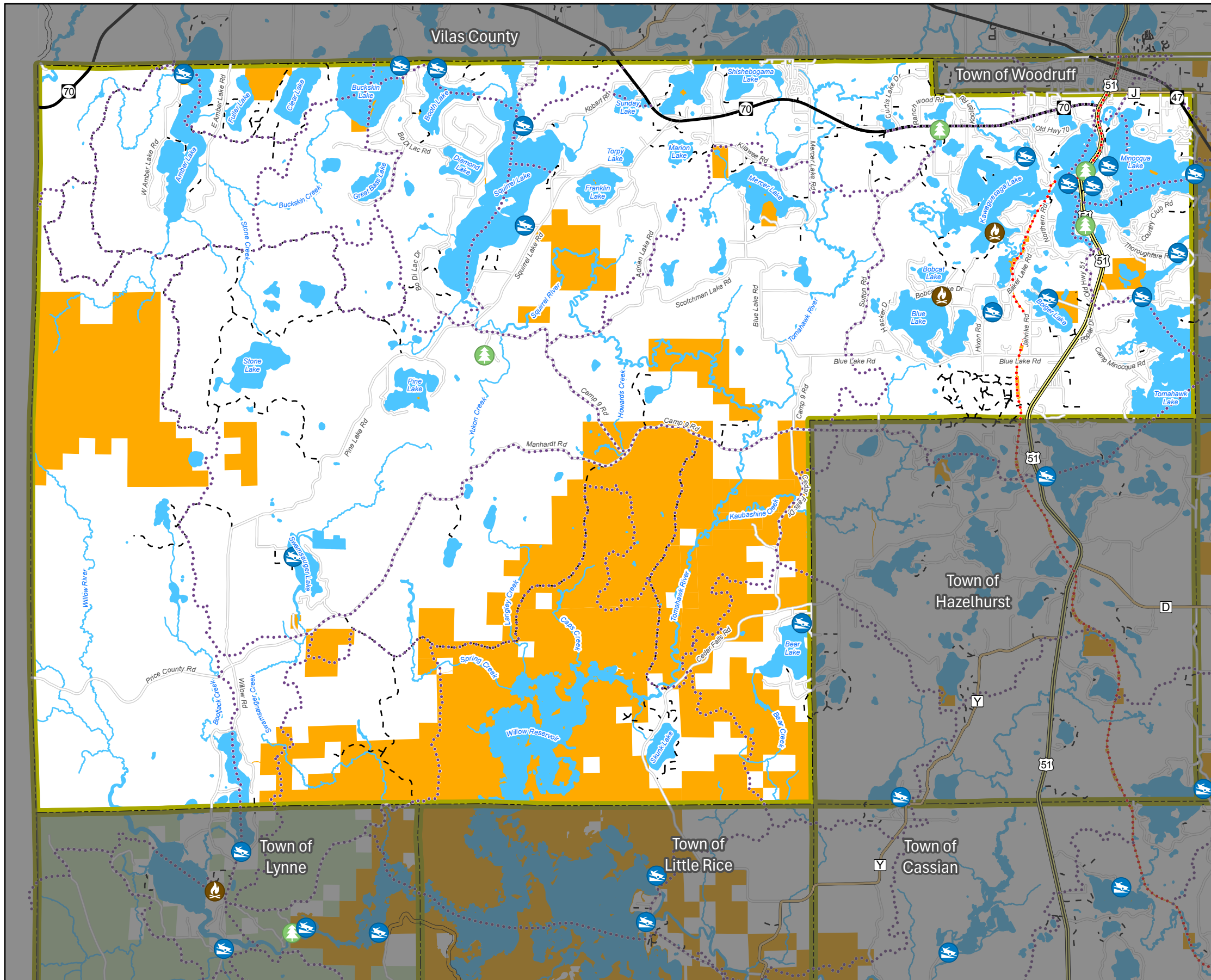


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

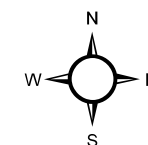


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Bearskin-Hiawatha State Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Parks
- Boat Launch
- Youth Camp
- State Land
- County Forest
- Water

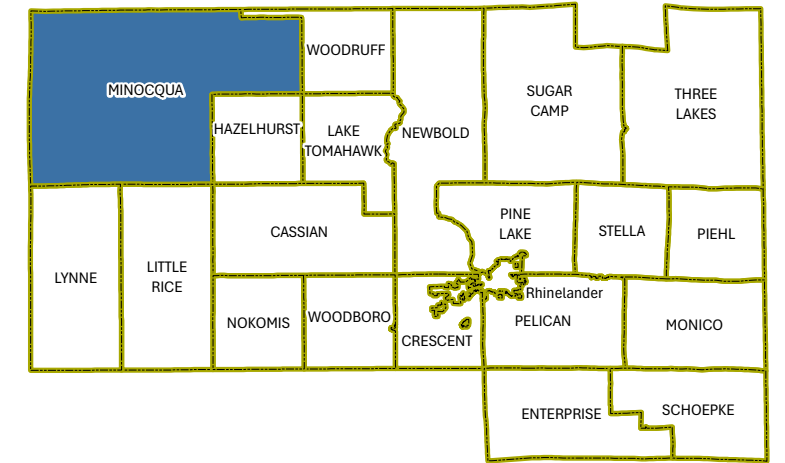
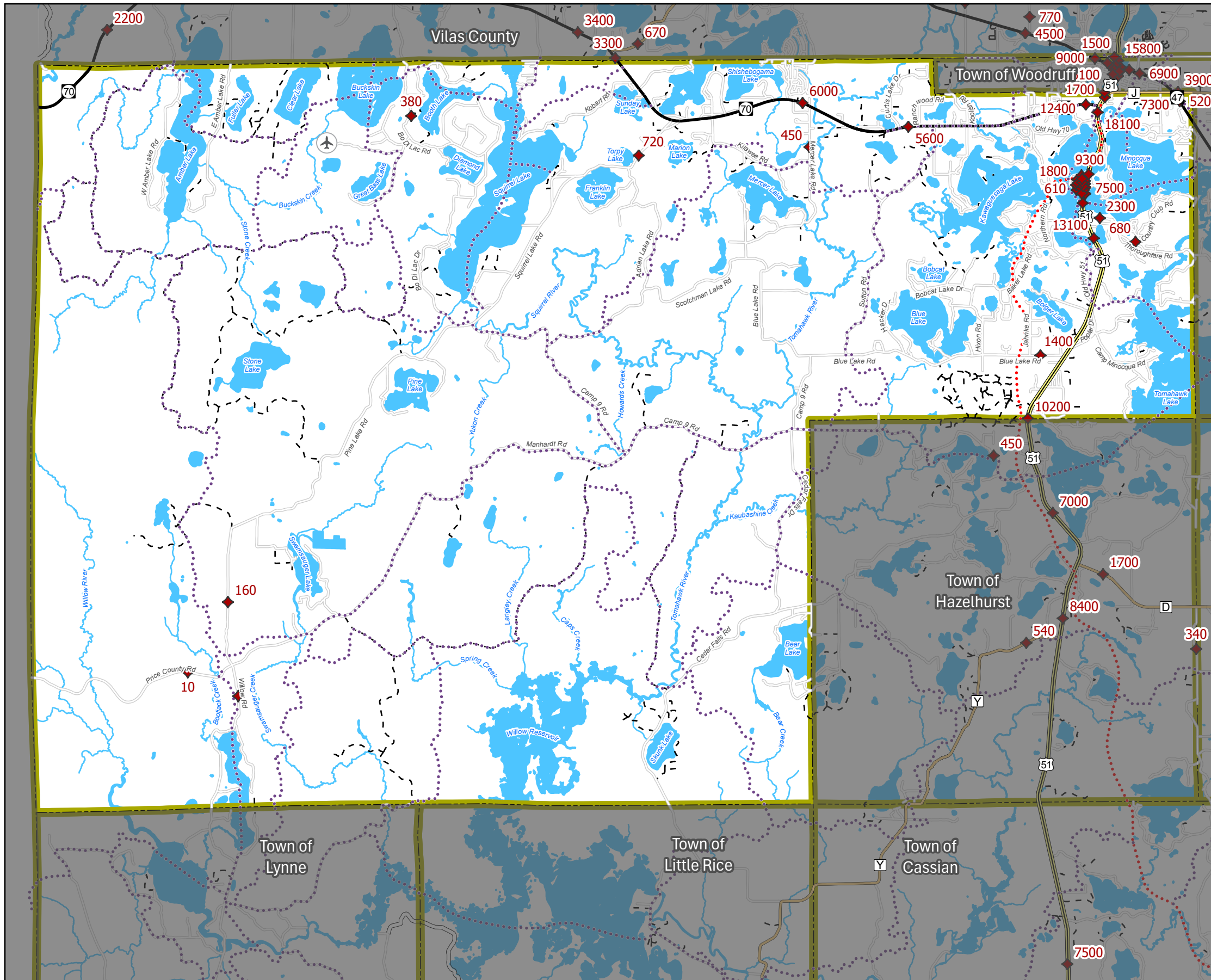


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

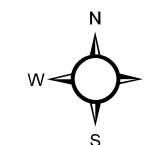


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Forest Roads
- Bearskin-Hiawatha State Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Grass Strip Airport
- Traffic Counts
- Water

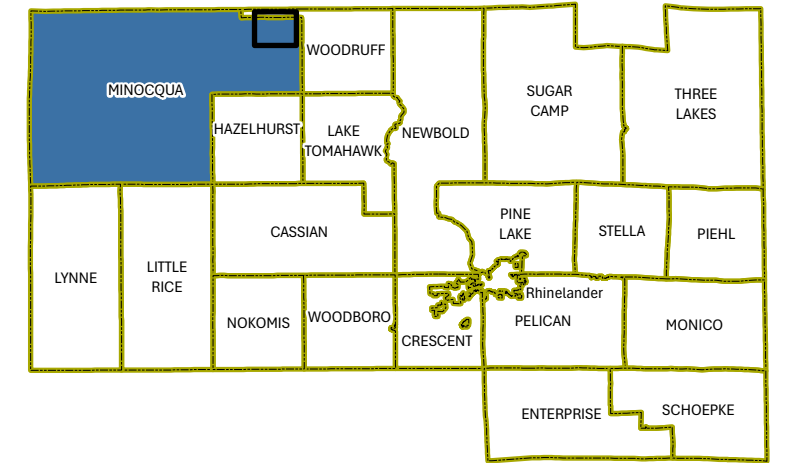
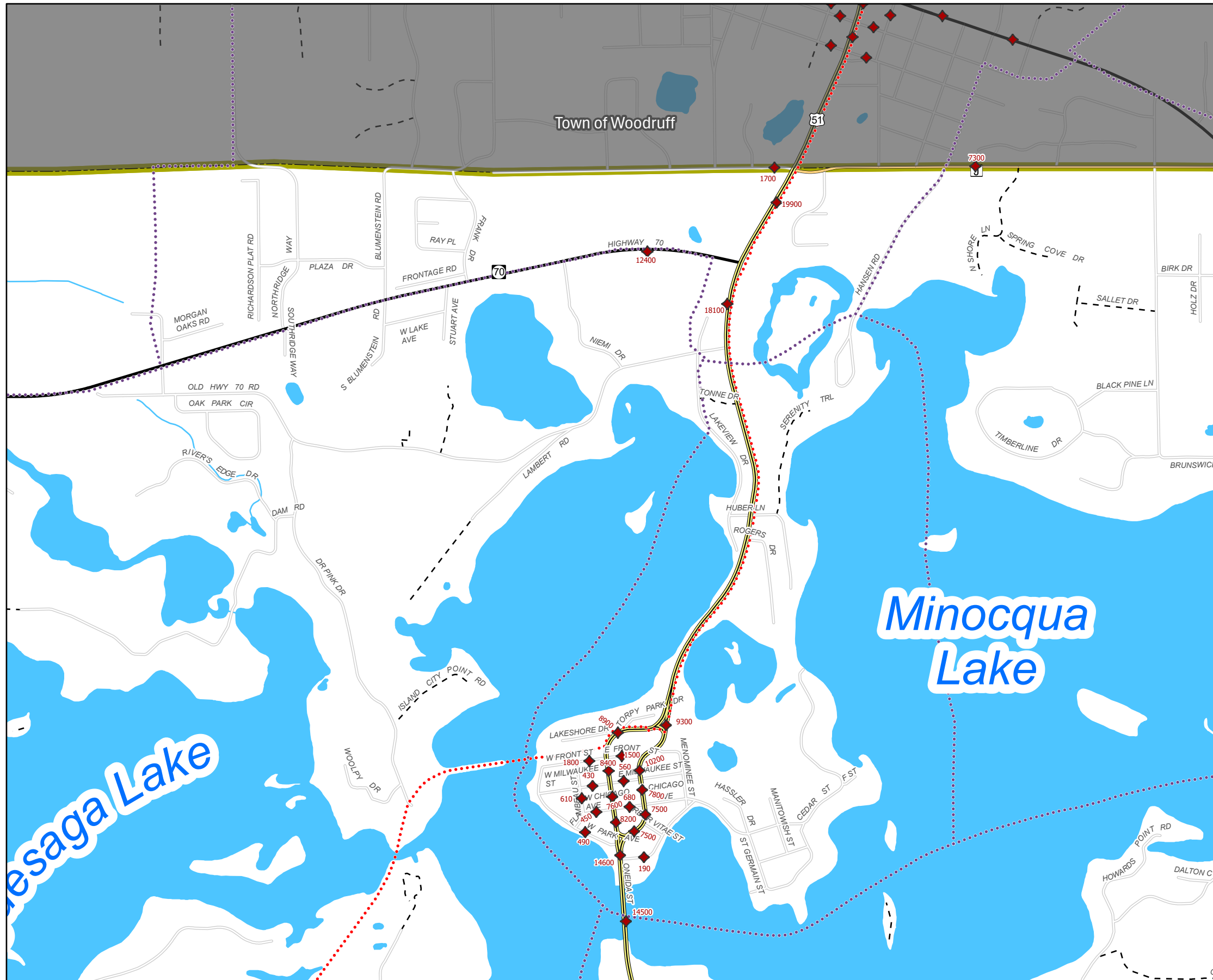


Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

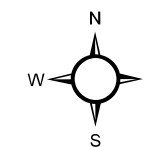
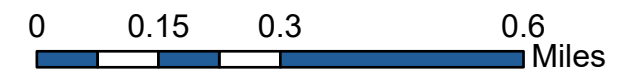


Prepared By:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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



- Minor Civil Division
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- Bearskin-Hiawatha State Trail
- Snowmobile Trail
- Traffic Counts
- Water



Source: WisDOT, WI DNR, NCWRPC, Oneida Co
 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.



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