

COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF RED CEDAR

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ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

General Overview and Basic Objectives

It was the responsibility of the Plan Commission to learn about past community changes, changes likely to occur in the future, community likes and dislikes, and to define what residents want the community to become. It studied supporting information and evaluated Township needs. Community participation in this process included a survey, visioning sessions and open houses. The Plan Commission is charged with the responsibility for making recommendations to the Town Board to ensure implementation of the plan is consistent with the goals and objectives. Based on its findings this plan makes recommendations to the Town Board regarding appropriate actions necessary to address protecting/preserving valuable Township characteristics.

History

Humans appeared in Wisconsin 11,000 years ago. Natives shaped the ecosystem by using fire to maintain prairie and savanna. Native people hunted deer, black bear, and more than 25 other species of mammals. They also consumed mussels, birds, fish, and nuts and fruits. They appear to have planted orchards, which European explorers described as "planted tree groves," to provide supplies of food. Chestnuts, locusts, oaks, ash, basswood, beech, cottonwood, maple, pecans, medlars, mulberries, and plums grew in profusion.

Indians also dispersed several plants. The Menomonee spread wild rice wherever they passed. Many highways were originally roads between native habitations. By the time of European settlement, the region now known as Dunn County was inhabited by the Santee Dakota who feuded with the Ojibwa.

The French *coureurs de bois* hunted along the Red Cedar and the Chippewa. Pierre Le Sueur first mentioned of the Red Cedar, "another river of great length." Jean Baptiste Perreault established trading posts on the Red Cedar. In 1822 Perkins built the first sawmill on the Red Cedar, and by 1829 lumbering was underway. Knapp, Stout, and Company, which began in 1846, became one of the largest lumbering operations in the world. Knapp, Stout owned over one-half million acres of pine land, most of it in the Red Cedar Valley. The company cut over two billion board feet of pine and conducted retail and wholesale merchandising operations, banking, farming, a steam mill, a shingle mill, a water mill, steamboats, and a stageline. Knapp, Stout strongly influenced construction, the railroads, and public opinion. Residents of Dunn County were dependent upon the company for goods, loans, and wages.

The Dunn County Pinery Rifles, later Company K, contributed significantly to the Union victory in the Civil War. Company K fought in the Peninsular Campaign, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. The military unit was organized in May and June, 1861 and disbanded on July 11, 1865.

Dedicated men and women from Dunn County have served in every major conflict and war including World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict, and in Vietnam.

Government

Spain, France, and England, and the United States have held jurisdiction over Dunn County.

On July 13, 1787 the Northwest Territory, including what is now Wisconsin, was established. On April 29, 1836 the Territory of Wisconsin was created.

Dunn County was originally part of St. Croix County, then a part of Chippewa County. On February 19, 1854 Dunn County was set off from Chippewa County.

The Town of Red Cedar was established on December 5, 1860 and included, in addition, to the present town of Red Cedar, the towns of Wilson, Sand Creek, Otter Creek, Grant, Tainter, and Colfax. On December 26, 1866 the Town of Grant was set off from the Town of Red Cedar. Grant then included Sand Creek, Wilson, and Otter Creek. The Town of Colfax was set off from Red Cedar on December 28, 1868. It contained the towns of Colfax and Tainter.

Red Cedar is a civil township that contains nine additional square miles; it is a township and a quarter in size.

Cedar Falls was settled in 1856. The Gilbert Brothers built a water-powered mill in 1859. It was purchased later by Knapp, Stout, and Company. The Milwaukee Road ran along the river to the sawmill and holding pond, formed by a dam across the river. The Company office was located on the hill above. The mill employed about a hundred men. In the early 1890s there were also planing and shingle mills. The population of Cedar Falls was 250; half of the people were Norwegian.

The Chippewa Valley Railroad Light and Power Company built a powerhouse and dam in 1910. The water backed up-river to create Lake Tainter, "a river-fed lake...1752 acres in size with a depth from four feet to thirty-five feet." It contains panfish, crappies, walleyes, northern pike, and an occasional muskie.

On April 3, 1934 a severe flood destroyed one section of the bridge.

Cedar Falls School began in the 1860s and expanded to meet the needs of the families of the millworkers.

Rusk, "part of a considerable stretch of prairie land," once known as Sherburne Prairie, is an unincorporated village located in Section fifteen of Red Cedar Township. The West Wisconsin Railway built a depot here in 1872. Business flourished. A wagon and blacksmith shop, a creamery, a shoemaker, a photograph gallery, a drug store, an insurance agency, a saloon, a machinery sales store, a feed mill, a harness shop, grain elevators, and several lumber companies came into being.

Rusk became an important wheat shipping center, featuring "as many as 100 teams of farmers and buyers here at the same time." Up to three grain elevators were in operation until wheat growing was wiped out by the chintz bug in the early 1890s.

Blueberries, cattle, hogs, and butter were shipped to Chicago and other cities.

Many social activities occurred in Rusk: parties, musical concerts, a Dramatic Society, the Odd Fellows Lodge, and a dancing school.

The Dunn County Insane Asylum, which could care for 117 patients, opened in February, 1892. The Dunn County Poor Home and Poor Farm was located east of and adjacent to the Asylum. By 1924 the Poor Farm contained over a thousand acres. Sales of dairy and garden produce made the institution more than "self-supporting." The Asylum became the Dunn County Hospital in 1972. In 1974 that portion of the Town containing the Hospital was annexed to the City of Menomonie.

Forty rods north of the former Dunn County Wayside Park there is a Potter's Field where people from the Asylum and Hospital are buried.

Once there were ten rural schools in the Town, including the Beyer Settlement School, Clear View, Little Elk Creek School, Lone Pine School, Rusk School, Cedar Falls School, and Ney School.

Many churches developed in the Township:

- The Apostolic Lighthouse
- Bethel Baptist Church
- Cedar Falls Church
- Holy Pentecostal Mission Church
- Little Elk Creek Lutheran Church
- St. Katharine's Evangelical Lutheran Church

There are three cemeteries in the Town of Red Cedar: Cedar Falls, Beyer Settlement, and Froen.

Topography and Geology

Dunn County contains 870 square miles, most of Dunn County is composed of land known as Western Coulees and Ridges, "characterized by highly eroded, driftless (unglaciated) topography, relatively extensive forested landscape, and big rivers and a wide river valley. This includes the Mississippi and Chippewa. Some areas contain cold streams fed by springs. Silt loam (loess) and sandy loam soils cover sandstone resting on top of dolomite. "Vegetation consists of bluff prairie, oak-forest, oak savanna, and some mesic forest." "Relic conifer forests are present.... There are floodplains with connected wetlands." Agriculture, including dairy and beef farms, is the primary use of land on the ridge tops and stream valleys. Some croplands and pasture lands are set aside in the Crop Reserve Program (CRP). "Wooded slopes are often managed for oak-hardwood production."

Dunn County lies within a roughly S-shaped transition belt known as "the tension zone" where Northern Forests and Southern Forests meet. "Early forest surveys indicate that Northern forests consisted of a mosaic of young, mature, and 'old growth' forests composed of pines, maples, oaks, birch, hemlock, and other hardwood and conifer species." "Southern Forests are distinct from the Northern forests because of the predominance of oaks and general absence of conifers. They are relatively open or have a park-like appearance, created by the lack of small trees and shrubs. Examples of southern Forest biological communities are found within southern Dunn county."

The Mt. Simon Sandstone Formation, about 25 feet thick, underlies the entire county. It consists of medium to coarse-grained sandstone with some fine-grained sandstone. The Formation yields moderate to large amounts of water to wells.

The Eau Claire Sandstone Formation, overlying the Mt. Simon, is present throughout the County except in some areas along pre-glacial stream valleys where erosion has greatly thinned or entirely removed it. The Eau Claire Sandstone is about 100 to 150 feet thick and consist of medium to fine-grained sandstone and shale. It generally yields only small quantities of water to wells, but moderate yields may be obtained where shale is absent from the formation.

The Galesville Sandstone Formation ranges in thickness from about 30 to 50 feet. It is present under the southwestern part of the County and probably in the bedrock hills elsewhere in the County. The Galesville Formation generally yields moderate amounts of water to wells, but it is missing in most areas where soils and topography indicate irrigation to be most feasible. The unit consists of coarse to fine-grained sandstone.

The Franconia Sandstone Formation, Trempealeau Foundation, and Prairie du Chien Group consist of sandstone, siltstone, and dolomite. These formations occur in

the western and southwestern parts of the County and in highland areas. Moderate to small amounts of water can be obtained from the Franconia Formation, but the Trempealeau Formation and the Prairie du Chien Group yield only small amounts.

Glacial deposits in highland areas of Dunn County are very thin, generally less than 30 to 50 feet deep, but they are very thick in the buried bedrock valleys. Apparently, the pre-glacial Chippewa River flowed through a broad, deep channel and was the principal river draining the area. Deep tributary river valleys joining the pre-glacial Chippewa include the present Eau Galle River Valley, the present Red Cedar River Valley (approximately from Irvington to Downsville), and a river valley trending from a point about two miles northeast of Knapp to north Menomonie and then southeastward to the Chippewa River. These pre-glacial stream valleys contain 100 to 200 feet of glacial material over much of their area.

Water in the groundwater reservoir moves by gravity from areas of recharge down the hydraulic gradient to areas of discharge. Recharge occurs over most of the County, and generally the hydraulic gradient is from topographically high to topographically low areas. Therefore, groundwater is moving through the water-bearing rocks from the water divides in the highland areas of Dunn County to the streams where it is discharged.

Red Cedar

The Town of Red Cedar is the most cultivated of all townships in Dunn County. The banks along the Red Cedar River are high and richly lined with trees. A rare pothole lake, often visited by shorebirds, can be found in the middle of a farm field along CTH B. Travelers have a constant view of wooded hills. The hills rise markedly in the east. With its many steep trails, Hoffmann Hills offers a pleasant recreational resource.

Sources:

Curtis, John C. *The Vegetation of Wisconsin*. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1959.

Curtiss-Wedge, F, Geo. O. Jones & Others. *History of Dunn County, Wisconsin*. Minneapolis-Winona: H.C. Cooper, Jr. and Co., 1925.

Dunn County Historical Society. *Dunn County History: Dunn County, Wisconsin*. Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing Co., 1984.

Lynch, Larry and John M. Russell, eds. *Where the Wild Rice Grows: A Sesquicentennial Portrait of Menomonie*. Menomonie Sesquicentennial Commission, 1996.

General Policies

Document public participation

Identify key issues and opportunities that the plan revolves around

Research selected trends in the local economy and demographics

Generate population projections

Socioeconomic profile

Note: unless otherwise noted US Census data is the source of data and information.

Population Changes

Unit of Government	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Red Cedar	1270	1182	935	1278	1417	1673

Population Comparisons

	1990	2000	Total Numeric Change
Town of Red Cedar	1417	1673	256
Dunn County	35,909	39,858	3,949
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,675	471,906

Population, Age and Household Comparison

Town of Red Cedar	1990	2000
Population	1417	1673
Households	470	593
Household size	3.01	2.82

Population Projections Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA)

Unit of Government	Census			Projection				
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Red Cedar	1278	1417	1673	1845	1999	2136	2246	2463

Comparing projections to actual 2000 data indicates that the population is increasing but at a much higher rate than was originally projected.

Households by type

	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total number of households	593	100	14,337	100
Family households	480	81	9,265	64.6
With children under 18 years	238	40	4,496	31.4

Married couples	430	73	7,754	54.1
With children under 18 years	208	35	3,527	24.6
Female head of household	32	5	993	6.9

With children under 18 years	19	3	666	4.6
Non-family household	113	19	5,072	35.4
Householder living alone	92	16	3,500	24.4
Householder 65 years & older	28	5	1,286	9.0

Household by Type indicates that Dunn County is largely a family community, with 81% as family households and approximately half of those are with children under the age of 18. The township has a slightly higher percentage of family households than does the county's 64.4%. The township also has a higher percentage of married couples 73% as compared to the county at 54.1%.

Household Size	Town (1990)	Town (2000)	County (2000)
Average household size	3.01	2.92	2.57
Average family size	3.27	3.12	3.07

According to the Demographic Services Center of the Wisconsin Department of Administration the following are household estimates for 2005-2025;

Census 2000	Projected 2005	Projected 2010	Projected 2015	Projected 2020	Projected 2025
593	664	730	793	862	932

Gender and Age

Subject	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County 2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	1673	100.0	39,858	100.0
Male	840	50.2	20,094	50.4
Female	833	49.8	19,764	49.6
Under age 5	120	7.2	2,285	5.7
5-9 years	127	7.6	2,415	6.1
10-14 years	140	8.4	2,844	7.1
15-19 years	137	8.2	4,175	10.5
20-24 years	79	4.7	5,496	13.8
25-34 years	202	12.1	4,817	12.1
35-44 years	297	17.8	5,444	13.7
45-54 years	275	16.4	4,988	12.5
55-59 years	92	5.5	1,689	4.2
60-64 years	42	2.5	1,230	3.1
65-74 years	92	5.5	2,231	5.6
75-84 years	56	3.3	1,569	3.9
85 years & older	14	0.8	675	1.7

Median age	36.3	30.6
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There were 1673 residents in the town of Red Cedar. The township population has slightly more men than women, while the county is more evenly split. By age, the township and county seem to be distributed the same.

School Enrollment

Subject	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 3 years & over in school	444	100	14,115	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	14	3	543	3.8
Kindergarten	40	9	496	3.5
Elementary (grades 1-8)	216	49	4,261	30.2
High school (9-12)	127	29	2,358	16.7
College or graduate school	47	11	6,457	45.7

Educational Attainment

Subject	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
			Number	Percent
Population 25 years & over	1106	100	22,644	100
Less than 9 th grade	39	4	1,161	5.1
9-12, no diploma	94	9	1,862	8.2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	367	33	8,353	36.9
Some college, no degree	226	20	4,621	20.4
Associate degree	115	10	1,875	8.3
Bachelor's degree	177	16	3,120	13.8
Graduate or professional degree	88	8	1,652	7.3
High school graduate or higher		88		86.6
Bachelor's degree or higher		24		21.1

Household Income	Number	Percent
	602	100
Less than \$10,000	23	4
\$10,00-\$14,999	19	3
\$15,000-\$24,999	43	7
\$25,000-\$34,999	59	10
\$35,000-\$49,999	143	24
\$50,000-\$74,999	176	29
\$75,000-\$99,999	85	14
\$100,000-\$149,000	33	6
\$150,000-\$199,999	11	2
\$200,000 or more	10	2
Average Household Income	\$50,972	
Average Social Security Income	\$11,693	
Average Retirement Income	\$18,859	

(Due to rounding percent totals may not add up to 100)

Labor Force

Employment Projections, Dunn County

Labor Market Analysts for Northwestern Wisconsin believes that employment projections are more accurate at the county level rather than at the local level. According to their records there were 4,460 jobs added in the period from 1990-2002, an unusually large figure. They estimate that 2500-3000 new jobs will be created in the period from 2001 to 2010.

Historical Labor Force

Year	Labor Force	Dunn County Unemployment Rate	Wisconsin Unemployment Rate
1993	20958	4.7	4.7
1994	21108	4.2	4.7
1995	21943	3.6	3.7
1996	22688	3.2	3.5

1997	22540	3.5	3.7
1998	22312	3.2	3.4
1999	21562	3.0	3.0
2000	21945	3.9	3.6
2001	22333	4.0	4.5
2002	22593	4.6	5.5

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Employment Status

Subject	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age 16 & older	1300	100	31,773	100.0
In labor force	998	77	22,439	70.6
Civilian labor	996	77	22,415	70.5
Employed	972	75	20,791	65.4
Unemployed	24	2	1,624	5.1
Armed forces	2	0.2	24	0.1
Not in labor force	302		9,334	29.4
Female (16 & older)	635	100	15,715	100.0
In labor force	444	70	10,578	67.3
Civilian	444	70	10,566	67.2
Employed	440	70	9,876	62.8

(Due to rounding percent totals may not add up to 100)

Employment by Industry

Subject	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	72	7	1492	7.2%
Construction	46	5	1254	6.0%
Manufacturing	156	16	3535	17.0%
Wholesale trade	48	5	687	3.3%
Retail trade	155	16	2755	13.3%
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	52	5	1026	4.9%
Information	5	0.5	295	1.4%
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	54	6	778	3.7%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	41	4	845	4.1%
Educational, health and social services	227	23	4578	22.0%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	58	6	2140	10.4%
Other services (except public administration)	21	2	834	4.0%
Public administration	37	4	578	2.8%

(Due to rounding percent totals may not add up to 100)

Housing

The intent of the housing element is to provide basic information on the housing stock in the community, to analyze trends, and to identify potential problems and opportunities to accommodate the varied housing needs of current and new residents.

Basic Objectives

Assess local housing conditions, age, structural value and occupancy characteristics.
Review local, state and federal policies and programs;

That meet the needs of persons of all income levels, age groups and those with special needs.

That promote the availability of land for development or redevelopment of low and moderate income housing.

To maintain or rehabilitate housing stock.

Existing Conditions

Age of Housing Stock

Pre 1940	1940-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2000
125	56	28	147	88	189

Housing Starts

2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	Total
31	27	25	21	18	23	18	26	17	14	220

2003 There were 31 new homes (stick built or manufactured) none were mobile home (single-wide chassis) Source: 2002 Dunn County Annual report

Value

	2000	
	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	11	3
\$50,000-\$99,999	140	39
\$100,000-\$149,999	154	43
\$150,000-\$199,999	47	13
\$200,000-\$299,999	9	3
\$300,000-\$499,999	-	-
\$500,000-\$999,999	-	-
\$1,000,000 or more	-	-
Average	\$108,000	

Occupancy Characteristics

General rule is that overall vacancy rate should not be more than 3%. This figure should provide adequate housing choices for consumers.

	2000			
	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total of all units	633	100	15,277	100

1-unit, detached	557	88	10,232	67.0
1-unit, attached	7	1	206	1.3
2 units	17	3	513	3.4
3 or 4 units	4	1	614	4.0
5 to 9 units	3	1	814	5.3
10 to 19 units	-	-	447	2.9
20 or more units	-	-	527	3.4
Mobile home	45	7	1,915	12.5
Boat, RV, van, etc	-	-	9	0.1

Occupancy

	2000			
	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
Description	Number	%	Number	%
Occupied Housing	593	100	14,337	100
Owner-occupied housing	524	88	9,990	69.1
Renter-occupied housing	69	12	4,437	30.9

Tenure

	2000			
	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County	
Description	Number	%	Number	%
Total Housing Units	624	100	15,277	100.0%
Vacant Housing Units	31	5	940	6.2%
Seasonal	5	1	285	1.9

Households

Head of Household =(HH)

	Married Couple Family	Female HH (No husband)	Male HH (No wife)	Total Families	Non Family HH	Total HH	Percent Family HH	Percent Nonfamily HH
Red Cedar (1990)	360	19	18	397	73	470	84	16
Red Cedar T (2000)	430	32	18	480	113	593	81	19
Dunn County (1990)	7,187	769	333	8,289	3,961	12,250	67.67	32.33
Dunn County (2000)	7,754	993	518	9,265	5,072	14,337	64.62	35.38

Source: US Census (Due to rounding percent totals may not add up to 100)

Socioeconomic

Low and Moderate Income Housing

The number of low and moderate-income households is important in projecting future housing needs. Low and moderate income (LMI) households include all households that earn 80% or less of the county median income (\$38,753 x 80%= \$31,002). See Issues and Opportunities Household Income

Affordable Housing

As new housing becomes necessary, town officials must weigh its effect on other elements of the plan, such as transportation and utilities and issues such as density; decent and affordable housing; and repair and maintenance of older housing. Affordable housing, as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), is a housing unit in which essential housing costs do not exceed 30% of the household income. For example, owner-occupied households are considered to be affordable if the principal, interest, taxes, and insurance costs do not exceed 30% of the household income. Rental housing is considered affordable if the rental and utility costs do not exceed 30%.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income

	2000	
	Number	Percent
Less than 15.0 percent	123	34
15.0 to 19.9 percent	93	26
20.0 to 24.9 percent	60	17
25.0 to 29.9 percent	39	11
30.0 to 34.9 per	14	4
35.0 percent or more	29	8

According to the latest census survey 88% of our residents occupy affordable housing units.

Special Needs

Rural townships do not have the resources available to assist in providing ranges of housing choices for all income levels, for all age groups and for persons with special needs. However, this does not mean that the town can not promote outside services to meet these needs. The following are programs and sources for those individual needing special housing needs to use as resources.

Facility Type	Description	Capacity County
Adult Family Homes (AFA) (Licensed by the State)	A place where 3-4 adults receive care or services that may include up to 7 hours per week of nursing care per resident.	9
Community Based Residential Facility (CBRF)	A place where 5 or more unrelated people live in a community setting. Receiving services such as; room and board, supervision, support services or up to 3 hours of nursing care per week.	7
Facility for the	A place where 3 or more unrelated people who are	1

Developmentally Disabled (FDD)	developmentally disabled live.	
Residential Care Apartment Complex	Independent apartment units which provide; room and board, up to 28 hours per week of supportive care.	1
Nursing Home	A place where 24 hour services are provided for people needing more than 7 hours a week of nursing care.	3

Federal and State Housing Programs

Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations.

- Community Development Block Grant Programs

- HOME Rental Housing Development

- Local Housing Organization Grant Program

- Low-Income Weatherization Program

- Rental rehabilitation Program

Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago

- Affordable Housing Program

- Community Investment Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

- Section 202/811. Capital advances for co-op housing for elderly or persons with disabilities.

- Multi-family FHA Mortgage Insurance

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority

- Affordable Housing Tax Credit Program

- Foundation Grant

Home Improvement Loan Program

Development/Redevelopment & Maintenance/Rehabilitation

Maintaining or redevelopment of housing stock in the rural environment is a function of supply and demand, while the town does not have the infrastructure and resources to offer local assistance, it does work to help those in need through regional and state programs. Generally speaking the town is agricultural in nature; there are no run-down neighborhoods or abandoned industrial sites; therefore, there are no traditional “redevelopment opportunities”. Land in the rural environment is predominantly agriculture in nature and the only redevelopment in the town will occur as this land is changed from its current use to a non-agricultural use, usually housing.

Future Needs

Based on population projections, household size figures, growth rates. If new housing becomes necessary, town officials must weigh its effect on other elements of the plan, such as transportation and utilities.

By 2025 the town is expected to increase in population by 790 people or will grow by 47%. Given the current household size and the projected populations by 2025 the town is expecting to see the number of households increase from 593 to 932 or an increase of 57%.

According to Dunn County housing starts information there has been 220 new housing starts over the last ten years, or an average of 22 new homes per year. The

minimum parcel size in Red Cedar is 1 acre which results in the following housing and acreage estimates;

	2010	2015	2020	2025
New houses	66	110	110	110
Amount of land (in acres)	66	110	110	110

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

General Overview

The quality of life of the residents of the Town of Red Cedar depends greatly on the type and extent of the facilities and services available in the community. The residents are concerned about health, safety, education, and recreation. In order to sustain the reputation of the community and to make it attractive to potential new residents, citizens must have a good understanding of current conditions.

This element examines a variety of the factors in making a community of high quality. The intent is to acquaint individuals with specific factors that currently exist. This baseline information can then be used to provide direction for utility, facility, and service growth as the population increases in the coming years.

The structure and content of this element is based on the following objectives:

- Identify and describe the range of community services currently provided in the Township.
- Identify the capacity of community services currently provided.
- Identify and describe the range of public facilities currently provided in the Township.
- Identify what public facilities need to be expanded.

Existing Facilities and Services

Water Facilities

The City of Menomonie Sanitary District provides water service to the unincorporated community of Rusk within the Township of Red Cedar. Water is provided to homes and businesses.

At present a 12" main is located with north line of 20 feet of easement situated 50 feet south of railroad lines, just as it did in 1987. There are approximately 4,538 feet of 12" water line from Cenex East property line, which is Menomonie City Limits, to CTE located in Town of Red Cedar. Along CTE through Rusk there are 1,576 feet of water main with a 6" diameter, which makes a loop running north and south from CTE to Anna Street on west and east side of Rusk. There are approximately 1,526 feet of 4" water main on Anna Street, which connects to the 6" water main. This water main provides water from the City of Menomonie wells to the citizens of Rusk. All other residents in Red Cedar Township have private water wells.

Wastewater Facilities

None

Storm Water Management Facilities

A storm sewer system is not available in the Township. Storm water is dispersed using the natural contours of the land in most sections of the township with drainage flowing down local creeks to the Red Cedar River. Where roads and other construction have disturbed the terrain ditches, culverts and bridges have to be used to allow continued drainage. These facilities have been constructed following state and county specifications.

In rough terrain where heavy rains could cause washing of unprotected soil catch basins and/or rock rip-rapping have to be installed to slow water flow and prevent damage.

Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling

The Township is part of the Dunn County Solid Waste management and recycling program. Residents are able to take their garbage and recyclable materials to a collection site or have them collected by a garbage collection company.. Glass, metal cans, plastic, newspaper, and cardboard are sorted and recycled. Garbage is compacted and shipped to an appropriate landfill. Building materials, appliances, and other large items must be processed at the drop-off site on Highway 29 west of Menomonie. Other drop-off sites for the Town of Red Cedar are N9417- 810th Street, Colfax Collection Station, end of 570th Avenue, Elk Mound Collection Area, or Dunn County Transfer Station and Recycling Center, E3900 Highway 29 west of City of Menomonie.

Recreational Facilities and Area Attractions

Several outdoor recreational activities are available in the area. These include hunting, fishing, hiking, golf, biking, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling.

A major attraction is Hoffman Hills cross country skiing and hiking area along with state and county snowmobile trails, which connect the adjoining townships, cities, and communities. Hoffman Hills also has a camping/picnic area that is available for organized youth camping. The Red Cedar River, Tainter Lake, and Lake Menomin offer good fishing for pan fish, walleye, northern pike, and bass. Wakanda Park, located in the City of Menomonie, offers picnic areas, camping, swimming in a water park, several ball diamonds, horseshoe courts, a wildlife viewing area, a nature trail, and a historic museum. There is a shooting range located on 510 Avenue or Whispering Hills Road in addition to public hunting grounds such as a portion of Elk Mound Swamp, which encompasses a very large area from north to south of Highways 12/29 within Red Cedar Township. The Township has a boat landing located below the Hydro plant, providing access to the Red Cedar River and Upper Lake Menomin. Additional boat landings, all with car/trailer parking areas, and some with picnic areas, are located both north and south of the Red Cedar boat landing.

Library Services

The Menomonie Public Library, which is located in the City of Menomonie, provides library services to the Township of Red Cedar. The library serves the City of Menomonie, the County of Dunn, citizens from surrounding communities, and all Wisconsin residents. During 2002, registered patrons numbered 13,215 city residents and 13, 798 non-city residents.

The library has 17,000 square feet of floor space devoted to reading areas, storage stacks, meeting rooms, computer space, and administrative offices. The

collection includes 43,482 books, 219 magazine and newspaper subscriptions, 2768 music compact disks and tapes, and 4399 videos and DVDs. During 2002, the library loaned 285,411 items.

The library has eleven computer stations for public use: four (4) stations devoted to the online catalog, five (5) internet stations, and four (4) word-processing stations.

The operating budget for 2002 was \$435,708, 60.7% of which came from the City and 39.3% from the County. This is equal to a per capita support level from the City of \$17.55 and \$6.73 from the County. These figures are significantly lower than the costs of libraries in comparable cities of surrounding counties.

Police Protection

The Dunn County Sheriff's Department provides public safety services to the Township as part of their overall protection responsibility for the county. These services include 24-hour law enforcement, process service, court security, and jail facilities.

The Department is divided into several divisions. The Patrol Division, which includes 11 patrol deputies, 3 patrol sergeants, and one patrol lieutenant, is one of the largest. This group provides field services throughout the county. While on patrol they provide security checks and enforcement of traffic and criminal law and strive to keep the peace. Each officer is provided a home-based squad car so they can be called on to provide backup and to handle emergencies in their area.

Other divisions in the Department include:

Jail	18 jailers, 4 jail sergeants, 1 jail administrator
Investigations/Community Services	4 officers
Support services	4 secretaries, 1 court officer
Court Security	1 deputy
Civil Process	1 deputy
Reserve Division	20-24 reserves

Fire Protection

The Town of Red Cedar is a member of the Menomonie Rural Fire District. Service is provided by the Menomonie Rural Fire Department.

The department has mutual aid agreements with departments in Durand, Elmwood, Elk Mound, Boyceville, Colfax.

Hazardous Material or HAZ MAT

Hazardous materials -- chemicals, oils, etc. spills up to 25 gallons, Class B-level B -- are cleaned up by Menomonie Fire Department, which has special training and proper protective gear. Any spills over 25 gallons are considered Level A (more dangerous) spills. Level A spills are to be cleaned up by the Eau Claire and/or Chippewa Falls Fire Departments, which have heavier suits and special equipment to work with more hazardous and larger amounts of material.

Classes A and B and levels A and B are determined by MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets or cards), which the seller must supply to the buyer or carrier. Each year the Menomonie Fire Department cleans up two or three spills of insecticides, pesticides and/or diesel fuel.

Emergency Medical Service

The Menomonie Fire Department also provides emergency medical services to the township including a full-time ambulance service from Menomonie and the Dunn

County Medical Emergency 1st Responders Group. This service is dispatched by calling the 911 emergency number with volunteers by pagers during the day and by auto ring phone at night.

The Menomonie ambulance service has 3 ambulances and a full-time staff of 27 individuals. The staff includes 3 Emergency Medical Technician-Paramedics, 16 Emergency Medical Technician - Intermediate, and 8 individuals with a basic rating. The service is dispatched by calling the 911 emergency number with volunteers by pagers during the day and by auto ring phone at night.

The Dunn County Medical Emergency 1st Responders respond to medical emergencies including sickness, accidents, assaults, etc on a 24-hour basis.

In addition to these services many of the deputies in the County Sheriff's Department are trained and equipped with defibrillators.

Municipal Buildings

The Township of Red Cedar owns a multi-purpose building in Rusk that serves as the town hall and storage facility. The building provides space for monthly town board meetings, the annual township meeting, meeting space for other committees and groups, and the election polling place. In addition, the building provides limited storage space for township-owned road maintenance equipment.

Energy Sources

Electrical power is provided to the Township by the Dunn County Energy Cooperative and Xcel Energy. Xcel Energy provides natural gas pipelines within the Township. Propane gas and fuel oil are supplied by six or more dealers from the surrounding communities of Menomonie, Durand, Elk Mound, and Eau Claire. Within the Red Cedar Township there are three electrical substations. There is a hydroelectric plant and dam located on the Red Cedar River at Cedar Falls.

Telecommunication Services

Local telephone lines in the Township are provided by SBC Ameritech. Long distance service is available from AT & T, MCI, 24/7, and other communications companies. Cellular phone service is available from a number of different companies.

Cable television and high speed data communication lines are available in limited areas of the Township.

Health Care Facilities

Red Cedar Township residents have ready access to health care in Menomonie, with larger clinics and hospitals available in Eau Claire. Specific facilities include the Red Cedar Medical Center, the Marshfield Clinic, and the Oak Leaf Medical Network. These facilities are associated with a health network that provides extensive referral services. In addition, services are available from a number of other specialized health care providers including dental, chiropractic, optometry, and alternative health care approaches.

The Red Cedar Medical Center, the largest of the facilities, provides both clinic and hospital care. Independent physicians and visiting specialists from the Mayo Clinic provide extensive services through the clinic. The Myrtle Werth Hospital is licensed for 55 beds and houses a critical care unit and a birthing center. Emergency care is available on a 24-hour a day, 7-day-a-week basis.

Child Care Facilities

A number of licensed child care facilities are available in the area. These range from day care providers approved to offer care in their own homes to larger group centers. These facilities provide care ranging from infants to children age 12.

Five licensed group centers for up to 20 children are operating in the City of Menomonie. Twenty-two licensed in-home centers for four (4) to eight (8) children are listed with Menomonie addresses. Three certified day care providers for no more than three children are also listed in the area. In addition, seven (7) licensed or certified care facilities are listed with Elk Mound, Elmwood, or Eau Galle addresses.

Information on current child care facilities is available from the Dunn County Human Services Day Care Coordinator.

Cemeteries

Three cemeteries are located in the Town. These include Cedar Falls Cemetery, Beyer Settlement or St. Katherine Lutheran , and Froen Cemetery.

Plots are available in all of the cemeteries.

Schools

A number of educational facilities are available to residents in the Town of Red Cedar.

These range from a local elementary school to three universities within commuting distance.

The township is primarily served by the Menomonie School District, which operates kindergarten. The district middle school and high school are located in Menomonie.

The Township is part of the Chippewa Valley Technical College District. The nearest campus of that institution is in Menomonie. It offers several associate degree and technical diploma programs. A variety of other programs are available on the main campus in Eau Claire or on one of the other satellite campuses of the District.

Other higher education degree programs are available from the University of Wisconsin-Stout in Menomonie, the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, and the University of Wisconsin-River Falls. All are within commuting distance.

Capacity of Community Services.

In analyzing the capacity of rural community services and facilities, there does not appear to be a need to modify the current level of services provided. In looking at the capacity of existing utilities compared to the projected growth does not indicate a concern regarding expansion of services.

TRANSPORTATION

Residents of the Town of Red Cedar depend upon the transportation facilities in their community and the region to connect them to other areas of the state and to the rest of the nation and world. The type, quality, and location of transportation facilities are an important component in maintaining the quality of life of the residents and in developing and sustaining a good economy.

For the foreseeable future, the private automobile will continue to dominate all modes of transportation. However, it is important to recognize people have different needs and capabilities and a good transportation system should include a variety of transportation choices.

Local Roads

The major highways in the Town of Red Cedar are US Interstate 94, US Highway 12 East/West, and State Highway 29 East/West. 94, 12, and 29 serve both local and long-distance traffic.

Red Cedar Township has one interchange access to Interstate 94. No other access roads are planned.

To be eligible for state aid, the Town of Red Cedar has to assign a pavement condition rating to its roads. The PASER (pavement surface evaluation and rating) is fully described in the appendix. The Town will need to provide up to date ratings every two years.

A mile of road in our township is a costly but necessary expense. At the cost of \$75,000 in 2003 (we are experiencing a 10% increase in costs every year) to resurface our town roads it is a good investment to keep our roads in good repair. Road construction has increased to \$205,000 (also a 10% increase in cost each year).

Generally, all moneys for road construction and general maintenance are received through Property Tax Levy, General Transportation Aids, and Shared Revenue. The Property Tax Levy is fixed each year and can be increased when the budget is established. Shared Revenue increased to \$1,825.00 per mile. Because of the Kettle Commission suggestions, Shared Revenue is projected to decrease in the future. Local governments will be asked to increase their taxes for general services.

The town of Red Cedar road budget is \$220,000 a year and increasing each year.

Pacer Ratings

Ratings	Warranted Maintenance
1 or 2	Reconstruction
3 to 4	Structural Improvements and leveling - overlay
5 to 6	Preservative Treatments
7 to 8	Routine Maintenance - cracksealing and minor patching
9 to 10	None required

The Town of Red Cedar has;

PASER Rating	Miles
3	0.16
4	7.97
5	15.63
6	12.58
7	1.36
8	4.33
9	11.52
10	2.03
TOTAL MILES	55.58

Town of Red Cedar 5-Year Plan, Proposed Road Work 2005

Reconstruct	690 th St. (Town Hill Rd.)	1.99 Mi
Sealcoat	650 th Ave. (N. Rusk Road)	1.00 Mi
Crackfill	730 th Ave. (Town Line Rd.)	1.5 Mi
Seal coat	540 th St. (Pine Point Rd)	0.67 Mi

2006

Reconstruct	Petryk Rd (620 th Ave)	1.23 Mi
Reconstruct	670 th St (Cottonwood Rd)	1.1 Mi
Sealcoat	510 th Ave. (Whispering Hills Rd.)	1.91 Mi
Sealcoat	550 th St. (Lookout Rd.)	1.0Mi
Culvert work on Rifle Range Rd		

2007

Reconstruct	410 th Ave. (Hilltop Rd.)	1.01Mi
Reconstruct	570 th St. (Church Rd.)	0.79Mi
Reconstruct	370 th Ave. (Beaver Trail Rd)	0.42Mi
Reconstruct	590 th St. (Highland Ln.)	0.25Mi
Sealcoat	All of Cedar Falls	
Sealcoat	564 th St, 695 th Ave., 700 th Ave. (Meadowvale)	
Sealcoat	704 th Ave.	0.86Mi
Sealcoat	68 TH Ave. (Swamp Rd.)	1.01Mi

2008

Reconstruct	720 th Ave., 740 th St. (Cedar Valley Rd)	2.83Mi
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2009

Reconstruct	610 th St. (Cedar View Rd.)	2.0Mi
Sealcoat	450 th Ave., 470 th Ave. (Tanglewood)	1.62Mi
Sealcoat	674 th Ave., 539 th St. (park View Dr.)	0.67Mi

The Township should adopt an orderly system of development for roads, including access management, driveway permits, and vision corners at intersections. Advice is available at DOT. Bike roads should be designated. Whenever possible, county and township road shoulders should be widened to accommodate bicycle traffic. Pedestrian traffic should be provided for.

Dunn County 5-Year Plan, Proposed Road Work

2006 From STH 12 to CTH H (engineering only)

Local Airport Improvements

Officials in charge of Ray Score Airport, in the City of Menomonie, indicated they have no plans to expand services nor do they plan to expand any of the related facilities.

Transportation Facilities Inventory

Freight Transportation

Despite having good access to rail links, freight movement in the region is dominated by trucking. Given national trends in the air cargo industry and rail industry, it is expected trucking will remain the dominant mode of freight transportation well into the future. The closest trucking companies are located in Eau Claire, Menomonie, and the Twin Cities.

Railroad Facilities

Good access to rail freight is extremely important. There are a number of freight railroads operating in the region (see map). A rail line maintained by Wisconsin Central Limited is part of a regional network primarily located in Wisconsin. This line connects the Minneapolis/St. Paul area to Milwaukee, Chicago, locations in the upper peninsula

and points beyond. The Canadian National Railway Company (CNN) recently acquired the holdings of Wisconsin Central Limited.

The Union Pacific Railroad operates a line in western Wisconsin. This line is a major route in its network to Minnesota and Illinois.

Bridges

There are twelve bridges in the township of Red Cedar. The bridges do not have any load restrictions that would inhibit truck movement.

They are listed by name:

True Bridge

Hilltop Road, reworked 1998, 32 feet wide

Church Road, reworked 2001, 27 feet, nine inches wide

Petryck Road, rework 2004, 23 feet, 3 inches wide

Culverts or Cement overs

Beyer Settlement Road, 25 feet wide

Purple Martin Road, 25 feet, 6 inches wide

Cedar Hills Road, 21 feet, 11 inches wide

Ney Road, 22 feet 1/2 inches wide

Cedar Falls Road, 23 feet, 6 inches wide

Cedar View Road, 29 feet, 8 inches wide

Bountivale Road

Klatt Road

Swamp Road

Air Transportation

Two light aircraft airports are nearby, Menomonie and Boyceville. Chippewa Valley Airport is located on the north side of Eau Claire, just off USH 53. The only major airport in the region is the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport.

Bicycle/Walking Trails

None in the township.

Special Transit Facilities

No bus service is available in Menomonie. Local bus service is Greyhound Bus, available in Eau Claire.

Disabled and Elderly Transportation, Inc. (DET) "is a private, non-profit organization. DET's specialized service is available to elderly and disabled individuals throughout Dunn County who require transportation. All requests for volunteer drivers require a 48-hour advance notice and appropriate authorization." Contact the Dunn County Office On Aging.

Wisconsin State Highway Plan - 2020

The State Highway Plan 2020 outlines investment needs and priorities for the state's 1,800 miles of state trunk highways through the year 2020. Given the financial realities of maintaining this extensive road network (need exceeds anticipated funds), the plan establishes priorities for funding. Most of the funds are slated for Corridors 2020 Backbone and Collector routes as shown on map.

By virtue of its location relative to I-94 Red Cedar Township will have good access to a major backbone route within the state. This is an important consideration

since the WisDot found many major businesses are likely to locate fairly close to a backbone or a collector.

Transportation Plans

There are a number of statewide transportation planning efforts that will affect the presence or absence of state transportation facilities and services in the region. Most of these efforts developed umbrella policy documents that provide general goals and policies covering the state. The following sections provide a brief overview of the plans that have been compiled or are in a draft phase and how they might affect area residents and preparation of this plan.

Title	State Agency	Status
Translinks	DOT	Adopted, 1994
Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan	DOT	Adopted, 1998
Midwest Regional Rail System	DOT	Published, 2000
Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020	DOT	Adopted, 2000
Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020	DOT	Adopted, 2000
State Recreational Trail Network Plan	DOT	Adopted, 2001
Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan	DOT	Proposed complete '01
Wisconsin Rail Plan	DOT	Proposed complete '02
Wisconsin State Transit	DOT	Proposed complete '03

Translinks 21

In 1994, the Department of Transportation began to develop a comprehensive, intermodal transportation plan as mandated by the Federal Government in the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA). The resulting plan, TRANSLINKS 21, is intended to guide transportation policies, programs, and investments through the year 2020. It outlines an aggressive program that is estimated to cost \$39 billion over a twenty-five year period, which is about \$8.9 billion over projected spending levels. TRANSLINKS 21 is intended to provide policy level guidance on the preparation of individual modal plans for highways, airports, bikeways, and transits.

State highways:

Complete construction of the multi-lane Corridors 2020 Backbone Network.
Fund a new \$175 million County Roads Program to maintain less-traveled state highways and provide habitat and landscape improvements to enhance the scenic, historic, and other attractions surrounding the highways.

Passenger Rail:

In conjunction with Amtrak, develop new high-speed passenger rail service to various locations in the state.

Air Service:

Invest \$50 million in airports to replace anticipated shortfalls in the Federal Airport Improvement Program.

Intercity Bus:

Invest \$160 million to maintain existing intercity bus service and provide service to communities that have a population over 5,000.

Invest \$25 million to help communities establish intercity passenger transportation stations connecting intercity bus, rail, auto, and, in some cases, air services with each other and with municipal bus, taxi, or elderly and disabled services.

Public Transit:

Implement five new initiatives to maintain, improve, and expand use of public transit in larger communities.

Other Township Transportation Plans:

Increase funding for the Local Road Improvement (LRIP) to help local communities pay for needed improvements on local routes.

The Township should develop appropriate ordinances and codes. Whenever possible, dead-end roads should be avoided because they hinder the progress of emergency vehicles.

The needs of school bus traffic should be assessed.

Developers should provide roads in new suburbs or developments. Whenever possible, county and township road shoulders should be widened to accommodate bicycle traffic.

Establish a road or beltline through the township to meet future traffic needs when the interstate is closed for repair or accidents.

GOALS

Supply adequate transportation needs for the Township, while making every effort to preserve natural resources and prevent strain on the environment.

Whenever possible, construct roads that accommodate bicycle traffic. Developers should provide roads in new developments. The Township should adopt an orderly system of development for roads, including access management, driveway permits, and vision corners at intersections. Advice is available from the DOT.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Inventory

In the Town of Red Cedar natural resources include, our productive soils, large woodlots, clean groundwater, wooded hillsides and wildlife which, all help to define the rural character that the residents hold so dear.

The significant resources of the Town of Red Cedar have been identified and when possible mapped. Mapped resources include productive soils, surface water, water quality management areas, steep slopes, wetlands, areas that are occasionally and frequently flooded, and woodlands that are greater than 10 acres.

Steep Slopes

Areas with slopes greater than 20% are considered as environmentally sensitive. These areas are subject to severe erosion from tillage, road construction, and home construction unless precautions are taken. % Most slopes are wooded but some are

pastured while few, if any, are cultivated. These slopes are prevalent throughout the township but less so in the southeast corner.

Wetlands

Wetlands are a valuable resource because they store flood waters, filter sediment and nutrients, and serve as groundwater recharge areas. These are areas that have hydric soils (water at or near the surface through most of the growing season) and support hydrophytic vegetation (plants that thrive in wet conditions).

Floodplains

Floodplains are lands that are generally adjacent to creeks, rivers, lakes, and wetlands and that are susceptible to flood flow (floodway) or areas of slack water (flood fringe). For purposes of this plan, it includes areas which are subject to occasional or frequent flooding (based on soils).

Woodlands

Woodlands, for the purpose of this plan, are woodlots that are 10 acres or greater in size. This acreage was selected because this is the minimum acreage that can be enrolled in the State's Managed Forest Program.

Hydrology

Although hydrology refers to both surface and groundwater, for purposes of this plan and mapping, it refers to those rivers and streams which are designated on the 7.5 Minute USGS Topographic Maps.

Wildlife

All land and water, whether cropland, woodland, wetlands, rivers and streams, floodplains, and even residential yards, supports wildlife. The following types of wildlife are common in the Town of Red Cedar: Big game such as deer and black bear; small game such as rabbits and squirrels; upland birds such as turkeys and ruffed grouse; a large variety of songbirds and waterfowl; birds of prey such as owls, red-tailed hawks and eagles; and, fur bearing animals such as raccoon, opossum, beaver, mink, red and gray fox, and coyote.

Groundwater: It is the water that saturates the tiny spaces between alluvial material (sand, gravel, silt, clay) or the crevices or fractures in rock. It is vital for all of us. We depend on its good quality and quantity for drinking, recreation, use in industry, and growing crops. It is also vital to sustaining the natural systems on and under the earth's surface.

Although no specific maps are available at the town or county level showing groundwater, other than soils attenuation maps or groundwater elevations based on USGS topographic maps, it is known that groundwater tends to be localized, often following the same watershed boundaries as surface water.

Nonmetallic Mining Deposits

The Town of Red Cedar has sand and gravel deposits which, can be found on outwash plains.

Endangered Resources

The Endangered Resources Program works to conserve Wisconsin's biodiversity for present and future generation. The State's goal is to identify, protect, and manage native plants, animals, and natural communities from the very common to the critically

endangered. They desire to work with others to promote knowledge, appreciation, and stewardship of Wisconsin's native species and ecosystems.

Wisconsin's Endangered Species

These are any species whose continued existence as a viable component of this State's wild animals or wild plants is determined by the Department of Natural Resources to be in jeopardy on the basis of scientific evidence.

Wisconsin's Threatened Species

These are any species which appears likely within the foreseeable future, on the basis of scientific evidence, to become endangered.

No threatened or endangered species are known to exist within the township. For additional information contact local DNR representatives.

In addition to Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources being a required element of a Comprehensive Plan, every county in the State of Wisconsin is required to have a Land and Water Resource Management Plan which identifies its resource concerns and strategies for addressing and correcting the problems. The Towns Comprehensive Plans will be consolidated into Dunn County's Land and Water Resource Management Plan. The county plan will provide an educational strategy, a voluntary program to achieve compliance with applicable state and county standards, and a regulatory approach should the first two approaches fail.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Intergovernmental cooperation may be defined as verbal or adopted arrangements between two or more local units of government to facilitate achievement of common goals or to further common interests. These arrangements are useful as the town implements its Comprehensive Plan because they facilitate efficient use of services along common municipal boundaries. There are two types of intergovernmental agreements used by cities; villages and towns that may be helpful in comprehensive plan implementation; cooperative boundary agreements and intergovernmental cooperation agreements, authorized under section 66.023 and 66.30, respectively, of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Inventory

School District

The Town helps fund Colfax and Menomonie school districts. The Chippewa Valley Technical College also gets funds from the Town. The Township receives several benefits from the University of Wisconsin-Stout, located nearby. Several people in the Township are employed at the University, and some students are employed in the township. Moreover, people in the township are able to take advantage of the expertise and technical assistance provided by the university.

The town has a policy to cooperate whenever practical with the school district regarding bus routes and other school issues and plans to continue this policy.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

The State of Wisconsin provides funding to build and maintain Highway 12, the only state highway in the Township.

Existing Areas of Cooperation

Existing cooperative agreements fall under Section 66.30 of the state statutes. This type of agreement allows any municipality to contract with another municipality for services or to exercise joint power or duties. The term "municipality" in Section 66.30

refers to State, counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, sanitary districts, public library systems, regional planning commissions, and other governmental and quasi-governmental entities. The requirements of Section 66.30 are minimal and are intended to be liberally interpenetrated among the agencies involved. Agreements under section 66.30 are often undertaken for common provision of essential public services such as solid waste management, police and fire protection, public libraries and public transit. Intergovernmental cooperation should be undertaken whenever an opportunity exists to provide essential public services and achieve economy of scale, which reduces the cost of such public services.

Dunn County provides law enforcement and judicial services, emergency planning and communications, public health, nursing, human services, soil conservation services, zoning administration, the county fair, solid waste and other recreational facilities, including a bike trail and numerous parks.

The Dunn County Highway Department and the Town work cooperatively regarding the PASER Program, which is a highway rating and evaluation system; bridge petition program; LRIP, which is a Local Road Improvement Program. The town and county highway department have also worked out agreements regarding road maintenance such as paving; seal coating and crack filling.

The Town works to provide fire and ambulance service through the Menomonie Ambulance Service, which covers the entire township. The Menomonie Fire Department provides service to the entire Township. The Menomonie Fire and Ambulance Service is made up of the town of Red Cedar. The Menomonie Fire Department provides service to the entire township. The Menomonie Fire Department is composed of eight townships: Weston, Dunn, Red Cedar, Tainter, Lucas, Spring Brook, Menomonie, Sherman, and the City of Menomonie.

The Town works with Tainter, Elk Mound and Spring Brook townships regarding road maintenance agreements. The township exchanges work with the town of Tainter for approximately three miles of road. The Town exchanges road maintenance with the Elk Mound for approximately one and a half miles of road. The Town exchanges road maintenance with the town of Spring Brook for approximately one mile of road.

Areas to Explore for Additional Cooperation

The town of Red Cedar should explore additional ways of intergovernmental cooperation with surrounding units of government might to help meet the town's goals, objectives and policies.

Existing or potential Areas of Intergovernmental Conflict

At present, the Town has no conflicts with other governmental units.

Process to Resolve Conflicts

Sometimes the Town may address intergovernmental issues, and finds out that neighboring communities have different visions and ideas. Sometimes this leads to a conflict. Many techniques exist to resolve conflicts and the Town should consider using mediation first to resolve a dispute. A mediated outcome is often more favored by both sides of the disputing parties, settled faster, and costs less than a prolonged lawsuit.

If mediation does not resolve the dispute, there are more formal dispute resolution techniques that may be able to end the conflict. The following is a list and description of different techniques.

Binding arbitration
Non-binding arbitration
Early neutral evaluation.
A focus group
A mini-trial
A moderated settlement conference
A summary jury trial

Dispute resolution techniques are usually used to resolve conflicts and tense situations, but they can also be used to avoid conflicts and tense situations. It may be easier in the long run to prevent disputes, thus avoiding the time, trouble, and expense of resolving the dispute, by maintaining open communication. Presently no conflicts exist with other governmental units. Unwritten but enduring agreements between other municipalities offer testimony to the strong possibility of creating ongoing, trusting relationships. Through both continuing and improved communications, potential conflicts should be minimized or avoided. Care should be taken to avoid creating "structure" that could produce conflict.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Above all, we want to preserve the rural nature of the Township. We recognize that the Town needs new businesses to improve its economic health. Nevertheless, the size and the location of such businesses should be regulated. Growth can be and should be directed for the benefit of the entire community.

Basic Policies

Understand the economic base of the community and statewide trends affecting the community and region.

Identify economic development programs at the local and state level.

Assess the community's strengths and weaknesses relative to attracting and retaining economic growth.

Identify desirable businesses and industries.

Agriculture continues to be the major element in the economy of the Town. Recently, the economy has been augmented by a variety of small to medium-sized businesses that include retail sales, logging and forest management, telecommunications services, manufacturing, auto and tractor salvage yards, and business services related to tourism.

Labor and Economics

Labor Force

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, the civilian labor force in Dunn County has increased from 20,960 in 1993 to 23,566 in 2000 (12% increase). In that same time period unemployment in the County has decreased from 4.7% to 3.8%. According to the 2000 census, the Town of Red Cedar had an unemployment rate of 3.7%. Over this reporting period Dunn County has maintained close parallels with the state regarding unemployment rates.

Employed Civilian Population

OCCUPATION	Number	Percent
Management, professional, and related occupations	204	26.8
Service occupations	105	13.8
Sales and office occupations	167	22.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry	23	3.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	109	14.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	152	20.0
TOTAL	760	100.0

The work force is fairly evenly distributed among the above occupational categories with the exception of farming, fishing and forestry, 23 people (3%). In 1990 farming, fishing and forestry was the largest sector of the workforce 100 people (6.7%).

Class of Worker

Occupation	Town of Red Cedar		Dunn County		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	686	70.6	15,312	73.6	2,217,490	81.1
Government workers	171	17.6	3492	16.8	340,792	12.5
Self employed workers in own not incorporated business	107	11.0	1,862	9.0	167,248	6.1
Unpaid family workers	8	0.8	125	0.6	9,395	0.3

Source: 2000 Census

A comparison of the class of workers at the Town, County and State level indicates that across the board "Private wage and salary workers" is the largest class of worker. However, the Town has a larger "self employed worker in own not incorporated business," 14.2%, than the county, 9.0%, or the state, 6.1%.

Commuting to Work

	Persons	Percent
16 Years and Older	951	100.0
Work at Home	84	8.8
Drove alone	751	79.0
Carpooled	73	7.7
Walked	35	3.7
Other means	8	0.8
Mean Travel Time = 20.3 minutes		

Largest Employers in Region

Wal-Mart Associates
University of Wisconsin-Stout
Menomonie Public Schools
County of Dunn
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing
Hunt-Wesson Inc.
Myrtle Werth Hospital Inc.
Cardinal F. G. Co.
Boyceville Public School

Desirable Businesses and Industries

The Town would welcome a reasonable number of carefully situated, small, non-polluting, environmentally safe light industries and/or businesses. To determine whether the industry or business is appropriate for the Town, planners should consider the size of the parking lots, number of employees, number of customers and deliveries, nature of trade, signage, lighting, and traffic. Industries or businesses should be in keeping with the rural and agricultural character of the area.

Community Strengths and Weaknesses

Strengths

- A strong labor pool.
- High quality local schools
- Proximity to UW System & Chippewa Valley Technical College, for education and community services.
- Good, well-maintained roads.
- Excellent infrastructure of telecommunications industry.
- Beautiful natural environment.
- No environmentally contaminated sites.
- Low crime rate.
- Good medical services.
- A number of religious institutions.

Weaknesses

- No public sewer and water system.
- No economic assistance programs to promote new businesses.

Regional Industrial/Business Parks

Name	Total Acres	Percent Occupied
Boyceville Industrial Park	250	0
Colfax Industrial Park	22	9
Knapp Industrial Park	6	0
Menomonie Industrial Park	1,250	88
Stout Technology Park	216	65

Environmentally Contaminated Sites

None are known to exist.

Economic Development Programs

State and County Programs

The State and the County have some programs to expand existing businesses and to assist in the development of new businesses:

Selected Economic Development Programs

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

The Community Development Block Grant- Economic Development (CDBG-ED).

The Community Development Block Grant-Blight Elimination and Brownfield Development Program (CDBG-BEER).

Enterprise Development Zone (EDZ)

Community Development Zones (

Rural Economic Development (RED) Early Planning Grant Program.

Wisconsin Development Fund-Major Economic Development Program (MED).

Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development Program.

Customized Training Grant Programs.

Industrial Revenue Bonds.

Industrial Revenue Bonds.

Technology Development Fund Program.

Transportation Economic Assistance

Tax Incremental Financing

LAND USE

Basic Policies

Identify changes to the municipal boundary due to annexation

Prepare existing land use map

Assess real estate forces

Identify conflicts

Prepare 20-year projections

Prepare preferred land use map

Existing Land Use Map

The existing Land Use map was generated by analyzing demographic data related to development. It shows the patterns of development up to the time the map was generated. It is probably already inaccurate since development is a constant force at work changing the landscape. However, the importance of the map isn't its accuracy, but rather the patterns and type of development that has occurred. Red Cedar is a large township with many large farm fields which lends to large scale agriculture. Housing development is another major land use shown on the map. Because of its proximity to the city of Menomonie, Red Cedar has experienced residential development. The following chart is a statistical look at the various land uses within the township.

Land Use Summary

Total acres in the Town is 25,453.45

	Total Parcels	Improved Parcels	Total Acres	Net Density Per Parcel	Average Parcel Size In acres
General Property					
Residential	773	538	980.25	1:32.93	1.27
Commercial	22	17	132.84	1:1,063.11	6.0
Manufacturing	6	4	50.18	1: 3,898.07	8.36
Agricultural	674	0	17,854.66	1:34.7	26.49
Swamp & Waste	375	0	2,156.02	1:62.37	5.75
Forest	169	0	2,079.68	1:138.39	12.31
Other	129	128	134.8	1:181.31	1.04
Total	2,148	687	23,388.43		
Woodland Tax					
Private Forest	1	0	40.0		40.0
Managed Forest Open	3	0	58.0		19.33
Managed Forest Closed	2	0	35.0		17.5
Total	6	0	133.0		
Exempt Property					
Federal	17	0	531.34		
State	68	0	1,084.56		
County	31	0	88.47		
Other	52	0	227.65		
Total	168	0	1,932.02		

Trends

Land Demand

Currently in the township there are two major demands for land agriculture and housing. Of these two uses housing demands will have the largest impact on the demand for land.

Land Prices

In general land prices for the following three uses are,
 \$2,000 per acre and up for farmland
 \$3,000 per acre and up for residential
 \$5,000 per acre and up for commercial

Redevelopment Opportunities

The town is basically agricultural in nature. It is a rural environment there are no incorporated areas other than the City of Menomonie, no blighted neighborhoods and no abandoned commercial/industrial sites. There are no traditional redevelopment opportunities. Redevelopment in rural areas happens as farmland is converted to non-farm uses.

Land Use Conflicts

Land use conflicts occur as different land uses are placed or are planned to be placed next to each other. The nature of the conflict depends on the circumstances and the views of those affected by the land uses. Regardless of the type or degree of conflict they can have significant impacts on a community's quality of life and land values. Conflicts can also affect future land use development patterns.

Existing Conflicts

From discussions with elected officials and the general population no land use conflicts have been identified.

Potential Conflicts

Annexation issues with the city of Menomonie

Projections

	2010	2015	2020	2025
Number of Housing Units	66	110	110	110
Acres of Housing Units	66	110	110	110
Number of Commercial Units	1	2	2	2
Acres of Commercial Units	5	10	10	10

Summary

Agriculture is and will continue to be the largest business in the Town. Agricultural related businesses will be encouraged as long as they fit within the rural and agricultural character of the area. While the town has many strengths, it is best suited to meet local agricultural needs. There are no public utilities (sewer and water) there is limited access to State and county highway system. There is no rail service and the town is not close to a major airport. Due to the small rural population the state and federal economic development programs available do not apply, therefore industrial growth is not likely to occur. The town should encourage these types of businesses to locate in or near an incorporated area with proper utility and infrastructure.

Preferred Land Use

The map (see appendix) represents the preferred patterns of development in the town over the next twenty years. It mainly deals with the three land uses, residential, commercial and agricultural development. These uses represent the citizens concern regarding both "Protecting Agricultural Land" and "Preserving Rural Character",

Agricultural lands of high value in Red Cedar are identified on the map. These areas represent land that because of soil types, parcel size, proximity to other farm land and/or its potential to be irrigated are of higher agricultural value. However, managing these lands will become an issue in the future. Dunn County is currently working on language and a process to evaluate and manage lands of significant agricultural value. In the future these lands will be managed at either the local or county level.

Future Boundaries and Extensions of Public Utilities and Community Facilities

The City of Menomonie borders Red Cedar Township. Currently the City is just beginning its planning process. While the City has annexed lands in the past, it has not expressed immediate plans to annex additional land or to extend utilities beyond its corporate boundaries. Currently the Town and the City participate in a quarterly-joint

meeting to discuss planning related issues. A map of their sanitary service area is in the appendix.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Town of Red Cedar Comprehensive Plan provides for rural development and objectives recommended by the Town's Plan Commission. This section identifies the mechanisms to implement those recommendations such as community cooperation, local ordinances and county ordinances.

How to Implement

This plan looks twenty years into the future. The recommended direction for the Town Board to follow is in the form of goals and objectives. Since the plan looks at the next twenty years, it's possible that not all of the goals will be implemented right away. Some goals may have prerequisites such that another goal or some other action may need to be completed before they can be addressed. Also some goals may have a higher priority while others may need additional resources.

Beginning the implementation process requires one of the following actions by the Town Board;

1. Town Board acts independently and implements the goal.
2. The Town Board passes the goal to the Plan Commission for its study and recommendations. The Plan Commission will determine the most efficient method of study.
3. Final action for Community Cooperation, Local Ordinances and County Ordinances rests with the Town Board.

Implementation committee meetings are held to;

- Identify other user/ focus groups that may be affected and invite them to a meeting.
- Compare the goal and its objectives to applicable local and county ordinances.
- Identify ordinance/ user conflicts.
- Identify conflict resolution options.
- Identify resources required for each option.
- Develop an action plan.
 - Statement of desired outcome.
 - Framework for each resolution option.
 - Recommend preferred implementation tool(s)
 - Develop educational/ informational program(s)
 - Develop or amend local ordinance(s)
 - Develop or amend county ordinance(s)

Once the committee has developed the action plan it is offered to the Plan Commission. If the Plan Commission disagrees with the action plan it is sent back to the committee with revision instructions. Once the Plan Commission agrees with the action plan it sends a recommendation to the Town Board to approve the plan. If the Town Board disagrees with the recommendation it is sent back to the Plan Commission with revision instructions. Once the Town Board agrees with the recommendation they adopt the action plan and instruct the Plan Commission implement the action plan by following one or more of the following implementation tools.

Community Cooperation

Community cooperation should be utilized as the educational and communication tool available to assist the town in analyzing the need for local ordinances or zoning. Through community cooperation the town can stay informed on local and county concerns and educate its citizens about development issues. Community cooperation could lead to a local ordinance, a local ordinance change, to new zoning districts or to revisions in existing districts. Community cooperation is also the mechanism to encourage intergovernmental cooperation.

Local Ordinances

Another common implementation tool available to the Town Board is local ordinances. The town currently has some local ordinances in place and would review them against the comprehensive plan, county zoning ordinance and state statutes for inconsistencies and will make necessary ordinance revisions. For example the Town Board could request the Plan Commission to draft language amendments to an existing ordinance or to draft language for a new ordinance. If the Town Board were to adopt additional ordinances, such as a subdivision ordinance, the comprehensive plan, county ordinances and state statutes will be used as guides.

Subdivisions

Control of land divisions is of particular importance; since decisions regarding the subdivision of land are some of the first official activities involving public policy as it relates to new development. Chapter 236 of the Wisconsin Statutes sets forth minimum platting standards.

All townships in Dunn County, zoned and unzoned, fall under Dunn County Subdivision review. Subdivision review deals with the legal requirements to create one or more lots from an existing parcel. Subdivision review does not deal with zoning issues such as; setbacks, lot sizes or land use. Towns with village power can, within statutory limitations, write and adopt local ordinances such as a subdivision ordinance. Adopting a local subdivision ordinance requires local review along with county and in some instances state review. Enforcement of the local ordinance would be the responsibility of the town. Towns are authorized under Section 236.45 to adopt subdivision control ordinances that are at least as restrictive as Chapter 236. Several types of subdivision ordinances available such as traditional lot and block or conservation (clustering) subdivisions. Information on subdivisions is available through the Dunn County Planning Resources and Development Department, UW-Extension and through private consultants.

Site Plan Review

Preserving rural character and creating a sense of community are important issues that are connected to the visual characteristics of the town. When the town adopted Village Powers it received the power to create a site plan review process. Site plan review can deal with the general principles of housing placement or it can deal with very specific site planning standards.

UDC

As per a state mandate all units of government must comply with the Wisconsin Dwelling Code (UDC). In 2005 the town is planning to adopt the town ordinance authorizing a local control to inspect and enforce the UDC.

County Ordinances

The County's comprehensive ordinances regulate subdivisions, storm water, erosion control and zoning. Most local units of government rely on zoning as the strongest tool to regulate the use of property in the public interest. Zoning is a means to properly place community land uses in relation to one another while providing adequate space for each type of development. It can be used to control the development density in each area so the property can be adequately served with governmental facilities. Zoning directs growth into appropriate areas while protecting existing property by requiring new development to provide adequate light, air and privacy to the citizenry within the community. Zoning ordinances usually contain several different zoning districts such as agricultural, conservancy, residential, commercial and industrial. They also indicate specific permitted uses within each district and establish minimum lot sizes, maximum building heights and setback requirements.

Zoning

The Town of Red Cedar is currently participating in Dunn County Comprehensive Zoning. The county is rewriting its zoning ordinance to reflect current development patterns and practices. The county is working closely with the towns to get input for the current revisions and to identify areas to consider for the planned new zoning ordinance.

The Town's Comprehensive Plan and recommendations will be reviewed against the county zoning ordinance. If inconsistencies between the Town's plan and county zoning are discovered, the Town Board will request the County to make zoning ordinance revisions to be consistent with the plan. For example the Town Board could request the Plan Commission to draft language amendments to an existing county ordinance or to draft language for a new ordinance or zoning district. When completed, the Plan Commission sends an approval recommendation to the Town Board. Once the Town Board agrees with the recommendation it sends the request to the county to the county. Once the request reaches the county it follows the county amendment process.

Recommendations of the Town comprehensive plan are long range and it is important to understand that some areas of the plan will not be developed for a number of years. Consequently, county-zoning districts may not need to be immediately changed to reflect the Town's comprehensive plan and should be changed incrementally. Zoning should always be consistent with appropriate use of the land.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A goal is a long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed, but might never be attained. The goal represents a general statement that outlines the most preferable situation that could possibly be achieved if all the objectives and policies were implemented. The goals are the Town's desired destination.

The Plan Commission through the use of visioning sessions, citizen opinion survey, inventory data and other community input developed Town goals. Goals are not necessarily specific to a particular planning element. Therefore connectedness and crossover to other goals and planning elements is inevitable.

Goal Protect the rural character & lifestyle of the Town.

Objective Develop local ordinance to;

- Provide adequate green space
- Varying densities

- Address visual pollution
- Include provisions to keep farming viable
- Provide incentive for additional concessions

Objective Create a Conservancy District to;

- Identify environmental corridors
- Provide a mechanism to purchase/compensate and manage these areas.

Objective Explore the use of Transfer of Development Rights to'

- Provide development options
- Protect Important ag and natural resources

Goal Protect the property rights of property owners.

Objective Have ordinances and regulations that;

- Provide equitable compensation when acquiring property rights
- Are clear, concise and consistent with the Town's plan

Goal Protect and enhance agricultural resources.

Objective Develop agriculture ordinances to;

- Protect the right to farm
- Encourage cluster development
- Develop and support agricultural incentive programs and policies

Objective Create agricultural protection areas to;

- Identify significant agricultural resources
- Provide limited non agricultural development

Goal Encourage intergovernmental cooperation by providing related public services and facilities to manage growth and development.

Objective Maintain the Joint City and Town's Committee to

- Protect a corridor for a future beltline around the City of Menomonie.
- Plan for future annexation for Industrial development
- Protect a corridor for future airport expansion

Goal Develop an ongoing, open and responsive process for managing development

Objective Create a development guide that;

- Describes all local approval timelines
- Describes each local ordinance
- Describes the local approval process

Objective Develop housing in an environmentally sensitive way by;

- Updating local and county ordinances to meet changing conditions and requirements
- Create standards to parallel Town goals

Goal Encourage a sound and diverse local economy.

Objective Create mixed use areas that

- Allow and encourage business that meet local requirements

Goal Encourage orderly growth and development.

Objective Develop local ordinance that;

- Provide adequate green space
- Varying densities
- Address visual pollution
- Include provisions to keep farming viable
- Provide incentive for additional concessions

Goal Protect and enhance natural resources.

Objective Identify natural resources and environmental corridors

Objective Identify regional and state programs that;

- Meet the need to protect local natural resource

Objective Develop local ordinance that;

- Protects environmental corridors
- Provides mechanism to obtain/manage these resources

Goal Promote, develop and enhance recreation opportunities.

Objective Identify recreation opportunities

Objective Create local or county programs to;

- Provide facilities and resources to meet local recreation needs

Integration

In order to meet the goals and objectives laid out in the plan, portions of other planning elements may come into play. While some goals are specific to a particular element, achieving the goal may require a much broader viewpoint. The driving force behind this whole process has been a comprehensive analysis of the community, as the town begins to implement its goals it should comprehensively assess the impact the objectives will have on the rest of the plan.

Plan Monitoring and Update

The plan is subject to the passing of time, which may make objectives and recommendations obsolete. Plan monitoring and evaluation is an ongoing process and eventually will lead to plan updating. The time that elapses between the adoption of the plan and the need to update it depends on new conditions and issues that demand a plan update. The Town of Red Cedar will monitor the progress of plan implementation and evaluate it against changing conditions on at least a five year interval or as changes warrant. The Plan Commission will remain flexible with regard to updates. However, it is not expected that updates will be necessary more often than every two years.

Appendix A

CENSUS 2000

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

Geographic area: Red Cedar town, Dunn County, Wisconsin

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

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population.....	1,673	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population.....	1,673	100.0
Male.....	840	50.2	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	9	0.5
Female.....	833	49.8	Mexican.....	4	0.2
Under 5 years.....	120	7.2	Puerto Rican.....	3	0.2
5 to 9 years.....	127	7.6	Cuban.....	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	140	8.4	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	2	0.1
15 to 19 years.....	137	8.2	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	1,664	99.5
20 to 24 years.....	79	4.7	White alone.....	1,633	97.6
25 to 34 years.....	202	12.1	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	297	17.8	Total population.....	1,673	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	275	16.4	In households.....	1,673	100.0
55 to 59 years.....	92	5.5	Householder.....	593	35.4
60 to 64 years.....	42	2.5	Spouse.....	430	25.7
65 to 74 years.....	92	5.5	Child.....	546	32.6
75 to 84 years.....	56	3.3	Own child under 18 years.....	440	26.3
85 years and over.....	14	0.8	Other relatives.....	43	2.6
Median age (years).....	36.3	(X)	Under 18 years.....	19	1.1
18 years and over.....	1,194	71.4	Nonrelatives.....	61	3.6
Male.....	604	36.1	Unmarried partner.....	21	1.3
Female.....	590	35.3	In group quarters.....	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,130	67.5	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	184	11.0	Noninstitutionalized population.....	-	-
65 years and over.....	162	9.7	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	73	4.4	Total households.....	593	100.0
Female.....	89	5.3	Family households (families).....	480	80.9
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	238	40.1
One race.....	1,662	99.3	Married-couple family.....	430	72.5
White.....	1,637	97.8	With own children under 18 years.....	208	35.1
Black or African American.....	-	-	Female householder, no husband present.....	32	5.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	2	0.1	With own children under 18 years.....	19	3.2
Asian.....	17	1.0	Nonfamily households.....	113	19.1
Asian Indian.....	-	-	Householder living alone.....	92	15.5
Chinese.....	-	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	28	4.7
Filipino.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	248	41.8
Japanese.....	1	0.1	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	108	18.2
Korean.....	7	0.4	Average household size.....	2.82	(X)
Vietnamese.....	-	-	Average family size.....	3.12	(X)
Other Asian ¹	8	0.5	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	-	-	Total housing units.....	624	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	593	95.0
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	-	-	Vacant housing units.....	31	5.0
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or		
Other Pacific Islander ²	-	-	occasional use.....	5	0.8
Some other race.....	6	0.4	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	0.9	(X)
Two or more races.....	11	0.7	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	10.4	(X)
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races:</i> ³			HOUSING TENURE		
White.....	1,648	98.5	Occupied housing units.....	593	100.0
Black or African American.....	1	0.1	Owner-occupied housing units.....	524	88.4
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	4	0.2	Renter-occupied housing units.....	69	11.6
Asian.....	22	1.3	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.86	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	5	0.3	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.52	(X)
Some other race.....	6	0.4			

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

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

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

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

Geographic area: Red Cedar town, Dunn County, Wisconsin

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

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school.....	444	100.0	Total population.....	1,706	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	14	3.2	Native.....	1,670	97.9
Kindergarten.....	40	9.0	Born in United States.....	1,663	97.5
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	216	48.6	State of residence.....	1,343	78.7
High school (grades 9-12).....	127	28.6	Different state.....	320	18.8
College or graduate school.....	47	10.6	Born outside United States.....	7	0.4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born.....	36	2.1
Population 25 years and over.....	1,106	100.0	Entered 1990 to March 2000.....	22	1.3
Less than 9th grade.....	39	3.5	Naturalized citizen.....	24	1.4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	94	8.5	Not a citizen.....	12	0.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	367	33.2	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree.....	226	20.4	Total (excluding born at sea).....	36	100.0
Associate degree.....	115	10.4	Europe.....	4	11.1
Bachelor's degree.....	177	16.0	Asia.....	13	36.1
Graduate or professional degree.....	88	8.0	Africa.....	3	8.3
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	88.0	(X)	Oceania.....	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	24.0	(X)	Latin America.....	3	8.3
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America.....	13	36.1
Population 15 years and over.....	1,321	100.0	LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married.....	316	23.9	Population 5 years and over.....	1,598	100.0
Now married, except separated.....	865	65.5	English only.....	1,579	98.8
Separated.....	8	0.6	Language other than English.....	19	1.2
Widowed.....	41	3.1	Speak English less than "very well".....	3	0.2
Female.....	30	2.3	Spanish.....	11	0.7
Divorced.....	91	6.9	Speak English less than "very well".....	3	0.2
Female.....	37	2.8	Other Indo-European languages.....	6	0.4
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well".....	-	-
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years.....	26	100.0	Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	2	0.1
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	5	19.2	Speak English less than "very well".....	-	-
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over.....	1,226	100.0	Total population.....	1,706	100.0
Civilian veterans.....	137	11.2	Total ancestries reported.....	2,219	130.1
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab.....	-	-
Population 5 to 20 years.....	417	100.0	Czech ¹	15	0.9
With a disability.....	19	4.6	Danish.....	20	1.2
Population 21 to 64 years.....	1,009	100.0	Dutch.....	28	1.6
With a disability.....	123	12.2	English.....	128	7.5
Percent employed.....	70.7	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	50	2.9
No disability.....	886	87.8	French Canadian ¹	44	2.6
Percent employed.....	89.1	(X)	German.....	842	49.4
Population 65 years and over.....	170	100.0	Greek.....	-	-
With a disability.....	66	38.8	Hungarian.....	4	0.2
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹	158	9.3
Population 5 years and over.....	1,598	100.0	Italian.....	39	2.3
Same house in 1995.....	1,044	65.3	Lithuanian.....	-	-
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	548	34.3	Norwegian.....	444	26.0
Same county.....	313	19.6	Polish.....	90	5.3
Different county.....	235	14.7	Portuguese.....	-	-
Same state.....	162	10.1	Russian.....	12	0.7
Different state.....	73	4.6	Scotch-Irish.....	13	0.8
Elsewhere in 1995.....	6	0.4	Scottish.....	12	0.7
			Slovak.....	10	0.6
			Subsaharan African.....	-	-
			Swedish.....	70	4.1
			Swiss.....	28	1.6
			Ukrainian.....	-	-
			United States or American.....	80	4.7
			Welsh.....	-	-
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	-	-
			Other ancestries.....	132	7.7

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

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

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

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

Geographic area: Red Cedar town, Dunn County, Wisconsin

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

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	633	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	602	100.0
1-unit, detached.....	557	88.0	1.00 or less.....	592	98.3
1-unit, attached.....	7	1.1	1.01 to 1.50.....	9	1.5
2 units.....	17	2.7	1.51 or more.....	1	0.2
3 or 4 units.....	4	0.6			
5 to 9 units.....	3	0.5	Specified owner-occupied units	361	100.0
10 to 19 units.....	-	-	VALUE		
20 or more units.....	-	-	Less than \$50,000.....	11	3.0
Mobile home.....	45	7.1	\$50,000 to \$99,999.....	140	38.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.....	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	154	42.7
			\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	47	13.0
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999.....	9	2.5
1999 to March 2000.....	30	4.7	\$300,000 to \$499,999.....	-	-
1995 to 1998.....	97	15.3	\$500,000 to \$999,999.....	-	-
1990 to 1994.....	62	9.8	\$1,000,000 or more.....	-	-
1980 to 1989.....	88	13.9	Median (dollars).....	108,000	(X)
1970 to 1979.....	147	23.2			
1960 to 1969.....	28	4.4	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959.....	56	8.8	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier.....	125	19.7	With a mortgage.....	278	77.0
ROOMS			Less than \$300.....	-	-
1 room.....	3	0.5	\$300 to \$499.....	9	2.5
2 rooms.....	4	0.6	\$500 to \$699.....	53	14.7
3 rooms.....	21	3.3	\$700 to \$999.....	109	30.2
4 rooms.....	44	7.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	83	23.0
5 rooms.....	126	19.9	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19	5.3
6 rooms.....	170	26.9	\$2,000 or more.....	5	1.4
7 rooms.....	107	16.9	Median (dollars).....	900	(X)
8 rooms.....	70	11.1	Not mortgaged.....	83	23.0
9 or more rooms.....	88	13.9	Median (dollars).....	286	(X)
Median (rooms).....	6.2	(X)			
Occupied housing units	602	100.0	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
1999 to March 2000.....	76	12.6	INCOME IN 1999		
1995 to 1998.....	162	26.9	Less than 15.0 percent.....	123	34.1
1990 to 1994.....	91	15.1	15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	93	25.8
1980 to 1989.....	113	18.8	20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	60	16.6
1970 to 1979.....	115	19.1	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	39	10.8
1969 or earlier.....	45	7.5	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	14	3.9
			35.0 percent or more.....	29	8.0
			Not computed.....	3	0.8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	57	100.0
None.....	15	2.5			
1.....	97	16.1	GROSS RENT		
2.....	301	50.0	Less than \$200.....	-	-
3 or more.....	189	31.4	\$200 to \$299.....	3	5.3
			\$300 to \$499.....	6	10.5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$500 to \$749.....	25	43.9
Utility gas.....	174	28.9	\$750 to \$999.....	8	14.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	256	42.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	-
Electricity.....	51	8.5	\$1,500 or more.....	-	-
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	86	14.3	No cash rent.....	15	26.3
Coal or coke.....	-	-	Median (dollars).....	650	(X)
Wood.....	35	5.8			
Solar energy.....	-	-	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Other fuel.....	-	-	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
No fuel used.....	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent.....	11	19.3
			15.0 to 19.9 percent.....	12	21.1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			20.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8	14.0
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	0.7	25.0 to 29.9 percent.....	2	3.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	6	1.0	30.0 to 34.9 percent.....	2	3.5
No telephone service.....	11	1.8	35.0 percent or more.....	7	12.3
			Not computed.....	15	26.3

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

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

Appendix B

MAPS

The following maps are included and referenced as follows;

Map 1 (Zoning) details the existing zoning classifications

Map 2 (Existing Land Use) details existing land uses at the time of the study based on the following definitions:

Industrial

Parcel of land zoned industrial or its primary use is industrial in nature.

Commercial

Parcel of land zoned commercial or its primary use is commercial in nature.

Residential

Parcel of land 10 acres or smaller.

Residential-Woods

Parcel of land greater than 10 acres, predominantly wooded and contains a private residence.

Residential-Ag

Parcel of farmland greater than 10 acres and contains a private residence.

Farmland

Parcel of land containing a combination of cropland, CRP land, pastures, woodlands, wetlands or open water and is predominantly agricultural in nature.

Farmland-Woods

Parcel of farmland with a minimum of 10 acres as woods.

Farmstead

Parcel of farmland containing a farm residence and/or Ag-related residential unit(s).

Mixed

Parcel of land greater than 10 acres, is not residential, cropland, commercial or industrial in nature and contains woods, woodland programs, open water and wetlands (or some combination).

Public Recreation

Parcel of land owned by the county, state or federal government and open to the public for recreational use.

Public

Parcel of land owned by local, county, state or federal government or by other tax-exempt organization.

Map 3 (Steep Slopes) locates steep slopes

Map 4 (Woodlots) locates wooded areas 10 acres in size or greater

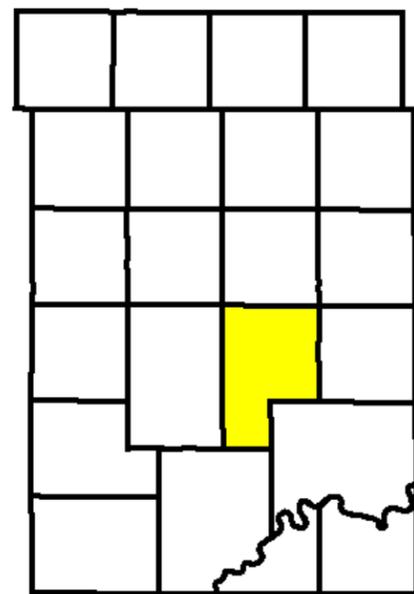
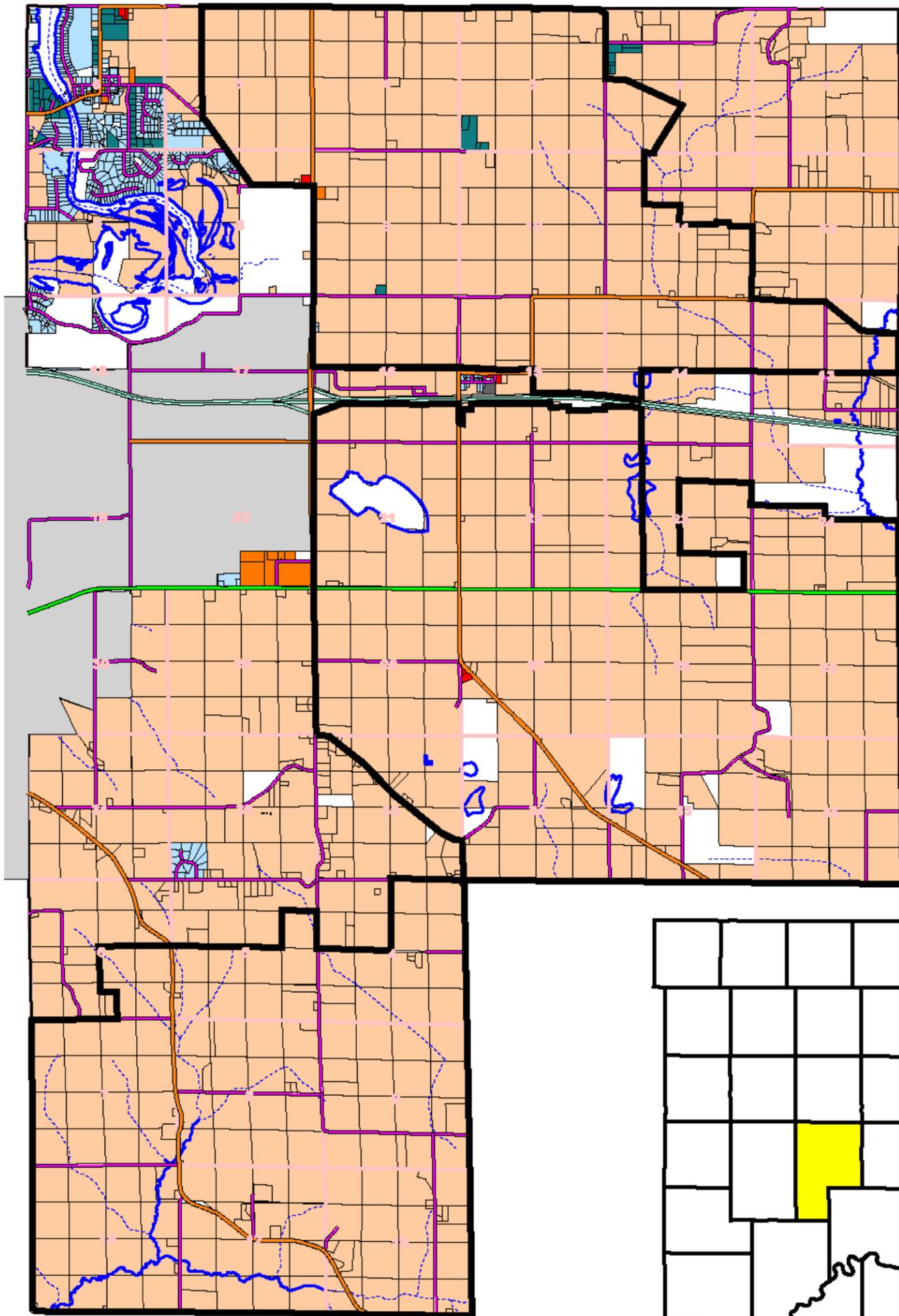
Map 5 (Wetlands) locates wetland areas based on soil characteristics

Map 6 (Water Quality Management Areas and Frequently Flooded)

Map 7 (Soil Productivity) delineates soils by classes

Map 8 (Preferred Land Use) delineates preferred land uses

Map 9 School Districts



1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town
- Hydrology
- Sections
- Tax Parcels

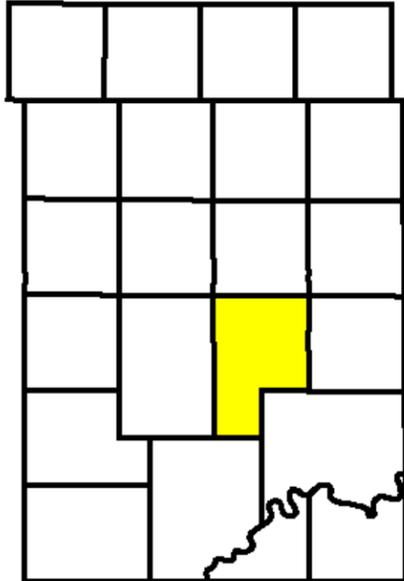
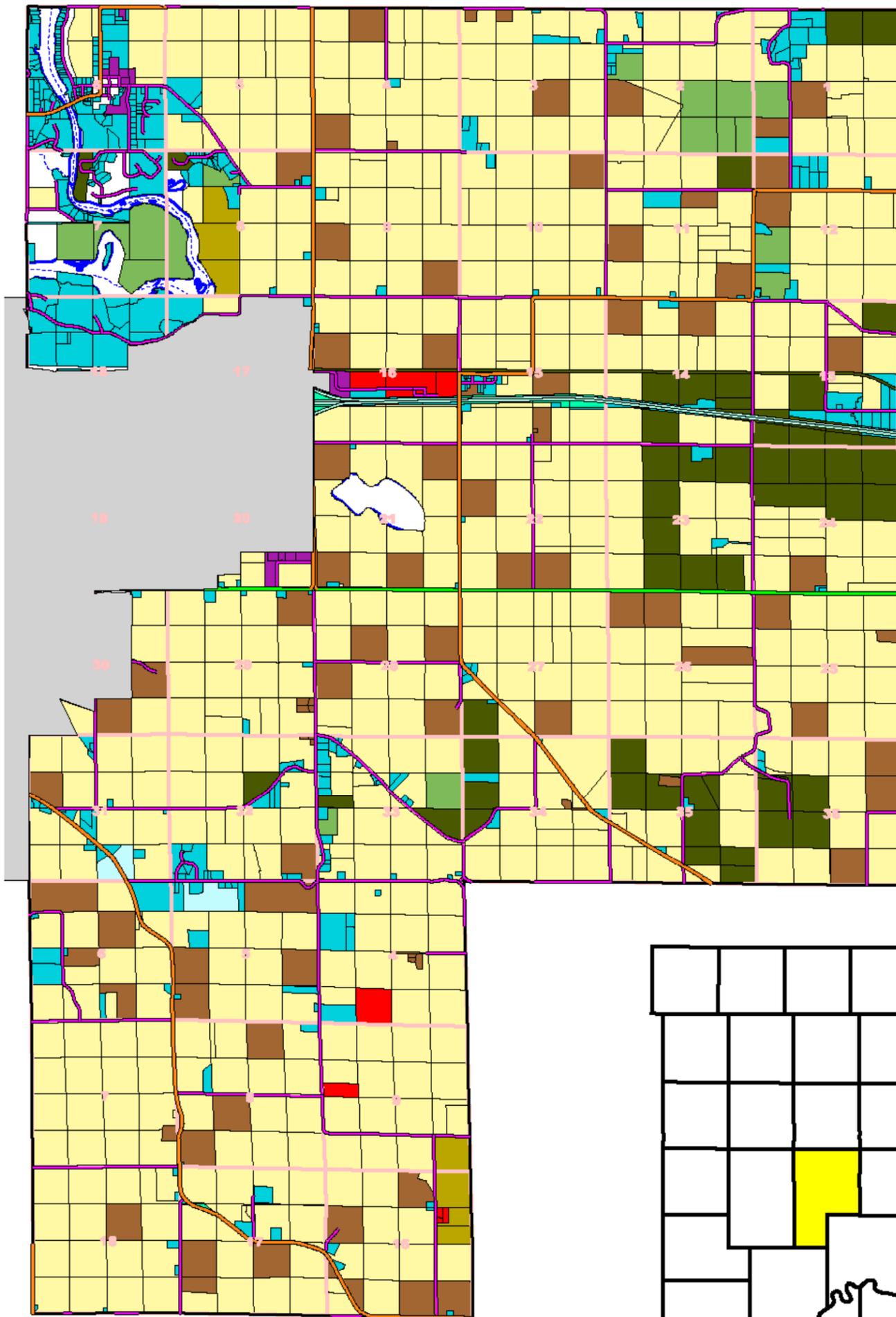
2004 Photography

Zoning

- Exclusive Ag
- Agricultural
- Ag Residential
- Commercial
- Restricted Commercial
- Industrial
- Residential 1
- Residential 2
- Rural Housing
- Shoreland Recreational
- Non-Taxed

ZONING
Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin

March 2005



1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town

Hydrology

Sections

Tax Parcels

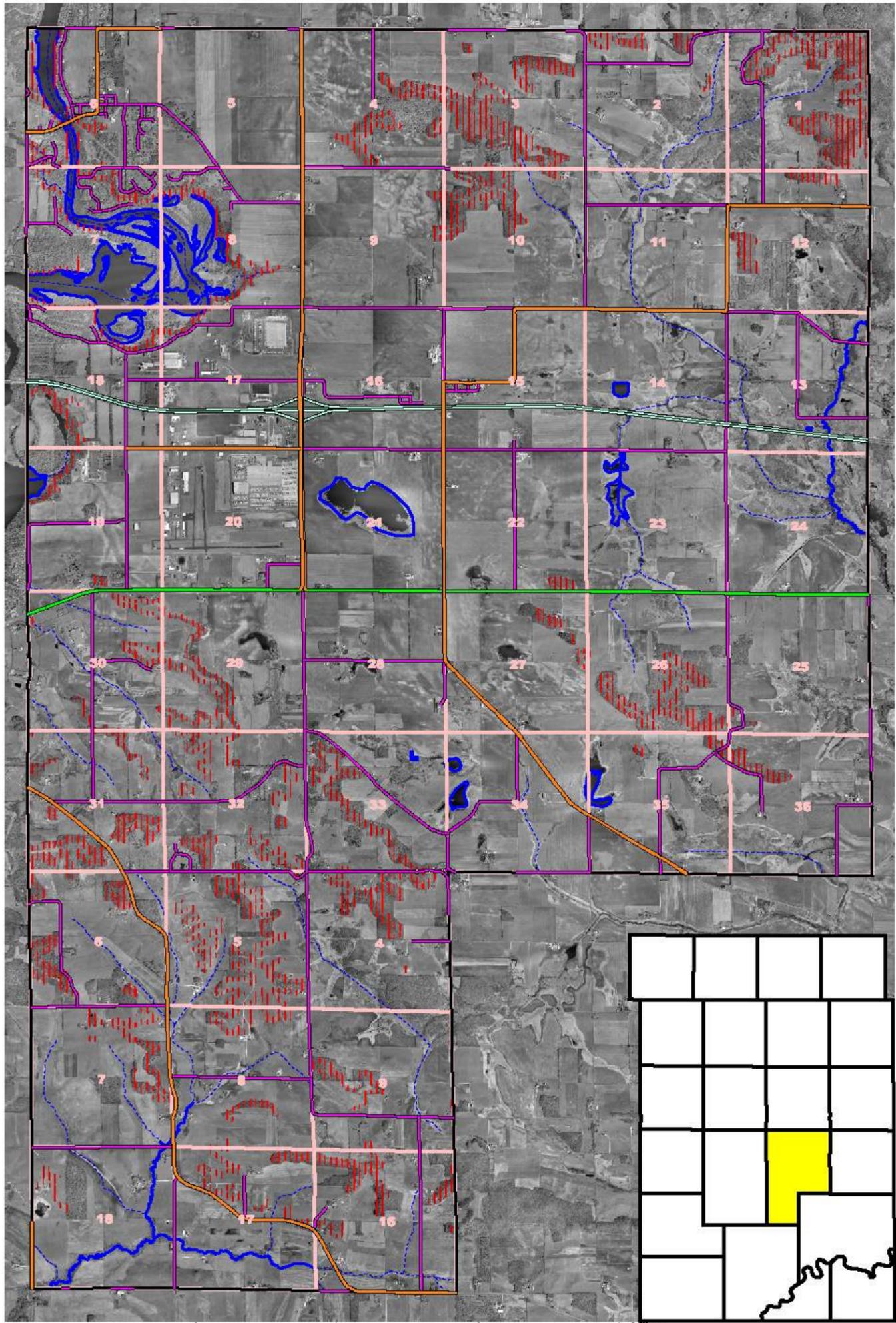
2004 Photography

Existing Land Use

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Residential
- Residential-Woods
- Residential-Ag
- Farmland
- Farmland-Woods
- Farmstead
- Mixed
- Public Recreation
- Public

**EXISTING LANDUSE
Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005



1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

-  Interstate
-  Federal
-  State
-  County
-  Town
-  Hydrology
-  Sections
-  Tax Parcels

2004 Photography

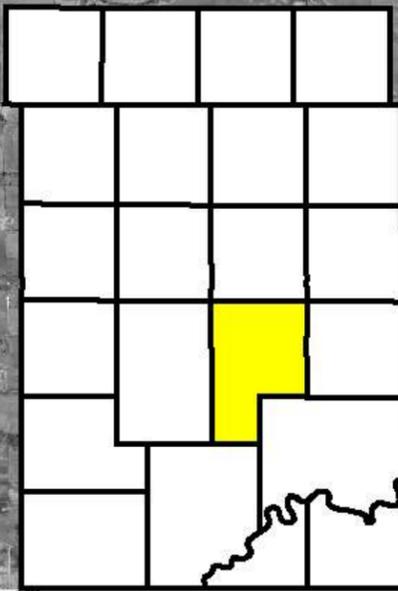
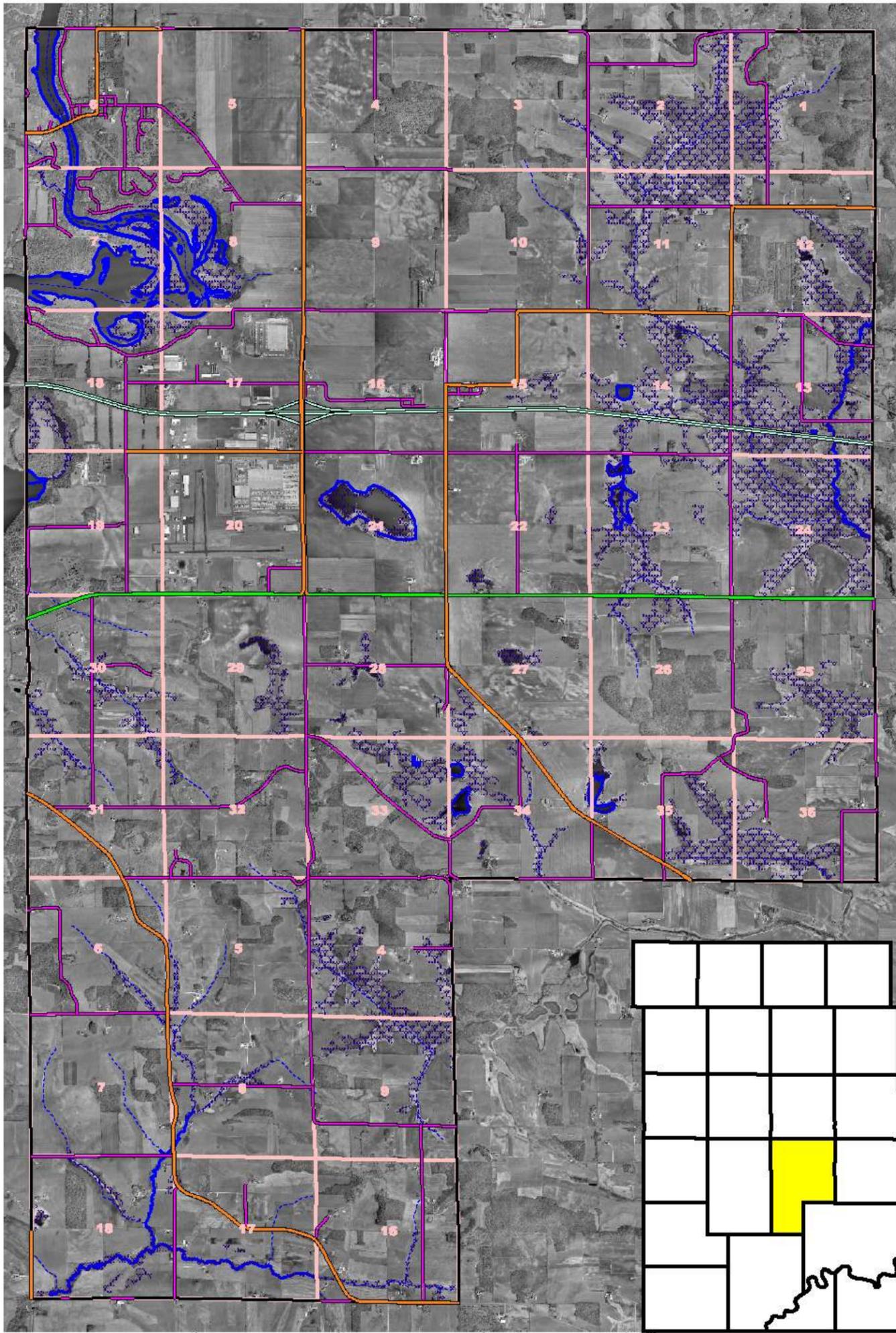


Slopes Greater Than 20 Percent

STEEP SLOPES

**Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005



1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

-  Interstate
-  Federal
-  State
-  County
-  Town

-  Hydrology

-  Sections

-  Tax Parcels

2004 Photography

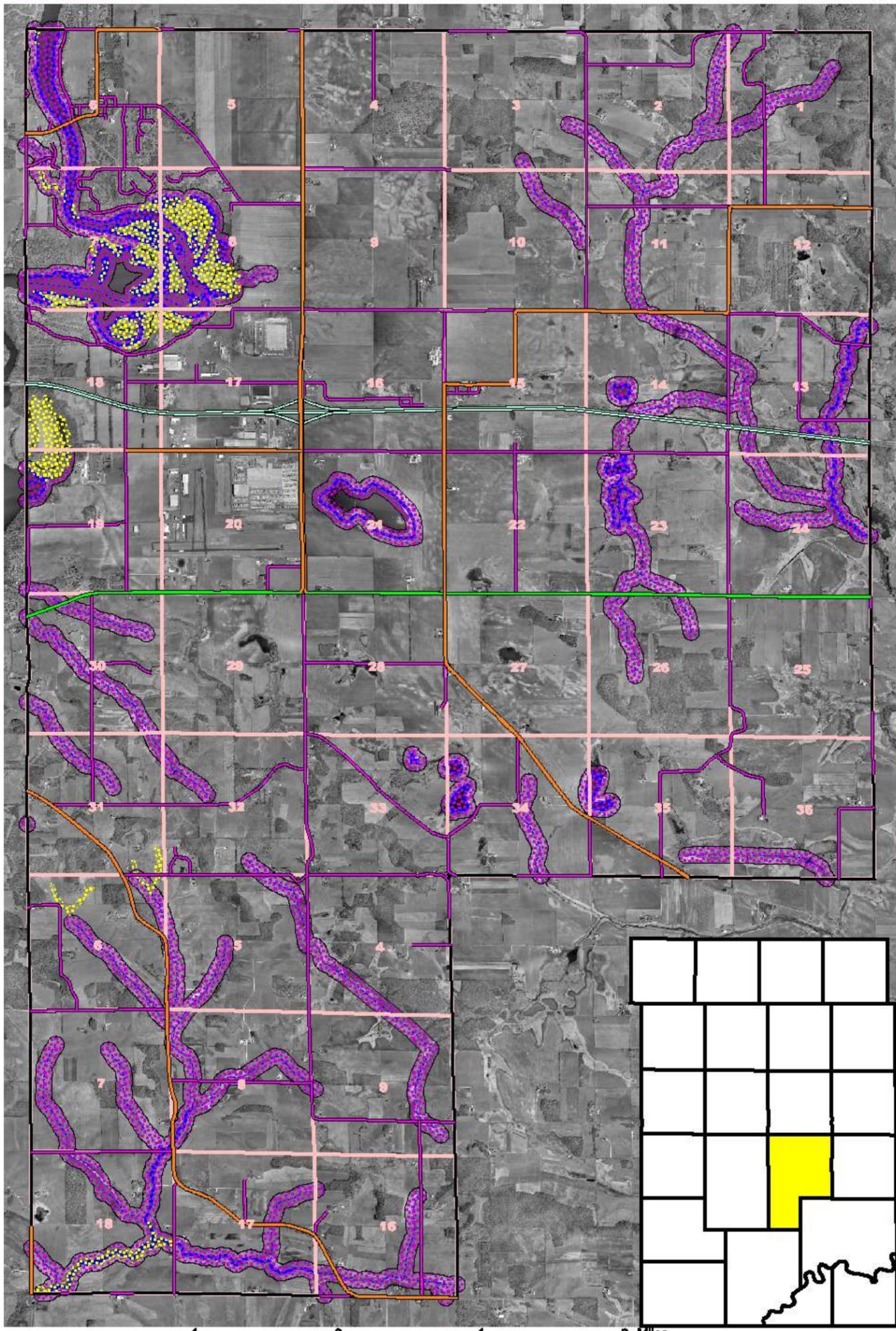


Hydric Soils

WETLANDS

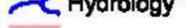
**Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005

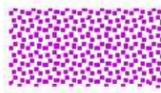


1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

-  Interstate
-  Federal
-  State
-  County
-  Town
-  Hydrology
-  Sections
-  Tax Parcels

2004 Photography



Water Quality Management Areas

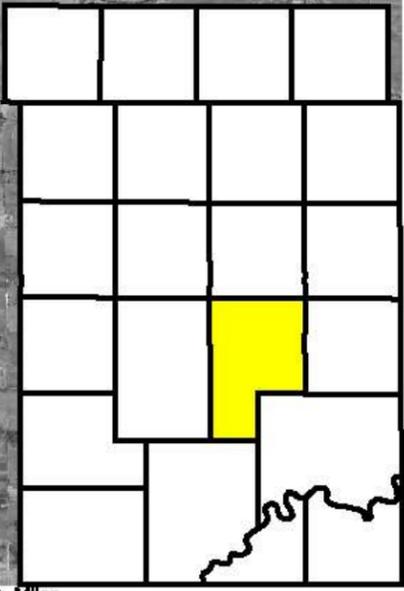
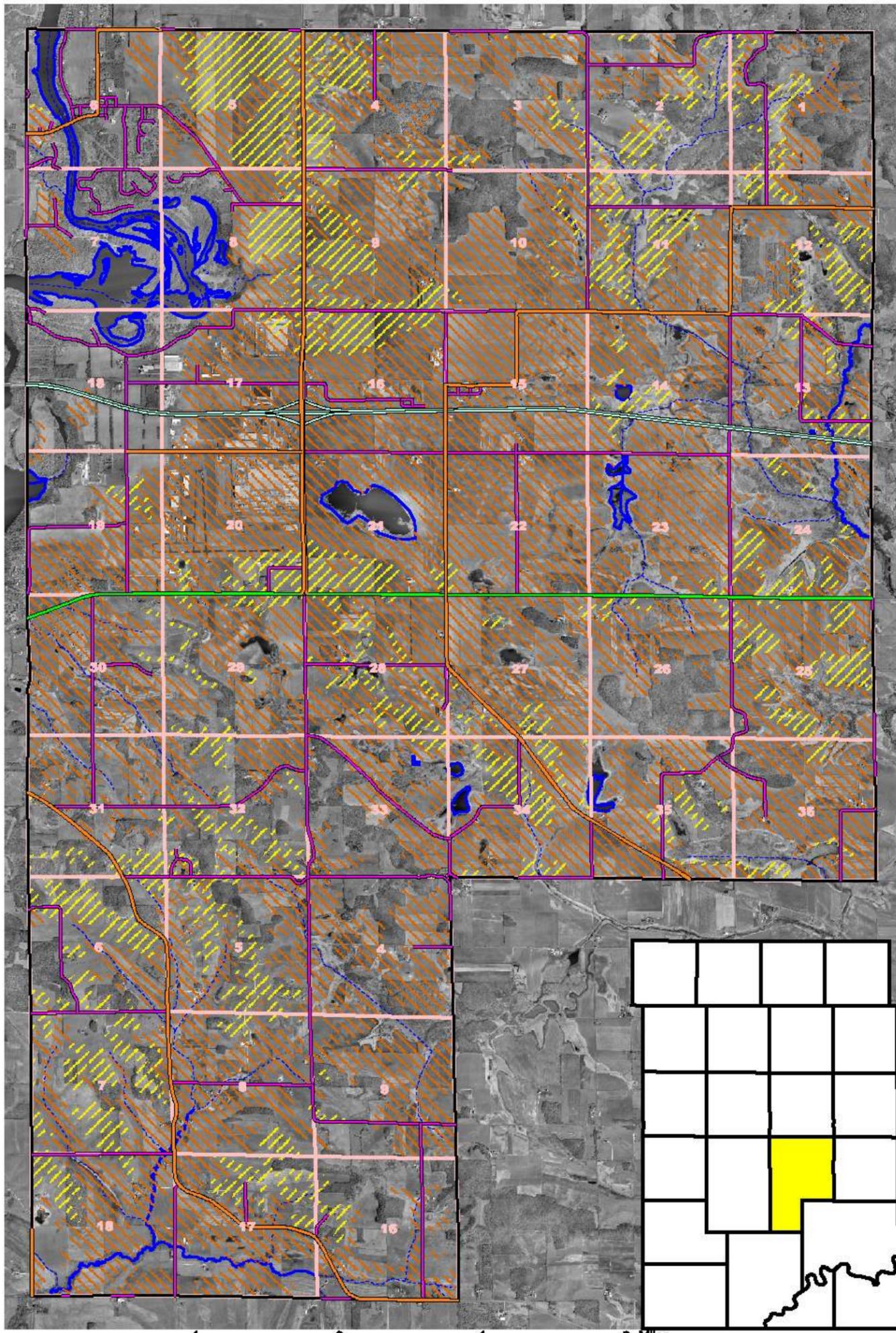


Areas Prone to Flooding

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREAS AND AREAS PRONE TO FLOODING

**Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005

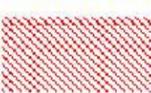


1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

-  Interstate
-  Federal
-  State
-  County
-  Town
-  Hydrology
-  Sections
-  Tax Parcels

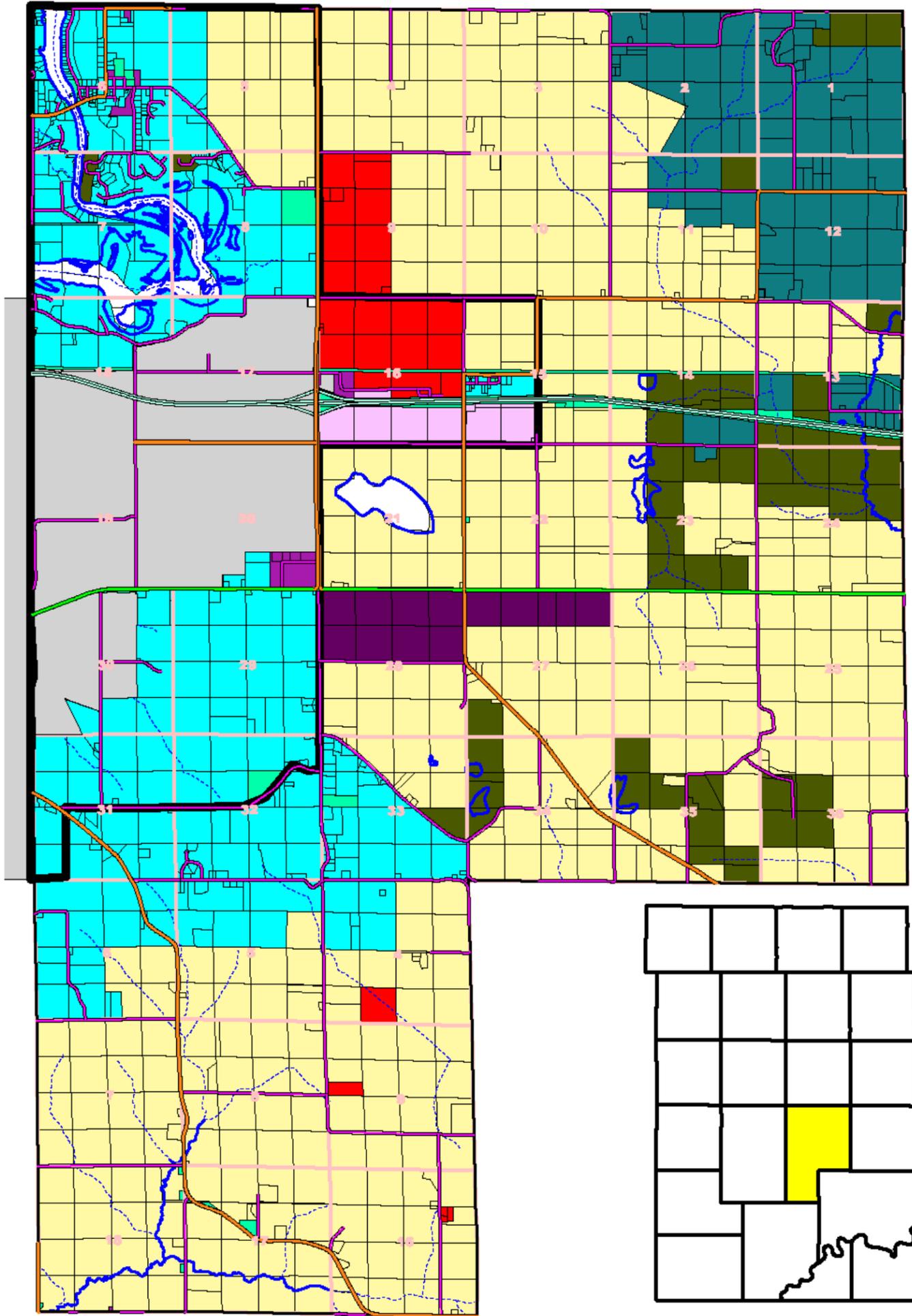
2004 Photography

-  High
-  Medium

SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

**Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005



1 0 1 2 Miles

TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town

Hydrology

Sections

Tax Parcels

2004 Photography

Preferred Land Use

- Industrial
- Commercial
- Mixed Commercial
- Highway Commercial
- Residential-Ag
- Res-Ag (High Density)
- Farmland
- Low Density Residential
- Public Recreation
- Public

Menomnie Sewer Service Area

**PREFERRED LANDUSE
Town of Red Cedar
Dunn County, Wisconsin**

March 2005

Appendix C

CITIZEN OPINION SURVEY

Draft