

COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN FOR THE TOWN OF EAU GALLE

This plan was assembled through the cooperative efforts of the concerned citizens of the Township of Eau Galle.

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ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

ISTORY*

French explorers on the Chippewa River discovered and named Eau Galle River *La Riviere au Galet*, the river of gravel banks, in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

In the latter part of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century, people from Great Britain and central and northern Europe settled in Wisconsin. They could buy farmland, cut-over, for less than \$1.00 per acre. Income sources were logging or millwork. Eau Galle Village came into being to supply goods and services. Churches and schools followed.

On August 11, 1856, the Board of Supervisors created five townships in Dunn County, including the Town of Eau Galle. Only two years later a post office named Eau Galle was established in the sawmill office of the Carson, Eaton & Rand Lumber Company. Captain George Wales built the first sawmill in Eau Galle Village in 1838-39. Wales entered a partnership with William Eaton. The mill handled 10,000 board feet a day with two upright saws. When Wales left the firm, it became Carson & Rand. After most of the pine was cut by 1874, the mill became a flouring mill. Carson & Rand also operated a boarding house and company store.

The Gap route was a road used by settlers. It connected an old Indian trail that ran along the Eau Galle River with a similar trail next to the Red Cedar River.

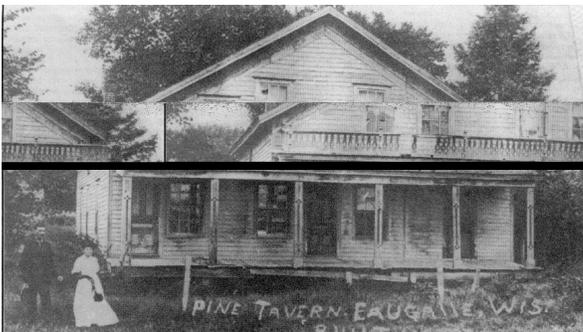
Eau Galle Lake was originally a small mill pond.

Examples of the important historical buildings and structures of Eau Galle:

The Feed Mill and Eau Galle Dam



Pine Tavern



Bird's Eye View of Eau Galle

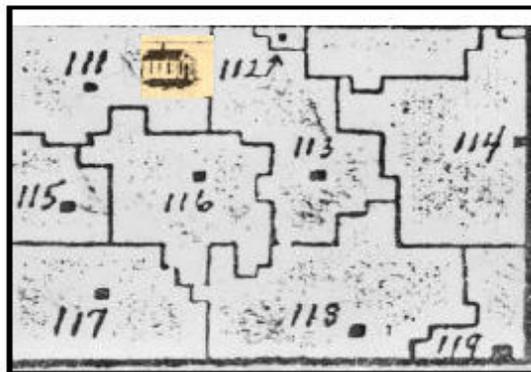


“The church in the valley by the wild wood”

*Thanks to John Russell and "The Eau Galle Mills Famed Lumber and Flouring Town." <http://www.rootsweb.com/~widunn/eaugalle-history.htm>.

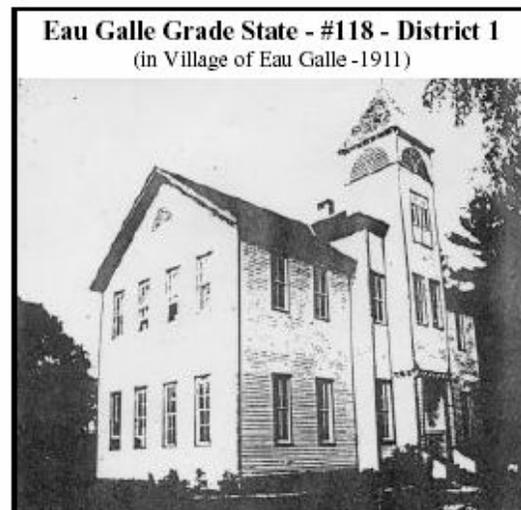
Schools

School locations on Township Map



- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
| #111 - Morton Hill School | #112 - Eau Galle School (first school) | |
| #113 - Weber Valley School | #114 - Hay Creek School | |
| #115 - Missouri Valley School | #116 - Hall School | #117 - Chase Hill School |
| #118 - Eau Galle Grade State School (Civic Center) | | #119 - Ingram School |

Eau Galle School, District 1



**2004 Photo of Eau Galle School
Currently our Eau Galle Civic Center**



Began in a home, formal elementary education continued in building for that purpose. The earliest, likely of pine logs, were replaced by framed ones. Adequate property was usually contributed by a farmer, to whom, in the closing, it reverted. The walking distance from the usual central location of the school was about two miles. Thereafter transportation was provided -- mule-drawn wagon or sleigh, with facing benches. A '36 Eau Galle 8th grader recalls a drawn bus with windows.

In the early 1860s the first school, administered in the Carson and Eaton boarding house, came to Eau Galle. Ten years later, the first public school was built at the lower edge of town where it remained for thirty years until it was moved to the middle of town. In the spring of 1937 fire razed it to the ground.

By the fall of 1937, a new school arose at N410 County Road D. Modern features were fire exit doors, indoor plumbing, and a common lunch room. It became possible for seniors to complete high school in either the Durand or Arkansaw districts.

The property was sold to Durand but was returned to Eau Galle. The brick structure now serves as the Civic Center, which offers facilities for business meetings, Senior Citizen programs, and community rental.

**Hall School - #116
District 2**



The Hall School, District 2

Built in 1902, the Hall School was a frame building, which was replaced by a brick structure during World War I.

A particularly memorable teacher, Ed Weber, also led a popular dance band. In

inclement weather, Weber, who had to walk from Eau Galle, was obliged to remain at the school, accompanied by his spouse, for weeks at a time.

The ridge on which the Hall School and the West Chapel Church were located offered a scenic view of the Missouri Valley.

A 2003 senior recalls her mother's pre-1900 attendance, no. 78 among the near one hundred, each pupil numbered, three accommodated in one seat. Of course, back seats were choice.

At one time, there were no eighth grades; 5th and 6th, equivalent, were the limit. Nor was there a perfect attendance record, since farm work, summer or otherwise, was a priority.

In separate girl or boy halls, coats were hung. A threatening wood stick above the black board discouraged misconduct. The dollar-a-month sweeping job was attractive to many.

Weber Valley School, District 3

**Weber Valley School - #113
District 3**



The Weber Valley School was so named for the numerous Weber families in the area.

Re-located, the second school building was soon graced by an Arbor Day planting of roadside trees. Conveniences were the outdoor well with a pump, and the first floor heater.

At closing, the Weber Valley School building was moved across the road to serve as a farm granary.

Hay Creek School, Joint District 4*

**Hay Creek School - #114
District 4 joint**



The first school, Hay Creek School, was constructed of pine logs in 1872. The present frame building, now serving as a residence, N1520 County Road Z, was built in 1886.

The school was surrounded by dense woods. Students reached it by traveling a very narrow road. Water was drawn from a nearby well by ropes and buckets. By 1916 the school owned a Sears, Roebuck organ, a woodshed, and a new wood stove.

The records of the 1920s tell us of a school term change from eight to nine months and a movement from multiple seating to single desks. By the late 1930s Hay Creek School featured electric lighting. Hay Creek School was host to the PTA, the Mothers' Club, a 4-H club, Sunday School and church services for the Eau Galle Methodist Church, and the Hay Creek Ladies Aid Organization.

*Thanks to Eleanor Baskin Smith and Lois Epstein for providing necessary information.

**Morton School - #111
District 3**



deteriorated and was finally razed.

Morton Hill School, District 4

This frame building, first most uncomfortable with outdoor furnace, was in 1935 moved eastward to a nice basement (E1003 210 Avenue, Elmwood). The structure afforded outside entrance to cloakrooms for the enrollment of twenty-five, at most, previous to late 50s consolidation with Elmwood. With no further use, the building

**Chase Hill School - #117
District 5**



Chase Hill School, District 5

Founded in 1902, the Chase Hill School was located west of E1048 County Road Z, Arkansaw. It is remembered that teenagers, with less seasonal work, enjoyed returning to the school for remedial education and "rollicking school programs."

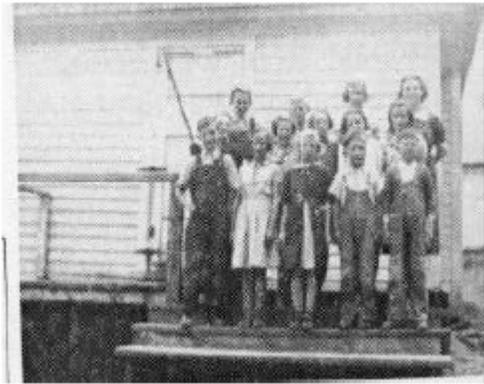
Ingram School, Joint District 1

**Ingram School - #119
District 1**

The Ingram School was located at the site of the James and Sally Hayden home, E3587 County Road DD. William Ingram, Senior, recalls that in the late 19th century his grandfather married one of the school's teachers. The School was consolidated with the Durand District in 1938.



**Missouri Valley School - #115
District 7**



Missouri Valley School, District 7

In Buttermilk Coulee, a white frame rural school stood on the side hill. Youngsters walked from farms below and, even further, from farms above, as the children descended an old discontinued road.

An Eau Galle Township resident with six years experience in this valley school, Rose Helmueller Sagstetter, recalls a 1937 salary of \$75 a month and a first year with an attendance of forty pupils for the eight grades.

Lamp-lit Christmas programs with plays, recitation, and music were popular with all age groups. Neither blizzards nor school closings discouraged these hearty valley and hill-top families from attending.

After consolidation with Elmwood in the late forties, the school building was pulled down for lumber. Just west of new residence E695 130th Avenue, Elmwood, are the remains--an old swing, a pump, and some foundation.

Missouri Valley School identifies with the Missouri Creek, originating in Buttermilk Coulee (NW of Eau Galle on County Road D to County Road P, a distance of two and a 1/2 miles). The Creek thereafter passes through nine properties until the largest township stream may be observed about a quarter mile west of the intersection of County D and 50th Avenue.

First organized with twenty-one members, April 19, 1952, the Missouri Valley 4-H Club took its name from the Missouri Creek running through their territory. Three generations of this large organization, highly competitive in county and state music performances, have been quality entertainers for local audiences.

Churches

Eau Galle Methodist Church*

In 1858 a Methodist Episcopal Congregation began meeting in the boarding house west of the village. The old frame school house served as a meeting place until the Church and parsonage were built in 1889.

The Church served outlying congregations: West Chapel, East Chapel, and Hay Creek. At the turn of the century, there were many district revival meetings that met each year for two-week periods.

Never destroyed by fire, the Eau Galle Methodist Church structure has undergone change which may well identify its style as "country carpenter gothic."

By 1998 dwindling attendance, rather than finances, prompted transfer of members to Arkansaw and Durand United Methodist congregations.

Since 2000 the remodeled building has been privately operated as a wedding chapel and retreat center.

*Thanks to Betty Welsh Tsao for this information.

West Chapel (1888-1947) of the Eau Galle Methodist Church was built on the same lot as the Hall School. There was a playground between them. In 2003 Art Hall recalled morning services. His grandmother was an organist and his mother a Sunday school teacher. The membership of eight to ten families was reduced to three or four before closing. The small white church, overlooking the Missouri Valley, was later razed.

St. Henry's Catholic Church*

Established in 1856, this parish has met in private homes, a small frame building, and brick structures. The rectory is beautifully located on the southwest shore of Lake Eau Galle. Missionary priests were followed by resident priests to serve the Catholic families, 125 by 2003.

In 1882 a Catholic cemetery was replaced by the present burial ground, adjoining the Church.

Other facilities are the four-room school (for elementary education 1938-1969, CCD thereafter) and the Parish Center (much in demand and completely accessible) built in 1961.

*Thanks to Wally Smetana for this and much of the following information.

Zion Lutheran Church

Zion Lutheran Church, alternating with the Waverly church, supplied the pastor for Sunday afternoon service. Horse and buggy was the transportation to this little frame church.

The church was located in Weber Valley, close to the road, on the same lot as the cemetery maintained a quarter mile of residence E2021 20th Avenue, Elmwood.

Cemeteries

Clear View Cemetery

The ecumenical cemetery, Clear View, at the intersection of County Roads Y and Z, is a ten acre burial ground. The Clear View Cemetery Association has wisely managed the facility.

Union Grove Cemetery

The Union Grove Cemetery is marked by a few remaining stones on the hill of the 2003 Charles Weber farm. See section 23, N1302, 230th Street. Elmwood.

Weber Valley Cemetery

The Weber Valley Cemetery, which began in 1895, is currently in use. For location, see Section 14, E2297 150th Avenue, Elmwood.

"Country Roads"* and "Hills of Home"**

*"Country roads take me home

To the place where I belong"

John Denver

Semple Road

Semple Road, a 3.5 mile winding road, all within Waterville Township of Pepin County, is named for a farmer. See Residence N7166 Semple Road. It has long been the scenic shortcut to Arkansaw.



Baily Hill

A modern bridge over the Eau Galle affords a northern view of the Eau Galle Dam and the steeply wooded bank on the east side. One can view the changing fall colors, the varying water flow, and winter ice formations.

Traffic continues on D, up the Baily Hill, past the location of the old boarding house, and eventually crosses the Waubeek Prairie to the Chippewa River, waterway of travellers and settlers bound for Menomonie.

***"My prairie home is beautiful
But oh I miss the broken skyline that I know."*

Floride Calhoun

Other exits of the Eau Galle lowlands are the following hill roads:

The Gap Hill

A natural divide lies between Eau Galle and Arkansaw, on the county line between Pepin and Dunn, our Eau Galle Township north of the hill. The connection is X and Z. See on-peak Residence at N7566 County Road X, Arkansaw.





Dixon Hill

D north of Eau Galle immediately intersects with 50th Avenue west, crosses the Little Missouri, and rises just above the residence at E2246. A near gap, the Dixon Hill affords a spectacular eastern view of fertile fields and the 50th Avenue entrance to the Village of Eau Galle. See Residence E2246 50th Avenue, Elmwood.

Woods Hill

50th Avenue intersects Z westward, the newly black-topped road access to Chase Hill community, via the Woods Hill, so named for landowners at the bottom and top of the rise. There are six residences at the north base of Woods Hill. See Residence E1863 County Road Z, Arkansaw.



Holly Smith Hill



A five and 3/4 mile drive north of the Village on D, intersecting P, will take you to the site of the original residence of Holly Smith, owner of 120 acres atop the hill and below it. The adjoining steep hill was once a cow passage from a field above the house to the lower farm buildings.

It is a half mile up the Holly Smith Hill to the 1200' elevation of the residence at E1044, 150th Avenue, Elmwood. This property offers a panoramic view of Dunnville, Hay Creek, the mounds, and Durand.



Pettis Hill

Northwestward on P toward Elmwood, another landmark is the Maple Springs Farm.

Onward from Maple Springs, the Pettis Hill, a winding, wooded, black-topped road intersects with the township community of Morton Hill.



****"I look in vain for rivers and for lakes
But overall my heart at sunset aches
For hills of home."**

Floride Calhoun

Morton Hill

Another view of Weber Valley may be seen near Residence E1351 210th Avenue, Elmwood.



School House Hill

Near E2021 Avenue, Elmwood, the Eau Galle Bottoms is the scene.



Brunner Hill

Brunner Hill is so named for the farmer whose land stands at its foot, his barn still at 210 Avenue, Elmwood. Again, enjoy beautiful Weber Valley.



Eau Galle Dam

Wally Smetana writes, "Eau Galle is extremely picturesque because the river widens into a small lake, owing to the construction of a dam 135 years ago." Water power, previously used to drive a saw mill and a unique roller flouring mill, was used to produce electricity with the founding of Durand Light and Power Co., 1898.

In 1907 Ernie Miles purchased the Eau Galle power station, a forerunner of the electric cooperatives, providing electricity to farmers in The Eau Galle, Durand, and Arkansaw areas. Sold to Wisconsin Electric-Hydro Co. in 1928, it became the property of Northern State Power Co. Generation of electricity ceased in 1961.

In February and August of 1992, Carol and Elaine Hitchcock restarted the operation. In 1997 the entire top of the dam was replaced with concrete, a steel walkway constructed halfway across, and the first floodgate installed.

Thomas Philipsborn became the manager in 2001. A reinforced retaining wall was constructed below the water line. Eau Galle Renewable Energy was transferred to Xcel Energy lines and then to patrons.

Sportsmen's Landing

Once a wooded, swampy area, complete flooding (with the dam in place) created the original landing, which, in the last decade, has undergone considerable improvement for boat-docking, trailer access, and shore-line activity.

A sturdy 17' x 70' pier attracts many for fishing, sunning, and viewing from their own lawn chairs. The DNR provides conveniences and signage for environmental protection of the lake. Courtesy of Eau Galle American Legion property owners and the

Sportsmen's Club maintenance, there is no-fee parking for all water recreation from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Eau Galle Parks

Pine View Park

Located at North County Road Z, Pine View Park was once the privately owned Welch's Point until the early 1960s when it became Dunn County property. With help from the DNR, it has been further developed by the Eau Galle Sportsmen's Club. The Club prepared for the black-topped driveway, provided a floating diving platform, and installed the DNR-donated dock and fishing pier.

Eau Galle Sportsmen's Club Memorial Park

Below and above the dam, the Eau Galle Sportsman's Club maintains a free, scenic recreation spot, including a sheltered picnic facility, playground equipment, and fishing or canoeing access to the gorge.

Eau Galle River State Public Hunting Ground

This 80 acre site, purchased by the State in 1953, was formerly owned by Fuhrmans, William and Paul, grandparent and father of Walter Fuhrman.

Thus, a wetlands, known as the Eau Galle Bottoms, came under the management of the DNR for hunting and preservation of wildlife. See location SW side of Residence N1680 W County Road C, Elmwood.

Creameries

Since 1986 the Eau Galle Cheese Factory has operated on Highway 25, three miles north of Durand. Its forerunner may have been the Carson and Rand firm of the 1880s.

John and Carol Buhlman own and manage the factory, which concentrates on producing three cheeses: romano, parmesan, and asiago. Daughter Heidi owns and manages the Cheese and Gift Shop.

Surviving and Thriving Businesses**

Supported by lumber mill wages, a number of businesses in Eau Galle developed to meet the basic needs of the settlers. Thereafter, diversified farming and culture of the times prevailed.

A priority for small dairy farming was the cheese factory. The first, before the succeeding in-village and State Highway 25 Buhlman operations, was the one located at the edge of the Eau Galle River bank, west side of the N325 County Road D residence. Another important business was the Klobe's Wagon Factory, located at the east garden area of residence N395 County Road D. Equally important was the Livery stable (N402 County Road D).

Garages were constructed. George Toplis built the high structure, presently storage location of Eau Galle Town Shop (N411 296th Street).



The Toplis garage was in the basement; the first floor was used for social events. Across the street from the present, long-surviving CATS Garage building (N375 County Road D) is a tile building that once offered automotive repair.

Grocery businesses were family operated. A general store was a side addition to the Toplis enterprise. On opposite corners of the village central block were a smaller grocery and a larger one. Pre-dating the first-mentioned was a Farmer's Store. For a time, the latter housed the Arkansaw Miles addition of food locker preservation.

Turn-of-the-century seniors recall in-village medical service from Dr. Doughty, succeeded by Dr. Scott (practicing later in Durand), and non-professional veterinarian Ed Weinzirl.

Except for the prohibition era, the village was well served by two taverns. The present Coop's Place was originally The Pool Hall and Café.

**Sources are mainly anecdotal. See Appendix for John Russell's researched history.

Outlying Businesses

Likely a convenience for west-side dairying was the cheese factory branch of Eau Galle's Kooge-managed operation about two miles west of P and D junction.

Near the Hall School and West Chapel property (E1553 south County Road P, Elmwood) was Cal Thompson's Country store; beyond, westward, farmer Stoop's Well-drilling Service.

Close by, resident of E1609 south County Road P, Elmwood, is a fifth generation Wolf, who is proud of her relative Alois Wolf, an immigrant from Frankfort, Germany, who had great skill in constructing stone houses. Her new home replaces a stone house, one of four known to have been built in the area. Another example of Alois Wolf's craft is the Maple Springs remodeled and rented carriage house (E1022 County Road P, Elmwood).

Worthy of mention is the pre-1900 carpentry of William Todd and partner Art Castle. The former's portable tool chest is a family heirloom. Another support of the building trade was the lime kiln (near the Gap Hill) for production of mortar to facilitate the laying of foundation supplied from a nearby rock quarry. Via trainloads from Rock Elm, this quarry was also drawn upon by Chicago businesses.

At times additional services were offered out of a lean-to or a corner of space elsewhere. This was true of barbershops, the post office, tax services, and the central telephone office (once N369 County Road D, pre-dated by one in a Morehouse home

just beyond N219 County Road D). There was even a fraudulent business that sold shares in an aborted diamond mine scheme.

It was not "all work and no play" for the citizens. Westside Weber Valley is remembered for the Bowery, a local dance hall and the Shed Dances in the area of E2075 150th Avenue, Elmwood. There were neighborhood fiddlers whose Sears, Roebuck violins carried documents attesting to their high quality. Other instruments accompanied the merry-making.

Century Farms

The First Dunn County Farm

John Russell noted an 1878, 120 acres, Mary E. Curtis (widow of W.B. Curtis) property N233 County Road Z south of the dam, predating other registered farms.

However, interesting to the writer is the Harmon family succession since the son, Clarence Edward Curtis, inherited the 160 acre farm. Records of the deed are as follows:



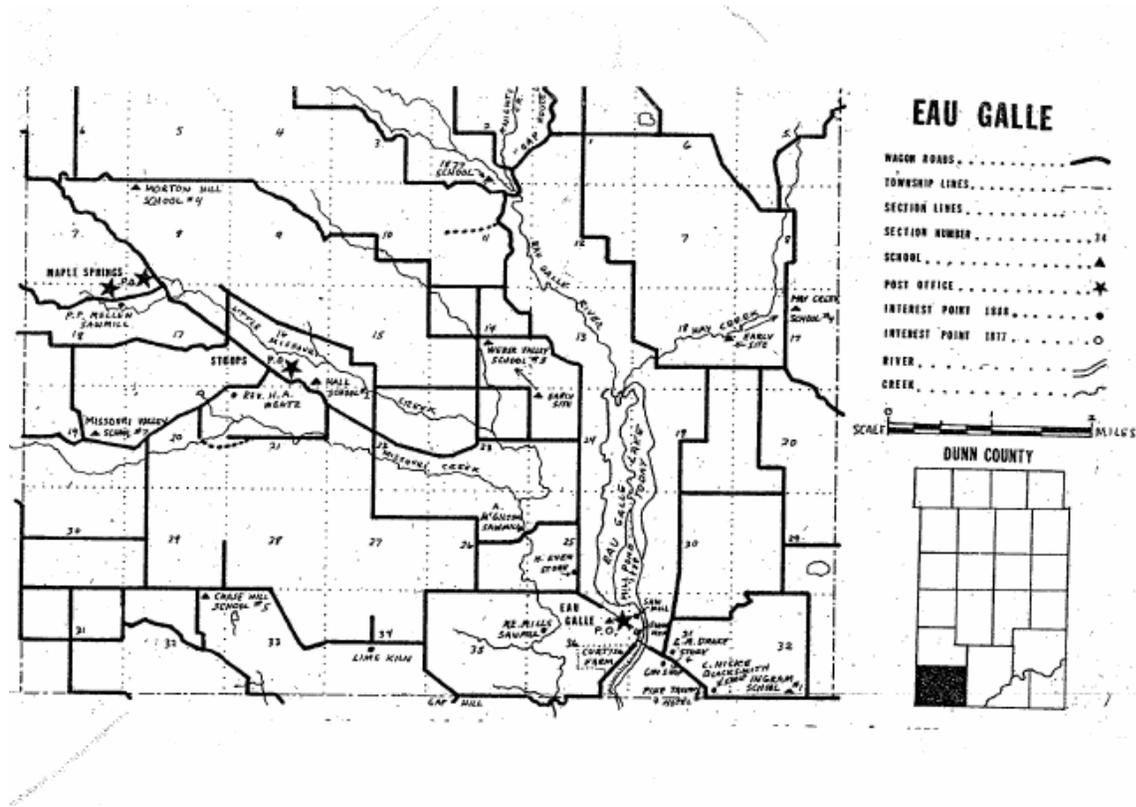
1873 Mary A. Mills Curtis	160 acres (Homestead)
1899 Joseph Harmon (2/22)	160 acres
1913 Ed Harmon (1/18)	160 acres
1920 J.C. Sweeney (5/22)	160 acres
1923 Ed Harmon (3/29)	160 acres
1926 Tony Harmon (3/29)	160 acres
1936 Martin Harmon (4/36)	160 acres
1975 Charles Harmon (6/1)	160 acres
1987 Margaret Harmon (1/3)	160 acres
1990 Jerry Baier (5/5)	160 acres

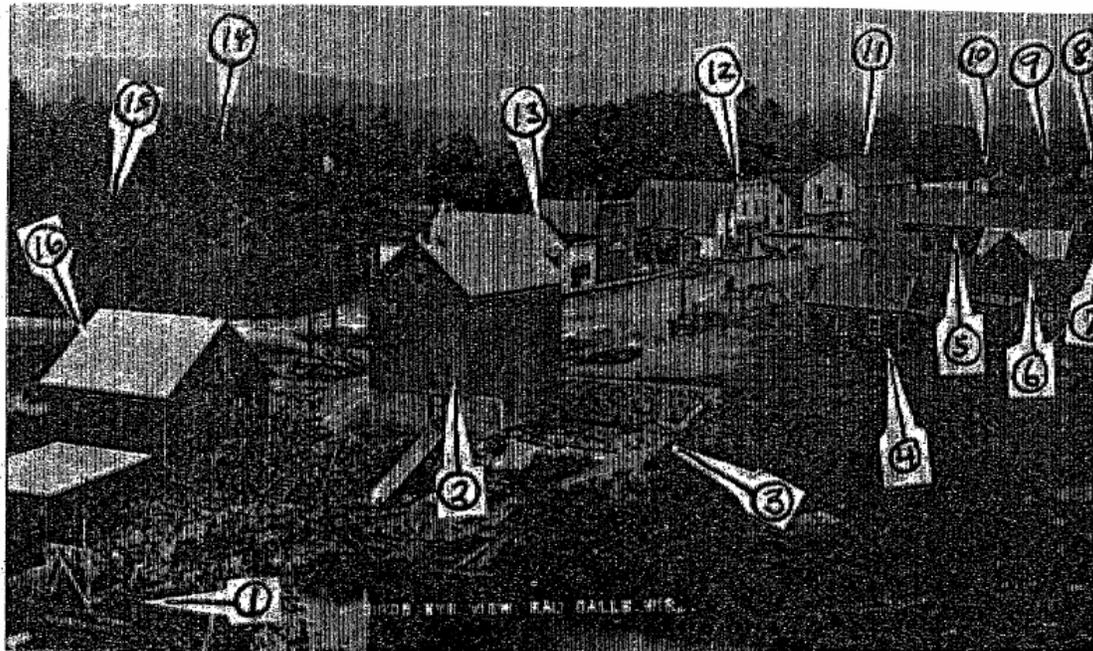
Century Farms

Registered name	Year Settled
1. Stanley Hall	1852
2. Aaron & Harrison Woods	1857
3. John L. Weinzirl	1857
4. Cyril Sinz	1857
5. James & Donna Weber	1859
6. Wayne L. Harrigan	1860
7. Erwin Baskin	1863
8. Lawrence & Shirley Reitz	1867
9. Myrna & Lynn McRoberts	1869
10. George & Angelina Wolf	1871
11. Joe M. Myers	1874

- 12. Orville & Gail Woods 1876
- 13. Douglas & Mary Fessenmier 1883
- 14. Alfred Wolf 1883
- 15. James & Nancy Moody 1898
- 16. Charles Hutchinson 1899
- 17. Lila M. Bates 1901

EAU GALLE TOWNSHIP, ACCORDING TO 1888 PLAT BOOK





Yesteryear Scene This picture of Eau Galle, taken around the turn of the century, shows the little village looking very much like it did during the period when Caddie Woodlawn's father, John Vipond Woodhouse, was a millwright for the Carson, Eaton and Rand lumber firm.

In the lower left corner, marked by the number "1", is the dam that still backs up the waters of the Eau Galle river. At that time the mill pond was used to store the logs waiting to be processed by the lumber firm.

A grist mill was established in the building in 1880 after the lumber ceased operations when the timber supply was exhausted. In 1897, the mill was destroyed by fire and a second grist mill (2) was constructed on a portion of the old foundation (3) of the lumber mill. A feed mill operated by Palmer Miles is on the site at present.

Just to the west of the mill was the blacksmith shop of Mr. George Phillips (4). At the end of the block and on the corner was the Moody furniture store with Moody's Hall on the second floor (5). Mr. and Mrs. Willard Smith ran a boarding house where many of the mill hands ate their meals (6).

On the extreme right is a portion of the roof of the Topless Hall, meeting place for the Royal Neighbors, the Woodmen, Foresters and Beavers. On the ground floor was a wagon maker's shop.

In the distance is the Eau Galle schoolhouse (8). To the left of that was the site of Globe's Hall (9). In 1895, Dr. P. H. Doughty was the first doctor to settle in Eau Galle. He constructed a drug store with a doctor's office adjacent to it (10) right next to Gerry's store (later owned by Oliver Nesseth).

On the present site of Gerald Hofacker's Garage (11) was the Carson and Randy Company Store. Across the street to the east was the general store run by Ed Drake (12) which in recent years was owned and operated by Tony Helmueller. This store is now operated by Joyce Dover-spoke.

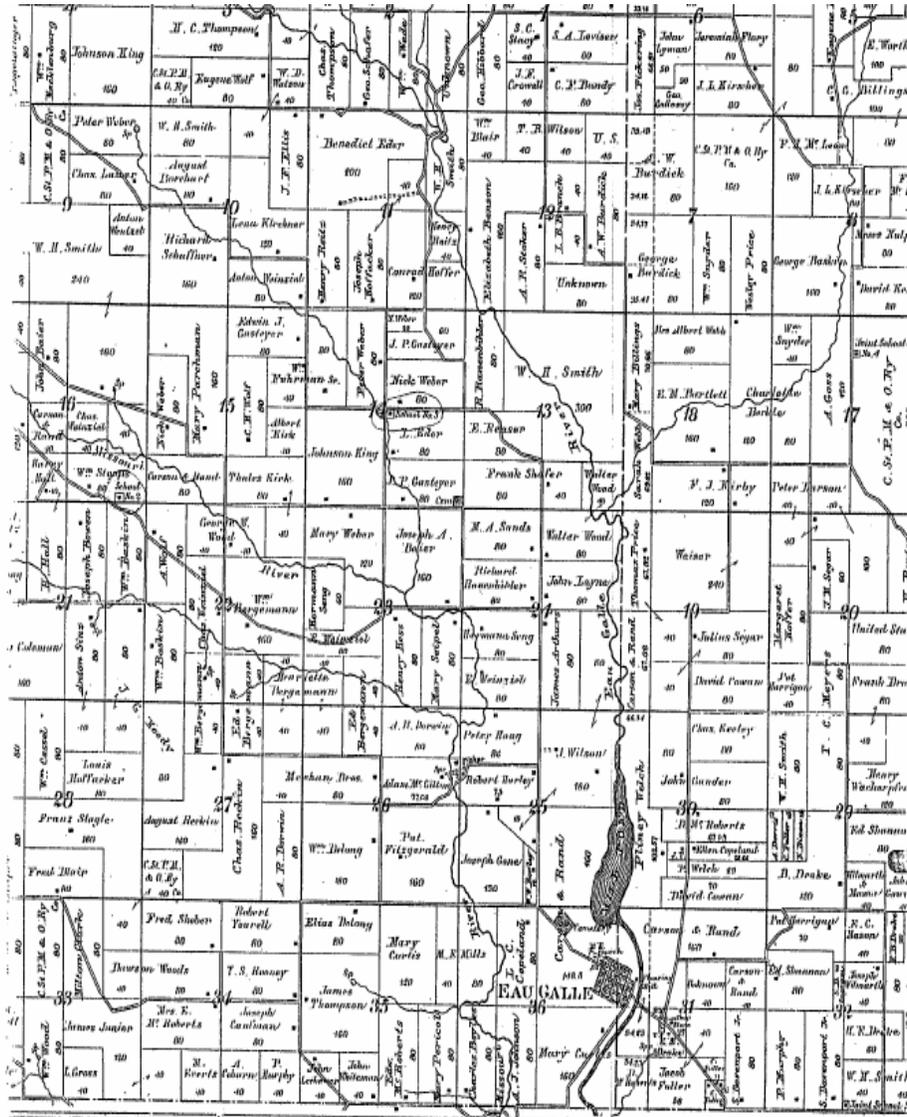
At the other end of the same block was the Farmers Store (13) which was operated by Earl Drake. Out of sight in this photograph but in the approximate area indicated by number (14) was the quaint Rooney's Hotel. Two boarding houses that provided sleeping quarters for the mill hands were located in the area indicated by number (15). These were destroyed by fire a short time after they were built.

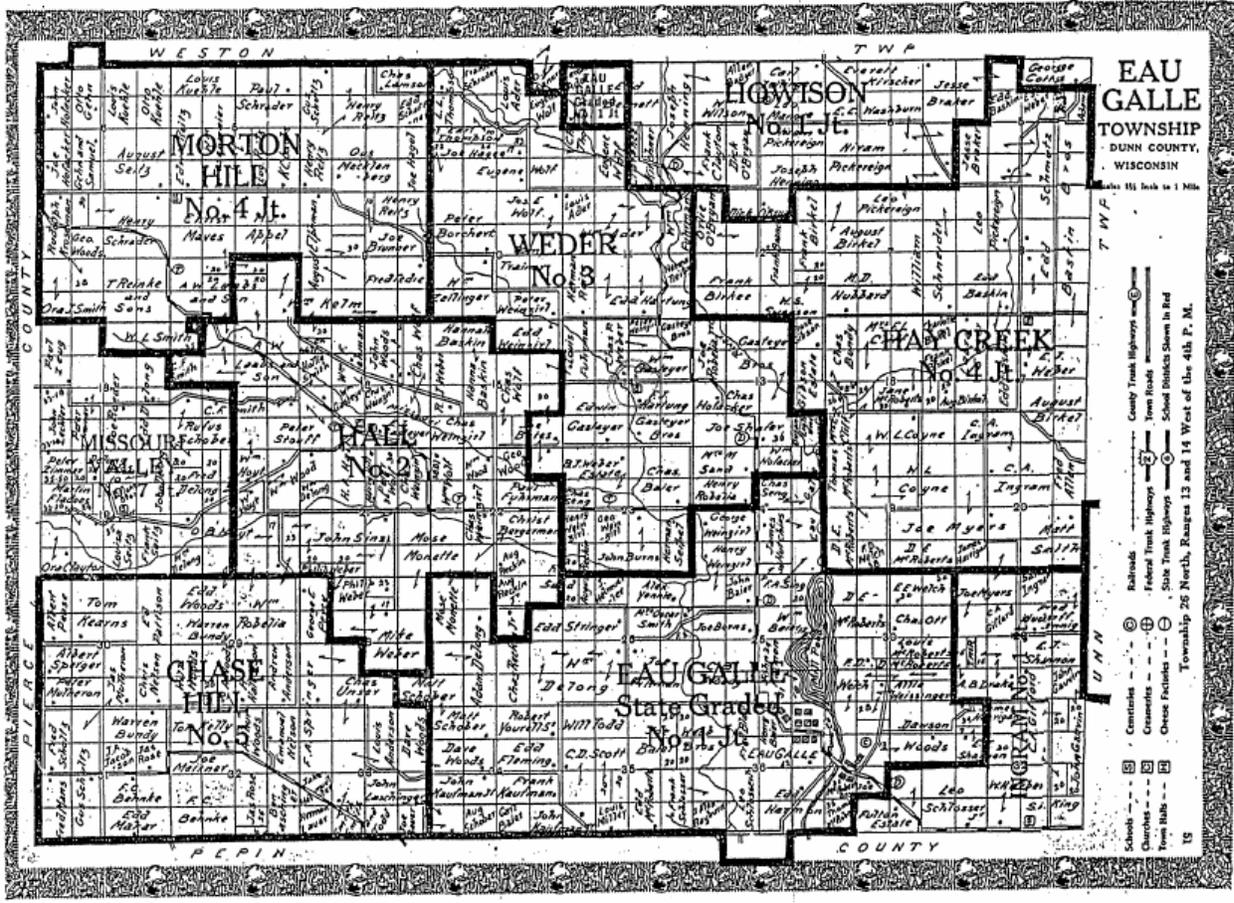
In 1899, the Durand Light and Power Company brought electricity to the village from power generated in the plant pictured in the lower left hand corner (16). This is no longer in operation.

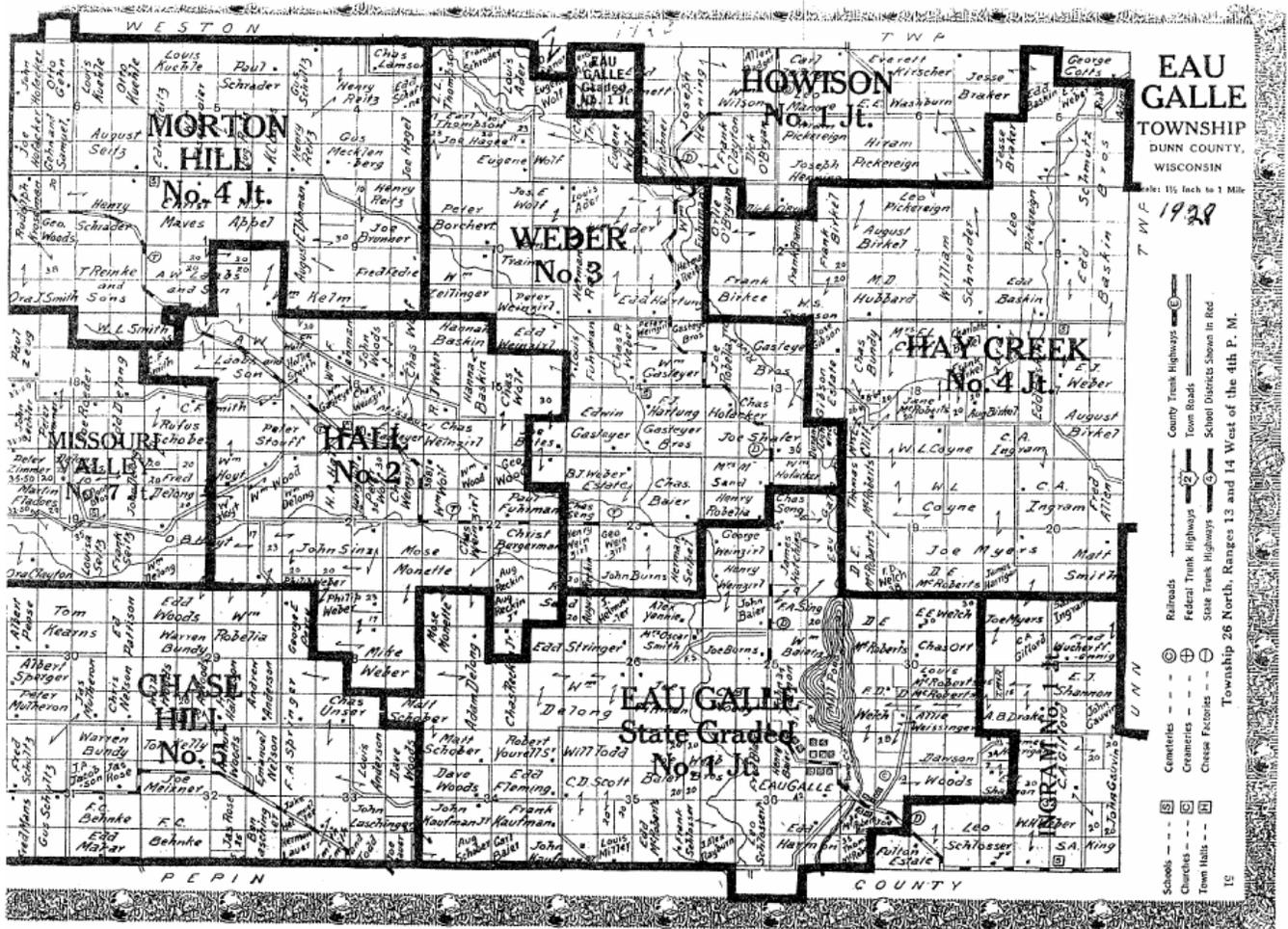
Photograph and historical data from Mrs. Frank Springer, Elmwood. Additional historical data from Mrs. Ray McNaughton. Written and edited by John M. Russell.

PLAT BOOK PAGES DATED 1888,
1915, 1927, AND 1928)

1988







Topography and Geology

Dunn County contains 870 square miles near the Mississippi. 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 forms, 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 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.

Glacial Deposits

"The most extensive glacial-lake deposits in the Lower Chippewa basin consists of interlayered silts and clays in the Chippewa and Red Cedar Valleys that were deposited when the margins of a glacier located in Minnesota and Iowa blocked drainage in western Wisconsin roughly 460,000 - 770,000."

Glacial outwash is present in the Red Cedar Valley.

Town of Eau Galle

The Town of Eau Galle is rich with water resources: the Missouri and the Little Missouri Creeks; Hay Creek; the Eau Galle River; and Lake Eau Galle. DNR land runs alongside County Highway C. Highway C winds south past farm fields, woods, and mounded woods. On both sides of P patches of wetlands spring out. The vista features long rolling hills.

Socioeconomic profile

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	492	100.0	533	100.0
Less than 9th grade	82	16.7	35	6.6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	37	7.5	31	5.8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	257	52.2	276	51.8
Some college, no degree	58	11.8	117	22.0
Associate degree	11	2.2	25	4.7
Bachelor's degree	32	6.5	39	7.3
Graduate or professional degree	15	3.1	10	1.9
Percent high school graduate or higher		75.8		87.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		9.6		9.2

(Due to rounding percent totals may not equal 100)

GENDER AND AGE

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	856	100.0	797	100.0
Male	416	48.7	409	51.3
Female	440	51.4	388	48.7
Under 5 years	47	5.5	48	6.0
5 to 9 years	85	9.9	60	7.5
10 to 14 years	108	12.6	60	7.5
15 to 19 years	81	9.5	56	7.0
20 to 24 years	43	5.0	33	4.1
25 to 34 years	106	12.4	97	12.2
35 to 44 years	127	14.8	27	15.9
45 to 54 years	80	9.4	100	12.5
55 to 59 years	33	3.9	59	7.4
60 to 64 years	38	4.4	36	4.5
65 to 74 years	61	7.1	69	8.7
75 to 84 years	37	4.3	37	4.6
85 years and over	10	1.2	15	1.9
Median age			37.9	
18 years and over			591	74.2
Male			310	38.9
Female			281	35.3
21 years and over			567	71.1

62 years and over	138	17.3
65 years and over	121	15.2
Male	57	7.2
Female	64	8.0

(Due to rounding percent totals may not equal 100)

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	263	100.0	303	100.0
Family households (families)	232	88.23	230	75.9
With own children under 18 years	107	40.7	96	31.7
Married-couple family	199	75.7	199	27.1
Female householder, no husband present	24	9.1	19	6.3
With own children under 18 years	11	4.2	10	3.3
Nonfamily households	31	11.8	73	24.1
Householder living alone			54	17.8
Householder 65 years and over			13	4.3
Households with individuals under 18 years			97	32.0
Households with individuals 65 years and over			77	25.4
Average household size			2.63	
Average family size				3.01

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households	263	100.0	302	100.0
Less than \$10,000	39	14.8	14	4.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	10.3	19	6.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	19.7	42	13.9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	63	24.0	44	14.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	48	18.3	77	25.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20	7.6	80	26.5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10	3.8	17	5.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	1.5	4	1.3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	0		4	1.3
\$200,000 or more	0		1	0.3
Median household income		\$26,298		\$39,16
Social Security income	86	32.7	79	26.2
Supplemental Security Income	36	13.7	16	5.3
Public assistance income	19	7.28	6	2.0
Retirement income	22	8.4	29	9.6

As of 1999 more than one quarter of the households are on social security. Even though our housing median value is less than the Dunn County median, we live in the housing we can afford to live in.

Population Changes:

	1990	2000	Total Percent Change
Eau Galle	854	797	- 7
Dunn County	35,909	39,858	11.00
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,675	9.65

Historical Population: 1950 to 2000

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1,094	1,072	892	944	856	797

TRENDS IN FARM NUMBERS 1987-1997

Estimated Farm Numbers			Est. Farms Per Square Mile	Dairy Farm Numbers			Dairy Farm per Square Mile
1990	1997	% Change	1997	1989	1997	% Change	1997
102	112	9.8	2.4	66	38	-42.4	0.8

Source: Wisconsin Town Land Use Data Book

In 2003 there were 20 active dairy operations in the township.

Source; Wisconsin Department of Administration

Census 1980	Census 1990	Census 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
944	854	797	788	770	747	737	722

Township Employment Characteristics and Projections

For two reasons, employment opportunities are limited: nearness to urban centers and major transportation systems, as well as population trends. The Township does not expect the type and intensity of employment to significantly change, moreover; it will probably remain the same. Eau Galle is an unzoned township and encourages entrepreneurial endeavors such as home based businesses and cottage industries.

HOUSING

General Overview

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.

Review State and Federal housing programs.

Project the number of households to be added over the next twenty years.

Identify housing issues and opportunities.

Develop goals and objectives to accommodate existing and future housing needs.

Selected survey results

Although some residents are concerned about housing, we recommend few if any restrictive regulations. We shall let the private sector provide adequate housing.

Existing Conditions

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

		1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	322	100.0	334	100	
1-unit, detached	276	85.7	294	88	
2 units	0		2	0.01	
3 or 4 units	0		2	0.01	
Mobile homes	31	9.6	36	10.5	

Analysis and commentary.

Although some residents are concerned about the increase in mobile homes, we feel it is the right of an individual to live in the type of structure they so choose.

Occupancy Status

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	275	100.0	355	100.0
Occupied housing units	231	84.0	303	85.4
Vacant housing units	29	10.6	30	8.5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	5.5	25	7.0

Most of the vacancies are weekend or summer dwelling units.

Windshield Survey

In May 2003 a windshield survey was conducted to count the number of housing units and to provide a visual analysis of the condition of the housing stock. Housing units were split into two categories House and Trailer. Each housing unit was assessed based on the following criteria
Excellent / Average = New construction and well maintained
Poor/ Fair = Needs major maintenance or is abandoned

The results are as follows;

Type	Condition		Total
	Excellent / Average	Poor / Fair	
House	225	64	291
Trailer	28	7	35
Total	253	73	326

Housing Tenure

Average household size of owner-occupied units 2.56
Average household size of renter-occupied units 2.98

Household Size

2000
Average household size 2.63
Average family size 3.01

Age of Housing Units

Pre 1940	1940 -1959	1960 -1969	1970 -1979	1980 -1989	1990 -1999
133	8	15	47	41	22

Residential Construction

HOUSING STARTS

1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
5	9	8	4	6	6	4	2	5	5	4	58

2002 There were 5 new homes (stick built or manufactured) 0 new mobile homes (single-wide chassis)

2003 There were 3 new homes (stick built or manufactured) 1 new mobile homes (single-wide chassis)

Housing Affordability

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2000

	Number	Percent
Total	125	100.0
Less than 15%	54	43.2
15 to 19.9	25	20.0
20 to 24.9	18	14.4
25 to 29.9	17	13.6
30 to 34.9	2	1.6
35 or more	9	7.2

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a home is affordable if the total monthly housing cost does not exceed 30% of average monthly household income. According to the 2000 Census 89% of the owner occupied homes in the Township are affordable.

VALUE

	Number	Percent
Less than \$50,000	28	22.4
\$50,000 to \$99,999	52	41.6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	24.8
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8	6.4
\$200,000 to \$299,999	6	4.8
\$300,000 to \$499,999	0	
\$500,000 to \$999,999	0	
\$1,000,000 or more	0	
Median		\$78,900

Development/Redevelopment & Maintenance/Rehabilitation

Maintaining or redevelopment of housing stock in the rural environment is more a function of supply and demand, since local (township) government in Dunn County does not have the infrastructure and resources to offer local assistance. Generally speaking, the township is agricultural in nature. Since there are no run down neighborhoods or abandoned industrial sites, there is no traditional "redevelopment opportunities". Land in the rural environment is predominantly agriculture in nature and the only redevelopment in the township will occur as this land is changed from its current use to a non agricultural use, usually housing.

Special Housing Needs

In the past, homeowners have taken care of their own special housing needs. The township has no resources to provide for special housing needs. Residents are encouraged to seek those services in nearby

incorporated cities or villages. By making sure no restrictions are placed, we trust the policy continues effective. Residents are encouraged to use the resources of the UW- Extension programs to assess their special housing needs. The following are programs and sources available for those individuals having special housing needs.

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

Household Forecast

For the purpose of this plan housing refers to the “actual building” while household refers to the “family structure living” in a housing unit. Because households analyze the number of people in a structure, housing and households are not a one to one comparison. As households decrease in size while the population remains steady or increases, the number of households needed should increase. Assuming a steady average household size of 2.63 divided by the population projections for 2005-2025 results in the following household estimates;

Census 2000	Projected 2005	Projected 2010	Projected 2015	Projected 2020	Projected 2025
303	300	293	284	280	274

From 2005 through 2025, the Township is projected to loose 29 households; that is, a 9.6% decrease.

Future Housing Needs

Based on population projections, household size figures, growth rates. If new housing becomes necessary, township officials must weigh its effect on other elements of the plan, such as transportation and utilities. Despite projections showing a declining population over the next twenty years, the township is expecting to see new housing starts continue its current pace. Over the next twenty years, we can expect 54-60 new housing units, an average of 5.5 units each year; and we intend the private sector provide these units.

Goals

- Let market conditions dictate growth patterns.
- Remain an Unzoned Township.

TRANSPORTATION

General Overview and Basic Objectives

Roads should meet the needs of the citizens; they should be safe and in good repair.

Basic Objectives

- Assess existing transportation facilities.
- Review statewide planning efforts.
- Develop a long term plan for transportation facilities in the community.
- Develop goals and objectives to meet current and future transportation needs.

Selected Survey Results

- 80.6% respondents feel roads are adequate to meet their needs.
- 77% feel roads adequately meet the needs of citizens and businesses in this Township.

Local Road Network

- Principle arterials. None
- Minor arterials. None
- Major collectors. CTH
- Minor collectors. CTH
- Local roads

Principle arterials: Serve intra-urban trips and/or carry high traffic volumes (interstates and freeways). There are none in the Township.

Minor arterials: Serve cities, large communities and other large traffic generators. There are none in the Township.

Minor Collectors: Collect traffic from local roads and provide links to all smaller communities, locally important traffic generators, and higher function roads. Minor collectors in the township are county roads C, D, Y, Z, South P and DD. These roads connect either to other county roads, state roads or local roads to serve all destinations within the township and allow access to higher function roads beyond the township boundaries.

Local Roads: All roads not classified as arterial or collector are locally functioning roads.

Maintenance Responsibility

	Length (miles)
State of Wisconsin	None
Dunn County	
Township of Eau Galle	44.92
Private	None

Note: The sum of the percentages may not equal total due to rounding.

Road Pavement

According to state law, the Township inspects all roads eligible for state aid on a bi-annual basis and assigns a pavement condition rating. The system used is PASER (Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating). The PASER Rating System is used to evaluate each road segment, based on a scale 1-10.

Condition of Local Roads in 2002

PASER Rating	Miles	Condition	Percent	Type of Treatment	Average Cost Per Mile
1	5.48	Failed	12.2	Reconstruction	125,000
2	5.47	Very Poor	12.2	Reconstruction	75,000
3	7.79	Poor	17.3	Mill & Pave	50,000
4-5	13.7	Fair	30.5	Overlay	35,000
6-7	7.3	Good	16.3	Sealcoat	7,000
8	2.89	Very Good	6.4	Crack Seal	2,500
9-10	2.29	Excellent	5.1	None	0

Road Maintenance Plan

5 year Improvement Plan (Local)

Local improvements are made on an annual basis based on the PASER system funds and funds available.

5 year Improvement Plan (County)

Road Name	From	To	Status	Year
CTH D	CTH C	STH 72	Complete	2004
CTH D	Pepin Co. Line	River bridge/dam	Complete	2004
CTH DD	Pepin Co. Line	CTH D		

5 year Improvement Plan (State)

Road Name	From	To	Miles	Year
None	None	None	None	None

Bridges

Name/ Location	Span or Crossing	Maintenance Responsibility	Load Restriction
50 th Ave/ Missouri Valley Dr.	24x46.9 Big Missouri Cr.	Township	None
80 th Ave. Creek Rd.	24x64 Big Missouri Cr.	Township	None
220 th St./Comfort Rd.	24x102 Eau Galle River	Township	None
220 th St	22 length Knights Cr.	Township	None

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 major airport in the region is the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport.

Rail Transportation

Two rail lines, Wisconsin Central Limited (WCL) and the Canadian National Railway Company (CN), cross the county.

Bicycle/Walking Trails

The Red Cedar State Trail begins at the Menomonie Depot off SH 29, runs near the Red Cedar River for 14 1/2 miles, and connects to the Chippewa River State Trail. The trail accommodates walking, bicycling, and cross country skiing.

Special Transit Facilities

Disabled Elderly Transportation (DET) transports disabled and elderly citizens.
Phone Office On Aging, 2324006?

Review of existing Transportation Plans

Translinks 21

Translinks 21 is a Department of Transportation program that provides policy level guidance for the preparation of individual plans for highways, airports, railroads, bikeways, and transit. Of particular importance are the \$175 million Country Roads Program "to maintain less-traveled state highways and provide habitat and landscape improvements to enhance the scenic, historic, and other attractions surrounding the highway" and the Local Road Improvement Program "to help local communities pay for needed improvements on local routes."

Wisconsin State Highway Plan-2020

The State Highway Plan 2020 sets forth investment needs and priorities for the state's trunk highways. Backbone and collector routes have been identified. Are these routes in or near the Township?

Midwest Regional Rail System

The Midwest Regional Rail System is a plan to improve the rail network in the Midwest. Passenger service would be available in Eau Claire and Minneapolis/St. Paul.

Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan-2020

The Wisconsin State Bicycle Transportation Plan - 2020 promotes bicycling between communities. The suitability of Township for bicycle traffic may be a subject of interest.

State Recreational Trails Network Plan

The State Trails Network Plan (DNR) encourages communities to develop additional trails linking to the statewide trail system. Planners could work with the DNR and the DOT's Bicycle Transportation Plan to establish such trails.

Wisconsin State Airport System Plan-2020

The Wisconsin State Airport System Plan - 2020 seeks to preserve and improve the 100 public use airports that are part of the system.

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Basic Objectives

The intent of this element is to provide information on the facilities and services currently available to the Township. This information should help identify what additional facilities are needed to obtain the level of life desired for the community in the future.

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

There is no public water system within the Township. Residents get potable water from private wells. The nearest public water system is in the City of Durand.

Wastewater Facilities

There is no public sanitary sewer system within the Township. The sanitary sewer needs of residents are met through private septic systems. The nearest public sewer system is in the City of Durand.

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 Pepin County Solid Waste management and recycling program. Residents take their garbage and recyclable materials to collection sites. Glass, metal cans, plastic, newspaper, and cardboard are patron pre-sort for recycling. Garbage is compacted and shipped to an appropriate location.

Recreational Facilities and Area Attractions

Several outdoor recreational activities are available in the area. These include hunting, fishing, hiking, biking, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling. An active local snowmobile club, Eau Galle Lakers, serves the area. The Sportsman Club supports a recreation park that acts as a site for a number of club and community activities. The community has two boat landings, both on Lake Eau Galle. There are four local parks-Pine view, Sportsman Boat Landing, Sportsman Memorial Park and Eau Galle Dam Park as well as Segar Field, a softball facility. Maintenance is a shared commitment of the local Sportsman club and various community organizations. There is one County park which has a boat landing and parking area, restroom facilities, a fishing pier, swimming beach and several picnic shelters.

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. One of the largest, the Patrol Division, which includes 11 patrol deputies, 3 patrol sergeants, and a patrol lieutenant. This group provides field services throughout the county. Striving to keep the peace while on patrol, they provide security checks and enforcement of traffic and criminal law. Each officer is provided a home-based squad car for on call backup and handling emergencies in a given area.

Other divisions in the Department include:

Jail	18 jailers, 4 jail sergeants, 1 jail admin.
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 Durand and Elmwood Fire Department provide protection for the Township. The service covers the area from 370th Avenue in the North to 10th Avenue in the South.

The initial response to fire calls from township areas includes two engines, two tanker trucks, and a medical unit. The department also has two brush trucks for grass and woods fires. There are 7300 gallons of water available for initial response. A dedicated well for additional emergency water is located in the Sportsman Memorial Park.

Emergency Medical Service

Durand and Elmwood provide emergency medical services to the township with an ambulance service that operates with a volunteer staff and the Dunn County medical emergency 1st Responders Group. The 1st Responders Group serves the entire township.

Durand ambulance service has 2 ambulances and an all volunteer staff of 16 individuals. The later, trained in the use of the defibrillator, are rated at the basic level. Service is dispatched by calling the 911 emergency number. Elmwood Area ambulance Service and consists of an all-volunteer staff of 10 EMT's and 5 First Responders.

The Dunn County medical emergency 1st Responders deal with medical emergencies including sickness, accidents, assaults, etc on a 24 hour basis. These trained and equipped responders come not only from Eau Galle Township but from within surrounding townships. The service is activated by calling the 911 emergency number with responders contacted by pagers.

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 Eau Galle owns the Eau Galle Civic Center, an in village multi-purpose building that serves the unincorporated village of Eau Galle as the Town hall, a senior center and a place for community gathering. Additional property is the shop/garage building which provides limited storage space for township-owned road maintenance equipment.

Energy Sources

Electrical power is provided the Township by the Dunn County Energy Cooperative and Xcel Energy. There are no natural gas pipelines within the Township. A County owned and privately leased hydroelectric facility is located on the southern portion of Lake Eau Galle. This dam backs up the Eau Galle River, forming the lake. Propane gas and fuel oil are supplied by dealers from the surrounding communities.

Telecommunication Services

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

Health Care Facilities

Eau Galle Township residents have ready access to health care in Durand and Menomonie, with larger clinics and hospitals available in Eau Claire.

Child Care Facilities

A number of licensed childcare facilities are located in the area. Approved, these range from in-home locations to larger group centers. Available care ranges from infants to children age 12. For information on current childcare facilities, access the Dunn County Human Services Day Care Coordinator.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries in the township, St. Henry's, Weber Valley, Clear View and one unnamed cemetery. See Points of Interest Map for name and location.

Schools

A number of educational facilities are available to residents. These range from a district elementary school to three universities within commuting distance.

The township is served by three school districts, Menomonie, Elmwood and Durand, of which Durand is the primary provider, offering elementary through high school programs in the Durand, Arkansas, and the 4-district owned Maxville Alternative School.

The township is part of the Chippewa Valley Technical College District, its nearest campus 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.

Future Needs

Conferring with officials in charge of all of the above listed utilities none expressed a concern regarding expansion of their service in the township. Furthermore, analysis of the projected negative growth for the township does not suggest additional demand.

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL and CULTURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture General Overview

The Town of Eau Galle can trace its agricultural heritage back to its settlement. Family names, as well as farms have been passed from one generation to the next. This investment in heritage and the land is perhaps the reason that this rural community still remains close knit and unified.

Eau Galle has some of the most productive Dunn County soils which support a variety of agriculture which in turn support agricultural businesses. Dairy farming has been the mainstay of the agricultural economy. Although there is a decline in the number of dairy farms, many of the remaining ones are expanding their dairy numbers. Those who have disposed of their dairy herds are cash cropping, raising beef, or subsidizing their income with off- farm jobs.

Basic Objectives

Provide a series of maps to document the location of agricultural related resources
Identify areas where development would have the least impact on the agricultural community.

Biophysical data

Soils

Soils and topography vary from the west side of Lake Eau Galle and the Eau Galle River to the east side of the lake and river, thence to the Pepin County line. The western portion of the township consists of large silt loam valleys and ridges that are separated by steep wooded hillsides. The eastern side of the township consists of loam, sandy loam and sandy soils underlain by sand or sandstone. The topography is not as dramatic but still has large blocks of steep wooded hills.

Productive Farmland

A series of maps has been developed to illustrate productive soils; that is, locations where agriculture is still the predominant land use. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Dunn County Land Conservation Office assisted in identifying important farmland by using the Dunn County Soil Survey. Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) was the program used to determine important farmland. LESA is a numeric rating system, designed to take into account both soil quality and other factors affecting a site's agricultural worth.

The four common LESA classifications used for land evaluation are land capability classes, soil productivity ratings, soil potential ratings, and important farmland classes. For purposes of comprehensive planning, soils are considered to be of high or medium production if they meet 3 criteria:

- 1) **Considered to be "Prime Farmland"**: This factor is defined in the USDA-NRCS-Wisconsin Technical Guide, Section 2, Dunn County Cropland Interpretations-Prime Farmland, Pages 1-2, Dated 11/22/95. For the purpose of this plan Prime Farmland is being locally defined as Important Farmland.

Important farmland is defined as land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops; also, land that is available for cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, or other; uses but not urban or built-up land nor water areas. When treated and managed (irrigation included), according to acceptable farming methods, important farmland has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner.

2) Productivity for Corn: This factor is from the USDA-NRCS-Wisconsin Technical Guide, Section 2, Dunn County Cropland Interpretations-Yields Per Acre, Pages 1-13, Dated 11/22/96. Using high level management production for corn is determined by a ten year average on soil test plots. Actual filed measurements are used to determine the annual yield. This is the same yield data which is used by UW-Extension Soil Testing Labs. All soils were assigned a relative yield based on the most productive soil in Dunn County (which has a yield of 150 bushels per acre).

3) Capability Class: Land capability classes are practical groupings of soil limitations based on such characteristics as erosion hazard, droughtiness, wetness, stoniness, and response to management. Classes range from 1 to 8. These classes reflect the land's relative suitability for crops, grazing, forestry, and wildlife.

Generally, soils with a Capability Class of I and II are considered to be of high agricultural importance. Soils with a Capability Class of III are considered to be of medium importance, and soils with a Class greater than IV are poorly suited for agriculture production. This factor is from the USDA-NRCS-Wisconsin Technical Guide, Section 2, Dunn County Soil Descriptions Non-Technical, Pages 1-26, Dated 11/22/95.

These 3 factors were combined in a mathematical formula with a maximum score of 100 points. Prime farmland represents 10% of the score. Production for corn represents 45% of the score, and Capability Class represents 45% of the score.

Goals

All types of farming shall be promoted including home based businesses and direct farm marketing. Protect and preserve the rural atmosphere and lifestyle of our residents.

Objectives

Develop a Comprehensive Plan that protects the agricultural rights of the individuals.

Publish an educational brochure on the Code of Rural Living.

Farmers shall be allowed to promote and market their products.

Less productive land in the township should be used for development sites.

Natural Resources General Overview

Natural resources often define the features of a local community. In the Town of Eau Galle, the Eau Galle River and scenic bluffs along with its productive soils, large woodlots, pure and abundant groundwater, wooded hillsides and abundant wildlife, all help to define the rural character that the residents hold so dear.

Soil, water and air are primary resources which sustain all life. Secondary resources such as fish, forestry, and wildlife increase the quality of life. The old saying, "Treat the earth well; remember that it was not given to us by our parents...but was lent to us by our children", is an important premise on which to plan for the protection of natural resources.

With the help of the Dunn County Land Conservation Office and USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, significant resources of the township were defined, identified and mapped. They include productive soils, surface water, water quality management areas, steep slopes, wetlands, areas

that are occasionally and frequently flooded, woodlands that are greater than 10 acres, and nonmetallic mining deposits of sand and gravel.

Initial discussions regarding the Natural Resources Element focused on identifying resources that could be logically defined and then mapped. The following is a list of the significant resources and their definitions:

Important Farmland: See Agriculture above for definition.

Steep Slopes: Areas with slopes greater than 20% are considered as environmentally sensitive because, according to the Soil Scientist, slopes of this steepness are much more unstable and difficult to engineer.

Wetlands: 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: Are areas 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: For the purpose of this plan, woodlands are lots 10 acres or greater in size, since 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 USGS Topographic Maps.

Fish: Although the Township of Eau Galle has some trout streams, the Eau Galle River and Lake Eau Galle are its greatest fishery. They provide a variety of warm water game fish such as walleye, small mouth bass, and northern pike.

Wildlife: All land and water (cropland, woodland, wetlands, rivers and streams, floodplains, and even residential yards) support wildlife. The following types of wildlife are common in the Township of Eau Galle: 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 eagle); and, fur-bearing animals such as (raccoon, opossum, beaver, mink, red and gray fox, and coyote).

With the exception of woodlands, all these areas have been mapped, using the new digital Soil Survey provided by the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Groundwater: It is the water that saturates the tiny spaces between alluvial material (sand, gravel, silt, clay) else crevices or fractures in rock. Although no specific maps are available at the township 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.

Nonmetallic Mining Deposits: The Township of Eau Galle has rich sand and gravel deposits along the Eau Galle River and its tributaries. These deposits can be found on outwash plains and have been identified and mapped using the new digital Soil Survey.

Endangered Resources: The Endangered Resources Program works to conserve Wisconsin's biodiversity for present and future generation. The State's goals are to identify, protect, and manage native plants, animals, and natural communities from the very common to the critically endangered. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR), desires to work to promote knowledge, appreciation, and stewardship of Wisconsin's native species and ecosystems.

Wisconsin's Endangered Species 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 are any species which appears likely within the foreseeable future, on the basis of scientific evidence, to become endangered. For a listing of "Endangered and Threatened Species". Refer to the "Guide to Wisconsin's Endangered and Threatened Plants" published by the Bureau of Endangered Resources, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (PUBL-ER-067).

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 Township requests the Eau Galle Comprehensive Plan be consolidated into Dunn County's Land and Water Resource Management Plan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Basic Objectives

- 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.

Although agriculture continues to be the major element in the economy of the Township. 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, and business services related to tourism.

Selected Survey Results

In the Survey and visioning processes the citizens of the Township clearly wanted to remain an agricultural community. The citizen opinion survey and the entire survey analysis are in Appendix 1.

Employed Civilian Population

OCCUPATION	Number	Percent
Management, professional, and related occupations	122	29.6
Service occupations	60	14.6
Sales and office occupations	54	13.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry	26	6.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	31	7.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	119	28.9
TOTAL	412	100.0

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 Township of Eau Galle had an unemployment rate of 4.4%. Over this reporting period, Dunn County has maintained close parallels with the state regarding unemployment rates.

Class of Worker

Occupation	Township of Eau Galle		Dunn County		State of Wisconsin	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Private wage and salary workers	291	70.6	15,312	73.6	2,217,490	81.1
Government workers	37	9.0	3,492	16.8	340,792	12.5
Self employed workers in own not incorporated business	77	18.7	1,862	9.0	167,248	6.1
Unpaid family workers	7	1.7	125	0.6	9,395	0.3

A comparison of the class of workers at the Township, County and State level indicates that across the board "Private wage and salary workers" is the largest class of worker. However, the Township has a larger "self employed worker in own not incorporated business," 18.7%, than the county, 9.0%, or the state, 6.1%.

Commuting to Work

	Persons	Percent
16 Years and Older	412	100.0
Work at Home	46	11.2
Drove alone	299	72.6
Carpooled	38	9.2
Walked	29	7.0
Other means	0	0
Average travel time to work 23 minutes		

Largest Employers in Region

Businesses in the City of Menomonie, Businesses in the City of Eau Claire, Businesses in the City of Durand and the County of Dunn.

Local Employers

Bob's Tire Service, Bremer Bank, Cabin Greenhouse, Cats Garage, Cindy's Bottom Up Bar and Grill, Countryside Repair, Dis-N-Dat, Dixon Hill Mill, Eau Galle Body Shop, Eau Galle Cattle Company, Eau Galle Cleaning Services, Eau Galle Machine, Eau Galle Renewable Energy Company, Elbe Enterprises, Excel Energy, Golden Harvest Seed Corn, Harmon Excavating, Harmon Iron Works, J&R's Eau Galle Plumbing, Jerry, Baier & Sons Feed Store, John Harmon Catering, Konsela Auto, Lakeside Wedding Chapel, Lamm Trucking, McRoberts Septic Service, Riverwood Consulting, Santa Tree Farm and Landscaping, Smith's Honey-n- Maple Syrup, Traun Maple Syrup, Tulip's Produce, US Post Office, Valley Custom Welding, Western Wisconsin Dried Products and Local farmers.

Industrial Development

Because of lack of infrastructure and access to a major transportation system the township does not expect industrial development. If an industry is not able to locate in the township, the following locations industrial / business parks are available in Dunn County

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

Redevelopment of Contaminated sites

There are no contaminated sites in the township, 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. The only redevelopment opportunities in the township that could occur is when land is changed from its current use.

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-BEBR).

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

Community Strengths and Weaknesses

The Township has many elements to attract new businesses:

- 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.
- Adequate infrastructure of telecommunications industry.
- Beautiful natural environment.

- No environmentally contaminated sites.
- Low crime rate.
- Access to good medical services.
- A number of religious institutions.

There are some weaknesses:

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

Desirable Businesses and Industries

The Township would welcome a reasonable number of carefully situated industries or businesses that are in keeping with the rural and agricultural character of the area

GOALS

Let market conditions control development

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Basic Objectives

- Analyze the role of neighboring units of government.
- Address conflicts, problems and opportunities.
- Develop strategies to maintain cooperation and to develop new areas of agreement and cooperation.

•
In order to ensure economic efficiency, Town officials should remain aware of how existing governmental units can work together and avoid conflicts.

Inventory of Agreements between Units of Government

Dunn County

The township contracts road maintenance such as seal coating, paving, street sweeping and tree trimming with Dunn County.

School District

None.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation

None.

Existing Areas of Cooperation

The Township contracts with the Elmwood and Durand Fire for fire and emergency service. Dunn County Sheriff department provides police service to the township.

Existing Conflicts

Land use conflicts occur as different land uses are placed or are planned to be placed close to or 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. To date, from discussions with elected officials, no land use conflicts have been identified.

Potential Conflicts

Given that Eau Galle is an unzoned township and their desire is to remain unzoned, the potential for conflicting land uses is reduced. It is possible that a conflict may arise in the future at which time the township will address it.

Process to Resolve Conflicts

Sometimes the township may addresses intergovernmental issues, and finds out that neighboring communities have different visions and ideas. Many techniques exist to resolve conflicts and the township 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. By maintaining open communication, It may be easier in the long run to prevent disputes, thus avoiding the time, trouble, and expense of resolving the dispute.

Presently no conflicts exist with other governmental units. Unwritten but enduring agreements between Eau Galle and other municipalities offer testimony to the strong possibility of creating ongoing, trusting relationships. Through both continuing and improved communications, potential conflicts may be minimized or avoided. Care should be taken to avoid creating "structure" that could produce conflict.

LAND USE

Basic Objectives

- Prepare existing land use map
- Identify contaminated sites
- Identify conflicts
- 20-year projections

Selected Survey Results

None

Existing Conditions

Summary of Current Land use Trends

Residential, Agricultural, Woodlands, Commercial, Manufacturing, Wetlands,
Surface Water, Waste Disposal Sites

Land Use Summary

Total acres in the Township is 30,491.36

	Total Parcels	Improved Parcels	Total Acres
General Property			
Residential	271	237	555.031
Commercial	15	10	2.51
Manufacturing	0	0	0

Agricultural	802	0	19,185.87
Swamp & Waste	368	0	940.51
Forest	526	0	7,664.29
Other	149	149	283.8
Total	2,131	396	28,632.01
Woodland Tax			
Private Forest	4	0	120
Managed Forest Open	11	0	212.59
Managed Forest Closed	51	0	1,085.28
Total	66	0	1,417.87
Exempt Property			
Federal	0	0	0
State	7	0	237.25
County	39	0	175.78
Other	20	0	28.451
Total	66	0	441.481

Trends

Real Estate Activity & Cost, Dunn County

Classification	Average Cost
Residential	\$179,544
Residential Lot	\$33,438
Commercial	\$149,900
Commercial Lot	N/A
Vacant land	\$74,875
Total	

Contaminated Sites

None exist within the township

Redevelopment Opportunities

The township is agricultural in nature, there are no incorporated areas within the township, and therefore, there are no redevelopment opportunities.

Land Use Conflicts

From discussions with elected officials and the general population, no land use conflicts have been identified. If in the future conflicts arise, developers/owners should use the Code of Rural Living Brochure as a resource for conflict resolution.

Future Conditions

Population Projections:

Source; Wisconsin Department of Administration

Census 1980	Census 1990	Census 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
944	854	797	788	770	747	737	722

Household estimates

2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
299	292	284	280	274

The township is expected to decline in population by 75 people or will shrink by a –9%. Given the current household size and the projected populations the township is expecting to see the number of households to drop from 302 to 277 or to decline by –8%.

Future Land Use Map

The township is currently unzoned and the community wants to remain unzoned. Future land use will be left to market conditions.

Future Boundaries and extensions of Public Utilities and Community Facilities

An incorporated village or city does not border the township and so public utility extensions, sewer and water are not possible.

Goals

Adopt a right to farm ordinance.

IMPLEMENTATION

The Township of Eau Galle Comprehensive Plan provides for rural development and objectives recommended by the Township's Plan Commission. This section identifies mechanisms for implementing the following recommendations- (zoning, subdivision controls and ordinance development).

ZONING

Most units of government rely on zoning ordinances as the tool to implement their plan. The following are desirable results of zoning.

- Regulation of property use in public interest
- Placement of community land uses in relation to one another
- Provisions of adequate space for each type of development
- Attention to adequate services of governmental facilities(street, school, recreation and utilities)
- Direction to appropriate areas, thus protecting existing property
- Requiring new development provisions for adequate light, air and privacy for community citizens
- Honoring a variety of districts (agriculture, conservancy, residential, commercial and industrial)
- Indications of specific uses within the above mentioned districts
- Establishment of minimum lot sizes, maximum building heights and setback requirements

The Township of Eau Galle currently is not participating in Dunn County Comprehensive Zoning. However, the county is rewriting its zoning ordinance to reflect current development patterns and practices. The county is working closely with the townships to get input for the current revisions and to identify areas to consider for the planned new zoning ordinance.

The township wishes to remain unzoned however, if in the future the township changes its position, the Township's Comprehensive Plan and recommendations will be reviewed against the county zoning ordinance. If inconsistencies between the Township's plan and county zoning are discovered, the Township may request the County to make zoning ordinance revisions to be consistent with the plan.

SUBDIVISION ORDINANCES

Another common implementation tool are subdivision ordinances. Control of land divisions are 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. Townships are authorized under Section 236.45 to adopt subdivision control ordinances that are at least as restrictive as Chapter 236.

PLAN MONITORING, EVALUATION 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 Township 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.

Integration of Elements

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

MAPS

The following maps are included and referenced as follows;

Map 1 (Steep Slopes) locates steep slopes

Map 2 (Woodlots) locates wooded areas 10 acres in size or greater

Map 3 (Wetlands) locates wetland areas based on soil characteristics

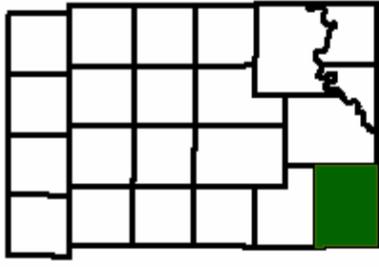
Map 4 (Water Quality Management Areas and Frequently Flooded)

Map 5 (Soil Productivity) delineates soils by classes

Map 6 School Districts

STEEP SLOPES

Town of Eau Galle
Dunn County, Wisconsin



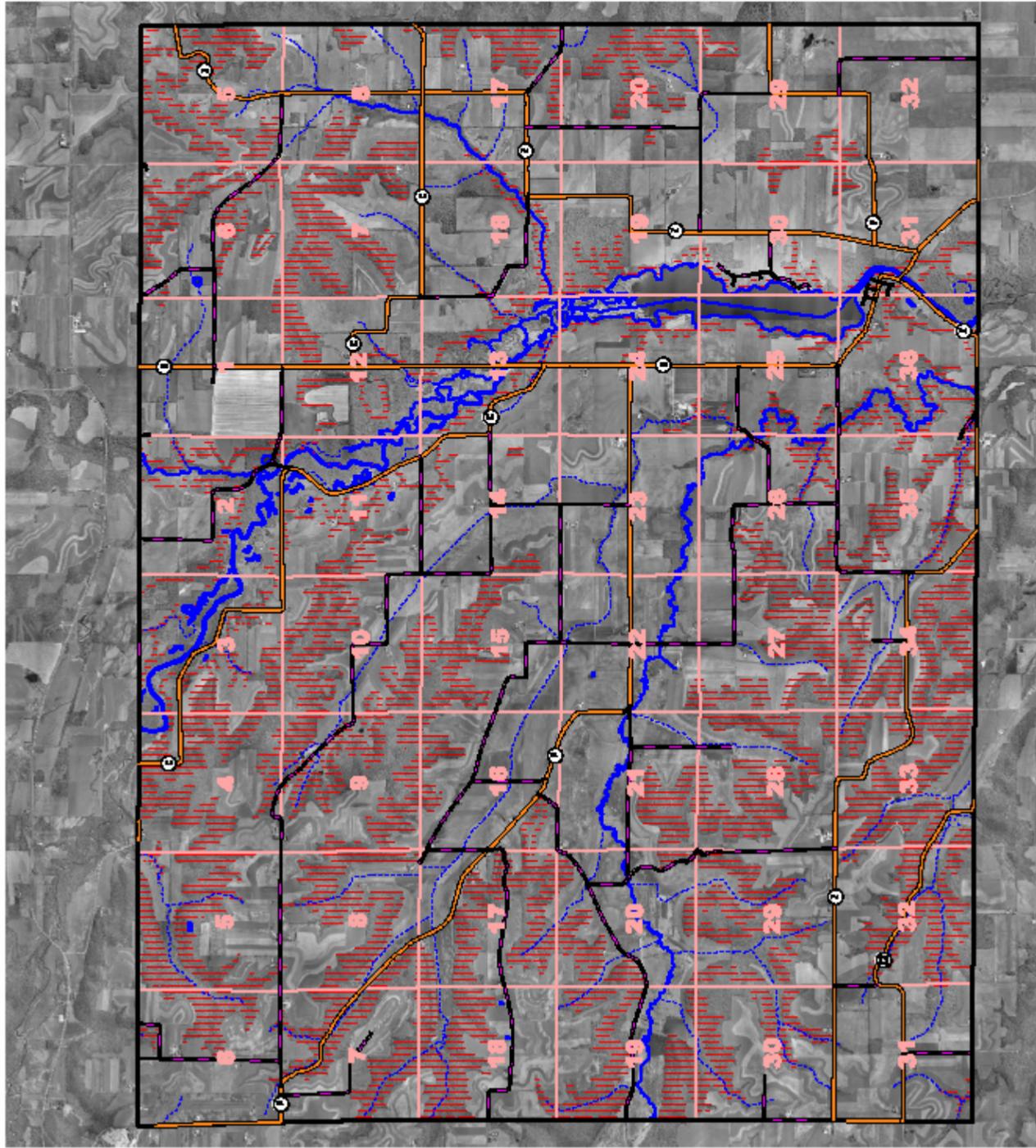
 Slopes Greater Than 20 Percent

TRANSPORTATION

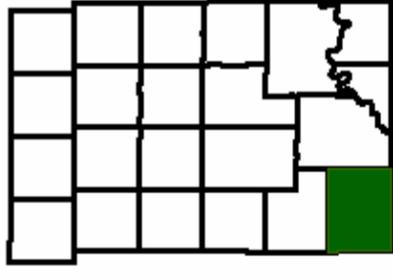
-  Interstate
-  Federal
-  State
-  County
-  Town

-  Sections
-  Hydrology

2004 Photography January, 2005



WOODLOTS GREATER THAN 10 ACRES
Town of Eau Galle
Dunn County, Wisconsin



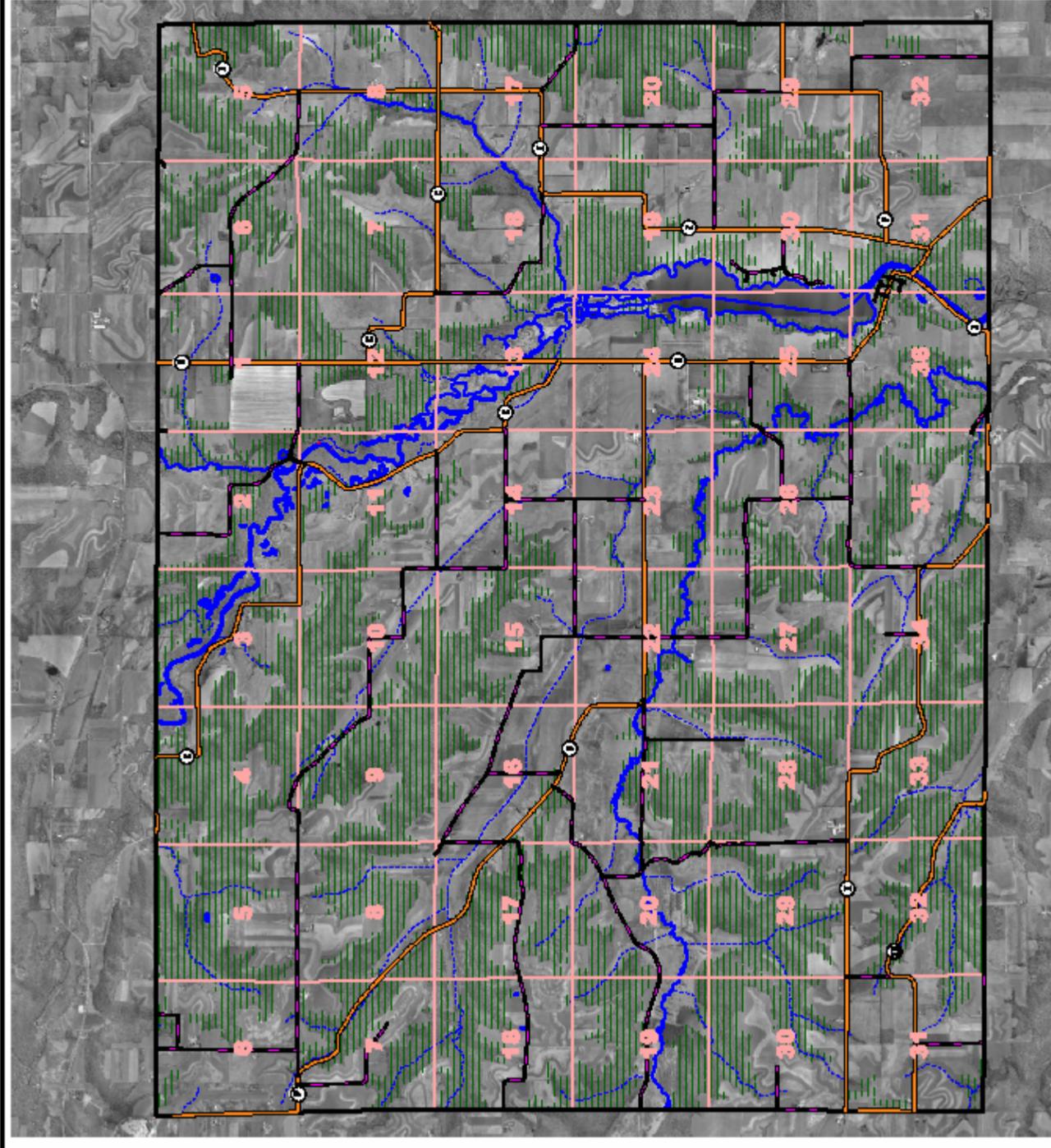
Woodlots Greater Than 10 Acres

TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town

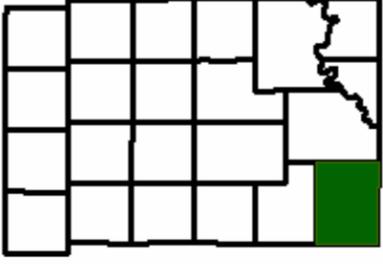
- Sections
- Hydrology

2004 Photography January, 2005



WETLANDS

Town of Eau Galle
Dunn County, Wisconsin

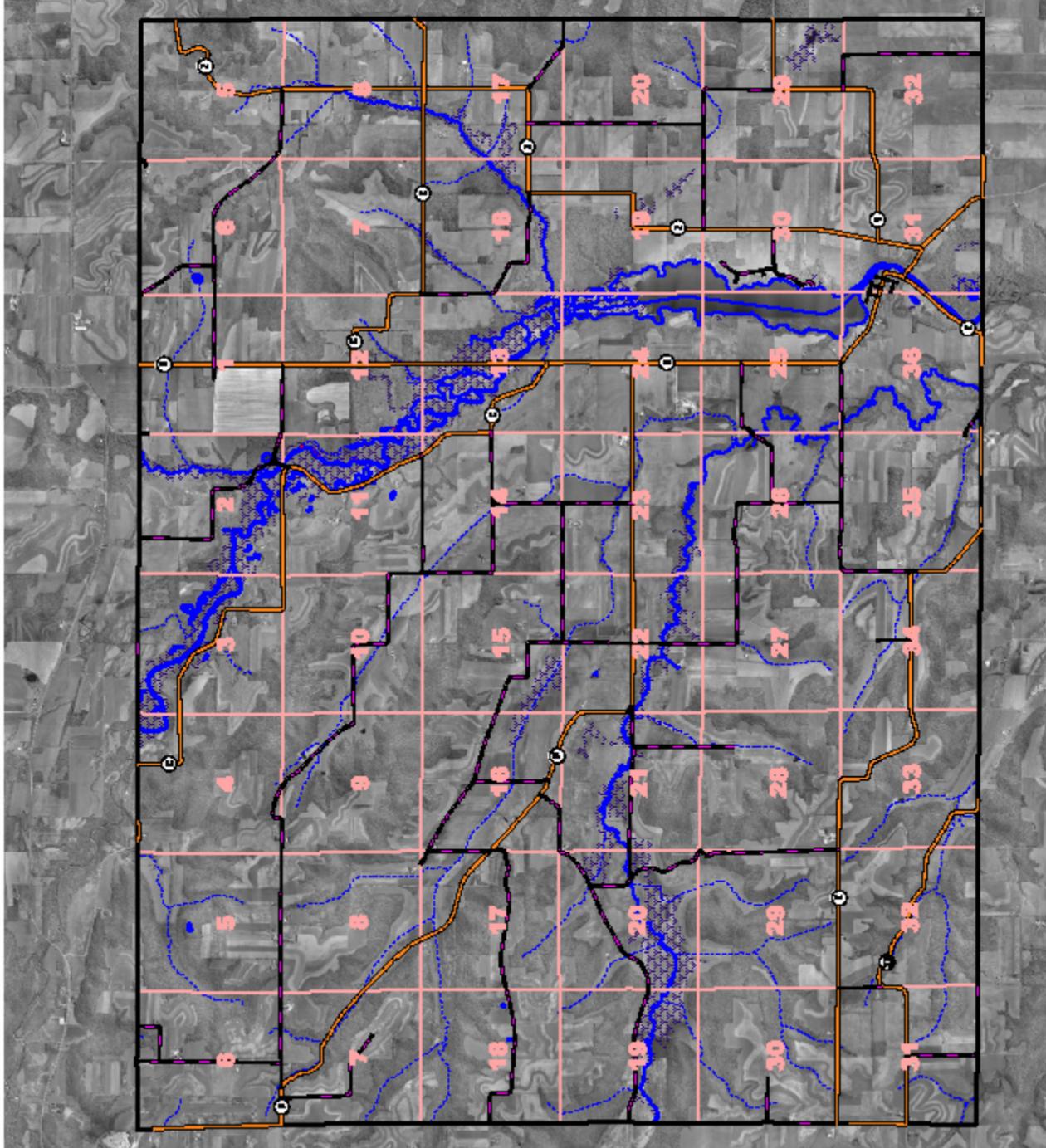


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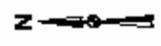
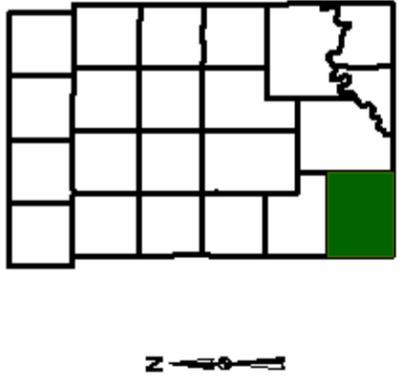
- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town

- 1 Sections
- Hydrology

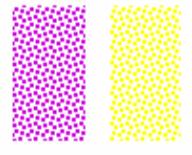
2004 Photography January, 2006



**WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
AREAS AND AREAS
PRONE TO FLOODING**
Town of Eau Galle
Dunn County, Wisconsin

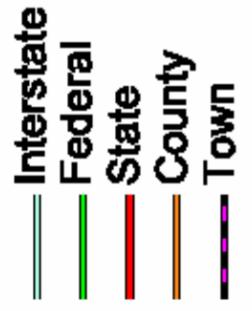


**Water Quality
Management Areas**
Areas Prone
to Flooding



TRANSPORTATION

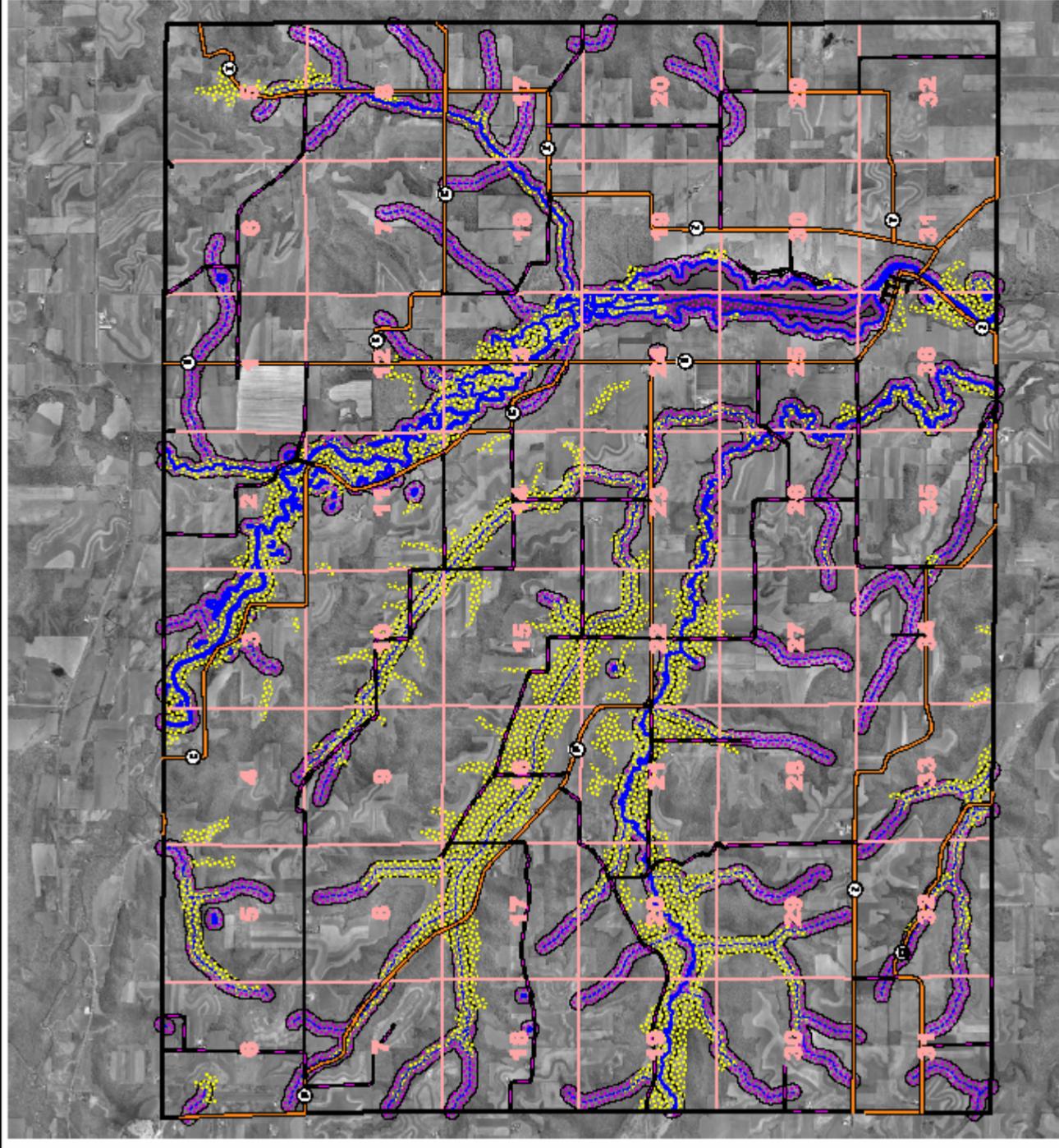
Interstate
Federal
State
County
Town



1 Sections

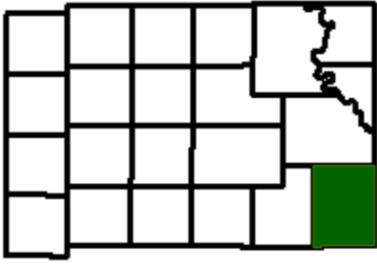


2004 Photography January, 2008



SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

Town of Eau Galle
Dunn County, Wisconsin



TRANSPORTATION

- Interstate
- Federal
- State
- County
- Town

- 1 Sections
- Hydrology

2004 Photography January, 2006

