Town of Trimbelle

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Prepared By:

Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission

Adopted By:

Town of Trimbelle Town Board December 2009

Planning Assistance Provided By:

Peeples Planning

2010 - 2030

Town of Trimbelle COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

TOWN OF TRIMBELLE TOWN BOARD

James Harris, Chairperson

Ronald Johnson, Supervisor

Richard Leonard, Supervisor

Mary Kees, Town Clerk

Karen O'Brien, Treasurer

TOWN OF TRIMBELLE PLAN COMMISSION

Ronald Johnson, Chair

Gale Gaard

Ginny Huber

Kevin Johnson

Dick Rohl

Planning Assistance Provided by:

PEEPLESPLANNING

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan

The Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan is intended to act as a policy guide for the future growth and development of the Town of Trimbelle. Many forecasts and ideas are represented in the comprehensive plan to accomplish identified future growth and development processes. It should be noted that although the planning period is 20-years, there will be a need for modifications and updates on a periodic basis to adjust for deviations from growth forecasts and unforeseen variables. Per Wisconsin State Statutes 66.1001, the comprehensive plan is required to be updated at a minimum of every 10 years. Also, maps found within the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan are a compilation and reproduction of various sources and data. The maps are intended to be used for reference purposes only and should not be used as a substitute for an accurate site survey or other legal maps.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION	1
The Purpose to the Comprehensive Plan	2
Public Participation	3
Pierce County Community Attitudes Survey	3
Town of Trimbelle ~ Comprehensive Planning Process	4
Other Planning Jurisdictions	5
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	6

INTRODUCTION

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001

Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law (s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats.) was signed into law on October 27, 1999. According to s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats., beginning on January 1, 2010, if a town, village, city, or county engages in official mapping, subdivision regulation, or zoning, those actions must be consistent with that community's comprehensive plan. The Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law (s. 66.1001) does not mandate how a local community should grow, rather it requires public participation at the local level in deciding how a community wants to look and be in the future.

The purpose of a comprehensive plan is to provide the Town of Trimbelle with information and policies that will guide future planning and community decisions. The comprehensive plan incorporates a twenty-year vision and provides a rational basis for local land use decisions. Because communities vary greatly, the uniqueness of individual comprehensive plans reflects community-specific and locally driven planning processes.

While a local government may choose to include additional elements, a comprehensive plan must include AT LEAST all of the following nine elements as defined by the Comprehensive Planning Law:

- 1. Issues and Opportunities
- 2. Housing
- 3. Transportation
- 4. Utilities and Community Facilities
- 5. Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources
- 6. Economic Development
- 7. Intergovernmental Cooperation
- 8. Land Use
- 9. Implementation

The Purpose to the Comprehensive Plan

Different places can look different – the layout of the homes, the location of the business district, the industry or lack of it, the landscaping, the general physical setting – each is unique. Some areas, neighborhoods, and communities are arranged for the convenience and pleasure of their residents and visitors, new development is well integrated, and the community functions efficiently. Other places appear to have little order, travel throughout the community is difficult, and community services, such as parks, appear inadequate.

What makes the difference? Economic conditions, culture, history – these factors and more affect the nature of a community. However, one major factor that makes a difference is the extent to which the community has guided the use and development of its environment through a comprehensive plan.

Comprehensive plans help a community affect its growth and development. Equally important, the comprehensive plan can be an important tool to prevent degradation of natural resources, preserve prime agricultural land, protect historic buildings, maintain the commercial and economic base, provide good public facilities, or improve the quality of the housing stock.

How does it do this? The comprehensive plan is the only public document that describes the community as a whole. The Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan is:

- A public guide to community decision making.
- An assessment of the Town's needs.
- A statement of community values, goals, and objectives.
- A blueprint for the Town's physical development.
- A public document adopted by the Town Board.
- Continuously updated as conditions change.

Public Participation

Wisconsin State Statutes Section 66.1001(4)(a) requires public participation procedures be adopted to foster public participation for every stage of the preparation of the comprehensive plan. Please see APPENDIX A for a copy of the adopted public participation plan and resolution.

Pierce County Community Attitudes Survey

In January 2007, the Town of Trimbelle participated in the PHASE II: Community Attitudes Survey performed by Pierce County as part of their comprehensive planning process. This information was to be used to prepare the Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan and made available for use by the Town of Trimbelle in the development of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

A total of 6,984 surveys were mailed out to County residents and 2,934 were returned for a 42.0% return rate. The survey data results were tabulated individually for each Town. Of those, 627 surveys were mailed out to Town of Trimbelle residents. With 240 surveys completed and returned, the Town had a 38.3% return rate.

The survey contained questions related to the required elements of a comprehensive plan. Please see APPENDIX B for highlights of the Pierce County Communities Attitude Survey.

Town of Trimbelle ~ Comprehensive Planning Process

The Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission was established by the adopted resolution of the Town Board in August of 2008. The Plan Commission has met regularly since then to develop a Comprehensive Plan in compliance with the Wisconsin Smart Growth Law.

Meeting notices for all Plan Commission meetings were advertised and open to the public during the comprehensive planning process. The Town of Trimbelle is committed to open public involvement that invites participation from all Town residents at every level in the decisionmaking process. The Town will continue to engage the community in the development of planning related items and tasks that are discussed in the Comprehensive Plan.

Future public involvement opportunities will include Town Board meetings, Plan Commission meetings, and any other planning-related meetings. The Comprehensive Plan is intended to be a working document that will require periodic reviews and updates as trends and patterns develop across west central Wisconsin, Pierce County, and the Town of Trimbelle.

Other Planning Jurisdictions

The Comprehensive Planning Law provides the Town of Trimbelle with the flexibility to invite a wide range of different governmental units and other agencies to participate in the planning process. While the plan commission and town board provide the planning for the Town of Trimbelle, other agencies and governments are also planning in their jurisdictions – which can sometimes overlap – for the future. Any available plans will be reviewed to address any inconsistencies between them. Some of the planning and government agencies that the Town cooperates with include:

- Adjacent Governmental Units.
- Metropolitan Planning Organization.
- Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission.
- Pierce County.
- School Districts.
- University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

Goals, objectives, policies & programs establish the basic direction of the comprehensive plan. These are simple statements that attempt to define a consensus about the values of the Town of Trimbelle and address what "should" happen when making future planning decisions.

- Goals describe a desired end state.
- Objectives more specifically describe definable or measureable benchmarks for a goal.
- Policies & Programs describe how to achieve the goal.

While there are many ways for the Town to lay out the broad outlines of a desired future, a "goals, objectives, policies & programs" framework helps to draw the road map from broad ideas into action.

2.0 ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

2.0 Issues and Opportunities Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(a)

Issues and Opportunities Element.

Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local government unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, education levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Vision Statement*	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	2
Goal	2
Objectives	2
Policies & Programs	2
Background Information	3
Demographic Trends	4
Population Forecasts	4
Household Forecasts	8
Age Distribution	9
Education Levels	11
School Enrollment	11
Educational Attainment	13
Income Levels	15
Poverty Trends	17
Employment Characteristics	19
Employment Projections	23
Summary of Demographics	24

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES ELEMENT

Introduction

The purpose of this element is to provide basic background information for the comprehensive plan and general demographic characteristics for the Town of Trimbelle and surrounding area in order to anticipate future needs and create a plan that addresses those needs. More specifically, this element contains data for population, household, and employment forecasts. Demographic trends are also identified including age distribution, education and income levels, and employment characteristics.

Most of the demographic information is taken from the U.S. Census Bureau which conducts a census every ten years. The most recent census was completed in 2000. Current information is limited but efforts have been made to incorporate updated data when available.

Vision Statement*

Work with landowners to promote safe, responsible, and orderly land use and development in the best interests for the Town and the people of Trimbelle.

*The vision statement is proposed as a basic principle in directing the overall growth and development for the Town of Trimbelle.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

The following goal, objectives, policies and programs are an overall statement for the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan to guide future development and redevelopment over a 20-year planning period. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goal

Respect land owner rights.

Objectives

- Require development to occur in a manner that benefits the Town and its residents.
- Protect community goals without imposing an unfair burden on individual property owners.
- Invest public dollars in actions that further community goals.

Policies & Programs

- Establish detailed land development procedures / checklist in coordination with Pierce County land development regulations for 1) land developers and 2) adjacent property owners to be notified when a concept plan is submitted to the Town for review.
- Draft ordinances that allow flexibility in development while achieving the goals of this plan.

Background Information

Encompassing 36.2 square miles of land, the Town of Trimbelle is located in Pierce County of west central Wisconsin. Pierce County is considered part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Town is bordered by the Town of Oak Grove to the west, the Town of River Falls to the north, the Town of Ellsworth to the east, and the Towns of Diamond Bluff and Trenton to the south. In addition, the Town is bordered by the Village of Ellsworth to the east.



As of the 2000 census; there were 1,511 people, 532 households, and 425 families residing in the Town of Trimbelle. The average population density was 41.8 people per square mile. There were 544 housing units at an average density of fifteen per square mile. The racial makeup of the Town was 98.48% White, 0.13% African American, 0.07% Native American, 0.33% Asian, 0.20% from other races, and 0.79% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 0.40% of the population.

There were 532 households in the Town of Trimbelle. Of those households, 39.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 71.2% were married couples living together, 5.1% had a female householder with no husband present, and 20.1% were non-families. Approximately 16% of all households were made up of individuals and 5.6% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.83 and the average family size was 3.19.

In the Town of Trimbelle, the population age range included: 27.9% under the age of eighteen, 7.7% from 18 to 24, 31.4% from 25 to 44, 25.3% from 45 to 64, and 7.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 36 years. For every 100 females, there were 113.4 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 113.3 males.

The median income for a household in the Town of Trimbelle was \$52,650, and the median income for a family was \$56,111. Males had a median income of \$36,364 versus \$25,966 for females. The per capita income for the Town was \$19,214. About 3.1% of families and 4.5% of the population were below the poverty line, including 6.0% of those under age 18 and 4.5% of those ages 65 or over.

Demographic Trends

The patterns of demographic change are often complex and subtle, but their impact is not. The impact is seen in declining rural communities, strained infrastructure, and rising housing costs. An understanding of the current demographic dynamics in the Town of Trimbelle, neighboring communities and Pierce County will help guide future growth and development.

Population Forecasts

Forecasts are important in planning for future growth and development. They can also help determine level and types of services provided by a community. TABLE 2.1 reveals the historic population trends for the Town of Trimbelle and some selected neighboring communities.

TABLE 2.1: Population Trends

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1960 - 70	% Change 1970 - 80	% Change 1980 - 90	% Change 1990 - 00
Ellsworth	1,118	1,260	1,408	1,030	1,064	12.7%	11.7%	-26.8%	3.3%
Oak Grove	664	783	936	1,120	1,522	17.9%	19.5%	19.7%	35.0%
Trenton	994	1,286	1,624	1,583	1,737	29.4%	26.3%	-2.5%	9.7%
Trimbelle	1,077	1,225	1,420	1,482	1,511	13.7%	15.9%	4.4%	2.0%
Pierce County*	22,503	26,652	31,149	32,765	36,804	18.4%	16.9%	5.2%	12.3%

*Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

The Town of Trimbelle has experienced growth rates from as high as 15.9% to as low as 2% per decade over the past 40 years. On average, the Town of Trimbelle has experienced approximately 9% growth per decade.

Pierce County has experienced growth rates ranging anywhere from 18% to 5% per decade over the past 40 years. On average, the County has experienced approximately 13.2% growth per decade. Certain towns in the County have experienced greater amounts of growth than others. Towns experiencing significant increases in population are primarily located in the western and northwestern portion of the County. The Towns of Clifton, Oak Grove, and River Falls are communities experiencing significant growth. Both Oak Grove and River Falls border the Town of Trimbelle.

CHART 2.1 reflects the historic population trends for the Towns of Ellsworth, Oak Grove, Trenton, and Trimbelle in a line graph.

CHART 2.1: Population Trends

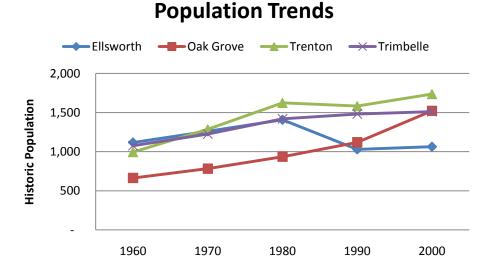


TABLE 2.2 reflects the Town's official projected population estimates provided by the State of Wisconsin – Department of Administration (DOA). An alternative and high rate of growth projection was developed utilizing County residential building permit issuances in a recent fiveyear period (Town Land Use Permit Applications 1999 – 2004 Tables are located in the Land *Use Element.*)

TABLE 2.2: Population Projections - 2000 to 2025

	Census 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Ellsworth	1,064	1,076	1,095	1,108	1,123	1,146
Oak Grove	1,522	1,672	1,830	1,975	2,122	2,281
Trenton	1,737	1,785	1,845	1,893	1,946	2,010
Trimbelle	1,511	1,514	1,527	1,532	1,541	1,560
Pierce County*	36,804	38,194	39,818	41,190	42,655	44,368

High Rate of Growth Projection 2025**
1,804
3,862
2,817
2,851

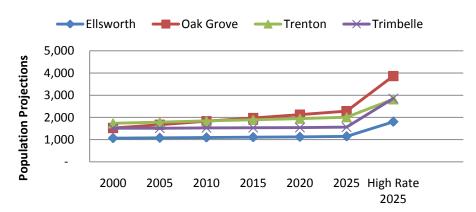
Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.2 reflects the information in TABLE 2.2 in a line graph.

CHART 2.2: Population Projections: 2000 to 2025

Population Projections: 2000 to 2025

with High Rate Projection 2025



In 2000, the Town of Trimbelle population was 1,511. This is a 2% increase from the 1990 **population of 1,482.** This is also significantly smaller than the 12.3 % growth experienced by Pierce County from 1990 to 2000.

^{*}Includes city and village data.

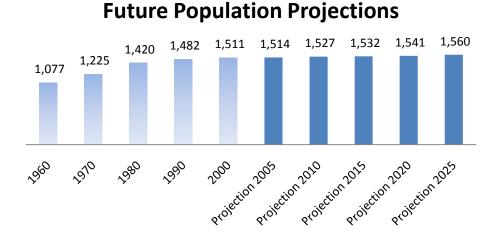
Population growth has been steady for the Town. In earlier years, the Town recognized more significant increases in population with an increase of 13.7% from 1960 to 1970 and 16.9% from 1970 to 1980. Consistently, the Town of Trimbelle has experienced a lower growth rate than Pierce County.

The projected population for the Town of Trimbelle by 2025 is 1,560. This is an estimated increase of 3% from the 2005 population of 1,514. As indicated in CHART 2.3, this is a very slight increase in population over the next 15 to 20 years. However, neighboring towns are projected to grow at higher rates. The Towns of Ellsworth, Oak Grove, and Trenton are projected to grow approximately 6%, 27%, and 11%, respectively, by 2025. Pierce County is projecting a total growth of approximately 16% from 2005 to 2025.

CHART 2.3 illustrates the historic population and future population projections for the Town of Trimbelle.

Historic Population and

CHART 2.3: Town of Trimbelle - Historic Population and Future Population Projections



Household Forecasts

The Town of Trimbelle is above the average Pierce County household size for both owneroccupied units at a size of 2.87 people per household and renter-occupied units at a size of **2.52 people per household.** The average household size of owner-occupied units for towns in Pierce County range from 3.1 (El Paso) to 2.64 (Diamond Bluff). The County averages a household size of 2.79 for owner-occupied units. Renter-occupied units in towns range from an occupancy average of 2.96 (Salem) to a low of 2.15 (El Paso). The average household size of renter-occupied units in Pierce County is 2.26.

TABLE 2.3 reflects the average household size.

TABLE 2.3: Average Household Size in 2000

	Owner-Occupied Units	Renter-Occupied Units
Ellsworth	2.87	2.21
Oak Grove	3.07	2.86
Trenton	2.68	2.71
Trimbelle	2.87	2.52
Pierce County*	2.79	2.26

*Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

Age Distribution

TABLE 2.4 summarizes the age distribution. Approximately 41.4% of the County residents are between the ages of 25 and 54 while 46.6% of the Town of Trimbelle residents are between the ages of 25 and 54.

TABLE 2.4: Population - Age Distribution (by percent)

	Under 5 yrs	5 to 10 yrs	10 to 14 yrs	15 to 19 yrs	20 to 24 yrs	25 to 34 yrs	35 to 44 yrs	45 to 54 yrs	55 to 59 yrs	60 to 64 yrs	65 to 74 yrs	75 to 84 yrs	85 yrs & over
Ellsworth	6.5	6.4	8.6	10.3	4.2	10.3	20.3	17.2	4.3	2.8	5.0	3.3	0.7
Oak Grove	7.9	9.3	9.0	8.3	3.0	10.2	21.2	15.1	4.9	3.2	5.1	2.2	0.4
Trenton	5.6	6.2	8.9	7.7	4.7	13.6	18.0	15.1	5.2	3.8	7.1	3.5	0.7
Trimbelle	6.4	7.4	8.8	8.4	4.6	12.7	18.7	15.2	5.9	4.2	5.2	2.3	0.3
Pierce County*	5.7	6.7	7.4	10.4	11.2	12.1	16.0	13.3	4.2	3.4	4.8	3.5	1.3

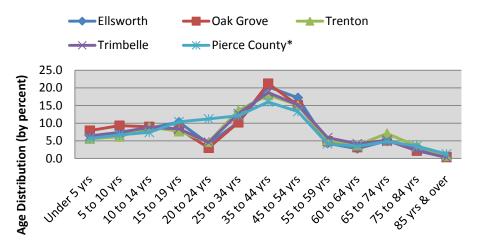
^{*}Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.4 reflects the age distribution information in a line graph. The information shows a noticeable difference in age distribution for 20 to 24 year old residents and 35 to 44 year old residents between the Towns and County. It is apparent that the average age distribution for 20 to 24 year olds is significantly lower in the Towns of Ellsworth, Oak Grove, Trenton, and Trimbelle than Pierce County while the age distribution for 35 to 44 year olds is significantly higher on average in the Towns as compared to Pierce County.

CHART 2.4: Age Distribution





Education Levels

School Enrollment

TABLE 2.5 identifies school enrollment based on the 2000 Census data.

TABLE 2.5: School Enrollment

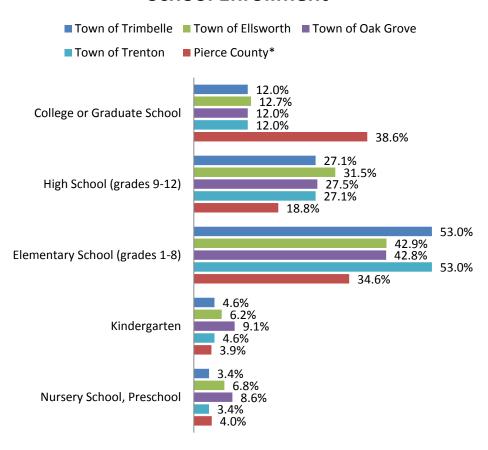
	Town of Trimbelle		Town of	Town of Ellsworth Town		Town of Oak Grove		Town of Trenton		County*
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	417	100.0%	324	100.0%	418	100.0%	395	100.0%	12,261	100.0%
Nursery School, Preschool	14	3.4%	22	6.8%	36	8.6%	9	3.4%	492	4.0%
Kindergarten	19	4.6%	20	6.2%	38	9.1%	11	4.6%	480	3.9%
Elementary School (grades 1-8)	221	53.0%	139	42.9%	179	42.8%	212	53.0%	4,246	34.6%
High School (grades 9-12)	113	27.1%	102	31.5%	115	27.5%	110	27.1%	2,307	18.8%
College or Graduate School	50	12.0%	41	12.7%	50	12.0%	53	12.0%	4,736	38.6%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.5 shows the information in TABLE 2.5 in a bar graph. The data reflects that 53% of the students from the Town of Trimbelle enrolled in school attend Elementary School (grades 1 - 8). It also shows that 27.1% of the students from Trimbelle enrolled in school attend High School (grades 9 - 12). These numbers are significantly higher than the County averages of 34.6% and 18.8% respectively.

CHART 2.5: School Enrollment

School Enrollment



Educational Attainment

TABLE 2.6 indicates the highest education attainment by adults over the age of 25. In Pierce County, the Towns of Diamond Bluff (49.2%) and Hartland (49%) have a high percentage of adults who have graduated from High School. The Towns of Clifton (28.6%), Oak Grove (21.5%), and River Falls (23%) have a larger presence of adults with Bachelor's Degrees or higher education attainment.

In comparison, 43% of the adults over the age of 25 are high school graduates' and 9% of this population has obtained a Bachelor's Degree in the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 2.6: Educational Attainment

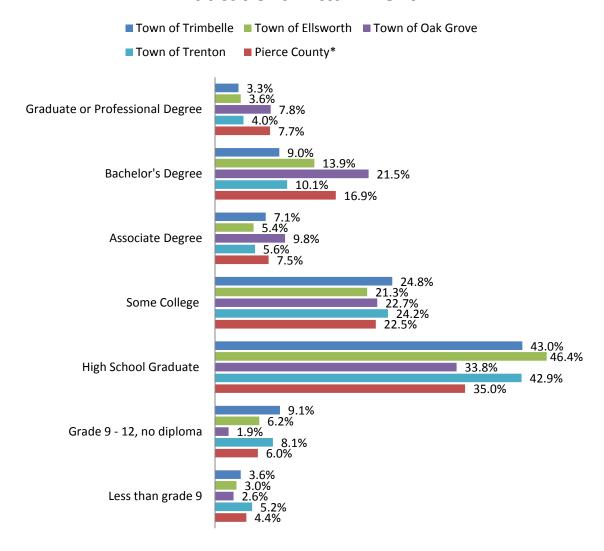
	Town of Trimbelle		Town of Ellsworth		Town of Oak Grove		Town of Trenton		Pierce County*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Population 25 years and over	999	100.0	661	100.0	890	100.0	1,211	100.0	21,542	100.0
Less than grade 9	36	3.6	20	3.0	23	2.6	63	5.2	944	4.4
Grade 9 - 12, no diploma	91	9.1	41	6.2	17	1.9	98	8.1	1,294	6.0
High School Graduate (includes equivalency)	430	43.0	307	46.4	301	33.8	519	42.9	6,531	35.0
Some College (no degree)	248	24.8	141	21.3	202	22.7	293	24.2	4,854	22.5
Associate Degree	71	7.1	36	5.4	87	9.8	68	5.6	1,612	7.5
Bachelor's Degree	90	9.0	92	13.9	191	21.5	122	10.1	3,646	16.9
Graduate or Professional Degree	33	3.3	24	3.6	69	7.8	48	4.0	1,661	7.7

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.6 reflects the education attainment level by percentage for adults over the age of 25.

CHART 2.6: Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment



Income Levels

The Town of Trimbelle has a median household income of \$52,650 which exceeds the County median household income. However, the Town's mean household income is \$54,437 which is slightly lower than the mean household income for Pierce County.

The mean (average) household income of all the Towns in Pierce County is \$63,018. This exceeds the County mean household income of \$58,302. The median household income for Pierce County (\$49,375) is exceeded by 12 of the 17 towns.

TABLE 2.7 lists the median and mean household incomes.

TABLE 2.7: Income Characteristics (2000 Population Census)

			Percent of Total Resident Income from					
	Median Household Income	Mean Household Income	Self- Employment	Salaries & Wages	Social Security Payments			
Ellsworth	\$52,188	\$58,779	11.1%	76.8%	5.1%			
Oak Grove	\$72,596	\$77,608	4.1%	87.7%	4.4%			
Trenton	\$53,229	\$62,379	4.4%	81.1%	8.7%			
Trimbelle	\$52,650	\$54,437	8.6%	77.0%	6.9%			
Pierce County	\$49,375	\$58,302	14.3%	74.4%	5.4%			

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.7: Household Income



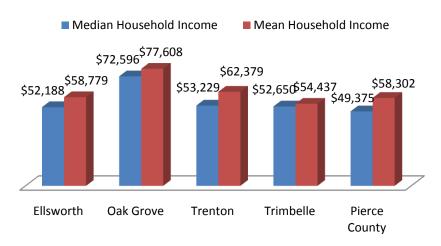
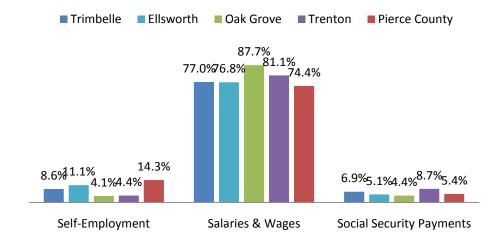


Chart 2.8 reflects the percent of total resident income. Approximately 77% of the Town resident's main source of income is salaries & wages.

CHART 2.8: Percent of Total Resident Income

Percent of Total Resident Income



Poverty Trends

Poverty in the Town of Trimbelle is directly related to the economic base. High rates of poverty can be a signal for a depressed economy. Approximately 7.7% of Pierce County households live below the poverty line. The Towns of Rock Elm (18.2%), Maiden Rock (11.3%), and Union (9.9%) exceed the county average of 7.7%.

In the Town of Trimbelle, 4.50% of the households were considered to be in poverty in **1999.** This number is significantly lower than the 12.68% considered to be in poverty in 1979. TABLE 2.8 shows the household poverty trends.

TABLE 2.8: Household Poverty Trends

	19	79	19	89	1999		
	No. in Poverty	% in Poverty	No. in Poverty	% in Poverty		% in Poverty	
Ellsworth	80	5.68%	102	9.95%	38	3.50%	
Oak Grove	79	8.44%	67	5.90%	31	2.10%	
Trenton	57	3.51%	48	3.05%	98	5.60%	
Trimbelle	180	12.68%	98	6.84%	70	4.50%	
Pierce County*	3,226	10.36%	3,183	10.42%	2,652	7.70%	

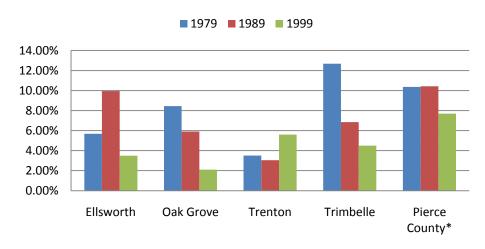
*Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 2.9 demonstrates the household poverty trends.

CHART 2.9: Household Poverty Trends

Household Poverty Trends



Employment Characteristics

TABLE 2.9 identifies employment by OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, and CLASS OF WORKER for the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 2.9: Employment Characteristics

	Town of	Town of	Town of	Town of	Pierce
	Trimbelle	Ellsworth	Oak Grove	Trenton	County*
Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
OCCUPATION					
Management, professional, and related occupations	26.3%	21.6%	37.2%	22.3%	30.1%
Service occupations	13.4%	12.8%	9.0%	15.9%	15.3%
Sales and office occupations	15.9%	24.4%	23.6%	22.0%	24.3%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.5%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	13.6%	15.1%	9.3%	12.5%	9.1%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	29.0%	23.4%	19.3%	26.4%	19.6%
INDUSTRY					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, and mining	8.2%	6.4%	5.5%	2.2%	5.0%
Construction	9.6%	11.5%	5.7%	7.8%	6.7%
Manufacturing	25.1%	22.0%	26.5%	26.2%	19.6%
Wholesale trade	3.0%	2.7%	1.7%	2.8%	2.1%
Retail trade	8.2%	11.2%	9.8%	9.4%	11.7%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7.0%	5.8%	9.5%	8.7%	5.0%
Information	2.7%	1.1%	3.8%	0.9%	1.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental leasing	4.0%	3.2%	3.7%	3.6%	4.7%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	4.0%	6.3%	7.7%	3.6%	5.6%
Educational, health and social services	12.6%	13.5%	15.5%	15.5%	21.7%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	7.5%	7.1%	6.6%	10.8%	9.0%
Other services (except public administration)	5.3%	4.0%	1.4%	4.8%	3.9%
Public administration	2.8%	5.3%	2.6%	3.7%	3.2%
CLASS OF WORKER					
Private wage and salary workers	78.2%	76.1%	83.0%	83.4%	76.9%
Government workers	8.7%	15.4%	10.8%	8.4%	15.1%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	12.6%	7.2%	5.4%	7.8%	7.5%
Unpaid family workers	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%

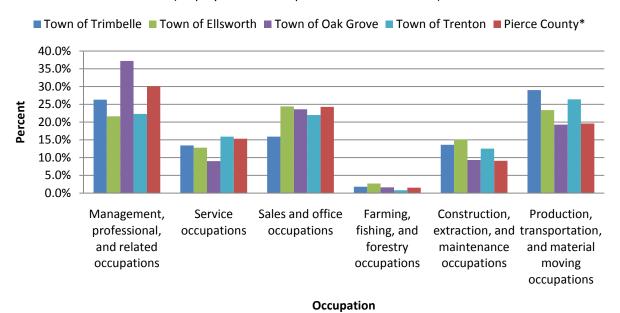
Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

The following CHARTS demonstrate employment characteristics by OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, and CLASS OF WORKER for the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County.

CHART 2.10: Employment Characteristics by OCCUPATION

Employment Characteristics by OCCUPATION

(Employed Civilian Population 16 Years & Over)



As indicated in CHART 2.10, the largest percentage (29%) of the Town's residents are employed in production, transportation, and material moving occupations with the second largest percentage (26.3%) employed in management, professional, and related occupations.

CHART 2.11: Employment Characteristics by INDUSTRY

Employment Characteristics by INDUSTRY

(Employed civilian population 16 years and over)

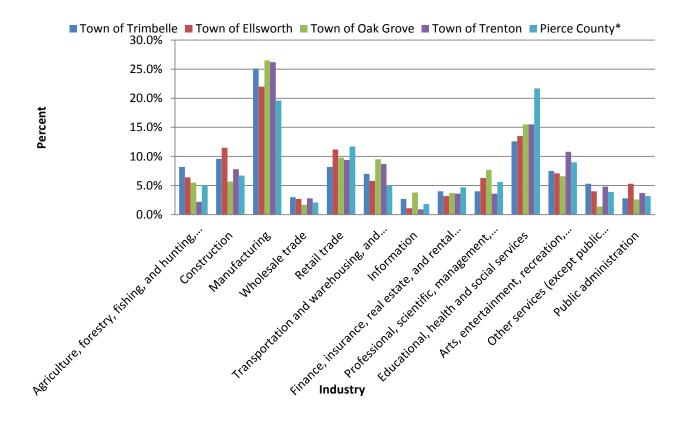
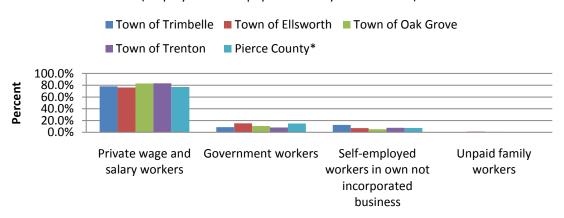


CHART 2.11 illustrates that the manufacturing industry employs the largest number (25%) of the Town's residents as a single industry.

CHART 2.12: Employment Characteristics by CLASS OF WORKER

Employment Characterics by CLASS OF WORKER

(Employed civilian population 16 years and over)



Class of Worker

CHART 2.12 clearly shows that 78.2% of the Town's residents are private wage and salary employed workers.

Employment Projections

The State of Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development provides insight into the regional employment forecast for the County. TABLE 2.10 lists the top 20 occupations experiencing the fastest growth rates and the most job openings in West Central Wisconsin. Many of the fastest growing occupations fall into either the 'management, professional or related occupations' category of the "service" category. There is a particular growth trend in computer software and support occupations as well as medical support occupations. The areas with the most openings are generally "service occupations" with some exceptions. The professions identified for the fastest growth generally fall into major employment areas.

TABLE 2.10: Occupation Projections for West Central Wisconsin - 2002 to 2012 Top 20 Occupations with Most Jobs in 2012

	Employme	nt Estimate			
Occupation Title	2002	2012	Percent Change	Education Typically Required	Average Annual Wage
Retail Salesperson	5,550	6,300	13.5%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,836
Cashiers	5,520	6,230	12.9%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$15,547
Registered Nurses	3,010	3,940	30.9%	Bachelor's or Assoc. Degree	\$47,381
Comb Food Prep/Serv Wrk/Incl Fast	3,200	3,880	21.3%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$14,782
Nursing Aides/Orderlies/Attendants	3,060	3,790	23.9%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,243
Waiters/Waitresses	3,300	3,760	13.9%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$15,646
Truck Drivers/Heavy/Tractor-Trailer	2,840	3,450	21.5%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$33,761
Team Assemblers	3,430	3,220	-6.1%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$24,751
Janitors/Cleaners Ex Maids/Hskpng	2,830	3,220	13.8%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,870
Labrs/Frght/Stock/Matrl Movers/Hand	3,000	3,100	3.3%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$20,460
Office Clerks/General	2,750	2,990	8.7%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,285
Bookkeep/Account/Auditing Clerks	2,410	2,520	4.6%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$25,215
Secretaries/Ex Legal/Medical/Exec	2,440	2,300	-5.7%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$25,125
Customer Service Reps	1,880	2,260	20.2%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$27,788
Stock Clerks/Order Fillers	2,240	2,230	-0.4%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$20,553
SIs Reps/Whls/Mfg/Ex Tech/Sci Prod	1,880	2,230	18.6%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$48,927
General and Operations Mgrs	1,790	2,080	16.2%	Bachelor's or Assoc. Degree	\$81,908
Elemen Schl Tchrs Ex Special Ed	1,840	2,030	10.3%	Bachelor's Degree	\$41,498
Bartenders	1,820	1,940	6.6%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$16,880
Executive Secretaries/Admin Assts	1,770	1,890	6.8%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$28,740

Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, September 2004

Summary of Demographics

Demographic trends for the Town of Trimbelle indicate that the Town's population is slowly growing and that the majority of the residents are between the ages 25 and 54. The median income for the Town is slightly higher than the County but the Town's mean income is slightly lower. More Town residents are graduating from high school while the County as a whole has more residents with a college bachelor's degree. While the fastest growing occupations fall into the 'management, professional or related occupations' category, manufacturing industries employ the most residents.

Please see APPENDIX C for Town of Trimbelle for Demographic Highlights.

3.0 HOUSING ELEMENT

3.0 Housing Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(b)

Housing Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the age, structural, value and occupancy characteristics of the local governmental unit's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low–income and moderate–income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ HOUSING ELEMENT

HOUSING ELEMENT	1
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	4
Goals	4
Objectives	4
Policies & Programs	4
Housing Stock Assessment	6
Housing Trends	6
Household Projections	7
Household Forecasts	9
Age Characteristics	10
Structural Characteristics	12
Value Characteristics	13
Housing Affordability Characteristics	15
Monthly Owner Costs	15
Gross Rent Costs	16
Housing Values	18
Occupancy Characteristics	20
Housing Agencies and Assistance Programs	23

HOUSING ELEMENT

Executive Summary

Wisconsin's planning law requires that a local Comprehensive Plan include a Housing Element. Planning for the provision of housing is new to many local units of government. The availability of land that can be developed into home sites is a critical consideration in planning for housing needs. Local governments are generally not housing developers, but the programs and actions (or inaction) developed by the Town of Trimbelle can influence the housing market.

The following data summarizes a few of the major points in the Housing Element:

- Overall, the Town of Trimbelle experienced significant growth in housing units (34.3%) from 1970 to 1980. In the 1990's, the Town of Trimbelle experienced a 12.4% growth in housing units.
- According to household projections, the Town of Trimbelle will gain an additional 59 households by 2025. This is approximately 2% of the total projected household increases for Pierce County as a whole.
- The Town of Trimbelle is above the average Pierce County household size for both owner-occupied units at a size of 2.87 people per household and renter-occupied units at a size of 2.52 people per household.
- Over 33% of the homes constructed in the Town of Trimbelle were built before 1939. From 1970 to 1980, the Town realized the largest number of homes (21%) built in a decade. Since 1980, approximately 30% of the Town's current housing stock was built. Overall, more than 65% of the housing structures in the Town of Trimbelle are more than 30 years old.
- As of the 2000 Census, almost 88% of the Town of Trimbelle's housing units were singlefamily homes.

- The 2000 median value for owner-occupied homes in the Town of Trimbelle was \$127,000. The Town of Trimbelle experienced a 90.1% increase in median home values for owner-occupied units from 1990 to 2000. Approximately 73% of the homes in the Town of Trimbelle have a median value below \$149,000.
- Among Town households that own their own homes, 16.1% exceeded the "affordable" threshold in 2000.
- In the Town of Trimbelle, 18.2% of renter-occupied households reported paying more than 30% of household income for rent.
- As of 2000, the Town of Trimbelle has a total of 532 occupied housing units. Approximately 88.7% are owner-occupied units and 11.3% are renter-occupied units.
- Approximately 48% of the existing householders in the Town of Trimbelle moved into a housing unit from 1990 to March 2000.

Introduction

Housing is very important for the Town of Trimbelle and its residents. Typically, housing costs are the single largest expenditure for most people. Housing also plays a critical role in local economies and is a major source of revenue for the Town of Trimbelle in the form of property taxes. In many towns, residential development (housing) is one of the largest land uses and the largest capital asset. By considering housing related issues, the Town of Trimbelle will be better prepared to meet their future housing needs.

Demand for housing depends on, among other things, current population, household characteristics, and economic conditions. To determine the Town's future housing needs, demand for housing will be developed with consideration for demand indicators and projections for the housing supply. Growth in nearby communities will be continually reviewed as it may influence growth in the Town of Trimbelle. By planning for housing, there is a much greater likelihood that housing development in our community will meet a broad range of needs.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

A compilation of goals, objectives, policies, programs, and maps of the Town of Trimbelle are provided to ensure an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the Town of Trimbelle. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

- Facilitate opportunities for an adequate housing supply that will meet the needs of current and future residents and promote a full range of housing choices for all income levels, age groups, and special housing needs while maintaining the current housing stock.
- Maintain planned growth in the Town of Trimbelle.

Objectives

- Ensure land is available for future housing needs.
- Encourage residential development providing a balance of low to moderate-income housing with moderate to high-income housing, multi-family housing, and senior housing, and residential development, as needed.
- Protect property values.
- Lower the cost of infrastructure expansion.
- Maintain or rehabilitate the Town's existing housing stock.

Policies & Programs

- Plan for a sufficient supply of various densities.
- Continue extra-territorial zoning with surrounding towns and the Village of Ellsworth to avoid land use conflicts.
- Encourage developers to provide a variety of housing sizes and styles to meet the needs of all residents.
- Encourage the preservation of historically significant homes and their maintenance and rehabilitation.

- Promote the availability of assisted living and elderly care facilities while continually monitoring the housing needs of the aging population.
- Monitor the availability of state or federal programs for the development or redevelopment of low to moderate-income housing or housing rehabilitation.
- Create a subdivision ordinance.

Housing Stock Assessment

It is important to understand the nature of the Town of Trimbelle's current housing stock, including the amount of available housing and its characteristics to properly plan for the future housing needs of the community.

The term "housing" may be applied to traditional single-family detached residential structures, as well as multi-family units (including duplexes and townhouses), manufactured homes, and apartments. The term refers to owner-occupied units, as well as rental, cooperative, and condominium ownership arrangements.

Housing Trends

Overall, the Town of Trimbelle experienced significant growth in housing units (34.3%) from 1970 to 1980. In the 1990's, the Town of Trimbelle experienced a 12.4% growth in housing units while other Towns (Clifton and Oak Grove) experienced larger increases (56.6% and 45.8%, respectively). TABLE 3.1 reflects the number of housing units from 1970 to 2000.

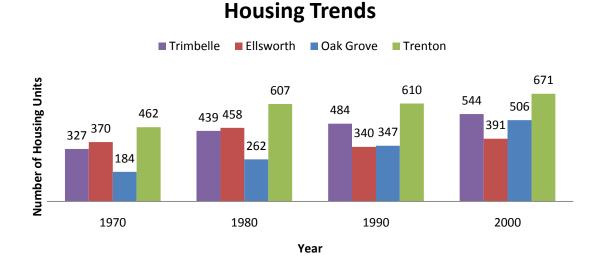
TABLE 3.1: Housing Trends - Number of Housing Units

	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 1970 - 80	% Change 1980 - 90	% Change 1990 - 00
Ellsworth	370	458	340	391	23.8%	-25.8%	15.0%
Oak Grove	184	262	347	506	42.4%	32.4%	45.8%
Trenton	462	607	610	671	31.4%	0.5%	10.0%
Trimbelle	327	439	484	544	34.4%	10.3%	12.4%
Pierce County*	7,826	10,354	11,536	13,493	32.3%	11.4%	17.0%

*Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.1 illustrates the number of housing units from 1970 to 2000.

CHART 3.1: Housing Trends - Number of Housing Units



Household Projections

According to household projections, the Town of Trimbelle will gain an additional 59 households by 2025. This is approximately 2% of the total projected household increases for Pierce County as a whole. By 2025, Pierce County is projected to gain an additional 3,510 households. TABLE 3.2 lists the household projections from 2000 to 2025.

TABLE 3.2: Household Projections: 2000 - 2025

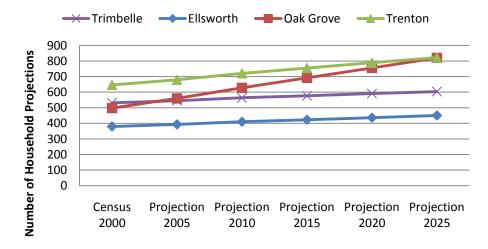
	Census 2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025
Ellsworth	380	393	410	423	436	450
Oak Grove	498	560	628	692	756	820
Trenton	647	680	721	755	789	822
Trimbelle	532	545	564	577	591	604
Pierce County*	13,015	13,829	14,782	15,656	16,539	17,339

*Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.2 shows the household projections from 2000 to 2025.

CHART 3.2: Household Projections: 2000 - 2025

Household Projections: 2000 - 2025



While these projections are based on past trends and do not reflect the potential impact of shifts in the regional housing market, the Town can assume that the strong growth trends over the past 35 years will continue.

Household Forecasts

Demand for housing is created by the household. If household sizes are shrinking but population is stable or increasing, then there will be demand for greater number of housing units. The Town of Trimbelle is above the average Pierce County household size for both owner-occupied units at a size of 2.87 people per household and renter-occupied units at a size of 2.52 people per household.

The average household size of owner-occupied units for all the towns in Pierce County range from 3.1 (El Paso) to 2.64 (Diamond Bluff). The County averages a household size of 2.79 for owner-occupied units. Renter-occupied units in the County range from an occupancy average of 2.96 (Salem) to a low of 2.15 (El Paso). The average household size of renter-occupied units in Pierce County is 2.26.

TABLE 3.3 reflects the average household size for the Towns of Ellsworth, Oak Grove, Trenton, and Trimbelle as well as Pierce County.

TABLE 3.3: Average Household Size

	Owner- Occupied Units	Renter- Occupied Units
Ellsworth	2.87	2.21
Oak Grove	3.07	2.86
Trenton	2.68	2.71
Trimbelle	2.87	2.52
Pierce County*	2.79	2.26

*Includes city and village data.

Age Characteristics

The age of a home is a simplistic measure for the likelihood of problems or needed repairs. Older homes, even when well cared for, are generally less energy efficient than more recently built homes and are more likely to have components now known to be unsafe such as lead pipes, lead paint, and asbestos products.

TABLE 3.4 indicates the number of housing structures and the year the structure was built. **Over** 33% of the homes constructed in the Town of Trimbelle were built before 1939. From 1970 to 1980, the Town realized the largest number of homes (21%) built in a decade. Since 1980, approximately 30% of the Town's current housing stock was built. Overall, more than 65% of the housing structures in the Town of Trimbelle are more than 30 years old.

TABLE 3.4: Housing Stock - Year Structure Built

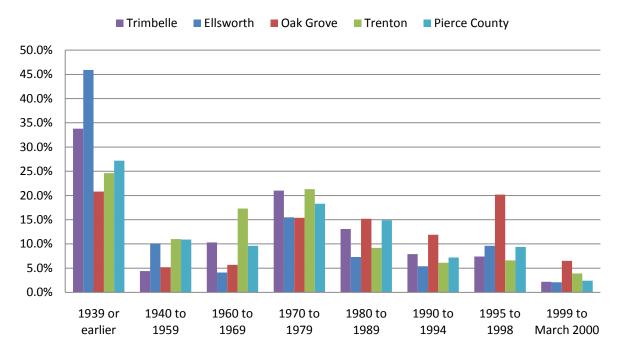
	1939 or	earlier	1940 to	o 1959	1960 to	1969	1970 to	o 1979	1980 to	o 1989	1990 to	o 1994	1995 to	o 1998	1999 to 200	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ellsworth	177	45.9%	39	10.1%	16	4.1%	60	15.5%	28	7.3%	21	5.4%	37	9.6%	8	2.1%
Oak Grove	105	20.8%	21	5.2%	29	5.7%	78	15.4%	77	15.2%	60	11.9%	102	20.2%	33	6.5%
Trenton	171	24.6%	76	11.0%	120	17.3%	148	21.3%	64	9.2%	42	6.1%	46	6.6%	27	3.9%
Trimbelle	184	33.8%	24	4.4%	56	10.3%	114	21.0%	71	13.1%	43	7.9%	40	7.4%	12	2.2%
Pierce County		27.2%		10.9%		9.6%		18.3%		14.9%		7.2%		9.4%		2.4%

^{*}Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.4 illustrates the number of housing structures and the year the structure was built.

CHART 3.4: Housing Stock - Year Structure Built





Conditions of housing stock data indicate units in need of rehabilitation and units that may be considered beyond repair. Units considered beyond repair should be subtracted from the housing supply. Unfortunately, information on condition of housing stock is often not readily available. Sometimes age of homes is used as a measure of condition, but many older homes have been remodeled and kept in good repair so age alone is not a good measure. However, combining age and assessed value may indicate older homes which have not been maintained.

Structural Characteristics

TABLE 3.5 indicates the housing units by type: single-family, two-family, multi-family, and mobile home. **As of the 2000 Census, almost 88% of the Town of Trimbelle's housing units were single-family homes.** In Pierce County, single-family homes range from 81.9% (Diamond Bluff) to 97% (El Paso).

TABLE 3.5: Housing Units by Type

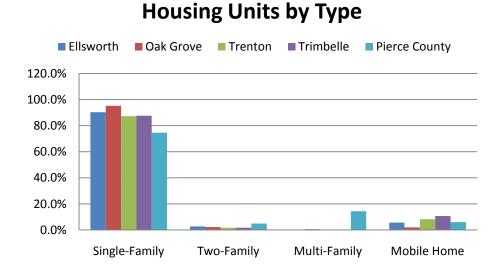
	Single-Family		Two	-Family	Multi-	Family	Mobile Home	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ellsworth	349	90.4%	11	2.8%	0	0.0%	22	5.7%
Oak Grove	481	95.3%	11	2.2%	3	0.0	10	2.0%
Trenton	606	87.3%	9	1.7%	0	0.0%	57	8.2%
Trimbelle	477	87.7%	9	1.7%	0	0.0%	58	10.7%
Pierce County*	10,072	74.6%	656	4.9%	1,949	14.4%	806	6.0%

*Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 3.5 demonstrates the housing units by type: single-family, two-family, multi-family, and mobile home.

CHART 3.5: Housing Units by Type



Value Characteristics

Value of housing refers to the price of owner-occupied housing. The median price, as it varies over time, is an indication of housing demand. It is important to know the distribution of housing with different values. For example, are homes for sale that would be affordable to employees of a new business offering jobs at \$9.00 per hour? Understanding local income levels is important in planning for housing needs because income determines the type of housing that people can afford.

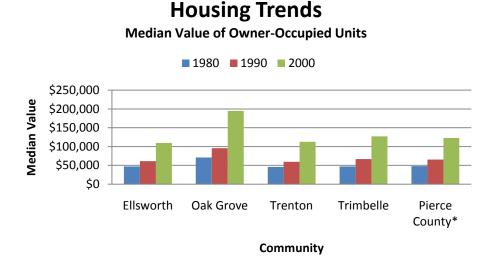
The 2000 median value for owner-occupied homes in the Town of Trimbelle was \$127,000. This is slightly higher than the median value for owner-occupied homes in Pierce County (\$123,100) as a whole. Home values rose dramatically in the 1990's. The Town of Trimbelle experienced a 90.1% increase in median home values for owner-occupied units from 1990 to 2000. TABLE 3.6 and CHART 3.6 reflect the median value of owner-occupied units.

TABLE 3.6 Housing Trends - Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units

	1980	1990	2000	%Change 1980 - 90	%Change 1990 - 00
Ellsworth	\$47,100	\$61,400	\$109,800	30.4%	78.8%
Oak Grove	\$71,100	\$95,800	\$194,900	34.7%	103.4%
Trenton	\$45,900	\$59,700	\$112,700	30.1%	88.8%
Trimbelle	\$47,300	\$66,800	\$127,000	41.2%	90.1%
Pierce County*	\$47,900	\$65,500	\$123,100	36.7%	87.9%

*Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.6: Housing Trends - Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units



Information provided by the U.S. Census Bureau is based on reported value given by the homeowners. Local tax assessors are also a source of information on housing values. Tax assessment values are usually adjusted annually to reflect recent sale prices but often lag behind actual sale prices. Other statistics for housing value may be available from real estate groups. These numbers will usually be higher than those reported by the U.S. Census Bureau because they reflect actual sales data during the reporting period.

Housing Affordability Characteristics

Housing is considered to be affordable when the owners or renters monthly costs do not exceed 30 percent of their total gross monthly income.

Monthly Owner Costs

TABLE 3.7 reveals the selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income. Among Town households that own their own homes, 16.1% exceeded the "affordable" threshold in 2000.

TABLE 3.7: Selected Monthly Owner Costs

	Less than 15.0%	15.0 to 19.9%	20.0 to 24.9%	25.0 to 29.9%	30.0 to 34.9%	35% or more
Ellsworth	31.1%	9.0%	23.8%	8.2%	11.5%	16.4%
Oak Grove	21.6%	19.0%	16.5%	14.7%	8.4%	19.8%
Trenton	44.6%	17.4%	14.0%	5.0%	6.1%	12.9%
Trimbelle	39.0%	20.9%	16.1%	7.9%	5.1%	11.0%
Pierce County*	34.4%	18.1%	18.1%	11.6%	5.5%	12.3%

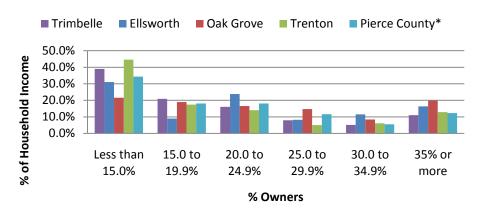
^{*}Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.7 shows the selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income.

CHART 3.7: Selected Monthly Owner Costs

Monthly Owner Cost





Gross Rent Costs

In the Town of Trimbelle, 18.2% of renter-occupied households reported paying more than 30% of household income for rent. Please note that the higher rents may include land or tenant farming and in such cases the rent for housing alone is lower than indicated. Also as farmers retire and move to more urban areas, they sometimes keep ownership of the house and land while renting out each separately.

TABLE 3.8 indicates the gross rent as a percentage of household income (1999).

TABLE 3.8: Gross Rent

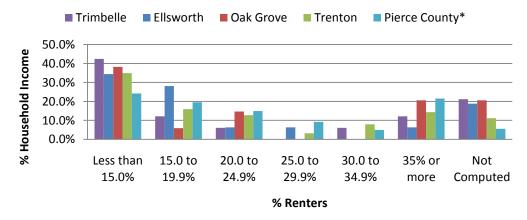
	Less than 15.0%	15.0 to 19.9%	20.0 to 24.9%	25.0 to 29.9%	30.0 to 34.9%	35% or more	Not Computed
Ellsworth	34.4%	28.1%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	18.8%
Oak Grove	38.2%	5.9%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	20.6%
Trenton	34.9%	15.9%	12.7%	3.2%	7.9%	14.3%	11.1%
Trimbelle	42.4%	12.1%	6.1%	0.0%	6.1%	12.1%	21.2%
Pierce County*	24.2%	19.6%	14.9%	9.2%	5.0%	21.5%	5.6%

*Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.8 reflects the gross rent information.

CHART 3.8: Gross Rent

Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income (1999)



Housing Values

TABLE 3.9 outlines the values of owner-occupied housing units.

TABLE 3.9: Housing Unit Values: Owner-Occupied (1999)

	Less than %50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	to	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,000	\$1,000,000 or more	Median
Ellsworth	1.6%	41.0%	35.2%	16.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	\$109,800
Oak Grove	0.0%	5.5%	17.6%	29.7%	35.9%	10.3%	1.1%	0.0%	\$194,900
Trenton	1.6%	34.6%	48.0%	9.2%	3.7%	2.1%	0.8%	0.0%	\$112,700
Trimbelle	2.8%	27.2%	42.9%	19.3%	7.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	\$127,000
Pierce County*	4.2%	29.3%	36.9%	16.4%	9.5%	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	\$123,100

*Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

As reflected in CHART 3.9, the median home value in the Town of Trimbelle is \$127,000. This is slightly above the County median value of \$123,100. Approximately 73% of the homes in the Town of Trimbelle have a median value below \$149,000. The Town of Union has the least expensive homes with a median value of \$78,600 while the Town of Clifton has the highest value at \$207,300.

CHART 3.9: Housing Unit Values: Owner-Occupied (1999)

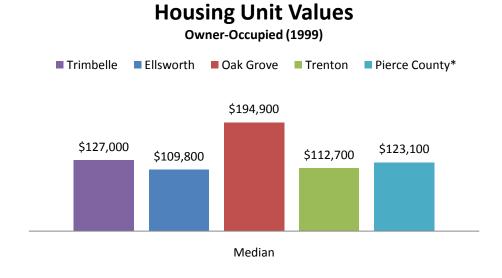


CHART 3.10 illustrates the percent of housing units in specific value categories.

CHART 3.10: Housing Unit Values: Owner-Occupied (1999)

Housing Unit Values

Owner-Occupied (1999)



Occupancy Characteristics

Tenure refers to whether the housing unit is owner-occupied or rented by the occupant. Information on tenure is important because the Town of Trimbelle should have sufficient supply of units to satisfy the needs of both renters and owner occupants.

TABLE 3.10 indicates the housing tenure. As of 2000, the Town of Trimbelle has a total of 532 occupied housing units. Approximately 88.7% are owner-occupied units and 11.3% are renter-occupied units.

TABLE 3.10: Housing Tenure

	Occupied Housing Units	Owner-Occupied Units		Renter-Occupied Units		
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	
Ellsworth	380	338	88.0%	42	11.1%	
Oak Grove	498	455	91.4%	43	8.6%	
Trenton	647	581	89.8%	66	10.2%	
Trimbelle	532	472	88.7%	60	11.3%	
Pierce County*	13,015	9,514	73.1%	3,501	26.9%	

*Includes city and village data.

CHART 3.11 reflects the housing tenure information in TABLE 3.10. As shown, the Towns all have a much higher number of owner-occupied units.

CHART 3.11: Housing Tenure

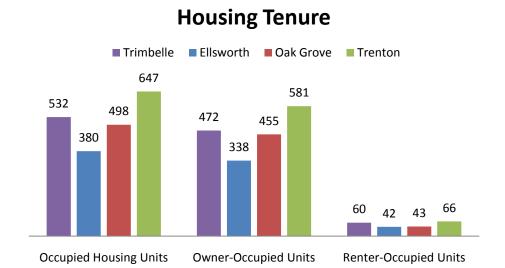


TABLE 3.11 indicates the year the householder moved into the housing unit. Approximately 48% of the existing householders in the Town of Trimbelle moved into a housing unit from 1990 to March 2000.

TABLE 3.11: Year Householder Moved Into Unit

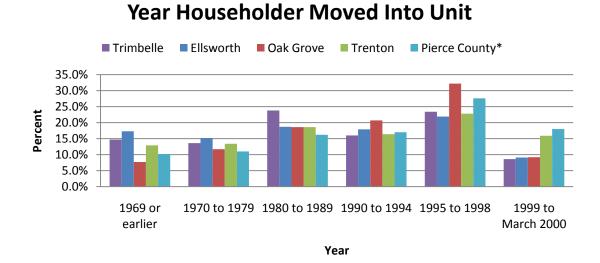
	1969 or earlier		1970 to 1979		1980 to 1989		1990 to 1994		1995 to 1998		1999 to March 2000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ellsworth	66	17.3%	57	15.2%	70	18.7%	67	17.9%	82	21.9%	34	9.1%
Oak Grove	37	7.7%	56	11.7%	89	18.6%	99	20.7%	154	32.2%	44	9.2%
Trenton	87	12.9%	90	13.4%	125	18.6%	110	16.4%	153	22.8%	107	15.9%
Trimbelle	79	14.7%	73	13.6%	128	23.8%	86	16.0%	126	23.4%	46	8.6%
Pierce County*		10.2%		11.0%		16.2%		17.0%		27.6%		18.0%

^{*}Includes city and village data.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection (March 2006)

CHART 3.12 reflects the year the householder moved into the housing unit.

CHART 3.12: Year Householder Moved Into Unit



Housing Agencies and Assistance Programs

The ability to afford or maintain housing can be challenging for some residents. There are several county, state, and federal programs and agencies that assist first time homebuyers, disabled, elderly residents, and low-medium income citizens to meet their rental/home ownership needs. These programs and agencies include:

United States Housing and Urban Development Department (HUD)

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provides subsidized housing through low-income public housing and the Section 8 Program. Under the Section 8 Program, rental subsidies are given to low-income households, including households renting private apartments. HUD is also responsible for providing funds to communities through various grant programs. The mission of HUD is to provide decent, safe, and sanitary home and suitable living environment for every American. More specifically the programs of HUD are aimed at the following:

- Creating opportunities for homeownership
- Providing housing assistance for low-income persons
- Working to create, rehabilitate and maintain the nation's affordable housing
- Enforcing the nation's fair housing laws
- Helping the homeless
- Spurring economic growth in distressed neighborhoods
- Helping local communities meet their development needs

United States Department Of Agriculture—Rural Development (USDA-RD)

The Rural Housing Service helps rural communities and individuals by providing loans and grants for housing and community facilities. Funding is provided for single family homes, apartments for low-income persons or the elderly, housing for farm laborers, child care centers, fire and police stations, hospitals, libraries, nursing homes, schools, and much more.

The Rural Housing Service (RHS) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Located within the Department's Rural Development mission area, RHS operates a broad range of programs to provide:

- Homeownership options to individuals;
- Housing rehabilitation and preservation funding;
- Rental assistance to tenants of RHS-funded multi-family housing complexes
- Farm labor housing;
- Help developers of multi-family housing projects, like assisted housing for the elderly, disabled, or apartment buildings; and
- Community facilities such as libraries, childcare centers, schools, municipal buildings, and firefighting equipment in Indian groups, nonprofit organizations, communities, and local governments.

Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA)

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority serve Wisconsin residents and communities by providing information and creative financing to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agri-business as a stimulus to the Wisconsin economy. This agency finances housing development through the sale of bonds. WHEDA provides mortgage financing to first-time homebuyers, and financing for multi-family housing.

WHEDA offers programs for both single and multi-family units. Below are examples of projects that may qualify for WHEDA Multifamily Loans:

- New construction
- Acquisition and/or rehabilitation of existing properties
- Historic preservation
- Community-based residential facilities
- Assisted living facilities
- Section 8 properties

West CAP

West CAP is a non-profit corporation that works in partnership with local communities to plan and develop good quality, affordable housing for low and moderate-income families and individuals.

Movin' Out

Movin' Out is a housing organization that provides assistance, housing counseling, information, and gap financing for rehabilitation and purchase to Wisconsin households with a member with a permanent disability.

Habitat for Humanity

Habitat for Humanity is a nonprofit organization that builds homes for low-income families.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

The CDBG program provides grants to local governments for housing rehabilitation programs for low- and moderate-income households.

Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP)

The LIEAP program provides payments to utility companies or individuals to help pay for home heating costs in the winter.

Housing Cost Reduction Initiative (HCRI)

This state program provides funding to local public and non-profit agencies to reduce housing costs for low- and moderate-income households.

Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program (WHEAP)

WHEAP assists in paying heating costs for low-income households. A one-time-per-heating-season payment is issued to the fuel providers. Crisis assistance is available to persons who have already received their regular payment but have an emergency fuel need or a problem with their heating unit. For more information, visit http://heat.doa.state.wi.us/.

Pierce County Housing Authority

Pierce County Housing Authority is responsible for assessing, planning, and developing programs to meet the housing needs of low and moderate income residents in Pierce County.

Wisconsin Department Of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations—Bureau of Housing More than \$40 million is distributed annually to improve the supply of affordable housing for Wisconsin residents. The Bureau of Housing is involved in the following programs:

- Administers federal housing funds such as Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)
- Administers a variety of programs for persons with Special Needs (Homeless)
- Provides state housing funds through local housing organizations
- Coordinates housing assistance programs with those of other state and local housing agencies
- Develops state housing policy and provides housing information and technical assistance

4.0 TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

4.0 Transportation Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(c)

Transportation Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, electric personal assistive mobility devices, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. The element shall compare the local governmental unit's objectives, policies, goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and incorporate state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban area and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans and rail plans that apply in the local governmental unit.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	1
Goals	1
Objectives	1
Policies & Programs	2
Inventory of Existing Transportation System	3
Roads	3
Transit Services	4
Transportation Facilities for Disabled	4
Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations	4
Rail Services	5
Air Travel	5
Over-Road Shipping (Truck Routes)	6
Water Transportation	7
Other Modes of Transportation	7
Transportation Users	8
Transit	8
Carpooling	8
Transportation Facilities for the Elderly and Disabled	8
Bicycles, Pedestrians, and Recreational Vehicles on Local Roads	9
Transportation and Agriculture	9
Functional Classification System (Rural < 5,000 Population)	11

Rustic Roads	13
Commuting Patterns	14
Other Transportation Plans and Programs	18
Programs for Local Government	20

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Introduction

The purpose of the Transportation Element is to first inventory all the different modes of transportation within the Town limits, as well as other modes that influence the Town from outside its limits. The existing transportation system will then be reviewed by looking at such things as road classification systems. A community's transportation infrastructure supports the varied needs of its residents, local businesses, visitors, and through-traffic. This element summarizes the overall transportation system and, based on local input, provides a 20-year jurisdictional plan that can serve as a resource guide and implementation tool.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

A compilation of goals, objectives, policies and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation including: Highways, Transit, Transportation facilities for disabled, Bicycles, Walking, Railroads, Air transportation, Trucking, and Water transportation. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

- Develop and support a safe and well-maintained transportation system.
- Maintain a functional transportation system for all users that will effectively serve existing land uses and meet the anticipated transportation demand generated by future development.
- Participate with other governmental transportation planning efforts including the State of Wisconsin, Pierce County, and surrounding communities.

Objectives

- Provide appropriate infrastructure for all users.
- Develop a sensible road system as growth occurs.

- Identify and remove hazardous conditions.
- Develop and continue maintenance standards and procedures to maximize the life of town roads.
- Evaluate options for improving town roads.
- Explore opportunities for multi-use trails.

Policies & Programs

- Maintain a map of the Town's transportation system.
- Conduct an annual review of Town road conditions to evaluate maintenance needs and safety issues
- Utilize the subdivision ordinance to ensure that development pays for the costs of road improvements due to the impact of the new development
- Adopt uniform town road standards
- Limit visual obstacles on town roads and right of ways.
- Coordinate road construction projects with neighboring Towns.
- Address load limits for the roads.
- Explore funding sources and volunteer opportunities to meet the transportation needs for elderly and disabled residents.
- Develop a road plan for the Town of Trimbelle.

Inventory of Existing Transportation System

Roads

The Town of Trimbelle has a total of 66.44 miles of road: 18.38 miles of roads are under County jurisdiction and 48.06 miles of local road maintained by the Town.

Maintenance and Improvements

Compared to other states, Wisconsin has more local roads. The majority of them are paved, and they must be maintained through four seasons. According to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) data, Wisconsin's per capita spending on local road systems is second only to Minnesota's (the national average is \$123).

TABLE 4.1 Wisconsin Local Government Expenditures on Roads / Transportation per Person

Jurisdiction	2001		
Jurisuiction	Expenditure		
Counties	\$93 per person		
Cities	\$237 per person		
Villages	\$197 per person		
Towns	\$234 per person		

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

General Transportation Aids (GTA)

General Transportation Aids represent the largest program in WisDOT's budget. The State returns roughly 30% of all state-collected transportation revenues (fuel taxes and vehicle registration fees) to local governments. These funds offset costs of county and municipal road construction, maintenance, bridge improvements, capital assistance for airports, rail and harbor facilities, flood damage, expressway policing, and transit operating assistance. GTA funds are distributed to all Wisconsin counties, cities, villages and towns based on a six-year spending average or a statutorily set rate-per-mile.

TABLE 4.2 - General Transportation Aids (GTA) in 2004

	GTA (2004)
Town of Trimbelle	\$86,614.50

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Transit Services

There are a variety of services for the preservation, enhancement, and/or connectivity of a transportation corridor and reduce reliance on single occupancy motor vehicles. These may include: 1) shared ride taxi services, 2) para-transit services for the elderly or disabled, and 3) bus services.

Currently, the Town of Trimbelle does not offer transit services. It is unlikely that additional services will be developed in the next twenty years.

Transportation Facilities for Disabled

The Town of Trimbelle does not offer any transportation facilities for the disabled. Accommodations will be considered when making any transportation infrastructure improvements.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Accommodations

Currently, there are no bicycle or pedestrian accommodations in the Town. In Pierce County, CTH K, KK, O, and OO have been identified as "best conditions for bicycling". The 2003–2023 Pierce County Bicycle Plan proposes a paved shoulder be constructed on CTH 0 for bicycles.

In rural areas, bicycle and pedestrian accommodations may include paved shoulders along the roadways or paved off-road trails. The Town of Trimbelle will consider the need for bicycle and pedestrian accommodations in the future. A multi-use trail connecting the Town to the Village of Ellsworth should be considered in the future.

Rail Services

The Town of Trimbelle does not have any railway service. Passenger rail service is available from Amtrak in Red Wing and St. Paul, Minnesota. There is no potential for the development of passenger rail service within the Town. Nearby railway services are shown in TABLE 4.3.

TABLE 4.3 - Railway Service

Name of Railway Service	Location
Burlington Northern	Prescott, WI
Burlington Northern Inc. Depot	Bay City, WI
Chicago North Western Transportation Co.	Hastings, MN
St. Croix Tower Milwaukee-Burlington	Hastings, MN
Wisconsin Central Ltd.	New Richmond, WI

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Air Travel

The Town of Trimbelle does not have a local airport. TABLE 4.4 provides information regarding airports serving Pierce County.

TABLE 4.4 - Airports

Name	Location
Red Wing Regional Airport	Bay City, WI
St. Paul Downtown	St. Paul, MN
Chippewa Valley Regional	Eau Claire, WI
Mpls./St. Paul International	Bloomington, MN
Menomonie	Menomonie, WI

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

The Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport provides major commercial air service for Western Wisconsin and Town of Trimbelle residents. The airport consists of the Humphrey and Lindberg Terminals. This airport will continue to be the main provider of passenger and commercial service in the area.

Over-Road Shipping (Truck Routes)

TABLE 4.5 lists the trucking companies servicing the County.

TABLE 4.5 - Trucking Companies

Name	Location
Betterndorf Transfer Inc.	River Falls, WI
Conzemius Co.	Prescott, WI
DEM Federated Co-op Transport	Ellsworth, WI
Daniel Miller Trucking	Prescott, WI
Frazier LJ Trucking	Ellsworth, WI
HDL Transport	Maiden Rock, WI
Hager City Express	Hager City, WI
K & D Transport	Spring Valley, WI
Knudsen Trucking Inc.	Hager City, WI Ellsworth, WI
Madison Freight Systems, Inc.	River Falls, WI
Mid States Express	River Falls, WI
Moetler Grain Inc.	River Falls, WI
Monson Trucking Inc.	Ellsworth, WI
Morrison Trucking	Hager City, WI
Murphy CW Freight Line Inc.	Hager City, WI
Peterson Trucking	Ellsworth, WI
R & F Co.	River Falls, WI
Ship It Express Inc.	Prescott, WI
St. Croix Valley Transport Inc.	Prescott, WI
TMW Transport Inc.	River Falls, WI
Wilson Dedicated Services	Bay City, WI

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

In Pierce County, WisDOT classifies STH 29, 35, 63, and 65 as officially designated Truck Routes. Although commercial vehicles account for less than 10% of all vehicle-miles traveled, truck traffic is growing faster than passenger vehicle traffic according to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). This share is likely to grow substantially if demand for freight transportation doubles over the next 20 years, as has been predicted (from the 2002 report Status of the Nation's Highways, Bridges, and Transit: Conditions & Performance Report to Congress).

Water Transportation

The Town of Trimbelle does not offer any water transportation. TABLE 4.6 identifies the nearest river transportation facilities.

TABLE 4.6 - Water Transportation

River Transportation

Mississippi River barge traffic uses terminal facilities at Red Wing, just across the river on the southeastern edge of Pierce County.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Other Modes of Transportation

The Town of Trimbelle does not have any other transit services or transportation facilities. It is unlikely that additional services will be developed in the next twenty years.

Transportation Users

In rural areas, there are very few, if any, transit services. The following information discusses transportation options for commuters, the elderly and disabled, and those who do not drive.

Transit

There is interest in exploring regional transit systems to serve areas with no or little existing services.

Carpooling

Wisconsin Department of Administration oversees a Vanpool/Ridesharing program for state and non-state workers that commute. Shared-ride commuters often make informal arrangements to accommodate carpooling. Pierce County currently has two park and ride lots: 1) at the intersection of USH 10 and CTH CC, and 2) at the intersection of USH 10 and STH 29/35. The Town of Trimbelle will continue to encourage ride-sharing.

Transportation Facilities for the Elderly and Disabled

As indicated in the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan, the need for some forms of transit services is projected to increase, as the baby boom generation grows older. In 2000, according to U.S. Census Data, 13% of Pierce County's population was age 60-plus. By 2010, it is expected that 15% of the County's population will be age 60-plus. The needs of this age cohort will become more important – at both the local and State level – during the 20-year window of this plan. The State's Section 85.21 program currently provides some funding to counties for Elderly/Disabled Transportation Programs.

At this time, the Town of Trimbelle will continue to rely on services provided by Pierce County as well as the Village of Ellsworth to serve the needs of the elderly and disabled.

Bicycles, Pedestrians, and Recreational Vehicles on Local Roads

There is a need for pedestrian facilities for children under the age of 16 and those with disabilities. Many youth, and some commuters, ride bicycles as a regular means of transportation. In rural areas, both bicyclists and pedestrians share the roadways with motor vehicles. Safety of children, the elderly, and the disabled should be considered when planning or implementing road or other transportation improvements.

There is no specific bicycle or pedestrian trails in the Town of Trimbelle. Although, bicycle routes in Pierce County are located along many of the County Trunk Highways, including C.T.H. C, DD, G, N, U.S.H. 10, 63, and S.T.H. 65 and 72. The U.S. and State Highways are not recommended for use as bicycle and/or pedestrian routes because of high volumes of traffic and narrow roadway shoulders.

The Town has approved ATV routes throughout the entire Town. Additionally there are snowmobile routes within the Town as well as designated snowmobile trails throughout Pierce County. Trail maps are available through the Pierce County Nugget Lake Parks office.

A multi-use trail should be considered in the future.

Transportation and Agriculture

Transportation is critical for agriculture, yet agriculture-related transportation needs and impacts are often overlooked in rural transportation planning. Agriculture-related transportation is multifaceted, from the movement of machinery on the system of local roads to the movement of commodities to markets.

Transportation planning related to agriculture may consider:

- Efficient access for agricultural suppliers, processors, agricultural service providers, and bulk haulers to farm operations
- Efficient transport of farm produce to local, regional, national, and international markets

Ways to reduce conflicts with other traffic and increase safety on public roads when moving machinery to and from farm fields

Both rural residential development and new or expanding agricultural operations may affect traffic safety and necessitate unplanned improvements to the local road system.

Functional Classification System (Rural < 5,000 Population)

The transportation system includes roads under differ levels of jurisdictional authority (i.e. state, county, local). Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) has authority over all Interstate Highways, U.S. Highways, and State Highways. County governments are responsible for County Trunk Highways. Local governments are responsible for local roads.

Roads and highways provide different levels of service. For example, highways provide for the movement of through traffic while local roads provide access to property. Most public roads in Wisconsin are classified according to their function and jurisdiction. A functional classification system group roads and streets according to the service provided. It also helps determine eligibility for federal aid. Classifications are divided into urban and rural categories, based on population. The Town of Trimbelle is categorized under the rural functional classification system.

Principal Arterials: Serve interstate and interregional trips. These routes generally serve all urban areas greater than 5,000 people. The rural principal arterials are further subdivided into 1) interstate highways and 2) other principal arterials.

Minor Arterials: In conjunction with the principal arterials, they serve cities, large communities, and other major traffic generators providing intra-regional and inter-area traffic movements.

Major Collectors: Provide service to moderate sized communities and other intra-area traffic generators, and link those generators to nearby larger population centers or higher function routes.

Minor Collectors: Collect traffic from local roads, and provide links to all remaining smaller communities, locally important traffic generators, and higher function roads. All developed areas should be within a reasonable distance of a collector road.

Local Roads: Provide access to adjacent land and provide for travel over relatively short distances. All roads not classified as arterials or collectors are local function roads.

In addition to this hierarchy, jurisdictions may nominate local roads for the State's Rustic Roads Program.

TABLE 4.7: Functional Classification and Mileage of Local Roads

				County Jurisdiction		Municipal Jurisdiction			
	Gross Miles	County Miles	Municipal Miles	Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
Towns									
Ellsworth	56.07	10.71	45.36		9.56	1.15		0.29	45.07
Oak Grove	59.65	9.32	50.33		5.23	4.09			50.33
Trenton	65.62	13.61	52.01		9.93	3.68			52.01
Trimbelle	66.44	18.38	48.06		17.37	1.01			48.06
Pierce County		248.38		7.78	194.26	46.34			

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

As indicated in TABLE 4.7, the Town of Trimbelle has a total of 66.44 miles of road: 18.38 miles of roads are under County jurisdiction and 48.06 miles of local road maintained by the Town.

TABLE 4.8 lists the road functional classification for Pierce County.

TABLE 4.8: Road Functional Classification for Pierce County

Road Classification	Qualifying Road
Principal Arterials	USH 63
Minor Arterials	USH 10; STH 29, 35, & 65
Major Collectors	STH 72 & 128; CTH CC, S, X, B, O, H, M, E, U, G
Minor Collectors	CTH O, OO, FF

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

In addition to this hierarchy, jurisdictions may nominate local roads for the State's Rustic Roads Program.

Rustic Roads

The Town of Trimbelle does not have any roads classified as Rustic Roads. There are two Rustic Roads in Pierce County:

- R-51 is located in the Town of Maiden Rock
- R-92 is located in the Town of River Falls

Commuting Patterns

According to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD), 60% of the workers, approximately 12,372 people, living in Pierce County leave the county to go to their jobs. Employers in Pierce County attract roughly 3,335 workers who travel to jobs in the county. The road network throughout the Town of Trimbelle is an important factor in the commuting patterns of residents. TABLE 4.9 identifies the detailed means of transportation and carpooling information for the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 4.9: Transportation - Journey to Work, 2000 (2000 Census)

Town of Trimbelle	%
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND CARPOOLING	
Workers 16 and over	100.0%
Car, truck, or van	86.4%
Drove alone	76.5%
Carpooled	10.4%
In 2-person carpool	7.0%
In 3-person carpool	1.5%
In 4-person carpool	0.7%
In 5- or 6-person carpool	0.9%
In 7-or more person carpool	0.3%
Workers per car, truck,or van	1.07 persons
Public Transportation	0.6%
Bus or trolley bus	0.3%
Streetcar or trolley car	0.0%
Subway or elevated	0.2%
Railroad	0.0%
Ferryboat	0.0%
Taxicab	0.0%
Motorcycle	0.0%
Bicycle	0.0%
Walked	3.6%
Other means	0.1%
Worked at home	8.8%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Driving is the most common mode of transportation in the Town of Trimbelle. Of the 86.4% of Town residents driving a car, truck, or van to work; 76.5% drove alone with 10.4% carpooling.

CHART 4.1 illustrates the travel time to work for Town residents. Approximately 57.6% of the residents have a drive time of less than 30 minutes to work.

CHART 4.1: Travel Time to Work



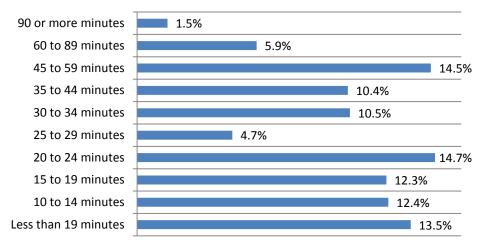


TABLE 4.10 provides information regarding the travel time to work for Town residents. According to the data, the average travel time to work is 27.4 minutes for residents in the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 4.10: Travel Time to Work

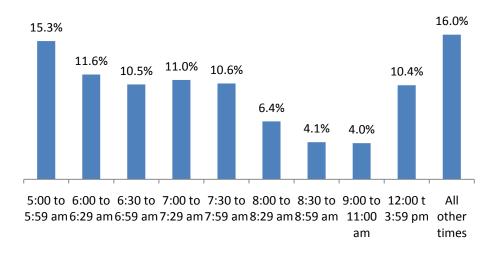
Town of Trimbelle	%
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	
Workers who did not work at home	100.0%
Less than 19 minutes	13.5%
10 to 14 minutes	12.4%
15 to 19 minutes	12.3%
20 to 24 minutes	14.7%
25 to 29 minutes	4.7%
30 to 34 minutes	10.5%
35 to 44 minutes	10.4%
45 to 59 minutes	14.5%
60 to 89 minutes	5.9%
90 or more minutes	1.5%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.4 minutes

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

CHART 4.2 indicates the time span residents leave their homes to go to work. Approximately 59% of Trimbelle residents leave home between the hours of 5:00 to 7:59 AM.

CHART 4.2: Time leaving to go to work

TIME LEAVING HOME TO GO TO WORK



Other Transportation Plans and Programs

Several state, regional, and Pierce County organizations and agencies have developed plans and programs for the management and systematic update of transportation facilities in the area. In comparing the Town's goals, objectives, policies and programs to these plans and programs, no land use conflicts or policy differences were identified.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has several state and regional transportation plans that were reviewed to ensure consistency. Overall, goals in these plans are consistent with the Town's overall Transportation Element goals, objective, policies and programs goals. The plans reviewed are:

- ✓ Connections 2030: Wisconsin's Long-Range Transportation Plan
- ✓ Midwest Regional Rail System
- ✓ Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020
- ✓ Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020
- ✓ Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020
- ✓ Wisconsin Statewide Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020
- ✓ Pierce County Bicycle Plan 2003–2023
- ✓ Pierce County Comprehensive Plan (January 2009)

WisDOT District 6—Plans and Projects

These projects are included in WisDOT's 2004-09 Six-Year Highway Improvement Program.

Note the plans and projects in the six-year program are typically flexible and subject to change.

TABLE 4.11 - 2004-2009 Six Year Highway Improvement Program - Pierce County

Project Title	Year	Project Description
Hastings-Prescott (St. Croix RV BR-847-0040)	2005	This project will repair and upgrade the electrical, mechanical and hydraulic systems on the St. Croix River bascule bridge.
SHRM-Prescott-Ellsworth (STH 29-USH 63)	2005	Diamond grind the existing concrete pavement to provide a safer and smoother riding surface.
HES:USH 10, CTH C Intersection	2005	This safety project will improve intersection geometrics and construct bypass and turning lanes.
River Falls-Spring Valley (Van Buren Rd-Cleveland St.)	2006	Construct paved pedestrian/bike path adjacent to STH 29
River Falls-Spring Valley (USH 63-CTH CC)	2005	Mill to remove old roadway surface and replace with new asphaltic pavement.
SHRM-Prescott-River Falls (US 10-Cemetery Rd.)	2007 -2009	Diamond grind the existing concrete pavement to provide a safer and smoother riding surface.
Nelson-HAGRCTY (So. Maiden Rock-385th)	2007 -2009	This project will repair or reconstruct retaining walls adjacent to the highway.
Red Wing-Ellsworth (Mississippi River-USH 10)	2007 - 2009	Resurface existing roadway with new asphaltic pavement.
HES:USH 63, CTH VV & 150th Ave. Intersection	2005	This safety improvement project will construct dedicated turning lanes and install signal lights.
HES:Red Wing-Ellsworth (STH 35 Intersection)	2005	This project will improve intersection safety by adding turning lanes and traffic signals.
Ellsworth-River Falls (Cairns St920th St.)	2006	This safety project will improve intersection geometrics and construct bypass and turning lanes.

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Programs for Local Government

Costs for transportation development and maintenance can be expensive or cost prohibitive. A variety of state and federal programs as well as grant opportunities are available for various transportation related projects:

- Airport Improvement Program (AIP)
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Program
- Connecting Highway Aids
- County Elderly and Disabled Transportation Assistance
- Federal Discretionary Capital Assistance
- Freight Rail Infrastructure Improvement Program (FRIIP)
- Freight Rail Preservation Program (FRPP)
- General Transportation Aids (GTA)
- Highways and Bridges Assistance
- Local Bridge Improvement Assistance
- Local Groups and Organizations
- Local Roads Improvement Program (LRIP)
- Local Transportation Enhancements (TE)
- **Railroad Crossing Improvements**
- Rural and Small Urban Public Transportation Assistance
- Rural Transportation Assistance Program (RTAP)
- Rustic Roads Program
- Surface Transportation Discretionary Program (STP-D)
- Surface Transportation Program Rural (STP-R) & Urban (STP-U)
- Traffic Signing and Marking Enhancement Grants Program
- Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)

5.0 UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES ELEMENT

5.0 Utilities & Community Facilities Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)

Utilities and Community Facilities Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on–site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power–generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

JTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES	1
ntroduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	2
Goals	2
Objectives	2
Policies & Programs	2
Existing and Future Public Utility and Community Facilities	4
Sanitary Sewer Service	4
Storm Water Management	4
Water Supply	4
Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities	5
On-site Wastewater Treatment Technology Systems	6
Parks	6
Telecommunications Facilities	6
Power Plants/Transmission Lines	7
Cemeteries	7
Health Care Facilities	7
Child Care Facilities	8
Police	9
Fire and Rescue	9
Libraries	9
Schools	11
Other Government Facilities	12

	Postal Service	12
	Town Facilities	12
Uti	lities and Community Agencies and Programs	13

UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Introduction

Utilities and community facilities provide the foundation on which a community is built and maintained. Utilities may include sanitary sewer, storm water, and water systems, as well as electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and solid waste disposal. Community facilities can vary greatly by community, but typically include parks, schools, libraries, cemeteries, and various health and safety providers. Special services such as day care centers may also be considered a community facility.

Utilities and community facilities can be used to guide development and encourage growth, as well as establish a community identity. Combined with roads; the construction, maintenance, and operation of utilities and community facilities are often the largest portion of a community's budget.

The purpose of this element is to provide a compilation of background information, goals, objectives, actions or policies, and recommended programs to guide the future maintenance and development of utilities and community facilities in the Town of Trimbelle.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

A compilation of goals, objectives, polices & programs to guide future development of utilities and community facilities. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

- Provide quality community facilities and services that meet existing and future needs.
- Allow for the provision of reliable, efficient, and well-planned utilities to adequately serve existing and future town residents and businesses.

Objectives

- Promote the use of existing public facilities and the logical expansion of those facilities needed to serve projected future development.
- Promote adequate, good quality, and varied park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of all community residents.
- Encourage and maintain a level of emergency preparedness so that prompt and efficient reaction may be taken to protect the lives and property within the Town.
- Promote the coordinated development of community facilities to match the changing needs of the Town population (e.g., recreation, senior, and Town maintenance facilities).

Policies & Programs

- Evaluate the impacts of development on facilities and services and make adjustments as needed.
- Monitor the growth rate to ensure that new development in the town does not overburden the ability of the Town and other service providers to provide a basic level of services to Town residents and businesses.
- Establish a Town web site.
- Continue to rely upon the County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement protection.
- Utilize County programs to enhance recycling, composting, and hazardous waste removal.

- Permit onsite sewage disposal systems in areas where suitable soils are available.
- Evaluate options of expanding high speed Internet in the Town.
- Develop a Capital Improvements Program.
- Create an Emergency Preparedness Plan.

Existing and Future Public Utility and Community Facilities

Sanitary Sewer Service

The Town of Trimbelle does not have any sanitary sewer service. It is not anticipated that the Town will develop any sanitary sewer service facilities in the next 20 to 25-plus years.

Storm Water Management

Stormwater management involves providing controlled release rates of runoff to receiving systems, typically through the use of detention and/or retention facilities. A stormwater management system can be very simple (such as a series of natural drainage ways) or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. The purpose of the system is to store and channel water to specific areas, diminishing the impact of non-point source pollution.

The County currently addresses stormwater management through its subdivision ordinance. Over the next 20 years, storm water management is likely to become more of an issue as continued development occurs. The Town of Trimbelle must work cooperatively with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Pierce County, neighboring communities, and other resource agencies and organizations to mitigate the adverse impacts of storm water runoff and ensure that environmental resources are adequately protected.

Water Supply

All drinking water in the Town of Trimbelle comes from private wells. The future demand for water will depend on the number of new homes that are under construction (see Housing Element). Wells are safe, dependable sources of water if sited wisely and built correctly. Wisconsin has had well regulations since 1936, and today is recognized as a national leader in well protection. NR 812 (formerly NR 112), Wisconsin's Administrative Code for Well Construction and Pump Installation, is administered by the DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is property located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without a need for treatment.

Since Town residents receive their water via private wells, it is important that the Town's water resources and aquifers continue to be protected from contamination. Property owners are encouraged to protect surface and ground waters from contamination. The Town of Trimbelle does not anticipate developing a municipal water supply and delivery system over the next 20years.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

In 1996, Wisconsin revised its solid waste rules to exceed the federal (Subtitle D) rules for municipal solid waste landfills, becoming the first state to receive approval of its solid waste program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The WI-DNR authorizes solid waste disposal pursuant to Wis. Stats. 389.35 and numerous Wisconsin Administrative Codes.

Currently, the Town of Trimbelle offers a recycling drop-off site at the Town Shop, N5310 800th Street. Several solid waste haulers provide individual service to Town residents in Pierce County. TABLE 5.1 identifies several solid waste haulers in Pierce County.

TABLE 5.1 - Private Solid Waste Haulers/Recyclers • Pierce County

Company Name	Address	
P.I.G.	PO Box 155-W9724, Hwy, 35, Hager City, WI 54014	
Onyx	PO Box 90, 100 Packer Drive, Roberts, WI 54023	
Durand Sanitation	W5456 County Rd. V, Durand, WI 54736	
Waste Management Inc.	PO Box 143, 250th Summit St., River Falls, WI 54022	
Veit Disposal Systems	14000 Veit Place, Rogers, MN 55374	
RCD-River City Disposal	314 State Road 35, River Falls, WI 54022	
Murtha Sanitation	471 Highway 63, Baldwin, WI 54002	

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Over the next 20 years, the Town does not anticipate providing curbside collection of garbage/recycling. However, the Town encourages private garbage haulers to continue to provide these services and encourages additional residents to recycle appropriate materials.

On-site Wastewater Treatment Technology Systems

Wastewater treatment is provided through private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS). POWTS, or septic systems, treat domestic wastewater, which would include domestic activities such as sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. These systems receive domestic wastewater by retaining it in a holding tank, or treating and discharging it into the soil. Any system with a final discharge upon the ground surface, or discharging directly into surface waters of the state, is subject to WDNR regulations. POWTS are most commonly used in rural or large lot areas where sanitary sewer is not available. These systems are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WDNR.

Pierce County regulates on-site sewage treatment systems in Trimbelle. Over the next 20 years, regulation of these facilities is likely to become more of an issue as more development occurs. The Town of Trimbelle must work cooperatively with the WDNR and Pierce County to ensure that environmental resources are adequately protected. The Town expects to continue to utilize Pierce County in the regulation of these facilities.

Parks

The Town of Trimbelle does not own any parks. Over the next 20 years, the Town may develop additional parks or recreation facilities on- and off-water resources. As local requests for recreational services are identified, the Town shall investigate the future improvement or development of park and recreational facilities.

Telecommunications Facilities

A number of companies are available to provide telecommunication and internet services to Town residents and businesses. However, such services are not available uniformly across the Town. In addition, access to wireless communication facilities is becoming more and more important. The Town of Trimbelle has several telecommunication towers at this time and as technology advances and demand for such services increase, particularly in rural areas, it is likely that additional requests will be forthcoming.

The Town will have to determine whether or not they wish to engage in the development of communication facilities. The demand and construction of these facilities are expected to increase and the Town will actively participate in discussions and planning with local communication providers and Pierce County to ensure that area residents have access to the latest technology; and any future facility sites is done so in the best interest of the Town and its residents.

Power Plants/Transmission Lines

Electric power to the County is supplied by Excel Energy and Pierce Pepin Electrical. No power plants are currently located in the Town of Trimbelle. Electrical transmission lines cross several areas within the Town. Improvements and ongoing maintenance to these transmission lines are expected. At this time, there are no anticipated needs for new high voltage transmission lines in the Town.

Over the 20-year planning period, the Town does not anticipate the development of municipallyowned power plants or transmission lines. The Town does however, wish to coordinate and discuss the future development of power plants, substations, or transmission lines with entities proposing such facilities to ensure the local quality of life and environmental integrity is not harmed due to poor design or location of such facilities.

Cemeteries

The Town of Trimbelle has three cemeteries: Beldenville Cemetery, Thurston Hill Cemetery, and Trimbelle Cemetery. Currently, there are no plans to expand these sites. Over the next 20 years, it is not expected that the Town will engage in the development of additional cemeteries.

Health Care Facilities

There are no hospitals, clinics, or care facilities located in the Town of Trimbelle. Residents have several options within close proximity of the Town to receive medical or health care assistance. A detailed list of facilities available to Town residents is identified in the Pierce County

Comprehensive Plan. It is not anticipated that medical facilities will develop in the Town over the next 20-years.

Child Care Facilities

TABLE 5.2 - Child Care Facilities (2005)

Location	Number of Facilities	
Bay City	4	
Beldenville	4	
Ellsworth	20	
Elmwood	2	
Hager City	8	
Maiden Rock	3	
Plum City	3	
Prescott	14	
River Falls	40	
Spring Valley	6	

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

There are no child care centers located within the Town of Trimbelle. However, there is the possibility of in-home child care occurring within the Town. The location and number of inhome child care services is unknown. TABLE 5.2 identifies a total of 104 childcare facilities located in ten communities in Pierce County.

This type of service is commonly located in close proximity to larger employment centers. Over a 20-year planning period, the Town does not anticipate the establishment of a large number of child care centers within the Town. However, based on population growth forecasts, it should be expected that demand for this type of service may increase.

Police

The Town of Trimbelle does not have a Town Constable. The Pierce County Sheriff's Department serves as the primary law enforcement agency to Town residents. Over a 20-year planning period, it is not anticipated that the Town will develop a law enforcement department. Coordination and cooperation between the Town of Trimbelle and the Pierce County Sheriff's Department regarding local crime must continue to be monitored in an effort to address local concerns.

Fire and Rescue

The Town of Trimbelle is served by the Ellsworth Fire Service Association located at 427 Spruce St, Ellsworth for fire protection services and by the Ellsworth Area Ambulance Service located at 151 S. Plum St., Ellsworth for ambulance and rescue services. The Ellsworth Fire Service Association and Ellsworth Area Ambulance are jointly-owned by several municipalities. Each year the Town is assessed operating fees for both fire and ambulance services. The fire and ambulance department personnel are primarily volunteers and include emergency medical technicians (EMT's) and first responders.

Over the next 20 years, the Town will continue to need fire and rescue services to protect local structures and to ensure the health and safety of residents. Continued participation between the Town and the fire department is necessary to ensure facilities and equipment is available to provide adequate service.

Libraries

In 1971, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating seventeen (17) library systems in Wisconsin. The purpose of the library systems is to provide free and equitable access to public libraries for all residents in Wisconsin, even if their community has no library. The library systems also serve to take on projects too costly or complex for individual community libraries. The funding for the Public Library System comes from a set percentage of the budgets of all the public libraries in Wisconsin.

There are no libraries located in the Town of Trimbelle. For library services, Town residents may patronize the Village of Ellsworth Public Library or the City of River Falls Public Library. TABLE 5.3 identifies the nearby public libraries readily available to Town residents.

TABLE 5.3 - Public Libraries

Name	Location	
Ellsworth Public Library	312 W. Main St., Ellsworth, WI 54011	
Elmwood Public Library	111 N. Main St., Elmwood, WI 54740	
Plum City Public Library	611 Main St., Plum City, WI 54761	
Prescott Public Library	800 Borner St., N., Prescott, WI 54021	
River Falls Public Library	140 Union St., River Falls, WI 54022	
Spring Valley Public Library	E121 S. 2nd St., Spring Valley, WI 54767	

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

It is expected that the increases in population will place greater demand on local libraries. Over a 20-year planning period, it is not anticipated that the Town will have its own public library. Continued coordination between the Town and the local public libraries is necessary to ensure existing facilities and possibly other options are available for local residents and property owners desiring library services.

Schools

There are no public schools located in the Town of Trimbelle. School age children within the Town are served by the Ellsworth Community School District. TABLE 5.4 lists the public school facilities. TABLE 5.5 identifies the private school facilities.

TABLE 5.4 - Public School Facilities

School	Enrollment (2005 - 06)	Building Capacity Recommended Range
Ellsworth High School	595	750–800
Ellsworth Middle School	423	550–600
Hillcrest Elementary	295	300–325
Prairie View Elementary	180	270-300

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

TABLE 5.5 - Private School Facilities

School	Enrollment (2005 - 06)	Building Capacity Recommended Range
St. Francis School	137	149-200

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Based on D.O.A. population projections, school age enrollment projections (ages 5 to 19) for the Town of Trimbelle are projected to rise from 353 students in 2000 to 384 in 2025.

Several adult education centers that offer higher education and continuing education classes and programs are located in the City of River Falls including the UW-River Falls, Chippewa Valley Technical College and Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College.

Over the 20-year planning period, the Town wishes to work cooperatively with the area school boards on development and locations of any new facilities and/or education programs.

Other Government Facilities

Postal Service

There are no post offices located in the Town of Trimbelle. This is not expected to change in the next 20 years. Post Offices are available throughout Pierce County and are located in the following communities: Beldenville, Ellsworth, River Falls, Prescott, Plum City, Spring Valley, Maiden Rock, Hager City, Elmwood, and Bay City.

Town Facilities

The Town Hall and Garage are located at N5310 800th Street, Ellsworth. Over the next 20 years, the Town will continue to maintain and update buildings and equipment as necessary to provide cost effective and efficient services to its residents and non-resident landowners.

Utilities and Community Agencies and Programs

There are a number of programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. To find out more specific information or which program best fits a community's needs, contact the agency directly.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WDNR)

Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (DNR-CFA)

The Bureau of Community Assistance administers a number of grant and loan programs. The Bureau supports projects that protect the public health and the environment and provide recreational opportunities. The Bureau has three major areas of programs, which include the following:

- 1. Environmental Loans: This is a loan program for drinking water, and wastewater projects.
- 2. Environmental Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for non-point source runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control and well compensation.
- 3. Land & Recreation Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest fire protection, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

Wisconsin Well Compensation Grant Program

Another program available through the Wisconsin DNR is the Well Compensation Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant, a person must own a contaminated private water supply that serves a residence or is used for watering livestock. Owners of wells serving commercial properties are not eligible, unless the commercial property also contains a residential unit or apartment. The Well Compensation Grant Program provides partial cost sharing for the following:

- Water testing, if it shows the well is contaminated
- Reconstructing a contaminated well

- Constructing a new well
- Connecting to an existing private or public water supply
- Installing a new pump, including the associated piping
- Property abandoning the contaminated well
- Equipment for water treatment
- Providing a temporary bottled or trucked water supply

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program Public Facilities (CDBG-PF)

This program is designed to assist small communities with public facility improvements. Eligible activities would include publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, disability accessibility projects, and community centers. Local governments including towns, villages, cities, and counties are eligible. Entitlement cities, over 50,000 in population, are not eligible. Federal grant funds are made available on an annual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

Wisconsin Community Development Block Grant Program Public Facilities (CDBG-PFED)

This program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development. This program requires that the result of the project will ultimately induce businesses, create jobs, and invest in the community. More information is available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

6.0
AGRICULTURAL,
NATURAL, & CULTURAL
RESOURCES
ELEMENT

6.0 Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources consistent with zoning limitations under s. 295.20 (2), parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ AG, NATURAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	1
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES	3
Productive Agricultural Areas	3
Soils ~ Pierce County	3
Productive Agriculture Soils	4
Farming System	4
Town Land Sales Statistics	5
Agricultural Economy	8
Conflicts & Threats to Agriculture	8
Agriculture Resources - Agencies and Programs	9
NATURAL RESOURCES	16
Forests	16
Forest Resources	16
Rural Forests	16
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	16
Environmental Corridors	16
Wildlife Habitat	17
State Natural Areas	17
Threatened or Endangered Species	17
Water Resources	19
Groundwater	20
Groundwater Recharge and Discharge	20
Groundwater Contamination	21
Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310)	22
Surface Waters and Stream Corridors	23
Floodplains	24
Wetlands	25

Metallic / Non-Metallic Mineral Resources	26
Non-Metallic Mine Reclamation	26
Quarries	26
Parks / Open Space	27
Other Natural Resources	27
Air Quality	27
Noise	28
Light	28
Natural Resource Agencies and Programs	28
CULTURAL RESOURCES	30
Brief History ~Town of Trimbelle	30
Historical / Cultural Resources	31
Churches	31
Cemeteries	31
Rural Schools	31
Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)	31
Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI)	32
State & National Register of Historic Places	33
Threats to Cultural Resources	33
Development Issues	33
Historical Preservation Ordinances & Commissions	33
Cultural Resource Agencies and Programs	34

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES ELEMENT

Introduction

The agricultural, natural, and cultural resources element provides a general overview of the resources in the Town of Trimbelle. By identifying and analyzing these resources, development can be guided to the most appropriate locations allowing for the protection of the Town's cultural, agricultural, and natural areas while identifying potential locations for growth.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals:

• Preserve and promote the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources with the Town of Trimbelle.

Objectives:

- Protect the rights of landowners to farm.
- Preserve the rural character of the Town.
- Protect the integrity of the Trimbelle River and environmentally sensitive areas.
- Evaluate development proposals based on the protection of cultural resources.
- Evaluate use of Town property for additional public uses.
- Evaluate the impact of actions that may have a negative impact on farming.
- Continue to work with the County to maintain appropriate zoning for the Town.
- While protecting rural character, the Town will not require agricultural preservation.
- Maintain the current level of water quality of the Trimbelle River and tributaries, at a minimum.
- Develop trails and paths along the Trimbelle River.
- Work with the County on developing a County Trail System (nonmotorized).

• Educate landowners on available land use options.

Policies & Programs:

- Evaluate options to minimize the impact of domestic animal crossing of the Trimbelle River and tributaries.
- Encourage the implementation of Best Management Practices in agricultural, urban, and commercial land use activities.
- Consider creating ordinances and other incentives to ensure that conservation development planning and design can be implemented, which includes alternative stormwater management practices, preservation and restoration of native landscape, and inclusion of open space components in developments.
- Educate and inform private landowners and developers of these alternative development strategies and how they can protect the area's valuable land and water resources.
- Encourage private landowners who wish to protect their land, using conservation easements and other land protection tools.
- Encourage the State of Wisconsin Historical Society and the Pierce County Historical Society in mapping archeological, historic, and scenic sites and easements in the Town.
- Create a Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- Create a Farmland Preservation Plan.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The purpose of the Agricultural element is to present agricultural data and provide direction for land use decisions that impact agriculture over the next twenty years. Agriculture is important both economically and culturally to the Town of Trimbelle. Although there are conflicts between farm operations and non-farm neighbors, it is clear that maintaining agriculture is important. In general, agriculture is rapidly changing in response to market forces and government programs. The challenge for the Town is to maintain a balance between growth of the non-farm and agricultural development.

Productive Agricultural Areas

Farming plays an important role in the Town of Trimbelle. Historically, agriculture has been the largest and most important single industry in the Town. Development pressures pose a serious threat to productive agricultural resources, rural character, and the small town lifestyle that most residents of the community value. While specific agricultural data is not available for the Town of Trimbelle, it is available for Pierce County. Please see MAPS for Agriculture Coverage.

Soils ~ Pierce County

Pierce County lies within Wisconsin's Western Upland geological province. Unlike the counties farther south along the Mississippi River, Pierce is not in the "driftless area," as all or parts of it were covered by two separate glacial episodes, and four other glacial periods directly influenced the county with rock and silt overburdens. Of its 378,240 acres, 130,500 (34%) are considered "prime" for farming. Of this acreage, 121,800 acres (32%) are ranked of "statewide importance," and 70,300 acres (19%) are of "local importance" to farming. Thus, 85 percent of the county is potentially productive farmland.

Of course, parts of the county are already occupied by non-farm development such as cities, roads, and rural houses. There are also many areas of steep slopes, floodplains, and wetlands that are not suited for farming. The USDA Natural Conservation Service (NRCS) has summarized the location of "important farmlands" on a map. The map indicates that, generally, the best farmland is in the northern half of the county—especially the Towns of Clifton, River Falls,

Martell, Gilman, Spring Lake, Oak Grove, **Trimbelle**, and Ellsworth. The southern Town are more limited for farming because of the hillier terrain associated with several rivers.

The pattern of soils for productive farmland is highly varied. It is possible to site rural non-farm houses without taking the best soils out of production if some care is taken. This would require more sophisticated and restrictive regulations than are currently in place in Pierce County. Erosion control is a major farmland concern in Pierce County because of the nature of the soils and steep slopes. Nearly 25 percent of the county (95,000 acres) has slopes greater than 12 percent, and many of the soils on these slopes are moderately to severely eroded. The County Land Conservation Department works with landowners and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to help improve management practices and conserve precious topsoil.

Productive Agriculture Soils

The Town of Trimbelle is primarily composed of prime farmland or potentially productive agricultural areas. Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. Prime farmland should have an adequate supply of moisture, favorable growing temperature/season, and acceptable soil composition.

Farming System

According to the U.S. Census data, 8.1% of the population of the towns in Pierce County lists their occupation as farming. TABLE 6.1 shows the dependence on agriculture in the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County.

TABLE 6.1: Dependence on Agriculture (2000 Census)

	Population (2000)	Population Living on Farms			yed Adults g on Farms
	,	No.	%	No.	%
Town of Trimbelle	1,511	231 15.3%		71	7.9%
Pierce County	16,701	1524	15.1%	792	8.4%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

As shown in TABLE 6.2 the number of farms in Pierce County has increased and the land in farming has nearly stayed the same, but the average size of a farm has decreased.

TABLE 6.2: Pierce County Agriculture Statistics

	1997	2002	2007
Number of Farms	1,265	1,510	1,531
Land in Farms (acres)	267,586	267,311	271,178
Average Size of Farm (acres)	212	177	177

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Town Land Sales Statistics

There has been a rapid increase in land values since the 1990 data. The increases have occurred in both the value of land remaining in agriculture and land being diverted to other uses. TABLE 6.3 indicates the conversion rates of farmland to non-farm uses in agricultural land sold from 1990 to 2000.

TABLE 6.3: Conversion Rates of Farmland to Non-Farm Uses: Agricultural Land Sold (1009 - 2000)

	1990 - 1994 Acres	1995 -1999 Acres	2000 - 2002 Acres
Pierce County			
Land kept in farming (annual average)	4,402	2,759	1,441
Land converted to non-ag uses (annual average)	2,117	1,628	609
Total farmland sold (annual average)	6,518	4,388	2,050
Percent of land converted (annual average)	32%	37%	30%
State of Wisconsin			
Land kept in farming (annual average)	323,828	203,452	137,916
Land converted to non-ag uses (annual average)	76,560	66,206	59,981
Total farmland sold (annual average)	400,388	269,657	210,430
Percent of land converted (annual average)	19%	25%	29%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006]

TABLE 6.4 shows the value of land in 2002 remaining in Agriculture as \$1,894 per acre, and the land being diverted from agriculture shown as \$2,920 per acre.

TABLE 6.4: Average Value of Farmland Sold: \$ / acre (1990 - 2000)

	1990 - 1994	1995 -1999	2000 - 2002
Pierce County			
Land kept in farming (annual average)	\$786	\$1,079	\$1,894
Land converted to non-ag uses (annual average)	\$989	\$1,650	\$2,920
Total farmland sold (annual average)	\$821	\$1,290	\$2,231
Premium paid for non-ag uses	126%	153%	154%
State of Wisconsin			
Land kept in farming (annual average)	\$850	\$1,254	\$2,038
Land converted to non-ag uses (annual average)	\$1,993	\$1,993	\$3,312
Total farmland sold (annual average)	\$1,350	\$1,350	\$2,509
Premium paid for non-ag uses	149%	159%	163%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

TABLE 6.5 shows that the high demand for residential and industrial development has caused the value of farmland to increase. Farmland is desirable for such development because the land is generally flat, relatively good soils and very little excavation is necessary when preparing to

develop the land. The estimated value of farm land per acre in Pierce County has nearly tripled between 1997 and 2007.

Table 6.5: Pierce County Estimated Value of Farm, Land, and Buildings

	1997	2002	2007	% change 1997 - 2007
Average / Farm	\$244,146	\$439,725	\$591,718	142.4%
Average / Acre	\$1,130	\$2,320	\$3,341	195.7%

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

There is no question the land values are rapidly increasing as indicated in TABLE 6.6.

TABLE 6.6: Agricultural Land Sales: Pierce County (2003)

	No. of Transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per Acre
Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use	15	1,754	\$2,514
Agricultural land being diverted to other uses	24	1,061	\$4,855
Total of all agricultural land	39	2,815	\$3,396

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

In the future, increasing land values will greatly impact the ability of farmers to compete for the land base needed to remain in agriculture. TABLE 6.7 reveals that the majority of farms in Pierce County are 50 to 179 acres in size. The number of farms in this acreage has increased from years past, but continues to be the general farm size. Few farms exist on less than 9 acres and greater than 1,000 acres, although both categories have increased slightly since 1997.

TABLE 6.7: Farm by Size (acres)

Farms by Size (acres)	1997	2002	2007
1 to 9	51	73	55
10 to 49	208	389	462
50 to 179	486	609	606
180 to 499	420	346	295
500 to 599	72	60	73
1,000 or more	28	33	40

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Agricultural Economy

With 14.6% of the Town's population living on farms and 9.3% of the employed adults working on farming operations, there is no question that agriculture economy is significant to the Town. TABLE 6.8 indicates the total amount of land in crops in Pierce County. As development occurs and land is lost from agricultural use, the local economy will be impacted.

TABLE 6.8: Total Land in Crops: Pierce County (1990 – 2002)

	Pierce County	State of Wisconsin
Total Land Area (Acres)	368,971	34,531,634
Total acreage of all major crops:		
1990	161,400	9,086,900
1999	164,400	8,956,100
2002	157,500	8,728,550
Net change 1990 -1999	3,000	-130,800
Percent change 1990 - 1999	2%	-1%
Net change 1999 - 2002	-6,900	-227,550
Percent change 1999 - 2002	-4%	-3%
Major crops as a percentage of total land area:		
1990	44%	26%
1999	45%	26%
2002	43%	25%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Conflicts & Threats to Agriculture

Agriculture is the dominant land use and an economic factor in the Town of Trimbelle and all of Pierce County. With the changes in development pressure and the transition out of farming by many, the nature of the industry is rapidly changing. Some of the conflicts and threats are within local control and some are tied to state, national and global decisions. This comprehensive plan cannot impact the decisions such as commodity prices, which are set on the world market and the reduced marketing opportunities as a result of consolidation. However, the plan can respond to local conflicts and threats. These include:

- Conflict with new residents with non-agriculture backgrounds including: traffic conflicts, trespassing, chemical applications and fencing requirements
- Fragmentation of the farm fields as new parcels are created

- Agricultural land values exceeding possible agricultural income opportunities
- The challenge of developing the next generation of farmers

Please see APPENDIX D for 2002 Census of Agriculture County Profile.

Agriculture Resources - Agencies and Programs

There are a number of available county, state and federal programs to assist with agricultural planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of the various agencies and programs:

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) has a direct financial impact on rural Wisconsin families through the programs and services they offer. They are dedicated to stabilizing farm income, helping farmers conserve land and water resources, providing credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and helping farm operations recover from the effects of disaster. Programs and services offered by the FSA are:

Farm Loan Program (FLP)

FSA offers direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit. Often, FSA borrowers are beginning farmers who cannot qualify for conventional loans because they have insufficient financial resources. The Agency also helps established farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or whose resources are too limited to maintain profitable farming operations.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The CRP is a voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland. The program encourages farmers to plant long-term resource-conserving covers to improve soil, water, and wildlife resources. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes available assistance in an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the participant's costs in establishing approved practices. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments (DCP)

The 2002 Farm Bill provides for payments to be made to eligible producers of covered commodities and peanuts for the 2002 through 2007 crop years. Direct and counter-cyclical payments are made to producers with established crop bases and payment yields. Payment rates for direct payments are established by the 2002 Farm Bill and are issued regardless of market prices. Producers also are eligible for counter-cyclical payments, but payments are issued only if effective prices are less than the target prices set in the 2002 Farm Bill. Commodities eligible for both direct and counter- cyclical payments include wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, sunflower seeds, canola, flaxseed, mustard, safflower, rapeseed, and peanuts.

Milk Income Loss Contract Program (MILC)

This program, authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, financially compensates dairy producers when domestic milk prices fall below a specified level. Eligible dairy producers are those who produced milk in any state and marketed the milk commercially beginning December 2001. To be approved for the program, producers must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions and must enter into a contract with USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation to provide monthly marketing data.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. NCRS was formerly named the Soil Conservation Service or "SCS". Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also provides assistance to other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems. NRCS provides:

Technical Assistance for Conservation

Conservation technical assistance is the basis of NRCS's mission to conserve, sustain, and improve America's private lands. NRCS staff works one-on-one with private landowners to develop and implement conservation plans that protect the soil, water, air, plant and animal resources on the 1.5 billion acres of privately owned land in the United States.

Soil Survey

NRCS is responsible for surveying the soils of the United States, publishing and interpreting the soils information. Soils information is the basis for natural resource and land use planning. It is the key to assessing site potential for specific uses and identifying soil characteristics and properties.

National Resources Inventory

Every five years, NRCS conducts the National Resources Inventory (NRI) on nonfederal rural land in the United States. This inventory shows natural resource trends, such as land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland, and wetlands. The 1992 NRI, for example, shows that farmers are dramatically reducing soil erosion on cropland. From 1982 to 1992, erosion on all cropland declined by about one-third, going from 3.1 billion to 2.1 billion tons a year.

Wetlands

Wetlands conservation is an important and sensitive issue. During 1982-1992, wetland losses due to agriculture slowed to about 31,000 acres a year, a more than 90 percent reduction compared to conversion rates between 1954 and 1974. NRCS is one of the four primary federal agencies involved with wetlands.

Wetlands Reserve Program

In the Wetlands Reserve Program, conservation easements are purchased from landowners to restore or enhance wetland areas. Ownership, control of access, and some compatible uses remain with the landowner.

Wetland Identification

NRCS has technical leadership for identification and delineation of wetlands on agricultural lands and on all lands for USDA program participants. NRCS maintains a list of hydro soils and a wetland inventory on agricultural lands.

Soil Quality

Over the past decade, NRCS has been helping producers develop and implement 1.7 million conservation plans on 143 million acres of highly erodible cropland as part of the conservation compliance provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. As a result, erosion on our most highly erodible cropland has been cut by two-thirds.

Water Quality

NRCS provides assistance to farmers to improve water quality. This includes improving nutrient and pesticide management and reducing soil erosion, thus decreasing sediment that would otherwise end up in lakes and streams. Technical assistance, including engineering, structure design and layout for manure management and water quality practices significantly contribute to Wisconsin water quality efforts. Through the Environmental Quality Inventive Program, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for local water resource priorities.

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

The Wisconsin Farm Center provides services to Wisconsin farmers and agribusinesses to promote the vitality of the state's agricultural economy and rural communities. Services include:

Growing Wisconsin Agriculture

Wisconsin is committed to the long-term profitability of your agriculture business. Legislation passed in 2004 strengthens agriculture and invites residents to invest, reinvest and expand. We are working to track the progress of these new laws and the opportunities they provide.

Financial Counseling and Advising

The Farm Center's financial experts are trained in feasibility analysis, enterprise analysis, debt analysis along with restructuring and cash flow projection. They can personally assist you and answer your specific questions, and provide useful resource materials.

Farm Mediation

The Farm Center's farm mediation program provides dispute resolution services to farmers with problems involving creditor-debtor issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits; contracts with food processors, fertilizer, seed or feed dealers; conflicts within farm families; and landlord-tenant issues.

Stray Voltage

Through Rural Electrical Power Services, the Farm Center provides information about stray voltage and power quality issues; answers to regulatory questions; on farm and distribution system investigations by a technical team that can assist farmers in working with the utility or electrician to resolve a power quality conflict; a format for dispute resolution; and research on electrical issues.

Legal

The Farm Center's agricultural attorney can answer general legal questions about farm business organization, landlord-tenant issues, debt restructuring, legal procedures, creditor-debtor law, and tax reorganization and estate planning.

Vocational

The Farm Center can help farmers or their family members make a successful transition to off-farm employment. It can help them examine their skills and explore their career options, regardless of whether they're looking to add off-farm income to the farm operation, starting a new small business or seeking off-farm employment.

Farm Transfers

Through its Farm Link program, the Farm Center can help farmers who want to start their own operation, retiring farmers who want someone to take over their operation, or farmers who want to relocate due to urban or environmental pressures.

Animal Agriculture

Animals are a vital part of agriculture in Wisconsin. Whether you're a farmer, a veterinarian, a livestock dealer or trucker, or a consumer, DATCP provides information and regulates many aspects of animal agriculture.

Crops

Statistics show Wisconsin ranks first in production of a number of agriculture crops. Farmers in Wisconsin continue to adopt traditional and specialty crops. Cultivating and protecting crops are important to the Farm Center's mission.

Land and Water

The Farm Center works primarily with county land conservation departments to protect the environment through conservation practices, incentive programs and regulation.

PIERCE COUNTY SOIL EROSION CONTROL PLAN

The Pierce County Soil Erosion Control Plan was completed in 1985 by the Pierce County Land Conservation Committee. The purpose of the plan was to determine where the need for erosion control work was the greatest in Pierce County. Once this was determined, more technical assistance and governmental cost-sharing funds for conservation work could be channeled into the highest erosion areas of Pierce County.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The CRP is a voluntary program administered by the USDA Farm Services Agency (FSA). Under this program, farmers bid to enroll sensitive farmlands for 10 or 15-year periods of time, in return for an annual CRP payment. By entering into CRP contracts, the landowners agree to establish a long-term cover crop on the land and not to till, plant, or harvest crops during the contract period. Used mainly to protect highly erodible cropland and at the same time improve wildlife habitat.

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)

Similar to the Conservation Reserve Program, money in the CREP is targeted toward environmentally sensitive landscapes such as riparian areas and wellhead recharge areas. Landowners agree to install specific conservation practices to protect these areas in return for their annual CREP rental payment.

The Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program

A Farmland Preservation Agreement (or contract) is a relationship between a farmland owner and the State of Wisconsin, although it must first be approved by the county board. Farmland preservation agreements are available to landowners in townships that do not have exclusive agricultural zoning as a means of preserving farmland. Eligible farmland can be contracted for 10 years or 25 years.

The Wisconsin Managed Forest Law Program

Owners of forested land of greater than 10 acres may enroll in this program, after agreeing to a management program of long-term duration. In exchange, real estate taxes on the managed land are substantially reduced. When timber is removed and sold, the State and Town receive a stumpage fee in lieu of the lower taxation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

As the Town of Trimbelle continues to grow and change, it is essential to consider the impact of development on the natural resources. The purpose of this section is to provide information for the protection and restoration of natural resources, an assessment of existing natural resources in the Town, identify environmentally sensitive resources and environmental corridors, and describe the impact of development on the natural resources.

Forests

Forest Resources

Forests provide raw materials for the forest products industry and a venue for hunting, hiking, and fishing. Forests help sustain water resources and provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species and by balancing global warming effects and air pollution by producing oxygen and storing carbon. Over half the forested lands in Wisconsin are privately owned (57%).

Rural Forests

Forty-six percent of Wisconsin is forested (16 million acres). Forests therefore represent one of Wisconsin's most important land uses and are often times a defining feature of a community or a whole region. Benefits of forests include:

- Recreational opportunities such as hunting, fish, and hiking
- Groundwater protection
- Home for wide variety of plants and animals, including threatened and endangered species
- Cleans air by producing oxygen and storing carbon
- Part of Wisconsin's culture

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Environmental Corridors

Environmental corridors refer to areas that contain groupings of natural resource features. Areas of concentrated natural resource activity ("rooms"), such as wetlands, woodlands, prairies, lakes, and other features, become even more functional when linked by environmental corridors ("hallways"). If corridor resource features are mapped, they can depict linear spaces. Fish and wildlife populations, native plant distribution, and even clean water all depend on movement through environmental corridors. For example, wildlife populations isolated in one wooded location can overpopulate, die out, or cause problems for neighbors if there are not adequate corridors to allow the population to move about freely. Over 70% of all terrestrial wildlife species use riparian corridors, according to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

Wildlife Habitat

Habitat is a combination of food, water, shelter, and space arranged to meet the needs of wildlife. Even a small yard can be landscaped to attract birds, butterflies, beneficial insects, and small animals.

State Natural Areas

Wisconsin harbors a diverse mix of natural biotic communities and native species. Some species and natural communities have very limited distribution or only occur at small locations around the state. In 1951, Wisconsin initiated the Country's first statewide program to identify and protect areas of outstanding and unique ecological, geological, and archeological value. These natural areas provide the best examples of natural processes acting over time with limited impact of human activity. The State Natural Areas program has grown to become the largest and most successful program of its kind in the nation. Over 335 sites have been designated in the state. State Natural Areas are important not only because they showcase the best and most pristine parts of Wisconsin, but also because they provide excellent wildlife habitat and undisturbed natural communities. Many threatened, endangered, and state special concern species can be found in these areas.

Threatened or Endangered Species

Plant and animal species are considered one of the fundamental building blocks of ecological landscapes. The presence of one or more rare species and natural communities in an area can be an indication of an area's health and ecological importance and should prompt attention to conservation, management and restoration needs. Protection of such species is a valuable and vital component of sustaining biodiversity.

While the conservation of plants, animals and their habitat should be considered for all species, this is particularly important for rare or declining species. An endangered species is one whose continued existence is in jeopardy and may become extinct. A threatened species is one that is likely, within the foreseeable future, to become endangered. A special concern species is one about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven. The main purpose of the special concern category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened. Remaining examples of Wisconsin's intact native communities are also tracked but not protected by the law. Natural communities capture much of our native biodiversity and provide benchmarks for future scientific studies.

Both the state and federal governments prepare their own separate lists of such plant and animal species but do so working in cooperation with one another, as well as with various other organizations and universities. The WDNR's Endangered Resources Program monitors endangered, threatened, and special concern species and maintains the state's Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) database. This program maintains data on the locations and status of rare species in Wisconsin and these data are exempt from the open records law due to their sensitive nature.

The Wisconsin Endangered Species Law was enacted to afford protection for certain wild animals and plants that the Legislature recognized as endangered or threatened and in need of protection as a matter of general state concern. It is illegal to 1) take, transport, possess, process or sell any wild animal that is included on the Wisconsin Endangered and Threatened Species List; 2) process or sell any wild plant that is a listed species; and 3) cut, root up, sever, injure, destroy, remove, transport or carry away a listed plant on public lands or lands a person does not own, lease, or have the permission of the landowner. There are exemptions to the plant protection on public lands for forestry, agriculture and utility activities. In some cases, a person

can conduct the above activities if permitted under a Department permit (i.e. "Scientific Take" Permit or an "Incidental Take" Permit).

The Federal Endangered Species Act (http://endangered.fws.gov/esa.html) also protects animals and plants that are considered endangered or threatened at a national level. The law prohibits the direct killing, taking, or other activities that may be detrimental to the species, including habitat modification or degradation, for all federally listed animals and designated critical habitat. Federally listed plants are also protected but only on federal lands. Implementation of the Endangered Species laws is usually accomplished during the state permit review process, but is ultimately the responsibility of a project proponent and property owner to ensure that they are not in violation of the laws.

According to the NHI database, numerous elements have been recorded in Pierce County. TABLE 6.9 identifies the endangered species found in the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 6.9: Endangered Species in the Town of Trimbelle

Category	Scientific Name	Common Name
Plant	Besseya Bullii	Kitten Tails

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Water Resources

Both surface and groundwater resources are one of the most commonly used natural resources. Plants, animals, and people all consume water on a daily basis. Over 70% of all Wisconsin communities (approximately every two out of three citizens) rely on groundwater for domestic, agriculture, and industrial uses, as well as for recreational purposes, etc.

All Town of Trimbelle residents have groundwater for domestic water use. Water is one of the most easily contaminated resources. Because of its mobile nature, contaminants can travel far from their source through the water cycle. Contaminants in the water cycle coming from a variety of sources are commonly known as non-point source pollution (NPSP). Non-point source pollution comes from many diffuse sources such as agriculture runoff, leaking septic systems,

road salt and road building, parking lots, lawn, and golf course runoff, all of which directly impact water resources. Point source pollution comes from identifiable sources such as a single factory or overflow from a sewage treatment facility.

Groundwater

The Town of Trimbelle is fortunate to have an abundant supply of clean groundwater. All residences, farms, and businesses in the Town rely on groundwater from wells. There are no municipal water supply systems in the Town.

Groundwater is the water beneath the earth's surface that fills spaces between rocks and soil particles and flows between them. Groundwater fills wells and flows from springs. It is a critical resource, not only because it is used on a daily basis, but also because rivers, streams, and other surface water depends on it for recharge. Groundwater can be easily contaminated through nonpoint source pollution, particularly in regions with thin soils over fractured limestone, sandstone, and shale bedrock.

Wisconsin is a water rich state with high quality lakes, streams, and abundant groundwater. However, many residents are concerned about the quality and source of their drinking water. Groundwater protection is not just a concern for farmers, water system operators, or private well owners. Every resident of the Town of Trimbelle has a stake in protecting the amount and quality of the water. Many residents are already trying to be "groundwater smart" by implementing the following:

- **Protect water quality** by preventing harmful substances from entering groundwater or surface water.
- **Replenish water supplies** by keeping water local letting it soak in where it falls.
- Conserve water by using water wisely consciously and efficiently.

Groundwater Recharge and Discharge

Groundwater recharge is the process by which water moves into the groundwater system. Although recharge usually occurs at higher elevations, some wetlands can provide a valuable service of replenishing groundwater supplies. The filtering capacity of wetland plants and substrates may also help protect groundwater quality.

Groundwater discharge is the process by which groundwater is discharged to the surface. Groundwater discharge is a more common wetland function and can be important for stabilizing stream flows, especially during dry months. Groundwater discharge through wetlands can enhance of the aquatic life communities in downstream areas. It also can contribute toward high quality water in our lakes, rivers and streams. In some cases, groundwater discharge sites are obvious, through visible springs or by the presence of certain plant species.

Water supply is impacted as communities grow, bringing increased demand to supply water to new homes, businesses, and industries. High capacity wells and an increasing number of wells, both private and public, can reduce the amount of recharge to surface waters, causing stream flow reduction, loss of springs, and changes in wetland vegetative communities. The strains of meeting growing water demand from a sprawling population are starting to show. Statewide water use has increased 33% in the last 15 years and water tables are plummeting in many urban areas as the thirst for more water outstrips the land's ability to provide it ("A Growing Thirst for Groundwater," August 2004).

Groundwater Contamination

It is important to keep the groundwater resource in mind for many areas of comprehensive planning. Ultimately, what takes place above ground directly affects groundwater below. For instance, restricting access to abandoned mines or quarries helps prevent these areas from becoming source points for groundwater contamination. There are a variety of other activities that impact water resource quality that include but are not limited to:

- On-site septic systems
- Pesticide and Fertilizer Applications
- Sewage Treatment Plants
- Surface Waste Water Discharge
- Road Salt

- Household Cleaners & Detergents
- Sanitary Landfills
- **Unsewered Subdivisions**
- **Underground Storage Tanks**
- **Gas Stations**
- Feedlots
- Chemical Spills
- **Junkyards**
- Abandoned Wells
- Leaking Sewer Lines
- Old Mine Openings or Shafts

Pinpointing pollution sources can be made easier by identifying the location and extent of groundwater recharge areas, as well as the extent of the local watershed, so communities can plan where and how much development can be built, with the least amount of impact to water resources. A watershed is the land area from which all surface water and groundwater drains into a stream system. Groundwater aquifers can be contained within a single watershed or can be so large that several watersheds are within the aquifer.

Potential contaminants are nitrates, chloride, sodium, bacteria, viruses, and hazardous household chemicals. Identifying such pollutants is part of a wellhead protection plan. A wellhead protection plan aims at preventing contaminants from entering the area of land around your public water supply well(s). This area includes the surface or subsurface area surrounding water well or well field supplying a public water system, through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such well or wellfield.

Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310)

The Groundwater Bill (2003 Act 310) addresses groundwater quantity issues, requiring approval for siting, fees, and an environmental review. While this legislation is currently more relevant in areas of the state experiencing severe water quantity issues (such as Southeast Wisconsin), the principle of controlling groundwater withdrawal in all parts of the state is quite important and is

a growing concern for the future. By 2006, a State level groundwater advisory committee will be organized to address groundwater management.

Surface Waters and Stream Corridors

Surface water in Pierce County is divided into three watershed basins: the St. Croix, the Mississippi, and the Chippewa. There are approximately 2,000 miles of streams but only about twenty-seven percent of them are perennial. The rest are intermittent and play a very important role in surface and subsurface water quality.

The St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers form the western and southern borders of the County. The St. Croix River along the western border is naturally widened into a lake-like flowage called Lake St. Croix. Likewise, the Mississippi River is part of a natural flowage called Lake Pepin for about half its boundary with the County.

There are several rivers and creeks that drain in the County: the Kinnickinnic drains to the St. Croix River; the Big, Wind, Trimbelle, Isabelle, and Rush Rivers drain to the Mississippi; the Plum drains the eastern part of the County to the Chippewa River in Pepin County; and the Eau Galle River runs southeast to the Chippewa. These rivers and several creeks are a major formgiving feature of the county and have created many dramatic valleys, coulees, and hills. Basically, the County drains toward the west and south (to the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers).

The Eau Galle River is dammed just above Spring Valley, creating a 150-acre lake that is primarily situated in St. Croix County. The Trimbelle and Rush Rivers, and Isabelle and Plum Creeks, are also important recreational resources. The Nugget Lake impoundment on Plum Creek forms a 116-acre lake in the County Park.

The County has multiple Class I trout streams (Plum Creek, Cady Creek, Porter Creek, Pine Creek, Lost Creek, Cave Creek, Goose Creek, Big River, Kinnickinnic River). The Kinnickinnic River has exceptionally high water quality and is protected. Preserving the water quality and scenic beauty of this spring-fed stream and its valley is a major concern. The City of River Falls

is working on a major stormwater management plan to improve the condition of the Kinnickinnic River.

Pierce County has thirty-thee lakes covering 387 acres. These and their associated wetlands are a source of recreation, fresh water, and wildlife habitat. It is important to health, the environment, and aesthetics to protect water quality and edges of lakes, wetlands and streams from degradation.

Flowing surface water transports sediment and pollutants. They are affected by land use and land cover in their watersheds. Most of the pollutants that enter surface waters are carried in runoff from many diffuse or non-point sources. The major pollutants of concern are sediment carried from areas with bare soil such as crop fields, gullies and construction sites, phosphorus and nitrogen attached to soil particles or dissolved in water from fertilizers and runoff from livestock operations. Please see MAPS for Waterways and Shoreline.

Floodplains

A floodplain is a low area of land adjacent to a stream or other watercourse that is subject to flooding and holds the overflow of water during a flood. They are often delineated on the basis of the 100 year storm event - the area that would be covered by water during a flood so big it only happens (theoretically) every 100 years. However, flooding can occur in any year. For that reason, development should not occur in drainage ways and floodplains because they serve as stormwater runoff systems and flood mitigation landscape features.

Counties, cities, and villages are required to adopt reasonable and effective floodplain zoning ordinances in order to participate in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Insurance Program. FEMA has designated flood hazard areas along many surface water resources. The importance of respecting floodways and floodplains is critical in terms of planning and development. Ignoring these constraints can cause serious problems relating to property damage and the overall safety of residents.

Wetlands

Wetlands are not always obvious. Many residents know wetlands by their common names: bogs, fens, marshes, swamps, etc. Wisconsin Statutes define a wetland as "an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water loving) vegetation and which has soil indicative of wet conditions."

The State of Wisconsin has many different types of wetlands of which some may be dry for most of the year. Wetlands are classified according to vegetative type, hydrology, human influence, as well as other wetland characteristics. Some of the more prominent types are:



Aquatic Bed: Plants growing entirely on or in a water body no deeper than six feet. Plants may include pondweed, duckweed, lotus, and water-lilies.



Marshes: Characterized by standing water and dominated by cattails, bulrushes, pickerelweed, lake sedges and/or giant bur-reed.



Sedge or "Wet" Meadows: These wetlands may have saturated soils, rather than standing water, more often than not. Sedges, grasses and reeds are dominant, but look also for blue flag iris, marsh milkweed, sneezeweed, mint and several species of goldenrod and aster.



Scrub/Shrub: These areas, which include bogs and alder thickets, are characterized by woody shrubs and small trees such as tag alder, bog birch, willow and dogwood.



Forested: These areas which include bogs and forested floodplain complexes are characterized by trees 20 feet or more in height such as tamarack, white cedar, black spruce, elm, black ash, green ash and silver maple.

All wetlands are protected by law and permits are required before building may occur on wetlands or otherwise affect them. Wisconsin DNR offers information about wetlands at the following website: http://dnr.wi.gov/wetlands/locating.html.

Pierce County is required to zone all shorelands by ordinance. At this time, the Town of Trimbelle continues to rely on Pierce County shoreland and wetland ordinances. Generally, wetlands are not exceptionally numerous in Pierce County because of the unglaciated topography and the sloping landscape. Please see MAPS.

Metallic / Non-Metallic Mineral Resources

Non-Metallic Mine Reclamation

In June of 2001, all Wisconsin counties were obliged to adopt an ordinance for nonmetallic mine reclamation. The purpose of the ordinance was to achieve an approved post-mining land use, which would be in compliance with uniform reclamation standards. Uniform reclamation standards address environmental protection measures including topsoil salvage and storage, surface and groundwater protection, and concurrent reclamation to minimize acreage exposed to wind and water erosion. Although this was a State requirement for counties only, towns, cities, and villages were eligible to adopt a similar type of ordinance.

Quarries

A quarry is a type of open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted. Quarries are generally used for extracting building materials, such as dimension stone and are usually shallower than other types of open-pit mines. Types of rock extracted from quarries include cinders, coquina (a type of limestone), blue rock, granite, gritstone, limestone, marble, sandstone, and slate. In level areas, quarries in level areas often have special engineering problems for

drainage. Groundwater that seeps into the quarry pit must be pumped out. Many quarries fill with water to become ponds or small lakes after abandonment. Others have become landfills.

Parks / Open Space

The value of open space lies in its inherent protection of ecologically sensitive areas including wetlands and water resources, important wildlife habitat, and sensitive soils. Preserving open spaces not only directly protects resources, but the space itself becomes a vital buffer zone because nothing can replace the visual impact of open space, whether it is agricultural land or woodlands.

Open space can take the form of parks, cropland and pastures, greenbelts, wetlands or floodplains. It can also serve many functions for a community other than recreation, such as:

- Preservation of scenic and natural resources
- Flood management
- Protection of water resources
- Preserving prime agricultural land
- Limiting development that may occur
- Buffering incompatible land uses
- Structuring the community environment

Please see MAPS for Parks.

Other Natural Resources

Air Quality

Air quality in the Town of Trimbelle is good. There are no sources of industrial air pollution or air quality non-attainment zones. With good management, the existing animal waste storage facilities emit little hydrogen sulfide and other noxious odors. The Wisconsin DNR regulates air pollution control under NR chapters 400 through 499.

Noise

The Town of Trimbelle is quiet. Most artificial noise is from road traffic, air traffic, and farm machinery. There are no sources of industrial noise. Barking dogs, ATVs, and snowmobiles cause occasional nuisance noise problems.

The Town of Trimbelle does not currently have a noise ordinance. Pierce County considers the potential for additional noise, odors and dust when reviewing applications for zoning permits.

Light

Generally, the Town of Trimbelle is a relatively dark area on the night-time map of the region. On clear nights, Town residents can watch the stars. Yard lights are common at residences and farm yards. Most are not motion-sensing or shielded from above, wasting electricity and emitting light pollution.

Natural Resource Agencies and Programs

There are a number of available state and federal programs to assist with natural resource planning and protection. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. To find out more specific information or which program best fits needs, contact the agency directly.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

The Department of Natural Resources is dedicated to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, the laws of the federal government that protect and enhance the natural resources of our state. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility for coordinating the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors. The Wisconsin DNR has a number of programs available ranging from threatened and endangered species to water quality to parks and open space to wetlands. The DNR is available to provide information on endangered and threatened species. See their website for the

Endangered Resources (ER) Program at http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/ or contact the Program at 608/266–7012.

The Bureau of Community Financial Assistance (CFA) administers grant and loan programs, under the WDNR. Financial program staff works closely with local governments and interested groups to develop and support projects that protect public health and the environment, and provide recreational opportunities.

Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

The Wisconsin Department of Trade and Consumer Protection inspects and licenses more than 100,000 businesses and individuals, analyzes millions of laboratory samples, conducts hundreds of hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, adopts rules that have the force of law, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture at home and abroad. Specifically, DATCP has two divisions that relate directly to the agriculture and natural resource section of the comprehensive plan. The Environmental Division focuses on insects, land and water, as well as plants and animals. The Agricultural Division focuses on animals, crops, agricultural, land, and water resources.

Wisconsin Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, formerly the Soil Conservation Service or "SCS." Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5

The Environmental Protection Agency is a federal agency of the United States government, responsible for regulating environmental pollution and environmental quality. The EPA has been one of the lead agencies within the United States Government on the climate change issue.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Determining what defines cultural and historic resources is not always clear. For the purpose of this section, historic resources include historic buildings and sites (as identified by the National Register of Historic Places), museums, churches, cemeteries, old country schools, and other buildings deemed appropriate by the community. The information presented here is to serve as a guide to cultural and historic resources but is not inclusive.

Brief History ~Town of Trimbelle

In 1855, Trimbelle was organized as a Township in Pierce County by Franklin Otis and Aaron Cornelison. The Town was named after the stream which in early days was likened to a trim 'belle' or lady. Until the establishment of Ellsworth as the County Seat, Trimbelle served as the headquarters for county business and conventions.

Notable pioneers in the Town of Trimbelle included: George Anderson, Andrew Beardsley, John Beddall, James Cope, John Cornelison, Michael F. Harris, F.W. Haverlandt, Lars Larson, Jonathon M. Locke, Sr., Frank McLaughlin, Joseph W. Maier, Michael Nugent, Charles F. Ottman, Ephraim Severence, Fred A. Severance, Lewis Sperry, Jesse L. Tabor, and Clark M. Williams.

Census data for the year 1860 indicate a total of 1,316 acres of improved land and 5,904 acres of unimproved farmland in the Town of Trimbelle. Wheat farming led to considerable prosperity in the region at the time. Grain was shipped down the Mississippi River from Prescott. Over 8,000 bushels of wheat, 5,421 bushels of corn, and 6,084 pounds of butter were produced in Trimbelle in 1860. Census data in 1860 also recorded a total of four (4) sawmills and one (1) grist mill, producing some 775,000 feet of lumber and 1,200 bushels of flour. Wheat farming eventually gave way to dairying as the primary agricultural pursuit in the Town of Trimbelle.

Historical / Cultural Resources

Churches

Historically, churches have had a significant impact on the culture of a community. Often, a church serves as places were rural residents can gather to discuss important issues in the community.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries are identified as prominent historic and cultural resources. They can provide an historic perspective of an area, providing the names and ethnicities of previous residents. A listing of cemeteries is provided in the Utilities and Community Facilities Element.

Rural Schools

The old time, one-room schoolhouses once dotted the landscape, providing public education for mainly rural communities. Over time, these buildings were utilized less and less, as larger, more centrally located schools were built and students were bused in from rural areas. Nevertheless, the one room schoolhouse remains an icon of American rural culture.

Architecture and History Inventory (AHI)

The Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) is a collection of information on historic buildings, structures, sites, objects, and historic districts throughout Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory. The AHI is comprised of written text and photographs of each property, which document the property's architecture and history. Most properties became part of the inventory as a result of a systematic architectural and historical survey beginning in 1970s. Caution should be used as the list is not comprehensive and some of the information may be dated, because some properties may have been altered or no longer exist. Due to cutbacks in funding, the Historical Society has not been able to properly maintain the database. In addition, many of the properties in the inventory are privately owned and are not open to the public. Inclusion of a property conveys no special status, rights or benefits to the owners. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society for more information about the inventory.

TABLE 6.12 lists the AHI in the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 6.12: Architecture and History Inventory (AHI) for the Town of Trimbelle.

Resource Type	Style or Form	Location
House (asphalt)	Two Story Cube	STH 35, N side, .5mi. W of CTH J
House (clapboard)	Two Story Cube	CTO O, W side, 1.6 mi. N of USH 10
House (clapboard)	Two Story Cube	Lover's Lane, N side, 1.5 mi. SE of State Line Rd.
House (asphalt)	Bungalow	USH 10, N side, .6 mi., E of STH 35 and STH 63
House (clapboard)	American Foursquare	UST 10 (STH 35 and 63), N side
House (log)	Side Gabled	CTH J, E side, .9 mi. N of USH 10
House (clapboard)	Front Gabled	Peaceful Lane, S side, .7 mi. N of CTH J
Town Hall (clapboard)	Front Gabled	CTH O, E side, .3 mi N of USH 10
House (clapboard)	Side Gabled	USH 10, N side, near CTH O
House (clapboard)	Gabled Ell	CTH O. W side, .4 mi N of USH 10
Outbuildings (board)	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	USH 10, N side, near CTH O
Other (board)	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	USH 10, N side, .8 mi W of CTH O
Basement Barn (shingle)	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	Spring Green Dr., N side, .2 mi. W of Oak Ridge Rd.
Town Hall (clapboard)	Front Gabled	USH 10, S side, near CTH O
Centric Barn (board)	Astylistic Utilitarian Building	CTH QQ and Rainbow Lane, NE Corner
House (clapboard)	Cross Gabled	Maple Lane, N side, .6 mi. E of CTH K
House (brick)	Two Story Cube	CTH K, E side, .6 mi. N of CTH KK
House (clapboard)	One Story Cube	NW NW, E side, .5 mi. S of Over the Hill Rd.
Retail Building (block)	Art Deco	CTH K, N side, .2 mi. E of Memory Lane

Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI)

The Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) is a collection of archaeological sites, mounds, unmarked cemeteries, marked cemeteries, and cultural sites throughout Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation maintains the inventory. Similar to the AHI, the ASI is not a comprehensive or complete list; it only includes sites that have been reported to the Historical Society. The Historical Society estimates that less than 1% of the archaeological sites in the state have been identified. Under Wisconsin law, Native American burial mounds, unmarked burials, and all marked and unmarked cemeteries are protected from intentional disturbance. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society for more information about the inventory.

State & National Register of Historic Places

The AHI contains all the documented historic sites in a community, as well, a list of those sites that are on the State and National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official national list of historic properties in America deemed worthy of preservation. It is maintained by the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior). The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage and is maintained by the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts that are significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. Contact the National Park Service or State Historical Society for more information or registration.

Threats to Cultural Resources

Unfortunately, there are many threats to the cultural resources of a community. Whether it is development pressure, rehabilitation and maintenance costs, or simply the effects of time, it is often difficult to preserve the cultural resources in a community.

Development Issues

Developers should be notified and certify that the property they are developing is not on the Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) or the Architecture and History Inventory (AHI), described above.

Historical Preservation Ordinances & Commissions

The establishment of a historical preservation ordinance and commission is one of the most proactive methods a community can take to preserve cultural resources. A historical preservation ordinance typically contains criteria for the designation of historic structures, districts, or places, and procedures for the nomination process. The ordinance further regulates the construction, alteration, or demolition of the exterior of a designated historic site or structure. Contact the Wisconsin Historical Society's Division of Historic Preservation for more information.

A community with a historic preservation ordinance may apply for Certified Local Government (CLG) status, with the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Once a community is certified, they become eligible for

- Matching sub-grants from the federal Historic Preservation Fund,
- Use of Wisconsin Historic Building Code,
- Reviewing National Register of Historic Places nominations allocated to the state.

Cultural Resource Agencies and Programs

Wisconsin Historical Society and Pierce County Historical Society

The Society serves as the archives of the State of Wisconsin. It collects books, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, relics, newspapers, and audio and graphic materials as they relate to Wisconsin. It maintains a museum, library, and research facility in Madison, as well as a statewide system of historic sites, school services and area research centers. It administers a broad program of historic preservation and publishes a wide variety of historical materials, both scholarly and popular.

The historical society can also provide assistance for various state and federal programs. Pierce County also maintains its own Historical Society.

National Park Service

The National Park Service administers the National Register of Historic Places. In addition to honorific recognition, listing in the National Register provides:

- Consideration in planning for Federal, federally licensed, and federally assisted projects,
- Eligibility for certain tax provisions,
- Qualification for Federal grants for historic preservation, when funds are available.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a nonprofit organization with more than 200,000 members. The Trust provides leadership, education, and advocacy training to support efforts to save America's historic places.

Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation (WTHP)

The WTHP, established in 1986, is a private non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the historical, architectural, and archaeological heritage of Wisconsin. The Trust advocates for legislation and policies designed to encourage statewide historic preservation. Examples of some of the programs they initiate are:

Wisconsin Main Street Program

A comprehensive program designed to revitalize designated downtowns and give new life to historic business districts.

Heritage Tourism Initiative

The Heritage Tourism Initiative has helped develop grassroots heritage tourism organizations by encouraging Wisconsin communities to use their unique features to tap into the mushrooming heritage tourism market -- and protect that heritage at the same time.

Agricultural Buildings Preservation Initiative

Inspired by the National Trust's popular Barn Again! program, this initiative provides information and forums to help owners of historic agricultural buildings determine how to maintain and reuse their buildings.

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

7.0 Economic Development Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(f)

Economic Development Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion, of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base of the local governmental unit. The element shall assess categories or particular types of new businesses and industries that are desired by the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries. The element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county, regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	1
Goals	1
Objectives	1
Policies & Programs	1
Analysis of the Economic Base and the Labor Force	2
Economic Base	3
Tourism	5
Analysis of Labor Force	6
Employment Projections	6
Assessment	8
Categories or Types of New Business and Industry	8
Strengths and Weaknesses for Attracting / Retaining Business and Industry	8
Designate Adequate Number of Sites for Business and Industry	9
Use of Environmentally Contaminated Sites for Commercial or Industrial Development	10
Economic Development Programs	11

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

Introduction

Economic development is about working together to maintain a strong economy, which provides a good standard of living and a reliable tax base. The purpose of this element is to assess particular types of new businesses and industries desired by the Town, assess strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses, and shall designate an adequate number of sites for such businesses and industries.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

A compilation of goals, objectives, policies and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion, of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the Town of Trimbelle. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

 Maintain, enhance, and continue to diversify the Town's economy in order to provide a stable economic base.

Objectives

- Support a strong economic development program within the Town.
- Increase opportunities for business development and growth by providing adequate areas zoned for commercial and industrial development.

Policies & Programs

- Continually evaluate the need for more industrial space and infrastructure to meet the needs of existing and future businesses.
- Support efforts to pursue funds or grants which promote economic development.
- Develop standards that protect residential areas from businesses and farming, and viceversa.
- Create an Economic Development Plan for the Town of Trimbelle.

Analysis of the Economic Base and the Labor Force

There are no large employers/businesses located in the Town of Trimbelle. Historically, the economy of Pierce County has been rooted in agriculture. Recent growth, primarily based on new homes being built in rural areas, has had a significant effect on the Town of Trimbelle. The greatest changes are in population numbers, income, and housing demographics. Other large employers in close proximity to the Town in Pierce County are listed in TABLE 7.1.

TABLE 7.1: Largest Employers in Pierce County

Employer	No. of Employees	Location	Industry
University of Wisconsin-River Falls	700	River Falls	Education
River Falls School District	450	River Falls	Education
County of Pierce	393	Ellsworth	Government
Ellsworth School District	245	Ellsworth	Education
Thomas & Betts/ Meyer Industries	216	Hager City	Lighting Equipment & Steel Fabrication
Prescott School District	186	Prescott	Education
City of River Falls	151	River Falls	Government
Bergquist Company	145	Prescott	Manufacturing
Spring Valley Health Care	130	Spring Valley	Skilled Nursing Care
Nash Finch - Econo Foods	125	River Falls	Retail
Spring Valley School District	111	Spring Valley	Education
MAI/Genesis Industries	107	Elmwood & Spring Valley	Plastic Molding
Bortoloc Health Care System	100	Ellsworth	Skilled Nursing Care
Elmwood School District	96	Elmwood	Education
Dick's Market	91	River Falls	Retail
Heritage of Elmwood	88	Elmwood	Skilled Nursing Care
Helmer Printing Inc.	75	Beldenville	Printing
Plum City School District	71	Plum City	Education
First National Bank/River Falls	71	River Falls	Banking
Steamboat Inn	70	Prescott	Dining
St. Croix Care Center	61	Prescott	Skilled Nursing Care
Ptacek's IGA	61	Prescott	Retail
Plum City Care Center	59	Plum City	Skilled Nursing Care
Ellsworth Cooperative Creamery	58	Ellsworth	Dairy Products

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Economic Base

The economic base can be described by the reviewing how revenue is generated within the community, what revenue is attracted from outside the community, and what revenue is lost or spent outside the community. TABLE 7.2 clearly demonstrates employment by industry for the Town of Trimbelle.

TABLE 7.2: Employment Characteristics

Town of Trimbelle	PERCENT
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	100.0%
OCCUPATION	
Management, professional, and related occupations	26.3%
Service occupations	13.4%
Sales and office occupations	15.9%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.8%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	13.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	29.0%
INDUSTRY	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	8.2%
Construction	9.6%
Manufacturing	25.1%
Wholesale trade	3.0%
Retail trade	8.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	7.0%
Information	2.7%
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	4.0%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	4.0%
Educational, health and social services	12.6%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	7.5%
Other services (except public administration)	5.3%
Public administration	2.8%
CLASS OF WORKER	
Private wage and salary workers	78.2%
Government workers	8.7%
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	12.6%
Unpaid family workers	0.4%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Increasing the value of raw materials, attracting contracts or sales from outside the county or municipality, and creating opportunities for residents to spend their money within the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County all add to the economy.

TABLES 7.3 and 7.4 summarize various income indicators for the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County. The proximity to the Twin Cities Metro area and increased residential development in the western portion of the county has impacted incomes in this region.

TABLE 7.3: Household Median Income Trends

	1979	1989	1999	% change 1979 - 89	% change 1989 - 99
Town of Trimbelle	\$20,383	\$33,833	\$52,650	66.02%	55.59%
Pierce County	\$16,801	\$30,520	\$49,551	81.66%	62.36%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

TABLE 7.4: Family Median Income Trends

	1979	1989	1999	% change 1979 - 89	% change 1989 - 99
Town of Trimbelle	\$21,111	\$36,394	\$56,111	72.39%	54.18%
Pierce County	\$19,848	\$35,677	\$58,121	79.75%	62.91%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Tourism

Amenities related to tourism have recently been a growing factor for rural economic development in the State of Wisconsin. Examples in Pierce County include:

- The Great River Road, an international draw, of which Prescott is considered a major gateway.
- The recreation possibilities of the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, including: boating, swimming, and viewing the scenery
- The Laura Ingalls Wilder House and Museum (in Pepin County)
- Golf—courses are relatively inexpensive and accessible from the Twin Cities
- Nugget Lake County Park
- Kinnickinnic State Park
- Eau Galle National Recreation Area—fishing, swimming, riding, camping
- Crystal Cave near Spring Valley

Analysis of Labor Force

TABLES 7.5 and 7.6 illustrate, on a county-wide basis, employment by industry and wages by those same industries. Government is the largest employer, while manufacturing offers the highest wages.

TABLE 7.5: Employment by Industry (Age 16 and Over) • Pierce County

INDUSTRY (non-farm)	NO. OF EMPLOYEES
Construction & Mining	520
Manufacturing	1,430
Transportation & Public Utilities	490
Wholesale Trade	300
Retail Trade	2,320
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	330
Services	2,130
Government	3,870
Total	11,400

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

TABLE 7.6: Wages by Industry (Age 16 and Over) • Pierce County

INDUSTRY	WAGES
Construction	\$29,398
Mining & Manufacturing - Durable Goods	\$32,932
Manufacturing - Nondurable Goods	\$37,481
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	\$16,331
Transportation & Utilities	\$33,959
Wholesale Trade	\$23,201
Retail Trade	\$10,437
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$29,197
Services	\$19,446
Government	\$30,168

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Employment Projections

The State of Wisconsin's Department of Workforce Development provides insight into the regional employment forecast for Pierce County. TABLE 7.7 lists the top 20 occupations experiencing the fastest growth rates and the most job openings in West Central Wisconsin.

TABLE 7.7: Occupation Projections for West Central Wisconsin • 2002-2012 Top 20 Occupations with Most Jobs in 2012

		YMENT MATE			
OCCUPATION TITLE	2002	2012	PERCENT CHANGE	EDUCATION TYPICALLY REQUIRED	AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE
Retail Salespersons	5,550	6,300	13.50%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,836
Cashiers	5,520	6,230	12.90%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$15,547
Registered Nurses	3,010	3,940	30.90%	Bachelor's or Assoc. degree	\$47,381
Comb Food Prep/Serv Wrk/Incl Fast	3,200	3,880	21.30%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$14,782
Nursing Aides/Orderlies/Attendants	3,060	3,790	23.90%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,243
Waiters/Waitresses	3,300	3,760	13.90%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$15,646
Truck Drivers/Heavy/Tractor-Trailer	2,840	3,450	21.50%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$33,761
Team Assemblers	3,430	3,220	-6.10%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$24,751
Janitors/Cleanrs Ex Maids/Hskpng	2,830	3,220	13.80%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,870
Labrs/Frght/Stock/Matrl Movers/Hand	3,000	3,100	3.30%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$20,460
Office Clerks/General	2,750	2,990	8.70%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$21,285
Bookkeep/Account/Auditing Clerks	2,410	2,520	4.60%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$25,215
Secretaries/Ex Legal/Medical/Exec	2,440	2,300	-5.70%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$25,125
Customer Service Reps	1,880	2,260	20.20%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$27,788
Stock Clerks/Order Fillers	2,240	2,230	-0.40%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$20,553
SIs Reps/Whlsl/Mfg/Ex Tech/Sci Prod	1,880	2,230	18.60%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$48,927
General and Operations Mgrs	1,790	2,080	16.20%	Bachelor's degree or more, plus work exp.	\$81,908
Elemen Schl Tchrs Ex Special Ed	1,840	2,030	10.30%	Bachelor's degree	\$41,498
Bartenders	1,820	1,940	6.60%	Short-term on-the-job training	\$16,880
Executive Secretaries/Admin Assts	1,770	1,890	6.80%	Moderate-term on-the-job training	\$28,740

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Many of the fastest growing occupations fall into either the "management, professional, or related occupations" category of the "service" category. There is a particular growth trend in computer software and support occupations as well as medical support occupations. The areas with the most openings are generally "service occupations," with some exceptions. The professions identified for fastest growth generally fall into the major employment areas for residents in Pierce County.

Assessment

Categories or Types of New Business and Industry

The Town of Trimbelle has limited commercial and industrial businesses because of its rural character. Many businesses and industries are located in the nearby communities. The Town understands that new business and industry will help develop the Towns economy, but understand that many new businesses would not be able to financially survive in the rural setting of the Town. New business and industry in the Town should generally not require municipal water or sewer services.

Strengths and Weaknesses for Attracting / Retaining Business and Industry

Success in economic development is largely based on a community's ability to identify their strengths and weaknesses, then leverage the strengths, and minimize the effects of the weaknesses.

TABLE 7.8 below provides an initial list of strengths and weaknesses that face the Town of Trimbelle. Future items will be added to the list as the planning process continues.

TABLE 7.8: Strengths and Weaknesses of the Town of Trimbelle Economy

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Proximity to Twin Cities	Infrastructure limitations
Great natural resource amenities	
High quality of life	
Educated and diverse workforce	
Access to interstate highway system (northern tier of Towns)	

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

It is important for the Town of Trimbelle to continue to work on strengthening its position to meet future business and industry needs that may arise.

Designate Adequate Number of Sites for Business and Industry

Development pressure is anticipated to continue. Economic development sites and projects should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Of foremost importance is to determine if the proposed project is consistent with the community's vision and Comprehensive Plan.

Commercial and industrial development is desired along the major road corridors rather than scattered throughout the Town. This will allow for the preservation of open space and maintain the scenic qualities of the Town of Trimbelle. It is not feasible to allow commercial development along most of the local town roads due to design standards. Local town roads do not permit or support heavy traffic of commercial vehicles. The state highways allow heavier traffic and provide safe and easy access to I-94.

Use of Environmentally Contaminated Sites for Commercial or Industrial Development

The Comprehensive Planning Law requires communities to evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Environmental Remediation and Redevelopment Program maintain a list of contaminated sites. There are no Brownfield's located in the Town of Trimbelle included on the DNR list.

The DNR identifies Brownfield's as "abandoned or under-utilized commercial or industrial properties where expansion or redevelopment is hindered by real or perceived contamination". Properties listed in the DNR database are self-reported and do not represent a comprehensive listing of possible Brownfield's in the community. Other state and federal databases may provide more comprehensive lists for the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County.

The Town of Trimbelle will work with property owners, the DNR and the EPA to clean up identified contaminated lands.

Please see APPENDIX E for Pierce County Workforce Profile.

Economic Development Programs

There are a variety of local, regional and statewide economic development plans and tools available to the Town of Trimbelle to assist them with supporting existing businesses and recruiting new businesses. In addition, there are programs available for individual businesses to assist in start-up and expansion. At the state level, economic development took on the form of creating a strategic framework that refines the state's priorities, renews commitment to existing programs, and presents new programs.

Released by Governor Doyle in September of 2003, the "Grow Wisconsin" initiative focuses on four areas:

- Fostering a competitive business climate to create fertile conditions for growth
- Investing in people to help families climb the economic ladder
- Investing in Wisconsin businesses to encourage job creation
- Making government responsive to reform regulations and unleash the economic power of companies without sacrificing our shared values

Tools include tax increment financing (TIF), low-interest business loans, and business incubators. Effectively using these tools requires an investment by the community to provide resources such as staff to organize and manage these tools, foster partnerships, and secure and manage funding. Numerous other economic development plans, programs, and technical assistance exist including:

WDNR Remediation and Redevelopment Program

This program offers financial and liability tools to clean up and redevelop Brownfield's.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

The Commission is designated as an economic development district by the Economic Development Administration. It is required to undertake economic development planning and project identification for all nine counties in the region.

Community and Enterprise Development Zones

The Wisconsin Community and Enterprise Development Zone Programs can help to expand businesses, start a new one, or relocate a current business to Wisconsin. The Community Development Zone Program is a tax benefit initiative designed to encourage private investment and to improve both the quality and quantity of employment opportunities.

Pierce County Economic Support Unit

The Pierce County Economic Support Unit helps families in need of becoming self-sufficient and independent of the public assistance system. They offer information and support for Medical Assistance, FoodShare, Caretaker Supplement, and Wisconsin Home Energy Assistance Program.

Transportation Facilities Economic Assistance and Development (TEA-Grant) Program

The Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA) program provides 50% State grants to communities for road, rail, and airport projects. The goal of the TEA program is to attract and retain business firms in Wisconsin and thus create or retain jobs.

UW-Extension

The UW-Extension provides expertise in agriculture and related business while providing research and knowledge.

Forward Wisconsin

Forward Wisconsin provides marketing outside of the State and recruits businesses to come to Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Department of Commerce

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce is the main agency in Wisconsin charged with fostering the retention and creation of new jobs, promote effective and efficient regulations, and promote economic business.

U.S. Small Business Administration

The Small Business Administration provides technical, financial, and managerial assistance for Americans to start or improve their businesses.

Tourism, Agriculture, and Forestry (TAF) Districts

Towns can create districts and offer incentives to be used for economic development and growth. The formation of a TAF district allows a Town to allocate money to be used as incentive. The money is returned to the Town in the form of increased tax revenue. When the increased tax revenue pays off the original incentive, the tax money goes to regular taxing entities.

Pierce County Economic Development Corporation (PCEDC)

The Pierce County Economic Development Corporation is a non-profit organization formed in 1987 to promote job creation and development, economic growth, community development, and planning throughout Pierce County. PCEDC works to help the retention and expansion of jobs, recruits for new businesses to move into Pierce County, and works as a community liaison for the County.

8.0 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

8.0 Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(g)

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall consider, to the greatest extent possible, the maps and plans of any military base or installation, with at 200 assigned military personnel or that contains at least 2,000 acres, with which the local governmental unit shares common territory. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is a party under s. 66.0301, 66.0307 or 66.0309. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	1
Goals	1
Objectives	1
Policies & Programs	2
Intergovernmental Relationships of the Town of Trimbelle	2
School Districts	2
Adjacent Local Governments	3
Region	3
State	4
Other Governmental Units	4
Incorporate Plans and Agreements under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, and 66.0309 of the	
Wisconsin Statutes	5
Existing and Potential Conflicts and Solutions	6
Assessment of Future Conditions	6
Growth Trends and Planning Activities in Adjacent Communities	7
Advantages & Disadvantages of Intergovernmental Cooperation	7
Additional Intergovernmental Cooperation Ideas	9

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ELEMENT

Introduction

The purpose of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element is to explore the relationships between the Town of Trimbelle and other municipalities, agencies and others; identify existing and potential conflicts and offer processes to resolve conflicts and build cooperative relationships.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

- Establish mutually beneficial intergovernmental relations with surrounding jurisdictions.
- Work with other local governments, state agencies, and school districts on land use and community development issues of mutual concern.
- Promote and enter into shared service agreements where such agreements will provide improved services at lower cost.
- Work with other units of government to develop and enforce appropriate land use regulations.

Objectives

- Work to resolve conflicts between the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan and other local plans through dialog, new initiatives and amendments to this plan where appropriate.
- Work cooperatively with the school districts serving Trimbelle in regard to any expansion of school facilities within the Town.
- Participate in planning efforts of other units of government encouraging communication and promoting joint meetings between local governmental units and the county to encourage discussion and action on area issues.

Policies & Programs

- Continue to utilize the Pierce County Highway Department for road maintenance, where it is economically feasible.
- Continue to utilize the Pierce County Sheriff for law enforcement.
- Continue to contract with the Ellsworth Ambulance Service and Ellsworth Fire Service Association for fire and emergency services.
- Provide a copy of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan to all surrounding local governments.
- Develop intergovernmental agreements with other local units of government that implement the goals, objectives and policies of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.
- Continue to work with the Village of Ellsworth on a beneficial boundary agreement to address annexation and development issues.

Intergovernmental Relationships of the Town of Trimbelle

The number of existing intergovernmental plans, agreements, and relationships involving the Town of Trimbelle is limited. The primary intergovernmental agreements and relationships involve emergency services and land use standards through Pierce County.

Other informal agreements exist between the Town of Trimbelle and Village of Ellsworth including use of the public library, etc. The Town is also a member of the Ellsworth Fire Service Association that provides fire protection and the Ellsworth Area Ambulance Service that provides ambulance and rescue services to the area.

School Districts

Students in the Town of Trimbelle attend public school in the Ellsworth school district. The Town's relationship with the school district can be characterized as cooperative. This relationship must continue and be strengthened as growth is coordinated with school capacity and increased needs of Town services.

Adjacent Local Governments

The Town of Trimbelle generally maintains a cooperative relationship with all adjoining Towns. Due to limited population and land use activities along the borders, the Town has not had issues within these communities.

Region

The Town of Trimbelle is located in Pierce County. The County has some jurisdiction within the Town. In particular, Pierce County has jurisdiction over land divisions, on-site sanitary systems, and zoning (including shoreland-wetland and floodplain areas) of the Town. Pierce County also maintains 18.38 miles of county roads in the Town of Trimbelle.

The relationship between the Town of Trimbelle and Pierce County can be characterized as one of general agreement. In those areas where the County has jurisdiction in the Town, the County attempts to gather input from the Town before concluding their decision-making process. Likewise, the Town of Trimbelle has attempted to maintain open communication with Pierce County. Continued coordination and cooperation will be important as it relates to zoning and land use standards as tools to be used that will realize the vision of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

Pierce County and the Town of Trimbelle are part of the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission (MRRPC). Regional planning commissions provide planning assistance, assist local interests in responding to state and federal programs, serve as a coordinating agency for programs, and provide other technical and advisory assistance to local governments. The Town of Trimbelle has little direct interaction with the MRRPC. However, under Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning legislation, each regional planning commission must also develop a Comprehensive Plan. Under this law, regional planning commissions will be responsible for developing a plan that takes on a regional aspect. In development of this regional plan, it is important the Town be solicited for input as it relates to the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

State

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) are the primary state agencies the Town of Trimbelle must coordinate with to achieve the goals and objectives of this Plan.



WDNR has a lead role in wildlife protection and the protection and sustained management of woodlands, wetlands and other natural wildlife habitat areas. The activities of the WDNR are

discussed further in the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Element of this Plan. Additional information is also available on-line at www.dnr.state.wi.us.



WisDOT is also a key player in the planning and development of transportation facilities in the Town of Trimbelle. WisDOT is responsible for the maintenance of the State Trunk Highways and US Highways. The Town will continue to coordinate with WisDOT with respect to this decision and regarding all

roadways under WisDOT jurisdiction. Additional information is also available on-line at www.dot.state.wi.us.

Open communication and participation in land use and transportation decisions, which may impact the Town, is an important priority for intergovernmental cooperation in the future.

Other Governmental Units

There are a number of available agencies and programs to assist communities with intergovernmental projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs.

Intergovernmental Relations – WI Department of Administration

The Wisconsin Land Council was created to gather and analyze land use and planning related information, coordinate high priority state initiatives including the development of a Wisconsin land information system and provide recommendations to the Governor for improvements to the existing statewide planning framework. The Council is dedicated to identifying ways to enhance and facilitate planning efforts of Wisconsin's local governments and to improve the coordination and cooperation of state agencies in their land use activities.

Wisconsin Towns Association

Wisconsin Towns Association (WTA) is a non-profit, non-partisan statewide organization created under s. 60.23(14) of the Wisconsin Statutes to protect the interests of the state's 1,264 towns and to improve town government. In 2002 WTA celebrated its 55th year of service to town governments and the state's 1.6 million town residents. The association is organized into six districts and is headquartered in Shawano. WTA relies on regular district meetings, an annual statewide convention, publications, participation in cooperative training programs and other means to support the goal of keeping grassroots government strong and efficient in Wisconsin.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities is a not-for-profit association of municipalities. First established in 1898, the League acts as an information clearinghouse, lobbying organization and legal resource for Wisconsin municipalities. Its membership consists of 386 villages and all of the 190 cities in the state.

Wisconsin Counties Association

WCA is an association of county governments assembled for the purpose of serving and representing counties. The direction of this organization is one that is determined by the membership and the WCA Board of Directors consistent with the parameters set forth by the WCA Constitution. The organization's strength remains with the dedicated county-elected official.

Incorporate Plans and Agreements under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307, and 66.0309 of the Wisconsin Statutes

The Town of Trimbelle has no cooperative boundary agreements defined under State Statute 66.0307, and there is no regional master plan as defined under State Statute 66.0309. Other indirect relationships exist between the Village of Ellsworth and Ellsworth School District, Wisconsin Indianhead and Chippewa Valley Technical Colleges, Pierce County, MRRPC, WDNR, WisDOT, and several other State agencies/departments. Enhancing the relationship of

the Town with all adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions can and will advance dialogue and actions necessary to ready the Town for future changes in land use and growth pressures.

Existing and Potential Conflicts and Solutions

The Pierce County Farmland Preservation Plan (1982) identified three main issues: 1) conflicts between farmers and non-farmer neighbors; 2) the loss of prime farmland and the fragmentation of large farming tracts as a result of rural non-farm development; and 3) soil erosion, which was cited as possibly the greatest problem.

Conflicts should be identified. Towns should work together to jointly minimize these conflicts. Though it is premature at this time to list such conflicts, often Town concerns over annexations and extra-territorial zoning by cities and villages come to the forefront. Processes to craft solutions to these conflicts are expressed in the Implementation Element of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

Finally, solutions and efficiencies can often be gained between neighboring jurisdictions with the sharing of services, staff, and facilities. Examples include: bidding contracts, shared recreation facilities, shared specialized equipment, road maintenance, land use planning, siting of school facilities, etc.

Assessment of Future Conditions

In the future, it is expected that an open and continuous dialogue between the Town, Pierce County, and other governmental jurisdictions will result in cooperative and mutually beneficial efforts. These efforts are critical to the future planning and development of public and shared services and open communications. Without the coordination and cooperation of local governmental jurisdictions, decisions critical to preserving and enhancing local and regional characteristics, activities, and natural resources will be compromised.

The Town of Trimbelle will continue to contract services such as fire protection and ambulance. These cooperative service agreements are critical in ensuring adequate levels of health and safety for town residents.

Growth Trends and Planning Activities in Adjacent Communities

The Town of Trimbelle will seek to cooperate with all neighboring municipalities, the county, state agencies, and the school districts for mutual benefit. To ensure compatibility with the planning goals and objectives identified in the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan, the Town will share their plan with adjacent communities and agencies and would like to participate in future planning efforts with these entities.

Advantages & Disadvantages of Intergovernmental Cooperation

Intergovernmental cooperation has many advantages associated with it including the following:

Efficiency and Reduction of Costs

Cooperating on the provision of services can potentially mean lower costs per unit or person. Although these are by no means the only reasons, efficiency and reduced costs are the most common reasons governments seek to cooperate.

Limited Government Restructuring

Cooperating with neighboring governments often avoids the time-consuming, costly, and politically sensitive issues of government restructuring. For example, if a city and town can cooperate, the town may avoid annexation of its land and the city may avoid incorporation efforts on the part of the town, which may hinder the city's development. Cooperation also helps avoid the creation of special districts that take power and resources away from existing governments.

Coordination and Planning

Through cooperation, governments can develop policies for the area and work on common problems. Such coordination helps communities minimize conflicts when levels of services and

enforcement are different among neighboring communities. For example, shared water, sewage, and waste management policies can help avoid the situation in which one area's environment is contaminated by a neighboring jurisdiction with lax standards or limited services. Cooperation can also lead to joint planning for future services and the resources needed to provide them.

Expanded Services

Cooperation may provide a local unit of government with services it would otherwise be without. Cooperation can make those services financially and logistically possible.

Intergovernmental cooperation also has drawbacks, which may include the following:

Reaching and Maintaining an Agreement

In general, reaching a consensus in cases in which politics and community sentiments differ can be difficult. For example, all parties may agree that police protection is necessary. However, they may disagree widely on how much protection is needed. An agreement may fall apart if one jurisdiction wants infrequent patrolling and the other wants an active and visible police force.

Unequal Partners

If one party to an agreement is more powerful, it may influence the agreement's conditions. With service agreements, the more powerful party, or the party providing the service, may have little to lose if the agreement breaks down, it may already service itself at a reasonable rate. The weaker participants may not have other options and are open to possible exploitation.

Local Self-Preservation and Control

Some jurisdictions may feel their identity and independence will be threatened by intergovernmental cooperation. The pride of residents and officials may be bruised if, after decades of providing their own police or fire protection, they must contract with a neighboring jurisdiction (and possible old rival) for the service. In addition, and possibly more importantly, a jurisdiction may lose some control over what takes place within their boundaries. Moreover, although government officials may lose control, they are still held responsible for the delivery of services to their electorates.

Additional Intergovernmental Cooperation Ideas

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Element Guide published by the Wisconsin Department of Administration provides several ideas for cooperation including the following listed below.

These are only ideas to consider. (Note: the following ideas were taken directly from the Intergovernmental Cooperation Guide.)

Voluntary Assistance

Your community, or another, could voluntarily agree to provide a service to your neighbors because doing so makes economic sense and improves service levels.

Trading Services

Your community and another could agree to exchange services. You could exchange the use of different pieces of equipment, equipment for labor, or labor for labor.

Renting Equipment

Your community could rent equipment to, or from, neighboring communities and other governmental units. Renting equipment can make sense for both communities – the community renting gets the use of equipment without having to buy it, and the community renting out the equipment earns income from the equipment rather than having it sit idle.

Contracting

Your community could contract with another community or jurisdiction to provide a service. For example, you could contract with an adjacent town or village to provide police and fire protection, or you could contract with the county for a service in addition to that already routinely provided by the county sheriff's department.

Routine County Services

Some services are already paid for through taxes and fees. Examples are police protection services from the county sheriff's department, county zoning, county public health services, and county parks.

Sharing Municipal Staff

Your community could share staff with neighboring communities and other jurisdictions – both municipal employees and independently contracted professionals. You could share a building inspector, assessor, planner, engineer, zoning administrator, clerk, etc. communities or governmental units to provide a service together.

Joint Use of a Facility

Your community could use a public facility along with other jurisdictions. The facility could be jointly owned or one jurisdiction could rent space from another.

Special Purpose Districts

Special purpose districts are created to provide a particular service, unlike municipalities that provide many different types of services. Like municipalities, special purpose districts are separate and legally independent entities.

Joint Purchase and Ownership of Equipment

Your community could agree with other jurisdictions to jointly purchase and own equipment such as pothole patching machines, mowers, rollers, snowplows, street sweepers, etc.

Cooperative Purchasing

Cooperative purchasing, or procurement, is where jurisdictions purchase supplies and equipment together to gain more favorable prices.

Intergovernmental Agreements

Intergovernmental Agreements provide communities with a different type of approach because it is proactive rather than reactive. There are two types of intergovernmental agreements that can be formed including cooperative boundary agreements and stipulations and orders. More detailed information on intergovernmental agreements can be obtained from Wisconsin State Statute 66.0307 (Cooperative Boundary Agreements) and 66.0225 (Stipulations and Orders).

9.0 LAND USE ELEMENT

9.0 Land Use Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(h)

Land Use Element.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in the supply, demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land—use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information specified in par. (a), for 20 years, in 5—year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that shows current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in par. (d), will be provided in the future, consistent with the timetable described in par. (d), and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ LAND USE ELEMENT

LAND USE ELEMENT	1
Introduction	1
Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs	1
Goals	1
Objectives	1
Policies & Programs	2
Background	2
Existing Land Uses	3
Land Use Classifications	3
Trends Analysis	5
Land Supply	5
Land Use Intensity	6
Non-Residential Intensities	6
Existing Density	8
Natural Development Limitations	8
Land Demand	10
Land Prices	11
Opportunities for Redevelopment	12
Existing / Potential Land Use Conflicts	12
20-Year Projections, in 5-Year Increments	13
Residential Projections	13
Agricultural Projections	13
Commercial & Industrial Projections	13
Future Land Uses	14
Maps	14
Land Use Agencies, Programs and Plans	15

LAND USE ELEMENT

Introduction

The purpose of the Land Use Element is to provide a listing of the amount, type, and intensity of existing uses of land and discusses opportunities for redevelopment within the Town. This element will analyze existing trends in the supply, demand, and price of land and contains a future land use map that identifies the Town's vision for future land uses.

Goals, Objectives, Policies & Programs

A compilation of goals, objectives, policies and programs to guide the future development and redevelopment of public and private property. While maintaining the rights of all landowners, the Town of Trimbelle proposes the following goals, objectives, policies and programs.

Goals

- Encourage well-planned development in the Town.
- Respect land owner rights.

Objectives

- Provide for a well-balanced mix of land uses within the Town of Trimbelle.
- Ensure development occurs in ways that consider all aspects of the Town's comprehensive plan, including the protection of property owner's rights.
- Draft ordinances that allow limited flexibility in development in accordance with the objectives in this plan.
- Support land use practices that reduce potential conflicts between agriculture and other land uses.
- Establish land-use controls to protect groundwater from developmental impacts.
- Encourage Best Management Practices for agricultural uses.
- Encourage natural habitat protection through the development process.
- Ensure development occurs in an orderly process and includes sufficient infrastructure for fire protection, roads, parks and other infrastructure.

Policies & Programs

- Development will comply with Town and County land use regulations.
- Develop a subdivision ordinance with groundwater protection provisions.
- Create a checklist of Town and County requirements for land development for developers.
- List procedures to adequately review subdivision proposals.
- Review this plan annually to evaluate the progress of implementation and consider appropriate amendments based on changes in the Town's conditions.

Background

The Town of Trimbelle is located in Pierce County encompassing 36.2 square miles of land. Pierce County is considered part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area. The Town is bordered by the Town of Oak Grove to the west, the Town of River Falls to the north, the Town of Ellsworth to the east, and the Towns of Diamond Bluff and Trenton to the south. In addition, the Town is bordered by the Village of Ellsworth to the east.

The projected population for the Town of Trimbelle by 2025 is 1,560. This is an estimated increase of 3% from the 2005 population of 1,514. However, neighboring towns are projected to grow at higher rates. The Towns of Ellsworth, Oak Grove, and Trenton are projected to grow approximately 6%, 27%, and 11%, respectively, by 2025. Pierce County is projecting a total growth of approximately 16% from 2005 to 2025.

Approximately 72% of the Town's land is used for agricultural activities. While farming is the still the primary land use activity with 16,396 acres in agriculture, projected growth is an indication of changing land use trends in the Town of Trimbelle.

Existing Land Uses

The Town of Trimbelle is largely agricultural, forested and residential. According to 2008 assessment records, 68.03% of the Town is agricultural, 18.95% forested and 9.04% residential. Commercial and manufacturing land uses are small. TABLE 9.1 reflects the land use classifications by acres.

TABLE 9.1: Existing Land Use Classification by Acres

Town of Trimbelle	Percent of Land Area						
Real Estate Classes	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004		
Residential	2,031	2,040	2,044	1,941	2,946		
Commercial	74	74	74	74	369		
Manufacturing	1	1	1	1	0		
Agricultural	15,283	15,268	15,231	15,238	13,249		
Undeveloped	730	737	737	800	337		
Ag Forest	3,469	3,468	3,504	3,533	0		
Forest	788	830	836	850	2,165		
Other	90	90	90	89	103		
Real Estate Totals	22,466	22,508	22,517	22,526	19,169		

^{*}WI Dept. of Revenue, Statement of Assessments

Land Use Classifications

Existing land uses in the Town of Trimbelle are described in the following classifications:

Agriculture

Agricultural land includes land that produces a crop (including Christmas trees or ginseng), agricultural forest (forested lands contiguous with agricultural land), supports livestock, or is eligible for enrollment in specific federal agricultural programs.

Residential

Residential land includes any land with a residential home that does not fall into the agricultural land classification.

Commercial

Commercial land refers to any parcel that has a business on it, but does not include industrial properties. This may be a convenience store, car wash, bank, grocery store, tavern, etc., referring to any type of retail or business establishment.

Manufacturing (also known as Industrial)

Manufacturing land refers to business and industry that is engaged in processing, manufacturing, packaging, treatment, or fabrication of materials and products.

Forested

Forested land includes production forests and DNR-MFL.

Ag-Forest

Land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products if the land satisfies any of the following conditions:

- It is contiguous to a parcel that has been classified in whole as agricultural land, if the contiguous parcel is owned by the same person that owns the land that is producing or capable of producing commercial forest products. In this subdivision, "contiguous" includes separated only by a road.
- It is located on a parcel that contains land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2004, and on January 1 of the year of assessment.
- It is located on a parcel at least 50% of which, by acreage, was converted to land that is classified as agricultural land in the property tax assessment on January 1, 2005, or thereafter.

Undeveloped

This land classification refers to areas that were formerly classified as swamp/waste. It includes bogs, marshes, lowlands brush land, and uncultivated land zoned as shore land and shown to be wetland.

Other

Remaining land types that do not fall into the above categories, including federal, state, and county lands, school property, and cemeteries.

Trends Analysis

Overall, the intensity and density of all land use activities is very low due to the rural nature of the Town. Over the next 20 years, it is anticipated that overall density will remain at a low level. However, land use activities associated with residential development will continue to see demand resulting from increase pressures spilling out from nearby urban areas.

Land Supply

Land use trends are changing communities because of the amount and the way land is developed. The supply of land to support development is based on several factors including physical suitability, local and county regulations, and community goals. Planning is a way to improve local decisions that affect land.

The acreage in each real estate classifications have changed slightly from 2004 to 2008, demonstrating the effects of development on land use. As the demand for residential development increases, there is typically a decrease in agricultural and/or forested lands as these are most often used for development of all other land uses.

Land Use Intensity

TABLE 9.2 shows the Land Use Intensity in percentages from 2004 through 2008.

TABLE 9.2: Land Use Intensity (acres)

Town of Trimbelle	Percent of Land Area					
Real Estate Classes	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
Residential	9.04%	9.06%	9.08%	8.62%	15.37%	
Commercial	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%	0.33%	1.92%	
Manufacturing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Agricultural	68.03%	67.83%	67.64%	67.65%	69.12%	
Undeveloped	3.25%	3.27%	3.27%	3.55%	1.76%	
Ag Forest	15.44%	15.41%	15.56%	15.68%	0.00%	
Forest	3.51%	3.69%	3.71%	3.77%	11.29%	
Other	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.40%	0.54%	
Real Estate Totals	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

^{*}WI Dept. of Revenue, Statement of Assessments

Non-Residential Intensities

The Pierce County Zoning Ordinance regulates the intensity of non-residential developments in the Town of Trimbelle. The following zoning districts are:

Rural Residential 20 (RR-20)

This district is established to provide for the densest residential development in the unincorporated areas of the county. The district is intended to be used where residential development is encouraged on lots without public sewer and water and in locations where such a density of development is compatible with surrounding uses. The district is intended to enhance residential areas by restricting nonresidential development.

Light Industrial (LI)

This district is established primarily for production, processing, and assembly plants that are operated so that noise, odor, dust, and glare from such operations are completely confined within

an enclosed building. Traffic generated by these industries should not produce the volume of traffic generated by heavy industrial uses. The district is also designed to accommodate warehouse and limited commercial uses.

Industrial (I)

This district is established for the purpose of allowing those industrial uses that are more intensive than those uses allowed in the Light Industrial (LI) district. The purpose of this district is to accommodate a heavy volume of traffic, the potential need for rail access to parcels and the presence of noise and other factors that could pose a nuisance in other districts. The intensity and use of land as permitted in this district is intended to facilitate the total range of industrial uses.

Commercial (C)

This district is established to provide for retail shopping and personal service uses to be developed either as a unit or in individual parcels to serve the needs of nearby residential neighborhoods as well as the entire County. The purpose of the district is to provide sufficient space in appropriate locations for certain commercial and other non-residential uses while affording protection to surrounding properties from excessive noise, traffic, drainage, or other nuisance factors.

Existing Density

On average, towns in Pierce County have an overall density of 30 people per square mile. Each Town's density varies significantly due to varied rural and suburban characteristics. The Towns of Maiden Rock, Salem, and Rock Elm have the lowest densities while the Towns of Clifton, River Falls, and Trenton have the highest. Based on the fact that the Town of Trimbelle is approximately 36 square miles of land and the population in 2000 was 1,511, the Town of Trimbelle has an average of approximately 42 people per square mile.

TABLE 9.3: Population Density

Town Population Changes 1990 to 2000					Population	
	1990	2000	Net Change	% Change	Per Square Mile (2000 Census)	
Town of Trimbelle	1,482	1,511	29	2.0%	42	

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Natural Development Limitations

Development should only take place in suitable areas, which is determined by several criteria, including: the Town's vision statement, land use goals and policies, surrounding uses, special requirements of the proposed development, the ability to provide utility & community services to the area, transportation and economic development factors, cultural resource constraints, and various physical constraints. The following is a review of typical physical development limitations:

Slope Limitations

Development limitations occur due to steep slopes. Slope is an important limitation to consider since it is a measure of how steep land is. Problems for development are usually associated with areas having little or no slope (due to potential drainage problems) and areas with extreme slope (because of erosion and other factors). In general, areas with slopes under 12 percent are best suited for development.

Septic Limitations

The engineering interpretations in the soil survey indicate the degree to which sub-grade materials are influenced by surface drainage, depth of frost penetrations, and other factors. The limitations apply to domestic sewage disposal systems; primarily filter fields and seepage beds. How well a sewage disposal system functions depends largely on the rate at which effluent from the tank moves into and through the soil. If permeability is moderately slow, sewage effluent is likely to flow along the surface of the soil. If permeability is moderately rapid or rapid, effluent is likely to flow into the aquifer. Detailed testing at specific site locations may reveal pockets with fewer restrictions than indicated.

Depth to Bedrock

The depth to bedrock is an important factor that influences other limitations such as those pertaining to septic tanks and building foundations. Bedrock that is too close to the surface not only hampers the absorption of surface water by the soil, but it poses an obstacle to construction. Please refer to the Natural Resources element for more in-depth detail regarding natural resource limitations in the Town of Trimbelle.

Land Demand

To adequately plan for the future growth, the Town of Trimbelle must be aware of future needs for additional land. The projection of land needed is based upon several factors including: historical community growth trends, population forecasts, anticipated economic and land use trends, as well as several assumptions. Between 1999 and 2004, 116 new homes were built, as well as 54 new residential improvements. As development of land increases, the demand for land increases. TABLE 9.4 shows prior land use permit applications for the Town.

TABLE 9.4: Land Use Permit Applications

Town of Trimbelle (Year)	Construction Value	Dwelling	Add/Dw	Utility	Add/Util	Garage	Mobile	Business	Misc.	Total
1999	\$2,893,300	21	3	15	3	5	2	1	11	61
2000	\$4,396,947	22	9	23	3	5	3	4	6	75
2001	\$1,740,228	11	9	14	0	10	0	0	5	49
2002	\$2,908,455	20	12	14	5	2	0	3	0	56
2003	\$2,382,000	17	11	10	0	2	0	0	2	42
2004	\$3,515,755	25	10	12	1	2	0	2	0	52
TOTAL	\$17,836,685	116	54	88	12	26	5	10	24	335

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Land Prices

While residential growth has been occurring, the equalized valuation of property in the Town has been increasing. TABLE 9.5 indicates Real Estate Equalized Values.

TABLE 9.5: Real Estate Equalized Values

Year	Town of Trimbelle	% Change
2003	\$ 97,322,800	15.74%
2002	\$ 81,999,400	6.35%
2001	\$ 76,790,100	2.90%
2000	\$ 74,564,600	10.40%
1999	\$ 66,809,700	47.47%

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

Equalized Value Assessment

Equalized value is the estimated value of all taxable real and personal property in a taxation district such as the Town of Trimbelle. The value represents market value (most probable selling price), except for agricultural property, which is based on its use (ability to generate agricultural income) and agricultural forest and undeveloped lands, which are based on 50% of their full (fair market value).

Since assessors in different taxing districts value property at different percentages of market value, equalized values ensure fairness between municipalities. The equalized values are used for apportioning county property taxes, public school taxes, vocational school taxes, and for distributing property tax relief. In summary, equalized values are not only used to distribute the state levy among the counties, but also the equalized values distribute each county's levy among the municipalities in that county. The WI DOR determines the equalized value.

(Source: 2005 Guide for Property Owners, WI DOR)

Opportunities for Redevelopment

The Town is primarily agriculture and rural residential. Currently, there is very limited, if any, commercial/industrial or residential areas available for redevelopment.

Existing / Potential Land Use Conflicts

There are a variety of land uses that can potentially cause land use conflicts. One of the most common occurrences, especially in a rural setting, is the presence of agricultural operations near non-farm populations. Agriculture can affect adjoining small rural lots, which are used essentially for residential purposes. Similarly, the presence of small rural lots creates an adverse influence on the continued operation of agriculture enterprise. The issue of rural-urban conflict can arise when there is no separation between incompatible uses. Land use conflicts may arise in such situations through noise, odor, farm chemicals, light, visual amenity, dogs, stock damage and weed infestation, lack of understanding, and lack of communication to name a few. However conflicts can arise from more than agriculture/residential situations:

- Landfills or Waste Facilities
- Airports, Highways, Rail Lines
- Low Income Housing
- Strip Malls and Shopping Centers (Commercial areas next to residential areas)
- "Cell" Towers, Electrical Transmission Lines
- Wind Farms
- Large Livestock Operations
- Industrial or Manufacturing Operations
- Solar Cell Farm
- Gravel Pits or Quarries
- State-owned Natural Areas

20-Year Projections, in 5-Year Increments

Determining future land uses can be difficult in a rural community such as Trimbelle because there is an abundant source of undeveloped and agricultural land that can be easily developed.

Residential Projections

The residential land use projections are based on population and housing projections.

Agricultural Projections

The Town of Trimbelle generally anticipates modest changes in the amount of agricultural land use. The amount of change will be directly related to the amount of residential land use that occurs. Agriculture is and will continue to be the primary land use in the Town.

Commercial & Industrial Projections

Generally, the Town of Trimbelle does not foresee very much change in the amount of commercial and industrial land uses.

TABLE 9.6: Forecasted Future Land Area Needed Per Land Use Classification

Town of Trimbelle	Forecasted Acres 2010	Forecasted Acres 2015	Forecasted Acres 2020	Forecasted Acres 2025
Residential	82	56	60	56
Commercial	2.5	2	2	2
Manufacturing	<1	<1	<1	<1
Agricultural	16,103	16,047	15,987	15,931

Source: Pierce County "Smart Growth" Comprehensive Plan: Phase One: Data Collection March 2006

The land use projections in TABLE 9.6 represent generalized growth scenarios based on state projections and current densities. Future land use in the Town will be increasing residentially dominated, with Agricultural uses decreasing. While there may be an increase in commercial uses, it is expected to be minimal and low intensity because of the lack of municipal water and sewer.

Future Land Uses

At this time, the Town of Trimbelle identifies future land uses by the existing zoning in the Town. Please see MAPS for Pierce County Zoning.

Maps

See MAPS APPENDIX.

Land Use Agencies, Programs and Plans

There are a number of available state agencies and programs to assist communities with land use projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. To find out more specific information or which program best fits your needs contact the agency directly.

Center for Land Use Education (CLUE)

The Center for Land Use Education is a joint venture of Cooperative Extension and the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. The Center for Land Use Education uses a team-based approach to accomplish its dual missions in campus based undergraduate and graduate education and Extension outreach teaching related to:

- Land use planning,
- Plan and ordinance administration,
- Project impact and regional trends analysis and
- Public involvement in local land use policy development.

Wisconsin Land Council – WI Department of Administration

The Wisconsin Land Council was created to gather and analyze land use and planning related information, coordinate high priority state initiatives including the development of a Wisconsin land information system and provide recommendations to the Governor for improvements to the existing statewide planning framework. The Council is dedicated to identifying ways to enhance and facilitate planning efforts of Wisconsin's local governments and to improve the coordination and cooperation of state agencies in their land use activities.

University of Wisconsin

The UW-Madison, River Falls, Milwaukee, and Stevens Point can provide research and outreach planning services to area communities.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission (MRRPC)

Regional planning commissions provide planning assistance, assist local interests in responding to state and federal programs, serve as a coordinating agency for programs, and provide other

technical and advisory assistance to local governments. For more information, visit www.mrrpc.org.

Farmland Preservation Plan

The Pierce County Farmland Preservation Plan (1982) identified three main issues: 1) conflicts between farmers and non-farmer neighbors; 2) the loss of prime farmland and the fragmentation of large farming traces as a result of rural non-farm development; and 3) soil erosion, which was cited as possible the greatest problem.

Pierce County Soil Erosion Control Plan

The Pierce County Soil Erosion Control Plan was completed in 1985 by the Pierce County Land Conservation Committee. The purpose of the plan was to determine where the need for erosion control work was the greatest in Pierce County. Once this was determined, more technical assistance and governmental cost-sharing funds for conservation work could be channeled into the highest erosion areas of Pierce County.

10.0 IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

10.0 Implementation Element

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(i)

Implementation Element.

A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in pars. (a) to (h). The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit's progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ~ IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT	Ĺ
Introduction 1	l
Action Plan	2
Applicable Zoning Ordinance	2
Official Maps2	2
Sign Regulations	2
Erosion/Stormwater Control	2
Ordinances	2
Historic Preservation Ordinances	2
Site Plan Regulations	2
Design Review Ordinance	3
Building Codes	3
Mechanical Codes	3
Housing Codes	3
Sanitary Codes	3
Subdivision Ordinance	3
The Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan ~ Policies & Programs	3
Comprehensive Plan Consistency	3
Measuring Progress toward Achieving All Aspects of the Comprehensive Plan	1
Process for Updating the Comprehensive Plan	5

IMPLEMENTATION ELEMENT

Introduction

This element serves as a "priority" list for implementing and realizing the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan. It recommends those actions necessary to realize the visions, goals, objectives, policies and programs highlighted in other elements of this plan. The plan addresses many important components critical to sustaining a healthy community while preserving the area's rural character, natural resources, and history.

As the Town's budget, time limits, or priorities change, so should those goals, objectives, policies and programs recommended for implementation. Because change is inevitable, the plan may need to be amended to appropriately reflect land use changes.

If there is a question regarding a decision that is not clearly conveyed in the details of this Comprehensive Plan, then the decision should be based on the intent of the overall vision of this plan. All nine elements included in this plan work to achieve the desired future for the Town of Trimbelle.

Action Plan

A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any:

Applicable Zoning Ordinance

The Town of Trimbelle will continue to utilize the Pierce County Zoning Ordinance over the next 20 years.

Official Maps

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to develop an official Town of Trimbelle Map by 2015.

Sign Regulations

The Town proposes to review existing sign regulations by 2015.

Erosion/Stormwater Control

The Town of Trimbelle will continue to utilize Pierce County and WDNR for erosion / stormwater control regulations for the next 20 years.

Ordinances

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to review all existing ordinances for relevance and consistency with the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan by 2030.

Historic Preservation Ordinances

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to review the need for a Historic Preservation Ordinance by 2020.

Site Plan Regulations

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to develop detailed site plan regulations by 2015.

Design Review Ordinance

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to review the need for a design review ordinance by 2020.

Building Codes

Over the next 20 years, the Town of Trimbelle will continue to follow state and county building codes.

Mechanical Codes

Over the next 20 years, the Town of Trimbelle will continue to follow state and county mechanical codes.

Housing Codes

Over the next 20 years, the Town of Trimbelle will continue to follow state and county housing codes.

Sanitary Codes

Over the next 20 years, the Town of Trimbelle will continue to follow state and county sanitary codes.

Subdivision Ordinance

The Town of Trimbelle proposes develop a subdivision ordinance by 2015.

The Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan ~ Policies & Programs

Generally, the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission and Town Board will address the recommended actions identified in the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

Comprehensive Plan Consistency

There were no known inconsistencies identified in the adopted Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan. Any inconsistencies were addressed in the plan through changes in the draft or though implementation recommendations.

In the future, as plan amendments occur, it is important that the Trimbelle Plan Commission and Town Board both conduct consistency reviews. Those reviews will ensure the document continues to represent an integrated approach to planning.

To ensure consistency across jurisdictional boundaries, the Town of Trimbelle encourages early communication between all adjoining and overlapping jurisdictions (towns and counties) as they develop or revise their Comprehensive Plans and ordinances. Where inconsistencies are identified and a resolution cannot be reached, future actions can be developed to bring the parties together to address their concerns.

Measuring Progress toward Achieving All Aspects of the Comprehensive Plan

As part of the Comprehensive Planning process, a number of goals, objectives, policies & program items were developed that when implemented, are intended to build stronger relationships and give direction to the Town Board and its residents. The goals are the "purpose or end" that provides direction for the Town and other governmental organizations, such as Pierce County. Objectives are statements that are measurable benchmarks the community works to achieve, and the policies and programs are more specific statements that set preferred courses of action to carry out the objectives in the future. While many of the objectives and actions can be accomplished in the short-term, several others will be continuous or ongoing and do not have a specific implementation target date.

As is stipulated in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, a Comprehensive Plan must be updated at least once every 10 years. However, in order to ensure that the Town's plan is an effective management tool, the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission will review the plan goals and objectives annually to track those activities that have been completed to realize its accomplishments and identify areas where additional resources or actions are needed. Part of this effort will also include addressing conflicts which may arise between the elements of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan.

As a means of measuring progress towards achieving the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, an implementation schedule has been developed that assigns a target dates to the plans' policies and programs.

Process for Updating the Comprehensive Plan

Evaluating the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan is an ongoing process and will, at some time, lead to the realization that the plan requires updating and amendments. Revisions and amendments to the Town's Comprehensive Plan can be done at any time by following the procedures for adopting a Comprehensive Plan required by state statutes. These include publishing a Class I notice, having the plan available for the pubic to review for 30 days, and holding a public hearing.

The time that elapses between the completion of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan and the need to amend the plan depends greatly on evolving issues, trends, and land use conditions. Periodic updates will allow for updates to statistical data, and to ensure the plan's goals, objectives, policies and programs reflect the current conditions, needs, and concerns. The Comprehensive Planning legislation requires plan updates at least every 10 years. The Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission will remain flexible in determining when and how often the plan should be updated.

Generally, a Comprehensive Plan update should not be expected more often than once every five years. A tremendous amount of change can occur in a community over just a couple of years and the Town of Trimbelle will be prepared to address changing conditions with timely plan updates. Amendments to the plan will follow the requirements of State law and will be evaluated for consistency with the existing plan, including all elements.

To ensure residents are involved in Plan amendments, the following process and protocol should be followed to allow public involvement and comment. The Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission shall undertake a review of the plan and shall consider necessary amendment(s) to the plan resulting from property owner requests and changes to social and economic conditions. Upon the Plan Commission review, recommended changes to the plan shall be forwarded to the

Town Board. The Town of Trimbelle Town Board shall call a public hearing to afford property owners time to review and comment on recommended plan changes. A public hearing shall be advertised in accordance with the Town's public meeting notice procedures. Based on public input, Plan Commission recommendations, and other facts, the Town Board will then formally act on the recommended amendment(s).

APPENDIX A

Town of Trimbelle

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

Prepared by the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission

Ronald C. Johnson, Chair Ginny Huber, Member Gale Gaard, Member Dick Rohl, Member Kevin Johnson, Member

August 26, 2008

Adopted by the Town of Trimbelle Town Board

James Harris, Chair Ronald C. Johnson, Supervisor Richard A. Leonard, Supervisor

September 8, 2008

Planning assistance provided by: PEPLES PLANNING 426 14th Street NE Menomonie, WI 54751 www.peeplesplanning.com

TOWN OF TRIMBELLE

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

PURPOSE

Public participation is an important component of the comprehensive planning process. The Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan is meant to reflect the views and opinions of the residents, which are unlike the views and opinions of other municipalities. This plan is considered a tool that residents can use to guide the direction of the Town in the way that suits them best.

This plan is intended to outline the public participation strategy for the development, evaluation, and eventual adoption of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan. In accordance with Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001 (4)(a): 'The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services, and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments. The written procedures shall describe the methods the governing body of a local governmental unit will use to distribute proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract nonmetallic mineral resources in or on property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan.'

PLAN COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Town Board of the Town of Trimbelle has designated the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission to develop and review the comprehensive plan. The Plan Commission will adopt the plan by resolution and petition the Town Board to adopt the plan by ordinance.

All meetings of the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission will be posted in advance and open to the public in accordance with Wisconsin law. The agenda shall provide for comments from the general public. Plan Commission members will ensure that public meetings allow for open discussion on issues concerning the comprehensive plan. To accomplish this, the following steps will be taken:

- The purpose of the meeting as well as items to be addressed will all be posted on each agenda.
- The date and time of meetings will be convenient to allow for maximum public involvement.

• All agendas will be posted 24 hours prior to the meeting outside of the Town Hall.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION METHODS

The Town of Trimbelle proposes to implement any the following methods of public participation in addition to the regularly scheduled plan commission meetings:

- **Public Notice:** the minimum legal requirement necessary to advertise opportunities for public participation. Notice is usually posted in public places and newspapers.
- Newsletter/Flyer: provides the public with a regular source of information that
 can be reviewed at their leisure. Newsletters or flyers may be distributed at
 various planning stages to keep the public informed and educated throughout the
 planning project.
- **Public Education Meeting:** incorporate educational programs, such as seminars and presentations or simulations and informal discussions to improve citizens' understanding of a planning issue or task. Public educational meetings build citizens' capacity to participate more effectively.
- Open house: an informal setting using displays, handouts and other materials
 designed to expose citizens to planning information and ideas. It provides citizens
 a chance to react and express feedback about planning information in oral or
 written form.
- **Public hearing:** the minimum legal requirement for public participation is an official meeting used to present technical information and obtain formal review and approval of proposals. The hearing consists of 1) a summary of why the project is being done, 2) the alternative solutions identified, 3) an assessment of the consequences and impacts of each solution, and 4) reactions to the proposed course of action. An official, permanent record of the public hearing is established.
- **Opinion survey:** questionnaire used to systematically collect data or viewpoints from many people. Data is relatively easy to obtain, but difficult to analyze and interpret.
- **Focus groups:** a small group of people (usually 6-12) responsible for identifying issues, concerns, values, beliefs or information related to a particular issue. Participants often are selected based on their knowledge of a particular subject. Focus groups require a skilled facilitator and vocal participants.

• **Visioning:** citizens are asked to develop a vision that reflects community values and depicts what they want the future to look like using text, speech, images, or a combination.

PUBLIC ACCESS AND PUBLIC COMMENT ON DRAFT DOCUMENT

Wisconsin's open records law will be complied with in all cases. During the preparation of the comprehensive plan, a copy of the draft plan will be kept on file at the Town Hall or with the Town Clerk, Mary Kees, and will be available for public inspection during normal office hours. The public is encouraged to submit written comments on the plan or any amendments of the plan. Written comment should be addressed to the Town Clerk who will record the transmittal and forward copies of the comments to the Plan Commission or Town Board for consideration.

The Town Board shall respond to written comments either individually or collectively by type of comments. Town Board responses may be in the form of written or oral communication, or by a written summary of the Town's disposition of the comments in the comprehensive plan.

PLAN COMMISSION ADOPTION OF PLAN BY RESOLUTION

The Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission may recommend the adoption or amendment of the comprehensive plan only by the adoption of a resolution by a majority vote of the entire Commission at a regularly scheduled and publicly noticed meeting of the Plan Commission in accordance with § 66.1001 (4)(b). The vote shall be recorded in the official minutes of the Plan Commission. The resolution shall refer to maps and other descriptive materials that relate to one or more elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RECOMMENDED AND ADOPTED PLANS

In accordance with § 66.1001 (4), *Procedures for Adopting Comprehensive Plans*, one copy of the recommended and adopted plan or amendment shall be sent to the following:

- Every governmental body that is located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit;
- Every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the local governmental unit which is the subject of the plan;
- The Wisconsin Land Council;
- The Wisconsin Department of Administration;
- The Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission; and
- The public library that serves the Town of Trimbelle.

ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN BY TOWN BOARD

After adoption of a resolution by the Town of Trimbelle Plan Commission, the Town Board will adopt the Comprehensive Plan by ordinance only after holding at least one public hearing at which the ordinance relating to the Comprehensive Plan is discussed. A majority vote of the members-elect is necessary for adoption. The hearing will be preceded by a Class 1 notice under ch. 985 that is published at least 30 days before the hearing is held. The Class 1 notice shall contain at least the following information:

- The date, time, and place of the hearing;
- A summary, which may include a map, of the proposed Comprehensive Plan;
- The name of an individual employed by the Town of Trimbelle who may provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance; and
- Information relating to where and when the proposed comprehensive plan may be inspected before the hearing, and how a copy of the plan may be obtained.

Upon the day of publication of the public hearing notice, copies of the plan will be made available for public review at the <u>nearest</u> local library of the community and at the Trimbelle Town Hall. Written comments on the plan from members of the public will be accepted by the Town Board at any time prior to the public hearing and at the public hearing.

ADDITIONAL STEPS FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Town of Trimbelle reserves the right to execute additional steps, means, or methods in order to gain additional public participation and /or additional understanding of the Comprehensive Plan and the process of its development and adoption. These optional steps may include, but are not limited to, informational memos, postcards, letters, posters, fliers, or website.

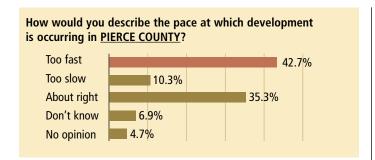
STATE STATUTES

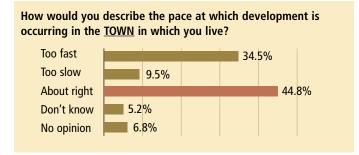
Where there is a conflict with these written procedures and provisions of § 66.1001 (4), Procedures for Adopting a Comprehensive Plan, the state statutes shall apply.

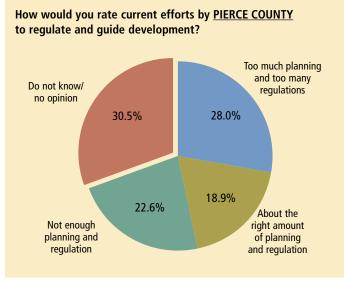
AMENDMENTS

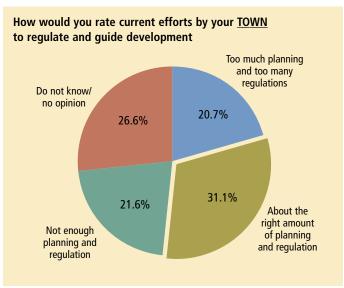
The Town Board may amend these procedures.

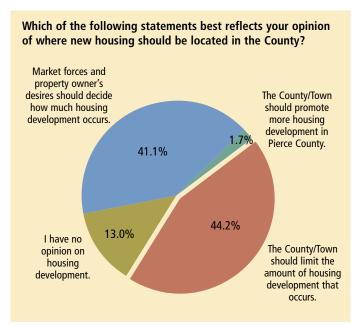
APPENDIX B

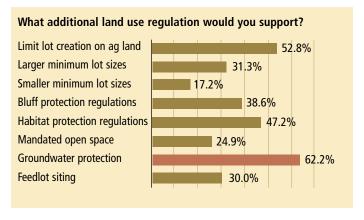




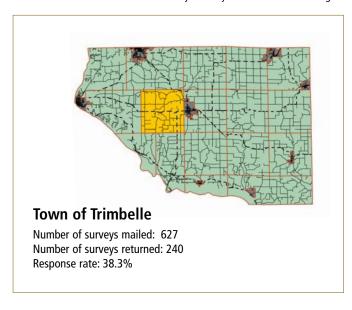


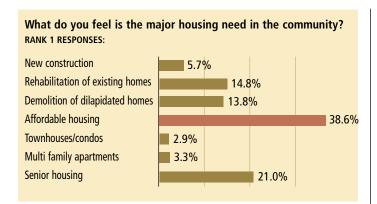


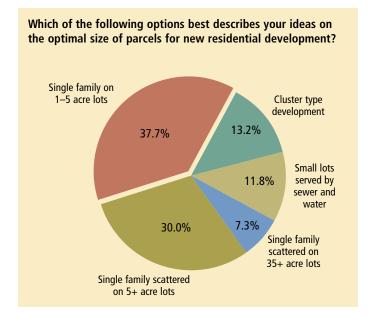


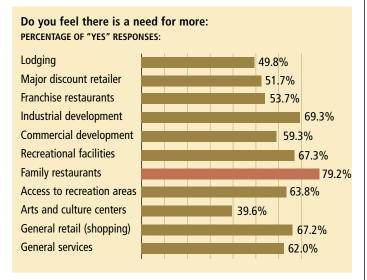


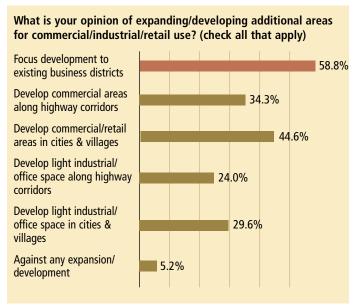
NOTE: Results are based on Town data only - survey excluded cities and villages.

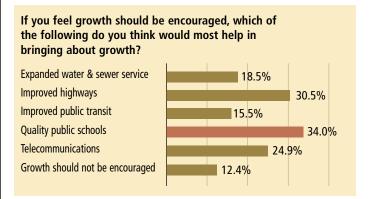


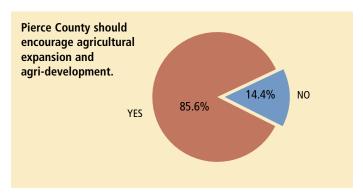


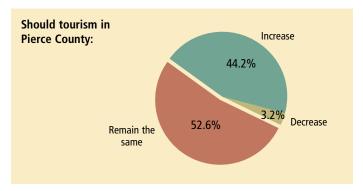












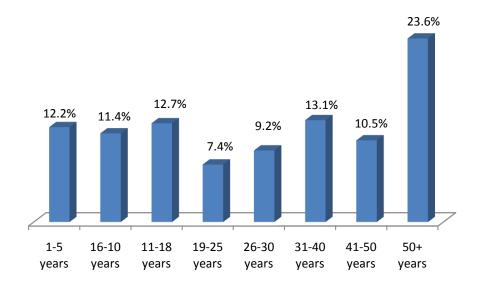
Community Attitudes Survey Responses

The following data is from the Community Attitudes Survey. The data included deals specifically with demographic information. Each element of the comprehensive plan will contain pertinent community survey data. A copy of the complete survey can be obtained by the Town of Trimbelle Town Clerk or the Pierce County Planning Department.

Demographic Information Questions

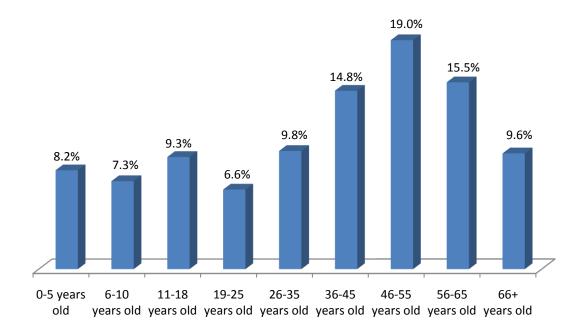
The Community Attitudes Survey contained two demographic questions:





The survey results indicate that 56.4% of the Town's residents have lived in the area for over 25 years. Of those living in the area for more than 25 years, 23.6% of the Town's residents have lived in the area for 50+ years.

Question 3: Indicate the total number of persons in your household, by the following age groups:



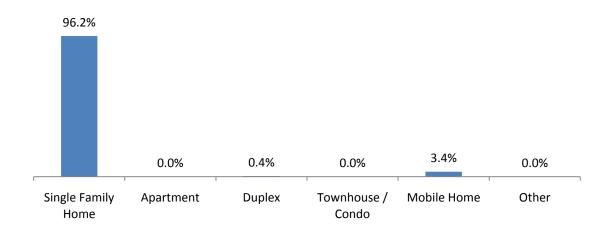
The survey results indicate that 59.1% of the survey respondents have persons in the household between the ages of 26 to 65 years old.

Community Attitudes Survey Responses

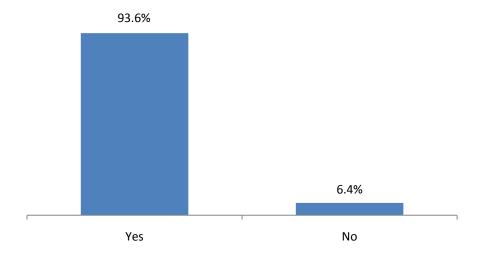
The following data is from the Community Attitudes Survey. The data included in the housing element deals specifically with development and housing-related issues. Each element of the comprehensive plan will contain pertinent community survey data. A copy of the complete survey can be obtained by the Town of Trimbelle Town Clerk or the Pierce County Planning Department.

Development Questions

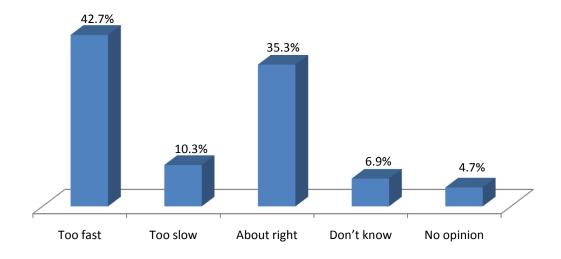
Question 7: In what type of housing do you live?



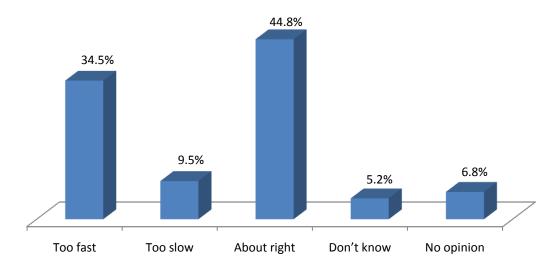
Question 8: Do you feel your range of housing options (future and present) is adequate?



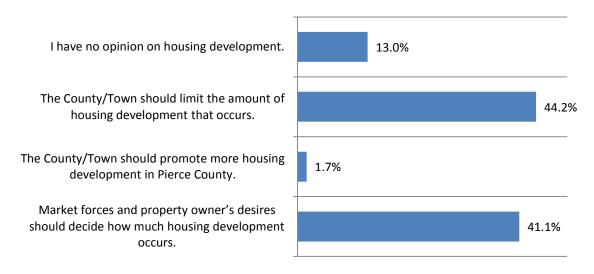
Question 9: How would you describe the pace at which development is occurring in <u>Pierce</u> <u>County</u>?



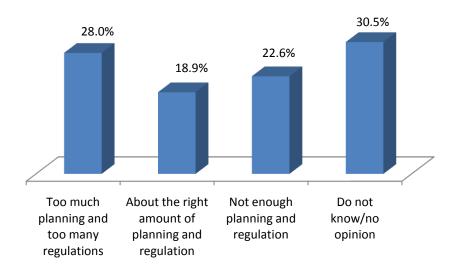
Question 10: How would you best describe the pace at which development is occurring in the <u>TOWN</u> in which you live?



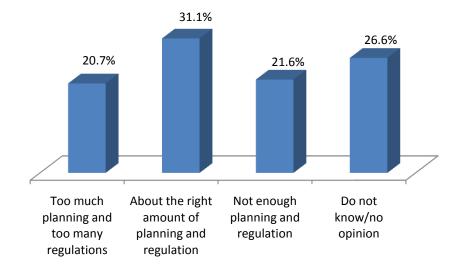
Question 11: Which of the following statements best reflects your opinion of where new housing should be located in the County?



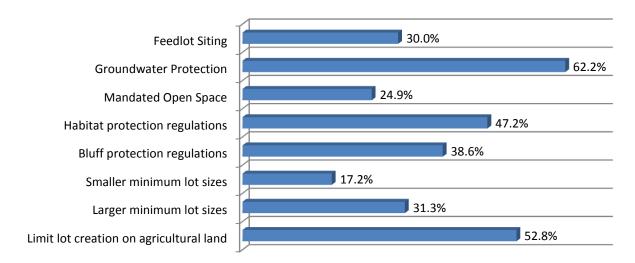
Question 12: How would you rate current efforts by <u>PIERCE COUNTY</u> to regulate and guide development (how much occurs, where it occurs, where it is built, what is built)?



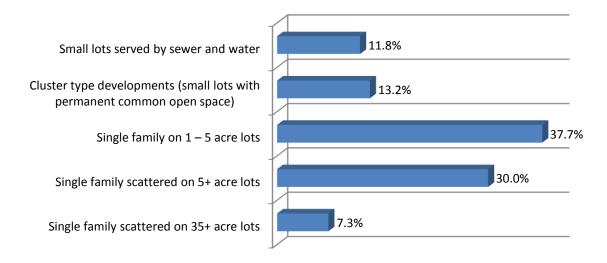
Question 13: How would you rate current efforts by your <u>TOWN</u> to regulate and guide development?



Question 14: What types of additional land use regulation would you support? (check all that apply)



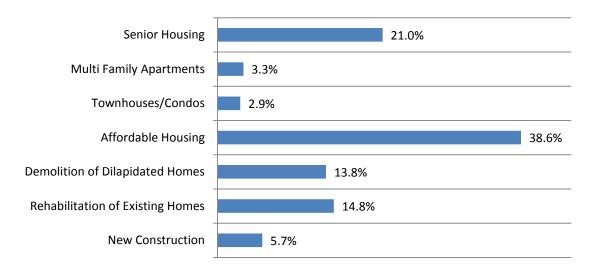
Question 15: Which of the following options best describes your ideas on the optimal size of parcels for new residential development?



Question 16: What do you feel is the major housing need in the community? (Rank in order 1,2,3,4, etc.)

Town of Trimbelle	Rank 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Construction	12 (5.7%)	10	18	21	23	9	13
Rehabilitation of Existing Homes	31 (14.8%)	43	25	15	8	2	4
Demolition of Dilapidated Homes	29 (13.8%)	28	20	12	11	11	7
Affordable Housing	81 (38.6%)	25	21	16	6	6	2
Townhouses/Condos	6 (2.9%)	5	13	8	8	35	21
Multi Family Apartments	7 (3.3%)	8	10	9	13	14	32
Senior Housing	44 (21.0%)	23	19	27	20	8	3

RANK 1: AFFORDABLE HOUSING as the major housing need in the community.



RANK 2 & 3: Rehabilitation of Existing Homes

RANK 4: Senior Housing

RANK 5: New Construction

RANK 6: Townhouses and Condominiums

RANK 7: Multi-family Apartments

Question 17: What monthly price range (rent or mortgage) would best suit your financial arrangements?



Community Attitudes Survey Responses

The following data is from the Community Attitudes Survey. The data included in the transportation element deals specifically with transportation issues. Each element of the comprehensive plan will contain pertinent community survey data. A copy of the complete survey can be obtained by the Town of Trimbelle Town Clerk or the Pierce County Planning Department.

Transportation Questions

Question 27: How would you rate the overall transportation system / roads in Pierce County?

	Town of Trimbelle	Town of Ellsworth	Town of Oak Grove	Town of Trenton	Pierce County
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	10.6%	10.9%	12.0%	14.5%	12.8%
Good	62.4%	59.0%	66.1%	57.4%	61.0%
Fair	20.8%	24.6%	31.7%	20.7%	19.8%
Poor	6.2%	5.5%	2.9%	7.4%	6.4%

Question 28: How would you rate the ongoing maintenance of State and County roads?

	Town of Trimbelle	Town of Ellsworth	Town of Oak Grove	Town of Trenton	Pierce County
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	10.8%	12.0%	9.8%	14.4%	12.0%
Good	53.6%	50.0%	63.8%	53.1%	58.3%
Fair	27.9%	25.5%	22.1%	25.5%	24.0%
Poor	7.7%	12.5%	4.3%	7.0%	5.6%

How would you rate snow removal on <u>State and County roads</u>?

	Town of Trimbelle	Town of Ellsworth	Town of Oak Grove	Town of Trenton	Pierce County
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	14.7%	13.6%	11.9%	18.4%	15.5%
Good	53.3%	59.2%	56.3%	49.2%	56.4%
Fair	20.9%	22.8%	23.3%	23.8%	21.7%
Poor	11.1%	4.3%	8.5%	8.6%	6.4%

Question 29: How would you rate ongoing maintenance of <u>Town</u> roads (town you live in)?

	Town of Trimbelle	Town of Ellsworth	Town of Oak Grove	Town of Trenton	Pierce County
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	20.3%	13.0%	10.2%	15.9%	14.4%
Good	52.7%	45.7%	51.8%	50.0%	49.3%
Fair	21.6%	32.1%	28.5%	24.0%	26.5%
Poor	5.4%	9.2%	9.5%	10.2%	9.7%

How would you rate snow removal on <u>Town</u> roads (town you live in)?

	Town of Trimbelle	Town of Ellsworth	Town of Oak Grove	Town of Trenton	Pierce County
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent	28.4%	12.6%	12.5%	24.5%	17.5%
Good	44.5%	55.0%	47.2%	48.2%	49.4%
Fair	22.3%	24.2%	26.4%	19.6%	23.3%
Poor	4.8%	8.2%	14.0%	7.8%	9.7%

APPENDIX C

1980	1990	2000
1,420	1,482	1,511
31,149	32,765	36,804
4,705,642	4,891,599	5,363,675
	1,420 31,149	1,420 1,482 31,149 32,765

	1980	1990	2000
	1300	1330	2000
Town of Trimbelle	439	484	544
County of Pierce	10,354	11,536	13,493
State of Wisconsin	1,863,897	2,055,676	2,321,144

Millions of Dollars	2002	2003	2004
Town of Trimbelle	82	97	114
County of Pierce	2,087	2,350	2,548
State of Wisconsin	325,578	351,117	381,508

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME				
	2000	2001	2002	
County of Pierce	\$25,773	\$27,190	\$27,676	
State of Wisconsin	\$28,573	\$29,361	\$30,050	
U.S.	\$29,847	\$30,527	\$30,906	

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS				
	2002	2003		
Pierce County Labor Force	20,058	21,467		
Number Employed	19,973	20,355		
Number Unemployed	1,085	1,112		
Pierce County Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.2%		
Wisconsin Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.6%		
U.S. Unemployment Rate	5.8%	6.0%		

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY – Trimbelle	
	2000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting, Mining	73
Construction	86
Manufacturing	224
Wholesale Trade	27
Retail Trade	73
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities	63
Information	24
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental/Leasing	36
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administration, Waste Management Services	36
Education, Health, Social Services	113
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Service	67
Other Services (except Public Administration)	47
Public Administration	25
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	894
Source: U.S. Census Bureau	



APPENDIX D



2002 Census of Agriculture County Profile

Pierce, Wisconsin



Number of farms

1,510 farms in 2002, 1,523 farms in 1997, down 1 percent.

Land in farms

267,311 acres in 2002, 288,878 acres in 1997, down 7 percent.

Average size of farm

177 acres in 2002, 190 acres in 1997, down 7 percent.

Market Value of Production

\$72,329,000 in 2002, \$77,780,000 in 1997, down 7 percent. Crop sales accounted for \$23,911,000 of the total value in 2002. Livestock sales accounted for \$48,418,000 of the total value in 2002.

Market Value of Production, average per farm

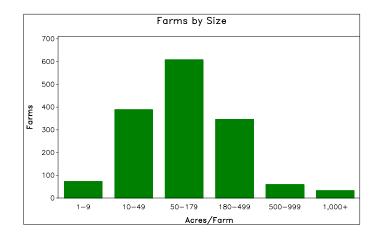
\$47,900 in 2002, \$51,070 in 1997, down 6 percent.

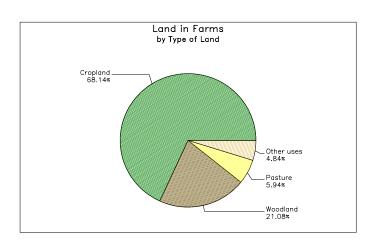
Government Payments

\$4,610,000 in 2002, \$3,720,000 in 1997, up 24 percent.

Government Payments, average per farm receiving payments

\$5,792 in 2002, \$4,022 in 1997, up 44 percent.





2002 Census of Agriculture **County Profile**

United States Department of Agriculture, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service

Pierce, Wisconsin

Ranked items among the 72 state counties and 3,078 U.S. counties, 2002

Item	Quantity	State Rank	Universe 1	U.S. Rank	Universe 1
MARKET VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS SOLD (\$1,000)					
Total value of agricultural products sold	72,329	38	72	771	3,075
Value of crops including nursery and greenhouse	23,911	29	72	1,036	3,070
Value of livestock, poultry, and their products	48,418	34	72	575	3,070
VALUE OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP (\$1,000)					
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas	18,189	16	72	720	2,871
Tobacco	-	-	13	-	560
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	656
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes	(D)	(D)	71	(D)	2,747
Fruits, tree nuts, and berries	316	36	71	701	2,638
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod	3,461	16	70	578	2,708
Cut Christmas trees and short rotation woody crops	(D)	(D)	68	(D)	1,774
Other crops and hay	1,687	32	72	774	3,046
Poultry and eggs	(D)	(D)	71	(D)	2,918
Cattle and calves	13,384	24	72	781	3,053
Milk and other dairy products from cows	33,311	31	69	138	2,493
Hogs and pigs	762	25	71	939	2,919
Sheep, goats, and their products	191	16	70	452	2,997
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, and donkeys	576	4	69	309	3,014
Aquaculture	(D)	(D)	56	(D)	1,520
Other animals and other animal products	128	45	68	767	2,727
TOP LIVESTOCK INVENTORY ITEMS (number)					
Cattle and calves	50,745	29	72	565	3,059
Hogs and pigs	6,319	22	72	846	2,926
Sheep and lambs	3,519	3	71	313	2,867
Horses and ponies	2,208	10	72	399	3,065
Layers 20 weeks old and older	2,202	38	72	965	2,983
TOP CROP ITEMS (acres)					
Corn for grain	59,019	19	69	429	2,592
Forage - land used for all hay and haylage, grass silage, and greenchop	46,694	32	72	350	3,059
Soybeans	24,868	23	67	772	2,076
Corn for silage	7,847	39	71	212	2,307
Oats	7,013	7	71	40	2,215

Other County Highlights

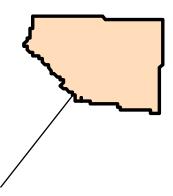
Economic Characteristics	Quantity	Operator Characteristics	Quantity
Farms by value of sales		Principal operators by primary occupation:	
Less than \$1,000	532	Farming	812
\$1,000 to \$2,499	115	Other	698
\$2,500 to \$4,999	112		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	127	Principal operators by sex:	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	135	Male	1,366
\$20,000 to \$24,999	54	Female	144
\$25,000 to \$39,999	62		
\$40,000 to \$49,999	30	Average age of principal operator (years)	52.8
\$50,000 to \$99,999	139		
\$100,000 to \$249,999	150	All operators ² by race:	
\$250,000 to \$499,999	37	White	2,217
\$500,000 or more	17	Black or African American	2
		American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Total farm production expenses (\$1,000)	65,760	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	-
Average per farm (\$)	43,492	Asian	-
		More than one race	3
Net cash farm income of operation (\$1,000)	14,962		
Average per farm (\$)	9,895	All operators 2 of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino Origin	9

⁽D) Cannot be disclosed. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. See "Census of Agriculture, Volume 1, Geographic Area Series" for complete footnotes.

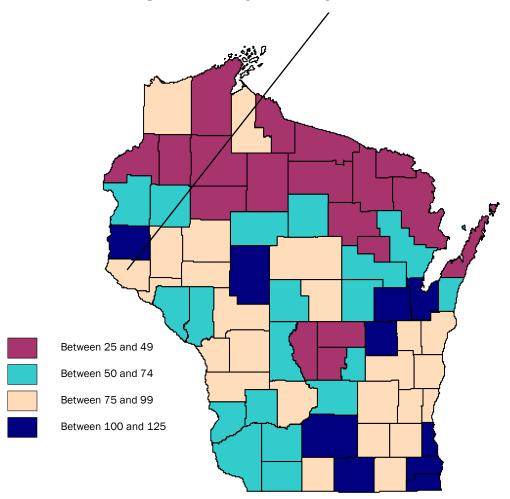
¹ Universe is number of counties in state or U.S. with item.
² Data were collected for a maximum of three operators per farm.

APPENDIXE

Pierce County Workforce Profile



The number of residents aged 25-29 years for every 100 residents aged 60-64 years in year 2025



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center and the U.S. Bureau of Census.

For comparison, it is projected that there will be 90 residents aged 25-29 for every 100 residents aged 60-64 in Wisconsin in 2025. Nationally, it is projected that there will be 101 residents aged 25-29 for every 100 residents aged 60-64. In 2003, Wisconsin had 146 residents aged 25-29 for every 100 aged 60-64.



County Population

The population in Pierce County continued to increase at a faster pace than both the nation and Wisconsin and ranked 26th fastest growing among the state's 72 counties. From Census 2000 to January 2004 the population in Pierce County increased 4.9 percent by adding 1,811 residents.

All but three of the 25 municipalities added residents during the four-year period and five of the ten largest municipalities

Total Population

	April 2000 Census	Jan. I, 2004 estimate	Numeric change	Percent change
United States	281,421,906	292,287,454	10,865,548	3.9%
Wisconsin	5,363,715	5,532,955	169,240	3.2%
Pierce County	36,804	38,615	1,811	4.9%
Largest Municipalities	5			
River Falls, City*	10,242	10,678	436	4.3%
Prescott, City	3,764	3,873	109	2.9%
Ellsworth, Village	2,909	3,056	147	5.1%
River Falls, Town	2,304	2,379	75	3.3%
Clifton, Town	1,657	1,853	196	11.8%
Trenton, Town	1,737	1,806	69	4.0%
Oak Grove, Town	1,522	1,770	248	16.3%
Trimbelle, Town	1,511	1,544	33	2.2%
Spring Valley, Village*	1,187	1,263	76	6.4%
Martell, Town	1,070	1,137	67	6.3%
*Pierce County portion only				

Source: Wis. Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services and U. S. Census Bureau

out-paced the percent increase of the county. These municipalities, as well as the county, are growing so fast because they attract new residents who migrate to the area in addition to adding residents from an increase from natural causes (births minus deaths).

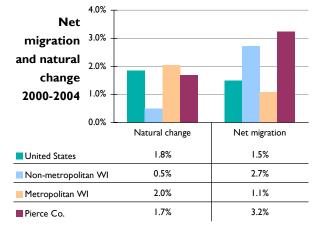
The percent increase in county population attributed to net migration, more people moving to the county than leaving the county, greatly exceeded both the state increase of 1.6 percent and the migration rate in the United States. Many of these new residents work in the Twin Cities, but choose to live in Pierce County. It is one of the reasons that the county is part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Most of these workers moved to the county during the last decade and the county continues to attract new residents.

Those who migrate are often older and many times come with families. This certainly appears to be the case since the fertility rate (see glossary) is only 43.5 in the county com-

pared to 58.7 in Wisconsin. Still, the number of very young residents is increasing and there are fewer deaths in the county than births. The bottom chart does show an increase in residents aged 20-24 years old, but that reflects students attending classes in post-secondary institutions.

The chart illustrates the impact of youth on the county's current and projected population. The spike resulting from college students does not move right with the projection to 2030 since most students leave the county after graduation, while the smaller bump created by babyboomers, those currently in the 40 to 59 year old groups, does move to the right. In the next 20 years the latter group will dominate changes in the labor market.

Roughly 14 percent of the population is currently over 60 years old, but by 2030 that share expands to 26 percent. In contrast, the change in the population under 25 years old will be less dramatic. Currently, 40 percent of



Source: WI Dept. of Admin., Demographic Services and U. S. Census Bureau

Population by Age Groups in Pierce County



Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services

Future Population and Labor Supply

the current population is under 25 years old and that shrinks to 36 percent by 2030. The group of residents between 25 and 59 years old, those in their primary working years, will shrink from 46 percent of the population to 38 percent by 2030.

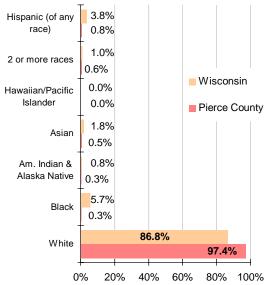
The impact of an aging population is perhaps more obvious in terms of services that they will require. But it also impacts the availability of labor, especially when lower fertility rates also means fewer young people. Assuming that 65 years old represents an average age of retirement and that 18 years old represents high school graduation then a plot of the number of these residents points to a time when the first group approaches the size of the second in number. Although there is no convergence in Pierce

County, the gap narrows considerably in the years that follow 2016.

As residents age their participation in the labor force declines. Labor force participation rates (LFPR, see glossary) among the population 25 to 50 years of age generally exceed 90 percent in Pierce County. But, after 55 years the LFPR begins to drop and by 60 years it is near 50 percent.

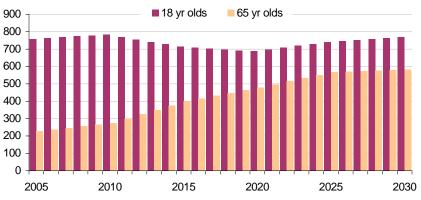
The county population is projected to increase during the projection period. However, because a greater share of the population will be over 50 years, an age when labor force participation declines, total labor force growth will stall. The three columns in the chart on the right illustrate labor force composition. Most notable is the increasingly larger sections representing workers over 65 years in the top sections.

Race and ethnic distribution



Source: U.S. Census Population Characteristics Estimates, 2002

Convergence of 18 & 65 year old population in Pierce County

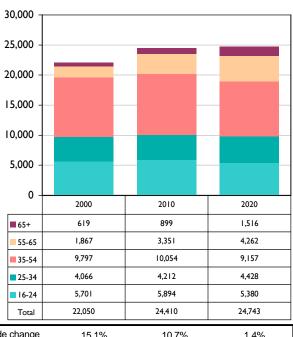


Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services

This projection uses national assumptions that included a slight increase in the participation rates of older residents but did not factor in the declining participation rates of white residents; and the population in Pierce County is 97 percent white.

Two broad scenarios arise from the disparity in age and ethnicity: I) there will be labor shortages due to retirements and the lack of replacement workers especially in occupations that rely on younger workers or require specialized skills; and 2) the aging population will impact the economy as the elderly demand changes in the types of goods and services provided in local communities.

Pierce County Labor Force Projections by Age



Decade change 10.7% 15.1% 1.4%

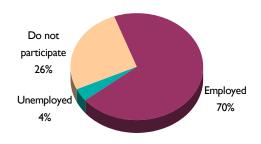
Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, August 2004

Current Labor Force

Labor force participation represents the share of population that is 16 years old and older that is either employed or unemployed. Participation rates in Wisconsin and the United States in 2003 were 72.9 and 66.3 percent, respectively.

In Pierce County the participation rate was 73.5 percent. That means that 26 percent of the population 16 years old and older did not participate. That includes some students and individuals who choose not to work including retirees. As

Labor force participation in Pierce County

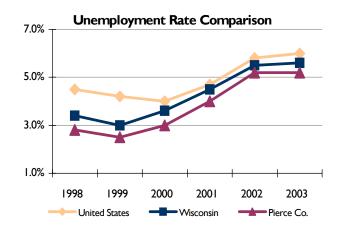


Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, July 2004

the population ages, more retirees will be included in the non-participating category by choosing not to work and the overall labor force participation rate will decline.

There will also be fewer new entrants into the labor force, who are seeking first-time jobs and, consequently, fewer included among the unemployed. That, in turn, will produce lower unemployment rates. The fact that there were

fewer new entrants to the labor force during the last recession is one of the reasons unemployment rates remained as low as they did. The unemployment rate in Pierce County in 2003 was 5.2 percent compared to a 9.7 percent unemployment rate following the 1981-82 recession when the baby-boomers were entering the labor force in droves.



Pierce County Civilian Labor Force Data

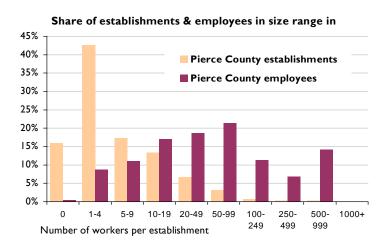
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Labor Force	20,562	20,280	20,810	21,180	21,058	21,467
Employed	19,993	19,774	20,178	20,333	19,973	20,355
Unemployed	569	506	632	847	1,085	1,112
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.5%	3.0%	4.0%	5.2%	5.2%

Source: WI DWD, Bur. of Workforce Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2003

Employers by Size

Nationwide, about one-quarter of the jobs are with employers that have 250 or more employees compared to roughly 31 percent in Wisconsin. The picture in Pierce County is very similar to the nation. Of the roughly 9,150 jobs in the county, 21 percent are with employers with 250 or more workers. In stark contrast, the share of employers with 250 or more workers comprises less than one percent of all employers in Pierce County, very similar to the less than one percent in the nation and in Wisconsin.

The greatest share of jobs in the county is with employers in the 50-99 employee range. However, the greatest share of employers, 59 percent, has less than five workers. The average employer in Pierce County has 10 employees, compared with 17 employees in Wisconsin and 13 in the United States.



Source: DWD, Bureau of Workforce Information, Table 221, July 2004

Office of Economic

Industry & employers by size

There are four employers in Pierce County with more than 250 employees and two have more than 500 employees. All are in the public sector and three are part of the largest industry in the county, educational services. Education services includes five local school districts, the University of Wisconsin, Chippewa Valley Technical College, as well as several smaller private training facilities.

The second largest industry, food services and drinking places, is not represented on the employer list. This industry is comprised of many smaller employers that together provide 1,050 jobs in the county. The average size employer in food services and drinking places has 13 employees.

There are no manufacturing industries in the top ten and only one appears on the list of top employers.

Top 10 Industries in Pierce County

	March 2	004	Numeric Employment Chang		
Industry	Establishments	Employees	2003-2004	1999-2004	
Educational services	11	1,984	-33	68	
Food services & drinking places	83	1,051	П	-24	
Nursing & residential care facilities	9	695	5	203	
Executive, legislative, & gen government	23	469	-31	-1	
Ambulatory health care services	38	411	35	78	
Food & beverage stores	10	352	-9	-71	
Professional & technical services	55	327	22	56	
Truck transportation	35	283	16	-9	
Specialty trade contractors	53	260	-11	44	
Credit intermediation & related activity	12	224	-10	51	

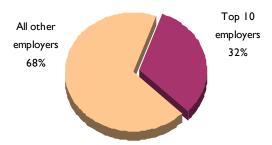
Top 10 Employers in Pierce County

Establishment	Product or Service	Size (Dec. 2003)
University of Wisconsin- River Fall	Colleges and universities	500-999 employees
School District of River Falls	Elementary and secondary schools	500-999 employees
Ellsworth Community School District	Elementary and secondary schools	250-499 employees
County of Pierce	Executive, legislative, & gen. government offices	250-499 employees
REM Wisconsin III Inc.	Residential mental retardation facilities	100-249 employees
Thomas & Betts Corp.	Iron, steel pipe and tube from purchase steel	100-249 employees
School District of Prescott	Elementary and secondary schools	100-249 employees
Spring Valley Health Care Center Inc	Nursing care facilities	100-249 employees
Erickson More-4 River Falls	Supermarkets and other grocery stores	100-249 employees
Western Wisconsin Medical Associate	Offices of physicians, except mental health	100-249 employees

Share of jobs in top 10 industries in Pierce County



Share of Pierce County jobs with top 10 employers



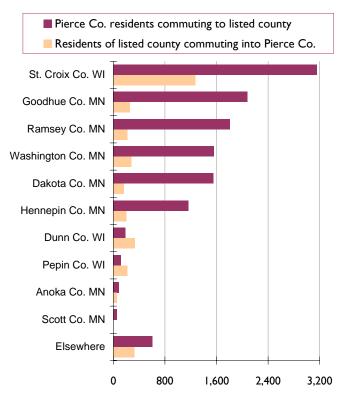
Source: DWD, Bureau of Workforce Information, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Commuting

In Pierce County 12,372 residents, nearly 60 percent of the county's workforce, traveled out of the county for a job. Nearly 70 percent of the workers who left the county headed for destinations in Minnesota. This is the reason that Pierce County is one of thirteen counties included in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Most workers crossing the river to Goodhue County are headed to the City of Red Wing. After that, the most popular destination is the City of St. Paul in Ramsey County.

For those who traveled to other counties in Wisconsin, the most popular destination is the St. Croix County portion of the City of River Falls followed by the City of Hudson. The fact that so many residents travel out of the county for a job is the primary reason that the labor force in Pierce County is greater than the number of jobs with county employers.

Even though over half the workforce leaves the county for a job, employers in Pierce County attract roughly 3,335 workers who travel from neighboring communities to work in local jobs. Most of the incoming workers travel from St. Croix and Dunn counties in Wisconsin, but over 1,300 travel from Minnesota counties. From nearly all directions, the destination for four of every ten inbound commuters is the City of River Falls. The city attracts nearly 1,370 non-county workers to help local employers fill job vacancies. A popular destination for workers from the east is the Village of Elmwood.



Llaumbe VA/a aa

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Special tabulations: Worker Flow Files

Key occupations & wages

The jobs in Pierce County share some characteristics with neighboring counties and those similarities were used to define a labor supply area. The list on the right includes wages for some of the occupations with the most employment in that area. It is significant because these 20 occupations provide approximately 31,400 jobs, or 37 percent of total employment, in the combined county area.

Each occupation includes a mean (average) and median (50th percentile) hourly wage probably the most frequently requested wage information. If the mean and median are relatively close the labor market for that occupation is probably tight.

Eleven of the 20 occupations typically require only short-term training and, for the most part, have a mean hourly wage under \$11/hour. There are also jobs on this list that typically require only moderate to long-term training periods and have mean wages that exceed \$11/hour. Four of the occupations typically require college degrees.

	Hourly Wages					
Occupation title	Mean		Percentil	-		
	rican	25 th	50 th	75 th		
Truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer	\$22.58	\$16.30	\$23.73	\$27.76		
Retail salespersons	\$9.70	\$6.94	\$8.36	\$10.80		
Cashiers	\$7.52	\$6.33	\$7.24	\$8.44		
Team assemblers	\$11.65	\$9.73	\$11.75	\$13.38		
Comb. food prep.& serving workers (fast food)	\$7.38	\$6.20	\$7.13	\$8.31		
Nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants	\$10.12	\$9.05	\$10.09	\$11.15		
Waiters & waitresses	\$8.05	\$6.07	\$6.89	\$8.71		
Janitors & cleaners, except maids & hskpg. cleaners	\$10.56	\$8.71	\$10.54	\$12.46		
Bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks	\$12.23	\$9.75	\$12.02	\$14.44		
Office clerks, general	\$10.28	\$8.00	\$10.28	\$12.39		
Secretaries, except legal, medical, & executive	\$11.74	\$9.99	\$11.79	\$13.49		
Stock clerks & order fillers	\$10.18	\$7.74	\$10.39	\$12.25		
Elem. school teachers, except special ed.	-	-	-	-		
Registered nurses	\$23.55	\$19.41	\$22.19	\$26.01		
Sec. school teachers, except special & voc. ed.	-	-	-	-		
Teacher assistants	-	-	-	-		
Carpenters	\$15.55	\$12.67	\$15.35	\$17.50		
Laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand	\$10.51	\$8.15	\$10.09	\$12.47		
Bartenders	\$8.58	\$7.00	\$7.77	\$8.58		
General & operations managers	\$38.59	\$22.87	\$32.53	\$47.57		

Pierce County is part of an area which includes Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix and Trempealeau counties.

Source: DWD, Office of Economic Advisors, special tabulation using EDS and OES 2003

Employment and Wages

The number of jobs with Pierce County employers increased by 169 from 2002 to 2003 producing a change of 1.8 percent compared to a change of -0.2 percent in Wisconsin. Most of the county's increase occurred with the addition of 105 jobs with the group of trade, transportation, and utilities employers. Employment in this industry increased 6.6 percent in the county, exceeding the reduction of 0.3 percent in Wisconsin.

Employers in trade, transportation and utilities provide the second greatest share of jobs, 18.6 percent, in Pierce County; but the most jobs, nearly one-third, are with employers that provide education and health ser-

vices. Education and health services in this case includes public education and many of the county's largest employers. Employers in this industry group also have the largest payroll in the county, but the average annual wage of \$30,186 is only 86 percent of wages for workers in similar jobs statewide.

The highest average annual wage in professional and business services is earned by workers in only four percent of the jobs in the county. Another four percent of the county's workers earn the lowest annual wages in leisure and hospitality.

Average Annual Wage by Industry Division in 2003

	Average	e Annual Wage	Percent of	I-year
	Wisconsi	Pierce County	Wisconsin	% change
All Industries	\$ 33,423	\$ 26,919	80.5%	10.0%
Natural resources	\$ 25,723	\$ 25,335	98.5%	13.7%
Construction	\$ 40,228	\$ 35,265	87.7%	4.6%
Manufacturing	\$ 42,013	\$ 36,663	87.3%	2.3%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	\$ 28,896	\$ 24,056	83.3%	5.6%
Information	\$ 39,175	\$ 28,164	71.9%	-13.8%
Financial activities	\$ 42,946	\$ 32,295	75.2%	4.3%
Professional & Business Services	\$ 38,076	\$ 38,818	101.9%	6.2%
Education & Health	\$ 35,045	\$ 30,186	86.1%	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	\$ 12,002	\$ 8,443	70.3%	4.1%
Other services	\$ 19,710	\$ 16,998	86.2%	3.2%
Public Admininistration	\$ 35,689	\$ 28,522	79.9%	5.4%

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Information, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages

Wages in these two industry groups exemplify several factors that influence average wages that include occupation composition (professional and technical jobs like those in professional and business services generally have higher wages than clerical and service occupations), job tenure (those with more seniority are paid more than new hires), average workweek (full or part-time), and seasonal and temporary employment, which generally affect more workers in the leisure and hospitality industry.

2003 Employment and Wage Distribution by Industry in Pierce County

·	Employment		Total	<u>· </u>	•
	Annual	I-year	Payroll		
	average	change		<u></u>	■ % of Total Employment
Natural Resources	145	4	\$ 3,673,507		■ % of Total Payroll
Construction	502	23	\$ 17,702,872		
Manufacturing	836	-16	\$ 30,650,218		
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	1,699	105	\$ 40,871,658		
Information	150	-14	\$ 4,224,615		
Financial Activities	372	17	\$ 12,013,695		
Professional & Business Services	402	-8	\$ 15,604,700		
Education & Health	2,989	68	\$ 90,225,383		
Leisure & Hospitality	1,245	5	\$ 10,511,399		
Other services	197	-16	\$ 3,348,563		
Public Administration	610	1	\$ 17,398,592		
Not assigned	0	0	0	10%	20% 30% 4
All Industries	9,147	169	\$246,225,202		

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Information, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages, June 2004



Per Capita Personal Income

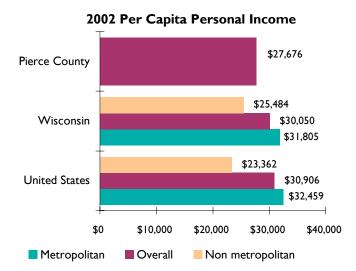
Per capita personal income (see glossary) increased only 1.8 percent in Pierce County in 2002, faster than in the United States, but slower than in Wisconsin and other metropolitan counties in the state. Over the 5-year period, however, PCPI increased 25 percent in Pierce County faster than other areas. The PCPI in the county is 92 percent of PCPI in Wisconsin and 87 percent of the United States and ranks 26th highest out of 72 counties in the Wisconsin.

The greatest share of total personal income is net earnings from jobs, both in and out of the county, self-employment and proprietorships. Even though annual average wages are lower in Pierce than in Wisconsin, the share of total personal income from net earnings in Pierce County of 72 percent is greater than the 68 percent of both the state and nation. The primary reason is that nearly 54 percent of net earnings are from residence who work outside of Pierce County.

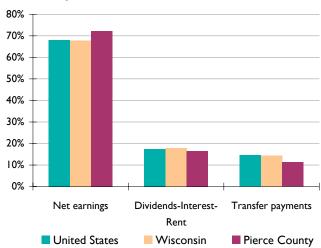
While PCPI is often used as a comparative income measure it should be remembered that population is also a key component. PCPI is the result of dividing total income by total population. Few residents under 18 years old earn income but they are still included in the formula. Likewise, a retired population has a much lower earning capacity.

		Per Capita Personal Income					Percent	Change
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	l year	5 year
United States	\$25,334	\$26,883	\$27,939	\$29,847	\$30,527	\$30,906	1.2%	22.0%
Wisconsin	\$24,514	\$26,175	\$27,135	\$28,573	\$29,361	\$30,050	2.3%	22.6%
Metropolitan WI	\$25,972	\$27,711	\$28,770	\$30,317	\$31,106	\$31,805	2.2%	22.5%
Pierce County	\$22,161	\$23,572	\$24,590	\$25,773	\$27,190	\$27,676	1.8%	24.9%
		In curre	nt dollars (a	djusted to U.S	S. CPI-U)			
United States	\$28,397	\$29,670	\$30,170	\$31,181	\$31,010	\$30,906	-0.3%	8.8%
Wisconsin	\$27,478	\$28,889	\$29,301	\$29,850	\$29,825	\$30,050	0.8%	9.4%
Metropolitan WI	\$29,111	\$30,584	\$31,067	\$31,672	\$31,598	\$31,805	0.7%	9.3%
Pierce County	\$24,840	\$26,016	\$26,554	\$26,926	\$27,620	\$27,676	0.2%	11.4%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 2004



Components of Total Personal Income: 2002



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, May 2004

The county workforce profiles are produced annually by the Office of Economic Advisors in the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. The author of this profile and regional contact for additional labor market information is:

Beverly Gehrke 15618 Windrose Lane #108 Hayward, WI 54843 Phone: 715-634-5289

email: Beverly.Gehrke@dwd.state.wi.us

Office of Fconomic

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) - A single county or group of counties that include at least one urbanized area with a minimum population of 50,000. Multiple-county MSAs have a central county or counties, which have a high degree of social and economic integration with the other member counties as measured by commuting data.

Non-metropolitan county - Any county that is not a member of a metropolitan statistical area.

Net Migration - One of two components of population change. It is the net result of individuals who either moved into or out of an area.

Natural Change - One of two components of population change. It is the result of the number of births minus the number of deaths in an area over a period of time. A natural increase indicates there were more births than deaths. A natural decrease indicates there were more deaths than births.

Fertility rate - Number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years.

Employed - Persons 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or worked in their own business, profession or farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise. Includes those temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, childcare problems, labor dispute, maternity or paternity leave, or other family or personal obligations.

Unemployed - Persons 16 years of age or older with no employment, who were available for work and made efforts to find employment sometime during the previous 4-week period ending with the monthly reference week. Persons who were awaiting recall to a job did not need to look for work to be classified as unemployed.

Labor Force - The sum of the employed and unemployed, whom are at least 16 years of age and older.

Unemployment Rate - The number of unemployed divided by the labor force. It is expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - The labor force divided by the total population aged 16 years and older. It is expressed as a percentage of the population aged 16 years and older.

Suppressed - Data is withheld or suppressed if it does not meet certain criteria. If an industry in a county has fewer than three employers or if a single employer employs 80% or more that industry's total employment in that county then the data are suppressed. These criteria were established to maintain the confidential reporting of payroll and employment by employers.

Total Personal Income - The aggregate income of an area received by all persons from all sources. It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements (less contributions for government social insurance), supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and personal current transfer receipts that include retirement and veteran's benefits, government paid medical reimbursements, and income maintenance program payments.

Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) - Total personal income divided by the total population.

Current Dollars - Phrase used to express historical dollar values in terms of their current purchasing power via inflation adjustment.

CPI-U - Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, the most commonly used measure of inflation in the United States.



MAPS

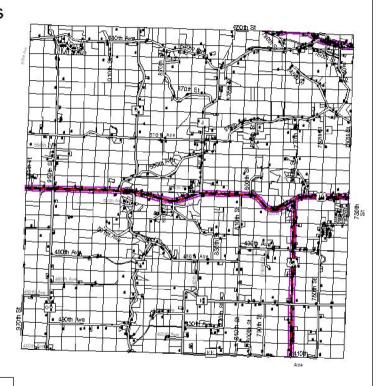
Bicycling Conditions

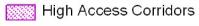
Pierce County

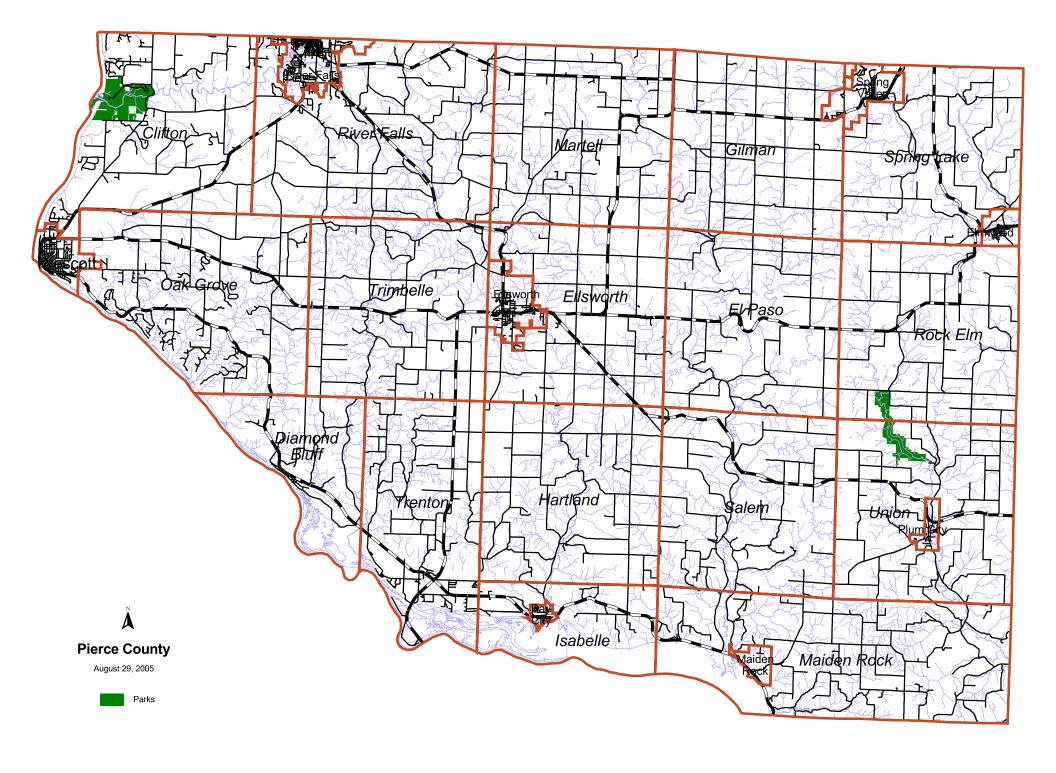


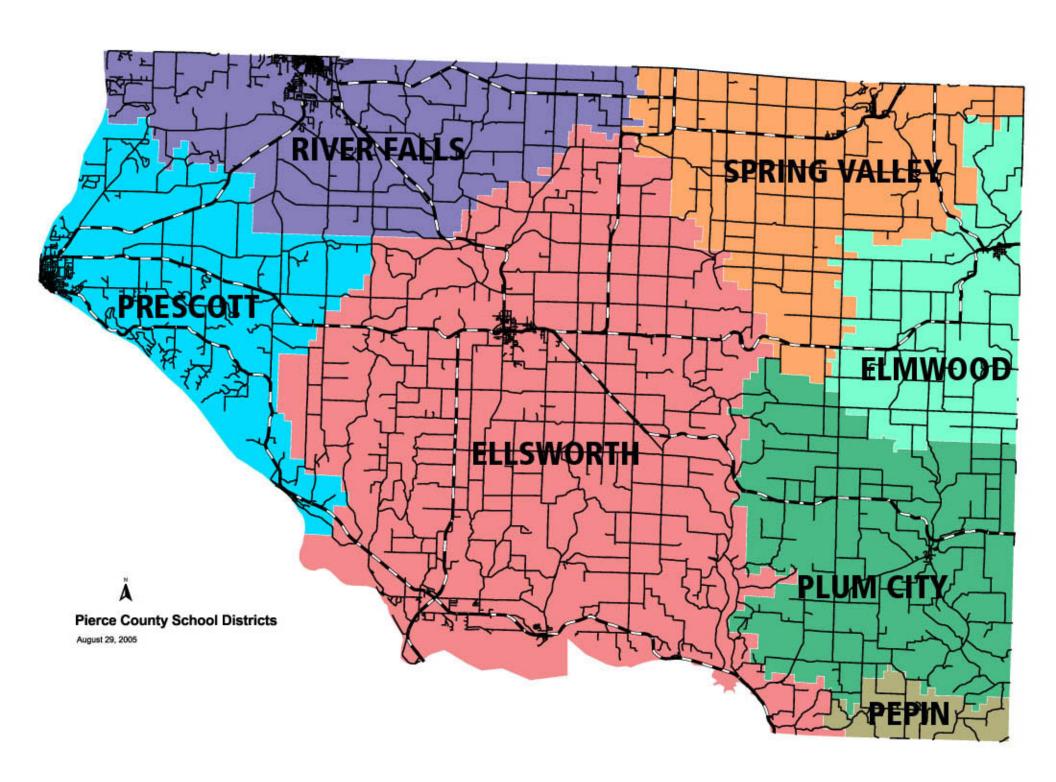
Town of Trimbelle High Access Corridors

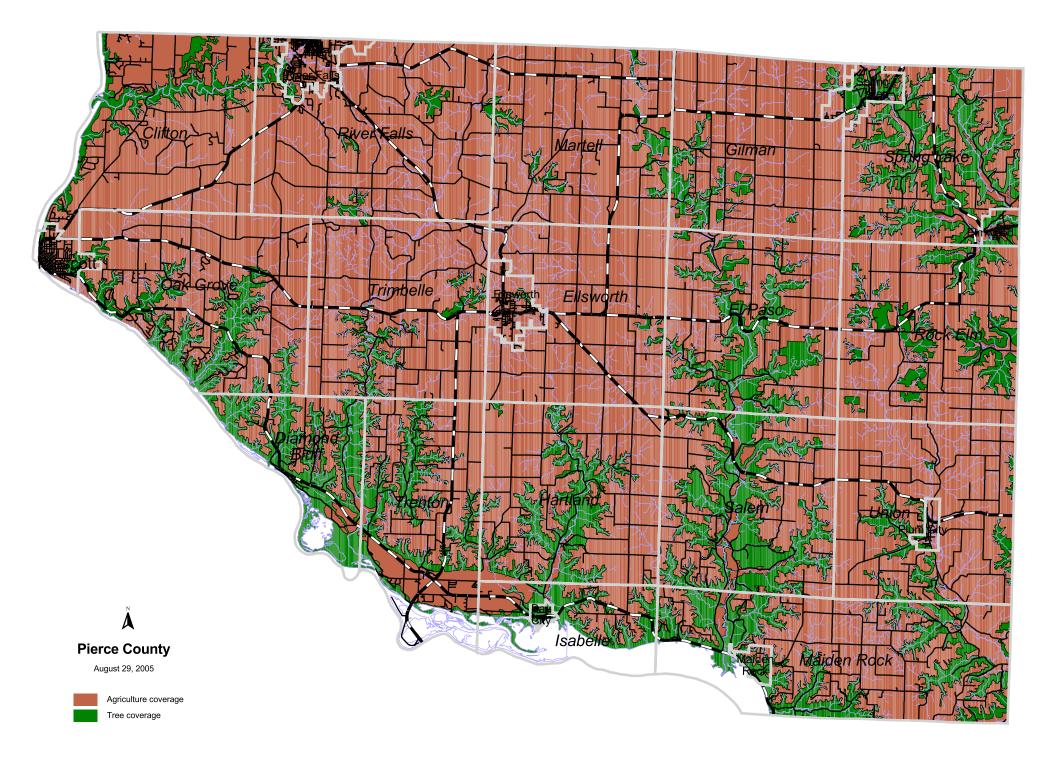






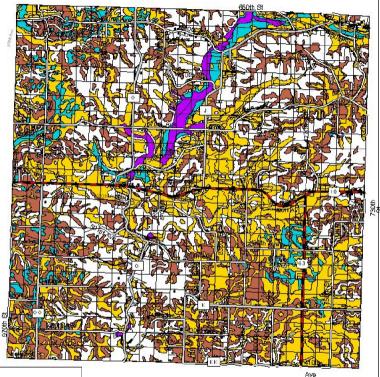




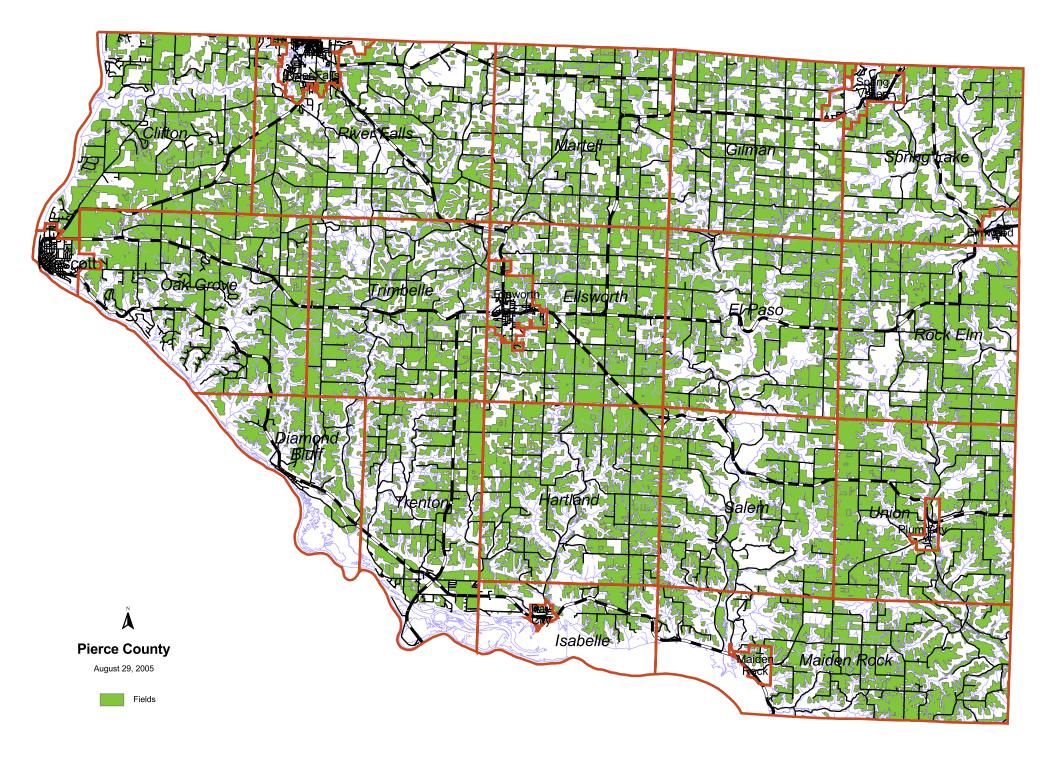


Town of Trimbelle Prime Soils



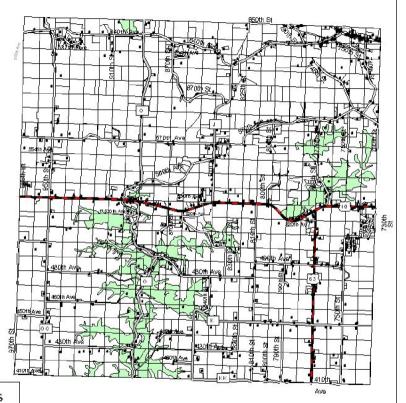






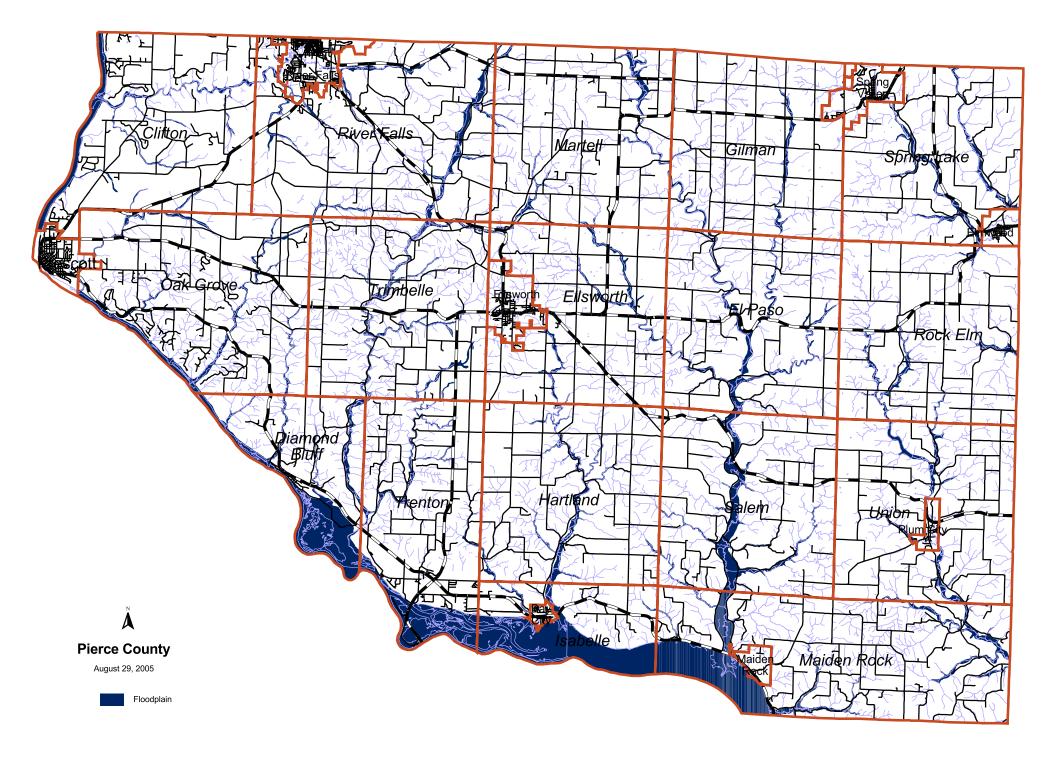
Town of Trimbelle Land Cover

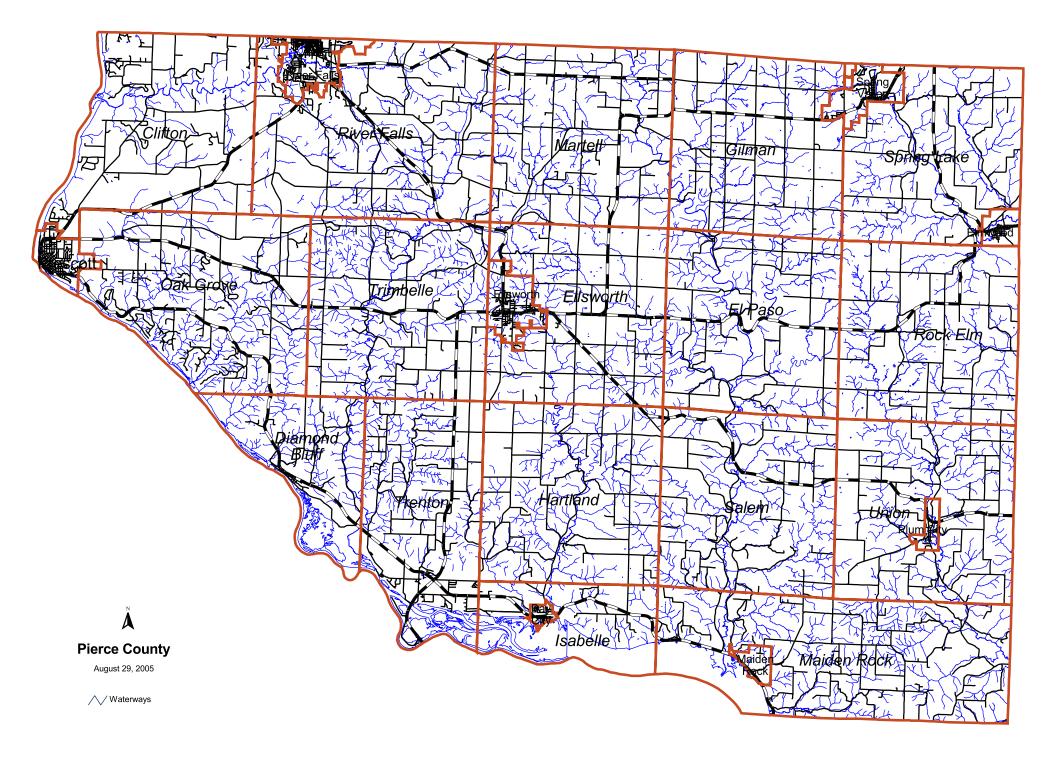


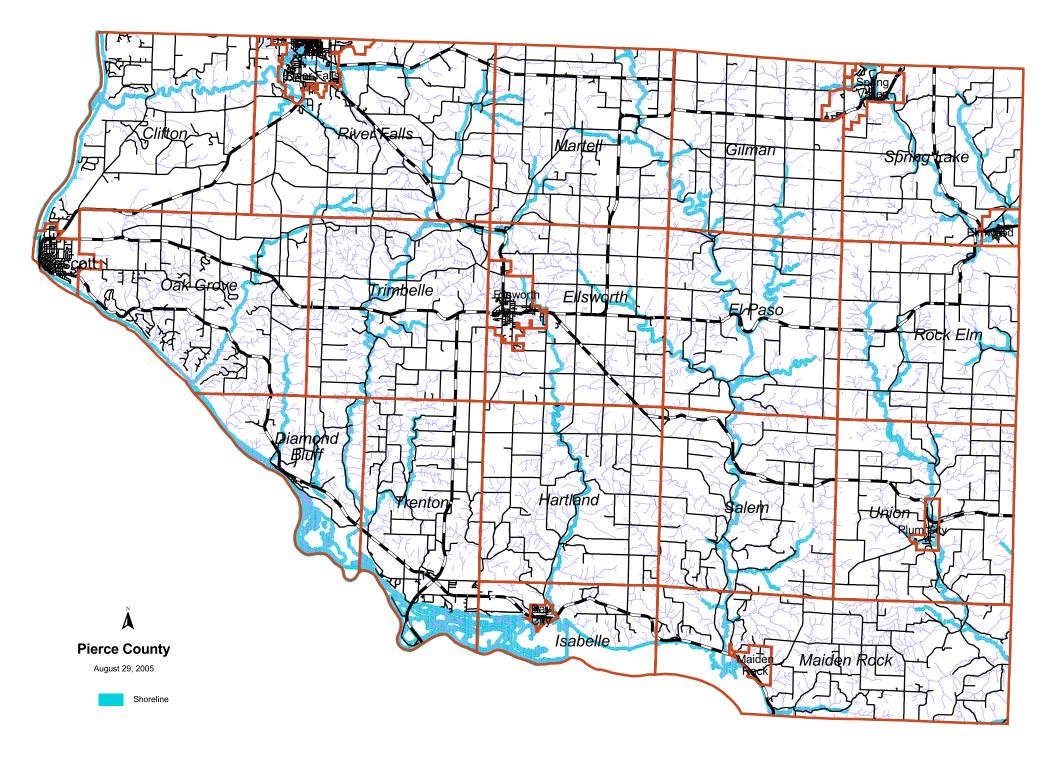


Wooded Steep Slopes



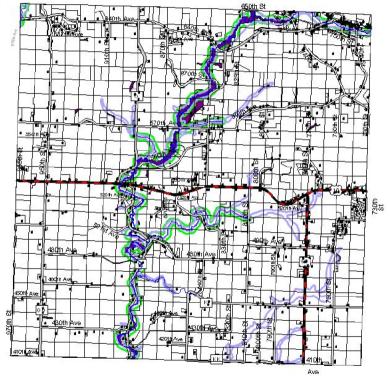




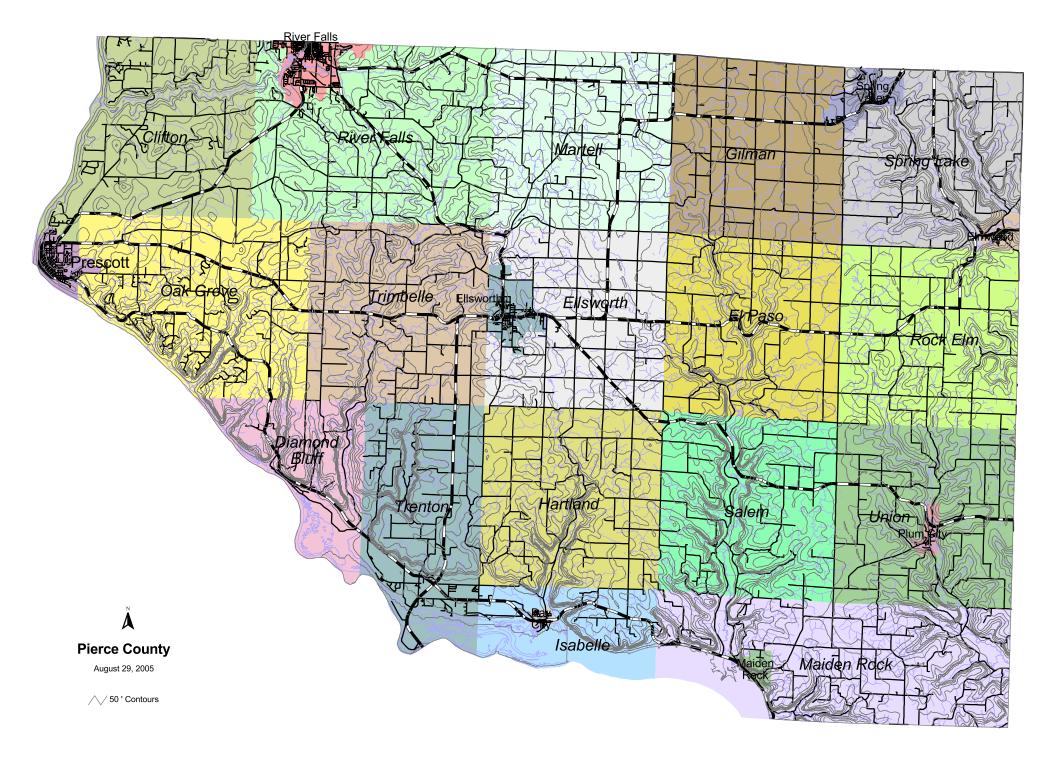


Town of Trimbell Environmentally Sensitive Areas

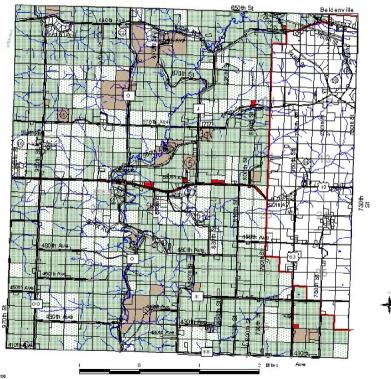








Zoning Map Town of Trimbelle Pierce County, Wisconsin



Legend

Primary Agriculture Agriculture Residential General Rural

General Rural Flexible Commercial

Village of Ellsworth ETZ

Amendment			
ance	Chang		
1	PA-A		
0	LI-I		

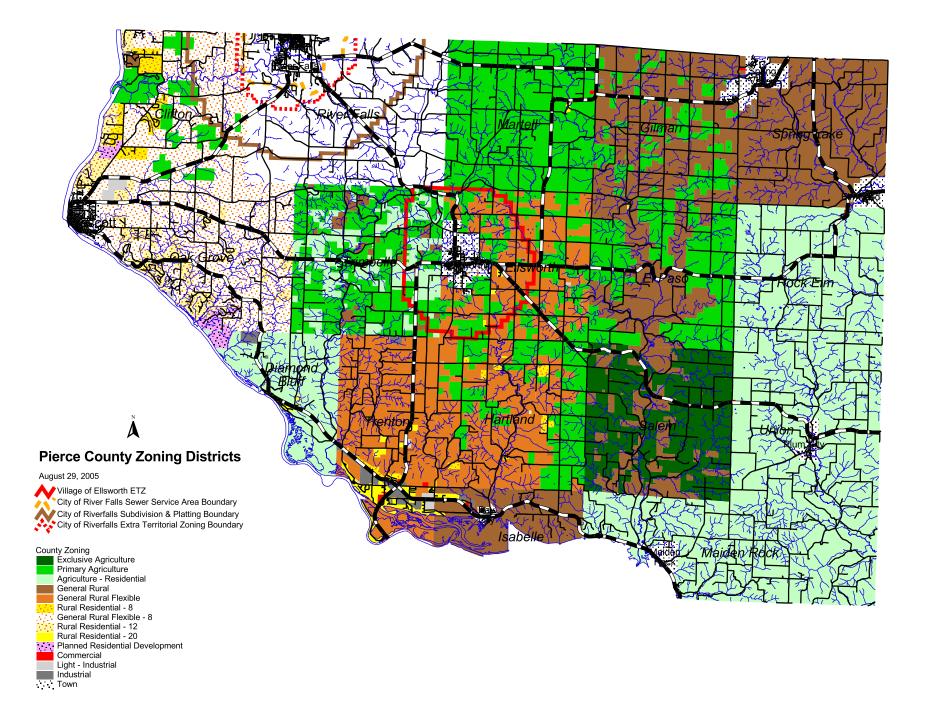
Amendments					
No. Ordinance		dinance Change			
1	99-01	PA-AR	4/20/99		
2	99-10	LI-1	10/26/99		
3	00-04	PA-GR	4/18/00		
4	01-07	PA-AR	8/28/01		
5	01-09	PA-AR	9/25/01		
6	01-13	PA-AR	10/23/01		
7	01-18	PA-GR	1/22/02		
8	01-19	PA-AR	1/22/02		
9	02-15 03-01	PA-GR&C PA-GR	12/17 /02 5/27 /03		
11	03-05	PA-AR	6/24/03		
12	03-06	I-PA	6/24/03		
13	03-08	PA-AR	7/22/03		
14	03-19	PA-GR	11/18/03		
15	03-22	PA to GR	12/16/03		
16	04-03	PA to AR	5/25/0 4		
17	09-09	PA to C	8/24/04		
18	09-13	PA to GR	10/19/04		
19	04-20	PA to GRF	2/22/05		
20	05-03	GRF to AR	2/22/05		
21	05-05	PA to AR	10/27/05		
22	07-07	PA, to AR.	3/25/08		

Beldenville Inset





Prepared by the Department of Land Management



Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan Update 2024 - 30

In 2008, the town of Trimbelle adopted a Comprehensive Plan, thereby creating a long term vision for the community and in doing so, developed a series of goals to ensure the orderly development of goals that line up with community priorities. This updated comprehensive plan is an attempt to assess the current environment, changes in that environment, and determine what, if any new directions should be pursued to meet those changes and challenges.

The town of Trimbelle has limited staff and resources, but follows the nine required elements of the Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law listed below:

- Issues and Opportunities
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities and Community Facilities
- Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources
- Economic Development
- Intergovernmental Cooperation
- Land Use

Very little has changed in the town of Trimbelle since the last update in 2008. The population is ever so slightly increasing and agriculture remains the primary economic driver of our economy. There have been no new industrial facilities created in the town since the last update.

Transportation

The town of Trimbelle has a total of 66.44 miles of roads, with 18.38 miles of the roads under county jurisdiction and 48.16 miles of township roads. Main traffic arteries serving the town of Trimbelle are US Highway 10, STH 65 and US Highway 63.

Utilities and Community Facilities

The town of Trimbelle is not served by any public utilities for sewer and water. All drinking water in Trimbelle comes from private wells. Electric power is provided by Pierce Pepin Cooperative which also supplies telecommunications through its Swift Current Branch. Other companies providing telecommunications to Trimbelle residents include BEVCOMM, AT & T and Midco and many others.

Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

Agriculture is important for its economic impact and although there is some tension between agriculture and housing units, Trimbelle has been able to maintain a balance between the two entities. Agriculture is the townships largest resource. Natural resources are the forested lands, the wildlife habitat, water resources and quarries.

Economic Development

Given the limited ability to generate funds from tax generation, primarily from agricultural land, it is unlikely that the town of Trimbelle will see any increase in the forseeable future to develop economic resources.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

The town of Trimbelle's primary intergovernmental agreements and relationships involve emergency services, police services and land use standards through Pierce County. Other informal agreements that go back many years pertain to use of the Ellsworth Public Library, the Ellsworth Fire Service Association and the Ellsworth Area Ambulance Service. Students in the town of Trimbelle generally attend public school in the town of Ellsworth.

Issues and Opportunities

About 3.1% of families and 4.5% of the population of Trimbelle were below the poverty line, including 6.0% of those under age 18 and 4.5% of those age 65 or over. From 1990 to the year 2000, Trimbelle's population grew by 29 individuals.

Housing

From 1970 to 1980 Trimbelle realized the largest number of homes (21%) built in a decade. Since 1980, approximately 30% of the towns housing stock was built. Approximately 485 of the existing householders in the town of Trimbelle moved into a housing unit from 1990 to March 2000. Only the town of Ellsworth is projected to have less household growth than Trimbelle by 2025. Town of Ellsworth is projected to grow by 70 households by 2025, while Trimbelle is expected to experience a growth of 72 households. It was expected that western Wisconsin towns and townships would see appreciable growth in households in early 2000, but economic factors and lack of available land for sale put a damper on that development.

Land Use

According to assessment records, 68.03% town of Trimbelle's land of 36.2 square miles of land is used for agricultural activities, 18.95% is forested and 9.04% is residential. It is expected that these percentages will change very little over the next twenty years.

38.638.

Implementation Element

The town of Trimbelle proposes to review all existing township ordinances for consistency and relevance, and potential revisions, where deemed necessary and appropriate, as part of the Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan by 2030.

Addendums

In an effort to maintain the most accurate data available, various charts/data sets and census data have been updated to reflect the most accurate and current statistics and information.

Town of Trimbelle Comprehensive Plan Update 2030

Respectfully submitted by Comprehensive Task Force Committee Members

Chairperson: Bruce Van den Berghe

Committee Members: Richard Leonard, Trimbelle Township Board Member

David Deiss

Jim Harris

Olivia Milano

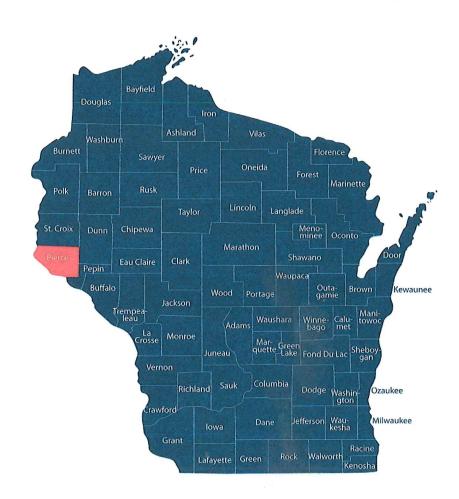
Adopted this 12	of N	ovember,	2024
Tim Fuselia		(Town Board	Chair)
Posted this 12 th	_day of	November	,2024
Attest Mary		Clurk (Town Clerk)	

Town of Trimbelle, WI

Comprehensive Plan Data Update - 2024



US Census Bureau > Wisconsin > Pierce County > Town of Trimbelle https://data.census.gov/profile?g=060XX00US5509380700



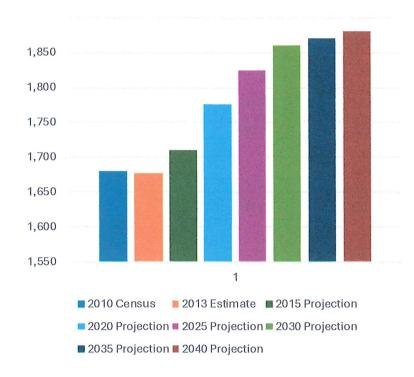
Population & Projections

Chapter 2.0, Pages 4 - 7

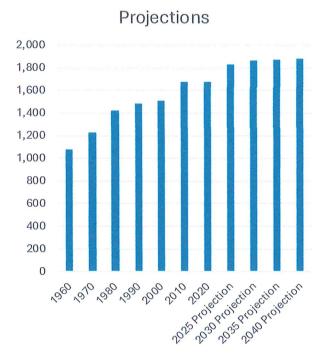
Trimbelle Population Projections

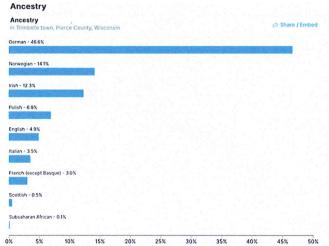
1,900

Historic Population and Future



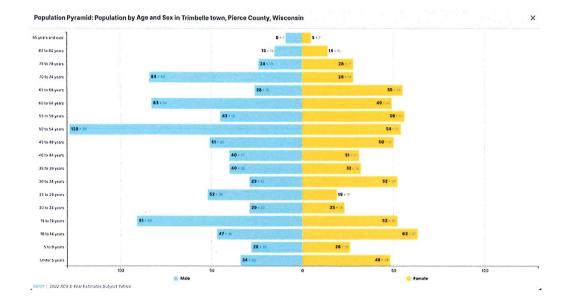
Place Type and Name	2025 Projection	2030 Projection	2035 Projection	2040 Projection	
Ellsworth	1,260	1,290	1,300	1,305	
Oak Grove	2,525	2,640	2,720	2,795	
Trimbelle	1,825	1,860	1,870	1,880	
Pierce Co.	Current 42212				





Age & Sex

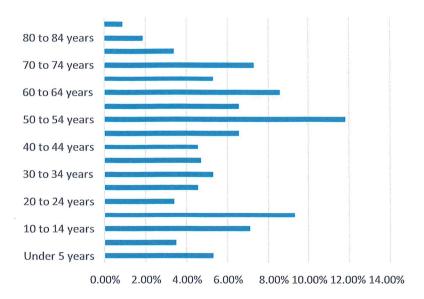
Chapter 2.0, Pages 8 - 10



Age Data

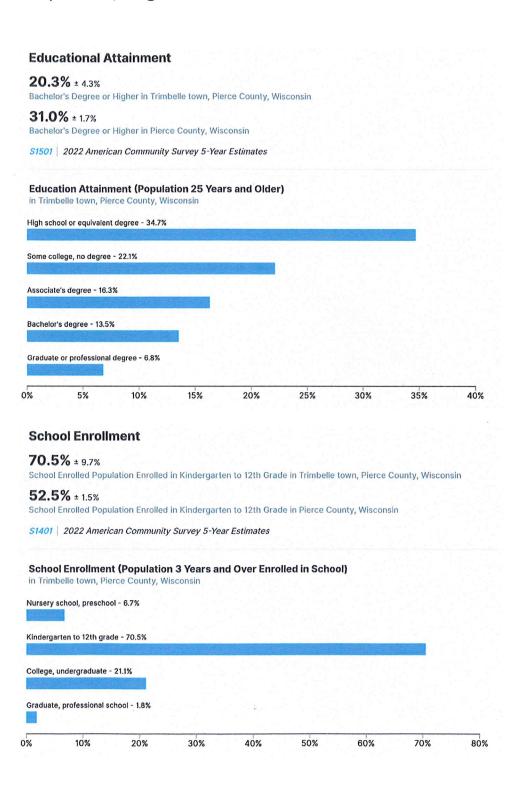
Under 5 years	5.30%
5 to 9 years	3.50%
10 to 14 years	7.10%
15 to 19 years	9.30%
20 to 24 years	3.40%
25 to 29 years	4.60%
30 to 34 years	5.30%
35 to 39 years	4.70%
40 to 44 years	4.60%
45 to 49 years	6.60%
50 to 54 years	11.80%
55 to 59 years	6.60%
60 to 64 years	8.60%
65 to 69 years	5.30%
70 to 74 years	7.30%
75 to 79 years	3.40%
80 to 84 years	1.90%
85 years and over	0.90%

Age



Education

Chapter 2.0, Pages 11 - 14



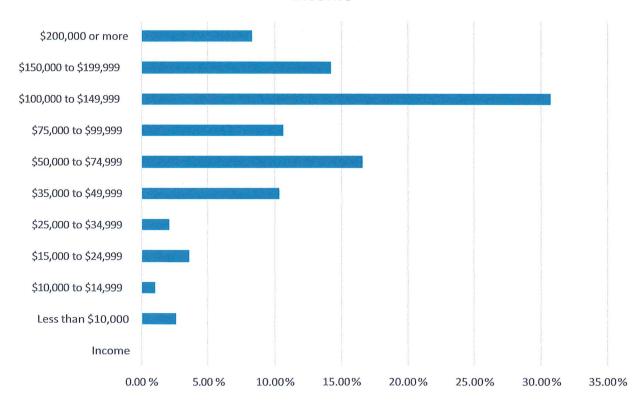
Income

Chapter 2.0, Pages 15 - 18

Income

Less than \$10,000	2.60%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.00%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3.60%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2.10%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10.30%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16.60%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10.60%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	30.70%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	14.20%
\$200,000 or more	8.30%

Income



Income

Chapter 2.0, Pages 15 - 18

Income and Poverty



\$106,250 ± \$9,971

Median Household Income in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

S1901 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

\$40K

Median Income by Types of Families

in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Families - \$112,188

Married-couple families - \$124,167

Nonfamily households - \$57,500

\$20K

Poverty

\$0

5.0% ± 2.9%

Poverty, All people in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

\$60K

\$80K

\$100K

\$120K

51701 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Poverty by Age

in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

Under 18 years - 5.3%

18 to 64 years - 6.5%

65 years and over - 0.0%

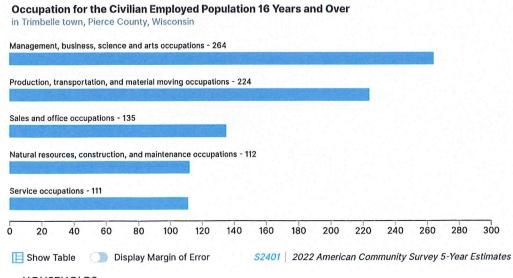


Employment

Chapter 2.0, Pages 15 - 18

Commuting **Employment and Labor Force Status** 67.3% ± 5.3% 30.8 ± 2.4 Employment Rate in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin Average travel time to work (in minutes) in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin 66.3% ± 1.2% **27.7** ± 0.9 Employment Rate in Pierce County, Wisconsin Average travel time to work (in minutes) in Pierce County, Wisconsin DP03 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates S0801 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Class of Worker Industry for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over 11.1% ± 3.6% Local, state, and federal government workers in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin Educational services, and health care and social assistance - 15.5% Local, state, and federal government workers in Pierce County, Wisconsin 52406 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services - 9.9% Class of Worker in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin ransportation and warehousing, and utilities - 9.6% Employee of private company workers - 72.6% Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services - 7.1% Self-employed in own incorporated business workers - 4.3% Private not-for-profit wage and salary workers - 5.0% Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing - 4.8% Local, state, and federal government workers - 11.1% Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining - 4.4% Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers and unpaid family workers - 7.1% Other services, except public administration - 3.7% 50% 60% 70% 80% 8% 10% 12% 18% 20% 22% 24% 26%

Occupation



HOUSEHOLDS

Total households 613

Housing	&	Average household size	2.51
Househ	olds	Total families	479
Average family size			2.63
Chapter 3.0		AGE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Households with children of t	he		
		householder under 18 years	138
		Under 6 years only	31.9
		Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	14.5
		6 to 17 years only	53.6
Housing Value		Total households	613
Less than \$50,000	2.60%	SELECTED HOUSEHOLD	S BY TYPE
\$50,000 to \$99,999	3.70%	Households with one or more peop	•
\$100,000 to \$299,999	31.30%	Households with one or more people Households with one or more people 69	•
\$300,000 to \$499,999	29.90%	Householder living alone 14.0 65	•
\$500,000 to \$749,999	17.30% UNITS IN STR	_	years and ever co
\$750,000 to \$999,999	7.70%	1th.ahmuahumaa	00.0
\$1,000,000 or more	7.50%	1-unit structures	90.0
		2-or-more-unit structures	00.0
		Mobile homes and all other types of	funits 10.0
HOUSING TENURE			

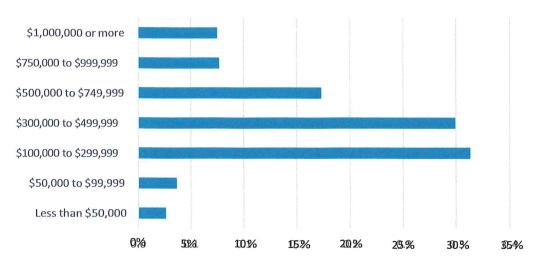
Owner-occupied housing units

Renter-occupied housing units

89.2

10.8

Housing Values



Housing & Households

Chapter 3.0

Financial Characteristics

\$1,148 ± \$216

Median Gross Rent in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

\$999 ± \$66

Median Gross Rent in Pierce County, Wisconsin

DP04 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Homeownership Rate

89.2% ± 4.1%

Homeownership Rate in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

74.4% ± 1.9%

Homeownership Rate in Pierce County, Wisconsin

DP04 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Housing Units

669

Total Housing Units in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

16,780

Total Housing Units in Pierce County, Wisconsin

H1 2020 Decennial Census

Physical Characteristics 27.7% ± 5.9% Occupied Housing Units with Four or More Bedrooms in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin 26.4% ± 1.8% Occupied Housing Units with Four or More Bedrooms in Pierce County, Wisconsin \$25.04 \(\) 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Bedrooms in Occupied Housing Units in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin No bedroom - 0.0% One bedroom - 0.0% One bedrooms - 71.1% 4 or more bedrooms - 71.1% 4 or more bedrooms - 27.7%

Owner/Renter (Householder) Characteristics

0 5% +089

Moved 2021 or Later Into Occupied Housing Unit in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

3.9% ± 1.1%

Moved 2021 or Later Into Occupied Housing Unit in Pierce County, Wisconsin

\$2502 | 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Moved 2021 or Later Into Occupied Housing Unit by Type of Units

in Telmholla town Diargo County Wisconsis

Share / Embed

Owner-occupied housing units - 0.5%

Renter-occupied housing units - 0.0%

0% 0.5% 1% 1.5% 2% 2.5% 3% 3.5% 4% 4.5% 59

Occupancy Characteristics

GAC

Occupied Housing Units in Trimbelle town, Pierce County, Wisconsin

15,958

Occupied Housing Units in Pierce County, Wisconsin

H1 | 2020 Decennial Census

Owner Occupied Housing Units by Types of Households

Trimballa town Pierce County Wisconsin

Share / Embed

Married-couple family - 378

Male householder, no spouse present - 42

Female householder, no spouse present - 32

- Comment of the comm							
0 50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400