

An introductory page, entitled **Issues and Opportunities** to the Town of Maple's Comprehensive Plan can be found at the front of the Plan manual. This document is to be considered a **supplement or update** to the existing plan. It was written in 2021.

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DEMOGRAPHICS 2020-2040

As of the 2010 census, Maple's population stood at 744. This is a 23% increase since 2000. More current census data is not available at this time. The increase may reflect a desire to live a more rural lifestyle while still having a relatively easy commute to jobs in the Superior-Duluth metro area, as well as an aging population deciding to live "in place".

Maple reflects the county-wide average age distribution. The greatest change for specific age groups county wide was the 45-to-54 year-old age group. The greatest increase in Maple was in the post retirement population, aged 62 and older. This is a relatively stable population group, in that they are choosing to remain in Maple. The projected population change for Maple from 2020 to 2040 indicates a 21.6% increase.

A **Household**, by definition, includes all persons who occupy a housing unit. Household projections for Maple indicate the number of households will increase from the 2010 census by 20% to 332 in 2020, to 349 in 2030, to 364 in 2035 and to 375 in 2040.

Household median income in Maple is \$51,250. Median **Family** income is \$56,500, **per capita** income is \$26,500. 12.10% of Maple's residents live at or below the poverty level.

Estimated educational enrollment indicates 178 individuals ranging from private school to graduate school, with the majority (52%) with a high school diploma.

The listed figures and tables can be found in **the Demographics Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Figure 1.1 Historical population 1860-1940

Table 1.1 Population 1950-2010

Figure 1.2 Population by census blocks 1990-2010

Figure 1.3 Age male/female population distribution

Table 1.2 Douglas Co. (including Superior) demographic change 1990-2010

Table 1.3 Demographic change in Douglas Co. 1990-2010

Table 1.4 Douglas Co. population projections

Figure 1.4 Population change 1950-2010 & 2020-2040

Table 1.5 Household characteristics 2000 & 2010

Table 1.6 Household projections

Table 1.7 Average household size 2000 - 2030

Table 1.8 Industry employment & wage distribution by industry 2019

Table 1.9 Prominent public and private sector employers 2019

Table 1.10 Methods of travel to work

Table 1.11 Place of work 2019

Figure 1.5 Travel time to work

Table 1.12 Median income, 2000

Table 1.13 Household & family income 2018

Table 1.4 Educational enrollment 2019

Figure 1.6 Educational attainment

2. HOUSING

Housing Vision

Key Vision Ideas of importance

- Elderly Housing
- Energy Efficiency
- Affordable Housing Options
- Sanitary and Water Quality

2.1 Town of Maple

The Town of maple encompasses two landscape regions; the northern half of the town is generally a mix of agricultural and residential use while the southern half is predominantly forestry and residential.

2.2 Assessment of Age, Structural and Value Characteristics of The Town of Maple's Housing Stock as of 2017

Age; 2000 to 2017----14.0%

1980 to 1999----19.0%

1960 to 1979----31.0%

1940 to 1959----19.0%

1939 or earlier----17.0%

Structure: 1 to 4 rooms----21.0%

5 to 6 rooms----50.0%

7 to 9 rooms or more----29.0%

Value; less than \$50,000----10.7%

\$50,000 to \$124,999----25.6%

\$125,000 to \$249, 999----38.5%

\$250,000 + ----- 25.2%

2.3 Multi-Family, Single Family, Subdivision Development

- Consider supporting a complex that would integrate affordable housing with accessibility to commercial and service-oriented businesses and social activities.
- Special housing options should be considered for our aging population and persons with special needs.

3. All development, whether it be single family, multi-family, sub-division, mobile homes, mobile home park, expansion of mobile home park or placement of any of the afore mentioned, must comply with existing state and county zoning regulations and the adopted process procedures currently in place.

4. It is important for the Town to participate in development plans and to work with private property
- The Town will review all matters of development in a timely matter.
 - Construction may commence only after project approval is issued by the county.
 - Refer to the Natural Resources section for other factors affecting development standards.

5. Address Wisconsin's Uniform Dwelling Code.

2.4 Housing Programs

A. WHEDA (Wisconsin Housing & Economic Development Authority)

Serves Wisconsin residents and communities by working with others to provide creative financing resources and information to stimulate and preserve affordable housing, small business, and agribusiness.

B. USDA-Rural Development

Rural Development administers federal funds to help secure loan option to assist low- to moderate-income families with home purchase and rehabilitation. Generally funds individuals who cannot obtain conventional financing.

C. Community Development Block Grant Housing Rehabilitation

Housing rehabilitation funds are made available through the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC as a pass through to the State of Wisconsin. CDBG housing rehabilitation funds are available to municipalities to help offset rehabilitation costs by eligible homeowners, renters and landlords.

D. CDBG Emergency Assistance Program

Emergency assistance funds are available to assist local governments in responding to emergency housing needs. The funds are provided to low-to-moderate income families who are homeless due to natural disasters, as well as family groups who meet the state definition of homeless.

E. Northwest Affordable Housing, Inc.

A non-profit organization 501 (C) (3), that is able to obtain funds that are not available to the general public for the purpose of promoting affordable and accessible housing for low-and moderate-income persons.

F. HCRI (Housing Cost Reconstruction Initiative)

A State of Wisconsin administered program that provides federal funds for housing down payment and closing costs to low-to moderate-income families. HOME funds are available for the rehabilitation of homes after their purchase.

2.5 Some topics in this element may be repeated in other elements of Maple's Comprehensive Plan due to the over-lap of certain objectives, policies and goals.

References:

www.douglascountywi.org/landuseplan

U.S. Bureau of the Census 2000

Chapter 2 **Housing**

The following figures and tables can be found in the **Housing Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Table 2.1 Housing Units

Table 2.2 Occupancy Characteristics

Table 2.3 Housing Occupancy (percentages)

Figure 2.1 Permanent v.s. Seasonal home distribution

Table 2.4 Seasonal Housing Units

Table 2.5 Housing Supply/ Housing Types

Table 2.6 Age of Housing Stock (countywide)

Table 2.7 Age of Housing by Minor Civil Division

Table 2.8 Number of Rooms per Dwelling

Table 2.9 Number of Bedrooms per Dwelling

Table 2.10 Home Heating Fuel

Table 2.11 Plumbing Facilities

Table 2.12 Douglas County Municipal Sewer and Wastewater Systems

Table 2.13 Housing Costs

Table 2.14 Income and Housing Affordability

Table 2.15 Housing Value

Table 2.16 2005 - 2019 Home Sales Data

Table 2.17 2018 Property Tax Rates/ Estimated Tax Burdon

Table 2.18 Permit History (year round dwellings)

Table 2.19 Permit History (seasonal dwellings)

Table 2.20 Average Annual Housing Demand

Table 2.21 Housing Unit Projections (2010 - 2030)

Figure 2.2 Regional Housing Density (1940 - 2010)

Figure 2.3 Occupied and Seasonal Housing Unit Density Comparisons (1990 & 2010)

3. TRANSPORTATION

3.1 Introduction

A transportation system is necessary for the effective and safe movement of people and goods. The Town of Maple is located within a 30 mile radius of the twin ports where many town residents commute to work and obtain services, especially medical services. This element of the Town of Maple's Comprehensive Plan describes the status of the current transportation system, outlines plans for maintaining its roads and considerations when new road construction is contemplated or there are any other changes in the transportation system. The Town's plan is compared to the state and regional plans in the final section. Due to the rural nature of the Town of Maple, the major forms of transportation are automobiles and trucks.

3.2 Modes of Transportation

A. Air, Railroad, and Water Transportation

There is no air, rail or water transportation system in the Town of Maple. There is one emergency helicopter landing site located between the fire department building and community center.

B. Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation

Pedestrian and bicycle traffic is primarily limited to recreational use. The Tri-County Corridor is used for non-motorized and motorized recreational purposes. Refer to the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Element for information on recreational opportunities. The map, "Douglas County Bicycling Conditions", found at the end of this element rates the local highways for bicycling conditions.

Consideration should be given to improving pedestrian safety along higher use routes such as the Gonschorek Loop Road to Highway 2 section of County Road F.

C. Trucking

The local road network and its connection to the county and state highway system provide truck access to local businesses and residential dwellings. Each spring the Town of Maple and Douglas County impose weight restrictions on local roads to lower the allowable weight due to the instability caused by frost and to prevent road damage.

D. Public Transportation

There is no public transportation in the Town of Maple at this time.

Transportation for the elderly and disabled is limited and is primarily provided by volunteer drivers. Senior Connections, formerly The Aging Resource Center of Douglas County, is planning to reassess the public transportation needs in rural Douglas County and possibly expand their bus service. They also continue to recruit volunteer drivers to meet the needs of rural residents.

There is rideshare parking available at the Aroma's Bistro - 11436 E. US HWY 2, Maple

3.3 Functional Classification System

Roads in the Town of Maple are classified according to their function and jurisdiction. Because the population of Maple is below 5,000, it is classified under a rural functional classification system as outlined below.

A. 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.

US Highway 2 is the only principal arterial in the Town of Maple

B. 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.

State Trunk Highway 13 is the only minor arterial in the Town of Maple

C. 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.

County Trunk Highway F is the only major collector in the Town of Maple

D. 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.

County Trunk Highway FF is the only minor collector in the Town of Maple

E. 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.

The remaining roads in the Town of Maple are considered local and/or private roads.

3.4 Traffic Volumes

Traffic volumes have steadily increased over the past 30 years. The table 3.3 AADT can be found at the end of this element. Annual Average Daily Traffic statistics:

- State Highway 2- AADT has increased from 3900 in 2005 to 4400 vehicles per day in 2019
- State Highway 13-AADT has increased slightly from 1300 in 2005 to 1400 vehicles per day in 2019
- There is no information for HY F, and HY FF on the Douglas County plan.

3.5 Commuting

The following table provides information on the commute to work for the residents of Maple

COMMUTING TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over	289	100.0
Car, truck, or van---drove alone	229	79.2
Car, truck, or van---carpooled	38	13.1
Public transportation (including taxicab)	0	0
Walked	9	3.1
Other means	2	0.7
Worked at home	11	3.8
Minutes travel time to work	29.8	(x)

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

3.6 Transportation Goals and Objectives

A. Roads

Secure and maintain a safe and sound system for all modes of transportation.

1. Continue to plan for the maintenance and overall management of Town roads by using the "Pavement Surface Evaluation and Rating" system known as PASER.
 - Do an annual evaluation of roadway conditions so appropriate projects can be identified and road funds are used effectively.
 - Use PASER information to help the Town do the following:
 - Select appropriate treatments for each Town road.
 - Anticipate future deterioration and apply maintenance options while they are still feasible.
 - Justify budgets for roadway improvements that are adequate to keep the roads in good condition so they will remain less expensive over the long term, which might include surfacing(tarring), with prioritizing of roads in a long range plan.
2. Continue to apply to the State for grants under "Town Road Improvement Program(TRIP) funds.
 - Submit PASER data, which is one of the conditions for eligibility.
3. Have a "Snow Removal Winter Maintenance Policy" for the Town roads and revise as needed.
4. Evaluate the remaining useful life of existing capital equipment and facilities. Project future needs and set aside money in the Town budget to anticipate those needs.
5. Promote continued cooperation and coordination between Douglas County, the state and the Town regarding any plans and budgeting that would affect roads in the Town.
 - Request Douglas County to notify the Town of any meetings of the County's Highway Committee dealing with issues affecting roads in the Town.
 - Have a Town representative at these meeting to gather information for review by the Town on how it might affect town planning.

- Request Douglas County to notify the Town of any planned highway expansion that might impact land use in the Town even if the highway itself does not cross the boundaries of the Town.
- Have a Town representative at meetings dealing with such Projects.

6. When constructing new roads or improving existing roads or other transportation facilities, do it in such a way as to:

- Protect historic, scenic, scientific and cultural sites.
- Minimize the location of roadways in environmentally sensitive areas.

- Incorporate vegetative buffers where appropriate.
- Minimize air, water or noise pollution levels in the building process.

7. Call for enforcement of the state and counties roadside sign laws.
8. Manage right-of-way vegetation to protect wildlife and improve traffic safety.
9. Encourage local utilities to contact owners in advance of right-a-way clearing to allow flagging and preservation of valued foliage.
10. Make provisions for Town input on any future subdivisions as these might affect roads. Road safety and access for emergency vehicles.
11. Continue the policy for the Town to furnish culverts for private driveways at owner's expense contingent on the said driveway meeting minimum standards set by the Town for new driveway construction.
12. Require private property owner's to check with the Town highway foreman regarding proper placement of culverts.
13. Develop written agreements between the Town and any neighboring town or village with which it shares road maintenance duties.
14. Address issues regarding bicycle safety on state, county and Town roads.

- Consider developing bicycle trails as part of an outdoor recreational plan to encourage safety and serve as a recreational resource.
- See Recreational Opportunities under Element 5-Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

B. Commuting

Encourage carpooling. Explore having designated rideshare sites.

3.7 State Highway and County Trunk Highway Future Projects

State highway travel is expected to increase, though at a somewhat slower rate. There are stretches of US Highway 2 that are projected to be moderately congested by 2020(source- Wisconsin State Highway plan 2020) There are numerous state and regional transportation plans and programs outlined in Douglas County's Comprehensive Plan. Those that directly impact or may potentially impact the Town of Maple include the following plans and programs.

1. Wisconsin DOT 6-Year Improvement Program 2009-2015.
Currently there is a plan to resurface US Highway 2 from County Truck Highway D to the Clevedon Road in 2010.
2. Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020. The state has given US Highway 2 a "potential project" designation for future budget proposals.

Other plans such as the Wisconsin State Bicycle Plan and Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020 are available to provide guidance for any future planning.

See maps, "Traffic Congestion in Year 2020" and "Legislatively Approved and Potential Major Projects" found at the end of this element.

- 3.8** The Town of Maple has reviewed those plans and has determined there are no conflicts or policy differences between the Town, County or State plans. As previously stated, the Town will have a representative present at regional meetings where there is discussion of plans that would effect the Town's land use and roads.
- 3.9** Some topics in the element may be repeated in other elements of Maple's comprehensive plan due to the overlap of certain policies, objectives and goals.

The listed Tables, Figures and Maps can be found in the **Transportation Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Table 3.1 Roadway miles by type and jurisdiction in Douglas County.

Table 3.2 Functional Classification system

Table 3.3 AADT on selected sites 1975-2019 (Annual Average Daily Traffic)

Table 3.4 AADT on selected County trunk highways 1996-2005

Table 3.5 Future road improvements

Table 3.6 General transportation aids

Table 3.7 2019-2020 GTA payments

Table 3.8 Vehicular crash counts on selected highways

Table 3.9 Airports and airfields

Figure 3.1 Bicycling conditions in Douglas County

Figure 3.2 Corridors-- 2030 routes

Table 3.10 Applicable local, state, regional and other transportation plans

Map 3.1 Functional classification

Map 3.2 Average daily traffic

Map 3.3 Pavement surface rating

Chapter 4

UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

TOWN OF MAPLE, WISCONSIN

4. Utilities and Community Facilities

4.1 Introduction

Over the past decade, Maple has had some small changes occur. Overall, most services and utilities in the Town have not changed. Some businesses have come and gone. Some ordinances have changed or been adopted or repealed. One major change for the residents of Maple is the ever expanding use of the Internet and Cellular phone service. Maple is home to a large Communications tower on the Dump Road, which supports multiple Cellular carriers. Also increasing is the need for stronger Internet Bandwidth to support many new streaming services and at home workers living in the Town.

Maple has many different Utilities that pass through the Town in many different locations.

The Town of Maple has three main buildings and a handful of small supporting structures. Most of these buildings meet the current needs of the community, however a few of the buildings/support structures may need renovation, repair or even replacement in the near future.

The Town of Maple would also benefit from an expansion of Natural Gas service throughout the Town. This would offer another heating option for Town residents. This could be coordinated with the Town and Superior Water, Light and Power. Currently, there is no plan to expand Natural Gas service.

The current listed points are good. Maple currently has the following facilities and buildings:

- Town Garage Recycling Center and Solid waste drop off site
- Town Community Center Fire Station

Arne Anderson Ballfield and Pavilion, Warming house and storage building, Male and Female pit toilet facilities.

Weather shelter at the Recycling Center

Northwestern High School is located within the Town. The School District also owns properties adjacent to the High School including the old Maple Telephone Coop building located off of County Road "F" and the old boat fiberglass repair building located off of U.S. Highway 2. The School District offices are also located within the Northwestern High School building. A concession building with restroom facilities is also located just above the football field. A sports announcer and press box is located on top of the bleachers, with storage space below. Two Fire Department buildings are also located on this site and are used for water supply resources. An on site storage garage is located in the Northern parking lot. Northwestern also owns the Duane Lindgren Memorial Forest on County Road "O" in Maple.

The Duane Lindgren Forest is located on County Road "O" in the Town of Maple. This forest is owned by the School District of Maple and is approximately 78.1 acres in size. Many outdoor recreational opportunities exist for utilizing this great asset, both for the School district and the residents of Maple.

There are no medical or dental facilities within the Town. The Town currently has one licensed Daycare facility. Maple has no short or long term healthcare facilities.

Northwestern High School and the School District offices are located in the Town. The School District also owns a few scattered properties around the high school for storage purposes. Enrollment at the High School seems to be stable with only a slight decrease over the past decade. Enrollment throughout the rest of the School District seems to show a slight decline over the past decade. Overall enrollment district wide was down by approximately 116 students.

There are no public libraries in the Town. The nearest library is in the Village of Lake Nebagamon. It is known as the Imogene McGrath Memorial Library and is located in the Village on County Road "B".

The Town continues to support a local U.S. Post Office. However, the Post Office has limited hours of operation.

Old Brule Heritage Society has a Museum and Historical Archives depository in Maple. It is located on the Southeast corner of U.S. Highway 2 and County Road "F".

The Douglas County Courthouse and Government Center in Superior houses many of the local government services and offices that the residents of Maple can use.

There are a number of local businesses in the Town of Maple.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Diamond Design Kitchen and Bath | Grizz Works |
| F and 2 Sales | Northern Lakes Tree Service |
| Maple Hill Feed and Farm | Ausdauer Kennels |
| Aroma's Bistro | Aroma's Convenience Store |
| Keith Lind Pump Repair | Aroma's Mobile Home Park |
| Norvado Office (switching equipment) | Colby Quarry |
| Mikkola Quarry | Deepwater Music Studio |
| Sawmill | Loggers |
| Maple Family Day Care | DJ and J Supply |
| Mattson Heating and Home Maintenance | Essentia Health Fitness Center |
| Luostari Pump Service | Northern Lights Appraisals |
| Northwoods Appliance Repair | 5 or More Airbnb's |
| Maple Mini Storage | |

Citizens and residents should continue to support these local businesses to ensure that they survive and continue to remain part of our community.

The most important issue for all of our protective services is response time. The faster that emergency help arrives, the better the outcome of the emergency. Maple's Fire Department responders are usually the first to arrive on scene, simply because they are local. We as a Town need to continue to support our local Volunteer Fire Department, both through open dialog, making commitments and backing up those commitments with funding to make our Fire Department the best that it can be.

4.3 Fire Protection

All current listed points are good. Maple's Fire Department consists of all Volunteer personnel who donate their time and services to the residents of the Town. This includes time spent on Fire and Medical calls, Rescue calls, Accidents, Mutual aid responses and other service calls 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Members also donate their time for training sessions, vehicle and equipment maintenance and required bimonthly meetings. Six management positions on this Department are paid a meek yearly wage for their service. At present time, Maple has one of the oldest Fire Station buildings in the county. The current building was designed to house Lind's Well Drilling in the 1970's. The building has had some remodeling, but more renovation and space may be needed in the future to support the Fire Department's needs. It is important to note that over the past decade, Fire Department run volume has tripled to nearly 90 runs in 2020. The department should continue to apply for grants whenever possible and should not be discouraged to seek funding when needed. Continue to support local recruitment efforts and provide incentives to keep personnel interested and vested in the department. Ensure that Maple's department has up to date equipment, tools and training to operate safely and effectively on any emergency scene. Support the department to maintain its Insurance Services Office rating (ISO) of 6. It should be noted that this is a **major accomplishment** for a Fire Department of Maples size and small Department roster. This ISO rating amounts to a large monetary savings for the residents of Maple when paying their premiums for Fire Insurance. This rating is also made possible by the great mutual aid agreements and positive working relationships that the Maple Fire Department has maintained with all of its bordering neighbor Townships and Villages. Work to ensure that all roads, public and private within the town, are marked and have visible name signs. Ensure that all properties/addresses in the town are clearly marked and visible to responders. Some future goals that would benefit the Maple Volunteer Fire Department would be a new building that would be better suited to handle all of the Department growing needs, especially when it comes to vehicles, tools and equipment. It can be difficult to plan for future goals and services when you are limited by the space/facilities you must work with. Having a new facility will also encourage new members to join the Fire Department and will also interest current members to stay involved. It will also promote pride and positivity on the Fire Department and into our community as well.

Water supply for Maple's Fire Department consists of an underground water tank under the commons area of Northwestern High School, which contains 115,000 gallons of water supplied by well water and roof rainwater. An auxiliary water pump is located near the South entrance to the High School which is used to supply water to Fire Department Pumpers and Tankers. A small pond near this location is known as the "Rex Pond" and is used as a back up water source to be used in conjunction with a floating dock strainer. This pond is fed by the rain water storm drains off of U.S. Highway 2. Sand/Salt accumulation is a major problem associated with this water supply pond site, so its use is limited. Maple also has two dry hydrants for use in the Town. One is located on the Pellman Loop Road and the other is located on the Autio Road. Northwestern High School also has 2 gravity fed/unpressurized fire hydrants in their parking lot for additional water supply.

4.4 Ambulance/First Responder Services

All current listed points are good. Continue to support the fire department in its goal to maintain First Responder service in the Town of Maple. Maple Firefighters are currently State Certified as Emergency Medical Responders. Encourage Maple First Responders to maintain a positive working relationship with Mayo Clinic Ambulance service Paramedics to provide a high level of emergency medical care and emergency transportation for the citizens of Maple. Mayo Clinic Ambulance is the current ambulance service utilized in most of Douglas County. It is important to note that Gordon/Wascott EMS and Iron River EMS are backup Ambulance Services in the case of Mayo Ambulance being unable to respond.

Reducing response time should be a goal for Mayo Ambulance Service.

4.5 Law Enforcement

All current listed points are good. Encourage law enforcement to take an active role in crime prevention in Maple by holding community awareness events and public meetings in the Town for its citizens. Encourage the participation in programs such as Neighborhood Watch and provide information and training on the subject. Provide tips on how to prevent or reduce crime in the Town of Maple.

Reducing response time to Maple should be a goal for our local Sheriff's Office.

4.6 Community Preparedness

The City of Superior Fire Department is the Hazardous Materials Regional Response Team for any incidents involving a hazardous materials spill or release, leak, explosion, injury or potential threat to life, property or the environment in the Town of Maple. The Superior Ashland Hazardous Materials Response Team is a type II Hazardous Materials team. All current listed points are good. Maple needs to designate a safe place for its citizens to gather in the event of a natural disaster or emergency situation. This location could be the Maple Fire Station and Maple Community Center corridor. There is enough space here to set up an emergency response center. The installation of a building generator would be an essential asset in the event of an extended power outage. This generator could supply electricity to both buildings to operate during an extended power outage and could be

supplied by natural gas, so as to not have any limitations on a fuel supply. Also, citizens could use this building as an information hub and a clean water supply source. Most emergency equipment is already located here. Also, its location close to U.S. Highway 2, is important for emergency access for additional emergency resources.

Maple currently has no warning system for any type of emergency including environmental or man made events. The Town should consider looking into a new type of warning system for the residents of the Town. It is also noted that many residents do have cellular phones and do receive weather or emergency warnings over their phones, but some residents do not have access to this service or cannot afford it.

4.7 Building Maintenance

All current listed points are good. Continue to encourage the Town Board to provide personnel the time and funding to perform preventative maintenance on all pieces of equipment or to replace as necessary any piece of equipment that is beyond repair. Continue to maintain all Town buildings to the point of keeping them in safe and usable condition for the citizens of the Town. This to include repair and/or replacement of any building materials or components that are unsafe or damaged.

Consider building a new Fire Station to meet the ever changing needs of the fire department. The present location is currently working, but it is overcrowded and limited for space. Grants may be available to help support this project. Considering the increasing call volume and need for future equipment and training changes, it is projected that the Maple Fire Department will outgrow its current building in the next 10 to 20 years.

4.8 Recycling and Disposal Center

All current listed points are good with the exception of the garbage compactor. Maple no longer uses a trash compactor. Citizens of Maple now utilize a \$30.00 punch card system. Citizens "pay as you throw" and are charged a bag fee based on the size of the trash bag. Fees are at the discretion of the attendant on site, but usually range anywhere from \$1.00 to \$5.00 with \$3.00 being the most common. The punch card contains price amounts of 1, 2 or 3 dollars on it up to the amount of \$30.00.

The Town also provides multiple large bins for recyclable materials. A private collector has also set up a bin for any scrap metal that is salvageable to be recycled here.

Hours of operation are 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. on Saturdays yearly, and from 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. on Wednesdays, Memorial Day through Labor Day.

The Town could offer a cleanup day once or twice a year to encourage trash pickup in the Town. This could also include large items, appliances, tires and furniture, etc. This could be offered as a free event for the citizens of Maple to help keep up the appearance of the Town, promote Town pride and to help the environment by keeping trash off of our roadsides.

It may become required in the future to do monitoring in the old Town dump location. Our town board should check on any current requirements or policies to ensure that we are in compliance with all local, state and federal guidelines when it comes to monitoring old dump sites in our jurisdiction.

4.9 Community Services

All current listed points are good. The Town of Maple now has an official website - www.townofmaple.com. This website is an excellent resource for citizens to get information about Town events and may help answer some questions regarding the Town that residents may have. We must ensure that it expands to meet our citizen's needs and make sure that all information posted within it is kept current and correct. This website is increasingly important for community members because it is always accessible, whereas the local newspaper now only publishes one day a week.

The Town also provides snow plowing for its local roads in the winter. These local roads are also serviced and maintained by the Town during the other seasons of the year. The County roads and U.S. and State highways are serviced and maintained by the County.

The Town also provides dust control measures for residents that live on Town gravel roads. A fee is charged to the property owner who requests this service. A specific length of Town road is then treated to reduce dust adjacent to the residents property who requested this service.

4.10 Community Relationships

All current listed points are good. Continue use of the Community Center for public or private gatherings. Encourage outreach programs to be held here including: Vet clinics, Weather training, Fire Training, Emergency Training, Sales, Community input meetings and any other gatherings that would benefit the residents of the Town. Keeping training or other community events within the Town are a great way to encourage local participation. Other clubs that could be encouraged to move into our Town could be: 4H club, Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, American Legion, VFW and Rotary just to name a few.

4.11 Utilities

All current listed points are good with the exception of the garbage disposal fee funded by tax collection. The garbage collection fee is now funded by \$30.00 punch cards available through the Town of Maple. No trash compactor is used by the town.

The Town could look into a private garbage service to contract with to provide individual curbside collection services for its residents in the future.

The Town of Maple's water supply comes completely from private wells. Wells in the County range anywhere from less than 50 to over 500 feet deep. A public water supply site is available at the Town Fire Station for its residents to use. A faucet is provided on the South wall of the building.

Maple's residents all have private on site waste-water disposal systems or a series of holding tanks which must be pumped out when full.

Superior Water Light and Power maintains a Natural Gas Pipeline that supplies the "Core" of Maple with Natural Gas service.

There are three pipelines that run through the Town of Maple.

Embridge Pipeline Line 5 runs through the northern section of the Town. It carries Light Crude Oil and Natural gas liquids (NGL's). A pipeline control valve is located just Northwest of the County Road "F" and County Road "FF" intersection.

The Great Lakes Gas Pipeline runs just south of Embridge Line 5 in the northern section of Town. It carries Natural Gas.

The Northern Natural Gas Pipeline runs through the southern section of Town. It carries High Pressure Natural Gas. A gas control valve is located near the Southern end of the Dump Road.

One large Electrical Transmission line runs through the northern section of Town near Embridge Line 5. It is owned and maintained by Superior Water, Light and Power. It has a voltage of 115,000 volts, is single pole, has a right of way of 90 - 130 feet and is 55 to 80 feet high.

All other electrical power lines in Town are owned and maintained by Dahlberg Light and Power Company. Dahlberg also maintains an electrical substation in Town on the Southeast corner of County Road "F" and Degerman Road. Dahlberg operates a high voltage transmission line that runs along Middle River Road, North along Dump Road and East along Blueberry Road. It carries 69,000 volts.

Most electrical distribution lines in Maple are 7,200 volts. Major distribution lines, including the substation can be as high as 69,000 volts.

Como Oil and Propane maintains a 30,000 gallon Propane tank near Aroma's on U.S. Highway 2. It contains 26,000 gallons of (LPG) Propane when full.

Midland also maintains a 30,000 gallon (LPG) Propane tank. It contains up to 26,000 gallons of Propane when full. Midland also has two storage buildings on site. One is small and one is large. Midland's facility is located off of U.S. Highway 2 just West of Maple Hill Feed and Seed.

Maple is also host to a County Garage on County Road "FF" which houses some road repair equipment and vehicles. This facility is recommended for improvements in the year 2030.

Telephone, Internet and Cable service are provided to the Town by: Norvado, formerly Chequamegon Communications Cooperative. Most telephone/internet wires/cables are buried underground and have above ground access points. Norvado maintains an office in Town containing switching equipment. A switch box is also located at the Northern end of the Hill Road near County Road "FF".

Some residents utilize satellite service for television services other than local network television. Companies include DirecTV and Dish Network.

Many residents utilize streaming television/movie services over the internet.

Reception to local television and radio stations is very good in the Town of Maple, especially with the correct antenna configuration.

There is one storm water runoff drain line that runs along U.S. Highway 2 near Maple Feed and Seed. It runs along the road on both sides of U.S. Highway 2 from the Maple Hill Feed and Seed to the corner of County Road "F". It drains behind the Norvado switching office located near Northwestern High School and fills the "Rex" pond site with stormwater.

A large fiber optic communications line runs along the Tri County Corridor through the Town of Maple. It is owned and operated by Norvado. This line is called the MP for Maple to SP for Superior route.

Maple has one communication tower on the Recycling Center property. It is owned and maintained by Douglas County and the State of Wisconsin. It has a height of 330 feet. It is used as a communications tower by Douglas County for Emergency Services, Maple School District, Dahlberg Light and Power Company, AT and T Cellular and T Mobile. Others may also be using this tower.

An additional communications tower sits to the North of the Douglas County Communications tower. It is owned by Dahlberg Light and Power Company and is currently not being utilized at this time.

4.12 Utilities and Community Facilities Goal and Objectives

Keep the Fire Department updated of all of the hazards posed by the utility operations that we have passing through our Township.

Encourage residents of the Town to reach out to get to know each other.

Encourage the Town to promote a Town get together event at the Community Center or Town Pavilion and **publicize** it to promote community involvement.

Encourage residents of the Town to take part in Town events and organizations to promote a feeling of Town Pride and satisfaction.

Encourage residents to choose Green Energy options when available.

Encourage the expansion of Natural Gas service throughout the Town of Maple.

Encourage the conservation of energy resources in Maple.

Encourage discussion regarding residential sewage disposal options as a community.

The Town should continue to support local utilities to help meet the future needs of the Town. It will also be beneficial for the Town to know what hazards to be prepared for in the event an emergency occurs within one of our utility corridors and who to contact and how to deal with the emergency.

Maintain good communication channels with the utility companies that pass through our town and be updated on their operations at least once a year.

The Town should also consider the effects that climate change may pose on the way of life in our Township over the life of this plan.

A map of all Utilities and Community Facilities in Maple follows with numerical markings to identify the location of each.

- 1. Embridge Energy Pipeline# 5 Flow Control Valve
- 2. Norvado Switch Box
- 3. Colby Gravel Quarry
- 4. Mikkola Gravel Quarry
- 5. Public Water Supply Faucet and Fire Station
- 6. Midland Propane Fill Station
- 7. Como Propane Fill Station
- 8. Douglas County Communications Tower
- 9. Northern Natural Gas Control Valve
- 10. Dahlberg Light and Power Electrical Substation
- 11. Town of Maple Sand Pit
- 12. Town of Maple Recycling and Solid Waste Drop Off Center
- 13. Douglas County Garage
- 14. Norvado Switch Office
- 15. Superior Water, Light and Power Transmission Line - 115,000 volts
- 16. Town of Maple Garage
- 17. Tri County Corridor
- 18. Norvado Fiber Optic Route (Follows Corridor)
- 19. Duane Lindgren Memorial Forest
- 20. Arne Anderson Ball Field
- 21. Dry Fire Hydrant on Pellman Loop
- 22. Dry Fire Hydrant on Autio Road
- 23. Maple Community Center
- 24. Northwestern High School (Fire Department Water Supply 115,000 gallons)
- 25. Dahlberg Light and Power Transmission Line - 69,000 volts
- 26. Embridge Energy Pipeline Line 5
- 27. Great Lakes Gas Pipeline
- 28. Northern Natural Gas Pipeline

29. Storm Water Run Off Drain
30. Superior Water Light and Power Natural Gas Pipeline (Core of Maple)
31. Faith Lutheran Church
32. Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church
33. United States Post Office
34. Maple Memorial Cemetery
35. Faith Lutheran Cemetery
36. St. Anne Cemetery
37. 40 Acre parcel owned by the Town of Maple
38. Old Brule Heritage Society Museum and Archives

Also attached are some map pages showing where Dahlberg power lines run along the Town roads of Maple. They are only showing what roads Dahlberg runs on and not any of the lines into private property. The actual start and stop points are just an approximation to give an idea of our service territory within Maple. The yellow lines are transmission lines with a voltage of 69kV. These poles also have a distribution underbuild line on them with a voltage of 7.2kV. The pink lines are overhead distribution lines with a voltage of 7.2kV and the blue lines are underground distribution lines with a voltage of 7.2 kV. Courtesy of: Scott Sellwood at Dahlberg Light and Power Company.

The listed Maps can be found in the Utilities and Community Facilities Element of the Town of Maple Comprehensive Plan

- Map 4.1 Town of Maple Boundary Lines and Utility Routes (Northern Half)
- Map 4.2 Town of Maple Boundary Lines and Utility Routes (Southern Half)
- Map 4.3 Town of Maple Utility Routes (Central/Core)
- Map 4.4 Town of Maple - Dahlberg Light and Power Line Distribution (Full)

The listed Tables and Figures can be found in the **Utilities and Community Facilities Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Chapter 4

Table 4.1: Recycling Drop-off Sites, Douglas County

Figure 4.1: Douglas County Natural Gas Service Territory

Figure 4.2: Telephone Exchanges

Figure 4.3: Wireless Communication Towers

Figure 4.4: Electric Utility Service Areas

Table 4.2: Transmission Lines, Douglas County

Figure 4.5: Douglas County School Districts

Table 4.3: Douglas County Schools

Table 4.4: 2009-2019 Total Student Enrollments by School Districts

Table 4.5: 2009-2019 Total Student Enrollments by School Districts (Public and Private)

Table 4.6: Licensed Adult Family Homes, Douglas County

Table 4.7: Licensed Community Based Residential Facilities (CBRFs), Douglas County

Table 4.8: Licensed Nursing Homes, Douglas County

Table 4.9: Licensed Emergency Medical Service Providers

An inventory of licensed childcare facilities in Douglas County is provided in Table 4.10, which is labeled as Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Licensed Childcare Facilities, Douglas County

Figure 4.6: WDNR Fire Response Units

Table 4.12: Fire Departments, Douglas County

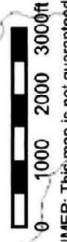
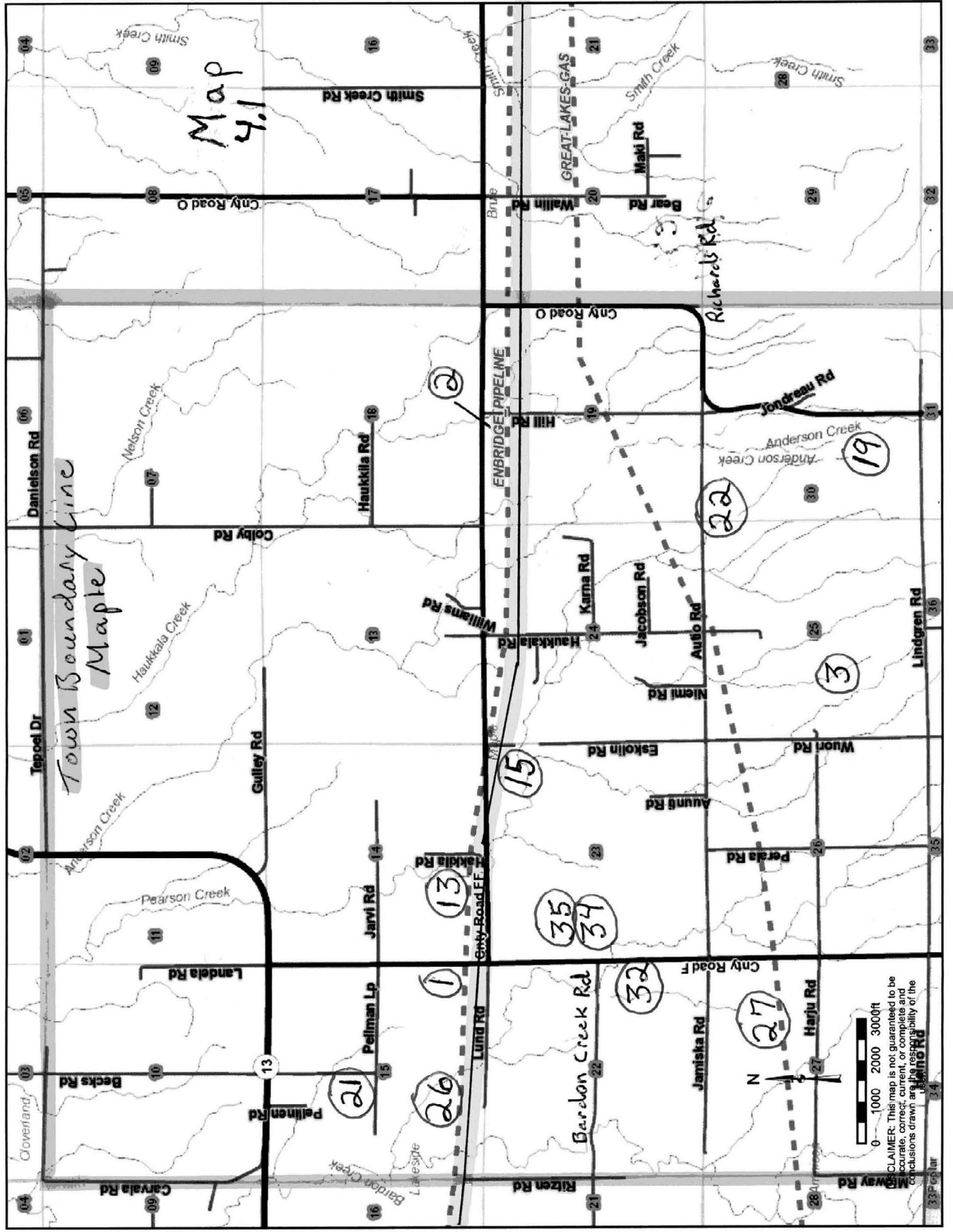
Table 4.13: Boat Landings, Douglas County

Table 4.14: Cemeteries, Douglas County

Table 4.15: Douglas County Utilities and Community Facilities Assessment

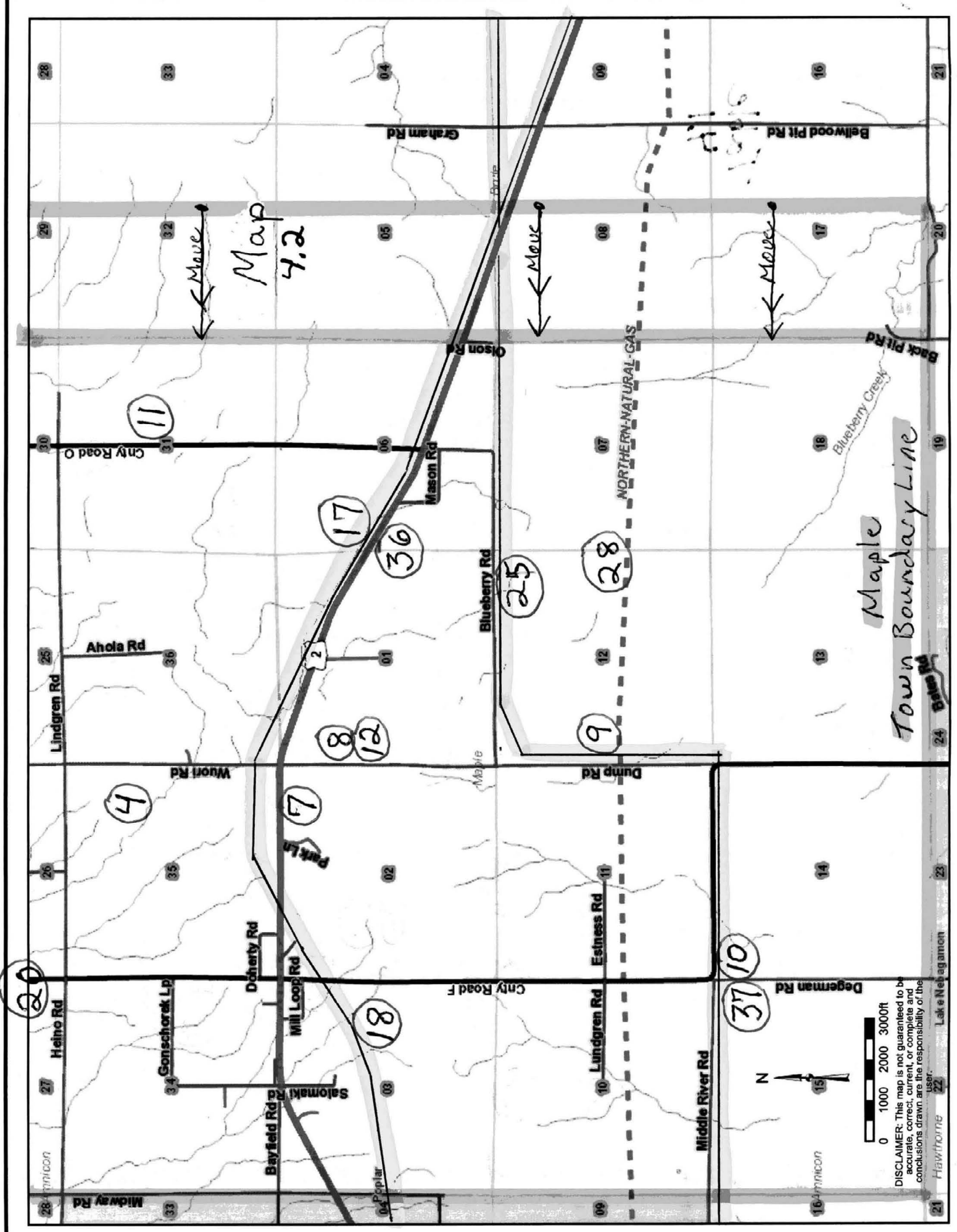
Map 4.1

Town Boundary Line
Maple



CLAIMER: This map is not guaranteed to be accurate, correct, current, or complete and conclusions drawn are the responsibility of the user.

33° 30' 00" N
100° 00' 00" W



Map 4.2

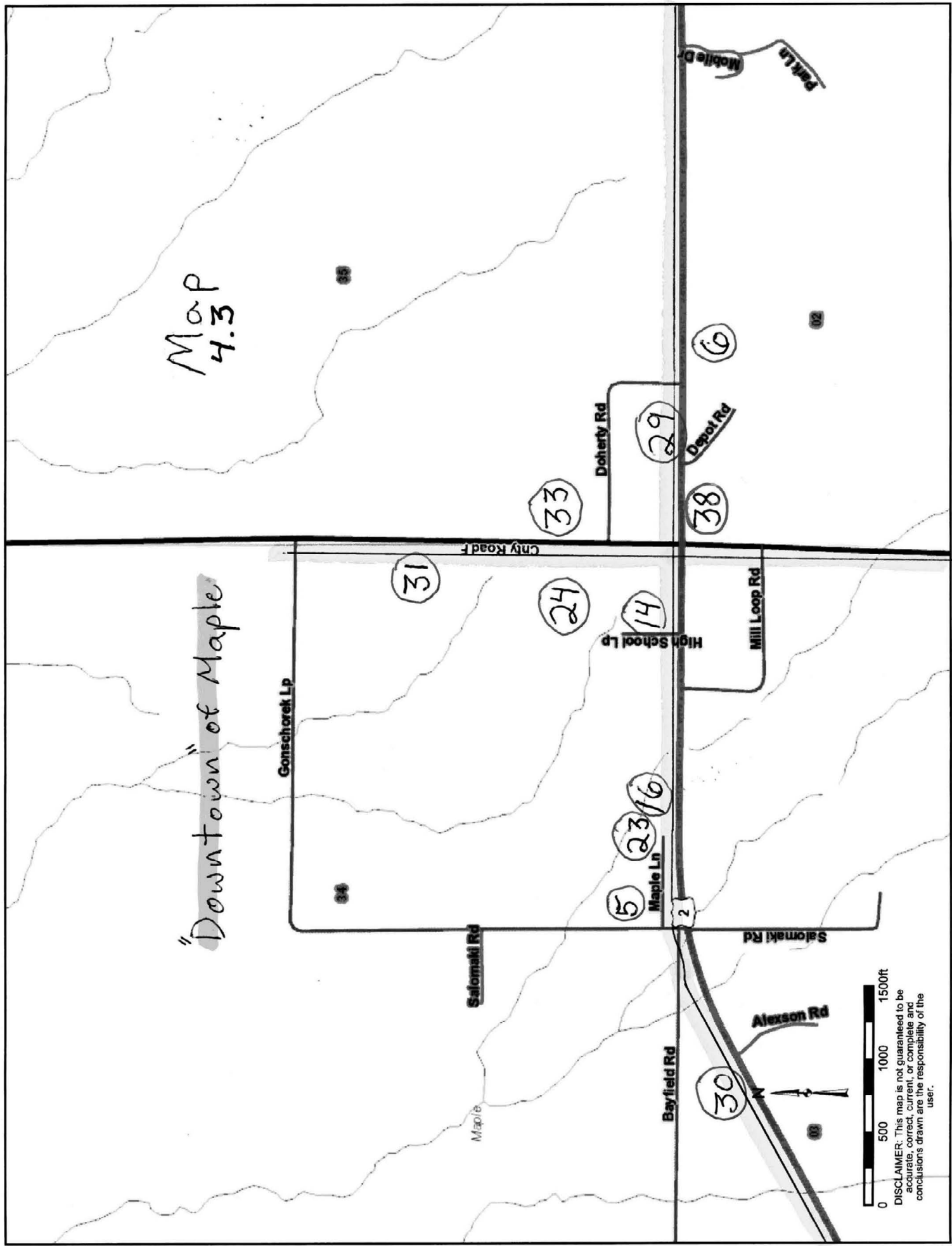
Maple
Town Boundary Line



DISCLAIMER: This map is not guaranteed to be accurate, correct, current, or complete and conclusions drawn are the responsibility of the user.

Map
4.3

"Downtown" of Maple

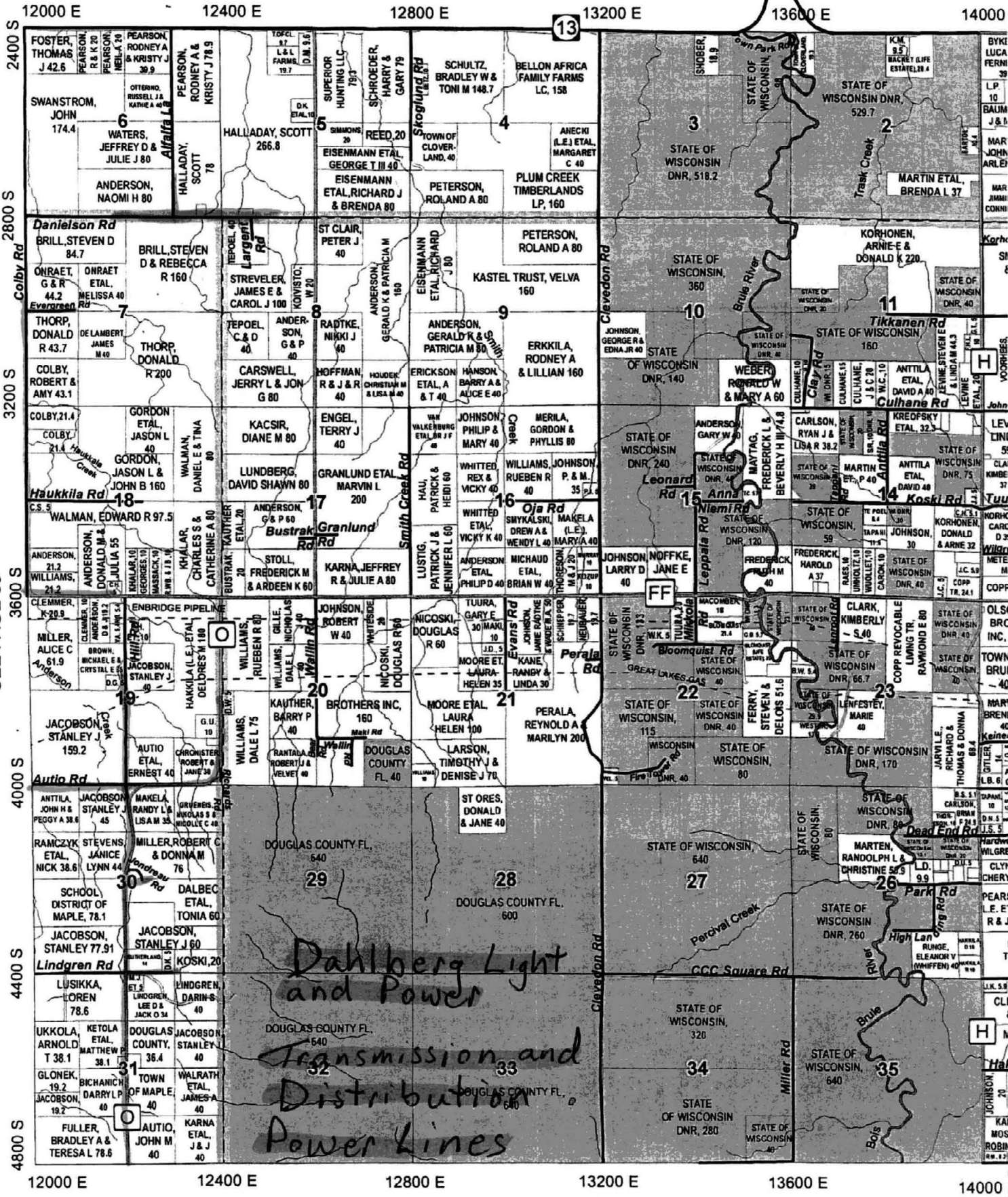


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Map
4.4

T.48N.-R.10

SEE PAGE 38



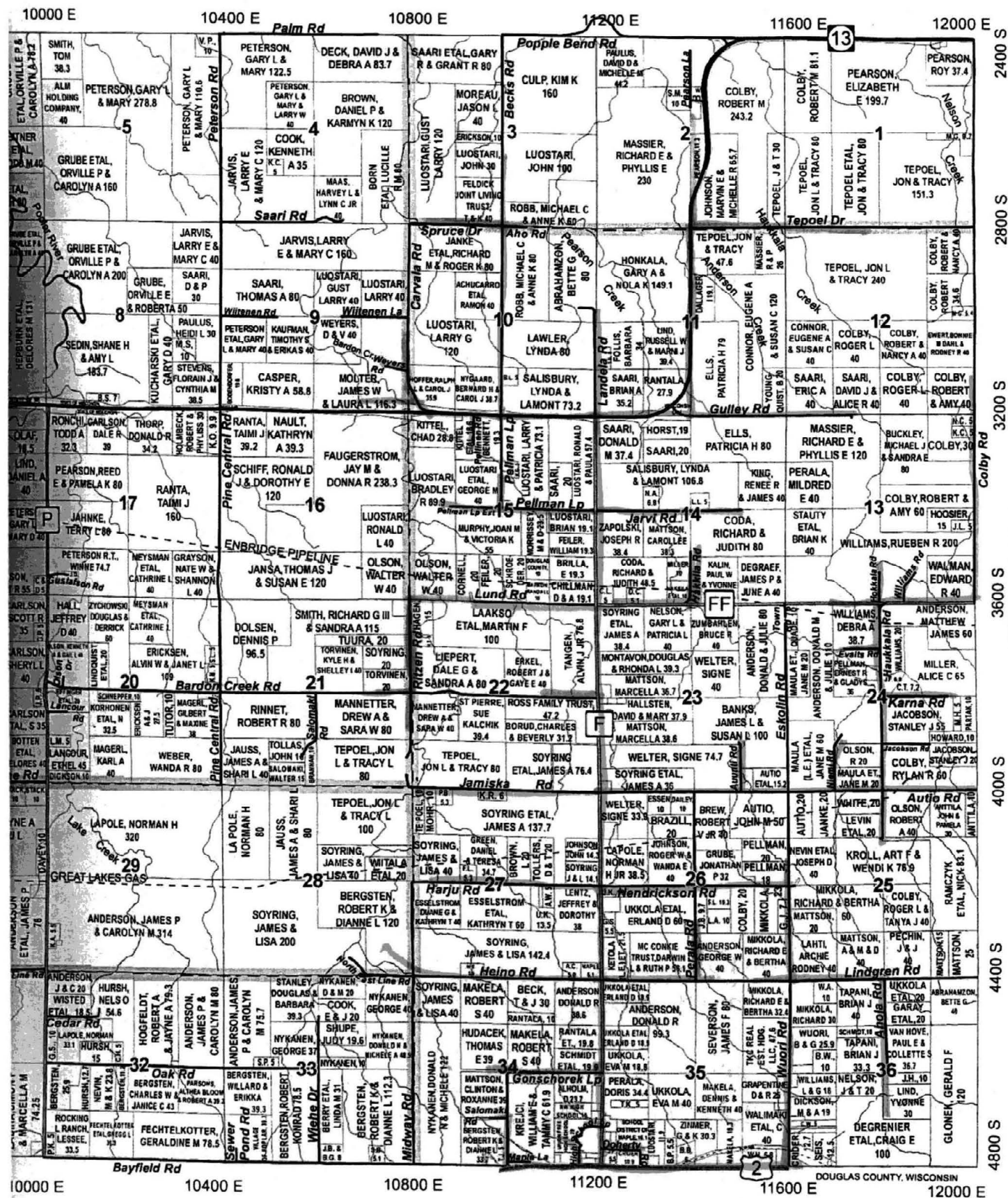
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25	26	27	28	29	30

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SEE PAGE 37



SEE PAGE 36

SEE PAGE 29

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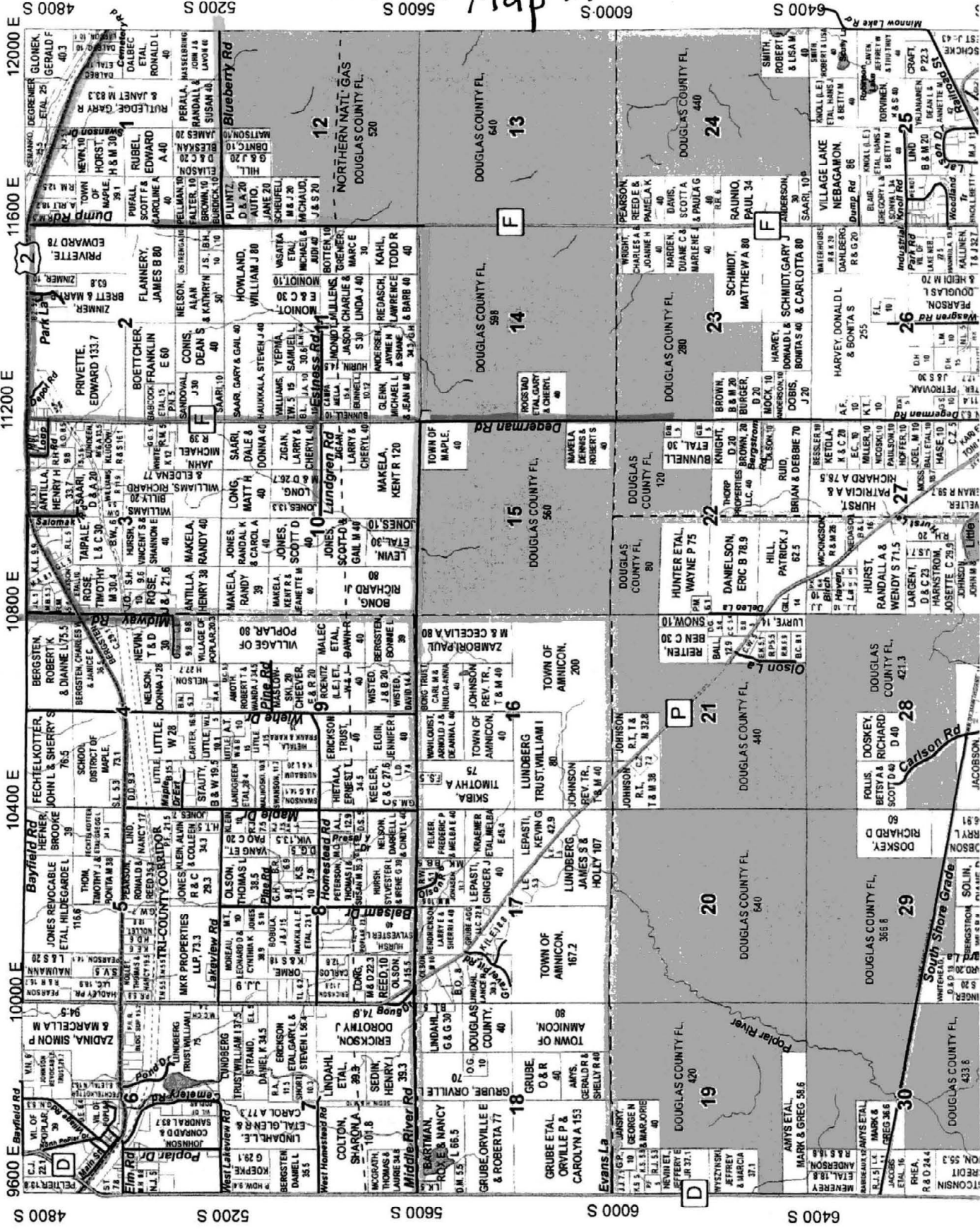


T.47N.-R.11W.

LAKE NEBAGAMON VILLAGE
MAPLE POPLAR VILLAGE

AMNICON
HAWTHORNE

SEE PAGE 35



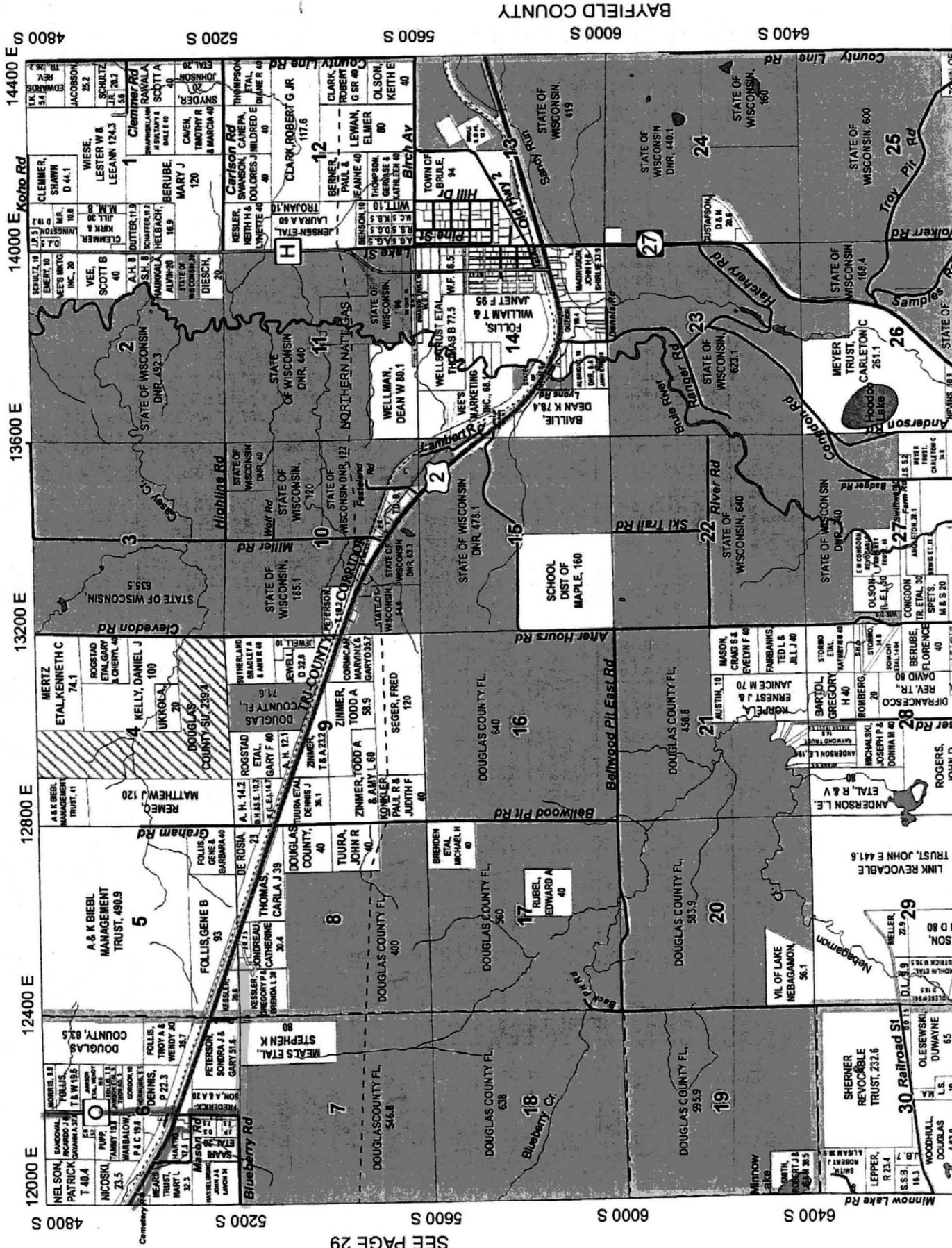
SEE PAGE 30

Map 47.4

T.47N.-R.10W.

LAKE NEBAGAMON VILLAGE
SOUTH-EAST PART
BRULE MAPLE

SEE PAGE 36



SEE PAGE 29

BAYFIELD COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL and CULTURAL RESOURCES

Town Vision

Protect and conserve water resources

Control invasive species

Manage Town forests in a best-practice, sustainable manner

Plan development to direct growth away from sensitive areas

Maintain and protect public access to natural areas

TOPOGRAPHY

Varies from nearly level, swampy lowlands to gently sloping and rolling uplands. Elevation at the Lake

Superior shore is approximately 602 feet, rising to 1200-1300 feet across Maple. Maple is divided by two geological features: The Lake Superior lowlands in the northern part of town, separated by the Superior Escarpment. To the south it is considered Northwest Lowlands. The northern part of Maple consists of a clay plain, which is extremely sensitive to slumping and erosion.

SOILS

South of the Superior Escarpment soils consist of a mix of stone, silt, loams and clays.

HABITAT TYPES and DOMINANT SPECIES

Vary from Aspen, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Red Oak, Basswood, Spruce, Balsam and Ash.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

A mix of deciduous and conifer forests. Red Oak and White Pine show excellent growth potential if they can occupy dominant crown positions.

FOREST RESOURCES

Maple has 3,502.76 acres of forest.

Maple has no DNR managed land.

SCHOOL FORESTS

Dwain Lindgren Memorial Forest.

TOWN-OWNED LANDS

Maple owns 135.48 acres.

MANAGED FOREST LAW and FOREST CROP LANDS

Maple has 211.33 acres of CLOSED MFL lands and 99 acres of OPEN, for a total of 310.33 acres.

LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION

Not broken down by municipality. See Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

WILDLIFE and CRITICAL RESOURCES and HABITATS

The Blueberry Swamp is recognized as a State Natural Area (SNA). It is the headwaters of the Blueberry Creek and contains rare plants, including a diverse array of orchids. It is one of the top hardwood swamps in all of northern Wisconsin. It is owned by Douglas County.

SURFACE WATERS

Maple touches upon two watersheds, the Amnicon and Middle River watershed, consisting of 12,782.9 acres, for 62%, and the Brule River Watershed, 7,745 acres, for 37%.

OUTSTANDING and EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES (ORW and ERW waters)

A Blueberry Creek tributary, between Maple and Brule is considered ORW. Anderson Creek is considered ERW. There are no inland lakes in Maple. There are 76 miles of intermittent streams and 16.1 miles of perennial streams, for 87.1 total miles. There are 5.5 miles of Class I trout streams. There are no impaired waters listed. Maple is located entirely within the Lake Superior Watershed.

WETLAND TYPES IN MAPLE

Emergent-15.1 acres.

Forested-3,271.3 acres.

Scrub-shrub-230.4 acres.

A total of 3516.7 acres. It may be understated because it excludes wetlands of less than 2 acres in size.

GROUND WATER

While it is a generalization, ground water is found from the surface to greater than 200 feet, with most wells finished by the well driller slightly deeper than the water table.

FORMER METALIC MINING SITES and PROSPECTS (HISTORICAL)

An unnamed prospect-copper, lead.

NON-METALIC MINES (HISTORICAL)

Roadside Pit-sand/gravel.

Blueberry Gravel Pit---sand/gravel

Martinson Clay and Gravel Pit-clay, sand/gravel (past producer)

Hendrickson Rd. Pit-sand/gravel.

CULTURAL and SCIENCE RESOURCES

VISION

Healthy forests

Clean water

Highlights cultural heritage

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES and CEMETERIES

While the Wisconsin Historical Society maintains an Archaeological Inventory (ASI) the information is confidential to protect the sites.

Types of sites

Cemeteries and Native American burial mounds

Campsites/villages

Cabins/homesteads

Farmsteads

Shipwrecks

Military sites

Mining sites

Trading post

Boarding house

Scenic resources-Maple Hill Area

Maple Church and cemetery is a historic Euro-American cultural study unit

The listed Maps, Tables and Figures can be found in **the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Map 5.1 Topographic Relief

Map 5.2 GIS derived slope

Map 5.3 Soil surface texture

Map 5.4 Soil limitations for dwellings with basements

Map 5.5 Hydric soils. Those saturated, flooded or ponded during the growing season

Table 5.1 Habitat types and their dominant species

Table 5.2 Forest acreage by municipality

Table 5.3 DNR managed lands

Table 5.4 Registered school forests in Douglas County

Table 5.5 Town owned lands

Table 5.6 Managed Forest Law and Forest Crop Law program lands

Map 5.6 Land cover

Table 5.7 Land cover classification

Table 5.8 Threatened and Endangered plants, animals and insects

Map 5.7 Portrays the general location of Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Resources

Map 5.8 The generalized location of Legacy Places

Map 8.2 State Natural Areas

Map 5.9 Surface water resources

Figure 5.1 Douglas County basins

Figure 5.2 Douglas County watersheds

Map 5.10 Sub watershed level mapping

Table 5.9 Watershed statistics

Table 5.10 Outstanding (ORW) and /exceptional Resource waters (ERW)

Table 5.11 Lake acres and shoreline miles

Table 5.12 Stream physical data

Table 5.13 Trout Stream class miles

Table 5.14 Impaired waters

Table 5.15 Proposed additions to the Impaired Waters list

Table 5.16 Lake Superior shoreline types

Figure 5.3 City of Superior shoreline types

Figure 5.4 Shoreline types, Superior to Bayfield County

Figures 5.5 and 5.6 Coastal public access points in Superior and Douglas County

Table 5.17 Wetland types in Douglas County

Map 5.13 Wetland types in Douglas County

Map 5.14 Priority coastal wetlands

Figure 5. 7 Douglas County well depths

Map 5.15 Groundwater contamination susceptibility

Table 5.18 Former metallic mining sites and properties

Table 5.19 Non- metallic mineral resource sites occurrences

Table 5.20 Archaeological sites and cemeteries

Table 5.21 Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places

Table 5.22 Architectural and Heritage Inventory

Table 5.23 Douglas County farms, 1920-2017

Table 5.24 Agricultural crops and commodities, 2017

Table 5.25 Census of agricultural statistics for agricultural crops and commodities

Table 5.26 Annual timber revenue from Douglas County Forest land, 1997-2018

Table 5.27 Severance payments issued to local municipalities in 2018

DOUGLAS COUNTY FOREST

Timber harvested in Douglas County generates millions annually for the County and surrounding towns. Timber revenues to Maple in the form of severance payments were \$6,436.66 in 2018, the last year figures were available.

County wide, in 2018, forestry contributed \$514,644.32 to Douglas County, helping to reduce the dollar amount that would have to be made up with increased taxes on County residents.

Economic Development

Since Economic development statistics are only generated at a county-level, information specifically for small towns within the county is unavailable. However, many of the trends and characteristics at a county level are reflected in the County's smaller municipalities.

In years past, Maple's economy was dependent on the many small family farms that made up the bulk of the town. Today, the number of farms is gradually shrinking as farmers retire, sell or move away. To some extent, they are being replaced by urban retirees or younger families looking for a rural life-style. This group generally commutes to larger metropolitan areas for employment.

Excluding the City of Superior, less than 9000 individuals make up the labor force as of 2019 for the county. 93.4% of county residents are a high school graduate (2018). A Bachelor's Degree or higher, as of 2018, is held by only 24% of County residents. While County population as a whole has decreased 2.20%, Maple's population has increased to 744 as of 2010. Projected population will increase to 905 by 2040. Many of these individuals may be post-retirement (aged 62+). This cohort will eventually require more services in the form of transportation, health care and perhaps in-home care.

Currently, local government provides the largest number of jobs in the county, followed by the food service and drinking places. Self-employed individuals or partnerships with no paid employees exceed the number of payrolled establishments by 34% in Douglas County. As of 2012, 28.9% (Census Annual Economic Survey) of firms in the County are woman-owned.

Projected job growth county-wide is negative, perhaps because of declining market activity, efficiency modifications or automation. This is readily apparent in both the Agricultural and Forestry Industries where 2020-2030 projected job growth indicates an 8% decline. Because Maple lacks the infrastructure needed by Manufacturing or Transportation and Warehousing, attracting this sort of industry to the town would be difficult. The Highway 2 corridor and Maple's location on it provides an efficient means of travel between Maple and the Twin Ports of Superior and Duluth for commuters, as well as future public transportation alternatives for those wishing to live here. According to Douglas County Employment Projections (Occupation) 2020-2030 (NAICS 2-digit), Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations account for the largest hiring group in 2020 at 2327 hires. Turn-over (Separations) is 2205, for a net gain of 122 hires. Interestingly, Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations are projected to hire 204 while experiencing 204 separations in 2020.

The majority of persons living in Douglas County also commute to work in the County, at 12,629, according to Douglas County Commuting Patterns, 2011-2015. Almost 40% (7257) travel to St. Louis County for employment. 3432 commute from St. Louis County to Douglas County for employment.

Attracting new business to the County has focused on the manufacturing sector and will probably continue to do so. The Twin Ports offer a transportation network made up of rail, truck and over- water alternatives that provide a means to move large cargos efficiently. Working to attract retail, tourism, technology and service-oriented business will provide diversification and help to create a stable economic base. Due to high-speed internet, work from home may become much more common, allowing one to live anywhere in rural areas of Douglas County and still be within a reasonable distance if commuting to Superior-Duluth becomes necessary. Knowledge-based and technology-based businesses can attract high-skilled, high-paying jobs, combined with the out-door opportunities for recreation, as well as the quiet, rural atmosphere, could make Maple a desired location to live. This could also generate a greater demand for retail, transportation and health services within the Town.

Retention of existing businesses should also remain a high priority, because it is estimated that 85% of the employment in the area is generated by these firms. There are existing programs and initiatives listed in Douglas County's Comprehensive Plan that can be easily accessed without listing them here to assist those who wish to pursue them.

Included is a report of the effects of climate change on rural communities.

The following figures and tables can be found in the **Economic Development Element** of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan.

Table 6.1 General characteristics of population, Douglas County.

Table 6.2 Top ten non-farm industry groups (Employed labor force).

Table 6.3 2020 ranked NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) Douglas County public and private non-farm.

Table 6.4 Top employers by size range in Douglas County (public and private).

Table 6.5 Ranked top 20 private industries by 3 digit code (2020).

Table 6.6 Douglas County employment projections (occupation) 2020-2030 (NAICS 2 digit).

Table 6.7 Douglas County fastest growing occupations 2020-2030 (NAICS 5 digit).

Table 6.8 Douglas County commuting patterns, 2011-2015.

Table 6.9 Douglas County tourism expenditures.



HIGHLIGHTS

REPORT

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REGIONS



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Rural Communities

Rural communities are highly dependent upon natural resources that are affected by climate change. These communities also face particular obstacles in responding to climate change that increase their vulnerability to its impacts.

Explore impacts on rural communities.





HIGHLIGHTS
REPORT

OVERVIEW

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OVERVIEW

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REGIONS



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Introduction

Rural Communities deals with climate change impacts that are particular to the rural parts of our nation. The Highlights section below offers a high-level overview of climate change impacts on these areas, including the three Key Messages and selected topics. (see Ch. 14: [Rural Communities](#))



Key Message: Rural Economies

Rural communities are highly dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods and social structures. Climate change related impacts are currently affecting rural communities. These impacts will progressively increase over this century and will shift the locations where rural economic activities (like agriculture, forestry, and recreation) can thrive.





HIGHLIGHTS

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Key Message: Responding to Risks

Rural communities face particular geographic and demographic obstacles in responding to and preparing for climate change risks. In particular, physical isolation, limited economic diversity, and higher poverty rates, combined with an aging population, increase the vulnerability of rural communities. Systems of fundamental importance to rural populations are already stressed by remoteness and limited access.





Key Message: Adaptation

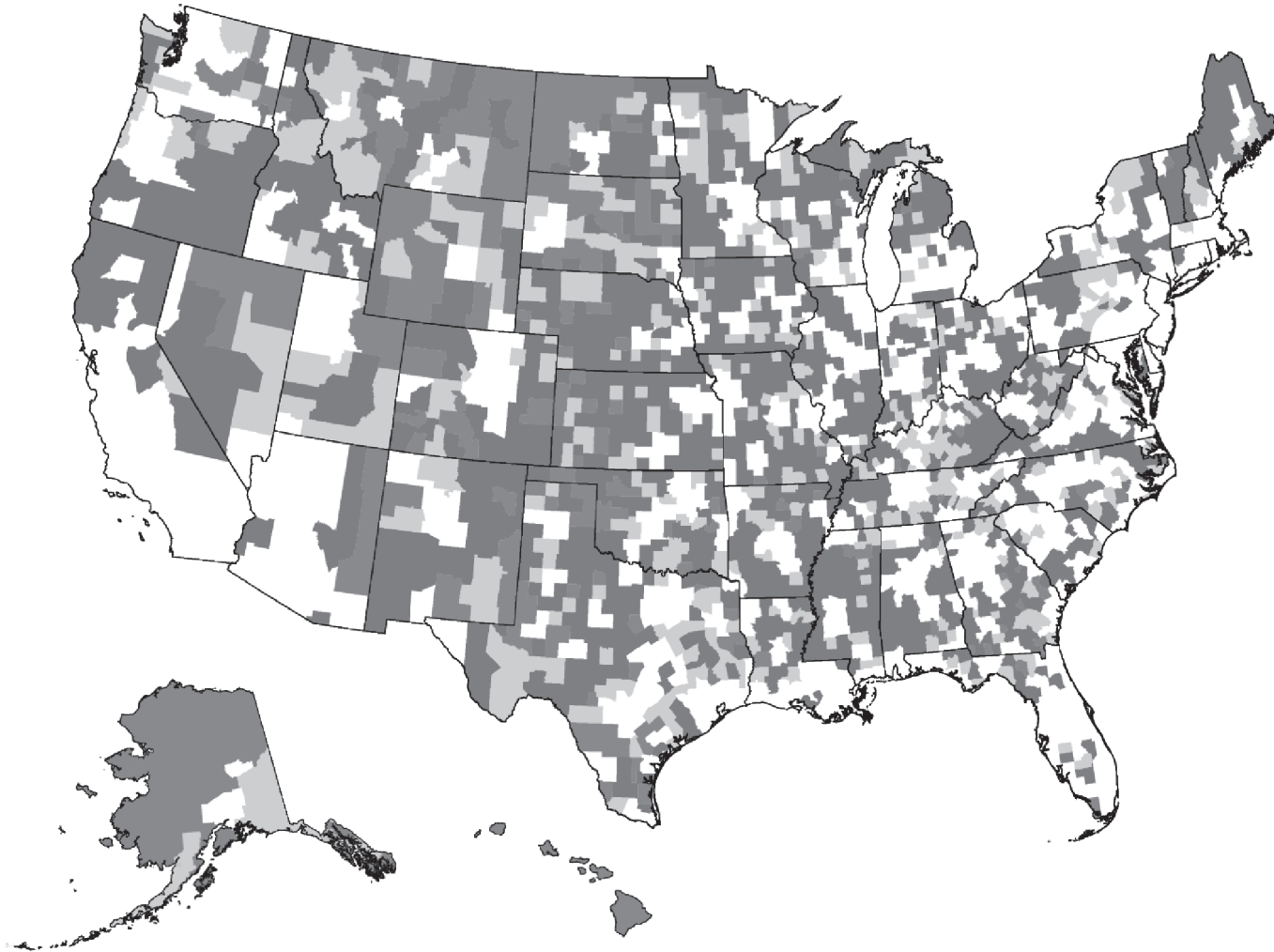
Responding to additional challenges from climate change impacts will require significant adaptation within rural transportation and infrastructure systems, as well as health and emergency response systems. Governments in rural communities have limited institutional capacity to respond to, plan for, and anticipate climate change impacts.



Rural Communities

More than 95% of U.S. land area is classified as rural, but is home to just 19% of the population.^{2,3,4,5} Rural areas provide natural resources that much of the rest of the U.S. depends on for food, energy, water, forests, recreation, national character, and quality of life.⁶ Rural economic foundations and community cohesion are intricately linked to these natural systems, which are inherently vulnerable to climate change. Urban areas that depend on goods and services from rural areas will also be affected by climate change driven impacts across the countryside.

Many Rural Areas are Losing Population



Census data show significant population decreases in many rural areas, notably in the Great Plains (white indicates metropolitan areas). Many rural communities' existing vulnerabilities to climate change, including physical isolation, reduced services like health care, and an aging population, are projected to increase as population decreases. (Figure source: USDA Economic Research Service 2013¹).

[Details/Download](#)

Warming, climate volatility, extreme weather events, and environmental change are already affecting the economies and cultures of rural areas. Many communities face considerable risk to their infrastructure, livelihoods, and quality of life from observed and projected climate shifts. These changes will progressively increase volatility in food commodity markets, shift locations where particular economic activities can thrive, alter the ranges of plant and animal species, and, depending on the region, increase water scarcity, exacerbate flooding and coastal erosion, and increase the intensity and frequency of wildfires across the rural landscape. Because many rural communities are less diverse than urban areas in their economic activities, changes in the viability of one traditional economic sector will place disproportionate stresses on community stability.

Rural America has already experienced impacts of climate change related weather effects, including crop and livestock loss from severe drought and flooding,⁷ damage to levees and roads from extreme storms,⁸ shifts in planting and harvesting times,⁹ and large-scale losses from fires and other weather-related

disasters.¹⁰ These impacts have profound effects, often significantly affecting the health and well-being of rural residents and communities, and are amplified by the essential economic link between these communities and their natural resource base.

Hunting, fishing, bird watching, and other wildlife-related activities will be affected as wildlife habitats shift and relationships among species change.^{11,12} Cold-weather recreation and tourism will be adversely affected by climate change. Snow accumulation in the West has decreased, and is expected to continue to decrease, as a result of observed and projected warming. Similar changes to snowpack are expected in the Northeast.¹³ Adverse impacts on winter sports are projected to be more pronounced in the Northeast and Southwest.¹⁴

Coastal areas will be adversely affected by sea level rise and increased severity of storms.^{15,16,17,18} Changing conditions, such as wetland loss and beach erosion in coastal areas,¹⁹ and increased risk of natural hazards such as wildfire, flash flooding, storm surge, river flooding, drought, and extremely high temperatures can alter the character and attraction of rural areas as tourist destinations.

Changing demographics and economic activities influence the ability to respond to climate change. Rural areas are characterized by higher unemployment, more dependence on government transfer payments, less diversified economies, and fewer social and economic resources needed for resilience in the face of climate change.^{14,20}



River flood waters and flooded corn field illustrate threats rural areas face in a changing climate.

©STR/Reuters/Corbis; ©Nati Harnik/AP/Corbis

Adaptation Challenges

Climate variability and increases in temperature, extreme events (such as storms, floods, heat waves, and droughts), and sea level rise are expected to have widespread impacts on the provision of services from state, regional, local, and tribal governments. Emergency management, energy use and distribution systems, transportation and infrastructure planning, and public health will all be affected.

Rural governments often depend heavily on volunteers to meet community challenges like fire protection or flood response. Rural communities have limited locally available financial resources to cope with the effects of climate change. Small community size tends to make services expensive or available only by traveling some distance.

Adaptation efforts require planning, but local governance structures tend to de-emphasize planning capacity compared to urban areas. While 73% of metropolitan counties have land-use planners, only 29% of rural counties not adjacent to a metropolitan county had one or more planners. Moreover, rural communities are not equipped to deal with major infrastructure expenses.²¹

If rural communities are to respond adequately to future climate changes, they will likely need help assessing their risks and vulnerabilities, prioritizing and coordinating projects, funding and allocating financial and human resources, and deploying information-sharing and decision support tools.

Impacts due to climate change will cross community and regional lines, making solutions dependent upon meaningful participation of numerous stakeholders from federal, state, local, and tribal governments, science and academia, the private sector, non-profit organizations, and the general public. Effective adaptation measures are closely tied to specific local conditions and needs and take into account existing social networks.^{22, 23, 24}

Decisions regarding adaptation responses for both urban and rural populations can occur at various scales (federal, state, local, tribal, private sector, and individual) but need to take interdependencies into account. Many decisions that significantly affect rural communities may not be under the control of local governments or rural residents.

Timing is a critical aspect of adaptation and mitigation, so engaging rural residents early in decision processes about investments in public infrastructure, protection of shorelines, changes in insurance provision, or new management initiatives can influence behavior and choices in ways that enhance positive outcomes of adaptation and mitigation.

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Chapter 7

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Chapter 7: Intergovernmental Cooperation (Tables and Figures)

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CHAPTER 7: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION INTRODUCTION

Municipalities within Douglas County share more than common boundaries. They also share services and resources which cross jurisdictional lines, including government and emergency services, roads, trails and infrastructure, school districts, fire protection areas, drainage basins and watersheds and natural features. Many communities within Douglas County are faced with the same or similar issues and concerns. The county and the local units of government recognize the need for maintaining or improving cooperation and communication in order to promote efficiency, reduce costs and improve services available to the citizens of Douglas County. As indicated by the comprehensive planning survey, Douglas County landowners also recognize the need for intergovernmental cooperation. The intergovernmental cooperation chapter identifies opportunities for establishing or maintaining cooperative relationships between Douglas County, local units of government and adjacent and overlapping jurisdictions. Cooperation opens or improves lines of communication between different units of government, aids in the identification and resolution of conflicts, and allows for the identification of mutual service needs and improvements.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION VISION "In 2040, all units of government cooperate routinely on decisions related to the provisions of services county-wide, relying on technology while maintaining personal contacts. This cooperation and collaboration has resulted in a truly integrated community where service delivery is based on maximum efficiency. The people of the county recognize that they have the responsibility to be active in community decision-making. Units of government rely on that participation as an integral part of their decision-making process. Douglas County sets the standard for conflict resolution."

7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

7.1 Introduction

Intergovernmental cooperation is necessary for the Town of Maple to operate in a cost effective and efficient manner while ensuring required services are provided for its citizens. Funding constraints and mandates to provide services/programs have made intergovernmental cooperation increasingly important for offering solutions to these issues.

This element analyzes the relationships between the Town of Maple and other units of government and identifies a continued means of working cooperatively toward the goals and objectives of this plan.

7.2 Adjacent Jurisdictions

The Town of Maple located in Douglas County shares borders with the Town of Brule, Town of Cloverland, Town of Lakeside, Village of Lake Nebagamon and Village of Poplar. Maple maintains a cooperative working relationship with all the neighboring towns and villages. In the future mutually beneficial opportunities for shared services may arise, at which time Maple would be open to considering partnership options. (See Agreements with Other Jurisdictions)

7.3 County Agencies

Douglas County provides the Town with some services including law enforcement and highway maintenance. No conflicts currently exist with any county agency. Douglas County has jurisdiction within the Town regarding zoning. The Town of Maple is usually notified in advance of any issues on the county's agenda pertaining to the town. Those issues are placed on the Town's agenda for the next scheduled board meeting to decide who will attend the county's meeting to represent our best interest.

7.4 School District

The Town of Maple is served by the School District of Maple. The Town currently maintains a cooperative relationship with the school district but does not directly participate in administration or improvement issues. The high school in Maple is currently undergoing expansion and new construction to better serve the resident youth of the district. The Town of Maple has requested written agreements pertaining to the new construction. One agreement deals with the accessibility to the sewer running to Poplar if a sanitary district were ever created and the other one deals with unlimited access for the fire dept. to the new pump house on school property. The school district is encouraged to engage in discussion with the public and local government to maximize community use of the facility.

7.5 Regional Government

The Town of Maple is located within the Northwest Regional Planning Commission (NWRPC) jurisdiction, which covers a 10-county region in northwest Wisconsin. NWRPC provides planning assistance, assists local interests in responding to state and federal programs, serves as a coordinating agency for programs, and provides other technical and advisory assistance to local government. The Town of Maple and the NWRPC have a good working relationship.

7.6 State Agencies

The Town of Maple has dealt with a number of state agencies in the past and will cooperate with them on an as needed basis. One of the agencies is the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The Town of Maple periodically applies for culvert replacement permits through the WDNR office in Spooner. The WDNR is responsible for wildlife protection and the sustainable management of woodlands, wetlands and other natural resource protection.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is responsible for planning and development of state highways, other transportation systems and associated infrastructure.

7.7 Federal Agencies

Coordination with federal government agencies is limited for the Town of Maple as there are no national forests or parklands in the town. Any of the town's culvert replacement requests are forwarded to the Army Corps of Engineers by the WDNR. They perform site specific evaluations that may affect the Lake Superior Basin Watershed and any plant life on the endangered species list that could be affected by maintenance activity performed by the Town of Maple.

7.8 Native American Tribal Lands

The Town of Maple contains no tribal lands.

7.9 Foreign Government Interests

There are no foreign government interests in the Town of Maple.

7.10 Agreements with Other Jurisdictions

The Town of Maple is engaged in a number of agreements, written and verbal.

We have an agreement with Douglas County Highway Department on assisting with plowing county and state roads in extreme blizzard conditions.

We sign annual "Powers of Agreement" with Douglas County Emergency Management for our participation in the county-wide 911 system.

The Town of Maple is currently in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Town of Amnicon currently assists us in maintaining the north 1/4 mile of the Midway Rd. and the Middle River Rd. on an "as needed" basis.

Town of Brule, by verbal agreement, maintains Olson Rd. and Bellwood Pit Rd. and contacts us when help is needed. Maple maintains Richards Rd.

Town of Cloverland, by verbal agreement, Maple maintains TePoel Dr. west of Colby Rd. and Cloverland maintains Danielson Rd. east of Colby Rd. Any major gravelling costs are discussed in advance and shared equally.

Town of Lakeside, per written agreement, has Maple maintain Carvala Rd. and Lakeside maintain Ritzen Rd. Any major road re-construction shall be discussed in advance of actual work done to determine cost sharing.

Village of Lake Nebagamon, by verbal agreement, has Maple do maintenance grading in the summer on Degerman Rd. and Lake Nebagamon snowplows Degerman Rd. in the winter.

Village of Poplar, by verbal agreement, has Maple maintain Midway Rd. south of the Bayfield Rd.

The fire departments of Maple and Poplar have a mutual aid agreement on fires within each other's boundaries. Each fire department automatically responds to the other's fire calls and (when requested) EMS calls.

7.11 Existing and Potential Conflicts

The Town of Maple continues to maintain a cooperative working relationship with other jurisdictions affecting the town. It is the intent of the plan to foster positive relationships and accountability between the town, citizens, and neighboring or overlapping jurisdictions.

A. Existing Conflicts

There are no existing conflicts in the Town of Maple

B. Potential Conflicts

None have been identified at this time, however, this area would be revisited should the need arise.

7.12 Conflict Resolution Process (CRP)

The CRP is intended to provide a low-cost framework for resolving planning disputes between governmental entities. This process should not supersede local processes established for conflict resolution and is not intended to be used by parties dissatisfied with the appropriate application of local rules and regulations within their jurisdiction.

1. Open Discussion and Debate

Communication and open discussion between parties involved in a dispute will be the first action taken to resolve conflicts by reaching consensus. Oftentimes, open dialog and debate between affected parties will be sufficient to resolve most conflicts. This action will be undertaken without outside assistance from a neutral third-party.

2. Negotiation Techniques

If parties cannot reach consensus through discussion and debate it may be necessary to utilize facilitation or mediation techniques involving the use of a neutral third-party.

- Facilitation - A conflict resolution method which involves use of a neutral third party to act as a facilitator in discussions between disputants. The facilitator's role is normally limited to providing a forum for the parties to interact directly, including the enforcement of very basic rules of communication during discussions and negotiations.
- Mediation - A form of conflict resolution in which the parties bring their dispute to a neutral third party, who helps them agree on a settlement. Planning disputes should be mediated by a neutral third-party. A mutually acceptable mediator is to be selected from those groups or individuals involved.

3. Litigation

If discussion and negotiation techniques fail to achieve a resolution to the dispute, the process will move to litigation. This process involves the use of the court system to resolve disputes. While many cases are settled in pre-trial proceedings, this alternative can be very time-consuming and expensive for all parties involved.

Initiating the CRP

The process may be initiated by a local jurisdiction or any other concerned parties at any time during the planning process. Requests to initiate CRP should be submitted to the authorized representative and to affected jurisdictions and shall clearly and concisely identify the issue, the jurisdictions involved, and the affected jurisdiction's authorized representatives. Upon receipt of CRP notification, and unless otherwise requested by the jurisdictions involved, the authorized representative will schedule a meeting between the affected parties to discuss and debate the issue (see #1). If this step fails to resolve the dispute, the authorized representative will coordinate meeting to address the dispute using negotiation techniques (see #2). The authorized representative may, at the request of both parties, act as a facilitator and/or mediator. Otherwise, the facilitator/mediator is selected as agreed upon by all parties concerned.

7 .13 Maps, statistical data and other background information can be found at the end of this section.

Joint Powers Agreement

Douglas County 911 Emergency System

WHEREAS. Douglas County and the municipalities located within the boundaries of Douglas County have implemented an Emergency 911 System for the purpose of providing emergency services to residents and visitors of these municipalities, including fire fighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical and other emergency services; and

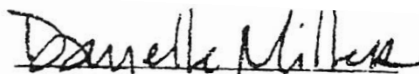
WHEREAS- Chapter 392, Laws of 1977, which became effective on May 24, 1978, created Sec. 146.70 WIS. Stats. Entitled. "State-Wide Emergency Services Number"; and

WHEREAS. Subsection (9). "Joint Powers Agreement," requires that in implementing a 911 system as has been done in Douglas County, municipalities shall annually enter into a Joint Powers Agreement, which Agreement shall be applicable on a daily basis and which shall provide that if an emergency services vehicle is dispatched in response to a request through the Douglas County 911 system, such vehicle shall render its services to the persons needing the services, regardless of whether the vehicle is operating outside the vehicles normal jurisdictional boundaries,

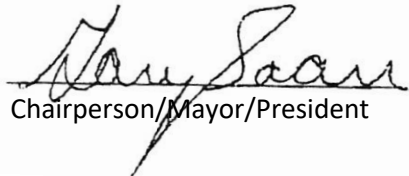
THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms, and conditions contained herein, it is hereby jointly agreed between Douglas County and the City/Village of Maple "municipality" as follows:

1. That effective January 1, 2009, this Agreement shall, thereafter, be applicable on a daily basis from said date through December 31, 2009.
 2. That if an emergency service personnel or vehicle operated by the municipality, or operated by an agency with which the municipality contracts for that particular emergency service, (Police, Fire, EMS) is dispatched in response to a request through the Douglas County Emergency 911 System, such personnel or vehicle (whether owned and operated by the municipality or by the agency) shall render its services to the persons needing the services, regardless of whether the personnel or vehicle is operating outside the normal jurisdictional (or as defined by contract) boundaries.
- D. That a copy of this Agreement shall be filed with the State Departments of Justice, as required by Sec. 146.70(9), WI Statutes

Douglas County



Authorized Official for the 911 Center



Chairperson/Mayor/President

**DEPARTMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING FOR MUTUAL AID**

Memorandum of Understanding between the Village of Poplar Fire Department and the Town of Maple Fire Department for the clarification of procedures for mutual aid assistance in the suppression of fires within their respective legal jurisdiction and responsibility.

From this date on when the communications center (radio) calls out one of the towns above, the other town shall be immediately called out to any reported fire.

When called out, the towns will respond with all available equipment and personnel possible.

If, upon arrival at the fire scene, the other Fire Department is not needed, they will be contacted by radio and sent back to their respective town.

Non-residents shall be billed, as usual, by their town for these services.

Responding department jurisdiction
Fire Department for the town.

This agreement is in addition to the mutual aid agreement by the Douglas County Fire and Emergency Association and not intended to replace it.

This agreement is entered into with the hope that it will better protect and serve the citizens of both towns.

3-19-92

5-12-92

DATE

FIRE CHIEF

POPLAR

Robert Bergler
CHAIRMAN - POPLAR

Frank Buerck
CHAIRMAN - MAPLE

Henry Nelson

Ted Fuller
FIRE CHIEF - MAPLE

DEPARTMENT'S MEMORANDUM OF

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Memorandum of Understanding between the Village of Poplar Fire Department and the Town of Maple Fire Department for the clarification of procedures for mutual aid assistance in the suppression of fires within their respective legal jurisdiction and responsibility.

From this date on when the communications center (radio) calls out one of the towns above, the other town shall be immediately called out to any reported fire.

When called out, the respective towns will respond with all available equipment and personnel possible.

If, upon arrival at the fire scene, the other Fire Department is not needed, they will be contacted by radio and sent back to their respective town.

No expenses shall be billed, awarded, by either town for these

expenses

jurisdiction

Department of or that town.

This agreement in addition to the mutual aid agreement by the Douglas County Fire and Emergency Association and not intended to replace

This agreement is entered into with the hope that it will better protect and serve the citizens of both towns.

5-19-92

5-19-92

DATE

Robert Brugada
CHAIRMAN - POPLAR

Frank E. Boudich
CHAIRMAN - MAPLE

Nancy Nelson
FIRE CHIEF - POPLAR

Ted Fuller
FIRE CHIEF - MAPLE

Chapter 8

LAND USE

TOWN OF MAPLE, WISCONSIN



Chapter 8 Land Use

8.1 Introduction

This Land Use element of the Comprehensive Plan can serve as a planning guide for the Town of Maple on future land use and development in the Town of Maple while at the same time preserving the Town's rural character, history and values.

8.2 Goals and Objectives

The Town may seek to expand the size of our current Commercial Corridor to allow for more future commercial development along U.S. Highway #2.

The Town may encourage property owners to maintain and use agricultural farmland to preserve the farming culture in Maple and to help preserve some of the Town's farming history.

Encourage residential development to take place near roads and adjacent to property edge corridors to reduce single residential development in the center of large acre parcels of land.

Encourage property owners to maintain their land in manner which promotes positive relationships with neighbors, nature and wildlife habitats.

8.3 Existing and Future Land Use

All current listed points are good with some changes in figures. What follows are figures which have been selected from Douglas County's Comprehensive Plan 2020 - 2040 edition to represent who owns the land in the Town of Maple.

Much of the land in Maple is privately owned (81%). The remainder is Publicly owned land (19%). Maple has no Federal Lands in its boundaries. It does have 65 acres of State land and 3,618 acres of County land, much of which are forest and swampland. The Town owns 136 acres (about 35 % to 40% of this land is used for municipal services) and there are 238 acres of Tax Exempt land which falls under School District, Church and Cemetery classifications. The remainder of land (15,983 acres) is held by private land owners.

Agricultural land use has increased in the Town from 4,068 acres in 2008 to 5,518 acres in 2018 showing that more land is being used for agricultural purposes.

Maple has chosen the U.S. Highway #2 Corridor for any future Commercial Development. This area is most likely to see the most traffic and interest for any future commercial development and is zoned for this purpose. As of 2018, 15 parcels of land in Maple were considered to be in Commercial Real Estate. However, some businesses in Maple are home based and are not reflected as commercial property. The number of acres in the Commercial Real Estate class actually climbed from 22 in 2008 to 54 in 2018. The number of acres in the Residential Real Estate class, however actually fell from 578 in 2008 to 437 in 2018. This could be due to some of the economic factors faced in the 2010 - 2020 decade.

There is no land in the Manufacturing Class in the Town of Maple at the time of this update.

Maple currently has two gravel quarries and one sand pit in the Town. It will be at the discretion of the Town Board to decide whether to allow any additional extraction operations to take place in the Town. Natural resource and environmental concerns will have to be addressed at that time along with any public input and any landowner concerns.

8.4 Price, Land Demand and Potential Land Use Conflicts

All current listed points are good with some changes in figures. Land prices have increased since the conception of the initial plan. In 2020, the average cost per acre of land in Maple was \$1,250.00, which is the average across Douglas County. Residential Land Demand is forecasted to increase only slightly from 2020 through 2040, increasing in increments of 15 dwellings every 10 years on average.

No future commercial land development is expected to take place in Maple during the next 20 years, however businesses do come and go. This seems to be the trend in portions of rural Douglas County.

The assumptions made in this element come from the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan 2020- 2040 edition and are just forecasts based on anticipated trends.

Some factors which could cause deviation from projections include:

- Increase or decrease in average lot sizes
- Unforeseen changes in demographic variables such as population changes or changes in the average household size
- Economic variables, including land prices
- Development policies and regulations
- Physical determinants (land supply)
- Changing social or cultural values
- Transportation system improvements
- Utility access

One challenge in land use planning is providing for a harmonious mix of diverse land uses, while avoiding land use conflicts. Conflicts between land uses arise when land use in one area interferes with the land use in another. In some cases, these conflicts may be minor annoyances, but in other situations, these land use conflicts can pose threats to health and safety and the environment. Other situations may arise within overlapping jurisdictional boundaries. Effective zoning and regulation on a County and Town level will help insure that appropriate land use objectives are achieved and maintained.

8.5 Contaminated Sites

Maple has had approximately 14 "Contaminated Sites" over the years. They have been identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS). All are closed sites with no further action needed with the exception of one. The exception is an underground storage tank, which has been leaking into the surrounding ground. This case is open with mitigation procedures still needing to take place.

8.6 Future Land Use

The following descriptions are copied from the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan 2020 - 2040 edition. Each is a description of the different classifications of land use in Douglas County. Currently, the Town of Maple may not have each listed class of land use in it's jurisdiction at this time.

FUTURE LAND USE

The future land use component is the focal point of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan. This element is built upon the community's vision for the future and is intended to provide guidance for community growth and development. The land use element seeks to accommodate future growth by providing ample lands for residential, commercial, industry, agriculture, and open space. Additionally, the element seeks to guide future growth away from areas of the community where natural constraints such as wetlands, steep slopes, and floodplains exist. It is also a primary function of this element and the plan in general to strive to preserve the unique rural character, reduce potential conflict, and enhance the quality of life for residents and visitors.

Future Land Use Maps

The Future Land Use map is intended to provide a generalized visual depiction of the desired future land use and development pattern in Douglas County. The future land use map is not a zoning map, nor is it an official map, but rather it is a decision-making tool for use by the county and local units of government. Mapping of future land uses in Douglas County was largely undertaken by local towns and villages, as part of local comprehensive planning processes. To complete an overall countywide future land use vision, the individual community maps must be examined.

Future Land Use Categories

The Comprehensive Plan divides the county into future land use categories or areas that identify recommended future land use. Implementation of future land use will be primarily accomplished through zoning and subdivision regulation.

In order to identify future land use, participating communities used 14 standardized categories (10 non-shore land, 4 shore land), which were modified, in some cases, to fit the needs, goals and objectives of individual communities. The standardized future land use categories for Douglas County are as follows:

Rural Traditional

Rural lands in this category will include large-lot residential uses and resource based industries, including farming and forestry operations. Industrial uses would be limited to industries directly related to, and dependent on, natural resources. Rural-oriented recreational uses will also play a role in this category. Rural cluster development would typically be allowed within in this category. Density: The preferred maximum density of the Rural Traditional category would not be greater than 1 dwelling unit per 10 acres.

Rural Residential

The Rural Residential category would permit development at a density low enough to assure conservation of natural systems and protection of rural resources. Rural residential clustering would be allowed. Density: The preferred maximum density of the Rural Residential category would not be greater than 1 dwelling unit per 5 acres. 8-45

Rural Conservation

This category focuses on the protection of environmentally sensitive areas, scenic view sheds and the conservation of rural open space. The category will encourage low-impact uses and utilize clustering and/or other open space techniques to protect sensitive areas and preserve open space. Density: The preferred maximum density of the Rural Conservation category would not be greater than 1 dwelling unit per 40 acres. (Bonus density may be granted for preserving open space, scenic resources and/or environmentally sensitive areas through the use of clustered housing).

Rural Activity Center

The Rural Activity Center category identifies rural residential centers with limited commercial and community services. This category would include compact development within a defined boundary that is readily distinguishable from

surrounding rural lands. Included within this category would be unincorporated rural hamlets that often form at community crossroads or develop around some community focal point. Typical uses include residential, churches, schools, taverns, restaurants, gas stations, and other small shops.

Single Family Residential

The Single Family Residential category includes primarily single-family detached residential development. Density: The preferred density range would be between 1 dwelling unit per acre and 1 dwelling unit per 2 acres, with wastewater needs served by private on-site waste treatment systems (POWTS).

General Commercial

This category includes small-scale indoor commercial, retail, service and office uses, excluding manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution. Typical retail uses include gas stations, grocery stores, restaurants, shops and convenience stores. General development considerations include traffic, compatibility with abutting residential areas, the appearance of new and existing development as well as the availability of adequate infrastructure.

General Industrial

This category includes both light and heavy industrial uses such as manufacturing, warehousing, and distribution. General development considerations include noise, smoke, smells, traffic, compatibility with abutting residential areas, and the availability of adequate infrastructure.

Forestry, Wildlife Conservation and Outdoor Recreation

This category delineates areas in which designated exclusively for the production of timber, wildlife & waterfowl production, wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation. Desired future land use practices would include sustainable forestry practices, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, various forms of motorized and nonmotorized recreation consistent with adopted management plans, and other low impact human 8-46 uses. Public access and use is contingent on ownership and/or enrollment in Forest Tax Law Programs. All mapped wetlands and public parks are included within this category.

Governmental and Institutional

This category includes all government-owned administration buildings and offices; fire stations, public hospitals and health care facilities; day care centers; public schools, colleges, educational research lands; Tribal Lands, and lands of fraternal organizations (BSA, VFW, etc.) located outside of Rural Activity Centers. Cemeteries, churches, and other religious facilities located outside of Rural Activity Centers are also included in this category.

Public Utilities

This category includes lands used for generating and/or processing electronic communication, or water, electricity, petroleum, or other transmittable products and for the disposal, waste processing, and/or recycling of by-products.

Shore land Residential

This category is a blended residential area, encompassing older traditional "cottage style" developments and newer lakefront homes. All new development in this classification should be compatible with the sensitive character of this shoreline area, protecting the shoreline itself, scenic views, and natural features. Recommended land uses include single family residential and seasonal/recreational homes.

Shore land Commercial

This category includes the commercial resorts, tourism-based businesses along with general retail and service uses within the shore land area. The use and development design should recognize and address the sensitive relationship with surrounding residential uses, scenic views, natural features and the impact on water quality.

Scenic River

This category includes lands adjoining St. Croix, Brule and Eau Claire River's, and is intended to recognize the outstanding natural, scenic and recreational use values associated these unique natural features. Future developments within this category should be minimal and respect the natural integrity of the environment and scenic beauty as primary goals.

Wild Lakes

This category includes lands adjoining Class 3 "wilderness lakes", and is intended to recognize the outstanding scenic and natural values associated with these resources and their high sensitivity to disturbance due to use and development. Development along these lakes or within the lake shed is strongly discouraged. If future development is permitted, it should be minimal and respect the natural integrity of the environment and the wild scenic character of these resources.

8-47

Using the Future Land Use Maps

Upon adoption of the town future land use maps as part of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan, these maps become a guide for future land use decisions and zoning changes. A land development proposal is checked against the future land use map and the Comprehensive Plan's goals, objectives and policies for consistency. If the proposal is consistent, a zoning change or land use proposal can be easily justified. If the proposal is not consistent, justification is present for rejecting the proposed development.

When examining an individual town future land use map, it is important to understand that the town future land use category definitions may be different than the standardized category definitions. For this reason, it is imperative to consult individual to plan maps and category definitions.

**65 Respondents of 325 Postcards Mailed to Households
Maple Planning Commission Survey for Comprehensive Plan Review 2021**

Q 1: Certification: I am BOTH over 18 years of ago AND I am eligible to vote in Town of Maple

Signing with date will acknowledge that you are BOTH over 18 and eligible to vote in Maple. Using date only will assure anonymous survey participation. If you cannot answer YES to BOTH questions, please stop here and do not complete the survey.

Each resident meeting certification is encouraged to complete survey.

Q 2: About You: We want to know a bit about you. Check as many boxes as you're comfortable with.

Multiple Choice

Choices	Checked
I've lived here longer than 25 years	34
I've lived here between 15 and 25 years	10
I've lived here between 8 and 15 years	6
I've lived here between 3 and 8 years	10
I've lived here less than 3 years	5
I have no minor children at home	33
I moved here from more than 25 miles of Maple	26
I moved here from within 25 miles of Maple	18
I live with another adult	46
I have school age children at home	16
I live with children	13
I live alone	9
I chose this school district	9
I live here because: SEE RIGHT SIDE PANEL	33

Q 2 I live here because:

- ✧ Far enough away from Lake Superior air conditioner. I have horses.
- ✧ Quality of life and the people
- ✧ I grew up here, left in 1987, and moved home 2014
- ✧ Moved here to be with child
- ✧ My parents moved here; raised here
- ✧ It's quiet and closer to work
- ✧ Born and raised
- ✧ We inherited 40 acres and chose to build a new home on it and move our family here.
- ✧ I wanted more space and privacy.
- ✧ I love being by the big lake
- ✧ Family in Superior
- ✧ Less expensive rural living.
- ✧ Good school and it's less expensive to live in the country then farm country
- ✧ From the area graduated Northwestern1975.
- ✧ I like the area
- ✧ Because it is rural and the people
- ✧ My original homestead property .
- ✧ Family property
- ✧ I was born and raised and plan to stay
- ✧ We love it!
- ✧ Long-time property owner

Secretary comments: Participants were simply asked to respond to what they were willing to share. It does appear that most respondents have lived here for over 25 years. There appear to be more adult-only households than those with children of any age. This falls in line with the demographics noted by NWRPC. Respondents overall like the rural character of Maple, they do return from other areas, and find living here less expensive than in other areas.

Questions 3 and 4 concern Housing. Questions were developed from Superior's survey. Of note, water quality surpasses cost or taxes when coming to Maple (Q3) while roads and travel distance are least concerning. If leaving Maple (Q4), I would

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expect our aging respondents to give a high score to housing or home-related issues but Regulations/Mandates topped the list.

Q 3: Housing - Part 1: If you moved to Maple today, what factors would be important to you in choosing a home?

Scoring 1 Least to 5 Most Important

Choice	Score	Average
Water Quality	179	4.26
Purchase or Rental Cost	173	4.12
Property Taxes	166	3.95
Condition of Neighborhood	165	3.88
Size of Parcel	163	3.88
Access to Natural Areas	153	3.64
Type of Soil	141	3.36
Type of Sanitary System	140	3.33
Surface of Road (paved or unpaved)	127	3.02
Sustainability or Alternative Energy Options	122	2.9
Distance to School or Work	118	2.81

Q 4: Housing -Part 2: If you needed to leave your home in Maple, what would be the reason? Scoring 1 - 5

Choice	Score	Average
Mandates/Regulations	128	3.28
Property Taxes	124	3.18
Sanitary System	121	3.1
Water/Well Issues	118	3.03
Travel Distances	116	2.97
Condition of Home (not being accessible)	100	2.56
Job Opportunities	97	2.49
Size of Home (too big or too small)	86	2.21
Other: See Q18	30	0.86

Q 5: Transportation and Mileage: How many miles are you driving for a normal one-way commute to school or work?

Scale 0 - 200

Average = 17.2 Highest = 40

Secretary comments: The average of under 20 miles suggests that respondents are retired or working close to home in local business or schools. 11 respondents travel between 30 and 38 miles with only 2 traveling 40 miles. We know we have out-of-town workers and can infer they did not participate.

Q 6: Transportation and Pick-up Option: Sometimes, we're uncomfortable driving in unfamiliar areas or heavier traffic. Would you benefit from an option to let a public or volunteer based service do the driving?

Multiple Choice

Choice	Total
Yes, I'd love it!	5
No, I'm driving everywhere.	29
Comment	5

Q6: Comments:

- ✧ It would be nice to have the option though we're usually running so many errands after work that I think we'd need to drive ourselves
- ✧ We try to drive only when necessary
- ✧ Retired, still young enough to drive
- ✧ Not for me but volunteer drivers are greatly beneficial to many people that cannot drive. This includes those temporarily unable to drive due to injury or loss of vehicle

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Q 7: Transportation and Ridesharing /Carpooling: If you carpool or rideshare, where do you meet your passenger? Do you park at Aroma's? In downtown Poplar? On a side road along Highway 13? Tell us where...

Essay

Answers	Along US HYW 2 anywhere	We don't currently ride share
Maple Hill Feed store	Persons home	Trips I carpool I pick up riders at their homes.
Trips I carpool I pick up riders at their homes.	Along US HYW 2 anywhere	My husband and I carpool from home.
2 for Aroma's	Don't carpool	5 No Answer Given

Q 8: Utilities and Facilities: Solid waste disposal has seen many changes over the years. How do you feel about:

Scoring 1 Unfavorable - 5 Favorable

Choice	Score	Average
Current Location	159	4.08
Number of Items Accepted	131	3.36
Current Hours	131	3.36
Pay-as-you -Throw pricing	128	3.28
Annual Flat Fee per Household	122	3.13
Curbside pick-up by Private Hauler	109	2.79

Q 9: Utilities and Service: Would you hook-up to natural gas in your home if service was available? Natural gas service lines run through Maple along Highway 2 with extensions down the cross roads. With enough interest, we'll contact the supplier.

Multiple Choice

Choice	Total
Yes	19
No	15
Comment	5

Q9 Comments:

- ✧ No. I like know my fuel costs in advance. No surprise price jumps.
- ✧ Maybe
- ✧ I already have NG
- ✧ We would prefer not to hook up
- ✧ NA

Secretary comments: Participants were simply asked to respond to their level of interest. I suggest that the town invite SWL&P to a board meeting to gain their ability to expand natural gas service. Additionally, Q 12 & 13 do show public interest in renewable energy. SWL&P is currently offering solar assessments, and they could address solar as well.

Q 10: Community Facilities and Properties: The Town of Maple owns three approximately 40 acre parcels - on Highway O, on Degerman Road at Middle River Road, and on Dump Road. Highway O parcel was logged off recently and has a sand pit. Degerman/Middle River Road parcel will be logged when timber is mature. The Dump Road parcel lost a two acre square when the tower was sold to Douglas County. The recycling and waste center is here.

The town also owns the three buildings along Highway 2 commercial corridor that house the Town Garage, Town Hall and Fire Department.

If any property was sold, future use would revert to classification of the adjacent parcels. The town would have to provide new space for town use. There's been no consideration as to placement of any new facilities.

Comments may be added in Q18. Do you support retention and continued use of these properties?

Scoring 1 No- Sell or 2 Yes -Keep (A higher score and average indicates greater support for keeping.)

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Choice	Score	Average
Dump Rd Recycling Center	123	1.89
Fire Hall	122	1.88
Community Center/Town Hall	122	1.88
Town Garage	120	1.85
Highway O Sand Pit	110	1.69
Degerman/Middle River Rd Timber	104	1.6

Secretary comments: Full support of any choice would register a 2. Thus, there's greatest support for keeping four town properties with lessening support for keeping two sites. At odds, however, is the support for more commercial property along the Highway 2 corridor. See Q18 for comments.

Q 11: Community Services: Infrastructure investments are important to the overall well-being of its residents but may not be provided by the town. What would you like to have to improve the quality of your life?

Multiple Choice

Choice	Total
Gas Station	43
Grocery	38
More Recreational Trails & Parks	18
Other: SEE SIDE PANEL	13
Energy Upgrades to Renewables	13
Medical Clinic	10
Library Service	10
Public Transit Services	9
More Housing Options	8
Police Service	8
Dog Park	1

Q11 Other Suggestions:

- ✧ Rehab facility
- ✧ better upkeep of ditches
- ✧ Other retail outlets and businesses
- ✧ Restaurant/Bar in Maple
- ✧ A Bar and a gym
- ✧ Bank and Store
- ✧ Restaurants
- ✧ An active restaurant. We'll see what happens after COVID.
- ✧ A town water municipality would be very welcomed by many residents. Most suffer from water quality and/or supply. A town water supply like Poplar would attract new development for home owners and greatly increase revenue for the town through taxes.
- ✧ Library in LN is close enough to me. All the rest I'm not sure would be sustainable in Maple. Poplar and LN have the essentials. Closer grocery would be nice for the older folks who don't go to town. Our daycare in Maple closed, more childcare options would be nice, especially for younger kids who can't do tigers den.
- ✧ nothing needed

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Q 12: What improvements to existing infrastructure would you like to see in Maple? *Essay*

◇ Maintain roads already tarred.	◇ Affordable Housing
◇ Work on black topping heavy use roads	◇ Finish the firehall.
◇ No more Road paving. We can't justify the expense.	◇ Wastewater system
◇ Any roads used by companies for hauling past private residence should be responsible for up keep, dust control of roads and not private residence.	
◇ Town roads with lots of travel should be looked at if financially beneficial to black top vs gravel roads. Costs continue to increase on all and if and only if cost of blacktop is supported, blacktop the travel corridor roads but limit to only necessary heavy vehicle traffic to maintain road bases. Bayfield road is being used by school buses and needs to be addressed by town with school district. It is pounding the heck out of the road beds they use and Highway 2 should be utilized or contributions from state on behalf of school district to help the town.	
◇ A town water supply,sewage system and gas lines.	
◇ Natural Gas expansion, Waste water system, Paved roads, concrete culverts, upgrades to the current power line grid, more ordinances to protect home owners from neighboring threats such as junk hoarders and smoke issues, litter pickup in the town.	
◇ Expand natural gas.	
◇ Turn lanes off off Highway O	
◇ Improve roads to blacktop in residential areas	
◇ Continue gravel roads,with better ditching for water runoff. Raising of some roads in soft/low sand areas. Better financial planning for replacement equipment over long term purchases.	
◇ Lights along HY 2 like the other towns along this highway. A better ball field, skate park?	
◇ Blacktop on heavily travelled gravel roads	
◇ Road improvements.	◇ Better roads.
◇ Wastewater system	◇ More commercial businesses/stores
◇ encouraging people to keep up their properties	◇ Nothing at this time.
◇ I am satisfied with existing infrastructures	

Secretary comments: It's no surprise that roads are the most commented on. However, the county has improved the roads running throughout Maple and Maple now offers dust control. Heavy truck or bus traffic on town roads will need to be addressed by board.

Q 13: Resources: We are connected to our natural environment and to our neighbors. Tell us whether you agree or disagree with the following statements. Comments may be left in Q18. *Scoring: 1 Strongly Disagree - 5 Strongly Agree*

Choice	Score	Average	Choice	Score	Average
I want to keep my land safe for wildlife.	281	4.32	I'm concerned about air quality .	220	3.38
I want my neighbor to keep their land safe for wildlife.	271	4.17	I'm sensitive to pesticides or other chemicals.	200	3.08
I'm concerned about having clean water.	270	4.15	I'm concerned about soil erosion	198	3.05
I like dark skies to look at stars.	264	4.06	I primarily heat my home with wood	152	2.34
I support solar and wind power.	258	3.97	My neighbor's flood lights bother me.	112	1.72
Invasive species need control	245	3.77	I smell my neighbors sanitary waste..	109	1.68

Secretary comments: It's surprising that Q16 reflects a high desire for protection from all pollutants while this question gives less consideration. Although wildlife safety should incorporate all named choices, shouldn't it?

Q 14: Economic Development: What should economic development focus on? *Multiple Choice*

Choice	Total
Improve existing facilities	32
Keep Maple a secret and do nothing	19
Expand commercial area	18
Invest in sewer system	18
Expand housing options	14

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Choice	Total
Provide incentives to newcomers	8
Invest in public water supply	6
Develop tourism opportunities	3

Q 14: Other Suggestions:

- ✧ Let free economics work without governmental influence.
- ✧ promote industry
- ✧ Invest in paved roads in Maple
- ✧ A gas station with additional groceries and liquor store would be great!
- ✧ Trash pick up
- ✧ Make incentives for doing business in Maple
- ✧ Focus more on rural property clean up. some of these places could be mistaken for the DUMP!
- ✧ Clean up the two businesses at hwy F and 2. Disreputable looking! Horrible welcome to our town. Pass a town ordinance concerning cleanliness standards.
- ✧ The full Highway 2 corridor should receive sanitary district consideration for homes, businesses and government benefits.
- ✧ The town should always look at feasibility for water or sewer if it is a problem and the density is there in some areas. It has to be financially feasible to do so before doing anything. Town facilities need to be updated for energy efficiencies and should be looked at for alternative energy. Cost to insulate is worth the investment as well as maintenance of buildings and equipment.

Q 15: Land Use: Douglas County is zoned and building permits are required. Zoning issues and conditional use permits must be accepted by the town board before receiving permission to move ahead. Any new construction must meet existing regulations. This question addresses your support of possible types of land uses over the next 20 years.

Describe your support for the following in Maple? Comments may be added in Q18.

Choice	Score	Average	Choice	Score	Average
Non-Traditional Farmland (Bees, Maple Syrup, etc.)	260	4.00	Multi-family Residential	163	2.51
Retail or Service Business	238	3.66	Wetland Mitigation Sites	158	2.43
Restaurants	235	3.62	RV Park or Campground	153	2.35
Single Family Residential	230	3.54	Bars, Breweries or Distilleries	151	2.32
Senior Housing	206	3.17	Hotel/Motel	141	2.17
Parks, Trails or Outdoor Space	200	3.08	Non-Metallic Mining	136	2.09
Indoor Recreation Space	180	2.77	Office Space	131	2.02

Scoring 1 Not at All - 5 Need More

Secretary comments: Q4 suggested accessibility as factor in leaving had little support. Q11 gave little interest in housing options. However, this question shows an above average score for Single Family and Senior Housing support.

Q 16: Land Use and Zoning Requests: When considering a zoning change request or a conditional use permit, how would you rank the following factors? Comments may be added in Q18.

Scoring 1 Least - 5 Greatest

Choice	Score	Average
Protect from Pollutants (i.e. light, dust, smoke, chemicals)	286	4.40
Protect of Natural Resources (Wildlife, Wetlands, etc.)	275	4.23
Keep Scenic, Rural Character	268	4.12
Loss of Forest Land through fragmentation	221	3.40
Loss of Agricultural Land when not farmed	210	3.23
Keep Historical Use of Land	202	3.11

Q 17: Building a Community: If offered, would you participate in:

Scoring 1 I'm out - 5 YES!

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Choice	Score	Average
Community Clean up Day?	242	3.72
Town Picnic?	239	3.68
Town Facebook Page?	189	2.91
Community Garden Plot?	160	2.46

Secretary comments: The website for Afterlife Electronics Graveyard in Superior shows that will do pick-up. "If it Plugs in the Wall and You Need it Gone, call 218/940-9274". Several comments below mention the appearance of some properties. I'd like to have board pursue a clean-up day for more than roadsides.

Q 18: Comment, please. Prior questions maybe left you wanting to make a written comment. Tell us what's on your mind. What are you most concerned about for the future of Maple?

Essay

- ◇ Loss of Post Office
- ◇ I know that one of the perks of living out in the country is minimal affect from the neighbors, but some of these properties are awful, disgusting, and could use a good clean up at the property owner's expense. My neighbor alone makes me want to leave my current address and get far away from their constant trash piles, collection of junk that spans 300' of frontage on the road, multiple uninhabitable trailer homes, and the animals that come along with the mess. A community clean up if you will..
- ◇ I find the plans for community housing nationwide abhorrent. My greatest DISMAY is the unwelcoming appearance of the two businesses AR hwy 2 and F intersection. The impression of our sweet town is HORRENDOUS. To think that the Town of Maple would allow the junk and disorder to BLIGHT Maple's first impression is total embarrassment. Please consider passing an ordinance with cleanliness standards. Poplar did just that! We can too.
- ◇ Property Taxes
- ◇ As a senior it would be useful to broadcast town meetings on the town website to allow public feedback & to help keep up with what is going on. I" have given a higher rating for having a Town Facebook site except for the over-control & censoring that is going on now. In the days of social media we have opportunities that didn't exist before for involving residents in town governing processes.Thanks for the Committee's work. No box for comments in Part 2. Under Other I would add snow bird/old age
- ◇ The towns growth is stagnant and its population will decrease over time if we don't move ahead with much needed infrastructure to retain and attract more people. Without reliable infrastructure like water,heating and waste disposal Maple will not grow as Poplar has.
- ◇ I would like the rural feel of the community to be preserved and would like to see farming continue as long as it is done in an environmentally friendly and sustainable way. NO FEED LOTS or big operations. It would be nice if there was public transportation to Superior and Duluth, like a shuttle for commuters, to conserve resources. I also wish to see the natural resources of Woods, water and wildlife to be protected and managed responsibly and sustainably.
- ◇ The town needs to budget wisely and make a long range plan to maintain a stable budget. With the stable budget, they should prioritize the services the town provides to roads, fire department and protection of it's citizens. The town needs to add to the tax base in a responsible way and continue adding to the tax base to maintain a stable budget with continued growth in tax paying units added at a reasonable pace. Thus the comprehensive plan.
- ◇ I live in Cloverland and it Maple is in fact outside of my zone and the Town of Maple is out of my way.
- ◇ I am satisfied with current plan. Would like to have 5 acre minimum land requirement remain in place. Thank You for survey.
- ◇ Zoning permits don't do any good if they are not UNIFORMLY enforced. Selling town resources to family and friends also does not do any good for the rest of us.
- ◇ Intersection of 2 & F is an eyesore and needs lighting.
- ◇ Illegal drugs and crime
- ◇ Loss of business, ie. tax revenue shrinking of school population negative attitude toward business discouragement of new ideas funding of social programs instead of investing in private sector. Clynt Schmidt 715-815-0225
- ◇ I would hate to have to leave my home because of issues with neighbors such as problematic wood or garbage smoke, trash or hoarding issues. Maple really needs to start investing in it's infrastructure. We are falling well behind other communities in the county. Maple needs to consider the effects of Pay as you throw on younger families in Maple that have many young kids and many family members. This is the future of Maple and we are making it very expensive for theses family members to live h

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- ✧ A convenience store, gas station, small grocery store would be such a great addition! We'd also love a small, kid friendly restaurant/bar located in Maple. We're new to the town and love the "small town" nature, but a few additional amenities would go a long way!
- ✧ I really dislike the pay as you throw trash program. Since it started, almost all of my closest neighbors started burning their trash rather than taking it to the dump. The noxious smell is unbearable at times. I would rather go back to it being added to the tax bill to avoid these cheapskates burning their trash rather than paying \$3 a week or so to take it to the dump.
- ✧ Don't pave roads but maintain them, increase amount of offroad motorized trails. We seem to have an increase in suspected drug/ illegal activity homes in the past 4yrs. The town should take a more proactive approach (w/ police support) in eliminating these properties and problems. Rather than just ignoring them for the neighbors to try to deal with.
- ✧ Don't want to see a lot of development
- ✧ Concerns continue of Town Government meetings, policies and investments get minimal resident participation. I question if we don't provide incentives for commercial expansion along the highway 2 corridor . Health care accessibility regarding facilities, transportation and ambulance services need to have opportunities monitored.
- ✧ I think adding social media would increase engagement and interest of residents in town issues and events. Public transit in rural area is difficult to sustain but partnership with neighboring towns can support a dial a ride service.
- ✧ Having enough commercial space available for new business

Secretary comments: Comments fall into a couple categories: Development and Improvement.

Development is favored:

- ✓ For small businesses to serve the community
- ✓ To promote reasonable growth
- ✓ To plan for the future

Improvement is favored:

- ✓ To improve communication between board and citizens
- ✓ To protect the community from blight and drugs
- ✓ To budget future expenses

Q 19: About Us: The Maple Planning Commission is a group of residents serving the town in guiding current and future decisions facing the community in a multitude of areas. The 2010 - 2030 Comprehensive Plan, originally adopted in 2001, requires review and updating each decade.

Current plan commission members are: Kent Makela, Chair, Gaye Erkel, Secretary, Members: Tanya Colby, Matt Ketola, Adam Sutherland.

What else would you like for us to consider when reviewing the current plan?

Essay

- ✧ Maple is rural, family oriented and full of natural wildlife. It would be nice to have a little more activity there as far as restaurants/gas stations/shops though.
- ✧ Please consider passing a cleanliness ordinance as it would apply to businesses. The impression created at the corner of hwy F and 2 is non welcoming. Already the mess there has created an unfavorable impression of our fair town. Many comments of surprise and disgust have been made since that blight first began. There are other solutions for a business to operate. Both businesses need to realize their part in making Maple a positive place. Pass an ordinance!!!!
- ✧ Petty thievery is up. I have been a recent victim with gas (a 5 gallon plastic gas can and contents) stolen here on Highway 2, late at night last week, and change cash, plus key ring with back up keys for many places taken from my car. There are rumors of home sites serving the drug world at different places in town. The young seem to be aware. Late night time four wheeler traffic right up and down Highway 2, turning up and down County Rd F. We need to be vigilant. More motion lights are being installed with motion sensing cameras. These are both private and public issues and hard for a town to plan for a few bad actors.
- ✧ A company making money should be responsible for road up keep not citizens.
- ✧ Coming up with a reasonable tax increase to accommodate these much needed infrastructure services.

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- ✧ There needs to be some new blood on the comprehensive plan committee. Some members have their own bias and should be changed. Term limits should be required to avoid bias.
- ✧ I'm on the board for the Douglas County Planning & Commission for CLOVERLAND and a former member of the VOL FIRE DEPT
- ✧ Keep minimum lot (parcel) size to maintain rural setting. Renewable (sustainable) energy sources, proper sewage treatment and good water is key for the future.
- ✧ Cleaning up then F and 2 area. Looks hunky and run down. A street light on then North side of intersection of F and 2 also. South side one is great. North side would be an excellent addition.
- ✧ decreasing involvement of government and county in local decisions
- ✧ Incentives for landowners to invest in renewable energy sources (wind, solar, etc). We would love a garbage/recycling pick up option. Thank you for your hard work! I'd be interested in joining the **Plan Commission** if it works with my schedule. Feel free to contact me for further information. **Allison Johnson allisonameluxen@yahoo.com 763-744-7757**

Q 20: Are you willing to volunteer? Leave your name and contact information in Q18: Comments or contact anyone currently serving the town.

Multiple Choice

Choice	Total
Poll Worker	8
Plan Commission	7
Fire Department	5
First Responder	2