



Town of New Chester Comprehensive Plan 2016



Town of New Chester

Town Board

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Melissah Kotlowski, Treasurer

Plan Commission

Lynda Bula
Roger Conrad
William McChesney
Nancy Schmidt
Steven Zoulek

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Prepared by:
North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

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DEMOGRAPHICS

The Town of New Chester is a traditional six-mile by six-mile town with 36 sections, located in the east-central part of Adams County, Wisconsin. The Town of Lincoln to the north, Marquette County to the east, the Town of Easton to the west, and the Town of Jackson to the south bound the town. It is one of the seventeen towns in the county. See **Map 1** for the locational reference.

Over the years the town has been dominated by forestry and scattered agricultural uses. However, recently, more and more non-farming uses, mainly scattered residential development, have been locating in the town, see **Map 2**.

The Planning Process

The Comprehensive Planning Process was overseen by the Town Board. The Town Board met twice with staff from North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission to review the 2006 plan, analyze updated data, draft new goals, and develop a new Future Land Use map. This process took approximately nine months, culminating in the adoption of this Plan in November, 2016.

Public Participation

An important part of any planning process is public involvement. Public involvement provides the citizens of the town an opportunity to express their views, ideas, and opinions on issues that they would like addressed on the future development of their town. Local officials use this input to guide policies and decisions with greater awareness of the public's desires and consensus. A Public Participation Plan was adopted early in the planning process to ensure the public had opportunities to engage. This Plan ensures that all meetings are posted and open to the public, all materials related to the plan are available at the Town Hall and online for public review, and that a public

hearing will be held to solicit public comment prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

Town Demographics

The Town of New Chester is the location of Oxford Federal Prison. Thus, institutionalized persons in the prison are included in the Census' data about the Town. Where possible, the prison population is deselected to give a clearer picture of the demographics of Town residents.

Population

The Town's population has increased significantly over the last ten years according to the Census. The Town experienced a 28 percent increase between 1990 and 2000, and a slower five percent increase between 2000 and 2010, see **Table 1**. Meanwhile the county grew at the rate of 27 percent and 5 percent respectively, over the same time periods. Jackson grew at a greater rate over the prior 10 years, with Lincoln and Easton both declining over the prior 10 year period. The town is about 10 percent of the total population of the county.

It should be noted that these population figures include the inmates at the Oxford Federal Prison and any other institutionalized population, which totaled approximately 1,266 people or 56.2 percent of the town's population in 2010. The Town population, not including institutionalized persons, was 988 persons in 2010.

Annually, the Wisconsin Department of Administration publishes population estimates for all minor civil divisions. For the 2015 estimates, two of the towns showed growth while two of the towns and the county showed a decline.

If the ten-year growth trend were maintained, the town would expect about a five percent increase in population over the next ten years. Thus, 113 additional residents

Table 1 - Population

	2000	2010	2015	2000 - 2010 % Change	2000 - 2010 Net Change
New Chester	2,141	2,254	2,107	5%	113
Lincoln	311	296	297	-5%	-15
Easton	1,194	1,130	1,125	-5%	-64
Jackson	926	1,003	1,011	8%	77
Adams County	19,920	20,875	20,857	5%	955

Source: U.S. Census

would reside in the town for a population of 2,367. The Wisconsin Department of Administration also releases population and household projections based on births, deaths, and migration. The DOA projects that by 2020 the population of New Chester will be 2,220, a decline from 2010 but a 113 person increase from the estimated 2015 population.

Age

The number of people aged 65 and older that lived in the community increased from 139 in 1990, to 153 in 2000, to 214 in 2010, an increase of 54 percent, see **Display 1**. Meanwhile the number of persons 5 and under decreased by 25 percent that same period from 56 in 1990 to 49 in 2000, to 42 in 2010. Both are an indication of an aging population in New Chester. According to the U.S. Census in 1990, New Chester's median age was 36 and in 2010 the median age was 37. New Chester's median age is much lower than many other towns in Adams County. Compared to Adams County, in 1990 the median age was 40 and in 2010 the median age was 49.2. Over the decade, New Chester's median age remained fairly constant, widening the gap with the county's median age to 13 years. The large institutionalized population in New Chester is likely keeping the median age lower than it would be without the prison, despite increases in the 65 and older population. All but ten of the 1,266 institutionalized

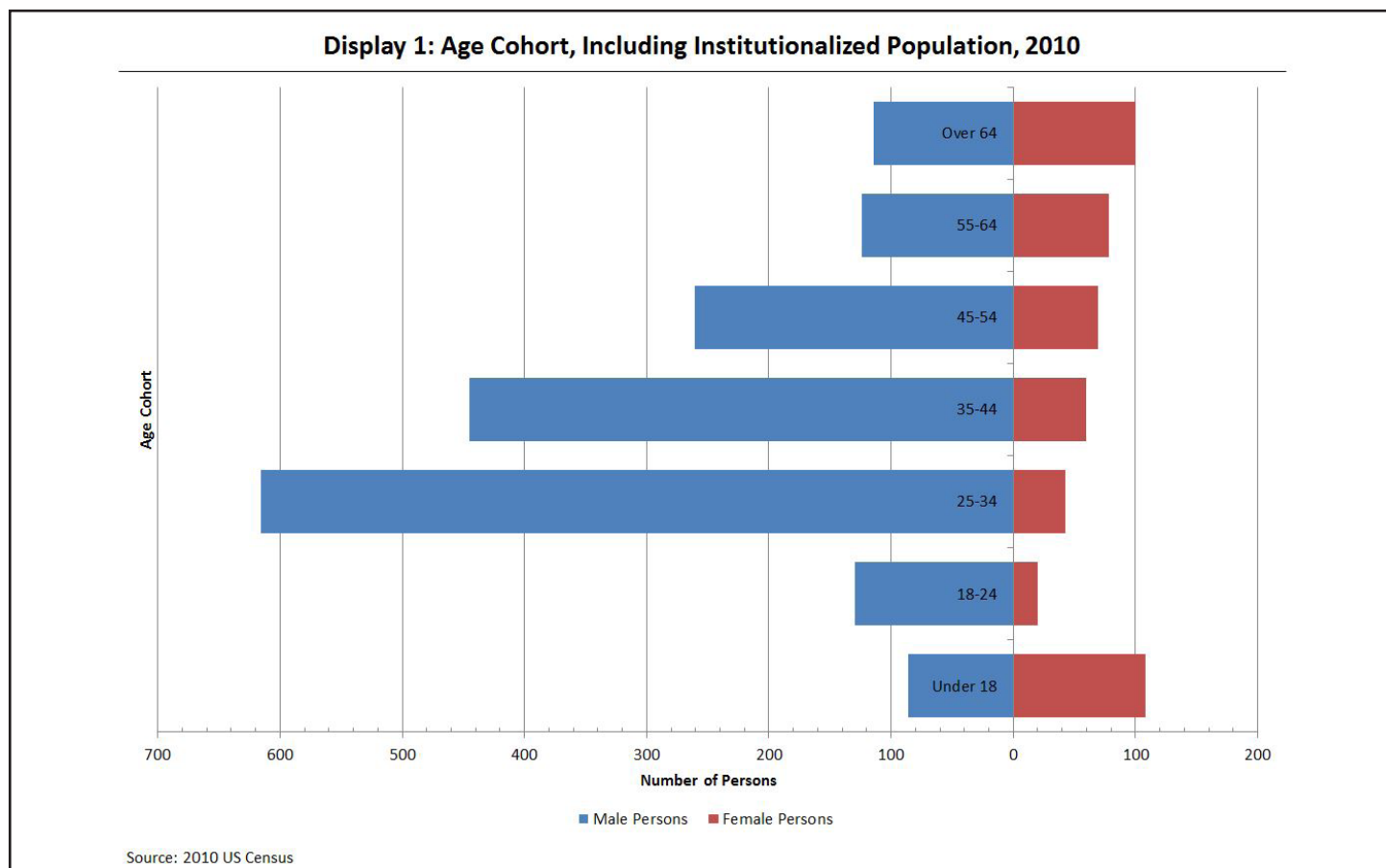
persons were between the ages of 18 and 64 years old.

Oxford FCI, located in New Chester, is a male only prison which also skews the age cohorts differently between males and females. Display 1 shows large cohorts of the population in 2010 to be in the under 18 category followed by the 25-44 year old range. This explains why the median age for the town stays well below the county's median age. It is evident from the display that the largest cohort of female population is in the under 18 cohort, followed by the over 64 cohort and the 55-64 cohort. The median age of the male cohort is 35.8, while the median age of the female cohort is 46.7.

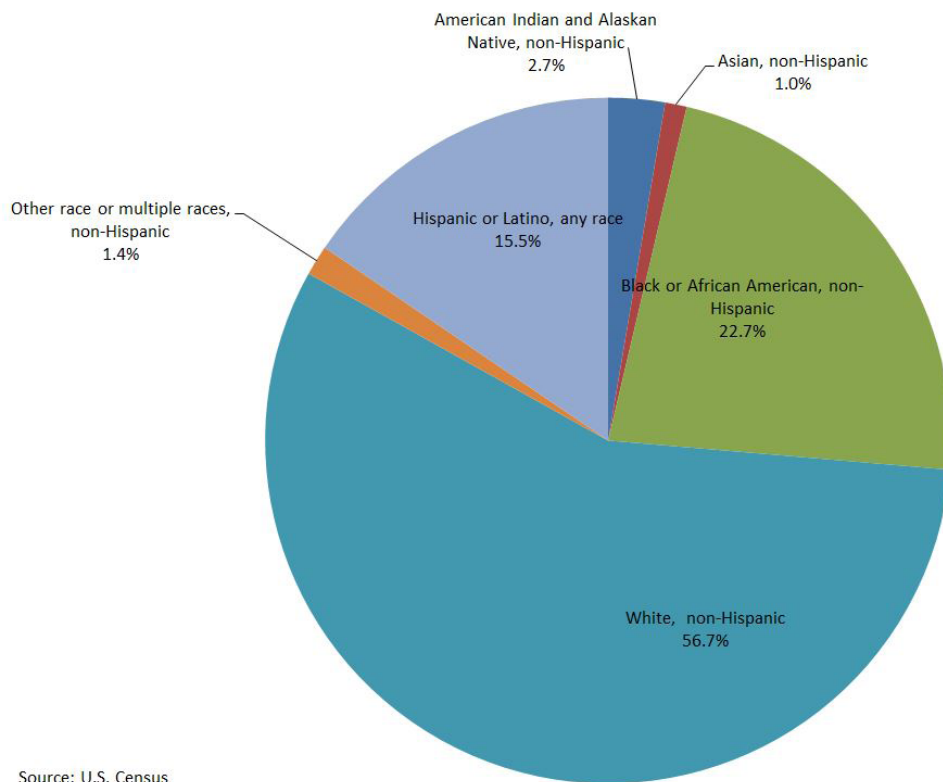
Race

In 2010, 57 percent of New Chester residents identified as white and non-Hispanic, 23 percent identified as Black, and 15.5 percent identified as being of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. **Display 2** shows the percentage of race among the residents in New Chester from 2010, including inmates at the prison.

Display 3 shows the percentage by race among residents of New Chester in 2010, not including inmates at the prison. Comparing the two charts makes it very clear that the Town is significantly less racially diverse than the prison. For example, the Town not including

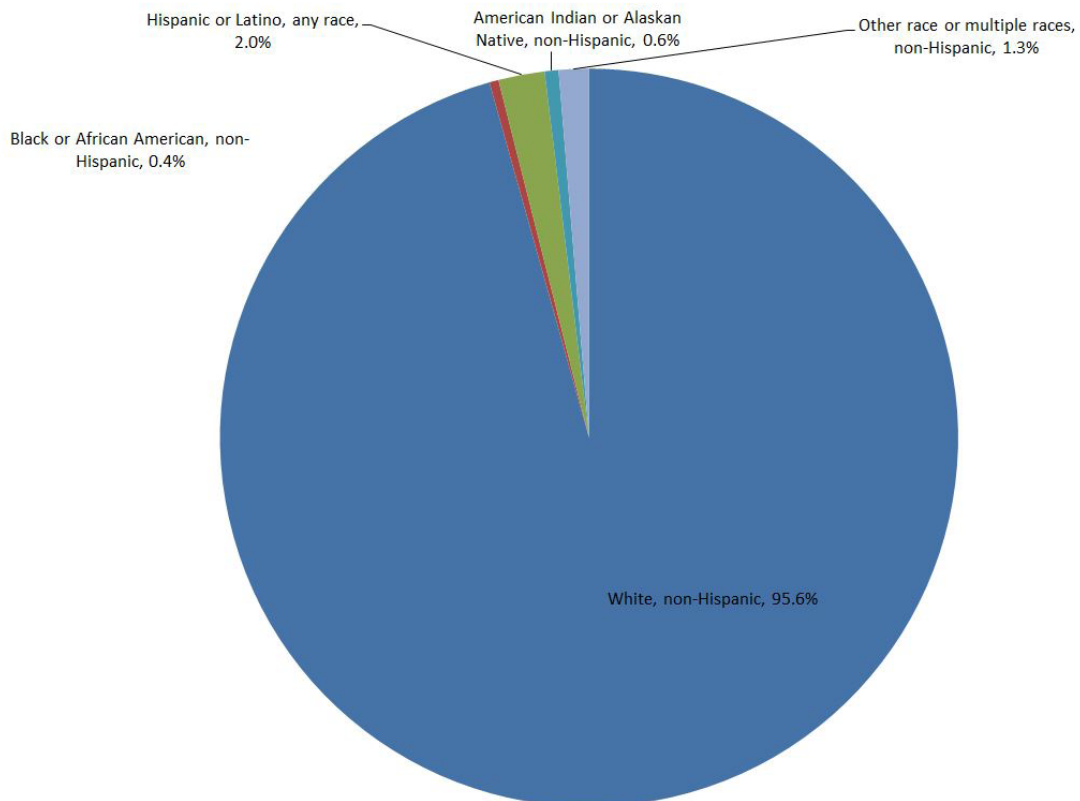


Display 2: 2010 Racial Makeup

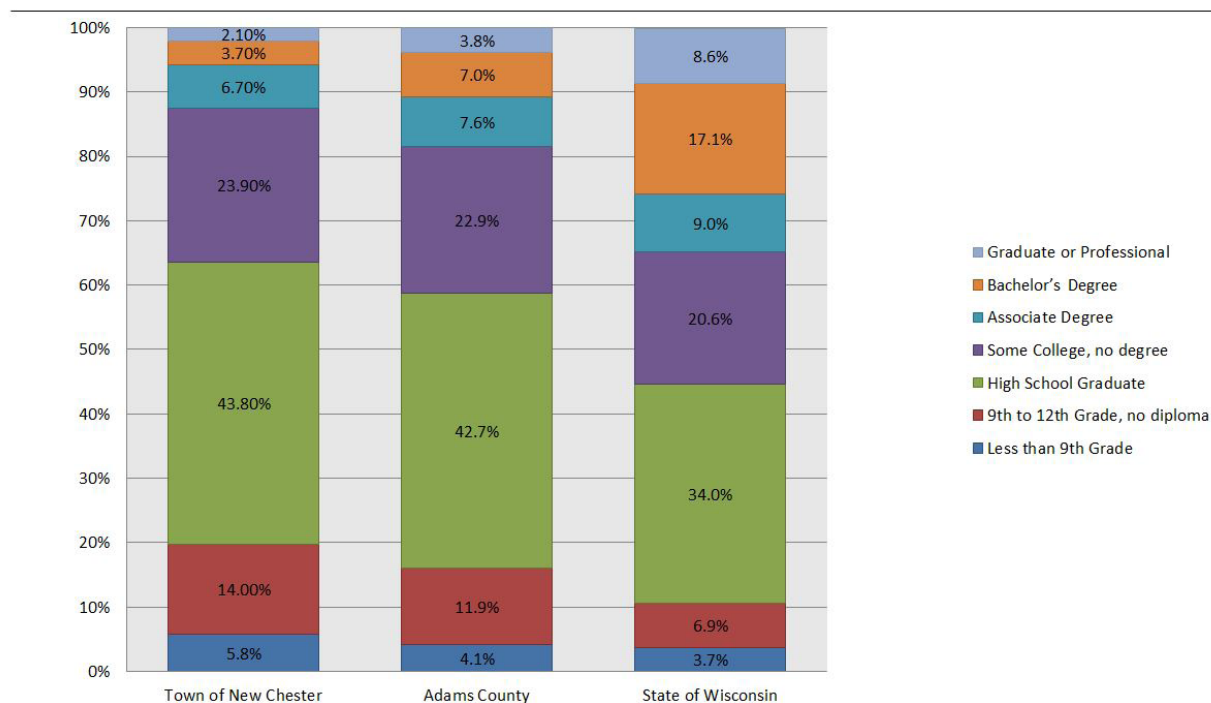


Source: U.S. Census

Display 3: 2010 Racial Makeup



Display 4: Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Older, 2010



Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey

the prison is 95.6% White, non-Hispanic, while when including the prison population, the Town is 56.7% White, non-Hispanic.

Educational Level

Approximately 80 percent of New Chester residents have achieved an educational attainment of high school graduate or higher, and approximately six percent have received a bachelor's degree or higher. Compared to the state and county, New Chester has a smaller percentage of population that has received an associate degrees or higher, and a higher proportion of those that did not graduate high school. These statistics include the institutionalized population in

New Chester. Only those 25 years of age and older are reflected in these statistics. **Display 4** provides a summary of educational attainment in New Chester, Adams County, and the State.

Households

While New Chester's total population in 2010 was 2,254 people, the number of people that reside in households (an individual housing unit, whether alone or with people, rather than in group quarters) is only 988 people. The number of households grew by 15 percent between 2000 and 2010 from 371 to 428, up from 267 in 1990, see **Table 2**. Sixty five percent of households were family households, and nearly 20

Table 2 - Households

	2000	2010	2000 - 2010 % Change	2000 - 2010 Net Change	Average Household Size
New Chester	371	428	15.4%	57	2.31
Lincoln	129	129	0.0%	0	2.29
Easton	486	477	-1.9%	-9	2.37
Jackson	397	465	17.1%	68	2.16
Adams County	7,900	8,666	9.7%	766	2.24
Wisconsin	2,084,544	2,279,768	9.4%	195,224	2.43

Source: U.S. Census
Demographics

percent had children under 18 years old. Just over 50 percent were married couple households. Over 23 percent of households have children under 18 and 35 percent have individuals over 65 years old present. The average household size was 2.31, slightly smaller than the average 2.33 in 2000.

Employment

Between 1990 and 2000 the town's employed residents increased 43.9 percent, from 262 to 377, and then increased another 8.8 percent to 410 people by 2010, for a total growth of 56.5 percent. Four hundred and seventy nine New Chester residents (22.5% of the population 16 and over) are participating in the labor force, meaning they are actively working or searching for work. This is an increase of 19.5 percent from 2000, when 401 people were participating in the labor force. The unemployment rate (those in the labor force that are not working) in 2010 was 14.4 percent, which is much higher than the state rate of 6.7 percent and the county rate of 8.4 percent. This is also a large increase from 2000, when only six percent of the labor force reported themselves as unemployed.

Table 3 summarizes employment statistics for New Chester. The low labor force participation rate relative to other towns can be explained by the large institutionalized population in New Chester, who

Table 3 - Employed Residents

	2000	2010	% Change
New Chester	377	410	8.8%
Lincoln	119	131	10.1%
Easton	481	415	-13.7%
Jackson	408	491	20.3%
Adams County	7,847	8,354	6.46%
Wisconsin	2,734,925	2,869,310	4.91%

Source: U.S. Census

Table 4 - Median Household Income

	2000	2010	Adj. Net Change*	% Change*
New Chester	\$28,750	\$38,939	\$2,533	6.96%
Lincoln	\$29,107	\$32,054	-\$4,804	-13.03%
Easton	\$30,469	\$36,667	-\$1,916	-4.97%
Jackson	\$39,338	\$41,008	-\$8,806	-17.68%
Adams County	\$33,408	\$39,885	-\$2,419	-5.72%
Wisconsin	\$43,791	\$51,598	-\$3,854	-6.95%

are unable to participate in the labor force. The high unemployment rate deserves further analysis to determine how residents that are looking for work can be better connected to employment opportunities.

Household Income

The 1999 median household income (MHI) in the town was \$28,750, which was less than Adams County and the State, which were \$33,408 and \$43,791 respectively. See **Table 4** for median household income and **Table 5** for per capita income. In 2010 the MHI in New Chester was \$38,939, which is still less than the state and county at 51,598 and 39,885, respectively, but New Chester has closed the gap with the county significantly.

Median household income increased in New Chester between 2000 and 2010 after adjusting for inflation, while all of the surrounding towns, the county, and the state showed declines in adjusted median income. The per capita income in New Chester declined by almost \$6,000 over the last 10 years, after adjusting for inflation. This is partially due to a change in how the US Census Bureau reports per capita income beginning in 2006, when they started including the population residing in group quarters in the calculation.

Of the 428 households in the town, 25 percent reported incomes less than \$25,000 and nine percent had incomes above \$100,000. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey indicates that 15.7 percent of residents are below the poverty level, 14 percent received SNAP (food stamp) benefits in the previous 12 months, and 6.4 percent received supplemental security income. The poverty rate increased in New Chester, the county, and the state between 2000 and 2010, see **Table 6**.

Table 5 - Per Capita Income

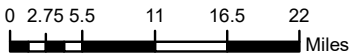
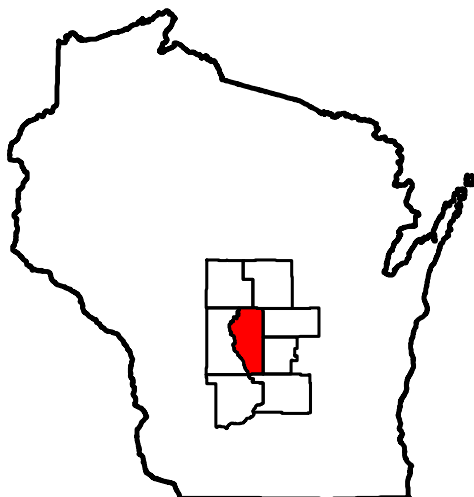
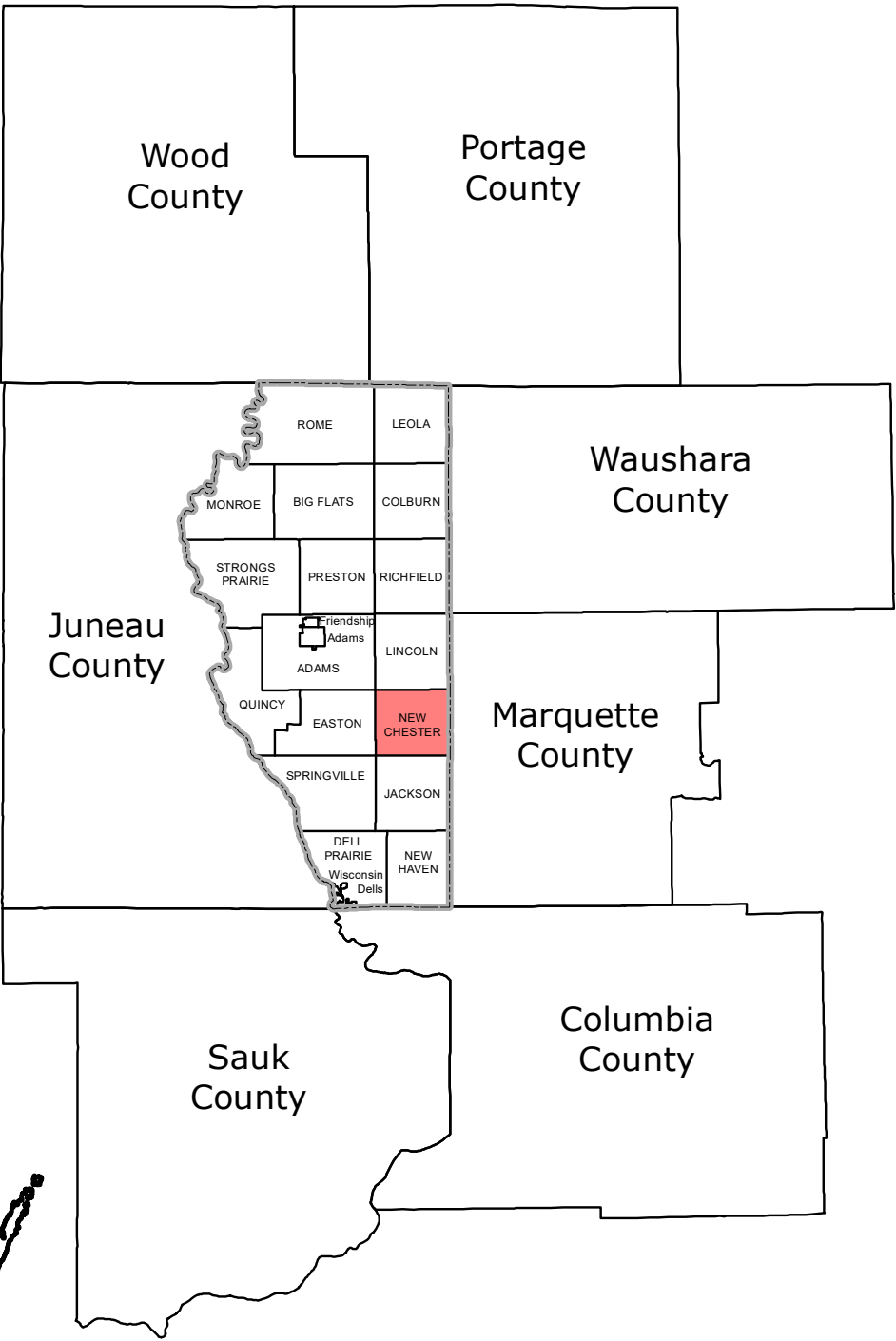
	2000	2010	Adj. Net Change*	% Change*
New Chester	\$14,727	\$12,939	-\$5,710	-30.62%
Lincoln	\$15,484	\$19,524	-\$83	-0.42%
Easton	\$15,011	\$21,624	\$2,616	13.76%
Jackson	\$19,080	\$27,639	\$3,478	14.40%
Adams County	\$17,777	\$21,917	-\$594	-2.64%
Wisconsin	\$21,271	\$26,624	-\$311	-1.16%

*Adjusted for inflation. Source: U.S. Census

Table 6 - Poverty Rate (%)

	1999 Poverty Rate (%)	2010 Poverty Rate (%)
New Chester	13.3%	15.7%
Adams County	10.4%	12.6%
State of Wisconsin	8.7%	11.6%

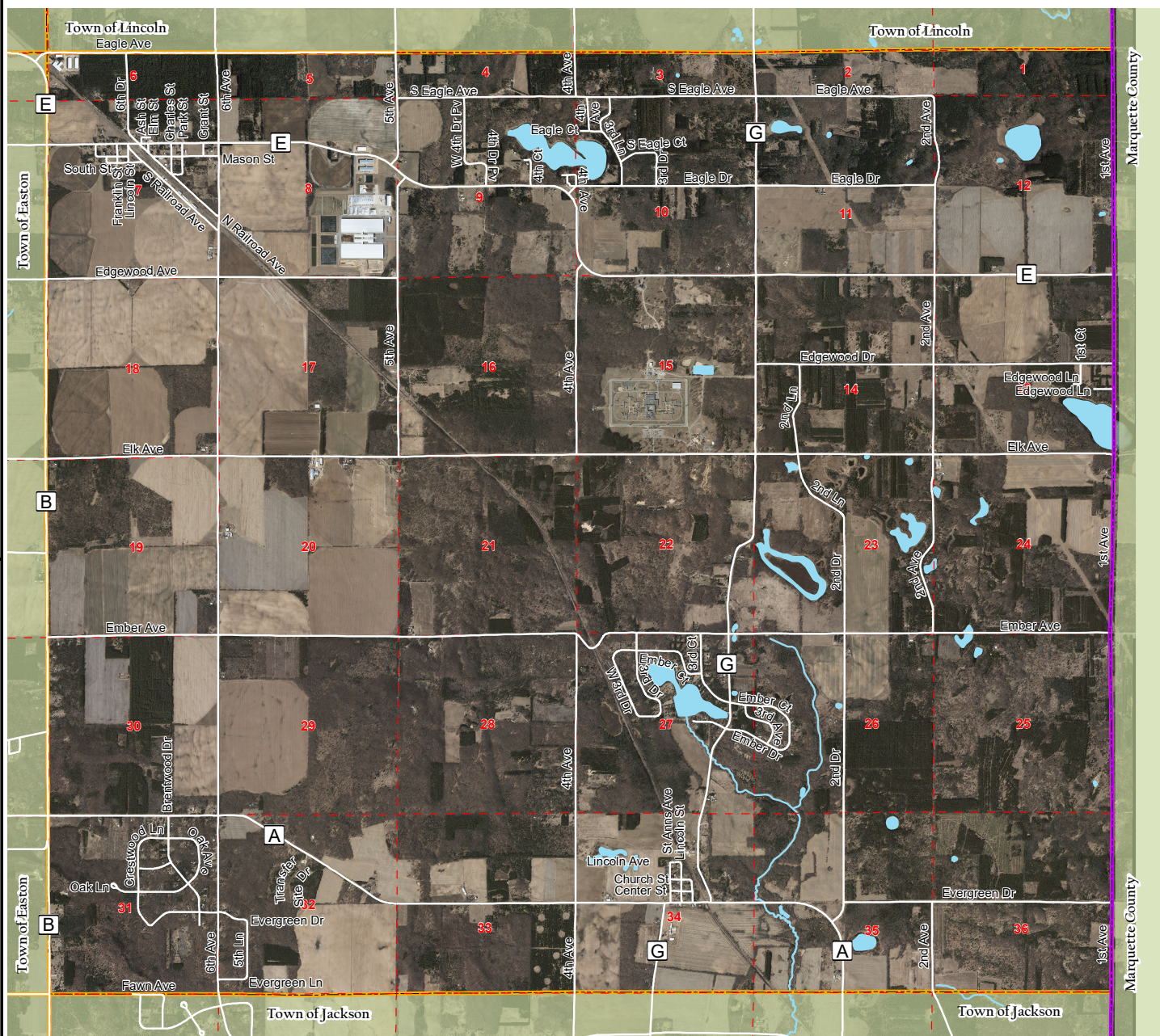
Source: U.S. Census



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC
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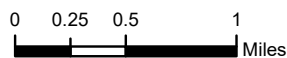


North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission
210 McClellan St., Suite 210, Wausau, WI 54403
715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org



Legend

- County Boundary
- Minor Civil Divisions
- Section Lines
- Roads
- Water



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 Airphoto
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NATURAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources

The Town of New Chester lies in the mid-latitude continental climatic zone, which is characterized by long, snowy winters and short, warm summers. Spring and fall are often short with rapid changes from summer to winter and winter to summer. Annual precipitation, throughout the area, averages about 32 inches. About one-half to two-thirds of the annual precipitation falls between May and September. Snowfalls range between 45 and 80 inches annually, with a continuous snow cover from November to early April.

The protection of natural features in the physical landscape, including water resources, soils, and woodlands, is necessary for the preservation of the environment for future generations. Certain environmental features and assets have more than merely aesthetic and leisure-time activity values. They are essential to long-term human survival and the preservation of life, health, and general welfare. As such, the protection and/or management of these environmental features and assets clearly are in the public's best interest. Natural and cultural resources are also important to the Town's character and identity.

The Town covers about 20,100 acres of land. The topography varies with some flatter areas to some hilly areas. Elevation ranges from around 940 feet above sea level along Neenah Creek to 1,120 feet above sea level in some of the hilly areas in the central part of the Town. The town has some steep slopes which hinder development. See the [Map 3](#).

Lakes and Creeks

Together the rivers, creeks, and ponds in the Town account for a total of about 168 acres, or 0.8 percent of the Town's area. The larger bodies of water are Patrick Lake, Rollers Lake, Fenner Lake, and McGinnis Lake. Neenah Creek is the primary creek in the Town. The Natural Resources Map shows the locations and names of the major surface waters in the Town.

These surface water resources replenish the groundwater as part of the hydrologic cycle. Under natural conditions, the aquifers generally receive clean water from rainfall percolating through the overlying soils. However, contamination of groundwater reserves can result from such sources as percolation of water through improperly placed or maintained landfill sites, private waste disposal located near the water

table, leaks from sewer pipes, and seepage from some types of mining operations into the aquifer. Runoff from livestock yards and urban areas and improper application of agricultural pesticide or fertilizers can also add organic and chemical contaminants in locations where the water table is near the surface. Protection of these groundwater reserves is necessary to ensure adequate water to domestic, agricultural and commercial uses. If groundwater is not protected, contamination could result; thus, endangering the quality and supply of the water in the town.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is at, near, or above the land surface for a significant part of most years. Wetlands include marshes, wooded swamps, and wet meadows. Soils in these areas are usually saturated during the growing season within a few inches of the surface. The presence of wetlands in an area can limit the type of development that can occur in that location.

The Town has few wetland areas, see the Natural Resources Map. Wetlands are primarily located near the lakes and ponds in the Town, as well as along Neenah Creek.

Wetlands perform many indispensable roles in the proper function of the hydrologic cycle, and local ecological systems. In a natural condition, they control floodwater by moderating peak flows, and some may act as groundwater recharge sites. All wetlands have valuable water purification capabilities and make significant contributions to surface and groundwater quality. They act as settling areas for inflowing streams as well as functioning in the reduction of water nutrients through uptake of these compounds into plant tissues. They also have a buffering effect on water acidity or alkalinity and are helpful in the elimination of harmful bacteria, which may be found in surface or groundwater. They also serve as breeding and nesting grounds for waterfowl and many other animals that depend on aquatic habitats; they are an important recreational, education, and aesthetic resource. In many instances, wetlands serve as the combined roles of flood moderation, water purification and aquatic habitat, wetlands are important to the maintenance of downstream habitat as well.

Floodplains

A floodplain is an area of land that is prone to flooding, usually located adjacent to a stream or river. Floodplains in the Town are found along Neenah Creek. See the Natural Resources Map.

Floodplains are a natural feature not conducive to development. Inappropriate location of roadways in floodplains can result in serious flood damage. Periodic roadbed saturation and embankment washing eventually lead to an increase in road maintenance costs. In addition to roads, floodwaters can create a number of problems by damaging foundations of homes, electrical equipment, heating units, etc. Basements constructed on permeable sands and silts of floodplains are especially susceptible to damage resulting from seepage through walls. Thus, it is advisable to restrict development in such areas.

Woodlands

Woodlands are the predominant land cover within the Town, covering nearly 11,108 acres, or approximately 55.4 percent of the Town. Forest cover provides many vital functions, which are diverse in nature; forested lands provide for recreational opportunities, scenic beauty, economic commodity (timber products), and wildlife habitat as well as protection of sensitive environmental areas. Tree cover is essential, especially for erosion control and to reduce effluent and nutrient flows into surface water bodies and courses. Woodlands are shown on Map 6, Existing Land Use.

Some woodlands in the town are being maintained through the Managed Forest Law (MFL) and the Forest Crop Law (FCL). This tax assessment program is available to landowners willing to manage their forest plot according to sound forestry practices as specified in a management plan.

Threatened or Endangered Species

Wisconsin's National Heritage Inventory program (NHI) is responsible for maintaining data on the locations and status of rare species, natural communities, and natural features throughout the State. The program's database, on the Wisconsin DNR website, identifies species and natural communities that are currently tracked by the NHI. As of July 2015, NHI tracked 8 species in the Town of New Chester. One species has an endangered status, and one has a threatened status in Wisconsin; no species in the Town have a federal status. Of the 8 species tracked by NHI 4 are communities, 3 are plants, and 1 is an animal.

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

Soil Resources

Soils are an important natural resource. To better guide development and land use within the Town, it is important to know and understand soil properties and their limitations. Soil properties affecting potential land use decisions include depth to bedrock, slope, drainage/permeability, shrink-swell potential, and flooding. Soil characteristics can vary widely across a given area, but generalizations can be made based on a soil series, which is a type of soil profile. The soil survey describes the characteristics of different types of soils including engineering properties, physical and chemical properties, and soil and water features.

As with most areas in Central Wisconsin, the Town has a variety of soil types within its boundaries. According to the USDA Web Soil Survey of Adams County, three dominant soil series were identified within the Town: Coloma sand, Plainfield sand, and Okee loamy sand. See the Soil Survey for more detailed information.

Agricultural Resources

At the Adams County level, irrigated vegetable farming (e.g. potatoes, corn, snap beans, soybeans, and peas) is the primary agricultural enterprise. Cranberry production is increasingly important too. Two cattle CAFO's have been built since 2010 in the County.

Approximately 5,522 acres of land in the Town of New Chester are currently used for agriculture, which is 27.5% of total land. Additionally, 55.4% of total land is currently woodlands, some of which may be agricultural forests.

Adams County Natural Resource Trends

Problems and Causes

Wind erosion continues to be a big problem in Adams County. As companies/producers are getting bigger with more fields to harvest, harvesting takes longer and they are not able to get a cover crop planted in September. Moldboard plowing is more prevalent due to requirements by canneries for clean tillage to reduce crop contamination.

Trees are being taken down right to the property line – windbreaks are not being left or they are being mowed down or cut back.

Newly listed 303(d) waters in 2014: Lake Sherwood, Lake Arrowhead, and Friendship Lake – they became listed mainly due to increased levels of nutrients caused by cumulative actions by adjacent riparian owners, upstream inputs and internal loading. Lake Camelot (next to lakes Sherwood and Arrowhead) is likely to be 303(d) listed in 2016.

Changes in Land Use

- Deforestation occurring for large row crops, more irrigation, more CAFOs, and more subdivisions - especially along the streams.
- Changes in water quantity due to high capacity wells increasing in number of wells and amount pumped per well, which may lead to more intermittent streams.
- Changes in water quality – more polluted runoff, manure storage issues, nutrient runoff, and more blue-green algae problems.
- Loss of smaller farms and more big farms likely.
- Frac sand mining and related pollutant issues.
- Need to find balance between protecting waters and agricultural uses.

Changes in Climate

- More intermittent streams.
- More wind erosion – need for wind breaks, cover crops and conservation tillage.
- More water erosion due to big storm events and flashier storm events.
- Water table not being replenished as fast as being depleted, and lakes may be affected.

Tourism and Economy

- Tourism will change depending on water quality and quantity.
- Need for old septic systems to be inspected and repaired/replaced.
- Changes in land and water quality or quantity could negatively affect property values and county income base.

Cultural Resources

The community of Grand Marsh, located at the crossing of County Road E and the Union Pacific tracks can trace its roots to the earliest days of settlement in the county, and beyond. There are remnants of a Native-American settlement at this site, and the McElwain and Atkins homesteads date from before the Civil War. A hotel known as the Marsh House provided accommodation to teamsters hauling lumber along the old Pinery Road. But it was the construction of the railroad that led to the period of greatest development in Grand Marsh. After 1911, when the railroad reached the town, a number of businesses grew up, including dry goods and grocery stores, post office, furniture, hardware, and drug stores, blacksmith, bank, and a community hall.

A disastrous fire in 1915 destroyed several commercial buildings, including a dry goods, butcher, hardware and other stores, along with a hotel and the community hall. Many buildings from this period survive: the Grand Marsh Bank, the Wooden Nickel which had been Rathbun's dry goods and grocery store, Morgie's Auto Supply formerly Kurth's Mercantile. Changes in lifestyle, transportation and buying habits have caused many changes over the years but much of the historic fabric of the community still exists.

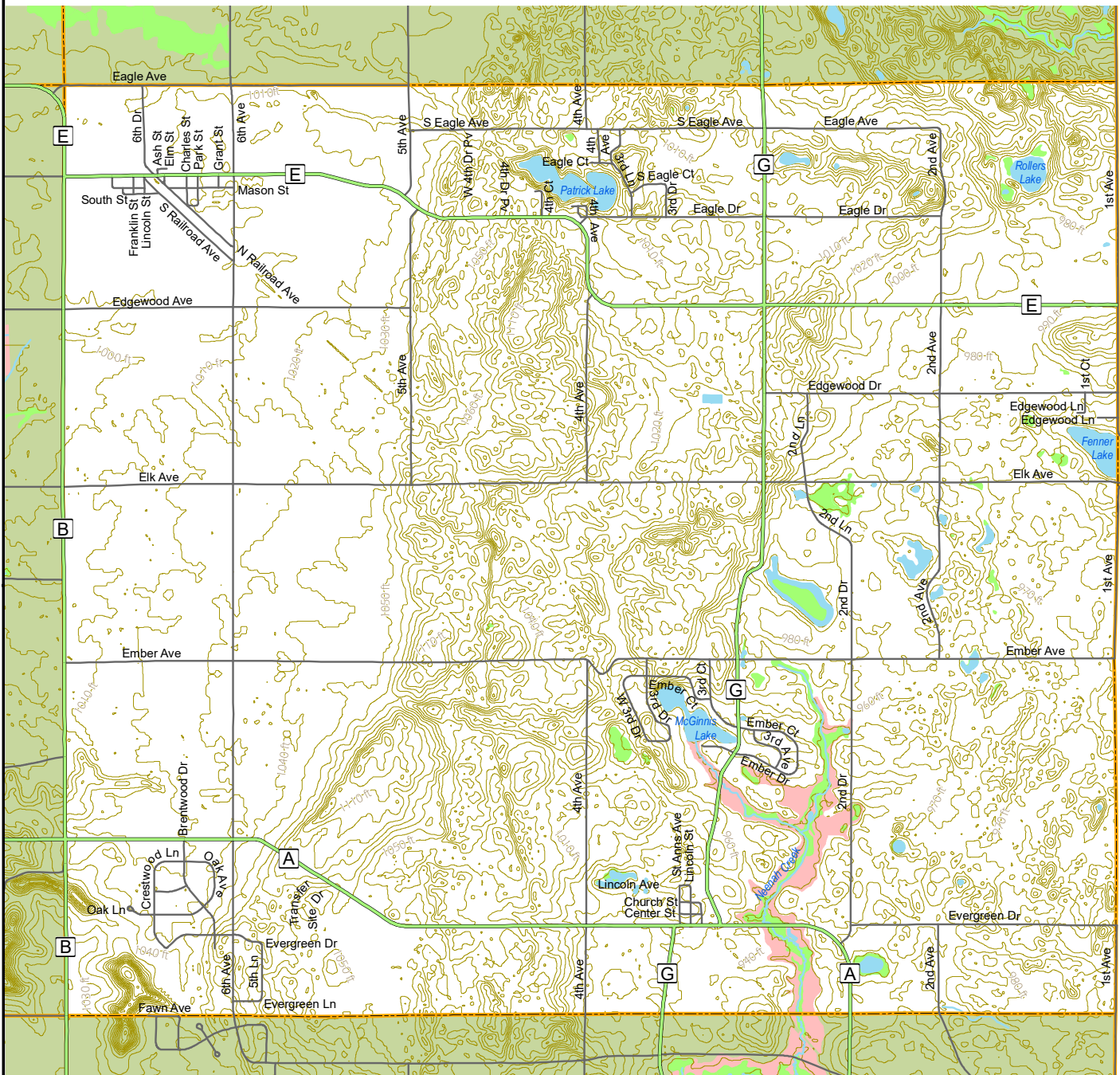
There are five structures in the town that are on the State History Inventory. The St. Anne's Catholic Church is a neoclassical style and was built in 1916. The L. Schieber Farm has a house, barn, windmill, and outbuilding on the registry. The House is a Gabled Ell style and the barn, windmill and outbuilding are Astylistic Utilitarian Building style and all built in the 1880's. There are also several original farm homes and farm buildings in the town, which have not been examined for inclusion on the History Inventory. Among the notable buildings in the town are the Patrick Farm, which housed the first Post Office, the New Chester Congregational Church, and Morgie's Auto Parts.

Lands immediately adjacent to surface waters, but not man-made drainage ditches, may have an abundance of cultural and archeological significance because they were often the location of Native American and early European settlements.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Natural and Cultural Resources Goal: *The Town of New Chester manages natural and cultural resources in a balanced way for current and future generations' health, enjoyment, and benefit.*

1. Protect natural areas, including lakes, streams, wetlands, wildlife habitats, woodlands, and groundwater resources.
 - a. New development in the Town is encouraged in areas that will not impact local natural resources and discouraged in areas that have significant natural resources.
 - b. Consider the use of regulatory tools, such as transfer of development rights or purchase of development rights, to protect sensitive areas.
 - c. Protect and maintain high water quality standards within the Town.
 - d. Ensure that public access to the Town's surface water resources continues in the future.
2. Protect natural resources that are economically productive, such as farmlands and commercial forests.
 - a. Existing agricultural uses and buildings should be taken into consideration when locating new development to minimize conflicts.
 - b. Support the diversification of farming types and practices to maintain agriculture as a viable economic activity.
 - c. Encourage more windbreaks for erosion control
 - d. Encourage local farmers to participate in the Farmland Preservation Program to preserve farmland for long-term agricultural use.
 - e. Encourage and support owners of woodlands to develop forest management plans.
3. Preserve cultural, historic, and architecturally significant sites and buildings.
 - a. Work with the Adams County Historical Society, tribes, and others to provide guidance in the identification and protection of historic and cultural resources.
 - b. Review development proposals to minimize potential impacts to the historical and cultural resources of the Town.
 - c. Respect Century Farmsteads within the Town by allowing farming to continue.

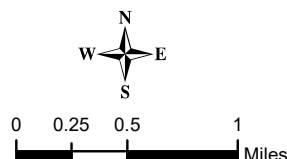


Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, FEMA

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Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Water
- Wetlands
- DFIRM Floodplains
- Contours 10ft



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

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HOUSING

Housing characteristics and trends are an important component of a comprehensive plan. The physical location of housing determines the need of many public services and facilities.

Previous Studies

Regional Livability Plan

Housing is one of four elements included in the Regional Livability Report, adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in 2015. The Housing Assessment Report, a component of the Plan, looks in detail at the housing stock and the affordability of housing throughout the 10-county region and identifies trends and issues facing housing. The Regional Livability Plan addresses two issues: the type of housing stock and housing affordability. The housing goal of the Plan is as follows:

- Goal 1: Promote a variety of safe and affordable housing options that meet the needs of all community members.

Wisconsin State Consolidated Housing Plan

The Consolidated Housing Plan is required by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the application process required of the State in accessing formula program funds of Small Cities Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter Grants, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS. The State Consolidated Housing Plan (CHP) is primarily focused on how government action can address special needs, not on the workings of the private housing market.

Housing Inventory

In 2000, there were 653 housing units in the Town of New Chester, an increase of 12.2 percent since 1990. Six hundred and forty-two of these were occupied, and 275 were identified as seasonal. Over 85 percent of all housing units in the town are owner-occupied. The average household size was 2.33.

In 2010 there were 726 total housing units, an 11 percent increase from 2000, see **Table 7**. Fifty nine percent, or 428 of these units were occupied by the town's households, and 36 percent were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use housing. This is an exceptionally high number of seasonal housing units, although the number of seasonal units declined slightly between 2000 and 2010. This could be an indication that seasonal units are being converted to

Table 7 - Housing Unit Change

	Total Units	Seasonal Units	Seasonal %
2000	638	267	39.5%
2010	726	262	-36.1%
Net Change	73	-5	-3.4%
% Change	11%	-1.7%	-8.6%

Source: U.S. Census

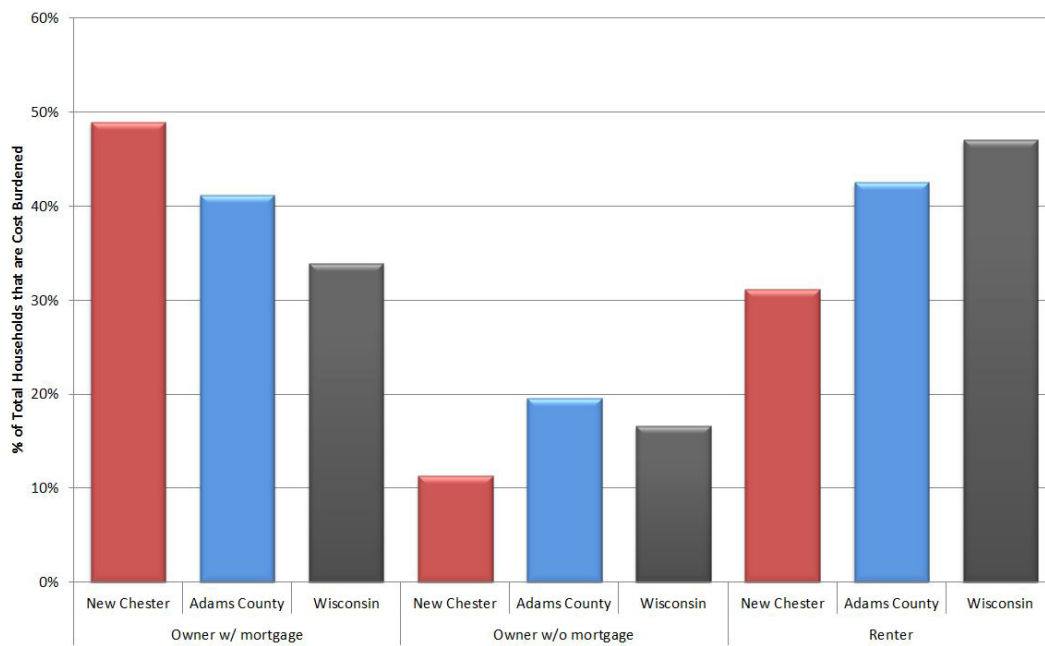
primary residences. Approximately 86.9 percent of the occupied housing units were owner occupied, a much higher rate than the state. The owner vacancy rate was 2.3 percent and the rental vacancy rate was 1.8 percent, which indicates housing demand may be outpacing the supply of housing, especially for rental units.

The majority of housing units in the town are single family detached units, at 64.3 percent. Mobile homes make up the next largest category, at 32.6 percent, which is significantly higher than the state proportion of mobile homes. Two unit structures and 5 to 9 unit structures make up the remainder of housing units. About 12 percent of the housing units were built prior to 1960, nearly 40 percent were built between 1960 and 1980, and about 39 percent were built between 1990 and 2010.

Sixty five percent of owner occupied housing units have a mortgage. The median value of owner occupied housing units in the town is \$106,000, which is less than the county and the state, which are \$130,700 and \$169,000, respectively. Thirty percent of a household income towards housing is considered the threshold for affordability, and households that pay more than 30 percent of their income are considered cost burdened. Nearly 50 percent of owner occupied households with a mortgage pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing. This is higher than both the state and the county, indicating that the gap between wages and housing costs in New Chester is even greater. About 11 percent of owners without a mortgage and over 30 percent of renters pay more than 30 percent of their income towards housing, both of which are lower than the state and county. However, the median rent (\$721) is higher than both the state (\$713) and the county (\$589). **Display 4** shows cost burdened households in New Chester, Adams County, and Wisconsin.

The population projections indicate that the town needs to plan for and accommodate population growth and declining household size in the near term, while

Display 4: Households with Housing Cost Burden, 2010



Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey

Table 8 - Population Projections

Year	Population	Households
2015	2,107	459
2020	2,220	464
2025	2,260	477
2030	2,260	475
2035	2,200	471
2040	2,095	461

Source: U.S. Census, DOA

recognizing that both population and households are expected to decline after the year 2030, see **Table 8**. It is expected there will be approximately 20 new households formed over the next 20 years, with a decline in the number of households in the town beginning between 2025 and 2030. The last ten years has shown a decline in the number of seasonal units in the town, likely an indication of units converted to full time residences. Over the last 10 years housing growth has been slower than household growth, and if that trend continues it is likely that additional seasonal residences will be converted to full time residences. The amount of land consumed for the remaining development will vary depending on where the development takes place.

Housing Programs

The following are housing programs available to the Town:

The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) administers the Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). Investors who allocate a number of units as affordable to low-income families for a certain period of time (usually 15 years) are allowed to take a credit on their income tax.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development (USDA-RD) is focused on rural areas. A list of available programs follows:

- Section 502 Homeownership Direct Loan program of the Rural Health Service (RHS) provides loans to help low-income households purchase and prepare sites or purchase, build, repair, renovate, or relocate homes.
- Section 502 Mutual Self-Help Housing Loans are designed to help very-low-income households construct their own homes. Targeted families include those who cannot buy affordable housing through conventional means. Participating families perform approximately 65 percent of the construction under qualified supervision.
- Section 504 Very-Low-Income Housing Repair program, provides loans and grants to low-income

homeowners to repair, improve, or modernize their homes. Improvements must make the homes more safe and sanitary or remove health or safety hazards.

- Section 515 Multi-Family Housing Loan program supports the construction of multi-family housing for low-income residents. Under the program, which has been in operation in Wisconsin since 1969, USDA underwrites fifty-year mortgages at a one percent interest rate in exchange for an agreement to provide housing for low and very low-income residents.
- Section 521 Rural Rental Assistance program provides an additional subsidy for households with incomes too low to pay RHS-subsidized rents.
- Section 533 Rural Housing Preservation Grants are designed to assist sponsoring organizations in the repair or rehabilitation of low-income or very-low-income housing. Assistance is available for landlords or members of a cooperative.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) administers the following programs:

- The HUD Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program finances land acquisition and site development associated with self-help housing for low-income families.
- The HOME Investment Partnership Program aims to encourage the production and rehabilitation of affordable housing. HOME funds may be used for rental assistance, assistance to homebuyers, new construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of rental housing.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers are administered locally by the Central Wisconsin Community Action Corporation (CWCAC). The program is open to any housing unit where the owner agrees to participate and where the unit satisfies the standards. Congress is considering replacing the current voucher program with a block grant to states. If enacted, eligibility criteria for the program may change.
- The Small Cities Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is the rural component of HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, which is administered by the State of Wisconsin, Department of Administration. The state CDBG program provides assistance for the development

of affordable housing and economic development efforts targeted to low- and moderate-income people.

Housing Issues

Affordability

Median and per capita income levels are generally lower than the state in Adams County. For many of these people this poses a difficulty in paying for decent, safe and sanitary housing. This fits a pattern throughout rural America, where rural households had a greater housing cost burden than their urban counterparts.

Multi-family housing and accessory dwelling units are two more affordable housing choices. One of the more persistent objections to multi-family housing and accessory dwelling units is that these units compromise the property values of single-family dwellings. In recent years evidence has emerged that, rather than diminishing the value of single-family housing, well-designed and maintained multi-family housing can increase the value of nearby neighborhoods as well as reduce overall local government costs.

Local governments can take actions to foster affordable housing. An affordable Housing Trust Fund is one such alternative, perhaps using a Small Cities CDBG grant to start the fund. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit program (LIHTC) can be used to help developers construct new affordable housing units.

Elderly/Retiree Housing Needs

Adams County is aging, and not just as a result of residents getting older. The county is getting more and more older people who move there to retire. This influx of seniors has a number of results: it has increased the population and led to the construction of many new housing units; it has increased the median age in the county; and it has brought many new residents into the county from a number of different backgrounds and with personal assets that have expanded the local economy. In one way though, it has introduced a different dynamic into the county from its rural-agricultural past.

This change creates a special set of housing issues. As people age they have more need for specialized services. The most obvious of these is for health care, but there is a more subtle relationship between an aging population and their housing needs. An integrated view of senior housing needs to be developed that includes a continuum of housing options ranging from assistance to age in place all the way to assisted care facilities.

Manufactured Housing

One of the most widely used and easily available forms of affordable housing is the manufactured home. Modern manufactured housing is virtually indistinguishable from site-built housing, but can be constructed for roughly 75 percent of the cost. Land-lease communities, which operate very much like the traditional mobile home park, where residents own the house, which is taxed as personal property not real estate, and rent the site and which can include many shared amenities, are another option. Manufactured housing offers a realistic alternative for providing affordable homes that can fit well with existing neighborhoods or be developed as new communities.

Subsidized/Special-needs Housing

There are 177 subsidized housing units in Adams County, or one unit for every 118 people. By contrast in Juneau County there is one unit for every 70 people. Nearly two thirds of these units are designated for the elderly. A third are for families and six are designed for the disabled. Disabled and low-income citizens often require special housing accommodations. Two programs which help fund the development of subsidized housing and assist residents are the USDA-RD Section 515 program, which supports the construction of multi-family housing for low-income residents, and the HUD Section 8 housing choice voucher program, which provides eligible families with vouchers that they can use to secure housing in the private market.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Housing Goal: *Town of New Chester has decent, safe, affordable housing options that meet the needs of all community members.*

1. Preserve and protect environmentally sensitive natural resource areas through housing location decisions.
 - a. Encourage small lot residential in areas contiguous with existing housing and discourage small lot residential in rural areas.
 - b. Encourage residential development away from prime farmland areas.
 - c. Encourage residential development away from areas shown to flood hazard, potential groundwater contamination, wetlands, and other sensitive areas.
2. Encourage a variety of housing types as well as land for new residential development.
 - a. Support adequate affordable housing for all individuals consistent with the character of the community.
 - b. Ensure that local land use controls and permitting procedures do not discourage or prevent the provision of affordable housing options.
 - c. Support the development of senior and special needs housing within the Town.
 - d. Require new manufactured and mobile home installations to comply with Town ordinances.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure includes both the transportation network and utilities. Utilities include electrical service, natural gas, telephone service, and cable communications, among others.

The transportation system in the town includes county and local roads. There are no state highways in the town. The local transportation network is an important factor for the safe movement of people and goods, as well as to the physical development of the town. There is no transit, rail, air or water transportation service within the town's jurisdiction.

The nearest transit system is in the City of Wisconsin Rapids. Union Pacific provides commercial rail service. Amtrak passenger rail service is available in Wisconsin Dells. The nearest commercial air service is at the Central Wisconsin Airport (CWA) in the City of Mosinee, and in Madison at Dane County Regional Airport (MSN). There are no water transportation facilities in the area.

State and Regional Transportation Plans:

Connections 2030

Connections 2030 is the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's (WisDOT) long-range transportation plan for the state. Adopted in 2009, the plan addresses all forms of transportation over a 20-year planning horizon: highways, local roads, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit.

Regional Livability Plan

Transportation is one of four elements included in the Regional Livability Report, adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in 2015. The Transportation Assessment Report, a component of the Plan, looks in detail at the transportation network through the 10-county region and identifies trends and issues facing transportation. The Regional Livability Plan addresses three issues: the modes of transportation to work, the age of drivers in the region, and the high transportation maintenance cost. The three transportation goals of the Plan are as follows:

- Goal 6: Provide and improve transportation access to people of all ages and abilities to ensure lifelong mobility and accessibility.
- Goal 7: Fund the maintenance and expansion of the transportation system.
- Goal 8: Enhance the regional economy by supporting airports and freight rail.

Transportation

Road Network

The road system in the Town of New Chester plays a key role in development by providing both access to land and serving to move people and goods through the area. The interrelationships between land use and the road system makes it necessary for the development of each to be balanced with the other. Types and intensities of land uses have a direct relationship to the traffic on roadways that serve those land uses. Intensely developed land often generates high volumes of traffic. If this traffic is not planned for, safety can be seriously impaired for both local and through traffic flows. See [Map 4](#).

A Union Pacific rail line runs through the Town of New Chester from the southern edge of the Town, between County Highways A and G, through Grand Marsh, and out the northwestern corner of the Town. There are two local spurs off the line near Grand Marsh.

The Town of New Chester road network consists of roughly 19.45 miles of county highway and 56.61 miles of local roads. The Town utilizes the Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads (WISLR) to maintain an inventory of local roads and monitor conditions and improvements of its roads. This system enables the town to budget and keep track of roads that are in need of repair.

Traffic and Safety

Traffic generated and attracted by any new land use can increase the volume throughout the highway system and increase congestion on the roadway system keeping property from reaching its full potential value. Even without the creation of new access points, changes in land uses can alter the capacity of the roadway because more, and possibly different, kinds of vehicles than before, enter, leave, and add to the traffic flow. Uncontrolled division of land tends to affect highways by intensifying the use of abutting lands, which impairs safety and impedes traffic movements.

The Wisconsin DOT conducts average daily traffic counts, which show the number of vehicles expected to pass a given location on an average day of the year. Locations counted are on a rotating three-year cycle for rural locations. In the Town, the most recent traffic counts took place in 2011. See the Transportation Map for traffic counts by location taken. Since the 2001 count, traffic along County E has increased by about

100 cars, while traffic has decreased slightly on County G and County A.

As development continues and land use changes, the cost of maintaining the road system must be increased. More traffic requires more maintenance and expansion of the local road system.

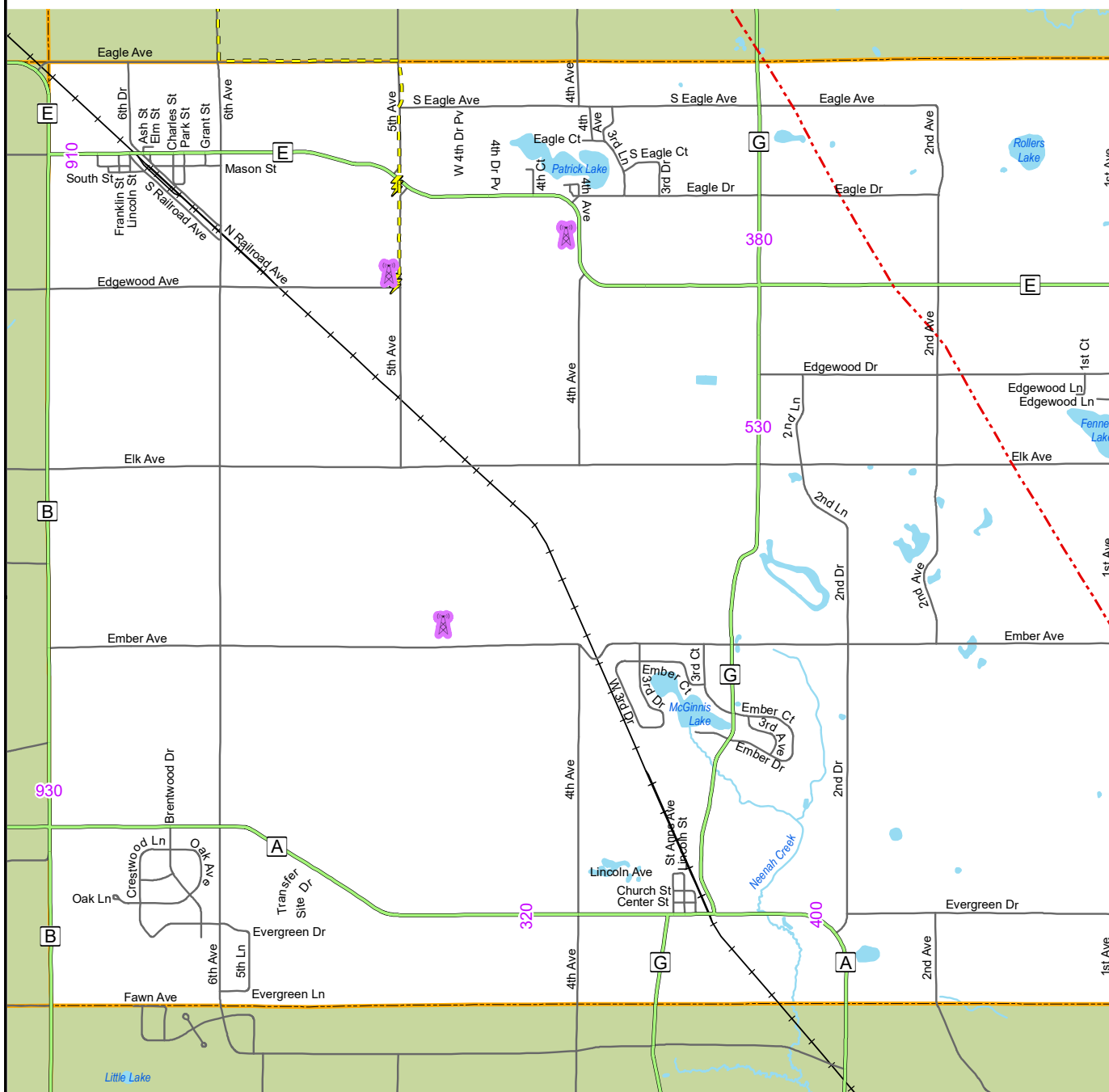
Utilities

As a small rural town relatively few utilities exist. There is no sanitary sewer, storm water systems, water supply, wastewater facilities, or power plants located in the Town. However, a major petroleum pipeline cuts through the town. New Chester does not provide for curbside refuse collection; however, that service is made available with several private firms who offer curbside refuse and recycling collection for a fee. The Town maintains a transfer site for residents to bring their garbage and recyclables that are later transferred to the Adams County Landfill. The location of the pipeline and transfer site can be seen on Map 5.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Infrastructure Goal: *Town of New Chester maintains local infrastructure to the highest standards to allow safe and efficient movement of people, goods, and services.*

1. Provide a multi-modal transportation system to meet the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.
 - a. Support a county-wide transit system.
 - b. Promote the development of multi-use trails, trail linkages, or wide shoulders as part of new development proposals, where appropriate.
2. Support and maintain a safe and efficient transportation network.
 - a. Prepare and regularly update a 5-year Road Improvement Plan.
 - b. Work with the County on all county road projects in the Town.
 - c. Limit heavy traffic volumes and vehicles of very high weight to roads that have been constructed or upgraded for such use.
 - d. Consider future road locations, extensions, or connection when reviewing development plans and proposals.
 - e. Consider roadway access on new development proposals with a view to increase safety and preserve capacity.
 - f. Utilize WISLR to inventory and rate local roads.
 - g. Maintain local rail spurs and support industrial development along the rail line.
3. Provide support for utilities necessary in a rural town.
 - a. Consider sharing equipment and services across town boundaries to increase coverage and reduce costs.
 - b. Consider the feasibility of wastewater collection and treatment systems in new developments and the impacts they will have on water quality.
 - c. Encourage concentrated residential and other developments to consider the feasibility and water quality impacts of wastewater collection and treatment systems.

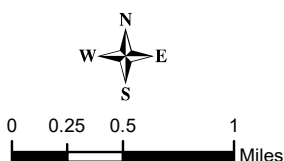


Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Railroad
- Water
- Communication Towers
- 500 Average Daily Traffic Count, 2011
- Pipeline
- High Voltage Powerline
- Substations

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, Wis DOT

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



**North Central
 Wisconsin Regional
 Planning Commission**

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

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities, provided by either public or private entities, are critical for community development. Community facilities include local governmental buildings, libraries, educational institutions, and maintenance and storage facilities, as well as services like policing service, fire protection, and emergency medical services.

As a small rural town, New Chester does not have some common community facilities, such as town parks, healthcare facilities, or libraries. The community of Grand Marsh has an elementary school, which is part of the Adams-Friendship School District, and three day-care providers.

The town provides volunteer fire and first responder service to its own residents and to the neighboring Town of Lincoln and part of the Town of Easton. Ambulance service to New Chester residents is provided by Marquette County Emergency Services.

Community facilities include a Town Hall, Fire Department and a Community Center. The Town owns all three buildings that are inter-connected. The Town maintains the Town Hall, while the Fire Hall is maintained by the volunteer firefighters. The Community Center serves as a multi-purpose building and is operated and maintained by the Grand Marsh Area Development Corp., a local, non-profit organization. See **Map 5**.

The Adams County Library and the Lester Public Library of Rome are the two libraries located in Adams County. Other nearby libraries, in Marquette County, can be found in Westfield and Oxford. Libraries in both counties are affiliated with the South Central Library System and provide library services for the town. A post office is located in Grand Marsh.

The Town of New Chester is part of the Adams-Friendship School District, which serves an area of almost 500 square miles in Adams County. The District has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. A portion of the Town on the eastern side is in the Westfield School District.

Generally, the Town of New Chester is a rural town with existing facilities that are sufficient for the planning period.

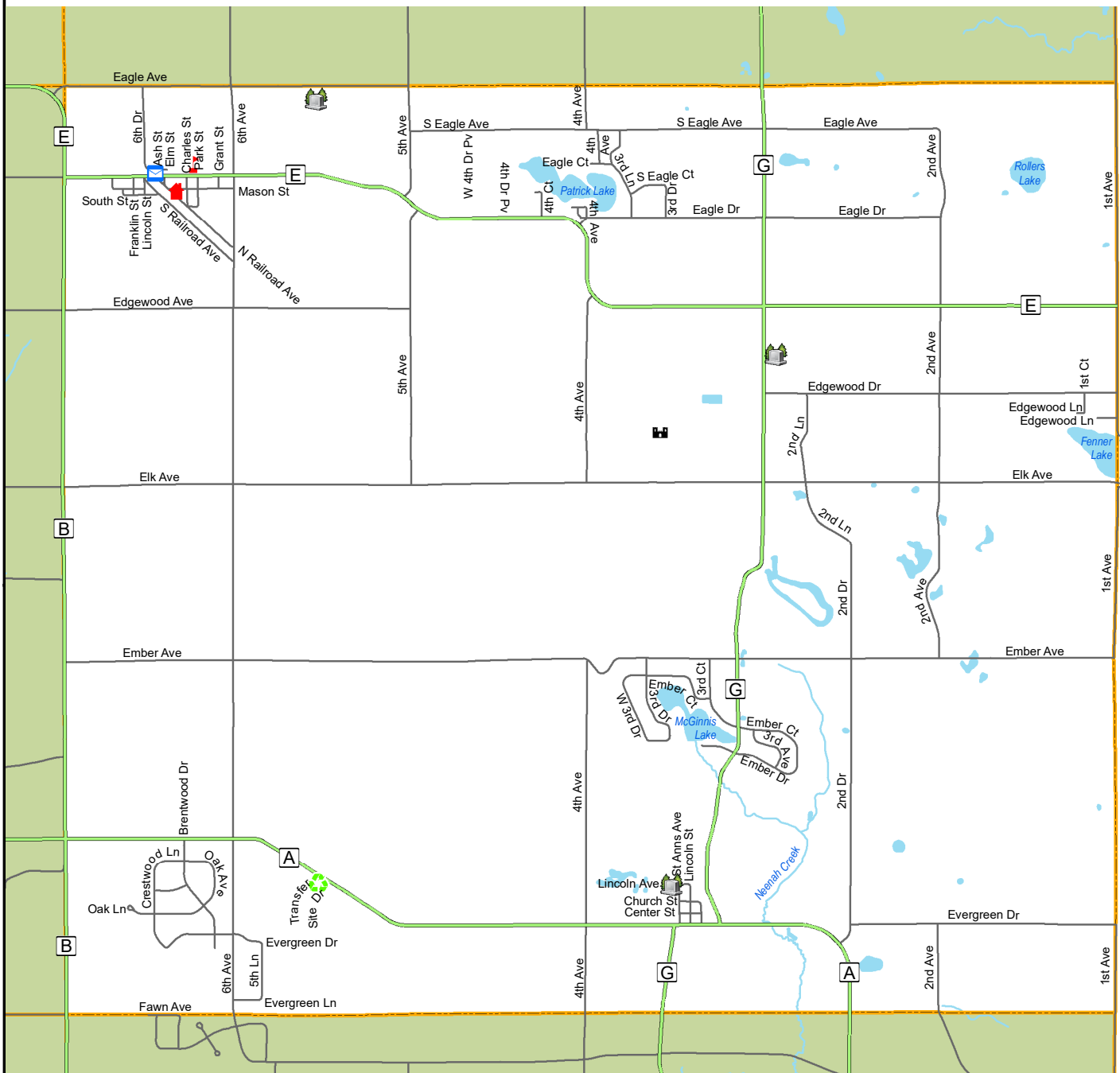
Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Utilities and Community Facilities Goal: Town of New Chester provides adequate utility infrastructure and community facilities to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

1. Ensure public services provided are safe and sufficient to meet the needs of the community.
 - a. Develop and maintain a Capital Improvement Plan for major equipment purchases.
 - b. Continue to provide ambulance, volunteer fire, and first responder services to residents.
 - c. Consider sharing equipment and services across town boundaries to increase coverage and reduce costs.
2. Provide facilities and services to support a strong, healthy community.
 - a. Continue to open the Community Center as a multi-purpose building for community functions.
 - b. Explore opportunities to develop integrated, multi-use trail systems and recreational facilities.

Community Facilities

Town of New Chester
Adams County, Wisconsin

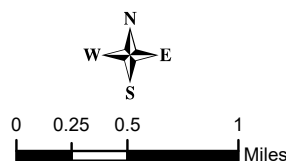


Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Water
- Cemetery
- Correctional Facility
- Post Office
- Schools
- Town Hall / Fire Station
- Transfer Site



**North Central
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Planning Commission**

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

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economic development chapter provides an overview of the local and county economy and workforce. The economy includes all activity related to production, consumption, and trade of goods and services in an area. The workforce is all the people engaged in or available for work in an area.

Previous Studies

Regional Livability Plan

Economic Development is one of four elements included in the Regional Livability Report, adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) in 2015. The Economic Development Assessment Report, a component of the Plan, looks in detail at the economic health of the 10-county region and identifies trends and issues facing the local economy. The Regional Livability Plan addresses three issues: the disparity between the available labor force and employment, the need for a living wage, and broadband internet access. The four economic development goals of the Plan are as follows:

- Goal 2: Ensure the future availability of a skilled and flexible workforce.
- Goal 3: Support and develop a diverse economic base ensuring economic growth and resiliency.
- Goal 4: Support infrastructure needed for economic development.
- Goal 5: Develop tourism and the knowledge-based economy into leading economic sectors.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)

Adams County is one of ten counties included in the North Central Wisconsin Economic Development District as designated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. The NCWRPC is the agency that is responsible for maintaining that federal designation. As part of maintaining that designation, the NCWRPC annually prepares a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy report. The report serves to summarize and assess economic development activities of the past year and present new and modified program strategies for the upcoming year. Key components of this regional plan include an inventory of the physical geography of the region and its resident population. Labor, income, and employment data are reviewed as well as an in-depth analysis of the economic status of the region.

New Chester Background

As discussed in previous sections, the town has been an agriculturally based community for generations. Farming is still the dominant economic sector occurring in the town.

Employment

Scattered throughout the town there are small businesses, other than farms, that employ a few people. Approximately 209 people are employed in New Chester, nearly 40 percent of which are in public administration. The next highest industry, with almost 14 percent of the employment, is Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining.

The unincorporated community of Grand Marsh is an employment center within the Town. Grand Marsh has potential to grow in employment and industry, particularly because of the two local spurs off the Union Pacific rail line. The five largest employers in the Town are New Chester Dairy (90 employees), Bula-Gieringer Farms (30), Grand Marsh Elementary School (30), Spiritland (25), and Grand Marsh State Bank (10).

Labor Force

Most of the town's residents commute to employment areas outside of the town. Very few, approximately 11 percent, of New Chester's working residents remain in New Chester for work. Approximately 29 percent of working New Chester residents work in Adams County, and 67 percent work in another county in Wisconsin. Industrial parks and businesses nearby in the cities of Wisconsin Rapids, Adams, Portage, the Village of Friendship, the City of Wisconsin Dells, and the Town of Jackson offer employment opportunities to the residents of New Chester. The mean (average) travel time to work for New Chester residents is 34.3 minutes, which is much higher than the average 21.3 minutes for Wisconsin and the average 27.2 minutes for Adams County.

In 2010 the dominant employment industries are fairly unchanged from 2000, with the Manufacturing industry accounting for 20 percent of the employed residents and Educational services, health care and social assistance and Arts, entertainment and recreation and accommodation and food services tied with 15.6 percent each. Transportation and warehousing, and utilities was the only other sector to have over 10 percent of the total employment. There are no major redevelopment areas in the town.

There are a variety of county, regional, state and federal economic development programs available to businesses in the Town. These programs range from grants to loans, to general assistance.

Adams County Inventory & Trends

Due to the amount of economic activity which takes place exclusively within the Town and the truth that the local workforce is primarily employed outside the Town, this section will look at the economic activity within Adams County.

There are many opportunities for economic development in Adams County. Prospective businesses may utilize the county's revolving loan fund or other financial packages. Adams County is also a member of the Juneau-Adams-Marquette (JAM) Development Zone, which provides tax credits to businesses locating or expanding in the county. Adams County is also rich in natural resources, which provides an opportunity for developing the tourism industry and growth in seasonal or year-round residents. Linking the County with the recreational activities of the Wisconsin Dells would definitely generate growth in the tourism industry.

Adams County, like many rural areas, is threatened economically by surrounding population centers. Competing with larger communities and their respective amenities and incentive programs is difficult for smaller communities. Businesses and industries often seek locations with a high volume of traffic, easy transit, and a diverse labor force. Adams County is lacking in many of these areas and therefore the County must be careful that its economic development efforts are not wasted in direct competition with the efforts of larger surrounding communities.

Economic Overview

Nationally, the three industries projected to have the most employment growth over the next decade are health care and social assistance, professional and business services, and construction.

The county's population increased two times faster than the state between 1990 and 2010. If this trend continues, the county will add another 6,900 residents by 2030. However, more recent trends from 2000 to 2010 show a drastic slowdown in population growth. The Wisconsin DOA estimates the growth over the next 20 years to be approximately 3,000 additional residents. Much of that growth will likely be concentrated along the Wisconsin River. This increased population will generate additional demand for services. The total number of persons employed in

Adams County has grown by 63 percent in last twenty years, but many residents are still commuting outside the county to work in places like Wisconsin Rapids and Wisconsin Dells.

Economic analysis indicates that the county's economy is primarily driven by agriculture, but trends indicate a shift toward service industries. According to a 2011 report on the impact of agriculture in Wisconsin, Adams County derives approximately 14 percent of its employment from on-farm and food processing related jobs. The county appears to be making a transition from slow-growth industries into rapid growth industries, but this shift will necessitate workforce development and training before the economy and employment reaches equilibrium. Adams County has remained competitive in agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and utilities during the past twenty years.

Economic Sectors

Overall, in 2010, there were 4,578 persons employed in the 12 broad economic sectors in the county, an increase of over 60 percent since 1990, see **Table 10**.

Between 1990 and 2010, the three fastest growing sectors were leisure and hospitality, professional & business services, and other services. In terms of total employment, leisure and hospitality is the largest segment of the economy, followed by education & health services, and public administration. It should be noted that the number of employees in certain sectors, particularly those workers engaged in agriculture, forestry & fishing, may be understated because this information utilizes Department of Workforce Development and Bureau of Labor Statistics data; those who are self-employed or work in family businesses are not reflected in this data.

1. Natural Resources and Mining: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew substantially; however, this sector is small and is subject to wide range changes. The state's growth rate in this sector was 47 percent, while at the national level the sector grew by only three percent. About 399 persons are employed in this sector, nine percent of the county's employment.

This natural resource based sector is critical to the county and surrounding counties. Agricultural production of milk, potatoes, oats, barley and hay, snap beans, green peas, sweet corn, soybeans, and cranberries is critical for the dairies and food processing industries. The timber produced in the area supplies the lumber mills, the pulp and

Table 10 - Adams County Average Annual Employment by Sector

Industry Super Sector (NAICS)	1990		2000		2010		Change 1990-2010	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Net	%
Natural Resources & Mining	233	8%	187	5%	399	9%	166	71%
Construction	113	4%	192	5%	153	3%	40	35%
Manufacturing	413	15%	396	10%	346	8%	-67	-16%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	496	18%	675	18%	669	15%	173	35%
Information	24	1%	35	1%	S*	S	S	S
Financial Activities	68	2%	70	2%	90	2%	22	32%
Professional & Business Services	42	1%	142	4%	188	4%	146	348%
Education & Health Services	537	19%	743	20%	742	16%	205	38%
Leisure & Hospitality	253	9%	616	16%	1158	25%	905	358%
Other Services	75	3%	100	3%	131	3%	56	75%
Public Administration	562	20%	632	17%	702	15%	140	25%
Unclassified	0	0%	0	0%	S	S	S	S
Totals:	2,816	100%	3,788	100%	4,578	100%	1,786	63%

Source: Dept of Workforce Development QCEW ES202

*Data has been suppressed for confidentiality.

- paper mills, the millwork and housing components industries and the factory-built housing industry. Non-metallic mining activity within the county typically involves sand and gravel extraction for local use and some granite quarrying.
2. Construction: Between 1990 and 2010 this sector grew by 35 percent, outpacing both the state and national growth rates of nine and six percent. Over 150 persons are employed in this sector. Construction is the eighth-largest sector, accounting for about 3 percent of total employment.
 3. Manufacturing: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector declined by 16 percent, which is lower than the state decline rate of 19 percent and far lower than the national rate of decline of 36 percent. Almost 350 persons are employed in this sector. Manufacturing is the sixth largest sector, accounting for about eight percent of total employment.
 4. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by 35 percent outpacing the nine percent growth of both the state and national economies. This category includes wholesale and retail trade. Over 650 persons are employed in this sector. Trade, Transportation, and Utilities is the fourth-largest sector, accounting for over 15 percent of total employment.
 5. Financial Activities: This includes finance, insurance, and real estate rental and leasing. Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by about 32 percent, which exceeded both the state and national growth rates of 23 and nine percent. About 90 persons are employed in this sector. Financial Activities is the tenth-largest sector, accounting for about two percent of total employment.
 6. Professional and Business Services: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by 348 percent, which far exceeded the state growth rate of 83 percent and the national growth rate of 60 percent. About 188 persons are employed in this sector. Professional and Business Services is the seventh largest sector, accounting for about four percent of total employment. It showed the second most growth over the 20 year period.
 7. Education and Health Services: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by about 38 percent, lagging both the state and national growth rates of 53 and 75 percent. Over 742 persons are employed in this sector. Education and Health Services is the second-largest sector, accounting for about 16 percent of total employment.
 8. Leisure and Hospitality: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by 358 percent, far outpacing

both the state and national growth rates of 31 and 38 percent. Over 1,150 persons are employed in this sector. Leisure and Hospitality is the largest sector, accounting for about 25 percent of total employment. This sector also grew the most over the 20 year period.

9. Other Services: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by 75 percent, outpacing the state and the national growth rates of 17 percent and 26 percent. Over 130 persons are employed in this sector. Other services are the ninth-largest sector in the county, accounting for about three percent of total employment.
10. Public Administration: Between 1990 and 2010, this sector grew by 25 percent outpacing the state and the national growth rates of 17 percent and 22 percent. Over 700 persons are employed in this sector at the local, state and federal levels. Public

Administration is the third-largest sector in the county, accounting for about 15 percent of total employment.

Labor Force Analysis

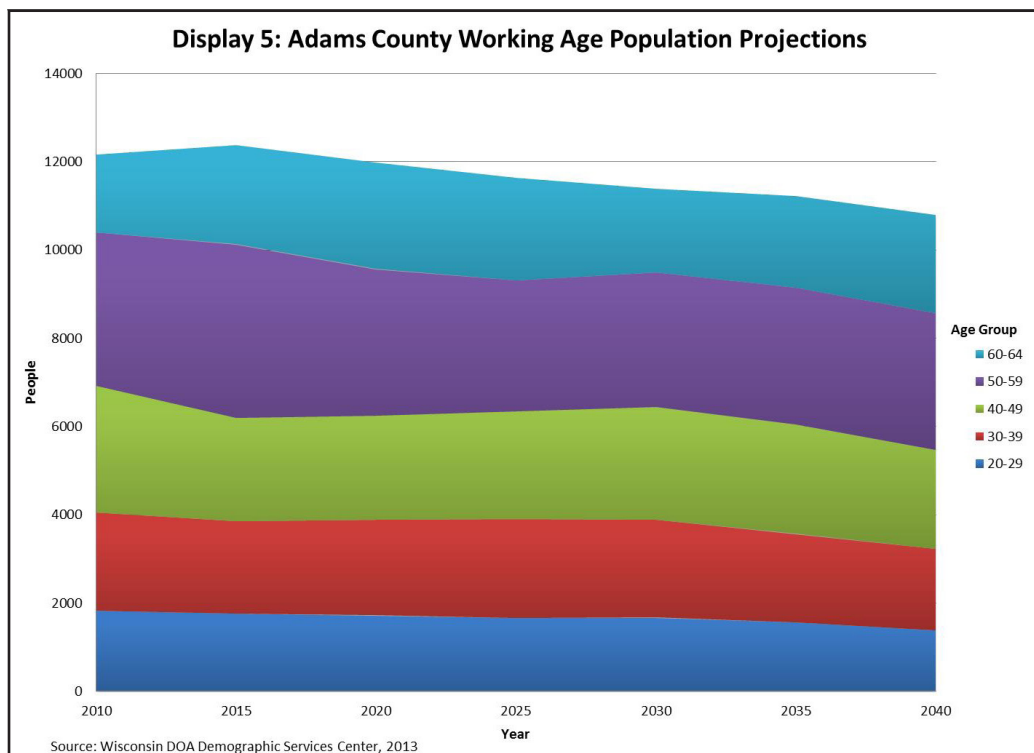
Labor Force

Overall, the labor force has grown from 6,310 in 1990 to 9,139 in 2010, see [Table 11](#). That represents a growth of 44.8 percent. The labor force is defined as the number of persons, sixteen and over, that are employed or searching for employment. In 1990, 5,640 residents were employed and that increased to 8,354 in 2010, an increase of 48.1 percent. However, when looking at [Display 5](#) it is evident that working age population is expected to begin to decline in 2015, halting the growth of the labor force, assuming the participation rate among the working age population remains the same.

Table 11 - Labor Force

	Adams County				Wisconsin
Adams County	1990	2000	2010	% Change 1990-2010	% Change 1990-2010
Labor Force	6,310	8,522	9,139	44.8%	22.1%
Employed	5,640	7,859	8,354	48.1%	20.2%
Unemployed	670	663	768	14.6%	56.4%
Unemployment Rate	10.6%	7.8%	8.4%	-20.8%	28.8%
Participation Rate	49.6%	56.0%	50.9%	2.6%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census



Unemployment

In 1990, the county had 10.6 percent unemployment and the state 5.2 percent unemployment. In 2010, the county had 8.4 percent unemployment rate, compared to the state rate of 6.7 percent. Unemployment is defined as the difference between the total civilian labor force and total persons employed. Stay-at-home parents, retirees, or persons not searching for employment are not considered unemployed because they are not considered to be part of the labor force.

Over the last twenty years, Adams County has generally had higher unemployment rates than the state average. Adams County also has much more seasonal variability in unemployment than the state and the nation, with the winter months often have four percent higher unemployment. This is likely influenced by the tourism sector of the Wisconsin Dells and the seasonal population of the county.

Workforce Participation

Some of the growth in the county's labor force has been due to the increase in the participation rates, and the remainder of the growth is likely due to increases in the working age population. In 1990, about 50 percent of the population over 16 was in the labor force. By 2000, that rate increased to 56 percent. However in 2010, there was a drop to 50.9 percent workforce participation. The national participation rate in 2010 was 65 percent, and the state rate was 69 percent. By comparison Adams County has fewer members of the working age population employed or seeking employment. These persons may not seek employment due to retirement, disability, choice to be a homemaker, or simply are not looking for work. In any event, these persons are not receiving unemployment benefits, nor are they seeking employment in any capacity.

Education & Training

Worker productivity has often been cited as an important strength of Wisconsin's economy. Both education and training is critical to maintaining that productivity.

The level of educational attainment is an important indicator of the skills of the labor force. Formal education and job training reflect a community's ability to provide a labor force for certain types of industry. Educational attainment in the county is very similar to the national average in terms of those with a high school diploma or better, and bachelor's degrees or higher, although, the county does lag behind the state in both areas.

Training is another labor force indicator. Partnerships between local businesses, governments, and educational

institutions are very useful in developing the Regional economy. Institutions such as UW-Stevens Point and Midstate Technical College often direct their programs to the training needs of local workers and businesses. Training services for dislocated workers are provided at the "Job Center" located in the City of Adams. The center is a one-stop resource for employers to meet their workforce needs and job seekers to get the career planning, job placement, and training services they need to obtain jobs. Organizations such as the North Central Wisconsin Workforce Development Board are important to this process as well.

Shrinking workforce due to retiring baby boomers will cause labor shortages in the future. Attracting and retaining talent should be by now the most critical undertaking of businesses and communities over the foreseeable future. Technology can assist in reducing the demand for labor, but will require a more highly trained workforce.

Incomes & Wages

There are two basic measures of income: median household income and per capita income. Median household income provides an indication of the economic ability of the typical household unit while per capita income provides a measure of relative earning power on a per person level. The Median Household income for Adams County in 2010 was \$39,885 and the Per Capita income was \$21,917. Both Median and Per Capita Incomes have declined over the last ten years when adjusted for inflation, by 5.7 percent and 2.6 percent respectively. Similar adjusted declines were seen in the state.

Table 12 compares average annual wages by industry for the NAICS Supersectors for Adams County and the State. This highlights some disparities, such as a \$20,000 difference in average annual wages in the construction industry and professional and business services industry, and a \$30,000 difference in annual wages in the financial industry.

Economic Development Infrastructure

Overall, Adams County's economic development infrastructure is concentrated in the central part of the county along Highway 13. This infrastructure investment provides a wider range of opportunities for the prospective entrepreneur and greatly increases the county's chances of developing and maintaining a stable employment base for its workforce in the future.

Adams County's variety of infrastructure amenities includes:

Table 12 - Average Wage by Industry

	Adams County	Wisconsin
Natural Resources & Mining	\$34,756	\$30,613
Construction	\$29,019	\$49,135
Manufacturing	\$46,117	\$50,183
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	\$30,626	\$34,132
Information	S*	\$51,764
Financial Activities	\$22,329	\$53,332
Professional & Business Services	\$27,045	\$46,516
Education & Health Services	\$30,704	\$42,464
Leisure & Hospitality	\$14,452	\$14,597
Other Services	\$15,496	\$22,682
Public Administration	\$42,340	\$41,653
Unclassified	S*	\$46,846

Source: Dept of Workforce Development QCEW ES202

*Data has been suppressed for confidentiality.

- A fully serviced 75 acre industrial park located in the City of Adams, including rail service. Another 28 acre industrial park with full utility service, frontage directly on WI-13 and a rail connection is currently under development by the City.
- Three partly serviced industrial parks: one in the Town of Jackson (90 acres), one in the Town of Preston (5 acres), and one in the Town of Rome (75 acres).
- Three industrial type buildings available for immediate occupation totaling 172,300 square feet.
- 98 miles of state highway, including State Highways 13, 21, 23, 73, and 82.
- Approximately 234 miles of County maintained highways.
- A public-use airport with a 6,000' runway suitable for commercial and freight service. It is classified as a Basic Utility – B Airport.
- The Union Pacific Railroad with a terminal in the City of Adams.

Industrial Parks are a critical piece of economic development infrastructure in the county. The creation of industrial parks enables communities to compete with other communities to attract new businesses

Table 13 - Major Employers, 2013

Establishment	Service or Product	# of Employees
Chula Vista, Inc.	Hotels and Motels	500-999
Adams-Friendship Public School	Elementary and Secondary Schools	250-499
Federal Prison System	Correctional Institutions	250-499
Rock Tenn Services Inc.	Corrugated and solid fiber box manufacturing	100-249
Moundview Memorial Hospital	General medical and surgical hospitals	100-249
Heartland Farms, Inc.	Potato farming	50-99
Spencer Super/A-F County Market	Supermarkets and other grocery stores	50-99
Villa Pines Living Center	Nursing care facilities	50-99
Mike & Tim Properties LLC	Amusement and theme parks	50-99
County of Adams	Police protection	50-99

Source: Dept of Workforce Development QCEW

or to relocate existing businesses for expansions. An industrial park is a parcel of land that has been developed according to a plan that provides sites for potential industrial firms. The “park” is designed in such a way that it ensures compatibility among industrial operations and the existing activities of the area in which the park is located. The “park plan” provides for appropriate building setbacks, lot sizes, building to land ratios, architectural specifications, and landscaping required by the local codes and as necessitated by the nature of industrial activity. A business incubator is another tool that is currently being discussed at the county level to promote economic development.

Major Employers

The largest employer in Adams County is Chula Vista, Inc. Next is the Adams-Friendship Public School System, followed by the Federal Prison and Rock Tenn Services, Inc, see **Table 13**.

Economic Development Programs

There are a variety of county, regional, state and federal economic development programs available to businesses in the Town. These programs range from grants to loans, to general assistance.

County

- *Adams County Rural & Industrial Development Corporation (ACRIDC)*. ACRIDC is a non-profit organization that promotes the economic development of Adams County, Wisconsin, and its respective cities, villages, and towns. ACRIDC is comprised of area businesspersons, citizens, local government, utility company representatives, state agencies and elected officials, educational institutions and other organizations essential to the growth of Adams County. ACRIDC is prepared to serve the needs of new businesses coming to the area as well as to assist existing companies.
- *Adams County Revolving Loan Fund-CWED*. This Fund was created through the small city CDBG program. The grant enabled Adams County to establish a revolving loan fund to assist local businesses in the county. Currently, the fund is administered by CWED.
- *Adams County Chamber of Commerce*. The Adams County Chamber of Commerce is dedicated to the development of the business community in Adams County. The Chamber offers information on local business and industry and also provides a variety of programs designed to assist business development.
- *Adams - Columbia Electric Coop (ACEC) Revolving Loan Fund*. The ACEC established a USDA - Rural Development IRP revolving loan fund designed to address a gap in private capital markets for long-term, fixed-rate, low down payment, low interest financing. It is targeted at the timber and wood products industry, tourism and other manufacturing and service industries.

Regional

- *North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation*. The North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation (NCWDC) manages a revolving loan fund designed to address a gap in private capital markets for long-term, fixed-rate, low down payment, low interest financing. It is targeted at the timber and wood products industry, tourism and other manufacturing and service industries.

State

- *Wisconsin Economic Development Corporation (WEDC)*. WEDC is the State's primary department for the delivery of integrated services to businesses. Their purpose is 1) to foster retention of and creation of new jobs and investment opportunities in Wisconsin and 2) to foster and promote economic business, export, and community development.
- *Wisconsin Small Cities Program*. The Wisconsin Department of Administration provides federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to eligible municipalities for approved housing and/or public facility improvements and for economic development projects. Economic Development grants provide loans to businesses for such things as: acquisition of real estate, buildings, or equipment; construction, expansion or remodeling; and working capital for inventory and direct labor.
- *Rural Economic Development Program*. This program administered by Wisconsin Department of Commerce provides grants and low interest loans for small business (less than 25 employees) start-ups or expansions in rural areas, such as Adams County. Funds may be used for "soft costs" only, such as planning, engineering, ad marketing assistance.
- *The Wisconsin Innovation Service Center (WISC)*. This non-profit organization is located at the University of Wisconsin at Whitewater and specializes in new product and invention assessments and market expansion opportunities for innovative manufacturers, technology businesses, and independent inventors.
- *Wisconsin Small Business Development Center (SBDC)*. The UW SBDC is partially funded by the Small Business Administration and provides a variety of programs and training seminars to assist in the creation of small business in Wisconsin.
- *Transportation Economic Assistance (TEA)*. This program, administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, provides immediate assistance and funding for the cost of transportation improvements necessary for major economic development projects.
- *Other State Programs*. Technology Development grants and loans; Customized Labor Training grants and loans; and Major Economic Development Project grants and loans.

Federal

- *U.S. Dept. of Commerce - Economic Development Administration (EDA)*. EDA offers a public works grant program. These are administered through local units of government for the benefit of the local economy and, indirectly, private enterprise.
- *U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA – RD)*. The USDA Rural Development program is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in all of rural America. Financial programs include support for such essential public facilities and services as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities, and electric and telephone service. USDA-RD promotes economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks and community-managed lending pools. The program also offers technical assistance and information to help agricultural and other cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their member services.
- *Small Business Administration (SBA)*. SBA provides business and industrial loan programs that will make or guarantee up to 90% of the principal and interest on loans to companies, individuals, or government entities for financing in rural areas. Wisconsin Business Development Finance Corporation acts as an agent for the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) programs that provide financing for fixed asset loans and for working capital.

Economic Development Issues

Business & Industrial Development

Although Adams County has sites that are ready for industrial development, not all of these sites are capable of offering the wide range of services necessary to appeal to all types of industrial development. Effective industrial development requires facilities such as sewer, water, and telecommunications facilities as well as easy access to highways and rail. While Adams County offers many of these in its industrial parks, access to a major interstate highway is located outside the County. This makes enticing businesses to the industrial parks more difficult. Adams County also suffers from lack of diversification in its industrial economy leading to a heavy reliance on only a few industries. Such dependence means that local employment, as well as commercial retail trade, goes up and down with the business cycles for the dominant local industry.

Recreation & Tourism

The development of the recreation and tourism industry in Adams County has had a generally positive effect on the County, however, the County must be careful to moderate the growth of this industry with its capacity to serve it. Adams County's close proximity to the Wisconsin Dells recreational areas causes a great deal of development pressure. Many people are attracted to Adams County's recreational amenities because of its rural nature. Improper management of the recreation and tourism industry could lead to the outstripping of the attraction and a decline in the County's overall standard of living. The community must also take care to justify the expenditures of promotional funds spent to attract visitors during the year by tracking returns on investments. To do so will require a cooperative effort among the municipalities within Adams County to avoid inefficiencies and duplication of efforts.

Income & Unemployment Levels

Although the county has made progress toward closing the gap over the last twenty years, income levels still are below state and federal levels and the unemployment rate exceeds state and federal levels. These are both issues that have been identified and discussed at various levels throughout the county. Both need to be addressed to make the county a better place to live. Adams County remains well below the state average in both median household income and per capita income. Fortunately, trends indicate that the county is "closing the gap". The persistence of poverty and unemployment in the city and the village pose a particular challenge especially as an employment center for the county.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Economic Development Goal: *Town of New Chester has a diverse economy that is a place of opportunity where people and businesses can grow and be successful.*

1. Promote a diverse, healthy economic base.
 - a. Encourage new businesses, especially those that are compatible in a rural setting.
 - b. Develop and maintain a list of available sites and buildings for new businesses.
 - c. Encourage home-based businesses that do not significantly increase noise, traffic, odors, lighting, or would otherwise negatively impact the surrounding areas.
 - d. Pursue grant funding to clean-up possible contaminated commercial locations.
 - e. Review the costs and benefits of a proposed development project prior to approval.
 - f. Consider developing new ordinances that establish minimum aesthetic standards to eliminate commercial, industrial, and agricultural property with excessive debris, blighted property, and dilapidated buildings.
2. Encourage commercial and industrial development to locate adjacent to county or state highways.
 - a. Direct new commercial and industrial development to areas designated on the Future Land Use Map.
 - b. Foster a commercial and/or industrial cluster in Grand Marsh.
 - c. Establish appropriate minimum/maximum lot sizes for commercial development, taking parking requirements into consideration.

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LAND USE

The Town of New Chester covers an area of almost 21,000 acres in eastern Adams County. To the west is the Town of Easton. To the North is the Town of Lincoln. To the south is the Town of Jackson. To the east, in Marquette County, is the Town of Westfield.

Previous Plans and Studies

Regional Livability Plan

Land Use is one of four elements included in the Regional Livability Report, adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission in 2015. The Land Use Assessment Report, a component of the Plan, looks in detail at the land uses through the 10-county region and identifies trends and issues facing land use. The Regional Livability Plan addresses two issues: housing density and farmland preservation. The two land use goals of the Plan are as follows:

- Goal 9: Preserve and protect the region's landscape, environmental resources, and sensitive lands while encouraging healthy communities.
- Goal 10: Manage and reduce vacant land and structures.

Existing Land Use 2015

The Town of New Chester covers an area of about 20,067 acres in eastern Adams County. The area is characterized by thin till and pitted outwash. The typical terrain is rolling and covered with hardwoods or open for agricultural use with a general north to south drainage pattern. The natural resource base of the area is dominated by timber. Agricultural uses of the land are vitally important, ranging from dairy farming to various specialty crops, such as Christmas trees.

Knowledge of the existing land use patterns within a town is necessary to develop a desired "future" land use pattern. The Existing Land Use Map was developed using air photos from a countywide flight in 2015, see **Map 6**. Woodlands dominate about 55 percent of the area, followed by Agriculture with about 27 percent and Residential with about 5 percent, see **Table 14**.

In general, agricultural, forest lands and residential uses are scattered in a "mixed" pattern. Residential development is distributed fairly evenly along the road network. There are scattered parcels of public land located around the town.

Table 14 - Existing Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	5,523	27.5%
Commercial	190	0.9%
Governmental	227	1.1%
Industrial	18	0.1%
Open Land	974	4.9%
Outdoor Recreation	9	0.05%
Residential	1,032	5.1%
Transportation	818	4.1%
Water	168	0.8%
Woodlands	11,109	55.4%
<i>Total Acres</i>	<i>20,067</i>	<i>100%</i>

Source: 2004 and 2015 air photo, NCWRPC

Future Land Use

The Future Land Use Plan Map represents the long-term land use recommendations for all lands in the town. Although the map is advisory and does not have the authority of zoning, it is intended to reflect community desires and serve as a guide for local officials to coordinate and manage future development of the town.

The Plan groups land uses that are compatible and to separate conflicting uses. To create the Plan, nine basic future land use categories were created. The majority of the classifications generally correspond to the districts within the Adams County Zoning Ordinance, to ease future implementation of the plan. Again, the classifications are not zoning districts and do not have the authority of zoning. However, the preferred land use map and classifications are intended to be used as a guide when reviewing lot splits, re-zoning requests, and revisions to the town zoning map as necessary.

A general description of each classification follows:

1. **Residential.** Identifies areas recommended for residential development typically consisting of smaller lot sizes.
2. **Rural Residential.** Identifies areas that are recommended for less dense residential development, consisting of larger minimum lot sizes than the residential category. These areas will also allow a mixture of residential uses, and provide a good transition from more dense development to the rural countryside.

3. **Commercial.** identifies areas recommended for commercial development, as well as existing commercial establishments located throughout the Town.
4. **Industrial.** Identifies areas recommended for industrial development, as well as existing industrial areas located throughout the Town.
5. **Governmental/Public/Institutional.** Identifies existing or planned governmental/public/institutional facilities within the Town, including recreational facilities.
6. **Agriculture.** Identifies areas to be preserved for the purpose of general crop farming or the raising of livestock.
7. **Woodlands.** Identifies areas of large woodlands within the Town.
8. **Preservation.** Contains sensitive environmental areas, such as 100-year floodplains as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, DNR wetlands, steep slopes of 12 percent or greater, and open water. This could include endangered species habitat or other significant features or areas identified by the Town.

The goal of the Future Land Use Map is to provide a generalized land use map to guide the town's growth in the next decade. The Future Land Use Map represents the desired arrangement of preferred land uses for the future, see **Map 7. Table 15** shows the acres and percent of total land under each category in the Future Land Use Map. Agricultural areas and woodland areas are the two largest categories, with 38.8% and 31.6% of total area respectively. Rural residential is the other substantial category with 16.3% of the total area.

Zoning

County General Zoning

Nearly all of the counties in Wisconsin have established a general county zoning ordinance for lands outside of the shoreland jurisdiction. A town can join under this ordinance by resolution.

The Town of New Chester is currently under Adams County zoning. Zoning is the major implementation tool to achieve the proposed land uses. Other implementation tools include such things as purchase of land or easements, subdivision ordinance, mobile/manufactured home restrictions, nuisance regulations, design review for commercial and industrial developments, infrastructure improvements (sewer and water, utilities), road construction and

Table 24 - Future Land Use

Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	7,781	38.8%
Commercial	12	0.1%
Governmental / Institutional	671	3.3%
Industrial	112	0.6%
Preservation	314	1.6%
Residential	846	4.2%
Rural Residential	3,276	16.3%
Transportation	633	3.2%
Water	77	0.4%
Woodlands	6,347	31.6%
Total	20,069	100.0%

Source: NCWRPC.

maintenance, and public services, among others.

To achieve the proposed land uses under the existing comprehensive County zoning authority, two basic options are available. Both options however would require County approval for implementation.

Option 1:

Utilize existing County zoning ordinance/districts.

The Town could carefully review the existing district descriptions to determine which "best fit" or are most appropriate to each of the proposed land uses. The advantages of this option are that the existing zoning ordinance can be used. County Board approval of proposed zoning map amendments might be easier to achieve. The disadvantages of this option are that the existing zoning districts may not enable the Town to achieve the preferred future condition of the proposed land uses. For example, permitted uses in an existing district may not fit well with the proposed land uses, causing conflicting land uses.

Option 2:

Propose new zoning districts or modifications to existing district descriptions for the countywide ordinance.

The Town would need to petition the County for zoning ordinance amendments that would be in effect for the entire county. The advantage of this would be that other towns may be in support of similar modifications and could provide political support for the changes. If approved, the Town would be able to create a better match between the zoning districts and proposed land uses. County staff would continue to administer zoning. The disadvantage would be that the changes would

affect the entire county and may not be politically supported by other towns, the County Planning & Zoning Committee, Zoning staff, or the County Board. More zoning districts may make the existing County ordinance more complex and difficult to administer.

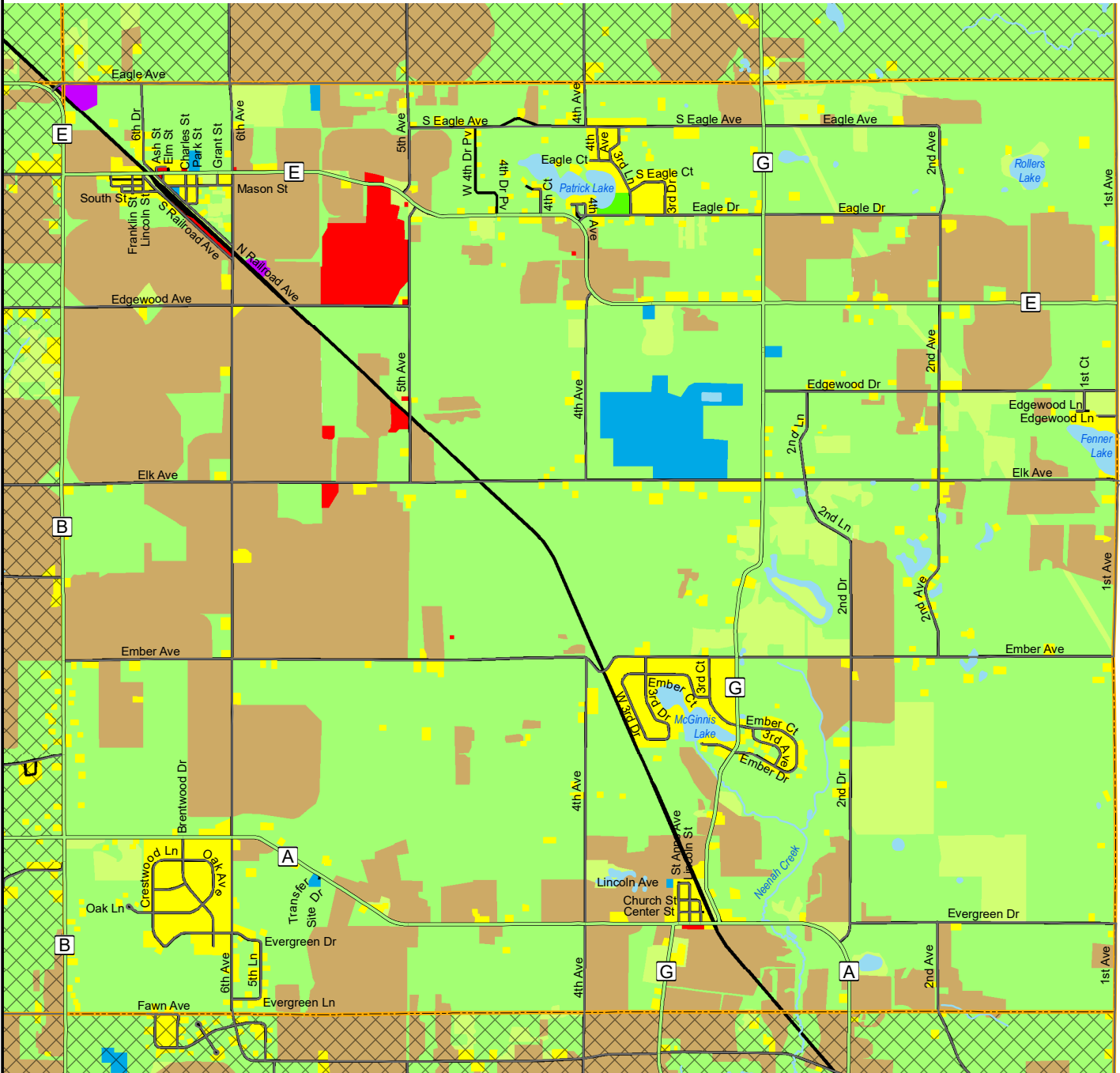
County Shoreline Jurisdiction

All counties are mandated by Wisconsin law to adopt and administer a zoning ordinance that regulates land use in shoreland/wetland and floodplain areas for the entire area of the county outside of villages and cities. This ordinance supersedes any town ordinance, unless the town ordinance is more restrictive. The shoreland/wetland and floodplain area covered under this zoning is the area that lies within 1,000 feet of a lake and within 300 feet of a navigable stream or to the landward side of a floodplain whichever distance is greater.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

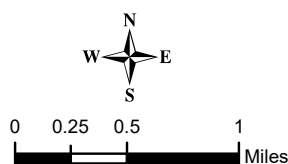
Land Use Goal: *Town of New Chester makes sound land use decisions to balance the diverse needs of the community and to wisely maximize the land's potential.*

1. Promote efficient development patterns.
 - a. Promote new development consistent with the Future Land Use Plan.
 - b. Minimize scattered development and preserve rural character.
 - c. Promote the redevelopment of land with existing infrastructure.
 - d. Discourage new developments that would negatively impact the natural environment or existing property.
 - e. Minimize the loss and/or fragmentation of productive farmland and forest land.
 - f. Review expansion or new development of non-metallic mining operations to minimize conflict with preexisting development.
 - g. Promote a quiet and peaceful community with open spaces and scenic landscapes.
2. Provide tools for managing and coordinating growth and development.
 - a. Maintain the Comprehensive Plan to serve as a guide for future land use decisions.
 - b. Participate in zoning and subdivision review decisions at the County level that affect the Town.
 - c. Encourage conservation easements and other tools to protect environmentally sensitive or unique resources.



Legend

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Minor Civil Divisions | Industrial |
| State Highways | Open Lands |
| County Highways | Outdoor Recreation |
| Local Roads | Residential |
| Agriculture | Transportation |
| Commercial | Water |
| Governmental / Institutional / Utility | Woodlands |



Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC, 2015 Airphoto Interpretation

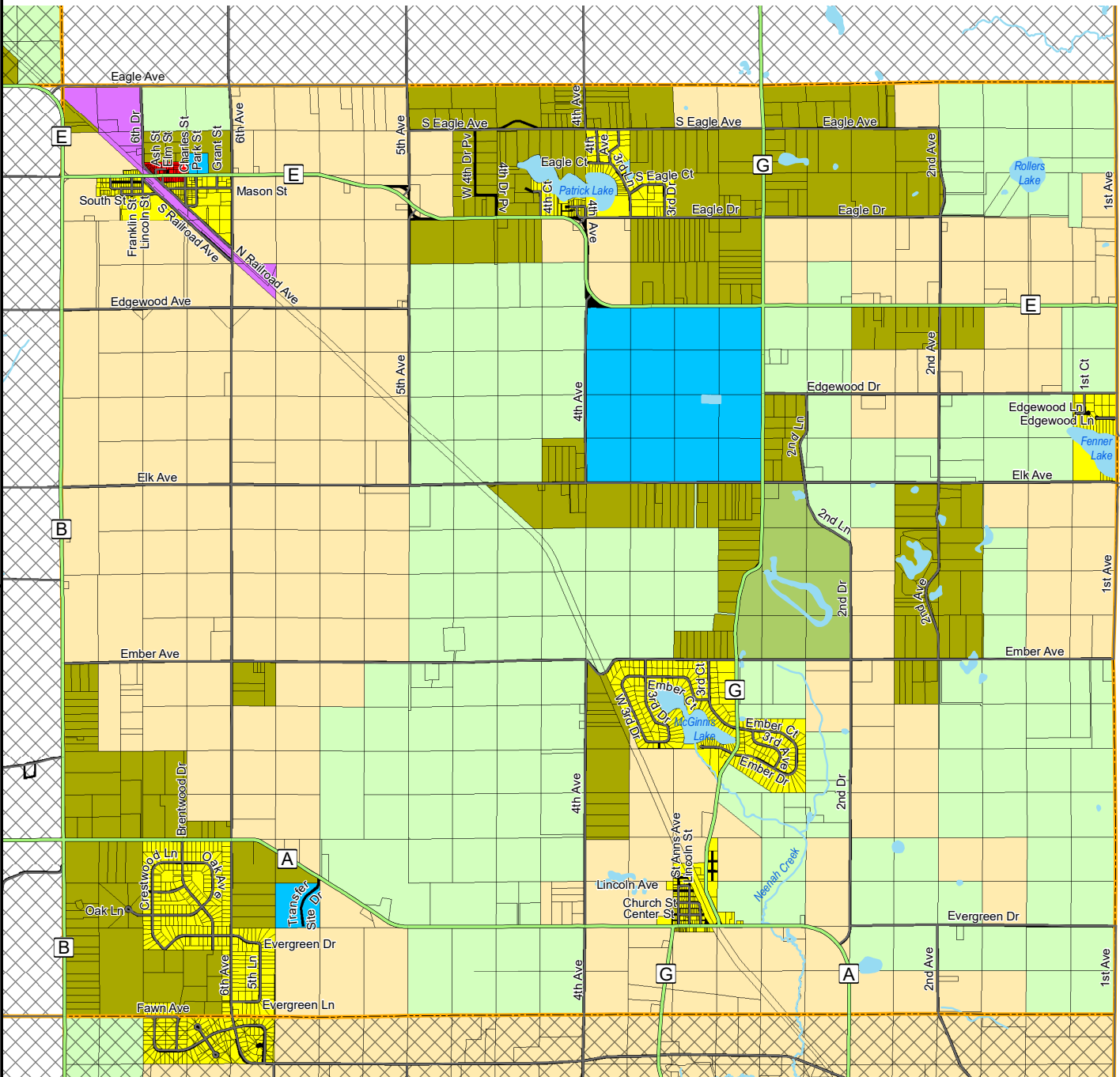
This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey of the actual boundary of any property depicted. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.



**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**

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

Future Landuse Plan Town of New Chester Adams County, Wisconsin

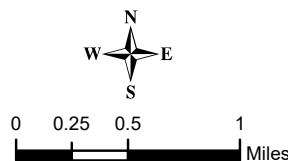


Legend

- Minor Civil Divisions
- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Agricultural Areas
- Commercial
- Woodlands
- Governmental / Public / Institutional
- Industrial
- Preservation Areas
- Residential
- Rural Residential
- Transportation
- Water

Source: WI DNR, NCWRPC

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715-849-5510 - staff@ncwrpc.org - www.ncwrpc.org

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

The issue of intergovernmental cooperation is increasingly important; since many issues cross over political boundaries, such as watersheds, labor force, commuter patterns, and housing. Communities are not independent of each other, but rather dependent on each other. The effects from growth and change on one spill over to all surrounding communities and impact the region as a whole.

Wisconsin Statutes 66.30, entitled “Intergovernmental Cooperation”, does enable local governments to jointly do together whatever one can do alone. Unfortunately, there is little public policy in Wisconsin law that encourages, let alone requires, horizontal governmental relationships such as town to town and municipality to county or town. The result is that towns, municipalities, and counties act more as adversaries than as partners.

State-wide, Wisconsin has over 2,500 units of government and special purpose districts. Having so many governmental units allows for local representation, but also adds more players to the decision making process. In general terms, intergovernmental cooperation is any arrangement by which officials of two or more jurisdictions coordinate plans, policies, and programs to address and resolve issues of mutual interest. It can be as simple as communication and information sharing, or it can involve entering into formal intergovernmental agreements and sharing resources such as equipment, buildings, staff, and revenue.

As jurisdictions communicate and collaborate on issues of mutual interest, they become more aware of one another’s needs and priorities. They can better anticipate problems and work to avoid them. Intergovernmental cooperation makes sense for many reasons including trust, cost savings, consistency, and ability to address regional issues. Cooperation can lead to positive experiences and results that build trust between jurisdictions. It can save money by increasing efficiency and avoiding unnecessary duplication. It can lead to consistency of goals, objectives, plans, policies, and actions of neighboring communities. Finally, by communicating and coordinating their actions and working with regional and state jurisdictions, local communities are able to address and resolve issues that are regional in nature.

The major beneficiary of intergovernmental cooperation is the local resident. They may not understand, or even care about, the details of a particular intergovernmental issue, but residents can appreciate their benefits, such

as cost savings, provision of needed services, a healthy environment, and a strong economy.

A variety of factors, some long-standing and others more recent, have brought the issue of intergovernmental cooperation to the forefront. Some of these factors include:

- Local government’s financial situation;
- Opportunity to reduce costs by working together;
- Elimination of duplication of services;
- Population settlement patterns and population mobility; and
- Economic and environmental interdependence.

In addition, as more jurisdictions create and implement comprehensive plans and share them with surrounding communities, new opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation will be identified.

Adjoining Units of Government

The Town of New Chester is split between two school districts; the Adams-Friendship School District and the Westfield School District. Fire service is provided by the New Chester Fire Department and policing by the Adams County Sheriff’s Office.

Conflict Resolution Between Governments

Occasionally, issues occur between New Chester and Adams County in local zoning and land use matters. New Chester will work to minimize these issues by undertaking a more comprehensive review of land use proposals, providing better communication to Adams County and making a stronger case for its local land use recommendations.

New Chester will cooperate with all levels of government on issues of mutual concern, including resource protection, transportation, land use, education, and human services. Cost sharing or contracting with neighboring towns or the county will continue to provide services or public utilities efficiently.

There are no other existing or potential conflicts with other governmental units known at this time.

Goals, Objectives, and Action Steps

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goal: *Town of New Chester is a cooperative and collaborative partner with other units of government and organizations to most effectively and efficiently provide services to residents.*

1. Establish and maintain good working relationships with other units of government, including adjoining towns, Adams County, the State of Wisconsin, and the federal government.
 - a. Promote communication between the Town and other governmental entities.
 - b. Periodically review existing shared service agreements and explore additional agreements which would benefit the Town.
 - c. Pursue cooperative agreements regarding boundary agreements, annexation, expansion of public sewer and water services, and growth management between the Village, the City, and the Town.
 - d. Consider the feasibility of establishing local zoning in conjunction with other neighboring towns and sharing administrative staff.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of this plan depends of the willingness of local officials, at both the Town and County levels, to use it as a guide when making decisions that affect the growth and development of the Town. It is also important that local citizens and developers become aware of the plan.

This Plan, having been prepared as a single unit, is consistent in its parts and there is no inconsistency between them.

The Implementation chapter includes the tools and techniques recommended to implement the Comprehensive Plan's recommendations.

Town Decision Making

The Town Board should adopt the plan and use it as a guide in decisions that affect development in the Town. The Town Plan Commission should become very knowledgeable of the plan and use it when making recommendations to the Town Board on development issues.

Citizen Participation/Education

The Town should encourage citizen awareness of the Town's comprehensive plan by making copies available and conducting public informational meetings.

Tools for Implementation

Zoning

The Town of New Chester is currently under Adams County zoning. Zoning is the major implementation tool to achieve proposed land uses by regulating the use of all structures, lands, and waters in the Town. Zoning districts provide primarily regulations for land use within the district by use type and the zoning map provides the locations of the districts. See the Zoning Ordinance for more information.

Land Division

The Adams County Land Division Ordinance outlines procedures for land division, technical requirements, design standards for plats and certified maps, and outlines required improvements. The county ordinance also includes provisions for cluster developments, but provides little guidance for such development design and objectives. Local units of government may elect to have a separate land division ordinance if it is more restrictive than the county ordinance.

Other Tools

Additional tools and approaches can be utilized by the Town to achieve the goals of the plan. These include but are certainly not limited to the following: fee simple land acquisition, easements (purchased or volunteered), deed restrictions, land dedication, and ordinances or programs regulating activities such as impact fees, land division, building permits, erosion control, etc.

Plan Amendments

Periodic amendments can be made to this Plan. Amendments are generally defined as minor changes, such as slight changes to the text or maps. Frequent changes to accommodate specific development proposals should be avoided. The Comprehensive Planning Law requires that the same process used to adopt the Plan be used to amend the Plan.

Plan Review and Update

Periodic updating of the plan is necessary for continued refinement and course correction to insure that it reflects the desires of the Town's citizens. An essential characteristic of any planning process is that it be ongoing and flexible. The Town should re-examine the plan, at least every five years, and determine if more complete review is required to bring it into line with changed conditions or altered priorities within the Town.

State law requires that a Comprehensive Plan be updated every ten years.

APPENDIX A: ORDINANCE

STATE OF WISCONSIN TOWN OF NEW CHESTER ADAMS COUNTY

ORDINANCE NO. 005 -2016

SECTION I – TITLE/PURPOSE

The title of this ordinance is the Town of New Chester Comprehensive Plan Ordinance, the purpose of which is to lawfully adopt a comprehensive plan as required under s. 66.1001(4)(c) , Wis. Stats.

SECTION II –AUTHORITY

The town board has authority under its village powers under sec. 60.22, Wis. Stats., its power to appoint a plan commission under secs. 60.62(4) and 62.23(1), Wis. Stats., and under 66.1001(4), Wis. Stats., to adopt this ordinance. The comprehensive plan of the Town of New Chester must be in compliance with sec. 60.1001(4) (c), Wis. Stats., in order for the town board to adopt this ordinance.

SECTION III – ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

The town board, by this ordinance, adopted on proper notice with a quorum and roll call vote by a majority of the town board present and voting, provides the authority for the town to adopt its comprehensive plan under sec. 66.1001 (4), Wis. Stats., and provides for the town board to order its publication.

SECTION IV – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The town board has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by Sec. 66.1001 (4)(a), Wis. Stats.

SECTION V – TOWN PLAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The town Plan Commission, by a majority vote of the entire commission, recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the town board the adoption of the Town of New Chester Comprehensive Plan, which contains all of the elements specified in Sec. 66.1001(2), Wis. Stats.

SECTION VI – PUBLIC HEARING

The town has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, with notice in compliance with the requirements of Sec. 66.1001(4)(d), Wis. Stats.

SECTION VII – ADOPTION OF TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The town board, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopts the document entitled 'Town of New Chester Comprehensive Plan Ordinance' pursuant to Sec. 66.1001(4)(c), Wis. Stats.

SECTION VIII – SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SECTION IX – EFFECTIVE DATE

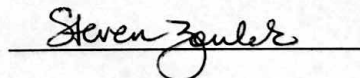
This ordinance is effective on publication or posting. The town clerk shall properly post or publish this ordinance as required under Sec. 60.80, Wis. Stats.

Adopted the 21st day of November, 2016.

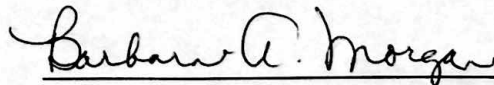
Signed this 20th day of February, 2017.



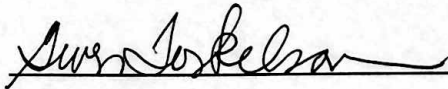
Thomas Croke, Chairman



Steve Zoulek, Supervisor



Barbara Morgan, Supervisor



Gwen Torkelson, Town Clerk

**Town of New Chester
Comprehensive Plan
2016**