

TOWN OF LINCOLN
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Adopted 2017



PREPARED BY: Karen K. Church

TOWN OF LINCOLN

TOWN BOARD

Peter J. Church, Chair
Larry Yunck, Supervisor I
Dennis Thurber, Supervisor II
Patricia D. Nelson, Clerk

TOWN PLAN COMMISSION

Raymond "Butch" Roberts, Chair
Florence Johnson
Charles Church
Shawn Bula
Chad Kosler

2017 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

PREPARER: Karen K. Church

Adopted: May 2007

Draft Update: November 2016

Town Plan Commission Recommendation for Adoption: February 2017

Revised Draft for Public Hearing: March 2017

Update Adopted by Town Board: March 2017

TOWN OF LINCOLN
Ordinance to Adopt the Updated Comprehensive Plan

ORDINANCE No. 2017-01

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Town of Lincoln
Adams County

SECTION I - TITLE/PURPOSE

The title of this ordinance is the Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan Ordinance. The purpose of this ordinance is for the Town of Lincoln to lawfully adopt an updated comprehensive plan as required under s. 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION II - AUTHORITY

The town board of the Town of Lincoln has authority under its village powers under s. 60.22, Wisconsin Statutes, its power to appoint a town plan commission under ss. 60.62(4) and 62.23(1), Wisconsin Statutes, and under s. 66.1001(4), Wisconsin Statutes to adopt this ordinance. The comprehensive plan of the Town of Lincoln is in compliance with s. 66.1001(4)(c), Wisconsin Statutes, in order for the town board to adopt this ordinance.

SECTION III - ADOPTION OF ORDINANCE

The town board of the Town of Lincoln, 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 of Lincoln to adopt its updated comprehensive plan under s. 66.1001(4), Wisconsin Statutes, and provides the authority for the town board to order its publication.

SECTION IV - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The town board of the Town of Lincoln has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in the preparation of the updated comprehensive plan as required by s. 66.1001(4)(a), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION V - TOWN PLAN COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

The Plan Commission of the Town of Lincoln, 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 updated Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan, which contains all of the elements specified in s. 66.1001(2), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION VI - PUBLIC HEARING

The Town of Lincoln has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, with notice in compliance with the requirements of s. 66.1001(4)(d), Wisconsin Statutes.

SECTION VII - ADOPTION OF TOWN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The town board of the Town of Lincoln, by the enactment of this ordinance, formally adopts the document entitled Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan Ordinance under s. 66.101(4)(c) Wisconsin Statutes.

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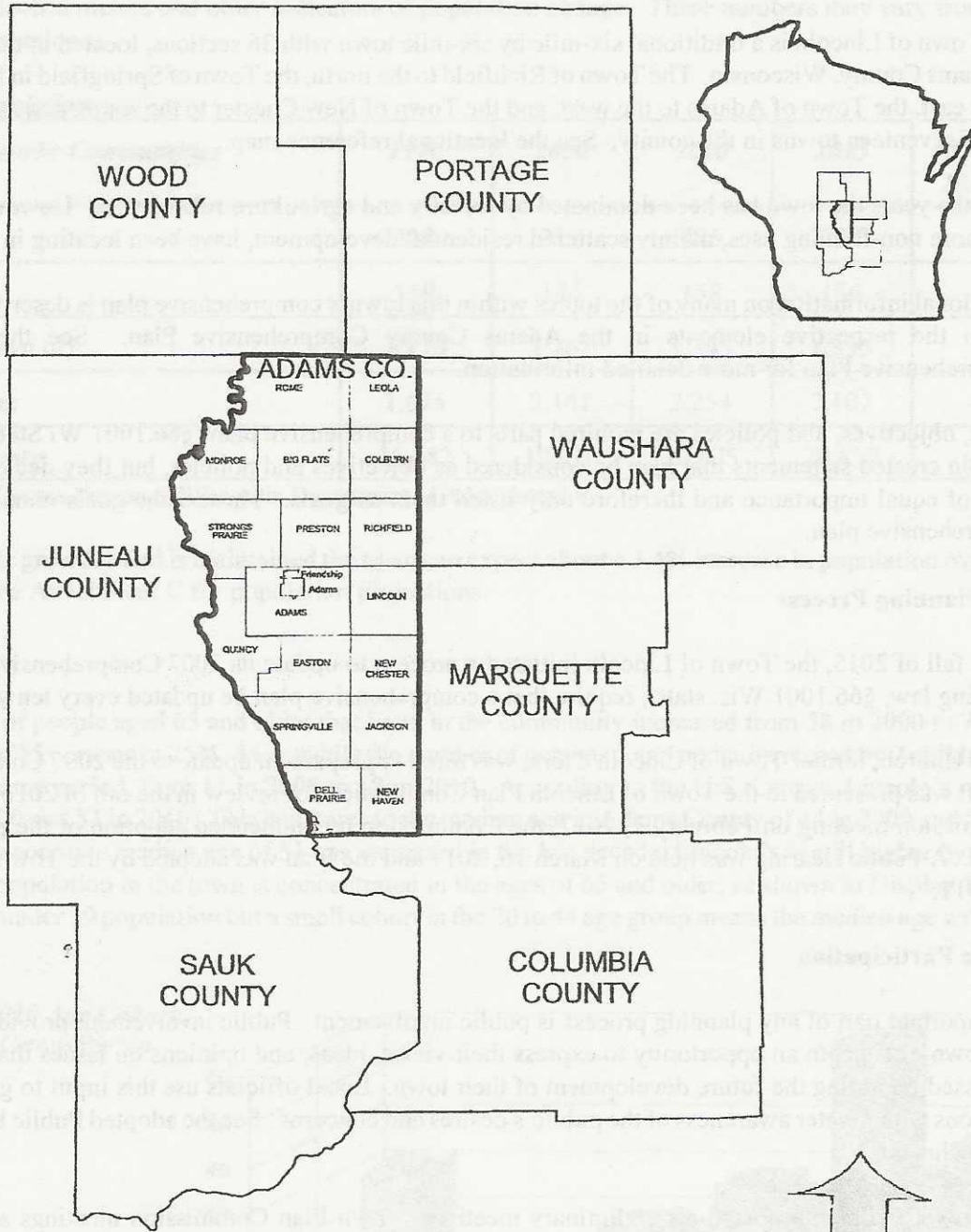
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TOWN OF LINCOLN Locational Map Adams County, Wisconsin



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Chapter 1 - Background and Demographics

Background

The Town of Lincoln 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 Richfield to the north, the Town of Springfield in Marquette County to the east, the Town of Adams to the west, and the Town of New Chester to the south, surround the town. It is one of seventeen towns in the county. See the locational reference map.

Over the years the town has been dominated by forestry and agriculture-related uses. However, recently more and more non-farming uses, mainly scattered residential development, have been locating in the town.

Additional information on many of the topics within this town's comprehensive plan is described in more detail within the respective elements in the Adams County Comprehensive Plan. See the Adams County Comprehensive Plan for more detailed information.

Goals, objectives, and policies are required parts to a comprehensive plan (§66.1001 WI Stats.). The Town of Lincoln created statements that may be considered as objectives and policies, but they decided all statements were of equal importance and therefore only listed them as goals. These same goals remain in the updated comprehensive plan.

The Planning Process

In the fall of 2015, the Town of Lincoln initiated a process to update its 2007 Comprehensive Plan. The state planning law, §66.1001 Wis. stats., require that a comprehensive plan be updated every ten years.

Karen Church, former Town of Lincoln Clerk, was hired to prepare an update to the 2007 Comprehensive Plan. A draft was presented to the Town of Lincoln Plan Commission for review in the fall of 2016. At a Town Plan Commission meeting on February 1, 2017, the Commission recommended adoption of the plan by the Town Board. A Public Hearing was held on March 16, 2017 and the Plan was adopted by the Town Board on March 16, 2017.

Public Participation

An important part of any planning process is public involvement. Public involvement provides the citizens of the Town of Lincoln an opportunity to express their views, ideas, and opinions on issues that they would like addressed regarding 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 concerns. See the adopted Public Participation Plan in Attachment A.

The Town of Lincoln posted all preliminary meetings, Town Plan Commission meetings and held a Public Hearing to invite public input.

Town Demographics

A. Population

The Town's population had a slight increase over the last five years according to the United States Census Bureau and Department of Administration estimates. As displayed in Table 1, the Town experienced a .3% increase between 2010 and 2015. The county population had a .09% decrease over the same time period. Two

of the three surrounding towns experienced a population decrease with the Town of New Chester having the largest decrease percentage of -6.5%, a loss of 147 persons. The Town of Adams had an increase of 10 persons or .7%. The Town of Lincoln is about 1.5% of the total population of the county.

The Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, annually produces population estimates for Wisconsin counties and municipalities. The estimates are based on the prior census and analysis of contemporary data including housing units, dormitory and institutional populations, automobile registrations, residential electric meters and other indicators of population change. These numbers may vary from the U.S. Census information.

Table 1: Population

Nearby Communities	1990	2000	2010	2015	% Change 2010-2015
Lincoln	318	311	296	297	.3%
Richfield	159	144	158	156	-.01%
Adams (Town of)	1,170	1,267	1,345	1,355	.7%
New Chester	1,675	2,141	2,254	2,107	-6.5%
Adams County	15,682	19,920	20,875	20,857	-.09%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau & Wisconsin Department of Administration

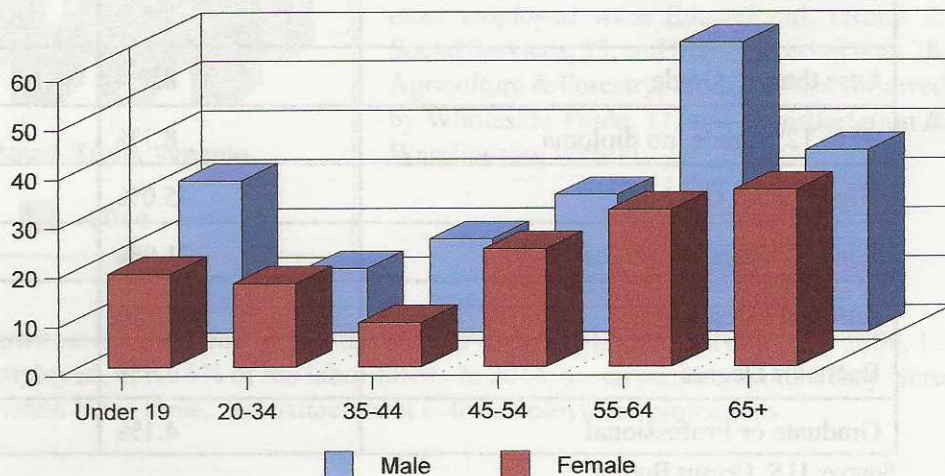
If the ten-year growth trend is maintained the town can expect about a 3.4% increase in population over the next ten years. See Attachment C for population projections.

B. Age

The number of people aged 65 and older that lived in the community increased from 58 in 2000 to 73 in 2010, an increase of 15 persons or 25%. Meanwhile the number of persons 5 and under increased by 7 children or 62% during that same period, from 11 in 2000 to 18 in 2010. According to the U.S. Census, Lincoln's median age was 45 in 2000 and 53 in 2010. This compares to the median age in Adams County of 44 in 2000 and 51 in 2010. Although the county's median age of 51 has increased in the last decade, Lincoln's is still higher by two years. Most of the population in the town is concentrated in the ages of 65 and older, as shown in Display 1. There is a significant under 19 population but a small cohort in the 20 to 44 age group means the median age will continue to rise.

Display 1: 2010 Age Cohorts

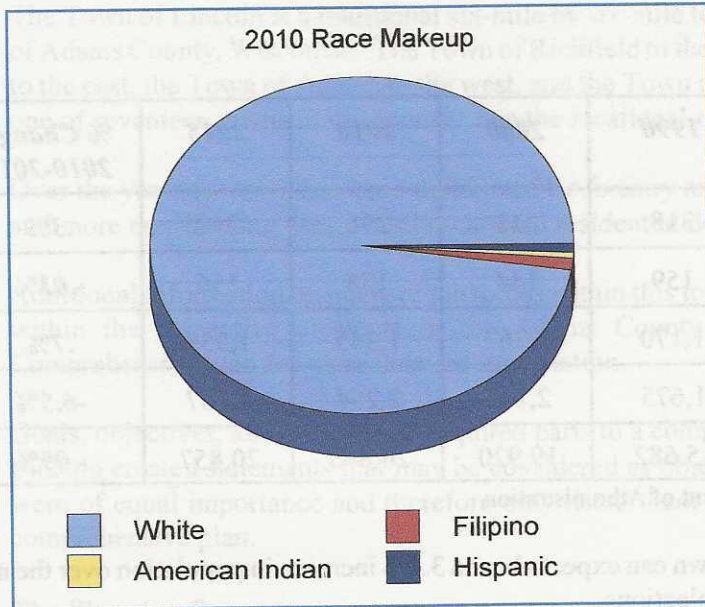
Source: U. S. Census Bureau



C. Race

Display 2: 2010 Race Make-Up

In 2000, 304 of the 311 persons listed themselves as white, 1 as African American, 5 as American Indian, and 1 as some other race. In 2010, of the 296 persons listed, 289 of them listed themselves as white. There were 3 who listed themselves as Filipino, 2 as American Indian, and 2 as Hispanic.



Display 2 shows the percentage of race among the residents in Lincoln in 2010.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

D. Educational Level

Educational levels in 2014 showed that 242 had completed high school and of those 242, 53 had some college, 9 had an associate degree, 19 had a bachelor degree and 10 had a graduate or professional degree. Educational levels in 2000 showed that 139 had completed high school and of those 139, 34 had some college, 6 had an associate degree, 10 had a bachelor degree and 4 had a graduate or professional degree. Only those 25 years of age and older are reflected in these statistics. Table 2 provides a summary of educational attainment in Lincoln, Adams County, and the State of Wisconsin.

Table 2: Educational Attainment, Persons Age 25 and Older, 2014

Educational Attainment Level	Town of Lincoln	Adams County	State of Wisconsin
Less than 9 th Grade	8.7%	3.2%	3.2%
9 th to 12 th Grade, no diploma	8.7%	10.3%	6.0%
High School Graduate	45.0%	42.7%	32.4%
Some College, no degree	21.9%	22.8%	21.1%
Associate Degree	3.7%	8.4%	9.9%
Bachelor Degree	7.9%	8.2%	18.1%
Graduate or Professional	4.1%	4.4%	9.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The Town of Lincoln has a larger percentage of those whose highest educational attainment is less than a high

school diploma than either the state or the county, and a larger share of persons with a diploma than the state. The town, compared to the county, has a lower percentage of persons with some college, an associate degree, a bachelor degree, and graduate or professional degree and compared to the state has a slightly higher percentage of persons with some college but lower percentage of persons with an associate degree, a bachelor degree and graduate or professional degree. This is not uncommon for a rural town.

E. Households

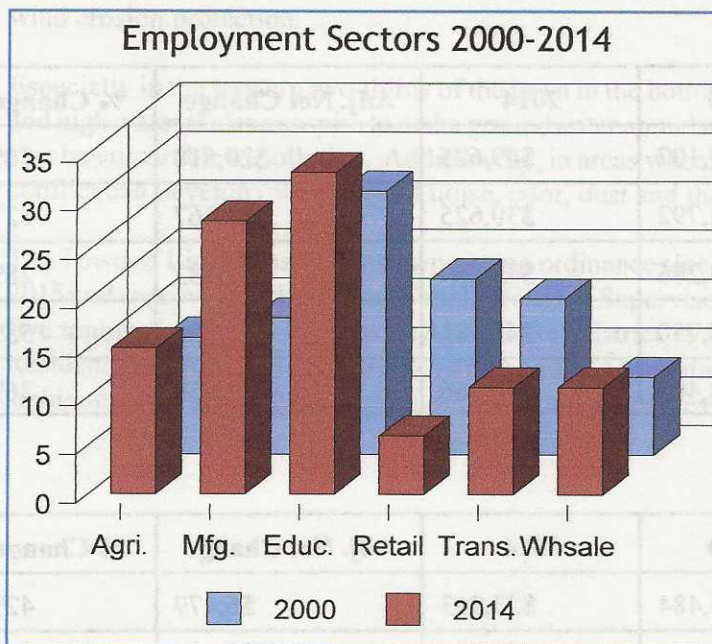
The number of households in the town has remained the same in the last decade. In 2000, and again in 2010, we find 129 households in the Town of Lincoln. *(It is noted there were several errors in the 2007 Comprehensive Plan Household Demographics which are corrected in this updated Plan.)* Of the 129 total households in 2000, 89 or 66 percent were married couple households, while the other 34 percent, or 43 households, were householders living alone or one-parent households. In 2010 there were 62 percent married couple households with 22 percent of householders living alone and the remaining 16 percent being one-parent households. See attachment C for household projections.

In 2000, 33 percent of all households included someone 65 years old or older, while 27 percent included someone 18 years of age or younger. The average household size was 2.95. In 2010, 41 percent of all households included someone 65 years old or older, while 21 percent included someone 18 years old or younger. The average household in 2010 was 2.29.

F. Employment

Display 3: Employment Sectors 2000-2014

Source: U. S. Census Bureau



Between 2000 and 2014 the town's employed residents increased 5.8% from 119 to 126. The two employment sectors with the most employed in 2000 were Educational, Health & Social Services with 27, and Retail Trade, 18, being the top two. Transportation & Warehousing, 16, is the third followed by Manufacturing, 14, and Agriculture & Forestry with 12.

In 2014 the two employment sectors with the most employed were Educational, Health & Social Services, 33, and Manufacturing with 28. Agriculture & Forestry, 15, is the third followed by Wholesale Trade, 11, and Transportation & Warehousing with 11.

Another benefit to the employment sector in Lincoln is that the number of unemployed went down. In 2000, 12 people reported they were unemployed, or 9.16% of the labor force. In 2014, seven people reported they were unemployed, or 5.3% of the civilian labor force. See Attachment C for employment projections.

Table 3: Total Employed

Minor Civil Division	2000	2014	2000-2014 % of Change
Lincoln	119	126	5.8%
Richfield	74	58	-22%
Adams	632	597	-5.5%
New Chester	377	389	3.2%
Adams County	7,859	7,586	-3.47%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

G. Household Income

The 2000 median household income (MHI) in the town was \$29,107, less than Adams County and the State, which were \$33,408 and \$43,791 respectively. In 2014 the median household income for the town was \$49,625 compared to Adams County with a lower MHI of \$45,366 and the State reporting a higher MHI of \$52,738.

In 2014, of the 129 households in the town, 25 reported incomes of less than \$24,999 and 10 had incomes above \$100,000. Compared to the 2000 U. S. Census report, 52 reported incomes of less than \$24,999 and 6 reported incomes above \$100,000. The 2014 Census estimates that 5.4 percent of individuals over 65 years of age are below the poverty line while 2000 Census figures reported 16 percent of individuals over 65 years of age were below the poverty line.

Table 4: Median Household Income.

Minor Civil Division	2000	2014	Adj. Net Change	% Change
Lincoln	\$29,107	\$49,625	\$20,518	70%
Richfield	\$34,792	\$30,625	-\$4,167	-12%
Adams	\$34,286	\$43,869	\$9,583	28%
New Chester	\$28,750	\$45,481	\$16,731	58%
Adams County	\$33,408	\$45,366	\$11,958	36%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Table 5: Per Capita Income.

Minor Civil Division	2000	2014	Adj. Net Change	% Change
Lincoln	\$15,484	\$23,963	\$6,479	42%
Richfield	\$23,333	\$46,844	\$23,511	101%
Adams	\$18,225	\$19,810	\$1,585	8.7%
New Chester	\$14,727	\$14,812	\$ 85	1%
Adams County	\$17,777	\$22,639	\$4,862	27%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

Table 6: Poverty Rate (%)

<i>Minor Civil Division</i>	<i>1999 Poverty Rate (%)</i>	<i>2014 Poverty Rate (%)</i>
Town of Lincoln	22.1%	14.9%
Adams County	10.4%	12.7%
State of Wisconsin	8.7%	13.3%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau

H. Community Issues

There are a variety of influences in the town, from population growth, to residential development, to the future of farming. These issues are critical to the long-term success of the town. A four-page summary from information provided by the U.S. Census is included in Attachment B.

The following sections of the document examine the many issues that impact the town.

The population of the Town of Lincoln has been going down since peaking in 1990. The U.S. Census Bureau shows Lincoln has increased by one individual in 2015. The population in the towns of New Chester and Richfield have both decreased in the last five years; New Chester with a decrease of 147 and Richfield with 2. Both Lincoln and Adams show increases. Lincoln with 1 and Adams with 10. Adams County shows a decrease of 18 in the last five years.

Irrigation farming is very much a factor in what happens in the town. Farming is more prevalent in Lincoln township than are forests or wetlands, making it the exception among Adams County towns. Agriculture will continue to play an important role in Lincoln. Farmers have been educated on the importance of cover crops and wind erosion protection.

Especially in the western two-thirds of the town in the bottomland of Glacial Lake Wisconsin, where sandy soils and high water tables conspire to make groundwater abundant, and thus supportive of irrigated agriculture, it can also be vulnerable to pollution. Additionally, in areas where agriculture and residential uses are mixed together, conflict can develop over issues of noise, odor, dust and the use of roads by farming equipment.

The Town of Lincoln has had its own zoning ordinance since 1965. The ordinance was amended on January 22, 2015 and approved by the Adams County Board of Supervisors on February 17, 2015. Currently the town utilizes five zoning districts: A-1 Exclusive Agricultural District; A-2 Secondary Agricultural District; R-1 Single Family Residential District; I-1 Industrial District; and R-3 Manufactured Home Community Residential District. Past ambiguities on the matter of minimum lot size were addressed in the 2015 amendment.

Chapter 2 - Natural, Agricultural & Cultural Resources

A. NATURAL

The town 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.

In terms of the physical landscape, the protection of certain natural features is necessary for the environment and 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.

The environmental features and assets that were examined in this plan include soils, wetlands, floodplains, water and woodlands.

1) Water, Wetlands & Floodplains

Together the ponds, lakes, streams and wetlands total about 744 acres in the town or 3.2 percent of the total acres. The major water body is the Fordham Creek and its tributaries. These surface water resources replenish the groundwater as part of the hydrologic cycle. See the Water Features Map.

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 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 serve as breeding and nesting grounds for waterfowl and many other animals that depend on aquatic habitats; they are an important recreational, educational, 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. See the Water Features Map.

Wetlands generally occur in areas where water stands near, at, or above the soil surface during a significant portion of most years. Vegetation is generally aquatic in nature and may vary from water

lilies and rushes in marsh areas to alder and tamarack in lowland forest. Swamps, bogs, marshes, potholes, wet meadows, and sloughs are all wetlands. The soils in these areas are usually saturated during the growing season within a few inches of the surface.

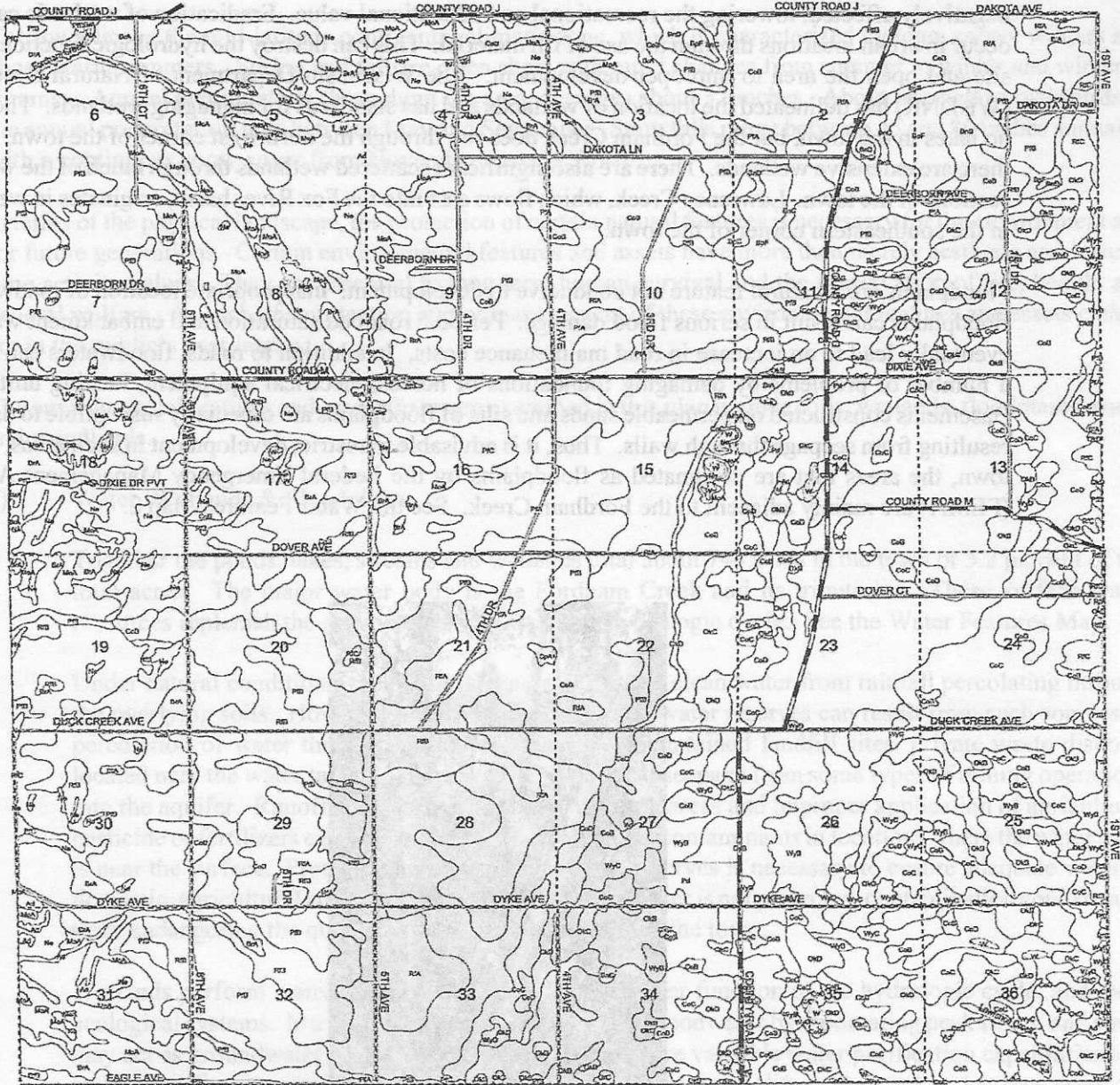
When drainage of wetlands occurs, or drainage patterns are altered, the water table is locally lowered and soils are exposed to oxidation at depths usually saturated. Nutrients held in the wetland soils can then be leached away. Heavy siltation can occur downstream as water previously held by the soils is swept away. Wildlife population and habitat in drained areas and downstream locations may be negatively affected, lowering the recreational and educational value. Eradication of wetlands can also occur in urban locations through the use of fill material. This can destroy the hydrologic function of the site and open the area to improper development. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WisDNR) has delineated the location of wetlands and has standards for managing wetlands. There are no lakes in the town, but the Fordham Creek does run through the northwest corner of the town, where there are extensive wetlands. There are also significant scattered wetlands through much of the western sections of the town. Lawrence Creek, which flows east into the Fox River basin, originates in wetlands in the southeastern corner of the town.

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. In the town, the areas that are designated as floodplains by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are mainly adjacent to the Fordham Creek. See the Water Features Map 2.



Map 3 Town of Lincoln Soils Adams County, Wisconsin

- Section Lines
- ==== US & State Highways
- ==== County Highways
- ==== Local Roads
- ==== Private Roads
- Water



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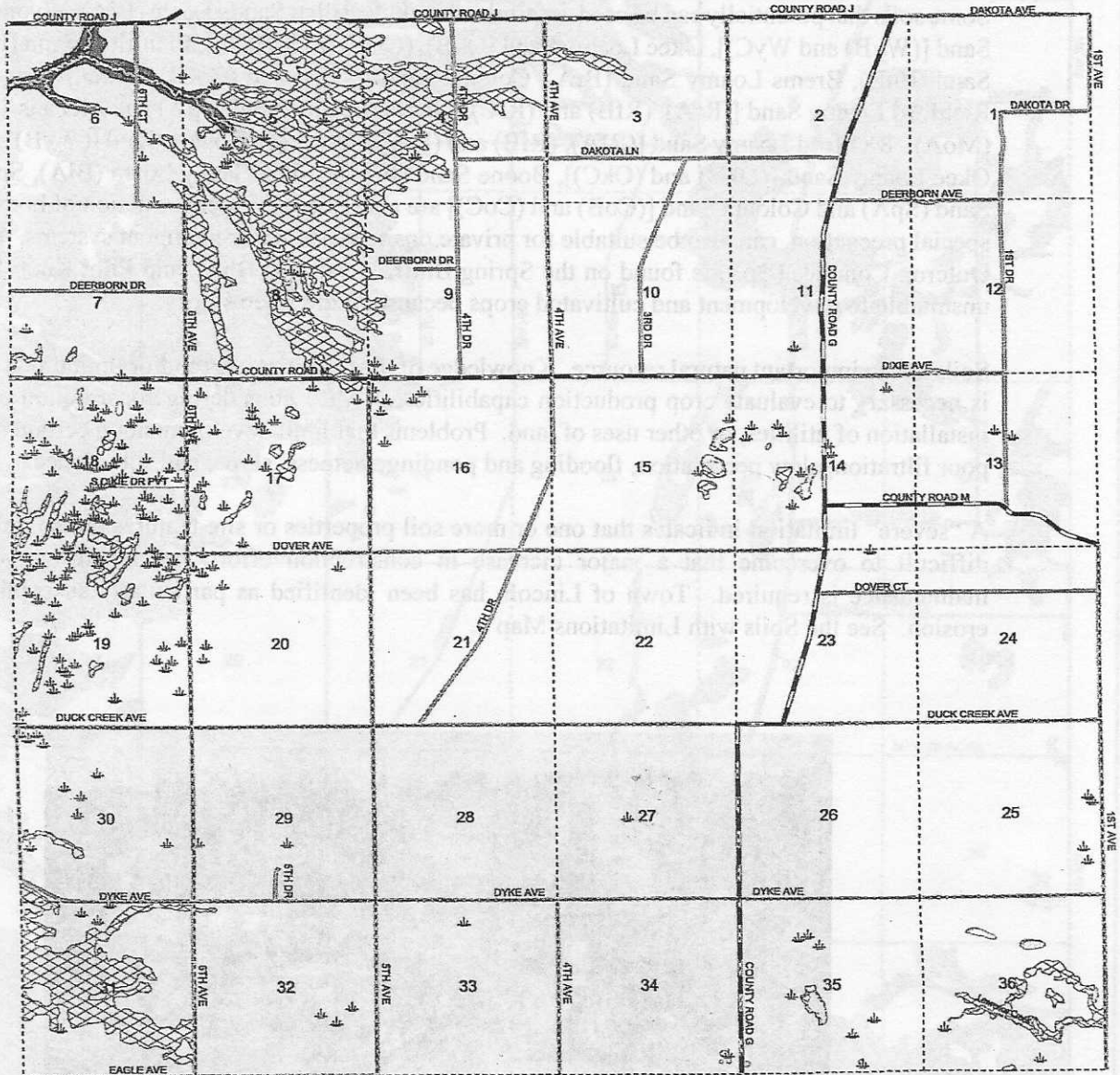
Map 2

Town of Lincoln

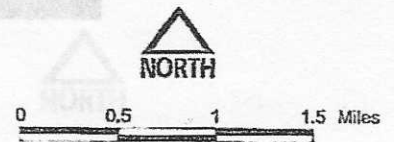
Water Features

Adams County, Wisconsin

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- Section Lines
- US & State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads
- Private Roads
- ⊥ Wetlands < 2 Acres
- Water
- Flood Way
- DNR Wetlands



2) Soils

As with most areas in Central Wisconsin, the Town of Lincoln has a variety of soil types within the town. According to the 1984 USDA Soil Survey of Adams County, the soil patterns include scattered areas of Adrian Muck (Ad), which is in most of the areas classified as DNR Wetlands and along the Fordham Creek. Newsom Loamy Sand (Ne), Aquents (An) and Houghton Muck (Hm) are also scattered in these same areas and normally border the Adrian Muck. Scattered between the creek and wetland areas are Plainfield Sand [(PfB) and (PfC)], Wyocena Loamy Sand (WyD), Coloma Sand (CoD) and Boone Sand [BnC) and (Bnd)], which cannot be used for cultivating crops or construction of houses. Some soils that potentially can be used as farmland include Billett Sandy Loam (BIA), Wyocena Loamy Sand [(WyB) and WyC)], Okee Loamy Sand [OkB), (OkC), and (OkD)], Plainfield Sand (PfA), Boone Sand (BnB), Brems Loamy Sand (BrA), Coloma Sand [(CoB) and (CoC)], Leola Loamy Sand (Le), Richford Loamy Sand [(RfA), (RfB) and (RfC)], Sparta Loamy Sand (SpA) and Meehan Loamy Sand (MoA). Richford Loamy Sand [(RfA), (RfB) and (RfC)], Wyocena Loamy Sand [(WyB) and (WyC)], Okee Loamy Sand [(OkB) and (OkC)], Boone Sand (BnB), Billett Sandy Loam (BIA), Sparta Loamy Sand (SpA) and Coloma Sand [(CoB) and (CoC)] are also suitable for construction of houses and with special precaution, can also be suitable for private onsite waste water treatment systems. Boone Rock Outcrop Complex (BpF) is found on the Spring Bluff, Horseshoe Bluff, and Pilot Knob Bluff and is unsuitable for development and cultivated crops because of the steep slopes.

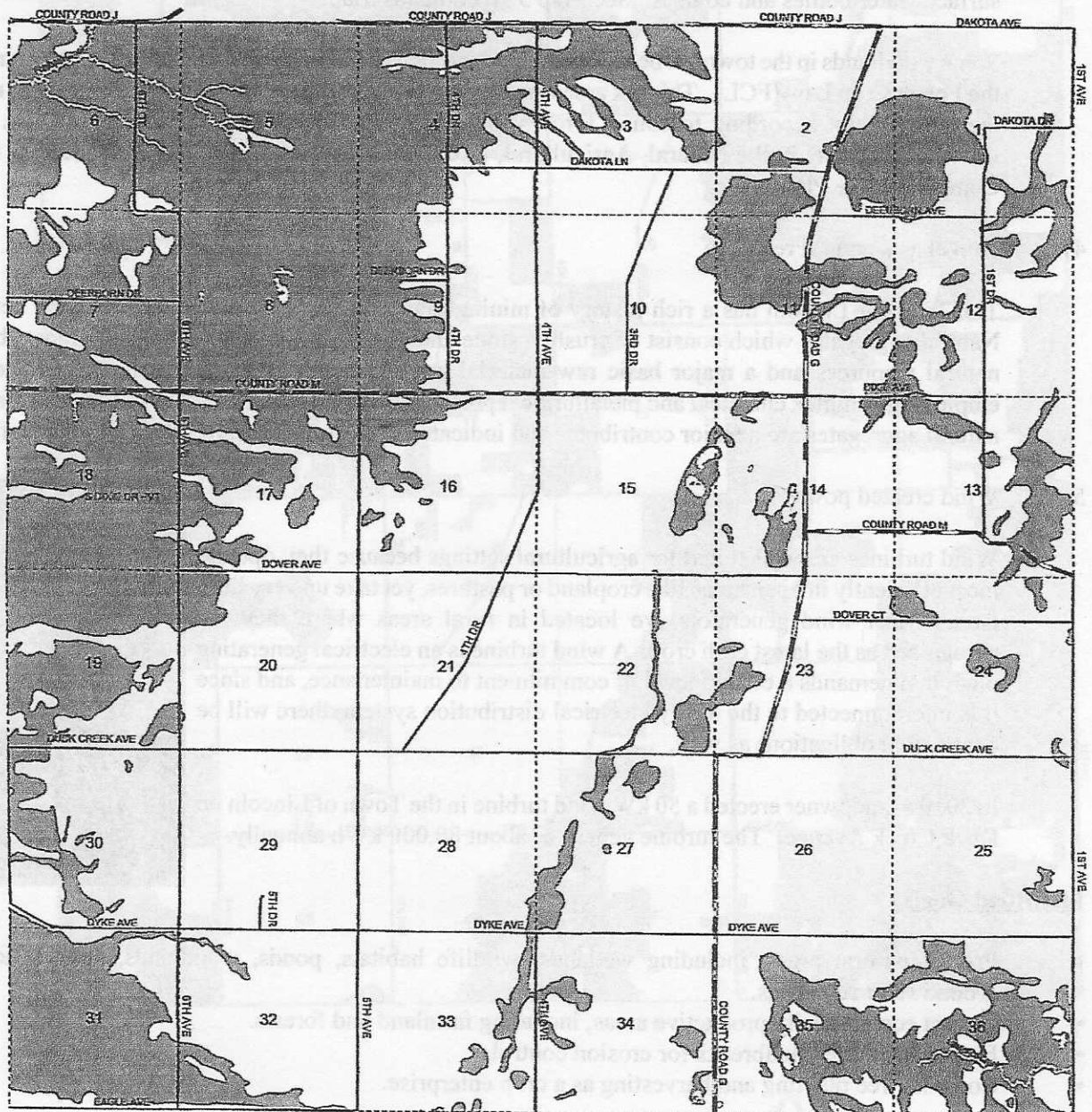
Soils are an important natural resource. Knowledge of the potential uses and/or limitations of soil types is necessary to evaluate crop production capabilities or when considering construction of buildings, installation of utilities, or other uses of land. Problems that limit development on certain soils include poor filtration, slow percolation, flooding and ponding, wetness, slope, and subsidence.

A "severe" limitation indicates that one or more soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or difficult to overcome that a major increase in construction effort, special design, or intensive maintenance is required. Town of Lincoln has been identified as particularly susceptible to wind erosion. See the Soils with Limitations Map 4.

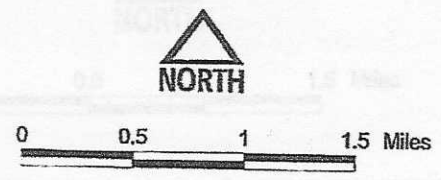


Map 4 Town of Lincoln Soil Limitations for Septic Tank Absorption Fields Adams County, Wisconsin

- Section Lines
- == US & State Highways
- == County Highways
- == Local Roads
- == Private Roads
- == Water
- █ Soils with Severe Limitations



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3) Woodlands

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. According to the town assessor, of the 23,143 acres of land in Lincoln, 44.1 percent or 10,208 acres are forests. In regard to the latter, tree cover and prairie cover are essential, especially for erosion control and to reduce effluent and nutrient flows into surface water bodies and courses. See Map 5: Woodlands Map.

Some woodlands in the town are being maintained through the Managed Forest Law (MFL) program 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. More information exists in the Natural, Agricultural, & Cultural Resources element of the Adams County Comprehensive Plan.

4) Gravel as a natural resource

The Town of Lincoln has a rich history of mining gravel to support various construction activities. Natural aggregates which consist of crushed stone and sand and gravel are among the most abundant natural resources and a major basic raw material used by construction, agriculture, and industries employing complex chemical and metallurgical processes. Despite the low value of the basic products, natural aggregates are a major contributor and indicator of the economic well-being of the Nation.

5) Wind created power

Wind turbines are well suited for agricultural settings because they operate most efficiently in open areas like cropland or pastures, yet take up very little land. Most wind generators are located in rural areas where they are recognized as the latest cash crop. A wind turbine is an electrical generating plant that demands a certain level of commitment to maintenance, and since it is interconnected to the utility electrical distribution system, there will be contractual obligations as well.

In 2010 a landowner erected a 50 kW wind turbine in the Town of Lincoln on Duck Creek Avenue. The turbine generates about 80,000 kWh annually.

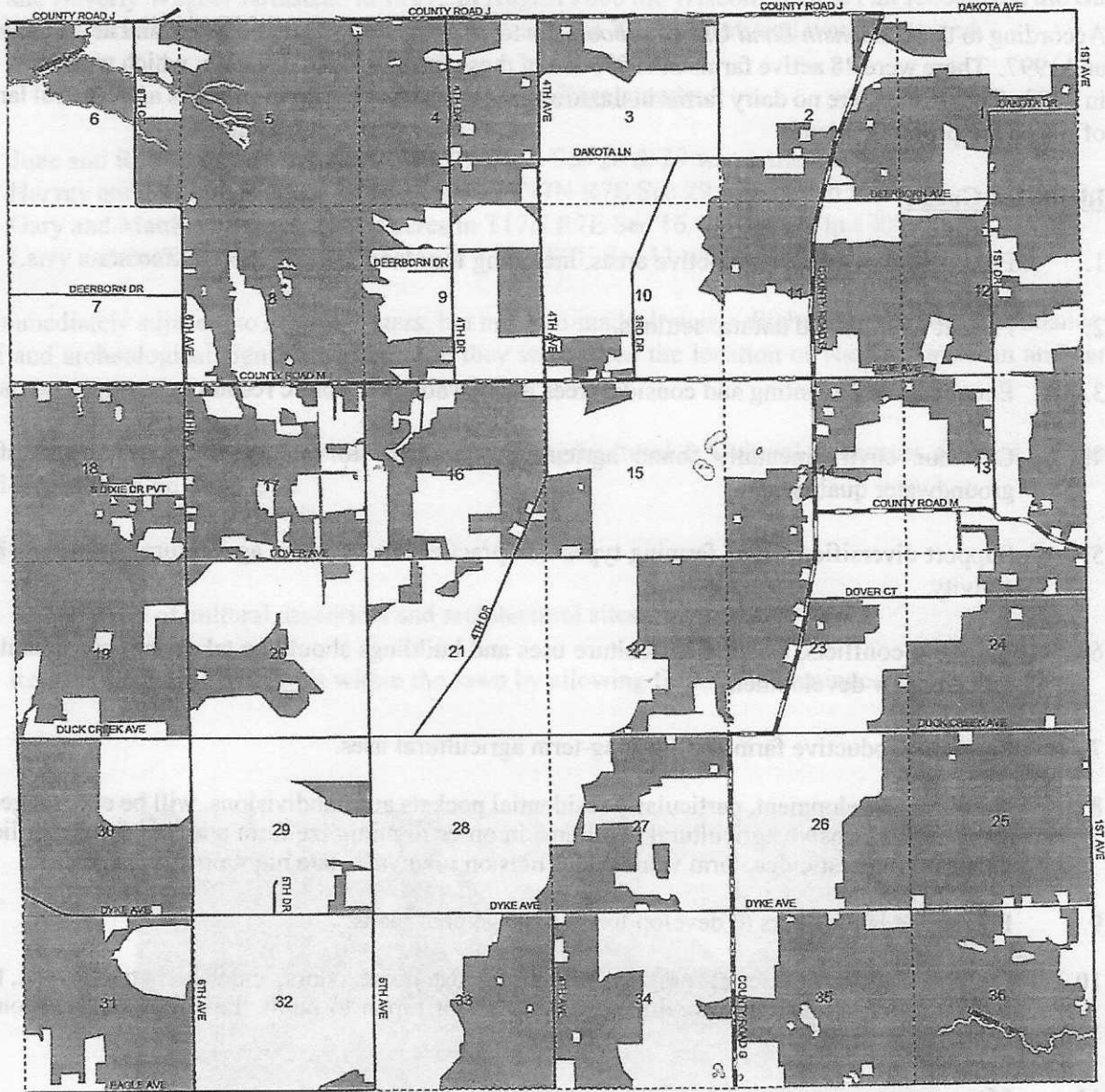


Identified Goals:

- Protect natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, ponds, woodlands, open spaces and groundwater resources.
- Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.
- Encourage more windbreaks for erosion control.
- Consider tree planting and harvesting as a crop enterprise.

Map 5 Town of Lincoln Woodlands Adams County, Wisconsin

- Section Lines
 - ==== US & State Highways
 - ==> County Highways
 - Local Roads
 - Private Roads
- Woodlands



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B. AGRICULTURAL

Analysis of air-photo data from 1992/1998 showed that about forty-seven percent of land in the town was in agricultural use, and an additional forty-nine percent was in woodlands. In 1995, according to the *Wisconsin Land Use Databook*, roughly fifty-four percent of the town was in agricultural use and slightly less than forty percent in woodlands. The difference between the two may have been the result of differing methodology or it might have pointed to a loss of land in agricultural production.

According to the *Wisconsin Land Use Databook*, the town gained 9.1 percent of farmland acres between 1990 and 1997. There were 48 active farms in 1997; one of those farms was a dairy farm, which was down from five in 1989. Today, there are no dairy farms in the town. About half of the town contains agricultural lands, some of which are prime farmland.

Identified Goals:

1. Protect economically productive areas, including farmland and commercial forests.
2. Protect wildlife and natural settings.
3. Encourage tree planting and consider trees a renewable, economic resource.
4. Continue environmentally sound agricultural practices to include the preservation of air and groundwater quality.
5. Support diversification of farming types and practices to maintain agriculture as a viable economic activity.
6. To avoid conflicts, existing agriculture uses and buildings should be taken into consideration when locating new development.
7. Preserve productive farmland for long-term agricultural uses.
8. Non-farm development, particularly residential pockets and subdivisions, will be encouraged in areas away from intensive agricultural activities, in order to minimize farm and non-farm conflicts due to noise, odors, pesticides, farm vehicle conflicts on roadways, late night operations, etc.
9. Encourage landowners to develop forest management plans.
10. Occurrences, such as aerial spraying, irrigation, dust, noise, odors, and vehicle traffic, etc., that result from agricultural operations which are not a major threat to public health or safety, should not be considered a nuisance.
11. Manage opening and closing of open pit mines.
12. Discourage on-property dump sites for disposal of non-biodegradable waste.
13. Encourage proper procedures for livestock feedlot development.
14. Encourage upkeep and maintenance of driveways.

C. CULTURAL

There are several original farm homes and farm buildings in the town of Lincoln, but there has been no historical examination of these structures for inclusion on the State History Inventory.

Four Century Farmsteads exist within the town. A century farmstead has maintained family ownership for at least 100 years. The Wisconsin State Fair recognized the June and Roy Hesler farmstead in 1979 and the Harvey and Beverly Wagner farmstead in 1997. In August 2006 the Wisconsin State Fair recognized the Gary and Matthew Barnes farmstead and in 2010 the Larry and Pat Yunck farmstead was recognized.

Lincoln Century Farmsteads

- ★ June and Roy Hesler on 300 acres in T17N R7E Sec 28 & 29 was settled in 1863.
- ★ Harvey and Beverly Wagner on 440 acres in T17N R7E Sec 29 was settled in 1887.
- ★ Gary and Matthew Barnes on 200 acres in T17N R7E Sec 16 was settled in 1905.
- ★ Larry and Patricia Yunck on 160 acres in T17N R7E Sec 11 was settled in 1898.

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.

See the Adams County Comprehensive Plan, Natural, Agricultural & Cultural Resources element for more detailed information on this topic.

Identified Goals:

1. Preservation of cultural, historical and architectural sites.
2. Respect Century Farmsteads within the town by allowing farming to continue.



Chapter 3 - Housing

Background

In 1990, the Census indicated that there were 230 housing units in the town. All but 26 of these units had complete plumbing facilities, 20 lacked complete kitchen facilities and 10 did not have telephone service. Eighteen of these units were built between 1980 and 1989, and seventy-three units were built before 1939.

In 2000, there were 210 housing units in the town, a decrease of 8.7 percent since 1990. One hundred and twenty-nine of these were occupied, while only ten were vacant. Seventy-one units were identified as seasonal. Over 85 percent of all occupied housing units in the town were owner-occupied. The average household size was 2.32 people.

The 2010 Census reported 218 housing units in the town, an increase of 3.8 percent since 2000. One hundred and twenty-nine of these were occupied while eighty-two were used for seasonal purposes and seven were vacant. One hundred and nineteen units were owner-occupied and ten were renter occupied. The average household size was 2.29 persons per household.

As a result of the projected population increase, the town will need to add additional housing units to accommodate population growth. As the persons per household continues to drop, the overall number of new units will increase. It is expected that there will be between one to three new housing starts per year for the next several years. This is based on the twenty-year population trend extended into the coming twenty-year planning period.

A list of housing programs available in Lincoln are listed and described in Attachment D.

Identified Goals:

1. Discourage residential development in farmland areas.
2. Allow adequate affordable housing for all individuals consistent with the rural character of the community.
3. Support county programs that provide for affordable housing.
4. Ensure that local land use controls and permitting procedures do not discourage or prevent the provision of affordable housing opportunities.
5. Discourage on-property dump sites for disposal of non-biodegradable waste.
6. Encourage safe driveway placement.

Chapter 4 - Transportation

Background

The transportation system in the town includes county and local roads. There is no state highway 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 and Portage. 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). Both airports are about equally distant from the Town of Lincoln.

A list of transportation plans that affect Lincoln are listed and described in Attachment D.

Road Network

The road system in the Town of Lincoln 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.

The Town of Lincoln road network consists of roughly 14.22 miles of county highway and 48.60 miles of local roads. Of the 48.60 miles of town roads, none are unpaved. The town utilizes a WISLR computer program to maintain an inventory of its local roads and monitor conditions and improvements of its roads. This system enables the town to better budget and keep track of roads that are in need of repair.

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. Large tractors and trucks carrying agricultural products can put extraordinary burdens on town roads.

In terms of traffic volume, there is the Department of Transportation Annual Average Daily Traffic counts for four areas within the town and one just south of the town. In 2011, WisDOT reported AADT counts on County G south of Deerborn Avenue at 650 vehicles per day; County G between

County M east and County M west at 560 vehicles per day; County G in the Town of New Chester, between the Lincoln/New Chester townline and County E at 380 vehicles per day; County J between 4th Avenue and 3rd Avenue at 240 vehicles per day and County M, between 4th Drive and 4th Avenue at 750 vehicles per day. The counts are taken on a nine year cycle and the next time the DOT will count is 2020. These counts need to be monitored as a way to gauge the increase of traffic in the town.

Wisconsin was one of the first states to recognize this relationship between highway operations and the use of

abutting lands. Under Chapter 233, the Department of Transportation (WisDOT) was given the authority to establish rules to review subdivision plats abutting or adjoining state trunk highways or connecting highways. Regulations enacted by the WisDOT establish the principles of subdivision review. They require new subdivisions to: (1) have internal street systems; (2) limit direct vehicular access to the highways from individual lots; (3) establish building setbacks; and (4) establish access patterns for remaining unplatted land. This rule has recently been suspended.

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

Identified Goals:

1. Continue use of PASER software to inventory and rate the local roads.
2. Widen and improve existing township roads before constructing new roads.
3. Limit private road transfer to township until existing infrastructure is brought up to township zoning ordinances and specifications.
4. Develop and routinely update a road standard for new roads.
5. Continue to maintain the maximum number of miles of paved roads based on existing tax base and projected growth of the town.
6. Provide timely road maintenance (i.e. snow removal, fallen tree removal, brush clearing of road ditches, and filling potholes).
7. Discourage unsafe practices on roadways (i.e. irrigation water, and farm & industrial waste on the roadway).



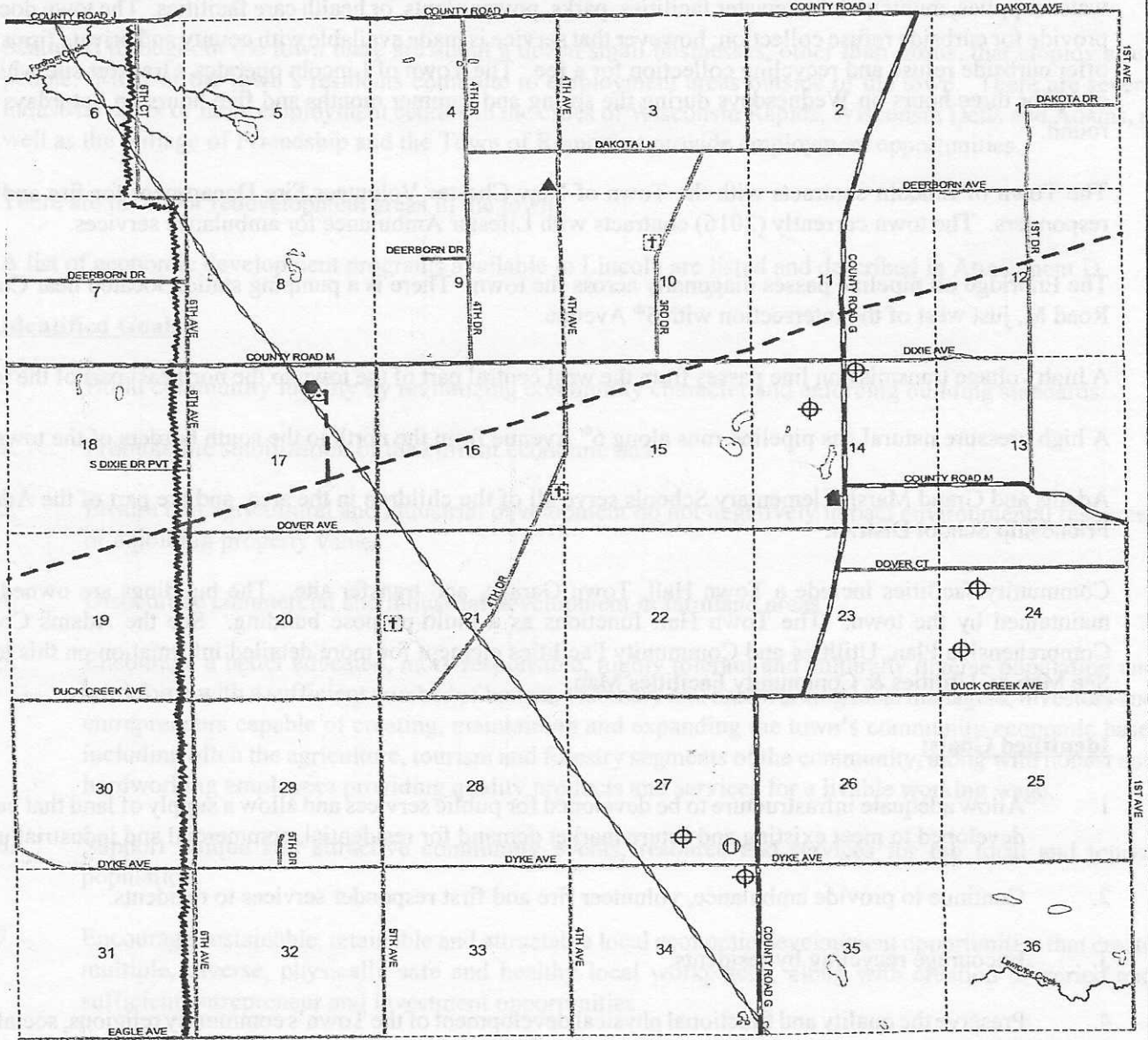
Map 6

Town of Lincoln

Utilities & Community Facilities

Adams County, Wisconsin

- Section Lines
- ==== US & State Highways
- ==== County Highways
- ==== Local Roads
- ==== Private Roads
- Water
- ☠ Cemeteries
- 🏠 Town Hall
- ⊙ Pump Station
- ⚡ Electric Sub Station
- 🌊 Pipeline
- High Voltage Power Line
- ⊕ Existing Gravelpit
- ⊕ Abandoned Gravelpit
- ▲ Transfer Station
- 🔴 Gas Pipeline



0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

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Chapter 5 - Utilities & Community Facilities

Background

As a small rural town relatively few utilities exist. There are no sanitary sewers, storm water systems, municipal water supplies, municipal wastewater facilities, parks, power plants, or health care facilities. The town does not provide for curbside refuse collection; however that service is made available with county and private firms who offer curbside refuse and recycling collection for a fee. The Town of Lincoln operates a transfer site which is open for three hours on Wednesdays during the spring and summer months and five hours on Saturdays year round.

The Town of Lincoln contracts with the Town of New Chester Volunteer Fire Department for fire and first responders. The town currently (2016) contracts with Lifestar Ambulance for ambulance services.

The Enbridge oil pipeline passes diagonally across the town. There is a pumping station located near County Road M, just west of the intersection with 5th Avenue.

A high voltage transmission line passes from the west central part of the town to the northeast part of the town.

A high pressure natural gas pipeline runs along 6th Avenue from the north to the south borders of the town.

Adams and Grand Marsh Elementary Schools serve all of the children in the area, and are part of the Adams-Friendship School District.

Community facilities include a Town Hall, Town Garage, and transfer site. The buildings are owned and maintained by the town. The Town Hall functions as a multi-purpose building. See the Adams County Comprehensive Plan, Utilities and Community Facilities element for more detailed information on this topic. See Map 6: Utilities & Community Facilities Map.

Identified Goals:

1. Allow adequate infrastructure to be developed for public services and allow a supply of land that can be developed to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.
2. Continue to provide ambulance, volunteer fire and first responder services to residents.
3. Encourage recycling by residents.
4. Preserve the quality and functional physical development of the Town's community religious, social and functional infrastructures, houses of worship, and day care centers.
5. Preserve the quality and functional physical development of the town's community political and civic infrastructures, including the town's municipal building.
6. Encourage adequate, reliable and relatively inexpensive long-term energy resources to meet current and future economic and community needs.
7. Allow adequate and accessible elderly community services, including nursing homes, protective living facilities and senior centers.

Chapter 6 - Economic Development

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. According to 2016 assessment figures, forty-two percent of the total land is used for agriculture.

Scattered throughout the town there are about a dozen small businesses, other than farms, that employ a few people. Most of the town's residents commute to employment areas outside of the town. There are several industrial parks or large employment centers in the cities of Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin Dells and Adams, as well as the Village of Friendship and the Town of Rome that provide employment opportunities.

There are no major redevelopment areas in the town.

A list of economic development programs available in Lincoln are listed and described in Attachment D.

Identified Goals:

1. Build community identity by revitalizing community character and enforcing building standards.
2. Promote the stabilization of the current economic base.
3. Ensure that agricultural and industrial development do not negatively impact environmental resources or adjoining property values.
4. Discourage commercial and industrial development in farmland areas.
5. Encourage a better educated, more responsible, highly tolerant and culturally diverse population and workforce with a sufficient number of honest, visionary and hardworking local managers, investors and entrepreneurs capable of creating, maintaining and expanding the town's community economic base, including often the agriculture, tourism and forestry segments of the community, along with honest and hardworking employees providing quality products and services for a livable working wage.
6. Support unique and attractive community events, resource and services for the local and tourist population.
7. Encourage sustainable, retainable and attractable local economic development opportunities that create multiple, diverse, physically safe and healthy local workplaces, along with creation of varied and sufficient entrepreneur and investment opportunities.
8. Cultivate sufficient local entrepreneur and investment opportunities to allow adequate, relatively inexpensive and reliable financial capital resources to remain in the community and for foreign capital to enter the local community.
9. Encourage and support an ample wage and salary employment and sufficient business opportunities to allow for some of the youth population to stay or return to the township.

Chapter 7 - Land Use

Background

The Town of Lincoln covers an area of about 23,143 acres in 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 divided between sandy soil, aquifer, gravel and timber. Agricultural uses of the land are vitally important to such crops as sweet corn and beans that thrive in irrigated fields.

See the Adams County Comprehensive Plan, Land Use element for more detailed information on this topic.

Existing Land Use 2016

Table 7: Existing Land Use, 2016

Source: GIS

Land Use Type	Acres	Percent
Agriculture	9,694	42.0%
Commercial	77	.30%
Governmental	408	1.8%
Industrial	0	0.0%
Open Grassland	1,764	7.6%
Outdoor Recreation	0	0.0%
Residential	326	1.4%
Transportation	627	2.7%
Water	39	0.1%
Woodlands	10,208	44.1%

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 1992/1998, with updates by town citizens in 2016. Woodlands dominate about 44 percent of the area, followed by Agriculture with about 42 percent.

In general, agricultural, forest lands and residential uses are scattered in a “mixed” pattern. Residential development is distributed along the road network.

Future Land Use 2016-2025

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. See Attachment C for land use projections.

The Plan groups land uses that are compatible. To create the Plan, nine basic future land use categories were created. 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.
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. **Agricultural areas:** Identifies areas to be preserved for the purpose of general crop farming or the raising of livestock.
7. **Woodland Areas:** Identifies areas of large woodlands within the town.
8. **Transportation Corridors:** Identifies the existing road network along with the recommendations for improved and safe traffic movement in the town, including airports and rail facilities.
9. **Preservation & Open Space:** 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.

In 2006, using these categories, the Land Use Planning Committee participated in a mapping exercise to identify the desired land use. Committee members were asked to indicate their thoughts on a map by drawing shapes or circles to place these different land uses on a map. Specifically, they used their broad knowledge of the town, the series of maps that were prepared as part of the planning process and their interpretation of the current trends. The goal was to produce a generalized land use plan map to guide the town's growth in the next decade. The Future Land Use Plan Map represents the desired arrangement of preferred land uses for the future.

Future Land Use Plan Map Overview

The future land use plan map has identified approximately 10,470 acres of land for agriculture, 7,895 acres of land for forestry, 2,256 acres of land for preservation and open space, 1,849 acres for rural residential development, 1 acre of land for government/public/institutional development, no acres of land for industrial development, and 8 acres of land for commercial uses.

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the Town of Lincoln, and is expected to remain so into the future. A broad swath of agricultural land runs through the center of the town from northeast to southwest. There are two tracts of conservation land, a large one at the northwest corner of the town associated with Fordham Creek, and a smaller one at the Southeast corner associated with Lawrence Creek. Much of the rural residential development is stretched along the eastern edge of the town along 1st Avenue, 1st Drive, Dixie Avenue, and County Road M on land with a glacial moraine landscape. Other clusters of rural residential are delineated near the intersection of Duck Creek Avenue and County Road G, and along 4th Avenue south of Dyke Avenue. There is a developed residential area west of the intersection of 6th Avenue and Dover Avenue.

The goal of this land use plan is to balance individual private property rights with the town's need to protect property values community-wide, minimize the conflicts between land uses and keep the cost of local government as low as possible. An essential characteristic of any planning program is that it be ongoing and flexible. Periodic updates to the plan are needed to maintain that it is reflective of current trends.

Zoning

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.

Town Zoning:

The Town currently has its own Zoning Ordinance. 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 maintenance, and public services, among others.

While preparing the 2007 Future Land Use Map and using the Forestry land use classification, a discussion ensued among the Committee that no such zoning district existed. It is important to remember that land use is not zoning, and that land use classifications, such as those employed in making a Future Land Use Map do not necessarily need to translate directly into zoning districts. A Forestry District might require a large minimum lot size, restrict certain land uses, and limit residential development to one dwelling per lot. Currently large tracts of land that are envisioned as forestry are zoned General Agricultural. If the town decides that a Forestry District is needed to more accurately reflect the future land use, care must be taken not to create a large number of non-conforming parcels in the process.

Land Use Vision:

Lincoln Township has a unique combination of agriculture, residential and natural resources. The town will strive to preserve, protect, and restore these assets through thoughtful management and enforcement. The town recognizes that population and commercial growth will continue to occur.

All growth must be managed, blending this growth into existing agribusinesses, natural resources and residential settings with the intention of improving quality of life. The town should provide quality services and support at a reasonable cost.

Identified Goals:

1. Promote the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial structures.
2. Encourage land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
3. Provide adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of land for development to meet existing and future market demand for residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial uses.
4. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
5. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve the rural community.

6. Preserve the quality and functional physical development of the town's community housing, telecommunication, transportation and utility infrastructures.
7. Strive to maintain a clean, safe, healthy and culturally livable community and natural environment for all segments of the community regardless of economic development opportunities and social status, sex, race, age, religion or physical condition.
8. Promote a quiet and peaceful community with open space and scenic landscape.
9. Cultivate an environment that minimizes human conflicts and limits human congestion.
10. Ensure that the new development will not negatively impact environmental resources or adjoining property values.



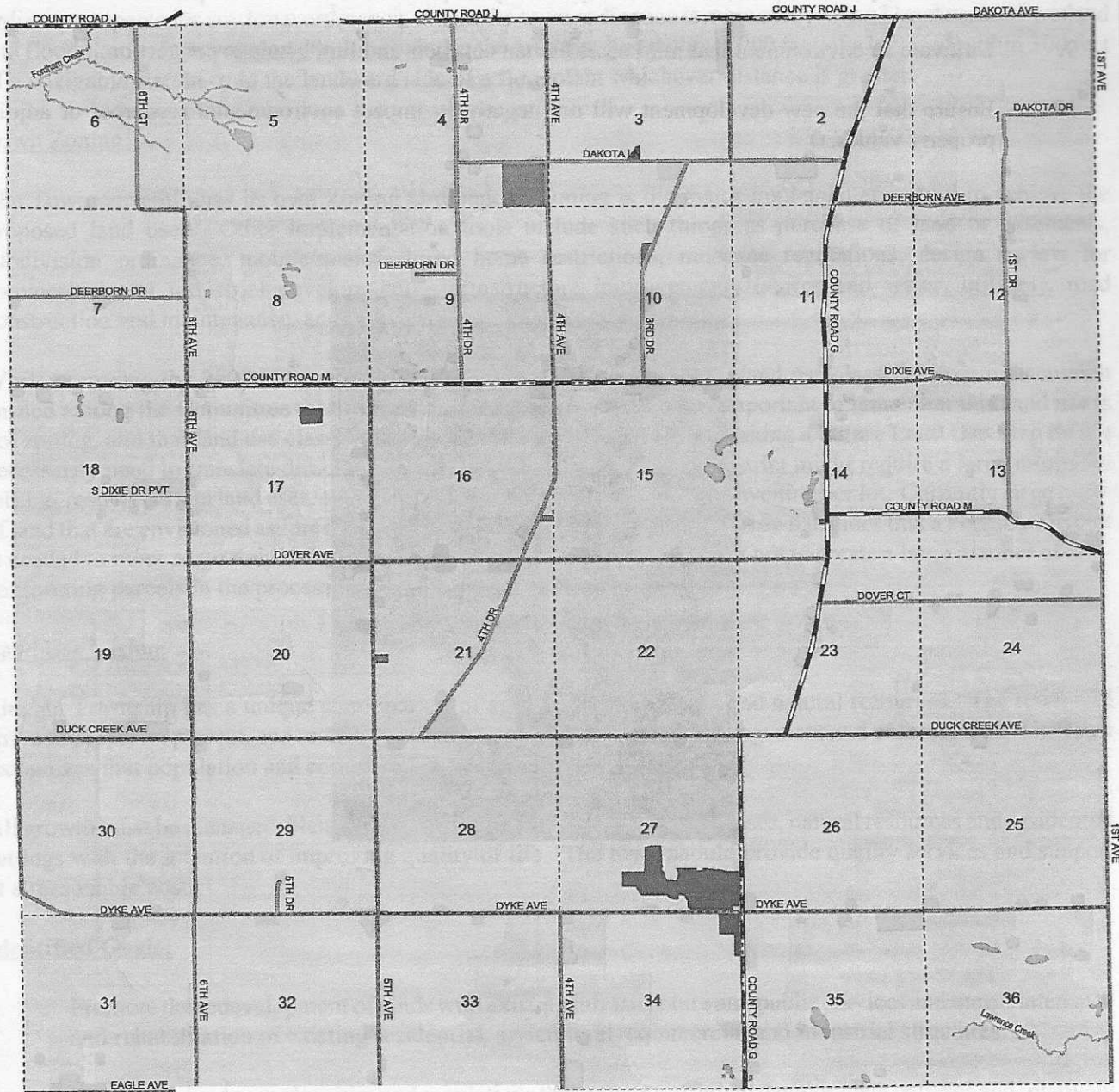
Map 7

Town of Lincoln

Existing Land Use

Adams County, Wisconsin

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| ----- Section Lines | ■ Agriculture | ■ Open Grass Land |
| == US & State Highways | ■ Commercial | ■ Outdoor Recreation |
| — County Highways | ■ Governmental | ■ Residential |
| — Local Roads | ■ Industrial | ■ Woodland |
| — Private Roads | | |
| ■ Water | | |



0 0.5 1 1.5 Miles

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Map 8

Town of Lincoln

Future Land Use Plan

Adams County, Wisconsin

- Section Lines
- == US / State Highways
- == County Highways
- == Local Roads
- == Private Roads
- Railroads
- Water
- Residential
- Rural Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Governmental / Public / Institutional
- Agricultural Areas
- Forestry Areas
- Transportation Corridors
- Preservation & Open Space



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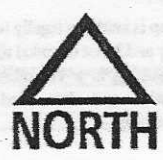
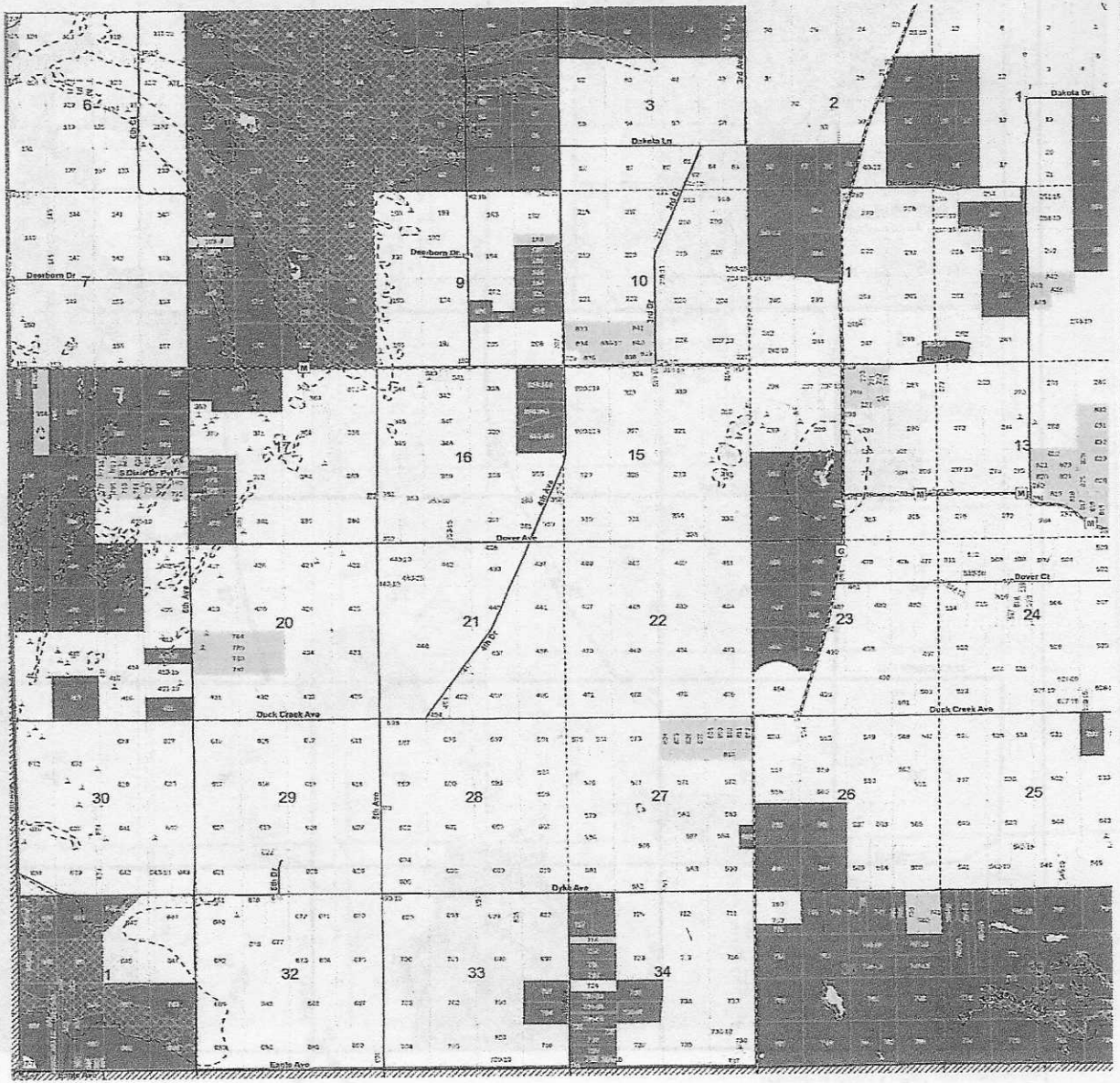
Map 9

Town of Lincoln

Existing Town Zoning

Adams County, Wisconsin

— Railroad	- - - Adams County Shoreland, Wetland, and Habitat Protection Ordinance Boundary	ZONING
— County Highway	▲ Small Wetland	□ A1 - Agricultural 1
— Local Road	■ Wetland	■ A2 - Agricultural 2
□ Section	Streams	□ R1 - Single Family Dwelling
□ Township	Fluctuating	■ CS - Highway Service
□ Land Parcel	Intermittent	
□ Town Boundary	Perennial	
▨ City / Village / Adjacent Town	Open Water	



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Chapter 8 - Intergovernmental Cooperation

Background

Governmental relationships can best be described as “vertical” relationships such as between federal, state and local units (county/city/town) are relatively well established in law. Unfortunately, there is little public policy in Wisconsin law that 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.

See the Adams County Comprehensive Plan, Intergovernmental Cooperation element for more detailed information on this topic.

Wisconsin Statute s.66.30, entitled “Intergovernmental Cooperation” does enable local governments to jointly do together whatever one can do alone. Typically intergovernmental cooperation and coordination refers to the management and delivery of public services and facilities. It is also dependent upon a defined geographic area within which cooperation and coordination may be feasible. Often the area is a central city and its surrounding area, or several similar towns. It is a collection of local communities in which the citizens are interdependent in terms of their employment, residence, health and medical care, education, recreation and culture, shopping and other experiences.

A variety of other factors, some long-standing and some of fairly recent origin, are combining to force citizens and local governments in both urban and rural areas to confer, cooperate, and in some cases, to join together in a search for better ways to deliver public services in their respective areas. These factors include:

- ✓ population settlement patterns;
- ✓ local government structure, finance, and politics;
- ✓ high population mobility;
- ✓ economic and environmental interdependence; and
- ✓ high cost, capital-intensive functions

Adjoining Units of Government:

In 2016 the towns of Preston, Adams, Easton and New Chester will be updating their comprehensive plans. At present the town of Richfield has no plan for updating their comprehensive plan in process. Both Marquette County and Waushara County updated their comprehensive plans in 2016.

Identified Goals:

1. Encourage coordination and cooperation among nearby units of governments.
2. Elect and appoint adequately trained, responsible, hardworking and honest political, civic and other public service leaders, officers and employees, including town officials and employees.

Chapter 9 - Implementation

Background

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

The tools and techniques recommended to implement the comprehensive plan are as follows:

- The Town Board should adopt the updated 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.
- The town should encourage citizen awareness of the Town Comprehensive Plan by making copies available and conducting public informational meetings.
- The Town Board should review and continue to update the plan as necessary through the use of the Town Plan Commission.
- The Town Board should review existing town ordinances and update them as necessary.

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, septic pumping, mobile homes, etc.

An essential characteristic of any planning program is that it be ongoing and flexible. Periodic updating of the plan is necessary for continued refinement and course correction in the planning program to insure that it reflects the desires of the town's citizens.



ATTACHMENT A

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

2016 UPDATE

Chapter 9 - Implementation

RESOLUTION No. 8-16

**FOR THE ADOPTION OF A
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN (PPP)**

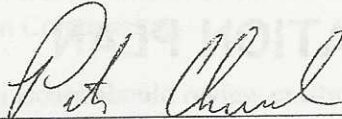
THE TOWN OF LINCOLN DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, the Town is updating its Comprehensive Plan as outlined in Wisconsin Statutes; and

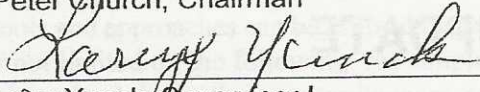
WHEREAS, public participation is critical for the development of a plan; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the Town of Lincoln Board to approve a process to involve the public in the planning effort; and

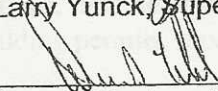
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Town of Lincoln Board does approve and authorize the Public Participation Plan as attached to this resolution.



Peter Church, Chairman



Larry Yunck, Supervisor I



Dennis Thurber, Supervisor II

I, Patricia D Nelson, Clerk, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at a Town of Lincoln Board meeting, held at the Town Hall on the 20 day of October, 2016, at 7:00 p.m.



Patricia D. Nelson, Town Clerk

Public Participation Plan

Background

The Town of Lincoln recognizes the need to engage the public in the planning process. This plan sets forth the techniques the town will use to meet the goal of public participation. The creation of the Public Participation Plan is a task required in meeting the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation (1999 Wisconsin Act 9 and its technical revision). The Town of Lincoln will comply with the Plan as appropriate to the situation. As the planning process develops, it should be expected that deviations from the plan may be warranted.

Objectives

The following is a list of objectives for public participation that the Town of Lincoln would like to achieve through the updating of the Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan:

- That the residents of the Town of Lincoln would become aware of the importance of the Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan.
- That public participation would include all aspects of the town.
- That the public would have the opportunity to provide input to the town.
- That the public would have access to all technical information and any analyses performed during the update process.
- That this process of public involvement strengthens the sense of community present in the Town of Lincoln.

The goal will be to inform, consult and involve the public served.

Techniques

The public participation plan for the updating of the comprehensive plan will incorporate the following:

1. Any meeting for the update process will be open to the public and posted.
2. A newspaper release will be generated to promote the open house type meeting.
3. Any planning meeting summaries or handouts will be maintained in the office of the town clerk.
4. Any planning meeting will have a comment sheet available.

In an effort to maximize citizen involvement, a public participation plan will be developed. The following methods will be used:

Town Plan Commission

Under Wisconsin law, the Town Plan Commission is authorized to amend a comprehensive plan and recommend the plan for adoption by the governing body. The Town Plan Commission does not have the authority to adopt the comprehensive plan. The plan commission consists of five members, all of whom are appointed, and at least three are non-elected citizens.

Public Informational Meeting

At least one informational meeting will be held giving citizens an opportunity to discuss the plan and submit recommendations. Notice of any public input meeting or public hearing will be submitted to the local newspaper to announce the upcoming meeting and provide any necessary information.

ATTACHMENT B

2010-2014 CENSUS SUMMARY

Public Information Meeting

At least one informational meeting will be held giving citizens an opportunity to discuss the plan and submit recommendations. Notice of any public hearing or public hearing will be obtained to the local newspaper to announce the upcoming meeting and provide any necessary information.

Under Wisconsin law, the Town Plan Commission is authorized to amend a comprehensive plan and recommend the plan for adoption by the governing body. The Town Plan Commission does not have the authority to adopt the comprehensive plan. The plan commission consists of five members, all of whom are appointed, and at least three are non-elected citizens.

In an effort to maximize citizen involvement, a public participation plan will be developed. The following methods will be used:

- 1. Any meeting for the update process will be open to the public and posted.
- 2. A newspaper notice will be generated to promote the open house type meeting.
- 3. Informational meetings will be held in the town clerk's office.
- 4. A public hearing will be held in the town clerk's office.

The public participation plan for the updating of the comprehensive plan will include the following:

The Town of Lincoln recognizes the benefits of the public participation process. This process is a key element of the town's comprehensive plan. The town's comprehensive plan is a living document that is updated every five years. The public participation process is a key element of the town's comprehensive plan. The town's comprehensive plan is a living document that is updated every five years. The public participation process is a key element of the town's comprehensive plan.

Table 1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2014

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total Population	296	100.0	Hispanic or Latino and Race		
Sex and Age			Total Population.....	296	100.00
Male.....	159	53.7	Hispanic or Latino.....	9	3.0
Female.....	137	46.3	Mexican.....	7	2.4
Under 5 years.....	18	6.1	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	2	0.7
5 to 9 years.....	12	4.1	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	287	97.0
10 to 14 years.....	8	2.7	White Alone.....	282	2.4
15 to 19 years.....	12	4.1	Some other race alone.....	2	.07
20 to 24 years.....	12	4.1	Asian alone.....	3	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	9	3.0	Relationship		
30 to 34 years.....	9	3.0	Total Population.....	296	100.0
35 to 39 years.....	12	4.1	In Households.....	296	100.0
40 to 44 years.....	16	5.4	Householder.....	129	43.6
45 to 49 years.....	24	8.1	Spouse.....	80	27.0
50 to 54 years.....	28	9.5	Child.....	52	17.6
55 to 59 years.....	29	9.8	Own child under 18 years.....	35	11.8
60 to 64 years.....	34	11.5	Other relatives.....	22	7.4
65 to 69 years.....	32	10.8	Under 18 years.....	11	3.7
70 to 74 years.....	14	4.7	65 years and over.....	6	2.0
75 to 79 years.....	13	4.4	Non-relatives.....	13	4.4
80 to 84 years.....	5	1.7	Under 18 years.....	1	0.3
85 years and older.....	9	3.0	65 years and over.....	0	0.0
Median age (years).....	53.0	---	Unmarried partner.....	8	2.7
Race			Households By Type		
One race			Total households.....	129	100.0
White.....	289	97.6	Family households.....	92	71.3
Asian.....	3	1.0	With own children under		
American Indian.....	2	.07	18 years.....	19	14.7
Some other race.....	2	.07	Husband-wife family.....	80	62.0
Housing Occupancy			With own children under		
Total housing units.....	218	100.0	18 years.....	15	11.6
Occupied housing units.....	129	59.2	Male householder, no wife...	6	4.7
Vacant housing units.....	89	40.8	With own children under		
For rent.....	0	0.0	18 years.....	1	0.8
Rented, not occupied.....	0	0.0	Female householder no		
For sale only.....	1	0.5	husband present.....	6	4.7
Sold, not occupied.....	2	0.9	With own children under		
For seasonal, recreational or			18 years.....	3	2.3
occasional use.....	82	37.6	Nonfamily households.....	37	28.7
All other vacants.....	4	1.8	Householder lives alone.....	29	22.5
Homeowner vacancy rate.....	0.8	---	Householder 65 yrs +.....	14	10.9
Housing Tenure			Households with individuals		
Occupied housing units.....	129	100.0	under 18 years.....	27	20.9
Owner occupied unit.....	119	92.2	Households with individuals		
Renter occupied housing units...	10	7.8	65 years and over.....	53	41.1
Average household size rental...	2.30	---	Average household size.....	2.29	---
Average household size owned.	2.29	---	Average family size.....	2.67	---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census2014

Table 2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2010 (unless otherwise marked)

Geographic area: Lincoln Town, Adams County, Wisconsin

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
School Enrollment			Nativity and Place of Birth		
Population 3 years & over enrolled in school.....	64	100.0	Total population (based on 2014 estimate).....	344	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	4		Native.....	337	98.0
Kindergarten.....	2		Born in state of residence...	252	73.3
Elementary school grade 1-8...	32		Born in other U.S. state.....	77	24.7
High School grades 9-12.....	12		Northeast.....	4	5.2
College or graduate school.....	14		Midwest.....	69	89.6
			West.....	4	5.2
Educational Attainment			Born outside the U.S.....	8	2.0
Population 25 years +.....	242	100.0	Foreign born.....	7	2.0
Less than high school graduate.	42		Naturalized U.S. citizen.....	7	100.0
High School graduate.....	109				
Some college, associate degree	62		Region of Birth of Foreign Born (2000 Census)		
Bachelor's degree or higher.....	29				
% high school grad or higher...	82.6		Total (excluding born at sea)	15	100.0
% bachelor's degree or higher.	12.0		Europe.....	6	40.0
Marital Status			Latin America.....	6	40.0
Population 15 years +.....	280	100.0	Northern America.....	3	20.0
Never married.....	35	19.6			
Now married, but separated....	118	65.4	Ancestry (single or multiple) (2000 Census)		
Separated.....	0	0.0			
Widowed.....	13	7.1	Total Population.....	290	100.0
Divorced.....	14	7.9	Czech.....	16	5.5
Grandparents as Caregivers			Danish.....	5	1.7
Grandparents living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years.....	4		Dutch.....	8	2.8
			English.....	13	4.5
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	4		French (except Basque).....	26	9.0
			French Canadian.....	2	0.7
Veteran Status			German.....	125	43.1
Civilian population 18 years and over.....	32		Irish.....	41	14.1
			Italian.....	8	2.8
Disability Status of the Civilian Non-Institutionalized population 5 to 20 years			Lithuanian.....	2	0.7
(2000).....	67	100.0	Norwegian.....	28	9.7
With a disability.....	5	7.5	Polish.....	31	10.7
Population 21 to 64 years.....	166	100.00	Swedish.....	2	0.7
With a disability.....	38	22.9	Ukranian.....	2	0.7
Population over 65 years.....	54	100.0	U.S. or American.....	25	8.6
With a disability.....	34	63.0	Other Ancestries.....	38	13.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010-2014

Table 3. Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2014 Estimate
 Geographic area: Lincoln Town, Adams County, Wisconsin

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Employment Status			Finance/Insurance/real estate.....		
Population 16 years +.....	276	100.0		2	1.8
In Labor Force.....	133	48.2	Administrative, waste mgt...	7	5.6
Employed.....	126	45.7	Education/social service.....	33	26.2
Male.....	73	---	Arts/Food service/recreation	6	4.8
Female.....	53	---	Other services.....	3	2.4
Unemployed.....	7	2.5	Public administration.....	2	1.6
Male.....	5	---			
Female.....	2	---	Income & Benefits 2014....		
Not in Labor Force.....	143	51.8	Total Households.....	119	100.0
Civilian Labor Force.....	133	---	Less than \$10,000.....	5	4.2
Percent Unemployed.....	---	5.3	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	8	4.7
Own children under 6 yrs... All parents in family in labor force.....	26	---	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	12	8.8
	12	46.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	13	6.9
Own children 6 to 17 yrs... All parents in family in labor force.....	45	---	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	23	9.4
	28	62.2	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	37	10.0
			\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	11	5.9
			\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	4.4
			\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	0	13.6
			\$200,000 or more.....	4	3.8
Commuting To Work			Median household income...	\$49,625	---
Workers 16 years & over.....	276	100.0	Mean household income.....	\$58,785	---
Car/truck/van,drive alone...	108	88.5			
Car/truck/van, carpool.....	6	4.9	Families		
Public Transportation.....	1	0.8	Less than \$10,000.....	92	100.0
Walked.....	4	3.3	\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2	2.2
Work at home.....	3	2.5	\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	0	0.0
			\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	10	10.9
Mean travel time to work in minutes.....	24.2	---	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	6	6.5
			\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	23	25.0
			\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	34	37.0
			\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	7	7.6
			\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	6	6.5
			\$200,000 or more.....	0	0.0
			Median family income.....	\$53,929	---
			Mean family income.....	\$66,922	---
			% of People whose income in past 12 months is below		
			Poverty Level		
			All families.....	---	6.5
			Married couple families.....	---	5.9
			Families w/female household, no husband.....	---	20.0
			With related children under 18 years.....	---	20.0
Occupation					
Employed population 16 +....	126	100.0			
Management, business, etc....	42	33.3			
Service occupations.....	21	16.7			
Sales & Office occupations...	14	11.1			
Natural resources, construct..	15	11.9			
Production, transportation....	34	27.0			
Industry					
Agriculture, forestry, mining.	15	11.9			
Construction.....	4	3.2			
Manufacturing.....	28	22.2			
Wholesale trade.....	11	8.7			
Retail trade.....	6	4.8			
Warehousing, Utilities.....	9	7.1			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010-2014

Table 4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2014

Geographic area: Lincoln Town, Adams County, Wisconsin

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units.....	119	100.0	Monthly Housing Costs		
Units In Structure			Less than \$ 299.....	2	1.7
1-unit, detached.....	103	86.6	\$300 to \$399.....	8	8.4
1-unit, attached.....	---	0.0	\$400 to \$499.....	4	3.4
Mobile home or other type....	16	13.4	\$500 to \$599.....	24	19.3
Year Structure Built			\$600 to \$699.....	13	10.9
2010 or later.....	0	0.0	\$700 to \$799.....	7	5.9
2000 to 2009.....	25	21.0	\$800 to \$899.....	13	10.9
1980 to 1999.....	35	29.4	\$900 to \$999.....	1	0.8
1960 to 1979.....	28	23.5	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	30	24.4
1940 to 1959.....	4	3.4	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8	6.7
1939 or earlier.....	27	22.7	\$2,000 or more.....	5	4.2
Rooms			No cash rent.....	4	3.4
1 room.....	0	0.0	Median (dollars).....	\$763	---
2 or 3 rooms.....	5	4.2	Monthly Housing Costs as a		
4 or 5 rooms.....	42	35.3	% of Household Income in		
6 or 7 rooms.....	49	41.2	the Past 12 months		
8 or more rooms.....	23	19.3	Less than \$20,000.....	---	14.3
Occupied Housing units...			\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	---	12.6
Household Size.....	119	100.0	\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	---	19.3
1-person household.....	25	21.0	\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	---	31.1
2-person household.....	63	52.9	\$75,000 or more.....	---	17.6
3-person household.....	8	8.4	Zero to negative income.....	---	1.7
4-or-more household.....	23	17.6	No cash rent.....	---	3.4
House Heating Fuel			Mortgage Status and Selected		
Utility gas.....	10	8.4	Monthly Owner Costs (2000)		
Bottled, tank or LP gas.....	70	58.8	With a mortgage.....		
Electricity.....	6	5.0	Less than \$300.....	13	59.1
Fuel oil or kerosene.....	2	1.7	\$300 to \$499.....	2	9.1
All other fuels.....	31	26.1	\$500 to \$699.....	0	---
No fuel used.....	0	0.0	\$700 to \$999.....	2	9.1
With complete plumbing.....	119	100.0	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9	40.9
With complete kitchen.....	117	98.3	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	0	---
Telephone Service Avail.....	119	100.0	\$2,000 or more.....	0	---
Occupants per room			Median (dollars).....	\$763	---
1.00 or less occupants.....	---	98.3	Not mortgaged.....		
1.01 to 1.50 occupants.....	---	1.7	Median (dollars).....	9	40.9
1.51 or more occupants.....	---	0.0		\$255	---

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2010-2014

ATTACHMENT C
POPULATION
HOUSEHOLD
EMPLOYMENT &
LAND USE PROJECTIONS

Table 4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics 2000
 Geographic area: Town of Fremont, Adams County, Wisconsin

Attachment	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
County Population Projections						
Community	2000 Pop.	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	1,267	1,368	1,469	1,570	1,670	1,771
Big Flats	946	1,032	1,118	1,204	1,290	1,375
Colburn	181	182	183	184	185	186
Dell Prairie	1,415	1,646	1,877	2,108	2,339	2,570
Easton	1,194	1,311	1,428	1,545	1,662	1,778
Jackson	926	1,029	1,133	1,236	1,340	1,443
Leola	265	273	281	288	296	304
Lincoln	311	317	323	329	335	341
Monroe	363	387	410	434	458	481
New Chester*	2,141	2,322	2,570	2,877	3,258	3,732
New Haven	657	699	742	784	827	869
Preston	1,360	1,498	1,636	1,775	1,913	2,051
Quincy	1,181	1,431	1,682	1,932	2,183	2,433
Richfield	144	136	129	121	113	106
Rome	2,656	2,888	3,120	3,352	3,584	3,862
Springville	1,167	1,458	1,750	2,041	2,332	2,623
Strongs Prairie	1,115	1,191	1,267	1,343	1,419	1,495
Village of Friendship	781	791	800	810	820	830
City of Adams	1,831	1,854	1,877	1,900	1,922	1,945
City of Wi. Dells (part)	19	24	29	33	38	43
Adams County	19,920	21,837	23,824	25,866	27,984	30,238

Source: U.S. Census & NCWRPC

* 2000 population is reduced for projections by the non-household population (Federal Prison).

Household population is calculated by 2.3 PPHH * 358 HHs = 823 persons. The balance is 1,318 the prison population.

Methodology

These projections continue the twenty year growth rate (1980 to 2000) into the future. That rate is 48 percent.

**Attachment
County Household Projections**

revised

Community	2000 HH	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	547	595	639	683	726	770
Big Flats	402	430	466	502	538	573
Colburn	83	83	83	84	84	85
Dell Prairie	553	658	751	843	936	1,028
Easton	486	524	571	618	665	711
Jackson	397	447	493	537	583	627
Leola	107	109	112	115	118	122
Lincoln	129	132	135	137	140	142
Monroe	168	176	186	197	208	219
New Chester*	371	444	552	686	851	1,057
New Haven	260	280	297	314	331	348
Preston	561	624	682	740	797	855
Quincy	596	681	801	920	1,040	1,159
Richfield	62	59	56	53	49	46
Rome	1,181	1,256	1,357	1,457	1,558	1,679
Springville	487	608	729	850	972	1,093
Strongs Prairie	502	541	576	610	645	680
Village of Friendship	257	344	348	352	357	361
City of Adams	769	806	816	826	836	846
City of Wf. Dells (part)	9	11	14	16	18	20
Adams County**	7,927	8,809	9,662	10,540	11,450	12,419

Source: U.S. Census & NCWRPC

* New Chester 2000 population and projections are modified to remove the Federal Prison population.

** County 2000 total reflects correction made to Census data.

**Attachment
County Housing Unit Projections**

Community	Existing Units	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	862	906	950	994	1,038	1,082
Big Flats	754	790	826	862	897	933
Colburn	154	157	160	163	166	169
Dell Prairie	741	833	926	1,018	1,111	1,203
Easton	814	861	908	954	1,001	1,048
Jackson	988	1,033	1,078	1,122	1,167	1,212
Leola	177	180	183	187	190	193
Lincoln	202	205	207	210	212	215
Monroe	440	451	462	473	484	495
New Chester	653	793	933	1,073	1,213	1,353
New Haven	308	325	342	358	375	392
Preston	992	1,050	1,107	1,165	1,222	1,280
Quincy	1,611	1,730	1,849	1,968	2,087	2,206
Richfield	94	97	100	103	106	109
Rome	2,351	2,452	2,553	2,654	2,754	2,855
Springville	867	988	1,110	1,231	1,352	1,473
Strongs Prairie	966	1,001	1,035	1,070	1,104	1,139
Village of Friendship	293	297	302	306	310	315
City of Adams	846	856	866	876	886	896
City of Wi. Dells (part)	10	12	15	17	20	22
Adams County	14,123	15,016	15,909	16,802	17,695	18,588

Source: NCWRPC

Methodology

Housing units are calculated by population/PPHH for five year increments.

**Attachment
County Employment Projections**

Community	2000 Emp.	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	78	86	94	102	110	118
Big Flats	75	84	93	102	111	120
Colburn	28	30	31	33	34	36
Dell Prairie	156	173	190	207	224	241
Easton	139	154	168	183	198	213
Jackson	139	153	168	182	197	211
Leola	38	40	42	44	46	49
Lincoln	36	37	39	41	43	44
Monroe	63	70	78	85	92	100
New Chester	451	504	558	611	664	717
New Haven	83	91	99	107	115	123
Preston	195	213	232	251	270	288
Quincy	65	73	80	87	94	102
Richfield	62	67	72	78	83	88
Rome	187	208	229	250	271	292
Springville	143	159	175	191	207	223
Strongs Prairie	159	175	191	207	224	240
Village of Friendship	459	510	562	613	665	717
City of Adams	972	1,074	1,177	1,280	1,382	1,485
City of Wi. Dells (part)	31	34	38	42	46	49
Adams County	3,558	3,938	4,318	4,697	5,077	5,457

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development & NCWRPC

Methodology:

Uses 1990 to 2000 employment growth rate of 35 percent, extended to 2025 in five year increments. 2000 Employment was distributed based on land use and analyst modifications. These were then projected by five-year increments.

Attachment
County Demands for Residential Land Uses

revised

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	2,464	126	251	377	502	628
Big Flats	2,651	126	252	378	504	630
Colburn	711	14	28	42	55	69
Dell Prairie	1,631	203	407	610	814	1,017
Easton	1,784	103	205	308	410	513
Jackson	1,801	82	163	245	327	408
Leola	527	10	19	29	38	48
Lincoln	580	7	14	22	29	36
Monroe	1,184	29	59	88	117	147
New Chester	1,428	306	612	918	1,224	1,530
New Haven	699	38	76	114	152	191
Preston	2,057	119	238	358	477	596
Quincy	2,158	159	319	478	638	797
Richfield	267	9	17	26	34	43
Rome	6,461	277	554	832	1,109	1,386
Springville	2,480	347	694	1,040	1,387	1,734
Strong's Prairie	2,052	73	147	220	294	367
Village of Friendship	185	3	5	8	11	14
City of Adams	404	5	10	14	19	24
City of Wl. Dells (part)	21	5	10	15	20	25
Adams County	31,541	2,041	4,081	6,121	8,161	10,202

Source: NCWRPC

* New Chester 2000 population and projections are modified to remove the Federal Prison population.

Note: Existing Acres were identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on that existing density.

**Attachment
County Demands for Commercial Land Uses**

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	62	56	62	68	74	81
Big Flats	78	70	77	85	93	100
Colburn	0	3	3	4	4	4
Dell Prairie	321	165	183	202	220	238
Easton	81	107	118	130	142	153
Jackson	117	103	115	126	137	149
Leola	15	16	17	19	21	22
Lincoln	2	5	5	6	6	7
Monroe	6	8	9	10	11	12
New Chester	29	410	455	500	545	590
New Haven	64	58	64	70	76	83
Preston	101	90	100	109	119	129
Quincy	63	57	63	70	76	82
Richfield	29	28	31	34	38	41
Rome	135	143	159	175	190	206
Springville	374	127	141	155	169	183
Strongs Prairie	81	107	119	131	142	154
Village of Friendship	18	352	391	429	468	506
City of Adams	89	610	677	744	811	877
City of Wi. Dells (part)	35	30	33	37	40	43
Adams County	1,700	2,546	2,825	3,103	3,382	3,661

Source: NCWRPC

Note: Existing Acres are lands identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on the density and future employment levels. The City and Village will develop more refined projections.

Attachment

Attachment
County Demands for Industrial Land Uses

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	22	10	11	11	12	13
Big Flats	0	1	2	2	2	2
Colburn	60	11	11	12	13	14
Dell Prairie	52	21	23	24	26	27
Easton	101	14	15	16	17	18
Jackson	324	14	15	16	17	18
Leola	3	1	2	2	2	2
Lincoln	98	11	11	12	13	14
Monroe	0	1	2	2	2	2
New Chester	37	17	18	19	21	22
New Haven	0	7	8	8	9	9
Preston	0	71	76	81	86	91
Quincy	0	1	2	2	2	2
Richfield	33	16	17	18	19	20
Rome	120	28	30	32	34	36
Springville	0	1	2	2	2	2
Strongs Prairie	131	26	27	29	31	33
Village of Friendship	26	71	76	81	86	91
City of Adams	209	249	267	284	301	319
City of Wi. Dells (part)	0	-	-	-	-	-
Adams County	1,217	574	614	654	694	734

Source: NCWRPC

Note: Existing Acres are lands identified by the local community in that use. Projections are based on the density and future employment levels. The City and Village will develop more refined projections.

**Attachment
County Demands for Agricultural Land Uses***

Community	Existing Acres	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Adams	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533	4,533
Big Flats	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564	1,564
Colburn	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840	6,840
Dell Prairie	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439	5,439
Easton	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788	6,788
Jackson	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162	9,162
Leola	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534	13,534
Lincoln	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622	10,622
Monroe	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684	1,684
New Chester	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068	6,068
New Haven	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912	9,912
Preston	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133	2,133
Quincy	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399	3,399
Richfield	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608	7,608
Rome	981	981	981	981	981	981
Springville	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637	7,637
Strongs Prairie	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426	9,426
Village of Friendship	16	16	16	16	16	16
City of Adams	30	30	30	30	30	30
City of Wi. Dells (part)	56	56	56	56	56	56
Adams County	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431	107,431

Source: NCWRPC

* Demand is based on county employment growth. No growth was projected in this sector, therefore, no additional land is projected for this use.

Addendum to Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan

The following information relates to various plan sections, and is to be included as an attachment in the Town of Lincoln Comprehensive Plan.

Housing - The following are housing programs available to the Town:

★ 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 (usually 15 years) are allowed to take a credit on their income tax. There are three properties with 52 units that utilize the LIHTC in the county.

★ U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development (USDA-RD) is focused on rural areas, and thus may be the most promising source of housing-related funding. Below is a listing of programs available:

---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 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.

★ There are also programs through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD):

---The HUD Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program finances land acquisition and site development associated with self-help housing for low-income and minority 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 home buyers, 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. Due to Federal budget controls, the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program has not had an increase to meet demands. For this reason, waiting lists for the assistance are long, sometimes taking years to receive funding.

--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 CDGB program provides assistance for the development of affordable housing and economic development efforts targeted to low- and moderate-income people. The Town of Lincoln is a participant in the CDGB program although there are no funds available at the time of this update.

Transportation

1. State Transportation Plans:

Corridors 2020 was completed in 1989. The plan was designed to meet Wisconsin's mobility needs for the future. The 3,650 mile state highway network was comprised of two elements: a multilane backbone system and a two- and four-lane connector system. **Corridors 2020 Backbone Routes.** This 1,550-mile network of key multi-lane routes connects major population and economic centers, and provides economic links to national and international markets (e.g., Interstates 39, 43, 90 and 94; US Highways 10, 41, 51, 53 and 151; and State Highway 29). **Corridors 2020 Connector Routes.** This 2,100-mile system of two- and four-lane highways connects key communities and regional economic centers to the Corridors 2020 Backbone routes (e.g., US Highways 2, 8, 12, 14, 61 and 61; and State Highways 13, 21 and 26).

Another state plan was **Translinks 21**, completed in 1994. This effort began developing more detailed modal plans that include in-depth analysis of a specific mode and its relationship to the other modes. Completed plans include the **Wisconsin State Highway Plan 2020**, the **Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020**, the **Wisconsin State Airport System Plan 2020**, the **Wisconsin Pedestrian Policy Plan 2020** and the **Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report**. Each modal plan includes extensive analysis of land use related issues.

Another state level plan related to the highway system is the Wisconsin Access Management System Plan. This is a plan for managing access on portions of the State Trunk Highway System that designates 5,300 miles of state highways on which access will be managed through the purchase of access rights or the designation of "controlled access highways". It shows where WisDOT intends to control access points as new development occurs and to consolidate or eliminate existing access as necessary and feasible.

The access management plan is composed of two tiers. Tier 1 consists of the routes that make up the Corridors 2020 system, including STH 21 in Adams County. Access management on these routes is seen as essential to maintaining the required high level of service. Because these highways are generally the main routes between communities and have higher traffic volumes than other state highways, they tend to experience the greatest development pressure. Tier 2 is comprised of other State Trunk Highways that meet specified criteria, including STH 13 and STH 73 in Adams County. These routes are roadways where limiting access is seen as a cost-effective strategy to improve safety, reduce congestion, facilitate planned access to developing land, and delay or avoid future construction expenditures.

2. Regional Plans:

The Regional Comprehensive Plan: A Framework for the Future, 2002 - 2020 was adopted by the North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (NCWRPC) in 2003. The RCP looks at transportation in all ten counties that make up the North Central Region, including Adams. It looks at general trends within the Region and recommends how county and local government can address transportation issues.

The RCP identifies a number of transportation issues including growing traffic volumes and congestion. Moderate levels of congestion are expected by the year 2020 on STH 13 in Adams/Friendship and north of the lakes area in the Town of Rome as well as STH 21 west of STH 13, assuming no capacity improvements. Moderate congestion indicates that speeds and distance between vehicles are reduced, constricting traffic flow. Freedom of drivers to maneuver within the traffic stream or enter the highway is noticeably limited. Minor incidents can result in traffic jams because the traffic stream has little space to absorb disruptions. Traffic volumes continue to swell, especially in summer months due to the local tourism and seasonal housing growth.

The RCP shows 72 to 77 percent increase in average daily traffic on major routes in Adams County between 1980 and 2000.

The RCP addresses other modes of travel as well as highways, including bicycle transportation. The North Central Wisconsin Regional Bicycle Facilities Network Plan is incorporated in the RCP by reference. The plan envisions development of a regional system of new interconnected bicycle facilities for the ten county area including Adams. The proposed network will encompass routes on bicycle paths, bicycle lanes, paved shoulders and wide curb lanes which will link existing and potential traffic generation sites and points of interest, as outlined in the plan, to make bicycling a more attractive and safer transportation alternative. A map displaying highway suitability for bike routes is included in the attachments.

The goals of the regional bike plan are to generate public interest in using existing and developing new bike trails across the Region and state and to provide county and municipal officials with guidance in planning and establishing bike facilities at the local level.

Trucking

Truck traffic uses the state and county highway network throughout the town. Farm implements use town roads along with state and county highways to travel between fields and farming facilities.

Utilities & Community Facilities

★ Cemeteries:

All cemeteries serve as unique and tangible links to our past. Three cemeteries exist in Lincoln, and their locations are shown on Map 6 - Utilities & Community Facilities. Minimum acreage requirements exist for cemeteries established on or after November 1, 1991 unless the cemetery is owned by a religious association, or the Town enacts an ordinance allowing new cemeteries of less than 20 acres to be constructed. Plenty of undeveloped land is available throughout the town for the creation of a new cemetery when necessary.

★ Childcare facilities:

The Department of Children & Families maintains a list of child-care providers available to Adams County residents. The list in 2016 shows eleven providers inside the county. Four of the providers are located in Adams, three in Wisconsin Dells area, and one each in Grand Marsh, Oxford, Friendship and Nekoosa. Three of the providers are public and eight are private childcare providers. Childcare needs are based upon personal choice, availability of family members to help with supervision, and availability of private childcare providers.

★ Police:

The Adams County Sheriff's Department provides police protection for the town.

★ Library:

The Adams County Library and the Lester Public Library of Rome are the two libraries located in Adams County. Both libraries are affiliated with the South Central Library System and provide library services for the town.

The Town of Lincoln is a rural town with existing facilities that are sufficient for the planning period.

Natural, Agricultural, & Cultural Resources

The Town of Lincoln has six sections with occurrences of aquatic and/or terrestrial plants, animals, and/or natural communities of endangered status as identified in the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory. Each section identified may have several different species or natural communities, or just one species or natural community.

The Natural Heritage Inventory County map, added in this attachment, provides generalized information about endangered resources (rare, threatened, or endangered species and high-quality natural communities) to the section level.

Economic Development

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.

1. County:

Adams County Rural & Industrial Development Corporation (ACRIDC)

ADRIDC 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 business persons, 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.

JAM Development Zone

Adams County was awarded designation as a Wisconsin Development Zone in association with Juneau and Marquette counties. Known as the JAM Zone (Juneau-Adams-Marquette), Adams County qualifies for special state incentives available to businesses that locate or expand within the Zone. The extent of the credits for any given business is determined during the certification process. This program is administered by the ACRIDC.

Adams County Revolving Loan Fund

A Wisconsin Department of Commerce Economic Development Grant was awarded to Adams County in 1996. This grant enabled Adams County to establish a revolving loan fund in order to assist local businesses and is administered by the ACRIDC.

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 Cooperative (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.

2. 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.

North Central Advantage Technology Zone Tax Credits

Adams County has been designated a Technology Zone by the Department of Commerce. The Technology Zone program brings \$5 million in income tax incentives for high-tech development to the area. The North Central Advantage Technology Zone offers the potential for high-tech growth in knowledge-based and advanced manufacturing clusters, among others. The zone designation is designed to attract and retain skilled, high-paid workers to the area, foster regional partnerships between business and education to promote high-tech development, and to complement the area's recent regional branding project.

3. State

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, or ad marketing assistance.

Wisconsin Small Cities Program

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce 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.

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.

4. Federal

U.S. Department 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.

Intergovernmental Cooperation

Lincoln may choose to 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 is an option to provide services or public utilities efficiently. There are no existing or potential conflicts with other governmental units known at this time.

Land Use

As identified in the tables in Attachment C, there is an opportunity to develop 36 residential acres over the planning period. According to the Future Land Use Plan, there are adequate areas for these land uses to locate. Agriculture is a dominant land use in the Town. According to a 2011 University of Wisconsin report on "Wisconsin Agricultural Land Prices 2005-2010" written by A. J. Brannstrom,

ATTACHMENT E

TOWN FIRE SERVICE AREAS

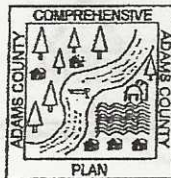
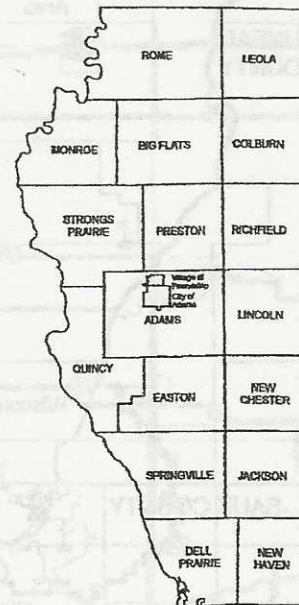
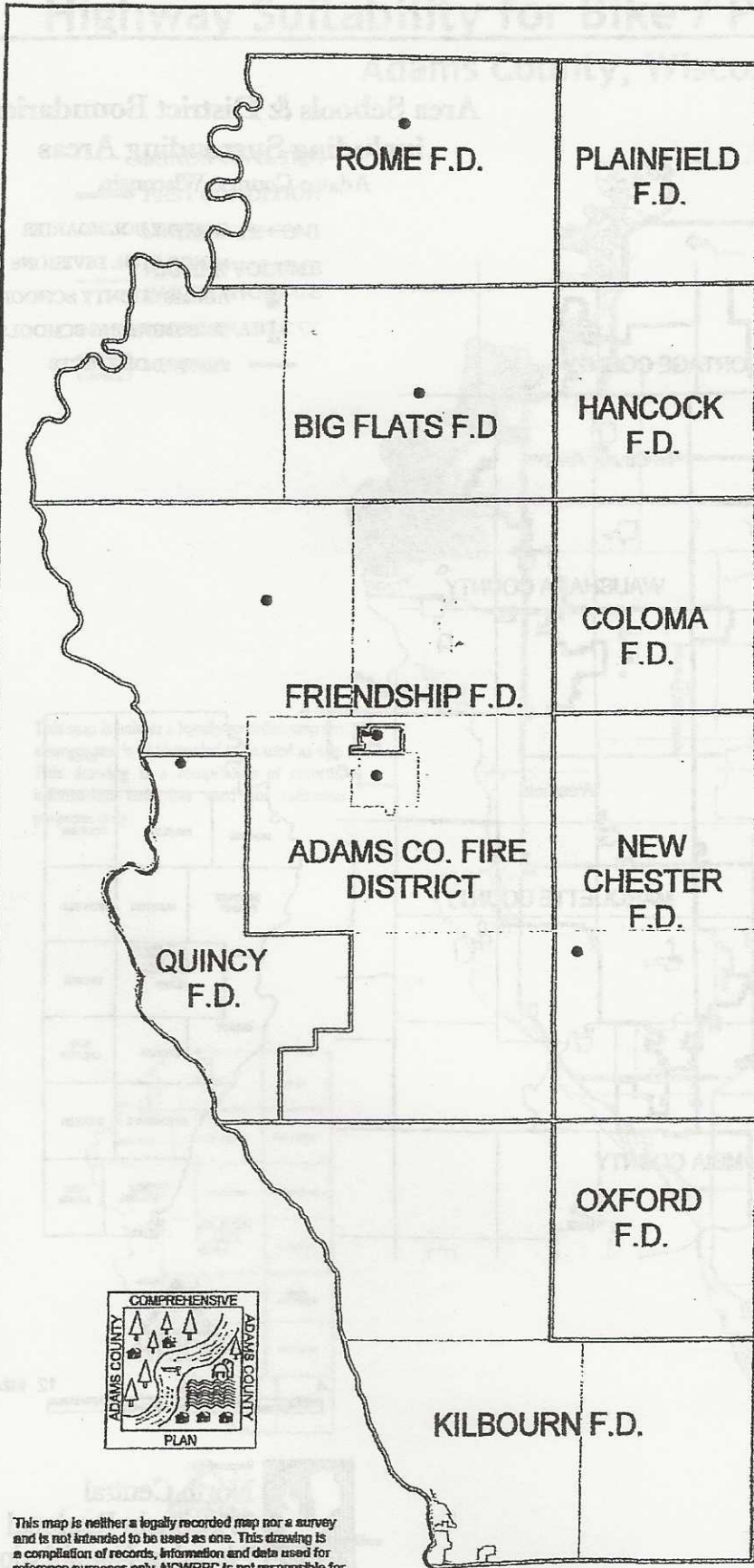
AREA SCHOOLS & DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

HIGHWAY SUITABILITY FOR BIKE/ PEDESTRIAN ROUTES

TOWN FIRE SERVICE AREAS

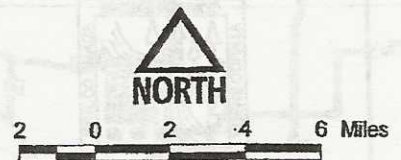
Adams County, Wisconsin

- FIRE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
- FIRE DEPARTMENTS



This map is neither a legally recorded map nor a survey and is not intended to be used as one. This drawing is a compilation of records, information and data used for reference purposes only. NCWRPC is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

SOURCE: Wisconsin DNR & NCWRPC 2004

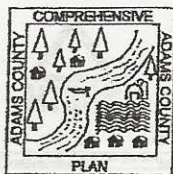
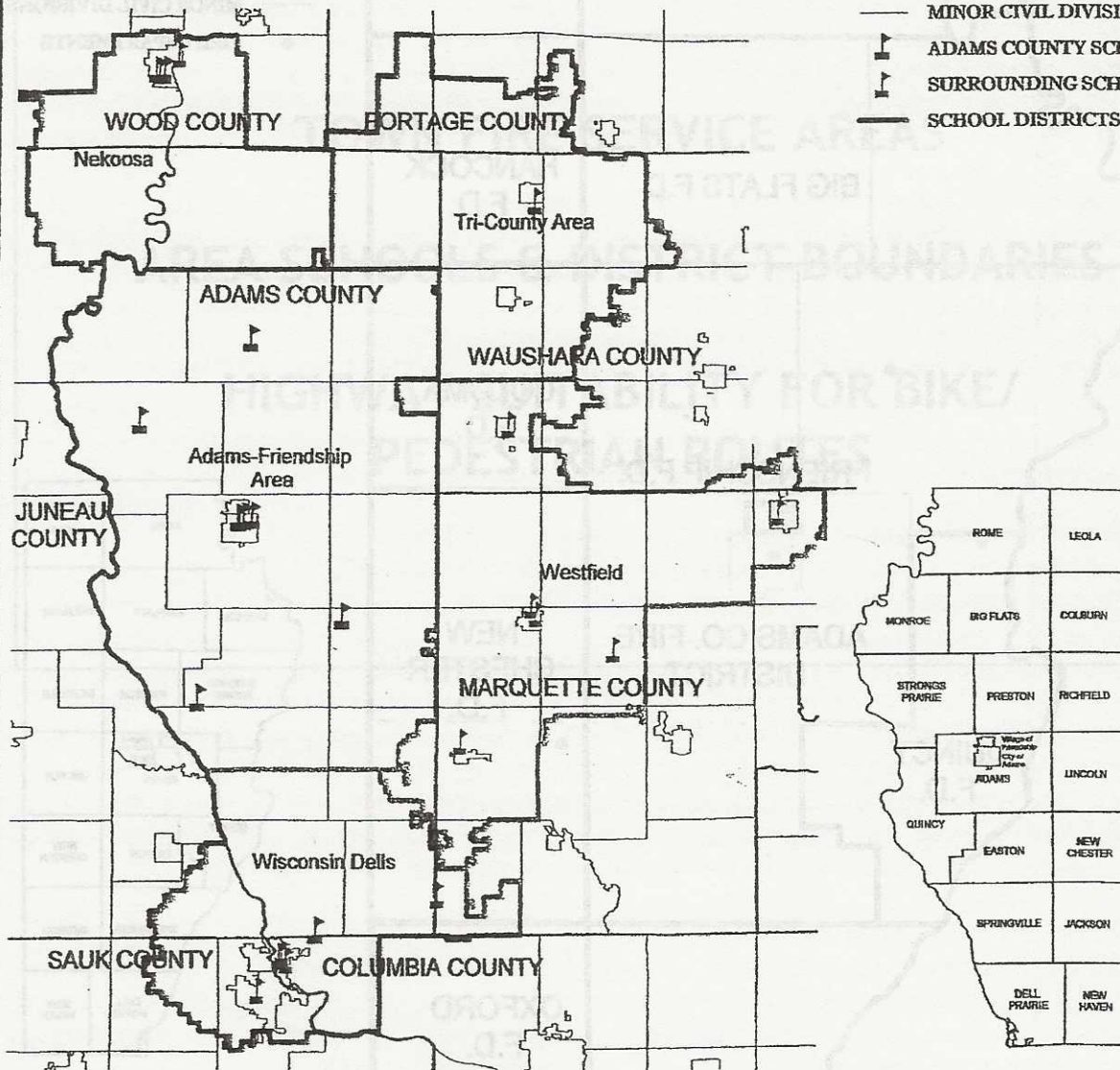


Prepared By:
**North Central
Wisconsin Regional
Planning Commission**

210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau, Wisconsin 54403
(715) 849-5510 www.ncwrpc.org

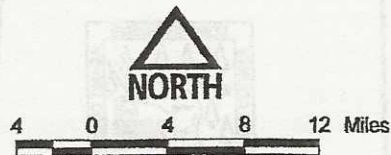
Area Schools & District Boundaries including Surrounding Areas Adams County, Wisconsin

- COUNTY BOUNDARIES
- MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS
- ▲ ADAMS COUNTY SCHOOLS
- ▲ SURROUNDING SCHOOLS
- SCHOOL DISTRICTS




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Highway Suitability for Bike / Pedestrian Routes Adams County, Wisconsin

- MINOR CIVIL DIVI
- BEST CONDITION
- MODERATE CONI
- HIGHER VOLUME
PAVED SHOULDE
- UNDESIRABLE CC
-  WATER

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