BARRON COUNTY

CONDITIONS AND TRENDS REPORT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING
NOVEMBER 2008

PREPARED BY WEST CENTRAL WISCONSIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Barron County
Conditions and Trends Report

Presented to:

Barron County and its Communities

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Forward

The *Barron County Conditions and Trends Report* provides the majority of background information and existing resource maps as required for comprehensive planning efforts under the Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law (Wis. Act 9). It is a compilation of the "best available" data available which would be needed for a typical planning effort.

There are two companion documents to this report:

> ***Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DVD-ROM***: This is a compilation of existing resource and land use maps for the County and its municipalities in digital form. Land use data in these maps may need to be updated at the local level. West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission will provide the geographic information system files for these maps upon request.
>
> ***Inventory of Existing Plans, Programs, and Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin***: As it's title relates, this special addendum provides a summary of the primary programs, plans, and land use policies being implemented within the seven counties of west central Wisconsin.

This report should be considered a starting point for local planning efforts. Certain data and maps will need to be provided at a local level (e.g., maps and details on municipal utilities, special or regulatory districts, park systems, mining interests). Communities may also identify special issues or unique circumstances for which additional data may be collected locally. And, for the most part, this report merely presents the data; the County and each community will need to analyze the data to determine local needs, issues, and important trends.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (WCWRPC) compiled this report as part of its regional comprehensive planning effort. A similar report is being compiled for each of the other six counties in our region. Once complete, a regional level analysis will be developed based on the data in the individual county reports.

WCWRPC would like to thank everyone who provided input and data for this document, including: Barron County, the regional comprehensive planning effort's Technical Advisory Group, and various State agencies (e.g., Dept. of Administration, Dept. of Natural Resources, Dept. of Commerce, Office of Economic Advisors, Dept. of Workforce Development, Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Health and Family Services).

This Barron County report expands upon the *Barron Area Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Existing Conditions Report* jointly prepared by WCWRPC and Short Elliott Hendrickson, Inc. in May 2005. WCWRPC thanks SEH, Inc. for their indirect contribution to this larger report.

BARRON COUNTY
CONDITIONS & TRENDS REPORT

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Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DvD-ROM

Description of Maps.....for all maps in the Atlas
Base Maps..... for cities, villages, and towns in the Atlas
Agricultural Lands (cultivated fields)..... for County and towns in the Atlas
Prime Farmland..... for County and towns in the Atlas
Elevation .....for all communities in the Atlas
General Soil Associations..... for County and towns in the Atlas
Potential Sand & Gravel Deposits ..... for all County and towns in the Atlas
Surface Water Resources .....for all communities in the Atlas
Watersheds.....for County in the Atlas
Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility Model .....for County in the Atlas
Floodplains (100-year) & Frequently Flooded Soils .....for all communities in the Atlas
Wetlands .....for all communities in the Atlas
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Town Land Use & Land Cover (2000) .....for towns in the Atlas
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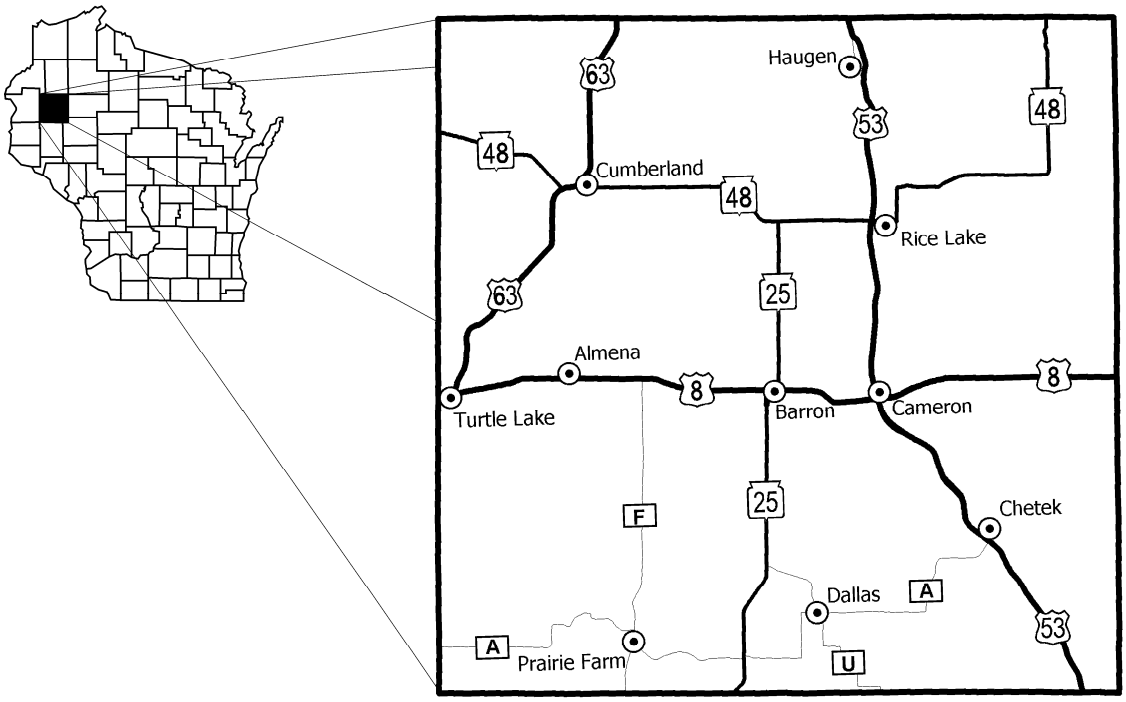
1. Issues and Opportunities Information

Introduction

The County Setting

Barron County is located in the Indianhead region of west central Wisconsin. The county is bordered on the north by Burnett and Washburn Counties, the west by Polk County, the east by Rusk County and the south by Dunn and Chippewa Counties. Barron County has a combined land and water area of approximately 863 square miles. The county is square, and approximately 30 miles east to west and north to south.

Map 1.1 Barron County Locational Map



Barron County is part of the Central Plain, Western Upland and Northern Highland physiographic provinces of Wisconsin. The region's surface topography varies from rolling plains to rugged hills and escarpments. The glaciers pushed through this area leaving only a portion of southwest Wisconsin, southeast Minnesota, northern Illinois and northwest Iowa untouched on their southward march.

Pitted glacial outwash that formed numerous lakes, wetlands and areas of uneven topography characterize the northern part of the County. A series of glacial end moraines rim the western, northern and eastern edges of the county. The area between the moraines is quite level and comprises much of the County's best agricultural land.

Blue Hills, the County's highest elevation point, is 500 meters above sea level and is located in the east-northeast part of the County.

Barron County is almost entirely in the Lower Chippewa River Basin. A small part of western and northwestern Barron County lies within the St. Croix River Basin. Numerous tributaries running into the Hay, Red Cedar and Yellow Rivers drain the County. There are also numerous lakes in the northern half of the County and around the City of Chetek.

Within Barron County there are 25 unincorporated towns, seven villages and four cities. Centrally located in the County, the City of Barron is also the county seat. The story of the County's people is subsequently told in the socio-economic section.

Major transportation corridors include U.S. Highway 53, which runs through the east half of the County north from the southeastern corner and south from the north central border; U.S. Highway 8, which bisects the County running east and west; U.S. Highway 63, which is found in the northwestern corner of the County; State Trunk Highway 48, which runs generally west and east across the County's northern half; and State Trunk Highway 25, which runs north up the center of the County from the City of Menomonie in Dunn County, through Barron, and ends at State Trunk Highway 48 between the Cities of Cumberland and Rice Lake. Numerous county trunk highways distribute traffic to a relatively fine network of town roads.

Nearby major urban areas include the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area to the southwest and the Eau Claire-Chippewa Falls area to the southeast. Although Barron County is not adjacent to either urban area, County development has been directly influenced by these areas, especially in shoreland areas.

Element Context

The Issues and Opportunities Element follows an approach similar to that described above. A socio-economic profile for all of Barron County is provided, which provides a demographic context for developing the individual community plans.

Overall comprehensive planning goals and objectives for the County are not provided in this section; instead, each community comprehensive plan will contain its own individual vision, goals and objectives. Existing governmental programs and policies are also not provided here, but are reviewed in the Addendum: Inventory of Existing Plans, Programs, & Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin.

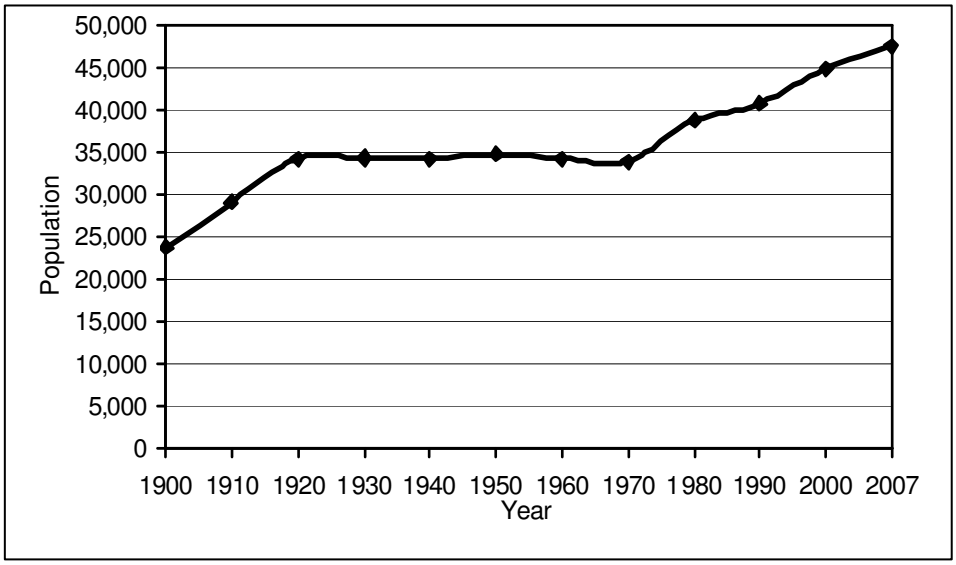
Socio-Economic Profile

Population

Analyzing population size, growth, density, characteristics and distribution trends reveals important facts about the most important component of growth and development in Barron County — its residents. Reviewing population characteristics will reveal important indicators of change that must be recognized to effectively prepare for change.

From 1920 to 1970, Barron County's population remained nearly unchanged. From 1970 to 2000, the County's population increased by 11,008 people, or 32.4 percent, though such substantial growth was not uncommon for the region (see Figure 1.1 below, and Table 1.1 and 1.2 at the end of this section).

Figure 1.1
Barron County Historical Population 1900 to 2007

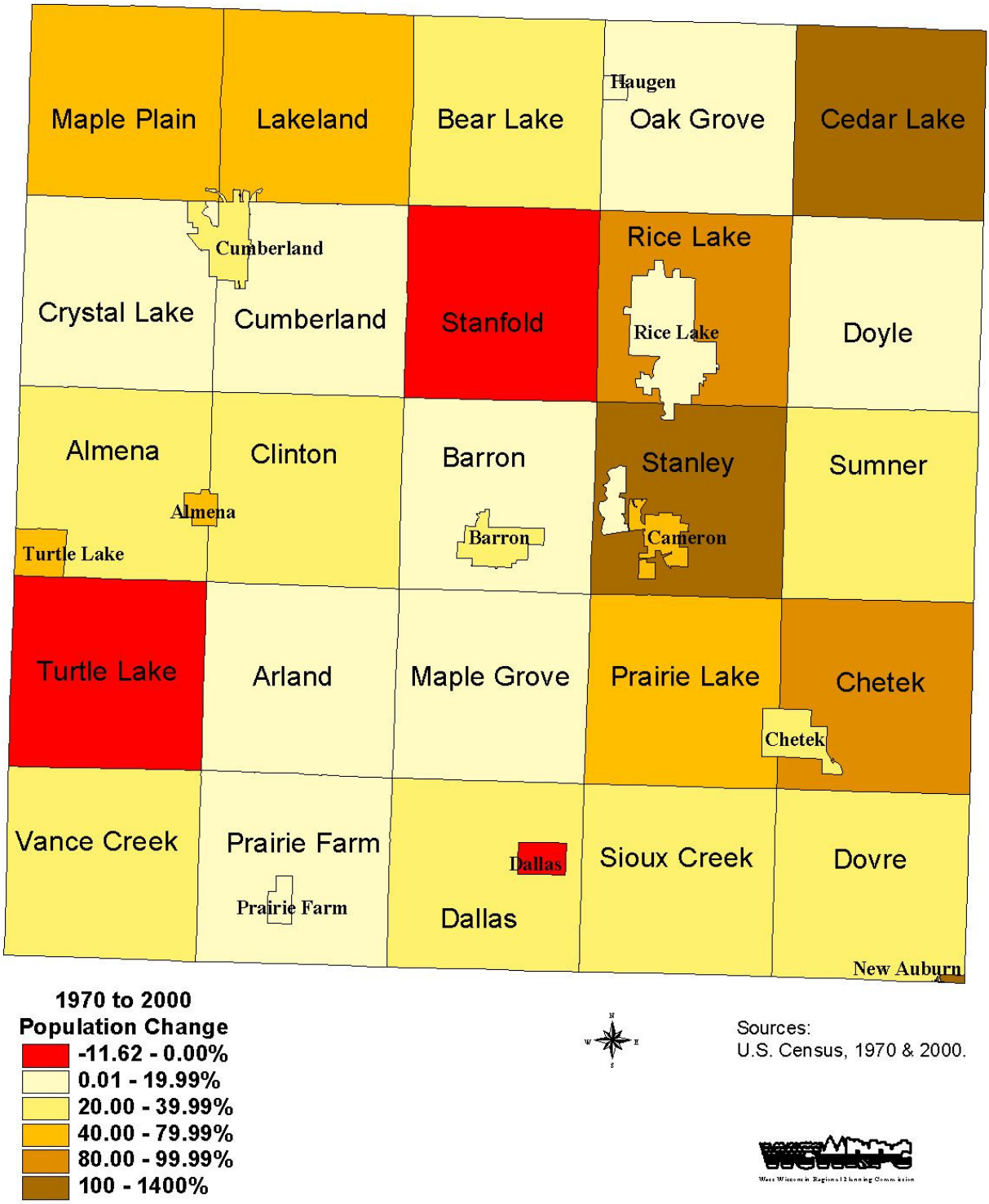


source: U.S. Census Bureau; Wisconsin Department of Administration 2007 estimate

From 1990 to 2000, the Town of Maple Plain had the highest rate of population growth as a percentage of its population in Barron County at 43.6 percent (see Table 1.3 at end of section). The following communities also had high rates of population growth:

Towns of Cedar Lake	27.4%
Rice Lake	22.4%
Vance Creek	22.3%
Lakeland	22.1%
Prairie Lake	21.3%
Dovre	21.2%
Village of Turtle Lake	23.2%
Village of Cameron	21.5%

Map 1.2
Barron County Population Change 1970 to 2000



The rate of growth for Turtle Lake increases to 30.5 percent when including the portion of the community within Polk County. In terms of actual population increases, the Town of Rice Lake had the largest number of new residents (553) between 1990 and 2000.

Three villages — New Auburn, Dallas and Haugen — saw substantial population decreases between 1990 and 2000 of -42.4 percent, -21.2 percent and -5.9 percent, respectively. It should be noted that only a small portion of the Village of New Auburn lies within Barron County, and the large percentage decrease represents an actual loss of only 11 residents.

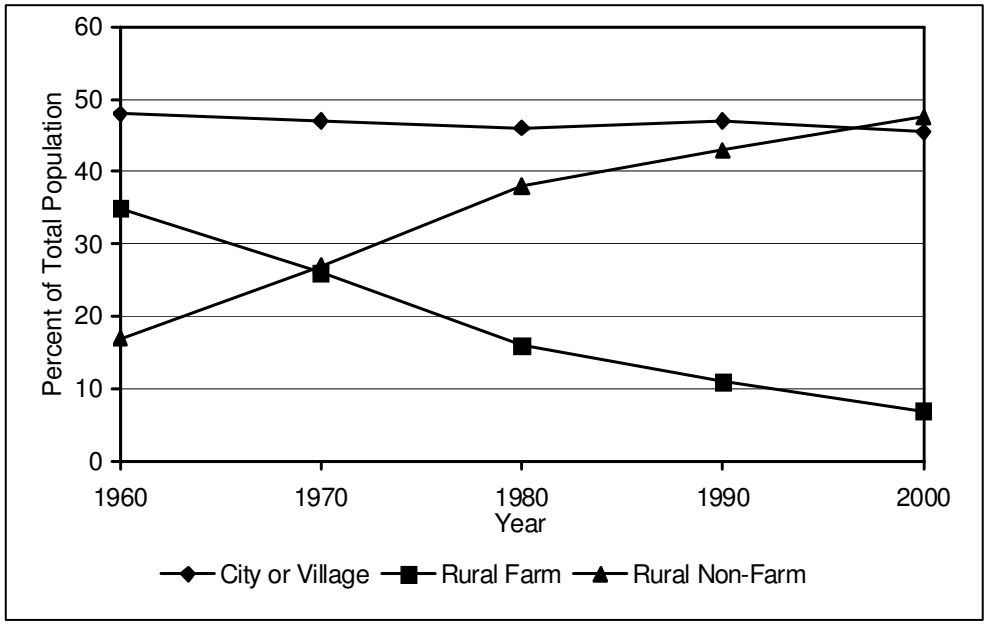
During the 1990s, the unincorporated areas of Barron County accounted for 67 percent of its total population growth, adding 2,847 new residents, a substantial increase from the trends of the 1980s.

Map 1.2 shows the population change for Barron County communities between 1970 and 2000. The highest growth during this period occurred in the Towns of Cedar Lake, Stanley, Rice Lake and Chetek, and the Village of New Auburn. The Towns of Lakeland, Maple Plain and Prairie Lake, and the Villages of Almena, Cameron and Turtle Lake also saw significant growth. The Towns of Stanfold and Turtle Lake, and the Village of Dallas lost population overall during the period.

Components of the Population

According to the 2000 Census, for the first time in recent history, rural non-farm residents surpassed the number of residents living in cities and villages (see Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2
County Population Distribution by Incorporated & Rural Residents, 1960 to 2000

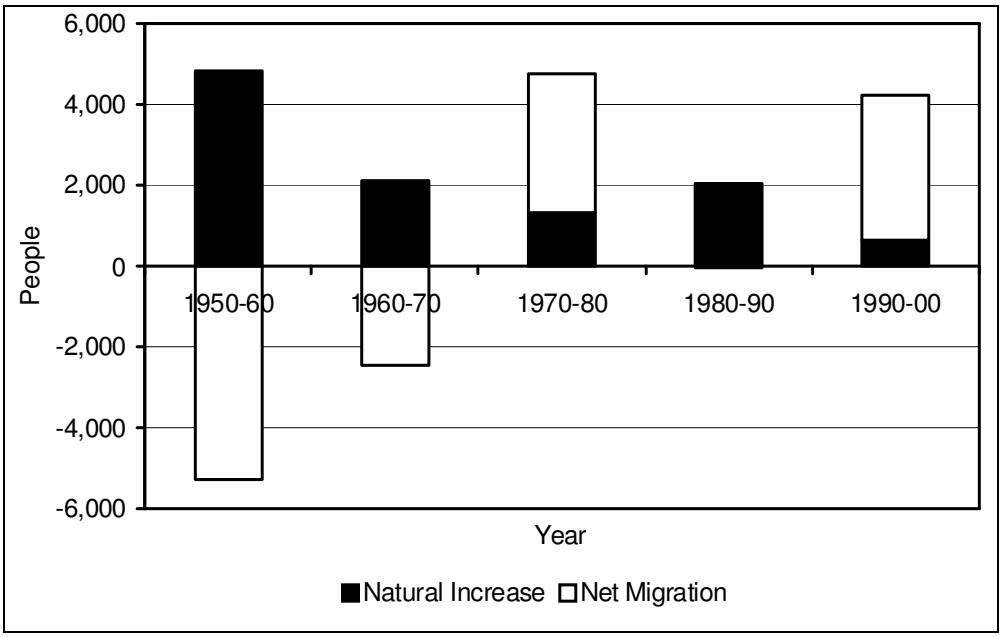


source: U.S. Census Bureau

The number of rural farm residents continued to decrease, constituting only 6.9 percent of the County's population in 2000, a decrease of approximately 75 percent (or 9,086 farm residents) since 1960.

The 1970s and 1990s are the only two recent decades in which the population increase in Barron County has been primarily from in-migration of new residents (see Table 1.4 and Figure 1.3). The natural increase rate for the 1990s was at a 50-year low for the county.

Figure 1.3
Barron County Components of Population Change 1950 to 2000



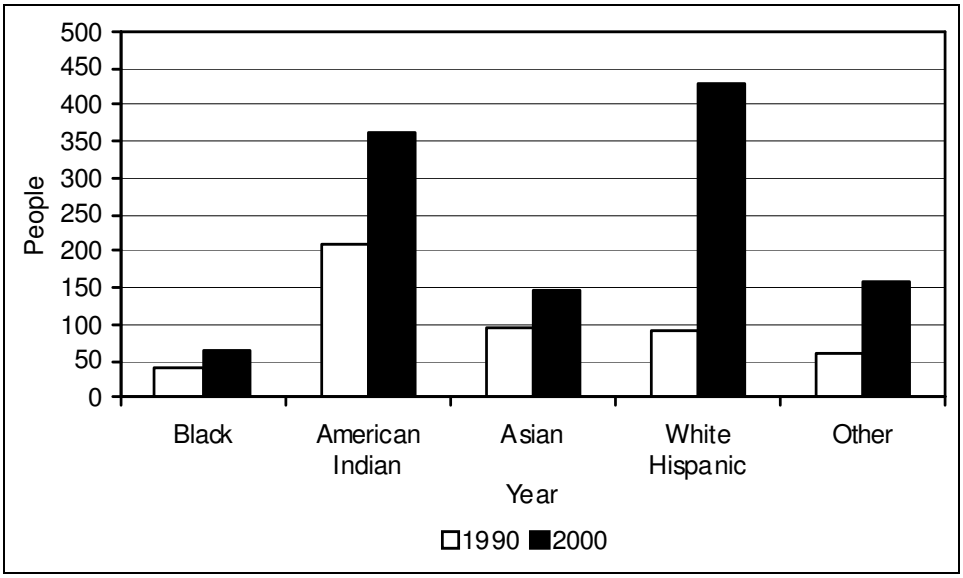
source: U.S. Census Bureau

The average age of Barron County residents increased 4.3 years from 1990 to 2000 to 38.8 years (see Table 1.5). Population in the 0-9 and 25-34 age groups decreased over the past decade (see Table 1.5 and Table 1.6). The 15-19 and middle-age groups (35-60) increased substantially during 1990s, with a very large population increase of 62 percent in the 45-54 age group.

The 1990 and 2000 age-by-sex breakdowns for each municipality in Barron County are included at the end of this section in Table 1.7 and 1.8. Table 1.9, also at the end of this section, shows the percentage change from 1990 to 2000 for each municipality by age-sex group.

Overall, Barron County's population is relatively homogenous, with only 97.4 percent of the population in the white, non-Hispanic ethnic group. Figure 1.4 shows the distribution of the population by race for the other 2.6 percent of the population (representing 1,161 persons). During the past decade, the population in all racial groups increased, with the Hispanic or Latino group increasing most to become the largest minority population in Barron County.

Figure 1.4
Barron County Racial Population Characteristics 1990 to 2000



source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment

The Decennial Census provides information on educational attainment levels, which are listed in Table 1.13. All Barron County communities saw a greater percentage of residents 25 years or older with high school or higher education levels in 2000 than in 1990. These indicators certainly demonstrate a well-educated population.

It should be no surprise with the large investments in education and the increasing requirement for technical or post-secondary degrees for job placement that larger numbers of people are pursuing higher education. Barron County communities have had a significant percentage of people who have attained high school or higher educational levels (82 percent in 2000). Since 1990, more Barron County residents have pursued post-secondary education. In 2000, 43 percent of Barron County residents 25 years or older had attended a post-secondary institution, with 24 percent achieving a degree.

Employment

The area's current economic growth is a major contributor to the employment opportunities available to Barron County residents. The principal economic factors that influence an individual's quality of life and provide a choice of residential options are employment opportunities and income. A comparison of labor force and employment statistics for 1990 to 2000 provides some insight into the economic well-being of Barron County community residents.

Personal income is derived primarily from employment wages. An individual's occupation determines the range of that wage scale and influences the personal standard of living. A comparison of the occupations of those employed in the labor force helps to determine the economic affect of the employment opportunities available to area residents, and the ability to increase their standard of living.

While the segment of the population eligible for the labor force in Barron County grew by nearly 15 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Table 1.14), the actual number in the labor force increased by 20 percent. The employed residents in the labor force increased by 22 percent over the same period, while the percentage of unemployed residents decreased by almost 3 percentage points. Based on these statistics, it appears that a growing number of County residents had been finding employment opportunities in the 1990s. The economic downturn early in the decade starting in 2000 makes it uncertain how the labor force and employment has been affected in Barron County; however, in Table 1.15 we can see indicators in employment for Barron County that may reveal the recent economic slowdown, but not the present apparent economic recovery.

The Census Bureau collects place-of-residence employment data. This means these data can tell us in what industries or occupations the residents of Barron County communities work, but not where they work. Table 1.16 at the end of this section compares the industries in which Barron County residents worked between 1990 and 2000. Between 1990 and 2000, Barron County residents were increasingly employed in Construction, and Educational, Health and Social Services industries. Manufacturing employment, while increasing in number, remained fairly steady as a percentage of total employment. Perhaps surprising is the steady decrease in County residents' employment in the Retail Trade industry found in the Census. As seen in Table 1.15, Retail Trade employment within Barron County increased steadily throughout the 1990s. It is likely that there is either a discrepancy between the data sources, or workers outside of the County are increasingly filling much of the retail employment in Barron County. Table 1.17 shows in what occupations Barron County residents were employed as opposed to the industries depicted in Table 1.16. Barron County communities experienced very little change in residents' occupations, except for Farming, Forestry and Fishing, which decreased by 72 percent between 1990 and 2000, and Sales, Administrative Support and Service occupations, which increased by 38 percent.

Table 1.15 shows Barron County non-farm employment. As previously mentioned, these data could indicate whether the economic downturn in the early part of the decade starting in the year 2000 is having an impact on Barron County communities. Although one cannot see what is happening in each municipality, one could infer that the trend defined for Barron County is likely to show changes in employment opportunities for the residents of most Barron County communities. After steady employment growth in the 1990s, a decrease in employment is evident since 2000, most likely reflecting the national economic downturn. The available data is not current enough to indicate the impact of the current economic recovery in Barron County.

Although the Decennial Census's standard available information limits employment information to place of residence, it also provides information that can indicate Barron County's commuting characteristics. Table 1.18 shows how long it took Barron County residents to get to work in 1990 and 2000. During this period, the percentage of residents who worked at home or commuted less than 20 minutes decreased, while the percentage of residents who commuted 20 minutes or more increased. The percentage of residents who commuted less than 20 minutes to work decreased by 11 percent between 1990 and 2000, while the percentage of residents who commuted 20 minutes or more to work increased by 37 percent Between 1990 and 2000, the actual number of residents commuting less than 20 minutes to work increased by 8 percent, while those taking 20 minutes or more to get to work increased by almost 70 percent.

In general, Barron County residents are experiencing even longer commutes to work. This is important, in part because it is one indicator of the use of the existing transportation infrastructure. For example, growing commute times, coupled with a growing population, results in an increased demand for road maintenance and expansion. It is uncertain if this trend will continue with recent increases in energy prices.

Studying the special distribution of workers and employment centers is helpful with economic development efforts and transportation infrastructure management. The Census information that reveals actual commuting patterns is called Place of Residence / Place of Work shown in Table 1.19. The 1990 data is slightly different than the 2000 data. In 1990, these data were released for 20 places of work for Barron County residents. The 1990 20 places limit discovery of all the places of work whereas those data for 2000 actually lists all places of work. However, the 2000 data were compiled for comparison with the 1990 20 places.

Of the Barron County residents reporting their place of work, the percentage working within Barron County decreased by 6 percent between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, about 39 percent of the workers living in the County worked in the City of Rice Lake, 17 percent in the City of Barron and about 46 percent in the remainder of Barron County. In 2000, about the same percentages worked in those communities. There were significant increases between 1990 and 2000 in the number of Barron County residents who worked in Eau Claire (228 percent) and Chippewa Falls (168 percent). In 1990, 91 percent of Barron County residents worked within Barron County, but by 2000, 86 percent of Barron County workers still worked within Barron County.

Income

The combined effect of advanced education and increased employment opportunities, and evidence of well-paying occupations, is also reflected in the earning capability and increasing incomes of Barron County residents. Table 1.20 shows household income distribution for Barron County households in 1989 and 1999. Table 1.21 shows the changes in income of Barron County and surrounding County residents between 1990 and 2000. Finally, Table 1.22 shows the median household income for all Barron County communities.

Household income is the sum of money income received in the calendar year before the Decennial Census is collected by all household members 15 years old and over, including household members not related to the householder, people living alone, and other non-family household members. Included in the total are amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. The median is the mathematically derived middle value with 50 percent above and 50 percent below that number.

It can be seen from Table 1.21 that Barron County is average when compared to the incomes of surrounding counties. Certainly counties with, or closer to, larger urban centers have a greater "economic engine" that provides employment opportunities and resultant higher income. Those counties with lower incomes all have smaller urban centers or are further away from significant employment centers such as the Twin Cities.

The data indicates that incomes for Barron County community residents are increasing faster than inflation; however, the County median household income is below that of the State of Wisconsin as a whole. It can also be seen that the median household income in 12 communities is below the County median household income, including almost all cities and villages, while nine communities have median household incomes higher than that of the state as a whole.

Population Projections

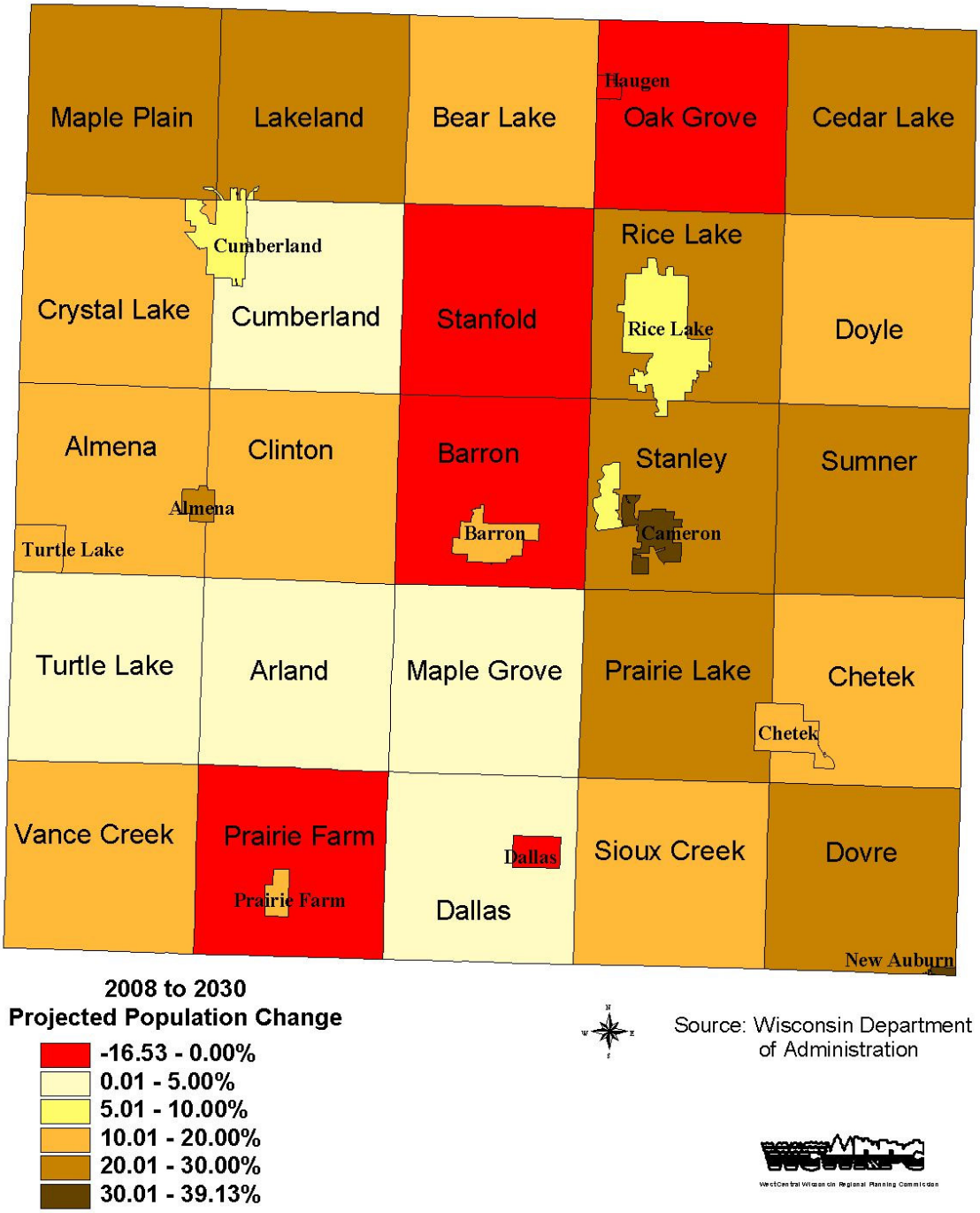
Population projections have long been used to assess development prospects and community facility needs created by population growth. Small area population forecasts can be used to evaluate potential residential development and economic conditions, and the level of demand for public facilities and services. Businesses, schools and government frequently use these forecasts to determine the future needs or design of public facilities or services. This estimate of future growth is also valuable information for establishing management techniques to guide orderly growth and development.

Projecting population is not a science in which absolutes can be placed. Consequently, there are limitations that should be remembered when reviewing and evaluating these forecasts. These limitations include:

- Population projections are based on historical trends of population growth that are extended into the future, and the assumption that those trends, and the factors behind them, will continue to some point in time.
- Forecasts of large area populations (e.g., states or counties) are more reliable. The smaller the area for which a projection is produced, like an individual community, the greater the possibility for error.
- The closer the projection year is to the base year; the more likely the population for that projection will be close to the true population.

- Population projections are, at best, guides and their limitations must be considered. Intimate knowledge of local conditions can help build local variables into population projections to enhance their validity.

Map 1.3
Barron County Population Projections 2008 to 2030



The Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA) population projections are, by State statute, the official population projections for Wisconsin. Pre-release versions of updated

DOA projections were made available in October 2008 for research and analysis. From 2000 to 2030, the DOA projections predict a 20.2 percent increase in the Barron County population (about 9,100 more residents). The percentage increases within the cities are anticipated to be substantially lower on average than the villages and towns (see Table 1.10). Map 1.3 provides a picture of projected population change by municipality from 2008 to 2030. The largest rates of increase are expected in the Towns of Cedar Lake, Dovre, Lakeland, Maple Plain, Prairie Lake, Rice Lake, Stanley and Sumner, and in the Villages of Almena, Cameron and New Auburn. Decreases in population are projected for the Towns of Barron, Oak Grove, Prairie Farm and Stanfold, and the Villages of Dallas and Haugen.

Household Projections

A household forecast is used to help develop housing and land use forecasts. The Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services has prepared household projections for year 2000 to 2030 in five-year increments found in Table 1.11.

Employment Projections

In May 2008, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WDWD) Office of Economic Advisors (OEA) released a series of publications entitled *OEA 2006-2016 Statewide Long-term Projections.* In addition, a WDWD, OEA report entitled *Occupation Projections for West Central Wisconsin Workforce Development Area, 2004-2014* was also released in August of 2006. These reports make economic projections regarding the State's labor force, industries and occupations.

Municipal units within Barron County have employment patterns that are similar to the State. It is expected that during the next several years, Wisconsin's population is projected to grow slower and older than the nation as a whole, therefore leading to lower participation rates in the workforce. Wisconsin is also having difficulty attracting domestic migrants and retaining its own citizens. However, international immigrants are increasing significantly. Wisconsin will continue to face the challenge of filling job openings. The industries that are projected to add the most jobs from 2006-2016 are ambulatory health care services, administrative and support services, eating and drinking establishments, hospitals, social assistance and professional, scientific and technical services. The top six occupations in Wisconsin with the greatest expected job growth for 2006-2016 are retail salespersons (32,400); cashiers (31,400); waiters/waitresses (30,900); registered nurses (21,800); customer service representatives (21,000); and combined food preparation/serving workers (20,800). For further labor force and economic base indicators refer to Section 6, Economic Development Element.

Table 1.12A presents employment and wage projections by the top 10 occupations for the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development West Central Wisconsin Region. This represents the occupation opportunities available for Barron County residents. The greatest demand for workers is in the occupations on the 'Most Openings' list. This list includes many occupations considered as first-time, or temporary, jobs that workers often

leave as other opportunities open up. Turnover is high and wages are low. There is one exception on the list: registered nurses which requires a greater degree of education or training and reflects a higher wage scale.
The 'Fastest Growth' occupations are often referred to as hot jobs, with more training requirements and better wages. There are often fewer openings in these jobs since the list is based on the greatest percent change in employment; for example, an occupation that increases from 5 to 10 jobs increased 100 percent, whereas an occupation that increases from 2,000 to 2,200 jobs increased only 10 percent.

Table 1.12B shows employment projections by industry for the West Central Wisconsin Region. The greatest potential growth for employment appears to be in health and education related fields, while computer and electronic product manufacturing appears to be at risk of losing employment. Information and professional services, and the leisure and hospitality industry have the potential to add significant employment by 2014.

Summary

Certain trends become apparent after reviewing the countywide demographic and economic information. Studying these trends and their implications on local quality of life will be useful in guiding public decision making. Since 1970, Barron County has experienced steady yet moderate population growth; however, being one-County removed from adjacency to Minnesota, it is clear that the influence of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Metropolitan Area is not as great as in Polk and St. Croix counties. In addition, because Barron County does not have as much lake country as Burnett, Sawyer and Washburn counties, they perhaps have experienced more growth in retirees converting lake homes into permanent dwellings. At the same time it is likely that even as more seasonal (recreational) dwelling units are converted to permanent dwellings there will be continued recreational development.

Since 1960, the distribution of the population between urban and rural dwellers in Barron County has remained quite constant; however, amongst the rural population there has been a transformation from a largely farm population to a rural non-farm population. Significant rural development can be expected to continue, with the possibility of a shift occurring in the urban/rural mix, with an increasing percentage of the County's inhabitants living in the rural areas.
Since 1970, there also has been a net in-migration into Barron County that exceeded the natural increase over that period and marks a change from at least two decades of net out-migration.

It is clear that the national trend of an aging population is reflected in Barron County. Large numbers of people will be achieving retirement age over the next 20 years. While the Barron County population will be aging, it will also be changing its racial and ethnic characteristics. The County's Hispanic and Asian population can be expected to continue to increase significantly.

Barron County residents have become more educated over the past several decades. Without adequate employment opportunities this can lead to the loss of increasingly well-qualified individuals moving to other areas offering those opportunities. Barron County has apparently somewhat stemmed the tide of potential "brain drain" as in-migration rates appear high, local employment is fairly strong and more jobs can be easily accessed by increasing mobility. Employment growth indicators and commuting patterns show that to be likely.

Overall, the previously analyzed trends reveal that Barron County will continue to be relatively vigorous and its communities will face several challenges as a result. Over the next several sections of this Conditions and Trends Report, other factors that affect Barron County communities will be explored. With further analysis of these following sections it is hoped that a clear picture of where Barron County has been, and is now, will emerge. This will help communities frame the issues that face them, the changes that are likely to impact them and the ways they can address those changes to achieve the community character they desire.

Data Tables

Table 1.1
Barron County Historical Population 1900 to 2000

Year	Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
1900	23,677		
1910	29,114	5,437	23.0
1920	34,281	5,167	17.7
1930	34,301	20	0.1
1940	34,289	-12	-0.03
1950	34,703	414	1.2
1960	34,270	-433	-1.2
1970	33,955	-315	-0.9
1980	38,730	4,775	14.1
1990	40,750	2,020	5.2
2000	44,963	4,213	10.3

source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1.2
Barron County and Surrounding Counties Historical Population Change 1960 to 2000

	1960 to 1970		1970 to 1980		1980 to 1990		1990 to 2000	
County	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Barron County	-315	-0.9	4,775	14.1	2,020	5.2	4,213	10.3%
Burnett County	62	0.7	3,064	33.0	744	6.0	2,590	19.8%
Chippewa County	2,621	5.8	4,410	9.2	233	0.4	2,835	5.4%
Dunn County	2,998	11.5	5,160	17.7	1,595	4.7	3,949	11.0%
Polk County	1,698	6.8	5,685	21.3	2,422	7.5	6,546	18.8%
Rusk County	-556	-3.8	1,351	9.5	-510	-3.3	268	1.8%
Sawyer County	195	2.1	3,173	32.8	1,338	10.4	2,015	14.2%
St. Croix County	5,190	17.8	8,908	25.9	6,989	16.2	12,904	25.7%
Washburn County	300	2.9	2,573	24.3	598	4.5	2,264	16.4%

source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1.3
Barron County Historical Population and Population Change, 1960 to 2008, by MCD

	Year						Percent Change				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2008	'60-'70	'70-'80	'80-'90	'90-'00	'00-'08
Towns											
Almena	673	731	776	773	910	991	8.6	6.2	-0.4	17.7	8.9
Arland	716	605	692	609	670	710	-15.5	14.4	-12.0	10.0	6.0
Barron	940	893	977	1,015	1,014	998	-5.0	9.4	3.9	-0.01	-1.6
Bear Lake	452	426	521	530	587	646	-5.8	22.3	1.7	10.8	10.1
Cedar Lake	379	423	617	741	944	1,120	11.6	45.9	20.1	27.4	18.6
Chetek	886	918	1,210	1,446	1,686	1,786	3.6	31.8	19.5	16.6	5.9
Clinton	808	757	851	849	920	1,015	-6.3	12.4	-0.2	8.4	10.3
Crystal Lake	742	712	756	700	778	810	-4.0	6.2	-7.4	11.1	4.1
Cumberland	902	910	909	884	942	959	0.9	-0.1	-2.8	6.6	1.8
Dallas	610	465	567	548	604	608	-23.8	21.9	-3.4	10.2	0.7
Dovre	526	539	526	561	680	798	2.5	-2.4	6.7	21.2	17.4
Doyle	447	426	455	460	498	540	-4.7	6.8	1.1	8.3	8.4
Lakeland	585	580	672	789	963	1,022	-0.9	15.9	17.4	22.1	6.1
Maple Grove	972	859	948	926	968	1,004	-11.6	10.4	-2.3	4.5	3.7
Maple Plain	453	493	577	610	876	946	8.8	17.0	5.7	43.6	8.0
Oak Grove	890	836	892	906	911	949	-6.1	6.7	1.6	0.01	4.2
Prairie Farm	684	594	634	567	603	616	-13.2	6.7	-10.6	6.3	2.2
Prairie Lake	858	923	1,076	1,129	1,369	1,584	7.6	16.6	4.9	21.3	15.7
Rice Lake	1,189	1,667	2,372	2,473	3,026	3,171	40.2	42.3	4.3	22.4	4.8
Sioux Creek	682	563	643	635	689	756	-17.4	14.2	-1.2	8.5	9.7
Stanfold	788	757	721	644	669	721	-3.9	-4.8	-10.7	3.9	7.8
Stanley	834	1,064	1,813	2,087	2,237	2,464	27.6	70.4	15.1	7.2	10.1
Sumner	572	465	556	550	598	692	-18.7	19.6	-1.1	8.7	15.7
Turtle Lake	718	673	587	621	622	650	-6.3	-12.8	5.8	0.01	4.5
Vance Creek	647	608	650	611	747	798	-6.0	6.9	-6.0	22.3	6.8
Subtotal:	17,953	17,887	20,998	21,664	24,511	26,354	-0.4	17.4	3.2	13.1	7.5
Villages											
Almena	398	423	526	625	720	751	6.3	24.3	18.8	15.2	4.3
Cameron	982	893	1,115	1,273	1,546	1,749	-9.1	24.9	14.2	21.5	13.1
Dallas	401	359	477	452	356	369	-10.5	32.9	-5.2	-21.2	3.7
Haugen	265	246	251	305	287	296	-7.2	2.0	21.5	-5.9	3.1
New Auburn (part)	0	0	14	26	15	23	0.0	1400.0	85.7	-42.3	53.3
Prairie Farm	350	426	387	494	508	531	21.7	-9.2	27.6	2.8	4.5
Turtle Lake (part)	691	637	762	811	1,000	1,011	-7.8	19.6	6.4	23.3	1.1
Subtotal:	3,087	2,984	3,532	3,986	4,432	4,730	-3.3	18.4	12.9	11.2	6.7
Cities											
Barron	2,338	2,337	2,595	2,986	3,248	3,321	0.0	11.0	15.1	8.8	2.2
Chetek	1729	1,630	1,931	1,953	2,180	2,259	-5.7	18.5	1.1	11.6	3.6
Cumberland	1,860	1,839	1,983	2,163	2,280	2,399	-1.1	7.8	9.1	5.4	5.2
Rice Lake	7,303	7,278	7,691	7,998	8,312	8,664	-0.3	5.7	4.0	3.9	4.2
Subtotal:	13,230	13,084	14,200	15,100	16,020	16,643	-1.1	8.5	6.3	6.1	3.9
Barron County*	34,270	33,955	38,730	40,750	44,963	78,811	-0.9	14.1	5.2	10.3	6.6

source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2007 Wisconsin Department of Administration Estimate

Table 1.4
Barron County Components of Population Change 1950 to 2000

	1950 to	1960 to	1970 to	1980 to	1990 to
Births	8,230	5,909	5,442	6,344	5,664
Deaths	3,401	3,774	4,110	4,286	5,000
Total Natural Increase	4,829	2,135	1,332	2,058	664
Natural Increase Rate	14.1%	6.3%	3.4%	5.3%	1.5%
Net Migration	-5,262	-2,450	3,443	-38	3,549
Net Migration Rate	-15.4%	-7.2%	9.0%	-0.1%	7.9%
Total Population Change	-433	-315	4,775	2,020	4,213
Percent Population Change	-1.3%	-0.9%	14.1%	5.2%	9.4%

source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services

Table 1.5
Barron County Historical Population by Age and Sex 1980 to 2000

	Male			Female			Total		
Age	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
0-4	1,552	1,529	1,312	1,517	1,371	1,232	3,069	2,900	2,544
5-9	1,496	1,886	1,541	1,418	1,640	1,468	2,914	3,526	3,009
10-14	1,593	1,600	1,785	1,438	1,552	1,690	3,031	3,152	3,475
15-19	1,899	1,488	1,938	1,792	1,342	1,716	3,691	2,830	3,654
20-24	1,557	1,127	1,185	1,554	1,017	1,138	3,111	2,144	2,323
25-29	1,483	1,398	1,144	1,417	1,468	1,123	2,900	2,866	2,267
30-34	1,276	1,653	1,361	1,226	1,625	1,294	2,502	3,278	2,665
35-44	1,910	2,895	3,597	1,948	2,827	3,529	3,858	5,722	7,126
45-54	1,718	1,899	3,138	1,836	1,923	3,045	3,554	3,822	6,181
55-59	909	838	1,176	1,053	945	1,195	1,962	1,783	2,371
60-64	957	901	922	1,098	938	1,062	2,055	1,839	1,984
65-74	1,642	1,640	1,747	1,840	1,989	1,904	3,482	3,629	3,651
75+	1,094	1,283	1,428	1,507	1,976	2,295	2,601	3,259	3,723
Median Age							31.0	34.5	38.8

source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1.6
Barron County Change in Age-Sex Structure 1970 to 2000

	Change – Male		Change – Female		Total Change		Total Pct Change	
Age	1980-90	1990-00	1980-90	1990-00	1980-90	1990-00	1980-90	1990-00
0-4	-23	-217	-146	-139	-169	-356	-5.5	-12.3
5-9	390	-345	222	-172	612	-517	21.0	-14.7
10-14	7	185	114	138	121	323	4.0	10.2
15-19	-411	450	-450	374	-861	824	-23.3	29.1
20-24	-430	58	-537	121	-967	179	-31.1	8.3
25-29	-85	-254	51	-345	-34	-599	-1.2	-20.9
30-34	377	-292	399	-331	776	-623	31.0	-19
35-44	985	702	879	702	1864	1,404	48.3	24.5
45-54	181	1,249	87	1,122	268	2,371	7.5	62.0
55-59	-71	338	-108	250	-179	588	-9.1	33.0
60-64	-56	21	-160	124	-216	145	-10.5	7.9
65-74	-2	107	149	-85	147	22	4.2	0.1
75+	189	145	469	319	658	464	25.3	14.2

source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1.7
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (2000)

	Almena (V)	Almena (T)	Arland (T)	Barron (C)	Barron (T)	Bear Lake (T)	Cameron (V)	Cedar Lake (T)	Chetek (C)	Chetek (T)	Clinton (T)	Crystal Lake (T)	Cumberland (C)	Cumberland (T)
Total	**720**	**910**	**670**	**3,248**	**1,014**	**587**	**1,546**	**944**	**2,180**	**1,686**	**920**	**778**	**2,280**	**942**
Male	360	476	324	1,569	501	292	759	496	1,050	863	473	391	1,079	505
Female	360	434	346	1,679	513	295	787	448	1,130	823	447	387	1,201	437
Male/Female														
Under 5	27/24	20/14	24/42	92/90	28/24	12/13	58/49	22/12	64/64	29/32	34/24	17/21	57/45	25/22
5 to 9	30/26	26/22	25/26	105/101	44/36	14/13	55/53	24/26	61/50	41/37	39/39	26/21	76/54	42/28
10 to 14	37/31	28/42	22/22	125/99	42/42	20/35	64/46	29/23	88/73	50/61	49/40	24/26	89/77	41/33
15 to 19	30/29	33/32	32/27	147/118	53/53	25/29	58/60	44/28	69/59	65/55	40/36	33/34	87/81	45/25
20 to 24	23/20	23/12	18/16	95/110	21/19	9/9	49/56	16/16	50/62	40/21	29/32	17/18	60/54	19/12
25 to 29	28/29	31/20	22/23	108/94	17/19	14/12	53/60	14/11	49/55	19/21	16/19	19/20	51/48	27/17
30 to 34	2928	28/17	24/24	113/97	32/31	14/13	47/47	27/17	67/52	35/27	34/26	26/22	52/58	19/22
35 to 39	35/32	32/36	28/25	125/107	41/35	28/32	67/61	28/34	68/86	54/58	40/36	25/28	66/75	44/37
40 to 44	26/22	39/35	19/19	118/102	37/31	34/30	60/60	43/48	85/67	66/74	24/36	39/39	91/83	46/41
45 to 49	19/12	38/32	23/28	92/97	39/50	25/22	45/53	53/44	65/54	96/89	39/31	21/23	68/98	44/32
50 to 54	12/19	37/32	16/17	92/93	30/33	20/25	51/50	37/34	48/62	75/60	25/21	31/24	76/65	25/30
55 to 59	14/14	32/42	21/20	85/83	28/32	21/12	34/38	26/26	67/66	57/64	25/25	28/29	50/66	28/24
60 to 64	7/17	35/30	14/9	41/61	24/22	11/10	24/27	30/40	46/45	68/61	21/20	19/17	38/61	23/27
65 to 69	15/16	21/25	9/14	51/77	14/16	13/20	25/28	42/33	49/64	52/45	17/17	12/16	50/50	25/28
70 to 74	13/11	26/21	10/9	58/72	18/15	13/9	24/33	24/24	55/65	48/37	19/25	26/20	52/60	24/27
75 to 79	6/10	9/10	5/11	52/93	18/14	9/6	21/30	27/19	49/66	28/39	17/11	14/11	50/86	19/19
80 to 84	6/11	14/8	5/8	26/83	8/11	6/4	13/17	5/10	36/60	23/21	1/3	13/10	38/70	7/9
85 +	3/9	4/4	7/6	44/102	7/30	4/1	11/19	5/3	34/80	16/21	4/6	1/8	28/70	2/4

TABLE 1.7 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.7 continued
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (2000)

	Dallas (V)	Dallas (T)	Dovre (T)	Doyle (T)	Haugen (V)	Lakeland (T)	Maple Grove (T)	Maple Plain (T)	New Auburn (V)	Oak Grove (T)	Prairie Farm (T)	Prairie Farm (V)	Prairie Lake (T)
Total	**356**	**604**	**680**	**498**	**287**	**963**	**968**	**876**	**15**	**911**	**603**	**508**	**1,369**
Male	171	314	357	256	151	502	493	438	9	469	316	244	688
Female	185	290	323	242	136	461	475	438	6	442	287	264	681
Male/Female													
Under 5	7/6	19/22	21/18	11/8	7/5	19/19	28/32	27/15	1/0	33/40	22/28	8/13	33/35
5 to 9	12/14	26/20	25/22	20/29	9/10	37/32	5540	24/33	0/1	36/27	21/20	14/12	51/40
10 to 14	12/13	24/28	31/31	28/29	16/8	48/32	38/50	49/43	1/0	41/41	35/19	24/13	48/52
15 to 19	18/8	24/19	30/29	30/17	10/18	39/43	49/48	39/41	1/1	43/35	31/19	18/19	65/60
20 to 24	6/7	15/5	30/19	13/4	3/3	14/14	19/11	16/10	1/1	26/21	13/1	11/16	17/28
25 to 29	7/10	22/14	22/20	7/6	12/5	18/22	12/20	1/18	0/0	19/28	14/16	13/13	34/22
30 to 34	9/7	28/22	19/13	14/19	15/11	22/27	26/28	30/26	0/0	30/30	14/17	19/17	32/28
35 to 39	16/11	18/22	24/27	22/27	12/14	37/38	46/52	25/37	0/0	38/34	27/34	18/13	67/51
40 to 44	12/9	22/26	28/28	29/24	14/13	55/42	51/44	36/47	2/1	48/41	35/20	11/19	56/70
45 to 49	12/14	23/19	32/36	20/14	10/9	46/44	39/35	39/27	0/0	40/39	20/23	27/21	56/42
50 to 54	11/7	28/27	25/22	13/13	10/6	51/43	36/22	31/33	1/1	28/25	20/22	19/12	54/47
55 to 59	14/11	18/11	22/16	8/11	6/2	28/22	20/23	35/28	1/0	25/19	15/15	12/7	48/43
60 to 64	6/11	5/13	12/14	10/12	4/1	24/35	30/22	28/31	0/1	16/12	18/19	10/11	32/42
65 to 69	5/6	12/5	13/6	12/9	5/8	22/22	14/15	19/16	1/0	16/24	16/8	9/9	33/33
70 to 74	3/11	10/11	5/6	7/5	8/8	14/4	11/10	11/9	0/0	15/9	3/7	11/19	23/30
75 to 79	8/3	10/9	9/5	6/5	2/7	16/12	7/12	11/14	0/0	10/7	5/7	6/14	20/26
80 to 84	7/13	8/4	2/9	3/5	5/5	9/8	5/8	2/4	0/0	3/8	6/1	2/12	13/13
85 +	14/24	2/3	7/2	3/5	3/3	3/2	7/3	4/6	0/0	2/2	1/1	12/24	6/8

TABLE 1.7 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.7 continued
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (2000)

	Rice Lake (C)	Rice Lake (T)	Sioux Creek (T)	Stanfold (T)	Stanley (T)	Sumner (T)	Turtle Lake (V)	Turtle Lake (T)	Vance Creek (T)	New Auburn (V) all*	Turtle Lake (V) all*
Total	**8,320**	**3,026**	**689**	**669**	**2,229**	**598**	**1,000**	**622**	**747**	**562**	**1,065**
Male	3,890	1,503	356	335	1,132	321	477	326	388	282	508
Female	4,430	1,523	333	334	1,097	277	523	296	359	280	557
Male/Female											
Under 5	263/229	98/101	29/19	16/23	69/60	18/18	32/25	17/14	25/26	30/20	35/30
5 to 9	275/265	97/110	35/35	30/23	73/86	24/17	25/30	20/35	24/35	20/17	28/32
10 to 14	278/281	99/130	31/31	23/27	109/84	34/21	40/43	33/30	35/34	25/35	41/47
15 to 19	344/301	148/127	31/25	22/27	100/87	30/26	43/47	28/19	42/34	15/23	51/53
20 to 24	277/286	71/71	28/22	12/11	52/51	14/16	38/32	21/14	19/18	12/8	40/33
25 to 29	239/238	83/68	15/21	15/12	55/60	13/16	25/24	22/15	17/16	21/21	27/27
30 to 34	251/255	97/99	22/24	30/33	73/75	23/17	23/24	13/21	24/20	19/16	25/24
35 to 39	278/326	128/108	29/19	3/25	85/91	33/27	39/37	36/22	30/31	19/19	39/41
40 to 44	315/291	133/151	27/30	31/25	117/117	30/23	41/42	23/23	35/28	23/20	43/42
45 to 49	229/287	131/113	22/33	22/19	102/87	27/23	28/35	30/29	37/24	21/18	29/37
50 to 54	245/235	123/95	23/16	17/24	79/91	20/22	31/38	22/20	17/19	20/16	33/39
55 to 59	180/208	75/82	14/15	18/16	62/59	9/14	15/18	16/17	19/17	8/16	15/18
60 to 64	132/187	56/65	15/14	13/13	44/48	12/12	21/27	15/10	18/15	14/17	21/27
65 to 69	142/209	59/57	12/8	15/19	46/43	14/6	20/20	9/7	11/11	12/3	20/21
70 to 74	163/197	42/57	10/10	19/18	35/22	8/8	14/20	10/10	14/15	10/10	15/22
75 to 79	118/204	32/40	5/6	12/6	15/19	7/4	21/25	7/5	9/8	10/14	22/27
80 to 84	93/214	21/26	4/3	5/5	11/14	2/6	13/18	4/4	8/5	1/4	16/18
85 +	68/217	10/23	4/2	5/8	5/3	3/1	8/18	0/1	4/3	2/3	8/19

**The final two columns encompass all of the Villages of New Auburn and Turtle Lake, including those portions outside Barron County.*
source: U.S. Census, 2000

Table 1.8
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (1990)

	Almena (V)	Almena (T)	Arland (T)	Barron (C)	Barron (T)	Bear Lake (T)	Cameron (V)	Cedar Lake (T)	Chetek (C)	Chetek (T)	Clinton (T)	Crystal Lake (T)	Cumberland (C)	Cumberland (T)
Total	**625**	**773**	**609**	**2,986**	**1,015**	**530**	**1,273**	**741**	**1,953**	**1,446**	**849**	**700**	**2,163**	**884**
Male	313	393	324	1,397	534	272	625	383	907	743	433	342	990	466
Female	312	380	285	1,589	481	258	648	358	1,046	703	416	358	1,173	418
Male/Female														
Under 5	48/32	22/36	18/20	108/100	33/23	20/23	61/34	32/26	64/59	41/40	44/41	13/27	74/65	33/26
5 to 9	30/28	23/28	28/28	127/124	57/43	26/26	67/56	41/29	67/57	62/44	48/35	25/26	95/61	47/35
10 to 14	16/23	35/20	40/21	106/112	59/34	16/26	65/54	25/23	65/60	60/56	37/46	24/36	62/87	30/31
15 to 19	19/10	35/34	34/27	87/88	50/33	23/18	45/40	22/21	52/44	50/37	26/29	33/32	57/76	38/18
20 to 24	25/31	26/18	23/18	93/79	24/19	13/9	32/31	15/22	31/47	28/18	25/21	24/16	44/44	21/18
25 to 29	32/24	26/28	23/15	117/132	34/23	22/23	52/58	22/24	65/68	39/51	32/27	18/17	59/66	27/20
30 to 34	19/26	32/35	13/17	120/99	36/28	27/23	47/41	28/33	70/58	51/52	36/39	35/28	65/70	43/34
35 to 39	17/19	31/24	25/23	98/105	38/48	24/15	44/58	36/32	52/52	61/55	38/38	27/26	79/89	38/35
40 to 44	20/13	20/22	21/20	87/78	41/39	20/23	48/44	30/22	49/50	55/42	23/15	20/15	73/73	22/28
45 to 49	11/11	22/31	21/20	69/79	31/35	18/11	20/32	20/12	42/44	34/44	16/21	27/19	51/48	30/26
50 to 54	10/8	24/16	14/12	49/49	28/27	14/11	20/20	13/17	38/49	37/40	21/18	10/12	28/48	26/25
55 to 59	7/11	14/22	14/15	45/64	19/28	8/17	28/24	22/23	36/63	37/44	10/23	12/25	47/47	18/25
60 to 64	11/11	27/22	12/9	65/72	21/18	16/7	15/18	19/19	48/49	47/45	22/24	19/23	50/54	31/31
65 to 69	10/11	20/19	9/16	61/84	28/20	8/10	18/35	21/20	63/66	43/57	24/14	23/16	65/83	28/28
70 to 74	14/13	20/13	13/13	44/82	8/16	9/8	19/28	18/18	47/69	38/28	11/11	19/14	56/80	13/19
75 to 79	8/20	9/6	8/8	44/87	13/11	3/5	14/34	10/8	45/56	36/28	8/9	7/15	32/73	13/11
80 to 84	9/8	4/4	5/3	35/65	9/14	2/2	21/23	8/7	37/72	18/19	8/4	5/8	26/51	6/5/
85 and older	7/13	3/2	3/0	42/90	5/22	9/1	9/18	1/2	36/83	6/3	4/1	1/3	27/58	2/3

TABLE 1.8 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.8 continued
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (1990)

	Dallas (V)	Dallas (T)	Dovre (T)	Doyle (T)	Haugen (V)	Lakeland (T)	Maple Grove (T)	Maple Plain (T)	New Auburn (V)	Oak Grove (T)	Prairie Farm (T)	Prairie Farm (V)	Prairie Lake (T)
Total	**548**	**548**	**561**	**460**	**305**	**789**	**926**	**610**	**26**	**906**	**567**	**494**	**1,129**
Male	268	268	280	236	154	407	479	313	11	472	299	224	591
Female	238	280	281	224	151	382	447	297	15	434	268	270	538
Male/Female													
Under 5	13 /17	13/28	21/18	21/19	18/7	34/29	43/43	25/15	0/1	38/30	22/10	17/8	33/30
5 to 9	29/18	29/27	17/33	25/14	18/15	42/39	54/38	29/27	2/1	42/37	32/29	22/25	55/46
10 to 14	21/12	21/34	37/25	19/15	14/15	24/32	37/37	30/21	2/3	52/49	30/29	16/26	54/35
15 to 19	22/12	22/19	20/30	15/21	8/9	31/17	30/32	32/22	0/3	47/36	23/25	17/10	45/35
20 to 24	9/11	9/13	13/6	15/19	8/10	21/14	23/23	13/12	1/0	24/21	12/7	8/8	26/21
25 to 29	20/14	20/20	12/13	17/12	13/15	22/27	37/37	11/18	0/0	34/30	14/20	20/19	29/26
30 to 34	20/15	20/19	17/23	22/28	15/11	35/34	45/36	24/33	1/2	41/41	27/24	11/15	32/42
35 to 39	30/12	30/19	22/30	12/8	10/11	33/32	30/29	25/18	1/1	41/37	21/16	15/18	58/39
40 to 44	23/5	23/24	28/29	10/11	9/8	35/30	38/24	19/24	1/1	28/26	20/24	21/11	39/35
45 to 49	15/14	15/10	26/12	7/17	4/4	18/16	19/31	24/23	0/0	21/22	19/20	9/10	41/32
50 to 54	8/9	8/14	14/12	15/10	3/2	20/21	30/22	19/20	1/1	21/20	23/19	7/8	26/28
55 to 59	11/6	11/6	13/11	15/11	4/6	16/18	21/21	20/13	1/1	19/23	14/9	16/10	27/32
60 to 64	11/12	11/12	8/11	8/6	6/9	16/13	21/20	15/12	0/0	21/15	7/7	6/12	29/34
65 to 69	13/11	13/15	12/10	7/9	6/11	18/19	18/17	7/18	0/0	10/13	7/9	8/13	36/33
70 to 74	13/16	13/9	10/10	11/9	9/8	22/24	10/16	11/10	0/0	13/16	12/10	8/16	25/33
75 to 79	4/14	4/9	8/5	8/9	3/5	12/11	13/15	7/7	0/0	11/8	9/5	4/18	17/15
80 to 84	5/13	5/0	2/2	5/5	4/2	5/3	9/5	2/2	1/1	5/7	6/3	6/16	14/11
85 and older	1/27	1/2	0/1	4/1	2/3	3/3	1/1	0/2	0/0	4/3	1/2	13/27	5/11

TABLE 1.8 CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.8 continued
Population by Age and Sex by Municipality (1990)

	Rice Lake (C)	Rice Lake (T)	Sioux Creek (T)	Stanfold (T)	Stanley (T)	Sumner (T)	Turtle Lake (V)	Turtle Lake (T)	Vance Creek (T)	New Auburn (V) all*	Turtle Lake (V) all*
Total	**7,998**	**2,473**	**635**	**664**	**2,087**	**550**	**621**	**611**	**611**	**485**	**817**
Male	3,786	1,259	322	343	1,067	281	318	372	313	227	375
Female	4,212	1,214	313	301	1,020	269	303	439	298	258	442
Male/Female											
Under 5	288/257	80/99	31/22	22/14	88/80	30/15	25/28	33/27	21/22	16/18	33/27
5 to 9	340/296	106/74	31/27	24/26	104/118	27/25	21/25	28/40	31/29	24/27	30/41
10 to 14	289/250	109/86	31/39	31/26	105/90	19/25	36/33	22/23	20/29	22/28	22/24
15 to 19	274/273	104/85	20/31	28/18	86/64	14/23	25/28	30/25	26/23	13/18	30/25
20 to 24	272/271	93/76	18/10	21/20	54/47	18/13	19/14	23/22	19/17	15/16	23/22
25 to 29	297/308	108/117	28/25	37/22	73/86	24/27	23/18	26/25	19/20	20/14	26/25
30 to 34	309/324	107/89	20/27	25/25	96/102	26/28	22/24	32/41	21/23	24/21	33/41
35 to 39	254/284	91/102	26/24	22/11	92/82	24/15	29/28	22/20	31/26	16/19	22/21
40 to 44	254/232	101/98	17/21	15/25	86/83	19/16	25/17	22/27	16/12	14/16	22/27
45 to 49	194/194	63/80	25/19	25/15	63/61	15/22	18/17	16/18	15/20	9/10	16/18
50 to 54	141/174	69/65	22/16	11/17	37/45	13/10	11/17	19/21	14/9	12/16	19/21
55 to 59	126/178	59/56	17/10	21/19	43/38	14/7	15/11	19/21	9/15	9/9	19/21
60 to 64	169/181	54/66	9/10	20/19	36/30	11/8	15/14	15/17	22/20	5/4	15/17
65 to 69	151/222	41/38	9/13	11/10	41/30	15/10	13/11	18/30	15/11	8/9	18/30
70 to 74	145/214	38/39	8/9	12/8	24/33	6/16	9/7	20/23	12/8	6/7	20/23
75 to 79	115/208	21/23	9/3	7/13	19/17	3/6	5/6	13/25	10/8	5/10	13/25
80 to 84	92/180	9/10	1/2	8/7	12/8	2/2	3/3	9/26	10/3	6/10	9/26
85 and older	76/166	6/11	0/5	3/6	8/6	1/1	4/2	5/8	2/3	3/6	5/8

**The final two columns encompass all of the Villages of New Auburn and Turtle Lake, including those portions outside Barron County.*
source: U.S. Census, 2000

Table 1.9A
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Males Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Almena (V)	Almena (T)	Arland (T)	Barron (C)	Barron (T)	Bear Lake (T)	Cameron (V)	Cedar Lake (T)	Chetek (C)	Chetek (T)	Clinton (T)	Crystal Lake (T)	Cumberland (C)	Cumberland (T)
Total	**15.2**	**17.7**	**10.0**	**8.8**	**-0.1**	**10.8**	**21.4**	**27.4**	**11.6**	**16.6**	**8.4**	**11.1**	**5.4**	**6.6**
Male	**15.0**	**21.1**	**0.0**	**12.3**	**-6.2**	**7.4**	**21.4**	**29.5**	**15.8**	**16.2**	**9.2**	**14.3**	**9.0**	**8.4**
Under 5	-43.8	-9.1	33.3	-14.8	-15.2	-40.0	-4.9	-31.3	0.0	-29.3	-22.7	30.8	-23.0	-24.2
5 to 9	0.0	13.0	-10.7	-17.3	-22.8	-46.2	-17.9	-41.5	-9.0	-33.9	-18.8	4.0	-20.0	-10.6
10 to 14	131.3	-200.0	-45.0	17.9	-28.8	25.0	1.5	16.0	35.4	-16.7	32.4	0.0	43.5	36.7
15 to 19	57.9	-5.7	-5.9	69.0	6.0	8.7	28.9	100.	32.7	30.0	53.8	0.0	52.6	18.4
20 to 24	-8.0	-11.5	-21.7	2.2	-12.5	-30.8	53.1	6.7	61.3	42.9	16.0	-29.2	36.4	-9.5
25 to 29	-12.5	19.2	-4.3	-7.7	-50.0	-36.4	1.9	-36.4	-24.6	-51.3	-50.0	5.6	-13.6	0.0
30 to 34	52.6	-12.5	84.6	-5.8	-11.1	-48.1	0.0	-3.6	-4.3	-31.4	-5.6	-25.7	-20.0	-55.8
35 to 39	105.9	3.2	12.0	27.6	7.9	16.7	52.3	-22.2	30.8	-11.5	5.3	-7.4	-16.5	15.8
40 to 44	30.0	95.0	-9.5	35.6	-9.8	70.0	25.0	43.3	73.5	20.0	4.3	95.0	24.7	109.1
45 to 49	72.7	72.7	9.5	33.3	25.8	38.9	125.0	165.0	54.8	182.4	143.8	-22.2	333	46.7
50 to 54	20.0	54.2	14.3	87.8	7.1	42.9	155.0	184.6	26.3	102.7	19.0	210.0	171.4	-3.8
55 to 59	100.0	128.6	50.0	88.9	47.4	162.5	21.4	18.2	86.1	54.1	150.0	133.3	6.4	55.6
60 to 64	-36.4	29.6	16.7	-36.9	14.3	-31.3	60.0	57.9	-4.2	44.7	-4.5	0.0	-24.0	-25.8
65 to 69	50.0	5.0	0.0	-16.4	-50.0	62.5	38.9	100.0	-22.2	23.3	-29.2	-47.8	-23.1	-10.7
70 to 74	-7.1	30.0	-23.1	31.8	125.0	44.4	26.3	33.3	17.0	26.3	72.7	36.8	-7.1	84.6
75 to 79	-25.0	0.0	-37.5	18.2	38.5	200.0	50.0	170.0	8.9	-22.2	112.5	100.0	56.3	46.2
80 to 84	-33.3	250.0	0.0	-25.7	-11.1	200.0	-38.1	-37.5	-2.7	27.8	-87.5	160.0	46.2	16.7
85 and older	-57.1	33.3	133.3	4.8	40.0	33.3	22.2	400.0	-5.6	166.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0

TABLE 1.9A CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.9A continued
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Males Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Dallas (V)	Dallas (T)	Dovre (T)	Doyle (T)	Haugen (V)	Lakeland (T)	Maple Grove (T)	Maple Plain (T)	New Auburn (V)	Oak Grove (T)	Prairie Farm (T)	Prairie Farm (V)	Prairie Lake (T)
Total	**-35.0**	**10.2**	**21.2**	**8.3**	**-5.9**	**22.1**	**4.5**	**43.6**	**42.3**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**2.8**	**21.3**
Male	**-36.2**	**17.2**	**27.5**	**8.5**	**-1.9**	**23.3**	**2.9**	**39.9**	**-18.2**	**-0.6**	**5.7**	**8.9**	**16.4**
Under 5	-46.2	46.2	0.0	-47.6	-61.1	-44.1	-34.9	8.0	100.0	-13.2	0.0	-52.9	0.0
5 to 9	-58.6	-10.3	47.1	-20.0	-50.0	-11.9	1.9	-17.2	-100.	-14.3	-34.4	-36.4	-7.3
10 to 14	-42.9	14.3	-16.2	47.4	14.3	100.0	2.7	63.3	-50.0	-21.2	16.7	50.0	-11.1
15 to 19	-54.5	9.1	50.0	100.0	25.0	25.8	63.3	21.9	100.0	-8.5	34.8	5.9	44.4
20 to 24	-33.3	66.7	130.8	-13.3	-62.5	-33.3	-17.4	23.1	0.0	8.3	8.3	37.5	-34.6
25 to 29	-65.0	10.0	83.3	-58.8	-7.7	-18.2	-67.6	9.1	0.0	-44.1	0.0	-35.0	17.2
30 to 34	-55.0	40.0	11.8	-36.4	0.0	-37.1	-42.2	25.0	-100.0	-26.8	-48.1	72.7	0.0
35 to 39	-46.7	-40.0	9.1	83.3	20.0	12.1	53.3	0.0	-100.0	-7.3	28.6	20.0	15.5
40 to 44	-47.8	-4.3	0.0	190.0	55.6	57.1	34.2	89.5	100.0	71.4	750.0	-47.6	43.6
45 to 49	-20.0	53.3	23.1	185.7	150.0	155.6	105.3	62.5	0.0	90.5	5.3	200.0	36.6
50 to 54	37.5	250.0	78.6	-13.3	233.3	155.0	20.0	63.2	0.0	33.3	-13.0	171.4	107.7
55 to 59	2.3	63.6	69.2	-46.7	50.0	75.0	-4.8	75.0	0.0	31.6	7.1	-25.0	77.8
60 to 64	-45.5	-54.5	50.0	25.0	-33.3	50.0	42.9	86.7	0.0	-23.8	157.1	66.7	10.3
65 to 69	-61.5	-7.7	8.3	71.4	-16.7	22.2	-22.2	171.4	0.0	60.0	128.6	12.5	-8.3
70 to 74	-76.9	-23.1	-50.0	-36.4	-11.1	-36.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	-75.0	37.5	-8.0
75 to 79	100.0	150.0	12.5	-25.0	-33.3	33.3	-46.2	57.1	0.0	-9.1	-44.4	50.0	17.6
80 to 84	40.0	60.0	0.0	-40.0	25.0	80.0	-44.4	0.0	-100.0	-40.0	0.0	-66.7	-7.1
85 and older	1300.0	100.0	700.0	-25.0	50.0	0.0	600.0	400.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	-7.7	20.0

TABLE 1.9A CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.9A continued
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Males Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Rice Lake (C)	Rice Lake (T)	Sioux Creek (T)	Stanfold (T)	Stanley (T)	Sumner (T)	Turtle Lake (V)	Turtle Lake (T)	Vance Creek (T)	New Auburn (V) all*	Turtle Lake (V) all*
Total	**4.0**	**22.4**	**8.5**	**0.8**	**6.8**	**8.7**	**61.0**	**-23.3**	**22.3**	**15.9**	**30.4**
Male	**2.7**	**19.4**	**10.6**	**-2.3**	**6.1**	**14.2**	**50.0**	**-12.4**	**24.0**	**24.2**	**35.5**
Under 5	-8.7	22.5	-6.5	-27.3	-21.6	-40.0	28.0	-48.5	19.0	87.5	6.1
5 to 9	-19.1	-8.5	12.9	25.0	-29.8	-11.1	19.0	-28.6	22.6	-16.7	-6.7
10 to 14	-3.8	-9.2	0.0	-25.8	3.8	78.9	11.1	50.0	75.0	13.6	86.4
15 to 19	25.5	42.3	55.0	-21.4	16.3	114.3	72.0	-6.7	61.5	15.4	70.0
20 to 24	1.8	-23.7	55.6	-42.9	-3.7	-22.2	100.0	-8.7	0.0	-20.0	73.9
25 to 29	-19.5	-23.1	-46.4	-59.5	-24.7	-45.8	8.7	-15.4	-10.5	5.0	3.8
30 to 34	-18.8	-9.3	10.0	20.0	-24.0	-11.5	4.5	-59.4	14.3	-20.8	-24.2
35 to 39	9.4	40.7	11.5	36.4	-7.6	37.5	34.5	63.6	-3.2	18.8	77.3
40 to 44	24.0	31.7	58.8	106.7	36.0	57.9	64.0	4.5	118.8	64.3	95.5
45 to 49	18.0	107.9	-12.0	-12.0	61.9	80.0	55.6	87.5	146.7	133.3	81.3
50 to 54	73.8	78.3	4.5	54.5	113.5	53.8	181.8	15.8	21.4	66.7	73.7
55 to 59	42.9	27.1	-17.6	-14.3	44.2	-35.7	0.0	-15.8	111.1	-11.1	-21.1
60 to 64	-21.9	3.7	66.7	-35.0	22.2	9.1	40.0	0.0	-18.2	180.0	40.0
65 to 69	-6.0	43.9	33.3	36.4	12.2	-6.7	53.8	-50.0	-26.7	50.0	11.1
70 to 74	12.4	10.5	25.0	58.3	45.8	33.3	55.6	-50.0	16.7	66.7	-25.0
75 to 79	2.6	52.4	-44.4	71.4	-21.1	133.3	320.0	-46.2	-10.0	100.0	69.2
80 to 84	1.1	133.3	300.0	-37.5	-8.3	0.0	333.3	-55.6	-20.0	-83.3	77.8
85 and older	-10.5	66.7	400.0	66.7	-37.5	200.0	100.0	-100.0	100.0	-33.3	60.0

**The final two columns encompass all of the Villages of New Auburn and Turtle Lake, including those portions outside Barron County.*
source: U.S. Census

Table 1.9B
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Females Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Almena (V)	Almena (T)	Arland (T)	Barron (C)	Barron (T)	Bear Lake (T)	Cameron (V)	Cedar Lake (T)	Chetek (C)	Chetek (T)	Clinton (T)	Crystal Lake (T)	Cumberland (C)	Cumberland (T)
Total	**15.2**	**17.7**	**10.0**	**8.8**	**-0.1**	**10.8**	**21.4**	**27.4**	**11.6**	**16.6**	**8.4**	**11.1**	**5.4**	**6.6**
Female	**15.4**	**14.2**	**21.4**	**5.7**	**6.7**	**14.3**	**21.5**	**25.1**	**8.0**	**17.1**	**7.5**	**8.1**	**2.4**	**4.5**
Under 5	-25.0	-61.1	110.0	-10.0	4.3	-43.5	44.1	-53.8	8.5	-20.0	-41.5	-22.2	-30.8	-15.4
5 to 9	-7.1	-21.4	-7.1	-18.5	-16.3	-50.0	-5.4	-10.3	-12.3	-15.9	11.4	-19.2	-11.5	-20.0
10 to 14	34.8	110.0	4.8	-11.6	23.5	34.6	-14.8	0.0	21.7	8.9	-13.0	-27.8	-11.5	6.5
15 to 19	190.0	-5.9	0.0	34.1	60.6	61.1	50..0	33.3	34.1	48.6	24.1	6.3	6.6	38.9
20 to 24	-35.5	-33.3	-11.1	39.2	0.0	0.0	80.6	-27.3	31.9	16.7	52.4	12.5	22.7	-33.3
25 to 29	20.8	-28.6	53.3	-28.8	-17.4	-47.8	3.4	-54.2	-19.1	-58.8	-29.6	17.6	-27.3	-15.0
30 to 34	7.7	-51.4	41.2	-2.0	10.7	-43.5	14.6	-48.5	-10.3	-48.1	-33.3	-21.4	-17.1	-35.3
35 to 39	68.4	50.0	8.7	1.9	-27.1	113.3	5.2	6.3	65.4	5.5	-5.3	7.7	-15.7	5.7
40 to 44	69.2	59.1	-5.0	30.8	-20.5	30.4	36.4	118.2	34.0	76.2	140.0	160.0	13.7	46.4
45 to 49	9.1	3.2	40.0	22.8	42.9	100.0	65.6	266.7	22.7	102.3	47.6	21.1	104.2	23.1
50 to 54	137.5	100.0	41.7	89.8	22.2	127.3	150.0	100.0	26.5	50.0	16.7	100.0	35.4	20.0
55 to 59	27.3	90.0	33.3	29.7	14.3	-29.4	58.3	13.0	4.8	45.5	8.7	16.0	40.4	-4.0
60 to 64	54.5	36.4	0.0	-15.3	22.2	42.9	50.0	110.5	-8.2	35.6	-16.7	-26.1	13.0	-12.9
65 to 69	45.5	31.6	-12.5	-8.3	-20.0	100.0	-20.0	65.0	-3.0	-21.1	21.4	0.0	-39.8	0.0
70 to 74	-15.4	61.5	-30.8	-12.2	-6.3	12.5	17.9	33.3	-5.8	32.1	127.3	42.9	-25.0	42.1
75 to 79	-50.0	66.7	37.5	6.9	27.3	20.0	-11.8	137.5	17.9	39.3	22.2	-26.7	17.8	72.7
80 to 84	37.5	100.0	166.7	27.7	-21.4	100.0	-26.1	42.9	-16.7	10.5	-25.0	25.0	37.3	80.0
85 and older	-30.8	100.0	600.0	13.3	36.4	0.0	5.6	50.0	-3.6	600.0	500.0	166.7	20.7	33.3

TABLE 1.9B CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.9B continued
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Females Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Dallas (V)	Dallas (T)	Dovre (T)	Doyle (T)	Haugen (V)	Lakeland (T)	Maple Grove (T)	Maple Plain (T)	New Auburn (V)	Oak Grove (T)	Prairie Farm (T)	Prairie Farm (V)	Prairie Lake (T)
Total	**-35.0**	**10.2**	**21.2**	**8.3**	**-5.9**	**22.1**	**4.5**	**43.6**	**42.3**	**0.6**	**6.3**	**2.8**	**21.3**
Female	**-22.3**	**3.6**	**14.9**	**8.0**	**-9.9**	**20.7**	**6.3**	**47.5**	**-60.0**	**1.8**	**7.1**	**-2.2**	**26.6**
Under 5	-64.7	-21.4	0.0	-57.9	-28.6	-34.5	-25.6	0.0	-100.0	33.3	180.0	62.5	16.7
5 to 9	-22.2	-25.9	-33.3	107.1	-33.3	-17.9	5.3	22.2	0.0	-27.0	-31.0	-52.0	-13.0
10 to 14	8.3	-17.6	24.0	93.3	-46.7	0.0	35.1	104.8	-100.0	-16.3	-34.5	-50.0	48.6
15 to 19	-33.3	0.0	-3.3	-19.0	100.0	152.9	50.0	86.4	-66.7	-2.8	-24.0	90.0	71.4
20 to 24	-36.4	15.4	216.7	-78.9	-70.0	0.0	-52.2	-16.7	100.0	0.0	57.1	100.0	33.3
25 to 29	-28.6	-30.0	53.8	-50.0	-66.7	18.5	-45.9	0.0	0.0	-6.7	-20.0	-31.6	26.9
30 to 34	-53.3	15.8	-43.5	-32.1	0.0	-20.6	-22.2	-21.2	-100.0	-26.8	-29.2	13.3	-33.3
35 to 39	-8.3	15.8	-10.0	237.5	27.3	18.8	79.3	105.6	-100.0	-8.1	112.5	-27.8	30.8
40 to 44	80.0	8.3	-3.4	118.2	62.5	40.0	83.3	95.8	0.0	57.7	-16.7	72.7	100.0
45 to 49	0.0	90.0	200.0	-17.6	125.0	175.0	12.9	17.4	0.0	77.3	10.0	110.0	31.3
50 to 54	-22.2	92.9	83.3	30.0	200.0	104.8	0.0	65.0	0.0	25.0	15.8	50.0	67.9
55 to 59	83.3	83.3	45.5	0.0	-66.7	22.2	9.5	115.4	-100.0	-17.4	66.7	-30.0	34.4
60 to 64	-8.3	8.3	27.3	100.0	-88.9	169.2	10.0	158.3	100.	-20.0	171.4	-8.3	23.5
65 to 69	-45.5	-66.7	-40.0	0.0	-27.3	15.8	-11.8	-11.1	0.0	84.6	-11.1	-30.8	0.0
70 to 74	-31.3	22.2	-40.0	-44.4	0.0	-83.3	-37.5	-10.0	0.0	-43.8	-30.0	18.8	-9.1
75 to 79	-78.6	0.0	0.0	-44.4	40.0	9.1	-20.0	100.0	0.0	-12.5	40.0	-22.2	73.3
80 to 84	0.0	400.0	350.0	0.0	150.0	166.7	60.0	100.0	-100.0	14.3	-66.7	-25.0	18.2
85 and older	-11.1	50.0	100.0	400.0	0.0	-33.3	200.0	200.0	0.0	-33.3	-50.0	-11.1	-27.3

TABLE 1.9B CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 1.9B continued
Percent Change in Age/Sex Structure by Municipality (Females Only) – 1990 to 2000
Barron County

	Rice Lake (C)	Rice Lake (T)	Sioux Creek (T)	Stanfold (T)	Stanley (T)	Sumner (T)	Turtle Lake (V)	Turtle Lake (T)	Vance Creek (T)	New Auburn (V) all*	Turtle Lake (V) all*
Total	**4.0**	**22.4**	**8.5**	**0.8**	**6.8**	**8.7**	**61.0**	**-23.3**	**22.3**	**15.9**	**30.4**
Female	**5.2**	**25.5**	**6.4**	**11.0**	**7.5**	**3.0**	**72.6**	**-32.6**	**20.5**	**8.5**	**26.0**
Under 5	-10.9	2.0	-13.6	64.3	-25.0	20.0	-10.7	-48.1	18.2	11.1	11.1
5 to 9	-10.5	48.6	29.6	-11.5	-27.1	-32.0	20.0	-12.5	20.7	-37.0	-22.0
10 to 14	12.4	51.2	-20.5	3.8	-6.7	-16.0	30.3	30.4	17.2	25.0	95.8
15 to 19	10.3	49.4	-19.4	50.0	35.9	13.0	67.9	-24.0	47.8	27.8	112.0
20 to 24	5.5	-6.6	120.0	-45.0	8.5	23.1	128.6	-36.4	5.9	-50.0	50.0
25 to 29	-22.7	-41.9	-16.0	-45.5	30.2	-40.7	33.3	-40.0	-20.0	50.0	8.0
30 to 34	-21.3	11.2	-11.1	32.0	26.5	-39.3	0.0	-48.8	-13.0	-23.8	-41.5
35 to 39	14.8	5.9	-20.8	127.3	11.0	80.0	32.1	10.0	1932	0.0	95.2
40 to 44	25.4	54.1	42.9	0.0	41.0	43.8	147.1	-14.8	133.3	25.0	55.6
45 to 49	47.9	41.3	73.7	26.7	42.6	4.5	105.9	61.1	20.0	80.0	105.6
50 to 54	35.1	46.2	0.0	41.2	102.2	120.0	123.5	-4.8	111.1	0.0	85.7
55 to 59	16.9	46.4	50.0	-15.8	55.3	100.0	63.6	-19.0	13.3	77.8	-14.3
60 to 64	3.3	-1.5	40.0	-31.6	60.0	50.0	92.9	-41.2	-25.0	325.0	58.8
65 to 69	-5.9	50.0	-38.5	90.0	43.3	-40.0	81.8	-76.7	0.0	-66.7	-30.0
70 to 74	-7.9	46.2	11.1	125.0	-33.3	-50.0	185.7	-56.5	87.5	42.9	-4.3
75 to 79	-1.9	73.9	100.0	-53.8	11.8	-33.3	316.7	-80.0	0.0	40.0	8.0
80 to 84	18.9	160.0	50.0	-28.6	75.0	200.0	500.0	-84.6	66.7	-60.0	-30.8
85 and older	30.7	109.1	-60.0	33.3	-50.0	0.0	800.0	-87.5	0.0	-50.0	137.5

** The last two columns encompass all of New Auburn and Turtle Lake, including areas outside Barron County.*
source: U.S. Census Bureau & Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, January 2004.

Table 1.10
Population Projections – 2000 to 2030 - Barron County by Minor Civil Division

Municipality	Census 2000	Estimate 2005	Proj. 2010	Proj. 2015	Proj. 2020	Proj. 2025	Proj. 2030	% Change 2000-2030
Towns								
Almena	910	954	995	1,037	1,080	1,115	1,140	25.3
Arland	670	692	703	717	731	740	743	10.9
Barron	1,014	992	999	982	964	941	911	-10.2
Bear Lake	587	631	658	689	720	746	764	30.2
Cedar Lake	944	1,029	1,108	1,192	1,273	1,347	1,408	49.2
Chetek	1,686	1,753	1,831	1,916	2,001	2,073	2,125	26.0
Clinton	920	987	1,025	1,068	1,110	1,146	1,171	27.3
Crystal Lake	778	816	836	860	884	902	912	17.2
Cumberland	942	942	962	968	972	971	962	2.1
Dallas	604	606	611	618	626	629	628	4.0
Dovre	680	756	812	871	928	980	1,022	50.3
Doyle	498	527	544	565	584	600	611	22.7
Lakeland	963	1,010	1,064	1,123	1,180	1,231	1,270	31.9
Maple Grove	968	991	1,001	1,016	1,029	1,036	1,036	7.0
Maple Plain	876	915	976	1,042	1,106	1,164	1,210	38.1
Oak Grove	911	927	929	936	943	944	937	2.9
Prairie Farm	603	610	611	614	618	617	612	1.5
Prairie Lake	1,369	1,499	1,598	1,705	1,810	1,903	1,977	44.4
Rice Lake	3,026	3,159	3,307	3,468	3,623	3,757	3,857	27.5
Sioux Creek	689	728	751	777	803	824	837	21.5
Stanfold	669	686	688	694	699	701	696	4.0
Stanley	2,237	2,421	2,538	2,668	2,794	2,902	2,984	33.4
Sumner	598	667	704	746	785	821	848	41.8
Turtle Lake	622	643	651	662	673	679	680	9.3
Vance Creek	747	778	808	844	877	906	925	23.8
Subtotal:	**24,511**	**25,719**	**26,710**	**27,778**	**28,813**	**29,675**	**30,266**	**23.5**
Villages								
Almena	720	760	796	838	878	912	939	30.4
Cameron	1,546	1,695	1,815	1,943	2,070	2,182	2,274	47.1
Dallas	356	355	345	338	330	320	308	-13.5
Haugen	287	290	290	291	292	291	288	0.3
New Auburn (part)	15	23	24	26	29	30	32	113.3
Prairie Farm	508	532	549	570	589	605	615	21.1
Turtle Lake (part)	1,000	1,007	1,037	1,075	1,110	1,140	1,158	15.8
Subtotal:	**4,432**	**4,662**	**4,856**	**5,081**	**5,298**	**5,480**	**5,614**	**26.7**
Cities								
Barron	3,248	3,311	3,364	3,463	3,558	3,632	3,676	13.2
Chetek	2,180	2,247	2,304	2,372	2,438	2,489	2,519	15.6
Cumberland	2,280	2,365	2,404	2,475	2,544	2,597	2,628	15.3
Rice Lake	8,312	8,611	8,761	8,968	9,162	9,300	9,362	12.6
Subtotal:	**16,020**	**16,534**	**16,833**	**17,278**	**17,702**	**18,018**	**18,185**	**13.5**
Barron County	**44,963**	**46,915**	**48,399**	**50,137**	**51,813**	**53,173**	**54,065**	**20.2**

source: U.S. Census Bureau & Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center,October 2008.
Projections are Pre-Release Version for Research and Analysis Only.

Table 1.11
Household Projections - 2000 to 2030 - Barron County by Minor Civil Division

Municipality	2000	Estimate 2005	Proj. 2010	Proj. 2015	Proj. 2020	Proj. 2025	Proj. 2030	% change 2000-2030
Towns								
Almena	355	382	412	439	465	485	501	41.1
Arland	233	247	260	271	280	286	292	25.3
Barron	319	320	333	335	333	330	323	1.3
Bear Lake	219	242	261	279	296	310	322	47.0
Cedar Lake	395	442	493	542	587	628	664	68.1
Chetek	707	755	816	872	924	968	1,004	42.0
Clinton	314	346	371	395	418	436	451	43.6
Crystal Lake	312	336	356	374	391	403	413	32.4
Cumberland	360	370	390	401	410	414	415	15.3
Dallas	217	223	233	241	247	251	254	17.1
Dovre	238	272	302	331	357	382	403	69.3
Doyle	177	192	205	218	228	237	244	37.9
Lakeland	378	407	443	479	511	538	562	48.7
Maple Grove	323	340	355	368	379	385	390	20.7
Maple Plain	323	346	382	417	450	478	503	55.7
Oak Grove	313	327	339	349	356	362	363	16.0
Prairie Farm	204	212	219	225	230	232	233	14.2
Prairie Lake	528	593	655	714	769	817	859	62.7
Rice Lake	1,139	1,222	1,322	1,417	1,502	1,575	1,636	43.6
Sioux Creek	225	244	260	275	288	299	308	36.9
Stanfold	249	262	272	280	286	290	292	17.3
Stanley	822	914	991	1,065	1,132	1,188	1,236	50.4
Sumner	210	240	262	284	303	321	336	60.0
Turtle Lake	224	238	249	258	267	272	275	22.8
Vance Creek	257	275	295	315	332	348	359	39.7
Subtotal:	**9,041**	**9,747**	**10,476**	**11,144**	**11,741**	**12,235**	**12,638**	**39.8**
Cities								
Almena	295	320	346	372	397	417	434	47.1
Cameron	640	720	799	873	944	1,007	1,061	65.8
Dallas	146	147	148	148	147	144	140	-4.1
Haugen	120	124	129	132	134	135	135	12.5
New Auburn (part)	6	9	10	11	13	13	14	133.3
Prairie Farm	199	213	227	241	252	262	269	35.2
Turtle Lake (part)	450	465	496	525	551	572	587	30.4
Subtotal:	**1,856**	**1,998**	**2,155**	**2,302**	**2,438**	**2,550**	**2,640**	**42.2**
Villages								
Barron	1,389	1,456	1,530	1,609	1,677	1,732	1,773	27.6
Chetek	939	995	1,056	1,110	1,159	1,196	1,224	30.4
Cumberland	1,013	1,081	1,137	1,196	1,248	1,288	1,318	30.1
Rice Lake	3,613	3,850	4,054	4,238	4,391	4,505	4,586	26.9
Subtotal:	**6,954**	**7,382**	**7,777**	**8,153**	**8,475**	**8,721**	**8,901**	**28.0**
Barron County	**17,851**	**19,127**	**20,408**	**21,599**	**22,654**	**23,506**	**24,179**	**35.4**

source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, Octobher 2008.
Projections are Pre-Release Version for Research and Analysis Only.

Table 1.12A
West Central Wisconsin Region Occupation Projections – 2014

	Top 10 Occupations	Typically Required Education/Training	Average Wage
Fastest Growth	Home Health Aides	1-month on-the-job training	$9.29
	Medical Assistants	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.63
	Network and Data Analysts	Bachelor's degree	$22.19
	Computer Software Engrs, Applications	Bachelor's degree	$37.08
	Personal and Home Care Aides	1-month on-the-job training	$8.82
	Dental Assistants	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.50
	Dental Hygienists	Associate degree	$23.34
	Employment, Recruitment & Placement	Bachelor's degree	$19.67
	Medical Records & Health Information	Associate degree	$12.71
	Occupational Therapists	Master's degree	$25.53
Most Openings	Cashiers	1-month on-the-job training	$7.64
	Retail Salespersons	1-month on-the-job training	$11.06
	Comb Food Prep/Serv Wrk/Incl Fast	1-month on-the-job training	$7.04
	Waiters/Waitresses	1-month on-the-job training	$7.34
	Registered Nurses	Associate's or Bachelor's degree	$25.83
	Labrs/Frght/Stock/Matrl Movers/Handlers	1-month on-the-job training	$10.09
	Janitors/Cleaners, except Maids/Housekpg	1-month on-the-job training	$10.67
	Team Assemblers	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.94
	Stock Clerks/Order Fillers	1-month on-the-job training	$9.47
	Bartenders	1-month on-the-job training	$8.16

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 2006

Table 1.12B
West Central Wisconsin Region Industry Projections – 2004-2014

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment	2014 Projected Employment	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004-2014 Percentage Change
Total Non-Farm Employment	173,880	194,330	20,450	11.8%
Construction/Mining/Natural Resources	8,380	9,880	1,500	17.9%
Manufacturing	31,990	32,030	40	0.1%
Paper Manufacturing	1,720	1,720	0	0.0%
Plastics and Rubber Products	3,400	3,670	270	7.9%
Computer and Electronic Product	3,220	3,020	-200	-6.2%
Trade	28,800	30,900	2,100	7.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	5,040	5,250	210	4.2%
Transportation and Utilities (Including US Postal)	8,270	9,520	1,250	15.1%
Financial Activities	7,010	7,710	700	10.0%
Education and Health Services (Including State and Local Gov Educ and Hosp)	37,330	45,540	8,210	22.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	5,540	7,570	2,030	36.6%
Hospitals (Including State and Local Government)	7,050	8,640	1,590	22.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	17,300	19,930	2,630	15.2%
Information/Prof Services/Other Services	21,470	24,920	3,450	16.1%
Government (Excluding US Postal, State and Local Educ and Hosp)	13,310	13,930	620	4.7%

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 2006

Table 1.12C
Barron County Race Characteristics - 2000

Community	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Other Asian	Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Hawaiian	Guam/Chamorro	Samoan	Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races
Towns																		
Almena	908	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arland	664	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Barron	993	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Bear Lake	583	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cedar Lake	942	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chetek	1,663	3	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Clinton	907	1	5	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Crystal Lake	764	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cumberland	937	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dallas	603	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dovre	668	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Doyle	495	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lakeland	942	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Maple Grove	940	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	18
Maple Plain	731	1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Oak Grove	887	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
Prairie Farm	597	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Prairie Lake	1,359	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Rice Lake	2,973	5	7	8	1	0	1	1	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	20
Sioux Creek	684	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stanfold	657	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Stanley	2,198	1	3	13	0	0	3	1	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Sumner	591	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Turtle Lake	611	0	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vance Creek	735	0	2	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Villages																		
Almena	699	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5
Cameron	1,511	0	13	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
Dallas	348	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Haugen	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Auburn	557	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Prairie Farm	505	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turtle Lake	1,005	0	48	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Cities																		
Barron	3,148	20	5	8	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	34	28
Chetek	2,150	2	7	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	13
Cumberland	2,224	2	25	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	17
Rice Lake	8,063	11	60	54	11	18	8	4	12	0	1	10	0	0	9	1	56	66
Barron County	**43,924**	**63**	**363**	**145**	**16**	**19**	**34**	**7**	**49**	**3**	**17**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**2**	**142**	**308**

Source: U.S. Census

Table 1.13
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Town of Almena	Persons 25 Years and Over	504	100.0	654	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	158	31.3	127	19.4
	High school graduate	227	45.0	282	43.1
	Some college, no degree	48	9.5	130	19.9
	Associate degree	30	6.0	45	6.9
	Bachelor's degree or higher	41	8.1	70	10.7
	High school graduate or higher	346	68.7	527	80.6
Town of Arland	Persons 25 Years and Over	343	100.0	431	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	138	40.2	122	28.3
	High school graduate	137	39.9	149	34.6
	Some college, no degree	33	9.6	89	20.6
	Associate degree	17	5.0	33	7.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	18	5.2	38	8.8
	High school graduate or higher	205	59.8	309	71.7
Town of Barron	Persons 25 Years and Over	625	100.0	661	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	198	31.7	131	19.8
	High school graduate	232	37.1	245	37.1
	Some college, no degree	79	12.6	135	20.4
	Associate degree	55	8.8	52	7.9
	Bachelor's degree or higher	61	9.8	98	14.8
	High school graduate or higher	427	68.3	530	80.2
Town of Bear Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	325	100.0	402	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	83	25.5	70	17.4
	High school graduate	132	40.6	178	44.3
	Some college, no degree	52	16.0	61	15.2
	Associate degree	35	10.8	35	8.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	23	7.1	58	14.4
	High school graduate or higher	242	74.5	332	82.6
Town of Cedar Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	498	100.0	710	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	118	23.7	122	17.2
	High school graduate	197	39.6	285	40.1
	Some college, no degree	61	12.2	115	16.2
	Associate degree	50	10.0	68	9.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	72	14.5	120	16.9
	High school graduate or higher	380	76.3	588	82.8

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Town of Chetek	Persons 25 Years and Over	994	100.0	1,247	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	215	21.6	205	16.4
	High school graduate	445	44.8	503	40.3
	Some college, no degree	159	16.0	302	24.2
	Associate degree	80	8.0	92	7.4
	Bachelor's degree or higher	95	9.6	145	11.6
	High school graduate or higher	779	78.4	1,042	83.6
Town of Clinton	Persons 25 Years and Over	489	100.0	576	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	162	33.1	194	33.7
	High school graduate	190	38.9	218	37.8
	Some college, no degree	63	12.9	81	14.1
	Associate degree	38	7.8	46	8.0
	Bachelor's degree or higher	36	7.4	37	6.4
	High school graduate or higher	327	66.9	382	66.3
Town of Crystal Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	460	100.0	556	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	115	25.0	116	20.8
	High school graduate	192	41.7	243	43.7
	Some college, no degree	88	19.1	105	18.9
	Associate degree	33	7.2	42	7.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	32	7.0	50	9.0
	High school graduate or higher	345	75.0	440	79.1
Town of Cumberland	Persons 25 Years and Over	587	100.0	642	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	116	19.8	98	15.3
	High school graduate	249	42.4	271	42.2
	Some college, no degree	101	17.2	130	20.2
	Associate degree	65	11.1	68	10.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	56	9.5	75	11.7
	High school graduate or higher	471	80.2	544	84.7
Town of Dallas	Persons 25 Years and Over	315	100.0	351	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	62	19.7	47	13.4
	High school graduate	141	44.8	135	38.5
	Some college, no degree	42	13.3	82	23.4
	Associate degree	35	11.1	34	9.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	35	11.1	53	15.1
	High school graduate or higher	253	80.3	304	86.6

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Town of Dovre	Persons 25 Years and Over	343	100.0	441	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	90	26.2	76	17.2
	High school graduate	162	47.2	215	48.8
	Some college, no degree	48	14.0	76	17.2
	Associate degree	23	67.1	41	9.3
	Bachelor's degree or higher	20	5.8	33	7.5
	High school graduate or higher	253	73.8	365	82.8
Town of Doyle	Persons 25 Years and Over	262	100.0	299	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	69	26.3	59	19.7
	High school graduate	92	35.1	124	41.5
	Some college, no degree	41	15.6	57	19.1
	Associate degree	33	12.6	29	9.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	27	10.3	30	10.1
	High school graduate or higher	193	73.7	240	80.3
Town of Lakeland	Persons 25 Years and Over	495	100.0	652	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	122	24.6	97	14.9
	High school graduate	172	34.7	257	39.4
	Some college, no degree	84	17.0	129	19.8
	Associate degree	51	10.3	38	5.8
	Bachelor's degree or higher	66	13.3	131	20.1
	High school graduate or higher	373	75.4	555	85.1
Town of Maple Grove	Persons 25 Years and Over	562	100.0	621	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	162	28.8	143	23.0
	High school graduate	257	45.7	243	39.1
	Some college, no degree	45	8.0	94	15.1
	Associate degree	53	9.4	59	9.5
	Bachelor's degree or higher	45	8.0	82	13.2
	High school graduate or higher	400	71.2	478	77.0
Town of Maple Plain	Persons 25 Years and Over	368	100.0	566	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	77	20.9	67	11.8
	High school graduate	156	42.4	234	41.3
	Some college, no degree	42	11.4	102	18.0
	Associate degree	30	8.2	35	6.2
	Bachelor's degree or higher	63	17.1	128	22.6
	High school graduate or higher	291	79.1	499	88.2

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Education Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Town of Oak Grove	Persons 25 Years and Over	561	100.0	568	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	164	29.2	132	23.2
	High school graduate	247	44.0	225	39.6
	Some college, no degree	83	14.8	93	16.4
	Associate degree	36	6.4	68	12.0
	Bachelor's degree or higher	31	5.5	50	8.8
	High school graduate or higher	397	70.8	436	76.8
Town of Prairie Farm	Persons 25 Years and Over	352	100.0	380	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	96	27.3	51	13.4
	High school graduate	185	52.6	168	44.2
	Some college, no degree	44	12.5	87	22.9
	Associate degree	9	2.6	33	8.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	18	5.1	41	10.8
	High school graduate or higher	256	72.7	329	86.6
Town of Prairie Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	765	100.0	907	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	210	27.5	168	18.5
	High school graduate	329	43.0	361	39.8
	Some college, no degree	104	13.6	180	19.8
	Associate degree	48	6.3	66	7.3
	Bachelor's degree or higher	74	9.7	132	14.5
	High school graduate or higher	555	72.5	739	81.5
Town of Rice Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	1,561	100.0	2,019	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	283	18.1	239	11.8
	High school graduate	582	37.3	635	31.5
	Some college, no degree	231	14.8	380	18.8
	Associate degree	160	10.2	251	12.4
	Bachelor's degree or higher	305	19.5	514	25.4
	High school graduate or higher	1,278	81.9	1,780	88.2
Town of Sioux Creek	Persons 25 Years and Over	380	100.0	413	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	107	28.2	59	14.3
	High school graduate	172	45.3	157	38.0
	Some college, no degree	52	13.7	93	22.5
	Associate degree	19	5.0	37	9.0
	Bachelor's degree or higher	30	7.9	67	16.2
	High school graduate or higher	273	71.8	354	85.7

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Town of Stanford	Persons 25 Years and Over	429	100.0	455	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	134	31.2	77	16.9
	High school graduate	148	34.5	176	38.7
	Some college, no degree	63	14.7	88	19.3
	Associate degree	52	12.1	53	11.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	32	7.5	61	13.4
	High school graduate or higher	295	68.8	378	83.1
Town of Stanley	Persons 25 Years and Over	1,251	100.0	1,480	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	268	21.4	199	13.5
	High school graduate	528	42.2	665	44.9
	Some college, no degree	213	17.0	251	17.0
	Associate degree	101	8.1	111	7.5
	Bachelor's degree or higher	141	11.3	254	17.2
	High school graduate or higher	983	78.6	1,281	86.6
Town of Sumner	Persons 25 Years and Over	356	100.0	410	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	96	27.0	55	13.4
	High school graduate	147	41.3	180	43.9
	Some college, no degree	51	14.3	92	22.4
	Associate degree	28	7.9	32	7.8
	Bachelor's degree or higher	34	9.6	51	12.5
	High school graduate or higher	260	73.0	355	86.6
Town of Turtle Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	376	100.0	400	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	106	28.2	72	18.0
	High school graduate	191	50.8	211	52.8
	Some college, no degree	45	12.0	70	17.5
	Associate degree	25	6.6	23	5.8
	Bachelor's degree or higher	9	2.4	24	6.0
	High school graduate or higher	270	71.8	328	82.0
Town of Vance Creek	Persons 25 Years and Over	392	100.0	452	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	104	26.5	70	15.5
	High school graduate	194	49.5	226	50.0
	Some college, no degree	59	15.1	90	19.9
	Associate degree	12	3.1	21	4.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	23	5.9	45	10.0
	High school graduate or higher	288	73.5	382	84.5

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Village of Almena	Persons 25 Years and Over	370	100.0	430	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	121	32.7	95	22.1
	High school graduate	152	41.1	184	42.8
	Some college, no degree	57	15.4	79	18.4
	Associate degree	27	7.3	32	7.4
	Bachelor's degree or higher	13	3.5	40	9.3
	High school graduate or higher	249	67.3	335	77.9
Village of Cameron	Persons 25 Years and Over	788	100.0	980	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	204	25.9	161	16.4
	High school graduate	304	38.6	411	41.9
	Some college, no degree	148	18.8	205	20.9
	Associate degree	70	8.9	85	8.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	62	7.9	118	12.0
	High school graduate or higher	584	74.1	819	83.6
Village of Dallas	Persons 25 Years and Over	338	100.0	266	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	149	44.1	96	36.0
	High school graduate	126	37.3	99	37.2
	Some college, no degree	25	7.4	33	12.4
	Associate degree	21	6.2	28	10.5
	Bachelor's degree or higher	17	5.0	10	3.8
	High school graduate or higher	189	55.9	170	63.9
Village of Haugen	Persons 25 Years and Over	175	100.0	196	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	43	24.6	39	19.9
	High school graduate	91	52.0	88	44.9
	Some college, no degree	21	12.0	44	22.4
	Associate degree	15	8.6	10	5.1
	Bachelor's degree or higher	5	2.9	15	7.7
	High school graduate or higher	132	75.4	157	80.1
Village of New Auburn*	Persons 25 Years and Over	19	100.0	8	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	5	26.3	3	37.5
	High school graduate	10	52.6	2	25.0
	Some college, no degree	4	21.1	3	37.5
	Associate degree	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Bachelor's degree or higher	0	0.0	0	0.0
	High school graduate or higher	14	73.7	5	62.5

**Portion in Barron County only.*

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Village of Prairie Farm	Persons 25 Years and Over	329	100.0	361	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	172	52.3	104	28.8
	High school graduate	96	26.1	156	43.2
	Some college, no degree	29	8.8	57	15.8
	Associate degree	17	5.2	23	6.4
	Bachelor's degree or higher	25	7.6	21	5.9
	High school graduate or higher	157	47.7	257	71.2
Village of Turtle Lake*	Persons 25 Years and Over	531	100.0	648	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	159	29.9	140	21.6
	High school graduate	238	44.8	317	48.9
	Some college, no degree	54	10.2	91	14.0
	Associate degree	37	7.0	30	4.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	43	8.1	70	10.8
	High school graduate or higher	372	70.1	508	78.4
City of Barron	Persons 25 Years and Over	1,962	100.0	2,145	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	534	27.2	431	20.1
	High school graduate	721	36.7	826	38.5
	Some college, no degree	253	12.9	377	17.6
	Associate degree	125	6.4	138	6.4
	Bachelor's degree or higher	329	16.8	373	17.4
	High school graduate or higher	1,428	72.8	1,714	79.9
City of Chetek	Persons 25 Years and Over	1,407	100.0	1,545	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	487	34.6	360	23.3
	High school graduate	535	38.0	592	38.3
	Some college, no degree	174	12.4	259	16.8
	Associate degree	57	4.1	113	7.3
	Bachelor's degree or higher	154	10.9	221	14.3
	High school graduate or higher	920	65.4	1,185	76.7
City of Cumberland	Persons 25 Years and Over	1,498	100.0	1,610	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	394	26.3	263	16.3
	High school graduate	555	37.0	657	40.8
	Some college, no degree	234	15.6	319	19.8
	Associate degree	85	5.7	91	5.7
	Bachelor's degree or higher	230	15.4	280	17.4
	High school graduate or higher	1,104	73.7	1,347	83.7

***Includes portion in Polk County.*

Table 1.13 continued
Educational Attainment Levels – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Educational Level	1990		2000	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
City of Rice Lake	Persons 25 Years and Over	5,188	100.0	5,478	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	1,359	26.2	795	14.5
	High school graduate	1,639	31.6	1,906	34.8
	Some college, no degree	938	18.1	1,239	22.6
	Associate degree	439	8.5	620	11.3
	Bachelor's degree or higher	813	15.7	918	16.8
	High school graduate or higher	3,829	73.8	4,683	85.5
Barron County	Persons 25 Years and Over	26,198	100.0	29,942	100.0
	Less than high school diploma	7,080	27.0	5,281	17.6
	High school graduate	10,161	38.9	11,816	39.5
	Some college, no degree	3,868	14.8	5,810	19.4
	Associate degree	2,011	7.7	2,582	8.6
	Bachelor's degree or higher	3,078	11.8	4,453	14.9
	High school graduate or higher	19,118	73.0	24,661	82.4

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.14
Labor Force – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Persons 16 and over	# in Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed
Town of Almena						
1990	605	415	68.1	383	29	7.0
2000	757	511	67.5	499	12	1.6
Town of Arland						
1990	432	312	72.2	293	19	6.1
2000	516	384	74.4	358	26	5.1
Town of Barron						
1990	727	472	64.9	442	30	6.4
2000	817	580	71.0	573	7	0.9
Town of Bear Lake						
1990	376	276	73.4	254	22	8.0
2000	467	336	71.9	309	27	5.8
Town of Cedar Lake						
1990	574	375	65.3	355	18	4.8
2000	788	529	67.0	490	36	4.6
Town of Chetek						
1990	1,116	646	57.9	600	46	7.1
2000	1,380	847	61.4	812	35	2.5
Town of Clinton						
1990	575	393	68.3	384	9	2.3
2000	716	495	69.1	475	20	2.8
Town of Crystal Lake						
1990	550	374	68.0	346	28	7.5
2000	627	406	64.8	381	25	4.0
Town of Cumberland						
1990	671	460	68.6	434	26	1.5
2000	710	477	67.2	466	11	5.7
Town of Dallas						
1990	373	273	73.2	261	12	4.4
2000	402	301	74.9	299	2	0.5
Town of Dovre						
1990	395	262	66.3	230	32	12.2
2000	545	390	71.6	350	37	6.8

Table 1.14 continued
Labor Force – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Persons 16 and over	# in Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed
Town of Doyle						
1990	314	237	75.5	216	21	8.9
2000	357	276	77.3	267	9	2.5
Town of Lakeland						
1990	561	352	62.7	319	33	9.4
2000	743	520	70.0	504	16	2.2
Town of Maple Grove						
1990	661	480	72.6	456	24	5.0
2000	722	567	78.5	527	40	5.5
Town of Maple Plain						
1990	440	302	68.6	250	52	17.2
2000	665	455	68.4	420	35	5.3
Town of Oak Grove						
1990	660	505	76.5	465	40	7.9
2000	690	478	69.3	469	9	1.3
Town of Prairie Farm						
1990	399	287	71.9	270	17	5.9
2000	418	324	77.5	315	9	2.2
Town of Prairie Lake						
1990	857	526	61.4	507	19	3.6
2000	1,053	669	63.5	645	24	2.3
Town of Rice Lake						
1990	1,876	1,432	76.3	1,378	50	3.5
2000	2,425	1,762	72.7	1,679	83	3.4
Town of Sioux Creek						
1990	443	300	67.7	264	36	12.0
2000	512	406	79.3	385	21	4.1
Town of Stanfold						
1990	520	359	69.0	341	18	5.0
2000	508	368	72.4	353	15	3.0
Town of Stanley						
1990	1,466	1,072	73.1	1,012	59	5.5
2000	1,717	1,295	75.4	1,223	72	4.2

Table 1.14 continued
Labor Force – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Persons 16 and over	# in Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed
Town of Sumner						
1990	428	290	67.8	262	28	9.7
2000	489	358	73.2	324	34	7.0
Town of Turtle Lake						
1990	454	355	78.2	331	24	6.8
2000	478	332	69.5	325	7	1.5
Town of Vance Creek						
1990	457	285	62.4	269	16	5.6
2000	532	359	67.5	344	15	2.8
Village of Almena						
1990	450	235	65.5	255	40	13.5
2000	505	346	68.5	318	28	5.5
Village of Cameron						
1990	911	615	67.5	552	63	10.2
2000	1,180	815	69.1	778	34	2.9
Village of Dallas						
1990	380	198	52.1	185	13	6.6
2000	305	155	5.08	154	1	0.3
Village of Haugen						
1990	200	142	71.0	129	13	9.2
2000	223	141	63.2	133	8	3.6
Village of New Auburn **(Includes portion in Barron County only)**						
1990	27	11	40.7	11	0	0.0
2000	14	9	64.3	9	0	0.0
Village of Prairie Farm						
1990	358	186	52.0	158	28	15.1
2000	430	267	62.1	264	3	0.7
Village of Turtle Lake **(Includes portion in Polk County)**						
1990	619	340	54.9	309	64	9.1
2000	801	509	63.5	475	34	4.2
City of Barron						
1990	2,280	1,392	61.1	1,340	52	3.7
2000	2,549	1,650	64.7	1,562	88	3.5

Table 1.14 continued
Labor Force – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Persons 16 and over	# in Labor Force	% in Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	% Unemployed
City of Chetek						
1990	1,565	792	50.6	726	66	8.3
2000	1,745	1,003	57.5	932	68	3.9
City of Cumberland						
1990	1,694	926	54.7	853	69	7.5
2000	1,845	1,100	59.6	1,048	52	2.8
City of Rice Lake						
1990	6,184	3,838	62.1	3,622	209	5.5
2000	6,429	4,321	66.2	4,135	186	2.8
Barron County						
1990	30,598	19,772	64.6	18,462	1,292	6.5
2000	35,130	23,720	67.5	22,583	1,126	3.2

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.15
Barron County Non-Farm Wage and Salary Employment – 1990 to 2008

Industry Category	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002*	2008+
Total Non-farm	16,050	17,353	18,659	19,901	21,073	21,554	21,543	21,418
Goods Producing	6,185	6,577	6,711	7,142	7,510	7,654	7,351	5,205
Construction & Mining	421	460	534	617	697	788	759	632
Manufacturing	5,763	6,117	6,177	6,524	6,812	6,867	6,592	4,573
Durable	2,693	3,069	3,008	2,951	3,300	3,486	3,416	NA
Non-durable	3,071	3,048	3,169	3,573	3,513	3,380	3,176	NA
Service Producing	9,866	10,776	11,949	12,760	13,563	13,900	14,192	16,213
Transportation, Comm. & Utilities	682	709	712	621	611	638	686	456
Total Trade	3,581	3,850	4,035	4,311	4,454	4,814	4,806	3,829
Wholesale Trade	516	521	587	536	549	565	585	NA
Retail Trade	3,065	3,329	3,448	3,776	3,906	4,249	4,221	NA
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	484	465	451	459	491	436	406	675
Services & Misc.	2,514	3,059	3,842	3,308	3,717	3,621	3,834	2,311
Total Government	2,605	2,693	2,909	4,061	4,290	4,392	4,460	4,578
Federal	132	151	156	160	159	183	157	117
State	312	169	194	190	208	227	218	183
Local	2,161	2,373	2,560	3,711	3,923	3,982	4,084	4,278

**average January to August 2002 + January 2008*
source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Table 1.16
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Almena				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	133	34.7	67	13.4
Construction	20	5.2	47	9.4
Manufacturing	63	16.5	104	20.8
Wholesale trade	12	3.1	15	3.0
Retail trade	51	13.3	50	10.0
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	7	1.8	27	5.4
Information	0	0.0	12	2.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	14	3.7	9	1.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	17	4.4	28	5.6
Educational, health and social services	44	11.5	75	15.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	11	2.8	40	8.0
Other services, except public administration			17	3.4
Public administration	11	2.8	8	1.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**383**	**100.0**	**499**	**100.0**
Town of Arland				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	138	47.1	89	24.9
Construction	8	2.7	16	4.5
Manufacturing	68	23.2	94	26.3
Wholesale trade	6	2.1	6	1.7
Retail trade	15	5.1	31	8.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	7	2.4	11	3.1
Information	0	0.0	6	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	2	0.7	10	2.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	9	3.1	7	2.0
Educational, health and social services	24	8.2	4.3	12.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9	3.1	21	5.9
Other services, except public administration			19	5.3
Public administration	7	2.4	5	1.4
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**293**	**100.0**	**358**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Barron				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	129	29.2	81	14.1
Construction	15	3.4	27	4.7
Manufacturing	69	15.6	141	24.6
Wholesale trade	15	3.4	21	3.7
Retail trade	55	12.4	52	9.1
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	15	3.4	25	4.4
Information	0	0.0	6	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	21	4.8	30	5.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	19	4.3	30	5.2
Educational, health and social services	50	11.3	101	17.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	35	7.9	26	4.5
Other services, except public administration			24	4.2
Public administration	19	4.3	21	3.7
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**442**	**100.0**	**573**	**100.0**
Town of Bear Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	55	21.7	51	16.5
Construction	25	9.8	22	7.1
Manufacturing	40	15.8	98	31.7
Wholesale trade	6	2.4	8	2.6
Retail trade	46	18.1	28	9.1
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	7	2.8	4	1.3
Information	0	0.0	3	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	7	2.8	4	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	24	9.5	9	2.9
Educational, health and social services	30	11.8	57	18.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	10	3.9	14	4.5
Other services, except public administration			9	2.9
Public administration	4	1.6	2	0.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**254**	**100.0**	**309**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Cedar Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	45	12.7	24	4.9
Construction	33	9.3	32	6.5
Manufacturing	81	22.8	110	22.4
Wholesale trade	9	2.5	20	4.1
Retail trade	44	12.4	83	16.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	20	5.6	27	5.5
Information	0	0.0	15	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	19	5.4	8	1.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	28	7.9	24	4.9
Educational, health and social services	53	14.9	93	19.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	17	4.8	35	7.1
Other services, except public administration			16	3.3
Public administration	6	1.7	3	0.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**355**	**100.0**	**490**	**100.0**
Town of Chetek				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	58	9.7	53	6.5
Construction	26	4.3	71	8.7
Manufacturing	111	18.5	174	21.4
Wholesale trade	11	1.8	24	3.0
Retail trade	115	19.2	109	13.4
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	54	9.0	47	5.8
Information	0	0.0	13	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	32	5.3	29	3.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	43	7.2	35	4.3
Educational, health and social services	107	17.8	136	16.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	26	4.3	65	8.0
Other services, except public administration			36	4.4
Public administration	17	2.8	20	2.5
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**600**	**100.0**	**812**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Clinton				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	129	33.6	123	25.9
Construction	20	5.2	25	5.3
Manufacturing	96	25.0	100	21.1
Wholesale trade	8	2.1	19	4.0
Retail trade	29	7.6	19	4.0
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	24	6.3	33	6.9
Information	0	0.0	7	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	6	1.6	4	0.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	23	6.0	7	1.6
Educational, health and social services	33	8.6	68	14.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9	2.3	39	8.2
Other services, except public administration			13	2.7
Public administration	7	1.8	18	3.8
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**384**	**100.0**	**475**	**100.0**
Town of Crystal Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	50	14.5	29	7.6
Construction	14	4.1	23	6.0
Manufacturing	112	32.4	134	35.2
Wholesale trade	8	2.3	0	0.0
Retail trade	58	16.8	33	8.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	21	6.1	13	3.4
Information	0	0.0	10	2.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	6	1.7	5	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	11	3.2	14	3.7
Educational, health and social services	43	12.4	73	19.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	16	4.6	37	9.7
Other services, except public administration			8	2.1
Public administration	7	2.0	2	0.5
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**346**	**100.0**	**381**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Cumberland				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	93	21.4	57	12.2
Construction	23	5.3	25	5.4
Manufacturing	112	25.8	166	35.6
Wholesale trade	10	2.3	4	0.9
Retail trade	46	10.6	40	8.6
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	21	4.8	20	4.3
Information	0	0.0	13	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	10	2.3	13	2.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	7	1.6	14	3.0
Educational, health and social services	67	15.4	72	15.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	26	6.0	17	3.6
Other services, except public administration			16	3.4
Public administration	19	4.4	9	1.9
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**434**	**100.0**	**466**	**100.0**
Town of Dallas				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	123	47.1	51	17.1
Construction	10	3.8	24	8.0
Manufacturing	36	13.8	51	17.1
Wholesale trade	15	5.8	8	2.7
Retail trade	22	8.4	29	9.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	13	5.0	25	8.4
Information	0	0.0	11	3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	13	5.0	4	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	0	0.0	14	4.7
Educational, health and social services	16	6.1	51	17.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	7	2.7	20	6.7
Other services, except public administration			6	2.0
Public administration	6	2.3	5	1.7
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**261**	**100.0**	**299**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Dovre				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	51	22.2	41	11.7
Construction	7	3.0	20	5.7
Manufacturing	38	16.5	72	20.6
Wholesale trade	6	2.6	8	2.3
Retail trade	52	22.6	38	10.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	18	7.8	29	8.3
Information	0	0.0	3	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	7	3.0	15	4.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	10	4.4	20	5.7
Educational, health and social services	33	14.4	48	13.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	2	0.9	28	8.0
Other services, except public administration			26	7.4
Public administration	6	2.6	2	0.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**230**	**100.0**	**350**	**100.0**
Town of Doyle				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	40	18.5	48	18.0
Construction	22	10.2	15	5.6
Manufacturing	55	25.5	76	28.5
Wholesale trade	12	5.6	4	1.5
Retail trade	21	9.7	45	16.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	10	4.6	8	3.0
Information	0	0.0	2	0.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	6	2.8	7	2.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	4	1.9	6	2.2
Educational, health and social services	28	13.0	27	10.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9	4.2	14	5.2
Other services, except public administration			7	2.6
Public administration	9	4.2	8	3.0
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**216**	**100.0**	**267**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Lakeland				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	33	10.3	40	7.9
Construction	29	9.1	41	8.1
Manufacturing	100	31.4	139	27.6
Wholesale trade	9	2.8	8	1.6
Retail trade	39	12.2	60	11.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	12	3.8	32	6.3
Information	0	0.0	6	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	2	0.6	12	2.4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	15	4.7	31	6.2
Educational, health and social services	63	19.8	70	13.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9	2.8	36	7.1
Other services, except public administration			17	3.4
Public administration	8	2.5	12	2.4
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**319**	**100.0**	**504**	**100.0**
Town of Maple Grove				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	114	25.0	97	18.4
Construction	23	5.0	37	7.0
Manufacturing	103	22.6	129	24.5
Wholesale trade	24	5.3	11	2.1
Retail trade	40	8.8	52	9.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	31	6.8	25	4.7
Information	0	0.0	2	0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	12	2.6	12	2.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	27	5.9	20	3.8
Educational, health and social services	49	10.8	81	15.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	19	4.2	15	2.8
Other services, except public administration			34	6.5
Public administration	14	3.1	12	2.3
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**456**	**100.0**	**527**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Maple Plain				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	5	2.0	27	6.4
Construction	10	4.0	27	6.4
Manufacturing	81	32.4	103	24.5
Wholesale trade	5	2.0	3	0.7
Retail trade	25	10.0	28	6.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	8	3.2	18	4.3
Information	0	0.0	4	1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	12	4.8	19	4.5
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	16	6.4	22	5.2
Educational, health and social services	52	20.8	99	23.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	24	9.6	45	10.7
Other services, except public administration			13	3.1
Public administration	12	4.8	12	2.9
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**250**	**100.0**	**420**	**100.0**
Town of Oak Grove				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	114	24.5	76	16.2
Construction	37	8.0	31	6.6
Manufacturing	94	20.2	103	22.0
Wholesale trade	14	3.0	16	3.4
Retail trade	89	19.1	64	13.6
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	28	6.0	27	5.8
Information	0	0.0	2	0.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	20	4.3	3	0.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	18	3.9	17	3.6
Educational, health and social services	34	7.3	68	14.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	12	2.6	36	7.7
Other services, except public administration			23	4.9
Public administration	5	1.1	3	0.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**465**	**100.0**	**469**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Prairie Farm				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	111	41.1	68	21.6
Construction	11	4.1	9	2.9
Manufacturing	63	23.3	79	25.1
Wholesale trade	12	4.4	0	0.0
Retail trade	10	3.7	13	14.1
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	7	2.6	18	5.7
Information	0	0.0	8	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	14	5.2	18	5.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	2	0.7	8	2.5
Educational, health and social services	28	10.4	51	16.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	4	1.5	17	5.4
Other services, except public administration			13	4.1
Public administration	8	3.0	13	4.1
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**270**	**100.0**	**315**	**100.0**
Town of Prairie Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	100	19.7	39	6.0
Construction	28	5.5	53	8.2
Manufacturing	101	19.9	167	25.9
Wholesale trade	13	2.6	13	2.0
Retail trade	102	20.1	93	14.4
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	32	6.3	32	5.0
Information	0	0.0	6	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	9	1.8	37	5.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	26	5.1	28	4.3
Educational, health and social services	67	13.2	89	13.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	19	3.7	40	6.2
Other services, except public administration			27	4.2
Public administration	10	2.0	21	3.3
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**507**	**100.0**	**645**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Rice Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	78	5.7	75	4.5
Construction	59	4.3	67	4.0
Manufacturing	338	24.5	377	22.5
Wholesale trade	46	3.3	19	1.1
Retail trade	278	20.2	267	15.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	84	6.1	54	3.2
Information	0	0.0	23	1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	53	3.9	113	6.7
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	102	7.4	99	5.9
Educational, health and social services	235	17.1	351	20.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	65	4.7	114	6.8
Other services, except public administration			56	3.3
Public administration	40	2.9	64	3.8
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,378**	**100.0**	**1,679**	**100.0**
Town of Sioux Creek				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	84	31.8	72	18.7
Construction	13	4.9	20	5.2
Manufacturing	50	18.9	93	24.2
Wholesale trade	1	0.4	4	1.0
Retail trade	41	15.5	49	12.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	23	8.7	17	4.4
Information	0	0.0	6	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	3	1.1	2	0.5
Educational, health and social services	32	12.1	74	19.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	15	5.7	23	6.0
Other services, except public administration			19	4.9
Public administration	2	0.8	6	1.6
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**264**	**100.0**	**385**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Stanfold				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	133	39.0	85	24.1
Construction	8	2.4	9	2.5
Manufacturing	90	26.4	74	21.0
Wholesale trade	2	0.6	8	2.3
Retail trade	25	7.3	41	11.6
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	10	2.9	14	4.0
Information	0	0.0	2	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	0	0.0	5	1.4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	10	2.9	14	4.0
Educational, health and social services	34	10.0	48	13.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	23	6.7	29	8.2
Other services, except public administration			15	4.2
Public administration	6	1.8	8	2.5
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**341**	**100.0**	**353**	**100.0**
Town of Stanley				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	122	12.1	32	2.6
Construction	43	4.3	61	5.0
Manufacturing	308	30.4	315	25.8
Wholesale trade	33	3.3	51	4.2
Retail trade	171	16.9	191	15.6
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	57	5.6	50	4.1
Information	0	0.0	19	1.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	27	2.7	35	2.9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	39	3.9	56	4.6
Educational, health and social services	119	11.8	223	18.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	51	5.0	93	7.6
Other services, except public administration			51	4.2
Public administration	42	4.2	46	3.8
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,012**	**100.0**	**1,223**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Sumner				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	35	13.4	18	5.6
Construction	21	8.0	18	5.6
Manufacturing	91	34.7	82	25.3
Wholesale trade	14	5.3	12	3.7
Retail trade	28	10.7	63	19.4
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	6	2.3	17	5.2
Information	0	0.0	2	0.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	2	0.8	4	1.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	11	4.2	7	2.2
Educational, health and social services	25	9.5	43	13.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	19	7.3	28	8.6
Other services, except public administration			19	5.9
Public administration	10	3.8	11	3.4
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**262**	**100.0**	**324**	**100.0**
Town of Turtle Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	120	36.3	58	17.8
Construction	11	3.3	34	10.5
Manufacturing	86	26.0	97	29.8
Wholesale trade	18	5.4	10	3.1
Retail trade	36	10.9	14	4.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	15	4.5	6	1.8
Information	0	0.0	5	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	8	2.4	9	2.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	9	2.7	7	2.2
Educational, health and social services	11	3.3	35	10.8
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	12	3.6	35	10.8
Other services, except public administration			11	3.4
Public administration	5	1.5	4	1.2
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**331**	**100.0**	**325**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Vance Creek				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	90	33.5	70	20.3
Construction	17	6.3	37	10.8
Manufacturing	53	19.7	100	29.1
Wholesale trade	12	4.5	3	0.9
Retail trade	15	5.6	25	7.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	13	4.8	8	2.3
Information	0	0.0	5	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	2	0.7	2	0.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	11	4.1	7	2.0
Educational, health and social services	38	14.1	48	14.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	16	6.0	20	5.8
Other services, except public administration			9	2.6
Public administration	2	0.7	10	2.9
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**269**	**100.0**	**344**	**100.0**
Village of Almena				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	12	4.7	12	3.8
Construction	19	7.5	26	8.2
Manufacturing	108	42.4	134	42.1
Wholesale trade	13	5.1	8	2.5
Retail trade	26	10.2	17	5.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	16	6.3	6	1.9
Information	0	0.0	3	0.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	7	2.8	6	1.9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	8	3.1	12	3.8
Educational, health and social services	30	11.8	29	9.1
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	13	5.1	44	13.8
Other services, except public administration			5	1.6
Public administration	3	1.2	16	5.0
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**255**	**100.0**	**318**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Village of Cameron				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	5	0.9	17	2.2
Construction	27	4.9	39	5.0
Manufacturing	178	32.3	262	33.7
Wholesale trade	12	2.2	8	1.0
Retail trade	118	21.4	90	11.6
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	35	6.3	28	3.6
Information	0	0.0	13	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	15	2.7	20	2.6
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	41	7.4	13	1.7
Educational, health and social services	71	12.9	166	21.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	34	6.2	74	9.5
Other services, except public administration			24	3.1
Public administration	16	2.9	24	3.1
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**552**	**100.0**	**778**	**100.0**
Village of Dallas				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	8	4.3	13	8.4
Construction	4	2.2	7	4.5
Manufacturing	57	30.8	40	26.0
Wholesale trade	0	0.0	9	5.8
Retail trade	32	17.3	19	12.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	31	16.8	13	8.4
Information	0	0.0	14	9.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	3	1.6	2	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	11	6.0	0	0.0
Educational, health and social services	23	12.4	20	13.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	11	6.0	8	5.2
Other services, except public administration			6	3.9
Public administration	5	2.7	3	1.9
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**185**	**100.0**	**154**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Village of Haugen				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	6	4.7	0	0.0
Construction	9	7.0	6	4.5
Manufacturing	40	31.0	27	20.3
Wholesale trade	3	2.3	2	1.5
Retail trade	19	14.7	13	9.8
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	18	14.0	6	4.5
Information	0	0.0	8	6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	1	0.8	13	9.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	10	7.8	13	9.8
Educational, health and social services	11	8.5	26	19.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	10	7.8	12	9.0
Other services, except public administration			4	3.0
Public administration	2	1.6	3	2.3
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**129**	**100.0**	**133**	**100.0**
Village of New Auburn				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturing	1	18.2	3	33.3
Wholesale trade	0	0.0	3	33.4
Retail trade	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	0	0.0	0	0.0
Information	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	5	45.5	0	0.0
Educational, health and social services	0	0.0	3	33.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	2	18.2	0	0.0
Other services, except public administration			0	0.0
Public administration	2	18.2	0	0.0
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**11**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Village of Prairie Farm				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	4	2.5	12	4.5
Construction	7	4.4	27	10.2
Manufacturing	30	19.0	83	31.4
Wholesale trade	4	2.5	2	0.8
Retail trade	42	26.6	27	10.2
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	14	8.9	9	3.4
Information	0	0.0	6	2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	2	1.3	6	2.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	8	5.1	2	0.8
Educational, health and social services	33	20.9	75	28.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	10	6.3	6	2.3
Other services, except public administration			5	1.9
Public administration	4	2.5	4	1.5
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**158**	**100.0**	**264**	**100.0**
Village of Turtle Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	14	4.5	8	1.7
Construction	15	4.9	15	3.2
Manufacturing	99	32.0	138	29.1
Wholesale trade	0	0.0	6	1.3
Retail trade	62	20.1	51	10.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	33	10.7	9	1.9
Information	0	0.0	5	1.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	13	4.2	9	1.9
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	12	3.9	8	1.7
Educational, health and social services	35	11.3	72	15.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	20	6.5	120	25.3
Other services, except public administration			18	3.8
Public administration	6	1.9	16	3.4
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**309**	**100.0**	**475**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
City of Barron				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	50	3.7	44	2.8
Construction	55	4.1	82	5.2
Manufacturing	422	31.5	469	30.0
Wholesale trade	36	2.7	34	2.2
Retail trade	187	14.0	207	13.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	51	3.8	48	3.1
Information	0	0.0	28	1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	41	3.1	28	1.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	65	4.9	49	3.8
Educational, health and social services	250	18.7	352	22.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	117	8.7	130	8.3
Other services, except public administration			47	3.0
Public administration	66	4.9	34	2.2
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,340**	**100.0**	**1,562**	**100.0**
City of Chetek				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	24	3.3	15	1.6
Construction	41	5.7	52	5.6
Manufacturing	134	18.5	235	25.2
Wholesale trade	18	2.5	24	2.6
Retail trade	168	23.1	102	10.9
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	46	6.3	47	5.0
Information	0	0.0	23	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	30	4.1	37	4.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	60	8.3	26	2.8
Educational, health and social services	128	17.6	193	20.7
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	56	7.7	115	12.3
Other services, except public administration			47	5.0
Public administration	21	2.9	16	1.7
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**726**	**100.0**	**932**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
City of Cumberland				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	17	2.0	29	2.8
Construction	39	4.6	68	6.5
Manufacturing	260	30.5	239	22.8
Wholesale trade	3	0.4	15	1.4
Retail trade	170	19.9	124	11.8
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	35	4.1	58	5.5
Information	0	0.0	34	3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	48	5.6	47	4.5
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	37	4.3	17	1.6
Educational, health and social services	175	20.5	213	20.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	49	5.7	117	11.2
Other services, except public administration			68	6.5
Public administration	20	2.3	19	1.8
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**853**	**100.0**	**1,048**	**100.0**
City of Rice Lake				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	58	1.6	70	1.7
Construction	147	4.1	321	7.8
Manufacturing	869	24.0	965	23.3
Wholesale trade	236	6.5	139	3.4
Retail trade	727	20.1	609	14.7
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	197	5.4	109	2.6
Information	0	0.0	141	3.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	137	3.8	134	3.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	290	8.0	134	3.2
Educational, health and social services	603	16.7	797	19.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	250	6.9	381	9.2
Other services, except public administration			241	5.8
Public administration	108	3.0	94	2.3
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**3,622**	**100.0**	**4,135**	**100.0**

Table 1.16 continued
Employment By Industry – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Barron County				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting & mining	2,381	12.9	1,691	7.5
Construction	896	4.9	1,432	6.3
Manufacturing	4,638	25.1	5,769	25.5
Wholesale trade	646	3.5	545	2.4
Retail trade	3,004	16.3	2,774	12.3
Transportation, warehousing and utilities	1,019	5.5	920	4.1
Information	0	0.0	466	2.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	601	3.3	695	3.1
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services	1,031	5.6	808	3.6
Educational, health and social services	2,674	14.5	4,070	18.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	1,037	5.6	1,892	8.4
Other services, except public administration			969	4.3
Public administration	535	2.9	552	2.4
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**18,462**	**100.0**	**22,538**	**100.0**

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.17
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Almena				
Executive, administrative and managerial	15	3.9		
Professional	20	5.2	142	28.6
Technician	7	1.8		
Sales	24	6.3	97	19.4
Administrative support, including clerical	28	7.3		
Service	50	13.0	70	14.0
Farming, forestry, fishing	128	33.3	18	3.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	64	12.8
Precision production, craft and repair	49	12.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	32	8.4	108	21.6
Transportation and material moving	12	3.1		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	18	5.0		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**383**	**100.0**	**499**	**100.0**
Town of Arland				
Executive, administrative and managerial	9	3.1		
Professional	8	2.7	109	30.4
Technician	2	0.7		
Sales	8	2.7	55	15.4
Administrative support, including clerical	16	5.5		
Service	28	9.6	46	12.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	136	46.3	29	8.1
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	27	7.5
Precision production, craft and repair	18	6.2		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	20	6.8	92	25.7
Transportation and material moving	26	8.9		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	22	7.5		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**293**	**100.0**	**358**	**100.0**
Town of Barron				
Executive, administrative and managerial	32	7.2		
Professional	27	6.1	157	18.7
Technician	10	2.3		
Sales	43	9.7	107	18.7
Administrative support, including clerical	59	13.3		
Service	48	10.9	85	14.8
Farming, forestry, fishing	132	29.8	43	7.5
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	47	8.2
Precision production, craft and repair	23	5.2		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	26	5.9	134	23.4
Transportation and material moving	25	5.7		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	17	3.9		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**442**	**100.0**	**573**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Bear Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	7	2.8		
Professional	23	9.1	112	36.3
Technician	0	0.0		
Sales	29	11.4	43	13.9
Administrative support, including clerical	25	9.8		
Service	45	17.7	23	7.4
Farming, forestry, fishing	57	22.5	12	3.9
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	30	9.7
Precision production, craft and repair	37	14.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	14	5.5	89	28.8
Transportation and material moving	8	3.1		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	9	3.5		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**254**	**100.0**	**309**	**100.0**
Town of Cedar Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	29	8.2		
Professional	40	11.3	108	22.0
Technician	8	2.3		
Sales	28	7.9	134	27.4
Administrative support, including clerical	43	12.1		
Service	45	12.7	63	12.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	49	13.7	16	3.3
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	60	12.2
Precision production, craft and repair	47	13.2		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	33	9.3	109	22.2
Transportation and material moving	13	3.7		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	20	5.6		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**355**	**100.0**	**490**	**100.0**
Town of Chetek				
Executive, administrative and managerial	58	9.7		
Professional	52	8.7	227	28.0
Technician	8	1.3		
Sales	57	9.5	210	25.8
Administrative support, including clerical	67	11.2		
Service	100	16.6	127	15.6
Farming, forestry, fishing	64	10.7	112	1.5
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	81	10.0
Precision production, craft and repair	77	12.8		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	44	7.3	155	19.1
Transportation and material moving	48	8.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	25	4.2		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**600**	**100.0**	**812**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Clinton				
Executive, administrative and managerial	16	4.2		
Professional	16	4.2	142	29.8
Technician	4	1.0		
Sales	14	3.7	74	15.6
Administrative support, including clerical	26	6.5		
Service	38	9.9	73	15.4
Farming, forestry, fishing	127	33.0	36	7.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	48	10.1
Precision production, craft and repair	48	12.5		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	27	7.0	102	21.5
Transportation and material moving	27	7.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	24	6.3		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**384**	**100.0**	**475**	**100.0**
Town of Crystal Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	16	4.6		
Professional	20	5.8	99	26.0
Technician	16	4.6		
Sales	21	6.1	65	17.1
Administrative support, including clerical	41	11.8		
Service	56	16.1	63	16.5
Farming, forestry, fishing	50	14.5	4	1.1
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	37	9.7
Precision production, craft and repair	45	13.0		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	38	11.0	113	29.6
Transportation and material moving	14	4.1		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	29	8.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**346**	**100.0**	**381**	**100.0**
Town of Cumberland				
Executive, administrative and managerial	20	4.6		
Professional	31	7.1	158	33.9
Technician	15	3.5		
Sales	36	8.3	84	18.0
Administrative support, including clerical	46	10.6		
Service	51	11.8	41	8.8
Farming, forestry, fishing	77	17.7	20	4.3
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	53	11.4
Precision production, craft and repair	55	12.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	55	12.7	110	23.6
Transportation and material moving	17	3.9		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	31	7.1		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**434**	**100.0**	**466**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Dallas				
Executive, administrative and managerial	10	3.8		
Professional	9	3.5	92	30.7
Technician	0	0.0		
Sales	26	10.0	71	23.8
Administrative support, including clerical	32	12.3		
Service	13	5.0	41	13.7
Farming, forestry, fishing	117	44.7	18	6.0
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	29	9.7
Precision production, craft and repair	22	8.4		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	14	5.4	48	16.1
Transportation and material moving	7	2.7		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	11	4.2		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**261**	**100.0**	**299**	**100.0**
Town of Dovre				
Executive, administrative and managerial	5	2.2		
Professional	21	9.1	90	25.8
Technician	5	2.2		
Sales	16	7.0	67	19.1
Administrative support, including clerical	21	13.9		
Service	38	16.5	56	16.0
Farming, forestry, fishing	48	20.8	13	3.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	42	12.0
Precision production, craft and repair	26	11.3		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	8	3.5	82	23.4
Transportation and material moving	16	7.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	15	6.5		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**230**	**100.0**	**350**	**100.0**
Town of Doyle				
Executive, administrative and managerial	15	6.9		
Professional	12	5.6	71	26.6
Technician	2	0.9		
Sales	19	8.8	61	22.9
Administrative support, including clerical	29	13.4		
Service	18	8.3	26	9.7
Farming, forestry, fishing	36	16.7	23	8.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	27	10.0
Precision production, craft and repair	39	18.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	21	9.7	59	22.1
Transportation and material moving	6	2.8		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	19	8.8		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**216**	**100.0**	**267**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Lakeland				
Executive, administrative and managerial	13	4.1		
Professional	50	15.6	123	24.4
Technician	11	3.5		
Sales	14	4.4	109	21.6
Administrative support, including clerical	25	7.8		
Service	40	12.5	61	12.1
Farming, forestry, fishing	31	9.7	9	1.8
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	42	8.3
Precision production, craft and repair	48	15.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	52	16.3	160	31.8
Transportation and material moving	14	4.4		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	21	6.6		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**319**	**100.0**	**504**	**100.0**
Town of Maple Grove				
Executive, administrative and managerial	21	4.6		
Professional	20	4.4	156	29.6
Technician	19	4.2		
Sales	15	3.3	101	19.2
Administrative support, including clerical	46	10.0		
Service	67	14.7	63	12.0
Farming, forestry, fishing	106	23.3	36	6.8
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	48	9.1
Precision production, craft and repair	69	15.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	47	10.3	123	23.3
Transportation and material moving	30	6.6		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	16	3.5		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**456**	**100.0**	**527**	**100.0**
Town of Maple Plain				
Executive, administrative and managerial	37	14.8		
Professional	36	14.4	157	37.4
Technician	5	2.0		
Sales	34	13.6	70	16.7
Administrative support, including clerical	30	12.0		
Service	29	11.6	71	16.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	7	2.8	0	0.00
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	35	8.3
Precision production, craft and repair	23	9.2		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	26	10.4	87	20.7
Transportation and material moving	9	3.6		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	14	5.6		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**250**	**100.0**	**420**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Oak Grove				
Executive, administrative and managerial	19	4.1		
Professional	21	4.5	131	27.9
Technician	5	1.1		
Sales	47	10.1	100	21.3
Administrative support, including clerical	59	12.7		
Service	61	13.1	65	13.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	110	23.7	23	4.9
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	45	9.6
Precision production, craft and repair	44	9.5		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	45	9.7	105	22.4
Transportation and material moving	29	6.2		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	25	5.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**465**	**100.0**	**469**	**100.0**
Town of Prairie Farm				
Executive, administrative and managerial	15	5.6		
Professional	12	4.4	89	28.3
Technician	5	1.9		
Sales	11	4.1	58	18.4
Administrative support, including clerical	34	12.6		
Service	20	7.4	57	18.1
Farming, forestry, fishing	111	41.0	22	7.0
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	29	9.2
Precision production, craft and repair	18	6.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	21	7.8	60	19.0
Transportation and material moving	14	5.2		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	9	3.3		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**270**	**100.0**	**310**	**100.0**
Town of Prairie Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	33	6.5		
Professional	33	6.5	126	19.5
Technician	21	4.1		
Sales	55	10.8	185	28.7
Administrative support, including clerical	43	8.5		
Service	68	13.4	67	10.4
Farming, forestry, fishing	97	19.1	14	2.2
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	69	10.7
Precision production, craft and repair	56	11.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	49	9.7	184	28.5
Transportation and material moving	17	3.4		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	35	6.9		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**507**	**100.0**	**645**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Rice Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	102	7.4		
Professional	185	13.4	528	31.5
Technician	27	2.0		
Sales	209	15.2	489	29.0
Administrative support, including clerical	223	16.2		
Service	119	8.6	222	13.2
Farming, forestry, fishing	60	4.4	11	0.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	119	7.1
Precision production, craft and repair	145	10.5		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	150	10.9	310	18.5
Transportation and material moving	90	6.5		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	68	4.9		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,378**	**100.0**	**1,679**	**100.0**
Town of Rice Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	102	7.4		
Professional	185	13.4	528	31.5
Technician	27	2.0		
Sales	209	15.2	489	29.0
Administrative support, including clerical	223	16.2		
Service	119	8.6	222	13.2
Farming, forestry, fishing	60	4.4	11	0.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	119	7.1
Precision production, craft and repair	145	10.5		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	150	10.9	310	18.5
Transportation and material moving	90	6.5		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	68	4.9		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,378**	**100.0**	**1,679**	**100.0**
Town of Sioux Creek				
Executive, administrative and managerial	10	3.8		
Professional	22	8.3	127	33.1
Technician	4	1.5		
Sales	16	6.0	64	16.6
Administrative support, including clerical	19	7.2		
Service	33	12.5	64	16.6
Farming, forestry, fishing	85	32.3	19	4.9
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	29	7.5
Precision production, craft and repair	22	8.3		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	22	8.3	82	21.3
Transportation and material moving	21	7.9		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	10	3.8		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**264**	**100.0**	**385**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Stanfold				
Executive, administrative and managerial	13	3.8		
Professional	12	3.5	121	34.3
Technician	4	1.2		
Sales	14	4.1	88	24.9
Administrative support, including clerical	30	8.8		
Service	35	10.3	49	13.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	131	38.3	12	3.4
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	11	3.1
Precision production, craft and repair	35	10.3		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	29	8.5	72	20.4
Transportation and material moving	6	1.8		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	32	9.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**341**	**100.0**	**353**	**100.0**
Town of Stanley				
Executive, administrative and managerial	82	8.1		
Professional	82	8.1	280	22.9
Technician	29	2.9		
Sales	99	9.8	297	24.3
Administrative support, including clerical	119	11.8		
Service	107	10.6	189	15.5
Farming, forestry, fishing	102	10.1	25	2.0
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	138	11.3
Precision production, craft and repair	129	12.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	114	11.2	294	24.0
Transportation and material moving	74	7.3		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	75	7.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,012**	**100.0**	**1,223**	**100.0**
Town of Sumner				
Executive, administrative and managerial	16	6.1		
Professional	20	7.6	65	20.1
Technician	2	0.8		
Sales	11	4.2	84	25.9
Administrative support, including clerical	24	9.2		
Service	44	16.7	52	16.1
Farming, forestry, fishing	35	13.4	8	2.5
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	28	8.6
Precision production, craft and repair	35	13.4		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	43	16.3	87	26.8
Transportation and material moving	13	5.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	19	7.3		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**262**	**100.0**	**324**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Town of Turtle Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	17	5.1		
Professional	7	2.1	95	29.2
Technician	8	2.4		
Sales	18	5.4	35	10.8
Administrative support, including clerical	24	7.3		
Service	31	9.4	53	16.3
Farming, forestry, fishing	110	33.3	16	4.9
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	42	12.9
Precision production, craft and repair	30	9.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	46	13.9	84	25.9
Transportation and material moving	21	6.3		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	19	5.7		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**331**	**100.0**	**325**	**100.0**
Town of Vance Creek				
Executive, administrative and managerial	12	4.5		
Professional	10	3.7	102	29.7
Technician	4	1.5		
Sales	15	5.6	30	8.7
Administrative support, including clerical	29	10.8		
Service	25	9.3	39	11.3
Farming, forestry, fishing	83	30.8	19	5.5
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	65	18.9
Precision production, craft and repair	27	10.0		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	33	12.2	89	25.9
Transportation and material moving	16	6.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	15	5.6		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**269**	**100.0**	**344**	**100.0**
Village of Almena				
Executive, administrative and managerial	22	8.6		
Professional	10	3.9	55	17.3
Technician	5	2.0		
Sales	10	3.9	62	19.5
Administrative support, including clerical	34	13.3		
Service	31	12.2	58	18.2
Farming, forestry, fishing	12	4.7	9	2.8
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	39	12.3
Precision production, craft and repair	47	18.4		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	41	16.1	95	29.9
Transportation and material moving	17	6.7		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	26	10.2		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**255**	**100.0**	**318**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Village of Cameron				
Executive, administrative and managerial	50	9.1		
Professional	42	7.6	166	21.3
Technician	7	1.3		
Sales	37	6.7	165	21.2
Administrative support, including clerical	79	14.3		
Service	101	18.2	138	17.7
Farming, forestry, fishing	8	1.5	10	1.3
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	87	11.2
Precision production, craft and repair	66	12.0		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	78	14.1	212	27.3
Transportation and material moving	25	4.5		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	59	10.7		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**552**	**100.0**	**778**	**100.0**
Village of Dallas				
Executive, administrative and managerial	7	3.8		
Professional	18	9.7	24	15.6
Technician	2	1.1		
Sales	15	8.1	41	26.6
Administrative support, including clerical	18	9.7		
Service	29	15.7	19	12.3
Farming, forestry, fishing	17	9.2	6	3.9
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	17	11.0
Precision production, craft and repair	22	1.9		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	24	13.0	47	30.6
Transportation and material moving	20	10.8		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	13	7.0		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**185**	**100.0**	**154**	**100.0**
Village of Haugen				
Executive, administrative and managerial	6	4.7		
Professional	4	3.1	25	18.8
Technician	0	0.0		
Sales	16	12.4	35	26.3
Administrative support, including clerical	24	18.6		
Service	17	13.2	22	16.5
Farming, forestry, fishing	3	2.3	0	0.0
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	18	13.5
Precision production, craft and repair	15	11.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	21	16.3	33	249
Transportation and material moving	14	10.8		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	9	7.0		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**129**	**100.0**	**133**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Village of New Auburn *(Barron County Portion Only)*				
Executive, administrative and managerial	4	36.4		
Professional	0	0.0	3	33.3
Technician	0	0.0		
Sales	0	0.0	0	0.0
Administrative support, including clerical	0	0.0		
Service	0	0.0	0	0.0
Farming, forestry, fishing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	0	0.0
Precision production, craft and repair	7	63.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	0	0.0	6	66.7
Transportation and material moving	0	0.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	0	0.0		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**11**	**100.0**	**9**	**100.0**
Village of Prairie Farm				
Executive, administrative and managerial	9	5.7		
Professional	12	7.6	40	15.2
Technician	4	2.5		
Sales	15	9.5	48	18.2
Administrative support, including clerical	20	12.7		
Service	31	19.6	50	18.9
Farming, forestry, fishing	4	2.5	12	4.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	31	11.7
Precision production, craft and repair	12	7.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	16	10.1	83	31.4
Transportation and material moving	24	15.2		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	11	7.0		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**158**	**100.0**	**264**	**100.0**
Village of Turtle Lake *(Includes portion in Polk County)*				
Executive, administrative and managerial	25	8.1		
Professional	19	6.2	97	20.4
Technician	13	4.2		
Sales	23	7.4	89	18.7
Administrative support, including clerical	37	12.0		
Service	54	17.5	124	26.1
Farming, forestry, fishing	12	3.9	6	1.3
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	31	6.5
Precision production, craft and repair	27	8.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	48	15.5	128	26.9
Transportation and material moving	25	8.1		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	26	8.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**309**	**100.0**	**475**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
City of Barron				
Executive, administrative and managerial	134	10.0		
Professional	172	12.8	444	28.4
Technician	29	2.2		
Sales	88	6.6	311	19.9
Administrative support, including clerical	144	10.8		
Service	248	18.4	272	17.4
Farming, forestry, fishing	42	3.1	36	2.3
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	83	5.3
Precision production, craft and repair	182	13.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	95	7.1	416	26.6
Transportation and material moving	84	6.3		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	122	9.1		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**1,340**	**100.0**	**1,562**	**100.0**
City of Chetek				
Executive, administrative and managerial	65	9.0		
Professional	78	10.8	185	19.8
Technician	14	1.9		
Sales	57	7.9	215	23.1
Administrative support, including clerical	78	10.7		
Service	181	24.9	189	20.3
Farming, forestry, fishing	22	3.0	16	1.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	91	9.8
Precision production, craft and repair	92	12.7		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	61	8.4	236	25.3
Transportation and material moving	46	6.3		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	32	4.4		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**726**	**100.0**	**932**	**100.0**
City of Cumberland				
Executive, administrative and managerial	72	8.4		
Professional	132	15.5	274	26.1
Technician	22	2.6		
Sales	77	9.0	271	25.9
Administrative support, including clerical	109	12.8		
Service	119	14.0	142	13.5
Farming, forestry, fishing	20	2.3	18	1.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	97	9.3
Precision production, craft and repair	107	12.5		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	91	10.7	246	23.5
Transportation and material moving	37	4.3		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	67	7.9		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**853**	**100.0**	**1,048**	**100.0**

Table 1.17 continued
Employment By Occupation – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units
(yellow and green shading indicates combined categories)

	1990		2000	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
City of Rice Lake				
Executive, administrative and managerial	287	7.9		
Professional	519	14.3	1,035	25.0
Technician	91	2.5		
Sales	602	16.6	1,057	25.6
Administrative support, including clerical	466	12.8		
Service	409	11.3	790	19.1
Farming, forestry, fishing	49	1.4	24	0.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	460	11.1
Precision production, craft and repair	401	11.1		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	382	10.6	769	18.6
Transportation and material moving	144	4.0		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	272	7.5		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**3,622**	**100.0**	**4,135**	**100.0**
Barron County				
Executive, administrative and managerial	1,303	7.1		
Professional	1,795	9.7	5,953	26.4
Technician	408	2.2		
Sales	1,819	9.9	5,068	22.4
Administrative support, including clerical	2,157	11.7		
Service	2,579	14.1	3,565	15.8
Farming, forestry, fishing	2,278	12.3	595	2.6
Construction, extraction and maintenance	--	--	2,197	9.7
Precision production, craft and repair	2,145	11.6		
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	1,884	10.2	5,205	23.0
Transportation and material moving	1,009	5.5		
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	1,235	6.7		
Total Employment (16 years and over)	**18,462**	**100.0**	**22,583**	**100.0**

source US Census

Table 1.18
Travel Time to Work – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Worked at home	2,118	11.6	1,519	6.8
Less than 5 minutes	1,932	10.6	2,048	9.2
5 to 9 minutes	4,253	23.4	4,786	21.5
10 to 19 minutes	5,784	31.8	6,906	31.1
20 to 29 minutes	2,325	12.8	3,183	14.3
30 to 44 minutes	1,040	5.7	1,852	8.3
45 to 59 minutes	267	1.7	682	3.1
60 minutes or longer	492	2.7	1,238	5.6
TOTAL	**18,211**	**100.0**	**22,214**	**100.0**

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.19
Place of Work – 1990 and 2000 – Barron County

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Remainder of Barron County	7,629	41.9	8,503	38.3
City of Rice Lake	6,121	33.6	7,494	33.7
City of Barron	2,843	15.6	3,094	13.9
Polk County	343	1.9	665	3.0
Worked elsewhere	268	1.5	387	1.7
Washburn County	225	1.2	370	1.7
Dunn County	137	0.8	312	1.4
City of Eau Claire	92	0.5	302	1.4
St. Croix County	86	0.5	145	0.7
Washington County, MN	82	0.5	93	0.4
Remainder of Chippewa County	77	0.4	207	0.9
Rusk County	57	0.3	112	0.5
City of Chippewa Falls	54	0.3	145	0.7
Remainder of Eau Claire County	52	0.3	76	0.3
Minneapolis, MN	41	0.2	66	0.3
Remainder of Hennepin County, MN	33	0.2	59	0.3
St. Paul, MN	26	0.1	73	0.3
Remainder of Ramsey County, MN	20	0.1	46	0.2
Burnett County	14	0.1	38	0.2
Sawyer County	11	0.1	27	0.1
TOTAL	**18,211**	**100.0**	**22,214**	**100.0**

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.20
Households by Household Income – 1989 and 1999 – Barron County

Household Income	1989		1999			
	Number of Households	% of Total Households	Number of Households	% of Total Households	Number Change	Percent Change
Less than $10,000	2,971	19.2	1,691	9.5	-1,280	-43.1
$10,000 to $14,999	1,983	12.8	1,304	7.3	-679	-34.2
$15,000 to $24,999	3,562	23.1	2,681	15.0	-881	-24.7
$25,000 to $34,999	2,836	18.4	2,596	14.6	-240	-8.5
$35,000 to $49,999	2,439	15.8	3,721	20.9	1,282	52.6
$50,000 to $74,999	1,161	7.5	3,523	19.8	2,362	203.4
$75,000 or greater	486	3.1	2,300	12.9	1,814	373.3
TOTAL	**15,438**	**100.0**	**17,816**	**100.0**	**2,378**	**15.4**

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.21
Median Household Income – 1989 and 1999 – Barron and Surrounding Counties

			Change	
County	**1989**	**1999**	**Number**	**Percent**
Barron County	$22,570	$37,275	14,705	65.2
Burnett County	20,153	34,218	14,065	69.8
Chippewa County	25,858	39,596	13,738	53.1
Dunn County	24,452	38,753	14,301	58.5
Polk County	24,267	41,183	16,916	69.7
Rusk County	19,617	31,344	11,727	59.8
St. Croix County	36,716	54,930	18,214	49.6
Sawyer County	18,084	32,287	14,203	78.5
Washburn County	19,962	33,716	13,754	68.9

source: U.S. Census

Table 1.22
Median Household Income – 1989 and 1999 – Barron County

	Dollars		Change	
	1989	1999	Dollars	Percent
Towns				
Almena	$25,595	$42,833	17,238	67.3
Arland	20,789	31,985	11,196	53.9
Barron	27,132	46,500	19,368	71.4
Bear Lake	30,625	44,271	13,646	44.6
Cedar Lake	27,969	40,536	12,567	44.9
Chetek	22,466	38,125	15,659	69.7
Clinton	26,797	39,417	12,620	47.1
Crystal Lake	24,722	37,109	12,387	50.1
Cumberland	27,000	40,521	13,521	50.1
Dallas	21,500	40,521	19,021	88.5
Dovre	19,539	36,786	17,247	88.3
Doyle	24,375	40,481	16,106	66.1
Lakeland	24,408	42,266	17,858	73.2
Maple Grove	27,692	44,625	16,933	61.1
Maple Plain	31,667	47,333	15,666	49.5
Oak Grove	27,404	43,088	15,684	57.2
Prairie Farm	27,500	45,417	17,917	65.2
Prairie Lake	22,838	40,048	17,210	75.4
Rice Lake	29,965	45,649	15,684	52.3
Sioux Creek	23,750	47,083	23,333	98.2
Stanfold	28,482	39,000	10,518	36.9
Stanley	28,984	41,944	12,960	44.7
Sumner	24,091	38,333	14,242	59.1
Turtle Lake	25,114	44,375	19,261	76.7
Vance Creek	18,562	39,821	21,259	114.5
Villages				
Almena	18,125	27,917	9,792	54.0
Cameron	19,312	34,167	14,855	76.9
Dallas	17,500	30,833	13,333	76.2
Haugen	23,500	30,714	7,214	30.7
New Auburn*	21,250	58,750	37,500	176.5
Prairie Farm	20,083	38,000	17,917	89.2
Turtle Lake**	17,315	29,485	12,170	70.3
Cities				
Barron	20,574	33,281	12,707	61.8
Chetek	17,132	31,270	14,138	82.5
Cumberland	20,827	32,661	11,834	56.8
Rice Lake	19,596	32,808	13,212	67.4
Barron County	22,570	37,275	14,705	65.2
State of Wisconsin	29,442	43,791	14,349	47.1

**Portion in Barron County only. **Includes portion in Polk County.*
source: U.S. Census

2. HOUSING INFORMATION

Element Context

This section contains an inventory and analysis of housing characteristics in Barron County. Quality housing is an essential component to healthy and vibrant communities, and striving to provide safe and cost-effective housing is an important community development goal. An analysis of housing conditions will help Barron County municipal units gain a better understanding of the changes that have occurred over the past 20 to 25 years. It will also provide insight into future changes that can be anticipated. This information will create a foundation from which decisions regarding future housing development can be based.

In its 2000 Consolidated Plan, the State of Wisconsin lists the following as housing priorities that serve as guiding principles for the housing component of local comprehensive plans:

- Provide affordable housing to all consumers, especially those with severe cost burdens.
- Maintain an adequate production of new units, including the provision of large family and elderly housing.
- Preserve and increase the availability of safe, sanitary housing for low and moderate-income owners and renters.
- Make lead based paint hazard reduction training and resources available.
- Provide housing assistance for special needs groups, including the homeless.
- Continue to ensure fairness and accessibility for all housing consumers.
- Continue to assist with housing disaster relief.

These are items that local units of government should take into consideration as they develop housing goals and policies for their individual comprehensive plans.

This housing element differentiates between the dwelling unit used for a home and the people that occupy the home. A household refers to the people living in any particular housing unit such as a single-family home. The U.S. Census indicates that a household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.)

Housing Supply

Table 2.1 provides the historic and current count of housing units in Barron County from 1980 to 2000. The communities shaded in gray are participating in the multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning process. Between 1980 and 1990, 2,212 housing units were added countywide. During this period there were 21 municipal units with a housing growth of 10 percent or greater. Seven municipalities had a growth rate of more than 20 percent. Only the Town of Barron experienced a loss of housing units for the period, going from 329 to 323 units.

From 1990 to 2000, the growth in the housing stock was not as great with only 1,604 housing units added. Thirteen municipalities experienced an expansion in the number of housing units of over 10 percent. Five municipal units experienced growth in excess of 20 percent. Six municipal units lost housing. A reduction in the municipality's housing stock is most commonly caused by annexing land from a town to an incorporated municipality, or through abandonment, condemnation or destruction from natural disasters.

Table 2.1 and Map 2.1 show housing unit change between 1980 and 2000. For the 20-year period, areas adding the most housing included the City of Rice Lake, City of Barron, City of Cumberland, Town of Rice Lake and Town of Cedar Lake. Areas losing housing included the Town of Barron, Town of Chetek and the Village of Dallas. The greatest percentage increases in housing units were in the Towns of Cedar Lake, Lakeland, Maple Plain and Rice Lake, and the Villages of Cameron and Turtle Lake. The Towns of Barron and Chetek, and the Village of Dallas saw decreases in housing.

Between 1980 and 1990, County housing growth outpaced household growth with the addition 2,212 housing units and 1,665 households. Between 1990 and 2000, these rates switched, with household growth outpacing housing growth 2,212 to 1,604.

Seasonal Units

Seasonal units are used or intended for use only in certain seasons (e.g., beach cottages and hunting cabins) or for weekend or occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units may also include quarters used for seasonal workers such as loggers. They typically demand less of public services than housing units that are occupied throughout the year. Barron County contained 2,299 seasonal units in 2000 as shown in Table 2.2.

The majority of the seasonal housing in Barron County (92 percent) is located in the County's towns. Seasonal units comprise a significant amount of the housing stock in some areas of the County. Areas with a large percentage of seasonal units include the Towns of:

Almena	44 percent	Lakeland	32 percent
Cedar Lake	40 percent	Maple Plain	46 percent
Chetek	32 percent	Prairie Lake	27 percent
Crystal Lake	25 percent		

Historically, the number of seasonal units in the County increased between 1980 and 1990, and then decreased significantly between 1990 and 2000 (see Table 2.3). This is a trend that is being seen throughout northern Wisconsin wherein seasonal homes are being converted to year-round residences in high-amenity areas. Realtors, local officials and residents have indicated that several things are happening to explain the decreasing number of seasonal units:

- Higher-income households seeking to live on lake property are purchasing seasonal units. The units are then being converted into permanent single-family homes. Lakeside seasonal units are also being purchased, torn down and replaced by permanent single-family homes.
- Higher-income households are purchasing seasonal units as future retirement homes. As these households retire, more seasonal housing is becoming permanent single-family homes.
- Fewer traditional "cabins" used only for weekend recreation are present. More units that were previously seasonal are now being used year-round.

An increasing permanent population base showing up in those areas that have traditionally had a large number of seasonal homes verifies this explanation. These areas also have higher median housing values.

Occupancy and Structural Characteristics

Housing occupancy helps determine whether the housing supply is adequate to meet demand. A stable housing market is one where the availability of new and existing housing units roughly matches the needs of the population. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), an overall housing vacancy rate of 3 percent is considered optimal. Vacancy rates under the 3 percent standard may imply a tight housing market where demand exceeds supply, causing housing prices to rise. Conversely, a vacancy rate greater than 3 percent may imply an over-supply of housing units, causing housing prices to stagnate.

In 2000, the County's vacancy rate was slightly higher than the 3 percent standard at 3.9 percent. The 2000 vacancy rate is lower than the rates seen in 1980 or 1990 (7.3 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively). These decreasing vacancy rates may signify that it is becoming more difficult for households to locate appropriate housing in the County. In

other words, people seeking housing in aggregate have fewer choices, and the housing market is slowly swinging towards more of a sellers' market.
The majority of housing units in Barron County are owner occupied. In 2000, 13,525 (76 percent) occupied housing units were identified as owner occupied, representing a 19 percent increase from 1990. In 2000, 4,326 (24 percent) occupied housing units were identified as rental units. This represents a 6 percent increase from 1990. Of all rental units in the County, 59 percent are located in the cities and villages. In 2000, 78 percent of the housing stock was comprised of single-family units, 13 percent were multi-family units, and 8 percent were mobile homes.

Table 2.4 displays the number of units per structure for Barron County for 2000. The majority of the housing units (84 percent) are one-unit detached structures, commonly referred to as single-family homes. Detached housing units are one-unit structures detached from any other house, with open space on four sides. Structures are considered detached even if they have an attached garage or contain a business unit. Attached housing units are one-unit structures that have one or more walls extending from ground to roof departing them from adjoining structures. Detailed housing occupancy and tenure data for individual municipalities is found at the end of this element in Table 2.12.

Age Characteristics

The age of the housing stock is an important element to be analyzed when preparing for the future. If there is a significant amount of older housing units within the housing supply, they will most likely need to be replaced, rehabilitated or abandoned for new development within the planning period. Allowing for a new housing supply also requires planning regarding infrastructure, land availability, community utilities, transportation routes, and a variety of other public services to address community needs that are affected by new development.

Table 2.5 depicts the year that structures were built in Barron County. According to the table, the majority of the housing stock (26 percent) was built before 1939. While this is true for the County as a whole, in the Towns of Arland, Cedar Lake, Chetek, Lakeland, Prairie Farm, Rice Lake, Stanley, and the Village of Cameron, the majority of the housing has been constructed since 1990.

Housing Value Characteristics

Providing affordable housing that meets the needs of current and future Barron County residents is an important element in planning for the future. A lack of quality affordable housing has overriding impacts on population migration patterns, economic development and the county's tax base.

Table 2.6 provides housing values of specified owner-occupied units for 2000. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged

or not fully paid for. The U.S. Bureau of the Census determines value by respondents' estimates of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it placed on the market. Please note that the figures presented may differ from assessed housing value as calculated by a public agency assessor.

As noted, the majority of housing units (53 percent) in Barron County were valued between $50,000 and $99,999 in 2000. The median housing value in Barron County of $78,000 is significantly lower than the State median value of $112,200. Areas with median housing values that exceed the State median include the Towns of Almena ($126,000), Maple Plain ($156,000) and Rice Lake ($113,400). It should be noted that many of the areas that have higher median housing values are areas with a high percentage of seasonal or lakeside homes.

As shown in Table 2.7, the majority of rental households (53 percent) pay between $300 and $499 for rental costs. Approximately 24 percent pay slightly more, between $500 and $749.

Housing Affordability

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordable housing as housing that does not cost a household more than 30 percent of its household income. This affordability benchmark is not an underwriting standard; it does not address the ability to pay for housing. Households may choose to pay more to get the housing they need or want.; however, according to HUD standards, people should have the choice of having decent and safe housing for no more than 30 percent of their household income.

As shown in Table 2.8, a majority (84 percent) of owner-occupied households in Barron County pay less than 30 percent of their household income towards housing costs. A much higher percentage of rental housing is experiencing housing cost burdens. As shown in Table 2.9, 35 percent of rental households are paying 30 percent or more of their monthly income for housing costs.

Housing Unit and Household Projections

Housing projections are helpful to estimate the amount of land that may be consumed by future housing development. As the number of households and housing units in a county continues to grow, there is a resulting need for local units of government to provide additional public facilities and services such as roads, sewer and water extensions, fire and police protection, schools, etc. It may also create a need for to develop and enforce additional regulations and ordinances. These are important planning issues for consideration.

The housing unit projections used for this plan are intended to provide an estimate of housing units that will be developed through the year 2030 based on observed changes in population and housing preferences. Household projections characterize changes in housing preferences and habitation patterns. The projections are based on several assumptions that create limitations that should be remembered when reviewing and evaluating the projections. The assumptions include the following:

- The population projections developed as part of this plan are reasonable and will continue to be reasonable during the planning period (see Table 1.10).
- The persons per housing unit will remain constant during the planning period.
- The vacancy rate will remain constant during the planning period.
- Past trends regarding seasonal housing, as previously described, will continue in the future.

Based on the developed housing projections as shown in Table 2.10, it is estimated that Barron County will have 26,398 housing units by the year 2030. This is an increase of 5,398 housing units, or 26 percent, from the 2000 census. It is projected that housing units will average an annual increase of approximately 180 housing units per year during the 30-year period. Some of the new housing will be clustered in those areas that have traditionally had a higher percentage of seasonal homes.

Similarly, a household forecast is used to help develop housing and land use forecasts. The persons-per-household figure is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Households with individuals under 18 years include not only families with related children but also all other households in which a person under 18 is present. The data is expressed here as a percent of all households. The Wisconsin Department of Administration Demographic Services office has prepared household projections for year 2000 to 2025 in five-year increments that are found in Table 2.11.

Summary

- Between 1980 and 2000, Barron County experienced a 22 percent increase in housing growth, adding 3,816 units.
- Areas adding the most housing for this period included the Cities of Rice Lake, Barron, and Cumberland, and the Towns of Rice Lake and Cedar Lake. Areas losing housing included the Towns of Barron and Chetek, and Village of Dallas.
- Between 1980 and 1990, housing growth outpaced household growth in the county. Between 1990 and 2000, the opposite occurred.
- Barron County contains a large number of seasonal homes, 92 percent of which are located in the towns. Areas with a large number of seasonal homes include the Towns

of Almena, Cedar Lake, Chetek, Crystal Lake, Lakeland, Maple Plain and Prairie Lake.

- Historically, the number of seasonal units in the County increased between 1980 and 1990, and then decreased between 1990 and 2000. This is a trend that is being seen throughout northern Wisconsin as seasonal homes are being converted into permanent single-family residences, especially in areas with significant natural amenities such as lakes.
- In 2000, the vacancy rate in Barron County was 3.9 percent. This is a decrease from the 1980 rate of 7.3 percent, and the 1990 rate of 5.3 percent. These decreasing vacancy rates may indicate that it will be harder for households to locate adequate and affordable housing in the future.
- Owner-occupied housing accounts for 76 percent of all housing in the county; rentals account for 24 percent. The majority (59 percent) of rentals are located in cities and villages. Eighty-four percent of the housing units are one-unit detached structures (single-family homes).
- Twenty-six percent of the County's housing stock was constructed before 1939, indicating that they may need to be replaced, rehabilitated or abandoned in the near future. In a few areas, the majority of housing was constructed after 1990. These areas include the Towns of Arland, Cedar Lake, Chetek, Lakeland, Prairie Farm, Rice Lake and Stanley, and the Village of Cameron.
- The majority of housing in Barron County (53 percent) is valued between $50,000 and $99,999; however, some areas have median values that are noticeably higher than that of the County. These areas include the Towns of Almena, Maple Plain and Rice Lake.
- More renters than homeowners are paying more than 30 percent of the household's annual income on housing costs. Of the owner-occupied households in the County, 16 percent pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing. Of rental households, 35 percent are paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs.
- It is estimated that by the year 2030 Barron County will contain 26,398 housing units. This represents an increase of 26 percent from 2000. This is an average of 180 additional housing units per year for the period.
- There are a wide variety of programs and organizations are available to help Barron County communities ensure they have an adequate supply of housing to meet a diverse array of current and future demands.

Data Tables and Map

Table 2.1
Housing Units – 1980 to 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

Municipality	1980	1990	2000	Percent Change 1980-90	Percent Change 1990-00
Towns					
Almena	522	609	662	16.7	8.7
Arland	232	233	259	0.4	11.2
Barron	329	323	323	-1.8	0
Bear Lake	255	308	258	20.8	-16.2
Cedar Lake	525	626	765	19.2	22.2
Chetek	1,170	1,204	1,073	2.9	-10.9
Clinton	312	332	374	6.4	12.7
Crystal Lake	373	423	435	13.4	2.8
Cumberland	365	398	425	9.0	6.8
Dallas	201	202	235	0.5	16.3
Dovre	197	207	259	5.1	25.1
Doyle	163	180	194	10.4	7.8
Lakeland	410	512	610	24.9	19.1
Maple Grove	324	337	349	4.0	3.6
Maple Plain	439	610	667	39.0	9.3
Oak Grove	291	316	324	8.6	2.5
Prairie Farm	203	204	222	0.5	8.8
Prairie Lake	663	762	739	14.9	-3.0
Rice Lake	847	985	1,216	16.3	23.5
Sioux Creek	224	225	244	0.4	8.4
Stanfold	237	249	258	5.1	3.6
Stanley	663	805	896	21.4	11.3
Sumner	202	215	222	6.4	3.3
Turtle Lake	217	263	283	21.2	7.6
Vance Creek	250	253	290	1.2	14.6
Villages					
Almena	238	270	308	13.4	14.1
Cameron	452	542	661	19.9	22.0
Dallas	176	177	169	0.6	-4.5
Haugen	110	133	131	20.9	-1.5
New Auburn*	6	7	6	16.7	-14.3
Prairie Farm	179	207	208	15.6	.5
Turtle Lake**	325	394	477	21.5	21.1
Cities					
Barron	1,083	1,283	1,442	18.5	12.4
Chetek	962	991	1,052	3.0	6.2
Cumberland	892	1,060	1,134	18.8	7.0
Rice Lake	3,116	3,520	3,799	13.0	7.9
Barron County	17,153	19,365	20,969	12.9	8.3

source: U.S. Census.
**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Housing unit totals for the entire Village are as follow: 1980 – 325, 1990 – 394, 2000 – 508.*

Table 2.2
Seasonal Units – 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

Municipality	Total Housing Units	Seasonal Housing Units	
		Units	% of Total
Towns			
Almena	662	293	44.3
Arland	259	8	3.1
Barron	323	0	0.0
Bear Lake	258	33	12.8
Cedar Lake	765	303	39.6
Chetek	1,073	342	31.9
Clinton	374	51	13.6
Crystal Lake	435	109	25.1
Cumberland	425	54	12.7
Dallas	235	11	4.7
Dovre	259	16	6.2
Doyle	194	7	3.6
Lakeland	610	192	31.5
Maple Grove	349	9	2.6
Maple Plain	667	304	45.6
Oak Grove	324	4	1.2
Prairie Farm	222	13	5.9
Prairie Lake	739	198	26.8
Rice Lake	1,216	35	2.9
Sioux Creek	244	12	4.9
Stanfold	258	6	2.3
Stanley	896	54	6.0
Sumner	222	5	2.3
Turtle Lake	283	49	17.3
Vance Creek	290	14	4.8
Villages			
Almena	308	3	1.0
Cameron	661	0	0.0
Dallas	169	13	7.7
Haugen	131	6	4.6
New Auburn*	6	0	0.0
Prairie Farm	208	0	0.0
Turtle Lake**	477	3	0.6
Cities			
Barron	1,442	6	0.4
Chetek	1,052	56	5.3
Cumberland	1,134	65	5.7
Rice Lake	3,799	25	0.7
Barron County	20,969	2,299	11.0

source: U.S. Census..
**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: Total housing units – 508, Vacant units – 28, Seasonal units – 5.*

Table 2.3
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000 – Barron County

	1980	1990	2000
Total Housing Units	17,153	19,363	20,969
Total Seasonal	2,134	2,895	2,299
Total Vacant	1,249	1,033	819
Total Occupied Units	13,770	15,435	17,851
Owner Occupied Units	10,525	11,345	13,525
Renter Occupied Units	3,245	4,090	4,326
Single Family Units*	12,007	14,719	16,395
Multi-Family Units	1,994	2,280	2,814
Mobile Homes	1,018	2,364	1,760

source: U.S. Census

**In 1980 seasonal units are not included in single family unit totals. In 1990 and 2000 they are included.*

Table 2.4
Units in Structure – 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

Municipality	1-Unit Detached	1-Unit Attached	2 Units	3-4 Units	5 or more Units
Towns					
Almena	661	0	2	3	0
Arland	203	2	0	0	0
Barron	309	0	3	3	0
Bear Lake	235	0	3	0	0
Cedar Lake	674	5	7	0	0
Chetek	902	7	22	0	0
Clinton	320	2	10	0	0
Crystal Lake	369	0	3	0	0
Cumberland	368	0	2	0	0
Dallas	222	0	0	0	0
Dovre	221	9	0	0	0
Doyle	156	2	0	0	0
Lakeland	520	2	3	0	0
Maple Grove	318	0	2	0	0
Maple Plain	583	7	7	6	0
Oak Grove	298	1	8	0	0
Prairie Farm	192	0	0	0	0
Prairie Lake	679	6	0	0	0
Rice Lake	882	8	28	27	36
Sioux Creek	226	0	0	0	0
Stanfold	273	0	0	0	0
Stanley	775	9	15	0	0
Sumner	209	0	3	0	0
Turtle Lake	248	2	4	0	0
Vance Creek	232	0	0	0	0
Villages					
Almena	194	5	31	32	0
Cameron	442	11	98	29	35
Dallas	130	0	5	8	0
Haugen	118	0	3	9	0
New Auburn*	6	0	0	0	0
Prairie Farm	153	3	8	28	0
Turtle Lake**	297	10	12	29	111
Cities					
Barron	803	24	264	31	173
Chetek	777	22	119	26	62
Cumberland	753	14	116	83	105
Rice Lake	2,401	69	503	225	470
Barron County	16,149	220	1,281	539	992

source: U.S. Census.

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: 1-unit detached - 307 , 1- unit attached – 13, 2 units - 12 , 3-4 units - 47, 5 or more units –125.*

Table 2.5
Year Structure Built – 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

Municipality	1990 to March '00	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1940 to 1959	1939 or earlier
Towns						
Almena	100	91	124	138	110	125
Arland	58	27	44	11	33	97
Barron	29	27	70	22	43	140
Bear Lake	44	45	59	13	28	61
Cedar Lake	171	138	163	79	77	130
Chetek	229	129	209	58	201	187
Clinton	66	31	62	28	76	122
Crystal Lake	68	41	85	57	28	144
Cumberland	71	52	69	30	73	125
Dallas	42	24	50	3	25	108
Dovre	52	22	57	15	24	105
Doyle	26	17	27	10	25	81
Lakeland	149	105	148	57	72	83
Maple Grove	55	35	66	19	51	121
Maple Plain	143	112	150	83	102	72
Oak Grove	57	26	62	25	43	124
Prairie Farm	36	18	19	16	25	105
Prairie Lake	138	80	130	41	153	205
Rice Lake	342	162	315	71	149	131
Sioux Creek	25	37	34	20	26	104
Stanfold	30	22	45	20	32	139
Stanley	217	149	210	76	142	117
Sumner	42	29	47	11	26	76
Turtle Lake	36	31	27	16	52	119
Vance Creek	36	43	36	15	39	108
Villages						
Almena	37	48	56	41	33	89
Cameron	157	59	113	54	129	156
Dallas	10	10	30	12	24	63
Haugen	15	14	26	5	38	37
New Auburn*	0	0	4	0	0	2
Prairie Farm	8	21	37	17	38	85
Turtle Lake**	79	81	61	32	84	136
Cities						
Barron	206	216	233	80	268	413
Chetek	163	87	179	74	291	261
Cumberland	95	138	203	121	242	331
Rice Lake	458	383	763	449	906	977
Barron County	3,490	2,550	4,013	1,819	3,708	5,479

source: U.S. Census

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only.*

***A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: 1990 to March 2000 – 104, 1980 to 1989 – 81, 1970 to 1979 – 61, 1960 to 1969 – 32, 1940 to 1959 – 84, 1939 or earlier – 142.*

Table 2.6
Housing Value of Specified Owner-Occupied Units – 2000 – Barron County Municipalities

	Less than $50,000	$50,000 - $99,999	$100,000 - $149,000	$150,000 - $199,999	$200,000 – $299,999	$300,000 – $499,999	$500,000 or more	Median Value
Towns								
Almena	22	49	52	43	28	6	0	$126,000
Arland	23	24	5	0	2	0	0	$54,000
Barron	13	72	27	9	3	0	0	$82,400
Bear Lake	10	59	23	13	7	2	4	$94,400
Cedar Lake	37	89	51	38	31	3	2	$99,400
Chetek	23	174	105	71	38	6	4	$106,000
Clinton	20	53	16	7	2	0	0	$70,000
Crystal Lake	15	58	10	3	2	0	0	$75,000
Cumberland	21	82	29	12	2	0	0	$74,800
Dallas	19	22	7	4	0	0	0	$65,000
Dovre	15	16	7	6	2	0	0	$76,700
Doyle	8	29	7	4	3	0	0	$73,600
Lakeland	27	49	40	10	14	2	2	$96,400
Maple Grove	34	51	24	0	2	0	0	$71,900
Maple Plain	15	35	19	24	29	17	8	$156,600
Oak Grove	20	49	28	2	3	2	2	$85,600
Prairie Farm	16	26	9	2	0	0	0	$72,500
Prairie Lake	30	133	62	35	12	6	0	$93,300
Rice Lake	29	234	318	61	47	13	0	$113,400
Sioux Creek	7	33	5	2	2	0	0	$78,300
Stanfold	4	42	14	0	4	0	0	$82,500
Stanley	43	230	156	42	9	11	0	$96,300
Sumner	13	53	9	2	0	0	0	$75,300
Turtle Lake	19	24	5	2	6	0	0	$62,700
Vance Creek	10	29	7	4	3	0	0	$79,000
Villages								
Almena	69	79	2	0	0	0	0	$52,900
Cameron	72	215	62	7	2	0	0	$71,300
Dallas	50	45	3	0	0	0	0	$48,800
Haugen	30	52	11	0	0	0	0	$60,300
New Auburn*	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	$75,000
Prairie Farm	49	70	7	0	0	0	0	$58,800
Turtle Lake**	65	133	18	2	0	0	0	$62,400
Cities								
Barron	115	462	88	31	1	3	0	$70,600
Chetek	107	327	76	20	9	0	0	$73,200
Cumberland	95	307	95	22	21	16	0	$78,100
Rice Lake	339	1,230	266	101	29	21	0	$71,500
Barron County	1,486	4,639	1,663	579	313	108	22	$78,000

source: U.S. Census.

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: Less than $50,000 – 65, $50,000 to $99,999 - 135,$100,000 to $149,000 – 21, $150,000 to $199,999 – 4, $200,000 or more – 0.*

Table 2.7
Contract Rent (Renter-Occupied Units) – 2000 – Barron County Municipal Units

	Rents					
Municipality	**Less than $200**	**$200 to $299**	**$300 to $499**	**$500 to $749**	**$750 to $999**	**$1,000 or more**
Towns						
Almena	2	0	3	9	3	0
Arland	0	8	5	2	0	0
Barron	0	0	8	11	0	0
Bear Lake	0	0	7	4	0	0
Cedar Lake	0	2	7	2	0	0
Chetek	2	6	28	23	3	0
Clinton	3	3	13	7	0	0
Crystal Lake	0	4	11	2	0	0
Cumberland	0	2	11	4	0	0
Dallas	0	0	9	11	0	0
Dovre	3	0	10	0	3	0
Doyle	0	0	3	3	0	0
Lakeland	0	3	15	12	0	0
Maple Grove	0	0	7	2	2	0
Maple Plain	2	14	9	10	2	0
Oak Grove	0	2	14	4	0	0
Prairie Farm	0	0	2	4	0	0
Prairie Lake	0	2	15	12	4	0
Rice Lake	0	8	94	53	0	0
Sioux Creek	0	0	3	3	0	0
Stanfold	2	0	1	2	2	4
Stanley	4	0	35	26	5	0
Sumner	0	0	6	2	0	0
Turtle Lake	0	2	0	14	2	0
Vance Creek	6	2	2	11	0	0
Villages						
Almena	17	2	32	19	2	0
Cameron	10	22	134	58	15	0
Dallas	5	7	10	5	0	0
Haugen	6	2	10	2	0	0
New Auburn*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Farm	13	6	18	2	0	0
Turtle Lake**	32	24	98	29	0	0
Cities						
Barron	43	58	301	86	19	11
Chetek	49	32	135	66	14	3
Cumberland	41	43	164	61	15	0
Rice Lake	120	88	785	333	51	0
Barron County	360	342	2,005	894	142	18

source: U.S. Census.

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: Less than $200 – 34, $200 to $299 – 24, $300 to $499 – 111, $500 to $749 – 29, $750 or more – 0.*

Table 2.8
Owner-Occupied Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income – 1999
Barron County Municipal Units

	Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income						
Municipality	Less than 15%	15.0% to 19.9%	20.0% to 24.9%	25.0% to 29.9%	30.0% to 34.9%	35.0% or more	Total Units
Towns							
Almena	87	28	15	21	15	32	198
Arland	26	5	2	12	2	7	54
Barron	57	29	18	5	4	11	124
Bear Lake	39	31	15	12	2	19	118
Cedar Lake	111	37	40	18	8	37	251
Chetek	170	67	57	45	23	55	417
Clinton	43	19	16	5	8	7	98
Crystal Lake	34	15	21	8	2	8	88
Cumberland	87	16	18	10	7	8	146
Dallas	20	7	7	5	7	6	52
Dovre	15	13	10	4	0	4	46
Doyle	16	13	2	2	5	6	44
Lakeland	62	27	22	12	7	14	144
Maple Grove	70	15	6	6	0	14	111
Maple Plain	52	22	24	21	14	14	147
Oak Grove	50	15	17	11	3	10	106
Prairie Farm	29	14	2	6	0	2	53
Prairie Lake	115	60	28	21	6	46	276
Rice Lake	275	158	79	64	33	84	693
Sioux Creek	19	10	4	2	6	8	49
Stanfold	22	14	10	2	2	14	64
Stanley	200	76	70	57	44	44	491
Sumner	31	15	12	11	6	4	79
Turtle Lake	28	8	5	2	0	13	56
Vance Creek	20	10	8	3	3	9	53
Villages							
Almena	66	31	22	9	6	13	147
Cameron	114	77	75	28	20	44	358
Dallas	41	16	17	5	7	10	96
Haugen	29	28	4	9	10	13	93
New Auburn*	4	0	0	0	0	2	6
Prairie Farm	68	34	9	6	3	4	124
Turtle Lake**	90	36	39	14	4	33	216
Cities							
Barron	319	160	70	28	70	51	698
Chetek	203	134	61	51	25	68	542
Cumberland	240	121	63	37	9	81	551
Rice Lake	892	421	245	161	98	169	1,986
Barron County	3,744	1,782	1,113	713	459	964	8,775

source: U.S. Census..

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: Less than 15% - 93, 15.0% to 19.9% - 36, 20.0% to 24.9% - 39, 25.0% to 29.9% - 14, , 30.0% to 34.9% - 6, 35.0% or more – 35.*

Table 2.9
Renter-Occupied Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income – 1999
Barron County Municipal Units

	Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income						
Municipality	Less than 15%	15.0% to 19.9%	20.0% to 24.9%	25.0% to 29.9%	30.0% to 34.9%	35.0% or more	Total Units
Towns							
Almena	5	7	2	3	0	0	17
Arland	3	3	5	0	0	4	15
Barron	3	4	5	2	3	2	19
Bear Lake	6	0	3	2	0	0	11
Cedar Lake	0	2	3	2	2	2	11
Chetek	20	9	3	8	2	20	62
Clinton	10	0	10	0	2	4	26
Crystal Lake	5	3	5	2	0	2	17
Cumberland	4	4	4	0	2	3	17
Dallas	12	2	6	0	0	0	20
Dovre	3	3	7	0	0	3	16
Doyle	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
Lakeland	10	5	7	0	0	6	28
Maple Grove	4	2	3	0	0	2	11
Maple Plain	18	7	2	2	0	6	35
Oak Grove	10	2	4	0	0	4	20
Prairie Farm	4	0	0	2	0	0	6
Prairie Lake	14	4	3	5	2	5	33
Rice Lake	51	59	7	9	9	20	155
Sioux Creek	3	0	3	0	0	0	6
Stanfold	4	1	0	0	4	0	9
Stanley	22	10	6	12	0	20	70
Sumner	3	2	2	0	1	0	8
Turtle Lake	2	0	6	6	0	2	16
Vance Creek	9	0	8	0	0	4	21
Villages							
Almena	13	21	7	6	7	18	72
Cameron	74	41	23	24	18	57	237
Dallas	5	0	6	3	2	11	27
Haugen	5	4	0	5	4	2	20
New Auburn*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Farm	24	3	2	0	5	5	39
Turtle Lake**	47	25	22	22	18	47	181
Cities							
Barron	80	78	43	82	55	172	510
Chetek	71	33	45	34	21	87	291
Cumberland	58	51	46	45	29	97	326
Rice Lake	239	192	239	169	118	411	1,368
Barron County	844	580	537	445	304	1,016	3,726

source: U.S. Census.

**Portion of New Auburn located in Barron County only. **A portion of the Village of Turtle Lake is located in Polk County. The table includes totals for the Barron County portion only. Totals for the entire Village are as follow: Less than 15% - 47 , 15.0% to 19.9% - 25, 20.0% to 24.9% - 28, 25.0% to 29.9% - 24, 30.0% to 34.9% - 20, 35.0% or more – 52.*

Table 2.10
Housing Unit Projections – 2000 to 2030 – Barron County Municipal Units

	2000	Projection 2005	Projection 2010	Projection 2015	Projection 2020	Projection 2025	Projection 2030
Towns							
Almena	662	684	715	743	770	793	816
Arland	259	274	280	287	295	298	301
Barron	323	337	340	335	334	332	330
Bear Lake	258	265	268	272	275	283	291
Cedar Lake	765	771	830	894	953	1,10	1,067
Chetek	1,073	1,170	1,282	1,397	1,516	1,627	1,738
Clinton	374	402	418	438	457	471	485
Crystal Lake	435	453	462	471	484	488	492
Cumberland	425	430	440	447	455	458	461
Dallas	235	239	242	246	251	252	253
Dovre	259	289	314	339	361	383	405
Doyle	194	205	213	222	228	232	236
Lakeland	610	505	569	629	687	741	773
Maple Grove	349	364	371	378	385	388	391
Maple Plain	667	694	741	786	824	874	924
Oak Grove	324	327	325	327	327	326	327
Prairie Farm	222	221	218	225	222	220	222
Prairie Lake	739	786	820	856	888	912	914
Rice Lake	1,216	1,272	1,337	1,394	1,455	1,506	1,557
Sioux Creek	244	260	270	283	294	303	312
Stanfold	258	262	264	266	266	264	266
Stanley	896	970	1,015	1,060	1,101	1,132	1,163
Sumner	222	246	260	275	287	299	311
Turtle Lake	283	290	313	326	341	353	365
Vance Creek	290	308	329	348	369	381	393
Villages							
Almena	308	326	341	359	376	390	404
Cameron	661	726	777	827	876	918	960
Dallas	169	182	180	179	177	177	177
Haguen	131	133	135	139	136	137	148
New Auburn*	6	9	9	9	10	10	10
Prairie Farm	208	234	242	247	260	282	304
Turtle Lake**	508	492	492	519	537	546	555
Cities							
Barron	1,442	1,563	1,617	1,652	1,689	1,716	1,743
Chetek	1,052	1,123	1,153	1,159	1,178	1,193	1,208
Cumberland	1,134	1,220	1,252	1,295	1,333	1,366	1,399
Rice Lake	3,799	4,030	4,146	4,295	4,447	4,556	4,668
Barron County	21,000	22,021	22,899	23,838	24,826	25,612	26,398

Source: U.S. Census.

**Portion of New Auburn ocated in Barron County only. **Housing projections for the entire Village of Turtle Lake.*

Table 2.11
Household Projections – 2000 to 2030 – Barron County Municipal Units

Municipality	2000	Estimate 2005	Proj. 2010	Proj. 2015	Proj. 2020	Proj. 2025	Proj. 2030	% change 2000-2030
Towns								
Almena	355	382	412	439	465	485	501	41.1
Arland	233	247	260	271	280	286	292	25.3
Barron	319	320	333	335	333	330	323	1.3
Bear Lake	219	242	261	279	296	310	322	47.0
Cedar Lake	395	442	493	542	587	628	664	68.1
Chetek	707	755	816	872	924	968	1,004	42.0
Clinton	314	346	371	395	418	436	451	43.6
Crystal Lake	312	336	356	374	391	403	413	32.4
Cumberland	360	370	390	401	410	414	415	15.3
Dallas	217	223	233	241	247	251	254	17.1
Dovre	238	272	302	331	357	382	403	69.3
Doyle	177	192	205	218	228	237	244	37.9
Lakeland	378	407	443	479	511	538	562	48.7
Maple Grove	323	340	355	368	379	385	390	20.7
Maple Plain	323	346	382	417	450	478	503	55.7
Oak Grove	313	327	339	349	356	362	363	16.0
Prairie Farm	204	212	219	225	230	232	233	14.2
Prairie Lake	528	593	655	714	769	817	859	62.7
Rice Lake	1,139	1,222	1,322	1,417	1,502	1,575	1,636	43.6
Sioux Creek	225	244	260	275	288	299	308	36.9
Stanfold	249	262	272	280	286	290	292	17.3
Stanley	822	914	991	1,065	1,132	1,188	1,236	50.4
Sumner	210	240	262	284	303	321	336	60.0
Turtle Lake	224	238	249	258	267	272	275	22.8
Vance Creek	257	275	295	315	332	348	359	39.7
Subtotal:	**9,041**	**9,747**	**10,476**	**11,144**	**11,741**	**12,235**	**12,638**	**39.8**
Cities								
Almena	295	320	346	372	397	417	434	47.1
Cameron	640	720	799	873	944	1,007	1,061	65.8
Dallas	146	147	148	148	147	144	140	-4.1
Haugen	120	124	129	132	134	135	135	12.5
New Auburn (part)	6	9	10	11	13	13	14	133.3
Prairie Farm	199	213	227	241	252	262	269	35.2
Turtle Lake (part)	450	465	496	525	551	572	587	30.4
Subtotal:	**1,856**	**1,998**	**2,155**	**2,302**	**2,438**	**2,550**	**2,640**	**42.2**
Villages								
Barron	1,389	1,456	1,530	1,609	1,677	1,732	1,773	27.6
Chetek	939	995	1,056	1,110	1,159	1,196	1,224	30.4
Cumberland	1,013	1,081	1,137	1,196	1,248	1,288	1,318	30.1
Rice Lake	3,613	3,850	4,054	4,238	4,391	4,505	4,586	26.9
Subtotal:	**6,954**	**7,382**	**7,777**	**8,153**	**8,475**	**8,721**	**8,901**	**28.0**
Barron County	**17,851**	**19,127**	**20,408**	**21,599**	**22,654**	**23,506**	**24,179**	**35.4**

source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, October 2008.
Projections are Pre-Release Version for Research and Analysis Only.

Table 2.12
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Almena	**1980**	**1999**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	522	609	662
Total Seasonal	251	309	293
Total Vacant	17	27	14
Total Occupied Units	254	273	355
Owner Occupied Units	219	237	322
Renter Occupied Units	35	36	33
Single Family Units	259	549	661
Multi-Family Units	3	6	5
Mobile Homes	9	54	22
Town of Arland	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	232	233	259
Total Seasonal	8	9	8
Total Vacant	31	33	26
Total Occupied Units	200	200	233
Owner Occupied Units	172	163	209
Renter Occupied Units	28	37	24
Single Family Units	208	191	205
Multi-Family Units	0	2	0
Mobile Homes	15	40	65
Town of Barron	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	329	323	323
Total Seasonal	1	1	0
Total Vacant	17	17	4
Total Occupied Units	311	305	319
Owner Occupied Units	256	249	277
Renter Occupied Units	55	56	42
Single Family Units	272	296	309
Multi-Family Units	38	4	6
Mobile Homes	18	23	16
Town of Bear Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	255	308	258
Total Seasonal	64	114	33
Total Vacant	32	19	6
Total Occupied Units	159	175	219
Owner Occupied Units	136	154	194
Renter Occupied Units	23	21	25
Single Family Units	157	230	235
Multi-Family Units	11	2	3
Mobile Homes	23	76	9

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Cedar Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	525	626	765
Total Seasonal	176	333	303
Total Vacant	286	351	370
Total Occupied Units	239	275	395
Owner Occupied Units	191	234	362
Renter Occupied Units	48	41	33
Single Family Units	435	477	679
Multi-Family Units	62	13	7
Mobile Homes	28	136	72
Town of Chetek	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	1,170	1,204	1,073
Total Seasonal	641	591	342
Total Vacant	69	54	24
Total Occupied Units	460	559	707
Owner Occupied Units	398	477	639
Renter Occupied Units	62	82	68
Single Family Units	447	993	909
Multi-Family Units	39	23	22
Mobile Homes	43	188	82
Town of Clinton	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	312	332	374
Total Seasonal	37	46	51
Total Vacant	54	59	60
Total Occupied Units	258	273	314
Owner Occupied Units	217	219	274
Renter Occupied Units	41	54	40
Single Family Units	258	284	322
Multi-Family Units	37	2	10
Mobile Homes	17	46	53
Town of Crystal Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	373	423	435
Total Seasonal	105	138	109
Total Vacant	11	22	14
Total Occupied Units	257	263	312
Owner Occupied Units	219	219	280
Renter Occupied Units	38	44	32
Single Family Units	230	358	369
Multi-Family Units	4	0	3
Mobile Homes	34	63	51

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Cumberland	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	365	398	425
Total Seasonal	39	51	54
Total Vacant	67	73	65
Total Occupied Units	298	325	360
Owner Occupied Units	268	276	323
Renter Occupied Units	30	49	37
Single Family Units	310	351	368
Multi-Family Units	27	0	2
Mobile Homes	28	47	45
Town of Dallas	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	201	202	235
Total Seasonal	6	2	11
Total Vacant	25	20	18
Total Occupied Units	176	182	217
Owner Occupied Units	138	145	187
Renter Occupied Units	38	37	30
Single Family Units	156	183	212
Multi-Family Units	14	0	0
Mobile Homes	20	19	23
Town of Dovre	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	197	207	259
Total Seasonal	1	5	16
Total Vacant	21	16	5
Total Occupied Units	175	186	238
Owner Occupied Units	151	147	207
Renter Occupied Units	24	39	31
Single Family Units	181	174	230
Multi-Family Units	5	0	0
Mobile Homes	10	33	45
Town of Doyle	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	163	180	194
Total Seasonal	5	6	7
Total Vacant	14	12	10
Total Occupied Units	144	162	177
Owner Occupied Units	117	140	160
Renter Occupied Units	27	22	17
Single Family Units	129	148	158
Multi-Family Units	19	2	0
Mobile Homes	10	30	28

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Lakeland	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	410	512	610
Total Seasonal	139	194	192
Total Vacant	161	217	232
Total Occupied Units	249	295	378
Owner Occupied Units	199	255	342
Renter Occupied Units	50	40	36
Single Family Units	362	410	522
Multi-Family Units	18	1	3
Mobile Homes	30	101	77
Town of Maple Grove	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	324	337	349
Total Seasonal	3	1	9
Total Vacant	23	34	26
Total Occupied Units	301	303	323
Owner Occupied Units	261	256	288
Renter Occupied Units	40	34	35
Single Family Units	298	305	318
Multi-Family Units	2	0	2
Mobile Homes	24	32	27
Town of Maple Plain	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	439	610	667
Total Seasonal	213	372	304
Total Vacant	39	25	40
Total Occupied Units	187	213	323
Owner Occupied Units	160	180	273
Renter Occupied Units	27	33	50
Single Family Units	196	474	590
Multi-Family Units	8	1	13
Mobile Homes	22	135	55
Town of Oak Grove	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	291	316	324
Total Seasonal	13	12	4
Total Vacant	19	27	11
Total Occupied Units	272	289	313
Owner Occupied Units	222	243	277
Renter Occupied Units	50	46	36
Single Family Units	264	277	299
Multi-Family Units	15	5	8
Mobile Homes	12	34	30

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Prairie Farm	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	203	204	222
Total Seasonal	5	9	13
Total Vacant	21	22	18
Total Occupied Units	182	182	204
Owner Occupied Units	155	151	178
Renter Occupied Units	27	31	26
Single Family Units	185	187	192
Multi-Family Units	0	0	0
Mobile Homes	18	17	27
Town of Prairie Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	663	762	739
Total Seasonal	227	312	198
Total Vacant	58	41	13
Total Occupied Units	378	409	528
Owner Occupied Units	321	349	479
Renter Occupied Units	57	60	49
Single Family Units	398	646	685
Multi-Family Units	12	0	0
Mobile Homes	26	113	62
Town of Rice Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	847	985	1,216
Total Seasonal	21	35	35
Total Vacant	78	71	77
Total Occupied Units	769	914	1,139
Owner Occupied Units	623	769	986
Renter Occupied Units	146	145	153
Single Family Units	648	730	890
Multi-Family Units	60	48	91
Mobile Homes	139	207	189
Town of Sioux Creek	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	224	225	244
Total Seasonal	2	23	12
Total Vacant	23	20	7
Total Occupied Units	199	202	225
Owner Occupied Units	161	159	193
Renter Occupied Units	38	43	32
Single Family Units	170	196	226
Multi-Family Units	37	1	0
Mobile Homes	15	28	20

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Stanfold	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	237	249	258
Total Seasonal	7	18	6
Total Vacant	8	18	3
Total Occupied Units	222	231	249
Owner Occupied Units	185	195	204
Renter Occupied Units	37	36	45
Single Family Units	213	235	273
Multi-Family Units	2	0	0
Mobile Homes	15	14	15
Town of Stanley	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	663	805	896
Total Seasonal	56	81	54
Total Vacant	36	39	22
Total Occupied Units	571	685	820
Owner Occupied Units	496	579	727
Renter Occupied Units	75	106	93
Single Family Units	485	661	784
Multi-Family Units	14	10	15
Mobile Homes	108	134	110
Town of Sumner	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	202	215	222
Total Seasonal	2	11	5
Total Vacant	18	17	7
Total Occupied Units	182	187	210
Owner Occupied Units	158	165	192
Renter Occupied Units	23	22	18
Single Family Units	168	188	209
Multi-Family Units	14	3	3
Mobile Homes	18	23	19
Town of Turtle Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	217	263	283
Total Seasonal	20	44	49
Total Vacant	29	62	59
Total Occupied Units	188	201	224
Owner Occupied Units	163	170	202
Renter Occupied Units	25	31	22
Single Family Units	204	223	250
Multi-Family Units	3	4	4
Mobile Homes	10	36	27

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Town of Vance Creek	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	250	253	290
Total Seasonal	7	9	14
Total Vacant	35	32	33
Total Occupied Units	215	221	257
Owner Occupied Units	184	171	213
Renter Occupied Units	31	50	44
Single Family Units	203	219	232
Multi-Family Units	16	4	0
Mobile Homes	31	30	45
Village of Almena	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	238	270	308
Total Seasonal	1	1	3
Total Vacant	22	19	10
Total Occupied Units	215	250	295
Owner Occupied Units	170	177	207
Renter Occupied Units	45	73	88
Single Family Units	179	182	199
Multi-Family Units	38	41	63
Mobile Homes	20	44	42
Village of Cameron	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	452	542	661
Total Seasonal	0	0	0
Total Vacant	18	23	21
Total Occupied Units	434	519	640
Owner Occupied Units	305	329	399
Renter Occupied Units	129	190	241
Single Family Units	330	371	453
Multi-Family Units	106	115	162
Mobile Homes	16	56	53
Village of Dallas	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	176	177	169
Total Seasonal	5	2	13
Total Vacant	18	16	23
Total Occupied Units	158	161	146
Owner Occupied Units	120	128	116
Renter Occupied Units	38	33	30
Single Family Units	143	138	130
Multi-Family Units	17	13	13
Mobile Homes	16	26	6

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

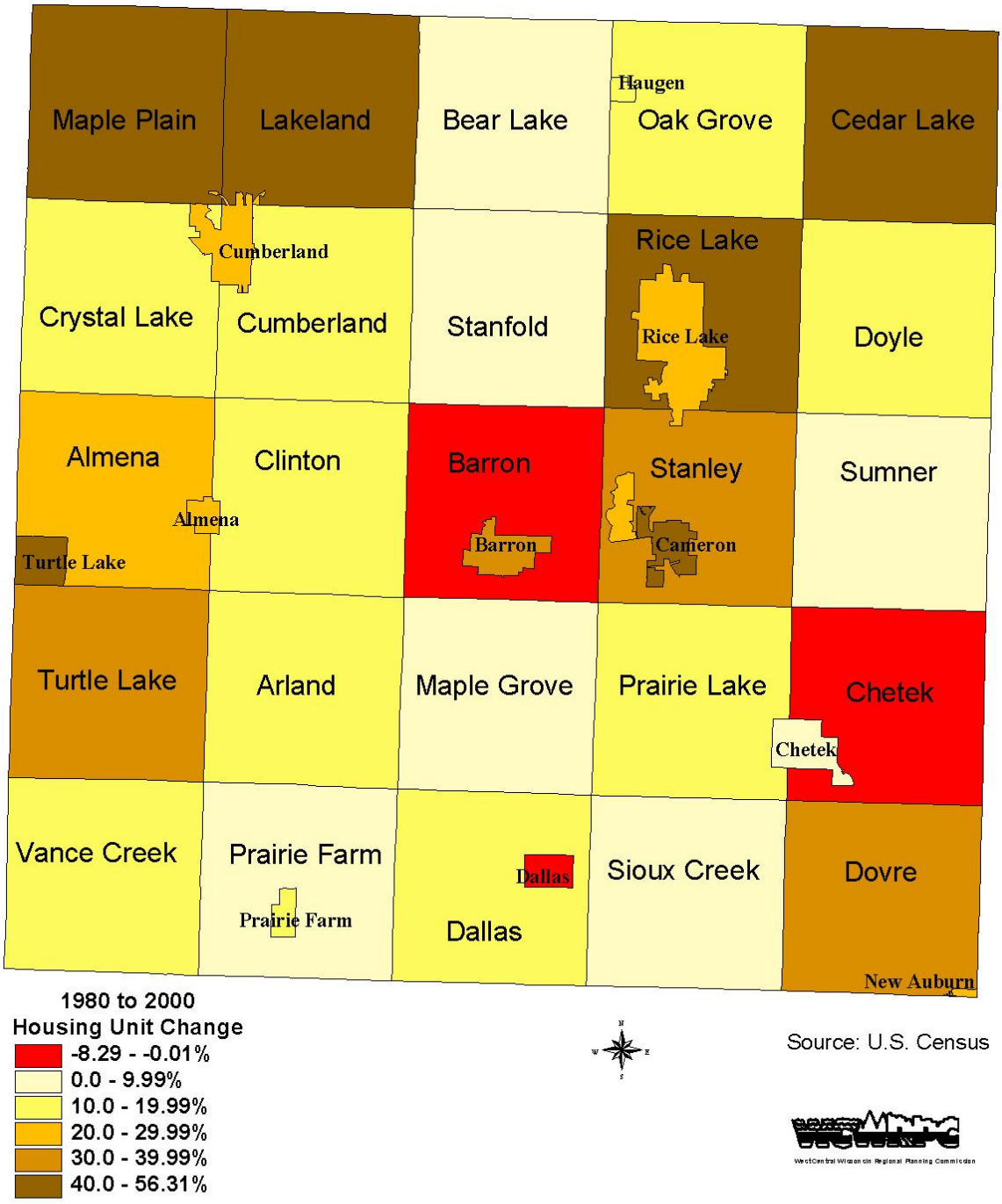
Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
Village of Haugen	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	110	131	131
Total Seasonal	3	7	6
Total Vacant	7	15	11
Total Occupied Units	103	116	120
Owner Occupied Units	78	84	101
Renter Occupied Units	25	32	19
Single Family Units	93	116	118
Multi-Family Units	13	8	12
Mobile Homes	4	7	3
Village of New Auburn (Chippewa & Barron County)	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	178	195	222
Total Seasonal	0	0	0
Total Vacant	9	13	6
Total Occupied Units	169	182	216
Owner Occupied Units	131	128	162
Renter Occupied Units	38	54	54
Single Family Units	132	141	160
Multi-Family Units	23	23	32
Mobile Homes	23	31	30
Village of Prairie Farm	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	179	207	208
Total Seasonal	1	2	0
Total Vacant	15	16	9
Total Occupied Units	164	191	199
Owner Occupied Units	121	127	146
Renter Occupied Units	43	64	53
Single Family Units	137	147	156
Multi-Family Units	25	37	36
Mobile Homes	23	23	14
Village of Turtle Lake (Polk & Barron County)	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	325	395	508
Total Seasonal	0	2	5
Total Vacant	12	34	28
Total Occupied Units	310	359	475
Owner Occupied Units	225	234	258
Renter Occupied Units	85	125	217
Single Family Units	263	281	320
Multi-Family Units	57	96	170
Mobile Homes	5	18	14

Table 2.12 continued
Housing Characteristics – 1980 to 2000
Barron County Municipal Units

Municipal Unit	1980	1990	2000
City of Barron	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	1,083	1,283	1,442
Total Seasonal	0	4	6
Total Vacant	51	66	47
Total Occupied Units	1,032	1,213	1,389
Owner Occupied Units	717	793	847
Renter Occupied Units	315	420	542
Single Family Units	795	814	827
Multi-Family Units	201	326	468
Mobile Homes	87	143	121
City of Chetek	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	962	991	1,052
Total Seasonal	105	95	56
Total Vacant	81	60	57
Total Occupied Units	776	836	939
Owner Occupied Units	566	541	613
Renter Occupied Units	210	295	326
Single Family Units	664	761	799
Multi-Family Units	146	160	207
Mobile Homes	47	70	59
City of Cumberland	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	892	1,060	1,134
Total Seasonal	24	56	65
Total Vacant	58	59	56
Total Occupied Units	810	945	1,013
Owner Occupied Units	567	615	665
Renter Occupied Units	243	330	348
Single Family Units	672	692	767
Multi-Family Units	190	287	304
Mobile Homes	6	81	59
City of Rice Lake	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**
Total Housing Units	3,116	3,520	3,797
Total Vacant/Seasonal	170	191	184
Total Occupied Units	2,926	3,329	3,615
Owner Occupied Units	1,883	2,011	2,183
Renter Occupied Units	1,043	1,318	1,432
Single Family Units	2,152	2,226	2,470
Multi-Family Units	825	1,058	1,198
Mobile Homes	122	236	168

source: U.S. Census

Map 2.1
Housing Unit Change - Barron County



3. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Element Context

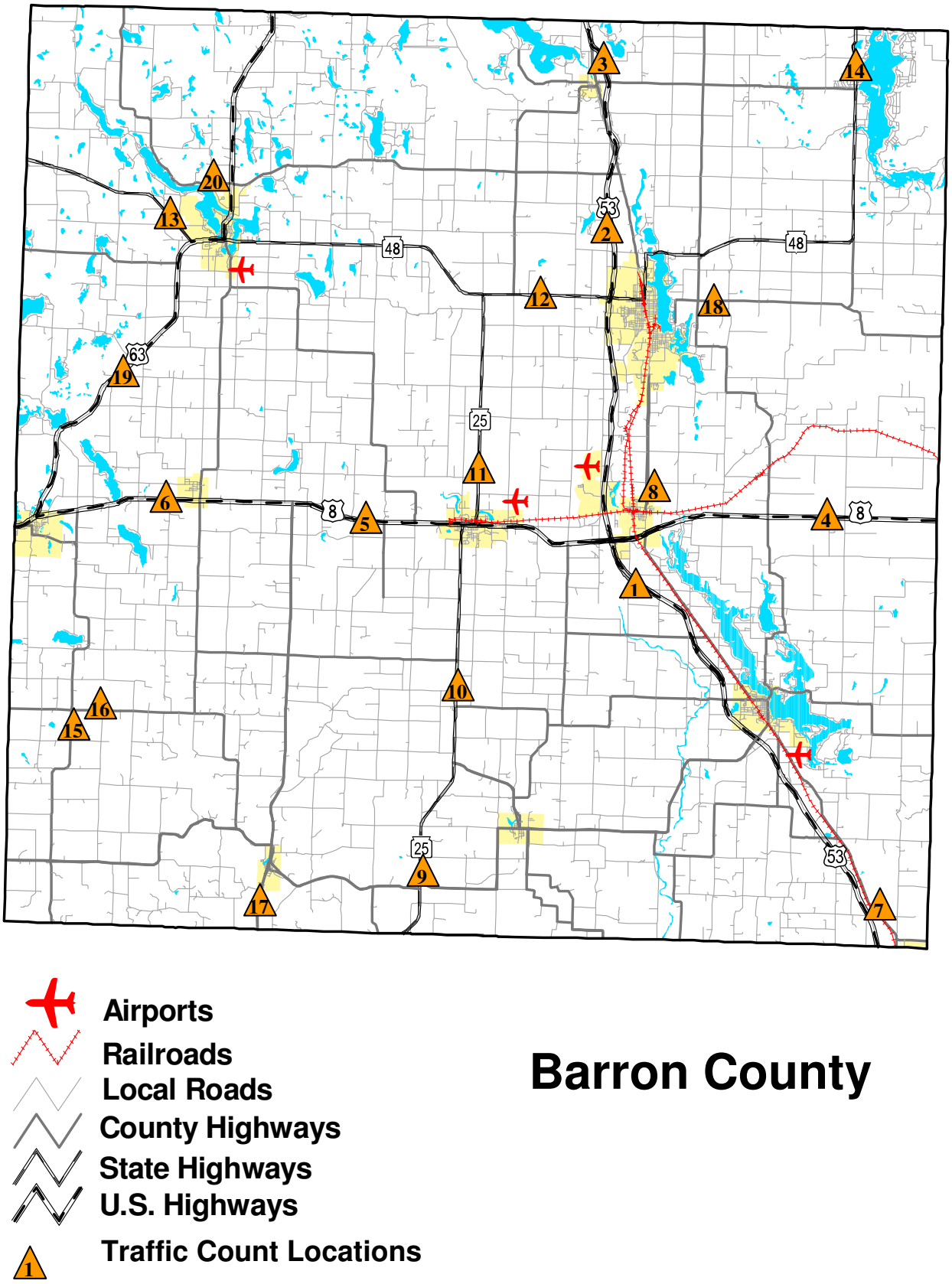
Transportation facilities have a significant influence on land use, development and quality of life for County residents. This section includes a review of transportation facilities found in Barron County, including highways, rail, airports, bike facilities, pedestrian facilities, and transit. Transportation types primarily recreational in nature, such as snowmobile, ATV, and hiking trails, are not discussed in this section, but can be found in the community facilities and natural resources sections. For reference, a map of the County's roads, airports, and railroads can be found on the following page.

Barron County provides much of the roadway infrastructure to support inter-county movements, intra-city movements and the demands of new growth. This road system also allows the movement of buses, bicycles and pedestrians. A well-maintained and planned transportation system can aid in economic development, support a variety of land uses, provide links among community facilities, and facilitate the provision of various public and emergency services.

This element will function as a guide to identifying the County's existing and proposed road network, identifying major transportation needs, and supporting the goals and objectives of the other elements of the Barron County Comprehensive Plan.

This section was drafted in the context of regional, state and national transportation planning guidelines and principles. Numerous existing State and local transportation plans of regional significance are noted in *Special Addendum: Inventory of Existing Plans, Programs, & Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin* and are considered in the development of this plan. Transportation issues, needs, and strategies specific to individual communities will be addressed in their respective plans.

MAP 3.1 – Barron County Roads, Airports, and Railroads



Background Data/Existing Conditions

Highways

Barron County is served by 1,973 miles of roads under state, county and local jurisdiction (see Table 3.1). Major north/south highways include US 53, US 63 and WIS 25. US 8 and WIS 48 are major east/west highways.

Table 3.1 - Road Mileage by Jurisdiction - 2008

Jurisdiction	Miles	Percent of Total
State	142.4	7.1
County	290.7	14.6
Towns	131.4	6.6
Villages	41.9	2.1
Cities	1386.7	69.6
TOTAL	1993.1	100.0

source: WisDOT, Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads, January 1, 2008.

Traffic volumes have generally increased in the County. In some cases, such as County SS north of Cameron, volumes have declined when nearby highways, such as US 53, were improved (See Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 - Traffic Volume History (1992-2003)

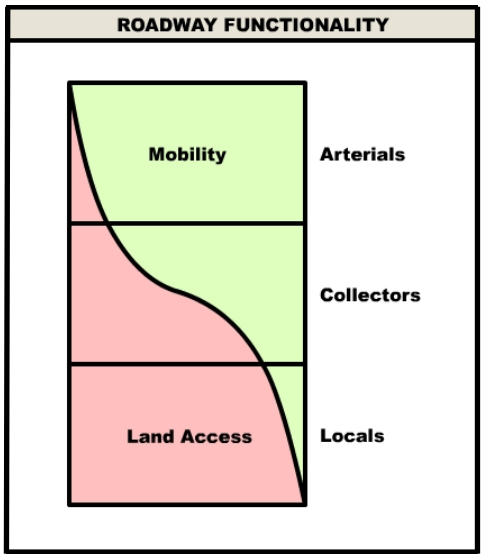
Map ID (Map 3.1)	Location	1992	1994	1997	2000	2003	Percent Change (2000-2003)	Percent Change (1992-2003)
	US 53 (south of US 8)	7,900	NA	8,600	9,200	10,000	8.00%	21.00%
2	US 53 (north of WIS 48)	4,780 *	8,300	7,600	8,800	9,900	11.11%	51.72%
3	US 53 (north of County V)	5,260 *	6,800	7,500	8,800	10,000	12.00%	47.40%
4	US 8 (east of County M)	3,240	3,600	4,500	3,600	2,900	-24.14%	-11.72%
5	US 8 (west of County TT)	5,420	6,800	8,000	7,000	7,800	10.26%	30.51%
6	US 8 (west of County P)	5,720	6,300	5,900	5,000	7,200	30.56%	20.56%
7	County SS (north of County MM)	810	790	900	1,000	1,000	0.00%	19.00%
8	County SS (north of US 8)	9,180	9,180 *	8,900	8,900	7,800	-14.10%	-17.69%
9	WIS 25 (north of County A)	1,710	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,200	9.09%	22.27%
10	WIS 25 (between County D & D)	2,730	2,600	2,300	2,500	2,600	3.85%	-5.00%
11	WIS 25 (north of WIS 8)	2,300	2,500	2,300	2,300	2,700	14.81%	14.81%
12	WIS 48 (west of US 53)	3,980	4,400	4,400	4,100	5,500	25.45%	27.64%
13	WIS 48 (west of US 63)	2,380	2,400	1,900	2,900	2,900 *	0.00%	17.93% *
14	WIS 48 (north of County V)	2,280	2,400	2,200	4,400	3,100	-41.94%	26.45%
15	County K (south of County D)	290	400	660	440	540	18.52%	46.30%
16	County D (east of County K)	500	590	710	470	460	-2.17%	-8.70%
17	County F (south of County A)	820	600	1,000	630	670	5.97%	-22.39%
18	County C (east of County M)	1,040	970	1,100	1,200	1,200 *	0.00%	13.33% *
19	US 63 (north of US 8)	3,430	4,100	3,700	4,500	4,300	-4.65%	20.23%
20	County H (west of US 63)	1,080	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,600 *	0.00%	32.50% *

source: Barron County Comprehensive Plan - Existing Conditions Report, (May, 2005), and 2006 Wisconsin Highway Traffic Volume Data, WisDOT, (August, 2007).

* Denotes use of traffic count from previous recorded year.

In Barron County, three highways are classified as backbone or connector routes in the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) *Corridors 2020 Plan*. US 8 and US 63 are identified as connector routes, while US 53 is classified as a backbone route. As connector routes, US 8 and US 63 link significant economic and tourism centers into the backbone system. The backbone system is a collection of multilane highways such as the interstate system and much of the state trunk highway system (including US 53) that serve longer interregional trips within the State and between Wisconsin and the nation.

Roads can be generally classified into three categories - arterials, collectors and local roads. The type of service it provides determines a road's classification. Typically, arterials provide the least amount of access and highest level of mobility, while local streets provide the most access and lowest level of mobility. Collector roads provide a combination of access and mobility.



The functional classification of the rural areas of the County is shown on Map 3.2. The only community over the population threshold of 5,000 persons, considered to be "urban" for the purposes of functional classification, is Rice Lake (See Map 3.3). Table 3.3 breaks up road mileages by jurisdiction within each municipality.

The backbone and connector routes, which link Wisconsin's economic and tourism centers, are all classified as arterials since they are designed to provide a high level of mobility between communities. Typically, arterials accommodate higher levels of traffic at higher speeds than collectors. The actual number of vehicles that a road can accommodate is determined by a number of factors, including the number of travel lanes, posted speed limit and the level of access the road provides. Generally, a two-lane road can accommodate up to 13,500 vehicles per day. A four-lane road with a median can accommodate between 13,500 and 30,000 vehicles per day.

Of the State and US highways located in Barron County, the State Highway Plan 2020 identifies US 8 as a facility that will experience moderate congestion by the year 2020 if no capacity expansion improvements are made. No other highways in the County were identified as having future capacity issues.

Map 3.2 - Barron County Rural Functional Classification

Map 3.3 - City of Rice Lake Urban Functional Classification

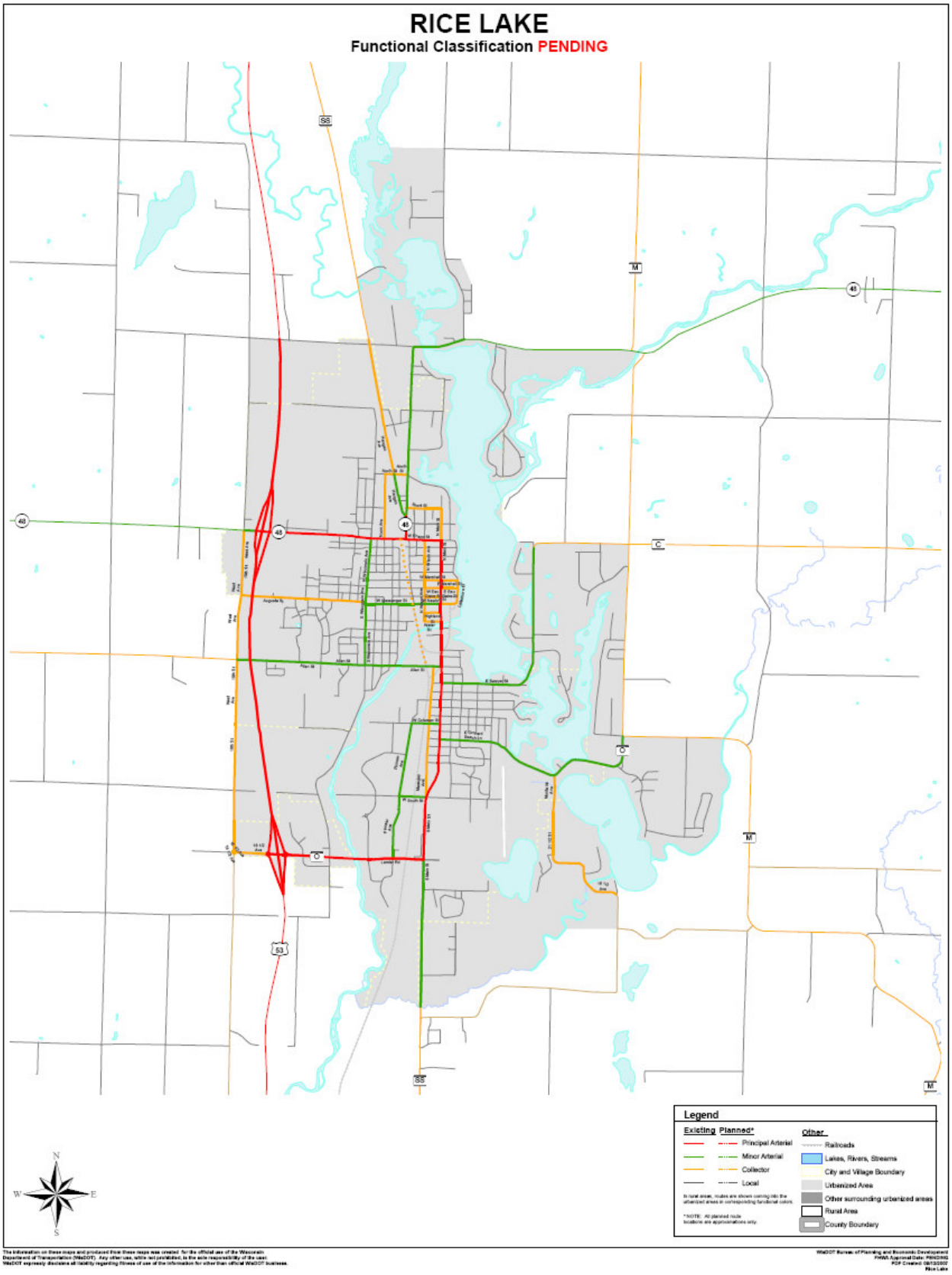


Table 3.3 – Road Miles by Functional Classification and Jurisdiction for Municipalities

Municipality Name	Gross Road Miles	County Miles	Municpal Miles	County Jurisdiction			Municipal Jurisdiction		
				Arterial	Collector	Local	Arterial	Collector	Local
T. Almena	65.92	3.02	62.90		3.02			0.11	62.79
T. Arland	66.66	16.62	50.04		16.36	0.26			50.04
T. Barron	55.84	5.44	50.40		4.68	0.76			50.40
T. Bear Lake	55.93	14.00	41.93		11.22	2.78		5.71	36.22
T. Cedar Lake	67.05	3.26	63.79		2.98	0.28		8.04	55.75
T. Chetek	84.20	12.85	71.35		12.85			3.14	68.21
T. Clinton	70.85	10.38	60.47		9.62	0.76			60.47
T. Crystal Lake	63.98	5.14	58.84		5.14			6.14	52.70
T. Cumberland	72.34	10.94	61.40		10.94				61.40
T. Dallas	56.15	16.53	39.62		16.31	0.22			39.62
T. Dovre	69.62	13.14	56.48		13.14			1.15	55.33
T. Doyle	48.88	9.16	39.72		9.16			3.58	36.14
T. Lakeland	67.04	6.15	60.89		6.15			2.43	58.46
T. Maple Grove	77.80	10.38	67.42		10.12	0.26			67.42
T. Maple Plain	64.19	7.84	56.35		7.84			0.49	55.86
T. Oak Grove	77.40	17.51	59.89		17.51				59.89
T. Prairie Farm	61.88	14.66	47.22		14.66				47.22
T. Prairie Lake	81.06	19.00	62.06		19.00				62.06
T. Rice Lake	64.76	12.96	51.80	1.32	11.64			5.38	46.42
T. Sioux Creek	71.17	17.22	53.95		17.22				53.95
T. Stanfold	56.08	3.01	53.07		3.01			2.93	50.14
T. Stanley	72.79	7.76	65.03	0.65	7.11			7.81	57.22
T. Sumner	51.99	6.37	45.62		6.37				45.62
T. Turtle Lake	71.58	15.24	56.34		15.24			3.64	52.70
T. Vance Creek	63.48	13.40	50.08		13.40			1.46	48.62
V. Almena	6.70	1.10	5.60		1.10			0.84	4.76
V. Cameron	16.01	1.78	14.23		1.78				14.23
V. Dallas	7.08	2.77	4.31		2.77				4.31
V. Haugen	5.03	2.10	2.93		1.69	0.41			2.93
V. New Auburn	0.63	0.38	0.25		0.38				0.25
V. Prairie Farm	6.99	2.13	4.86		2.13				4.86
V. Turtle Lake	11.41	1.70	9.71		1.70			1.28	8.43
C. Barron	22.06	0.00	22.06					5.05	17.01
C. Chetek	27.02	4.02	23.00		4.02			3.24	19.76
C. Cumberland	21.02	1.47	19.55		1.47			2.29	17.26
C. Rice Lake	68.09	1.31	66.78	0.77	0.54		10.79	8.08	47.91
TOTALS	**1850.68**	**290.74**	**1559.94**	**2.74**	**282.27**	**5.73**	**10.79**	**72.79**	**1476.36**

source: Wisconsin Information System for Local Roads, WisDOT, January 1, 2008.

Highway Projects in the County

Various construction and repair projects are programmed for the State highways in Barron County between 2008 and 2013. A total of 41.65 miles are scheduled for improvement over this six-year period (See Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 - WisDOT 6-year Plan Projects for Barron County

Hwy	Project Title	Length (in miles)	Estimated Project Cost	Year (SFY)	Project Description
53	Rice Lake - Spooner	4.41	$1,000,000 - $1,999,999	2008	Concrete and Joint Repairs.
8	Turtle Lake to Cameron Road		$750,000 - $999,999	2009	Replace the existing deck. Add rip rap on the west slope to prevent further erosion. Replace the surface drains in the NE & SE corners.
53	Rice Lake - Spooner	0	$250,000 - $499,999	2009	Bridge rehabilitation, deck overlay on CTH SS south bound bridge B-03-0056.
25	Barron to STH 48	1.52	$500,000 - $749,999	2012	Pulverize and overlay the roadway.
53	Rice Lake - Spooner	2.3	$7,000,000 - $7,999,999	2012	Eliminate the at grade intersection, construct a 2 quadrant, partial cloverleaf interchange, with ramps in the northwest and northeastquadrants.
53	New Auburn - Rice Lake	16.28	$7,000,000 - $7,999,999	2013	Resurface existing pavement.

source: WisDOT 6-Year Plan, 2008.

Two future highway projects in Barron County have been undergoing significant study for a number of years. The following discussion summarizes those:

US 8 corridor

Study to address existing safety and congestion concerns along the US 8 corridor, from WIS 35, in Polk County, to US 53, in Barron County, has been ongoing for many years. Proposals reached the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) stage, with WisDOT and their consultant embarking on that study in 2001. The EIS, adopted by WisDOT in October of 2007, recommends on-alignment improvements in the Apple River/Clover Lake and Joel Flowage areas, southern realignments in the Deer Lake, Range, and Poskin areas, and a south bypass at the City of Barron. A preferred alternative for the Village of Turtle Lake area has not yet been decided upon. Further discussion of the US 8 Final EIS can be found in the *Addendum: Inventory of Programs, Plans, and Land Use Policies of West Central Wisconsin*.

US 53/County V intersection

The intersection of US 53 and County V has been brought to the forefront due to the severity of crashes that have occurred. The crash rate for this intersection is not at a level that would be considered high, but the percent that result in injury and fatal crashes are above the state wide average. In 1993 or 1994, the

community expressed concerns with the intersection and the crashes analyzed, but at that time no changes were made. In 2000, a safety team was put together to review six intersections on US 53 one of which was County V. The following year, low cost improvements, including rumble strips and painting in the median, were installed, and in 2003 flash warning lights were installed along US 53.

Further examination of the intersection is ongoing. A corridor preservation study began in 2006, and is nearing completion. The Environmental Assessment (EA) will be available for public comment in late summer 2008, and the mapping will be adopted following a public hearing following the EA comment period.

The preferred alternative for this segment of USH 53 include an overpass at 26th Avenue and 30th Avenue, an interchange at County V, and closures of 26th Avenue, County SS, and 29¾ Avenue. The interchange at County V and the closure of 27th Avenue and County SS are tentatively scheduled for 2011 or 2012. The overpasses at 26th and 30th avenues are not currently scheduled for construction.

Bridges

There are a total of 317 bridges in Barron County. WisDOT generally defines a bridge as any structure spanning 20 feet or more that carries motor vehicle traffic. Of these bridges, 65 are under State ownership and maintenance, 59 are owned by the County, and 193 are under local ownership (See Table 3.5).

State and local bridges are inspected at least once every two years. WisDOT is responsible for inspections of all bridges along the State highway system. Municipalities handle inspections for bridges along the local roadway system. WisDOT and local governments follow federal guidelines in their bridge inspection and maintenance procedures. Bridges are rated and categorized in terms of their functional and structural situation. *Functionally obsolete* is an engineering term frequently used to describe older bridges that no longer meet modern geometric standards. For example, it could refer to a bridge with narrow lanes or shoulders. A bridge classified as functionally obsolete **does not mean the bridge is unsafe for public travel**. *Structurally deficient* is an engineering term used to describe a bridge with one or more elements that will require attention. The classification does **not mean** the bridge is unsafe for travel. For example, it could refer to a combination of elements on a bridge such as potholes on a bridge deck or rust on metal trusses. These **have little to**

Table 3.5 - Ownership of Bridges

Owner	No. of Bridges
State of Wisconsin	65
Barron County	59
C. Barron	6
C. Chetek	1
C. Rice Lake	5
V. Almena	1
V. Haugen	1
T. Almena	3
T. Arland	11
T. Barron	10
T. Bear Lake	4
T. Cedar Lake	6
T. Chetek	8
T. Clinton	13
T. Cumberland	4
T. Dallas	8
T. Dovre	7
T. Doyle	15
T. Lakeland	1
T. Maple Grove	7
T. Oak Grove	8
T. Prairie Farm	7
T. Prairie Lake	6
T. Rice Lake	1
T. Sioux Creek	9
T. Stanfold	8
T. Stanley	6
T. Sumner	12
T. Turtle Lake	9
T. Vance Creek	16
Total	**317**

source:WisDOT, 2008.

Table 3.6 - Functionally Obsolete and Structurally Deficient Bridges in Barron County

State Bridge I.D.	Owner	Location	Bridge On	Bridge Over	Year Built	Deficiency
B030184	Town	T. Clinton	18th Avenue	Hay River	2007	F.O.
P030139	Town	T. Prairie Farm	1st Avenue	Hay River	1978	F.O.
B030181	Town	T. Sumner	12 3/4 Avenue	Moose Ear Creek	2006	F.O.
P030037	County	T. Chetek	CTH D	Chetek River	1929	F.O.
B030185	Town	T. Oak Grove	29th Avenue	Brill River	2006	F.O.
P030711	City	C. Barron	Memorial Drive	Quaderers Creek	1930	F.O.
P030094	Town	T. Barron	14 1/2 Avenue	Barker Creek	1934	S.D. AND F.O.
P030099	Town	T. Clinton	18th Avenue	Hay River	1940	S.D. AND F.O.
P030716	City	C. Rice Lake	Sawyer Street	Upper Rice Lake	1953	S.D. AND F.O.
P030101	Town	T. Clinton	17th Avenue	Hay River	1920	S.D. AND F.O.
P030982	Town	T. Cumberland	7th Street	W. Branch Hay River	1900	S.D. AND F.O.
P030080	Town	T. Sumner	17 1/4 Avenue	Pokegama Creek	1925	S.D. AND F.O.
P030090	Town	T. Barron	18th Avenue	Yellow River	1950	S.D. AND F.O.
B030727	County	T. Rice Lake	CTH SS	Bear Creek	1931	S.D. AND F.O.

source: WisDOT, 2008.

no impact on a bridge's overall safe function. Depending on the extent of the structural deficiency, the bridge may be load-posted until improvements are completed. All bridges under State ownership in Barron County meet all structural and functional standards. There are 14 bridges under County or local ownership that are classified as either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete, or both (See Table 3.6).

Rustic Roads System

The Rustic Roads System in Wisconsin was created by the 1973 State legislature to help citizens and local units of government preserve what remains of Wisconsin's scenic, lightly traveled country roads for the leisurely enjoyment of bikers, hikers and motorists.
Unique brown and yellow signs mark the routes of all officially designated Rustic Roads. These routes provide bikers, hikers and motorists with an opportunity to casually travel through some of Wisconsin's scenic countryside.

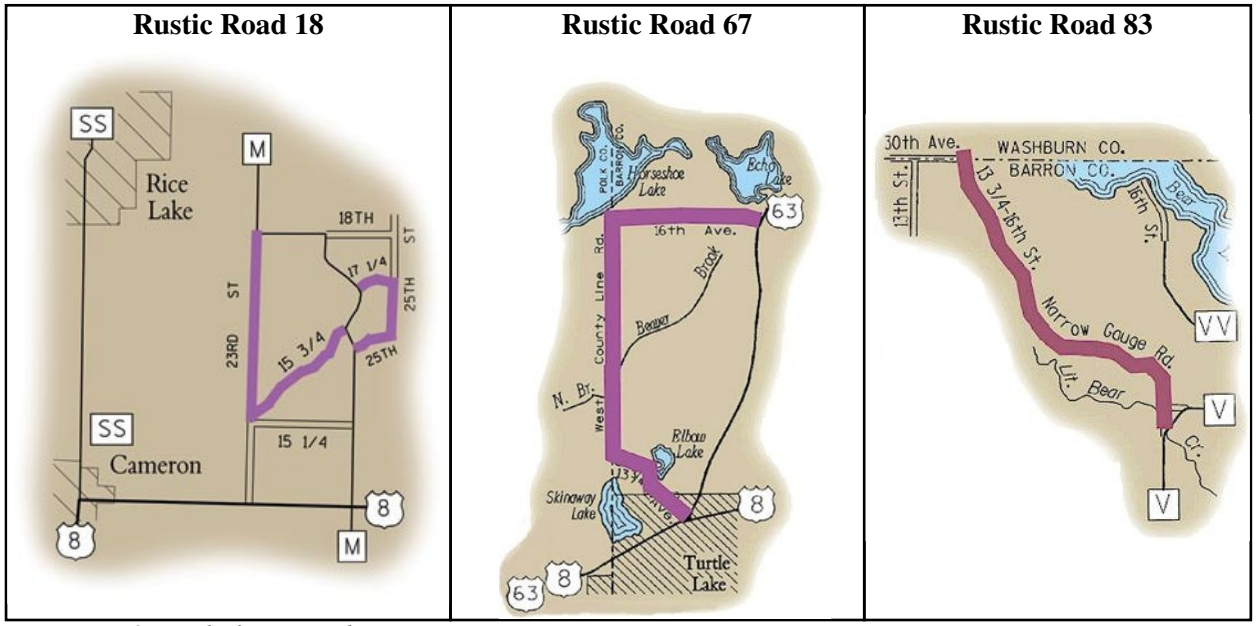
Officially designated Rustic Road sign

All Rustic Roads remain under local jurisdiction and are eligible for the same State aid as other public highways. There are three Rustic Roads in Barron County:

- Rustic Road 18 begins at County M, follows Gehler Road (23rd St.) south to 15 1/4 Ave., and returns to County M. Its total length is 4.6 miles
- Rustic Road 67 is located in Barron and Polk Counties and follows portions of Pine Road, 13 3/4 Avenue, West County Line Road and 16th Avenue, forming a loop from US 8 to US 63. Its total length is 4.8 miles.

- Rustic Road 83 follows 13 3/4 -16th Street/Narrow Gauge Road between County V and 30th Street at the Barron/Washburn County Line. Its total length is 4.6 miles.

Map 3.4 Rustic Roads in Barron County



source: WisDOT travel information website

Access Management

Access management includes planning the number and location of driveways on roadways. This practice helps maintain safe and efficient traffic movement on roadways, and access to and from property, particularly in more urban areas. Road function and safety increase as the number of access points decrease.

WisDOT employs three types of access control authorized by State statutes. They are referred to as Wisconsin Statutes (Wis. Stats.) 84.09, 84.25 and 84.295. A short summary of the State statutes follows, but it should be noted that the actual content of the statutes is significantly more detailed, and many special conditions and provisions are not included in this text. The type of access control that is imposed on various highway road segments influences how that segment is managed.

- Wis. Stats. 84.09 (purchase access control) – WisDOT acquires land by gift, devise, purchase or condemnation to establish, extend or improve transportation facilities.
- Wis. Stats 84.25 (administrative access control) – WisDOT designates some rural portions of the State trunk highway system as controlled-access highways where studies show that the potential exists for traffic volumes to exceed 2,000 vehicles per 24-hour day.

- Wis. Stats 84.295 (freeway and expressway access control) – WisDOT designates highways with greater than 4,000 vehicles per day as freeways or expressways when it is determined that the volume and character of traffic warrants the construction or acquisition of right-of-way to accommodate a four-lane highway.

Access control is in effect on several of the highways in Barron County. These highways include US 8, US 53 and WIS 48, with each having segments that go through, and directly serve, commercial areas. US 8 has Wis. Stats. 84.09 access control in effect from WIS 25 to US 53, and between the western Barron County Line and County P. US 53 has Wis. Stats. 84.295 throughout Barron County. Finally, WIS 48 has Wis. Stats. 84.09 access control in effect between US 53 and County SS.

Designated Truck Routes

Truck routes are designed to accommodate semi-trucks and include roadside accommodations at rest areas for temporary parking. Long truck routes also often include private truck parking and fueling stations along the routes. Several of the State and US highways are designated as long truck routes in Barron County, including US 8, US 53, US 63, WIS 25 and WIS 48 from US 8 south to the County line.

Transit

The only urban public transit service available in Barron County is the Rice Lake City Cab system, which provides door-to-door service for trips with origins and destinations within the City. Service hours are Monday through Saturday, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The service utilizes sedans, vans, and buses, and complies with Americans with Disabilities (ADA) requirements.

Other specialized transportation services are available on a limited basis through several County programs serving the aging and human service needs of various County populations. The Barron County Office on Aging provides fixed route service to adult day care several days a week, as well as monthly trips from Chetek, Barron, Cumberland and Turtle Lake, into Rice Lake. A demand response service is also available to the elderly and persons with disabilities through the Office on Aging, on weekdays, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The Barron County Health and Human Services Department.

There is currently no intercity bus service available within Barron County. However, a new service is being introduced by Jefferson Lines, July 17, 2008, between Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with intermediate stops in Hudson, Menomonie, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Stanley, Abbotsford, Wausau, Wittenberg, Shawano, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan. The service runs once in each direction daily, and allows for connections with Greyhound Lines from Eau Claire to Tomah and Madison, and from Green Bay to Appleton, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac. The service is initially being funded by a federal grant through the Supplemental Transportation Rural Assistance Program (STRAP), received by the City of Stanley.

Private transit is offered by the St. Croix Casino in Turtle Lake from Bloomer, Chetek, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Hudson, New Richmond, Rice Lake and Spooner to the casino. Service is generally offered Monday through Saturday, with Sunday service from some locations. Departure times vary by location with more frequent service from Eau Claire. The casino also provides a shuttle service from nearby Minnesota cities including Fridley, Maplewood and Stillwater. Shuttle service is also offered by the hotel and casino from the parking lot on the south side of US 8 to the casino and hotel entrance. The shuttle service is designed to provide safe and efficient access to the hotel and casino for patrons and employees.

Bicycles

The Wild Rivers Trail (WRT) is one of two designated off-road bicycle facilities in Barron County. The WRT is a multi-use trail on abandoned rail right-of-way that parallels US 53 from Rice Lake north to Superior. The trail currently is suited only for mountain biking, but future plans call for the trail to be paved between Rice Lake and Haugen to accommodate all bicyclists.

The Cattail Trail runs 18 miles from the trailhead in Amery in Polk County, through forests, farmlands, prairies, hills, various wildlife habitats, and the Village of Turtle Lake, to Almena. The multi-use trail is popular for hiking, horseback riding, mountain-biking, all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use, and snowmobiling.

The Tuscobia Trail is a State-owned trail that exists on a former rail bed. It is located three and a half miles north of Rice Lake and begins near US 53. The trail extends 76 miles northeast to WIS 13 near Park Falls in Price County. This trail is used for hiking, horseback riding, and ATVs in the summer, and for snowmobiling in the winter. The trail is not groomed or surfaced for bicycles, but some mountain biking does occur.

WisDOT has assessed the State and county highways based on their suitability for biking throughout Barron County (See Map 3.3). The assessment does not consider town roads. There are numerous county roads that are suitable for biking in Barron County (see Map 3-_). Many of the county highways in particular are well-suited to biking.

While town roads were not explicitly evaluated in WisDOT's analysis, they are likely to provide a safe biking facility, as most rural roads have low traffic volumes and are well maintained. Map 3.4 portrays a number of bicycling routes using mainly paved town roads. These routes were developed by staff of the Barron County Soil and Water Conservation Department. The routes are not currently signed as bike routes, and some of them extend into neighboring counties.

Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian facilities exist, at varying levels, within incorporated communities of Barron County. The cities of Barron, Chetek and Cumberland, and the villages of Almena and

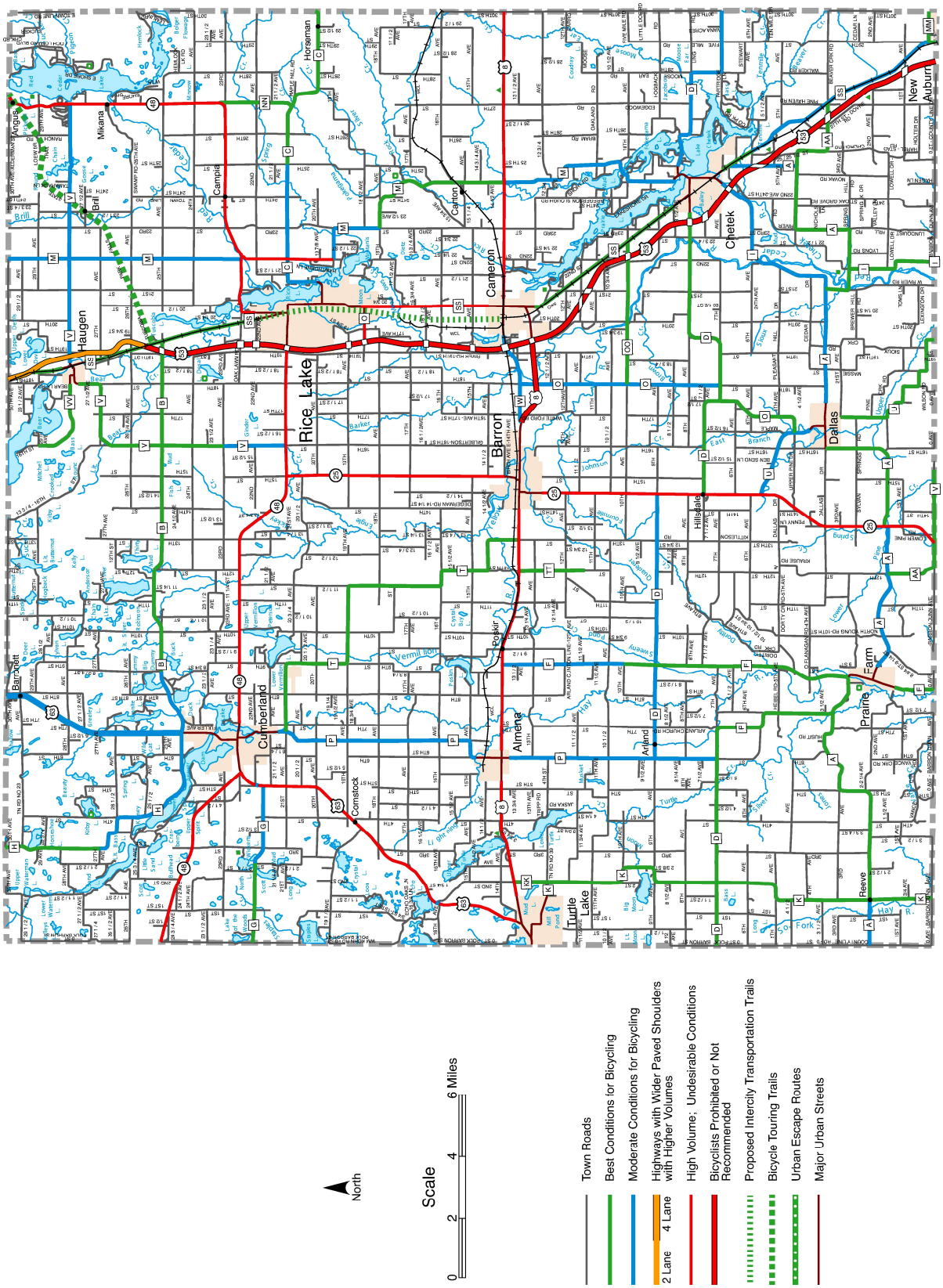
Turtle Lake have sidewalks in their commercial areas, with at least some connections into residential and school areas. With the exception of Almena, each of the communities has to address the need for pedestrians to safely cross state or county highways. In Barron, pedestrians frequently cross US 8 in the downtown area, particularly near The Turkey Store. Employee parking is located on the south side of US 8, while the manufacturing facility is located on the north side. Similarly in Turtle Lake, the casino is located on the north side of US 8, and parking for employees and patrons is on the south side of the highway as are most of the local homes. Barron has crosswalks and a traffic signal to aid in pedestrian crossing. Turtle Lake does not currently have these facilities.

Downtown Chetek is bisected by County SS/2nd Street. Shopping and housing is located on both sides of the highway and, during the summer, tourists are present in large numbers. Cumberland is similar to Chetek in that US 63 bisects the city, and tourists are prevalent in the summer. In both instances, safe facilities for crossing the respective highways are important.

The cities of Chetek and Rice Lake completed Safe Routes to Schools plans in 2008, and received grants through the same federal program to begin implementing their respective plans through engineering, education, and enforcement improvements, primarily in the residential areas around elementary and middle schools. The Safe Routes to School (SRTS) program is funded federally and is aimed at making it safe for students to walk and bike to school and at encouraging them to do so.

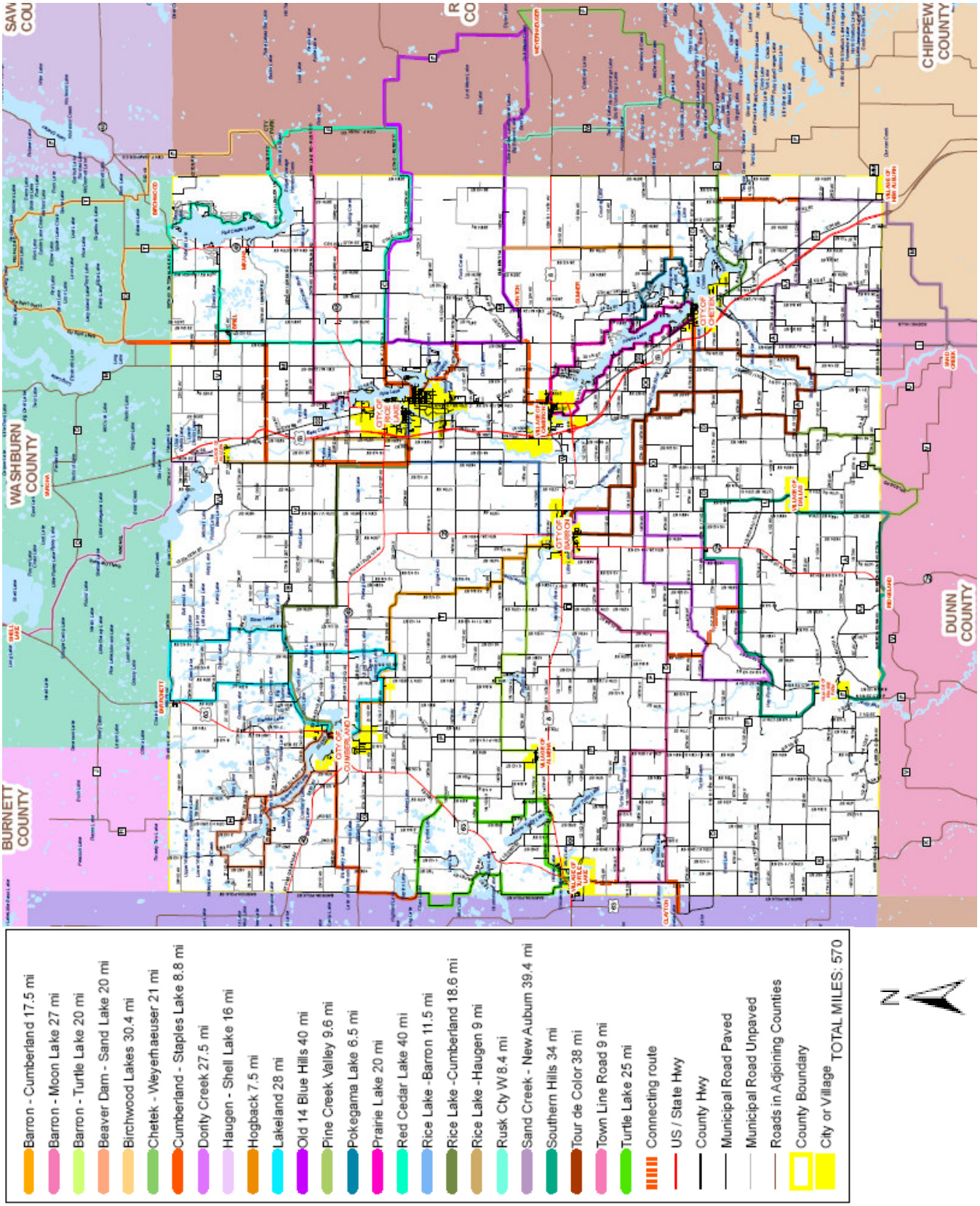
Path worn by students crossing railroad tracks in Chetek

Map 3.5 – Barron County Bicycling Conditions Assessment



source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation. http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/bike-foot/countymaps.htm

Map 3.6 – Barron County Bike Routes



source: Barron Co. Soil & Water Conservation Dept., www.co.barron.wi.us/forms/tourism-cyclingroutes.pdf, March, 2008

Safety

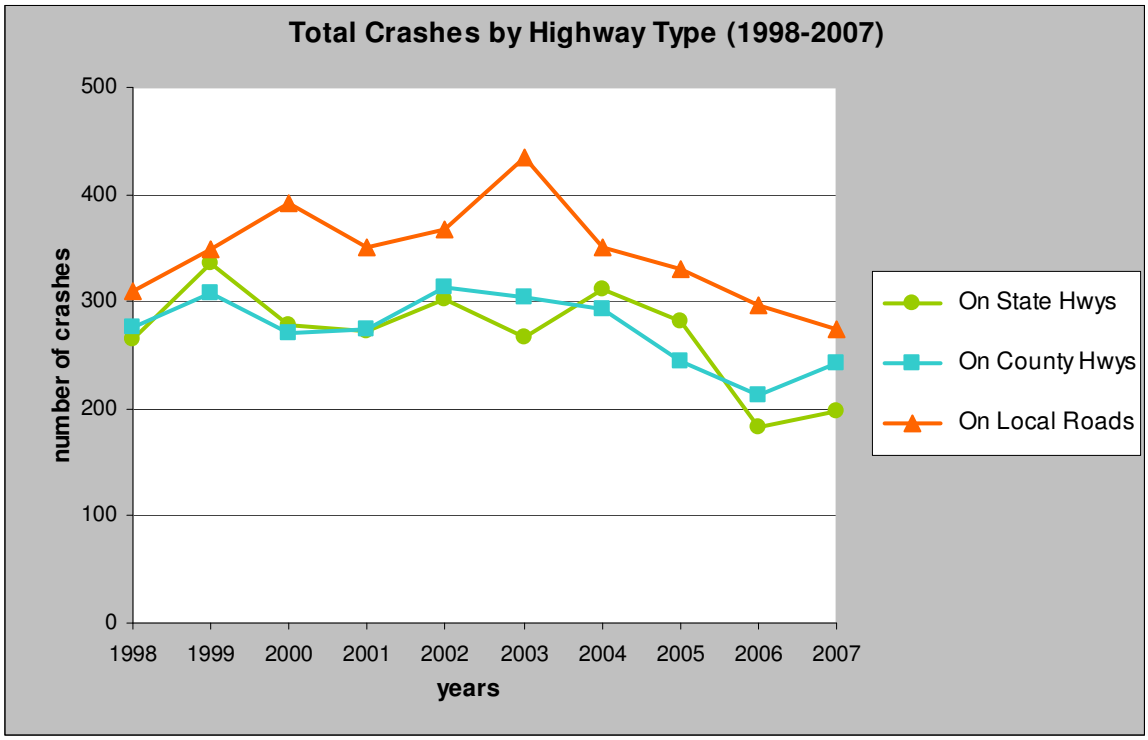
While traffic volumes have climbed significantly in Barron County over the past 10 years, reported crashes are below 1998 levels, after peaking in 2003 (See Table 3.7, and Figure 3.1). Crashes involving injuries have declined, but fatalities have remained fairly constant over the time period shown. Reported crashes involving bicycles or pedestrians have declined, slightly, but the numbers are small and easily skewed. The data shown here includes crashes of all types on public roads, and does not include those occurring in parking lots or on private roads. The annual count of crashes has also declined for most municipalities in the County (See Table 3.8).

Table 3.7 – Barron County Crash History (1998-2007)

Data Item	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All Crashes	851	992	941	898	983	1007	956	856	691	715
On State Hwys	265	336	278	273	302	267	312	281	183	198
On County Hwys	277	307	271	274	313	305	293	244	212	243
On Local Roads	309	349	392	351	368	435	351	331	296	274
Total Injuries	579	529	487	485	605	521	511	437	366	376
Total Fatalities	8	16	5	10	10	11	9	14	13	10
Bicycle crashes	9	7	6	4	6	11	4	8	3	2
Pedestrian crashes	7	7	4	8	9	2	4	5	5	6

source: Wisconsin Traffic Operations and Safety Laboratory; WisTransPortal Crash Database; Crash Data Retrieval Facility, Version 1.1.3, July 16, 2008.

Figure 3.1 - Barron County Crashes by Highway Type (1998-2007)



source: Wisconsin Traffic Operations and Safety Laboratory; WisTransPortal Crash Database; Crash Data Retrieval Facility, Version 1.1.3, July 16, 2008.

Table 3.8 - Highway Crashes by Municipality

Municipality	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
T. Almena	25	20	14	10	15
T. Arland	6	8	6	13	2
T. Barron	28	29	29	22	33
T. Bear Lake	9	12	7	5	6
T. Cedar Lake	9	10	12	4	3
T. Chetek	22	12	19	11	11
T. Clinton	26	22	15	14	18
T. Crystal Lake	11	16	10	18	9
T. Cumberland	12	13	13	8	15
T. Dallas	8	18	2	12	10
T. Dovre	26	39	23	16	26
T. Doyle	8	7	10	4	8
T. Lakeland	20	16	9	11	10
T. Maple Grove	27	21	12	7	10
T. Maple Plain	17	9	5	2	11
T. Oak Grove	28	40	37	20	25
T. Prairie Farm	7	8	7	5	8
T. Prairie Lake	19	23	21	16	13
T. Rice Lake	52	39	41	38	38
T. Sioux Creek	12	13	15	10	11
T. Stanfold	19	14	12	15	16
T. Stanley	51	68	53	43	43
T. Sumner	13	9	9	12	3
T. Turtle Lake	14	6	4	1	5
T. Vance Creek	5	5	6	3	5
V. Almena	6	3	4	2	2
V. Cameron	23	22	23	14	11
V. Dallas	1	1	4	0	1
V. Haugen	3	0	1	0	3
V. New Auburn	0	0	0	0	0
V. Prairie Farm	2	3	2	3	0
V. Turtle Lake	21	12	27	11	14
C. Barron	59	69	66	47	37
C. Chetek	37	33	39	27	29
C. Cumberland	58	42	45	29	27
C. Rice Lake	324	291	254	238	237
TOTALS	**1008**	**953**	**856**	**691**	**715**

source: Wisconsin Traffic Operations and Safety Laboratory; WisTransPortal Crash Database; Crash Data Retrieval Facility, Version 1.1.3, July 16, 2008.

Commuting Patterns

Residents of Barron County are employed in a wide array of locations, within their own community, elsewhere in the County, in other Wisconsin and Minnesota counties (See Table 3.9). Of the 22,202 employed residents reported, 33.87 percent work in the city, village, or town in which they reside. This would include those that work at home, and most of those working family farms. Just over fifty-two percent of workers reported that they work in a Barron County community other than the one in which they reside. Those working in other Wisconsin counties include 11.63 percent of employed Barron County residents, and just less than 2 percent work in Minnesota.

Railroads

Rail service is an important component of the local economic market. Many industries prefer to have direct access to rail service. Rail lines in Barron County are owned by two railroads - Union Pacific and Canadian National. The Union Pacific line parallels US 53 and runs from Chetek south where it connects with an east/west rail line near Eau Claire. Canadian National operates a north/south line between Chetek and Rice Lake and an east-west line that parallels US 8 between Barron and Ladysmith in Rusk County (See Map 3.7). The two east/west and north/south lines intersect in Cameron. Both rail lines can be classified as minor branches that service local industry, and are operated by Progressive Rail, Inc.

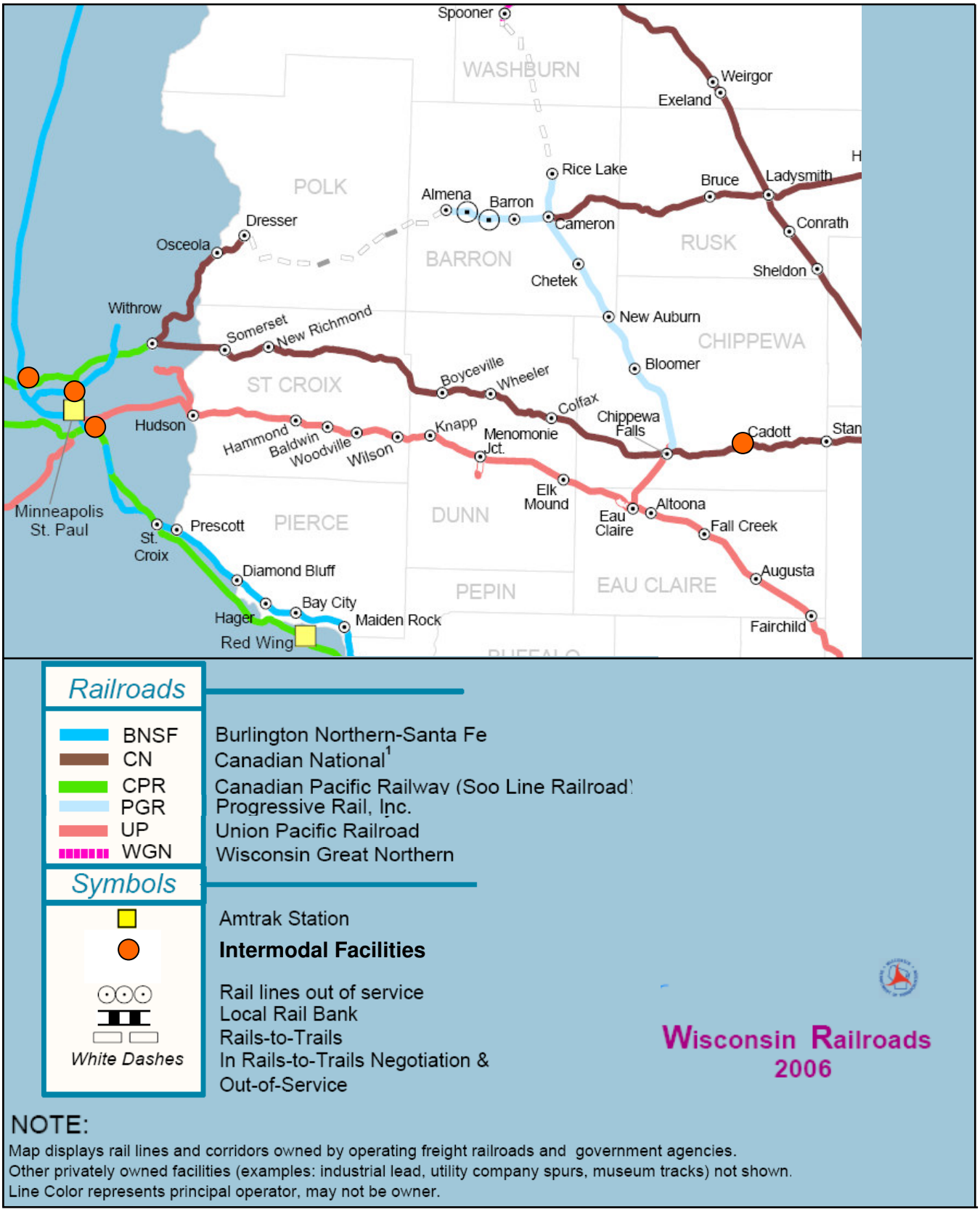
There is a local initiative between Barron and Chippewa counties, the Wisconsin West Rail Transit Authority (WWRTA) which is working to purchase both the Union Pacific and Canadian National lines. The purchase from Canadian National is expected to be finalized in the summer of 2009. Discussions are underway with Union Pacific concerning the purchase of the line between Chippewa Falls and Chetek, but results are expected to be longer in coming. Keeping these rail lines in service will ensure that future economic development opportunities will not be precluded.

Table 3.9 - Commuting Patterns of Barron County Residents by Municipality

Community of Work Trip Origin		Cities					Villages							Towns																									Total by workplace
		Barron	Chetek	Cumberland	Rice Lake	Almena	Cameron	Dallas	Haugen	New Auburn	Prairie Farm	Turtle Lake	Almena	Arland	Barron	Bear Lake	Cedar Lake	Chetek	Clinton	Crystal Lake	Cumberland	Dallas	Dovre	Doyle	Lakeland	Maple Grove	Maple Plain	Oak Grove	Prairie Farm	Prairie Lake	Rice Lake	Sioux Creek	Stanfold	Stanley	Sumner	Turtle Lake	Vance Creek	
Destination w/in origin community		941	362	581	2875	71	103	12	10		75	161	115	93	110	58	56	169	150	66	99	87	77	54	74	114	40	102	79	77	256	84	97	101	25	81	66	7521
Destination outside community; w/in Barron County		510	393	361	842	203	597	103	101	3	100	172	248	215	418	228	312	452	280	239	305	135	144	189	303	345	320	312	137	464	1275	244	230	954	256	108	73	11571
Denstinations in other Wisconsin counties	Ashland																								2					2								4
	Brown																				2									2								4
	Burnett			3																2	4				3		13		3					2		4	2	36
	Chippewa	4	57		59		20	3		6		2	2		2			45	4		4	9	56	1	2	9			3	23	29	26		16	2			384
	Clark										2																				3							5
	Dane	2																					3														2	7
	Douglas	8							4			4															5											21
	Dunn	13	14	9	12			15	2		30		3	10	2		2	14	2		4	45	12		2	10			44	14	3	11	12	18	3	10	8	324
	Eau Claire	9	39		47	2	4	12			6		2	5	4		10	41				3	39	1	8	10	3	4	7	17	21	9		27	4			334
	Fond du Lac																																	3				3
	Green Lake													2																								2
	Jackson		4				2					3					3													4								16
	Juneau		2																																			2
	La Crosse				11													10												2								23
	Lincoln																	3																3				6
	Marathon						2																					2										4
	Monroe																	2																				2
	Oneida														2																							2
	Pepin					2															2																	4
	Pierce			1															4																			5
	Polk	26	2	28	52	22	3	1	2		15	78	56	19	3	4	13	8	19	16	19	11		5	15	14	11	4	21	8	35			4	4	72	75	665
	Portage																	2												1								3
	Price				23													1																4				28
	Richland																					2																2
	Rock																			2												2						4
	Rusk	3	13		13		13		2						5	3		10	1	1			7			2	2			2	9	2	2	14	9			113
	St. Croix				12	2	2	6			8		3	5	4			7	2	13	4					2	2	2	2						2	7	58	143
	Sauk														2																							2
	Sawyer				6		2										5	2						2				2		4							4	27
	Taylor										3				3			4							2													12
	Trempealeau														4																							4
	Walworth																													2								2
	Washburn	8	3	31	55	3	7		9		2	2	8		3	13	50	5	3	2	15		3	9	49		8	21			17	2	2	30	8	2		370
	Waushara																																				2	2
	Winnebago			10																2																		12
	Wood														2		2								2													6
Destinations in Minnesota counties	Anoka		4		10								2										2			4												22
	Chisago			6							2	2								7						2												19
	Dakota	12				1												2							4											2		21
	Faribault											2																										2
	Freeborn	3																																				3
	Hennepin		5		13	3	4				2	5	15	2			7	2	3	5			3	2	11		7	5	7			2			2	6	17	128
	Kandiyohi																	2												2								4
	Mille Lacs																									2												2
	Olmsted						3									2														3								8
	Polk																	3																				3
	Ramsey	8		3	8	4			3		7	5	19			2	3	4		7	3					7	6		5	2				2	2	8	11	119
	Renville																	2																				2
	Scott																					3																3
	Sherburne														3																						3	6
	St. Louis						2							2			2	2												2								10
	Washington		2	5		6					8	9	4				2			3						2			5	2				7	3	18	11	87
Other			2		10		4	2			2		2	1			14	2	2	3		2	3	2	2			3		2	18		2	6	4			88
Total by home community		1547	902	1038	4048	319	768	154	133	9	262	445	479	354	567	310	481	794	470	368	461	297	349	265	479	523	417	457	313	635	1666	382	345	1191	324	318	332	

source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census Transportation Planning Package, 2000.

Map 3.7 - Railroad Ownership in West Central Wisconsin



source: excerpted from "Wisconsin Railroads-2006" map, Bureau of Planning, WisDOT, (January, 2006); and Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report, WisDOT, 2004.

Air Transportation

Barron County is served by four public airport facilities located near the cities of Rice Lake, Barron, Chetek and Cumberland. WisDOT classifies the airports according to the type of aircraft they are capable of accommodating.

The Rice Lake Airport is classified as a Transport/Corporate (T/C) airport because of its ability to serve corporate, small passenger and cargo jet aircraft used in regional service, and small airplanes used in commuter air service. The primary runway length of a T/C airport is between 4,800 and 6,800 feet to accommodate aircraft with a gross takeoff weight of less than 60,000 pounds, approach speeds below 141 knots, and wingspans of less than 118 feet.

The Barron Airport is classified as a Basic Utility-A (BU-A) airport because of its ability to serve all small single-engine piston aircraft and many of the smaller twin-engine piston aircraft typically seating two to six people. This type of aircraft is typically used for business, charter and recreational flying. The primary runway length of a BU-A airport is between 2,800 and 3,900 feet to accommodate aircraft of less than 6,000 pounds gross weight, approach speeds of less than 91 knots, and wingspans less than 49 feet.

The Chetek and Cumberland airports are both classified as Basic Utility-B (BU-B) airports because of their ability to serve slightly larger aircraft than a BU-A facility. These airports normally have a runway length similar to BU-A facilities but they are designed to accommodate aircraft of less than 12,500 pounds gross weight with approach speeds of less than 121 knots and wingspans of less than 49 feet.

Table 3.10 - Major Airport Improvement Projects

Airport	Construction Year	Scheduled Improvements
Barron Municipal Airport	2008	Pave internal roads and hangar taxiways; construct parking lot; install runway lights
	2010	Land acquisition for north/south runway
	2011	Construct north/south turf runway
	2012	Construct terminal building
Chetek Municipal - Southworth Airport	2009	Expand terminal apron
Cumberland Municipal Airport	2009	Purchase & install AWOS
	2010	Enlarge maintenance shop
	2012	Construct taxiway to Rwy 9/27
Rice Lake Regional Airport - Carl's Field	2008	Expand terminal building-phase II
	2009	Expand parking lot; install sewer & water-phase I
	2010	Construct helipad
	2011	Install HIRLS on primary runway; reconstruct Rwy 13/31
	2012	Develop Southeast Hangar Area

source: 5-Year Airport Improvement Program, WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics, (February, 2008).

WisDOT's Five-Year Airport Improvement Program documents airport improvement projects scheduled to be completed between 2008 and 2012. There are a number of improvements scheduled for Barron County airports (See Table 3.10).

Water Transportation

There is no significant passenger or freight water transportation in Barron County. The nearest commercial port is in Duluth-Superior on Lake Superior located approximately 90 miles north. The only notable ferry service in the County is privately operated and services visitors to Stout's Island Lodge on the Island of Happy Days on Red Cedar Lake. Other local water transportation is primarily recreational in nature (e.g., canoeing, fishing, water-skiing) occurring throughout the County on its many rivers and lakes.

Relevant Transportation Plans

Since transportation systems are most often multi-jurisdictional in nature, it is important to consider existing State and local plans during local planning efforts. The sub-section reviews some of the most pertinent of these State and local transportation plans. Together, these documents provide the following general overarching goals that guide the development and maintenance of the transportation system in Barron County:

- *WisDOT Five-year Airport Improvement Program:* Maintain existing facilities of the State's airport system.
- *WisDOT Five-year Airport Improvement Program*: Expand facilities to meet the needs of commercial passenger and cargo airlines serving Wisconsin.
- CTH "SS" Analysis and Proposed Highway Corridor Plan: Maintain the traffic-carrying capacity and safety and provide for orderly growth and development.
- *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020:* Increase levels of bicycling throughout Wisconsin doubling the number of trips made by bicycles by the year 2010.
- *Wisconsin Bicycle Transportation Plan 2020:* Reduce crash involving bicyclists and motor vehicles by at least 10 percent by the year 2010.
- *Barron County Land Use Plan*: Continue to provide safe, efficient, and adequate public facilities and services to meet the needs of residents and businesses.

Statewide Transportation Plans

State and federal plans addressing transportation are discussed in *Addendum: Inventory of Existing Plans, Programs, & Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin.*

Barron County Transportation Plans

Barron County Land Use Plan
The Barron County LandUse Plan adopted in May 2001 included a review of Barron County's transportation infrastructure and identified the following goals and policies related to transportation planning:

Goal:

- Continue to provide safe, efficient, and adequate public facilities and services to meet the needs of residents and businesses.

Policies:

- Maintain the existing transportation network in order to meet the needs of residents and businesses.
- Establish policies and procedures the require new development to incur the costs of infrastructure improvements.
- Support improvements to the county, state, and national highway system that enhance safety and efficiency.

CTH "SS" Analysis and Proposed Highway Corridor Plan
This analysis and plan was prepared in 1995 in response to development occurring between the City of Rice Lake and the Village of Cameron. The plan proposes alternative access controls and driveway entrances which will provide needed access while helping to maintain a safe, efficient roadway and orderly growth.

Overarching Transportation Goals of Individual Plans

The 2005 *Barron Area Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Existing Condition Report* suggested the following general transportation planning goals:

- Provide a transportation system that is integrated with county land use and development plans, preserves historical resources, and conserves and enhances the natural environment.
- Provide a transportation system for the efficient and effective movement of people and goods in Barron County.
- Develop a balanced and appropriately connected network of roads based on functional classification where arterials provide mobility, collectors provide a mix of mobility and access, and local roads provide access.
- Update local zoning and subdivision ordinances to be consistent with other plan strategies and recommendations.
- Develop official maps for future transportation corridors to minimize social and environmental costs.
- Implement access management strategies on existing roads.

- Provide sufficient capacity in the transportation system to accommodate existing and future travel demands.
- Require major developments to cover their "fair share" of transportation improvements.
- Undertake improvements that enhance the safety and operational characteristics of the transportation system.
- Promote transportation alternatives in the form of transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and services for persons who cannot, or choose not to, use automobiles.

Summary

Overall Barron County's highway system is well-developed and maintained, and serves automobile users particularly well; however, the availability of other modes of transportation such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities may not be meeting needs as more people use these modes out of necessity, environmental concerns, convenience, or for health reasons. Key to the future of transportation in and around Barron County over the next several decades are the aging of the population, the rising cost of operating a vehicle, and changing technology.

The following summarizes the existing conditions and trends of transportation in Barron County:

- There are slightly fewer than 2,000 miles of public road in Barron County, under the jurisdiction of the State of Wisconsin, Barron County, or local governments.
- Traffic volumes in Barron County have increased, on average, approximately 17 percent from 1992 to 2003, according to WisDOT counting program.
- WisDOT's six year highway plan includes between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000 in projects within Barron County (See Table 3.4).
- The preferred alternative in the adopted Environmental Impact Study for WIS 8 (October, 2007) includes a bypass of the City of Barron, to the south, but a preferred alternative for the Village of Turtle Lake has not yet been chosen.
- The preferred alternative for USH 53/County V intersection include an overpass at 26th Avenue and 30th Avenue, an interchange at County V, and closures of 26th Avenue, County SS, and 29¾ Avenue. The interchange at County V and the closure of 27th Avenue and County SS are tentatively scheduled for 2011 or 2012. The overpasses at 26th and 30th avenues are not currently scheduled for construction.
- There are 317 bridges in Barron County, fourteen of which (4.4 percent) are classified as either functionally obsolete or structurally deficient. ***This does not mean that they are unsafe for travel.***

- Rice Lake City Cab system provides door-to-door service for trips with origins and destinations within the City, Monday through Saturday, 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The service utilizes sedans, vans, and buses, and complies with Americans with Disabilities (ADA) requirements.
- The Barron County Office on Aging provides fixed route service to adult day care several days a week, monthly trips from Chetek, Barron, Cumberland and Turtle Lake, into Rice Lake, and a demand response service for elderly and persons with disabilities, on weekdays, from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
- The Barron County Health and Human Services Department provides fixed route services to their clients, primarily to sheltered employment and training locations.
- Barron County is considering enter into a coordinated rural transportation effort with five other counties (Chippewa, Eau Claire, Dunn, St. Croix, and Pierce).
- Barron County has a good network of multi-use trails, but most are not recommended for bicycle use.
- Several cities and villages in Barron County recognize a deficiency in pedestrian facilities. Rice Lake and Chetek have completed Safe Routes to School plans and are subsequently implementing the recommendations of those plans.
- Just over one-third of employed persons in Barron County work in the same town, village, or city where they live; Fifty-two percent work in a different Barron County community; twelve percent work in another Wisconsin county; and two percent in Minnesota.
- Efforts are underway to acquire some of the rail lines in Barron County, for operation by Progressive Rail, to ensure future viability in the region.
- Barron County has four public airports – Barron, Chetek, and Cumberland municipal airports and Rice Lake Regional Airport – all of which are programmed for a number of maintenance and expansion projects over the next five years (See Table 3.10).

4. UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES INFORMATION

Element Context

Barron County Justice Center

Utilities and community facilities provide the foundation on which a community is built and maintained. Utilities include sanitary sewer, storm sewer and water systems, and electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and solid waste disposal systems. Community facilities include parks, schools, health and safety services, and libraries, among other things. Utilities and community facilities contribute to the quality of life in Barron County and affect the community's ability to attract and retain residents, visitors, businesses, and industries.

The State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law (§66.1001) requires that comprehensive plans include a "compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit". This section of the *Barron County Conditions and Trends Report* provides an inventory of many of the utilities and community facilities in the County which are typically included in comprehensive plans.

Since the availability, condition, and capacity of utilities and community facilities often change frequently, and since much of this information is only available at a local level, this inventory may need to be further supplemented during County and local planning efforts. For example, information not included here which may be needed during the development of local plans includes:

- condition and availability of public structures or major equipment (e.g., town halls, fleet vehicles, heavy equipment)
- service areas and capacity of utilities and treatment systems (e.g., sewer, water, stormwater, natural gas, fiber optic)
- condition, capacity, and location of parks and libraries
- analysis of capacity of existing facilities (e.g., child care, schools, elderly services) compared to current and projected population

Such supplemental information may be needed more frequently in incorporated communities and urban areas, while this inventory should provide the bulk of the community facility and utility information needed for rural towns where public utilities and facilities are more limited.

Inventory of Utilities

While this subsection provides a basic inventory of utilities, a more detailed discussion of related issues, needs, and policies related to the provision of utilities within a community can be found in the utilities and community facilities element of each individual community's comprehensive plans.

Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater Treatment

Several major federal laws have been enacted over the past 100 years to protect our nation's waters, and each of these laws imposed subsequently greater restrictions upon the discharge of pollution into lakes, rivers, and streams. With the passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act, all discharges of pollution required a permit, the use of best management practices was encouraged, and billions of dollars were provided to construct sewage treatment plants.

Ten Barron County communities have collection and treatment facilities for the proper treatment of wastewater, with the City of Barron and Village of Cameron sharing a single treatment facility (see Table 4.1). In addition, there are two sanitary districts located in the Towns of Crystal Lake and Lakeland.

Table 4.1—Municipal Wastewater Systems in Barron County

Municipality/District	Monthly Design Flow (GPD)	Monthly Average Flow (GPD)	Construction Year
Crystal Lake Sanitary District	*This data is currently not available via the Wisconsin DNR database. For more information, please contact the community's public works department or engineering firm.*		
Lakeland Sanitary District #1			
Village of Almena			
Village of Dallas			
Village of Haugen			
Village of Prairie Farm			
Village of Turtle Lake			
City of Barron/Village of Cameron			
City of Chetek			
City of Cumberland			
City of Rice Lake			
L.E. Phillips Scout Reservation			

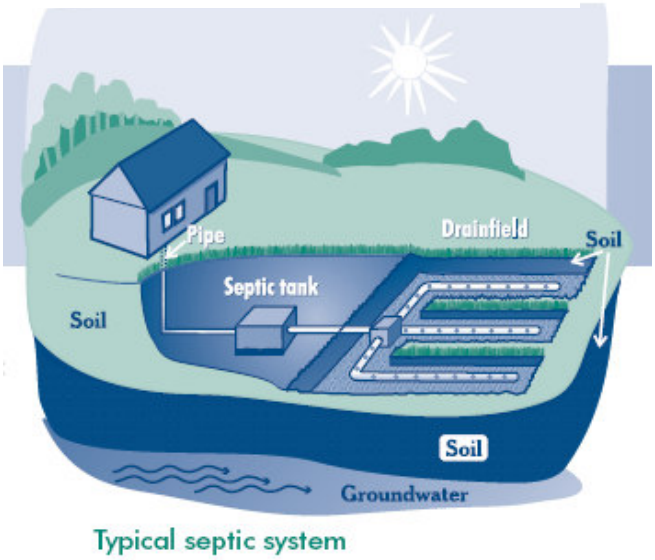
source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

No municipalities in Barron County are required to engage in sewer service area planning as part of area-wide water quality management planning.

On-Site Septic Systems

Nearly all development in Barron County that is not located in a city or village uses private on-site sewer systems. These systems can be divided into three basic types, with pretreatment increasing in use:

Figure 4.1 – Typical Septic System



source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Homeowner's Guide to Septic Systems, rev. March 2005.

In-Ground Gravity Systems – Most systems in Barron County include a gravity flow design where waste flows from the home to the septic tank and from the septic tank into a soil absorption field (see Figure 4.1). The wastewater is purified as it moves down through the soil and into the groundwater.

Pressurized Systems – Typically, pressurized systems can either be a mound, at-grade, or in-ground. These systems either add a lift pump to pump the storage chamber or incorporate a mound absorption area to increase soil depth for purification purposes.

For all conventional systems, a soil depth of at least three feet is needed to adequately purify the wastewater before it discharges into the groundwater. As noted in Chapter 5, much of the naturally occurring soil in Barron County is unsuitable for proper operation of in-ground gravity or pressurized on-site sewer systems; therefore, when new systems are constructed, it is common for soil to be imported to the site to help ensure that the new system operates properly.

Holding Tank Systems – Many areas and lots in Barron County lack the required soil depth or drain field area requirements for conventional septic systems. As a result, residents may use a holding tank to dispose of their wastewater. A holding tank is an underground storage unit with no outlet into the soil. The contents of the tank must be pumped regularly and transferred to a proper disposal facility. This type of waster disposal system is particularly prevalent in lakefront development areas where lot sizes prohibit full septic systems.

Pretreatment systems have been gaining in popularity for difficult sites or poor soils, or when an existing private septic system is failing on a small lot. Larger commercials operations in areas without municipal sewer may also be required to pre-treat wastewater.

These systems reduce the high levels of organic matter through aeration by treating wastewater in conjunction with a standard gravity or pressurized system.

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce (COMM) regulates the siting, design, installation and inspection of most private on-site sewage systems in the State. In 2000, the State adopted a revised private system policy called COMM 83. The revised policy allows for conventional sewage systems and advanced pre-treatment sewage systems. There are several types of on-site disposal system designs authorized for use today: conventional (underground), mound, pressure distribution, at-grade holding tank, and sand filter systems. Sanitary permits are required under state law. To obtain a permit, one must contact a Wisconsin-licensed master plumber who will complete the necessary forms and obtain the sanitary permit. The plumber is also responsible for installing the private sewage system.

Under COMM 83, Wisconsin counties can further regulate private on-site waste disposal systems through a sanitary code. Barron County has adopted the *Barron County Sanitary Ordinance* which is enforced through the County Zoning Office. The Zoning Office will review and file soil tests, issue State and County sanitary permits, and inspect the system during installation. The Wisconsin Fund administered by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce provides funding assistance to eligible landowners for the replacement or rehabilitation of failing private on-site wastewater treatment systems.

Water Supply

In the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, Congress mandated that safe drinking water be provided to and paid for by the consumer. Today, Wisconsin water providers must provide an abundant water supply to their customers that is not only safe, but also free of objectionable taste and odor, turbidity, and staining elements. While the amount of water treatment varies from community to community, water is typically treated for corrosion control, disinfection, and fluoridation prior to consumption.

Barron County communities receive their water from groundwater sources. Groundwater sources in the area include drilled wells, dug wells, and screened wells with and without gravel packs. Drilled wells are typically the deepest wells and access large aquifers that are lower than the aquifers tapped for shallow private wells. Dug wells are considered the least desirable type, as they lack the 60-foot casing and cement grout now required of newly constructed wells to prevent contamination. Most dug wells in the area have been replaced.

Village of Almena Water Tower

Storage facilities are classified as pressure tanks, ground reservoirs, or elevated storage tanks. The majority of public water storage facilities in the area are elevated storage

facilities such as water towers. The capacity of the elevated storage facilities is a critical component of providing adequate fire protection via fire hydrants and related facilities.

Table 4.2 shows the active municipal and community water supply systems in Barron County.

Table 4.2 – Municipal and Community Water Systems in Barron County

System Name/Owner	Location	Approx. Population Served	# of Wells
Almena Waterworks	Village of Almena	765	2
Cameron Waterworks	Village of Cameron	1,573	2
Dallas Waterworks	Village of Dallas	477	2
Haugen Waterworks	Village of Haugen	251	1
Turtle Lake Waterworks	Village of Turtle Lake	1,065	2
Barron Light & Water Department	City of Barron	3,319	5
Chetek Waterworks	City of Chetek	1,931	2
Cumberland Waterworks	City of Cumberland	1,983	5
Rice Lake Waterworks	City of Rice Lake	8,300	5
Andersons Trailer Court	2183 18 ½ Avenue Rice Lake	95	1
Canoe Villa Trailer Court	1898 12 ½ Ave. Cameron	70	1
Country View Mobile Home Court	1863 Highway 63 Comstock	54	1
Nordquist Mobile Home Park	480 Hepburn Prairie Farm	14	1
Pioneer Nursing Home	Prairie Farm	44	1
Prairie Lake Estate Mobile Home Park	1781 18th Street Barron	40	1
Red Cedar Valley Estates Mobile Home Park	1971 16 ½ Ave. Cameron	40	1

source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Drinking Water System database as of 7/30/08

The Village of Prairie Farm is the only incorporated area without a municipal water system. Of the seven non-municipal water systems, six provide water services to trailer courts.

With the exception of the population served by public systems identified in Table 4.2, the far majority of remaining Barron County residents depend on individual private wells for their water supply needs. These wells draw water from the upper aquifer, which can be more susceptible to contamination.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is important in order to reduce prevent soil erosion, mitigate flooding, and limit run-off of pollutants, nutrients, and sediment to water bodies. Communities approach stormwater management in a wide variety of ways and solutions are often site specific.

For most of Barron County, as well as for most rural areas in the State, stormwater facilities are limited to ditches along roadways, combined with culverts under roads and drives. Many farmers also use drainage tile in their fields to drain stormwater in low areas. More developed areas, villages, and cities have a varying range of ditches, storm water retention areas, curb and gutter, and storm sewer. Most systems in both urban and rural settings use a combination of engineered stormwater solutions and natural approaches which take advantage of existing swales, creeks, ponds, or other potential storage areas.

Stormwater drain in the City of Barron

Currently, municipalities in Census-defined urbanized areas and municipalities with more than 10,000 population are required by State and Federal law[1] to develop a stormwater programs with measurable goals, required permitting, and educational efforts for municipal-owned stormwater conveyances which discharge to public waters. West central Wisconsin includes only one urbanized area (consisting of fifteen municipalities total) in the Eau Claire/Chippewa Falls area. Outside of this urbanized area, only the cities of Hudson and Menomonie exceed the 10,000 population threshold in our region. In Barron County, only the City of Rice Lake, with a 2007 estimated population of 8,653, is approaching this threshold.

State law also requires landowners to develop an erosion control plan and obtain necessary Wisconsin DNR erosion control and stormwater discharge permits for all construction sites where one or more acres of land will be disturbed. The exceptions to this are for public buildings and Wisconsin DOT projects which have special regulations.

The lack of a Federal or State mandate does not limit a municipality's ability to plan for or regulate stormwater. The Barron County subdivision regulations cover all unincorporated areas of the County and include a site plan review process by the Land Records Director and County Surveyor, working in conjunction with the Department of Land & Water Resources. The 1996 ordinance update increased attention to stormwater issues, and the County may require the applicant to submit stormwater management and erosion control plans based upon accepted State of Wisconsin guidelines. Drainageway easements may be required to accommodate anticipated stormwater discharge from the development.

[1] Rules applicable to stormwater management can be found in the Federal Clean Water Act and Chapter NR 216, Wis. Admin. Code and are regulated through the EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and permitted under the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES). More information can be found at: http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/runoff/stormwater.htm.

Incorporated municipalities may create a stormwater utility that is responsible for maintaining and managing the surface water management system. Stormwater utilities have the ability to charge fees to generate revenue to support these activities. A stormwater management plan describes community-wide surface water management needs. This local tool is useful in determining actions to improve surface water quality and stormwater detention storage needs. Stormwater detention facilities are typically ponds that collect storm water and help prevent damage caused by large rainfalls and small-scale flooding. As of 2005, no Barron County community had adopted a formal stormwater management plan or utility, though a number of cities were considering such. Instead, stormwater planning is typically approached similarly to, or in concert with, road or street projects, capital budgeting, or as part of development proposals on a project-by-project basis.

State funding for local governments is available to address land management activities which contribute to urban and rural runoff in priority watershed areas. Much of the western half of Barron County falls within the priority watershed areas of the Yellow River, Hay River, and South Fork of the Hay River.

Stormwater flooding has been an increasing concern in Barron County. The *Barron County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* identifies stormwater flooding issues and "hotspots" for the County and each municipality which participated in the plan. The recommendations of this plan may be useful for local comprehensive planning efforts.

Telecommunications Facilities

In broad terms, telecommunications facilities allow users to communicate and share data over long geographic distances. Telecommunications facilities and networks are critical components to public safety, economic development, and quality of life. Inventorying telecommunications facilities is difficult given the quickly changing nature of technology, ever-expanding service areas, and multitude providers in a deregulated market. Further, detailed service area maps for all telecommunication options are not available. Communities may need to identify their specific telecommunications issues and goals, prior to obtaining specific information and maps from their local telecommunications providers.

Cell Tower, Town of Almena

With the adoption of the 1996 Federal Telecommunications Act regulating wireless communications providers, local government action on telecommunications has commonly focused on wireless communications towers. Access to wireless, seamless communication networks is becoming increasingly important in the modern world. Due to the increase in use of wireless communication for public safety and

business and personal use, constructing telecommunication towers is an issue that many municipalities are addressing more often than in the past. Barron County and some municipalities have adopted ordinances regulating the citing and placement of cell towers.

Several companies provide telephone, wireless, and Internet services in Barron County. Wireless coverage is provided by AT&T Wireless, CellularOne, and others. Similarly, Internet service providers include Charter Communications, McLeodUSA, Farmers Independent Telephone Company, and DCS Netlink. Table 4.3 shows the telephone providers for Barron County municipalities, some of which offer other telecommunications services, such as cable and Internet access.

Much, if not most, of Barron County has access to broadband (high-speed) Internet via telephone or cable lines, though some larger gaps exist in the northern half of the County. As an alternative, some of these areas may have broadband access via other means (e.g., satellite).

Due to its high bandwidth and low data loss, fiber optic is preferred, if not required, for many technology businesses and information services. Fiber optic communicates by sending light through optical fiber as opposed to traditional electrical transmission by copper wire. Fiber optic does come with a higher price tag however, and is more difficult to splice into. For many communities, providing fiber optic service to their industrial or business park(s) is a priority. The economic development section of the *Addendum: Inventory of Programs, Plans, and Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin* compiled by WCWRPC as part of the regional comprehensive planning effort includes a table of the industrial parks in Barron County and whether fiber optic is available.

Table 4.3 – Telephone Providers in Barron County

Municipality	Amery Telcom Inc	CenturyTel of the Midwest, LLC	CenturyTel Aquisition LLC	Charter Fiberlink LLC	Chibardun Telephone Coop.	Citizens Telephone Coop. Inc.	Clear Lake Telephone Co.	CTC Telcom, Inc (dba Chibardun)	Granite Telecomunications, Inc.	Telephone USA, LLC (dba CenturyTel)
T ALMENA		X			X					
T ARLAND				X	X			X		X
T BARRON				X	X					X
T BEAR LAKE		X		X				X		X
T CEDAR LAKE				X				X		X
T CHETEK		X	X	X		X				
T CLINTON		X			X			X		X
T CRYSTAL LAKE		X		X	X					X
T CUMBERLAND		X	X	X	X					X
T DALLAS					X					X
T DOVRE		X		X	X	X				
T DOYLE				X		X		X		X
T LAKELAND		X		X						
T MAPLE GROVE				X	X					X
T MAPLE PLAIN		X		X						
T OAK GROVE				X						X
T PRAIRIE FARM					X					
T PRAIRIE LAKE		X		X	X	X		X		
T RICE LAKE				X						X
T SIOUX CREEK		X		X	X	X				
T STANFOLD		X		X				X		
T STANLEY				X	X					X
T SUMNER		X		X	X	X				
T TURTLE LAKE	X	X	X		X					
T VANCE CREEK	X				X		X			
V ALMENA					X					
V CAMERON				X	X					
V DALLAS					X					
V HAUGEN				X						X
V NEW AUBURN				X		X				
V PRAIRIE FARM					X					
V TURTLE LAKE		X								
C BARRON				X				X		X
C CHETEK		X		X				X		
C CUMBERLAND		X		X				X	X	
C RICE LAKE				X				X	X	X

source: Public Service Commission of Wisconsin. Local Service Providers database as of 7/31/08

Power Plants, Substations, and Transmission Lines

Power plants are industrial facilities that generate electricity for distribution to a large area. Substations are industrial installations at which electricity is received from one or more power stations for conversion from alternating to direct current, reducing the voltage or switching before distribution by a low-tension network for general consumption.

Transmission lines are the largest electric lines on the landscape. These lines generate the most public interest because they are the most noticeable electric lines and because of the potential human and animal health side affects associated with them. Transmission lines transport electricity from power plants to substations and operate at several thousand volts (typically ranging from 46,000 to 345,000 volts), stand anywhere between 60 and 100 feet tall, and serve several hundred thousand customers.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) is the branch of the Wisconsin State government with the overall responsibility of regulating electric utilities. Map 4.2 at the end of this section shows the primary electric transmission lines, substations, and line owners in west central Wisconsin. If more specific information on power plants, substations, or transmission lines is needed, communities should contract the PSC, line owners, or their local electric utility.

Electric Utilities

Electric service is provided to Barron County by Xcel Energy and a mix of municipal electric services and cooperatives. Generally, Xcel Energy often provides the electric service to developed areas (e.g., Almena, Turtle Lake, Chetek). Barron Light and Water serves the area in and around the City of Barron, while the cities of Cumberland and Rice Lake are on municipal systems. The majority of the rural area of the County is served by Barron Electric Cooperative which provides electric service to over 17,600 customers in 61 towns in the region. Approximate electric utility service areas for west central Wisconsin are included on Map 4.2 at the end of this section.

Natural Gas Utilities

Natural gas is provided to the Barron County area by the Wisconsin Gas Company (dba We Energies) which is headquartered in Milwaukee. Many areas of the County do not have access to natural gas. Map 4.3 at the end of this section shows those communities which have natural gas service in west central Wisconsin and the natural gas transmission lines. Service areas are shown by town, though natural gas service may not be available in all areas shown.

Inventory of Educational Facilities

Barron County residents are served by a wide assortment of educational facilities at the elementary, primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels. In addition, some facilities offer preschool, kindergarten, special education, religious, business, industrial, trade, and vocational training. The specialized educational opportunities, such as Head Start, tend to be clustered in the larger communities. Overall, municipalities in the County generally have a limited role in the planning and function of educational facilities, primarily relying on the educational institution itself for required planning and operations.

Turtle Lake School District

Non-Public Schools

Ten private schools serve Barron County residents as shown in Table 4.4. The majority of these schools do not have grade levels above 8th grade. Local communities typically do not participate in the planning and function of these private schools.

Table 4.4 – Private Schools in Barron County (2008)

Public School District Area	Private Schools	2008 Enrollment
Barron Area	Barron Christian School	38
	Growing Lights Christian Academy	43
	Hillcrest Mennonite School	41
Cameron	Abundant Life Academy	7
Chetek	Pleasant View Amish School	*not avail.*
	Sunny Meadow Amish School	*not avail.*
Cumberland	Gospel Mennonite School	49
Rice Lake Area	Meadow Creek Adventist School	9
	Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran School	25
	St. Joseph School	180

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Public Schools

Public education for grades K-12 is available for all Wisconsin residents. Table 4.5 lists the public school facilities located within Barron County and their 2008 enrollment. A school district map for Barron County is included at the end of this section (see Map 4.4).

Table 4.5 – Public Schools in Barron County (2008)

District	Public Schools	2008 Enrollment
Barron Area	Almena Elementary	75
	Barron Area Montessori School	16
	Barron County Learning Center	9
	Barron High	462
	Ridgeland Elementary (Dunn Co.)	96
	Riverview Middle	258
	Woodland Elementary	412
Cameron	Barron County Learning Center	7
	Cameron Elementary	360
	Cameron High	244
	Cameron Middle	273
Chetek	Chetek High	324
	Chetek Middle	202
	Roselawn Elementary	417
Cumberland	Barron County Learning Center	2
	Cumberland Elementary	408
	Cumberland High	398
	Cumberland Middle	297
	Island City Research Academy	20
Prairie Farm	Prairie Farm Elementary	170
	Prairie Farm High	111
	Prairie Farm Middle	77
Rice Lake Area	Barron County Alternative School	19
	Haugen Elementary	129
	Head Start	46
	Hilltop Day Care & Preschool	20
	Hilltop Elementary	294
	Jefferson Elementary	136
	Kiddie Korner Preschool	40
	Lincoln Elementary	128
	Red Cedar School	50
	Rice Lake High	814
	Rice Lake Middle	548
	Tainter Elementary	286
Turtle Lake	Turtle Lake Elementary	351
	Turtle Lake High	159
Total Enrollment		**7,658**

source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Cooperative Educational Service Agencies (CESAs)

CESA agencies were established in 1965 to replace county school supervisors. The state's 12 regional CESAs offer a variety of leadership and program services that link the state's 428 school districts with each other and with the Department of Public Instruction. CESA's provide specific programs identified by school districts as priorities; often several schools jointly share CESA services.

The majority of school districts overlapping Barron County fall within CESA District #11 which is located in Turtle Lake. Small portions of the County, such as the New Auburn School District, fall within CESA District #10 located in Chippewa Falls.

Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education

Wisconsin has a very strong technical college system that works closely with industry, businesses, and the public sector to provide practical workforce training in a wide variety of fields. The State is divided into sixteen vocational districts with a technical college serving each district with a variety of classes, seminars, and vocational degree programs.

Map 4.1 – Vocational Districts in the Region

source: Wisconsin Technical College System webpage. http://www.wtcsystem.edu/colleges.htm

Barron County is within the Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC) vocational district (see Map 4.1). According to the WITC website (www.witc.edu), nearly 1 in 9 residents in their district have taken some sort of class through a WITC campus, branch campus, or outreach center.

Technical college programs include apprenticeships, staff development, agriculture, marketing, driver education, health careers, law enforcement, home economics, trade and industrial, and adult education. Also, clinics and seminars are held throughout the year.

Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College has regional campuses in Rice Lake, New Richmond, Ashland, and Superior with branch campuses in Hayward and Ladysmith and an outreach center in Spooner. WITC recently opened a technology center within Rice Lake's south industrial park which is adjacent to its main Rice Lake campus. Total 2007-2008 WITC enrollment for credit courses was 7,382, while noncredit enrollment exceeded 20,000.

Some Barron County residents also attend courses at Chippewa Valley Technical College (CTVC) which has campuses in Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie, River Falls,

and an outreach center in Neillsville. CVTC's enrollment for credit courses was 8,855 in 2007-2008, while noncredit enrollment was 10,741.

University of Wisconsin System

The University of Wisconsin system of public universities consists of two doctoral research universities (UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee), eleven comprehensive universities, thirteen two-year colleges, and the Statewide UW-Extension system.

West central Wisconsin is particularly blessed with three comprehensive universities, being home to UW-Eau Claire, UW-Stout (Menomonie), and UW-River Falls (see Table 4.6). Of the thirteen University of Wisconsin colleges in the State offering associates degrees, UW-Barron County located in Rice Lake is the only one located in west central Wisconsin. Residents may also access associates-degree programming via the Internet-based UW Colleges Online.

Table 4.6 – Enrollment of UW Campuses in West Central Wisconsin

Campus	1998-99 Enrollment	2007-08 Enrollment	% change
UW-Eau Claire	10852	10854	0.02%
UW-River Falls	5617	6452	14.87%
UW-Stout	7731	8477	9.65%
UW-Barron County	491	606	23.42%

source: University of Wisconsin system

University of Wisconsin-Extension partners closely with county governments to provide supportive services to all residents, businesses, and governments. This is a very active expression of the "Wisconsin Idea", which is a philosophy that the University of Wisconsin System is a partner in improving the quality of life of all Wisconsin residents through education.

Other Colleges and Universities

There are no independent colleges or universities located in west central Wisconsin which are fully accredited, degree-granting, and a member of the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Inventory of Other Community Facilities and Services

In most cases, the planning and operations of the following community facilities and services occurs at the local or facility level. Often, the local community may only be marginally involved, with most planning and operational decisions made by the private entity that operates the facility or provides the service. As such, the majority of the specific circumstances, needs, issues, or policies associated with these community facilities and services are addressed in the individual community plans and not in this conditions and trends report. Given that the County's population is anticipated to increase by approximately 11.2 percent (or by +5,000 residents) over the next twenty-five years, some increases in the level of services can be anticipated.

Libraries

Communities in Barron County are served by the following primary libraries:

- Barron Public Library
- Cameron Public Library
- Cumberland Public Library
- Calhoun Memorial Library (Chetek)
- Rice Lake Public Library
- Turtle Lake Public Library

Some communities or interest groups (e.g., historical societies) may also have small-scale collections of books and related resources at other facilities.

Barron Public Library

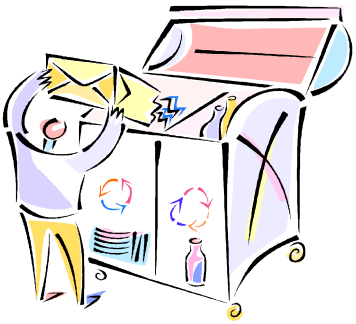
The six public Barron County libraries, in addition to two public libraries in Rusk County, are supported through the Barron County Library Service (BCLS). The BCLS is a member of the Indianhead Federated Library System, a state-funded library agency serving ten counties in west central Wisconsin. BCLS assists and connects these local libraries through the sharing of materials, computer library cataloging, training assistance, cataloging of materials, and funding.

The planning and operation of libraries are the primarily the responsibility of the library board, library district (BCLS), and community, often working collaboratively with the local school district.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities

Solid waste is commonly referred to as garbage, trash, refuse or rubbish. Solid waste disposal is one of the more expensive community investments made. An adequate solid waste disposal system is important in attracting business and industry. Industry usually generates more waste than residential uses, and all generated solid waste requires proper disposal.

There are several private refuse haulers that operate in Barron County that offer door-to-door and roll-off or dumpster service, including B&B Disposal BFI, Hayward Garbage, Lake Area Disposal, and Waste Management. Some of these providers, and others, offer recycling collection and processing services. The Barron County Incinerator and Recycling Center is a waste-to-energy solid waste incineration facility in Almena. Barron County also has a landfill owned by Sanitary Northwoods Refuse Disposal LLC. "Sharp Collection" and related dangerous or biohazard items such as needles, syringes, and lancets are handled by facilities in Barron, Cumberland and Chetek.



There are three responsibility units for recycling in Barron County: City of Rice Lake, Town of Rice Lake, and Barron County (which covers everything outside the first two communities). Since Barron County has an incinerator, no paper products are required to be recycled. Other recyclables (tin/steel/aluminum, glass, plastics) can be left at the drop box collection sites scattered throughout the County:

- Almena.....Across from Almena Meat Locker
- Barron .....Econo Foods on LaSalle Avenue
- Barronett .....Lakeland Town Shop on Highway 63.
- Brill .....Next to Oak Grove Town Shop
- Cameron.....Behind Town Shop
- Canton.....Town Shop on Highway M
- Chetek .....Treatment plant on Water Street
- Cumberland.....Holiday Station on Elm
- Dallas .....Behind the Fire Hall
- Haugen .....Corner of Raymond & 3rd Street
- Mikana .....Cedar Lake Town Shop
- Prairie Farm .....Town Shop North of Village
- Reeve.....Next to Town Hall
- Stanfold.....Town Shop at Highway 25 & 48
- Turtle Lake.....Becker's Super Value

Most appliances can be left at the Barron County Recycling Office/Incinerator in Almena for a small fee. They typically do not accept tires, brush, demolition waste, etc., though other local recyclers and waste management providers may accept these items for a fee.

Barron County has also periodically coordinated "Clean Sweeps" to provide residents a safe means of disposing hazardous chemicals, paints, solvents, etc, when State grant assistance is available. These Clean Sweeps are publicized through local newspapers and posters. The following Clean Sweeps have been held in Barron County in recent years:

- Agriculture Clean Sweeps - 1992, 1997, 2001
- Household Clean Sweeps - 2000, 2004
- Combined Agricultural & Household Clean Sweep- 1994, 2008

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement services fall under the statewide Wisconsin mutual aid agreement, with additional support and coordination through Wisconsin Emergency Management—Emergency Police Services in times of crisis. Overall, most planning and operations related to law enforcement occurs at the local level. The following constitute the primary law enforcement agencies in Barron County:

- City of Barron Police Department
- City of Chetek Police Department
- City of Cumberland Police Department
- City of Rice Lake Police Department
- Village of Almena Police Department
- Village of Cameron Police Department
- Village of Dallas Police Department
- Village of Prairie Farm Police Department
- Village of Turtle Lake Police Department
- Village of New Auburn
- Barron County Sheriff's Department
- St. Croix Tribal Police Department
- Wisconsin State Patrol

Barron County Emergency Management provides additional support to the County's emergency response providers and local governments through emergency operations planning, training, coordination, crisis response, and recovery. In addition to County and local emergency operating plans which encompass the entire County, the *Barron County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan* was adopted in 2005 which identifies proactive strategies to mitigate the potential impacts of a natural hazard event.

Fire Departments

Multiple fire departments provide fire protection for Barron County communities, and each gives mutual aid to neighboring departments, whereas neighboring jurisdictions share resources in responding to large-scale emergencies. The fire districts for Barron County are shown on Map

Almena Fire Station

4.5 at the end of this section. The Department of Natural Resources provides the primary fire fighting protection in the area for wildfires. Overall, most planning and operations related to fire departments occurs at the local level.

Ambulance

There are several public and private ambulance and first responder services available in Barron County as shown on Map 4.6 at the end of this section. Additional details on the five primary ambulance services located in Barron County are provided below. Overall, most planning and operations related to ambulance and rescue services occurs at the local level or is undertaken by the private, contracted firm.

City of Barron
Barron Memorial Medical Center Ambulance Service
Service type: private non-profit – hospital based
Service level: intermediate provisional

City of Chetek
Chetek Ambulance Service
Service type: municipal ambulance
Service level: basic

City of Cumberland
Cumberland Memorial Hospital Ambulance Service
Service type: Private non-profit – hospital based
Service level: basic

City of Rice Lake
Lakeview Medical Center Ambulance Service
Service type: Private non-profit hospital based
Service level: basic

Village of Dallas
Dallas Area Ambulance Service
Service type: Municipal volunteer fire department
Service level: basic

First Responders

First responders are trained in medical techniques, medical equipment, patient assessment, and emergency scene management beyond basic first aid. First responders respond directly from their home (or other location) to the scene of an emergency. At the scene, the responders provide critical medical care until an ambulance arrives. First responders are sometimes associated with local fire departments, and many firefighters also have first responder training.

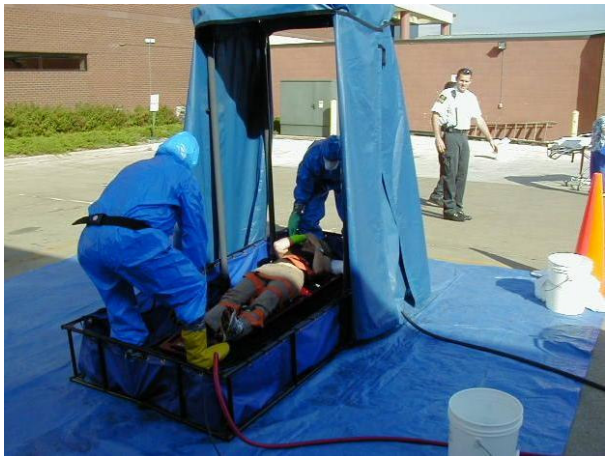
Responders receive 59 hours of certified training and are State licensed, with many going on to be licensed as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). EMTs require up to 756 hours of training prior to certification, while full paramedics require 1,200 hours. Most first responders are volunteers who must complete a bi-annual 30-hour refresher course, in addition to specialized and local (often monthly) training programs.

First responder service is contracted by the local municipality. As shown on Map 4.7 at the end of this section, all areas of County are covered by a separate first responder service. Some communities rely on a fire department or ambulance service for emergency medical services, such as the Rice Lake Fire Department which provides services to the City, the Town of Rice Lake, and the Town of Oak Grove. The following is a list of the first responder services active in Barron County:

- Bear Lake/Haugen First Responders
- Cameron First Responders
- Clayton First Responders
- New Auburn First Responders
- Prairie Farm First Responders
- Ridgeland First Responders
- Sand Creek First Responders
- Timberland Barronett Area First Responders
- Turtle Lake First Responders

Hazardous Materials Response

Personnel from the City of Rice Lake Fire Department serve as the Barron County Level "B" Hazardous Materials Response Team. The Team may be activated for any incident involving a hazardous materials release, leak, explosion, injury or potential of immediate threat to life, the environment, or property. County or "Level B" Teams respond to chemical incidents which require a lower level of protective gear, potentially with self-contained breathing apparatus, but still exceeds the capabilities of standard fire departments.



WC WI Regional Response Team Practice Drill

As needed, the West Central Wisconsin Regional Response Team, based in the Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire Fire Departments, can be contacted for additional reconnaissance and research support. This Level A team can also be requested to respond to the most serious of spills and releases requiring the highest level of skin

and respiratory protective gear. This includes all chemical, biological, or radiological emergencies requiring vapor-tight Level A gear with self-contained breathing apparatus.

Planning and exercises regarding hazard materials is coordinated through the Barron County Emergency Management Office in conjunction with the Barron County Local Emergency Preparedness Committee.

Medical Facilities

Medical facilities are becoming increasingly important regional assets, improving the health of residents, while offering an important source of employment and a better quality of life. The availability of medical facilities in Barron County has expanded significantly within the past year with the newly opened Marshfield Clinic-Rice Lake and Cumberland Centers. Overall, most planning and operations related to medical facilities is undertaken by the private hospital or clinic, and includes little involvement of the local community. Table 4.7 lists the general medical clinics and hospitals in Barron County.

Table 4.7 – Clinics and Hospitals in Barron County

Location	Facility Name	Approx. Capacity
Barron	Barron Medical Center	100 people
	Midelfort Clinic-Barron	50 people
Cameron	Midelfort Clinic-Cameron	15 people
Chetek	Marshfield Clinic-Lake Country	avg 20 people
	Midelfort Clinic-Chetek	avg 20 people
Cumberland	Cumberland Memorial Hospital	40 beds
	Cumberland Medical Clinic	30 people
	Marshfield Clinic-Cumberland Center	7 staff+patients
Rice Lake	Lakeview Medical Center	355 people (75 bed)
	Marshfield Clinic-Lakewoods	25 people
	Marshfield Clinic-Rice Lake Center	150,000 s.f.
Prairie Farm	Midelfort Clinic-Prairie Farm	4 physicians
Turtle Lake	Turtle Lake Medical Clinic	7 staff+patients

source: Barron County Emergency Management, Marshfield & Midelfort Clinics websites

Child Care Services

Wisconsin State Law requires that anyone caring for four or more children under the age of seven years who are unrelated to the provider obtain a license through the Department of Children and Families. Table 4.8 is a list of State licensed child care facilities in Barron County for both family child care (up to 8 children) and group child care (9 or more children). Over half of the County's child care facilities are licensed for family child care.

Communities may need to consider population and demographic trends compared to the capacity of available child care in their area to help determine if child care needs of the community are being met.

Table 4.8 – Licensed Child Care Facilities in Barron County

City	Day Care Name	Capacity
ALMENA	LITTLE TIKES LEARNING CTR	8
	SHARON'S DAY CARE	8
BARRON	BUZZING BEES DAY CARE	8
	CAROLYN'S DAY CARE	8
	CREATIVE KIDS' DISCOVERY CTR LLC	39
	HAPPY HANDS DAY CARE & PRESCHOOL	8
	SALEM LUTHERAN PRESCHOOL	20
	THE CLUBHOUSE	26
CAMERON	CORNERSTONES LEARNING CENTER	55
CHETEK	LITTLE CREATIONS CHILD CARE CTR	30
	LITTLE STEPS DAY CARE	8
CUMBERLAND	BUSY BEAVERS DAY CARE	50
	LITTLE HANDS FAMILY DAY CARE	8
	LYNN'S LITTLE TREASURES DAYCARE	8
	ST PAUL LUTH PRESCH & CHILD CARE	15
DALLAS	DALLAS CESA #11 HEAD START	51
PRAIRIE FARM	JUST LIKE HOME CHILD CARE	8
	THE TOT'S SPOT FAMILY DAYCARE	8
RICE LAKE	BRIGHT SMILES LEARNING CTR	8
	FIRST LUTHERAN PRESCHOOL	32
	HILLTOP DAY CARE	65
	IMAGINATION STATION	8
	KIDDIE KORNER CHILD CARE CTR	65
	KIDS WORLD LEARNING CTR	61
	LIL BRITCHES DAY CARE LEARN CTR	8
	LITTLE BEAR DAYCARE & PRESCH LTD	52
	MARGIE'S FAMILY DAY CARE	8
	PAM'S DAY CARE	8
	PRECIOUS STEPS DAY CARE	8
	PURPLE STAR DAYCARE	8
	RICE LAKE KIDS' CLUB	50
	THE CLUBHOUSE	50
	UMOS RICE LAKE MIGRANT HEAD START	40
TURTLE LAKE	BUSY BEES FAMILY DAY CARE	8
	PRESCHOOL PLAYHOUSE CORPORATION	30

source: Wisconsin Department of Children & Families, July 2008.

Assisted Living Facilities, Nursing Homes, and Senior Programs

Senior care facilities are becoming increasingly important regional assets to meet the changing needs of our aging population in a manner that permits residents to age with dignity. Since 1982, the State of Wisconsin has maintained a moratorium on the construction of new nursing home beds due to high vacancy rates. This has created a problem in some areas, meanwhile encouraging the use of alternative assisted-living approaches. Per capita, Barron County has a higher number of nursing home beds than State averages. However, the actual availability of beds in Barron County can vary widely, and there are occasional waiting lists.

Barron County has a limited supply of affordable assisted living facilities. The higher costs of these facilities, combined with decreased access to related governmental support, sometimes encourages residents to choose nursing care over assisted living. As the baby boomer generation ages, demand for such facilities is expected to increase. And with advances in medicines and technology, there has been an increasing trend in the provision of "in-home care" as an alternative to group homes or nursing care, which is also less costly overall.

Table 4.9 lists the assisted living facilities and nursing homes in Barron County, along with their capacities. These facilities are organized by five types:

Adult Day Care provides services for part of a day, primarily on weekdays, in a group setting to adults who need assistance with activities of daily living, supervision, or protection. Adult day care centers are not licensed by the State, but may be certified.

Adult Family Homes provides residence and care for up to four adults of minimum age 18 who are not related to the operator, with up to seven hour per week of nursing care per resident. Counties certify one- and two-bed adult family homes, while the State licenses homes with three or four adults.

Community-Based Residential Facilities are a place where five or more adults reside who receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board, but includes not more than three hours of nursing care (at the intermediate level or below) per week per resident. These facilities often provide services to a particular group, such as persons with dementia, developmental disabilities, or mental health problems. CBRFs are licensed by the State.

Residential Care Apartment Complexes are independent-living apartments where five or more adults reside which are provided up to 28 hours per week of supportive and/or nursing services. These complexes may be a distinct part of a nursing home or community-based residential facility and are certified by the State.

Nursing Homes provide constant nursing care and supportive services to residents who have significant deficiencies with activities of daily living. Residents are typically the

elderly, younger adults with physical disabilities, and those requiring rehabilitative therapies. Nursing homes are licensed by the State.

Like child care, communities may need to consider population and demographic trends compared to the capacity of available assisted living facilities and nursing homes in their area to help determine if needs are being met. And with Barron County's aging population, the availability of such facilities could be a potential issue for the future.

Barron Nursing Home

There is a large variety of additional supportive services available to the elderly and those with disabilities, ranging from in-home support to transportation to financial services to social activities. Such services are provided through a mix of governmental and non-profit institutions, often relying on volunteer support. Senior activities and lunches are available at ten sites in Barron County:

- Almena Town Hall
- Barron Senior Center
- Cameron Senior Center
- Chetek Senior Center
- Cumberland Senior Center
- Haugen Senior Center
- Riverview Manor (Prairie Farm)
- Rice Lake Senior Center
- Turtle Lake American Legion Hall
- Dallas Village Hall/Senior Citizen's Building

For more information on aging and disability programs in Barron County, please contact the Barron County Office of Aging (715-537-6225) or visit its Aging and Disability Resource Center website (www.co.barron.wi.us/connect.htm).

Table 4.9 – Assisted Living Facilities in Barron County

City	Facility Type	Facility Name	Capacity or # of Beds
BARRON	Adult Day Care	DAYBREAK I	15
	Adult Day Care	DAYBREAK II	15
	Nursing Home	BARRON CARE AND REHABILITATION	50
	Nursing Home	LUTHER MIDELFORT-NORTHLAND MAYO HEALTH SYSTEM	27
	Adult Family Home	HUSETS KOUNTRY KARE	4
	Community Based Residetial (developmentally disabled)	T J A CAMPBELL HILLTOP HOME	8
	Community Based Residetial (developmentally disabled)	HANSENS GROUP HOME	6
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	MONROE MANOR	45
	Residential Care Apt. Complex	BARRON MEMORIAL MED CNTR--MAYO HEALTH SYST	36
CAMERON	Adult Family Home	SUE HUSETS GROUP HOME	4
	Community Based Residetial (developmentally disabled)	NORTHWEST PATHWAYS TO IND INC	8
CHETEK	Nursing Home	KNAPP HAVEN NURSING HOME	97
	Adult Family Home	BIRD STREET MEMORY CARE	4
	Adult Family Home	HAPPY ACRES	4
	Adult Family Home	JUST LIKE HOME	4
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	CHETEK RIVERS EDGE	8
COMSTOCK	Community Based Residetial (other)	AURORA RES ALTERNATIVES INC	8
CUMBERLAND	Nursing Home	CUMBERLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ECU	50
DALLAS	Nursing Home	DALLAS CARE AND REHABILITATION	50
PRAIRIE FARM	Nursing Home	PIONEER NURSING HOME	42
	Adult Family Home	CIRCLE OF HOPE INC	4
RICE LAKE	Nursing Home	HERITAGE MANOR	92
	Nursing Home	RICE LAKE CONVALESCENT CENTER	95
	Adult Family Home	PATRICK STREET HOUSE	4
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	OUR HOUSE MEMORY CARE	24
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	CARE PARTNERS ASSISTED LIVING LLC	15
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	COUNTRY TERRACE OF WISCONSIN INC	16
	Community Based Residetial (other)	NEW BEGINNINGS OF BARRON COUNTY INC	8
	Community Based Residetial (developmentally disabled)	CORNERSTONE WEST CBRF	8
	Community Based Residetial (other)	MAGNA HOUSE	8
	Community Based Residetial (other)	CHRISMARK HOME LLC	8
	Community Based Residetial (senior and/or dementia/alz.)	OUR HOUSE SENIOR LIVING	20
	Community Based Residetial (other)	MITCHELLS CBRF	8
	Residential Care Apt. Complex	BRENTWOOD SENIOR COMMUNITIES	2

source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, July 2008.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Visitors and residents of Barron County have many recreational opportunities. The majority of park and recreational planning in Barron County occurs at the local level or, for County and State facilities, under the direction of Barron County Forest & Recreation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, respectively. Any specific circumstances, issues, or policies associated with parks and recreational facilities

specific to a community will be addressed in the utilities and community facilities element of the respective, individual community plan.

Cattail Trail, Village of Almena

Barron County is the western originating point for Tuscobia State Trail, the longest in the State. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail crosses part of northern Barron County, but is currently not continuous for its entire length within the county. Eight miles of the 22-mile Cattail Trail runs from Almena into Polk County and is used for ATVs, snowmobiling, and hiking. The 62-mile Wild Rivers Trail originating in Rice Lake and continuing north through Washburn and Douglas Counties also is available for ATVs, snowmobiles, and hikers.

As of 2005, a few of the outdoor recreational opportunities found within Barron County were:

- 13 designated swimming areas
- 50 miles of canoe trails
- 996 camping sites
- 230 miles of snowmobile trails, including links to regional corridor trails[2]
- 7 golf courses
- 40 fishing lakes (50+ acres)
- 64 boat launches
- 45 miles of hiking trails
- 29 parks and picnic areas
- 21,587 acres of public hunting lands
- 22 waysides

No complete inventory of all parks and recreation areas in the County exists. Some recreation areas may be on private land or maintained by a community organization, while school facilities (e.g., playgrounds, ballfields, basketball courts) are often used by the public for outdoor recreation in many communities. And the definition of parks and recreation areas can vary significantly by community. For instance, in a rural area, a small, unimproved pull-out for fishing along a river bank may perform an important recreational function.

[2] The Barron County Snowmobile Association makes available a snowmobile trail map for a small donation which shows the location of the many trails in Barron County.

Table 4.10 is a list of the primary County and municipal recreational facilities in Barron County. Data for Table 4.10 was taken from the Barron County Outdoor Recreation Plan which was last updated in 1989, comprehensive plans on file at WCWRPC, and community webpages. Not included are privately owned facilities (e.g., Lion's Club parks), all boat ramps, trails, unimproved waysides, and State lands. In many cases, communities will need to amend this list and consider resident demand for park facilities during their comprehensive planning efforts.

City of Barron Park

Many of the available nature-based outdoor recreational amenities (e.g., County, Wildlife Areas) are discussed in the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources section of this report. Bicycling is covered previously in the Transportation section. If State grant funding is being considered for outdoor recreation amenities, a State-reviewed outdoor recreation plan, adopted within the last five years, is a required prerequisite.

Boat Ramp in the Town of Stanley

Table 4.10 – Primary Parks in Barron County

Facility	Facility Type	Owner	Notes (some data outdated)
T ALMENA			
Upper Turtle Lake Wayside	wayside	State	8 tables
T ARLAND			
Barron County Rifle Range	rifle range	County	2 tables
T CEDAR LAKE			
Waldo Carlson Park	park/camping	County	35 campsites; swimming
Mikana Dam Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
Sec. 11 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
Sec. 27 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
T CHETEK			
Southworth Memorial Park	park/camping	County	29 campsites; swimming
T CLINTON			
Poskin Wayside	wayside	Town	4 tables
T CRYSTAL LAKE			
Sec. 9 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
T CUMBERLAND			
Highway Gravel Pit Rifle Range	rifle range		
T DALLAS			
STH 25 Wayside	wayside	Town	1 table
T DOVRE			
USH 53 Waysides	wayside	State	2 total
T LAKELAND			
Grant Park	park	County	boat ramp; swimming
Wayside Landing (Sec. 28)	wayside	County	1 table
T OAK GROVE			
CTH "V" Wayside	wayside	Town	1 table
T PRAIRIE LAKE			
Sec. 8 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
Sec. 2 Wayside	wayside	Town	3 tables w/ boat ramp
T RICE LAKE			
Lake Desair Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
T SIOUX CREEK			
Sec. 22 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table w/ boat ramp
Sec. 3 Wayside	wayside	County	3 tables w/ boat ramps
T STANLEY			
Veteran's Memorial Park	park/camping	County	29 campsites; swimming
Sec. 8 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
Sec. 30 Wayside	wayside	County	2 tables
T SUMNER			
Bill Park/Mike Jalowitz Field	park/ballfield	Town	
USH 8 Wayside	wayside	State	
Sec. 26 Wayside	wayside	County	1 table
T VANCE CREEK			
Reeve Park	park	Town	
V ALMENA			
Shadyside Park			21 tables
V CAMERON			
Guy Speirs Recreation Area	park	Village	8 tables; swimming
Sportsman's Field	ballfield	Village	2 tables
V DALLAS			
Dallas Community Park	park	Village	12 tables; swimming

Table 4.10 – Primary Parks in Barron County *continued*

Facility	Facility Type	Owner	Notes (some data outdated)
V HAUGEN			
Baseball Park	park/ballfield	Village	2 tables
V PRAIRIE FARM			
Prairie Farm Pioneer Village Park	park/camping	Village	6 camp.; 26 tbls; swim.
V TURTLE LAKE			
Tom Hartzell Memorial Field	park	Village	softball
Railway Park	park	Village	picnic tables
Turtle Lake Village Park	park	Village	6 campsite
Skinaway Lake Public Access	park	Village	boat landing
Skinaway Lake Park	park	Village	day use
Western Park	park	Village	small neighborhood park
C BARRON			
Anderson Park	park	City	includes municipal pool
Becker Community Park	park	City	8 tables
Peter S. Olson Memorial Park	park	City	4 tables
Yellow River Wayside	wayside	City	1 table w/ boat ramp
Rockman's Woods	mostly trail	County/Private	cross-country skiing
C CHETEK			
Leslie Phillips Memorial Park	park	City	23 tables; swimming
City Ballpark & Tennis Courts	ballfields	City	
Long Bridge Public Fishing Area	fishing	City	
Chetek Dam Public Fishing	park/fishing		a/k/a Lions Memorial Park
Gotham Park	park	City	undeveloped
Main Street Park	park	City	pavilion
CTH "I"/"SS" Wayside	wayside	City	2 tables
C CUMBERLAND			
Tourist Park	park	City	54 tables; swimming
Outdoor Laboratory	special		
former WWTP park		City	
City Golf Course	golf	City	18-holes
Eagle Point Park	park	City	23 campsites
C RICE LAKE			
Rice Lake City Park	park	City	45 tables
Indian Mounds Park	park	City	13 tables; historic
Narrows Park	park	City	45 tables; dock
FFA Park	park	City	natural/passive
Knapp-Stout Park	park	City	tables, farmer's market
Florence Shudlick Park	park	City	8 tables
Roux City Park	park/ballfields	City	5 tables
Clanton Park	park/ballfields	City	includes skatepark
Hiawatha Park	park	City	natural/passive
Holsum Riverside Park	park	City	natural/passive
Hunter's Memorial Park	park	City	shelter & tables
Lakefront Park	park	City	5 boat docks
Moon Lake Park	park/ballfields	City	soccer, hiking
Richter Park	park	City	tables
Scharbillig-Jones Nature Area	natural area	City	natural/passive
Tate Park	park/ballfields	City	
Veteran's Park	park	City	8 tables; fishing pier
Wolfinger Bird Sanctuary	natural area	City	natural/passive

Cemeteries

The following are the cemeteries in Barron County as identified at the Barron County USGenWeb site (http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~wibarron/). This list does not necessarily include all smaller cemeteries, family plots, or Native American burial sites. Further, some of these cemeteries may be no longer in use. As needed, each individual community plan may identify any additional known cemeteries and any issues, needs, or policies related to those cemeteries in their community.

Town of Almena/Village of Almena/Village of Turtle Lake
Lake View Cemetery (aka Perley Cemetery)
Sacred Heart Catholic Cemetery
St. Ann's Catholic Cemetery
St. Matthews Cemetery
Zion Lutheran Cemetery

Lakeview Cemetery, Town of Almena

Town of Arland
Independent Cemetery (aka Arland Lutheran Cemetery)

Town of Barron/City of Barron
Barron Mennonite Cemetery
First Lutheran Cemetery
Wayside Cemetery

Town of Chetek/City of Chetek
Laaland Cemetery (aka Lolland or Johnson Cemetery)
Lakeview Cemetery
St. Boniface Catholic Cemetery

Town of Clinton
Ebenezer Lutheran Cemetery (aka Swedish Lutheran Cemetery)
Poskin First Lutheran Cemetery
St. Matthew Lutheran Cemetery (aka German Lutheran)

Town of Crystal Lake
Comstock Cemetery (aka K Legacy Cemetery)

Town of Cumberland/Village of Cumberland
Bethany Cemetery (aka Neby Cemetery)
Collingwood Cemetery (aka German Lutheran or St. Luke's)
East Cumberland Cemetery (aka Section 10 Cemetery)
Lakeside Cemetery
St. Anthony Catholic Cemetery

Town of Dallas/Village of Dallas
Dallas Cemetery (aka Norwegian Evangelical)
Glenwood Cemetery (aka Young or Logan Cemetery)
Greenwood Cemetery (aka O'Flanagans or Pine Creek)
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran (aka German Lutheran)

Town of Dovre
Dovre Cemetery

Town of Doyle
Cedar Lake Cemetery
Our Saviors Lutheran Cemetery (a.k.a. Campia Cem.)

Town of Maple Grove
Maple Grove Baptist Cemetery
New Scandinavia Cemetery (aka Nye Scandinavia)
Old Hillsdale Cemetery (aka Wiseman Cemetery)

Town of Maple Plain
Indian Burials

Town of Oak Grove/Village of Haugen
Bohemian National Cemetery
Holy Trinity Catholic Cemetery
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Cemetery (aka Dobie Cemetery)

Town of Prairie Farm/Village of Prairie Farm
Akers Cemetery
Evergreen Cemetery
Solum Cemetery
St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran (aka German Lutheran)
Sunset Cemetery

Town of Prairie Lake
Otterholt Cemetery
Prairie Lake Cemetery (aka Joelson & Pleasant Plain Cemetery)

Town of Rice Lake/City of Rice Lake
Nora Cemetery
Orchard Beach Cemetery
St. Joseph Cemetery
Swede Cemetery

Town of Sioux Creek
Evergreen Cemetery (aka Pine Creek Cemetery)
Sioux Creek Cemetery (aka Garner or Massie Cemetery)

Town of Stanfold
Stanfold Lutheran Cemetery
Wiesner Cemetery

Town of Stanley/Village of Cameron
Faaberg Cemetery
Meadow Creek Cemetery
Pine Grove Cemetery

Town of Sumner
New Sumner Cemetery
Old Sumner Cemetery
Pioneers Rest Cemetery (aka Bandli Cemetery)

Sioux Creek Cemetery, Town of Sioux Creek

Town of Turtle Lake
Bethany Lutheran Cemetery
Big Moon Lake Cemetery (aka Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery)
Silver Creek Lutheran Cemetery
St. Charles Catholic Cemetery

Town of Vance Creek
Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Cemetery
Reeve Cemetery (aka Vance Creek Cemetery)
St. John's Catholic Cemetery

Dams

In total, Barron County has 60 dams, most being small earthen works for livestock or recreational ponds and flowages; no dam in the County is used for electric generation. In most cases, if the majority of these smaller dams failed, the runoff downstream would be hardly noticed. There may be the potential to remove some of the older smaller dams which no longer serve a function, in order to improve water quality and lower the risk of failure.

The following is a list of those governments which own dams, dikes, or levees in Barron County:

Wisconsin DNR	6+ dams, dikes, or levees	Village of Cameron	1
Wisconsin DOT	3	Village of Dallas	1
Barron County	11	Village of Prairie Farm	1
City of Barron	3	Town of Maple Plan	1
City of Cumberland	1	Town of Stanley	1

The majority of these dams have low or no hazard potential. Only two dams in Barron County have been given a high hazard rating, based on impacts if a failure should occur— Rice Lake Dam and Chetek Dam. Both of these dams are owned by Barron County. However, development pressure in dam shadows is high in some areas and updated dam failure analyses are not available for all dams.

Only five dams in Barron County have 1,000 acres or more of normal storage: Cedar Lake/Mikana (30,000), Chetek (28,500), Bear Lake/Haugen (27,254), Rice Lake (7,500), and Beaver Dam Lake (1,000). Barron County owns all of these largest five impoundments, except Beaver Dam Lake Dam which is owned by the City of Cumberland.

For additional details on the dams of Barron County, their hazard ratings, and some key development trends in dam shadows, please see *the Barron County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*.

Town of Doyle Hall and Shop

Other Government Facilities

No comprehensive list of every government facility in Barron County exists. Such facilities can range from administrative and recreation buildings to airports and dams. Utilities, such as municipal wastewater, have corresponding facilities. The law enforcement and emergency services identified previously also have associated facilities, though some of these services may be co-located with other municipal functions. The following government facilities or related services have been discussed in other sections of this report:

Airports (4) & Transportation Infrastructure	see transportation section
Public Wastewater Treatment Facilities (12)	previously in this section
Municipal & Community Water Systems (16)	previously in this section
Law Enforcement & Emergency Services	previously in this section
Parks and Outdoor Recreation Facilities	previously in this section
Schools	previously in this section
Libraries	previously in this section
Dams	previously in this section

Barron County and each local municipal government has at least one structure in which administrative functions are carried out and services are provided. Towns, villages, and smaller cities typically have a single hall or municipal building, while larger cities and counties typically have multiple buildings. Separate structures are also required for road,

highway, public works, and maintenance; these sites may include recycling drop-off facilities as well. In towns, the "town shop" is often co-located with the town hall, but not in all cases. Most counties have a primary Highway Department facility, with a number of smaller ancillary facilities for the storage of vehicles, salt, sand, etc., strategically located throughout the county.

The following is a list of the other critical government facilities in Barron County:

- Barron County Courthouse (Barron)
- Barron County Justice Center (Barron)
- Barron County Highway Department (Barron)
- Barron County Health & Social Services (Barron)
- Almena Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Cameron Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Dallas Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Haugen Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Prairie Farm Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Turtle Lake Village Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Barron City Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Barron Area Community Center (Barron)
- Chetek City Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Cumberland City Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Rice Lake City Hall and Public Works/Maintenance
- Town Halls and Shops (25)

The above list is not complete and does not include Federal and State facilities. As part of their individual comprehensive planning efforts, each community may need to supplement the above list, identify issues related to their facilities (e.g., availability, capacity, condition), and develop corresponding plan policies to address local concerns.

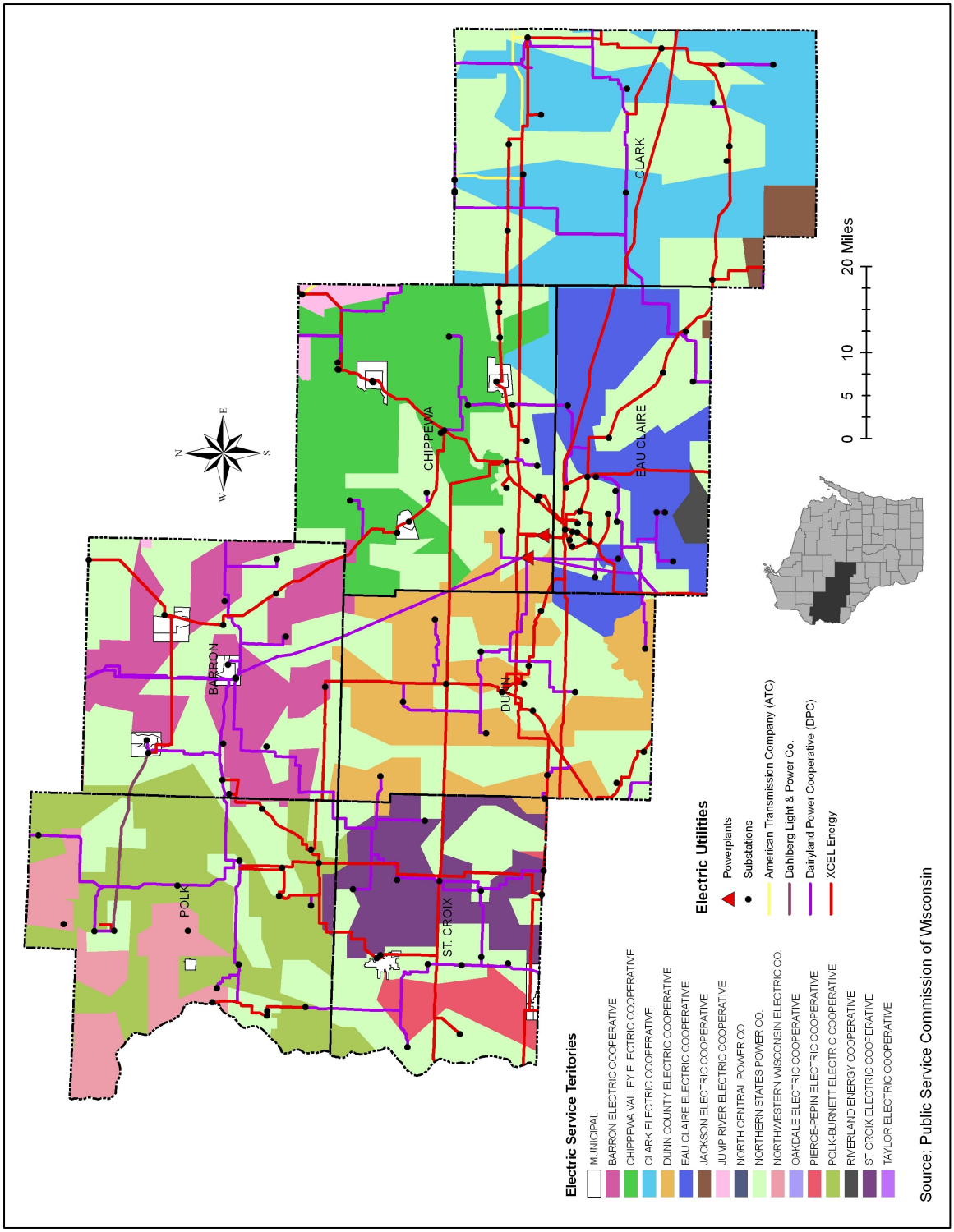
Summary

Utilities and community facilities in Barron County vary from small-scale facilities serving primarily local needs to regional facilities and networks serving large portions of the County's population. As municipalities grow and change, the infrastructure, essential services and related community facilities must evolve as well.

This section presented an initial inventory of the principal utilities and community facilities of Barron County. During local planning efforts, this section may need to be supplemented to include additional facilities and details, and analyzed more closely to identify issues and community needs.

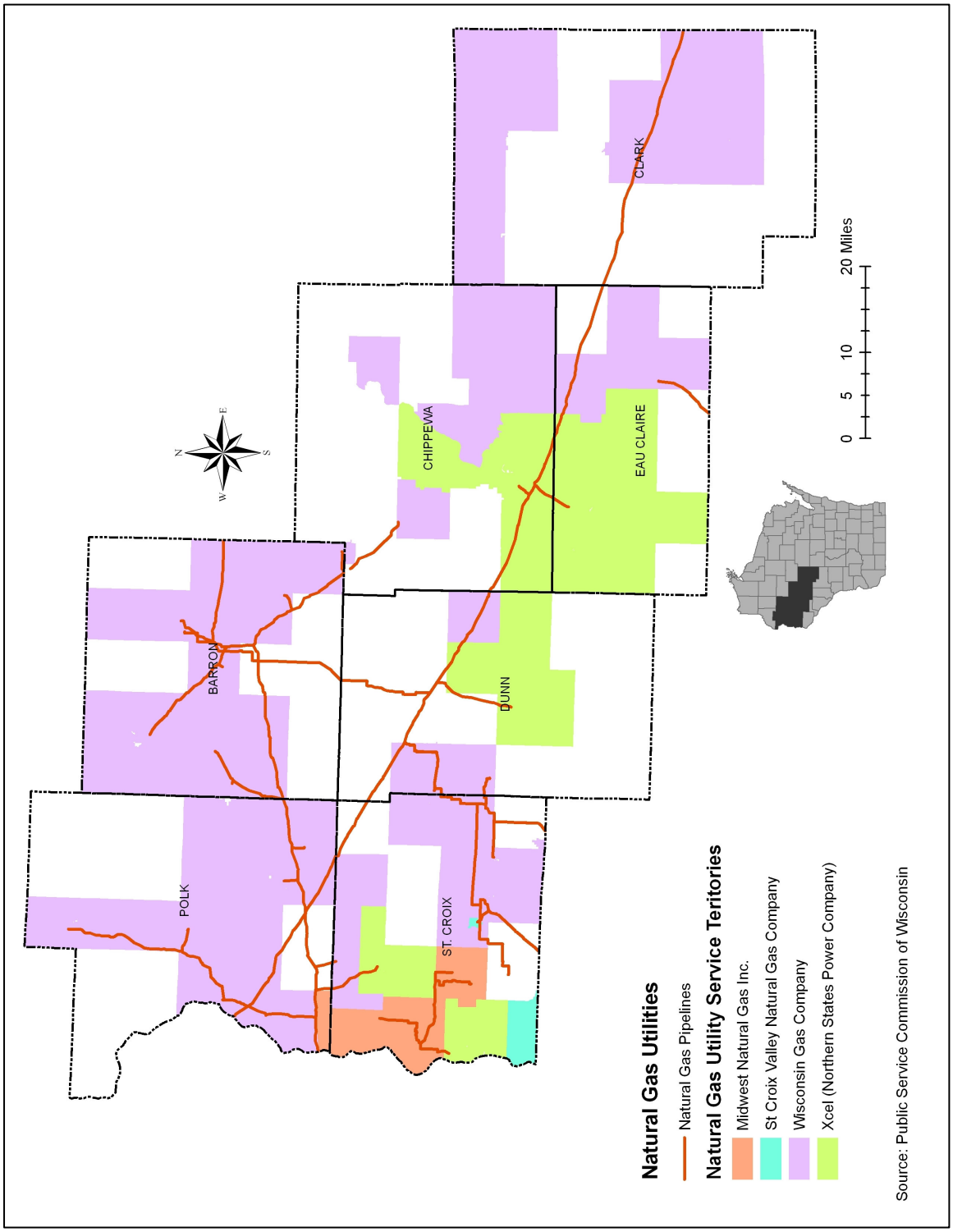
Utilities and Community Facilities Maps

Map 4.2 – Electric Service in West Central Wisconsin



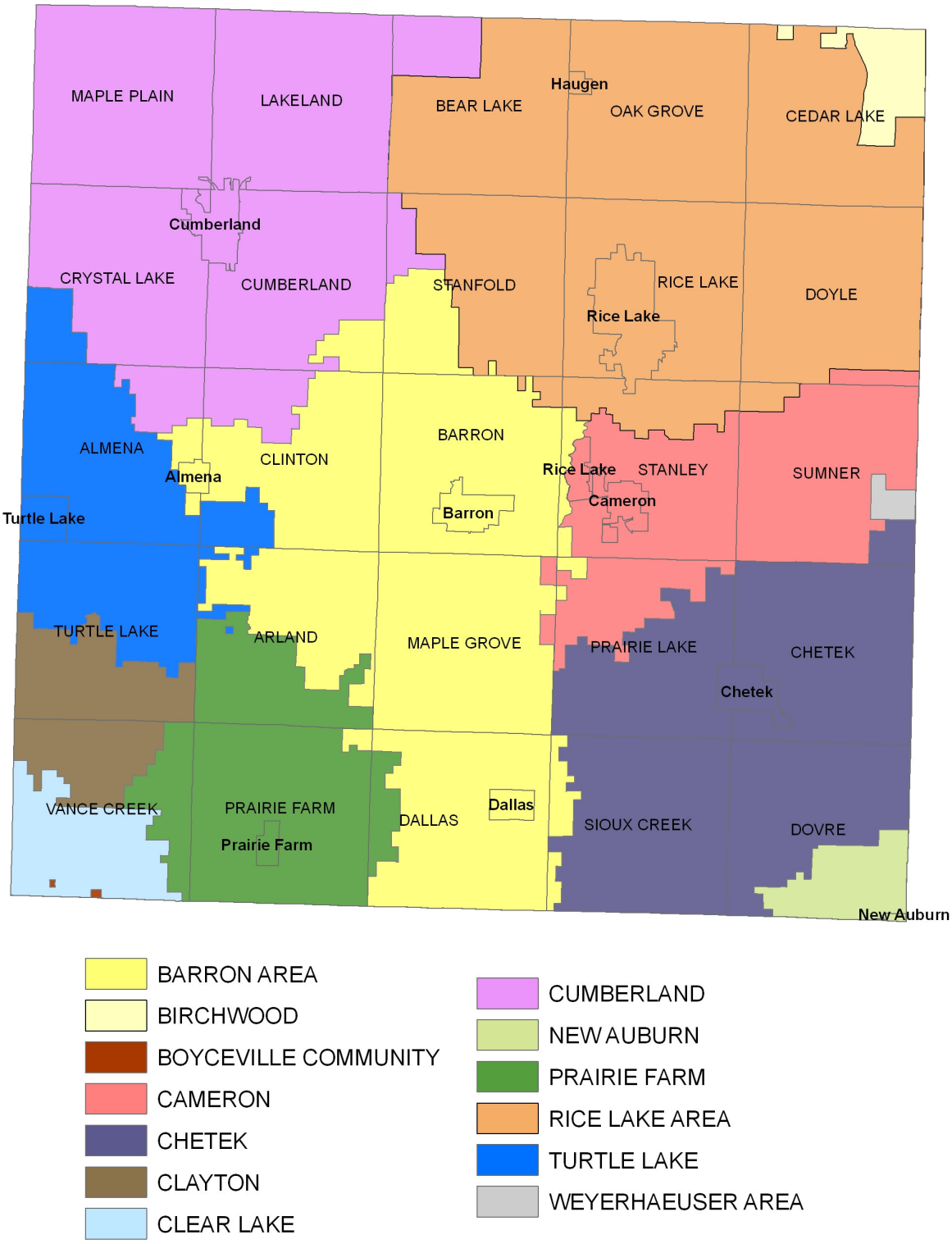
source: Wisconsin Public Service Commission

Map 4.3 – Natural Gas Service in West Central Wisconsin



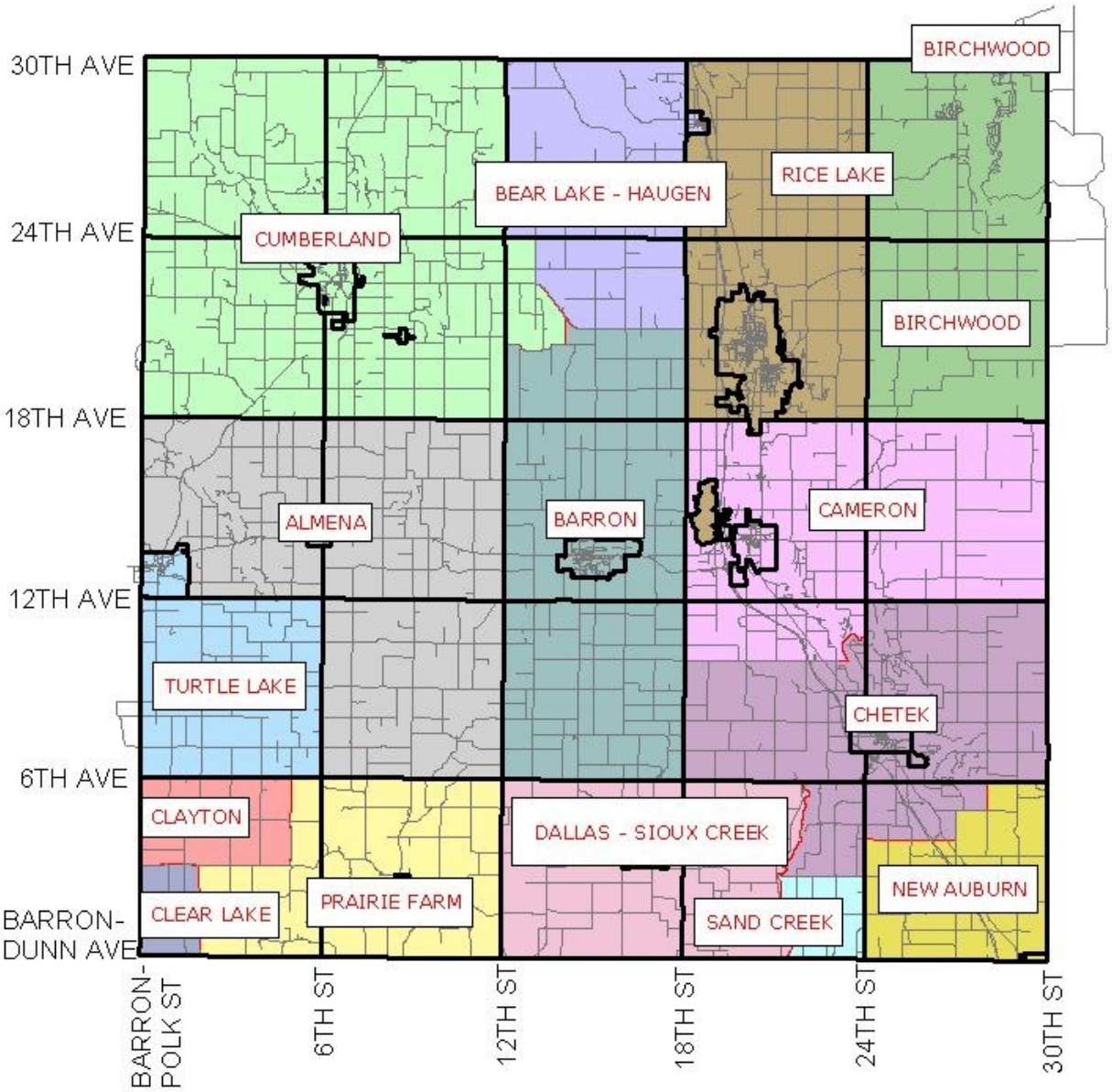
source: Wisconsin Public Service Commission

Map 4.4 – Barron County School Districts



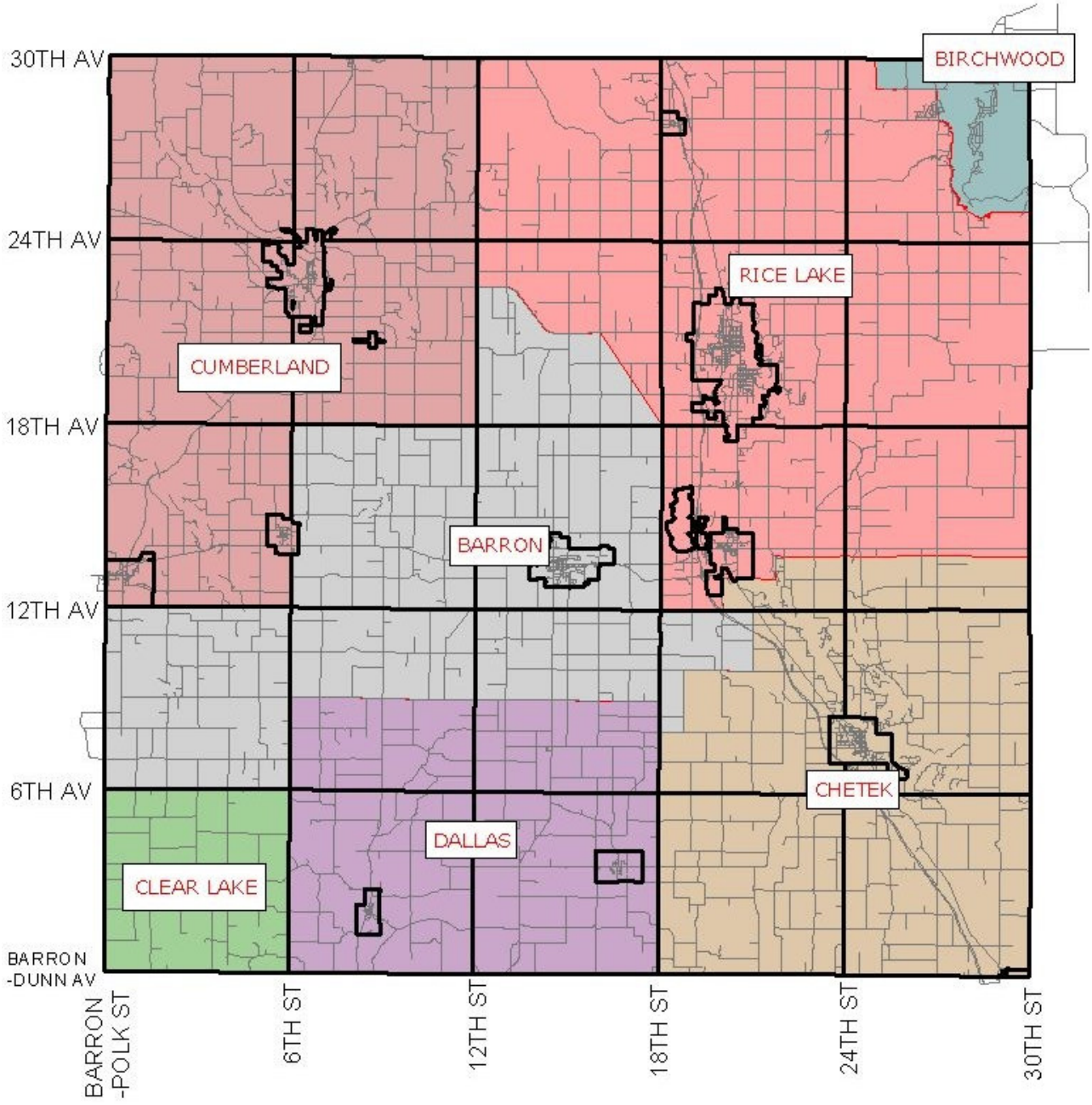
source: U.S. Census TIGER Files, 2000

Map 4.5 – Barron County Fire Districts



source: Barron County Land Information Office

Map 4.6 – Barron County Ambulance Service Areas



source: Barron County Land Information Office

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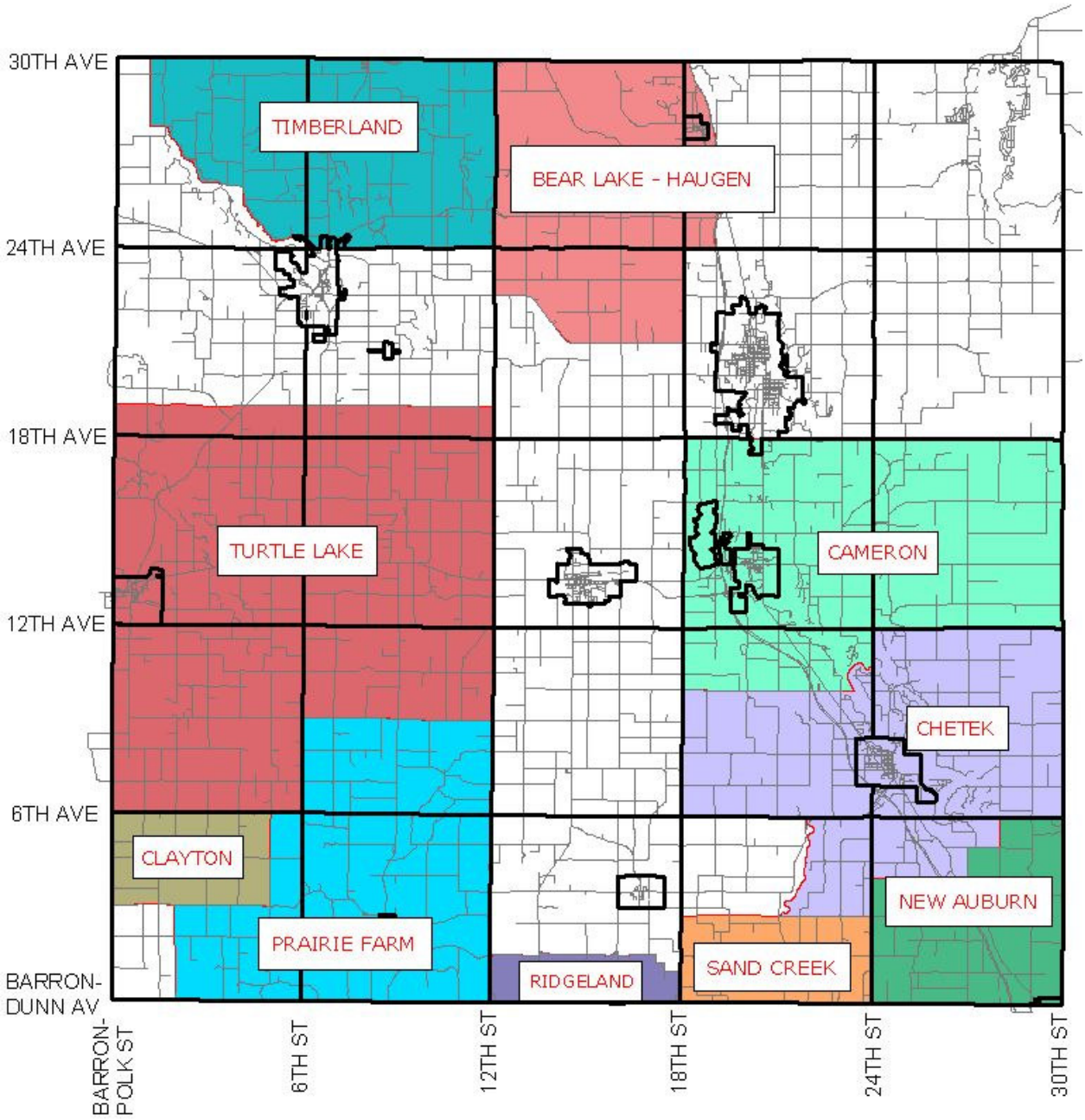
Map 4.7 – Barron County First Responder Service Areas



source: Barron County Land Information Office

5. AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION

Element Context

Barron County's history and development is rooted in its natural resources. Prior to settlement by those of European heritage, Barron County had two commodities that were of great value to the Indian Tribes in the region – wild rice and pipe stone.

French and English fur traders were attracted to the region's abundant wild game in the late 1700s and early 1800s. But it was the large, dense forests which first attracted white men in large numbers. The timber industry (logging, sawmills, woodworking, etc) was the primary economic activity in Barron County from 1860 until the turn of the 19th Century.

Agricultural land in Barron County

During the late 1880s and 1890s, agriculture began to increase in importance as German and Scandinavian immigrants settled in cut-over areas and made productive use of the fertile soils. By 1900, agriculture was the basic industry of Barron County, with most cities and villages becoming farm trade centers with dairies, mills, and other related services. In time, Barron County became renowned for its high-bred and pure-bred dairy cattle.

In the last part of the 20th Century, agriculture declined as the primary economic activity in the County as employment in manufacturing, services, and retail trade increased. Even though the agricultural industry decreased, well over half of the County's land base remains in agricultural production. Concurrently, tourism and recreational uses of the County's natural resources has increased, offering both residents and visitors access to recreational trails, hunting lands, and surface waters for fishing, boating, and canoeing.

During the first decade of the 21st Century, the agriculture and natural resource industries of Barron County have experienced a lift from both the increased interest and investment in local and organic food and renewable energy. The increase in demand for local and/or organic food has grown significantly since the turn of the century. This has helped existing family farms and has provided a catalyst for new farms to start in Barron County. In addition, the abundance of farmland and natural areas are providing Barron County an opportunity to take advantage of the growing renewable energy and biomass industries. Barron County is currently experiencing a wide range of industries, public entities, farms, and individuals that are utilizing farmland and natural areas as a source to profit and/or save resources by using renewable resources and bio-energy.

Scattered throughout Barron County remain many unique historical structures and sites that are important vestiges of its past. Through these changes, it is the characteristics of Barron County's natural and cultural resources that continue to define the local communities and provide the cornerstone for the quality of life for local residents. Clean and abundant water is needed for drinking, industry, and agriculture. Prime farmlands continue to provide the basis for the agricultural economy and for the preservation of the County's rural character. A diversity of other natural habitats are protected and managed for aesthetic value, recreational purposes, economic importance, and a healthy ecosystem. Cultural and historic resources are identified and preserved for their social and economic value.

This section describes the existing conditions of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources of Barron County. These resources provide the foundation for most, if not all, of the other comprehensive plan elements, and they may be discussed in numerous other places within the comprehensive plan. To plan for the future, a firm understanding of the resource base of the community is needed.

This provides an important context for developing objectives, policies, goals, maps, and programs for the conservation and promotion of the effective management of the agricultural, natural, and cultural resources for each participating community, as required by Wisconsin comprehensive planning legislation (Wis. Stat. § 66.1001(2)(e)). It should also be noted that under Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law, the term "cultural resources" includes historic buildings and structures as well as ancient and historic archeological sites.

This element is further organized into six sub-sections:

- Agricultural Resources
- Natural Resources—Physical Features
- Natural Resources—Sensitive Lands
- Cultural Resources
- Existing Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Programs
- Summary

Considerable portions of this element are adapted from the *2001 Barron County Land Use Plan* and supplemented with additional information from the U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Wisconsin State Historical Society, and *Soil Survey of Barron County, Wisconsin*, among other sources. The vision and goals from the *2001 Barron County Land Use Plan* are particularly relevant to this section, most notably the County goals of preserving productive farmlands, maintaining rural character, protecting water resources, and preserving large tracts of forest lands. The *2001 Barron County Land Use Plan* vision and goals are included in the Issues and Opportunities element for reference.

The maps for this section will be located in Appendix A: Barron County Resource Maps. In addition, the maps will be located on the *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DvD-ROM*.

Agricultural Resources

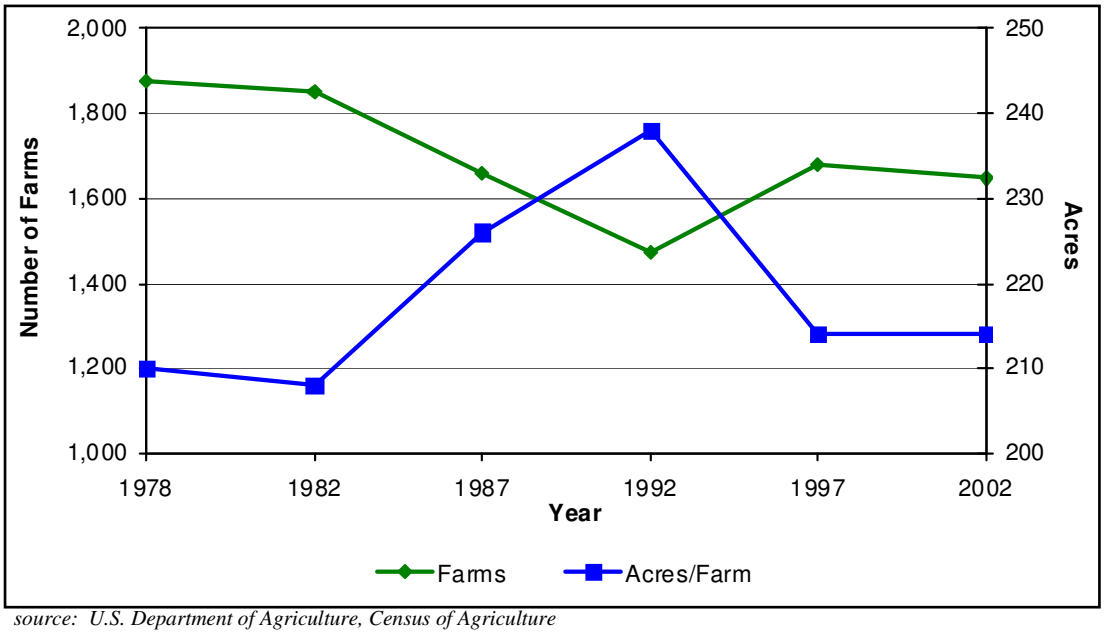
The *Barron County Land Use Plan* vision and goals placed great emphasis on preserving farms and protecting valuable, productive farmlands as a principle value of local citizens. Agricultural resources maps referred to in this subsection appear at the end of this element. Unless otherwise noted, all agricultural statistics in this subsection are from the U.S. Department of Agriculture—National Agricultural Statistics Service (Census of Agriculture -- Wisconsin-State and County Data. Part 49 Wisconsin. 1978, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002).

Local Agricultural Industry Trends

Although not as dominant as an industry as some surrounding counties, agriculture is an important element of the social and economic characteristics of Barron County. Changes in agriculture due to socio-economic conditions and the development pressures to convert agricultural land to other uses can have profound impacts in Barron County and surrounding communities. Several indicators point to these changes.

In 2002, there were 229 fewer farms in Barron County than in 1978, though there has only been a loss of 34 farms over the last five years (See Figure 5.1). The average farm size has also stayed relatively the same over the last five years at an average farm size of 214 acres.

FIGURE 5.1 - Number and Average Size of Farms - 1978 to 2002 – Barron County



source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

Countywide, farmland declined by 41,154 acres or 10.5 percent, between 1978 and 2002 (See Table 5.1). Farm acres accounted for 70 percent of the total land area in the county in 1978, but only 63 percent in 2002.

Table 5.1 - Acres in Farmland – 1978 to 2002 – Barron County

	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
Acres	393,084	385,555	374,522	350,866	359,388	351,930
Percent of County Land Area	70.2	68.9	66.9	62.7	64.2	62.9

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

As shown in Table 5.2 below, in 2002, approximately 92 percent of the farms in Barron County were individual or family farms.

Table 5.2 - Number of Farms by Ownership – 1978 to 2002 – Barron County

Ownership	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997	2002
Individual/Family Farms	1,712	1,673	1,501	1,338	1,520	1,514
Partnership	140	139	113	84	70	67
Corporation – Family	20	34	42	47	62	63
Corporation – Other	2	2	2	---	4	0
Other (Coop, Trust, etc...)	4	2	1	5	2	3

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service

From 1978 to 2002, the number of farms declined by 12.2 percent and farmland acreage declined by 10.5 percent (See Figure 5.1). Nonetheless, agriculture is still the predominant use of the land in Barron County. The assessed agricultural acreage in the County was 266,300 or about 54 percent of the land acreage in 1993. Map 5.1 shows the agricultural lands of Barron County as of 2000.

The towns of Oak Grove (15,235), Stanfold (14,988), Maple Grove (14,500), Turtle Lake (14,083), and Barron (14,011) have the greatest number of agricultural acres (See Table 5.3). In comparison, the towns of Bear Lake, Cedar Lake, Lakeland, Maple Plain, and Sumner all have less than 7,000 acres in agricultural use. Several towns, including Oak Grove, Cumberland, Barron, Stanfold, Turtle Lake, and Clinton have about two-thirds or more of their land in agriculture.

The agricultural acreage has declined by 87,402 acres from 1990 to 2007 in Barron County. The largest loss, which was 6,479 acres, occurred in Vance Creek. Other substantial losses occurred in the towns of Stanley (-5,178), Prairie Farm (-4,945), Sioux Creek (-4,788), Crystal Lake (-4,405), Doyle (-4,300), Turtle Lake (-4,269), Maple Plain (-4,250), and Prairie Lake (-4,155). The cities and villages that also saw large agricultural land losses were Turtle Lake (-423), Dallas (-339), Cameron (-329), and Chetek (-219).

Agricultural land in Barron County

Table 5.3 Assessed Agricultural Parcels and Acreage by Municipality – 1990 and 2007 – Barron County

	Total Parcels			Total Acres			
	1990	2007	No. Change	1990	2007	No. Change	% Change
TOWNS							
Almena	466	417	-52	13,183	10,145	-3,038	-23.0
Arland	529	488	-48	15,119	11,584	-3,535	-23.4
Barron	572	567	-8	13,347	14,011	664	5.0
Bear Lake	271	267	-18	9,336	6,340	-2,996	-32.1
Cedar Lake	237	262	27	6,862	5,619	-1,243	-18.1
Chetek	395	314	-77	10,935	7,471	-3,464	-31.7
Clinton	593	592	-38	16,947	13,617	-3,330	-19.6
Crystal Lake	403	353	-68	11,800	7,395	-4,405	-37.3
Cumberland	550	556	-16	16,595	13,393	-3,202	-19.3
Dallas	591	520	-82	16,829	12,742	-4,087	-24.3
Dovre	565	462	-88	12,454	10,349	-2,105	-16.9
Doyle	372	305	-97	12,122	7,822	-4,300	-35.5
Lakeland	371	330	-7	7,172	6,092	-1,080	-15.1
Maple Grove	632	582	-61	18,081	14,500	-3,581	-19.8
Maple Plain	272	178	-100	7,767	3,517	-4,250	-54.7
Oak Grove	601	526	-68	17,519	15,235	-2,284	-13.0
Prairie Farm	609	559	-59	17,662	12,717	-4,945	-28.0
Prairie Lake	566	473	-120	14,336	10,181	-4,155	-29.0
Rice Lake	451	415	-43	12,232	8,880	-3,352	-27.4
Sioux Creek	562	504	-84	16,157	11,369	-4,788	-29.6
Stanfold	615	589	-37	17,840	14,988	-2,852	-16.0
Stanley	564	465	-150	14,612	9,434	-5,178	-35.4
Sumner	353	267	-103	9,545	6,227	-3,318	-34.8
Turtle Lake	562	539	-31	18,352	14,083	-4,269	-23.3
Vance Creek	583	546	-39	19,332	12,853	-6,479	-33.5
TOTALS	**12,285**	**11,076**	**-1,209**	**346,136**	**260,564**	**-85,572**	**-24.7**
VILLAGES							
Almena	23	17	-15	266	206	-60	-22.6
Cameron	32	19	-6	678	349	-329	-48.5
Dallas	29	21	-8	734	395	-339	-46.2
Haugen	5	6	0	96	42	-54	-56.3
New Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Farm	20	19	1	303	198	-105	-34.7
Turtle Lake	42	24	-17	831	408	-423	-50.9
TOTAL	**151**	**106**	**-45**	**2,908**	**1598**	**-1310**	**-45.0**
CITIES							
Barron	16	8	-7	267	116	-151	-56.6
Chetek	8	1	-7	224	5	-219	-97.8
Cumberland	8	10	1	131	134	3	2.3
Rice Lake	30	25	-9	603	450	-153	-25.4
TOTAL	**62**	**44**	**-18**	**1,225**	**705**	**-520**	**-42.4**
County Total	**12,498**	**11,226**	**-1,272**	**350,269**	**262,867**	**-87,402**	**-25.0**
Turtle Lake, Polk Co.	0	6	6	0	72	72	n/a
Turtle Lake TOTAL	42	30	-12	831	480	-351	-42.2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

In total, this amounted to a 25 percent reduction in agricultural land in Barron County from 1990 to 2007. That is a loss of about 1.5 percent per year during that period. Of the towns, Maple Plain (-54.7 percent), Crystal Lake (-37.3 percent), Stanley (-35.4 percent), Doyle (-35.5 percent), Sumner (-34.8 percent), and Vance Creek (-33.5 percent) had the largest percentage reductions in agricultural land. Of the cities and villages, the largest

percentage losses of agricultural lands occurred in Chetek (-97.8 percent), Haugen (-56.3 percent), Barron (-56.6 percent), and Turtle Lake (-50.9 percent).

In comparing this data with the data in the 2005 *Barron Area Multi-Jurisdictional Comprehensive Plan Existing Conditions Report*, several communities have experienced a leveling off of the reduction of farmland, and in instances some towns have seen an increase in assessed farmland since 2003. For example, Stanley (465), Sumner (389), Doyle (352), Prairie Lake (320), Dallas (190), Stanford (166), Crystal Lake (92), Vance Creek (75), Maple Plain (25), Arland (18), and Maple Grove (11) all saw increases in farmland acreage since 2003. As a whole, Barron County experienced an increase from 10,964 total parcels of assessed farmland to 11,226 from 2003 to 2007. At the same time, the county lost 3,433 acres of assessed farmland, or equivalent to 5.4 square miles of assessed farmland from 2003 to 2007.

Agricultural business in Barron County, which has recently closed.

The number of dairy farms in Barron County has continued to decrease over the past two decades, with 461 dairy farms comprising nearly 28 percent of the total farms in 2002. In 1982, Barron County was home to 1,183 dairy farms (64 percent of the total farms), which was 722 more dairy farms than existed in 2002. This is a 61 percent decrease in the number of dairy farms in Barron County between 1982 and 2002. Hay and silage production was the most common crop in 2002, with 1,123 farms producing hay on more than 82,000 acres. Corn production for grain and silage represents the next most common use of these agricultural lands, with approximately 60,500 acres being used for seed and grain production, and an additional 13,600 acres for silage.

Over the past few years, Barron County has seen an increase in the number of farms that are supplying the growing number of consumers that want to purchase local food and/or organic food. At this time, there are currently dozens of such farms in Barron County. These direct market farms are marketing themselves locally and regionally. Regionally, products from these farms make their way to, among other places, the Eau Claire metropolitan area and the Twin Cities metropolitan area. In addition, Barron County currently has weekly farmers markets in Barron and Rice Lake during the summer and fall months.

Barron County direct market farms that cater to local and/or organic food

- Apple Creek J Farm
- Backyard Garden
- Berry Best Strawberries
- Bill Simpson's Rocky Ridge Sugar Bush
- Blaser's Premium Cheeses
- Bob's Barronett Produce
- Bruder's Riverdale
- Donna's Kooler
- DragSmith Farms, Inc and CSA
- Erb's Classics
- Forty Acres and Ewe
- Granite Creek Farm
- Hustad's Sugar Bush
- Indian Creek Elk and Orchard
- Litscher Farm
- Loland Farms
- Mabel's Maple
- Milk and Honey Acres
- Mommsen's Produce Patch
- North Creek Community Farm
- Northstar Bison
- Nuto Farms
- On Twin Lakes
- Opportunity Llamas
- R Own Choose and Cut
- Rocky Ridge Angus
- Schultz Farm Pumpkin Patch
- Seasons of Change CSA
- Snow Bound Bison
- Spring Hill Community Farm
- Talking Oak Farm
- Twin Valley Bison
- Viking Brewing Company
- Watkins-Oberli Family Farms
- Woolies for EWE

At the same time that Barron County is experiencing an increase in the number of direct market farms, Barron County has also seen an increase in the interest and investment in renewable energy, primarily from the wood sector. At this time, several farms and companies are working on creating fuel from local sources. This includes the wood pellet industry, on-site bio-diesel production, and on-site straight vegetable oil production. In addition, different school districts in Barron County are heating several of their buildings from local wood feedstock.

The loss of farmland is the most substantial trend that directly conflicts with *Barron County Land Use Plan* vision and goals. But the decrease in the number of farms and leveling off of the average farm size are notable as well. As the number of farms decrease, local services that support the farms may also go out of business, or raise prices due to decreased demand. This can be a vicious cycle that places additional business and economic hardships upon the remaining farmers who must pay higher prices for services or other needed operating expenses. These agricultural trends are discussed more in the Economic Development conditions and trends section. In 2007, the US Department of Agriculture will conduct their most recent Census of Agriculture. The data will be released in February 2009. Barron County will have the ability to analyze how their county has changed in relation to agriculture since 2002.

Prime Agricultural Lands

Prime agricultural land is the land that is best suited for food, feed, forage, fiber, and oil seed crops. It may be cultivated land, pasture, woodland, or other land, but it is not existing urban and developed land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season and moisture supply are those needed for a well managed soil to produce a sustained high

yield of crops in an economic manner. Prime agricultural land is able to produce the highest yields with the minimal inputs of energy and economic resources.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), has established a system of soils classification to uniformly evaluate the potential suitability of soils for agriculture production. The capability classification of soils is published as part of the *Soil Survey of Barron County, Wisconsin*.

The capability classification is a grouping of soils that shows, in a general way, how suitable soils are for most kinds of farming. The capability classification system is intended to help decision-makers evaluate areas for their desirability for continued agricultural productivity. It does this by considering characteristics and suitability for supporting various crops and activities, and is based on the limitations of the soils, risk of damage as they are used, and the way they respond to treatment. Soils are classified in capability classes, subclasses and units in accordance with the degree and kind of their permanent limitations, but without consideration of major and generally expensive land-forming that would change the slope, depth or other characteristics of the soil, and without consideration of possible but unlikely major reclamation projects.

Class I, II, and III soils are considered prime farmland under the classification system and are each defined as:

- Class I **--** Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use.
- Class II **--** Class II soils have some limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require moderate conservation practices.
- Class III **--** Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants or require special conservation practices, or both. They can be cultivated safely with special precautions.

Of the total land acres in Barron County, 384,634 acres are classified as Class I, II, and III soils by the NRCS. These soils make up nearly 68 percent of the total land acres of the county (See Table 5.4). Of the total area in Barron County, less than one percent are Class I, 46 percent are Class II soils, and 20 percent are Class III soils.

Table 5.4
Soil Capability Classification for Agricultural Lands – Barron County

Soils	Acres	Percent of Total Land Acreage
Class I	3,597	0.6%
Class II	264,022	46.4%
Class III	117,015	20.5%
Total Classes I, II & III	**384,634**	**67.5%**

source:Barron County Soil Survey

Map 5.2 delineates those areas of prime farmland in Barron County under the Natural Resources Conservation Service's prime farmland designation. Map 5.3 shows soils that are classified as Class I, II, and III. As recognized in the Barron County Farmland Preservation Plan, soils with the capability classifications I, II, and III are considered prime agricultural lands. These are areas where the soils and other land characteristics are

likely to be highly suited for agricultural activity. The value of these lands is associated with not only their soil class, but also with their size, present use and any regulatory framework for their protection. Preserving these prime farmlands helps sustain the County's agricultural economy and rural character.

Natural Resources – Physical Features

The following primary physical features of Barron County are discussed in this subsection:

- Topography
- Bedrock Geology
- Surface Geology
- Soils
- Mineral Resources
- Watersheds and Surface Waters
- Groundwater

Natural resource maps of physical features appear in Appendix A.

Rolling agricultural land in Barron County

Topography

Local areas of Barron County are part of larger geographic structures sharing some common characteristics or connections. Physically, the county is part of the "Central Plain," "Western Upland," and "Northern Highland" physiographic provinces of Wisconsin. The Central Plain region extends southeasterly from northern Polk and southern Burnett counties to south-central Wisconsin, and then northeasterly to Marinette County and the Michigan border. The Western Upland region extends parallel to the Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers from Barron County to the Illinois border, and to the east from 30 to 75 miles. The Northern Highland region includes nearly all of the area north of the Central Plain regions, with the exception of the very northern part of the state.

Generally, the topography of Barron County is moderately rolling, becoming increasingly more rugged in the northwest, north and extreme eastern portions of the county (See Map 5.4). Surface features have been formed or modified by two distinct periods of glaciation. Pitted glacial outwash covers portions of the county resulting in many lakes, wetlands, and areas of uneven topography. A series of glacial end moraines rim the county on the western, northwestern, northern, and eastern portions of the County. The area between the end moraines is quite level, and much of the County's best agricultural land is found here.

Local relief in Barron County is over 200 meters, ranging from 300 meters above mean sea level to over 500 meters. The highest point of elevation is located in the east-

northeast part of the county in an area known as the Blue Hills. This region is located east of Rice Lake and is comprised of quartzite bedrock that is located close to the surface.

Bedrock Geology

Barron County is underlain by nearly all Cambrian sediments that overlie an ancient broad plain of granite bedrock. The formations consist of beds, or strata, of sandstones, siltstones and shales, which vary considerably in thickness and other characteristics.

The pre-Cambrian bedrock reaches the surface in the northeastern part of the County as the Keweenawan quartzite of the Barron Hills. The quartzite is generally very resistant to weathering but varies in hardness and color. In the west-southwest part of the County, dolomite (limestone) forms the bedrock.

The Cambrian sandstone, pre-Cambrian quartzite, and dolomite bedrock regions within the County also form the division of three physiographic provinces that comprise parts of the County. These provinces are the Central Plain (Cambrian sandstone), which covers most of the county, the Northern Highland (pre-Cambrian quartzite), which includes part of the northeastern part of the county, and the Western Upland (dolomite), which covers the west-southwest portion of the county.

The Central Plain (Cambrian sandstone) slopes to the south and was strongly dissected by streams before glaciation. This area is now covered by glacial drift of varying thickness. These areas tend to be the most favorable for agricultural crop lands in Barron County.

The southwestern hills are part of the Western Upland province. They are composed of dolomite limestone that overlies the Cambrian sandstone of the Central Plain. This area has been covered by glacial drift with only a few outcrops of limestone exposed. Much of these areas are still in agricultural use, though the steeper slopes have resulted in more forest lands.

The Northern Highland (pre-Cambrian quartzite), known as the Barron Hills, lies in the northeastern part of the County. This group of rolling quartzite hills rises 300 to 600 feet above the nearby Central Plain. The hills consist of pre-Cambrian rock covered by a relatively thin deposit of glacial till. The rolling topography and thin soils have resulted in less agricultural croplands in this area and more forest lands.

Both of the sandstone and dolomite types of bedrock are porous and have the ability to serve as good natural groundwater aquifers depending on their thickness, degree of fracture, overlying soil characteristics, and proximity to the land surface. However, these types of bedrock are also susceptible to contamination in areas where this fractured rock occurs at or near the land surface, especially where there is little or no soil to attenuate groundwater contaminants.

Surface Geology

The surface geology of Barron County is primarily the result of glacial deposition over bedrock. The modern landscape was most strongly influenced by the glaciers that invaded the County from about 25,000 to 15,000 years ago, and by a glacier that moved into the County from the west about 12,000 years ago. Since the last period of glacial activity, the landscape has been further sculpted by naturally occurring and human-induced erosion and drainage activity.

During the last major glacial advance, the Wisconsin stage, ice covered only the northwestern and northeastern parts of Barron County. This glacial activity has left thicker glacial deposits than that of the previous glacial activity in the County.
Based on the local surface relief and geologic materials, six landscape types can be distinguished in Barron County. These landscape types include:

- Rough Uplands – including the northern, western, and eastern edges of Barron County.
- Smooth Uplands (Rolling Till Plains) – including the central and northern parts of the County. Recessional moraines are outstanding on the till plain.
- Flats – including the eastern, east-central, and west-central parts of the county.
- Hilly Uplands – including the sandstone and siltstone located in southern Barron County.
- Barron Hills – including the rugged quartzite terrain located in northeastern part of the County.
- Alluvial and Colluvial Soils – located in small patches that are scattered throughout the County.

Landforms produced by glacial activity include a diverse landscape ranging from broad, nearly level glacial outwash plains to rough, broken glacial moraines and areas of pitted outwash. The moraines are rough and broken, having abrupt hills and short, steep ridges of soil rock, and other debris that was deposited from a halt in the advance or retreat of glaciers. Between the moraines, the landscape is more level, especially in the central part of the County. Large outwash plains, formed from material carried and deposited by glacial melt water, are mostly level or undulating, but in some areas are also pitted with depressions. Lakes, ponds, and bogs are common in the depressions in the moraines and areas of pitted outwash.

The most distinct glacial features of Barron County are the extensive outwash plains and the prominent recessional moraine that circles the County on the west, northwest, north, and east. Terminal moraines mark the furthest advance of a lobe of glacial ice. Moraines are generally rough hills with numerous undrained depressions. Many of these kettles in northwest and eastern Barron County are presently small lakes or swamps.

Barron County also has both pitted and unpitted outwash plains. The smooth unpitted outwash consists of level plains of sand and gravel that were deposited by glacial melt waters. The pitted outwash plains contain many kettles, or holes, formed when ice blocks buried in the drift melted.

Between the recessional moraines, the surface is gently rolling to level. The land south of the recessional moraines is covered with drift from earlier glacial activity. Because this drift is older, it has been thinned out and leveled off by erosion over a longer period of time. Subsequently, this area is characterized by slopes that are long and gentle, and well developed drainage. Along the eastern part of the County is the Red Cedar River Valley. This area acted as a major glacial drainageway and was formed as the glaciers melted and receded.

Soils

Soil properties are an important factor in how land is used. Soils determine how productive farmland is, and the type and amount of development that can be reasonably supported based on the various soil characteristics. In fact, the best use of the land is often dictated by the types of soils there are in an area. Subsequently, identifying and reviewing soil suitability interpretations, for specific urban and rural land uses, are essential for physical development planning and determining the most suitable land use.

Soils of Barron County were formed principally from thin loess, wind-carried soil material and glacial drift, except in the southern most portion of the county. Here soils have formed on bedrock of sandstone, siltstone, and shale.

The following is a description of the generalized soils located in Barron County and corresponds to Map 5.5 at the end of this element. Each association contains several major and minor soils in a pattern that varies throughout the association. The soils within an association differ in many properties such as drainage, wetness, slope, and depth to bedrock. These characteristics affect the suitability of the land for agriculture and for development. For these reasons, the generalized information provided in this report is intended to be used for general policy and planning purposes, and not to provide information for site-specific applications.

Crystal Lake-Comstock-Barronett Association
Very deep, nearly level, and gently sloping, poorly drained to moderately drained, silty soils on glacial lake plains.

Haugen-Amery Association
Very deep, gently sloping to steep, moderately well drained and well drained, loamy soils on end moraines and disintegration moraines.

Hayriver-Arland Association
Moderately deep, gently sloping to very steep, well- drained, loamy and silty soils on uplands underlain by sandstone.

Ribhill-Magnor-Freeon Association
Moderately deep to very deep, nearly level to very steep, somewhat poorly drained to well drained, silty soils on glaciated bedrock controlled (quartzite) uplands.

Freeon-Magnor-Newood Association
Deep and very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained, loamy and silty soils on ground moraines.

Arland-Freeon-Magnor Association
Moderately deep to very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, somewhat poorly drained to well drained, loamy and silty soils on glaciated bedrock (glauconitic sandstone) controlled uplands.

Newot-Newood Association
Deep and very deep, gently sloping to very steep, well-drained and moderately well drained, loamy soils on disintegration and end moraines.

Freeon-Magnor Association
Deep and very deep, nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained, silty soils on ground moraines and disintegration moraines.

Freeon-Spencer-Magnor Association
Deep and very deep, nearly level to sloping, somewhat poorly drained and moderately well drained, silty soils on ground moraines.

Haugen-Freeon-Amery Association
Deep and very deep, gently sloping to steep, moderately well drained and well drained, loamy and silty soils on ground moraines.

Rosholt-Cromwell-Menahga Association
Very deep, nearly level to steep, well drained to excessively drained, loamy and sandy soils on collapsed and uncollapsed outwash plains.

Chetek-Rosholt-Menahga Association
Very deep, nearly level to steep, well drained to excessively drained, loamy and sandy soils on collapsed and uncollapsed outwash plains.

Anigon-Rosholt Association
Very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well drained silty and loamy soils on outwash plains.

Rosholt-Cress Association
Very deep, nearly level to steep, well drained loamy and sandy soils on collapsed and uncollapsed outwash plains.

Anigon-Antigo Association
Very deep, nearly level to moderately steep, well drained silty soils on collapsed outwash plains.

Chetek-Hayriver-Rosholt Association
Moderately deep to very deep, nearly level to steep, well drained, loamy soils on outwash plains and stream terraces.

Based on the *Barron County Soil Survey*, and the National Resource Conservation Service's (formerly Soil Conservation Service) most recent interpretation of soil limitations, nearly all land area in Barron County (99.6 percent) has severe limitations for

septic tank absorption fields, with the remaining 0.4 percent having slight or moderate limitations. Severe limitations can require special design, significant increases in construction costs, increased maintenance, or be unsuitable for private sanitary systems.

Mineral Resources

There are no metallic mining operations in Barron County. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there are currently no known metallic mineral deposits or occurrences in sufficient tonnage and grade in Barron County to warrant extraction (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Potential Metallic Mining Development in Northern Wisconsin. *Mining Information Sheet*. April 1997).

Barron County does have 64 operating non-metallic mining sites permitted under Chapter NR 135 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, including eight sites operated by the Barron County Highway Department. The towns of Clinton, Crystal Lake, Cedar Lake, and Vance Creek also operate mine sites, with Vance Creek having two such sites. The other mine sites are privately operated, primarily for road aggregate, concrete mix, and construction fill. Chapter NR 135 covers annual permitting by local governments and the reclamation of non-metallic mine sites.

Mining operation in Barron County

Significant supplies of sand and gravel are available throughout Barron County. The soils amongst glacial outwash are the most likely sources for sand and gravel as the melting waters of the glacier were most active in sorting and depositing high-quality sand and gravel in this area. Where the bedrock is at or near the surface of the ground are areas that are possibly more suited for quarrying stone. It is helpful to identify the locations of these deposits so potential extraction sites can be considered before development occurs. Development almost always precludes extraction, while these lands can often be reclaimed for development after extraction is complete.

Sand and gravel deposits in the County that have a relatively higher potential for extraction based on the National Resources Conservation Service's latest *Soil Survey of Barron County, Wisconsin* (Map 5.6). Other local conditions, such as access/egress, existing development, current land uses, ownership, and public sentiment may preclude extraction at some of these locations. As communities begin to develop local land use goals, these maps should be considered to reduce potential land use conflicts. Such mineral resources are important raw material inputs to help achieve the County's land use plan goal for continuing to provide safe, efficient, and adequate community facilities.

Watersheds & Surface Waters

Lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, intermittent waterways, and natural drainageways make up the surface waters of Barron County. These resources are all water bodies, standing still or flowing, navigable, and intermittent, and include natural drainageways that collect and channel overland rainwater or snowmelt runoff. Natural drainageways are characterized by intermittent streams, threads, rills, gullies, and drywashes that periodically contribute water to first-order streams. There are also many artificial drainageways where the natural drainageways have been altered by human activity. All of these features have the ability to transport sediment and pollutants and are affected by their watersheds.

Barron County has a total surface water area of 18,551 acres (see Map 5.7). This includes 369 lakes (17,748 acres). Barron County has 104 miles of trout streams. Of these, 29 miles are Class I; 59 miles are Class II; and 16 miles are Class III.

Red Cedar River in Barron County

Barron County is comprised of all or parts of 13 watersheds, eight watersheds from the Lower Chippewa River Basin and small portions of five watersheds from the St. Croix River Basin (See Map 5.8). A watershed is an area of land that drains or "sheds" its water to a lake, river, stream, or wetland. Some watersheds encompass several hundred square miles, while others may be small, covering only a few square miles that drain into a lake. This is important to understand since the effects of natural and human activities in one area can have a direct impact on other areas.

Similar to surrounding counties, the source of nearly all potable water is groundwater. However, surface water can be a major source of groundwater recharge, and in the case of Barron County, a major factor in maintaining the County's natural and recreational values. Consequently, there is also significant concern for understanding the impacts of development on the surface water resources in the County.

Water Quality by Watershed

The *2001 Barron County Land Use Plan* analyzed surface water contamination risks by watershed. In general, the water quality in the Lower Chippewa River and St. Croix River Basins is good. The following is a summary of these findings:

- The ***Hay River*** watershed should be studied to determine sources and acceptable limits for phosphorus.

- The ***South Fork Hay River*** watershed should be considered a high priority for protection from water quality degradation by non-point source water pollution. The South Fork Hay River habitat is limited by severe streambank erosion caused from livestock pasturing the streambanks.
- The majority of streams in the ***Pine Creek and Red Cedar River*** watershed are degraded by polluted runoff. Many of the Class II trout streams have the potential to become Class I with habitat improvements and controls of polluted runoff.
- The ***Lake Chetek*** watershed should be considered a high priority for selection for a priority watershed project. The Chetek chain of lakes comprises 82 percent of the total lake area of the watershed and improvement and protection of water quality of the Chetek chain of lakes should be the number one priority of the watershed.
- The ***Yellow River*** watershed contains high quality warm water fishery streams as well as 39 miles of trout streams. The main priority of the Yellow River watershed is to reduce the phosphorus loading, mainly from upland agricultural fields
- Long Lake (Washburn County) and Bear Lake, as part of the ***Brill and Red Cedar River*** watersheds, are classified as outstanding resource waters. Trout streams and warm water streams are significantly impaired by non-point sources of pollution.
- ***Red Cedar Lake***, located in Barron County, is highly developed. Most of the streams in the watershed are only partly meeting their fishery potential due to beaver activity. A lake management plan covering Red Cedar, Balsam, and Hemlock Lakes has been prepared and is being reviewed by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources prior to final approval.
- The ***Duncan Creek*** Priority Watershed Project has identified reduction goals for non-point source pollutants.
- Issues in the ***Upper Willow River*** watershed include the reduction of sedimentation, protection of groundwater from contamination by surface water entering through sinkholes, and livestock waste entering the streams.
- The ***Upper Apple River*** watershed should be considered a medium priority for protection from water quality degradation by non-point source water pollution. The Apple River has moderate water quality impacts as a result of agricultural and stormwater runoff.
- The ***Beaver Brook*** watershed should be considered a high priority for protection from water quality degradation by non-point source water pollution.
- The ***Clam River*** is classified as an outstanding resource water. Parts of the river are also classified as Class I and Class III trout waters.
- The ***North and South Forks of the Clam River*** are classified as outstanding resource waters. Six additional trout streams in the watershed were designated as outstanding resource waters in 1993.

Surface and ground water quality can be affected by a wide variety of point and non-point sources, including agricultural run-off, stormwater from parking lots and roads, soil erosion, and spills of hazardous materials. The risk of water contamination increases as development occurs. These finding are important for individual communities to consider as they develop local land use and natural resources goals and strategies for their respective communities. Communities may select to participate in or support existing

County or State programs to protect their water resources or implement local educational or regulatory programs.

Impaired Waters

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, two water bodies in Barron County are on the 2002 impaired waters list due to water quality concerns. These water bodies are Desair Lake and three miles of the Red Cedar River downstream of County Highway "W". Both of these water bodies were listed as impaired due to high phosphorus levels resulting in low dissolved oxygen, with Desair Lake also experiencing problems with sediment loads, plant growth, and eutrophication. Other water bodies are at similar risk, since many of the native soils of the area have high levels of phosphorus. Barron County Land & Water Conservation Department is actively working to minimize soil erosion through best management practices to reduce such impacts.

The plentiful surface waters are generally healthy. At the same time, many are suffering from the results of the soil erosion in the form of sedimentation. The native soils of the area contain a high level of phosphorous. This creates a situation of reduced habitat and high weed growth levels in the lakes and streams. There is an approach of planning high levels of soil conservation on the land to protect the waters of Barron County.

An additional seven water bodies in Barron County have fish consumption advisories due to elevated mercury level likely the result of atmospheric deposition. These water bodies are: Bass Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, Echo Lake, Loon Lake, North Lake, Scott Lake and Sylvan Lake. The concern level is low, however, and these water bodies may no longer meet the criteria for listing.

Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters

Through its Wisconsin's Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters Program, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is working to maintain the water quality in Wisconsin's cleanest waters. These waters have been classified into outstanding and exceptional waters. Outstanding resource water is defined as a lake or stream that has excellent water quality, high recreational and aesthetic value, high-quality fishing, and is free from point source or non-point source pollution. Exceptional resource water is

Table 5.5 - Outstanding and Exceptional Waters – Barron County

Outstanding Waters	Exceptional Waters
Bear Lake	Brill River
Engle Creek	Brown Creek
Hickey Creek	Dority Creek
Red Cedar Lake	Jones Creek
Sand Lake	Moose Ear Creek
Silver Lake	Rice Creek
Upper Pine Creek	Silver Creek
Yellow River	Tuscobia Creek
	Vance Creek

source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Website. http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/glwsp. January 2004

defined as a stream that exhibits the same high-quality resource values as outstanding waters, but that may be impacted by point source pollution or have the potential for future discharge from a small sewer community.

Barron County has eight outstanding resources waters and nine exceptional resource waters identified (See Table 5.5).

Point Source Discharges

Private and public sewer systems and wastewater discharges are two potential sources of water pollutants. In 1990, there were a total of 10,031 (420 in incorporated areas) private sewage systems in Barron County. This was an increase of 2,894, or 40.5 percent, from 1980. Though the 2000 census did not report sewage systems, this trend is continuing. In 2003, Barron County issued 449 private sanitary permits – well above the annual average during the 1980s. The increased number and density of private sewage systems can lead to nitrates in the groundwater. There are 12 municipal and sanitary district wastewater treatment plants that discharge to either surface or ground water in Barron County, in addition to six permitted industrial discharges in Barron County (See Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 - Permitted Municipal and Industrial Discharges to Surface and Groundwater Barron County

Water Body	Owner	Type
Hay River (LC05)	Almena	Municipal WWTP
	Crystal Lake	Municipal WWTP
	Cumberland	Municipal WWTP
	Prairie Farm	Municipal WWTP
	Seneca Foods	Industrial Food Products
	Stella Cheese	Industrial Dairy
	Turtle Lake	Municipal WWTP
	WI Dairies Coop–Clayton	Industrial Dairy
Pine Creek & Red Cedar River (LC07)	Dallas	Municipal WWTP
	Ridgeland	Municipal WWTP
Lake Chetek (LC08)	Chetek	Municipal WWTP
Yellow River (LC09)	Barron-Cameron	Municipal WWTP
	Jerome Foods, Inc.	Industrial Turkey Products
	Lakeland Sanitary District	Municipal WWTP
	Northern Soft Water	Industrial Water Softening
	Foremost Farms Coop–Barron	Industrial Dairy
Brill & Red Cedar River (LC10)	Haugen	Municipal WWTP
	Rice Lake	Municipal WWTP

source: Barron County Land Use Plan, 2001

Groundwater

Groundwater is an important natural resource in Barron County. Understanding how groundwater is used in the County and how it can become contaminated is important to understanding the relationship between land use and groundwater quality.

The first step in this process is to understand the source of groundwater. As rain and snow fall to the ground, some runs off into the lakes, rivers, and streams; some evaporates; and some is used by plants. The rest trickles down through the soil and subsoil material. This water eventually reaches a saturated zone that comprises groundwater. These saturated zones, called aquifers, are geologic formations that can store and transmit water. The concept of water moving from the land's surface into groundwater is the starting point for thinking about the relationship between land use and groundwater quality. Nearly anything that is dumped, spilled, or spread on the ground can seep down to groundwater. This groundwater is then used by residents for drinking, farming, and other activities. Groundwater can also return to the surface as springs or as discharge to lakes, river, and streams.

Protecting groundwater means modifying or even prohibiting certain activities in areas where contaminants can easily enter the groundwater. This can mean changing the type of septic system required, or limiting the concentration of development in areas that are most susceptible to contamination.

In Barron County, the principal sources of potable water supplies are the sand and gravel aquifer, sandstone aquifer (which consists of Cambrian sandstone and Ordovician dolomite), and Precambrian aquifer. Most groundwater used in Barron County comes from the sand and gravel aquifer and the Cambrian sandstone. The sand and gravel aquifer consists of unconsolidated sand and gravel in glacial drift and alluvium. The sand and gravel aquifer is located in various areas throughout the county.

Sandstone generally yields enough water for domestic use. The sandstone aquifer includes all sedimentary bedrock younger than the Precambrian age. Precambrian rocks generally have low permeability and mark the lower limit of groundwater movement. The sandstone aquifer underlies almost the entire county. Due to the abundance of water and depth of the sandstone, the aquifer is a reliable source of water for wells that require large amounts of water, such as municipal water supplies and industries.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has developed the Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility Model (GCSM) used to estimate the susceptibility of the groundwater based on particular natural resource characteristics. The natural resource characteristics include bedrock depth, bedrock type, soil characteristics, surficial deposits, and water table depth.

The GCSM assigned a value to each of the resource characteristics. A weighting scheme was also developed to indicate the strength of each resource characteristic in estimating

groundwater contamination susceptibility. The result was a groundwater contamination susceptibility numerical score for different areas of Barron County (see Map 5.9).

Natural Resources – Sensitive Lands

In addition to the more distinct physical land features, there are other environmentally sensitive and valued land resources that should be considered for the potential impacts of growth and development activities. These areas, referred to as sensitive lands, should be identified and evaluated for their significance as a valued resource in the County. In addition, growth and development policies and management techniques will need to be established to affect the desired impacts on these resources.

The following are the Sensitive Lands that are briefly reviewed and discussed in this section.

- Shorelands
- Floodplains
- Wetlands
- Steep Slopes
- Forests and Woodlands
- Grasslands and Prairie
- Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat, and Open Space
- Parks and Recreational Resources

Natural resource maps of sensitive lands referred to in this subsection appear at the end of this conditions and trends element.

Shorelands

Shorelands provide valuable habitat for both aquatic and terrestrial animals and vegetation, and also act as buffers and thus serve to protect water quality. Shorelands are also considered prime residential building areas because of their scenic beauty. Recognizing this conflict, and to maintain the environmental, recreational, and economical quality of our water resources, the State of Wisconsin requires counties to adopt and enforce a shoreland ordinance.

As required by the State, shorelands are defined as:

- all land within 1,000 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a lake, pond or flowage; or
- all land within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a river or stream or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever is greater.

Each county must meet or exceed the minimum state standards for shoreland protection. The identified shoreland areas are based on the standards as defined in the Barron County Shoreland Ordinance.

Floodplains

One sensitive land feature that most residents are aware of is the floodplain, which are the flood-prone lands adjacent to water bodies. Floodplains can be desirable development areas due to the proximity to lakes, rivers, and streams, but pose problems by possibly putting residents and property at risk. Development in floodplains can also affect the environmental quality of the waterway.

To better protect the residents throughout the state, and to minimize the loss of property, the State of Wisconsin, under Wisconsin Statute 87.30(1), requires counties, cities, and villages to adopt and enforce floodplain zoning. In addition, Wisconsin Administrative Code NR116, Floodplain Management Program, has been promulgated for the protection of property and public investments from the effects of flooding.

Development within the floodplain is usually assessed through the use of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The floodplains have been identified for Barron County based on the FEMA flood insurance maps (see Map 5.10). It is important to remember that this map is no substitute for site-specific analysis. Natural and human changes in the landscape and the age and accuracy of the flood insurance maps has, in some cases, limited their reliability for identifying and designating floodplains.

Wetlands

There are a number of wetland areas within the watersheds that can affect water levels of rivers and creeks flowing through Barron County (see Map 5.11). Wetlands are defined by the State Statute as "an area where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic (water-loving) vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions." Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, or bogs. Wetland plants and soils have the capacity to store and filter pollutants, replenish groundwater supplies, store floodwaters, and maintain stream flows.

Steep Slopes

It is generally more desirable, both environmentally and economically, to avoid steep slopes and disrupting natural drainageways with construction and land development. Problems with erosion and runoff pollution can occur with development on steep slopes, and flooding and wet basements can occur with drainageway disruptions.

Steep slopes are any area where the gradient of the land is 12 percent or greater (each percent of slope is measured as one unit in elevation for every 100 horizontal units). Areas having steep slopes can be categorized into two levels, 12 percent to 19 percent slope, and 20 percent and greater.

Development on slopes of 12 percent to 19 percent should consider direct runoff into lakes, rivers, or streams, follow state approved construction site erosion control standards, and institute best management practices to control on-site runoff and pollution. Land with slopes of 20 percent or greater represent a definite limiting environmental condition. Development on these slopes results in high construction costs and severe erosion with resultant negative impacts to surface and ground waters. Development on slopes of 20 percent or greater is highly discouraged.

Based on the Soil Survey for Barron County, there are 52,731 acres that potentially have a slope of 12 percent or greater (See Map 5.12), representing 9.2 percent of the total land base. Of this, 38,627 acres (6.8 percent) have slopes of 20 percent or greater. Additional localized and site-specific variations in topography and slope may exist. Glacial activity created some scenic topography, but may also be very sensitive to development activities.

Forests and Woodlands

Woodlands are an important feature of Barron County. In fact, its forests are the second most extensive land use and land cover after agriculture. The largest concentrations of woodlands occur in the northwest and northeast corners. Other large woodland areas are scattered throughout the County. In 2007, the combined assessed acres in forestland (both private and public) amounted to about 115,469 acres or about 20 percent of the total County acreage (See Map 5.13).

Assessed forest acreage increased by more than 10,000 acres between 1990 and 2007 (see Table 5.7). This was about a 10 percent increase. The greatest percentage increases occurred in the towns of Vance Creek (195 percent), Rice Lake (115 percent), Stanley (70 percent), Dallas (57 percent), Maple Grove (49 percent), and Prairie Farm (48 percent).

Forested area in Barron County

Between 1990 and 2007 the towns of Cedar Lake (-23 percent), Lakeland (-21 percent), and Dovre (-21 percent) saw the largest percentage declines in forested acreage. In 2007, the Town of Sumner had the greatest amount of forested acreage (8,657 acres) followed by Doyle (7,780) and Maple Plain (7,719).

Table 5.7 - Assessed Forest Parcels and Acreage by Town 1990, 1997, 2003 and 2007 Barron County

	Total Parcels							Total Acres							
Town	1990	1997	2003	2007*	1990-1997 % Change	1997-2003 % Change	2003-2007 % Change	1990	1997	2003	2007*	1990-1997 % Change	1997-2003 % Change	2003 - 2007 % Change	1990 - 2007 % Change
Almena	172	170	196	189	-1.2	15.3	-3.6	2,850	2,468	2,947	2,662	-13.4	19.4	-9.7	-6.6
Arland	285	279	365	358	-2.1	30.8	-1.9	5,417	5,233	6,896	6,579	-3.4	31.8	-4.6	21.5
Barron	425	277	288	289	-34.8	4.0	0.3	3,092	2,961	3,375	3,342	-4.2	14.0	-1.0	8.1
Bear Lake	161	160	181	242	-0.6	13.1	33.7	4,042	3,977	4,048	4,167	-1.6	1.8	2.9	3.1
Cedar Lake	186	183	199	190	-1.6	8.7	-4.5	3,988	3,953	3,235	3,084	-.9	-18.2	-4.7	-22.7
Chetek	258	256	291	287	-0.8	13.7	-1.4	3,786	3,842	4,494	4,198	1.5	17.0	-6.6	10.9
Clinton	252	259	363	400	2.8	40.2	10.2	3,749	3,599	3,905	3,739	-4.0	8.5	-4.3	-0.3
Crystal Lake	256	435	411	402	69.9	-5.5	-2.2	6,294	6,689	6,151	5,593	6.3	-8.0	-9.1	-11.1
Cumberland	157	155	259	267	-1.3	67.1	3.1	2,380	2,315	3,098	2,435	-2.7	33.8	-21.4	2.3
Dallas	237	324	330	305	36.7	1.9	-7.6	2,535	4,502	4,367	3,979	77.6	-3.0	-8.9	57.0
Dovre	367	283	313	297	-22.9	10.6	-5.1	5,063	4,881	4,628	3,977	-3.6	-5.2	-14.1	-21.4
Doyle	214	302	303	310	41.1	0.3	2.3	5,831	8,391	8,218	7,780	43.9	-2.1	-5.3	33.4
Lakeland	437	435	411	392	-0.5	-5.5	-4.6	8,272	7,637	6,998	6,519	-7.7	-8.4	-6.8	-21.2
Maple Grove	180	189	361	354	5.0	91.0	-1.9	2,746	2,725	4,193	4,086	-.8	53.9	-2.6	48.8
Maple Plain	338	381	409	390	12.7	7.3	-4.6	8,265	9,239	8,479	7,719	11.8	-8.2	-9.0	-6.6
Oak Grove	197	193	227	242	-2.0	17.6	6.6	3,023	2,908	3,780	3,655	-3.8	30.0	-3.3	20.9
Prairie Farm	154	327	348	311	112.3	6.4	-10.6	2,826	4,868	5,424	4,176	72.3	11.4	-23.0	47.8
Prairie Lake	321	339	396	395	5.6	16.8	-0.3	4,463	4,828	4,971	4,677	8.2	3.0	-5.9	4.8
Rice Lake	62	168	241	183	171.0	43.5	-24.1	929	2,012	3,010	1,997	116.6	49.6	-33.7	115.0
Sioux Creek	229	230	348	364	0.4	51.3	4.6	4,220	4,318	5,955	5,614	2.8	37.9	-5.7	33.0
Stanfold	386	385	349	344	-0.3	-9.4	-1.4	3,823	3,776	4,721	4,420	-1.2	25.0	-6.4	15.6
Stanley	210	405	393	398	92.9	-3.0	1.3	2,905	5,373	5,186	4,964	85.0	-3.5	-4.3	70.9
Sumner	449	430	412	379	-4.2	-4.2	-8.0	10,527	10,074	10,200	8,657	-4.3	1.3	-15.1	-17.8
Turtle Lake	170	172	201	201	1.2	16.9	0.0	2,604	2,650	2,807	2,665	1.8	5.9	-5.1	2.3
Vance Creek	58	132	271	246	127.6	105.3	-9.2	1,622	3,546	5,373	4,785	118.6	51.5	-10.9	195.0
TOTALS	**6,161**	**6,869**	**7,866**	**7,735**	**11.5**	**14.5**	**-1.7**	**105,252**	**116,765**	**126,459**	**115,469**	**10.9**	**8.3**	**-8.7**	**9.7**

*source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue * Between 2003 and 2007, the Department of Revenue changed the classification system to include the categories Forest and AG Forest . These are combined to arrive at the 2007 forested parcels and acres.*

In Barron County, woodlands are a valuable part of the environment, aesthetics and economy. Woodlands provide:

- Habitat for a variety of plants and animals;
- The basic resource for many wood-based industries, including the expanding bio-energy sector;
- Resources for the agricultural community;
- An environment for recreational activities; and
- For the scenic beauty of the landscape and the rural character of the county.

Woodlands managed according to approved forest management practices can support varying and sometimes complementary objectives, such as timber production and wildlife habitat. On the other hand, strict preservation of woodlands would be unusual and reserved for the most rare and unique stands in the County.

Unmanaged development and the fragmentation of woodlands in residential lots can diminish or eliminate a woodlands capacity to provide wood products, habitat for plants and animals, and aesthetic quality. Barron County has experienced a loss of woodland acres in some towns, in part due to the subdividing of woodlands into residential lots (see Table 5.7). Because woodlands are considered a valued resource for these reasons, significant woodlands are often protected from conversion to other uses or properly managed in order to retain their desirable characteristics. For example, residential development in woodland areas could use conservation design techniques in order to allow for development and preserve the environmental and aesthetic value.

Grasslands and Prairie

Much of southern Barron County was originally covered by prairie, most of which does not remain today (Map 5.14). Prairie is the term used to describe the grassland type that predominated Wisconsin prior to Euro-American settlement. Prairies are dominated by grasses and sedges, lack trees and tall shrubs, and are home to a rich variety of plants and animals. Within the prairie designation there are variations due to soils and climate.

Prairies continue to be a threatened plant community in Wisconsin. The reduction of prairie in the state means that an estimated 20 percent of the original grassland plants are considered rare in the state. Consequently, many species of plants and animals associated with Wisconsin prairies are endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

There are few high quality prairie remnants remaining. Research shows it will take more than the preservation of these remnants to recover or retain the biodiversity this ecosystem can offer. Degraded areas that were once prairie can often be restored with moderate effort to yield a habitat suitable for most of the associated plant and animal species. Even certain managed agricultural and livestock practices can accommodate the maintenance of the open habitats needed by many grassland species. Grasslands can be restored and maintained through preserving a certain amount of open space for this type of cover as development occurs. Hence, development can occur in such a way that it can

maintain sufficient grasslands for its habitat value while preserving the rural character of the landscape.

Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat, and Open Space

Scattered throughout Barron County are various federal, state, and local wildlife, fishery, natural and scientific areas, including private conservancy areas. These often encompass one or more of the sensitive land areas discussed previous (e.g., wetlands, forests, shorelands, prairies). These areas are managed as open space to provide important feeding, breeding, nesting, cover, and other habitat values to a wide variety of plant and animal species. Agricultural lands can also provide important open space and wildlife habitat, while maintaining the rural character of the area.

Wildlife in a wetland area in Barron County

Rare and Endangered Species and Natural Communities

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Natural History Inventory, Barron County is home to 26 animal species, 12 plant species, and 18 natural communities that can be considered rare or endangered (Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Natural Heritage Inventory Program. <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/ land/er/nhi/nhi_ims/onlinedb.htm>. January 2004).

The Natural History Inventory is a statewide inventory of known locations of rare and endangered species and communities. This information is for general planning purposes only, and the lack of known occurrences in an area does not mean that no significant endangered resources are present. These species and communities are listed on Map 5.15, provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The specific locations of some resources may not be mapped due to their sensitive nature and in order to minimize impacts.

Only one species found within Barron County has Federal endangered or threatened status designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

Karner Blue Butterfly	Endangered Species (unmapped)

Three Barron County species have been categorized as endangered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources:

Loggerhead Shrike	*(Bird)*
Squashberry	*(Plant)*
Spotted Pondweed	*(Plant)*

A threat to some of these natural communities is invasive plant and animal specific. Most notably is Purple Loosestrife, which is present in some areas of Barron County. Purple loosestrife is a wetland herb that was introduced as a garden perennial from Europe during the 1800s. This plant's optimal habitat includes marshes, stream margins, alluvial flood plains, sedge meadows, and wet prairies. It is tolerant of moist soil and shallow water sites such as pastures and meadows, although established plants can tolerate drier conditions. Purple loosestrife displaces native wetland vegetation and degrades wildlife habitat. As native vegetation is displaced, rare plants are often the first species to disappear. Eventually, purple loosestrife can overrun wetlands thousands of acres in size, and almost entirely eliminate the open water habitat. The plant can also be detrimental to recreation by choking waterways. Other invasive plant species found within Barron County that can have similar impacts are Reed Canary Grass and Eurasian Water-Milfoil. Other invasives, such as Gypsy Moth, Buckthorn, and Zebra Mussel, have not become firmly established to date in Barron County, but should be watched.

State Natural Areas

Currently, there are four State Natural Areas in Barron County, managed to protect rare plants, animals, or native landscapes (See Table 5.8). State Natural Areas may be part of a larger State Wildlife Area, though permitted recreational activities may be less intensive.

Table 5.8 - State Natural Areas – Barron County

Name	Acres	Location	Owner
Bear Lake Sedge Meadow	167	Town of Bear Lake & Village of Haugen	Barron County & Village of Haugen
Rock Creek Felsenmeer	70	Town of Doyle	Barron County
Loon Lake Woods	59	Town of Crystal Lake	Wisconsin DNR
New Auburn Sedge Meadow	325	Town of Dovre	Wisconsin DNR

source: WiDNR

Wisconsin's Land Legacy Report

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has completed a draft study that identifies unique places that are critical to meeting Wisconsin's future conservation and recreation needs for the next 50 years. A range of criteria were used in determining these places, including: high quality ecosystems, outstanding scenic beauty, accessibility, recreational opportunities, size of the resource, networks between resources, and water quality protection. The following locations in Barron County were identified as important legacy places: Blue Hills, Haugen-Birchwood Lakeland, Hay River, and Upper Cedar Creek River

Parks and Recreational Resources

Visitors and residents of Barron County have many opportunities to enjoy the natural resources of the county through parks, trails, and other public lands. A few of these opportunities found within Barron County are:

- 13 swimming areas
- 50 miles of canoe trails
- 996 camping sites
- 230 miles of snowmobile trails
- seven golf courses
- 40 fishing lakes (50+ acres)
- 64 boat launches
- 45 miles of hiking trails
- 29 parks and picnic areas
- 21,587 acres of public hunting lands

Much of the activity is based on the large number of lakes, rivers, and streams in the County, which are navigable waterways and open to public recreational pursuits (e.g., fishing, canoeing, boating, swimming, hunting, bird watching). Barron County has 32 natural lakes and impoundments of 100 acres or more that allow for major boating activities (e.g., water skiing). The County also has 104 miles of trout streams. Of these, 29 miles are Class I; 59 miles are Class II; and 16 miles are Class III.

In addition to its many lakes and rivers, the County manages five county parks, five designated swimming areas, 15,565 acres of forests, 250 miles of snowmobile trails, 17 miles of ATV trails, and additional trails for skiing, snowshoeing, and mountain biking (See Table 5.9). Almost all of Barron County forestlands are in the County Forest Tax Law Program and are open for public use. All five county parks offer boat ramps and swimming. All of the county parks, except Grant Park, offer overnight camping.

Table 5.9 - Parks and Recreational Lands – Barron County

County Resource	Size	Location	Notes
Waldo Carlson Park	17 acres	Town of Cedar Lake	35 campsites (33 w/ electric)
Veterans Memorial Park	160 acres	Town of Stanley	29 campsites (24 w/ electric)
Southworth Memorial Park	17 acres	Town of Chetek	29 campsites (25 w/ electric)
Grant Park	~ 10 acres	Town of Lakeland	day use
Kirby Lake Primitive Park	80 acres	Town of Maple Plain	walk-in tent camping
County Forest Lands	15,565 acres	various	
CASTA Trail		Town of Maple Plain	lighted skiing trail
Pipestone Trails	17 miles	Town of Doyle	mountain bike/skiing
Wild Rivers Trail	9.1 miles in County	Rice Lake to Solon Springs	ATV/snowmobiling
Cattail Trail	8 miles in County	Almena to Amery	ATV/snowmobiling

source:Barron County Outdoor Recreation Plan

Though there are no State Parks in Barron County, the State Department of Natural Resources does manage 5,770 acres in nine different State Public Wildlife Recreational Lands in which a full range of recreational activities may be pursued (See Table 5.10).

Table 5.10 - State Public Wildlife Recreational Lands – Barron County

State Recreational Lands	Acres	Location
Grassy Lake	308	Town of Lakeland
Loon Lake	2,751	Towns of Crystal Lake and Almena
Yellow River Fishery	708	Towns of Cumberland and Stanfold
Engle Creek Fishery	180	Town of Stanfold
Lightning Creek	329	Town of Almena
Sweeney Pond Creek	281	Town of Clinton
County "T" Flowage	287	Town of Clinton
Quaderery Creek	350	Towns of Barron and Clinton
New Auburn	1,176	Town of Dovre

source: WiDNR

The state-owned Tuscobia Trail also begins in Barron County at US Highway 53, three and a half miles north of Rice Lake and runs northeast to near Park Falls. At 76 miles, it is longest state trail in Wisconsin. The trail is located in an old railroad grade and is primarily used by hikers in summer and snowmobilers in winter.

A portion of the Ice Age National Scenic Trail, when fully developed, will also traverse across part of northern Barron County. This hiking trail is planned to extend from Potawatomi State Park in Door County to Interstate State Park in Polk County, approximating the terminal edge of the last glacial advance. Currently, only about 600 of miles of its planned 1,000 miles length are available for use. Within Barron County, the trail follows the Tuscobia Trail for part of its length, but is currently not contiguous within Barron County. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail is one of eight such national scenic trails in the United States.

Residents and visitors also have the option to enjoy the natural resources of Barron County through many privately operated campgrounds, resorts, and other ventures. The majority of camping facilities in Barron County are privately owned, with 16 private campgrounds offering 863 campsites as of the last *County Outdoor Recreation Plan* update. These private-owned recreational activities vary broadly, from golfing to tubing on the Red Cedar River to skiing and snowboarding at Mt. Hardscrabble. Individual cities and villages also maintain their own parks and recreational activities discussed as part of the Utilities and Community Facilities Element.

Cultural Resources

Barron County has a long and storied history, with many significant sites. These sites include Native American encampments, fur trading outposts, lumbering camps and historic buildings. Historic structures, sites, and districts are often targeted for hazard mitigation strategies due to their unique, often irreplaceable, social value. Such historic resources can also be responsible for defining much of a community's identity.

According to the National Register of Historic Places, Barron County has five historic properties and one historic district that have received federal historic landmark designation (See Table 5.11).

Table 5.11 - Site and Structures on the National Register of Historic Places – Barron County

Historic Site	Location	Municipality	Listed
Barron County Pipestone Quarry	restricted	Town of Doyle	1978
Cumberland Public Library	1305 Second Ave.	Cumberland	1992
Island of Happy Days	Red Cedar Lake; Stout Island	Town of Cedar Lake	1995
Rice Lake Mounds (47 BN-90)	restricted	Rice Lake	1979
Wajiwan ji Mashkode Archeological District	restricted	Rice Lake	2003
ZCBJ Hall	320 West 3rd Street	Haugen	1985

source: National Park Service. National Register Information System Web Page. <http://www.nr.nps.gov/nrloc1.htm>. August 27, 2003

Three of the above are of archeological significance thus their exact locations are restricted in order to offer greater protection to their preservation. This reflects the rich Native American history of the area.

Additional older structures and homes within Barron County also likely qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. For instance, the Wisconsin Historical Society maintains the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory (AHI). This is a database of approximately 120,000 buildings, structures, and objects that illustrate Wisconsin's unique history. The AHI documents a wide range of historic properties, mostly privately owned, such as the round barns, log houses, metal truss bridges, small town commercial buildings and Queen Anne houses that create Wisconsin's distinct cultural landscape. The inventory is not comprehensive, and in some cases, the inventory may be dated if structures are altered or no longer exist. No comprehensive inventory of such historic places exists for Barron County.

In Barron County, a total of 258 historic places and objects have been identified as having historic value and are on the AHI (See Table 5.12). The majority of these places are privately owned homes. Some locations may have multiple records or historic buildings, such as the F.D. Stout Lone Pine Farm in the Town of Cedar Lake that had 12 AHI records.

Any development should be reviewed, pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 44.40 (1989), against the historic resource list to determine whether historic properties within the area will be affected. The Wisconsin Historical Society should be contacted for a determination of possible impacts on these resources from development. The Wisconsin Historical Society also strongly recommends that all proposed developments be surveyed by a qualified archeologist to identify any sites.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has grant funding available to help local communities undertake a historical survey, with additional grant funds for a variety of historic preservation activities. In addition, historic commercial structures on the National Register, or historic commercial structures located in a historic district, may also qualify for tax credits. Owner-occupied homes that are eligible for listing in the National Register do not have to be formally listed in the National Register to be eligible for historic preservation tax credits for rehabilitation projects.

Table 5.12 - Architecture and History Inventory Listings – Barron County

Municipality	# of AHI Records
Towns	
Almena	3
Arland	0
Barron	3
Bear Lake	0
Cedar Lake	20
Chetek	1
Clinton	4
Crystal Lake	1
Cumberland	0
Dallas	1
Dovre	0
Doyle	2
Lakeland	4
Maple Grove	6
Maple Plain	0
Oak Grove	3
Prairie Farm	3
Prairie Lake	0
Rice Lake	8
Sioux Creek	0
Stanfold	0
Stanley	3
Sumner	0
Turtle Lake	0
Vance Creek	1
Villages	
Almena	0
Cameron	3
Dallas	1
Haugen	1
New Auburn (pt)	0
Prairie Farm	1
Turtle Lake (pt)	0
Cities	
Barron	87
Chetek	5
Cumberland	4
Rice Lake	92

Source: Wisconsin Historical Society. Architecture and History Inventory Home Page. http://www. wisconsinhistory.org/ahi/>. 2003.

Summary

The *Barron County Land Use Plan* provides an important foundation and vision for local land use planning and decisions. In addition, numerous programs at the State and County level are available to assist local communities in their planning efforts and in the protection of local agricultural, natural, and cultural resources. Protection of such resources needs to be balanced with, and can be complementary to, other community goals as discussed in the Issues & Opportunities, Land Use, and Economic Development conditions and trends sections.

Agricultural Resources Conditions Summary

- Agriculture is the predominant use of the land in the towns of Barron County. The 2007 assessed agricultural acreage in the County was 262,867 or about 43 percent of the total land acreage.
- From 1990 to 2007, Barron County lost 87,402 acres of assessed agricultural lands - a 25 percent reduction from 1990. The largest loss of acreage occurred in Vance Creek, with a decline of 6,479 acres. Other substantial losses occurred in the towns of Stanley (-5,178), Prairie Farm (-4,945), Sioux Creek (-4,788), Crystal Lake (-4,405), Doyle (-4,300), Turtle Lake (-4,269), Maple Plain (-4,250), and Prairie Lake (-4,155). The cities and villages that also saw large agricultural land losses were Turtle Lake (-423), Dallas (-339), Cameron (-329), and Chetek (-219).
- As a whole, Barron County experienced an increase from 10,964 total parcels of assessed farmland to 11,226 from 2003 to 2007. At the same time, the county lost 3,433 acres of assessed farmland, or equivalent to 5.4 square miles of assessed farmland from 2003 to 2007.
- The towns of Oak Grove (15,235), Stanfold (14,988), Maple Grove (14,500), Turtle Lake (14,083), and Barron (14,011) have the greatest number of agricultural acres. In comparison, the towns of Bear Lake, Cedar Lake, Lakeland, Maple Plain, and Sumner all have less than 7,000 acres in agricultural use.
- From 1978 to 2002, the number of farms in Barron County decreased by 12.2 percent to 1,647, while the average farm size increased slightly to 214 acres.
- Sixty-seven and a half (67.5) percent of the soils in Barron County are classified as prime farmland.
- Barron County has seen a dramatic increase in the number of direct market farms and interest and investment in renewable energy, primarily bio-energy, in the past decade.

Natural Resources - Physical Features Conditions Summary

- The topography of Barron County is moderately rolling and increasingly more rugged in the northwest, north, and extreme eastern portions of the County.

- Based on general soil types, 99.6 percent of the County's land area has severe soil limitations for septic tank absorption fields. The remaining 0.4 percent of the land area has slight or moderate limitations.
- Barron County has 64 operating and licensed non-metallic mining sites. There are no known metallic mineral deposits in sufficient tonnage or quality to warrant extraction.
- Sand and gravel resources are available throughout the county, but are more abundant near rivers, and in the northwest and northeast portions of the County that has thicker glacial deposits from the last major glacial advance.
- Barron County has a total surface water area of 18,551 acres, including 369 lakes (17,748 surface acres). The County's six lake districts and 13 lake associations are important stakeholders and managers of a substantial proportion of these surface waters.
- Barron County is almost entirely in the Lower Chippewa River Basin. A small part of western and northwestern Barron County lies within the St. Croix River Basin.
- In general, the surface water quality in the Lower Chippewa River and St. Croix River Basins is good, with eight outstanding resource water bodies and nine exceptional resource water bodies. Two water bodies, Desair Lake and three miles of Red Cedar River, are considered impaired due to elevated sediment (Desair only), and phosphorus levels. Additional water bodies have similar risks, due to high phosphorus levels in many local soils, if soil erosion should increase.
- The principle sources of groundwater in Barron County are the Sandstone Aquifer and the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. The Sandstone Aquifer underlies all of Barron County, while the Sand and Gravel Aquifer underlies only parts of the County.
- Approximately 92 percent of all the water potable used in Barron County is groundwater. Eight percent is surface water. The quality of groundwater in Barron County is generally good.

Natural Resources - Sensitive Lands Conditions Summary

- Approximately 6.9 percent of Barron County (38,627 acres) has steep slopes of 20 percent or greater, on which development should be limited or discouraged.
- Combined, agricultural and forest acres account for 62 percent, or 378,858 acres of the assessed land in the County.
- In 2007, the combined assessed acres in forestland amounted to 115,991 acres or about 19 percent of the total County acreage.
- Assessed forest acreage increased by more than 10,000 acres between 1990 and 2007. This was about a 10 percent increase. The greatest percentage increases occurred in the towns of Vance Creek (195 percent), Rice Lake (115 percent), Stanley (70 percent), Dallas (57 percent), Maple Grove (49 percent), and Prairie Farm (48 percent).

- Between 1990 and 2007 the towns of Cedar Lake (-23 percent), Lakeland (-21 percent), and Dovre (-21 percent) saw the largest percentage declines in forested acreage. In 2007, the Town of Sumner had the greatest amount of forested acreage (8,657 acres) followed by Doyle (7,780) and Maple Plain (7,719). Residential development of woodlands can fragment wildlife habitat and may impact the viability of timber production.
- Between 2003 and 2007, there was a reduction of 10,990 acres of assessed forested land, or 17 square miles, in the unincorporated areas. The noticeable reduction of assessed forested land could be partially attributed to the change of classification system designed by the Department of Revenue.
- Barron County is home to 26 animal species, 12 plant species, and 18 natural communities that are considered rare or endangered. Two species—Karner Blue Butterfly and Bald Eagle—found in Barron County have Federal protection status.
- Sensitive habitats can be encroached upon or degraded by invasive species. Purple Loosestrife, Reed Canary Grass, and Eurasian Water-Milfoil are three such invasive plants that have been found Barron County.
- Barron County has four State Natural Areas managed to protect local plants, animals, or ecosystems.
- Barron County has four Wisconsin Land Legacy Places identified in the draft State plan: Blue Hills, Haugen-Birchwood Lakeland, Hay River, and Upper Cedar Creek River.
- Barron County manages five county parks, 15,565 acres of forest, 250 miles of snowmobile trails, 17 miles of ATV trails, and additional trails for skiing, snowshoeing, or mountain biking.
- Barron County has 104 miles of trout streams. Of these, 29 miles are Class I; 59 miles are Class II; and 16 miles are Class III.
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources manages 5,770 acres in nine different State Public Wildlife Recreational Lands in the County.
- Barron County is the western originating point for Tuscobia State Trail, the longest in the state. The Ice Age National Scenic Trail crosses part of northern Barron County, but is currently not continuous for its entire length within the county.

Cultural Resources Conditions Summary

- There are five places in Barron County on the National Register of Historic Places.
- A total of 258 historic places and objects in Barron County have been identified as having historic value and are on the Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory.

Barron County Natural Resource Map Series

The *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DvD-ROM* contains resource maps in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format for Barron County and each municipality. The county-wide maps are also included within Appendix A at the end of this report. These maps (Maps 5.1 through 5.15) correspond to the previous discussion within the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Information section.

6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION

Element Context

Economic development as part of comprehensive planning is the process by which the Barron County community initiates and generates solutions to local economic problems. The primary purpose of economic development initiatives is to promote the stabilization, retention, or expansion of the economic base and to provide quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit. This includes assisting existing businesses, encouraging business expansion, recruiting new businesses, and strategically planning important capital improvements and related infrastructure expenditures. Such endeavors should be guided by the vision and goals in county and local comprehensive plans to encourage efficiency and ensure a positive impact on the community.

These efforts collectively build long-term local economic capacity so the community is more self-sufficient and able to better weather economic downturns. As successful economic development endeavors strengthen and diversify local economies, local businesses may locate in close proximity to the primary industry that supports them. These secondary or support businesses take advantage of economic spillovers of the primary industry. A local example of this is the close relationship between the existing agriculture and food processing industries.

This information should also be considered in the context of the economic development programs, plans, and tools at work in Barron County and its communities which are identified in the *Addendum: Inventory of Programs, Plans, and Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin* compiled by WCWRPC as part of the regional comprehensive planning effort.

The Wisconsin Economy[3]

Perhaps more than many comprehensive plan elements, the local economy and economic development are influenced by regional, State, national, and global factors. As such, great uncertainty exists when analyzing and forecasting the economy.

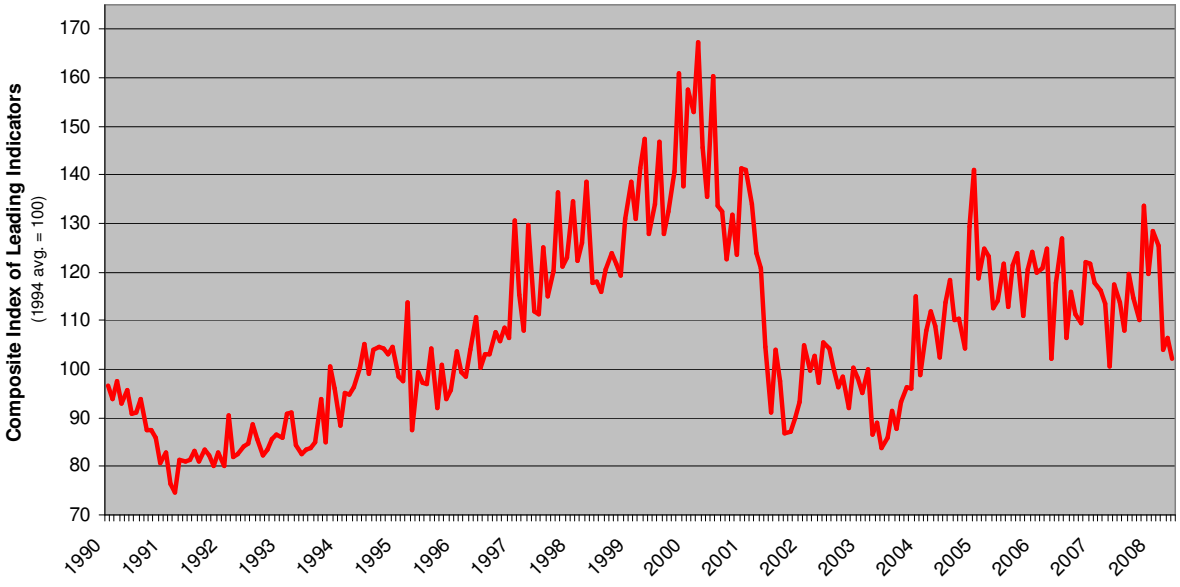
[3] Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section was largely extracted from the following two sources: (1) Winters, Dennis, Chief Economist. Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors. Data Dashboard-Statewide Analysis. <http://dwd.winsonsin.gov/oea/data_dashboard>. May 1, 2008. (2) Wisconsin Department of Revenue-Division of Research & Policy. Wisconsin Economic Outlook. May 2008.

Recent Economic Trends

The economy is always in flux, often occurring in cycles or periods of growth, prosperity, and expansion followed by periods of decline, contraction, or recession. There is no reliable methodology to predicting such cycles, and some economists argue that these fluctuations are the result of "shocks" to the economy in terms of productivity or demand changes, and the use of the term "cycle" is a misnomer.

Gross domestic product is often used to measure economic cycles, though Wisconsin's

Figure 6.1 – Composite Index of Leading Indicators for Wisconsin (1990-May 2008)



source: Wisconsin Office of Economic Advisors

annual average GDP has been growing quite steadily over the last decade. Instead, in order to show these economic fluctuations, Figure 6.1 charts the composite index of leading indicators between 1990 and May 2008 for Wisconsin.

Leading economic indicators are based on certain economic activities which foreshadow a forthcoming economic change. In the case of Figure 6.1, the composite indicator includes average work week, overtime, job openings, new business starts, and unemployment compensation claims.

Figure 6.1 reflects that Wisconsin strongly felt the economic recession that hit much of the world in the early 1990s following the October 1987 Black Monday stock market collapse, the savings and loan crisis, and the 1990 spike in oil prices at the beginning of the Gulf War. This downturn lagged in Wisconsin until 1993-1994.

The Wisconsin economy grew rapidly on the "dot-com bubble" of the mid-to-late 1990s, as an exuberant market and venture capitalists speculated on the stocks of dot-com companies during a period of low interest. But in March 2000, the bubble began to burst and by October 2002, $5 trillion in market value of technology companies had been lost. This sudden economic decline is very apparent in Figure 6.1. Also about this time, Wisconsin and much of the world entered a period of manufacturing recession which was particularly felt in our State.

Between 2004 and 2007, job growth in Wisconsin was relatively strong and the economy rebounded, though there was a noticeable shift in the new jobs being created. Much of this growth was in the services sectors, while the manufacturing industry continued to struggle with job losses.

The Current Economic Slowdown

Economists are in disagreement over the current extent of the economic slowdown on a national level and forecasting the economy's future. But as of May 1, 2008, it was generally agreed that the U.S. economy overall had not yet entered a period of less than positive growth.

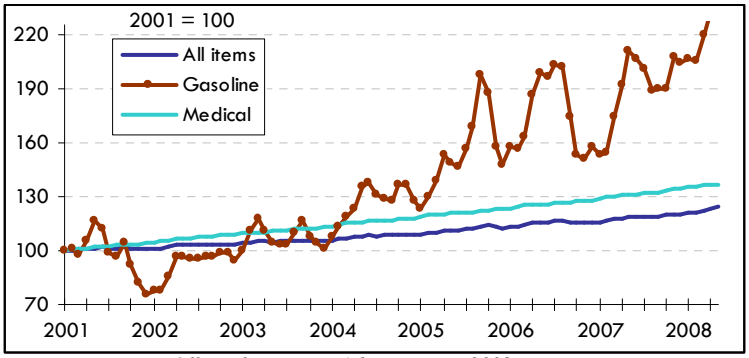
Two significant factors have largely contributed to our nation's current economic situation—the downturn in the housing market and escalating oil prices. As of May 2008, the single-family residential housing sector had not yet hit bottom; and the market continues to be plagued by high inventories, uncertain prices, and challenges for mortgage lenders, especially for those engaging in more risky sub-prime lending. According to the Wisconsin Realtors Association, home sales in the first quarter of 2008 were down 24.9 percent from the first quarter of 2007. Home prices in Wisconsin held fairly steady in 2007, though the median home price statewide declined 3.8 percent in the first quarter of 2008. This decline was still less than half of the 7.7 percent decline nationwide.

Housing permits in Wisconsin have had double-digit annual declines since 2004. According to the Office of Economic Advisors' May 2008 *Statewide Analysis*, "[w]hile foreclosures are up in the state, Wisconsin's housing sector is not as exposed to the mortgage/price dilemma as much as other states such as Arizona, California, Florida, Nevada, and Ohio."[4] In fact, Wisconsin ranked 27th nationally in foreclosures during the first quarter of 2008.

[4] Ibid.

As shown in Figure 6.2 to the right, gasoline prices have increased tremendously since the mid part of this decade. With the record-breaking increases in the cost of oil, retail prices in the U.S. increased by five percent between June 2007 and June 2008.[5] Gas prices jumped by nearly one-third during this same time period. This increase in gas and energy prices has had corresponding increases in food and other commodities, thereby decreasing household purchasing power and decreasing spending by consumers and businesses. In particular, automotive sales have been hurt as consumers hold on to their existing vehicles longer or begin to use alternative modes of transportation. General Motors has announced its intent to close its Janesville plant, which primarily makes SUVs, resulting in the loss of 2,390 jobs. Major restructuring and downsizing of airlines are also taking place due to increasing costs, thereby impacting routes, availability, and shipping.

Figure 6.2 - Gasoline & Medical Costs Compared to Consumer Price Index: All Items



source: Wisconsin Office of Economic Advisors, May 2008.

The May unemployment rate for Wisconsin increased from 4.2 percent in 2007 to 4.7 percent in 2008.[6] Yet, the State rate was a full one percent below the national average in May 2008; and unemployment in Wisconsin has risen at a slower rate during the past year than the national average. Since mid 2007, employment numbers in Wisconsin have been relatively flat, while the employment growth rate has been diminishing since 2004.

Even though unemployment has increased and the housing- and automotive-related industries have suffered, the previously referenced Office of Economic Advisors' analysis does state that other sectors in Wisconsin are doing relatively well. "The weak dollar is benefitting exports of machinery, equipment, and agricultural commodities. Milk and grain prices are at or near record highs, although high feed prices are cutting into dairy profits." The report goes on to note that during the previous year, 9,600 new jobs were created in the service sector, particular in the health-care industry. Business and professional services showed an annual increase of 1,800 jobs.

The combination of a slowing economy and inflating prices is an added challenge to address. Interest rate cuts, a primary tool for avoiding an economic recession, can add to economic pressure. Meanwhile, the reduction in tax revenues related to decreasing development and new housing starts, combined with quickly escalating gas and

[5] Isidore, Chris. CNN Money.com. Inflation: Price Jump Worst Since '91. <http:cnnmoney.com> June 16, 2008.
[6] Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. May 2008 Local Unemployment Rates Announced. press release. June 25, 2008.

commodity prices, has created a budgetary conundrum for many state, county, and local governments.

Wisconsin's Economic Outlook

Forecasting the economy is difficult at best and such projections are based on historical economic fluctuations, current trends, and a variety of economic indicators. The *Wisconsin Economic Outlook* report issued by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue-Division of Research and Policy in May 2008 states that the Wisconsin economy is expected to slow for 2009 with the number of jobs slightly decreasing in 2008 and being steady in 2009. The following is a brief summary of the report's employment outlook by some key industry sectors based on the most likely forecast scenario:

- Construction - continue to decline to reach bottom by the end of 2008 and recovering positive growth toward 2010.
- Education, Health, Professional, & Business Services - continued growth of 1.6% to 2.4% for 2008 and 2009.
- Trade Transportation & Utilities - mild decreases of 0.2% to 0.5%, then recovering positive growth in 2010.
- Manufacturing – loss of 2% of jobs in 2008 and 2009, 0.2% loss in 2010, then recovering job growth in 2011.
- Natural Resources & Mining – job losses in 2008 and 2009, with growth in 2010.
- Leisure & Hospitality – 1.1% decline in 2009, then healthy growth rate thereafter.
- Financial Sector – no growth in 2008, slight growth in 2009, then healthy growth thereafter.
- Information Sector – slight declines or no increases until 2011.
- Government – 0.6% decline in 2008, slight decrease in 2009, peak in 2010 as the 2010 Census is carried out.

While the economy adjusts, opportunities do arise. Consumers are turning more to fuel-efficient vehicles, and the sale of hybrid vehicles is increasing. Research and development funding for alternative energy and energy-reducing technology is on the increase. Greater attention is being given to the planning and use of alternative means of passenger and commercial transportation. For instance, many public transit and Amtrak services are setting new records. And increased energy costs have increased attention on land use patterns, alternative building materials, and other related sustainability concepts. In response to these trends, the *West Central Wisconsin Regional Comprehensive Plan*, under development by WCWRPC, will include an energy and sustainability section analyzing and providing advisory recommendations on how these concepts may be applied within our region.

Barron County Economic Profile

Economic Data

There is a significant amount of background data and information that is available from various public and private sources that is integrated into this document, including information from the following sources:

- U.S. Census Bureau data
  - *American Fact Finder Fact Sheets*
  - *County Business Patterns*
- State of Wisconsin Department of Administration
  - *Demographics Services Center*
- State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development
  - *County Workforce Profiles and Snapshots*
  - *Regional Metrics Benchmarks*
  - *Office of Economic Advisors*
- State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue
  - *Wisconsin Economic Outlook*
- State of Wisconsin Department of Commerce
- University of Wisconsin-Extension
- West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (WCWRPC)
  - *County summaries available at www.wcwrpc.org*
  - *Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy*
- Indiana Business Research Center USA County Profiles
- Barron County and other local agencies

Given the wealth of economic data available at the State, regional, county, and local levels, the plethora of specialized business studies, and the wide variety of economic models, no such compilation can truly be comprehensive in scope. As such, a community may need to consider additional studies focusing on a specific issue or topic as their planning efforts proceed. For instance, the Barron County Economic Development Corporation sponsored the creation of a *Business Retention and Expansion Survey* in 2005 which offers additional findings and recommendations on the retention and expansion of existing businesses in the County.

Relationship to the Issues & Opportunities Section

This section relies heavily on data provided previously in the issues and opportunities section (Section 1). The State Comprehensive Planning Law requires that the issues and opportunities element includes a variety of economic background information, including employment forecasts, educational levels, income levels, and employment characteristics. As appropriate, this section refers back to these data tables instead of repeating them here.

Further, there has been no clear consensus to date in the region on a single particular data source and those economic indicators which should be used to measure economic vitality, challenges, and progress, and to allow for comparison between communities and regions. The State of

Wisconsin, through the Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors, has developed Wisconsin Regional Metrics Benchmarks with a common set of core economic, demographic, and labor market indicators.

Certain types of economic data and forecasts are only available at a county or regional level, and inferences must be made as to how it may be applicable for individual communities. However, earlier in the issues and opportunities section of this report, a variety of demographic, education, and labor force data tables were provided for Barron County and its municipalities. This section does not restate the data tables and maps provided earlier, but, instead, builds upon this data to provide an economic "snapshot" of Barron County.

Demographic Overview

Describing current demographic trends, including population changes and educational attainment, are important foundational factors in many economic development initiatives. The population profile describes the existing and potential labor force that may fill the jobs located in the region. Educational attainment statistics are a proxy for the general skill level of the population. And household income allows inferences to be made about discretionary spending in Barron County as a whole.

Population and Labor Force

As of January 1, 2007, Barron County had an estimated population of 47,551.[7] This is a 5.8 percent increase since 2000, which is a slower rate of growth compared to the region as a whole. As shown previously in Table 1.3 and Map 1.2, much of County's recent population growth has occurred in communities along the Highway 53 corridor and in lakeshore communities. In particular, the Towns of Cedar Lake, Dovre, Prairie Lake, and Sumner, and the Village of Cameron saw the largest population percentage increases.

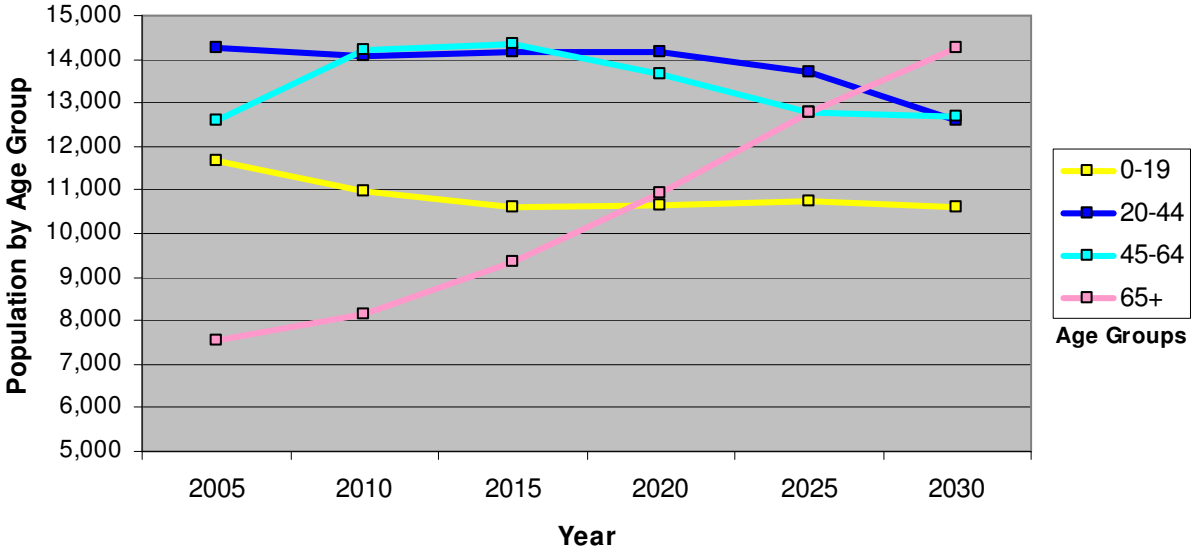
Overall, the Barron County population is stable, with births, deaths, in-migration and out-migration relatively balanced. Between 2000 and 2025, the Wisconsin Department of Administration has projected that Barron County's population will increase by 5,041 residents (or 11.2%).[8] However, a comparison of this projection to the 2007 estimate shows that Barron County has been growing at a faster pace than forecasted in 2003. For additional population statistics by municipality, please see Tables 1.1 to 1.13 in Section 1 of this report.

Between 1990 and 2000, the County's median age increased from 34.5 years to 38.8 years. The 2005 University of Wisconsin-Extension analysis of Barron County's labor market noted that Barron County's aging population is a significant concern for the future and will place a greater emphasis on job training in the region.[9] Figure 6.3 provides a

[7] Wisconsin Department of Administration. Final Population Estimates. January 1, 2007.
[8] Wisconsin Department of Administration. Final Population Projections. November 25, 2003.
[9] Dane, Andrew and Gary Paul Green. Labor Market Conditions in Barron County. University of Wisconsin-Extension. January 12, 2005.

visual representation of Barron County's decreasing labor force size using Wisconsin Department of Administration population projections.

Figure 6.3 – Barron County Age/Labor Force Projection (2005-2030)



source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

Currently, most of the Barron County labor force is between the ages of 25 and 54. Based on current trends, the total number of County residents under the age of 44 is expected to decrease over the next 30 years, reducing the labor force size. Meanwhile, as Figure 6.3 shows, the number of residents over the age of 65 nearly doubles. So while the County's overall population is expected to increase by nine percent from 2005 to 2030, and the number of seniors requiring services increases dramatically, the size of the primary workforce (ages 20-64) to support the local economy and provide services will decrease by six percent. The Office of Economic Advisors' *County Workforce Profiles* are an excellent source of additional insight into the workforces of each Wisconsin county and are updated annually.

Housing Market

According to data provided by the US Bureau of the Census, the number of single-family residential building permits issued in 2001 was 283 compared to 188 in 2006, a 33 percent decrease. Permits for all units decreased even more substantially (62%) from 640 units in 2001 to 244 units in 2006. This was over a $30 million decrease in estimated value in housing units permitted.

Education

As shown in Table 6.1, of the 2000 Barron County population that is 25 years and over, 82.4 percent had a high school education or higher, and 14.9 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. A significantly higher percentage of County residents had at least some post-secondary education compared to a decade earlier, but the number of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher still significantly lagged behind the State average.

Table 6.1 – Barron County Educational Attainment (1990, 2000)

Educational Attainment (residents 25 years or older)	Barron County			Wisconsin
	1990 %	2000 %	90 to '00 % Change	2000 %
Less than high school diploma	27.0	17.6	-34.8	15.0
High school graduate	38.9	39.5	1.5	34.6
Some college, no degree	14.8	19.4	31.1	20.6
Associate degree	7.7	8.6	11.7	7.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	14.9	26.3	22.5
High school graduate or higher	73.0	82.4	12.9	85.1

source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

The demand for labor in the region is shifting toward more skilled work, although not as quickly as some other regions in the State. This trend increases the need for worker training opportunities. A strong, traditional secondary educational system and a variety of worker training programs are important factors in economic development.

There are seven K-12 school districts headquartered in Barron County: Barron, Cameron, Chetek, Cumberland, Prairie Farm, Rice Lake and Turtle Lake. Rice Lake is also home to the University of Wisconsin Center-Barron County and Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (WITC). These institutions meet many of the training needs for many Barron County businesses, though select industries may require additional educational support. In west central Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin campuses are located in Eau Claire, River Falls, and Menomonie-Stout, in addition to Superior to the north.

For more detailed data on educational attainment by municipality in Barron County, please see Table 1.13 in Section 1 of this report.

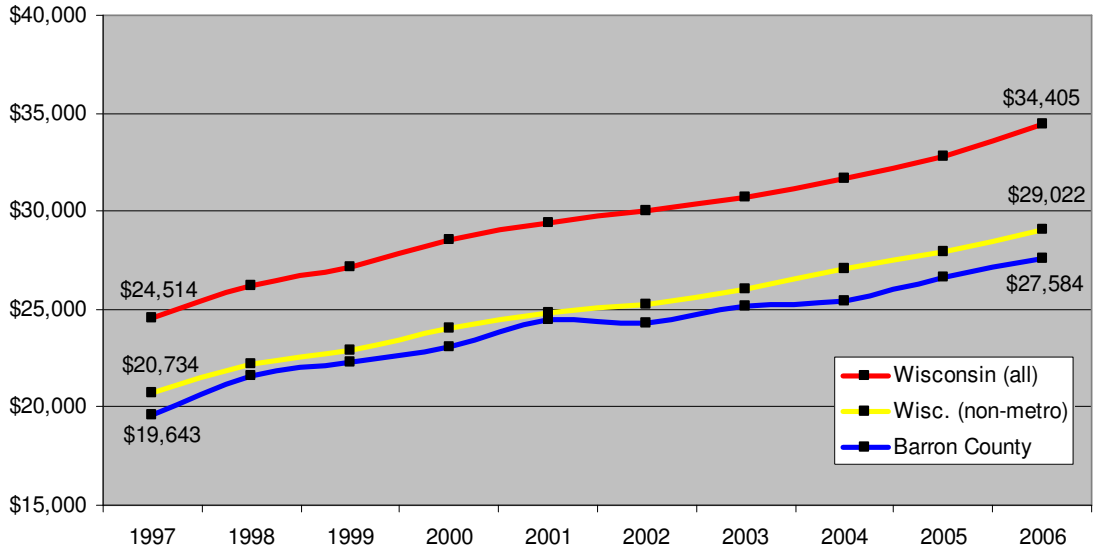
Income and Wages

Summarizing income statistics yields insight on purchasing power. The 2005 median household income for Barron County was $40,501, which was 49th in the State of Wisconsin and 85.9 percent of the State average. Figure 6.4 compares Barron County's per capita personal income[10] to State averages. While Barron County is significantly below the overall State average, it has maintained pace with and remains just below the State average for non-metropolitan counties.

The income difference compared to the overall State average is due, in part, to the lack of corporate and administrative offices in the County, translating into fewer high-paying and professional jobs than entry-level jobs. Adjusted for inflation, the median household income actually decreased 6.5 percent between 2000 to 2005.

[10] Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources.

Figure 6.4 – Barron County vs. State Per Capita Personal Income (1997-2006)



source: U.S. Department of Commerce – Bureau of Economic Analysis.

As of 1999, the mean retirement income in Barron County was $16,684. About 8.8 percent of individuals in the County were below the poverty level. Of the 2000 population that was 15 years and over (35,968), 21,413 (or 59.5%) were married. For household income comparisons by municipality, please see Tables 1.21 and 1.22 in Section 1, respectively.

Overall average annual wages for Barron County increased by 8.2 percent in the six years from 2001 to 2006 as shown in Table 6.2. The biggest percentage increase was in the financial activities industry, while manufacturing saw the lowest percentage increase. For 2004 estimated salary and wages by occupation, please see Table 6.8 later in this section.

Table 6.2 – Barron County Average Annual Wages by Industry (2001-2006)
for covered employment and wages

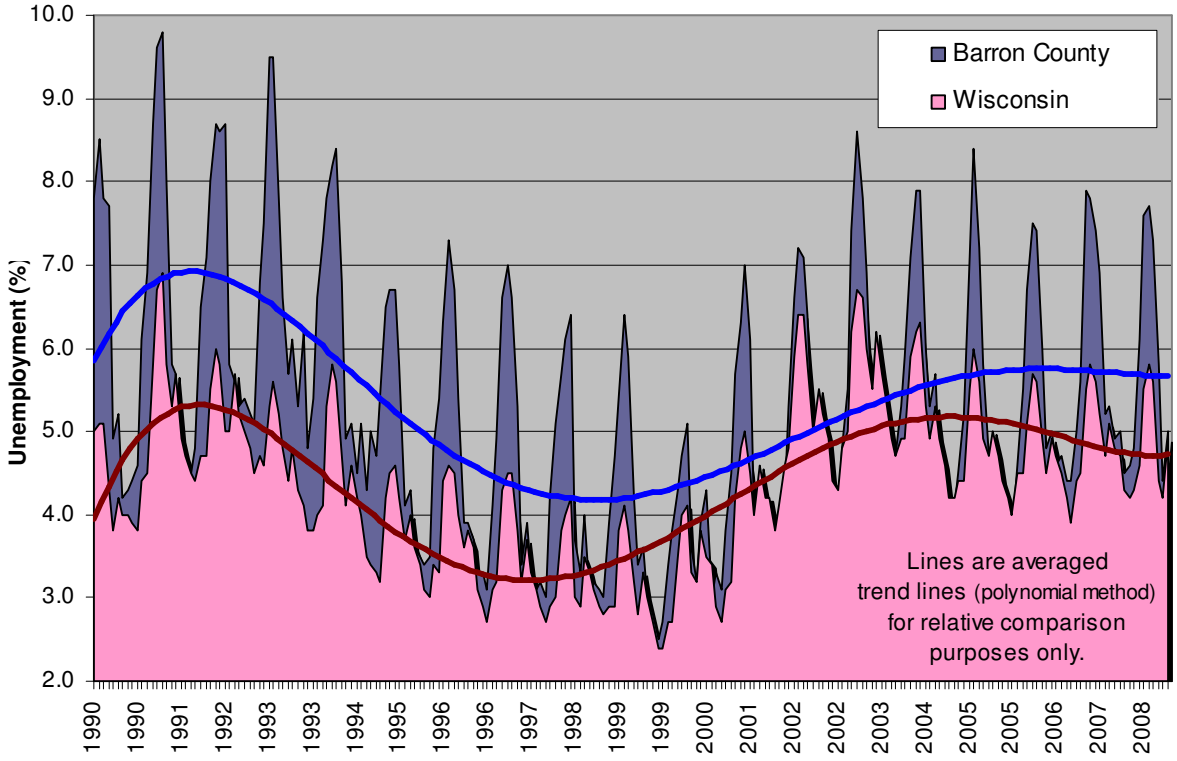
Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% change '01-'06
Natural Resources	$23,067	$24,585	$23,634	$22,352	$22,762	$23,867	3.5%
Construction	$31,041	$29,830	$30,633	$30,617	$31,368	$31,871	2.7%
Manufacturing	$33,216	$28,062	$29,423	$31,288	$32,828	$33,819	1.8%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$19,903	$20,584	$21,138	$22,262	$22,754	$23,304	17.1%
Financial Activities	$24,595	$25,787	$28,496	$28,109	$29,360	$31,311	27.3%
Education & Health	$28,332	$28,868	$30,003	$30,912	$32,212	$32,871	16.0%
Information	$28,088	*suppressed*	$26,876	$27,341	*suppressed*	$30,409	8.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	$12,846	$13,073	$13,410	$14,078	$14,698	$14,646	14.0%
Professional & Business Services	$26,075	$27,912	$29,173	$31,153	$27,335	$28,673	10.0%
Other Services	$18,677	$18,943	$19,527	$19,287	$18,859	$19,676	5.3%
Public Admininistration	$23,947	$24,475	$24,923	$25,783	$26,410	$27,024	12.8%
All Industries	$25,514	$24,187	$25,063	$26,057	$26,892	$27,608	8.2%

source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors

Employment Trends

Of Barron County residents 16 years of age and over, 67.6 percent were in the labor force as of 2006. As the monthly employment rates presented in Figure 6.5 show, Barron County experiences a significantly higher amount of employment seasonality compared to State averages, with increased unemployment during the winter months. For example, in February 2008, the Barron County unemployment rate was 7.7 percent, but this dropped to 4.4 percent by May 2008 and 5.0 percent by June 2008.

Figure 6.5 – Barron County & Wisconsin Monthly Unemployment Rate (1990-June 2008)
not seasonally adjusted



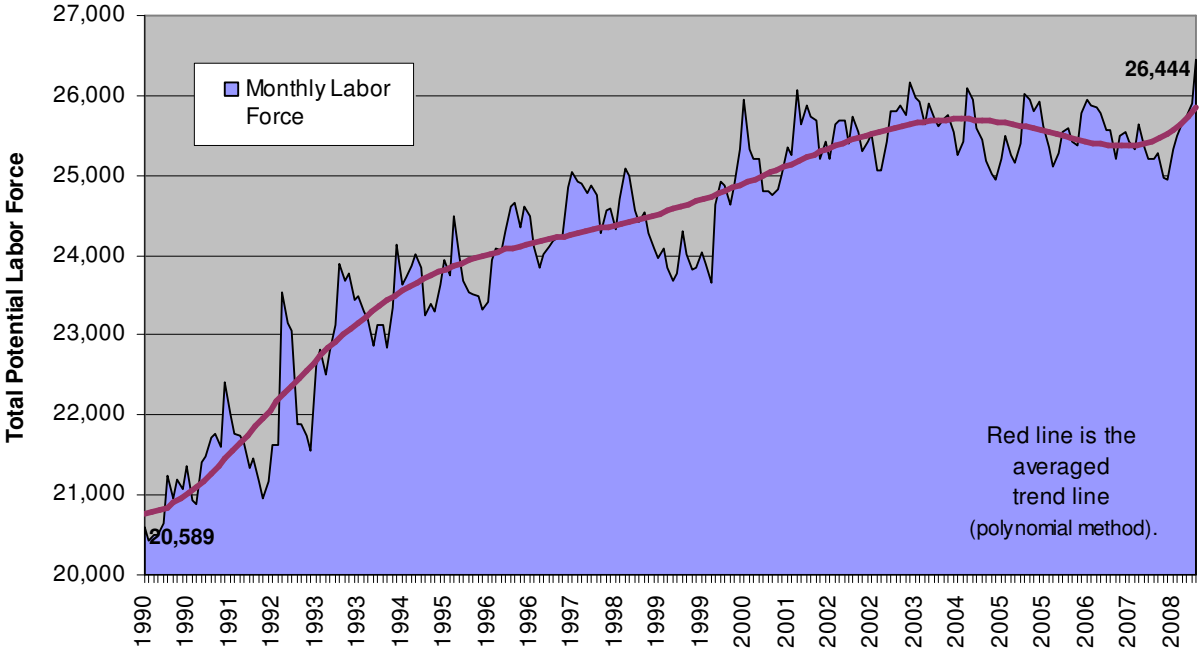
source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors

Average annual unemployment in Barron County has increased slightly since 2002, while the State average has decreased. In 2002, Barron County's average annual unemployment was 5.4 percent compared to 5.3 percent for the State. In 2007, Barron County's annual average unemployment increased to 5.9 percent, while the State average decreased to 4.9 percent.

Unemployment is not only a reflection of job availability, but total available labor force. Figure 6.6 shows that the Barron County labor force grew by over 3,500 persons or 17 percent from 1900 to 2001. From 2001 through 2007, however, the total potential labor force has been stable and decreased slightly, much like the unemployment rate. The total labor force once again began to increase in 2008, with May 2008 having approximately 800 more persons in the Barron County potential labor force compared to a year earlier.

According to the 2005 labor market conditions report, the Barron County labor market remains tight, with most employers having a difficult time attracting and retaining qualified workers.[11] The report goes on to note that the most important employee skills for Barron County employers are attendance/punctuality, productivity, integrity/honesty, safety awareness, and teamwork.

Figure 6.6 – Barron County Monthly Total Potential Labor Force (1990-June 2008)
not seasonally adjusted



source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Office of Economic Advisors

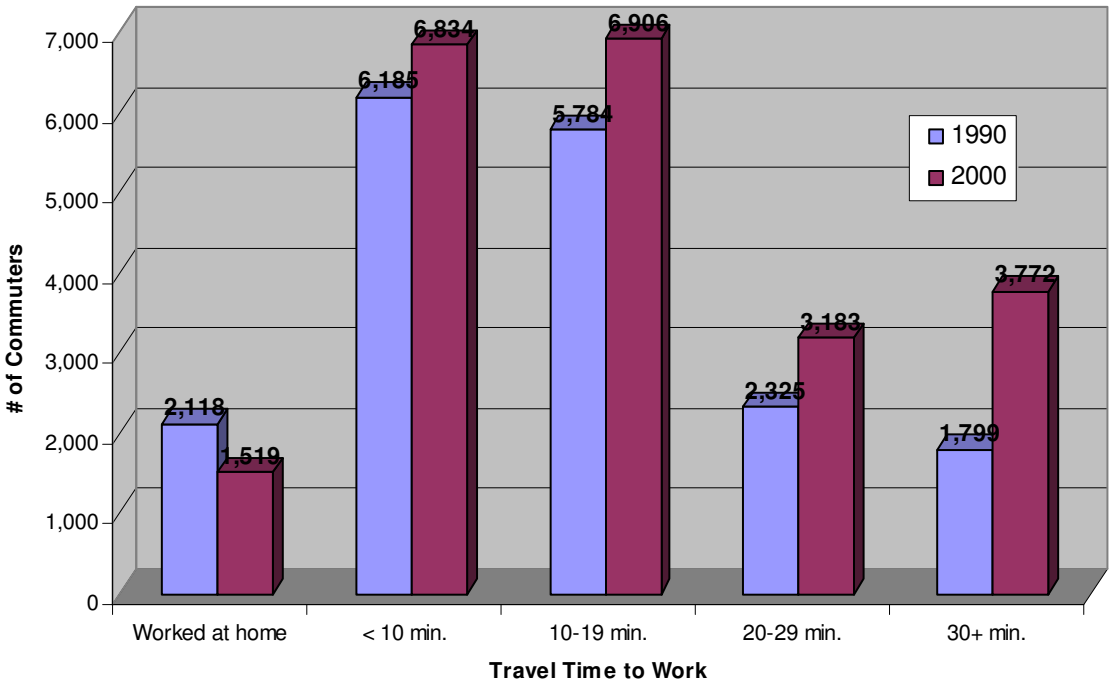
Table 1.14 in Section 1 provides unemployment statistics for the 1990 and 2000 labor force by municipality.

[11] Ibid.

Commuting Patterns

Of Barron County workers 16 years of age and over in 2000, 88.1 percent drove to work alone; and workers had a mean travel time of 19.2 minutes. Figure 6.7 shows that commuting distances and travel time for Barron County resident workers have been increasing, especially for those travelling farther, with fewer persons working at home. Even so, 86 percent of the Barron County resident labor force worked within Barron County as of 2000.

Figure 6.7 – Barron County Travel Time to Work (1990, 2000)



source: U.S. Census

Tables 1.18 and 1.19 provide statistics on travel time to work and place of work for the County and by municipality. Commuting patterns are discussed in greater detail within the transportation discussion (See Section 3. Transportation).

Economic Base

While the previous sub-section focused on general economic indicators for Barron County, the following information focuses more on the different industry sectors and occupations which constitute the County's economic base.

Industry Composition

According to statistics from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Bureau of Economic Analysis as of 2006 for Barron County:

- about 79% of the jobs were in the private sector
- about 28.5% of the jobs were in businesses owned by sole proprietors, rather than incorporated entities
- average earnings per job in sole proprietorships were less than one-half of the County's total average earnings per job

As shown in Table 6.3, the retail trade industry has the largest number of establishments by far, though this number has been stable since the late 1990s. The construction industry has had the largest number of new establishments between 1998 and 2006, while the fastest growing industry in terms of new establishments was real estate, rental, and leasing.

Table 6.3 – Barron County Number of Establishments by Industry (1998-2006)

Industry Code	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% change '98-'06
Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agri. support	8	9	6	9	12	12	7	11	10	25.0%
Mining	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0.0%
Utilities	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	-20.0%
Construction	129	137	137	151	165	159	155	156	170	31.8%
Manufacturing	95	94	96	93	92	96	102	95	95	0.0%
Wholesale trade	65	65	65	65	57	51	52	52	49	-24.6%
Retail trade	253	252	249	252	247	248	253	260	258	2.0%
Transportation & warehousing	56	53	53	52	55	58	60	61	62	10.7%
Information	21	20	20	17	13	15	16	17	18	-14.3%
Finance & insurance	56	58	59	65	65	63	70	70	71	26.8%
Real estate & rental & leasing	29	29	30	31	42	41	38	41	43	48.3%
Professional, scientific & technical services	59	62	59	58	64	59	56	62	62	5.1%
Management of companies & enterprises	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%
Admin, support, waste mgt, remediation	45	43	42	52	53	55	54	52	53	17.8%
Educational services	7	8	8	8	8	5	5	5	5	-28.6%
Health care and social assistance	103	99	101	106	112	109	113	117	125	21.4%
Arts, entertainment & recreation	23	19	24	27	28	30	28	28	26	13.0%
Accommodation & food services	148	148	145	147	134	137	139	139	142	-4.1%
Other services (except public administration)	159	160	158	155	157	158	157	162	160	0.6%
Unclassified/Auxillary establishments	8	12	24	17	2	1	1	1	1	-87.5%
Total	**1,274**	**1,279**	**1,286**	**1,315**	**1,315**	**1,307**	**1,316**	**1,339**	**1,359**	**6.7%**

source: U.S. Census Bureau County Business Patterns

Employment by Industry

As shown in Table 6.4 below, employment in the services sectors (e.g., professional, business, education/health, financial) has been growing at a faster rate than the goods-producing sectors in Barron County. In fact, manufacturing and construction employment decreased from 2001 to 2006.

Table 6.4 – Barron County Employment by Industry (2001-2006)

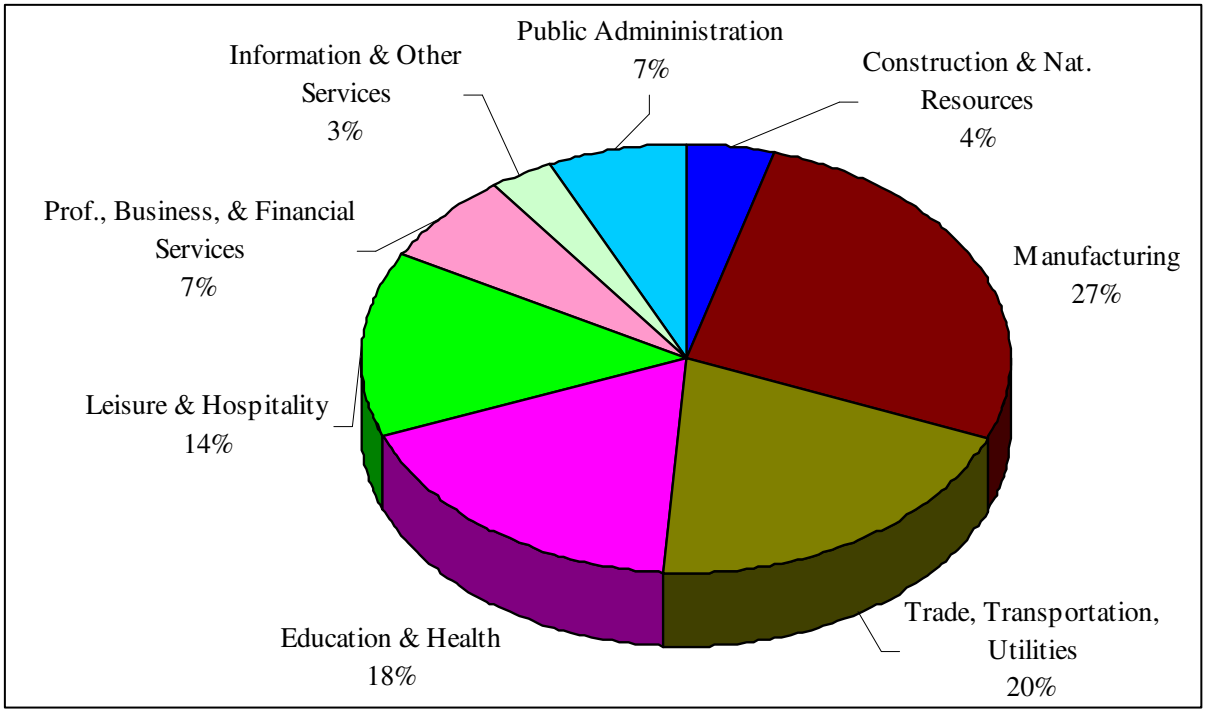
Industry	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% change '01-'06
Natural resources	240	235	249	260	272	264	10.0%
Construction	724	685	684	707	676	663	-8.4%
Manufacturing	6,564	6,443	6,176	5,898	5,643	5,604	-14.6%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	4,109	4,133	4,122	4,186	4,157	4,237	3.1%
Financial activities	421	498	550	583	598	585	39.0%
Education & Health	3,437	3,508	3,555	3,688	3,734	3,791	10.3%
Information	219	0	231	231	0	230	5.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	2,853	2,934	2,913	3,045	2,994	2,913	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	536	569	573	593	893	850	58.6%
Other services	387	414	406	414	413	433	11.9%
Public Admininistration	1,477	1,462	1,456	1,454	1,453	1,451	-1.8%
All industries	20,966	21,108	20,916	21,058	21,056	21,022	0.3%

source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors

These trends are consistent with the historical employment data provided previously for Barron County and its municipalities in Tables 1.15 and 1.16. However, while the historical data is arranged by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, most industry data available today is organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), often making comparisons between newer and older industry data challenging.

Even with decreasing manufacturing employment, manufacturing remains the largest industry by employment as shown in Figure 6.8. The second largest employment sector—trade, transportation, and utilities—is service-providing, with retail trade constituting the largest component. While professional and business services and financial activities are the faster growing sectors, they still constitute less than ten percent of Barron County's total employment.

Figure 6.8 – Barron County Employment by Industry (2006)



source data:: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors

Over 50 percent of Barron County's manufacturing employment is in six employers ranked within the top-15 employers in the County (see Table 6.5).

The largest manufacturing employers in Barron County include the Jennie-O Turkey Store (previously Jerome Foods), which has been the County's largest employer since 1976, and McCain Foods USA. As of 2004, turkey production alone employs approximately 1,900 people earning a combined $56.5 million in wages and salaries, with 23,000 turkeys processed daily.

Jennie-O Turkey Store, Barron, WI

Table 6.5– Barron County Top Employers as of March 2007 (with 100+ employees)

Rank	Employer Name	Industry Type	Employee size range
1	Jennie-O Turkey Store	Poultry processing	1000+
2	St Croix Casino	Casinos, except casino hotels	1000+
3	Rice Lake Public School	Elementary & secondary schools	250-499
4	Wal-Mart	Discount department stores	250-499
5	Lakeview Medical Center	General medical & surgical hospitals	250-499
6	County of Barron	Executive & legislative offices, combined	250-499
7	Rice Lake Weighing Systems Inc	Scale & balance, except laboratory, mfg.	250-499
8	Barron Memorial Medical Center Inc	General medical & surgical hospitals	250-499
9	Coop Educational Service Agency #12	Administration of education programs	250-499
10	Nichols-Homeshield	Metal window & door manufacturing	250-499
11	SCI Technology Inc	All other plastics product manufacturing	250-499
12	Barron Area School District	Elementary & secondary schools	250-499
13	McCain Foods USA Inc	Frozen specialty food manufacturing	250-499
14	Mastercraft Industries Inc	Wood kitchen cabinet & countertop mfg.	100-249
15	Cumberland Memorial Hospital Inc	General medical & surgical hospitals	100-249
16	Johnson Truck Bodies LLC	Motor vehicle body manufacturing	100-249
17	First American Enterprises Inc	Nursing care facilities	100-249
18	Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College	Junior colleges	100-249
19	3M Company	Abrasive product manufacturing	100-249
20	Ardisam Inc	Lawn & garden equipment manufacturing	100-249
21	Menards	Home centers	100-249
22	Cumberland School District	Elementary & secondary schools	100-249
23	Manpower	Temporary help services	100-249
23	City of Chetek	Executive & legislative offices, combined	100-249
25	Cameron Public School	Elementary & secondary schools	100-249
26	Chetek Public School	Elementary & secondary schools	100-249
27	American Excelsior Co	Miscellaneous wood product manufacturing	100-249
28	City of Rice Lake	Executive & legislative offices, combined	100-249
29	Marketplace Foods	Supermarkets & other grocery stores	100-249
30	Parker Hannifin Corp	Fluid power valve & hose fitting mfg.	100-249
31	Farm & Fleet	Department stores, except discount	100-249
32	McDonald's	Limited-service restaurants	100-249
33	Westaff	Temporary help services	100-249
34	Automated Building Components	Engineered wood member manufacturing	100-249
34	Saputo Cheese USA Inc	Cheese manufacturing	100-249
34	School District of Turtle Lake	Elementary & secondary schools	100-249

source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors

The second-largest share of jobs was in retail and wholesale trade which continues to grow slowly, but steadily. As of 2000, slightly less than 20 percent of jobs in the County were with retail trade employers who sell groceries, gas, furniture, cars, hardware, general merchandise, and food and drinks in restaurants and bars. Wal-Mart Stores is among the 10 largest employers in the County. Many of the jobs with retail trade employers are seasonal and part time, and contribute to the reason for the low annual average wage for the industry (see Table 6.6). Barron County collects a 0.5 percent sales

tax, and revenue generated from this source has grown from $1,097,745 in 1987 to $2,834,691 in 2000.

The third-largest share of jobs was with education and health entities. This sector has been growing strongly. Two school districts, WITC, and CESA #12 are all ranked within the County's top 20 employers. Lakeview Medical Center is the County's largest health service employer and one of the 10 largest employers in the County along with Barron Memorial Medical Center. And available employment data does not reflect the April 2008 opening of the Marshfield Clinic Rice Lake Center.

A number of government agencies rank within the top employers, including the St. Croix Tribal enterprises and Barron County. Just over twenty percent of the wage and salary jobs in the County in 2000 were institutions classified by government ownership. Government jobs increased from 2,610 in 1990 to 4,350 in 2000 according to the State Department of Workforce Development, though these numbers are somewhat misleading given that they include St. Croix Casino and Hotel in Turtle Lake. As of 2007, public administration jobs constituted less than ten percent of the County's employment and have been decreasing.

As of 2000, about 6.5 percent of Barron County jobs were in farming of which 75.3% were sole proprietors. Agriculture is an important element of the economic profile of Barron County, which ranked seventh among the State's 72 counties in total value of agricultural products sold in 2002.

Town of Dovre Farm, Barron County, WI

However, as discussed previously in Section 5, the number of farms has decreased dramatically over the last 30 years, while average farm size is increasing. Even with these changes in agriculture, the Barron County Agriculture Agent indicated that in 2000, Barron County farmers sold more than $200 million worth of agricultural products, which has a significant economic impact. In 2002, 79 percent of the total value of products sold were livestock, poultry, and related products, as opposed to crops and nursery products.

Of particular note, Barron County ranked first in Wisconsin and 12th in the United States in the number of livestock turkeys in 2002. The County also ranked 5th in the State in forage and in vegetables, melons, and potatoes. The State's Agriculture Agent has noted that the $1 billion economic impact of the food processing industry in Barron County is significantly due to local agricultural activity.

Employment by Occupation

Like employment by industry, employment by occupation is also difficult to compare across years due to changing definitions and data-gathering approaches. Employment by occupation for 1990 and 2000 for each Barron County municipality is included in Table 1.17 in Section 1 of this report. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, of the Barron County employed civilian population 16 years of age and over (22,583):

- 26.4% were employed in management, professional, and related occupations
- 22.4% were in sales and office occupations
- 23% were in production, transportation, and material moving occupations

Together, these three general occupation categories constitute nearly 72 percent of the County's workforce.

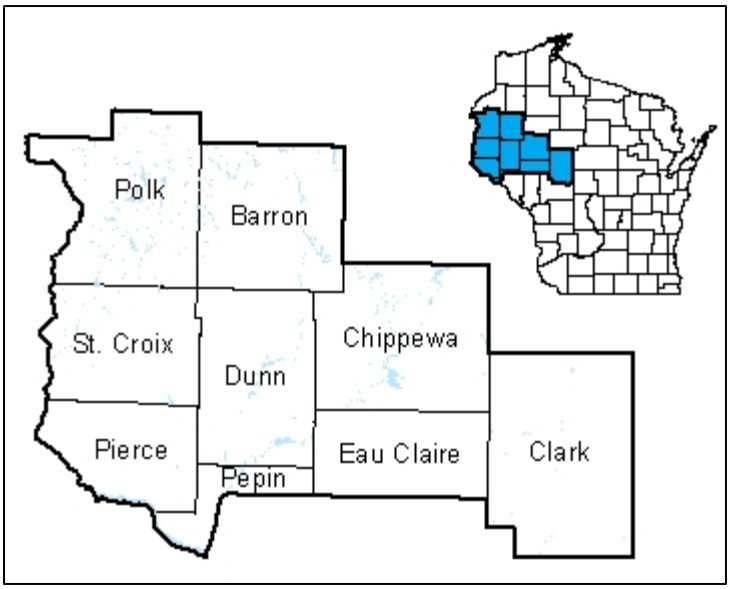
Table 6.6 – West Central Wisconsin WDA Region
Estimated Employment and Salary by Occupation (2004)

Occupation	2004 Employ-ment	% of Total Employ-ment	Average Annual Salary
Office and Administrative Support	27,090	15.6%	$27,099
Production	21,580	12.4%	$28,765
Sales and Related	17,120	9.8%	$27,743
Food Preparation and Serving Related	16,870	9.7%	$16,748
Transportation and Material Moving	14,670	8.4%	$26,349
Education, Training, and Library	11,010	6.3%	$39,300
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	8,580	4.9%	$49,793
Construction and Extraction	7,480	4.3%	$39,111
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,700	3.9%	$34,441
Management	6,070	3.5%	$74,714
Healthcare Support	5,830	3.4%	$23,325
Business and Financial Operations	5,560	3.2%	$48,430
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	5,380	3.1%	$22,256
Personal Care and Service	4,570	2.6%	$19,567
Protective Service	3,260	1.9%	$33,184
Architecture and Engineering	2,960	1.7%	$55,024
Community and Social Services	2,800	1.6%	$38,992
Computer and Mathematical	2,060	1.2%	$54,277
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,930	1.1%	$33,885
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,410	0.8%	$49,461
Legal	670	0.4%	$63,731
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	270	0.2%	$24,922
Total	173,880	100.0%	$32,266

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors

Table 6.6 provides additional insight into the occupations of our area, but this information is available at a regional scale. Even so, these numbers are similar to the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau occupation statistics for Barron County.

Figure 6.9 – West Central Wisconsin Workforce Development Area



source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development-Office of Economic Advisors

In the West Central Wisconsin Workforce Development Area (see Figure 6.9) which includes Barron County, office and administrative support and production are the most frequent occupations, though they are below the average annual salary for the region.

Employment Projections

In November 2003, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WDWD) released a publication entitled *Wisconsin Projections, 2000-2010.* This publication makes economic projections for the State regarding the labor force, industries, and occupations. This information was further supplemented by ten-year projections (2004-2014) by regional workforce development area (WDA). This sub-section relies, in large part, on these WDWD documents.

Municipal units within Barron County have employment patterns that are similar to the State. It is anticipated that for the near future, Wisconsin's total population will grow more slowly while average age will increase more rapidly than the nation as a whole, leading to lower participation rates in the workforce. Wisconsin is also having difficulty attracting international immigrants and domestic migrants and retaining its own citizens. Wisconsin will continue to face the challenge of filling job openings.

As shown in Table 6.7, the region's WDA industries that are projected to add the most jobs from 2004-2014 are education and health services. Ambulatory health case services jobs alone will grow 36.6 percent, reflecting, in part, our region's aging demographic. The number of total jobs in the manufacturing industry is estimated to remain fairly unchanged during this timeframe. These projections account for anticipated changes in Wisconsin's economy within the timeframe, though unanticipated events may impact accuracy.

Table 6.7
West Central Wisconsin WDA Region Industry Projections (2004-2014)

Industry Title	2004 Estimated Employment	2014 Projected Employment	2004-2014 Employment Change	2004-2014 Percentage Change
Total Non-Farm Employment	173,880	194,330	20,450	11.8%
Construction/Mining/Natural Resources	8,380	9,880	1,500	17.9%
Manufacturing	31,990	32,030	40	0.1%
Paper Manufacturing	1,720	1,720	0	0.0%
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	3,400	3,670	270	7.9%
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	3,220	3,020	-200	-6.2%
Trade	28,800	30,900	2,100	7.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	5,040	5,250	210	4.2%
Transportation and Utilities (Including US Postal)	8,270	9,520	1,250	15.1%
Financial Activities	7,010	7,710	700	10.0%
Education and Health Services (Including gov't)	37,330	45,540	8,210	22.0%
Ambulatory Health Care	5,540	7,570	2,030	36.6%
Hospitals (Including gov't)	7,050	8,640	1,590	22.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	17,300	19,930	2,630	15.2%
Information/Prof Services/Other Services	21,470	24,920	3,450	16.1%
Government (Excluding US Postal, State and Local Educ and Hospitals)	13,310	13,930	620	4.7%

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 2006

Table 6.8 provides the estimated employment by occupation in 2004 and projected employment occupation for 2014 in the west central WDA. Overall, total employment is expected to increase by 11.8 percent in the region from 2004 to 2014, with 2,050 new jobs created annually and 4,300 job replacements annually. The largest increase in the total number of jobs is expected in the food preparation- and serving-related occupations. Large employment growth (both total and percentage) is also expected in the health care practitioners and related technical occupations. Notably, these two occupation groups have very different salary and wage estimates.

Table 6.8 – West Central Wisconsin WDA Region Occupation Projections and Estimated Wages (2004-2014)

Occupational Title	Estimated Employment(				Estimated Average Annual Openings			Estimated Salary and Wages (2005)		
	2004	2014	Change	% Change	New Jobs	Replace-ments	Total	Average Annual Salary	Entry Level Hourly Wage	Experienced Hourly Wage
Management	6,070	6,860	790	13.0%	80	110	190	$74,714	$18.55	$44.61
Business and Financial Operations	5,560	6,530	970	17.4%	100	100	200	$48,430	$13.84	$28.01
Computer and Mathematical	2,060	2,570	510	24.8%	50	30	80	$54,277	$16.17	$31.06
Architecture and Engineering	2,960	3,230	270	9.1%	30	70	100	$55,024	$16.79	$31.29
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,410	1,640	230	16.3%	20	30	50	$49,461	$14.58	$28.38
Community and Social Services	2,800	3,300	500	17.9%	50	50	100	$38,992	$12.79	$21.73
Legal	670	780	110	16.4%	10	10	20	$63,731	$13.59	$39.17
Education, Training, and Library	11,010	12,740	1,730	15.7%	170	240	410	$39,300	$10.82	$22.93
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1,930	2,190	260	13.5%	30	40	70	$33,885	$8.74	$20.06
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	8,580	10,920	2,340	27.3%	230	160	390	$49,793	$11.44	$30.19
Healthcare Support	5,830	7,510	1,680	28.8%	170	90	260	$23,325	$8.91	$12.37
Protective Service	3,260	3,480	220	6.7%	20	100	120	$33,184	$9.02	$19.42
Food Preparation and Serving Related	16,870	19,260	2,390	14.2%	240	670	910	$16,748	$5.91	$9.12
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	5,380	6,290	910	16.9%	90	110	200	$22,256	$7.26	$12.42
Personal Care and Service	4,570	5,640	1,070	23.4%	110	110	220	$19,567	$6.80	$10.71
Sales and Related	17,120	18,320	1,200	7.0%	120	610	730	$27,743	$6.74	$16.64
Office and Administrative Support	27,090	28,170	1,080	4.0%	110	640	750	$27,099	$8.57	$15.26
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	270	300	30	11.1%	<5	10	10	$24,922	$8.60	$13.67
Construction and Extraction	7,480	8,740	1,260	16.8%	130	150	280	$39,111	$12.52	$21.94
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,700	7,400	700	10.4%	70	150	220	$34,441	$11.00	$19.34
Production	21,580	22,220	640	3.0%	60	520	580	$28,765	$9.55	$15.97
Transportation and Material Moving	14,670	16,240	1,570	10.7%	160	320	480	$26,349	$7.98	$15.01
Total	173,880	194,330	20,450	11.8%	2,050	4,300	6,350	$32,266	$8.04	$19.25

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development – Office of Economic Advisors

Table 6.9 presents 2014 employment and wage projections for the top 10 occupations within the west central WDA. This represents occupation opportunities available to the residents of Barron County, though not all of these jobs may grow at a similar rate within the County. The greatest demand for workers is in the occupations on the "Most Openings" list. This list includes many occupations considered as first-time or temporary jobs that workers often leave as other opportunities open up; turnover is high and wages are low. There are a few exceptions on the list: registered nurses and truck drivers. Both require a greater degree of education or training, and the wage scales also reflect this.

The "Fastest Growth" occupations are often referred to as "hot jobs," with more training requirements and better wages. There are often fewer openings in these jobs since the list

is based on the greatest percent change in employment; for example, an occupation that increases from 5 to 10 jobs increased 100 percent whereas an occupation that increases from 2,000 to 2,200 jobs increased only 10 percent. A 2005 UW-Extension study states that the largest demand in the region continues to be for assemblers, processors, and laborers.[12]

Table 6.9 - West Central Wisconsin WDA Region Occupation Projections (2014)

	Top 10 Occupations	Typically Required Education/Training	Average Wage
Fastest Growth	Home Health Aides	1-month on-the-job training	$9.29
	Medical Assistants	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.63
	Network and Data Analysts	Bachelor's degree	$22.19
	Computer Software Engineers, Applications	Bachelor's degree	$37.08
	Personal and Home Care Aides	1-month on-the-job training	$8.82
	Dental Assistants	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.50
	Dental Hygienists	Associate degree	$23.34
	Employment, Recruitment & Placement	Bachelor's degree	$19.67
	Medical Records & Health Information	Associate degree	$12.71
	Occupational Therapists	Master's degree	$25.53
Most Openings	Cashiers	1-month on-the-job training	$7.64
	Retail Salespersons	1-month on-the-job training	$11.06
	Comb Food Prep/Serv Wrk/Incl Fast	1-month on-the-job training	$7.04
	Waiters/Waitresses	1-month on-the-job training	$7.34
	Registered Nurses	Associate's or Bachelor's degree	$25.83
	Labrs/Frght/Stock/Material Movers/Handlers	1-month on-the-job training	$10.09
	Janitors/Cleaners, except Maids/Housekeeping	1-month on-the-job training	$10.67
	Team Assemblers	1-12 mo. on-the-job training	$12.94
	Stock Clerks/Order Fillers	1-month on-the-job training	$9.47
	Bartenders	1-month on-the-job training	$8.16

West Central WDA includes Barron, Chippewa Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk and St. Croix Counties.
source: Wisconsin Dept. of Workforce Development, Bureau of Workforce Information, 2006

[12] Ibid.

Tourism

Pioneer Village, Cameron, WI

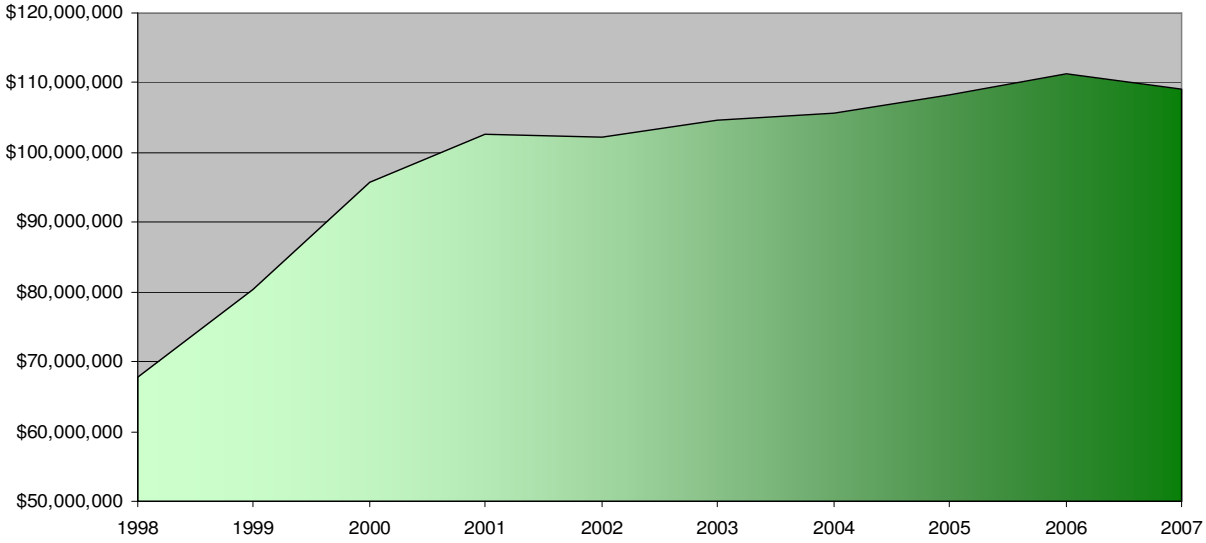
Barron County offers a wide variety of natural, historical, and other tourist amenities and attractions as reflected in part by the substantial number of seasonal housing units in some areas. Visitors can enjoy attractions typical of Wisconsin's Northwoods, which also boasts the scenic Barron Blue Hills, a vestige of an ancient mountain range left by glaciers of times long past. Twenty-two lakes and the Red Cedar River provide access for boating and canoeing, along with opportunities for fishing and picnicking on these and other smaller water bodies. Numerous county and municipal parks, trail systems, rustic roads (3), wildlife areas, campgrounds/resorts, golf courses (10), and public hunting grounds offer a variety of places to play, picnic, hike, lodge, and enjoy the outdoors. And with over 250 miles of snowmobile trails and many cross-country ski trails, Barron County is a year-round destination. Many of these outdoor recreational assets are inventoried in the community facilities and natural resources sections of this report.

Travelers also can experience the area's history through museums and historical sites, such as the Pioneer Village Museum, Calhoun Memorial Museum, Isle of Happy Days, and Pipestone Quarry, or explore the County's many antique stores and specialty shops. And many, many more contemporary attractions are also available, such as Czeska Opera House, Hydroflites Water Ski Team, Blaser's Alpine Cheese House, Viking Brewery, Rice Lake Speedway, and St. Croix Casino.

St. Croix Casino, Turtle Lake, WI

The *Economic Impact of Expenditures by Travelers on Wisconsin 2007*, compiled by Davidson-Peterson & Associates, provides insight into the positive economic impacts of tourism on the Barron County economy. As shown in Figure 6.10, traveler expenditures in Barron County increased by 61 percent in the ten years between 1998 and 2007.

Figure 6.10 Traveler Expenditures in Barron County (1998 to 2007)

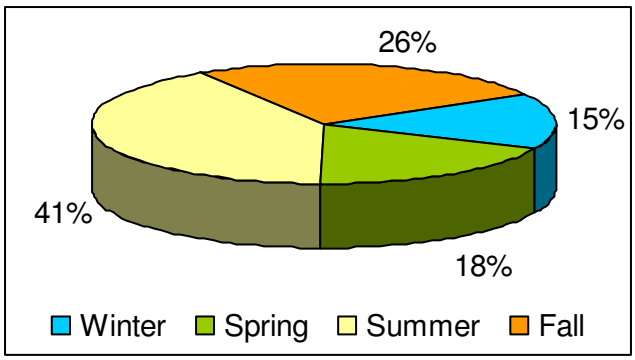


source: Davidson-Peterson & Associates. Economic Impact of Expenditures by Travelers on Wisconsin 2007.

In 2007, travelers spent an estimated $109 million in Barron County, ranking the County 32nd in the State for traveler spending. This was over a $41-million increase from the amount spent ten years earlier. The study goes on to estimate that employees in Barron County earned $43 million in wages generated from traveler spending, supporting an estimated 3,372 full-time equivalent jobs. Additionally, an estimated $5.5 million in local revenues (e.g., sales taxes, property taxes) were collected in 2007 as a result of travelers in Barron County.

As Figure 6.11 shows, tourism is an important year-round contributor to the Barron County economy with 15 percent of traveler expenditures made during the winter, 18 percent during the spring, 41 percent during the summer, and 26 percent in the fall in 2007.

Figure 6.11 Seasonality of Traveler Expenditures in Barron County (2007)



source: Davidson-Peterson & Associates. Economic Impact of Expenditures by Travelers on Wisconsin 2007.

For more information on the many tourism opportunities in Barron County, please visit the Barron County Economic Development

Corporation website,[13] which includes an on-line version of their tourism publication entitled "Uniquely-Barron County."

Environmentally Contaminated Sites

The State Comprehensive Planning Law (§66.1001) states that the economic development element "shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses."

Barron County has no hazardous waste sites eligible for long-term remedial action financed under the federal Superfund program. However, numerous smaller leaking underground storage tank, environmental repair, and spill sites are located throughout the County. The Wisconsin Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) provides an inventory of the contaminated properties and other activities related to the investigation and cleanup of contaminated soil or groundwater in Wisconsin.

Table 6.10 at the end of this section is a list of the 212 sites in Barron County where contamination has occurred requiring significant attention,[14] including closed sites where clean-up has been completed. Of these, 73 percent (or 154) are associated with leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). Twenty-seven percent (or 57) are environmental repair (ERP) sites which have contaminated soil or groundwater requiring long-term attention from non-LUST activities, such as industrial spills, dumping, buried containers, and landfills. As could be expected, the largest concentration of these sites (79) was located within the City of Rice Lake. The City of Barron had the next largest number of sites with 31. Many, if not most, of the sites identified in Table 6.10 may currently be in active use and may not be available for redevelopment activities. Further, communities will need to consider the appropriateness and land use compatibility of the redevelopment of such sites for commercial or industrial use.

Redevelopment opportunities are not limited to contaminated sites, however. Local comprehensive planning efforts may need to identify those deteriorating structures and under-utilized properties within their communities which have potential for re-use.

[13] www.barroncounty.com

[14] Table 6.10 excludes abandoned containers and spills for which no discharge to the environment has been identified or were cleaned up quickly.

Summary

The data presented in this report should be kept in mind as communities develop their economic development strategies. This information can highlight certain weaknesses to be mitigated, as well as existing and potential opportunities to encourage economic growth and diversification.

For convenience, here are some of the highlights of the economic development section:

- The Barron County economy is impacted by regional, State, national, and international decisions and fluctuations. At the State level, growth has slowed, while the price of gas and commodities has inflated. Home purchases and new home construction in Wisconsin have also decreased in recent years, though foreclosure rates remain well below national averages.
- Barron County's population has grown at a faster rate than originally anticipated. Growth has especially been strong in those communities with lakeshores and along US Highway 53. The County's aging population is a labor force concern for the future.
- There is increasing demand for skilled workers, though the post-secondary educational attainment of County residents is significantly below the State average.
- Average per capita personal income remains well below the overall State average, but is only slightly below the State average for non-metropolitan areas.
- Barron County's unemployment is typically above the State average with more seasonal fluctuations. Unemployment dropped to 4.5% in May 2008, and Barron County was better off than most counties in the State at the time.
- 86% of the County's labor force works within the County, though the resident labor force is commuting longer distances.
- 26.4% of the potential labor force is employed in management, professional, and related occupations; 22.4% are in sales and office occupations; and 23% are in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.
- 31% of employment in the County was in manufacturing, followed by education, health, and social services with 18%
- The education and health services industry is expected to have the largest increase in jobs (+22%) from 2004 to 2014 in our region.
- The overall number of manufacturing jobs in the region is expected to remain fairly unchanged between 2004 and 2014.
- The food services and the health care practitioners/technicians occupations are expected to have the greatest total number of job increases in the region from 2004 to 2014.

- Tourism in Barron County is strongly connected to its many natural resources, the access provides via U.S. Highway 53, and its proximity to the Twin Cities.
- The State BRRTS database includes 212 sites in Barron County which have had significant contamination, though many of these sites have been remediated and are now closed. Environmentally contaminated sites are sometimes left vacant and deteriorating following remediation and offer opportunities for redevelopment. Communities may identify other redevelopment opportunities at locations which are not contaminated, but may be vacant or deteriorating.

In response to economic conditions and goals, there are a variety of economic development tools that are available to municipalities, including tax incentives, creative financing and loan guarantees, and business incubator industrial parks. As shown in *Addendum: Inventory of Programs, Plans, and Land Use Policies in West Central Wisconsin,* communities and economic development agencies have been very active in utilizing many of these tools and programs. This list is not all-inclusive and communities may have additional community-specific reports and services. For instance, Barron County Economic Development Corporation maintains an annual *Integrated Marketing Communication Plan* which should be considered as County and local economic development plan sections are developed.

In numerous cases, these programs will prove more accessible as municipalities band together with other organizations and jurisdictions to collaborate and mutually pursue economic development efforts. Such collaboration will maximize a municipality's ability to catalyze additional investment and meet shared economic development goals.

Table 6.10 – Contaminated Sites in Barron County (open & closed)

ACTIVITY	STATUS	LOCATION	MUNICIPALITY
ERP	CLOSED	ALMENA COOP ASSN	ALMENA
ERP	CLOSED	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP BULK PLT	ALMENA
ERP	CONDITIONALLY CLOSED	ALMENA AG CENTER INC - ALMENA	ALMENA
ERP	OPEN	ALMENA AG CTR	ALMENA
LUST	CLOSED	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP	ALMENA
LUST	CLOSED	ALMENA COOP SPORT & CONVENIENCE	ALMENA
LUST	CLOSED	ALMENA AG CTR	ALMENA
LUST	CLOSED	GREGS EXCAVATING INC	ALMENA
ERP	CLOSED	BARRON CNTY HWY SHOP	BARRON
ERP	CLOSED	FAIRVIEW GROWING FARM	BARRON
ERP	CLOSED	KOSER IRON WORKS INC	BARRON
ERP	CLOSED	BARRON LIGHT & WATER	BARRON
ERP	CLOSED	BARRON FARMERS UNION COOP	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	BARRON CTY LF	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	OLSON OIL CO	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	BARRON CTY OLD GENERATING FACILITY	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	AMOCO BULK PLT (FORMER)	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	BARRON FARMERS UNION COOP	BARRON
ERP	OPEN	BARRON FARMERS UNION COOP-BARRON	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	KORNER STOP	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON FARMERS UNION	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	FOREMOST FARMS USA	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON SCHOOL BUS GARAGE	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	SCAPYAK, BETTY RESIDENCE	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON FARMERS UNION COOP	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	HOLIDAY STATION STORES #170	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON ELECTRIC COOP	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON SALES & SERVICE	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	JEROME FOODS SITE B	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	JEROME HATCHERY BLDG	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	RITCHIE AUTO	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	PURE OIL STATION	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BANK OF BARRON	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	FEDERATED COOP TRANSPORT	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON CNTY SHERIFFS DEPT	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	AUTO STOP	BARRON
LUST	OPEN	BARRON FARMERS COOP	BARRON
LUST	OPEN	BARRON SALES & SERVICE	BARRON
LUST	CLOSED	BOS HENRY	BARRONETT
LUST	CLOSED	AMPI - BRILL	BRILL
ERP	CLOSED	NORTHLAND FS COOP	CAMERON
ERP	CLOSED	DONS REPAIR	CAMERON
ERP	OPEN	FOUR SEASONS FS - CAMERON	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	IC EXPRESS	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	MATHY CONST C0 MONARCH PAVING	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	EBNER BOX CO	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	NORTHLAND FS COOP	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	CAMERON CAR CORNER	CAMERON
LUST	OPEN	CAMERON HARDWARE	CAMERON
LUST	CLOSED	LOCH LOMOND BEACH CLUB	CEDAR LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	RIDGELAND CHETEK COOP	CHETEK
ERP	CLOSED	CHETEK COOP INC	CHETEK
ERP	CLOSED	NSPW-CHETEK	CHETEK
ERP	CLOSED	BASIC FARM SERVICE-CHETEK	CHETEK
ERP	OPEN	CHETEK CTY SHOP	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	PRO SERVICE	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	RIDGELAND CHETEK COOP - CARDTROL	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	KWIK TRIP #602	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	GAS PLUS	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	BARRON CNTY HWY DEPT	CHETEK
LUST	CLOSED	RIDGELAND CHETEK COOP	CHETEK

Table 6.10 – Contaminated Sites in Barron County (open & closed)
continued

ACTIVITY	STATUS	LOCATION	MUNICIPALITY
LUST	OPEN	BRYANT, JIM RESIDENCE	CLAYTON
LUST	OPEN	BENTS MOTORS INC	COMSTOCK
ERP	OPEN	CRYSTAL LAKE TN LF - #1457*	CRYSTAL LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP	CUMBERLAND
ERP	CLOSED	JORDON J C RESIDENCE	CUMBERLAND
ERP	CLOSED	LABBES PETROLEUM	CUMBERLAND
ERP	CONDITIONALLY CLOSED	1230 CENTRAL CAFE (FORMER)	CUMBERLAND
ERP	OPEN	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP	CUMBERLAND
ERP	OPEN	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP	CUMBERLAND
ERP	OPEN	CUMBERLAND CTY LF - #0159*	CUMBERLAND
ERP	OPEN	IRWIN INDUSTRIAL TOOL CO FORMER	CUMBERLAND
ERP	OPEN	COUNTRY PRIDE COOPERATIVE-CUMBERLAND	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	IC EXPRESS/CUMBERLAND	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	SMOKIES PIT STOP	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	NORTH COUNTRY LIQUOR	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	SENECA FOODS CORP CENTRAL DIV	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	CIRCLE C	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL - HWY P	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL UTILITIES	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	AUTO STOP	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	CUMBERLAND MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	AT&T CUMBERLAND NWD	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	TALBOT CHEV OLDS BUICK	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	ROMAR LTD	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	LAKESIDE STATION	CUMBERLAND
LUST	CLOSED	CUMBERLAND CTY GARAGE	CUMBERLAND
LUST	OPEN	COUNTRY PRIDE COOP	CUMBERLAND
LUST	OPEN	HOLIDAY STATION STORE #32	CUMBERLAND
ERP	CLOSED	LENTZ FARMS - DALLAS	DALLAS
LUST	CLOSED	BERGS TRUCKING	DALLAS
LUST	CLOSED	RIDGELAND CHETEK COOP	DALLAS
ERP	CLOSED	CHETEK WAYSIDE	DOVRE
LUST	OPEN	LOREN WIESNER INC	DOYLE
ERP	CLOSED	MATHY CONST CO BRUHA PIT	HAUGEN
LUST	CLOSED	HAUGEN OIL	HAUGEN
ERP	CLOSED	CUMBERLAND COOP BULK TANK	LAKELAND
LUST	CLOSED	MAPLE PLAIN TN SHOP	MAPLE PLAIN
LUST	OPEN	AMUNDSONS SERVICE	PRAIRIE FARM
LUST	CLOSED	OUTERS RESORT	PRAIRIE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	PRAIRIE LAKE TN SHOP	PRAIRIE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CENEX COOP	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	SHIELD AVE BARRELS	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	KLEENAIR DISPOSAL	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	KLEENAIR VACUUM	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	LEMLER LF RICE LAKE CTY	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CTY LF	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	MASTERCRAFT INDUSTRIES INC	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	JOHNSON REFRIGERATION TRUCK BODIES LLC	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	INDIANHEAD OIL CO BULK PLT	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	LARSON OIL	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	SIMPSON LARRY PROPERTY	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	JOHNSON REFRIGERATION TRUCK BODIES LLC	RICE LAKE
ERP	CLOSED	DON THE MUFFLER MAN	RICE LAKE
ERP	OPEN	AUTO GLASS SPECIALISTS	RICE LAKE
ERP	OPEN	SNYDER, CECIL PROPERTY	RICE LAKE
ERP	OPEN	HENRY REPEATING ARMS	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RAINBOW HOME CENTER	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	KUNDEL IRREVOCABLE TRUST	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RICE LAKE AIRPORT (FORMER)	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	DON JOHNSON MOTORS	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	HYMAN FREIGHTWAYS	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	ROUND TOWNER BUS GARAGE	RICE LAKE

Table 6.10 – Contaminated Sites in Barron County (open & closed)
continued

ACTIVITY	STATUS	LOCATION	MUNICIPALITY
LUST	CLOSED	SPUR STATION 1674 (FORMER)	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CTY STREET DEPT	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RAINBOW HOME CENTER	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CTY LF	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	ARNOLDS MOBIL	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	AMPI	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	BERGERONS SPECIALTY STORE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	BOBS REPAIR SERVICE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	METZ BAKING CO	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	JOHNSON REFRIGERATION TRUCK BODIES LLC	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	SPUR STATION 1674 (FORMER)	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	COE DALRYMPLE HEATHMAN SC	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	LAKEVIEW MEDICAL CENTER	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	COOPER ENGINEERING CO INC	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	VONASEK & SCHIEFFER CONST CO	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	MASTERCRAFT INDUSTRIES INC	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RONS AUTO BODY	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	UW BARRON CENTER	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CTY STREET DEPT	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RICE LAKE CTY UTILITY	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	DAVID ALDERMAN EZ STOP	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	WILLIAMS WELDING	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	GUSTAFSON ICE CREAM CO	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	BIRCHWOOD MFG CO	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	S&J SMITH CORP	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	OWENS & SKAR TRUCKING	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	WI ARMY NATL GUARD RICE LAKE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	INDIANHEAD OIL	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	LAZY A RANCH	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	REICHS SERVICE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	WI DOT RICE LAKE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	WIESNER, LOREN INC	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	INDIANHEAD TECHNICAL COLLEGE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	SPEEDWAY 4247 (FORMER)	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	DEMERS, LEROY	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	HOLIDAY STATION #169	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	WICK, JOHN RESIDENCE	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	RIVERSIDE ARMS	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	F & F AUTO	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	HARDYS LIQUOR STORE	RICE LAKE
LUST	OPEN	NORTHWEST TRANSPORT	RICE LAKE
LUST	OPEN	RICE LAKE FARMERS UNION COOP	RICE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	SIOUX CREEK SHOP	SIOUX CREEK
ERP	CLOSED	DARLING DELAWARE	STANLEY
ERP	OPEN	BARRON CNTY LF - #01887	STANLEY
LUST	CLOSED	NORTH OAKS RENDERING	STANLEY
LUST	CLOSED	SUMNER TN SHOP	SUMNER
ERP	CLOSED	HEINTZ BULK PLT	TURTLE LAKE
ERP	OPEN	HEINTZ BULK PLT	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	HOFFMAN, LLOYD PROPERTY	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	AUTO STOP	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	HOLIDAY STATION STORE #038	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	ALLTECH INC	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	TURTLE LAKE MOTOR CO INC	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	DAVIS AUTO BODY	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	BYRNES & PERGA LAW OFFICE	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	TURTLE LAKE FEED MILL	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	SANMINA-SCI (HARTZELL MFG)	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	CLOSED	BECKERS TRUCKING INC	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	OPEN	WILD CARD BAR	TURTLE LAKE
LUST	OPEN	HEINTZ BULK PLT	TURTLE LAKE

source: Wisconsin BRRTS database, April 21, 2008.

7. LAND USE INFORMATION

Element Context

Land use is a critical factor in managing the future growth of any community. Land use trends indicate what changes are occurring regarding type, location and intensity of uses over time. It is these land use changes that have to be managed in a manner that is beneficial to the residents and environment of each community.

Much of the information within this section has been adapted from the 2003 *Barron County Land Use Plan* and supplemented by a variety of data sources such as the Wisconsin Department of Revenue and United States Department of Agriculture.

In this section is the basic landuse data necessary to further explore the land use issues facing those communities participating in this planning effort and to begin the process of developing individual community land use plans to meet the requirements of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law (s. 66.1001 (2)(h), Stats.).

Once developed, the resulting land use plans will act as a sound basis for the orderly development of their communities, and will assist the communities in achieving their individual goals. The plan, along with the implementation tools, will provide local governments with the ability to effectively and efficiently make public investment decisions and to work with developers to ensure private investments are compatible with the public interest.

Existing Land Use and Land Use Trends

The land use/land coverage acreage statistics were taken from the most recent assessment data collected by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. This is the only consistent data on land use/land cover acreage for all communities involved in the Comprehensive Plan, and allows for trend analysis. These classifications are: residential, commercial, industrial (manufacturing), agricultural, forest, undeveloped lands (vacant) and other.

The predominant land use in the rural areas of Barron County is agriculture as shown below (Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue - based on assessment record). The 2007 land uses based on reported assessments for all communities in Barron County are presented in Table 7.6. The percent of acres in agriculture range from highs of 70.7 percent, 69.8 percent and 69.5 percent in the Towns of Oak Grove, Barron and Cumberland, respectively, to lows of 22.8 percent, 33.5 and 35.4 percent in the Towns of Maple Plain, Lakeland and Sumner, respectively. Sixteen of Barron County's twenty-five towns (64%) have more than 50 percent of their assessed land assessed as agriculture. Seven towns (28%) have at least two-thirds of their assessed land assessed as agriculture.

Table 7.1—Barron County Land Use - 2007

Assessment Class	1998 Acres Assessed	2007Acres Assessed	'98-'07 % change
Agricultural	302,212	262,867	-13.0%
Forest	126,211	116,122	-8.0%
Undeveloped	32,041	61,021	9.0%
Residential	20,174	26,911	33.4%
Commercial	2,716	4,060	49.5%
Manufacturing	1,212	1,326	9.4%
Other	4,465	4,331	-3.0%
Total	489,031	476,638	

source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Those towns that have lower agricultural acreage generally have higher forested acres, significant surface water acres, or both. For example, the Towns of Maple Plain and Sumner have about 50 percent of their land assessed as forested. Towns with low agricultural acreage and significant surface water acres are Cedar Lake, Crystal Lake, Lakeland and Maple Plain. As expected, large amounts of commercial and industrial land occurs in the village and cities. Incorporated communities also generally have a greater percentage and concentration of residential uses.

The existing land uses in Barron County are summarized and discussed in the remainder of this section.

Agricultural Land Use

The agricultural acreage has declined by 87,400 acres from 1990 to 2007 in Barron County. See Table 7.8. The largest decrease of 6,479 acres occurred in Vance Creek. Other substantial losses occurred:

Table 7.2—Leading Acreage Loss of Agricultural Land by Municipality, 1990-2007

Town		Town		City/Village	
Stanley	-5,178	Turtle Lake	-4,269	Turtle Lake	-423
Prairie Farm	-4,945	Maple Plain	-4,250	Dallas	-339
Sioux Creek	-4,788	Prairie Lake	-4,155	Cameron	-329
Crystal Lake	-4,405	Dallas	-4,087	Chetek	-219
Doyle	-4,300	Maple Grove	-3,581	Rice Lake	-153

source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

There was a 33 percent reduction in agricultural land in Barron County from 1990 to 2007. That is a loss of about two percent per year. The largest percent of agricultural land reductions between 1990 and 2007 were seen by the following communities:

Table 7.3—Leading Percentage Loss of Agricultural Land by Municipality, 1990-2007

Town		City/Village	
Maple Plain	-54.7%	Chetek	-97.8%
Sumner	-34.8%	Almena	-66.2%
Doyle	-35.4%	Barron	-56.6%
Stanley	-35.4%	Haugen	-56.3%
Crystal Lake	-37.3%	Turtle Lake	-50.9%
Vance Creek	-33.5%	Cameron	-48.5%
Bear Lake	-32.1%	Dallas	-46.2%

source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

Agriculture is the predominant use of the land in the towns of Barron County. The assessed agricultural acreage in the County was 262,867 or about 55% of total land acreage. The greatest number of agricultural acres is broken down as follows:

Table 7.4—Most Agricultural Acres by Municipality, 2007

Town	
Oak Grove	15,235
Stanfold	14,988
Maple Grove	14,500
Turtle Lake	14,083
Barron	14,011
Clinton	13,617
Cumberland	13,395

source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue

The Towns of Bear Lake, Sumner, Cedar Lake, Lakeland and Maple Plain all have less than 7,000 acres in agricultural use. Several towns, including Oak Grove (70.7 percent), Barron (69.8 percent), Cumberland (69.5 percent), Stanfold (68.4 percent), Vance Creek (67.4 percent) and Turtle Lake (66.3 percent) have about two-thirds or more of their land in agriculture.

Forest Land Use

In 2007, the combined assessed acres in forestland amounted to about 116,122 acres or about 24 percent of the total County acreage. These lands included private and public forestlands. See Table 7.9.

Assessed forest acreage increased by more than 10,000 acres between 1990 and 2007, peaking around 1998. The greatest percentage increases occurred in the Towns of Vance Creek (195 percent), Rice Lake (115 percent), Maple Grove (48.8 percent), Stanley (71 percent), Dallas (57 percent), and Prairie Farm (48 percent). Between 1990 and 2007 the Towns of Cedar Lake (-22.7 percent), Dovre (-21.4 percent), Lakeland (-21.2 percent),

Sumner (-17.8 percent) and Crystal Lake (-11.1 percent) saw percentage declines in forested acreage.

The Towns of Vance Creek (3,163), Prairie Farm (1,350), Doyle (1,949), Stanley (2,059), and Dallas (1,444) had the greatest increase, and the Towns of Lakeland (-1,753), Sumner (-1,600), Dovre (-1,086), and Cedar Lake (-904), had the greatest decrease in forested land acres from 1990 to 2007. In 2007, the Town of Sumner had the greatest amount of forested acreage (8,657 acres) followed by Doyle (7,780), Maple Plain (7,719), Arland (6,579) and Lakeland (6,519).

Residential Land Use

In 2007, the residential acreage in the unincorporated areas of the County was 24,294, or approximately 90.3 percent of the total residential acreage in the county. This is up from 83 percent in 1990. The residential acreage increase in unincorporated areas from 1990 to 2007 was 9,482 acres or a 54 percent increase. That is a 3.2 percent annual increase. The Town of Chetek had significant residential acreage (2,495) in 2007. This is due to the residential development on the chain of lakes (Mud, Prairie, Chetek, Pokegama, Ten Mile and Bass) in the town. The Towns of Rice Lake (2,321 acres) and Stanley (2,003 acres) also had significant residential acreage in 2007. This is reflective of the substantial rural residential development occurring primarily west and south of Rice Lake. The Town of Chetek (959) had the greatest absolute increase in residential acres, followed by the Towns of Rice Lake (889), Prairie Lake (738), Stanley (728), and Sumner (684). See Table 7.5.

Other towns with significant residential acreage are Lakeland (1,762), Maple Plain (1,398), Prairie Lake (1,492), Bear Lake (1,157), Cedar Lake (1,002) and Sumner (888). All of these towns have significant seasonal and year-round development on lakes or in natural areas.

Regarding residential acreage percentage increases between 1990 and 2007, the Town of Sumner (335 percent) had the greatest increase, followed by the Towns of Vance Creek (194 percent), Prairie Farm (142 percent), and Sioux Creek (139 percent). These communities have grown in residential acreage at a rate of at least 10 percent per year since 1990. Other towns that have at least doubled their residential acreage between 1990 and 2007 are Arland (112 percent), Turtle Lake (109 percent), Dovre (108 percent), and the Towns of Prairie Lake (98 percent) and Oak Grove (94 percent) nearly have.

The cities and villages in Barron County, with the exception of Cumberland, have seen less dramatic growth in residential

land. While the City of Cumberland (148 percent) more than doubled its residential acreage from 1990 to 2007, the Villages of Turtle Lake (71 percent) and New Auburn (66.7 percent) increased by at least two-thirds, the Cities of Chetek (35 percent) and Rice Lake (33.4 percent) increased by about a third, and the Village of Dallas (32.4 percent) increased almost two percent annually. The other cities and villages experienced only a small increase in residential land during the period.

Commercial Land Use

While the majority of commercial lands are located in the County's unincorporated communities, the commercial areas located in and adjacent to incorporated areas are much more intensively developed and contain larger buildings. Current commercial lands account for less than one percent of the total County acreage. See Table 7.6.

In 2007, the towns with the largest commercial acreage were Rice Lake (676), Sioux Creek (261), Chetek (227), Stanley (214), Cedar Lake (198), Oak Grove (153), Prairie Lake (152), Almena (136) and Doyle (124). Collectively, they comprised about 80% of the commercial lands in the unincorporated areas of the County. Between 1990 and 2007, the Towns of Rice Lake (308), Sioux Creek (246) and Almena (132), and the City of Rice Lake (147), experienced significant increases in commercial acreage.

There were very large percentage increases in commercial acreage between 1990 and 2007 in the Towns of Stanfold (0 acres in 1990 to 16 acres in 2007), Almena (3,300 percent), Prairie Farm (2,900 percent) and Sioux Creek (1,640 percent), and the Villages of Cameron (1,150 percent) and Turtle Lake (435 percent). Communities that at least doubled the amount of commercial land between 1990 and 2007 were the Towns of Sumner (333 percent), Maple Grove (333 percent), Arland (200 percent), Bear Lake (142 percent) and Barron (114 percent), and the Village of Almena (112 percent), while the City of Chetek (96 percent) nearly did so. As seen above, many other communities had significant growth in commercial land, while the Towns Crystal Lake, Cumberland, Dovre, Doyle, and Stanley, and the Village of Dallas had a decrease in commercial land.

Industrial Land Use

Manufacturing acreage in the County's unincorporated areas is significant (753 acres or 57 percent of all industrial land). However, non-metallic mining which occurs exclusively in unincorporated areas and uses a lot of land is considered industrial. The vast majority of actual manufacturing land (assembly, fabrication, processing, production, etc.) is in the County's incorporated areas. See Table 7.7.

Manufacturing acreage decreased 29 acres between 1990 and 2007 in the County's unincorporated areas; however, the Town of Cumberland gained 97 acres of manufacturing land and the Towns of Rice Lake and Barron acquired 57 and 41 acres by 2007, respectively, where they had none in 1990. Other unincorporated communities with a significant change in industrial land were the Towns of Chetek, Doyle and Turtle Lake.

The remainder of towns either had manufacturing lands decrease or had none. The Village of Prairie Farm gained 19 acres, while all the cities gained manufacturing land; Barron gained 97 acres, Chetek gained 34 acres, Rice Lake gained 51 acres and Cumberland gained ten acres.

Land Demand and Prices

Two indicators of a dynamic economy and potentially changing land use patterns are land sales and prices. These two indicators could mean a demand to convert land to more intensive uses such as residential, commercial or industrial. In turn, additional community services may be needed to support this change.

An indicator of the demand for various land types is the number of land sales during the year for a given community or the county. Tables 7.11 and 7.12 show the sales of agricultural lands and forested lands respectively. These lands, converted to other uses, would include those for residential development. It can be seen that there is a steady demand for these lands for their conversion to other uses. The price paid is also listed. Up until around 2001 there was virtually no difference in the price paid for forested lands being converted to other uses than that paid for lands remaining in the original use. This recently changed dramatically as the price for forest land converted to other uses now brings a 40% premium over that which stays as forest. The price paid for agricultural land that is converted to other uses is significantly higher than that for lands remaining in agriculture. Over the last ten years, even with land use value assessment and an improving farm economy, agricultural land that was converted to other uses brought a 28.4% premium over agricultural land that was sold and remained in agriculture. In 2007 that could be a difference of $83,400 for 200 acres of farmland sold for conversion rather than remaining in agriculture. While the selling price for agricultural land without buildings staying in agricultural use increased by 71 percent between 2000 and 2007, during the same period the selling price for agricultural land without buildings that was converted to other uses increased by 110 percent. These conditions reveal the market pressure for farmland conversion.

Assessment information can help indicate land prices; however, this information has certain limitations due to assessment methods, timing and whether a particular assessor has completely established current fair-market value comparables for a given community. The State of Wisconsin attempts to equalize values so communities whose assessments are in different years will have assessments that are fair. Eventually all assessments are supposed to reflect fully equalized, fair-market value of property. Table 7.13 presents the price per acre of various land types based on assessment.

Residential land value is highest in those communities with lakefront property. The assessments for agricultural land are dramatically altered through State law that provides for land use value assessment. As can be seen comparing Table 7.11 with Table 7.13, the use value assessment for agricultural land does not correspond to sale prices for

agricultural land. Forested land in areas more suitable for conversion to residential use will have higher value than lands better suited for forest production.

In general, land prices in Barron County have been increasing much faster than the rate of inflation. This is particularly true in the last few years with annual inflation being quite low. Lakeshore property has increased dramatically in price in the 1990s and early 2000s. Demand for lakeshore land continues to be high, which drives the prices for these properties even higher. Forested land is also increasing in price at a rather dramatic rate. Tracts of forest land ("wild forties") are being purchased, and a portion of these tracts is being converted to residential use. This is contributing to forest parcel fragmentation.

Development Limitations

The Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources section provided information about the natural resource limitations to development of shorelands, floodplains, wetlands, and steep slopes. Certain soil survey interpretations provide information on individual landscape characteristics posing limitations to development. Such limitations may not be absolute but often require additional cost be incurred to address the potential negative impacts caused by developing in such areas. These mapped interpretations can be found in the countywide maps in Appendix A and for Barron County and each local jurisdiction in the *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DvD-ROM*.

Shallow Depth to Bedrock

The extreme of this condition results in rock outcroppings; however, shallow depth to bedrock usually creates problems for excavation during certain development activities. See Map 7.1 in Appendix A or on the Atlas DvD-ROM.

Shallow Depth to Groundwater

When groundwater is close to the surface of the ground, development activity can be curtailed or severely limited. These areas are often associated with wetlands, wet, poorly-drained soils or thin soils over saturated bedrock. See Map 7.2 in Appendix A or on the Atlas DVD-ROM.

Limitations for Septic Systems

Septic tank absorption fields are subsurface systems of perforated pipe which distribute effluent from septic tanks to the soil. Soil between 18 inches and 6 feet is evaluated for properties that affect absorption of effluent and construction and operation of the system. Properties that affect absorption are permeability, depth to bedrock and water table, and susceptibility to flooding. The layout and construction of a system is affected by soil conditions related to slope, erosion potential, lateral seepage, and downslope flow of

effluent. Soils with characteristic large rocks and boulders present additional problems, and increase the costs of septic system construction. See Map 7.3 in Appendix A or on the Atlas DVD-ROM.

The State requirements for septic system siting are specified in Chapter COMM 83 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. This code relies heavily on the ability of the soil to efficiently absorb the effluent discharged from the septic system drainfield. However, the NRCS soil interpretations for septic tank absorption fields consider most excessively drained soils occurring over fractured bedrock or high water tables a limitation to septic system development because effluent in these situations can be readily transported to the groundwater. Hence, even though the siting of septic systems in some areas may be allowed by State code, doing so has the potential for threatening groundwater quality. It is the new on-site wastewater treatment and disposal technologies that COMM 83 now allows for that can provide adequate protections in areas with limitations for conventional septic systems.

Limitations for Residential Basements

Dwellings for this interpretation are no taller than three stories and are supported by foundation footings in undisturbed soil. The capacity to support load and resist settling under load, and the ease of excavation affect the soil rating for dwellings. Wetness, susceptibility to flooding, density, plasticity, texture, and shrink-swell potential are soil properties that affect the capacity to support load. Soil properties which affect excavation are wetness, slope, depth to bedrock, and the content of stones and rocks. Soils with severe limitations preclude basements in most instances. Soils with moderate limitations may preclude basement development in some instances. However, it is more likely that these soils will result in an increased cost for basement construction as engineering can often overcome these limitations. See Map 7.4 in Appendix A or on the Atlas DVD-ROM.

Limitations for Small Commercial Buildings

Single story, small commercial building development is limited by soil factors related to steep slope, wetness, susceptibility to flooding, density, plasticity, texture, and shrink-swell potential. These are the same factors which affect the construction of dwellings without basements and this interpretation can be used to evaluate these dwellings as well. See Map 7.5 in Appendix A or on the Atlas DVD-ROM.

Summary

Land development, the demand for housing, the transportation system, the natural environment, the extent of public services and facilities, land ownership patterns, economic activity and governmental boundaries and actions, all guide and shape the built environment and determine its impact on the natural environment. Combining these factors determines the pattern of development that occurs throughout the County. Hence, the Housing; Transportation; Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources, Utilities and Community Facilities; Economic Development; and, Intergovernmental Cooperation Elements will also contain conditions and trends that affect land use.

Land use planning is concerned with properly combining development factors to attain the optimal or desired use of land. In total, the land use element of each community will set the proposed pattern of the physical environment for the activities of people and organizations within that community. Land use planning depends on population and economic projections and an understanding of the interrelationship of land use activities and types for living, livelihood and leisure. It is the interrelated nature of the components that comprise a community that make a comprehensive plan worthwhile.

Barron County is experiencing significant residential growth in its unincorporated areas. This growth can have a dramatic impact on these rural communities. Rural residential growth consumes more land than residential development in incorporated communities. Often development of good productive farm or forest land impacts water resources, places greater demand on roads and schools, and causes conflicts between farm and non-farm uses.

From 1990 to 2003, residential acreage increased by 68 percent in unincorporated areas while these communities' populations increased by only 21 percent. Indeed, many unincorporated communities have doubled the amount of residential land in just 17 years. On the other hand, from 1990 to 2003, residential acreage in incorporated areas increased by about 13 percent while these communities' populations increased by just over 9 percent. If this trend is to continue, it has serious implications for impacts on natural resources and productive lands, demands for services and conflicts between farm and non-farm uses in the rural communities of Barron County.

While unincorporated communities in Barron County have about twice as much commercial land than incorporated

communities, there is twice as much commercial evaluation in the cities and villages than in the towns. This indicates commercial activity in cities and villages is more intensive and includes commercial uses much larger in scale than in the towns. However, scattered local-serving, resource-based and agriculturally related commercial enterprises in the rural area serve a useful purpose in those communities. Yet, cities and villages will continue to provide more regional shopping goods.

Industrial activity will continue to largely occur in the cities and villages where urban services are available; however, there are significant industrial activities in unincorporated areas, such as light fabricating and non-metallic resources extraction.

The most prevalent land use in Barron County is agriculture. In fact, more than half of the land in the County is considered agricultural; however, the County experienced a 25 percent reduction in agricultural land from 1990 to 2007, with one town losing over a half, five others losing over a third, and six others losing over a quarter of their agricultural land during that period. It is evident that this has serious implications for many of the towns in Barron County. Sustaining agricultural economic activity in the face of increasing agricultural land conversion to non-farm uses will be a challenge for these communities.

Not all the land converted from agriculture is going to non-resource-based productive land. It is likely that some of it is being converted to forested land. Forested land increased by 10 percent in the County between 1990 and 2007. But the loss of farmland was about eight times the amount of forested land gained. Productive forested land will continue to be an important part of Barron County's landscape and economy, not only for forest products but also for recreational opportunities.

Land use projections are an important part of a comprehensive plan. They are a "best guess" of the amount of land that will be needed for future development and are based on population and household projections, community development standards (accepted density or intensity of various land uses) and community desires. Each community will prepare its 25-year land use projections in five-year increments for its comprehensive plan land use element. These projections will be reflected in the individual community's future land use maps that will show the general locations of different land uses for the next 25 years. It is from these projections and the future land use map that each community will communicate how land use change is likely to occur, influenced by how they would like it to occur.

Land Use by Municipality Discussion

Following is a general description of the land use/cover in the communities of Barron County based on reported assessed land. This discussion is intended to augment Table 7.10.

Town Land Use Summaries

Almena
The Town of Almena is predominantly agricultural, with 62 percent of its assessed land assessed as agriculture. A considerable amount of land area is also covered by forest (15 percent), surface water and wetlands. During the period from 1990 to 2007, the number of improved residential parcels increased by 31 percent. Much of this development is located around the Town's main water bodies of Echo Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Lower Turtle Lake and Upper Turtle Lake. The Town of Almena surrounds the majority of the Village of Turtle Lake and the Village of Almena.

Arland
The Town of Arland is 56 percent agricultural and 32 percent forested. The Town experienced a 52 percent increase in improved residential parcels from 1990-2007. The unincorporated settlement of Arland is located in the Town.

Barron
The Town of Barron is largely agricultural, with 70 percent of its land assessed as such. Since 1990, the Town experienced a 68 percent increase in improved residential parcels.

Bear Lake
The Town of Bear Lake has 45 percent of its land assessed as agricultural and 29 percent as forested. A considerable amount of County forestland exists in the northwest corner of the Town. There is a significant amount of lakeshore development around Bear Lake and Lake Thirty. The Town experienced a 43 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Cedar Lake
The Town of Cedar Lake has 44 percent of its land assessed as agricultural land. On the other hand, it has 24 percent of its land assessed as forested, along with a sizeable amount of County forestland. Considerable lakeshore development exists on both Red Cedar and Hemlock Lakes. The Town experienced a 95 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. The unincorporated settlements of Mikana and Angus are located in the Town.

Chetek
The Town of Chetek had 44 percent of its assessed land assessed as agricultural. There is a substantial amount of lakeshore development around Prairie, Chetek, Pokegama, Ten Mile and Bass Lakes. The Town had 15 percent of its land assessed as residential in

2007. This was one of the highest town percentages in the County, with much of this residential development attributable to the lakeshore development. The Town of Chetek experienced a 39 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Clinton
The Town of Clinton has about 64 percent of its land in agriculture. The Town experienced a 96 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. There is substantial lakeshore development around Poskin Lake. The unincorporated settlement of Poskin is in the Town.

Crystal Lake
The Town of Crystal Lake has 42 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. It also has a considerable amount assessed as forested (32 percent). The Town has many lakes throughout, and these have varying degrees of lakeshore development around them. Considerable development exists on Loon, Bass, Staples and Scott Lakes. The unincorporated area of Comstock is located in the Town. The Town experienced a 51 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Cumberland
The Town of Cumberland has 70 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. It has considerable lakeshore development around Beaver Dam and Lower Vermillion Lakes. The Town experienced a 41 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Dallas
The Town of Dallas has 64 percent of its assessed land as agricultural and 20 percent assessed as forested. The Town experienced a 68 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Dovre
The Town of Dovre has 54 percent of its land assessed as agricultural land and 21 percent assessed as forested lands. The Town experienced a 184 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990, the highest among all of the towns in the County. Considerable development exists on the southern ends of Ten Mile and Bass lakes.

Doyle
The Town of Doyle has 44 percent of its land assessed as agricultural and 44 percent assessed as forested. It also has a sizeable amount of County forestland in the south-central part of the Town. The Town experienced a 62 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Lakeland
The Town of Lakeland basically has an equal percentage of land assessed as agricultural (34 percent) as forested (36 percent). The Town has 10 percent of its land assessed as residential. This is due to considerable lakeshore development around Silver, Big Dummy, Little Dummy, Granite, Duck and Sylvan lakes. The Town of Lakeland

experienced a 55 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. The unincorporated settlement of Barronett is located in the Town.

Maple Grove
The Town of Maple Grove is predominantly agricultural with 67 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. The Town experienced a 101 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. The unincorporated settlement of Hillsdale is located in the Town.

Maple Plain
The Town of Maple Plain has only 23 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. It has 50 percent assessed as forested lands, along with considerable acres in County forest land. It also has substantial lakeshore development around Horseshoe, Sand, Kirby, Beaver Dam, Little Sand, Lower Spirit and Spring lakes. The Town has about 9 percent of its land in residential acreage. It increased in improved residential parcels by about 32 percent since 1990.

Oak Grove
The Town of Oak Grove is heavily agricultural, with 71 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. The Town experienced a 59 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. The unincorporated settlements of Brill and Dobie are located in the Town.

Prairie Farm
The Town of Prairie Farm is predominantly agricultural, with 64 percent of assessed land assessed as agricultural and another 21 percent assessed as forested. The Town of Prairie Farm has doubled its improved residential parcels since 1990 with a 105 percent increase.

Prairie Lake
The Town of Prairie Lake has 52 percent of its land assessed as agricultural and another 24 percent as forest. It has considerable lakeshore development around Prairie Lake. It has about 8 percent of its land assessed as residential, primarily due to the aforementioned lakeshore development. Since 1990, it has experienced a 52 percent increase in improved residential parcels in the Town.

Rice Lake
The Town of Rice Lake has 55 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. The larger agricultural land holdings are in the eastern half of the Town. The western half has experienced considerable rural residential development. There is also a significant amount of lakeshore development around Tuscobia, Rice and Montanis lakes. The Town has 14.5 percent of its land assessed as residential, which made it the most residentially developed of all the towns in the County. It also had the highest percentage of commercial land of any town, with 4 percent or 676 acres. The Town experienced a 46 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990. The unincorporated settlement of Campia is located in the Town.

Sioux Creek
The Town of Sioux Creek has 55 percent of its assessed land assessed as agricultural and 27 percent assessed as forested. The Town experienced a 63 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Stanfold
The Town of Stanfold has 68 percent of its assessed land assessed as agricultural. It also has 20 percent assessed as forested. Between 1990 and 1997, the Town experienced the lowest increase in improved residential parcels of any town in the County (4 percent); however, between 1997 and 2007, improved residential parcels doubled, increasing by 100 percent.

Stanley
The Town of Stanley has 51 percent of its land assessed as agricultural and another 27 percent assessed as forested. The Town is experiencing significant residential development along CTH SS between Rice Lake and Cameron. Additional residential development has occurred along the Red Cedar River, USH 53, CTH W, the Dietz Lakes area, and the north end of Prairie Lake. In 2007, the Town had about 11 percent of its land assessed as residential. Since 1990, the Town of Stanley has had a two-thirds (66.7%) increase in improved residential parcels.

Sumner
The Town of Sumner is heavily forested, having 50 percent of its land assessed as such. It has only 35 percent assessed as agricultural. The Town experienced a 78 percent increase in improved residential parcels from 1990-2007. There are two unincorporated settlements in the Town, Canton and Sumner. There is a small amount of County forestland in the Town.

Turtle Lake
The Town of Turtle Lake is predominantly agricultural with 65 percent of its land assessed as agricultural. It has the smallest amount of land assessed as forest, 12 percent, of any town in the County. It has a small amount of County forestland in the southwest corner of the Town. The Town experienced an increase of 54 percent in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Vance Creek
The Town of Vance Creek has 67 percent of its land assessed as agricultural and 25 percent assessed as forested. It has over a section of land in County forest in the northeast corner of the Town. The Town had a 95 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Village Land Use Summaries

Almena
The Village of Almena has 24 percent of its land assessed as residential, 14 percent as commercial and 6 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 6 percent of the Village is undeveloped and 40 percent is in agriculture. The Village had an 18 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Cameron
The Village of Cameron has 18 percent of its land assessed as residential, 8 percent as commercial and 2 percent as manufacturing. Almost 28 percent of the Village is undeveloped, while 38 percent is in agriculture. Since 1990, improved residential parcels have increased in the Village of Cameron 42 percent.

Dallas
The Village of Dallas has about 7 percent of its land assessed as residential, 2 percent as commercial and less than 1 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 35 percent of the Village is undeveloped, and 54 percent is in agriculture. The Village had a 13 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Haugen
The Village of Haugen has 37 percent of its land assessed as residential, 3 percent as commercial and 26 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 26 percent of the Village is in agriculture, and less than 1 percent is undeveloped. The Village had a 14.5 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

New Auburn
The Village of New Auburn within Barron County comprises five acres of residential land in 10 parcels. This portion of the Village had a one-third increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Prairie Farm
The Village of Prairie Farm has 13 percent of its land assessed as residential, 2 percent as commercial and less about 5 percent as manufacturing. Undeveloped land accounts for about one percent of assessed land in the Village, while 51 percent and 27 percent are in agriculture and forest, respectively. The Village had a 13 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990.

Turtle Lake
All of the Village of Turtle Lake (in Polk and Barron Counties) has 15 percent of its land assessed as residential, 8 percent as commercial and 2 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 11 percent of the Village is undeveloped, and 38 percent is in agriculture. The Village had a 6.5 percent increase in improved residential parcels since 1990, but actually saw a 70 percent increase in residential acreage during the period. The Village

had a 20 percent increase in improved commercial parcels since 1990, and saw commercial acreage increase by 74 acres or 435 percent during the period.

City Land Use Summaries

Barron
The City of Barron has 26 percent of its land assessed as residential, 20 percent as commercial and 25 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 4 percent of the City is undeveloped, and 5 percent is in agriculture. Since 1990, the City had a 10 percent increase in improved residential parcels, and saw a ten percent decrease in improved commercial parcels.

Chetek
The City of Chetek has about half of its land assessed as residential, 10 percent as commercial and 11 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 27 percent of the City is undeveloped, and only 1 percent is in agriculture. Since 1990, the City had a 17 percent increase in improved residential parcels. During the same period, the City saw an 8.5 percent increase in improved commercial parcels, and saw manufacturing acreage increase by 200 percent.

Cumberland
The City of Cumberland has 46 percent of its assessed land assessed as residential, 13 percent as commercial and 5 percent as manufacturing. Approximately 15 percent of the City is undeveloped, and 14 percent is in agriculture. Since 1990, the City had a 14 percent increase in improved residential parcels. During the same period, the City saw a 36 percent increase in improved commercial parcels, while improved manufacturing parcels grew by 43 percent.

Rice Lake
The City of Rice Lake has 43 percent its land assessed as residential, 30 percent as commercial and 2 percent as manufacturing. Only 1.7 percent of the City is undeveloped, yet 16 percent is in agriculture. Since 1990, the City had an 11 percent increase in improved residential parcels. During the same period, the City saw a 34 percent increase in improved commercial parcels and lost two improved manufacturing parcels, yet saw an 35 percent increase in manufacturing acreage.

Land Use Tables

Table 7.5
Assessed Residential Acres by Municipality • 1990, 2003 and 2007
Barron County

Town	Total Acres 1990	2003	2007	90-07 Acreage Change	90-07 Percent Change
Almena	528	1,042	869	341	64.6%
Arland	268	453	567	299	111.6%
Barron	385	547	553	168	43.6%
Bear Lake	881	1,020	1,157	276	31.3%
Cedar Lake	756	890	1,002	246	32.5%
Chetek	1,533	2,211	2,492	959	62.6%
Clinton	346	695	609	263	76.0%
Crystal Lake	601	759	833	232	38.6%
Cumberland	599	722	746	147	24.5%
Dallas	210	318	504	294	140.0%
Dovre	306	659	636	330	107.8%
Doyle	245	402	449	204	83.3%
Lakeland	1,343	1,552	1,762	419	31.2%
Maple Grove	322	578	608	286	88.8%
Maple Plain	848	1,293	1,398	550	64.9%
Oak Grove	400	747	776	376	94.0%
Prairie Farm	171	393	413	242	141.5%
Prairie Lake	754	1,347	1,492	738	97.9%
Rice Lake	1,432	2,199	2,321	889	62.1%
Sioux Creek	277	664	663	386	139.4%
Stanfold	339	401	464	125	36.9%
Stanley	1,275	2,016	2,003	728	57.1%
Sumner	204	799	888	684	335.3%
Turtle Lake	230	443	480	250	108.7%
Vance Creek	207	523	609	402	194.2%
TOTAL	14,460	22,673	24,294	9,834	68.0%
Villages					
Almena	47	51	126	79	168.09%
Cameron	416	480	164	-252	-60.6%
Dallas	37	39	49	12	32.4%
Haugen	54	55	60	6	11.1%
New Auburn	3	5	5	2	66.7%
Prairie Farm	38	41	49	11	28.9%
Turtle Lake	95	72	162	67	70.5%
TOTAL	690	743	615	-75	-10.9%
Cities					
Barron	156	153	150	-6	-3.8%
Chetek	168	233	227	59	35.1%
Cumberland	178	351	441	263	147.8%
Rice Lake	1,777	1,892	1,184	-593	-33.4%
TOTAL	2,279	2,629	2,002	-277	-12.2%
COUNTY TOTAL	**17,429**	**28,048**	**26,911**	**9,482**	**54.4%**

source: WI DOR

Table 7.6
Assessed Commercial Acres by Municipality • 1990, 2003 and 2007
Barron County

Town	Total Acres 1990	2003	2007	90-07 Acreage Change	90-07 Percent Change
Almena	4	111	136	132	3300.0%
Arland	3	9	9	6	200.0%
Barron	43	90	92	49	114.0%
Bear Lake	36	10	87	51	141.7%
Cedar Lake	195	209	198	3	1.5%
Chetek	140	205	227	87	62.1%
Clinton	17	23	19	2	11.8%
Crystal Lake	59	32	31	-28	-47.5%
Cumberland	18	27	11	-7	-38.9%
Dallas	64	89	96	32	50.0%
Dovre	20	17	14	-6	-30.0%
Doyle	345	440	124	-221	-64.1%
Lakeland	38	36	57	19	50.0%
Maple Grove	3	11	13	10	333.3%
Maple Plain	15	20	20	5	33.3%
Oak Grove	85	123	153	68	80.0%
Prairie Farm	1	25	30	29	2900.0%
Prairie Lake	93	83	152	59	63.4%
Rice Lake	368	673	676	308	83.7%
Sioux Creek	15	359	261	246	1640.0%
Stanfold	0	11	16	16	16000.0%
Stanley	266	277	214	-52	-19.5%
Sumner	3	13	13	10	333.3%
Turtle Lake	26	28	30	4	15.4%
Vance Creek	2	2	2	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1,859	2,923	2,681	822	44.2%
Villages					
Almena	34	41	72	38	111.8%
Cameron	6	56	75	69	1150.0%
Dallas	13	13	12	-1	-7.7%
Haugen	5	6	5	0	0.0%
New Auburn	1	0	0	-1	-100.0%
Prairie Farm	0	0	9	9	9000.0%
Turtle Lake	17	57	91	74	435.3%
TOTAL	76	173	264	188	247.4%
Cities					
Barron	103	112	119	16	15.5%
Chetek	23	33	45	22	95.7%
Cumberland	95	93	122	27	28.4%
Rice Lake	682	829	829	147	21.6%
TOTAL	903	1,067	1,115	212	23.5%
COUNTY TOTAL	**2,838**	**4,163**	**4,060**	**1,222**	**43.1%**

source: WI DOR

Table 7.7
Assessed Industrial Acres by Municipality • 1990, 2000 and 2007
Barron County

Town	Total Acres 1990	2000	2007	90-07 Acreage Change	90-07 Percent Change
Almena	25	0	0	-25	-100.0%
Arland	152	139	0	-152	-100.0%
Barron	0	41	41	41	41000%
Bear Lake	0	0	0	0	0%
Cedar Lake	0	0	0	0	0%
Chetek	1	5	13	12	1200.0%
Clinton	5	5	5	0	0.0%
Crystal Lake	8	6	22	14	175.0%
Cumberland	16	0	113	97	606.3%
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0%
Dovre	0	0	0	0	0%
Doyle	0	6	6	6	6000%
Lakeland	15	15	15	0	0.0%
Maple Grove	0	0	0	0	0%
Maple Plain	0	0	0	0	0%
Oak Grove	116	83	83	-33	-28.4%
Prairie Farm	0	0	0	0	0%
Prairie Lake	1	4	3	2	200.0%
Rice Lake	0	57	57	57	57000%
Sioux Creek	0	0	0	0	0%
Stanfold	50	10	10	-40	-80.0%
Stanley	150	173	134	-16	-10.7%
Sumner	0	0	0	0	0%
Turtle Lake	243	211	251	8	3.3%
Vance Creek	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	782	755	753	-29	-3.7%
Villages					
Almena	19	31	31	12	63.2%
Cameron	61	28	16	-45	-73.8%
Dallas	0	1	1	1	1000%
Haugen	42	42	42	0	0.0%
New Auburn	0	0	0	0	0%
Prairie Farm	1	25	20	19	9000.0%
Turtle Lake	20	18	18	-2	-10.0%
TOTAL	143	145	128	-15	-10.5%
Cities					
Barron	50	148	147	97	194.0%
Chetek	17	55	51	34	200.0%
Cumberland	40	45	50	10	25.0%
Rice Lake	146	173	197	51	34.9%
TOTAL	253	421	445	192	75.9%
COUNTY TOTAL	**1,178**	**1,321**	**1,326**	**148**	**12.6%**

source: WI DOR

Table 7.8
Assessed Agricultural Parcels and Acreage by Municipality • 1990, 2003 and 2007
Barron County

Town	Total Parcels 1990	Total Parcels 2003	Total Parcels 2007	Total Acres 1990	Total Acres 2003	Total Acres 2007	1990-2003 Acres % Change	2003-2007 Acres % Change
Almena	466	414	417	13,183	10,219	10,145	-22.5%	-0.7%
Arland	529	481	488	15,119	11,568	11,584	-23.5%	0.1%
Barron	572	564	567	13,347	14,070	14,011	5.4%	-0.4%
Bear Lake	271	253	267	9,336	7,976	6,340	-14.6%	-20.5%
Cedar Lake	237	264	262	6,862	5,823	5,619	-15.1%	-3.5%
Chetek	395	318	314	10,935	7,830	7,471	-28.4%	-4.6%
Clinton	593	555	592	16,947	14,090	13,617	-16.9%	-3.4%
Crystal Lake	403	335	353	11,800	7,303	7,395	-38.1%	1.3%
Cumberland	550	534	556	16,595	13,769	13,395	-17.0%	-2.7%
Dallas	591	509	520	16,829	12,552	12,742	-25.4%	1.5%
Dovre	565	477	462	12,454	10,531	10,349	-15.4%	-1.7%
Doyle	372	275	305	12,122	7,470	7,822	-38.4%	4.7%
Lakeland	371	364	330	7,172	6,820	6,092	-4.9%	-10.7%
Maple Grove	632	571	582	18,081	14,489	14,500	-19.9%	0.1%
Maple Plain	272	172	178	7,767	3,492	3,517	-55.0%	0.7%
Oak Grove	601	533	526	17,519	16,082	15,235	-8.2%	-5.3%
Prairie Farm	609	550	559	17,662	12,591	12,717	-28.7%	1.0%
Prairie Lake	566	446	473	14,336	9,861	10,181	-31.2%	3.2%
Rice Lake	451	408	415	12,232	9,061	8,880	-25.9%	-2.0%
Sioux Creek	562	478	504	16,157	11,716	11,369	-27.5%	-3.0%
Stanfold	615	578	589	17,840	14,822	14,988	-16.9%	1.1%
Stanley	564	414	465	14,612	8,969	9,434	-38.6%	5.2%
Sumner	353	250	267	9,545	5,838	6,227	-38.8%	6.7%
Turtle Lake	562	531	539	18,352	14,264	14,083	-22.3%	-1.3%
Vance Creek	583	544	546	19,332	12,778	12,853	-33.9%	0.6%
TOTAL	12,285	10,818	11,076	346,136	263,984	260,566	-23.7%	-1.3%
Villages								
Almena	23	8	17	266	90	206	-66.2%	128.9%
Cameron	32	26	19	678	524	349	-22.7%	-33.4%
Dallas	29	21	21	734	396	395	-46.0%	-0.3%
Haugen	5	5	6	96	43	42	-55.2%	-2.3%
New Auburn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Prairie Farm	20	21	19	303	218	198	-28.1%	-9.2%
Turtle Lake	42	25	24	831	412	408	-50.4%	-1.0%
TOTAL	151	106	106	2,908	1,683	1,598	-42.1%	-5.1%
Cities								
Barron	16	9	8	267	133	116	-50.2%	-12.8%
Chetek	8	1	1	224	5	5	-97.8%	0.0%
Cumberland	8	9	10	131	125	134	-4.6%	7.2%
Rice Lake	30	21	25	603	370	450	-38.6%	21.6%
TOTAL	62	40	44	1,225	633	705	-48.3%	11.4%
COUNTY TOTAL	**12,498**	**10,964**	**11,226**	**350,269**	**266,300**	**262,869**	**-24.0%**	**-12.9%**

source: WI DOR

Table 7.9
Assessed Forest Parcels and Acreage by Town • 1990, 1997 and 2007
Barron County

Town	Total Parcels					Total Acres					
	1990	1997	2007	1990-1997 % Change	1997-2007 % Change	1990	1997	2007	1990-1997 % Change	1997-2007 % Change	1990-2007 % Change
Almena	172	170	189	-1.2%	11.2%	2,850	2,468	2,662	-13.4%	7.9%	-6.6%
Arland	285	279	358	-2.1%	28.3%	5,417	5,233	6,579	-3.4%	25.7%	21.5%
Barron	425	277	289	-34.8%	4.3%	3,092	2,961	3,342	-4.2%	12.9%	8.1%
Bear Lake	161	160	242	-0.6%	51.3%	4,042	3,977	4,167	-1.6%	4.8%	3.1%
Cedar Lake	186	183	190	-1.6%	3.8%	3,988	3,953	3,084	-0.9%	-22.0%	-22.7%
Chetek	258	256	287	-0.8%	12.1%	3,786	3,842	4,198	1.5%	9.3%	10.9%
Clinton	252	259	400	2.8%	54.4%	3,749	3,599	3,739	-4.0%	3.9%	-0.3%
Crystal Lake	256	435	402	69.9%	-7.6%	6,294	6,689	5,593	6.3%	-16.4%	-11.1%
Cumberland	157	155	267	-1.3%	72.3%	2,380	2,315	2,435	-2.7%	5.2%	2.3%
Dallas	237	324	305	36.7%	-5.9%	2,535	4,502	3,979	77.6%	-11.6%	57.0%
Dovre	367	283	297	-22.9%	4.9%	5,063	4,881	3,977	-3.6%	-18.5%	-21.4%
Doyle	214	302	310	41.1%	2.6%	5,831	8,391	7,780	43.9%	-7.3%	33.4%
Lakeland	437	435	392	-0.5%	-9.9%	8,272	7,637	6,519	-7.7%	-14.6%	-21.2%
Maple Grove	180	189	354	5.0%	87.3%	2,746	2,725	4,086	-0.8%	49.9%	48.8%
Maple Plain	338	381	390	12.7%	2.4%	8,265	9,239	7,719	11.8%	-16.5%	-6.6%
Oak Grove	197	193	242	-2.0%	25.4%	3,023	2,908	3,655	-3.8%	25.7%	20.9%
Prairie Farm	154	327	311	112.3%	-4.9%	2,826	4,868	4,176	72.3%	-14.2%	47.8%
Prairie Lake	321	339	395	5.6%	16.5%	4,463	4,828	4,677	8.2%	-3.1%	4.8%
Rice Lake	62	168	183	171.0%	8.9%	929	2,012	1,997	116.6%	-0.7%	115.0%
Sioux Creek	229	230	364	0.4%	58.3%	4,220	4,318	5,614	2.3%	30.0%	33.0%
Stanfold	386	385	344	-0.3%	-10.6%	3,823	3,776	4,420	-1.2%	17.1%	15.6%
Stanley	210	405	398	92.9%	-1.7%	2,905	5,373	4,964	85.0%	-7.6%	70.9%
Sumner	449	430	379	-4.2%	-11.9%	10,527	10,074	8,657	-4.3%	-14.1%	-17.8%
Turtle Lake	170	172	201	1.2%	16.9%	2,604	2,650	2,665	1.8%	0.6%	2.3%
Vance Creek	58	132	246	127.6%	86.4%	1,622	3,546	4,785	118.6%	34.9%	195.0%
TOTALS	**6,161**	**6,869**	**7,735**	**11.5%**	**12.6%**	**105,252**	**116,765**	**115,469**	**10.9%**	**-1.1%**	**9.7%**

source: WI DOR

Table 7.10
Land Use Acreage by Municipality • 2007*
Barron County

Town	Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Undeveloped	Forest +	Other	Total
Almena	869	136	0	10,145	3,359	2,662	200	17,371
Arland	567	9	0	11,584	1,653	6,579	195	20,587
Barron	553	92	41	14,011	1,632	3,342	393	20,064
Bear Lake	1,157	87	0	6,340	2,341	4,167	139	14,231
Cedar Lake	1,002	198	0	5,619	2,893	3,084	104	12,900
Chetek	2,492	227	13	7,471	2,276	4,198	116	16,793
Clinton	609	19	5	13,617	2,818	3,739	221	21,229
Crystal Lake	833	31	22	7,395	3,711	5,593	132	17,717
Cumberland	746	11	113	13,393	2,362	2,435	209	19,269
Dallas	504	96	0	12,742	2,310	3,979	198	19,829
Dovre	636	14	0	10,349	3,928	3,977	184	19,088
Doyle	449	124	6	7,822	1,385	7,780	174	17,740
Lakeland	1,762	57	15	6,092	3,608	6,519	118	18,171
Maple Grove	608	13	0	14,500	2,325	4,086	182	21,714
Maple Plain	1,398	20	0	3,517	2,742	7,719	52	15,448
Oak Grove	776	153	83	15,235	1,471	3,655	190	21,563
Prairie Farm	413	30	0	12,717	2,310	4,176	175	19,821
Prairie Lake	1,492	152	3	10,181	2,805	4,677	192	19,502
Rice Lake	2,321	676	57	8,880	1,977	1,997	105	16,013
Sioux Creek	663	261	0	11,369	2,485	5,614	273	20,665
Stanfold	464	16	10	14,988	1,841	4,420	180	21,919
Stanley	2,003	214	134	9,434	1,591	4,964	180	18,520
Sumner	888	13	0	6,227	1,745	8,657	41	17,571
Turtle Lake	480	30	251	14,083	3,584	2,665	161	21,254
Vance Creek	609	2	0	12,853	672	4,785	163	19,084
TOTAL	24,294	2,681	753	260,564	59,824	115,469	4,277	468,063
Villages								
Almena	126	72	31	206	30	45	5	515
Cameron	164	75	16	349	243	47	13	907
Dallas	49	12	1	395	258	14	7	736
Haugen	60	5	42	42	1	14	0	164
New Auburn	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Prairie Farm	49	9	20	198	4	104	2	386
Turtle Lake	162	91	18	408	121	221	16	1,086
TOTAL	615	264	128	1,598	657	445	43	3,799
Cities								
Barron	150	119	147	116	25	28	2	587
Chetek	227	45	51	5	124	0	0	452
Cumberland	441	122	50	134	143	74	1	965
Rice Lake	1,184	829	197	450	47	57	8	2,772
TOTAL	2,002	1,115	445	705	339	159	11	4,776
COUNTY TOTAL	**26,911**	**4,060**	**1,326**	**262,867**	**60,820**	**116,073**	**4,331**	**476,638**

*source: WI DOR * Based on assessment records. + Includes Forest and Ag Forest.*

Table 7.11
Agricultural Land Sales • 1998 - 2007
Barron County

Year	Agricultural land continuing in agricultural use			Agricultural land being diverted to other uses			Total of all agricultural land		
2007	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	37	2,024	2,444	12	535	2,501	49	2,559	2,455
Without Buildings	25	1,338	1,841	5	135	2,258	30	1,473	1,879
2006	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	51	3,160	2,250	14	470	3,128	65	3,630	2,363
Without Buildings	26	1,365	1,896	8	286	2,009	34	1,651	1,916
2005	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	54	3,208	2,247	12	322	3,843	66	3,530	2,392
Without Buildings	32	1,618	1,663	7	200	3,589	39	1,818	1,875
2004	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	58	3,944	1,769	28	990	2,652	86	4,934	1,946
Without Buildings	34	1,933	1,453	20	685	1,444	54	2,618	1,451
2003	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	64	4,147	1,724	29	1,091	1,518	93	5,238	1,681
Without Buildings	38	2,415	1,201	23	915	1,433	61	3,330	1,264
2002	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	67	4,060	1,347	18	587	1,948	85	4,647	1,423
Without Buildings	51	2,648	1,106	12	301	1,276	63	2,949	1,123
2001	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	45	3,080	1,395	27	889	1,613	72	3,969	1,444
Without Buildings	22	1,236	1,062	19	525	1,244	41	1,761	1,116
2000	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	68	3,618	1,140	31	1,199	1,417	99	4,817	1,209
Without Buildings	45	2,112	1,077	17	492	1,076	62	2,6049	1,077
1999	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	81	4,836	1,093	38	1,413	1,349	119	6,249	1,150
Without Buildings	41	1,975	797	20	583	1,123	61	2,558	872
1998	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
All	86	6,306	847	34	1,452	1,016	120	7,758	879
Without Buildings	49	2,656	625	13	514	882	62	3,170	667

source: USDA

Table 7.12
Forested Land Sales • 1998, 2001, 2005, and 2007
Barron County

	Forested land continuing in forest land			Forested land being diverted to other uses			Total of all forested land		
Year	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre	Number of transactions	Acres Sold	Dollars per acre
2007	26	853	1,822	7	227	2,549	33	1,080	1,975
2005	31	1,041	1,938	5	134	2,186	36	1,175	1,967
2001	49	1,865	1,215	23	497	1,217	72	2,362	1,215
1998	82	2,440	663	31	944	672	113	3,384	665

source: USDA

Table 7.13
Land Assessed Value per Acre by Town (dollars) • 2007*
Barron County

Town	Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Undeveloped	Ag Forest	Forest
Almena	39,040	2,405	0	151	363	849	1,668
Arland	2,063	2,034	0	124	527	601	1,195
Barron	4,535	4,923	+	149	278	551	1,168
Bear Lake	19,406	7,751	0	143	471	751	1,562
Cedar Lake	85,378	20,556	0	140	651	631	1,391
Chetek	30,136	19,209	4,569	132	573	1,004	2,238
Clinton	16,042	26,163	2,720	160	383	797	1,469
Crystal Lake	15,936	6,403	2,173	125	222	657	1,399
Cumberland	24,664	4,036	1,460	157	391	994	2,166
Dallas	4,019	2,556	0	170	587	921	1,855
Dovre	6,336	3,757	0	132	489	878	1,764
Doyle	5,358	3,675	2,917	164	709	913	1,803
Lakeland	27,930	8,668	3,673	126	335	732	1,614
Maple Grove	3,901	3,523	0	151	326	620	1,170
Maple Plain	45,925	18,970	0	127	271	615	1,314
Oak Grove	10,152	2,476	1,442	157	407	800	1,600
Prairie Farm	1,688	900	0	113	321	563	1,136
Prairie Lake	26,765	11,746	3,667	147	590	792	1,615
Rice Lake	14,552	7,024	1,279	147	454	800	1,530
Sioux Creek	3,077	1,021	0	150	524	786	1,617
Stanfold	3,432	2,906	2,120	126	331	621	1,222
Stanley	15,188	15,736	2,877	144	448	846	1,703
Sumner	2,780	1,731	0	100	485	571	1,152
Turtle Lake	6,793	6,497	782	100	255	570	1,157
Vance Creek	2,059	1,750	0	170	207	863	1,725
TOTAL	417,155	186,416	29,679	3,505	10,598	18,726	38,233

*source: WI DOR * Based on assessment records. + Publicly owned, non-taxable industrial land.*

Table 7.14
Land Assessed Value per Acre by Village or City (dollars) • 2007*
Barron County

Village or City	Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Undeveloped	Ag Forest	Forest
Villages							
Almena	18,381	14,710	5,406	184	610	813	1,614
Cameron	55,441	53,297	12,294	187	1,278	0	1,555
Dallas	16,765	11,017	4,800	131	590	900	1,700
Haugen	25,388	37,700	1,457	190	200	0	1,807
New Auburn	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prairie Farm	32,312	32,133	3,005	217	650	381	1,733
Turtle Lake	28,356	31,081	15,439	152	374	900	1,950
TOTAL	193,143	179,938	42,401	1,061	3,702	2,994	10,359
Cities							
Barron	84,168	34,830	6,416	109	940	0	2,196
Chetek	68,693	74,849	9,696	140	537	0	0
Cumberland	45,657	27,935	12,964	122	255	462	1,511
Rice Lake	40,930	56,524	18,339	193	1,217	0	1,214
TOTAL	239,448	194,138	47,415	564	2,949	462	4,921

*source: WI DOR * Based on assessment records. +Publicly owned, non-taxable industrial land.*

Municipality Land Use Maps

The final component of the land use element includes a series of maps that show current land uses, productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, and wetlands. Resource and development limitations maps are described in the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources section and previously within this section. The city, village, and town maps themselves are found in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format in the *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DVD-ROM*.

Limitations to Development Maps

The existence of some natural features in the physical environment, such as water, topography, and soil conditions, can act as constraints on development. Understanding the physical characteristics of the County can help identify areas that are more conducive to development activities and areas that may be better suited for non-development activities such as agriculture and natural resource management. The *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DVD-ROM* contains maps of the resources, development limitations, and other environmentally sensitive lands within each community. County level maps are in Appendix A and in the Atlas DVD-ROM.

In a number of instances, some of these development limitations may be overcome by more extensive and costly development methods; however, development should be encouraged in areas in which it can be most accommodated and have the least impact on environmentally sensitive and valued resource areas

Existing Land Use Maps

The existing land use maps are derived from a windshield survey done in 2000. The subsequent land use maps at the end of this section depict the general land uses in each community by approximate location. The *Barron County Resource and Land Use Atlas DVD-ROM* contains the existing land use maps in Adobe Acrobat .pdf format for each local jurisdiction in Barron County.