

**TOWN OF ALGOMA**  
**WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN**  
**COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE**  
**Wednesday, June 13th, 2018 at 6:00 pm**  
Algoma Town Hall  
15 N. Oakwood Road, Oshkosh, WI 54904

**AGENDA**

The Commission may discuss and act on the following:

1. Call to Order.
2. Roll Call.
3. Public Forum (Only items on the agenda).
4. Discussion and possible action re: Minutes from the April, 11 218 meeting.
5. Discussion and possible action re: Chapter 2: Issues an Opportunities.
6. Discussion and possible action re: Chapter 3: Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources.
7. Next Steps and meeting dates.
8. Adjourn.

NOTE: It is possible that members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be present at the above scheduled meeting to gather information about a subject over which they have decision-making responsibility. No action will be taken by any governmental body at the above-stated meeting other than the governmental body specifically referred to above in this notice.

Please note that, upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals through appropriate aids and services. For additional information or to request this service, contact the Town Hall Office at 920-235-3789.



**Date:** June 13, 2018

**To:** Town of Algoma Board

**From:** Benjamin Krumenauer, Administrator

**Re:** TOWN OF ALGOMA COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING

**ITEM DESCRIPTION**

As promised, the reading begins. In an attempt to keep our comprehensive plan update timeline on track, ECWRPC and I request that you take a few moments to familiarize yourself with the first two discussion sections of the draft comprehensive plan. The update committee will be asked to review the two sections, provide feedback to East Central Planning and provide guidance on several key components. For your convenience, below is a brief introduction is below for each chapter. Also attached to this memo are the full chapters. A digital version has also been distributed.

***Chapter 2: Issues and Opportunities***

*The purpose of the Issues and Opportunities Element is to define a desired future (a vision) for the Town of Algoma with respect to land use. Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the Issues and Opportunities Element include a "statement of the overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the governmental unit over the planning period." Although not defined in the Statutes, guidance can be found in the following definitions of these and related terms that will form the structure of the plan as it is developed:*

***Vision:** An aspirational description of what an organization would like to achieve or accomplish in the mid-term or long-term future. It is intended to serve as a clear guide for choosing current and future courses of action.*

***Goals:** Broad and general expressions of a community's aspirations, towards which the planning effort is directed. Goals tend to be ends rather than means.*

***Objectives:** More specific targets, derived from goals and necessary to achieve those goals. While still general in nature, objectives are more precise, concrete, and measurable than goals.*

***Policies/Strategies:** Rules or courses of action necessary to achieve the goals and objectives from which they are derived. They are precise and measurable.*

*Programs/Actions: A system of projects or services necessary to achieve plan goals, objectives, and policies.*

*For this plan, the reader can find this collection of statements - tailored to each subsequent background element (Chapters 3 through 10) - within that respective chapter as well as in the Executive Summary. Key strategies and actions have also been highlighted in Chapter 10 - Implementation.*

*To help develop the plan's vision, it is helpful to have an understanding of the community. As shared and described in the remaining sections of this chapter, two primary types of information are collected and assessed to better identify issues and opportunities. :*

- 1) Asking for direct input from community residents, businesses and landowners about current and future issues and opportunities related to land use and topics associated with the comprehensive plan.*
- 2) The review and analysis of demographic and socioeconomic data to gain a better understanding of the Town's population characteristics.*

### ***Chapter 3: Agricultural, Natural & Cultural Resources***

*Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. Outside the urban areas of Winnebago County, a tapestry of working farms interwoven with stands of woodlands dot the landscape and shape the area's identity and culture. While agricultural acreage and the number of farms have been on the decline in Winnebago County, it is still an important component of the area economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils also have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use.*

In addition to Chapter's 2 and 3, *Appendix D, Policies and Programs* is referenced often in the document. A digital version has been provided to you but is not yet ready for print. As such, only a digital copy will be available at this time. Though not required at this time, please feel free to peruse if you are bored.

### **FINAL THOUGHTS**

As stated above, the comprehensive plan update process is a critical process that will take time from all of you. The end goal of our next meeting is to fine tune these sections and use them as a standard for the remaining chapters. Thank you all for your continued commitment to the Town.

**DRAFT**  
**Summary of Proceedings**

**TOWN OF ALGOMA**  
**WINNEBAGO COUNTY, WISCONSIN**  
**COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE**

**Wednesday, April 11, 2018 at 6:00 pm**  
Algoma Town Hall  
15 N. Oakwood Road, Oshkosh, WI 54904

**Summary of Proceedings**

**1. Call to Order:**

The Comprehensive Planning Committee was called to order by Mrs. Clark at 6:01 p.m.

**2. Roll Call:**

**The following Committee Members were in attendance:** Petey Clark, Curt Clark, Jeff Lytle, Patricia Frohrib, Joel Rasmussen, Mark Thompson, Audra Hoy, Dewey Nelson

**The following Committee Members were absent:** Dan Martin (excused), Kristine Timm (excused)

**The following were also present:** Benjamin Krumenauer, Administrator, Eric Fowle, ECWRPC Executive Director

**3. Public Forum:**

None

**1. Discussion and possible action re: Comprehensive Plan Update Kickoff Workshop.**

A brief round table introduction was made.

**a. Plan Update Process & Timeline**

Mr. Fowle provided the background and rationale for proposed process and timeline for the contract. He emphasized the different milestones and the necessary meetings throughout the process. An online resource titled "The Future of Local Government" was highlighted and the six different planning tasks was highlighted.

**b. Committee Expectations**

A brief explanation of committee expectations and deliverables was provided.

**c. Statutory Notifications**

Formal regulations and notifications were discussed and presented.

Ms. Hoy stated that the Oshkosh Area School District Super Intendant will be changing effective July 1, 2018.

Mr. Krumenauer stated the need to include Omro Area School District on the list.

**d. Review of Citizen Participation Plan**

A brief description of the Citizen Participation Plan was made and Mr. Fowle highlighted the various components of the plan. He went on to state that this is an action item included below and is required to be addressed in order to stay in compliance with existing regulations.

**DRAFT**  
**Summary of Proceedings**

**e. Review of draft On-Line Public Visioning Portal**

Mr. Fowle stepped the committee through the draft vision portal and the different buckets that are available for each section. The goal is to make the portal live on or after May 31<sup>st</sup>.

Ms. Hoy asked if other data sets from various plans can be used for us. She also asked if the final data is for our use after the project is completed. Mr. Fowle responded that the end data is the Town's and we will look into adding additional materials to help residents understand the Town.

Mr. Lytle recommended that the welcome page show less words and more visuals. He stated that often times users are lost when more is listed.

**f. Review of Past Plans / Ongoing Planning Activities**

A list of existing plans were provided highlighting the different levels of planning already completed. Mr. Fowle recommended that any additional notes be sent to the Town.

**g. West Side Growth Area Visioning Workshop (May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 6-8 p.m.)**

Mr. Fowle described the proposed west side vision workshop and the hope that all active town volunteers would attend the meeting to help provide input. A formal document would then be developed and likely presented to this committee and included in the comprehensive plan update.

**h. Review of preliminary draft plan mapping (to be distributed at meeting)**

Draft maps of existing conditions were provided to the committee and will be used for additional discussions and review. The group was asked to look over the maps and provide input.

Ms. Hoy asked if the existing boundary agreement areas would be represented. Mr. Fowle stated that we will add those lines and that we still need to address that area.

Mr. Thompson stated that we have told the Town many times regarding the boundary agreement and residents didn't listen. He went on to stress the importance of highlighting the areas and making sure the new 2018 boundary lines are shown.

**i. Brief SWOT Exercise**

A SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) exercise was handed out. The committee was charged with completing the exercise and sending it to the Town when complete. Mr. Krumenauer stated that he will send a digital copy so people can type responses. A deadline of April 30<sup>th</sup> was set for input.

**2. Discussion and possible action re: Resolution 2018-03 ESTABLISHING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TOWN OF ALGOMA 2040 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE**

A motion was made by Ms Hoy and seconded by Mr. Nelson to recommend approval of Resolution 2018-03. Motion passed 6-0-2 (Frohrib abstain, Rasmussen abstain)

**3. Adjourn.**

A motion was made by Mr Thompson and seconded by Mr. Nelson to adjourn. Motion passed 8-0. Adjourn 7:15 p.m.

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**DRAFT**  
**Summary of Proceedings**

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Posted at Service Oil Inc., Algoma Town Hall, [www.townofalgoma.org](http://www.townofalgoma.org)  
Posted on: April 04, 2018



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## CHAPTER 2: ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Issues and Opportunities Element is to define a desired future (a vision) for the Town of Algoma with respect to land use. Section 66.1001 (2) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes requires that the Issues and Opportunities Element include a “statement of the overall objectives, policies, goals, and programs of the governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the governmental unit over the planning period.” Although not defined in the Statutes, guidance can be found in the following definitions of these and related terms that will form the structure of the plan as it is developed:

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For this plan, the reader can find this collection of statements - tailored to each subsequent background element (Chapters 3 through 10) - within that respective chapter as well as in the Executive Summary. Key strategies and actions have also been highlighted in Chapter 10 - Implementation.

To help develop the plan’s vision, it is helpful to have an understanding of the community. As shared and described in the remaining sections of this chapter, two primary types of information are collected and assessed to better identify issues and opportunities. :

- 1) Asking for direct input from community residents, businesses and landowners about current and future issues and opportunities related to land use and topics associated with the comprehensive plan.
- 2) The review and analysis of demographic and socioeconomic data to gain a better understanding of the Town’s population characteristics.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

Public input was sought early in the planning process per the adopted Citizen Participation Plan and was gathered through a number of methods in order to better identify issues and opportunities as well as to help craft the vision, goal and objective statements. During the course of the planning process, a variety of methods were used to get citizen input:



1. **Public Meetings (entire process)** – Each Plan Commission meeting where the plan development process was listed as an agenda item also had a public comment opportunity. A summary of comments pertaining to the plan update is summarized below:
  - INSERT KEY THEMES
2. **Plan Commission SWOT Analysis** - A series of four questions were posed to the Town’s Plan Commission early on in the plan update process in order to better gauge their impressions of the current comprehensive plan as well as to identify future issues and opportunities moving forward in the plan update process. A summary of comments submitted by the Plan Commission are contained on the following pages.
3. **Public Workshops (May, 2018)** - A public open house workshop entitled “Westward Ho” was held on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2018 which focused on the Town’s previously identified West Side Growth Area. Over 70 people participated in the workshop and a multitude of valuable information was collected regarding topics associated with the future development of the 800 acre area. A copy of the workshop summary can be found as a separate document (ADD WEBLINK HERE ONCE COMPLETED AND POSTED). Some of these comments and ideas have been integrated into the Town’s final Year 2040 Land Use Plan and Map.
4. **Online Visioning Portal (June-Sept. 2018)** – Between the period of June 1<sup>st</sup> and September 15<sup>th</sup> of 2018, a web-based survey and interactive mapping portal was used to gather information and opinions from the community about a variety of land use, development and transportation topics in order to assist in formulating the vision and basis for the Year 2040 Future Land Use Plan and Map. Key themes from this public participation effort are listed below and a copy of the full workshop summary is contained in Appendix X:
  - INSERT KEY THEMES

## Town of Algoma Plan Commission - SWOT Analysis Results

6 responses received with 67 total comments generated - May 17, 2018

<p><b>What are the STRENGTHS of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the WEAKNESSES of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the OPPORTUNITIES that the Town of Algoma has with respect to planning for its future? What trends can't be ignored?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the THREATS to the Town's current quality of life? What may impact the town in terms of developing or implementing a land use vision in the future?</b></p>
<p>Good maps</p>	<p>Boilerplate language</p>	<p>Thoughtful information to aid decisions for the next decade and easier process for the next comprehensive plan update</p>	<p>Failure to plan for the inevitable continued growth based on the proximity to Oshkosh and the attraction of the town</p>
<p>The projections (though not entirely accurate) with an increase in housing did indeed take place between 2000 and 2018</p>	<p>Limited thought in some areas</p>	<p>A relatively decent amount of land exists for future home development.</p>	<p>Unrealistic land use planning</p>
<p>Business are attracted to the available commercial land off Highway 21.</p>	<p>The comprehensive plan committed to "development in an orderly and a systematic manner" after making an investment to sewer and water. Unfortunately, at least one instance exists of re-zoning a residential area to commercial after sewer and water resources and finances were utilized.</p>	<p>"Prime" commercial land exists across from Aurora Hospital</p>	<p>Significant new housing communities are being developed just outside and West of the Algoma boarder where buyers are finding greater value from lots.</p>

<p><b>What are the STRENGTHS of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the WEAKNESSES of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the OPPORTUNITIES that the Town of Algoma has with respect to planning for its future? What trends can't be ignored?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the THREATS to the Town's current quality of life? What may impact the town in terms of developing or implementing a land use vision in the future?</b></p>
<p>Small, nimble in decision making</p>	<p>Transportation planning needs have not accommodated for Township growth. Planning and or failure of execution has resulted in critical expansion needs of Old Highway 21 and Leonard's Point road.</p>	<p>Community populations continue to grow with relatively stable families.</p>	<p>Greater financial benefits exist for school administrators to bring Omro students into Oakwood Elementary than to accept Oshkosh area students. As more Omro students are brought to the school less opportunities exist for Oshkosh students and families to move to this community.</p>
<p>Family focused, low tax community</p>	<p>The change in the rate of population growth has not been accounted for. A second population growth model should be considered. Annual township taxes are impacted.</p>	<p>Young, family demographic</p>	<p>Reduction in taxes with loss of home/property through annexation</p>
<p>Prime for growth – location, occupants, desire of residents</p>	<p>Projected tax and annual revenues could be projected and how the revenue could be projected to be allocated.</p>	<p>Higher income earners, expendable income</p>	<p>People wanting lower taxes and may not be willing to kick in more money to make the town</p>
<p>The current plan covers the full spectrum of topics concerning the Town and its future.</p>	<p>Old mindset by longtime residents</p>	<p>Green space, trees, location</p>	<p>Better with amenities, roads, etc.</p>

<p><b>What are the STRENGTHS of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the WEAKNESSES of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the OPPORTUNITIES that the Town of Algoma has with respect to planning for its future? What trends can't be ignored?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the THREATS to the Town's current quality of life? What may impact the town in terms of developing or implementing a land use vision in the future?</b></p>
<p>Land use plans and maps are clearly spelled out</p>	<p>People wanting lower taxes, but wanting nicer amenities</p>	<p>Cannot ignore the growth of Oshkosh and what the western neighborhoods will need/want</p>	<p>Old mindset of a quiet town and not wanting commercial around/behind their houses</p>
<p>Goals and objectives are outlined in detail for the changes intended by plan developers at the time.</p>	<p>Although the plan has served as a guide for some projects, others have not moved forward.</p>	<p>Cannot ignore the desire for more walking, biking, hiking, options to errands/parks/etc.</p>	<p>Consequences of inaction and making it known to the town.</p>
<p>Plan allows for future parks</p>	<p>The goals and objectives of the plan have not served as the basis for a specific annual plan from which progress can be evaluated and actions can be specifically prioritized.</p>	<p>Opportunities to examine what has been accomplished and what has not to determine if the outstanding items continue to be needed.</p>	<p>The citizenry is not as involved as they could be and not necessarily informed. More vehicles will be in place for communication and hopefully will encourage more involvement.</p>
<p>Regulations protect neighborhoods</p>	<p>It is heavy on the narrative and does not serve well as an operating or even strategic plan for the Town to manage from.</p>	<p>Infrastructure including chronic stormwater management issues</p>	<p>Lack of involvement could mean that people are surprised when actions do occur and are not supportive.</p>
<p>Town has Planning Commission to help make decisions.</p>	<p>Plan needs updating</p>	<p>Many items that have come up in the recent town survey that are of interest to many like bike lanes or trails</p>	<p>Encroaching city with loss of land limits developable land.</p>
<p>The town's current comprehensive plan was thought out in its creation. The content of the plan is good reading and can be understood.</p>	<p>Plan could be more tailored specifically to Town. The current one seems a bit boilerplate.</p>	<p>Opportunity to address housing for retiring/elderly people who wish to downsize and stay in the Town.</p>	<p>Zoning to allow for multi-use property as in apartment / condo use.</p>

<p><b>What are the STRENGTHS of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the WEAKNESSES of the Town's current comprehensive plan, land use regulations, land use decision making process, or other aspect of how the community's future and 'change management' is addressed?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the OPPORTUNITIES that the Town of Algoma has with respect to planning for its future? What trends can't be ignored?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the THREATS to the Town's current quality of life? What may impact the town in terms of developing or implementing a land use vision in the future?</b></p>
<p>The leadership of the Town of Algoma are good people and have the Town's future in mind.</p>	<p>Site Committee should be part of the decision making policy</p>	<p>Can't ignore need for alternative housing developments - i.e. condos, apartments</p>	<p>Not much land available for future development.</p>
	<p>Change in leadership in the Town has been very good. We need forward thinking people, let's hope it does not change.</p>	<p>Trend to address high end multi-unit planned community</p>	<p>Financial implications - not enough taxes currently collected to fund parks, trails, major road improvements</p>
	<p>New or different ideas for development that do not fit for the Town.</p>	<p>Parks - walking trails/biking trails - future use of quarry once it is no longer operational.</p>	<p>The Town of Algoma has local and State organizations to help with ideas for the future. Hopefully these future ideas will fill our needs in the right way.</p>
	<p>Changes in the comprehensive plan.</p>	<p>Local restaurants / coffee shop</p>	
	<p>Money. Is there enough money in the budget. Can we or must we borrow the money. But let's not go overboard.</p>	<p>The current comprehensive plan is well written but be watched and changed as the times change. It should be reviewed every few years.</p>	
		<p>Maybe more commercial businesses should be brought in along the Hwy 21 corridor and the area between Hwy 21 and south to Witzel.</p>	

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## DEMOGRAPHIC INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

The following section provides an inventory and assessment of demographic and socioeconomic trends as required by Wisconsin's Smart Growth legislation. This information aids in defining existing community issues and opportunities as well as identifying available socioeconomic resources. Changes in population and household characteristics combined with planned development patterns and policy choices will determine how well the Town will be able to meet the future needs of its residents.

Some data in the following chapter was obtained from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau representing a sample of the population over a period of time, differing from the Decennial U.S. Census where figures are based on actual counts during a point in time. ACS estimates are tied to decennial population estimates and become less accurate over the decade, meaning estimates are only as accurate as the census count on which they are based.

ACS data can be used to draw conclusions, however, due to the limitations of these estimates, patterns can only be inferred through the data and consequently there is a larger margin of error (MOE). Small sample size increases the MOE, indicating inaccuracy and rendering the data unreliable. As a result, annual fluctuations in the ACS estimates are not meant to be interpreted as long-term trends and caution should be taken when drawing conclusions about small differences between two estimates because they may not be statistically different. It should also be noted when comparing ACS multi-year estimates with decennial census estimates that some areas and subjects must be compared with caution or not compared at all.

### Population Trends & Projections

**The Town experienced a significant gain in population between 1990 and 2010** (Table 2-1 and Figure 2-1). Between 1990 and 2010, the Town grew by about 95% adding about 3,330 additional persons for a total 2010 population of 6,822. This made it the 5<sup>th</sup> most populous community within Winnebago County.

**Growth in the Town slowed considerably between 2010 and 2017 with the addition of only 137 persons.** Caused mainly by the national economic recession in 2008 and a lengthy recovery period, growth slowed considerably within the Town and the region as a whole.

Population projections can provide extremely valuable information for community planning but have particular limitations. Population projections are typically based on historical growth patterns and the composition of the current population base. To a large extent the reliability of the projections is dependent on the continuation of past growth trends. Continued population growth will result in an increase in demand for services and land consumption.

According to the Wisconsin Dept. of Administration (DOA), natural increase (births minus deaths) had slightly more of an influence on population increase in Winnebago County during the 2000's, than net migration (number of people leaving an area subtracted from the number of people coming into an area). It is assumed that natural increase will continue to have a slightly higher impact on population growth during the 2010's, while migration will play a larger role in population change during the 2020's as the population ages (Table 2-2).

Table 2-1: Historic & Projected Population Growth, 1980 to 2040

Jurisdiction / Year	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2017
<b>Town of Algoma</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>6,822</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>6,959</b>
Winnebago County	131,772	140,320	156,763	166,994	168,526	169,053
State of Wisconsin	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,686,986	5,753,324	5,783,278
		<b>% Change 1980-1990</b>	<b>% Change 1990-2000</b>	<b>% Change 2000-2010</b>	<b>% Change 2010-2015</b>	<b>% Change 2015-2017</b>
<b>Town of Algoma</b>		<b>7.48%</b>	<b>63.29%</b>	<b>19.64%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>	<b>1.09%</b>
Winnebago County		6.49%	11.72%	6.53%	0.92%	0.31%
State of Wisconsin		3.96%	9.65%	6.03%	1.17%	0.52%

Jurisdiction / Year	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	# Change 2017-2040
<b>Town of Algoma</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>9,375</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>2,771</b>
Winnebago County	177,050	183,230	188,680	191,710	193,130	24,077
State of Wisconsin	6,005,080	6,203,850	6,375,910	6,476,270	6,491,635	708,357
	<b>% Change 2017-2020</b>	<b>% Change 2020-2025</b>	<b>% Change 2025-2030</b>	<b>% Change 2030-2035</b>	<b>% Change 2035-2040</b>	<b>% Change 2017-2040</b>
<b>Town of Algoma</b>	<b>11.65%</b>	<b>7.59%</b>	<b>6.76%</b>	<b>5.04%</b>	<b>3.79%</b>	<b>39.82%</b>
Winnebago County	4.73%	3.49%	2.97%	1.61%	0.74%	14.24%
State of Wisconsin	3.84%	3.31%	2.77%	1.57%	0.24%	12.25%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980-2010; WDOA Population Estimates 2015, 2017, and WDOA Population Projections (2020-40), 2013

**Table 2-2: Components of Population Change, Winnebago County**

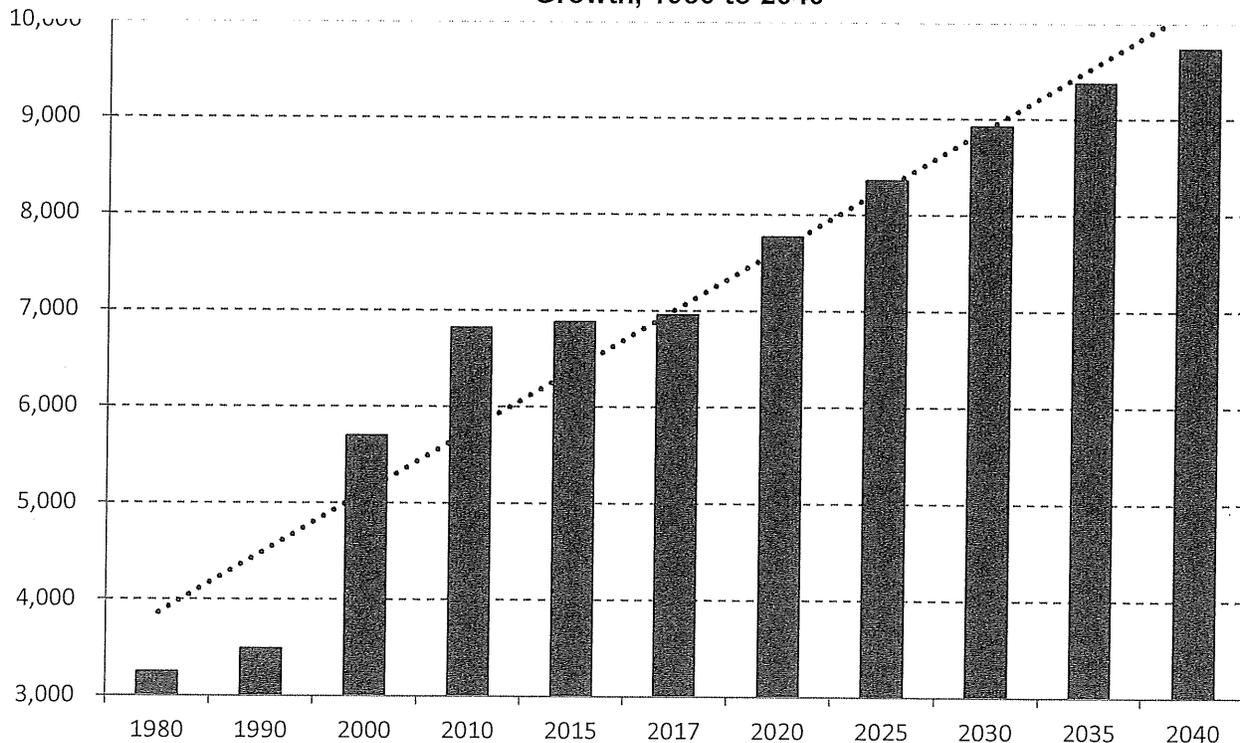
Year	Numeric Change			Percent Change		
	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change	Natural Increase	Net Migration	Total Change
2000-2010	5,907	4,324	10,231	3.8%	2.8%	6.5%
2010-2020	5,581	4,475	10,056	3.3%	2.7%	6.0%
2020-2030	5,001	6,629	11,630	2.8%	3.7%	6.6%
2030-2040	3,377	1,073	4,450	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%

Source: WDOA, Vintage 2013

**Moving forward, the Town is projected to have an increase of 2,771 persons, or 39.8% between 2017 and 2040.** Over this 23 year period, the average annual growth rate is expected to be 1.73%, or about 120 persons per year.

**The largest increases will occur early on during the planning period and will taper off as 2040 approaches.** Five year change increments show a decreasing rate of growth from 2020 (11.65%) to 2040 (3.79%) as Gen X'ers begin to move into their retirement. A full 50% of the Town's projected population increase (about 1,400 persons) will be realized by 2025 (about 8 years).

**Figure 2-1: Historic & Projected Population Growth, 1980 to 2040**



## Age & Sex Structure

**Females slightly outnumbered males within the Town in 2010** (Table 2-3). Much like the county or state, the Town's ratio of males to females has fluctuated over recent decades between which gender was in majority. The life expectancy of females is longer than that of males and this is reflected in the higher median age for females in all jurisdictions.

**In 2010, the median age of Town residents was 33.5** (Table 2-3). This is significantly older than Winnebago County's median age of 37.9 and the State of Wisconsin's median age of 38.5. Reflecting state and national trends, the Town's population has aged slightly since 2000 when the median age was 37.1 years.

**Table 2-3: Population and Median Age by Gender, 2010**

Jurisdiction	Male			Female			Total	Median Age
	Number	%	Median Age	Number	%	Median Age		
Town of Algoma	3,378	49.5%	42.1	3,444	50.5%	34.1	6,822	42.2
Winnebago County	83,952	50.3%	36.8	83,042	49.7%	39	166,994	37.9
Wisconsin	2,822,400	49.6%	37.3	2,864,586	50.4%	39.6	5,686,986	38.5

Source: U.S. Census 2010, DP-1

**The largest segment of both the male and female populations is contained in the 40 to 64 year age cohort** (Table 2-4). This pattern reflects the nature of the Town as being a place where professional workers with families reside. In fact, differing from the county slightly, the Town has a higher proportionate share of school age children (5-19 years)

**Large shifts will be seen in the 40 to 64 age cohort throughout the planning period, thereby increasing the number of retiring residents in the 65+ age cohorts.** In 2010, the 65+ cohort represented just over 11% of the total population. While age cohort projections are not done at a municipal level, based on national, state and county trends, it is likely that the 65+ cohort will roughly double or triple by the year 2040. This will change various demands in the future with respect to housing, transportation and services as the current population ages.

Table 2-4: Town of Algoma Age &amp; Sex Distribution, 2010

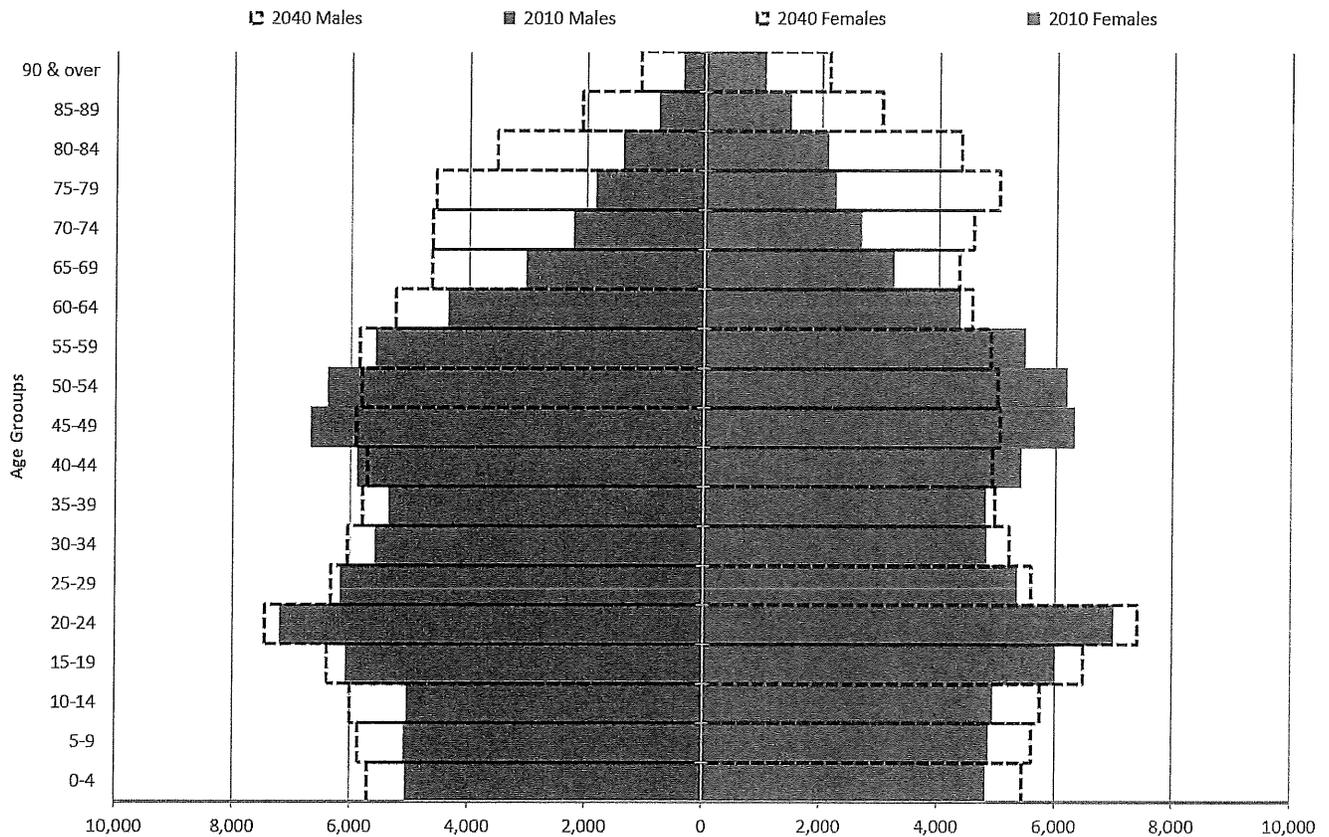
Subject	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE	Total		Male		Female	
Total population	6,822	100.0	3,378	49.5	3,444	50.5
Under 5 years	334	4.9	178	2.6	156	2.3
5 to 9 years	516	7.6	274	4.0	242	3.5
10 to 14 years	602	8.8	302	4.4	300	4.4
15 to 19 years	551	8.1	257	3.8	294	4.3
20 to 24 years	219	3.2	102	1.5	117	1.7
25 to 29 years	247	3.6	128	1.9	119	1.7
30 to 34 years	256	3.8	115	1.7	141	2.1
35 to 39 years	451	6.6	223	3.3	228	3.3
40 to 44 years	574	8.4	279	4.1	295	4.3
45 to 49 years	682	10.0	319	4.7	363	5.3
50 to 54 years	631	9.2	310	4.5	321	4.7
55 to 59 years	554	8.1	282	4.1	272	4.0
60 to 64 years	446	6.5	230	3.4	216	3.2
65 to 69 years	259	3.8	128	1.9	131	1.9
70 to 74 years	182	2.7	97	1.4	85	1.2
75 to 79 years	150	2.2	76	1.1	74	1.1
80 to 84 years	97	1.4	46	0.7	51	0.7
85 years and over	71	1.0	32	0.5	39	0.6
Median age (years)	42.2	N/A	42.1	N/A	42.4	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

Figure 2-2: Population by Age Cohort, 2010

INSERT TOWN AGE COHORT CHART

**Figure 2-3: Population Projections by Age Cohort, Winnebago County 2010 & 2040**



Source: Demographic Services Center, DOA State of Wisconsin, Vintage 2013 projections

## Race & Ethnicity

Population by race provides information regarding the social and cultural characteristics of an area. It also provides information regarding population dynamics. Access to education and economic opportunities often differ by race. Differences also exist in age structure, language barriers and risks for various diseases and health conditions. Since new immigrants are more likely to settle in areas with existing populations from their country of origin, race and ethnicity, existing populations may also influence migration patterns. National population trends indicate that persons of color (including African Americans, Native Americans, Alaskan Natives, Pacific Islanders, Asians and persons declaring two or more races) and persons of Hispanic Origin are growing faster than non-Hispanic Whites.

As the population of the Town, Winnebago County and Wisconsin continues to grow, it is likely that the minority proportion of the population (persons of color and whites of Hispanic Origin) will also continue to grow. If this occurs, communities may need to compensate for the changing demographic composition. Communities may also find it beneficial to promote opportunities for positive interaction between cultures. An increase in understanding of differences and similarities in expectations and cultural values may help bring diverse populations closer together.

In 2010, Whites comprised 95.8% of the Town population compared to 92.5% in the county and 86.2% of the state's population (Table 2-5). The population in the Town is less diverse than that of the state and Winnebago County. Between 2000 and 2010, the Town experienced a slight increase in the share and number of minority persons of non-white race during this time period.

**Significant increases in Asian populations have occurred between 2000 and 2010 within the Town of Algoma.** Of the non-white population, the most significant increase has been within the Asian community, increasing from 1.0% of the population to 2.8% of the population.

**Table 2-5: Town of Algoma, Racial Characteristics 2000 and 2010**

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	5,702	100.0	6,822	100.0
One Race	5,667	99.4	6,762	99.1
White	5,583	97.9	6,535	95.8
Black or African American	11	0.2	17	0.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	8	0.1	5	0.1
Asian	57	1.0	194	2.8
Asian Indian	9	0.2	15	0.2
Chinese	11	0.2	28	0.4
Filipino	5	0.1	21	0.3
Japanese	0	0.0	1	0.0
Korean	8	0.1	15	0.2
Vietnamese	1	0.0	7	0.1
Other Asian [1]	23	0.4	107	1.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0	0	0.0
Some Other Race	8	0.1	11	0.2
Two or More Races	35	0.6	60	0.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010.

**The share and number of Hispanics also increased in the Town between 2000 and 2010. In 2010, Hispanics comprised 1.3% of the population, nearly double that of 0.7% in 2000** (Table 2-6). Although Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, they currently comprise less than four percent of the county's and less than six percent of the state's population. However, like the nation, this segment of the population is one of the fastest growing segments in the area. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population within Winnebago County almost doubled, increasing from 2% in 2000 to 3.5% in 2010. At the state level the Hispanic population increased from 3.6% in 2000 to 5.9% in 2010. If the Town is going to grow through migration, it is likely that the number and percentage of Hispanics in the area will also increase throughout the planning period.

**Table 2-6: Town of Algoma, Hispanic or Latino Population 2000 and 2010**

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	5,702	100	6,822	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40	0.7	88	1.3
Mexican	23	0.4	50	0.7
Puerto Rican	5	0.1	7	0.1
Cuban	4	0.1	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	8	0.1	31	0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	5,662	99.3	6,734	98.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010.

## Household Structure and Trends

### Household Size

Household size and alterations in household structure provide a method to analyze the potential demand for housing units. The composition of a household coupled with the level of education, training, and age also impacts the income potential for the particular household. These characteristics can also determine the need for services such as child care, transportation, and other personal services. Decreases in household size create a need for additional housing units and accommodating infrastructure, even if there is not an increase in the overall population.

**Household size in the Town decreased slightly from 2.94 persons per household in 2000 to 2.78 persons per household in 2010** (Table 2-8). At the same time, a decrease in the average household size also occurred at the state and county levels. In Winnebago County the average household size fell from 2.43 persons in 2000 to 2.34 persons in 2010. The state saw a slightly smaller decrease, falling from 2.5 persons in 2000 to 2.43 persons in 2010. This trend is due in part to an aging population as well as decreases in rates of natural increase.

**The Town's average household size has remained somewhat higher than the county and the State of Wisconsin in both time periods** (Table 2-8). This correlates to the strong presence of family households within the Town (Table 2-9) of which, in 2010, nearly one-half had children under 18.

**Table 2-8: Households and Persons per Household, 2000 and 2010**

Jurisdiction	2000		2010	
	No. HH	Persons per HH	No. HH	Persons per HH
Town of Algoma	1,940	2.94	2,453	2.78
Winnebago County	61,157	2.43	67,875	2.34
Wisconsin	2,084,544	2.50	2,279,768	2.43

Source: U.S. Census 2000 & 2010, DP-1

### Household Composition

**Over 80% of the households in the Town were family households in both 2000 (86.2%) and 2010 (82.9%)** (Table 2-9). During both years, the Town had a higher percentage of family households compared to the county (64.7%, 61.2%) and the State (66.5%, 64.4%).

**Individuals living alone, age 65 years old and older, nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010.** Even so, the Town's 4.1% and 6.4% shares were smaller when compared to the county (9.9%, 10.3%) and the state (9.9%, 10.2%) during both time periods.

**Married couple families (husband and wife) made up 75.9% of all households in the Town in 2010 and 80.2% in 2000.** The Town has much higher figures when compared to 47.8% in Winnebago County and 49.6% in the state in 2010.

**Table 2-9: Town of Algoma, Household Composition, 2000 and 2010**

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	1,940	100.0	2,453	100.0
Family households (families)	1,673	86.2	2,034	82.9
With own children under 18 years	884	45.6	911	37.1
Husband-wife family	1,555	80.2	1,861	75.9
With own children under 18 years	816	42.1	807	32.9
Male householder, no wife present	N/A	N/A	63	2.6
With own children under 18 years	N/A	N/A	38	1.5
Female householder, no husband present	85	4.4	110	4.5
With own children under 18 years	50	2.6	66	2.7
Nonfamily households	267	13.8	419	17.1
Householder living alone	207	10.7	331	13.5
65 years and over	80	4.1	159	6.4
Households with Individuals <18 years	909	46.9	943	38.4
Households with individuals 65+ years	318	16.4	519	21.2
Average household size	2.94	N/A	2.78	N/A
Average family size [7]	3.17	N/A	3.06	N/A

Source: U.S. Census 2000 & 2010

## Income and Education

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that an individual with a bachelor's degree can expect to earn \$2.1 million over the course of a career, nearly double what the expected earnings are for a high school graduate. The results of the Census Bureau's study demonstrate that there is a definite link between earning potential and education.

### **Educational Attainment**

**The Town had a slightly higher percentage of residents age 25 or older who graduated from high school or higher in both 2000 and 2014-15 than the county and the State.** As depicted in Table 2-10, the Town's rates are currently about 4 percentage points above the county and 5% above the state.

**The Town had a significantly higher percentage of residents age 25 or older who received a bachelor's degree or higher in both 2000 and 2014-15.** Approximately 44% of Town residents hold a bachelor degree or higher compared to 26% of county residents and 27% of state residents.

**The share of residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher decreased slightly (-1.6%) 2000 and 2010-2014.** Although this is not alarming, it is good to note that between 2000 and the 2010-2014 5-Year Estimates, the percentage of high school graduates or higher increased within the Town by about 4.1%.

**Table 2-10: Age 25+ Educational Attainment, 2000 and 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

Jurisdiction	Percent High School Graduate or Higher				Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher			
	2000	2010-14 5 Yr. Est.		% Change 2000 to 2009-13	2000	2010-14 5 Yr. Est.		% Change 2000 to 2009-13
	Number	Estimate	MOE +/-		Number	Estimate	MOE +/-	
Town of Algoma	91.7%	95.8%	1.7%	4.1%	45.8%	44.2%	4.5%	-1.6%
Winnebago County	86.3%	91.9%	0.5%	5.6%	22.8%	26.1%	0.9%	3.3%
Wisconsin	85.1%	90.8%	1.0%	5.7%	22.4%	27.4%	0.2%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2009-13 ACS 5 Year Estimates, DPO2

### **Income Levels**

Income includes both earned and unearned income. Earned income includes money earned through wages, salaries, and net self-employment income (including farm income). Unearned income includes money from interest, dividends, rent, Social Security, retirement income, disability income, and welfare payments.<sup>1</sup>

Two commonly used income measures are median household income, and per capita income. Median income is derived by examining the entire income distribution and calculating the point where one-half of the incomes fall below that point, the median, and one-half above that point. For households, the median income is based on the total number of households, including those with no income.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

**In both 1999 and 2016 the Town's median household income (Table 2-11) (\$71,792 and \$81,853) was significantly higher than both Winnebago County's (\$44,445 and \$51,949) and the State of Wisconsin (\$43,791 and \$52,738).** Although the median household income for all jurisdictions increased between 1999 and 2010-2014, the Town's median household income made smaller gains, about 14%, while Winnebago County had an increase of about 17% and Wisconsin experienced an increase of about 20%.

**Those with annual household incomes of \$100,000 or more increased as a proportion of the total population.** In 1999, nearly one-fifth of the Town's households (19.9%) had incomes of \$100,000 or more. In 2016, that number increased significantly to 40.5% of households.

**The per capita income in the Town in 2016 was \$34,139, an increase of 24% from 1999 (\$27,478).** The Town had higher per capita incomes than both the county and the state during both time periods.

**Table 2-11: Town of Algoma Household Income Characteristics, 1999 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

	Income in 1999		Income in 2016			
	Number	Percent	Number	MOE	Percent	MOE
Households	2,003	100	2,583	+/-90	2,583	N/A
Less than \$10,000	42	2.1	83	+/-49	3.2%	+/-1.9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	0.7	17	+/-19	0.7%	+/-0.7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	91	4.5	48	+/-43	1.9%	+/-1.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	101	5	168	+/-63	6.5%	+/-2.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	261	13	247	+/-91	9.6%	+/-3.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	606	30.3	597	+/-107	23.1%	+/-4.2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	486	24.3	376	+/-95	14.6%	+/-3.7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	275	13.7	751	+/-142	29.1%	+/-5.4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	91	4.5	197	+/-69	7.6%	+/-2.6
\$200,000 or more	35	1.7	99	+/-50	3.8%	+/-1.9
Median household income	\$71,792	N/A	\$ 81,853	+/-11,639	N/A	N/A
Mean earnings	\$72,854	N/A	\$ 91,938	+/-5,419	N/A	N/A
Per Capita income	\$27,478	N/A	\$ 34,139	+/-2092	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Census, 2000, 2012-2016 ACS 5 Yr. Estimates

### Poverty Status

The poverty level is determined by the U.S. Census Bureau based on current cost of living estimates adjusted for household size. In 2000, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children was a household income of \$17,463. By 2010, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two children had increased to \$22,113.

**In 2012-2016, 2.9% (+/-1.4%) of the Town's population was living below the poverty line according to American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates** (Table 2-12). This is somewhat less than Winnebago County (12.5%+/-0.9%) and the State of Wisconsin (13.3%+/-0.2%).

**Between 1999 and 2010-2014, the percentage of people living below the poverty line increased in the Town by 123.6%.** While the actual numbers are small relative to the Town's population, the rate of increase is higher, yet comparable to phenomena that are impacting the county and state.

**Table 2-12: Poverty Status - 1999 and 2012-2016 ACS 5-Year Estimates**

Jurisdiction	Total Persons Below Poverty Level						% Change 2000 to 2012-16
	1999		2012-16 5 Yr. Est.				
	Number	Percent	Estimate	MOE +/-	Percent	MOE +/-	
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Town of Algoma	89	1.6%	N/A	N/A	2.9%	1.4%	N/A
Winnebago County	9,940	6.7%	19,961	1,414	12.5%	0.9%	100.8%
Wisconsin	451,538	8.7%	738,557	10,521	13.3%	0.2%	63.6%
<b>FAMILIES</b>							
Town of Algoma	5	0.3%	N/A	N/A	1.2%	1.1%	N/A
Winnebago County	1,517	3.8%	N/A	N/A	7.1%	0.8%	N/A
Wisconsin	78,188	5.6%	N/A	N/A	8.9%	0.2%	N/A

Source: U.S. Census 2000, 2012-16 ACS 5 Year Estimates, DPO2

**Approximately 1.2% (+/-1.1%) of families lived below the poverty level in the Town, according to 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates** (Table 2-12). This is significantly less than the share of families in Winnebago County (7.1%+/-0.8%) and that of the state (8.9%, +/-0.2). Between 1999 and 2012-2016, the percentage of families living below the poverty level increased in the Town, county and the state.

## MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The Town of Algoma's past growth pattern has and continues to be largely influenced by its close proximity to the Oshkosh Urbanized Area and the string of metropolitan areas located along the Interstate 41 Corridor.
2. The Town of Algoma's demographics identify an aging population, whereby the relatively young population which settled in the community beginning in the 1990's will age into retirement by the time the plan's year 2040 time horizon occurs.
3. Future population growth will be steady, with the addition of over 2,700 residents by the year 2040.
4. The Town's racial distribution will continue to change, although it is likely to remain a very small part of the overall population.
5. The Town of Algoma has a higher than average household size which reflects the family nature of the community.
6. The Town of Algoma resident has higher than average levels of education as well as income.
7. The Town of Algoma has a very small number of people whose income would qualify them as having a poverty status.

## POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Policies and programs related to the Issues and Opportunities element can be found in Appendix D.



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## CHAPTER 3: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

### INTRODUCTION

Agricultural, natural, and cultural resources give definition to a community and strongly affect quality of life. Outside the urban areas of Winnebago County, a tapestry of working farms interwoven with stands of woodlands dot the landscape and shape the area's identity and culture. While agricultural acreage and the number of farms have been on the decline in Winnebago County, it is still an important component of the area economy. Natural features such as topographic relief, lakes, streams, wetlands and soils also have significant bearing on historic and contemporary land use and development patterns. Understanding the relationship between environmental characteristics and their physical suitability to accommodate specific types of activities or development is a key ingredient in planning a community's future land use.

### GOALS

GOAL, OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY STATEMENTS TO BE ADDED HERE AFTER REVIEW AND DISCUSSION BY THE PLAN COMMISSION

### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Farming and the processing of farm products is still an important source of income and employment in the Town and in Winnebago County. Since agriculture is a necessary component of the county's economy, the protection of farmland is critical. However, as is occurring elsewhere in rural Wisconsin, new developments are encroaching on productive farmland.

#### ***Farm and Farmland Loss***

Farm and farmland losses are the result of economic pressures within agriculture as well as competition for agricultural lands from residential, commercial, industrial, and other development.

**Approximately 34 acres of farmland are converted to other uses per year within the Town of Algoma.** Over the past twenty to thirty years, a substantial amount of farmland has been converted to more urban land uses. Based on the 2015 land use inventory (Chapter 7), a total of 1,960 acres of non-irrigated farmland existed within the Town of Algoma. In 2000, a total of 2,474 acres existed, meaning that 513 acres of farmland were lost during that 15 year period, or 34 acres per year.

Within Winnebago County as whole in 2007, there were about 1,001 farms (defined as any place producing at least \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year). There was a net increase of 116 farms or 11.6 percent countywide between 2007 and 2012 (Table 3-1). While the number of farms increased from 2007 to 2012, the amount of land in farms and average size of farms decreased

when measured in acres. Land in farms decreased 5.2% and average size of farms decreased 15.2%.

**Table 3-1: Winnebago County Trends in Farm Numbers, 2007 and 2012**

	2007	2012	Percent Change
Number of farms	1,001	1,117	11.6%
Land in farms (acres)	164,014	155,520	-5.2%
Average size of farm (acres)	164	139	-15.2%

Source: USDA Census of Agriculture. Data accessed 11/21/16.

**Future growth will result in the conversion of agricultural land to more intensive uses.**

The major growth areas in the Town of Algoma are from Leonard Point Road south to Witzel Avenue. Commercial growth may occur along the south side of STH 21 at the intersection of future Clairville Road extended. The conversion of agricultural lands into other land uses has long-term economic implications and environmental effects. Agricultural land generally requires very little from a municipality in terms of services. Once developed, the demand for services increases dramatically.

**Farmland Soils**

Prime farmland are generally defined as “land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and that is available for these uses. It has the combination of soil properties, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops in an economic manner if it is treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods”. This includes the following classifications (1) All areas are prime farmland; (2) Prime Farmland, if drained; (3) Farmland of Statewide Importance; and (4) Not Prime Farmland if drained. Soil data from the NRCS-USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS), accessed in 2015, was used to determine prime farmland.

**A majority of the Town’s soils are highly suitable for agriculture.** Map 3-1 and Table 3-2 show areas of Prime Farmland for the Town of Algoma based on NRCS soils classifications. The soils in much of the developed portions of Algoma are either Class 1 or Class 2 Farmland. Much of the land in Algoma Sanitary District #1 is classified as Class 2 Farmland, with some Not-Prime-Farmland on both sides of Highway 21, west of Leonard Point Road. Land that is currently used for agricultural purposes within the Town of Algoma is mostly devoted to crop production.

**Table 3-2: Important Farmland Classes**

Soil Classification	Acres	Percent
All Areas Prime Farmland	4,567	86.2%
Farmland of Statewide Importance	570	10.8%
Prime Farmland if Drained	82	1.5%
Not Prime or Statewide Importance	77	1.5%
Total	5,296	100%

Source: NRCS-USDA Soil Data, Accessed in 2015

### **Urban Farming - Community Gardens**

**The Town does not have any community gardens established at this time.** Community gardens provide access to local food and allow people without access to land to grow their own food, and to share knowledge and skills. Some people find that gardening relieves stress, encourages social interaction, increases physical activity and encourages people to eat more vegetables and healthy foods.

### **Urban Farming - Beekeeping and Poultry**

Beekeeping and the raising of chickens in urban settings has become popular in recent years. Bees' aide in pollination of garden plants and backyard orchards and provide a source of locally produced honey. As of drafting this document, the Town of Algoma does not allow for either of these uses within residential or commercial zoned areas.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

The natural resources of the Town of Algoma play an important role in the potential physical and economic uses of the land. The management and preservation of these resources are important for sustaining economic uses of the land and maintaining the quality of life enjoyed by Town of Algoma residents. Environmental characteristics, including topography, drainage patterns, floodplains, wetlands, and soil properties are among the features that determine whether or not an area is suitable for a specific type of development. Development in wetlands or woodland areas can destroy the important environmental benefits these areas provide to the community, including, for example, the filtering of stormwater runoff and the provision of habitat for wildlife.

### **Geology**

The structure of the City's bedrock and historic glacial events is largely responsible for the City's landscape. After the recession of glaciers about 11,000 years ago, Winnebago County was left with its current topography shaped by mounds of glacial till with flatter areas where limestone and sandstone bedrock often lie not far from the surface. Within the Town of Algoma, generally elevations rise away from the shores of Lake Buttes des Morts, which is situated along the northern border of the Town.

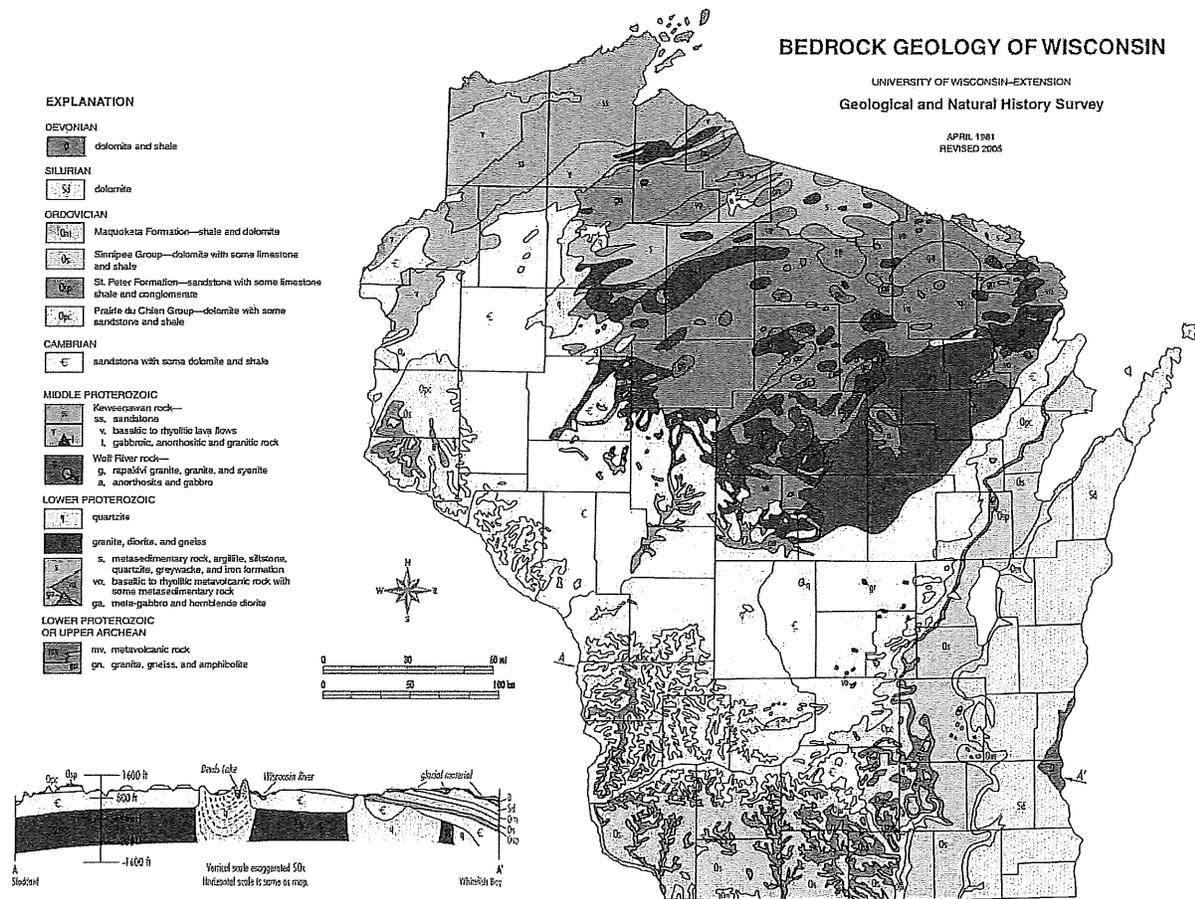
**The bedrock geology (Figure 3-1) of the Town is made up of two distinct formations that divide the area<sup>1</sup>.** These bedrock formations are:

- The **Sinnipee Group** is comprised of dolomite with some limestone and shale formations. This group stretches west from the Lake Winnebago Shoreline.
- The **St. Peter Formation** is a thin layer that runs north and south through the area comprised of sandstone, some limestone shale and conglomerate.

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<sup>1</sup> Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin, 2005; University of Wisconsin-Extension Geological and natural History Survey

Figure 3-1 Bedrock Geology of Wisconsin



### High Bedrock & Metallic and Nonmetallic Mineral Resources

Map 3-2 illustrates two areas of bedrock in the Town of Algoma, both being in the vicinity of Leonard Point Road. The first area is obvious due to a very large seventy-acre non-metallic quarry (Sheppard Quarry, a division of Michael's Pipeline Inc.), along with land west and north of the quarry that contain high bedrock.

The Sheppard Quarry filed an NR-135 Reclamation Plan, in accordance with the Winnebago County Non-Metallic Mining Reclamation Ordinance, with ECWRPC on April 1, 2004. The Reclamation Plan outlines ultimate discontinuance of the Sheppard Quarry in ten to fifteen years, with a passive recreational area (52 acre lake) surrounded by residential housing sites. The Town of Algoma's Future Land Use Plan reflects the type of land use anticipated in this reclamation plan.

The second major location of high bedrock lies between Leonard Point Road and Lake Butte Des Morts, and is a private park in the Bell Haven Subdivision. Winnebago County regulates gravel pit and quarry operations through the extraction provisions (17.19) of the Winnebago County Zoning Code.

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### **Soil Suitability for Sand and Gravel**

**The only area of high suitability is located along Leonard Point Road which is nearly completely developed, therefore this resource can no longer be accessed.** Soil suitability for sand and gravel is shown on Map 3-2 and typically can be used as guidance to where to look for probable sources based on the probability that soils in a given area contain sizeable quantities of sand or gravel.

### **Soils**

Soils provide the physical base for urban development. Knowledge of the limitations and potentials of the soil types is important in considering the construction of buildings, the installation of utilities, or other uses of the land. Some soils exhibit characteristics such as slumping, compaction, and erosion, which place limits on development. Severe soil limitations do not necessarily indicate areas that cannot be developed, but, rather, those where more extensive construction measures may be necessary to prevent environmental and/or property damage. Such techniques increase the cost of utility installation and land development.

**According to the Soil Survey of Winnebago County, prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the major dominant soils group in the Town of Algoma is the Kewaunee-Manawa-Hortonville association.** The Kewaunee-Manawa-Hortonville soils are found on glaciated uplands where the soils form a thin layer of sandy or silty windblown material over reddish glacial till, which are loamy to clay subsoils. This association generally has high water tables and is moderately drained. Kewaunee soils are moderately well-drained with moderately slow permeability. Manawa soils are somewhat poorly drained and are slowly permeable. Hortonville soils are usually well-drained and moderately permeable. Map 3-3 illustrates the specific soil classifications within the Town.

Map 3-4 shows the soils in the Town of Algoma and the surrounding area classified by their limitations for building homes with basements. Where the potential is very low, one or more soil properties or site features are so unfavorable or difficult to overcome that a major increase in construction effort, special design, or intensive maintenance is required. Medium is where soil properties and site features are unfavorable, but the limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning and design. The best potential or very high is where soil properties generally are favorable and limitations are minor and easily overcome. Much of the area that has not developed in Algoma Sanitary District #1 is classified as either having high or somewhat limited soil properties for new homes with basements, with a small amount not limited classifications.

### **Water Resources**

Water resources are an important part of any community as this resource can provide drinking water, habitat and recreational opportunities. This section provides an overview of water resources within the Town of Algoma, however; it is worth noting that there are numerous restrictions associated with the development of property near, or adjacent to, water features that cannot be covered in detail in this plan. It is highly recommended that the various agencies mentioned in this section be contacted prior to undertaking any type of development, and that the applicability of the various regulations be determined through field verification.

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## **Watersheds**

The Town of Algoma falls entirely within the Upper Fox River Basin<sup>2</sup> and the Lake Butte des Morts Watershed. Both are within the Lake Michigan Basin.

- **Lake Butte de Morts Watershed (UF04).** The Lake Butte Des Morts Watershed is located entirely within Winnebago County. The watershed is 50,973 acres in size and contains 128 miles of streams and rivers, 85 acres of lakes and 1,498 acres of wetlands. The watershed is dominated by agriculture (59%) and open water (16%) and is ranked high for nonpoint source issues affecting streams and groundwater.<sup>3</sup> The Town is located along Lake Butte Des Morts, a lake where the Fox and Wolf Rivers merge into one river (Fox), which then flows through the City of Oshkosh and into Lake Winnebago.

The nonpoint sources of pollution in this watershed are agricultural related, with upland erosion being the primary source of sediment. The Winnebago County Land and Water Resources Plan contains two goals and objectives that are aimed at reducing urban sediment and phosphorus loading. This plan will incorporate these goals and objectives.

## **Surface Water and Stream Corridors**

Surface water and stream corridors play an important role in the Town of Algoma. As shown in Map 3-5, Lake Butte Des Morts is the dominant surface water feature in the Town of Algoma. It provides both recreational opportunities and a visual focal point for the community. There is one named stream, one locally named stream and unnamed ditches and drainage ways throughout the Town.

- **Lake Butte des Morts.** Lake Butte des Morts is 8,581 acres and is part of the Winnebago Pool Lakes. It is currently considered impaired due to agricultural runoff.
- **Sawyer Creek.** Sawyer Creek and several branches of Sawyer Creek is a clear, hard water stream tributary to the Fox River. All but the lower one mile of stream is intermittent. The lower mile contains water but has no measurable flow at low water stages. This portion lies within the City and is a catch-all for trash and litter. The fishery is minimal but bullheads and panfish are known to exist. Wildlife values are minimal. Even though much of the stream is intermittent, Sawyer Creek carries tremendous volumes of water during peak runoff periods. Minor flood damage often occurs along the stream.<sup>4</sup>
- **Honey Creek (local name)** Honey Creek is a 3.41 mile waterway that traverses throughout the Town. This waterway is managed for fishing and swimming and is currently not considered impaired.<sup>5</sup>

The protection of the Lake Butte Des Morts shoreline and navigable streams in the Town of Algoma is extremely important as the view from lakefront properties draws home construction and tax base to the community. Most of the frontage along Lake Butte Des Morts is privately owned and developed at this point. The Shoreland District (17.20), Floodplain Zoning District (17.21), and Wetland District (17.22) of the Winnebago County Zoning Ordinance regulates the

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<sup>2</sup> WDNR, <http://dnr.wi.gov/water/basin/upfox>

<sup>3</sup> WDNR Gateway to Wisconsin's Basins and Watersheds;  
<https://dnr.wi.gov/water/watershedDetail.aspx?code=UF04&Name=Lake%20Butte%20Des%20Mortes>

<sup>4</sup> WDNR, <https://dnr.wi.gov/water/waterDetail.aspx?key=11003>

<sup>5</sup> WDNR, <https://dnr.wi.gov/water/waterDetail.aspx?key=3997248>

use of all wetlands in the Town of Algoma that are five acres or more; identified on the Wisconsin Final Wetland Inventory Map; are within one thousand (1,000) feet from the ordinary high water mark of navigable lakes, ponds or flowages; and are within three hundred (300) feet of the ordinary high water mark of navigable rivers or streams, or to the landward side of the floodplain, whichever distance is greater. The State of Wisconsin prohibits the construction of buildings and structures, including paving, within 75 feet of the ordinary high water mark of a navigable body of water.

### **Floodplains**

The floodplain of Lake Butte Des Morts in the Town of Algoma is largely concentrated in the marshy areas east of N. Oakwood Road as well as along Sawyer Creek, west of Clairville Road (See Map 3-5). There are approximately 282 acres of floodplains within the Town of Algoma.

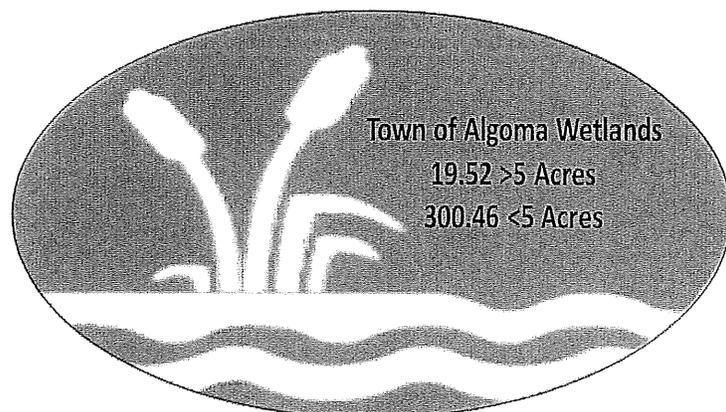
Floodplains provide several important functions. They store floodwaters, reduce the amount of floodwaters downstream, and reduce flood peaks. Floodplains also play a role in ground water recharge, fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality. The Winnebago County Floodplain Ordinance that covers the Town of Algoma is designed to help protect the natural resources within the floodplain from development, and existing development in the floodplain from damages that can be caused by flooding.

Winnebago County has also developed a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. This was the first step in making flood-prone areas in Winnebago County eligible for the State's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. The plan identifies structures that are in the floodplain, the potential impact of a 100-year flood on the structures, and actions and strategies to mitigate damages. Winnebago County web site where the plan may be found is: [www.co.winnebago.wi.us/EmergencyMgt/EmerMgtIndex.htm](http://www.co.winnebago.wi.us/EmergencyMgt/EmerMgtIndex.htm)

### **Wetlands**

Wetlands in the Town of Algoma are identified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources on its Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Maps (see Map 3-5). The major areas are in the Town of Algoma's floodplain (marshy area) east of N. Oakwood Road, "pockets" on the north and south sides of STH 21, and a large piece south of Witzel Avenue.

The State of Wisconsin defines wetlands as those natural areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic vegetation, and which have soils indicative of wet conditions. Protection of wetlands in the Town of Algoma is important because they serve several vital environmental functions, including flood control, water quality improvement, groundwater recharge, and habitat for fish, birds and other wildlife.



Winnebago County's Shoreland-Wetland Zoning Ordinance describes permitted uses of wetlands, some of which include development of public and private parks and the cultivation of agricultural crops. The ordinance applies to wetlands that are five acres or larger and shown on the Wetland Inventory.

The DNR has authority over all wetlands. The U.S. Corps of Engineers has authority over the placement of fill materials in virtually all wetlands. The U.S. Department of Agriculture incorporates wetland preservation criteria into its crop price support program. In general, the most restrictive regulations apply in situations where development is being proposed.

### **Groundwater**

Groundwater is an invisible but very important resource. Many activities, including failing septic systems, use of pesticides and insecticides, underground storage tanks, and spills of chemicals, can affect the quality of groundwater. While groundwater quality is an issue that has been addressed for decades, the quantity of groundwater has only recently become a concern. As the demand on groundwater aquifers has increased due to development, the level of groundwater has been dropping, requiring wells to be drilled deeper and deeper. This is not a local issue, but a regional one that will require many units of government to come together to address.

Another area of concern is the interrelationship between shallow groundwater levels and development. Areas of high groundwater should be avoided for development because of the potential negative impact on the quality of the groundwater and the cost of mitigating the impacts of high groundwater levels on building foundations.

**A total of 43% (2,884 acres) of the Town of Algoma has high groundwater levels** (see Map 3-2). The largest area of high groundwater in the Town of Algoma is where there is a concentration of wetlands. Groundwater levels should be considered when deciding where to encourage future development. Where development does occur in areas of high groundwater, mitigation measures should be considered to help maintain and improve water quality, and to help mitigate the impact of high groundwater on structures.

### **Groundwater Recharge Potential**

According to a report prepared by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey<sup>6</sup>, a large portion of the Town has high (4-8 inches/year) infiltration rates which are estimated to become stream base flows or continue down and eventually become groundwater recharge. (Table 3-3). Protecting infiltration areas from impermeable development will help to safeguard the surrounding area's drinking water supply and will help safeguard the quality and quantity of Lake Winnebago surface water in the long-term.

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<sup>6</sup> Groundwater Recharge in Calumet, Outagamie, and Winnebago Counties, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS-based Water-balance Model, 2011; University of Wisconsin-Extension Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (Open-File Report 2001-05)

**Table 3-3 Potential Groundwater Recharge**

MCD	Potential Recharge (inches/year)								
	Low (0-2)		Medium (2-4)		High (4-8)		Very High (>8)		Total Acres
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
Town of Algoma	3	0.0%	183	2.7%	4,941	73.2%	159	2.4%	6,747

Source: University of WI-Extension, WI Geological Survey, 7/27/2011.

**Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility**

The ease that pollutants can be transported from the land surface to the top of the groundwater or “water table” defines a groundwater’s susceptibility to pollutants. Materials that lie above the groundwater offer protection from contaminants. However, the amount of protection offered by the overlying materials varies, depending on the materials.

The WDNR, in cooperation with UW-Extension, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey and USGS, evaluated the physical resource characteristics that influence sensitivity in order to identify areas sensitive to contamination. Five resource characteristics were identified: depth to bedrock, type of bedrock, soil characteristics, depth to water table and characteristics and characteristics of surficial deposits. Each of the five resource characteristics was mapped, and a composite map was created. A numeric rating scale was developed and map scores were added together.

An index method was used to determine susceptibility; however this method of analysis is subjective and includes quantifiable or statistical information on uncertainty. This limits the use of the information for defensible decision making. Therefore, while groundwater contamination susceptibility maps can be useful, this level of uncertainty must be kept in mind. Map 3-6 and Table 3-4 illustrate the groundwater susceptibility.

**Table 3-4: Groundwater Contamination Susceptibility**

MCD	Very High		Somewhat High		Moderate		Somewhat Low		Very Low		Total Acres
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	
	Town of Algoma	1,317	20%	0	0%	4,936	73%	0	0.0%	494	

Source: WDNR

**Water Supply and Wellheads**

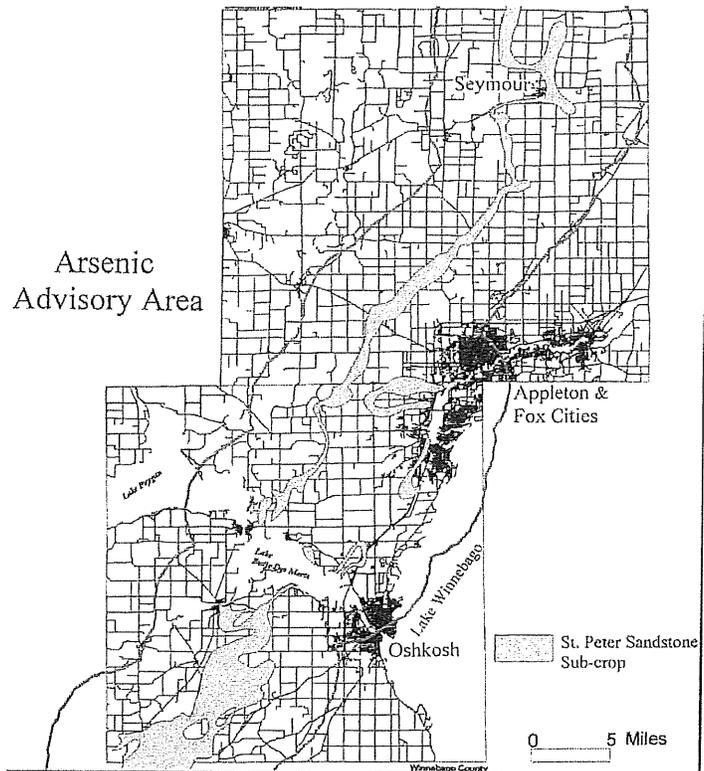
The Town of Algoma’s public water supply comes from one well dug in 2004 and a second well dug in 2005. The first well is located just north of Witzel in the vicinity of Zachery Rd. The second well will be drilled adjacent to 2nd Addition to Butte Des Morts Meadows plat, east of Leonard Point Road. These wells were dug to provide a public water system because of concerns with groundwater quality due to potential high levels of arsenic in the St. Peter Sandstone. Most of the Town of Algoma lies within a WDNR’s Arsenic Advisory Area, which is a five-mile boundary surrounding the St. Peter Sandstone (see Figure 3-2).

In 2001, the US EPA lowered the arsenic drinking water standard from 50 to 10 parts per billion (PPB), due to convincing data that found a relationship between consumption and deterioration in health. The DNR replaced its Arsenic Advisory Area Map in 2004 with a more stringent set of regulations that apply to the Special Well Casing Depth Area (SWCDA). The regulations require new wells in Outagamie and Winnebago County to meet construction, grouting, and disinfection standards that have proven to lower arsenic levels to safe levels for human consumption. Required well construction specifications are determined by town quarter section

**While both of the Town of Algoma's wells are well below the St. Peter Sandstone, this is an issue that should be monitored.** The federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was amended in 1986 to include a nationwide program to protect groundwater used for public water supplies. The amendment established wellhead protection (WHP) programs. The goal is for communities to prevent the contamination of their wells by delineating and protecting the land area that contributes water to their wells. Under the requirements of section NR 811.16(5) of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, all new municipal wells installed after May 1, 1992, must have a Department of Natural Resources approved wellhead protection plan (WHP) prior to placing the well into service. Algoma Sanitary District #1 adopted a Water Utility Ordinance on December 11, 2003, which regulates well abandonment and cross connections from existing wells to a public water system. On February 2, 2004, the DNR approved the Sanitary District's Wellhead Protection Ordinance. More information on wellhead protection is at:

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/gw/Wellhead.HTM>

Figure 3-2: WDNR Arsenic Advisory Area



### **Stormwater, Erosion and Nonpoint Source Pollution**

As growth continues in the Town of Algoma with the construction of buildings, streets, and parking areas, the management of the stormwater that flows from these impervious surfaces takes on additional importance. The ability of the land to absorb the runoff diminishes and the need to control and direct the runoff becomes essential. During the conversion of the land from a natural state to a developed state, soil erosion becomes a concern.

In 1999, the Town of Algoma contracted with Strand Associates, Inc. in 1999 to produce a Stormwater Management Plan (SMP). The Honey Creek watershed and areas draining directly to Lake Butte des Morts were studied to determine the peak flows at various locations. The recommendations and conclusions of the Plan, drove the Town to take a variety of actions which can be summarized as follows:

- The Town of Algoma had enacted a stormwater management and erosion control ordinance incorporating the performance standards recommended in the SMP.
- The Town of Algoma retained the services of an engineer having expertise in stormwater management to review all new development plans for compliance with Town of Algoma stormwater management standards.
- The Town of Algoma has developed a uniform policy to address localized flooding issues, and maintains a record of these flooding issues.

Additional needs still exist pertaining to this study. The following items have not yet been conducted, but were recommended as part of the Honey Creek Watershed Plan. If these recommendations have not been achieved, they need to be taken into consideration and incorporated into a five-year Capital Improvements Plan to make sure they are addressed.

- The Town of Algoma needs to perform a study to identify limits of the future Honey Creek floodplain.
- The Town of Algoma needs to consider replacement of the existing culvert with a larger one under Oakwood Road.
- The Town of Algoma needs to consider preserving adequate space to construct regional detention basins at locations identified in the Plan to minimize the effects of future development on peak flows along Honey Creek.

### Environmentally Sensitive Areas

**Environmentally sensitive areas and limiting environmental conditions do not significantly limit development in the Town of Algoma.** Map 3-7 shows that in the Oshkosh Sewer Service Area, the environmentally sensitive areas of the Town of Algoma are adjacent to the east and west branches of Honey Creek.

The East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (ECWRPC) identifies environmentally sensitive areas as part of its regional land use and water quality planning process. Environmentally sensitive areas are those where development should be limited, and are comprised of the following:

- Lakes and streams shown on the United States Geographic Survey maps
- Wetlands shown on the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Wisconsin Wetland Inventory Maps
- Floodways as delineated on the official Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps

In addition to the designations of environmentally sensitive, other areas with natural characteristics that could impact environmental quality or development potential have been identified by ECWRPC. These are said to have "limiting environmental conditions", and include areas with seasonal high groundwater (within one foot of the surface), floodplain areas, and areas with steep slopes (twelve percent or greater). Unlike environmentally sensitive areas, development is not excluded from land with "limiting environmental conditions." The primary purpose for identifying these areas is to alert communities and potential developers of environmental conditions, which should be considered prior to the development of such areas.

### Wildlife Habitat and Threatened and Endangered Species

Woodlands covered much of Winnebago County before settlement. At one time, the area was primarily covered with deciduous hardwood forest. The Fox Valley's reliance on the paper industry attests to the regions' forested history.

The tension zone (Figure 3-4) is a wide corridor running from northwestern to southeastern Wisconsin that marks the pre-settlement dividing line between northern and southern native plant species. The tension zone has characteristics of both northern and southern Wisconsin climates, and therefore, species from both areas.

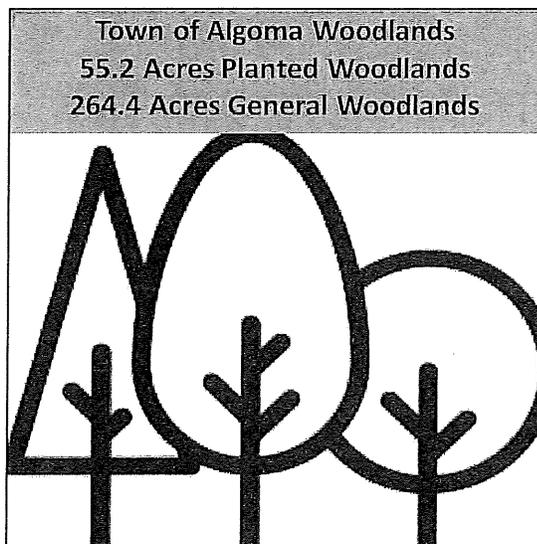
The United States Department of Agriculture has also divided the country into plant hardiness zones. Those zones contain characteristic plant species that are hardy in that region. Generally speaking, plants from any particular zone are hardy in that zone and those to the south, but not to the north unless they are protected from the severe climate of that zone.

Winnebago County and the Town of Algoma are at the juncture of two different plant communities. They are generally described as the boreal element and the prairie element. Characteristics typical of both the Conifer-Hardwood Forest and the Southern-Hardwood Forest can be seen locally.

**Figure 3-4: Wisconsin's Tension Zone**



**Figure 3-5: Woodlands in the Town of Algoma**



**A total of 311.6 acres of woodlands exists within the Town.** Two woodland areas are located on either side of the east-west portion of Leonard Point Road, (see Map xxx, Existing Land Use) one is on the Town of Algoma line between STH 21 and Leonard Point Road, and the largest is between STH 21 and Witzel Avenue, west of Clairville Road extended. Woodlands provide both aesthetic and practical benefits, such as wildlife habitat, and should be preserved whenever possible.

The Town of Algoma has locations that provide habitat for birds, mammals, fish and other animals. Scattered woodlands provide a safe place, although their fragmented arrangements eliminate the ability for most animals to travel from one habitat to another. Grasslands, wetlands, and edges between

differing natural areas are particularly effective as habitats. As development occurs and agricultural and open areas are converted to paving and lawns, these habitats tend to disappear. Implementing a parks and trails system in the Town of Algoma will protect and maintain wildlife habitat.

**Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species**

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources maintains a database of rare, threatened and endangered species and natural communities in Winnebago County. In order to protect these species and communities, the exact location is not available to the public; however, Winnebago County does have a copy of this database. Whenever a request comes into the County for development, this database is consulted prior to granting approval.

The Wisconsin DNR Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) maintains an online database which provides statewide inventory of known locations and conditions of rare and endangered species, by Town. A review of the NHI Township Search Tool for the Algoma database revealed a total of seven animals, two plants and one community type (Table 3-5). This database is incomplete since not all areas within the state have been inventoried. Thus, the absence of a species within this database does not mean that a particular species or community is not present. Nor does the presence of one element imply that other elements were surveyed for but not found. Despite these limitations, the NHI is the state’s most comprehensive database on biodiversity and is widely used.

**Table 3-5: WDNR Natural Heritage Inventory**

Scientific Name	Common Name	WI Status	Federal Status	Group
Cuscuta polygonorum	Knotweed Dodder	SC		Plant
Emergent marsh	Emergent Marsh	NA		Community
Emydoidea blandingii	Blanding’s Turtle	SC/P	SOC	Turtle
Erimyzon sucetta	Lake Chubsucker	SC/N		Fish
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	END		Bird
Glyptemys insculpta	Wood Turtle	THR		Turtle
Luxilus chrysocephalus	Striped Shiner	END		Fish
Notropis anogenus	Pugnose Shiner	THR		Fish
Sterna forsteri	Forster’s Tern	END		Bird
Thalictrum revolutum	Waxleaf Meadowrue	SC		Plant

Source: WDNR NHI Township Search, updated July 18, 2017;  
<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/NHI/data.asp?tool=township>

**Exotic and Invasive Species**

Non-native aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals, commonly referred to as exotic species, have been recognized in recent years as a major threat to the integrity of native habitats and the species that utilize those habitats. Some of these exotic species include purple loosestrife, buckthorn, garlic mustard, multi-colored Asian lady beetles, Eurasian water milfoil, emerald ash borer, and gypsy moths. They displace native species, disrupt ecosystems, and affect citizens’ livelihoods and quality of life. The invasive species rule (Wis. Adm. Code Ch. NR40) makes it illegal to possess, transport, transfer, or introduce certain invasive species in Wisconsin without a permit.

## Waste and Pollution

### Solid and Hazardous Waste Sites

According to SHWIMS, there is one operating site listed for The Town of Algoma. The Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System (SHWIMS) provides access to information on sites, and facilities operating at sites, that are regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Waste and Materials Management (WMM) program. The SHWIS on-line database activity information is shown on Table 3-6, including:

- Engineered and licensed solid waste disposal facilities;
- Older unlicensed waste disposal sites (e.g. town dumps);
- Licensed waste transporters;
- Hazardous waste generators; and
- Composting sites, wood-burning sites, waste processing facilities and more.

**Table 3-6: Waste Management Facilities, Town of Algoma, 2018**

Status	Facility Name	Address	Municipality	FID
UNKNOWN	RASMUSSEN #2 PROPERTY	OMRO RD & LEONARDS POINT RD	ALGOMA	471193030
CLOSED	BRUNSWICK CORP- MERCURY MARINE DIV LF	2300 S OAKWOOD RD - OSHKOSH	ALGOMA TN	471019230
CLOSED	FABER QUARRY	1601 KNAPP	ALGOMA TN	471175980
CLOSED	KIENAST QUARRY	871 W 17TH	ALGOMA TN	471176090
CLOSED	OSHKOSH STONE QUARRY	925 FLORIDA	ALGOMA TN	471175870
OPERATING	SERVICE OIL INC	2531 OMRO RD	ALGOMA TN	471071920
UNKNOWN	B R MILLER & SONS (STEINERT PROPERTY)	ABRAHAM LN	ALGOMA TN	471162560
UNKNOWN	RUSCH CONST CORP	3807 HWY 21	ALGOMA TN	998326340
UNKNOWN	TIDDENS MANAGEMENT CORP	W END OF VULCAN QUARRY PROP	ALGOMA TN	471162670

Source: WDNR, <http://dnr.wi.gov/sotw/BasicSearchAction.do>

### Air Quality

Air quality, especially good air quality, is often taken for granted. Clean air is vital to maintain public health. Sound local and regional planning can minimize negative impacts to the air. Development patterns can impact automobile use, which in turn impacts air quality. Emissions from certain industries can also impact air quality. A development patterns become more spread out, the location of jobs and housing become more segregated and distant from one another.

Since alternative modes of transportation are, at present day, less viable or unavailable in some instances, people rely more on the automobile to get around. Changing lifestyles are also a major factor. Two income families are causing people to find housing that splits the difference between the two employment locations. Since vehicle travel generates air pollutant emissions, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise, local decisions about what types, where and how new development occurs can have an impact on air quality.

The closest ozone air quality monitoring site is located at the Thrivent facility at 4432 Meade Street in Appleton (Outagamie County). The primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality standard for ozone is 0.075 ppm.<sup>7</sup> Monitored values of ozone represent ground level ozone, which is not directly emitted into the air. Ozone concentrations typically reach higher levels on hot sunny days in urban environments; it can be transported long distances by wind. The 8-hour design values (ppb) were not exceeded at the Outagamie County site between 1997 and 2012.<sup>8</sup> Particulate matter (PM) is a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets. It includes acids, organic chemicals, metals, soil or dust, and allergens. According to the Wisconsin Air Quality Trends, 2014, Outagamie County did not exceed the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for particulate matter between 2001 and 2013.

## CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources, like natural resources are valuable assets which should be preserved. These resources define a community's unique character and heritage. Included in this section is an inventory of historic buildings, sites, structures, objects, archeological sites and districts.

### Historical Resources

#### State and National Register of Historic Places

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin's Division of Historic Preservation (DHP) is the clearinghouse for information relating to the state's cultural resources: its historic buildings and archaeological sites. A primary responsibility of the DHP is to administer the State and National Register of Historic Places programs. The National Register is the official list of historic properties in the United States that are worthy of preservation. The National Park Service in the U.S. Department of the Interior maintains the program. The State Register is Wisconsin's official listing of state properties determined to be significant to Wisconsin's heritage, and is maintained by the DHP. Both listings include sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts that are significant in national, state or local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. (For ease of discussion, "National Register" is used generally to refer to both programs. In Wisconsin, if a property is listed on the National Register, then it is typically listed on the State Register as well.)

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<sup>7</sup> Primary standard limits are set to protect public health, while secondary standards are set to protect public welfare.

<sup>8</sup> Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Wisconsin Air Quality Trends*, April 2015.

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**At this time, there is only one Town of Algoma listing in the National Register.** A noteworthy cultural resource in the Town of Algoma is the Bell Site Indian Burial Grounds located on lands once occupied by a Fox Indian Village. Located between Leonard Point Road and Lake Butte Des Morts in the Bell Haven Subdivision, this cultural resource has been identified as a Native American burial site. This site is listed on the national and state register of historic places and as such, cannot be disturbed.

The National Register is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added and, less frequently, removed. It is, therefore, important to access the most up-to-date list of the National Register properties. They can be found at:

[www.wisconsinhistory.org/histbuild/register/index.html](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/histbuild/register/index.html), or by contacting the DHP at (608) 264-6500.

### **Architecture & History Inventory**

In order to determine which sites are eligible for inclusion on the National Register, the DHP frequently funds historical, architectural, and archaeological surveys of municipalities and counties within the state. Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the collections of the DHP. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool for those interested in preserving and rehabilitating older properties.

### **A total of 57 properties within the Town of Algoma are shown on the Wisconsin AHI.**

Inclusion in this inventory conveys no special status, rights, restrictions, or benefits to owners of these properties. It simply means that some type of information on these properties exists in the DHP's collections. AHI is primarily used as a research and planning tool. Like the National Register, this is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being updated. Information can be found on the DHP web site (<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>). Like the National Register, AHI is not a static inventory. Properties are constantly being added and, less frequently, removed. It is therefore important to use the most up-to-date list of properties within a given area.

### **Wisconsin Historical Markers**

**There are no historical markers located in the Town at this time.** Wisconsin historical markers identify, commemorate and honor important people, places, and events that have contributed to the state's rich heritage. The Wisconsin Historical Markers Program is a vital education tool, informing people about the most significant aspects of Wisconsin's past. The Society's Division of Historic Preservation administers the Wisconsin Historic Markers Program. Applications are required for all official State of Wisconsin historical markers and plaques

## **MAJOR FINDINGS**

The following list summarizes key issues and opportunities identified in the element. The reader is encouraged to review the "Inventory and Analysis" portion of the element for more detail.

1. Agricultural land within and near the Town of Algoma will eventually be converted to a more intensive use such as residential, commercial, or industrial.
2. Soils and geology in the Town of Algoma do not present serious obstacles to development.
3. Water is a very important resource for the Town of Algoma. Lake Butte Des Morts is the

dominant surface water feature. It provides recreational opportunities and a visual focal point for the Town of Algoma.

4. Surface water, stream corridors, floodplains, and wetlands are highly regulated resources. Local, state and federal regulations and ordinances need to be thoroughly reviewed when development is proposed for property that is in or near any of these resources.
5. The Arsenic Advisory Area covers most of the Town of Algoma. Private and public wells in this advisory area have the potential of being contaminated.
6. Addressing water quality through the management of stormwater is a priority of federal and state regulators. Consideration should be given to developing a stormwater management plan and possibly forming a stormwater utility.
7. Woodland areas in the Town of Algoma provide both aesthetic and practical benefits, and should be preserved whenever possible.
8. Environmentally sensitive areas, including navigable streams and wetlands, as mapped by the East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission as part of the sewer service area planning process should be preserved from development.
10. Federal and state records provide general information on wildlife habitat and threatened and endangered species, and should be consulted as part of the review process for new development projects.
11. The Town of Algoma's government and business leaders should be active in supporting quality of the air issues in whatever way they can.
12. The Town of Algoma contains 57 historically significant structures, as reflected in the Architecture & History Inventory for the State of Wisconsin. The Town of Algoma should take pride in the existence of these sites and support their continued maintenance.

## **POLICIES AND PROGRAMS**

Policies and programs related to the Issues and Opportunities element can be found in Appendix D.

