

Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029



Photo by: Charley Preusser, Crawford County Independent



**Prepared by the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission
under the Direction of the Crawford County Board of Supervisors –
Adopted February 16, 2010**

Abstract

Title: Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029

Summary: The Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029 responds to and is consistent with the State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law as defined in Sections 66.1001(1)a and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes. The comprehensive plan is made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, and harmonious development of the County that will in accordance with existing and future needs, best promote public health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity or the general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. The plan was prepared by the County Planning Sub-Committee under the direction of the County Board.

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Ordinance No. 146-2010

Agenda No. J-1

Ordinance to Adopt the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029.

The Crawford County Board of Supervisors does ordain as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 59.69(3) of the Wisconsin Statutes, Crawford County, is authorized to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan as defined in section 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 2. The Crawford County Board of Supervisors has adopted written procedures designed to foster public participation in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan as required by section 66.1001(4)(a) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 3. The planning committee of Crawford County, by a majority vote of the entire committee recorded in its official minutes, has adopted a resolution recommending to the County Board of Supervisors, the adoption of the document entitled "The Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029" containing all of the elements specified in section 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 4. The Crawford County Board of Supervisors has held at least one public hearing on this ordinance, in compliance with the requirements of section 66.1001(4)(d) of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 5. The Crawford County Board of Supervisors does, by enactment of this ordinance, formally adopt the document entitled, "The Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029", pursuant to section 66.1001(4)(c) of the Wisconsin Statutes.


Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect upon passage by a majority vote of the members of the Crawford County Board of Supervisors and publication/posting as required by law.

Adopted this 16th day of February, 2010


Ron Leys, County Board Chair

2/16/10
Date

Approved:

Attest: 

Janet Geisler, County Clerk

**APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT OF THE CRAWFORD COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Crawford County Comprehensive Planning Committee (hereinafter “the Committee”) has been appointed to assist in drafting the update of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan and in carrying out the public participation activities; and,

WHEREAS, the Committee has drafted the Comprehensive Plan entitled “*Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009-2029*” for the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated, adjusted, harmonious development within Crawford County and Crawford County Towns; and,

WHEREAS, the Committee acknowledges the requirements of Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Legislation including the adoption of the plan under Wis. Stats. 66.1001, and the benefits of comprehensive planning; and,

WHEREAS, the County Planning Committee has prepared a comprehensive plan as defined in Sections 66.1001(1)(a) and 66.1001(2) of the Wisconsin Statutes; and,

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Plan contains the following nine elements: Issues and Opportunities; Land Use; Housing; Transportation; Economic Development; Utilities and Community Facilities; Intergovernmental Cooperation; Agricultural, Cultural and Natural Resources; Implementation; and,

WHEREAS, a public participation process and public meetings were held throughout the County by County staff and the planning consultant to gather public input, provide information, and answer questions relative to the planning process; and,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Crawford County Comprehensive Planning Committee does hereby approve the Public Hearing Draft of the Crawford County Comprehensive and recommends that the County Board carry out the statutory requirements of s. 66.1001, Wis. Stats., for additional public participation and local government input.

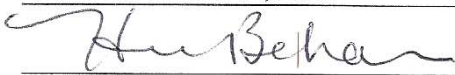
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Planning Committee recommends that the County Board adopt the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan by ordinance upon completion of all statutory requirements.

Date: November 12, 2009



Comprehensive Planning Committee

Date: November 12, 2009



RECORDING CLERK

Approved Not Approved

**CRAWFORD COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2009-2029
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Appendix 2 – Crawford County Statement of Assessments 2002-2007

Appendix 3 – Crawford County Comprehensive Plan, June 2009, Land Use Information for Towns

Appendix 4 – Inventory of Crawford County Owned Facilities

1. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

This chapter of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan includes background information for the Issues and Opportunities Element including the County's history, demographic, social, economic and education information. This chapter also includes a description of public input opportunities and results of public input activities. Public input was used to develop the goals for the Comprehensive Plan which are listed at the conclusion of this Chapter.

Crawford County History

The County is located in Southwest Wisconsin and is part of the Driftless Area, an area that escaped the most recent glacial advance some 10,000 years ago. The glaciers melt water created the Driftless Area that is known for its rugged topography creating scenic bluffs and valleys. The County is approximately 600 square miles in size. Its boundary on the west is the Mississippi River and its boundary to the south is the Wisconsin River. The County is bisected from North to South by the scenic Kickapoo River.

The first known inhabitants of Crawford County were prehistoric Native American tribes, including the Ho-Chunk, Sioux, Fox, and Dakota. Traces of their presence have enhanced the cultural history in the form of artifacts, archeological remains, and animal-shaped burial mounds, some of which are preserved for public viewing at Effigy Mounds National Monument across the river north of Marquette, Iowa.

Explorers Marquette and Joliet were the first European first explorers to arrive in Crawford County in 1673. Voyageurs, entrepreneurs, and traders of French, British, and American descent followed and developed military interests in the area. They explored the land and sought fortune, trading their goods at their annual meetings of traders and trappers still celebrated today. The French called the area 'Coulee de Male', hence the name of the area today as the Coulee region. Many stayed to live out their lives in this special area, and it soon became an established and well-known region.



A view of Crawford County's rolling landscape

Three Canadians of French descent came to be the first settlers in what is now Crawford County in 1781 Basil Giard, Pierre Antaya and Augustin Ange. Michael Brisbois came soon afterward followed by Pierre La Pointe who settled in the County in 1782. There is little information on Basil Giard. He was a Canadian trader and he died in Prairie du Chien in 1819 at about the age of seventy. Pierre Antaya was a farmer and a native of Canada. Augustin Ange came west as a voyageur but in time became a trader. Michael Brisbois also came from Canada to Crawford County. Pierre LaPointe, another native of Canada came to Crawford County in 1782. Pierre LaPointe was well educated and one of the best Indian interpreters.

In 1816 Fort Shelby was captured by the British during the war of 1812 and renamed Fort McKay. The British relinquished their possession of Fort McKay after the Treaty of Ghent which led the way for establishing Fort Crawford as a new United States Fort.

Crawford County was created on October 26th, 1818, from a territory of the Michigan legislature. Named after William H. Crawford, a Georgia senator and James Monroe's Treasurer at the time, Crawford County covered the entire western half of Wisconsin. At this time, the County covered all land north of the Wisconsin River, but it was later divided to such an extent as to become one of the smallest counties in the State. In 1836 the County was transferred to the newly formed Wisconsin Territory as Michigan prepared for statehood.

Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009 – 2029, Issues and Opportunities

Today there are 11 town governments in the County ranging in size from the Town of Bridgeport's 23 square miles to the Town of Freeman that covers 78 square miles. The County also has 10 villages ranging in size from De Soto's 1.3 square miles to the Village of Steuben with 6 square miles. The City of Prairie du Chien is approximately 6 square miles in size and is the only local government that is incorporated as a City. The primary public school districts serving the County are: (1) Prairie du Chien, 2) North Crawford, 3) Seneca, and 4) Wauzeka. Other districts serving small numbers of students include Boscobel, De Soto, and River Valley. As of July 2002, Crawford County's population was estimated as 16,897, a loss of nearly 350 people from the 2000 census figure of 17,243. Not until recently has this area suffered from the weight of immigration moving further up the river.

Demographics and Projections

Population Trends and Projections

Crawford County's population is projected to increase from 17,553 residents in 2007 to 18,184 residents in 2030, an increase of 3.6%. The projected population increase for the State of Wisconsin during this same time period is projected to be 15.8%. Table 1.01 below shows population trends through the censuses of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000. The population projections shown for 2010 through 2030 are based on population projections from the State of Wisconsin-Department of Administration Demographic Services Center. Between the censuses of 1970-2000 the County's population grew by 13% while the State and Nation had population increases of 21% and 38% respectively.

TABLE 1.01 Crawford County Population Trends and Projections 2010-2030

	Census Population Numbers				Population Projections									
	1970 ⁽¹⁾	1980 ⁽¹⁾	1990 ⁽¹⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	% chg 70-90	% chg 90-00	% chg 70-00	Est. 2007 ⁽²⁾	Prj. Pop 2010 ⁽³⁾	Prj. Pop 2015 ⁽³⁾	Prj. Pop 2020 ⁽³⁾	Prj. Pop 2025 ⁽³⁾	Prj. Pop. 2030 ⁽³⁾	% chg 07-30
T Bridgeport	416	708	753	946	81.0	25.6	127.4	1,013	1053	1111	1167	1217	1259	24.3
T Clayton	916	927	794	956	-13.3	20.4	4.4	929	954	962	968	972	970	4.4
T Eastman	781	840	745	790	-4.6	6.0	1.2	795	790	789	786	782	772	-2.9
T Freeman	677	796	692	719	2.2	3.9	6.2	755	748	754	759	760	758	0.4
T Haney	387	404	384	330	-0.8	-14.1	-14.7	342	332	325	318	309	299	-12.6
T Marietta	601	568	532	510	-11.5	-4.1	-15.1	535	528	529	528	526	520	-2.8
T Prairie du Chien	591	694	929	1,076	57.2	15.8	82.1	1,107	1159	1210	1259	1304	1339	21.0
T Scott	478	472	453	503	-5.2	11.0	5.2	510	538	554	568	579	587	15.1
T Seneca	858	832	873	893	1.7	2.3	4.1	937	943	960	977	990	996	6.3
T Utica	843	822	738	674	-12.5	-8.7	-20.0	685	665	650	632	613	591	-13.7
T Wauzeka	390	445	399	369	2.3	-7.5	-5.4	351	343	328	312	296	278	-20.8
V Bell Center	110	124	127	116	15.5	-8.7	5.5	113	110	107	104	100	96	-15.0
V De Sob (Pt.)	79	66	73	118	-7.6	61.6	49.4	184	199	216	233	250	263	42.9
V Eastman	319	371	369	437	15.7	18.4	37.0	444	465	480	495	508	517	16.4
V Ferryville	183	227	154	174	-15.8	13.0	-4.9	183	179	179	180	179	178	-2.7
V Gays Mills	623	627	578	625	-7.2	8.1	0.3	619	623	625	626	625	620	0.2
V Lynxville	149	174	153	176	2.7	15.0	18.1	181	185	189	194	197	199	9.9
V Mt. Sterling	181	223	217	215	19.9	-0.9	18.8	205	198	192	185	178	170	-17.1
V Soldiers Grove	514	622	564	653	9.7	15.8	27.0	629	633	632	631	627	619	-1.6
V Steuben	179	175	161	177	-10.1	9.9	-1.1	162	160	155	151	145	139	-14.2
V Wauzeka	437	580	595	768	36.2	29.1	75.7	802	828	866	903	936	963	20.1
C Prairie du Chien	5,540	5,859	5,657	6,018	2.1	6.4	8.6	6,072	6,050	6,077	6,091	6,089	6,051	-0.3
Crawford County	15,252	16,556	15,940	17,243	4.5	8.2	13.1	17,553	17,683	17,890	18,067	18,182	18,184	3.6
State of Wis.	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,599	5,363,715	10.7	9.7	21.4	5,648,124	5,772,370	5,988,420	6,202,810	6,390,900	6,541,180	15.8
United States	203,302,031	226,542,199	248,709,873	281,421,906	22.3	13.2	38.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(1) U.S. Dept. of Commerce-Bureau of the Census; (2) 2001 & 2007 Est. Wi. Dept. of Admin.-Demographic Services Ctr.; (3) DOA Population Prj. 2010-2030

Housing Unit Projections

The purpose of preparing housing projections is to gain an understanding of the number of housing units to plan for in the future. The three housing projection techniques shown in Chapter 3 Housing, generated different results because of the methods and assumptions used. These projections however do reveal figures that allow approximate estimates on what housing activity to expect in the future.

The housing projection based on population (Table 3.01) projects housing units in the County to grow from 8,777 units in 2007 to 9,092 units or a 315 (3.6%) housing increase by 2029.

The housing projection based on building permits (Table 3.03) projects 1,430 more housing units in the County by the year 2030 and 1,300 of these will be in the unincorporated areas.

The housing unit projections based on State of Wisconsin housing estimate trends (Table 3.04) projects housing units in the County to grow from 9,048 units in 2007 to 10,808 in 2030, 1,760 (19%) increase.

Three-hundred fifteen projected new units is likely low, since it doesn't totally consider secondary homes and cabins. The second two projections are likely high since they are based on housing trends in 1998-2007 or 2001-2007 time period. This was mostly a period of strong housing growth due to low interest rates and lenient lending terms. The recent national financial crisis has created a situation where interest rates and terms on loans may be less favorable in the future. Based on this scenario it is likely that

the number of new housing units to be expected by 2030 will likely be around 1,000-1,200 more units and this is the number the County is planning for in this plan.

Employment Trends and Projections

Employment projections in Table 1.02 were prepared using employment statistics from the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development from 2000-2007 in Crawford County. The projections show that the number of people employed in the County will increase by 36% from 2010-2030 and the total labor force will increase by about the same rate at 38.5%. It is also expected that the number of persons unemployed will increase. These projections are based solely on the employment trends that occurred from 2000 through 2007 and then projected on an annual average basis out to the year 2030. From 2000-2007 the unemployment rate in the County fluctuated from a low of 3.6% in 2000 to a high of 5.4% in 2007, and then decreased slightly in 2007 to 4.8%. The financial crisis in 2008-2009 caused the unemployment rate to increase from 4.9% in August 2008 to 8.8% in August 2009. This is higher than the State's unemployment rate of 8.4% but lower than the national rate of 9.6%. The projections below do not account for significant economic shifts likely to occur as a result of the economic crisis.

Table 1.02 Crawford County Employment Projections 2009-2029

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2004 ⁽¹⁾	2007 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾	2019 ⁽²⁾	2024 ⁽²⁾	2029 ⁽²⁾	% Chge 2009-2029
Employed	8,839	8,883	10,391	10,779	11,749	12,719	13,689	14,659	36.0
Unemployed	331	505	528	577	700	824	947	1,070	85.3
Total Labor Force	9,170	9,388	10,919	11,356	12,449	13,543	14,636	15,729	38.5
Unemployment Rate	3.6	5.4	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.2	42.0

(1) Source: WI Dept. of Workforce Development-Bureau of Workforce Training-Labor Market Information 08/04/08

(2) Projections prepared by Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Racial Characteristics

Crawford County's population is over 97% white, Table 1.03. This is a much higher percentage than the State of Wisconsin and the Nation with white race populations of 88.9%, and 75.1% respectively.

Blacks and Asians were next highest race populations in Crawford County.

Crawford County Comprehensive Plan 2009 – 2029, Issues and Opportunities

Table 1.03 Crawford County Population by Race - 2000

	White alone	%	Black or African American alone	%	American Indian and Alaska Native alone	%	Asian alone	%	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone	%	Some other race alone	%	Two or more races	%	Total Pop.
T Bridgeport	930	98.31	1	0.11	4	0.42	2	0.21	0	0.00	2	0.21	7	0.74	946
T Clayton	918	96.03	4	0.42	4	0.42	4	0.42	0	0.00	15	1.57	11	1.15	956
T Eastman	785	99.37	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.38	790
T Freeman	701	97.50	2	0.28	5	0.70	2	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	1.25	719
T Haney	329	99.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	330
T Marietta	508	99.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.39	510
T PDC	1,059	98.42	0	0.00	3	0.28	9	0.84	0	0.00	2	0.19	3	0.28	1,076
T Scott	498	99.01	1	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.80	503
T Seneca	883	98.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.11	1	0.11	2	0.22	6	0.67	893
T Utica	672	99.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15	1	0.15	674
T Wauzeka	369	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	369
V Bell Center	115	99.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	116
V De Soto (Pt.)	109	92.37	6	5.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.54	118
V Eastman	425	97.25	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	2.29	437
V Ferryville	172	98.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.15	174
V Gays Mills	623	99.68	1	0.16	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	625
V Lynxville	174	98.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.57	176
V Mt. Sterling	213	99.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.47	215
V Soldiers Grv	646	98.93	0	0.00	1	0.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.15	5	0.77	653
V Steuben	176	99.44	0	0.00	1	0.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	177
V Wauzeka	754	98.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	1.43	0	0.00	1	0.13	2	0.26	768
C PDC	5,721	95.06	217	3.61	17	0.28	10	0.17	1	0.02	5	0.08	47	0.78	6,018
Crawford	16,780	97.31	233	1.35	37	0.21	45	0.26	2	0.01	29	0.17	117	0.68	17,243
State of WI	4,769,857	88.93	304,460	5.68	47,228	0.88	88,763	1.65	1,630	0.03	84,842	1.58	66,895	1.25	5,363,675
U.S.	211,460,626	75.14	34,658,190	12.32	2,475,956	0.88	10,242,998	3.64	398,835	0.14	15,359,073	5.46	6,826,228	2.43	281,421,906

U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Gender Characteristics

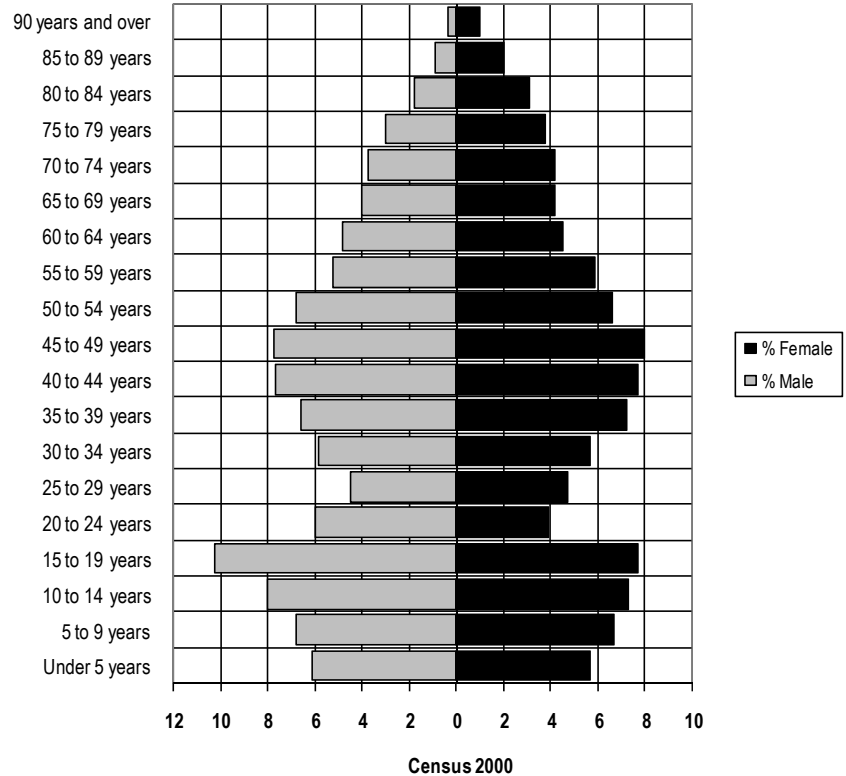
Table 1.04 shows Crawford County's population by gender as of the 2000 census. In 2000, Crawford County had 8,779 male and 8,464 female residents. Table 1.05 shows that in the age group of 65 and over there is a greater number of females as compared to males, however in the age groups of 5 to 24, the male sex was dominant. In fact, in the age group of 20-24 there were 155 males to every 100 females in the County as of the 2000 census.

Table 1.04 Crawford County Population by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
T Bridgeport	437	483	920
T Clayton	487	478	965
T Eastman	420	398	818
T Freeman	388	355	743
T Haney	161	134	295
T Marietta	255	223	478
T Prairie du Chien	542	514	1,056
T Scott	256	259	515
T Seneca	449	421	870
T Ulica	393	329	722
T Wauzeka	214	150	364
V Bell Center	67	60	127
V De Soto	56	66	122
V Eastman	213	215	428
V Ferryville	83	95	178
V Gays Mills	278	339	617
V Lynxville	85	80	165
V Mt Sterling	96	94	190
V Soldiers Grove	284	347	631
V Steuben	111	96	207
V Wauzeka	387	395	782
C Prairie du Chien	3,117	2,933	6,050
Crawford Co	8,779	8,464	17,243

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census 2000

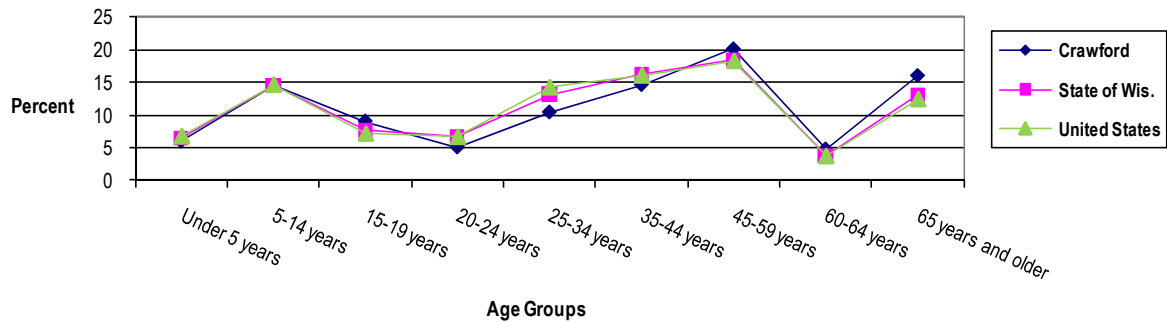
Table 1.05 Crawford County Population by Age and Sex - Census 2000



Age Distribution

The County's age cohorts generally follow the State and Nation with the exception of the age 25-34 age group which is lower, and the age 65 and over age group, which is higher, as compared to the State and Nation, Table 1.06.

Table 1.06 Crawford County Population by Age



Crawford County’s population is older than the State and Nation. As of the 2000 census 16% of the County’s population was age 65 or older as compared to the State and Nation at 13.1% and 12.4%.

The 2000 census also showed that the County’s 45-59 and 60-64 age group are older than the State and Nation comparable age groups indicating this trend will continue.

Table 1.07 Population by Age, Census 2000, Crawford County, State & Nation

	Under 5 years		5-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-59 years		60-64 years		65 years & older	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
T. Bridgeport	66	7	165	17.5	65	6.9	37	3.9	100	10.6	169	17.9	198	21.0	43	4.5	103	11
T. Clayton	58	6.1	138	14.4	81	8.5	33	3.5	105	11	144	15.1	229	24.0	44	4.6	124	13.0
T. Eastman	59	7.5	122	15.5	69	8.7	32	4.1	85	10.8	123	15.6	172	21.7	35	4.4	93	11.8
T. Freeman	49	6.8	84	11.7	43	6	25	3.5	57	7.9	111	15.4	183	25.5	38	5.3	129	17.9
T. Haney	14	4.2	52	15.8	26	7.9	14	4.2	25	7.6	46	13.9	83	25.2	23	7	47	14.2
T. Marietta	22	4.3	80	15.7	54	10.6	15	2.9	46	9	79	15.5	125	24.5	20	3.9	69	13.6
T. Prairie du Chien	70	6.5	163	15.1	70	6.5	50	4.6	108	10	167	15.5	245	22.8	54	5	149	13.8
T. Scott	26	5.2	82	16.3	36	7.2	24	4.8	44	8.7	69	13.7	129	25.7	39	7.8	54	10.8
T. Seneca	38	4.3	167	18.7	89	10	34	3.8	89	10	125	14	184	20.6	49	5.5	118	13.1
T. Utica	24	3.6	92	13.7	72	10.7	32	4.7	51	7.6	101	15	165	24.5	45	6.7	92	13.7
T. Wauzeka	28	7.6	48	13	32	8.7	19	5.1	38	10.3	59	16	85	23.0	16	4.3	44	11.9
V. Bell Center	6	5.2	15	13	11	9.5	3	2.6	17	14.7	13	11.2	28	24.1	5	4.3	18	15.5
V. De Soto (Pt.)	9	7.6	21	17.8	6	5.1	2	1.7	19	16.1	15	12.7	19	16.1	11	9.3	16	13.6
V. Eastman	32	7.3	83	19	32	7.3	27	6.2	49	11.2	67	15.3	68	15.6	18	4.1	61	14.0
V. Ferryville	3	1.7	15	8.6	8	4.6	4	2.3	9	5.2	21	12.1	56	32.2	20	11.5	38	21.7
V. Gays Mills	42	6.7	94	15	52	8.3	21	3.4	62	9.9	95	15.2	118	18.8	26	4.2	115	18.4
V. Lynxville	11	6.3	11	6.2	12	6.8	8	4.5	17	9.7	29	16.5	53	30.1	10	5.7	25	14.2
V. Mt. Sterling	9	4.2	34	15.8	17	7.9	4	1.9	18	8.4	36	16.7	32	14.9	9	4.2	56	26.0
V. Soldiers Grove	31	4.7	94	14.4	48	7.4	13	2	73	11.2	84	12.9	105	16.0	15	2.3	190	29.1
V. Steuben	17	9.6	32	18	17	9.6	7	4	30	16.9	23	13	23	13.0	7	4	21	11.9
V. Wauzeka	68	8.9	133	17.3	81	10.5	42	5.5	109	14.2	116	15.1	117	15.2	14	1.8	88	11.4
C. Prairie du Chien	340	5.6	765	12.7	629	10.5	409	6.8	638	10.6	824	13.7	1046	17.4	264	4.4	1103	18.4
Crawford	1022	5.9	2490	14.5	1550	9	855	5	1789	10.4	2516	14.6	3463	20.1	805	4.7	2753	16.0
State of Wis.	342340	6.4	782558	14.6	407195	7.6	357292	6.7	706168	13.2	875522	16.3	985048	18.4	204999	3.8	702553	13.1
United States	19175798	6.8	41077577	14.6	20219890	7.2	18964001	6.7	39891724	14.2	45148527	16	51147189	18.2	10805447	3.8	34991753	12.4

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000

Educational Levels

Table 1.08 shows that as of the 2000 census educational attainment levels in the County were lower than the State and Nation. About 7.2% of County residents had an associate degree which was higher than the national level of 6.3% and comparable to the State where 7.5% of residents had an associate degree. Over 7% of residents in the County and the Nation had less than a 9th grade education as of the 2000 census.

The percentage of the population with bachelors degrees is of notable difference. About 13% of the County’s population has Bachelors degrees or higher as compared to the State (22.4%) and Nation (24.4%). A higher percentage of county residents had high school degrees (81.3%) than the national level of (80.4%).

Table 1.08 Crawford County Educational Attainment, 2000 Census

	Population 25 years and older	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Assoc. degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	% high schl grad or higher	% bachelor's degree or higher
T. Bridgeport	582	21	26	282	123	42	70	18	91.9	15.1
T. Clayton	658	41	74	285	115	56	52	35	82.5	13.2
T. Eastman	534	39	37	263	93	44	38	20	85.8	10.9
T. Freeman	512	64	69	179	100	34	34	32	74	12.9
T. Haney	212	23	14	79	55	9	17	15	82.5	15.1
T. Marietta	301	23	45	127	52	13	24	17	77.4	13.6
T. Prairie du Chien	699	45	109	302	121	31	78	13	78	13
T. Scott	335	17	36	123	79	22	33	25	84.2	17.3
T. Seneca	563	40	80	199	107	62	53	22	78.7	13.3
T. Utica	471	44	47	170	119	31	54	6	80.7	12.7
T. Wauzeka	245	14	26	105	42	29	16	13	83.7	11.8
V. Bell Center	82	5	18	29	12	3	12	3	72	18.3
V. De Sob	270	28	31	105	57	25	13	11	78.1	8.9
V. Eastman	248	20	36	118	35	11	20	8	77.4	11.3
V. Ferryville	145	18	15	63	27	7	9	6	77.2	10.3
V. Gays Mills	416	18	36	179	84	42	27	30	87	13.7
V. Lynxville	132	10	9	64	28	9	10	2	85.6	9.1
V. Mount Sterling	140	11	16	59	28	13	13	0	80.7	9.3
V. Soldiers Grove	461	49	72	182	86	21	40	11	73.8	11.1
V. Steuben	122	3	20	76	17	1	3	2	81.1	4.1
V. Wauzeka	446	40	37	199	95	42	20	13	82.7	7.4
C. Prairie du Chien	3,916	287	441	1,684	642	289	425	148	81.4	14.6
Crawford County	11,301	841	1,274	4,802	2,075	820	1,050	439	81.3	13.2
Wisconsin	3,475,878	186,125	332,292	1,201,813	715,664	260,711	530,268	249,005	85.1	22.4
United States	182,211,639	13,755,477	21,960,148	52,168,981	38,351,595	11,512,833	28,317,792	16,144,813	80.4	24.4

Source: Bureau of the Census

Income Levels

From 1997 through 2006 Crawford County per capita incomes increased at a faster rate than state per capita income levels. Crawford County's per capita income ranked 65th out of the 72 counties in Wisconsin in 2006. Neighboring Grant, Richland and Vernon Counties ranked 52nd, 63rd and 70th respectively.

Crawford County per capita income levels are consistently lower than the State and Nation per capita income levels as shown in Table 1.09.

Table 1.09 Per Capita Personal Income Crawford County, State and Nation 1997-2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	% Change 1997-2006
Crawford	17630	18723	19641	20724	21648	21945	22559	23667	24279	25073	42.2
Wisconsin	24514	26175	27135	28570	29377	29992	30705	31697	32829	34405	40.3
United States	25334	26883	27939	29845	30574	30821	31504	33123	34757	36714	44.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment Characteristics

Crawford County has a significant manufacturing sector.

The major manufacturers in the County are an abrasive product manufacturer, a plastics manufacturer, and a pre-fabricated wood building manufacturer. As of the 2000 census, over 22% of residents were employed in the manufacturing sector. Educational, Health and Social Services (19.2%); Retail Trade (12.5%); and Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting and Mining (9.9%) were the next largest employment sectors. The smallest employments sectors in the County in 2000 were Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing (2.2%) and Information (1.2%).

Table 1.10 Crawford County Employment by Industry, Census 2000

Employment Sector	1999 #	1999 %
	Employed	Employed
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting & Mining	815	9.9
Construction	500	6.1
Manufacturing	1878	22.8
Wholesale Trade	164	2.0
Retail Trade	1029	12.5
Transportation & Warehousing and Utilities	354	4.3
Information	95	1.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Rental and Leasing	184	2.2
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative and Waste Management	351	4.3
Educational, Health and Social Services	1580	19.2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	650	7.9
Other Services (except public administration)	261	3.2
Public Administration	389	4.7
Total	8250	100

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census

Public Input

A key to the planning process is to gain public involvement and input in the early stages of the planning process, thus allowing public input to guide the development of the plan. This was accomplished by the distribution of a comprehensive county survey and through public informational meetings. The public information gathering activities were overseen by the Crawford County Planning Committee, guided by the Public Participation Plan adopted by the Crawford County Board of Supervisors (Appendix 1).

Public Informational Meeting

On November 3, 2008, a county wide public information meeting was held at the Seneca High School Gymnasium. Approximately 60 people attended the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the public about the planning process and to solicit input on the comprehensive plan for the County. At the meeting, results of the County comprehensive planning survey were graphically illustrated for attendees and maps showing existing land uses and housing locations were displayed. A presentation was given to residents explaining Wisconsin's Comprehensive Planning Law and the planning process. In addition, tables were set up with poster boards displayed in which attendee's were encouraged to write down their comments regarding the various planning topics. The following comments were received:

What do you envision for land use, agriculture, natural or cultural resources?

- Community cultural events music dance, theater, arts
- Preserve grazing land and forest. No CAFOs
- Make this a model for other natural areas and learn from mistakes
- Small sustainable farming- bigger is not better
- The State government is pushing regulations on farms and energy that excludes local control. This is not what smart growth plan is supposed to be. We need to get State government to support us.
- Some control of breaking up plots to form scattered housing.
- How will the comp plan accommodate diversity in land use such as occasional/intentional community? Will zoning allow it?
- If actions at the town level need to "be consistent" with the town plan how can the town government meet the needs of residents- one township's geography population and development potential may be very different from another town's, for instance.
- Help us prepare, share, protect the right of small producers and single families to feed themselves and their neighbors. Cities are unsustainable. These people are coming ready to welcome them.

What do you envision for transportation, utilities, and community facilities?

- Short travel commuter van (route 27 corridor) (Hwy 61 corridor)
- Encourage renewable energy
- Require efficiency in new building permits- set laws (zoning)
- Train/rail for public transit along western and southern rails
- Alternative energy resources(use natural resources)
- Electricity capacity will need to increase unless immense conservation occurs
- Any vision needs to realize such an increase will have impacts in many ways (visual, sound, air etc) its unavoidable. How do we wisely choose needs to be included in plan?
- Increase energy independence through renewable. Develop wind energy
- Encourage clustering of multifamily units with standards, providing for affordable housing units and energy efficiency

What do you envision for our economy, jobs, or housing?

- Fast internet access throughout the County
- Energy efficient features passive solar, earth bermed housing,
- Farming, local foods, local crafts, no tourists
- No tourists? How uninspiring! Tourists are great!
- Carpooling and shuttles to get people to jobs, shopping and events
- Housing : # of people / residences will increase for economic reasons
- Balance lot size to affordability of local residents
- Jobs to keep our children in the community
- Affordability can be assisted by permitting multiple residences in a small area on one piece owned in common
- Contrary to many opinions I've heard I'd like to see more clusters of housing. Utica is zoned for 35 acre minimum and neighbors with some proximity to one another strengthen community. Most cannot afford to buy 35 acres.
- Please publicize means for continuing input in the planning process (newspapers, comment email address, web page, local newspaper inserts etc).

Crawford County Resident Survey

The Crawford County UW-Extension Economic Development Agent coordinated the distribution and tabulation of a county survey mailed to an estimated 5,657 Crawford County residences. Surveys were mailed to property owners in the unincorporated towns of the County as of the 2007 tax rolls. The surveys were mailed out in December 2007 and were returned January through April in 2008. Survey respondents were asked to name the town/village or city in which they live or own land, however respondents did not always indicate where they resided and some respondents entered Crawford County as their residence. Some respondents also entered a village or city as their residence which was probably their permanent address, while they still owned land in an unincorporated town. Below is a summary of the number of surveys mailed to each town. Of the 5,657 surveys mailed 1,325 or about 23% were returned.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Surveys Mailed</u>	<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of Surveys Mailed</u>
Bridgeport	508	Prairie du Chien	483
Clayton	743	Scott	357
Eastman	613	Seneca	789
Freeman	856	Utica	448
Haney	218	Wauzeka	279
Marietta	363	TOTAL	5,657

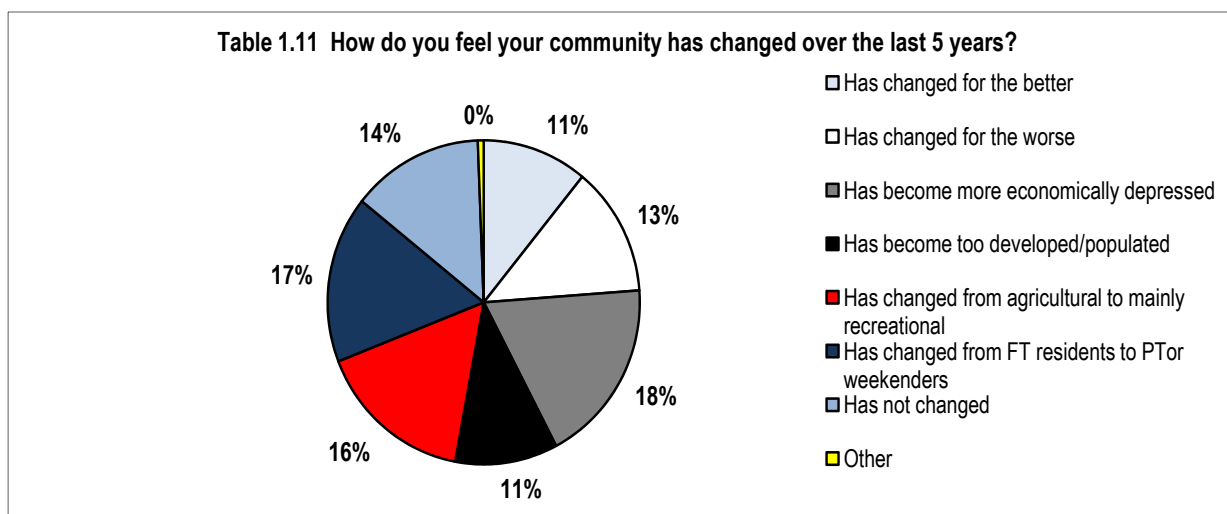
The survey questions as summarized below.

Survey Question 1: Which best describes your residence in Crawford County?

The majority of respondents indicated they were permanent residents of Crawford County (64%). About 17-19% of residents surveyed responded they were part-time or seasonal residents, and non-resident landowners. Two respondents indicated they were renters.

Survey Question 2: Name the Town/Village of City in which you own land in Crawford County. As indicated above, 5,657 surveys were mailed with a return rate of about 23%. In regard to survey question 2, some respondents identified Crawford County as their town, village or city, and some respondents did not indicate a town, village or city. As a result, Survey Question 2 could not be tallied or summarized to provide meaningful information.

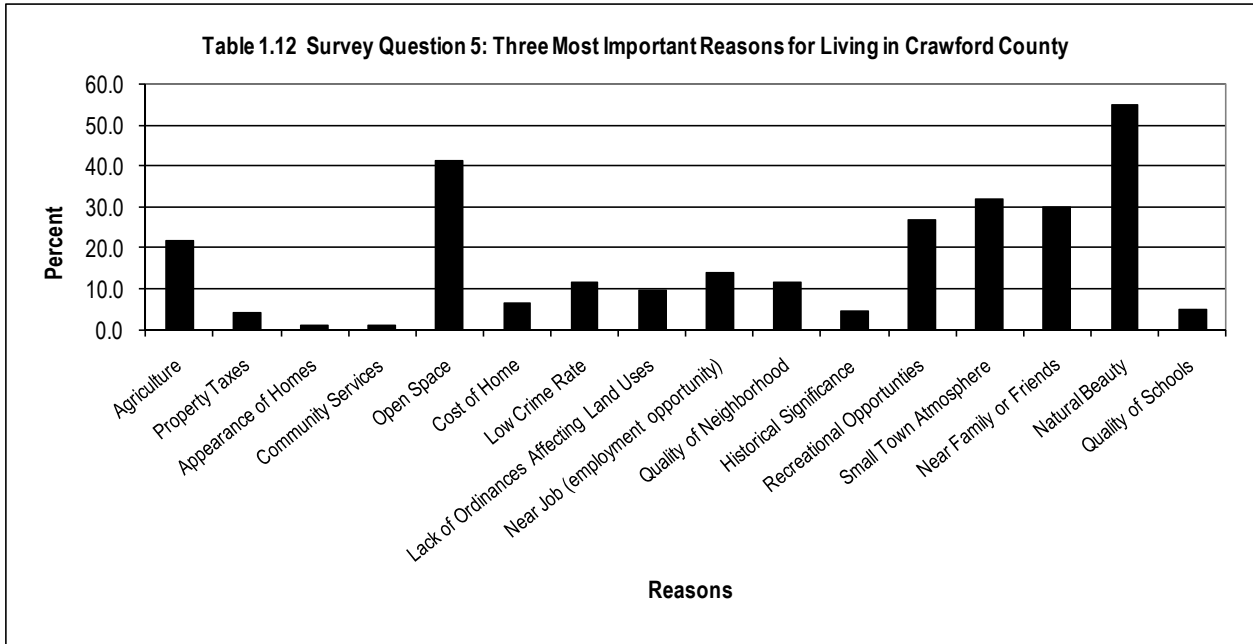
Survey Question 3: How do you feel the County has changed in the past 5 years? Respondents were given eight choices and could choose up to three choices they felt applied: 1) Has changed for the better; 2) Has changed for the worse; 3) Has become more economically depressed; 4) Has become too developed/populated; 5) Has changed from mainly agricultural to mainly recreational; 6) Has changed from full time residents to part time or weekenders; 7) Has not changed; 8) Other. There were 1,985 survey responses to this question. A breakdown of those responses is shown on Table 1.11 below. Of the responses given, 17% felt their community had become more economically depressed and had changed from full time residents to part time or weekenders. Another 16% felt their community had changed from agricultural to mainly recreational, 14% of responses indicated things had not changed, 13% felt things had changed for the worse. About 1/5 of permanent residents who responded felt it had changed for the better and the same amount thought it had become too developed or populated. About one-fourth of those respondents felt that it had changed for the worse or had not changed; and about one-third felt the County had become more economically depressed and had changed from agricultural to recreational and from full time residents to part time ones or weekenders.



Survey Question 4: My preference for development in rural Crawford County is to the year 2030 is... Most respondents (58%) said that preservation of existing rural landscape with a small amount of new residential development would be most beneficial, while one-third of the respondents said that preservation of the landscape with moderate amounts of new residential development would be most beneficial to the area, and 9% of respondents felt that unrestricted development in the area is preferable.

Survey Question 5: Check the three most important reasons you and your family chose to live in Crawford County.

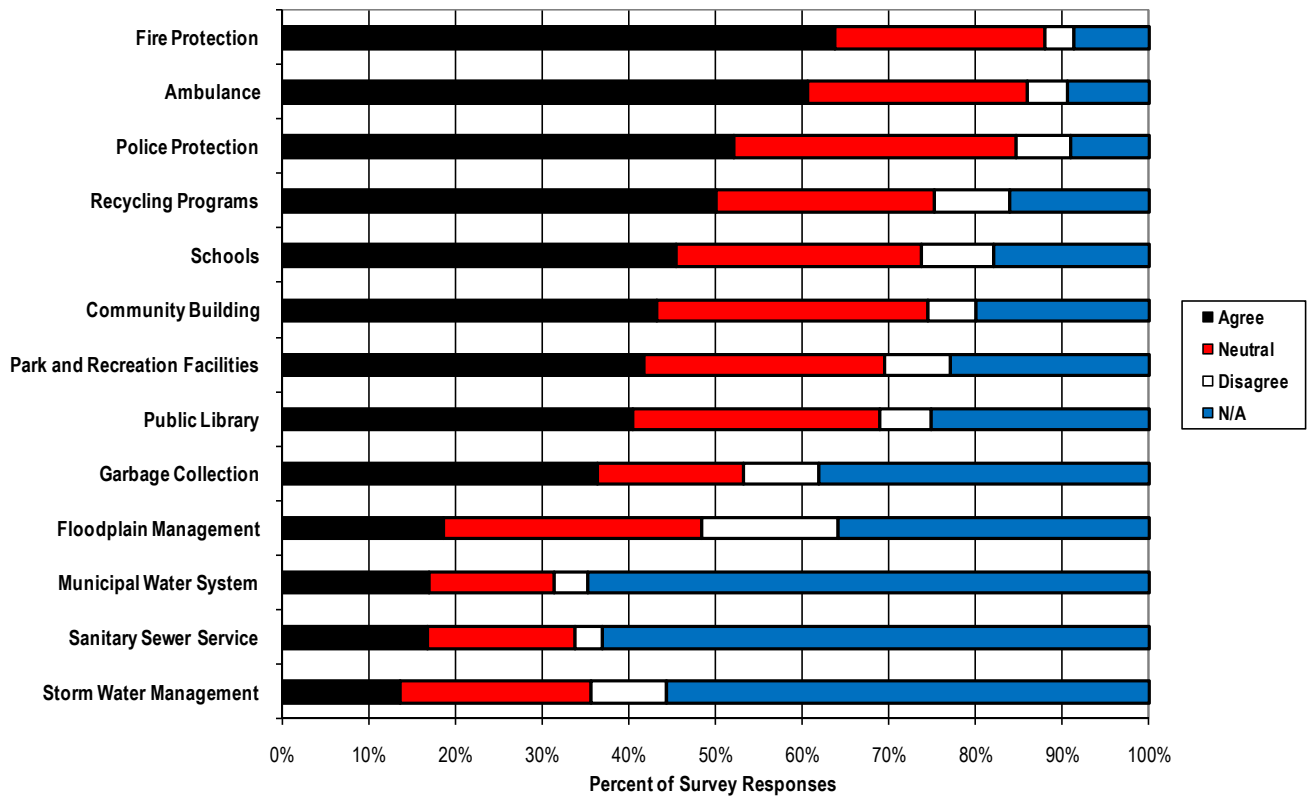
Survey respondents were given 16 reasons and a chance to comment on the survey on why they chose to live in Crawford County. Table 1.12 shows the percentage of responses for each reason of the 1,325 surveys returned. As Table 1.12 indicates most residents of Crawford County (60%) are residing there because of the area’s natural beauty. Many respondents (45%) are living in the area because of the open space it offers. Around one-third of the residents are there to be near family or friends and for the recreational opportunities and slightly more than one third are there because they desire a small town atmosphere.



Survey Question 6: I would prefer housing built in design – A) Traditional, B) Cluster Design or Neither. When asked their preference of housing design, 31% of respondents preferred the traditional housing design, 59% preferred the cluster design, and 10% did not prefer either.

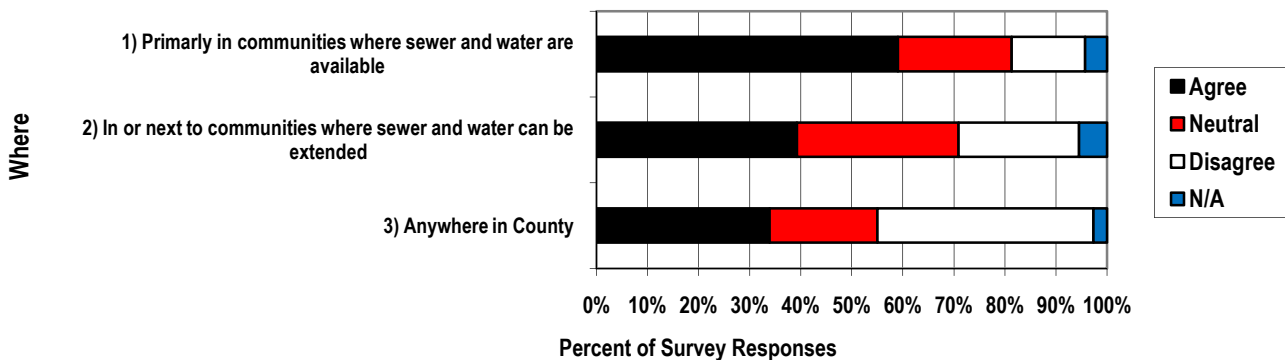
Survey Question 7: The following community services are satisfactory. Table 1.13 shows survey responses for the 13 community services listed in survey question 7. Around two-thirds of respondents felt that the ambulance services were functioning satisfactorily, one-fourth were neutral on it and 5% disagreed. Nearly parallel results follow for the fire protection services. Though many did not respond to the quality of the garbage collection services, 36% agreed that they were doing a satisfactory job. While 65% of respondents did not answer whether they felt the municipal water system was doing a satisfactory job, about one-fifth agreed that they were. Just under half of the respondents felt that the park and recreation facilities were servicing the County satisfactorily and only 8% disagreed. About half of the respondents felt neutral or did not respond to the question. Only half of the respondents felt that the police were doing their best to protect the area, but one-third were neutral. Just 6% felt that police were not doing a satisfactory job protecting the area. Just 41% of respondents agreed that the public library was servicing the community well, 30% were neutral, 6% disagreed, and one-quarter did not answer. Half of the respondents felt that the recycling programs are satisfactory, 10% disagree with that, and one-quarter are neutral. Most respondents (63%) did not answer whether or not they felt the sanitary sewer service was doing a satisfactory job, but 17% agreed and the same amount were neutral. Over half the respondents did not answer whether or not they felt that the storm water management was doing a satisfactory job and only 14% agreed that they were with only 10% in disagreement. About 20% of respondents felt that their floodplain management was doing a satisfactory job, but over one-third did not respond and 16% disagreed. Just under half of the respondents felt that schools were doing a satisfactory job, and about one-third were neutral. Only 8% felt that schools did not suffice in the County. Just under one-half of respondents felt that community buildings were doing a satisfactory job servicing them, one-third were neutral on it, and only 5% disagreed.

Table 1.13 The Following Community Services are Satisfactory

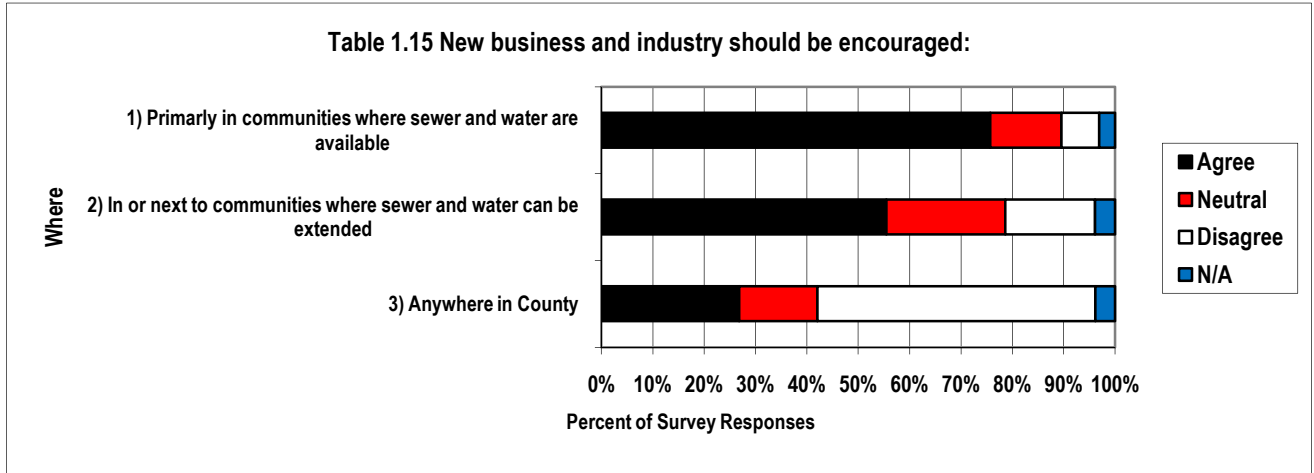


Survey Question 8: New homes should be encouraged. Survey respondents were asked where new homes should be encouraged and given three options: 1) where water and sewer is available, 2) where water and sewer can be extended, 3) anywhere. Table 1.14 summarizes survey responses for those three options. The majority of respondents felt new housing should be encouraged either in communities where sewer and water is available or in or next to communities where sewer and water can be extended.

Table 1.14 New Homes should be encouraged:



Survey Question 9: Business and industry should be encouraged. Survey respondents were also asked where new business and industry should be encouraged and given the same three options: 1) where water and sewer is available, 2) where water and sewer can be extended, 3) anywhere. Table 1.15 summarizes the survey responses. The majority of respondents felt new business and industry should be encouraged either in communities where sewer and water is available and disagreed that new business and industry should be encouraged almost anywhere. About 55% responding to option 2 felt business and industry could locate in or next to communities where sewer and water can be extended.

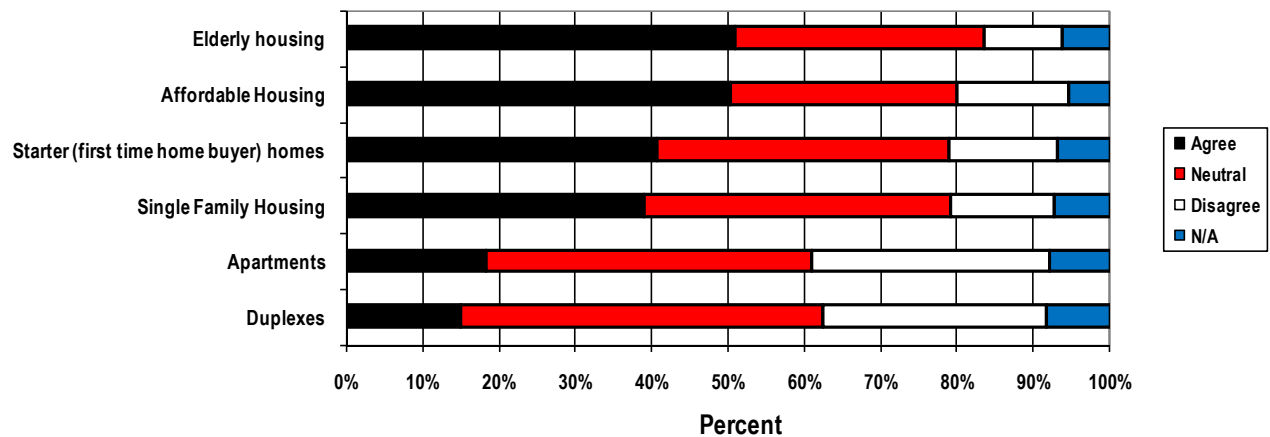


Survey Question 10: More of the following types of housing are needed. Survey respondents were given six options to choose from: single family housing, duplexes, apartments, affordable housing, elderly housing and starter homes. As Table 1.16 shows elderly housing, affordable housing, starter homes, and single family housing were the most desired types of housing by survey respondents. Of those respondents selecting single family housing, 40% felt that single-family housing units are most needed in the area, with the same amount having a neutral stance on the question and 14% disagreeing with it. Duplexes were not favored as a new type of housing with only 15% agreeing that they should be built, one-third disagreeing on the question, and half remaining neutral on it. Almost 20% of respondents agreed that apartments are needed, but 30% disagreed and 43% remained neutral. Affordable housing was seen as a need to half the respondents, 30% remained neutral, and 15% disagreed. Elderly housing was favored by half of the respondents, one-third felt neutral on it, and 10% disagreed that it was a needed form of housing. Starter homes are thought to be needed by 40% of the respondents but the same amount was neutral on it and about 15% disagreed that starter homes were a needed form of housing.



One of the multi-housing options available to county residents

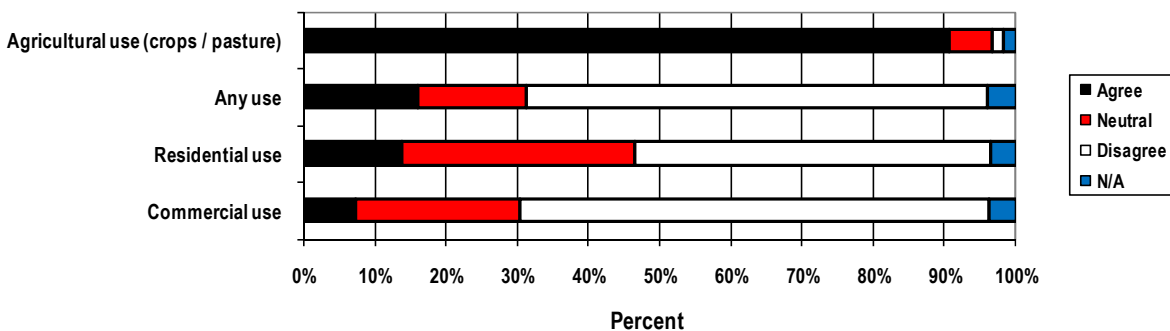
Table 1.16 More of the following types of housing are needed



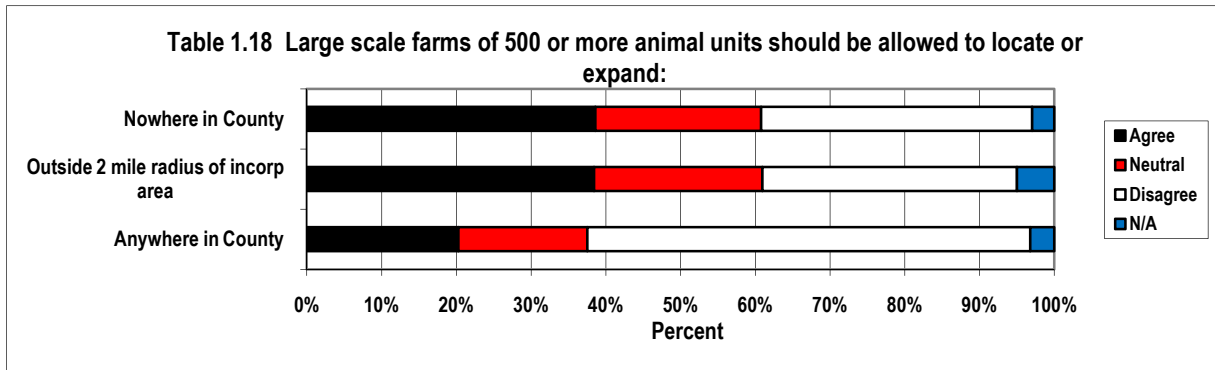
Survey Question 11: Subdivision and development practices that preserve large parcels of natural undeveloped land should be encouraged through policies and ordinances. When asked if subdivision and development practices that preserve large parcels of natural undeveloped land should be encouraged through policies and ordinances, most respondents (64%) agreed. Just under 20% disagreed with the statement and 15% were neutral on it.

Survey Question 12: Productive agricultural land should be used for....Survey respondents were given four options to choose what agricultural land should be used for. Of survey respondents that chose agricultural use, over 90% agreed agricultural land should be used for crops and pasture while 6% were neutral and only 2% disagreed. Of the other three options given, residential use, commercial use, and any use, the majority of respondents disagreed that agricultural lands should be used for those purposes, Table 1.17.

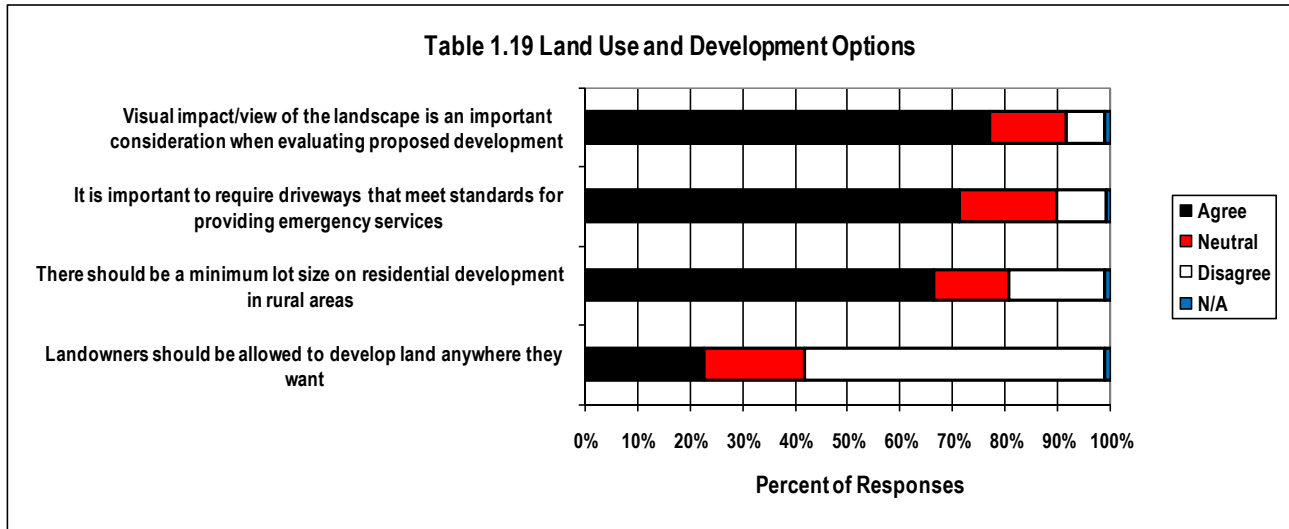
Table 1.17 Productive agricultural land should be used for



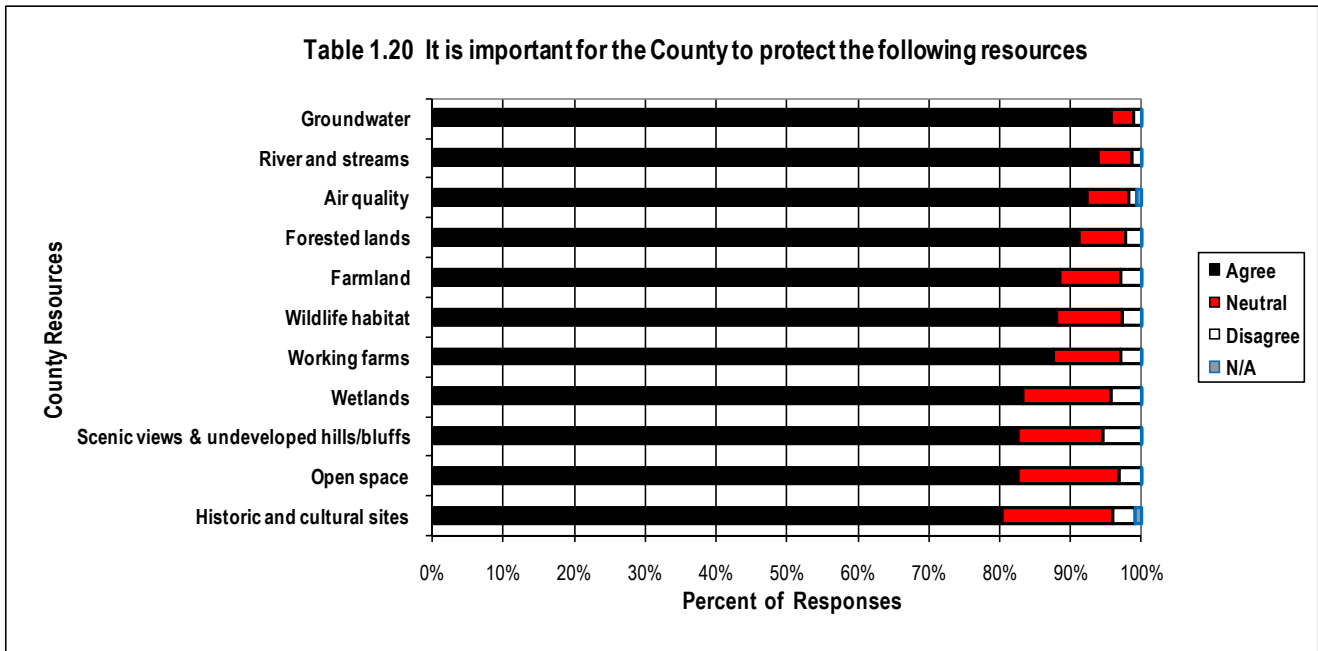
Survey Question 13: Large scale farms of 500 or more animal units (AU) should be allowed to locate or expand (AU=one 1000 lb. Cow and weanling calf or equivalent): Survey respondents were given three options: anywhere in County, nowhere in County, outside a 2 mile radius of incorporated areas, Table 1.18. About 20% of those who responded agreed that large scale farms should be allowed to locate anywhere in the County, while 60% disagreed with this. About 40% of respondents felt large scale farms should be located nowhere in the County or outside 2 mile radius of incorporated area. Just under 40% of respondents disagreed on not allowing large scale farms anywhere in the County or outside a two mile radius of an incorporated area.



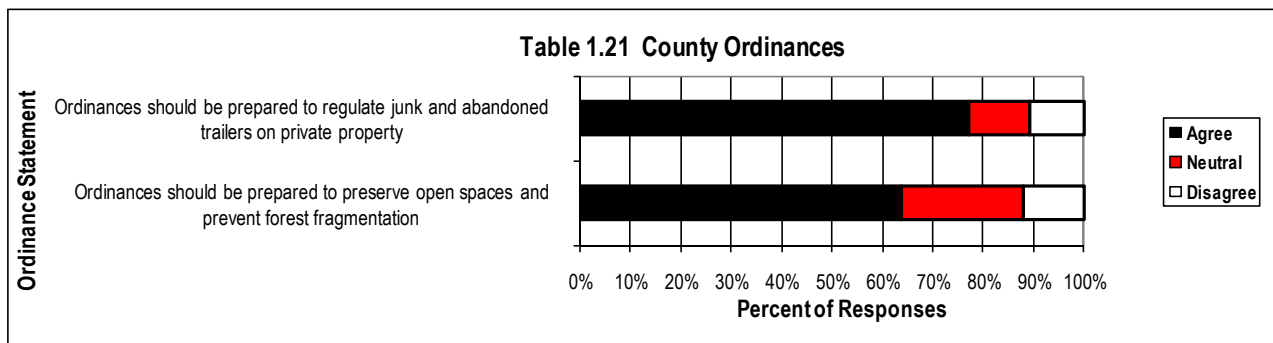
Survey Question 14: Land Use. Survey respondents were given 4 options to choose from, Table 1.19. Of those responding to Survey Question 14, about 22% agreed landowners should be able to develop land anywhere they want while 51% felt the opposite and 19% of respondents were neutral. About 77% responding agreed visual impact was an important consideration when considering development and about 71% responding agreed it was important to require driveways that meet standards for providing emergency services. About 66% of survey respondents agreed there should be a minimum lot size on residential development in rural areas and 18% disagreed.



Survey Question 15: It is important to protect and enhance the following. Survey respondents in question 15 were asked how important it was to protect and enhance air quality, farmland, forested lands, groundwater, historical and cultural sites, open space, river and streams, scenic views and undeveloped hills/bluffs, wildlife habitat and working farms. Table 1.20 shows how survey respondents ranked the importance of protecting those county resources. Overwhelmingly survey respondents indicated they wanted all county resources protected. Groundwater, rivers and streams, air quality and forested lands ranked highest by respondents for protection and enhancement.

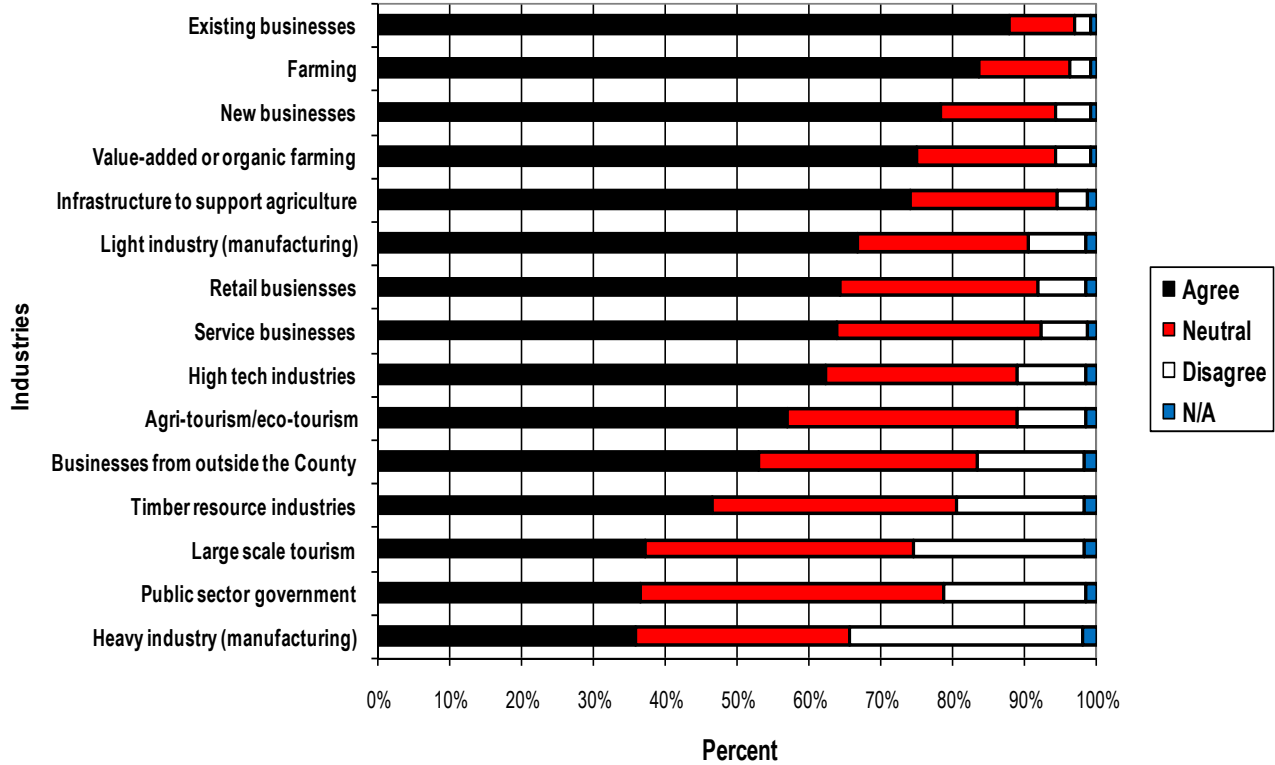


Survey Question 16: Ordinances. Survey respondents were given the chance to respond to two separate statements regarding ordinances, see Table 1.21. One statement was “Ordinances should be prepared to regulate junk and abandoned trailers on private property.” Survey responses were broken down as follows: 77% agreed, 12% were neutral, and 11% disagreed. Another statement was “Ordinances should be prepared to preserve open spaces and prevent forest fragmentation.” Survey responses were as follows: 63% agreed, 24% were neutral, and 12% disagreed.



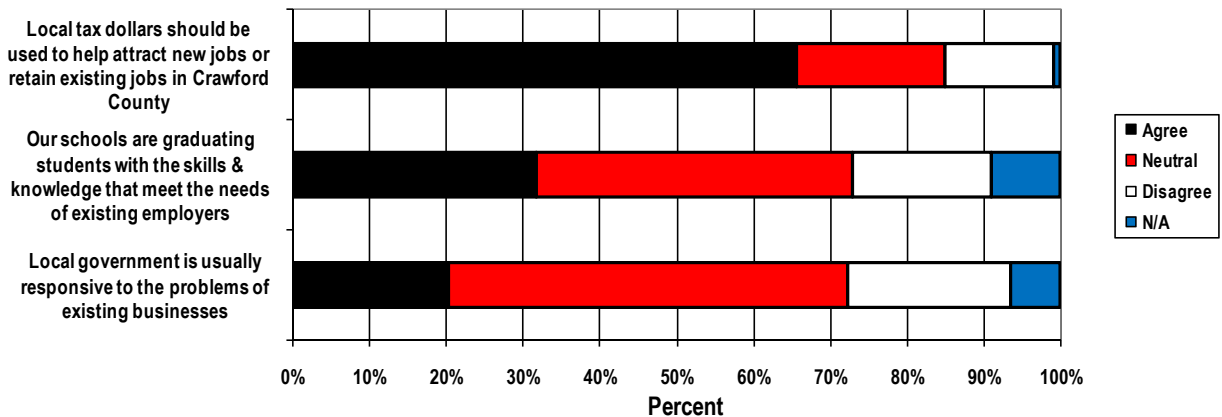
Survey Question 17: Crawford County should support and develop the following industries. Survey respondents in question 17 were asked if the County should support the following industries: existing businesses, new businesses, businesses from outside the County, large scale tourism, agri-tourism/eco-tourism, timber resource industries, farming, value added or organic farming, heavy industry (manufacturing), public sector/government, service businesses, retail businesses, light industry (manufacturing), high tech industries and infrastructure to support agriculture. Table 1.22 shows what industries survey respondents want the County to support and develop. Survey respondents agreed that the County should support and develop existing business (88%), farming (84%), new businesses (78%), value-added or organic farming (75%), and infrastructure to support agriculture (74%). The businesses that survey respondents felt should receive the least support from the County were large scale tourism with only 37% agreeing and 24% disagreeing, and heavy industry manufacturing with only 36% agreeing and 32% disagreeing.

Table 1.22 Crawford County should support and develop the following industries

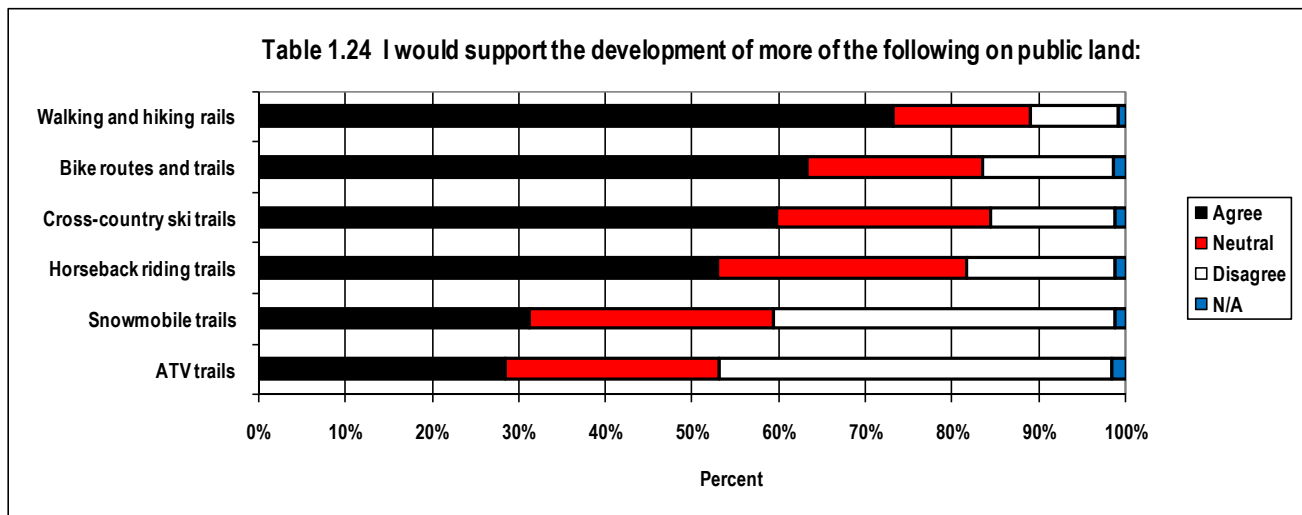


Survey Question 18: Economic Development. Survey respondents were asked to respond to three statements regarding economic development in the County, Table 1.23. Most survey respondents felt that local tax dollars should be used to help attract new jobs or retain existing jobs in the County (66%); only 20% of respondents felt that local government is usually responsive to the problems of existing businesses and only 32% of respondents agreed that county schools are graduating students with the skills and knowledge needed by existing employers.

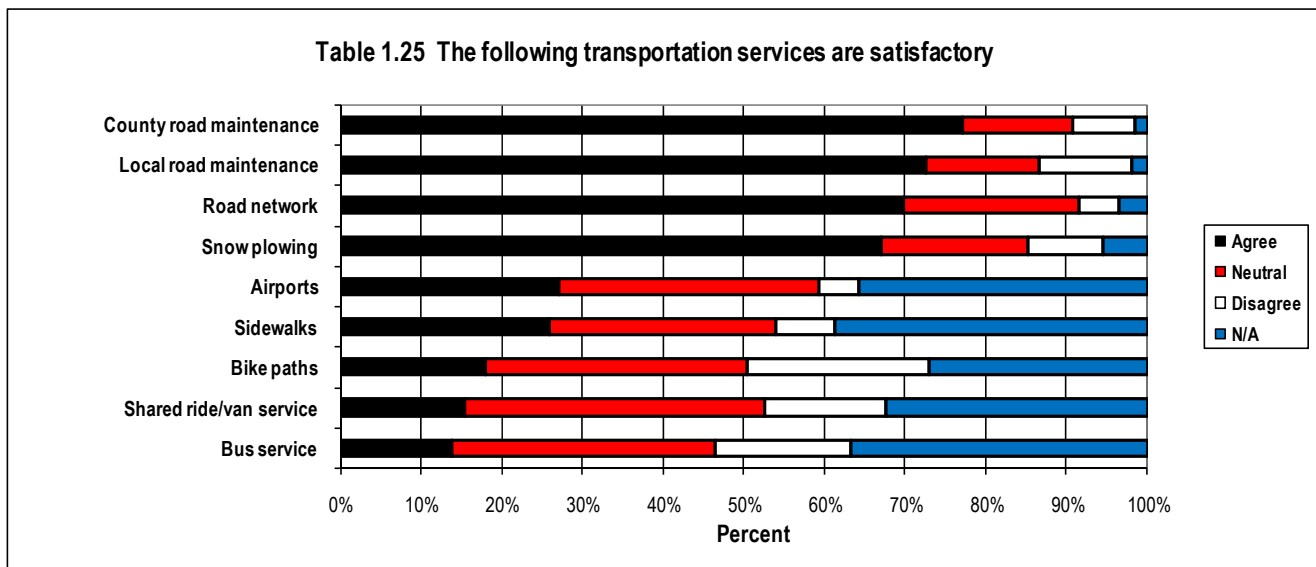
Table 1.23 Crawford County Economic Development Issues



Survey Question 19: I would support the development of more of the following on public land. Survey respondents were given six options to respond to as far as development of public land. The options were bike routes and trails, ATV trails, cross-country ski trails, horseback riding trails, snowmobile trails, and walking and hiking trails. Survey responses are shown in Table 1.24. Survey respondents agreed that public land should be used for the development of walking and hiking trails (73%), bike routes and trails (63%), and cross-country ski trails (60%). More respondents disagreed that the County should support development of public land for ATV trails (45%) and snowmobile trails (39%).



Survey Question 20: The following transportation services are satisfactory. Table 1.25 shows survey responses for the 9 transportation services listed in survey question 20. Survey respondents agreed that county road maintenance (77%), local road maintenance (73%), road network (70%), and snow plowing (67%) were satisfactory. The most dissatisfaction of transportation services by survey respondents was bike paths (23%), bus service (17%) and shared ride/van service (15%).



Planning Framework

This plan is being developed consistent with Wisconsin State Statutes and Wisconsin's Planning Law. The plan looks forward twenty years in an effort to guide future development in the County based on the desires expressed by residents and landowners today. It is intended that as future decisions in the County are made that this document will be reviewed and used as a guide to insure future decisions are consistent with the goals, strategies, policies and actions identified in this plan. Listed below are the planning goals. In the ensuing chapters the steps and actions necessary to implement the goals will be described in greater detail.

Planning Goals

Based on public input activities, comprehensive county survey results, analysis of data compiled as part of the planning process, and Planning Committee input the following goals were established to guide the development of the Crawford County Comprehensive Plan. The goals are listed by planning element and will be defined in the ensuing comprehensive plan chapters.

Land Use Element

- Goal A** ▶ Support a development pattern that preserves working agricultural lands and forests, protects the environment, and preserves quality of life and the rural landscape of Crawford County.
- Goal B** ▶ Minimize incompatible land uses by guiding commercial, industrial, and residential development to areas where public sewer and water services are available.
- Goal C** ▶ Encourage sustainable land use practices that do not negatively impact groundwater, surface water, scenic vistas, air quality, and other natural resources and provide for the needs of future and existing residents.
- Goal D** ▶ Evaluate policies, programs, and ordinances to effectively manage land uses in Crawford County.

Housing Element

- Goal A** ▶ Maintain and enhance the existing housing stock in Crawford County.
- Goal B** ▶ Ensure adequate housing (elderly/assisted living housing) for seniors and disabled residents of Crawford County.
- Goal C** ▶ Maintain an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout the County.
- Goal D** ▶ Encourage "efficient housing" to reduce energy, infrastructure, and public/private development/maintenance costs.
- Goal E** ▶ Locate housing in areas with appropriate infrastructure.
- Goal F** ▶ Explore unique and diverse housing concepts to meet the needs of county residents.

Transportation Element

- Goal A** ▶ Improve mobility by creating a convenient, efficient and cost effective public/private transportation system that meets the needs of all citizens.
- Goal B** ▶ Encourage transportation infrastructure improvements/programs that will promote improved, safe and efficient transportation facilities to Crawford County.
- Goal C** ▶ Promote transportation facilities (bike/ped. lanes/trails, scenic overlooks, etc.) throughout the County to enhance recreation and tourism opportunities.

Utilities and Community Facilities Element

- Goal A** ▶ Maintain the existing level of public services provided to county residents.
- Goal B** ▶ Explore alternative sources of energy and promote energy conservation as a means of meeting future energy demand.
- Goal C** ▶ Improve communication technology infrastructure and maintain regulations that manage such facilities.
- Goal D** ▶ Ensure that the natural resources of the County are protected in the development of utilities and community facilities.
- Goal E** ▶ Support collaborative efforts to achieve the goal of 25% renewable energy use throughout the County by 2025.

Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources Element

- Goal A** ▶ Preserve and protect the County's natural resources.
- Goal B** ▶ Protect surface and groundwater resources of Crawford County.
- Goal C** ▶ Preserve land for agricultural use.
- Goal D** ▶ Preserve forested lands to maintain and enhance their economic value (recreation, timber harvest, biomass, etc.).
- Goal E** ▶ Promote and preserve the County's unique cultural resource base including historic and cultural sites in Crawford County.
- Goal F** ▶ Increase public lands to enhance recreation and tourism opportunities when determined to be in the best interest of Crawford County.

Economic Development Element

- Goal A** ▶ Retain existing businesses in the County and enhance growth opportunities.
- Goal B** ▶ Create and maintain an economic environment that encourages sustainability and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Goal C** ▶ Enhance recreation and tourism opportunities throughout Crawford County.
- Goal D** ▶ Expand information technologies (such as broadband internet, fiber optic cables, etc.) throughout Crawford County.
- Goal E** ▶ Promote and support collaborative efforts that allow a diverse range of businesses to grow and prosper in the County.
- Goal F** ▶ Continue to participate in local and regional economic development activities.
- Goal G** ▶ Explore creation of a county-wide Economic Development Corporation.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Element

- Goal A** ▶ Cooperate with local units of governments, state and federal agencies to provide efficient and coordinated services to county residents.
- Goal B** ▶ Enhance communication with governmental units and agencies and identify collaboration opportunities.

Implementation Element

- Goal A** ▶ Identify policies and programs to implement recommendations of the comprehensive plan.
- Goal B** ▶ Provide the opportunity for public input throughout the planning process and future updates.
- Goal C** ▶ Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.

State Planning Goals

In addition and listed in italics, the County Planning Committee addressed the comprehensive planning goals identified in Wisconsin State Statutes. Within the State of Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Law fourteen planning goals are identified. Local units of government that receive State grant fund money for planning are required to address the fourteen goals. Crawford County did not receive grant fund money to prepare the County Comprehensive Plan but did feel the goals were important and should be addressed in the County Comprehensive Plan. The State planning goals are discussed in the appropriate planning elements.

State Planning Goals

- *Promotion of the redevelopment of lands with existing infrastructure and public services and maintenance and rehabilitation of existing residential, commercial and industrial structures.*
- *Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.*
- *Planning and development of land uses that create or preserve varied and unique urban and rural communities.*
- *Balancing individual property rights with community interests and goals*
- *Protection of natural areas, including wetlands, wildlife habitats, lakes, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.*
- *Preservation of cultural, historic and archaeological sites.*
- *Protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.*
- *Promoting the expansion or stabilization of the current economic base and the creation of a range of employment opportunities at the state, regional and local levels.*
- *Providing an adequate supply of affordable housing for individuals of all income levels throughout each community.*
- *Providing an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience and safety and that meets the needs of all citizens, including transit-dependent and disabled citizens.*
- *Encouragement of neighborhood designs that support a range of transportation choices.*
- *Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.*
- *Encouragement of coordination and cooperation among nearby units of government.*
- *Building community identity by revitalizing main streets and enforcing design standards.*