# Comprehensive Plan

# Village of Hewitt

**Wood County, Wisconsin**

***Public Hearing Draft – 11-15-2012***

# Village of Hewitt Comprehensive Plan

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Wood County Planning & Zoning Office

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# 1. ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*Background information on the local government unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local government unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local government unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local unit of government uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.*

## History

The earliest inhabitants of the area now known as the village of Hewitt and the town of Marshfield were Indians from the tribes of Winnebago, Potawatomi, and the Chippewas. Through a treaty in 1837 the U.S. Government acquired ownership of the land. In 1856 Wood County was created from land that was the western portion of Portage County. The town of Marshfield was formed in 1875 and originally included land that is now known as the town of Cameron. The town of Cameron detached from Marshfield in 1903. Hewitt incorporated in 1973 following a referendum.

The railroad played an important part in the development of the area. In the 1870s the rail line that connected Stevens Point to Abbotsford was constructed. Hewitt acquired its name from a sidetrack known as Hewitt Side Track or Hewitt Switch after the lumberman that built it. The rail line opened the area to lumbermen who then had the means to transport their lumber. Businesses were established to provide necessary goods and services such as general stores, hardware stores and saloons, which attracted other settlers, most notably farmers.

Table 1-1
Village of Hewitt Census Counts
1980 - 2010

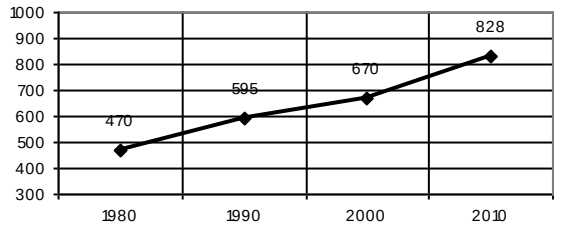
| Year | Population | Number Change | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 470 | | |
| 1990 | 595 | 125 | 26.6% |
| 2000 | 670 | 75 | 12.6% |
| 2010 | 828 | 158 | 23.6% |

Source: U.S. Census

Before there were numbered highways in the United States there were names attached to roads to help the motorist navigate from town to town or from county to county. In 1912 before the vision of the interstate highway was conceived, a small group of men envisioned a road from Plymouth Rock to Puget Sound and called it the Yellowstone Trail.

In Wisconsin the Yellowstone trail ran from Kenosha to Hudson through 18 counties spanning 406 miles. This transcontinental road, one of the first, carrying Tin Lizzies in the early 1900s and Chevys in the 1930s finally faded into a growing network of roads and the interstate system. Although there are many more route choices when traveling today, much of the Yellowstone Trail can still be traveled. More information on the Yellowstone trail can be found at www.yellowstonetrailwi.org

Chart 1-1
Village of Hewitt Population Trends
1980 - 2010




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

## Population Growth and Distribution

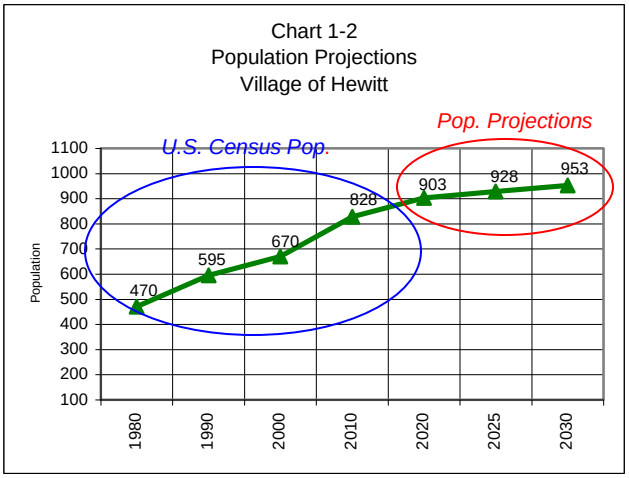
The village of Hewitt has experienced growth since 1973 when it first incorporated as a village. The construction of a municipal sewage treatment facility in 1973 and a newly constructed facility in 1994 have made residential growth at a higher density in the village possible. Although there is no water utility, access to clean groundwater has also contributed to the growth of the village. One of the biggest reasons for Hewitt's growth since its incorporation is its location in proximity to the city of Marshfield. Many of Hewitt's residents choose to reside here because of the small town atmosphere, while working and doing much of their shopping in the city of Marshfield.

It is helpful for officials to know how their community compares to neighbors. Table 1-2 presents a comparison of the village's population to area communities. While the cumulative population for the area decreased from 2000 to 2010 by 2.1% or 474 people, Hewitt saw the largest percentage increase in the area of 158 people or 23.6%. Also seeing increases were the town of Auburndale with 3.7%, and the town of Cameron with .2%. The village of Auburndale, city of Marshfield, and the town of Marshfield experienced decreases in population from 2000 to 2010.

Table 1-2
Population Growth Trends
Hewitt and Surrounding Communities
1980 – 2010

| COMMUNITY | 1980 POP. | 1990 POP. | 2000 POP. | 2010 POP. | Pct. CHG. 2000-2010 | MEDIAN AGE YEAR 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auburndale T. | 942 | 844 | 829 | 860 | 3.7 | 41.2 |
| Auburndale V. | 641 | 665 | 738 | 703 | -4.7 | 39.7 |
| Cameron T. | 590 | 522 | 510 | 511 | .2 | 45.9 |
| Marshfield C. | 18,053 | 18,859 | 18,800 | 18,218 | -3.1 | 41.3 |
| Marshfield T. | 784 | 769 | 811 | 764 | -5.8 | 43.5 |
| Hewitt V. | 470 | 595 | 670 | 828 | 23.6 | 42.1 |
| AREA TOTAL | 21,480 | 22,254 | 22,358 | 21,884 | -2.1 | 42.1 |

Source: U.S. Census

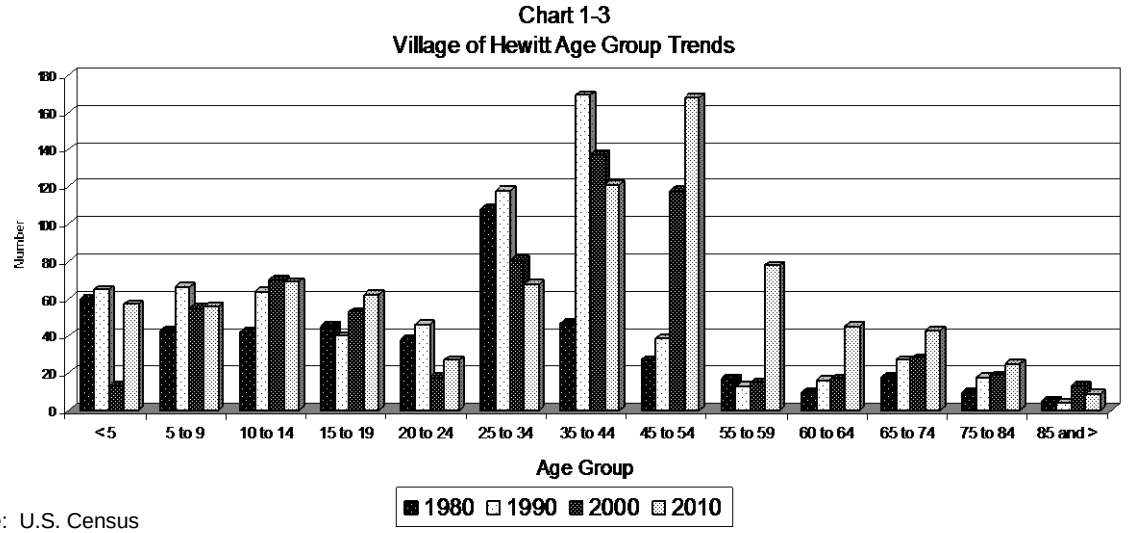



Source: U.S. Census & Hewitt Plan Commission

Future population projections by the Hewitt Plan Commission show that by 2020 the population will be 903, and by 2030 it will be 953. This projected number takes into consideration local factors such as health of the local economy and availability of land for residential development that could cause the future population number to increase. Official population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration were not available at the time this plan was created.

## Population Forecasts

It is necessary to have a sense of the changing age structure of the population and of the numbers that are expected to live in the village in the future to properly plan for future services in Hewitt. State agencies study future population expectations for anticipated funding levels of their programs and the village must do the same. Population projections are speculative and no person can forecast a community's future perfectly because of such things as changing economics, physical demands on the environment, and changing political



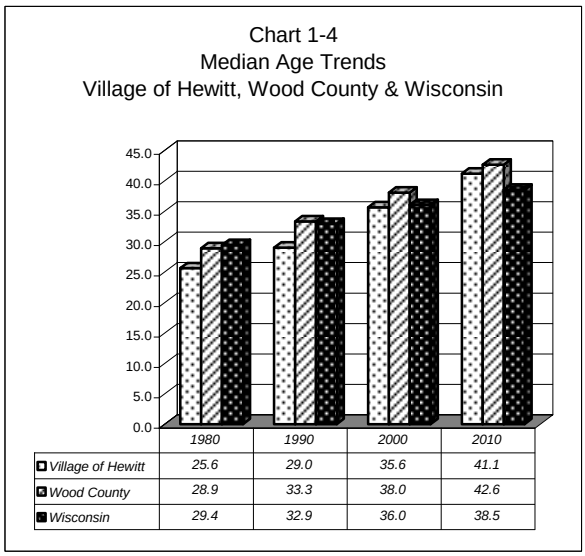

Source: U.S. Census

climate at all levels. By using historic data from the community, one can foresee, with some accuracy, what the near future holds with regard to expected demographics. Typically, future population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration's Demographic Services Center would be used to get an idea of what the future population of the village could be. This is the agency that prepares the official population and housing projections for the state of Wisconsin. At the time that this plan was developed, the Demographic Services Center had not updated population projections factoring in 2010 Census population numbers. As a result, the Hewitt Planning Committee developed projections based on historic population numbers including 2010 Census counts, as well as other factors such as local economic conditions, capacity of local utilities to handle future residential growth, future land use projections, and demographic trends.

Those projections are illustrated in Chart 1-2. According to projections, the village of Hewitt population will continue to experience a gradual increase in population. In 2010 the population was 828, and this number is projected to increase to 903 by 2020, 928 by 2025, and 953 by 2030.

## Age Distribution

Charts 1-3 and 1-4 illustrate the aging of population in the village of Hewitt, Wood County and Wisconsin since 1980. Hewitt's 2010 median age of 41.1 is 15.5 years older than the 1980 median age. That change is in line with the increase of the median age in Wood County and the state over the last 30 years. A contributing factor to the gradual increase of the median age at all levels is the general decrease in the number of children




| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village of Hewitt | 25.6 | 29.0 | 35.6 | 41.1 |
| Wood County | 28.9 | 33.3 | 38.0 | 42.6 |
| Wisconsin | 29.4 | 32.9 | 36.0 | 38.5 |

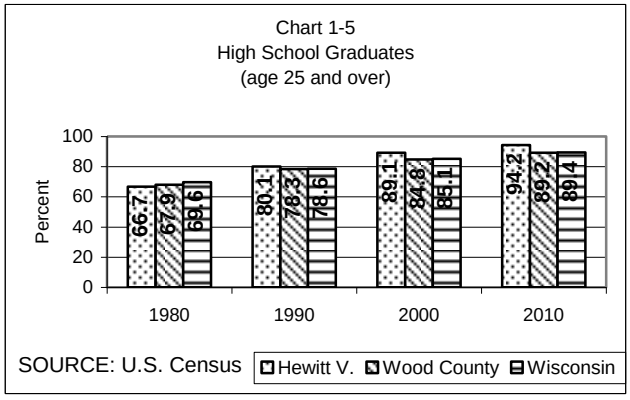
Source: U.S. Census

that families are having. In the future the median age will likely continue to rise due to increased longevity. As age distribution shifts over time, the village will need to consider how to meet the changing needs of the population.

Table 1-3 provides some detail about the population of various age groups from 1980 to 2010. A noticeable trend is an increase in all but four categories from 1980 to 1990. The most significant increases were in the 5 to 9, 35 to 44, 60 to 64, and the 75 to 84 age groups. The age groups that saw a decrease were the 15 to 19, 55 to 59, and 85 and older age groups. The only age group that didn't experience a change from 1980 to 1990 was the 0 to 5 age group.

From 1990 to 2000 we see an increase in eight age groups, and a decrease in five. Many of the age groups that saw the largest increases from 1980 to 1990, saw decreases or small increases from to 1990 to 2000. All age groups starting at the 45 to 54 and older group, saw increases, while the 20 to 24, 25 to 34, and 34 to 44 age groups saw decreases. The two youngest age groups also saw a significant decline. The population changes from 1990 to 2000, indicate that the population of the village is becoming older due to less children being born, smaller family sizes, and increasing longevity.

From 2000 to 2010 of the 13 age groups, 9 experienced an increase. The most significant percentage increases were seen in the 0 to 5 age group with 338.46%, and 55 to 59 with 420%. In the age groups that cover 0 to 24 there was a combined increase of 62 or 29.67%. The two age groups that cover 25 to 44 saw a decrease of 29 or 13.30%. The six 45 and over age groups saw an increase of 158 or 75.24%.




When reviewing these numbers and trying to determine how the age distribution has changed over recent years, we need to be aware of the overall population changes that can be seen in Table 1-1. Changes in some of the age groups over time may be a result of overall population change, rather than the sole result of age group shifts.

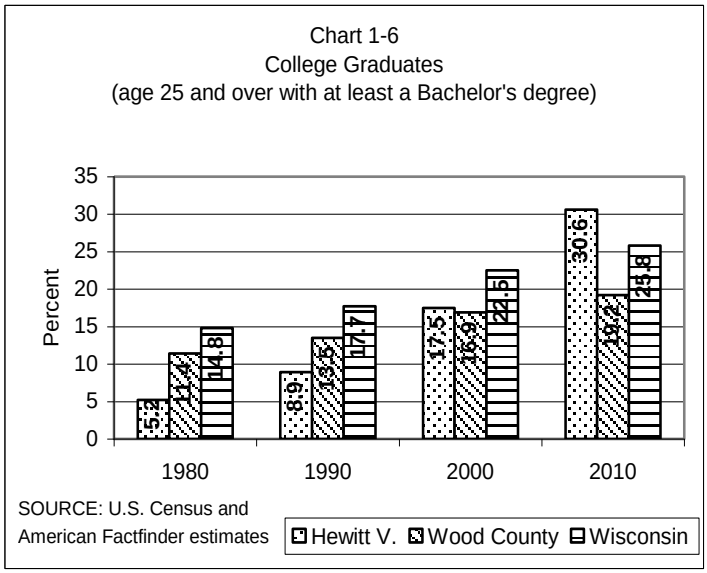
As the median age continues to rise and average household sizes decline, village services and facilities will need to be adjusted to meet the needs of the residents. Table 1-3 shows the actual numeric and percent change in each age cohort. The increase in the younger age groups could have an impact on schools and the types of recreation facilities that are needed in the future. In addition, the increase in the older age groups could impact community service needs and facilities.

## Educational Levels

In the past, the proportion of high school graduates in Hewitt has been at levels comparable or greater than the state and county (Chart 1-5).

In 1980 Hewitt was below the county and state in the percentage of high school graduates, but from 1990 to 2010 exceeded state and county levels.

Chart 1-6 shows the proportion of population, age 25 and over, that has at least a bachelor's degree from college. In 1980, 5.2% of Hewitt's population had obtained a bachelor's degree. As a comparison, countywide, 11.4% had received bachelors or higher college degrees and 14.8% had received those degrees at the state level. From 1980 to 1990 the percent of college




graduates increased from 5.2% to 8.9%. During that same period of time, county and state percentage of college graduates increased to 13.5% and 17.7% respectively. From 1990 to 2000 the percent of college graduates increased by 8.6%, more than the county increase of 3.4% and the state increase of 4.8%.

From 2000 to 2010 while Wood County and Wisconsin saw only an increase of 2.3% and 3.3% respectively, Hewitt saw an increase of 13.1% and surpassed the state in the number of college graduates. Hewitt now has 30.6% of residents age 25 and over with at least a bachelor's degree.

Technical college programs are very important in Wood County. The proportion of the population that has associate degrees is not reflected in Chart 1-6, but should be noted. Statewide, 9% of the population, age 25 and over, have obtained two-year degrees from colleges or the technical college system. In Wood County the figure is somewhat higher at 10.9%, and in Hewitt, 11.1% of the population has earned an associate degree.

Table 1-4
Median Income – 2010

| 2010 Income | Hewitt V. | Wood County | Wisconsin |
|---|---|---|---|
| Household | $72,969 | $47,204 | $51,598 |
| Family | $80,341 | $58,294 | $64,869 |
| Per Capita | $25,797 | $24,893 | $26,624 |

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

## Income & Poverty

Table 1-4 lists the median income levels in Hewitt, Wood County and Wisconsin. It is interesting to note that Hewitt's household and family income levels are significantly higher than the county and state, while the per capita income is in line with the county and state. Hewitt's median household income is 55% higher than that of Wood County, and 41% higher than that of Wisconsin.

Poverty figures are also reported by the U.S. Census. According to estimates provided by the American Community Survey, 3.7% of Hewitt's residents were below the poverty level in 2011, while in Wood County it was 5.8%, and in Wisconsin 7.7%. The poverty level for Hewitt has shown a slight increase from 1999 where it was 3.1%

## Households[1] and Household Size

Table 1-5 and Chart 1-7 illustrate two trends for households in Hewitt, trends that have been found to be common among Wood County communities. First, the number of households continues to increase. In 1980 there were 141, and in 2010 there were 308. The second trend is a decline in the average number of persons per household since 1980. In 1980, the average household size in Hewitt was 3.33 persons. By 2010, the size had gone down to 2.69 persons per household. The trend for more households and smaller households is likely to continue throughout the planning period, although it will probably be at a slower rate than in past years.

[1] A household and a housing unit are different. A housing unit is a structure, i.e., single-family home, duplex, four-plex, etc. A housing unit may house more than one household, i.e., two households in a duplex, etc.

Table 1-5
Household Trends and Projections
Village of Hewitt
1980 – 2030

| | Year | Population Change | Population | Households | Population/ Household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Census Population | 1980 | ----- | 470 | 141 | 3.33 |
| | 1990 | +125 | 595 | 189 | 3.15 |
| | 2000 | +75 | 670 | 233 | 2.88 |
| | 2010 | +158 | 828 | 308 | 2.68 |
| Hewitt Plan Committee Population Projections | 2020 | +75 | 903 | 353 | 2.56 |
| | 2030 | +50 | 953 | 382 | 2.50 |

Source: U.S. Census and Hewitt Plan Commission.

## Household Forecasts

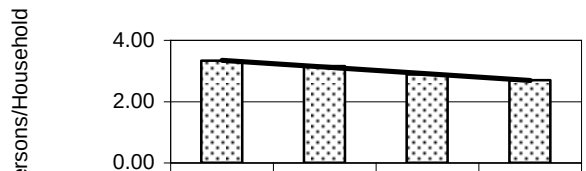
The number of households is a function of population and population per household. Factors to consider in determining the number of households to expect during the planning period include future population levels, which, as noted, are expected to increase, and decreasing household sizes. In the year 2010, there were 308 households in Hewitt. The population per household figure declined from 3.33 in 1980 to 2.69 in 2010 (Chart 1-7). Assuming the 2020 population projection of 903 is correct and further assuming that the population per household will drop at a somewhat slower rate than in the past to 2.5 in 2020, the number of households in the year 2020 will be 353. That is a total increase of 45 households between 2000 and 2010 and an increase of 29 between 2010 and 2020. Household trends and projections are summarized in Table 1-5.

## Employment Characteristics

The village of Hewitt is a commuter, or "bedroom" community to municipalities that offer a variety of employment opportunities. There is an agricultural presence with over 53.2% of the village's land area being dedicated to agricultural activities. Surrounding the village, the land use is a mix of agriculture, open space, and rural residences. with scattered residences. Although the land in the area is predominantly devoted to agriculture, a relatively low number of village residents are employed in agriculture.

The village provides few employment opportunities, with the majority of residents of working age commuting on average 14.1 minutes each day to work. By looking at the average commute time of 14.1 minutes, one can assume that much of the Hewitt workforce is employed in the city of Marshfield. This commute time is less than the state and county at 21.3 minutes and 18.5 minutes respectively. There are a total

Chart 1-7
Persons Per Household - Village of Hewitt




| | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons Per Household | 3.33 | 3.15 | 2.88 | 2.69 |

Source: U.S. Census

of 558 residents or 67% of the 2010 population in Hewitt over the age of 16 that are in the labor force. Of the 558 residents in the labor force, 515 commute to work, 2 walk to work, 14 work at home, and 16 use other means to get to work.

Table 1-6 shows the occupation breakdown of the labor force. Although the five categories are general, they are useful in showing the diversity of the community workforce. The workforce is spread out among the occupation categories, with a noticeably low number of 47 workers in the "natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations" category. The "management, business, science, and arts occupations" and "sales & office occupations" categories showed the greatest number of workers with a combined total of 356 or 64% of the total workforce.

Table 1-6
Village of Hewitt
Occupation Types – 2010

| OCCUPATION TYPE | NUMBER |
|---|---|
| Management, business, science, and arts occupations | 202 |
| Service occupations | 95 |
| Sales & office occupations | 154 |
| Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations | 47 |
| Production, transportation & material moving occupations | 60 |
| Total | 558 |

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

# 2. HOUSING

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs of the local governmental unit to provide an adequate housing supply that meets existing and forecasted housing demand in the local government's jurisdiction. The element shall assess the age, structural value and occupancy characteristics of the local government's housing stock. The element shall also identify specific policies and programs that promote the development of housing for residents of the local governmental unit and provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels and of all age groups and persons with special needs, policies and programs that promote the availability of land for the development or redevelopment of low-income housing, and policies and programs to maintain or rehabilitate the local governmental unit's existing housing stock.*

## Housing Availability and Condition

In the 2010 Community Survey, the residents of the village of Hewitt expressed the opinion that the overall appearance and quality of housing was about average to very good. Most homes are well-maintained with well-kept yards.

The housing stock in the village is primarily single family residential. In 2010 there were 293 owner-occupied units. There were 24 rental units making up 7.6% of total households. The number of vacant homes has historically been, and still is very low.

Of single family homes there is a good variety valued between $50,000 to $299,999. The housing stock in the village provides a healthy amount of variety when it comes to cost and age of homes. 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) figures indicate that 43.3% of owner-occupied units fall in the range of $100,000 to $149,999. Houses in this range are considered affordable in Wood County in relation to the median annual household income.

In the village there is land that is currently farmed, or open space, that could be sold for residential lots. Some of this land is better suited for residential development based on location in proximity to existing roads and wastewater utilities. A determining factor in the potential residential growth is the land owners' willingness to sell the property.

There is sufficient land that is currently being used for agriculture that could be sold and developed for residential use. The availability is dependent on the owners' willingness to part with land that is important to their farming operations. If and when the demand for residential property in the village increases, owners of agricultural land may be more willing to sell for residential development.

## Age of Housing Stock

According to the 2010 ACS, there are 320 total housing units in the village (Table 2-2).
Of the 320 units, 293 are owner-occupied units. There has been a steady increase in the number of homes in the village since 1970. One factor that may have influenced growth in the village is the construction of a sanitary waste treatment facility in 1973. With the waste treatment facility, new homes could be constructed in the village on smaller lots without the initial cost and design challenges of a private onsite waste treatment system.

Another factor that has influenced housing growth is the incremental land subdivision of large tracts of land west of County Road T and south of Yellowstone Drive. Table 2-1 shows the land subdivision plats that have been created that have directly contributed to residential growth.

| Table 2-1<br>Subdivision Plats<br>Village of Hewitt | | |
|---|---|---|
| Plat Name | Year | # of lots |
| Meidl Subdivision | 1960 | 9 |
| Block Subdivision | 1976 | 13 |
| Draxler Estates | 1976 | 21 |
| 1st Addition to Meidl Subdivision | 1976 | 5 |
| Yellowstone Subdivision | 1977 | 42 |
| 1st Addition Draxler Estates | 1978 | 19 |
| 2nd Addition Draxler Estates | 1978 | 57 |
| Village Crest Estates | 1978 | 8 |
| Golden Oaks Subdivision | 1978 | 19 |
| 3rd Addition Draxler Estates | 1997 | 9 |
| R & D Subdivision | 2000 | 27 |
| 4th Addition Draxler Estates | 2002 | 19 |
| Total | | 248 |
| Source: Wood County Register of Deeds | | |

## Structural Value

In 2010 the median value of houses was $141,700, with seven houses valued at less than $50,000, 39 homes valued between $50,000 and $99,999, 127 homes in the $100,000 to $149,999 range, 55 homes in the $150,000 to $199,999 range, and 65 homes over $200,000. The housing values from the 2010 ACS serve as a way to compare median value of residences to Wood County and the State, and are in line with current assessed values that are on record with the Wood County Treasurer's Office.

| Table 2-2<br>Age of Housing Structures<br>Village of Hewitt | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEAR BUILT | HOUSING UNITS | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| 2005 or later | 24 | 7.5% |
| 2000 – 2004 | 31 | 9.7% |
| 1990 – 1999 | 69 | 21.6% |
| 1980 – 1989 | 39 | 12.2% |
| 1970 – 1979 | 77 | 24.1% |
| 1960 – 1969 | 17 | 5.3% |
| 1950 – 1959 | 27 | 8.4% |
| 1940 – 1949 | 12 | 3.8% |
| 1939 or earlier | 24 | 7.5% |
| TOTAL HOUSING UNITS | 320 | 100.0 |
| Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. | | |

| Table 2-3<br>Owner-Occupied Housing Units Value - 2010<br>Village of Hewitt | | |
|---|---|---|
| VALUE | NUMBER OF UNITS | PERCENT OF TOTAL |
| Less than $50,000 - | 7 | 2.4 |
| $50,000 - $99,999 | 39 | 13.3 |
| $100,000 - $149,999 | 127 | 43.3 |
| $150,000 - $199,999 | 55 | 18.8 |
| $200,000 – 299,999 | 59 | 20.1 |
| $300,000 - $499,999 | 6 | 2 |
| $500,000 or more | 0 | 0 |
| Median – Hewitt | $141,700 | - |
| Median – Wood Co. | $116,500 | - |
| Median-Wisconsin | $169,000 | - |
| Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. | | |

By looking at the value of owner-occupied residences in Table 2-3 we can see that the median value of an owner-occupied home in Hewitt of $141,700 is higher than Wood County, but lower than the State median value. In the past 10 years the median value has increased by $35,100 or 33%[2].

## Assessed Value

By looking at 2009 assessment records for residential properties from the Wood County Treasurer's Office, an accurate picture of residential property values can be presented.

[2] Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) – Sample Data.

Table 2-4
Housing Occupancy Characteristics
Village of Hewitt
1980 – 2010

| Year | Owner Occupied | Renter Occupied | Vacant | Total House -holds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *2010 | 293; 92.4% | 24; 7.6% | 3; 0.9% | 320 |
| 2000 | 211; 90.6% | 22; 9.4% | 4; 1.7% | 237 |
| 1980 | 117; 0.69% | 24; 16.95% | 4; .76% | 145 |

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Table DP-1.
* 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Table 2-5 shows that in 2009 42% of village residences fell in the $100,001 to $150,000 range, 26% fell in the $150,001 to $200,000 range, and 19% fell in the $200,001 to $250,000 range. The values that were used from 2009 include the value of the land, and also the value of any structures on the property. The 2009 assessed values shown in Table 2-5 are very close to what the property would likely sell for, also known as the fair market value.

## Occupancy Characteristics

In the past 30 years owner-occupied units have increased by 150% or 176, while renter-occupied units have remained unchanged at 24 (Table 2-4). In 2010 Hewitt had a lower percentage of rental units than the county with 7.6%, while Wood County had a total of 7,560 renter-occupied units making up 23.6% of all housing units. Vacant housing units over the last 30 years in the village have remained very low with only four in 1980 and three in 2010.

Table 2-5
Assessed Value - 2009

| Assessed Value in $'s | # of residences | % of residences |
|---|---|---|
| 0 – 75,000 | 5 | 1.7 |
| 75,001 – 100,000 | 21 | 7.2 |
| 100,001 – 150,000 | 123 | 42.3 |
| 150,001 – 200,000 | 76 | 26.1 |
| 200,001 – 250,000 | 55 | 18.9 |
| 250,001 – 400,000 | 11 | 3.8 |
| Total | 291 | 100 |

Source: Wood County Treasurer.

*Note: Assessed values in this table include only residential properties, and does not include mixed use residential properties such as a residence with an associated agricultural operation.*

Table 2-6
Tenure by Year Householder Moved into Unit
Village of Hewitt & Wood County

| YEARS | PERCENT OF TOTAL | |
|---|---|---|
| | VILLAGE OF HEWITT | WOOD COUNTY |
| 2005 or later | 24 | 28.1 |
| 2000 – 2004 | 20.2 | 20.7 |
| 1990 – 1999 | 28.4 | 21.7 |
| 1980 – 1989 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| 1970 – 1979 | 10.1 | 9.6 |
| 1969 or earlier | 6.6 | 9.2 |

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

It is interesting to analyze the tenure of householders, or how long they have lived in their homes, in communities. Table 2-6 shows this data for Hewitt and Wood County up until the year 2010. Of the occupied housing units, 44.2% moved into their current home since 2000. This compares to 48.8% for Wood County for that same time period. The time frame that saw the greatest number of residents move into their current homes in the village was from 1990 to 1999 with 28.4%. Prior to 1990 27.4% of residents moved into their current home.

## Affordable Housing

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annually estimates the median household income for counties for the purpose of determining housing affordability. In 2011-2012 the median household income was estimated to be $61,800. In addition HUD defines low, very low, and 30% of median income in relation to the median household income. Table 2-8 shows the HUD breakdown for individuals to households of 8 people.

HUD uses a commonly accepted standard that affordable housing should not cost more than 30% of household income. Applying HUD definitions and standards related to

| Table 2-7<br>Home Ownership Mortgage Scenarios | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home Cost | $125,000 | $150,000 | $175,000 | $200,000 |
| 20% down | $25,000 | $30,000 | $35,000 | $40,000 |
| Loan Amount | $100,000 | $120,000 | $140,000 | $160,000 |
| Monthly Payment<br>30 year mortgage at 5% interest | $536.82 | $644.19 | $751.55 | $858.91 |
| Annual mortgage cost | $6441.84 | $7730.28 | $9018.60 | $10,306.92 |
| % of Median Family Income<br>$61,800 | 10.4% | 12.5% | 14.6% | 16.7% |
| Source: Wood County Planning & Zoning | | | | |

affordable housing in Hewitt to single family residences indicates that there are a good number of homes that can be considered affordable to households that are within the median family income range of $61,800.

Together Table 2-7 and 2-8 can be used to compare income levels with the cost of purchasing a home ranging in value from $125,000 to $200,000. One scenario in Table 2-7 shows that purchasing a $150,000 with 20% down costs approximately $7,730.28 annually in mortgage cost. When determining the annual cost of home ownership, other expenses such as utility cost, taxes and regular maintenance should be considered. With 228 houses valued under $199,999, and considering the median value of $141,700, Hewitt does provide an adequate amount of housing that could be considered affordable.

Beyond single family homes, affordable housing many times is found through renting. Table 2-4 shows that in 2010, 24 households or 7.6% of households in the village were rentals. Given the location of Hewitt in close proximity to the city of Marshfield, individuals that need affordable housing may find more options in Marshfield.

## Housing Choices

As individuals and families go through different life stages, their wants and needs in regards to housing may change. Newlyweds may start off by renting an apartment, and during that time save for a down payment of a home. When they purchase their first home they may realize over time that need a bigger home with more storage space and more bedrooms for a growing family. When they purchase their second home they may find they have all of the space they need to raise their growing family. When the kids are on their own, they may decide to downsizing to a smaller home with less maintenance. As health concerns arise as they transition to the “golden years”, a condominium or some kind of assisted living may be the next step.

The preceding scenario shows that although a family may call one community home for most of their life, they may want to have different housing options to meet their changing needs. Housing options give residents the chance to stay in the community they call home, rather than having to relocate to a different community to

| **Table 2-8**<br>HUD Income Limits - 2011 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 person | 2 person | 3 person | 4 person | 5 person | 6 person | 7 person | 8 person |
| Median Family Income | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 | 61,800 |
| 30% of median | 13,000 | 14,850 | 16,700 | 18,550 | 20,050 | 21,550 | 23,050 | 24,500 |
| Very low income | 21,650 | 24,750 | 27,850 | 30,900 | 33,400 | 35,850 | 38,350 | 40,800 |
| Low income | 34,650 | 39,600 | 44,550 | 49,450 | 53,540 | 57,400 | 61,350 | 65,300 |
| Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. | | | | | | | | |

**Table 2-9**
Household Trends and Projections
Village of Hewitt
1980 – 2030

| | Year | Population Change | Population | Households | Population/ Household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Census Population | 1980 | ----- | 470 | 141 | 3.33 |
| | 1990 | +125 | 595 | 189 | 3.15 |
| | 2000 | +75 | 670 | 233 | 2.88 |
| | 2010 | +158 | 828 | 308 | 2.68 |
| Hewitt Plan Committee Population Projections | 2020 | +75 | 903 | 353 | 2.56 |
| | 2030 | +50 | 953 | 382 | 2.50 |

Source: U.S. Census and Hewitt Plan Commission

accommodate their housing needs.

With Hewitt being located only ½ mile east of the city of Marshfield, Hewitt residents can look to the City to meet their changing housing needs. Providing a wide variety of housing options to meet residents' changing needs may not be as important to Hewitt as it is to other more detached rural villages and towns in Central Wisconsin.

The Community Survey provides some indication that housing choices are not a concern for residents. Survey responses tend to focus more on limiting development and sustainable growth, than providing a wide range of housing to meet all life stages of individuals. Affordable and elderly housing were the most requested types of housing that residents would like to see more of. One possible reason that residents may not be very concerned about a variety of housing options is the close proximity of Hewitt to the city of Marshfield. The city of Marshfield has a healthy variety of housing options.

## Future Housing Need

The Issues and Opportunities Element provides some insight on what to expect in the future regarding demographics. Understanding demographic trends will help the village know what to expect in the future in regards to housing needs. In general, the population is expected to increase, the median age is expected to increase, and the persons per household is expected to continue to decrease.

In many cases determining future housing needs is based off of population projections. In the Issues and Opportunities Element the amount of housing needed to accommodate a projected 2020 population of 903 is 353 households. This is an increase of 45 households between 2010 and 2020. The projected population for 2030 is 953 which would be an increase of 29 households from 2020. From 2010 an increase of approximately 74 households would be needed to accommodate the projected population of 953. Household trends and projections are summarized in Table 2-9.

The majority of responses (64%) in the 2010 Community Survey indicate that residents do not want the community to encourage residential development. Twenty percent of responses indicated that the community should encourage more housing while 16 percent did not have an opinion. Although residents do not generally support future development, the reasons for this are not real clear. Many residents like the small size of

the community, and were uncertain about the amount of future development area groundwater resources could sustain. This may have influenced residents to generally be cautious about the amount of future development in the village to allow. Opinions regarding future residential development may have been different if residents would have been aware that they have groundwater capacity that is capable of sustaining double their 2010 population. This information was first available in the Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary that was completed in 2012.

The Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary shows that the village groundwater resources can sustain current water usage by a factor of 2. In the study area it was estimated that in 2011 there were 790 people (use of 53 gallons/day) and 600 cattle (use of 35 gallons/day) that use approximately 3 million cubic feet/year, while annual recharge of water was 13 million cubic feet/year assuming 7 inches/year of recharge. Even though groundwater resources could support double the current use through residential wells for domestic use, it is not likely given the low-yielding aquifer that future high-capacity wells could successfully serve their desired purpose for business or agricultural needs. Since most of Hewitt's groundwater recharge area is located in the village, protection and limiting development in the most important recharge areas will impact the future groundwater capacity. The areas of that are mapped for future residential growth can be seen in the Land Use Element of this plan. The Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary is included as Appendix C of this plan.

## Why Residents Choose to Live in Hewitt

The reasons that individuals and families choose to reside in a particular community is not always clear. It is a worthwhile exercise to try and determine why individuals choose to live in a particular community. Although the 2010 Community Survey served the broader purpose of gathering public opinions for the comprehensive plan, it also provides some insight on why residents choose to live in Hewitt. In the Community Survey when residents were asked in question 22 why they like living in the village of Hewitt there were a wide variety of responses, and also some responses that were very common. Common responses included:

- Lower/affordable taxes
- Small town/community
- Quiet community
- Friendly people and neighbors
- Close to Marshfield
- Safe environment

The complete survey is included in Appendix B and can be referenced for a listing of all of the responses on why residents like living in Hewitt.

The survey results indicate that people are generally very satisfied with most if not all aspects of living in Hewitt. Even though this is encouraging, and sends the message that the Village is doing many things right, the more critical responses of residents should not be ignored. Question 23 of the survey asked residents what they would like to change about the village and common responses included the following:

- Better drainage and curb and gutter needed
- Barking dogs and dog waste
- Yellowstone Drive safety issues
- Train noise and whistles
- Water quality
- More community events
- Better Communication

Many of the issues that residents would like to see addressed will be discussed in the appropriate elements of this plan.

## Goals and Objectives

**It is an overall goal of the village to provide a variety of affordable housing options for residents of all ages, and limit housing and other future development to sustainable levels.**

**Goal: Maintain the quality and appearance of the existing housing stock.**

**Objective:** Encourage homeowners to participate in paint-up/fix-up events.

**Objective:** Encourage volunteers or civic organizations to help those who are physically unable to maintain their property.

**Objective:** Educate property owners about the village zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan and other ordinances that may affect them, including activities that may require permits.

**Objective:** Make residents aware of grant opportunities or low interest loans that are available to homeowners for household repairs.

**Goal: Recognize the importance of the "character" that defines the village of Hewitt and makes it a desirable place to reside.**

**Objective:** Encourage events that promote a strong sense of community pride such as street dances, harvest festivals, fireworks, and outdoor movies.

**Objective:** Recognize the importance that friendly people, quiet, and village size play in defining the local character of Hewitt when making local decisions.

**Goal: In the 2010 Community Survey 70% of residents rated the quality of life "very good" and the remaining 30% rated it "about average". Continue to recognize the high quality of life that residents enjoy in the village and work to maintain it.**

**Objective:** Continue to provide a high level and variety of community facilities and services.

**Objective:** Consider the following top reasons that residents like living in the village when making major decisions that have the potential of impacting the quality of life of residents.

- Lower/affordable taxes
- Small town/community
- Quiet community
- Friendly people and neighbors
- Close to Marshfield
- Safe environment

(Appendix B, Community Survey 2010, Q. 23)

**Goal: Continue to provide community facilities and services efficiently and in a cost-effective manner.**

**Objective:** Consider intergovernmental cooperative efforts to provide community facilities and services.

**Objective:** Limit development and land use changes that could necessitate costly upgrades to local utilities and possibly cause utility costs for residents to increase.

**Objective:** Consider the impact of utility improvements on the village mill rate.

**Objective:** Develop a Capital Improvements Program to plan for costly community facility and utility improvements.

**Objective:** Map future streets and utility corridors in the community so that development can take place over time in an orderly fashion, and so that utilities and services can efficiently and cost-effectively be provided. By identifying future streets and utility corridors, funding for

improvements can be included in a capital improvements program, and have the potential of being put in place with future residential developments.

**Goal: Provide a range of housing choices that meet the needs of persons of all income levels, all age groups and special needs.**

**Objective:** Encourage developers to construct housing that is considered affordable.

**Objective:** Promote housing options that meet the needs of families and individuals through different life stages.

# 3. Transportation

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of the various modes of transportation, including highways, transit, transportation systems for persons with disabilities, bicycles, walking, railroads, air transportation, trucking and water transportation. This element shall compare the local governmental unit's objectives, policies goals and programs to state and regional transportation plans. The element shall also identify highways within the local governmental unit by function and will incorporate state, regional and other applicable transportation plans, including transportation corridor plans, county highway functional and jurisdictional studies, urban and rural area transportation plans, airport master plans, and rail plans that apply in the local governmental unit.*

## Road Network

The most obvious and most used component of the village's transportation system is the network of streets and highways that serve the community. Different roads are designed to serve different functions and, with good planning, those functions can be carried out and protected.

## Functional Classifications

It is important to understand the function of different categories of streets and highways so you can plan your street system to be efficient and to maintain its efficiency by protecting the function of the road network. Streets and highways are grouped into different classes according to the type of service they provide, ranging from a high degree of travel mobility, which is moving vehicles across a community, region, state or country, to a low level of mobility of providing access to land or individual lots. The functional classifications, from the lowest function to the highest, are generally as defined in the following paragraphs.

Local Streets

The primary function of local streets is to provide access to individual parcels of land. They typically offer the lowest level of mobility of all the functionally-classified streets. All of the village streets except for CTH T/Main Street are considered local streets. They are designed to serve residential lots, typically have a 25 mph or lower speed limit, may have a curvilinear design to "calm" traffic or may be a cul-de-sac to prevent through traffic. Once you leave these streets, you may turn onto a collector street.

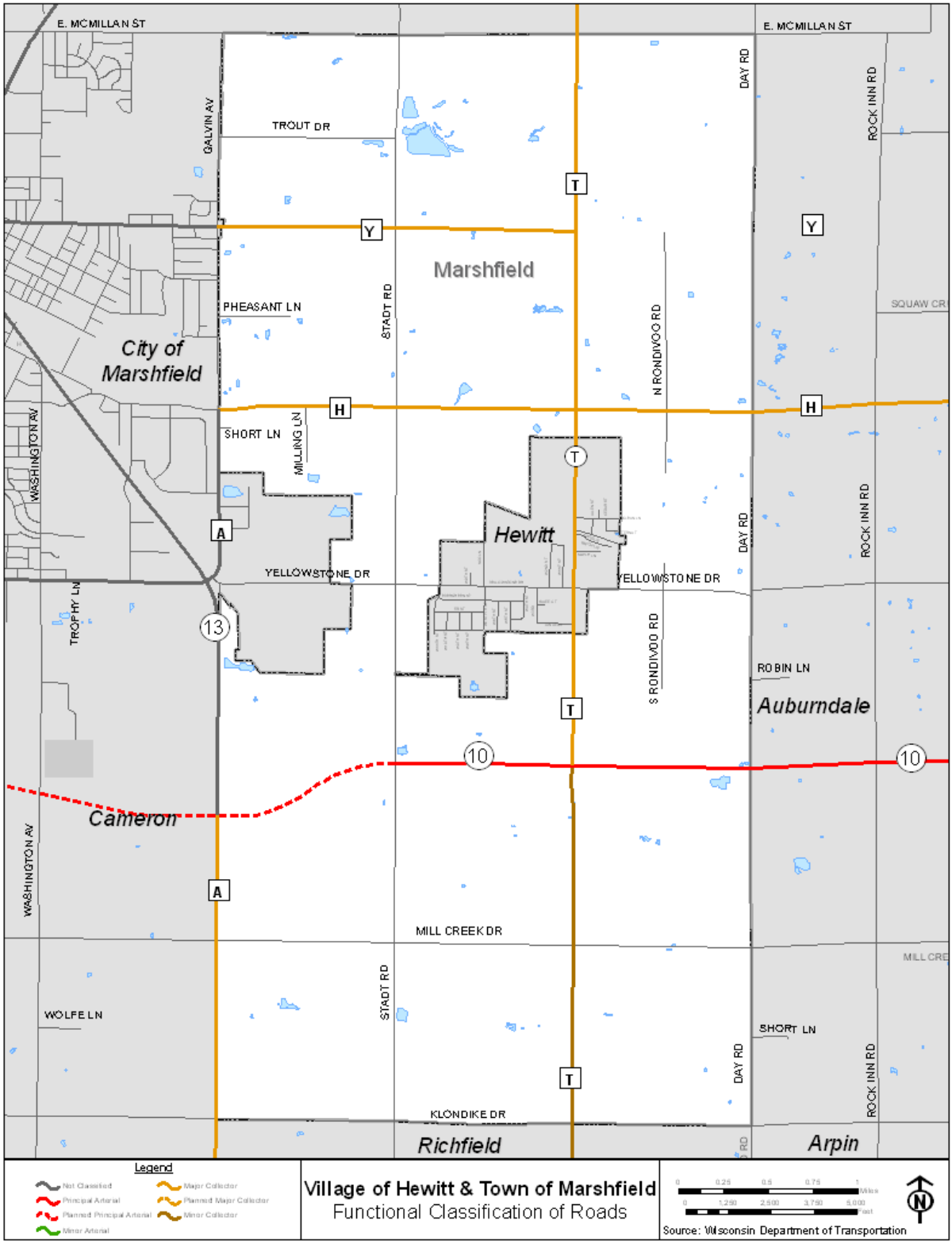
Collector Streets

The function of collector streets is to carry a higher volume of traffic than local streets, provide through traffic in residential, commercial and industrial neighborhoods, and distribute traffic to even higher function highways. Collector streets may be of a straighter design, often have wider pavement widths with fewer access points (driveways) and may have higher speed limits (i.e. 35 to 45 mph). Collector streets are categorized as "major collectors" or "minor collectors" based on the volume of traffic they serve. The only collector street in Hewitt is CTH T/Main Street.

Arterials

Traffic from collector streets may move onto even higher volume roads called "arterials." Arterials have faster speed limits and often have more lanes for travel. Like collector streets, arterials are classified as either "minor arterials" or "principal arterials," depending on the volume of traffic they serve. Minor arterials may have speeds up to 55 mph and principal arterials, like some

**Map 3-1**




state highways and interstate highways, will have speeds up to 65 mph. Minor arterials are designed to take the higher volumes of traffic from the collector streets and move that traffic to and from major traffic generators, such as business districts,

employment centers and places of large public gatherings, like university campuses, stadiums, or something of that magnitude. They also provide a connection between communities. Principal arterials serve urban areas with a population of greater than 5,000, usually have multiple lanes, typically carry very high traffic volumes and move traffic on longer trips. Minor arterials should have even fewer access points than collectors, but still provide land access. Principal arterials often have limited or controlled access, such as U.S. Highway 10. There are no minor arterials in Hewitt or the surrounding area. U.S. Highway 10 is the only principal arterial in the Hewitt Area. Map 3-1 shows the classifications of Hewitt streets.

## Highway 10 Relocation

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has been working on the reconstruction and, in some areas, relocation of U.S. Highway 10 from WIS 13 near Marshfield to I-39 north of Stevens Point. The project timeframe is 2006 to 2012 with the construction in Wood County taking place in 2011 and 2012. U.S. 10 serves Central Wisconsin as an east/west connector for the Twin Cities and the Fox Valley. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation is reconstructing this 31-mile section of U.S. 10 to improve the travel safety and efficiency.

The village of Hewitt will be impacted by improvements to U.S. 10 that include realignment and widening to four lanes. The new route will continue to be easily accessible for residents from CTH T, however, Stadt Rd. will not have direct access to the new U.S. 10 alignment. On the north side of U.S. 10, where Stadt Rd. historically intersected, traffic from Hewitt heading south on Stadt will be routed to the west on a frontage road (Heritage Drive) to STH 13.

The discontinuation of the Stadt crossing of U.S. 10 is of concern for Hewitt residents for a variety of reasons. A few area farmers own or rent land on both sides of U.S. 10, and this will change the routes and time it takes to access the land they farm. One practical route that farmers may have avoided in the past, but now may be forced to use if they want to access their land is Yellowstone Drive. The Community Survey indicated that although the Village as a whole did not have traffic issues, there were concerns with Yellowstone Drive. Residents feel that there are safety issues related to the narrow width, excessive speed, and traffic volume on Yellowstone Drive. The potential of more farm traffic on this residential route may worsen the safety issues that residents are currently aware of.

Figure 3-5. Marshfield Municipal Airport.
Photo by Jeffrey Gaier

The village plans on making improvements to Yellowstone Drive to improve its safety. The road will be widened to allow for wider shoulders to accommodate farm vehicles if necessary and more safely accommodate vehicular and bicycle/pedestrian traffic. This project will also resolve some drainage problems that residents along Yellowstone have expressed concern about.

Beyond the concerns with Yellowstone Drive, and the Stadt Rd/U.S. 10 intersection closure, most residents feel that the changes to U.S. 10 will not significantly impact the village.

## Airports

The village of Hewitt is served by two airports; The Marshfield Municipal Airport (Roy Shwery Field) and the Central Wisconsin Airport (CWA) in Mosinee. CWA provides commercial airline service to the area. Three airlines, Northwest/Mesaba Airlines, Midwest Connect/Midwest Airlines and United/Air Wisconsin, provide 18 flights per day which connect through Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit and Milwaukee. There are also nine air freight and express flights daily.

Central Wisconsin Airport is a joint venture of Marathon and Portage Counties. The airport opened for operation in October of 1969. The terminal has been modernized and the highway access to the airport has been improved. Additional improvements, including a possible new terminal, are being planned for the future.

CWA has two grooved concrete runways, precision instrument landing procedures to both runways for all weather operations, an air traffic control tower and all the other amenities of a modern airport. Since 1982, more than $40,000,000 has been spent to keep the airport ready to serve the business and pleasure needs of the region.

The Marshfield Municipal Airport (Figure 3-5) is a local general aviation airport that has two paved runways, including a 5,000-foot concrete runway that will accommodate business jets and other private aircraft. The cross runway is 3,600 feet in length. They also offer aircraft maintenance, aircraft and jet fuel, a S.D.F. landing system, flying lessons and charter service. The airport is located on the southwest side of the City of Marshfield. Wood County contributes a small amount of funding each year to assist with operation and maintenance costs.

Like most airports, the Marshfield Airport has both direct and indirect impacts on the area's quality of life and economy. Convenient access to air transportation allows businesses to quickly move key personnel from one site to another, saving valuable time and increasing their productivity. The airport also provides facilities for emergency medical flights, law enforcement, agricultural spraying, pilot training, and recreational flying, all adding to the economy and quality of life of the area.

Direct economic impacts include jobs at the airport and sales of airport products and services. Indirect impacts include spending by visitors who arrive in the Marshfield area via the airport. That spending includes such things as lodging, meals, recreation, ground transportation and retail purchases while here. In addition, there are induced economic impacts which include the activities of suppliers to the businesses at the airport, for example electricity, office supplies, aircraft parts, and fuel for resale; and suppliers to the businesses that serve visitors, such as bedding, towels, and wholesale food suppliers. It also includes activity generated by the airport workers re-spending their income on clothing, housing, groceries, entertainment, etc. The total economic impact of the Marshfield Airport on the area was estimated to be over $3.84 million dollars per year, including 62 local jobs with annual wages of nearly $1.24 million and another 15 jobs statewide pushing the wages to over $1.6 million (2000 dollars).[3]

Airports, by their very nature, create planning issues and opportunities for communities. Uses near airports will differ depending on the size and function of the airport. Noise is a factor to consider, along with safety issues related to low-flying aircraft, including clear zones at the end of runway approaches and height restrictions. The Federal Aviation Administration regulates heights of structures, but the

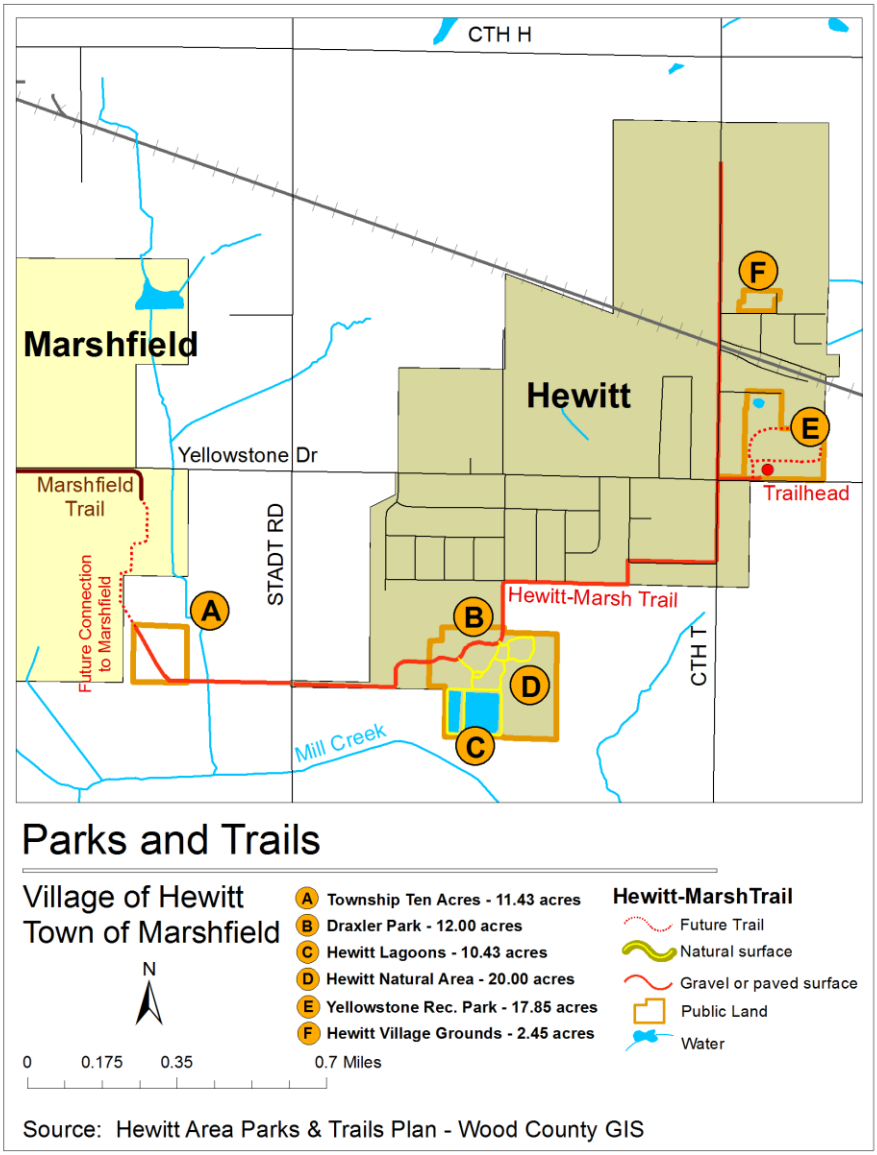
[3] Wisconsin Bureau of Aeronautics, "The Economic Significance of Alexander Field/South Wood County Airport to the Local Economy – Draft," October 2001.

height restrictions do not impact the village of Hewitt.

## Bicycle/Pedestrian Trails

In 2003 the village of Hewitt adopted the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan. Hewitt and the town of Marshfield worked together to develop this plan along with the help of the Wood County Planning Office and the National Parks Service. In the park and trail plan a network of future trails was developed. Since 2003 2.6 miles of the Hewitt-Marsh Trail have been completed, along with 1.1 miles of natural surface trails. The trail network is shown in Map 3-2. Future projects for the trails include regular maintenance, surface improvements, and a connecting trail to the city of Marshfield.

**Map 3-2**

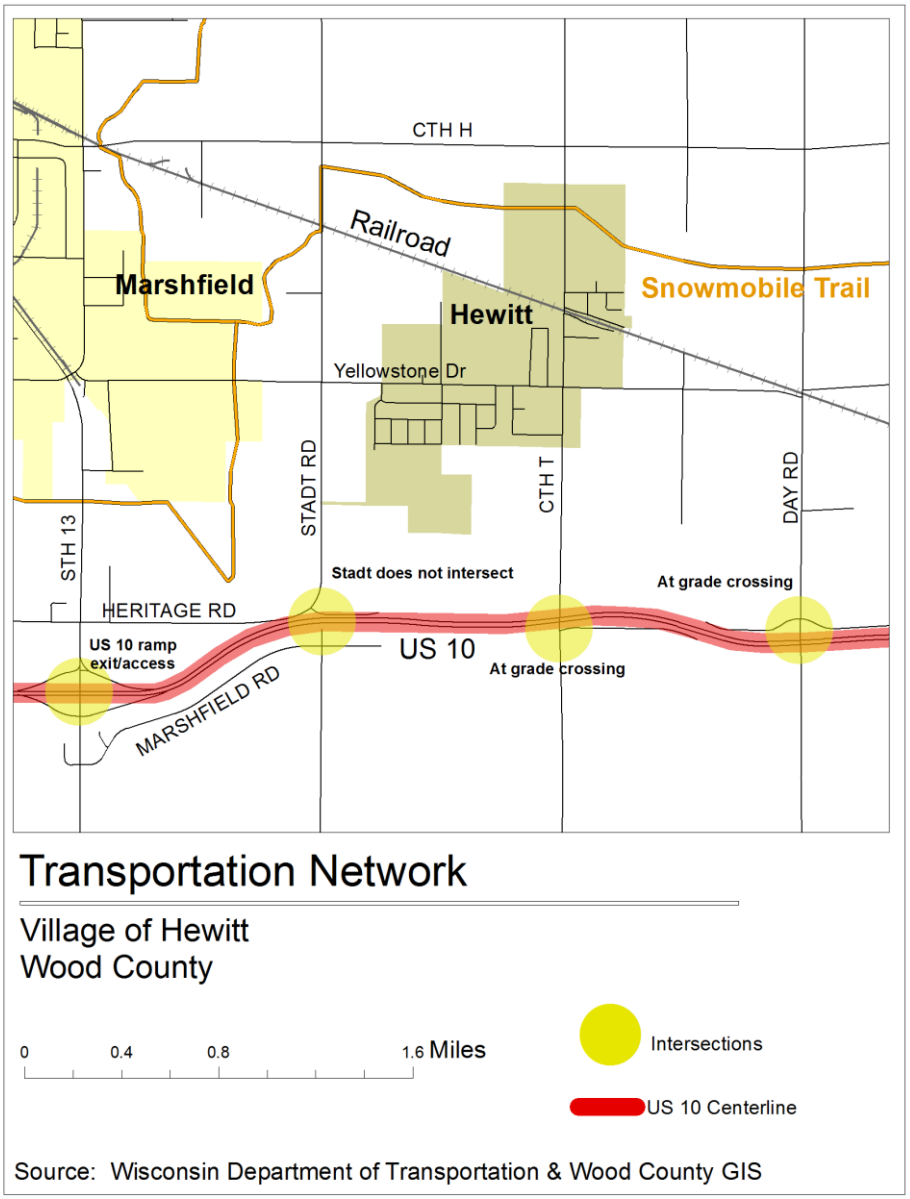



In 2012 the Hewitt Area Parks and Trail Plan will be adopted. The plan should be referenced for detailed information regarding future park and trail improvements.

## Snowmobile Trails

Wood County has a total of 257.4 miles of developed snowmobile trails. The trail network provides recreation opportunities not only for residents, but for visitors who make Wood County a snowmobiling destination. There is just over ½ mile of trail in the village that is on privately-owned agricultural land and shown in Map 3-3.

**Map 3-3**




## Railroad

The railroad has played a major role in the history of the Hewitt Area. Currently it is operated by Canadian National. It is because of the railroad that many early settlers located here. It provided the means to transport goods to and from the area and contributed to the success of the lumber and dairy industries in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Today local businesses do not depend on the railroad to bring goods and services to the village, and residents' livelihoods are not dependent on the ability of it to get lumber, dairy, or other products to the market. Support infrastructure of the railroad such as depot structures and rail spurs no longer exist in the village, making it clear that the railroad no longer serves in the capacity that it once did in the area. Although the rail line is not as important to the prosperity of the village as it once was, it is still an integral part of the local history and culture, and a very important component of the regional economy and rail transportation network.

The presence of the railroad intersecting the community provides challenges in planning the road network and bicycle and pedestrian trails. Crossing the rail lines requires coordination and approval of railroad officials. Crossings pose safety issues that need to be considered not only for the sake of travelers, but also for the sake of residents that are in need of police, fire, or EMT services. There is currently one railroad crossing in the village on Main St. Many of the trains that travel through the village block the at-grade crossings causing delays in travel times for vehicular

traffic, and potentially delaying emergency service providers from reaching their destination.

Residents feel that in recent years the volume of trains has increased, estimating that on some days as many as 25 trains travel the route. As the volume of trains increases, so does the likelihood of railroad related transportation issues. The railroad owns right-of-way ranging from 50 to 200 feet in width and would be able to accommodate the addition of another rail line.

## Public Transportation

Another element of the village's transportation system is public transportation. Providing for the needs of those who are not able to transport themselves has been made possible through programs of the county, with the assistance of state and federal grants. The village's interest should be in maintaining communications with the appropriate agencies to ensure that whatever programs are available through those agencies, be made available to Hewitt residents.

No public transit service for the general public exists in the village of Hewitt. Radio Cab, a shared ride taxi company, offers transportation to the public for a fee.

The Aging and Disability Resource Center of Wood County has bus service available throughout the county. This service is wheelchair accessible and is prioritized by medical, nutrition, shopping and social purposes. Volunteer driver service is also available from the Aging and Disability Resource Center of Wood County. This non-emergency service is for Wood County seniors, age 60 and over. Priorities are for medical and nutritional purposes. Riders must be ambulatory or accompanied and are billed a percentage of the cost of the trip.

## Current & Future Changes to the Transportation System

Future changes to Hewitt's transportation system have been discussed throughout this chapter, specifically with regard to the reconstruction/relocation of U.S. Highway 10. Other changes during the planning period will likely be limited to typical maintenance of county and local roads, possibly including some widening if deemed necessary. County roads may be widened to accommodate bicycles if off-road trails cannot be developed. Where possible, new

**Table 3-1**
5-Year Road Construction and Maintenance Plan
Village of Hewitt

| | |
|---|---|
| 2011 | Overlay 1.5" blacktop wedge coat on West 6th Street<br>Overlay 1.5" blacktop wedge coat on 2nd Street old section |
| 2012 | Overlay 1" blacktop wedge coat on Apple Lane from Cty T to Allen Street (LRIP Funds)<br>Slurry seal 4th Street from Yellowstone Drive to Evergreen Street<br>Slurry seal Evergreen Street from 4th Street to 5th Street |
| 2013 | Slurry seal West 9th Street from Fir Street to Hemlock Street<br>Slurry seal West 10th Street from Fir Street to Hemlock Street<br>Slurry seal West 7th Street from Fir Street to Hemlock Street<br>Slurry seal West 8th Street from Fir Street to Hemlock Street<br>Engineering costs to reconstruct Yellowstone Drive |
| 2014 | Slurry seal Cedar Street and Butternut Drive<br>Slurry seal Hemlock Street from 9th Street to 11th Street |
| 2015 | Widen Yellowstone Drive and grind up and overlay existing pavement |

Source: Hewitt Roads Committee

developments will be planned with street systems that include links to other local streets or provisions will be made to plan for future extension of those streets, using temporary cul-de-sacs until the connections or extensions are constructed. Also, when new developments are proposed, connectivity to other community resources such as parks and bicycle/pedestrian trails should be considered.

The Village Roads Committee maintains a 5-Year Road Construction and Maintenance Plan (Table 3-1). The plan identifies future projects that are scheduled based on need. The particular projects that are completed on an annual basis are dependent on the amount of money available through the village budgeting process. Annually the plan is updated and many times uncompleted projects are rolled into the updated plan.

Every two years the village submits an inventory of pavement ratings for roads to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation as required by State Statute 86.302(2). The PASER rating system that is used rates the quality of roads. The village uses the PASER inventory to identify future road resurfacing or maintenance priorities that are included in the 5-Year Road Construction and Maintenance Plan.

The Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan will continue to guide the future development of bicycle and pedestrian trails. Hewitt and the town of Marshfield have received grant funding to construct a recycled blacktop base from Stadt Rd. west to the Township 10 (Old Township Landfill). The city of Marshfield, town of Marshfield, and village of Hewitt are working to connect the Hewitt Marsh Trail to the city of Marshfield Trail Network. Map 3.2 shows the alignment of the proposed connecter trail.

The county will consider updating the County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan to incorporate local plans such as the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan. The current County plan was adopted in 1996. Due to the age of the plan and the amount of trails that have been constructed since its adoption, it is in no longer considered a relevant planning tool.

## Relationship of Transportation System to Other Comprehensive Plan Elements

Transportation has historically shaped the village of Hewitt. The railroad that runs through the village provided the means to transport goods to and from the community, and the local economy depended on it. U.S. Highway 10 for many years has run south of the village and has served to connect the village to the communities of Central Wisconsin. The transportation network of a community is tied to every other element of this comprehensive plan. Generally a change in the transportation network will affect local utilities and community facilities, housing, natural resources, economic development, and land use. So as changes are considered in a community that involves transportation, the total impact of the changes should be considered.

Transportation system changes can directly impact certain community facilities. As more streets are constructed, the demand increases for more road maintenance, and consequently, more annual maintenance planning and funding. Depending on the linking of new to existing streets, or the lack of linking them, costs to provide street maintenance, school bussing and other services that use the streets, could increase. It is less expensive to continue driving through a subdivision, for example, than it is to maneuver a snowplow through a development with cul-de-sacs.

New streets can impact natural resources and agricultural lands. New development may consume land that is currently used for agriculture, provided that owners of agricultural lands are willing to sell their

property for development. As development occurs streets may need to be planned and constructed. With development, drainage patterns will be impacted and also the amount of impermeable surfaces increased.

Intergovernmental cooperation is essential to the development and maintenance of a transportation system. If, for example, the town of Marshfield decides to add or widen streets near the village boundary, the village should be aware of those plans so that they can plan infrastructure improvements accordingly. In addition to coordinating planning of new facilities, communities should look into the possibility of cost savings in maintaining their street network by working together.

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## Goals and Objectives

**It is an overall goal of the village of Hewitt to move people as efficiently as possible, to provide residents with safe, efficient, cost-effective access between their homes and places of work, schools, parks, shopping and other destination points and to provide a means for travelers to traverse the village with minimal conflict with local land uses.**

**Goal: To provide transportation choices for village residents.**

**Objective:** Carefully monitor the progress of the U.S. Highway 10 relocation to assure coordination with local planning efforts.

**Objective:** Continue to meet with Wood County and the neighboring municipalities to plan and provide for cost-effective facilities and coordinate planning of roads and trails.

**Objective:** Maintain contact with the Wood County Highway Department to encourage continued improvements to the highways as necessary in the interest of the safety of highway users and efficiency in coordinating local road improvements with those of the county.

**Goal: To provide interconnection of transportation systems between municipalities.**

**Objective:** Develop and maintain an Official Street Map of the village of Hewitt, coordinating with the adjacent towns, Wood County and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation on street alignments and trail development.

**Objective:** Identify future transportation corridors so that they can be protected from any development that may obstruct planned future roads or trails.

**Goal: To provide safe transportation throughout the Village.**

**Objective:** Coordinate local street improvements with work on county, state, and federal highways.

**Objective:** Review land subdivision proposals to assure that proposed streets and trails line up with existing facilities.

**Objective:** Encourage pedestrian-friendly design of new subdivisions, residential or commercial, to encourage alternate modes of transportation in the community.

**Objective:** Minimize conflicts with local land uses by monitoring the number of access points from subdivisions and higher density residential areas to higher function county, state, and federal highways.

**Objective:** Through local zoning and the plat review process, monitor the location of access points to assure clear visibility for motorists and bicyclists and to allow sufficient maneuvering space for speed changes and turning.

**Goal: Provide safe routes for bicyclists and pedestrians in Hewitt.**

**Objective:** Identify existing routes and facilities that can serve as bicycle and pedestrian routes.

**Objective:** Keep the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan up-to-date, and when updating the plan identify future bicycle and pedestrian routes that improve the connectivity of the village

**Objective:** Consider improvements such as paved shoulders and bicycle lanes when road maintenance or upgrades are being planned.

# 4. UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, child care facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. This element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an appropriate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.*

## Introduction

The village of Hewitt is relatively small in both population and land area, but provides many of the utilities and services that larger villages offer. Residents are fortunate to have access to these services and in general, satisfaction of services rates from "about average" to "very satisfied." The challenge in the future will be to maintain or improve the quality of services, while maintaining affordable charges to the residents. The challenge of providing utilities and community facilities is not unique to Hewitt, but something that other villages, towns, cities, and the county are currently facing.

## Natural Gas

Natural gas service is provided to residents by WE Energies. WE Energies is the trademark name of Wisconsin Electric Power Company, the principal utility subsidiary of Wisconsin. ANR Pipeline supplies natural gas to WE Energies for distribution.

## Electricity

Electrical service is provided to Hewitt by Marshfield Utilities. Marshfield Utilities serves 11,500 electric customers in the city of Marshfield and surrounding areas.

## Water Supply

In Hewitt residents rely on groundwater and private wells to meet their needs. There are approximately 238 wells in the village. Water quality varies based on depth of well and location in the village. Many residents treat their well water to improve the taste, smell, and overall quality. Water quality testing is left up to the well owner. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends annual testing of private wells to ensure that the water is safe for drinking. Water should be tested for coli form bacteria and nitrates.

In the 2010 Community Survey residents were asked to rate the quality of water. Most responses (83%) indicated that satisfaction with water quality was "about average" to "very satisfied." The survey also revealed that some residents are interested in maintaining groundwater quality in the area by limiting the amount and type of chemicals for home use such as lawn fertilizers. Preservation of groundwater quality is an ongoing challenge and residents interested in preserving groundwater quality may want to contact the Groundwater Guardians of the Marshfield Area for assistance. The Groundwater Guardian program is sponsored by the

National Groundwater Foundation, a private non-profit educational organization that informs and motivates people to care about and for water.

In 2011 the village initiated a groundwater study to gain a better understanding of the available groundwater resources in the area, including potential well yields, groundwater sustainability, and groundwater flows. The study was funded by the village of Hewitt and took place between July and November of 2011. The complete study results along with maps are included in Appendix C.

The study results show that Hewitt has adequate groundwater resources to meet current needs and accommodate future residential growth. Although a variety of factors impact how much future residential development can be sustained, it is estimated that approximately double the 2010 village population can be sustained without any significant lowering of the water table.

Village residents can directly impact their groundwater quality because the recharge area is located in the northern portion of the village, north of Yellowstone Drive. The recharge area is shown in Map 8-3, which is the highest water table elevation of the village. The groundwater flow is also shown in Map Appendix C, Plate 5. Groundwater generally flows away from the recharge area which is the highest elevation in the village. Although some development will be permitted in the recharge area, the amount and type of development will be limited to ensure that the recharge area can continue to effectively replenish area groundwater resources. The use of much of the recharge area as agricultural land contributes to its effectiveness. Development here may be held to different standards in regards to design, impermeable surfaces, lot sizes, development density and other factors.

In the future the village will work to balance effectively draining surface runoff, but at the same time not allowing the runoff to drain too rapidly without infiltrating and recharging the groundwater.

In the past, there have been instances where residents have run out of water due to household use. This is possibly due to the fact that water is being drawn from clay-rich soils and bedrock with varying degrees of fractures that allow the groundwater to travel through the bedrock to drilled wells. Due to the fact that the upper 1 to 30 feet of bedrock is considered “broken”, “weathered”, or “soft”, there is better groundwater flow than the bedrock at greater depths. Drilling wells at a greater depth yields diminishing returns in regards to water quantity because the granite is harder and there are less fractures. The specific capacity of a well is the measure of the ability of the well to produce water. Based on the construction reports of the well in the village the specific capacity of wells is relatively low which is adequate for single-family homes, but probably not adequate for industrial wells or high-capacity irrigation.

In order to continue monitoring groundwater resources the village may install monitoring wells. With the monitoring wells the depth to groundwater could be measured to determine seasonal fluctuations in the water table as well as long term trends.

## Wastewater Treatment

The original village of Hewitt wastewater treatment facility was constructed in 1973 at the southernmost edge of the village, just north of Mill Creek. In 1994 the settling lagoons that were used to treat the waste were abandoned. At that same time the current treatment facility was constructed in a location that is accessible off of Stadt Rd, just west of the settling lagoons. The current treatment facility is running at about 45% capacity.

**Map 4-1**

**Insert wastewater utility map**

The facility is staffed by a part-time operator. All new homes constructed in the village are required to hook up to the municipal wastewater utility, and cover the initial hookup cost. If residents in the town of Marshfield would like to use the wastewater utility they are required to annex to the village. Residents are billed a quarterly flat rate wastewater service charge. Map 4-1 shows the wastewater utility.

## Stormwater Management

Stormwater runoff is water from rainstorms or snowmelt that flows over the land rather than evaporating or soaking into the ground. The village does not have a stormwater utility at this time, but instead relies on ditches and culverts to move and disperse water by gravity flow. Future development of a utility would alleviate some of the drainage problems that the village experiences. Many of the drainage problems are related to very flat topography and heavy, slowly permeable soils. Although flooding is generally not a common problem, many residents experience moisture problems in their basements and standing water in yards and ditches. Problems with drainage are compounded when water from basements is pumped onto the surface where the water then ponds, or permeates its way back through the soil.

A storm sewer system may make Hewitt a more appealing place to live, and resolve many drainage problems, however the upfront costs could be prohibitive. In the 2010 Community Survey, 51% of residents were opposed to the village considering a storm sewer system in the future to manage

surface runoff, while 36% were in favor of this, and 13% had no opinion.

With or without a storm sewer system, through storm water planning and management the village can significantly minimize the negative impacts of stormwater on properties through less costly measures such as grass swales, vegetative filter strips, ditch maintenance, and wet ponds.

Residents experiencing moisture problems in their homes and yards, may consider some relatively low-cost solutions to moisture and drainage problems. By installing rain gutters, they can direct water away from the foundation of their homes and reduce the impact of water seeping into their basements. Through landscaping they can make sure that the ground around their home slopes away from the house reducing the permeation of water along the basement foundation. If there are cracks in basement floors and walls they could be filled to prevent water leakage.

As development occurs, there should be consideration of how it could impact drainage. The management of stormwater is an engineering issue where large expanses of land are going to be covered with roofs, parking lots and streets.

Construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land through, clearing, grading, excavating, or stockpiling of fill material need a stormwater management permit from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under chapter NR 216, Wis. Administrative Code. The stormwater management plans detail how sediment and other pollutants will be controlled until the construction project is completed and the site is stabilized from erosion. Practices include sediment ponds, tracking pads, silt fences, temporary seeding, mulching and more. To control runoff when the site is complete, plans will include best management practices such as wet ponds, infiltration structures, grass swales, vegetative filter strips and vegetative structures.

A stormwater management ordinance may be a way for the village to accommodate residential, commercial, and light industrial growth without worsening existing drainage problems or creating new ones. As new developments are proposed, the village could require management plans to be prepared that calculate the amount of impermeable surface of the new development, determine the impact of grading, and incorporate retention ponds and swales to manage the runoff. When the village reviews new land subdivisions, they may be able to require the developer to provide details on how stormwater will be handled in the new development.

## Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling

Solid waste and recyclables are picked up weekly under a 3-year contract with Veolia Environmental Services. Businesses can have garbage pickup with Veolia under the Village contract at a higher rate than residences pay, or they can contract independently. Residents are billed quarterly for this service.

Village residents take advantage of a variety of programs offered by the city of Marshfield, the town of Marshfield, Wood County, and area businesses to dispose of large items such as appliances, construction materials, scrap metal, and tires. There are also many options for residents to dispose of computer equipment/electronics, printer cartridges, batteries, prescription drugs, chemicals, and CFL light bulbs.

Village residents can take yard waste, brush, branches, and Christmas trees to the city of Marshfield/Veolia Environmental Services compost site located at 501 South Hume Street.

## Emergency Services

Law Enforcement. Police patrolling of the village and investigation of law enforcement problems are provided by the Wood County Sheriff's Department and Wisconsin State Patrol. Because most residents feel safe in the community and the population size does not necessitate a village police officer, Hewitt will continue to work with state and county law enforcement agencies to provide residents with a safe place to live.

The Wood County Sheriff's Department is located in the Wood County Courthouse at 400 Market Street in Wisconsin Rapids. The Sheriff also has an office in the Marshfield City Hall Plaza where scheduled office hours are held weekly. The Department has one Sheriff, 42-full-time officers, 21 part-time reserved deputies, four patrol sergeants, three lieutenants, and three secretaries.

Fire. The Hewitt Area Volunteer Fire Department is centrally located at 7654 McLean Drive and provides fire and first responder service to the village of Hewitt and town of Marshfield. Both the village and town share in all aspects of the department including day-to-day operations, staffing, and budgeting. The department is staffed by 23 volunteers and has an ISO Public Protection Classification (PPC) of 7. The PPC classification is based on a scale of 1 to 10 with class 1 representing superior property fire protection and class 10 indicating that the area's fire-suppression program does not meet ISO's minimum criteria. The fire department participates in mutual aid agreements with area fire departments.

Ambulance Service. Ambulance service is provided to Hewitt by the city of Marshfield on a contract basis.

Shared Dispatch. When Hewitt residents dial 9-1-1 for emergency services, the call is routed to the Wood County Shared Dispatch Center in the County Courthouse in Wisconsin Rapids. The center dispatches for all emergency responders in Wood County. The location of land-line and cell phone calls is mapped by the dispatch center to expedite emergency response.

### Figure 4-1

**Questions that United Way's 2-1-1 program can answer.**

- Where can I find an in-patient drug rehab program for my son?
- I would like to volunteer my time, what organizations need help?
- Where is there an AA meeting tonight?
- Where is there a food pantry in the Marshfield area?
- My house is going to be foreclosed on and I don't know what to do?

United Way 2-1-1. United Way's 2-1-1 is an information referral program that maintains a database of community resources and connects callers with questions to the proper service or organization to meet their human, social and information needs. The program is available free-of-charge, 24/7 and is a partnership of United Way of Inner Wisconsin (Wisconsin Rapids) and the Marshfield Area United Way. Figure 4-1 shows some of the questions that 2-1-1 can answer.

## Village Facilities

Regular village government/department meetings are held at the Village Hall that is located on Mclean Drive. The hall also serves as a gathering place for scheduled community events. Residents of the village can rent it for a fee for private gatherings.

## Parks and Trails

In 2003 the Village adopted the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan. The purpose of the plan was to create a park and trail system that would effectively serve the area in the

future. The plan has proven to be an effective guide to improve current facilities, and develop new ones. The Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan update will be completed in 2012 by the Parks and Trails Committee and should be referenced for detailed information on current and planned facilities. Figure 4-2 shows the vision and the mission statement for Hewitt Area parks and trails.

Table 5-1 shows existing park land in the village of Hewitt and the town of Marshfield. Map 5-4 shows park land and bicycle/pedestrian trails. Recently playground equipment was purchased for the Yellowstone Recreation Area. Planned future projects include connecting the Hewitt-Marsh Trail to the city of Marshfield, and a trail around the perimeter of Yellowstone Recreation Area.

## Universities and Technical Schools

The University of Wisconsin-Marshfield/Wood County is one of 13 campuses of the UW Colleges. The 114-acre campus is located just west of the downtown in the city of Marshfield and offers two-year Associate of Arts and Sciences degrees with other colleges on limited four-year programs. UW-Marshfield/Wood County also offers a variety of non-credit programming that promotes intellectual stimulation, personal and professional growth, and cultural enrichment through a variety of non-credit seminars, workshops and short courses.

Mid-State Technical College (MSTC) is a leader in providing higher education in more than 50 career opportunities through associate degrees, technical diplomas and certificates. Student-focused and community-based, MSTC serves over 11,000 individuals annually. In addition to Marshfield, MSTC has campuses in Stevens Point, Wisconsin Rapids, and a learning center in Adams.

**Figure 4-2**

**Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Vision**

The Village of Hewitt and Town of Marshfield are growing communities providing healthy recreational opportunities for everyone. A system of interconnected municipal parks and trails allows people to enjoy the diverse natural beauty and wildlife habitat of the area.

**Hewitt Area Parks and Trails (HAPT) Mission Statement**

To plan and develop a network of parks and trails for active and passive recreational activities in the Village of Hewitt and Town of Marshfield is the Mission of the H.A.P.T. Committee. This plan will encourage a healthy lifestyle, promote social opportunities and protect and preserve ecologically sensitive areas.

Source: Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan, 2003

## Child Care

The Wisconsin Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) Network is a membership organization made up of 17 community-based CCR&R agencies serving the State of Wisconsin.

CCR&R agencies assist parents in selecting quality childcare, help to increase the supply of childcare in areas that may be lacking sufficient care, offer information and technical support to potential childcare providers and give technical assistance and support to existing childcare programs. Each agency manages a database of existing childcare providers and programs, collects data about childcare rates, provider and teacher salaries, the number of parents

and children using their services, the type of care requested and the children's ages.

The community-based CCR&R agency that provides services to Wood County is the Child Care Resources & Referral of Central Wisconsin.[4]

## Library Service

The village of Hewitt does not have a library. Communities without libraries of their own pay for these services through a county assessment. That assessment is based on the village's equalized valuation. It is calculated on the basis of the non-library municipalities paying 70% of the costs associated with circulation to non-library-community users. Hewitt residents have access to all libraries in the county but the closest and most convenient is the Marshfield Public Library.

In the community survey, residents were asked if there is a need to explore options of making library materials more readily available. The majority of survey respondents, 80%, feel that this is not necessary, while 9% would like to have better access to library materials, and 12% did not have an opinion.

## Schools

The village of Hewitt is located in the Marshfield Public School District. The Unified School District of Marshfield serves approximately 4,953 students, and employs 282 teachers and 164 support personnel[5]. The early childhood/kindergarten through twelfth grade structure involves four elementary schools within the city limits, one rural school, one middle school for grades seven and eight, one high school for grades nine through twelve, and a School Forest environmental education center.

Table 4-1
Hewitt/Marshfield Area Private Educational Facilities

| School | Type |
|---|---|
| Immanuel Lutheran Grade School | Elementary |
| Our Lady of Peace Intermediate School | Elementary |
| Saint John the Baptist Primary School | Elementary |
| Trinity Evangelical Lutheran School | Elementary |
| Marshfield Children's House | Elementary |
| Columbus Catholic Middle School | Middle School |
| Columbus Catholic High School | High School |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction website (http://data.dpi.state.wi.us/data/selschool.asp).

Some Hewitt residents choose to send their children to private educational facilities in the area. According to the State Department of Public Instruction 2010 enrollment numbers, 727 students from Hewitt and Marshfield and surrounding rural areas attend the facilities listed in Table 4-1.

## Health Care Facilities

Marshfield Clinic is the largest private medical practice in Wisconsin and one of the largest in the United States. The Clinic has about 780 physician specialists representing 86 medical specialties and total employment of nearly 6600 in more than 40 Clinic Centers in Wisconsin. Marshfield Clinic was founded in 1916 in Marshfield and its Marshfield Center, located at 1000 North Oak Avenue is the largest center in the Clinic System. The Clinic system also includes Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation; Marshfield Clinic Education Foundation; and Security Health Plan of Wisconsin, Inc., a health maintenance organization.

[4] Child Care Resources & Referral of Central Wisconsin, 210 East Jackson Street, Wisconsin Rapids, WI serves Wood, Clark and Adams counties. Contact information, in addition to the address listed here is: Phone 1-800-628-8534; email - ccrrcw@tznet.com; website - www.ccrrcw.org.

[5] Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 2010.

Norwood Health Center at 1600 North Chestnut Avenue provides residents of Wood and surrounding counties with quality treatment services which include a residential development disabilities program, acute psychiatric care and a skilled long-term care unit for the chronically mentally ill. Norwood Health Center is owned by Wood County and operated by the Wood County Unified Services Board.

Lifestyles – Marshfield Area Coalition is a grassroots movement working to address healthy eating and active living in and around Marshfield, Wisconsin.

St. Joseph's Hospital is a 500-plus bed tertiary care teaching institution, one of the largest referral medical centers in Wisconsin, and the only level II verified trauma center in the north central part of the state. It provides health care, including all major medical and surgical specialties and subspecialties. More than 350 Marshfield Clinic physicians are on its medical staff, with more than 2300 quality caregivers providing around-the-clock support. Saint Joseph's Hospital was founded more than 110 years ago by the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother.

Other health care providers in the city of Marshfield include 26 dentists/orthodontists, nine chiropractors, and three nursing and rehabilitation centers (370+ beds). Other nearby health facilities include Riverview Hospital (Wisconsin Rapids), Memorial Hospital (Neillsville) and Memorial Health Center (Medford).

## Telecommunications Facilities

In recent years telecommunications options have been growing for Hewitt residents. This growth is due to technological advances and local/regional infrastructure improvements. Table 4-2 shows some of the local telecommunications providers in the Hewitt Area.

Table 4-2
Hewitt Area Telecommunications Providers

| Type | Provider |
|---|---|
| Internet Service | Packerland Broadband |
| | Country Wireless |
| | Selk Electronics |
| | Solarus |
| Phone Service | Frontier Communications |
| | Packerland Broadband |
| Cable Television | Satellite Providers (Dish Network and Direct TV) |
| | Packerland Broadband |
| Broadcast Television Stations | WEAU-TV (channel 13; Eau Claire WSAW (Channel 7; Wausau) WAOW (Channel 9: Wausau) |

## Religious Institutions and Cemeteries

In Hewitt there are two churches. Immanuel Lutheran Church is located at 7735 Yellowstone Dr. and Saint Michael's Catholic Parish is located at 1110 Main St. Both churches have cemeteries adjacent to their churches.

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## Goals and Objectives

**It is the overall goal of Hewitt to provide those utilities and community facilities that are needed, or desired, by residents, either through individual village efforts or as a partner with other communities and agencies.**

**Goal: Protect the village's groundwater resources.**

**Objective:** Minimize non-point source pollution and reduce volumes of untreated runoff.

**Objective:** Monitor the impacts of city of Marshfield well sites and other area high capacity wells on groundwater resources.

**Objective:** Educate residents on ways to reduce water usage and encourage water conservation measures.

**Objective:** Request assistance from the Groundwater Guardians to address issues pertaining to groundwater quality.

**Objective:** Install monitoring wells in the village so that groundwater resources can be monitored for seasonal changes, and long term trends.

**Objective:** Limit development in the priority groundwater recharge area as shown in Map 8-3, and adopt standards that will ensure its long-term protection and functionality.

**Goal: Improve stormwater runoff so that residents' water problems in basements and yards are eliminated or reduced.**

**Objective:** Educate residents on low cost ways to solve water problems in basements and yards.

**Objective:** Require drainage easements as part of the local site development review process where drainage swales are identified. Do not allow drainage swales to be filled or leveled, which may cause localized flooding in parts of Hewitt or adjacent communities.

**Objective**: Assess current stormwater runoff problems, prioritize the problem areas, and develop a plan that identifies possible solutions to work towards.

**Objective:** Consider studying the feasibility of a stormwater utility for portions of the village that have the most severe drainage issues.

**Objective:** Ensure that new development will not adversely affect drainage in the village.

**Goal: Protect private property values and uses while assuring adequate public utility expansion in the future.**

**Objective:** Develop utility expansion plans and policies and coordinate and communicate these plans with neighboring communities.

**Objective:** Create an "official map" for the village that identifies both current and future roads, utility corridors, and drainage swales.

**Objective:** Consider the need to establish ordinances pertaining to cell towers and wind energy facilities.

# 5. AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation and promotion of the effective management of natural resources, such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.*

## Topography

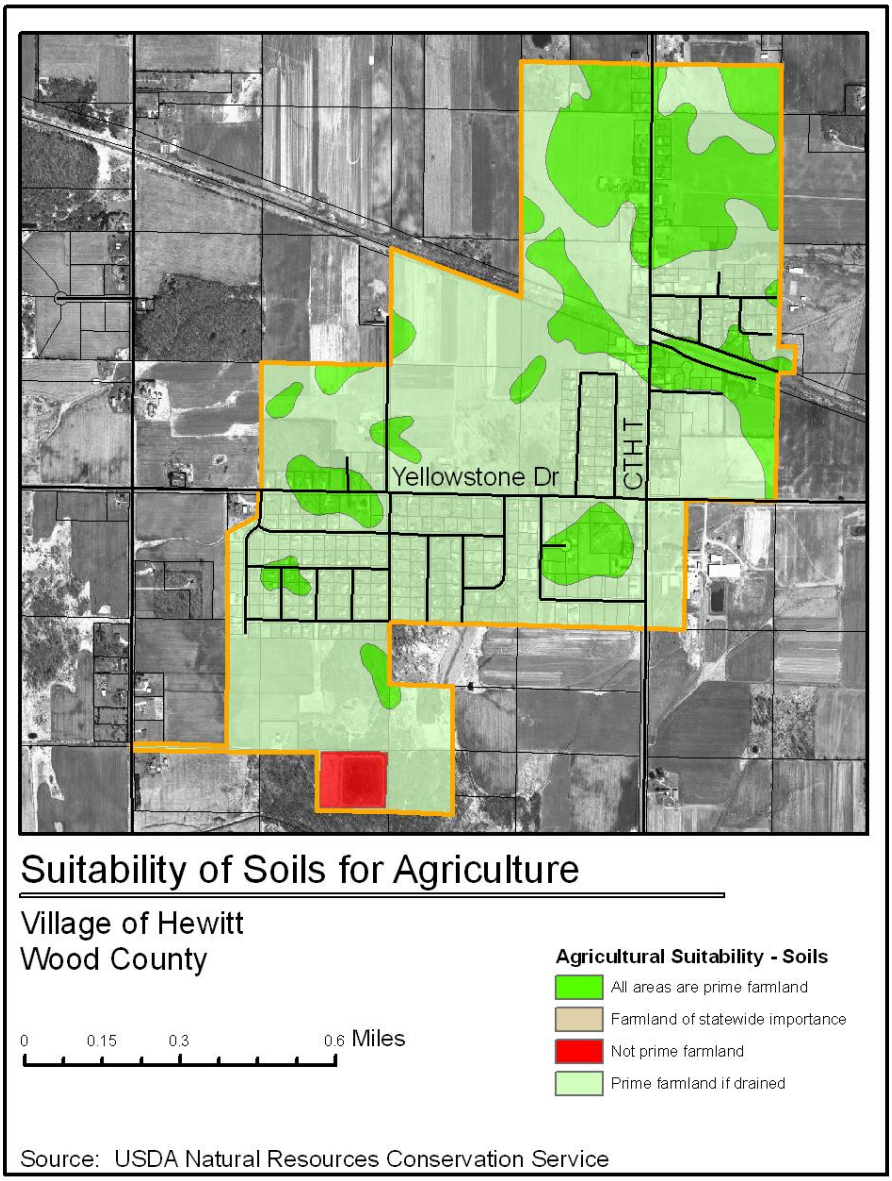
The highest elevation found in the village is 1,281 feet above sea level located on the north end of the village, just west of the Marshfield Town Hall. The lowest point is in the southeast corner of the village with an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea level. Total elevation change is 81 feet.

South of the railroad tracks, drainage is generally north to south towards Mill Creek. North of the railroad tracks, drainage from the highest point in the village goes to the west, north and east.

## Productive Agricultural Areas

According to a field survey by the Wood County Planning & Zoning Office, agricultural land, including fields and pasture land, accounts for about 36% of the land area in Hewitt. Map 5-1 shows how the USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service rates soils in Hewitt for agricultural purposes. Only about 11.8% of the soils are classified as "prime" and 87% are

**Map 5-1**



classified as "prime if drained." The other 1.2% are considered "not prime." The soil that is classified as "prime if drained" is rated that way primarily because of the extensive clay deposits and limited drainage in many areas of the village. Surface and subsurface drainage systems are needed before a number of soil types can be considered as prime for agricultural purposes.

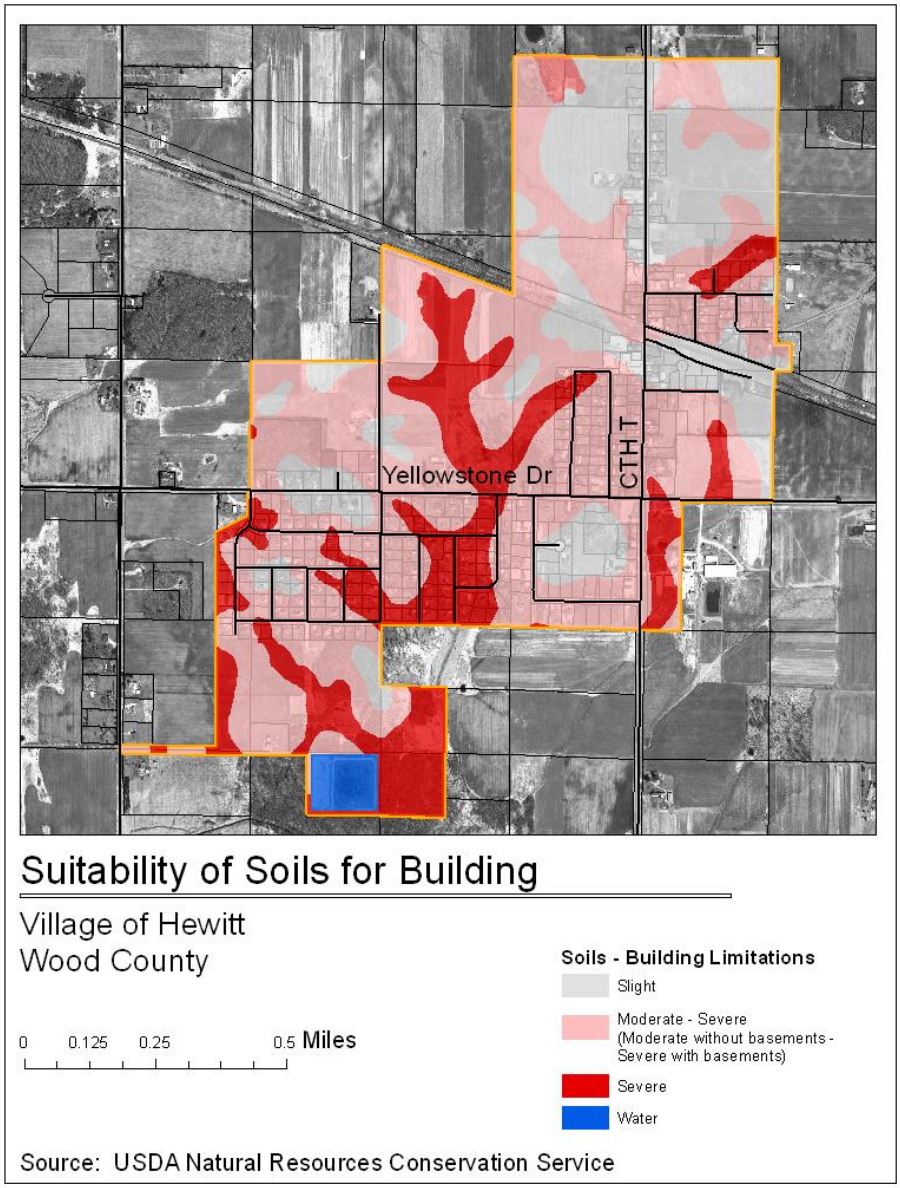
## Livestock Siting Law

Wisconsin enacted a livestock siting law in 2003 to facilitate the siting of new and expanded livestock facilities in Wisconsin while retaining some local government authority over facilities covered by the law (Wisconsin Statutes 93.90). The Administrative Code rule (ATCP 51), that sets state standards that apply to covered livestock facilities, was effective May 1, 2006. The standards apply to new livestock facilities over 500 animal units and existing livestock facilities that expand more than 20% after May 1, 2006 and will have over 500 animal units in total. The standards do not apply to existing facilities, regardless of size, unless the existing facility expands more than 20% in animal units after May 1, 2006. Hewitt does not have special siting requirements for new livestock facilities over 500 animal units or existing livestock facilities that expand more than 20% after May 1, 2006 and will have over 500 animal units.

## Soils: Limitations for Dwellings

The soils in the village are loamy of the Withee-Marshfield-Santiago association. They are nearly level to gently sloping, and are somewhat poorly drained. The soils in this association except Santiago soils, are wet in spring. The subsoil permeability is restricted and for this reason tile drainage is

**Map 5-2**



not effective. There is moderate volume and moisture content change, and moderate bearing capacity when wet. Except for Santiago soils, the soils of this association have a seasonal high water table and a moderately slowly permeable subsoil. For this reason special care should be taken when locating building sites. Santiago soils do not have a seasonal high water table, and they have a moderately permeable subsoil.

Map 5-2 shows the suitability of soils for buildings with and without basements. Soil limitations are indicated by the ratings "slight," "moderate-severe," and "severe," based on the "Soil Survey of Wood County, Wisconsin," a comprehensive soil survey by the USDA's Soil Conservation Service. A "slight" limitation means that the soil properties are generally favorable for the rated use and limitations are minor and easily overcome. A "moderate-severe" rating means that limitations are moderate for dwellings without basements and severe for dwellings with basements. Finally, a "severe" limitation means that soil properties are so unfavorable and so difficult to correct or overcome as to require major soil reclamation, special designs or intensive maintenance. Twenty-six percent of village land is considered "slight," 53% is considered to be "moderate-severe," and 19% is "severe." The suitability for dwelling ratings are only general guidelines and there are other factors that impact the suitability of Hewitt land for dwellings and development. Ditching and surface grading have contributed to making many areas categorized as "moderate-severe" and "severe" very suitable for homes. A typical but notable observation when comparing Map 5-1 and 5-2, is that the soils that are best suited for agricultural uses are also best suited for future dwellings and development.

## Water Resources

The State of Wisconsin has significant responsibilities for protecting water

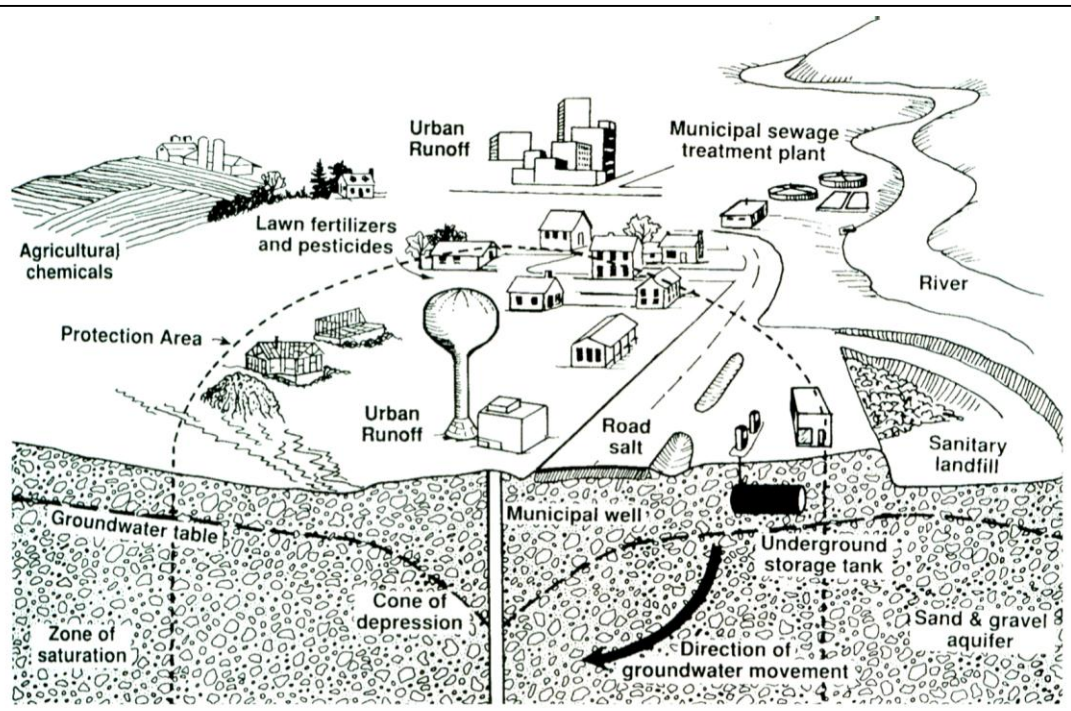



**Figure 5-1**

resources under what is known as the "Public Trust Doctrine." The Public Trust Doctrine embodies the notion that the waters in Wisconsin are held in trust by the State for the benefit of all. There can be no private interests in waterways that adversely affect this public interest. In fulfilling its responsibilities under the Public Trust Doctrine, the Wisconsin Legislature has enacted laws and charged the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to protect water resources. This local comprehensive plan must, at a minimum, be consistent with the state laws. The purpose of this section of the comprehensive plan is to provide an inventory of the water resources in the village and established local policies and programs regarding those resources.

**Figure 5-2**

**Potential Threats to Groundwater Quality**

- Not properly abandoning unused wells.
- Applying excess lawn pesticides and fertilizers.
- Improperly disposing of waste chemicals.
- Changing areas such as wetlands and retention ponds that hold and filter surface waters as it enters the groundwater.
- Improper agricultural practices related to nutrient management and pesticide/fertilizer applications.
- Buried petroleum tanks that are not properly abandoned.

**Potential Threats to Groundwater Quantity**

- Installing excessive amounts of impervious surface on lots including structures and pavement.
- Excessive amounts of water for uses such as watering lawns and gardens.
- Landscaping and grading practices that direct rainwater too quickly from groundwater recharge areas not allowing groundwater resources to recharge.
- High capacity wells serving industrial and agricultural needs.

## Groundwater

Fifteen to 30% of the precipitation we get in Wisconsin each year seeps into the ground and recharges our aquifers.[6] It is estimated that there is enough groundwater underground to cover Wisconsin to a depth of 30 feet.[7]

Figure 5-1 illustrates how nature's water system works and how land uses can impact groundwater quality. There are growing concerns statewide about both the quantity and quality of groundwater. For example, groundwater quality may be impacted by a variety of activities, including leaking underground storage tanks, old dumps, septic systems, land spreading of septage and over-application of fertilizers and pesticides. The most common contaminants found in Wisconsin groundwater are nitrate-nitrogen, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as gasoline, paints and thinners and drain cleaners, and pesticides.[8] Nitrate comes from a number of sources, including nitrogen-based fertilizers, septic systems, animal waste storage, feedlots, municipal and industrial wastewater discharges and sludge disposal. Phosphorus is another mineral that can be a potential problem because, while phosphorus levels in the soils are high, the types of crops needed to reduce those levels are not being planted as often as in the past and the soils do not break this mineral down.

[6] "Planning for Natural Resources", Dept. of Urban & Regional Planning, University of Wisconsin-Madison/Extension and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, January, 2002, pg. 35.
[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

It is not only important to protect groundwater resources at the local level, it is the law. Private well supplies, agricultural uses, recreational use of surface waters, etc. depend on a clean water supply. In 1974, the Wisconsin Supreme Court overturned existing law and created the current law – the doctrine of reasonable use. A property owner's use of groundwater is not absolute, but has to be reasonable, considering impacts on the water table and other uses. Groundwater is also protected as waters of the state.

Preservation of groundwater resources is a high priority for the village of Hewitt. There are over 238 (U.S. Census 2000) residences that are served by private wells. With active private wells scattered throughout the developed areas of the village, much of this area can be considered a wellhead protection area. Wellhead protection is most often discussed in the context of high capacity municipal wells that serve entire communities. In the case of Hewitt, residents can directly impact the quality and quantity of groundwater resources that they depend on. Figure 5-2 shows some of the ways that residents can directly impact groundwater resources.

To determine if the current groundwater use is sustainable, as well as get an idea of the amount of growth the village could sustain, Hewitt had a groundwater study completed between July and November 2011. The final report is titled the Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary and is included as Appendix C in this plan.

In order to gain a better understanding of groundwater resources in the Hewitt Area,

**Figure 5-3**
Conclusions
Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary – January 2012

The following conclusions are a result of, and included in the Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary that was completed in January of 2012. The complete study is included as Appendix C of this plan.

- Hewitt sits atop a high point in the water table, so much of the groundwater pumped by wells in Hewitt comes from recharge that originated within the village boundary.
- Hydraulic conductivity tends to decrease with depth, consistent with observations that most flow in the Precambrian aquifer occurs in the weathered and fractured upper portion.
- Wells in Hewitt produce an adequate amount of water for domestic use. However, because the crystalline bedrock beneath Hewitt forms a very low-yielding aquifer, the potential for successful high-capacity wells in or near the Village is low.
- Current groundwater use equals approximately 23% of recharge within the village boundary.
- The current groundwater and water use situation in the village of Hewitt is sustainable, meaning that current water use is not causing significant declines in groundwater levels or degrading nearby water resources. The effect of plausible increases in water use on the elevation of the water table is not expected to be problematic.
- Management off Hewitt's groundwater resource should focus on maintaining current recharge and protecting groundwater quality.

Source: Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary, 2012.

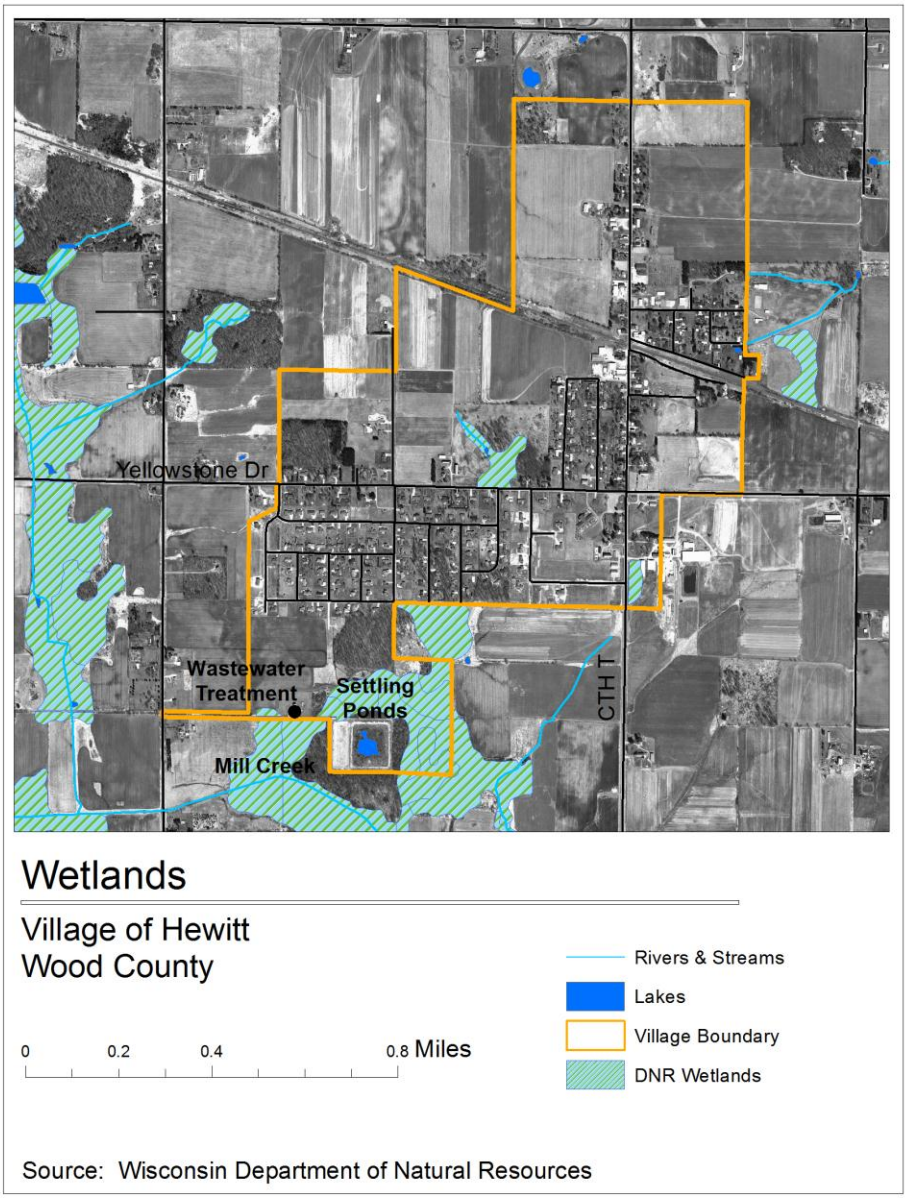
323 well construction reports created by water well drillers and submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources were mapped and analyzed. The study area covered a 3-mile by 3-mile area that went beyond the village boundary. Much of the groundwater pumped by wells in the village originates within the village boundaries. The village of Hewitt is in a geographical area where soils are characterized by shallow groundwater conditions. Depth to groundwater is typically 13 to 20 feet (Appendix C, Plate 4), and depth to bedrock varies from 10 to 85 feet (Appendix C, Plate 2).

A water model that was included in the groundwater study indicates that currently 23% of groundwater recharge is being used. The village could double water use and still be sustainable, however, some of the low-yielding wells may be impacted to a degree. The bedrock beneath Hewitt forms a low-yielding aquifer that makes it unlikely that high-capacity wells could successfully serve their intended purpose. Because of this limitation, future development in the village will most likely be limited to residential development. In fact, due to the low-yielding aquifer, some residential wells currently run dry for short periods during time peak use. Figure 5-3 shows the conclusions from the Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary.

## Surface Water

The only measurable surface water body in the village is one of the two settling ponds located just east of the wastewater treatment plant (Map 5-3). The settling ponds were used until 1994 as the village's wastewater treatment facility. The water depth in the eastern pond is a few inches deep, while the western settling pond is

**Map 5-3**



empty due to an opening on the south side.

There are no navigable streams in the village, but there are a few unnamed intermittent streams, and within a few hundred feet of the southern village boundary is Mill Creek. Mill Creek flows easterly, covers approximately 55 surface acres and is about 26 miles long. Along Mill Creek are areas that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified as floodplain. The floodplain consists of areas that have a 1% chance of flooding each year. There is a small area in the village, east of the settling ponds that is identified as floodplain. There currently is no development in this area, and it is unlikely that there will be any here in the future because this area is also considered to be a wetland.

## Wetlands

Wetlands serve as a water storage and distribution system, filtering nutrients and purifying the water before it is reintroduced into the groundwater or surface water system. As more impermeable surfaces (rooftops, driveways, patios, roads, etc.) cover the landscape, the capacity of wetlands to handle excess water runoff becomes increasingly important.

Wisconsin State Statutes, Chapter NR 103 defines wetlands as areas where water is at, near, or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions. They support aquatic or "water loving" plants and wet soils, and provide habitat for more species of plants and animals more than any other landscape. Over 75 percent of Wisconsin wildlife species use wetlands during some stage of their life. Wetlands serve as holding areas for water to prevent flooding, protect water quality by filtering many impurities, sediments, pesticides, and animal waste, and provide hunters, anglers and wildlife watchers with quality experiences. Wetlands may be seasonal or permanent and are commonly referred to as swamps, marshes, fens, or bogs.

In cases where land use changes are planned in the approximate area of wetlands, the Wisconsin DNR, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, or a wetland professional should be contacted to walk the property to flag the boundary of the wetlands. The Wisconsin DNR and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers require mitigation when natural wetland sites are destroyed. Wetlands are difficult to create, and in many cases, the mitigated wetlands are of a lesser quality than natural wetlands.

In Hewitt there are approximately 30 acres of wetlands. There are small wetlands located just north of the intersection of West 4th St. and Yellowstone Drive, just east of CTH T where Lanae Ave. meets CTH T, and the area immediately east and north of the settling ponds.

**Figure 5-4**

**Species - Endangered, Threatened, and of Special Concern**

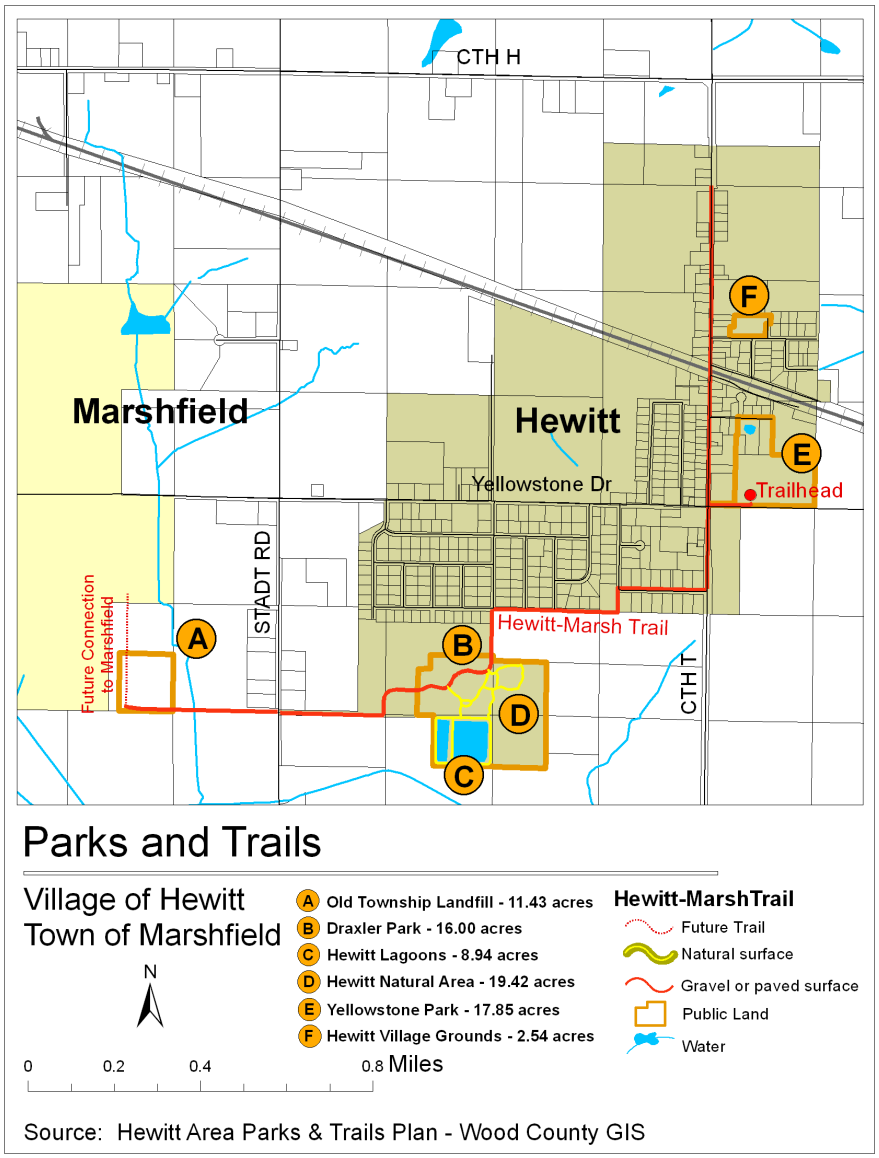
**Endangered Species:** Any species whose continued existence as a viable component of this state's wild animals or wild plants is determined to be in jeopardy on the basis of scientific evidence.

**Threatened Species:** Any species which appears likely, within the foreseeable future, on the basis of scientific evidence to become endangered.

**Species of Special Concern:** Species about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proven.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

**Map 5-4**




## Wildlife Habitat

The village of Hewitt does have the occasional presence of wildlife, including deer, rabbits, ducks, geese, turkey and more. The agricultural fields in the area are a common resting and feeding area for migratory birds. The presence of wooded areas in and adjacent to the village provide habitat for wildlife. There are approximately 55[9] acres of wooded land in the village.

According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, there are two known plants that are categorized as a "special concern" in or near the village (township 25 north, range 3 east). The plants are the Prairie Sagebrush and the Blunt-lobe Grape-fern. There are no known endangered or threatened species in the Hewitt Area. Figure 5-4 provides a description of species that are considered endangered, threatened or of special concern.

## Invasive Species

In recent years awareness of the impacts of invasive species has increased. Invasive species in many cases have the potential of impacting the recreational use of land and water in village. The village should develop strategies as needed to control invasive species that impact the use of public or recreational lands. Strategies and action plans should leverage the expertise of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the volunteer efforts of concerned citizens.

[9] Wood County GIS

| Table 5-1<br>Inventory of Existing Park Land<br>Village of Hewitt – Town of Marshfield | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Park Facility** | **Village** | **Town** | **County** | **Private** |
| 1. Hewitt Village Grounds (McLean Street) | 2.54 | | | |
| 2. Yellowstone Recreation Park | 17.85 | | | |
| 3. Hewitt Natural Area | 20.00 | | | |
| 4. Hewitt Lagoons | 10.43 | | | |
| 5. Wastewater Treatment Access Road | 1.45 | | | |
| 6. Township Ten Acres | | 11.43 | | |
| 7. Draxler Private Land | | | | 12.00 |
| 8. Marshfield Pond Area | | | 5.52 | |
| **Acreage by ownership** | **52.27** | **11.43** | **5.52** | **12.00** |
| **Total acreage 81.22** | | | | |

## Parks, Open Spaces and Recreational Resources

In 2003 the village of Hewitt adopted the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan. Hewitt and the town of Marshfield worked together to develop this plan along with the help of the Wood County Planning Office and the National Parks Service. In the park and trail plan a network of future trails was developed. Many of the projects in the 2003 plan have been implemented, and for that reason it is being updated. Completion of the updated plan is scheduled for 2012.

Since 2003 2.6 miles of the Hewitt-Marsh Trail have been completed, along with 1.1 miles of natural surface trails. The trail network is shown in Map 5-4. Future projects for the trails include regular maintenance, surface improvements, and a connecting trail to the city of Marshfield.

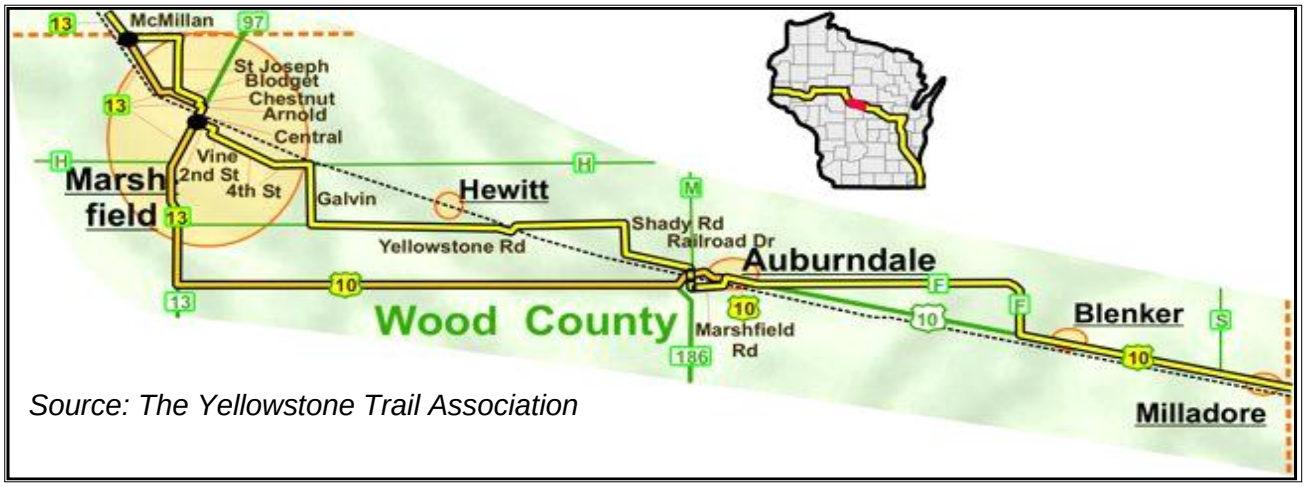
Table 5-1 shows existing park land in the village of Hewitt and the town of Marshfield. Map 5-4 shows park land and bicycle/pedestrian trails. The most significant park improvement includes surfacing a trail around the perimeter of the Yellowstone Recreation Area. The Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan should be referenced for detailed information regarding future park and trail improvements.

## Historical and Cultural Resources

The Wisconsin Historical Society's online inventory of architecture and history includes five records for the village of Hewitt. The properties that are included are listed below in Table 5-2. Although included

| Table 5-2<br>Structures of Architectural and Historical Significance | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Structure** | **Location** | **Record #** |
| *St. Joseph's School | 116 Main St. | 55884 |
| Front Gabled House | W side of Main St., .3 miles north of McLean Ln. | 55885 |
| American Foursquare House | S of 11100 CTH T | 93396 |
| Dutch Colonial Revival House | 10954 CTH T | 102440 |
| Boomtown Retail Building | 11125 CTH T | 117959 |
| ** structure no longer exists* | | |
| Source: Wisconsin Architecture and History Inventory | | |

**Figure 5-4**




*Source: The Yellowstone Trail Association*

in the listing, St. Joseph's School no longer exists.

There are likely other structures that are of historical or cultural significance. In order for these structures to be recognized Hewitt residents should identify potential structures and work with the Wisconsin Historical Society to determine their historical and cultural significance.

Of notable historic significance is the fact that the Yellowstone Trail traveled through the village of Hewitt. The Yellowstone Trail ran through Wisconsin from Kenosha to Hudson and was part of one of the country's first transcontinental roads in the early 1900s, that eventually faded into a growing network of roads and an interstate system. Figure 5-4 shows the early routes of the Yellowstone trail in the Hewitt Area. More information on the Trail can be found at www.yellowstonetrailwi.org/

Much of the local history can be found in the Hewitt Bicentennial booklet that was compiled by area residents in 1976. The publication contains many facts, stories and photographs submitted by local residents. Copies of this publication are difficult to find, and efforts should be made to retain a number of copies for historical archiving.

## Goals and Objectives

**It is an overall goal of the village of Hewitt to preserve and enhance their unique cultural, historical, and natural resources.**

**Goal: Support park and recreation facilities and activities/programs.**

**Objective:** Continue to maintain the existing park and trail facilities in the village and town of Marshfield.

**Objective:** Remain responsive to changing recreation trends and interests.

**Objective:** Through fund-raising and volunteer help, continue to improve park and trail facilities.

**Objective:** Continue coordinated park and trail planning efforts with the town of Marshfield, area communities, and Wood County.

**Goal: Promote pride and community uniqueness by highlighting history and culture of the village.**

**Objective:** Identify properties for possible architectural and historical significance and

share information with the State Historical Society.

**Objective:** Identify ways to document village history and share it with residents and visitors.

**Objective:** Make efforts to document historical accounts from long-time village residents.

**Objective:** Strengthen community pride through events such as a harvest festival, street dance, fireworks, or an outdoor movie.

**Goal: Encourage preservation of natural resources, including groundwater, drainage swales and wetlands.**

**Objective:** Prior to approval, review the potential impacts of new development on natural resources in the village.

**Objective:** Install groundwater monitoring wells to monitor seasonal depth-to-groundwater, as well as identify any long term trends.

**Objective:** Consider requiring larger minimum residential lot sizes to provide adequate groundwater recharge areas for residences.

**Objective:** Encourage development to take place in areas where natural resources will be minimally impacted.

**Objective:** Continue to recognize the importance that wetlands and groundwater recharge areas play in maintaining groundwater quality and sustaining diverse wildlife habitat.

**Objective:** Educate residents on the potential impact of household chemicals on groundwater resources.

**Objective:** Limit future commercial and industrial uses that could possibly deplete Hewitt's groundwater resources.

**Goal: Continue to be supportive of agriculture and the role that it plays in the local economy and rural character.**

**Objective:** Encourage the peaceful coexistence of agricultural land uses and other land uses in the village.

**Objective:** Consider the impact of new development or land use changes on agricultural practices.

**Objective:** Encourage local farmers to utilize agricultural practices that minimize conflicts with adjacent land uses.

**Objective:** Promote agricultural practices that will preserve the quality and quantity of groundwater for private wells, and compliment area natural resources.

# 6. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to promote the stabilization, retention or expansion of the economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit, including an analysis of the labor force and economic base and quality employment opportunities in the local governmental unit. The element shall assess the local governmental unit's strengths and weaknesses with respect to attracting and retaining businesses and industries. The element shall also evaluate and promote the use of environmentally contaminated sites for commercial or industrial uses. The element shall also identify county regional and state economic development programs that apply to the local governmental unit.*

## Introduction

The key to economic development analysis or planning in Hewitt is to recognize that the village is not self-sufficient and relies on the economy of Wood County, Central Wisconsin, the state, the nation and the world. Some economic data is available from the U.S. Census for the village, but most is reported at the county level. Therefore, one should refer to the Wood County Comprehensive Plan if detailed county-level data is needed. Although detailed quantitative data may not be available for Hewitt, certain assumptions and assertions can be made for the purposes of this plan.

## Location

The village of Hewitt is considered a commuter, or "bedroom" community to the city of Marshfield. Most residents choose to live in Hewitt for reasons other than employment opportunities in the village (Figure 6-1). The village provides few employment opportunities, with the majority of residents of working age commuting on average 15 minutes each day to work. By looking at the average commute time of 15 minutes, one can assume that much of the Hewitt workforce is employed in the city of Marshfield. It is also not uncommon for residents to work in smaller communities in the area, as well as commute to the cities of Stevens Point, Wisconsin Rapids, and Wausau. Planned improvements to U.S. Highway 10 in 2011 and 2012 will reduce commute times to the aforementioned cites.

**Figure 6-1**

**Reasons Residents Choose to Reside in Hewitt**

- Quiet community
- Small community
- Friendly people and good neighbors
- Low taxes
- Location in proximity to Marshfield
- Safe community

Source: Hewitt Community Survey, 2010

More people commute into Wood County from neighboring counties than those who travel to other counties to work (Table 6-1). Wood County has a net gain of over 5,000 commuters on a daily basis. The greatest

**Table 6-1:** County-to-County Commuting, 2000

| County | Commute | | Net Commute |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Into | From | |
| Portage | 2,572 | 2,639 | 67 |
| Marathon | 1,449 | 3,944 | 2,495 |
| Clark | 272 | 1,956 | 1,684 |
| Adams | 178 | 899 | 721 |
| Juneau | 83 | 186 | 103 |
| Jackson | 52 | 70 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 4,606 | 9,694 | 5,088 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census.

number of commuters comes from Marathon County and it is likely that most of these commuters work in the Marshfield area, although many may commute to other areas of the county.

## Impact of Economic Development

Economic development is considered positive for the overall impacts on local economies and the jobs that are created. This element of the comprehensive plan identifies ways that Hewitt can contribute to regional economic development, as well as utilize available economic development tools when necessary.

Although Hewitt residents are no different than anyone else when it comes to supporting economic development efforts, they do not see these efforts focused on the village. Because Hewitt does not have a water utility, the potential for many kinds of business development is limited. Although there may not be a strong push among residents to promote economic development locally in the form of commercial and industrial growth, there is some support for smaller businesses that provide goods and services in convenient proximity to their homes. Some of the businesses that residents would like to see include restaurants and convenience stores.

## Worker Age Structure

In Hewitt there are 494 people over the age of 16 that make up the labor force based on 2005 to 2009 American Community Survey estimates. Of the total estimated population of 769 for this same time period, this constitutes 64.2% of the total population. If a person is 16 years or older and not looking for a job, that person is considered not in the labor force. Most of those who fit into this category are students, retirees, or others that choose not to work. If a person is employed, or unemployed and looking for a job, they are considered to be in the labor force.

On the national level, the growth of the civilian labor force is expected to slow down, while the older labor force is expected to grow five times faster than the overall labor force. The age 55 and older portion of the labor force is expected to grow by 46.7% between 2006 and 2016, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Similar conclusions have been projected for Wisconsin and it is not unreasonable to expect the area to be any different given the information that was presented in Chapter 1 regarding the local aging population. The two principal reasons for the change are: the baby-boom generation is aging and retiring, and the labor force participation rate of women appears to have peaked.

## Employment Trends

The village of Hewitt's total labor force increased by about 20.8% between 2000[10] and 2005 to 2009, from 409 to 494. This increase can generally be attributed to population growth in the village during that time. The unemployment rate for the village of Hewitt was only 3.7% in 2000 (3.4% for Wood County), which is considered "full employment." For the time frame of 2005 to 2009 the unemployment rate for Hewitt was estimated to be 1.2% by the American Community Survey. More accurate seasonally adjusted unemployment figures for Wood County and Wisconsin for January to September of 2011 are 8.2% and 7.7% respectively according to the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

The occupations that village of Hewitt residents are employed in are listed in table 1-6 in the first chapter. Although the six categories are general, they are useful in showing the diversity of the community work force. The labor force is spread out among the occupation categories, with a noticeably low number of 2 workers in the "farming, forestry and fishing" category. The "management, professional & related" and

10

**Table 6-2:** Fastest Growing Occupations in Wisconsin, 2006 - 2016

| Occupational Title | Estimated Employment | | | | 2006 Avg. Annual Salary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006 | 2016 | Change | Pct. Chg. | |
| Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts | 5,150 | 7,390 | 2,240 | 43.5% | $58,024 |
| Home Health Aides | 16,550 | 23,310 | 6,760 | 40.8% | $20,812 |
| Personal and Home Care Aides | 22,030 | 30,540 | 8,510 | 38.6% | $19,602 |
| Computer Software Engineers, Applications | 8,830 | 12,170 | 3,340 | 37.8% | $69,811 |
| Medical Assistants | 7,120 | 9,720 | 2,600 | 36.5% | $27,632 |
| Physician Assistants | 1,110 | 1,480 | 370 | 33.3% | $78,373 |
| Radiation Therapists | 490 | 650 | 160 | 32.7% | $67,848 |
| Personal Financial Advisors | 3,170 | 4,190 | 1,020 | 32.2% | $74,784 |
| Dental Hygienists | 4,170 | 5,470 | 1,300 | 31.2% | $55,069 |
| Substance Abuse & Behavioral Disorder Counselors | 1,550 | 2,020 | 470 | 30.3% | $39,904 |
| Physical Therapist Assistants | 1,270 | 1,650 | 380 | 29.9% | $38,206 |
| Surgical Technologists | 2,310 | 2,990 | 680 | 29.4% | $41,203 |
| Skin Care Specialists | 510 | 660 | 150 | 29.4% | $27,885 |
| Physical Therapist Aides | 1,240 | 1,600 | 360 | 29.0% | $24,614 |
| Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians | 700 | 900 | 200 | 28.6$ | $44,814 |
| Social and Human Service Assistants | 7,340 | 9,400 | 2,060 | 28.1% | $29,355 |
| Veterinary Technologists and Technicians | 1,510 | 1,930 | 420 | 27.8% | $28,104 |
| Pharmacy Technicians | 6,300 | 8,030 | 1,730 | 27.5% | $25,518 |
| Respiratory Therapists | 1,790 | 2,270 | 480 | 26.8% | $48,842 |
| Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software | 2,840 | 3,600 | 760 | 26.8% | $74,640 |
| Financial Analysts | 2,140 | 2,710 | 570 | 26.6% | $64,017 |
| Registered Nurses | 51,130 | 64,550 | 13,420 | 26.2% | $57,376 |
| Physical Therapists | 4,060 | 5,080 | 1,020 | 25.1% | $64,087 |
| Marriage and Family Therapists | 720 | 900 | 180 | 25.0% | $54,128 |
| Animal Trainers | 730 | 910 | 180 | 24.7% | $26,590 |
| Medical Equipment Repairers | 690 | 860 | 170 | 24.6% | $46,212 |
| Veterinarians | 1,750 | 2,170 | 420 | 24.0% | $77,803 |
| Mental Health Counselors | 1,650 | 2,040 | 390 | 23.6% | $41,324 |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers | 2,230 | 2,740 | 510 | 22.9% | $49,021 |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

"sales & office occupations" categories showed the greatest number of workers with a combined total of 239 or 61% of the total workforce.

## Employment Projections

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development makes 10-year projections of the fastest growing occupations in Wisconsin. Recognizing that these are statewide projections, it is worthwhile to consider their impact in Central Wisconsin. Table 6-2 identifies the occupations that are expected to grow the fastest between 2006 and 2016. It should come as no surprise that, given the aging population, many of the fastest growing occupations are medical and health related. Also, computer and data communications jobs are expected to continue to remain strong during this period.

A follow-up table, Table 6-3 lists those industries that the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development foresees as the fastest growing between 2006 and 2016. Again, the medical industry has a strong presence in this list as does the computer technology and data communications industry. These areas provide an opportunity to attract new development to the area. The presence of the Marshfield Clinic, Saint Joseph's Hospital, and the research labs associated with the Marshfield medical industry are examples that can be (and have been) used to market the area for medical industry expansion. The city of Marshfield's industrial and business parks' location in relation to the relocated U.S. Highway 10 are ideal for

**Table 6-3:** Fastest Growing Industries – Wisconsin, 2006 - 2016

| Industry Title | Estimated Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2006 | 2016 | Change | Pct. Chg. |
| Securities, Commodity Contracts and Other Financial Investments | 9,500 | 13,120 | 3,620 | 38.1% |
| Social Assistance | 65,800 | 86,210 | 3,620 | 31.0% |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 104,150 | 133,990 | 29,840 | 28.7% |
| Warehousing and Storage | 12,230 | 15,260 | 3,030 | 24.8% |
| Support Activities for Transportation | 5,250 | 6,370 | 1,120 | 21.3% |
| Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, & Data Processing Services | 8,040 | 9,750 | 1,710 | 21.3% |
| Waste Management and Remediation Service | 5,370 | 6,500 | 1,130 | 21.0% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 127,480 | 151,570 | 24,090 | 18.9% |
| Hospitals, including State and Local Government | 113,010 | 133,960 | 20,950 | 18.5% |
| Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except Copyrighted Works) | 550 | 650 | 100 | 18.2% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 95,810 | 113,080 | 17,270 | 18.0% |
| Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institution | 1,720 | 2,020 | 300 | 17.4% |
| Nursing and Residential Care Facilities | 69,400 | 79,630 | 10,230 | 14.7% |
| Transit and Ground Passenger Transport | 13,580 | 15,560 | 1,980 | 14.6% |
| Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing | 11,520 | 13,020 | 1,500 | 13.0% |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises | 41,510 | 46,800 | 5,290 | 12.7% |
| Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries | 26,060 | 29,360 | 3,300 | 12.7% |
| Real Estate | 19,000 | 21,400 | 2,400 | 12.6% |
| Religious, Grant making, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations | 87,800 | 98,700 | 10,900 | 12.4% |
| Construction of Buildings | 30,980 | 34,710 | 3,730 | 12.0% |
| Accommodation | 31,510 | 35,210 | 3,700 | 11.7% |
| Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers | 6,570 | 7,340 | 770 | 11.7% |
| Food Services and Drinking Places | 192,060 | 214,060 | 22,000 | 11.5% |
| Truck Transportation | 49,550 | 55,050 | 5,500 | 11.1% |
| Insurance Carriers and Related Activities | 67,700 | 75,180 | 7,480 | 11.0% |
| Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods | 68,220 | 74,850 | 6,630 | 9.7% |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 81,470 | 89,380 | 7,910 | 9.7% |
| Repair and Maintenance | 21,700 | 23,690 | 1,990 | 9.2% |
| Credit Intermediation and Related Activities | 54,770 | 59,650 | 4,880 | 8.9% |

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

attracting some of these types of businesses and industries.

## Area Business & Industrial Parks

The immediate area's business and industrial parks are all located in the city of Marshfield. The Yellowstone Industrial Park is the city's newest industrial area. This park lies about ½ mile west of the village. Of the 104 acres in the Yellowstone Industrial Park, approximately 57 acres is used by Completion Industrial Minerals. The remaining 47 acres is available for new industrial development.

The Norwood Industrial Park is a 60-acre, privately-owned facility with all city utilities available. This park is about 1 mile west of the village in the city of Marshfield. We Energies occupies about 1.6 acres and a spec building/pond occupies another 5 acres, leaving about 54 acres available for new industrial development.

The Marshfield East Industrial Park is the city's first industrial park and is located on the city's southeast side. This 260-acre industrial park is fully occupied.

Located adjacent to the Marshfield Airport on the city's southwest side is the Marshfield Air Park. This is a 26-acre park that has about 7.7 acres available for new development or expansion.

Another newer facility is the Mill Creek Business Park. This business park caters to office and light manufacturing operations. The Mill Creek Business Park has a total of 154 developable acres, 133 of which is still available. There are currently five businesses located in this business park.

Plenty of opportunity exists for new business and industry to locate in the area. The village of Hewitt can help provide jobs to its residents by supporting the promotion of the city's industrial and business parks.

## Desired Businesses

In the 2010 Community Survey, when asked if residents would like to see more job opportunities in the village, responses were 36% in favor, 34% opposed, and 30% with no opinion. Job opportunities/businesses that residents would like most to see in the village include restaurants, light industry, and convenience stores.

The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development provides forecasts on the fastest growing occupations and industries in the state. These forecasts shown in Table 6-2 and 6-3 serve as a resource for communities that want to position themselves to be attractive for these growing industries, as well as prepare their workers for opportunities in the fastest growing occupations in Wisconsin.

## Economic Development Organizational Framework

Economic development activities in the Hewitt area are carried out by a number of organizations. Some of those that are most active are listed in the following paragraphs.

MACCI – The Marshfield Area Chamber of Commerce and Industry receives financial support from annual membership dues from nearly 600 member businesses, local government funding, public and private grants, sponsorships, program revenues and more. MACCI serves as a first contact for business resource assistance and either sponsors or participates in several economic development workshops each year. The staff are members of regional and state economic development organizations and actively participate in activities of those organizations. The Marshfield Business Assistance Team (MBAT) is a group of professionals representing various organizations within the business community. Lead by Marshfield Area Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MACCI) and the city's Planning

and Economic Development Department, MBAT has formed to assist potential and existing business owners in operating successful business. Any business expansion that can be attracted by this team's efforts benefits area workers.

Wood County – Under the oversight of the Conservation, Education and Economic Development Committee, Wood County participates in several economic development activities and is represented on various boards of directors of area economic development organizations. County staff also participates in activities sponsored by the Wisconsin Economic Development Association. In addition, Wood County is a partner with Adams, Portage, Marathon and Lincoln counties in a revolving loan fund program.

NCWRPC – The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, located in Wausau, provides technical assistance and compiles economic development data for its members. It also administers a regional revolving loan fund on behalf of the North Central Wisconsin Development Corporation. The ten counties the NCWRPC serves have also been formally designated as an Economic Development District by the State of Wisconsin and by the U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration. Under this designation, the NCWRPC maintains a continuous process of planning assistance that supports the formulation and implementation of economic development programs designed to create or retain full-time permanent jobs and income. The NCWRPC provides services such as economic research, marketing, financial packaging, evaluation and analysis of public infrastructure needs that support private economic development activity, and works with local units of government to maintain eligibility for certain grants.

Centergy – The Centergy Central Wisconsin Alliance for Economic Development was initially created in 1988 and has evolved into the strong economic development proponent it is today. This non-profit organization is led by an executive director who has the responsibility of conducting economic development activities and looking after economic development interests in Adams, Wood, Portage, Marathon and Lincoln counties. The County of Wood is represented on the Board of Directors by county staff, Heart of Wisconsin Chamber of Commerce staff, and private business owners from the county. Centergy has conducted economic opportunity forums and studies for Central Wisconsin, which have resulted in cooperative efforts in our region. Each spring, Centergy coordinates Central Wisconsin Days in Madison. This two-day event features one-on-one meetings with many Wisconsin legislators and state-level staff members to educate them on the opportunities and needs throughout Central Wisconsin. Centergy board members, private business representatives and local elected officials travel to Madison to represent our area.

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## Goals and Objectives

**It is the overall goal of the village of Hewitt to encourage and support economic development in the area that results in the establishment of businesses that create job opportunities, and commercial establishments that create jobs and conveniently provide goods and services.**

**Goal: Work with local businesses to ensure their long-term sustainability and address any concerns and issues arising with the U.S. Highway 10 project and any resulting traffic flow changes.**

**Objective:** Meet with local businesses to identify challenges and/or opportunities they face.

**Objective:** Work with the Department of Transportation and businesses to explore signage options for local businesses.

**Goal: Work with adjacent municipalities to coordinate future business developments in the area.**

**Objective:** Work with adjacent municipalities to plan for potential land use changes and business development along the new U.S. 10 highway corridor.

**Objective:** Ensure that land use in border areas of Hewitt is compatible with land use and/or zoning regulations with adjacent municipalities.

**Objective:** Combine economic development resources with neighboring communities to attract new businesses to the area.

**Objective:** Village representatives should on a continuing basis actively participate in area economic development activities even if the focus of economic development is not taking place in the village.

**Objective:** Encourage prospective businesses that are not a good fit for the village of Hewitt based on factors such as a need for municipal water, to locate in area communities that can meet the needs of the prospective business.

**Objective:** Work with area communities to market the available skilled workforce and overall quality-of-life of the village to attract employers.

# 7. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for joint planning and decision making with other jurisdictions, including school districts and adjacent local governmental units, for siting and building public facilities and sharing public services. The element shall analyze the relationship of the local governmental unit to school districts and adjacent local governmental units, and to the region, the state and other governmental units. The element shall incorporate any plans or agreements to which the local governmental unit is party under s. 66.0301, 66.0307 or 66.0309. The element shall identify existing or potential conflicts between the local governmental unit and other governmental units that are specified in this paragraph and describe processes to resolve such conflicts.*

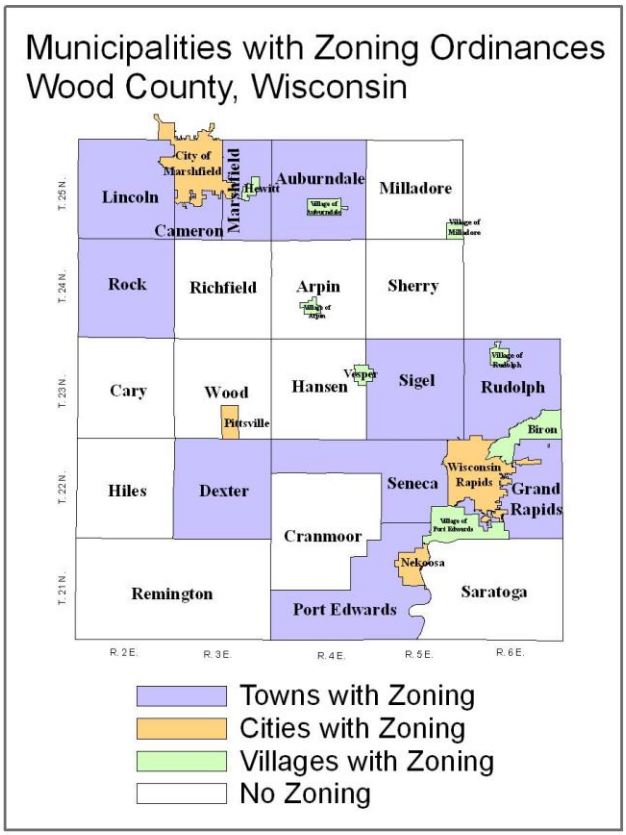
## Introduction

In recent years government at all levels has struggled to continue to provide expected levels of services. There are a variety of factors that have contributed to the rising cost of labor and materials, consensus against new taxes, and increased responsibilities of government. As local government searches for ways to continue to provide quality services with limited resources, they often review the efficiency of their service delivery, set priorities of services, and determine which services can be provided through alternative arrangements. One alternative arrangement that government has gravitated towards in recent years is providing services by working together with other government agencies. This type of arrangement can be considered intergovernmental cooperation. Intergovernmental cooperation can be defined as two or more government agencies working together to provide services, reach common goals, or solve mutual problems. In general terms, intergovernmental cooperation among communities can lead to better relationships based on working towards common goals and interests, while putting aside differences. By establishing a rapport with adjacent communities, improved communication can lead to a better working relationship that can benefit all of the communities involved. By working together, not only will they have the potential of providing services at the lowest cost, and in the most efficient manner, they will be better positioned to address issues of mutual interest.

## Land Use and Zoning

In Wood County local units of government have the authority to establish local

**Map 7-1**



comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. Map 7-1 shows that of the 34 municipalities in Wood County, 23 have local zoning ordinances. Many of the municipalities that have zoning ordinances, have, or are in the process of developing comprehensive plans.

With each municipality having different plans and zoning regulations it is important to understand the planning and zoning, or absence of planning and zoning efforts of adjacent communities. Many residents in the village of Hewitt that own property on the edge of the village adjacent to the town of Marshfield, may be impacted by zoning restrictions, when land use of adjacent property changes. Hewitt welcomes the opportunity to work with the area municipalities to minimize conflicting land uses and develop a better understanding of their comprehensive plans and zoning regulations in place.

## Boundary Agreements

Many times when property owners that live in a rural town and adjacent to a village or city, experience problems with well water or their private onsite waste treatment systems, they may consider annexation as an option. In Hewitt some properties that annex may immediately be able to hook up to the wastewater utility for a low cost, while other properties that annex may need to wait until utility lines are installed in close proximity to their property. Annexation occurs when a property owner adjacent to the village, petitions the village to be annexed and the request is accepted.

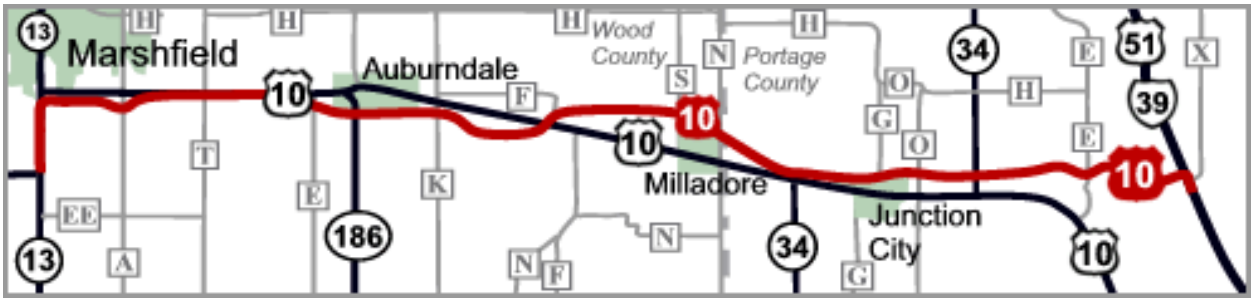
Annexations in Wisconsin are historically known for causing tension between municipalities. Towns that lose property to annexation find it difficult to maintain the quality of services while their tax base and land area unexpectedly and gradually decrease over time. To promote better long term land use planning, many municipalities work together to develop boundary agreements so that orderly land use and planned jurisdictional transfers through annexation can occur in a positive environment.

## Options for Intergovernmental Cooperation

The desirability of cooperative efforts depends upon a variety of factors like the size of the jurisdiction, the overall economic impact, and advantages and disadvantages of the effort. There is no single agreement that will meet everyone's needs, however, there are a variety of approaches that communities can take advantage of when considering cooperative efforts. Wisconsin law provides flexibility and opportunity when it comes to working with others. The following are some ways that communities can work together to provide services.

- Voluntary assistance – Voluntarily providing services to another municipality.
- Trading services – Exchanging different pieces of equipment for labor, or labor for labor.

**Map 7-2**



- Renting equipment – Renting equipment from neighboring communities could be cheaper than purchasing, and it provides revenue to the community that owns the equipment.
- Contracting – Contracting with another community to provide a service.
- Routine county services – Some county services are already paid for through taxes or fees such as police protection. Through intergovernmental cooperation areas where improvements are needed can be identified along with ways to cooperatively address them.
- Sharing municipal staff – Sharing municipal employees and independently contracted professionals allows communities to reduce staffing costs, while providing the same level of services.
- Consolidating services – Communities can work together to provide a service, rather than individually providing the service to their residents. This approach many times makes cost-prohibitive or inefficient services, feasible.
- Joint use of a facility – Communities can share use of a public facility.
- Special purpose districts – Districts are created to provide a particular service. Special purpose districts are separate and legally independent entities that have their own governing bodies, boundaries, ordinances and taxing authority.
- Joint purchase and ownership of equipment – Communities can agree to jointly purchase and own equipment that may be too costly to otherwise purchase individually.
- Cooperative purchasing – Purchasing equipment or supplies cooperatively may allow communities to gain more favorable pricing.

## Statutes Pertaining to Intergovernmental Cooperation

Wisconsin State Statute 66.0301 – Intergovernmental Cooperation
State Statute 66.0301 permits local agreements between the state, cities, villages, towns, counties, regional planning commissions, certain special districts, including school districts, public library systems, public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, sanitary districts, farm drainage districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, native American tribes or bands and others.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.0307 – Boundary Plans and Agreements
State Statute 66.0307 permits cities, villages or towns to participate in cooperative boundary agreements. Each municipality that participates must adopt a resolution authorizing its participation in the planning process.

## Current Intergovernmental Agreements

Law Enforcement. The village of Hewitt does not have their own police department, but relies on the Wood County Sheriff's Department and Wisconsin State Patrol to patrol the village and investigate traffic crashes and crimes. The Village Board cooperates with those agencies and will continue to work with them to provide residents with a safe community in which to live.

E-911 Dispatch Services. The Wood County Shared Dispatch Center receives emergency calls for the village of Hewitt and dispatches officers for response. Calls for the Humane Officer are also dispatched through the 911 system.

Fire Services. The Hewitt Area Volunteer Fire Department provides fire and first responder service to the village of Hewitt and town of Marshfield. The village and

town share in all aspects of the department including day-to-day operations, staffing, and budgeting. It is anticipated that this cooperative relationship will continue through the planning period.

The village has mutual aid agreements with area emergency service providers that allows the village to help other service providers in time of need, and also benefit from their assistance if necessary.

Ambulance Service. Ambulance service is contracted with the city of Marshfield.

Emergency Helicopter Transportation. The Ministry Spirit helicopter is based out of Ministry Saint Joseph's Hospital in Marshfield. The Spirit picks up patients from health care facilities and accident sites and gets them to the best available care as quickly as possible.

Wood County Health Department. The Health department is concerned with all aspects of the health of county residents. Their mission is to maximize the quality of life across the lifespan of county residents by promoting health, protecting the environment and preventing disease and injury. Some of the programs the Health Department provides to work towards their mission is inspection and licensing of a variety of businesses including restaurants, coordinating medication collections, organizing clean sweep days, administering a lead poisoning prevention program, providing immunizations, and administering the WIC (Women, Infants & Children) program. The village should utilize the resources of the County Health Department as needed.

Wood County Emergency Management. The Emergency Management Office assists local government in the event of major emergencies or disasters of any nature. Some of the programs that the office is responsible for include the Building Number Identification (BNI) program, Highway Safety Program, community service work program, and SARA Title III Program.

Snow Removal. Most of the snow removal in Hewitt is contracted on an annual basis with an independent contractor. The town of Marshfield does assist the village by keeping Yellowstone Drive clear as needed and also helps push back the snow at intersections when necessary. In emergency situations the town of Marshfield clears snow throughout the village.

Hewitt Area Parks and Trails. Since 2001 the village of Hewitt and town of Marshfield have been working together to provide parks and trails for area residents. Together they developed the Hewitt Area Parks and Trails Plan in 2003 and have successfully implemented many of the projects that were identified in the plan. In 2012, an update of the plan is scheduled for completion. Notable accomplishments of their joint efforts include the acquisition of land and subsequent development of Yellowstone Park, and completion of 2.6 miles of the Hewitt-Marsh Trail and 1.1 miles of nature trails.

Marshfield Public School District. All of the village of Hewitt is encompassed by the Marshfield Public School District. Cooperation with the district includes open communications regarding snow plowing on local roads, accepting their comments on subdivision layouts (particularly the street layout for bussing), and other concerns or issues they may have. The Village Board remains open to any discussions or correspondence that the district may want to approach the village about.

Wood County Planning & Zoning Support. County planning staff has worked with the village on zoning ordinance development and interpretation, on this comprehensive plan, and on park and trail planning efforts. Wood County's Geographic Information System Specialist develops and maintains maps that can be used for village planning

and zoning, street maintenance, and emergency services uses.

Shared Polling Place. The village of Hewitt and the town of Marshfield share a voting machine as well as polling place. The shared polling place is the town of Marshfield Hall, located at 11133 Main St.

Neighboring Municipalities. The village of Hewitt Board has been an active participant with area-wide programs and projects that may affect residents and businesses. The reconstruction of U.S. Highway 10 to some degree will have an impact on the village by potentially impacting future land use and traffic volume and flow. The Village Board has attended WisDOT sessions regarding this project and has testified on issues regarding village properties and residents. Another example is the village's participation in developing the Marshfield Sanitary Sewer Area (SSA) Plan and the recent update to that plan. Although the village is not included in the sewer service area boundary, village representatives on the planning committee participated in the meetings to oversee any impact the plan may have on village properties.

## Possible Future Intergovernmental Agreements

The village has in the past relied on intergovernmental cooperation to provide services for its residents. This is likely one of the reasons that the tax rate for the village of Hewitt is so low, especially when compared to other communities that provide a similar level of services. Following are a number of projects where intergovernmental agreements/cooperation will be considered.

- Coordinate bicycle and pedestrian trail planning with the County Planning & Zoning Office. Local routes should correspond with routes identified in the county plan.
- Continue to work with municipalities affected by the U.S. Highway 10 project to talk about issues and opportunities that are a result of the project.
- Develop an area effort to protect groundwater resources and monitor groundwater quality.
- Coordinate with area municipalities when contracting for garbage and recycling services.

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## Goals and Objectives

**Goal: Utilize intergovernmental cooperative efforts to the greatest extent possible to provide services that meet or exceed current levels, and are at or below current costs.**

**Objective:** Identify possible intergovernmental cooperation efforts and review and consider the overall costs and benefits of each.

**Objective:** Annually review existing intergovernmental cooperation agreements to ensure that they are up-to-date and cost effective to participate in, and the resulting services are of sufficient quality.

**Objective:** Maximize effectiveness by working together with county and state staff for the conduct of inspections, reductions of health and safety violations, and monitoring new developments in the many different areas where staff can effectively work together.

**Objective:** Remain active with the Marshfield sewer service area planning group to accommodate current wastewater treatment needs, as well as future needs.

**Goal**: **Maintain effective communication with adjacent municipalities so that area issues can be handled in the best possible proactive manner.**

**Objective:** Take advantage of opportunities to meet with other units of

government in the early stages of issue identification.

**Objective:** Invite other units of government to meetings where issues of common interest will be discussed.

# 8. LAND USE

### *Statutory Requirement of Element*

*A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide future development and redevelopment of public and private property. The element shall contain a listing of the amount, type, intensity and net density of existing uses of land in the local governmental unit, such as agricultural residential, commercial, industrial and other public and private uses. The element shall analyze trends in supply and demand and price of land, opportunities for redevelopment and existing and potential land-use conflicts. The element shall contain projections, based on the background information (the issues and opportunities element) for 20-years, in 5 year increments, of future residential, agricultural, commercial and industrial land uses including the assumptions of net densities or other spatial assumptions upon which the projections are based. The element shall also include a series of maps that show current land uses and future land uses that indicate productive agricultural soils, natural limitations for building site development, floodplains, wetlands and other environmentally sensitive lands, the boundaries of areas to which services of public utilities and community facilities, as those terms are used in ( the utilities and community facilities element) will be provided in the future, consistency with the timetable described in (the utilities and community facilities element), and the general location of future land uses by net density or other classifications.*

### Introduction

A study of past and current land use patterns is a good way to understand why a community looks like it does and reveals growth areas, or those areas that have not grown at all. Land use changes have, more often than not, been driven by socio-economic conditions, but can be effectively guided by political decisions that are the result of desires of community residents. Regardless of why land uses changed the way they have in past years, reflecting on historic land use changes will assist the community in determining how they want their area to develop in the future.

Physical land use in the village of Hewitt has been inventoried by the Wood County Planning & Zoning Office in 2011. The inventory can be used to aid in land use analysis and planning for such things as community development projects and natural resource protection efforts. The land use inventory is important for good community management and should be updated regularly to remain current. The current land use inventory shows land use today, and the future land use map guides land use changes in the future.

### Historical Land Use Pattern

The earliest inhabitants of the area now known as the village of Hewitt and the town of Marshfield were Indians from the tribes of Winnebago, Potawatomi, and the Chippewas. Through a treaty in 1837 the U.S. Government acquired ownership of the land. In 1856 Wood County was created from land that was the western portion of Portage County. The town of Marshfield was formed in 1875 and originally included land that is now known as the town of Cameron. The town of Cameron detached from Marshfield in 1903. Hewitt incorporated in 1973 following a referendum.

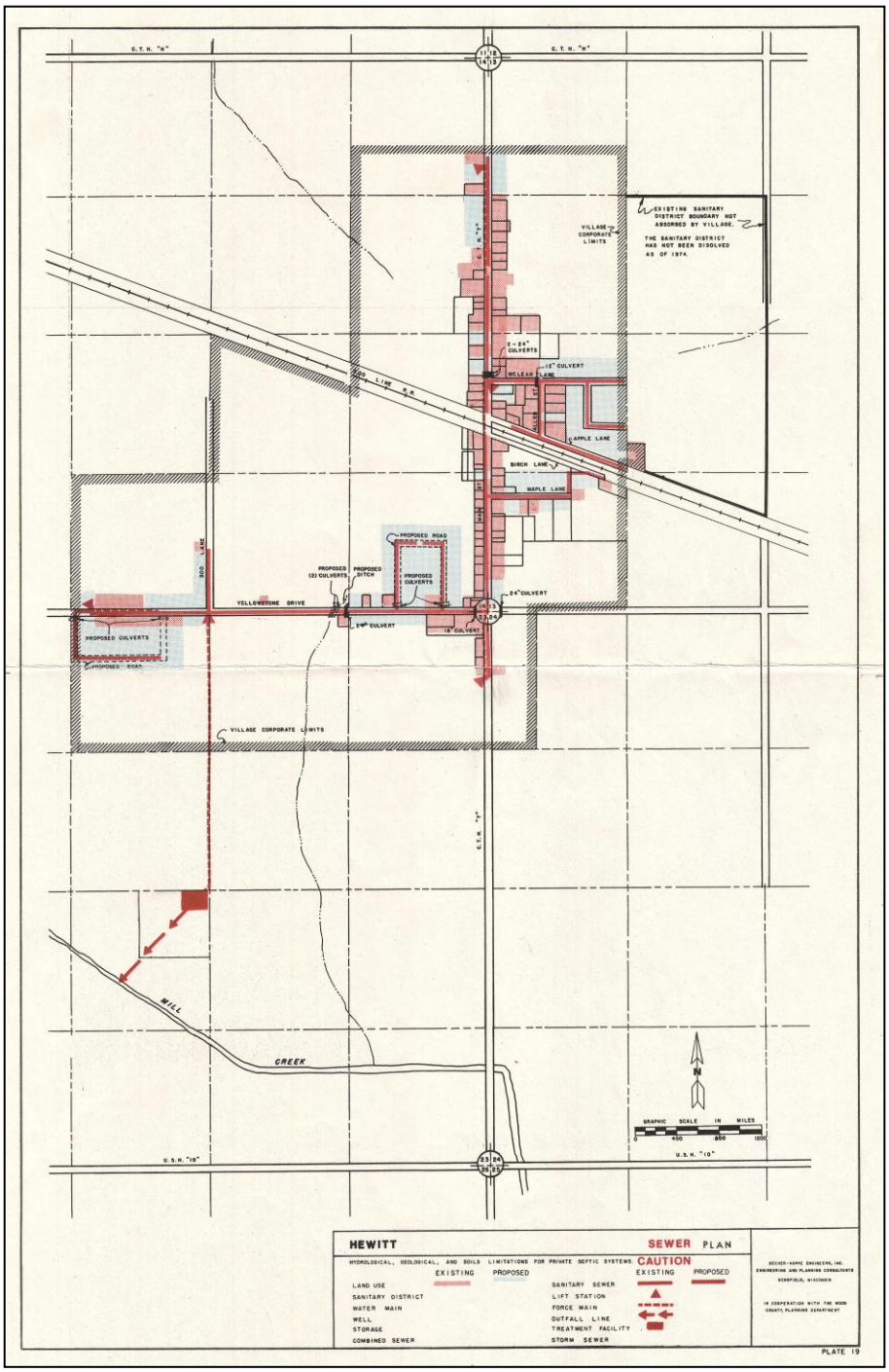
Even though there is no incremental detailed historic land use mapping that can be compared to the current land use map to track land use changes over time, there are a variety of other historic resources that can be referenced to get a general idea of when and where development has occurred in the village.

In the Housing Element of the comprehensive plan, Table 2-2 shows when housing units were constructed in the village. By looking at this information it is possible to get a general idea of when construction of housing took place. The development of housing in the village in most cases transitioned agricultural land or open space to residential use. In addition to looking at data on the age of housing, by looking at when subdivision developments were created in the village, one can get a general idea of when land use transitions began. Table 2-1 shows that since 1960, 12 subdivision plats have been created resulting in 248 residential lots. When looking at the plats it is important to remember that the sale of the lots, and construction of homes took place at some time following creation of the plat, but not necessarily right away.

**Map 8-1**

Map 8-1 is a historic aerial photograph of the village of Hewitt from 1938. At that time the village was not created, and was a part of the town of Marshfield. Although it is challenging to determine the specific land use associated with structures, it is relatively easy to identify areas that are used for agricultural purposes, open spaces, and transportation facilities such as roads and rail lines. The photos also show that most of the original development took place along CTH T both north

**Map 8-2**




and south of the railroad tracks.

Map 8-1 was created in 1973 to 1974 for planning the village wastewater utility. It does not show detailed land use, but does show areas in red that were developed, and areas in blue that were planned for development. Parcel boundaries are shown in black and indicate the amount of land subdivisions that had taken place in the village up until that point. Worth noting is the southern village boundary line that is north of its current location. Since that map was created approximately 89.5 acres on the southern edge of the village have been annexed.

One pivotal change in the history of Hewitt was when the wastewater utility was created. Creation of the utility in 1973 was based on need. Existing businesses and residences in the area were beginning to experience problems with Private Onsite Waste Treatment Systems (POWTS). With systems failing in the area, there was a chance of health risks due to groundwater contamination. The heavy soils in the area are not ideal for POWTS, so without the creation of a wastewater utility, residential development would not likely have occurred to the extent that it has. Without a utility, residential development in the Hewitt area would have occurred to a lesser degree, on larger lots.

## Current Land Use

The inventory used for this analysis was developed using the Land Based Classification Standards (LBCS). These standards, developed by the American Planning Association, provide a consistent method for classifying land uses based on their characteristics. LBCS refines traditional categories (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) into multiple dimensions, such as activities, functions, building types, site development character and ownership. Each dimension has its own set of categories and subcategories for classifying land uses, providing users precise control of land-use classifications. Classifications are based on field surveys, aerial photographs, topographic maps, local knowledge and other data.

For the purposes of the Hewitt comprehensive plan, current land use analysis will focus on the activity dimension of LBCS. Activity refers to what is actually taking place on the land, such as farming, housing, shopping, manufacturing, etc. This is the most commonly referred to method of defining land uses and is the most easily understood.

Map 8-3 shows the "observable activity" on each parcel in Hewitt and Table 8-1 summarizes what is shown on the map. It is important to remember that the "observable activity" is different from "zoning designation". Although an entire parcel may be zoned for a specific use, the "observable activity" (eg. residential home on a 10-acre tract ) may be on only a part of the parcel (i.e. ¾ of an acre with the house and mowed lawn). A description of each observable activity follows.

Table 8-1
Land Use by Activity
Village of Hewitt – 2011

| LBCS* Code | LAND USE BY ACTIVITY ON PARCEL | ACRES | PCT OF TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 | Residential activities | 171.3 | 28.8 |
| 2000 | Shopping, business or trade activities | 4.6 | .8 |
| 3000 | Industrial, manufacturing and waste-related activities | 1.8 | .3 |
| 4000 | Social, institutional or infrastructure-related activities | 8.6 | 1.4 |
| 5000 | Travel or movement activities | 63.3 | 10.7 |
| 6000 | Mass assembly of people | 6.9 | 1.2 |
| 7000 | Leisure activities | 13.2 | 2.2 |
| 8000 | Natural resources-related activities | 317.6 | 53.3 |
| 9000 | No human activity or unclassifiable activity | 8.5 | 1.4 |
| TOTAL | | 595.8 | 100.1 |

* Land-Based Classification Standards
Source: Wood County Planning & Zoning Office, 2011

## Residential (LBCS Code 1000)

Residential activities fall in the 1000 LBCS code. In Hewitt, 171.3 acres, 28.8% of the total land area, is classified as residential. Hewitt's residential development consists mostly of traditional single-family detached structures (versus duplexes, fourplexes or apartment buildings).

There are approximately 337 parcels that are occupied by a residential activity. Parcels dedicated to residential activities for

Table 8-2
Household Trends and Projections
Village of Hewitt
1970 – 2020

| Year | Population | Households | Population/ Household |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 470 | 141 | 3.33 |
| 1990 | 595 | 189 | 3.15 |
| 2000 | 670 | 233 | 2.88 |
| 2010 | 828 | 308 | 2.68 |
| *2020 | 903 | 357 | 2.53 |
| *2030 | 953 | 382 | 2.50 |

Source: U.S. Census, Wisconsin Department of Administration (DOA).
*Population estimates established by village of Hewitt Planning Committee.

the most part are located along CTH T and along Yellowstone Drive, west of CTH T. Residential structures occupy parcels ranging in size from .11 acres to 39.7 acres, however, most residences are located on parcels of about .5 acres in size. Many residences are located on more than one parcel to accommodate houses, garages, and yards. Only about 16 residential structures are located on properties greater than 1 acre in size.

### Commercial (LBCS Code 2000)

The 2000-code includes shopping, business or trade activities. In Hewitt, there are seven parcels that have some type of commercial activity listed as the primary use. All of the properties are located along CTH T. The average property size is .66 acres, however, in some cases, local businesses occupy two or more lots due to the small lots sizes. The local businesses in this category include a gas/service station, a bar, bank, and a self storage business.

The current location of the commercial businesses along CTH T provides them with visibility to a high amount of traffic. Traffic counts from the Wisconsin Department of Transportation recorded an average annual daily traffic count of 1500 vehicles prior to 2005.

### Industrial (LBCS Code 3000)

Industrial, manufacturing and waste-related activities are identified in the 3000-level code of the land base classification standards. In Hewitt, about 1.8 acres is classified in the 3000-level code, including three sites. Businesses include an electrical contractor and a wood working business. The industrial properties are located on the west side of CTH T just south of the railroad tracks.

### Social, institutional or infrastructure-related (LBCS Code 4000)

The 4000-code includes, among other things, schools and libraries, public safety-related activities, activities associated with utilities and health care or medical facilities. Hewitt has 8.6 acres coded in this area, including the wastewater treatment facility, the fire station, the Village Hall, the Marshfield Town Hall, and two cemeteries.

### Travel or Movement Activities (LBCS Code 5000)

The 5000-code, travel or movement activities, includes vehicle or railroad transportation systems. There are currently 63.3 acres dedicated to large parking lots, roads and railroad right-of-way in the village. The presence of transportation is very noticeable given the 200 foot wide corridor occupied by Canadian National Railway that runs through the village.

With the relocation of U.S. Highway 10 in 2011 and 2012, the village will face some short term traffic flow and volume changes during the construction. The impact of the U.S. relocation is discussed in the transportation element of this plan.

### Mass Assembly of People (LBCS Code 6000)

The two churches in the village occupy 6.9 acres of land that are classified as mass assembly of people.

### Leisure activities (LBCS Code 7000)

Leisure activities occupy about 13.2 acres of the land in Hewitt. These 7000-level coded land uses include the Village Park adjacent to the Village Hall, and Yellowstone Recreation Park. Not included in this category are the bicycle and pedestrian trails in the village. Also, village-owned, and private-owned land in the southern part of the village in the area of the wastewater treatment facility is not included in this category. The amount of land dedicated towards leisure activities is

adequately meeting the needs of residents according the community survey.

## Agricultural and Natural Resources-Related (LBCS Code 8000)

Agricultural and natural resources-related activities, the 8000-code, are the largest category in the village of Hewitt, with 53.2% of the land classified in this area.

Agriculture-related land uses continue to be an important factor in Hewitt, even though most of the residents are not employed in agricultural. The presence of a large amount of agricultural land contributes to the rural character of Hewitt, and also contributes to the "quiet" that so many residents feel is important.

Generally speaking, there can be conflicts between agricultural uses and other land uses such as residential and commercial uses. Dust from field planting and cultivating, noise from heavy farm equipment, and the smell of freshly spread manure can potentially cause tension among farmers and residents of a community. The Hewitt planning process *did not* identify conflicts that you may expect in conditions where agricultural practices are taking place adjacent to areas of residential land uses.

Some reasons conflicts between agricultural practices and other land uses have not been an issue in the village:

- Farmers use best practices to minimize impacts of their farming activity on adjacent land uses.
- Hewitt residents are supportive of agriculture in the area, and feel that it contributes to the "character" of the community.

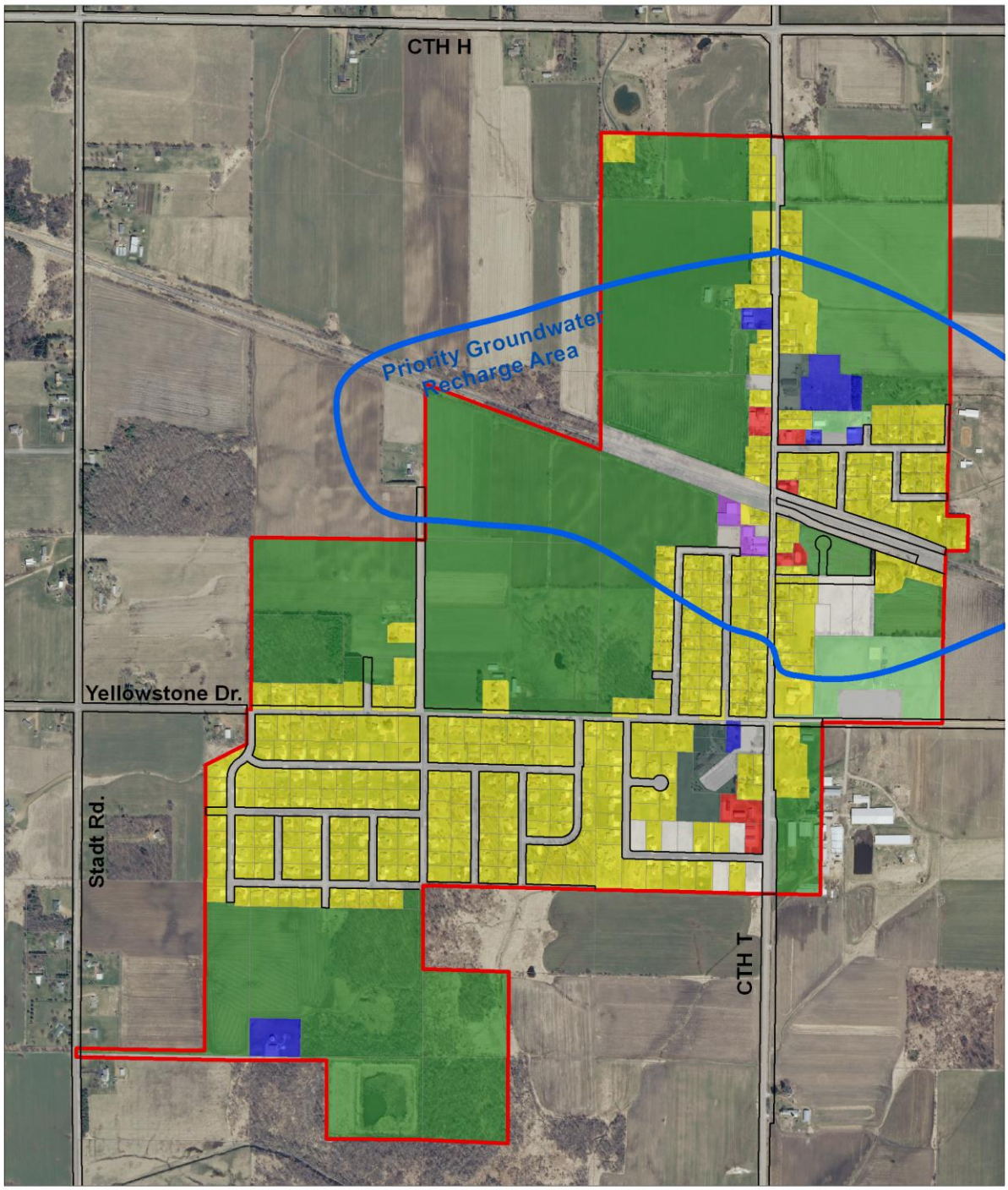
## Annexations

Wisconsin law generally places annexation power in the hands of individual property owners, making it difficult for local municipalities to control where or when annexation will occur. A landowner may petition a city or village to annex a parcel of land. Cities and villages may only react to annexation petitions, they cannot initiate them (except in the case where the territory petitioned for annexation is owned by the city or village). Chapter 66.021 of the Wisconsin Statutes outlines three procedures for petitioning for annexation. The most common involves a petition signed by owners of property that is proposed to be annexed to a city or village. A petition can also be circulated to initiate annexation. This requires signatures of a majority of electors in the territory and owners of one-half of the property either in value or land area. A petition for annexation can also be requested through a referendum election, but this requires signatures of at least 20% of the electors in the territory and is not a process that is used very often. Once a petition is received by the incorporated municipality, the local council or village board acts on the proposal.

## Impact of Groundwater Resources

The biggest single impact on future land use will almost certainly be the availability of groundwater resources. The village is aware of the limited groundwater resources available to residents through private wells. With individual private wells, water quality and availability vary substantially throughout the village. The ability to continue to meet the daily water needs of residents is one of the most important challenges facing Hewitt in the future. Although they do not have a water utility, they realize that they have a responsibility to protect groundwater resources.

**Map 8-3**




Land Use - 2012

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Miles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 | Residential activities |
| 2000 | Shopping, business, or trade activities |
| 3000 | Industrial, manufacturing, and waste-related activities |
| 4000 | Social, institutional, or infrastrucutre-related activities |
| 5000 | Travel or movement activities |
| 6000 | Mass assembly of people |
| 7000 | Leisure activitities |
| 8000 | Natural resources-related activities |
| 9000 | No human activity or unclassifiable activity |

Parcels
Corporate Limits
Priority Groundwater Recharge Area

N

At this time the village does not plan on having a water utility in the future. They have gained a clear understanding of the groundwater resources in the area, and have determined the level of residential growth that is sustainable for this resource. The Hewitt Groundwater Data Study in Appendix C takes a look at groundwater resources in the Hewitt Area, and through modeling determines that there is capacity for the village population to double, and even capacity for the cattle population to double without significant negative impacts to groundwater resources. Figure 8-1 shows the assumptions that were used to determine current water use as well as the sustainable level of two times the current use.

Part of the plan to ensure that Hewitt has adequate groundwater resources for the future, includes controlling the amount and type of future development. Also, land uses that potentially could consume large amounts of water such as industrial operations likely will not be able to locate in the village because of low yielding well conditions and no municipal well available. Commercial and industrial land uses may in some cases be better suited to locate in the city of Marshfield where there is access to municipal water and available development sites. Proposed land uses that pose threats of contamination to recharge areas in the village will also be discouraged.

Most of the recharge that replenishes Hewitt residents' groundwater takes place within the village. Most private wells do not treat well water for contaminants, and it has not been determined how safe well water is in the village. Well testing is left to the discretion of property owners. With this in mind residents should be aware of the fact that they are to a large degree in control of their groundwater resources. There should be an increased awareness that chemicals residents use in their yards and for other household uses, could impact the quality of water that comes out of their faucet.

**Figure 8-1**
**Water Usage Estimates**

**Water Usage Estimates - 2011**

- 790 people using 53 gallons per day
- 600 cattle using 35 gallons per day

**Yearly Water Use Estimate – 2011**

- 3 million cubic feet/year

**Sustainable Water usage = 2 times 2011 Usage**

- 1580 people using 53 gallons per day
- 1200 cattle using 35 gallons per day

Source: Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary, 2012.

## Impact of Utilities and Services

One of the most common reasons that individuals chose to reside in Hewitt is the availability of utilities and services. Overall residents are generally satisfied with the variety and quality of the facilities and services provided. Although they pay for utilities and services through local taxes or special charges, they provide a convenience and potentially a long term cost savings as compared to living in a rural township that does not provide comparable utilities and services. Overall, Hewitt maintains a comparable variety of utilities and services when compared to other communities in the area. Hewitt is unique because they have a wastewater utility, but do not have water utility. Residents in the village install and maintain their own wells, but are able to hook up to the wastewater utility for a monthly charge. As a result of this, the tax rate for the village is lower than the city of Marshfield, and more in line with townships in the area that do not have wastewater utilities. The community survey indicates that one of the most common reasons that residents choose to live in

Hewitt is because of the low tax rate. This unique provision of utilities does provide some challenges to the village and its residents, but at the same time is a contributing factor to its popularity.

Currently the wastewater treatment facility is operating at about 45.2% of capacity. The capacity of the plant is not a limiting factor to future residential development at this time. The availability of groundwater does however limit the type of development that can occur. Groundwater resources are sustainable for double the current population, but because of low-yielding groundwater conditions, high capacity wells will likely not be successful in delivering large amounts of water for extended periods of time.

Not all areas of the village are immediately capable of being served by sanitary sewer utilities. The Utility and Community Facilities Element of this plan identifies the location of existing sanitary sewer lines. A variety of factors determine the cost and feasibility of connecting utilities to new development. Infill development and development of property adjacent to utilities is easy to hook up, while properties that are not near utility lines will bear a significant cost of extending utility lines for new development.

## Future Growth

For many communities, new development is positive simply because it grows the tax base. With a larger tax base more revenue can be generated annually to cover the cost of municipal services and utilities. With the troubling economy, more often than not, communities plan for growth simply because in concept it makes balancing future municipal budgets easier. The reality in many cases is that new development may end up costing more than the revenue the municipality generates through taxes collected.

In Hewitt, the amount and type of future growth to allow is being based on what the groundwater resources can sustain, and what the residents want. Without basing future growth on this, Hewitt runs the risk of depleting groundwater resources that residents use through private wells. If this happens, the village will have to pursue options of installing, and maintaining a water utility, with the upfront and ongoing costs being billed out to the residents. Even with a water utility there is no guarantee that water resources will be safe and plentiful.

## Impact of Economic Development

At a time when unemployment rates are higher than normal, efforts to promote economic development are seldom questioned. Economic development is considered positive for the overall impacts on local economies and the jobs that are created. The Economic Development Element of the comprehensive plan identifies ways that Hewitt can contribute to regional economic development, as well as utilize available tools when necessary.

Although Hewitt residents are no different than anyone else when it comes to support of economic development efforts contributing to a healthy economy, they do not see the focus of these efforts in the village of Hewitt. Most of the residents work outside the village in the city of Marshfield. Residents tend to view Hewitt as a bedroom community or “bedroom suburb” to the city of Marshfield. A bedroom community is a community that is primarily residential in nature where residents sleep, but in most cases work elsewhere. They typically have little commercial or industrial activity, beyond a small amount of retail that serves the residents. The following reasons that residents give for living in the Village support the idea that they live there for reasons other than available jobs and local economic development success.

- Quiet community
- Small community

- Friendly people and good neighbors
- Low taxes
- Location in proximity to Marshfield
- Safe community

The community survey also indicates that 75% of residents do not want an industrial park or business park in the Village. When asked if they would like to see more job opportunities in the Village, responses were 36% in favor, 34% opposed and 30% with no opinion.

Although there may not be a strong push to promote economic development locally in the form of commercial and industrial growth, there is some support for smaller businesses that provide goods and services in convenient proximity to their homes.

## Location of Hewitt and Future Land Use

The location of the village of Hewitt in close proximity to the city of Marshfield is likely the biggest contributing factor to the amount and type of development they have experienced over the years. There have been local businesses have come and gone, and there have been employment opportunities with the businesses. Over the years Hewitt has maintained its focus as a residential community, or a bedroom community to the city of Marshfield. There has always been an agricultural presence in the area, and agriculture is still strong even though some of the land has been developed for housing. In recent years many families have chosen to call Hewitt home, because they work in Marshfield or surrounding areas. In the future, pressure for development in Hewitt will continue to be influenced most noticeably by the overall economy and employment opportunities in the city of Marshfield.

## Cost of Providing Services

General revenue sharing has been the topic of discussions and proposals at the state level for several years. Cuts in revenue sharing in recent years, coupled with tax freezes, have had a drastic effect on every level of government in Wisconsin. At the village level, services that have felt the impact include fire protection, ambulance service, road maintenance, snow plowing, garbage collection and more. Under current fiscal policies, the Village needs to continue to be innovative and cooperative with neighboring communities, the County, and state of Wisconsin, in order to maintain the level of services that they provide.

The intergovernmental cooperation element of this plan identifies agreements that Hewitt has with other municipalities to provide high quality utilities and services at a reduced cost.

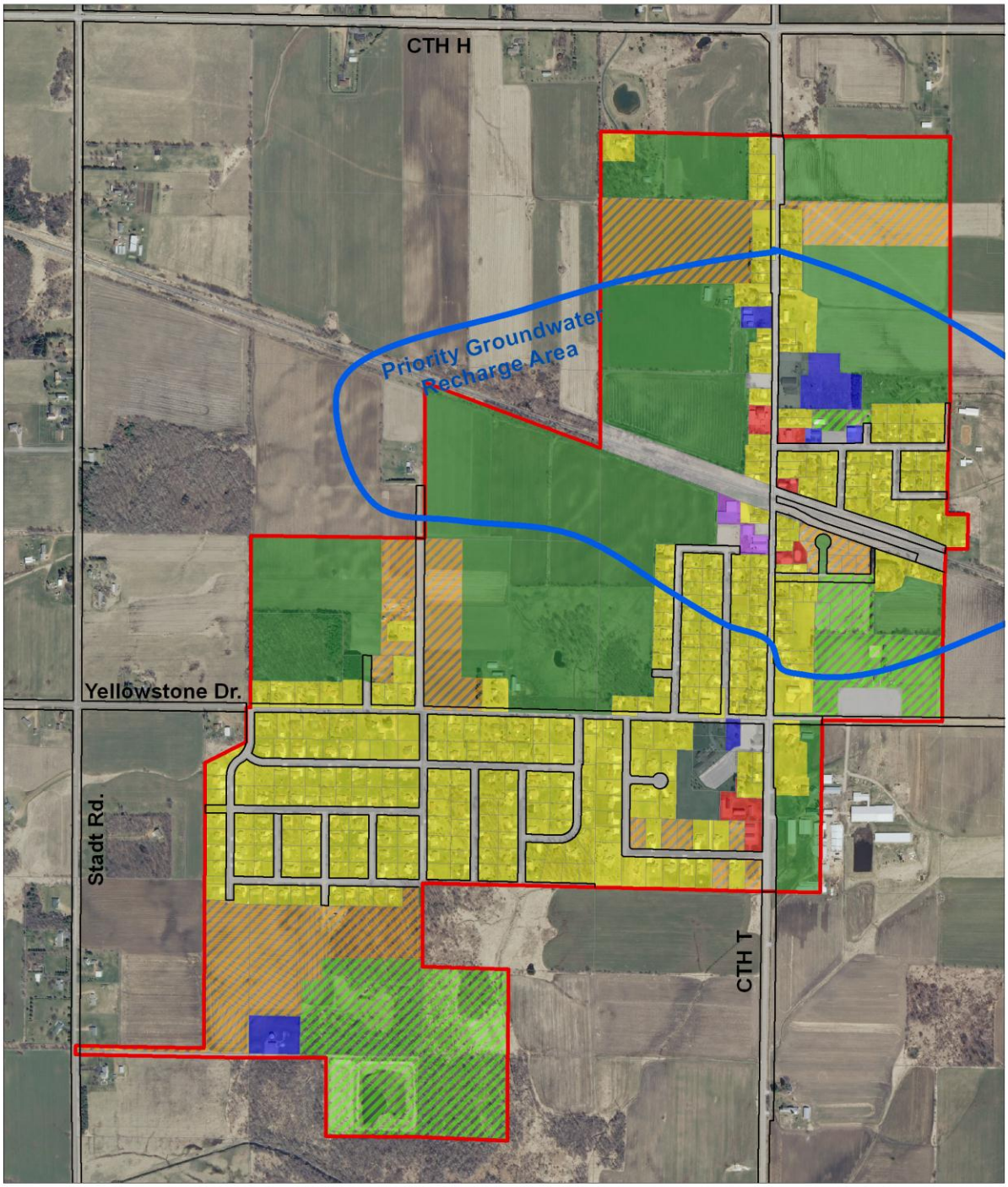
## Future Land Use Map

Developing a future land use map is a way a community can plan to meet the long-term community needs. At the same time, by developing a future land use map, the community can determine where and to what degree future development will take place. The future land use map for the village depicts what the land use could look like in 20 years. Looking into the future is challenging given the uncertainty of factors such as the economy, demographic trends, changes in technology, etc.

The following Future Land Use Map (Map 8-4) is the villages first future land use map. Much discussion and public input went into the creation of the map and the following assumptions were used.

- Areas of future residential growth are located in areas where they can easily be connected to utilities.

**Map 8-4**




## Future Land Use - 2030

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Miles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 | Residential activities |
| 2000 | Shopping, business, or trade activities |
| 3000 | Industrial, manufacturing, and waste-related activities |
| 4000 | Social, institutional, or infrastrucutre-related activities |
| 5000 | Travel or movement activities |
| 6000 | Mass assembly of people |
| 7000 | Leisure activitities |
| 8000 | Natural resources-related activities |
| 9000 | No human activity or unclassifiable activity |

- Parcels
- Corporate Limits
- Park Land
- Future Residential
- Priority Groundwater Recharge Area

N

- The future land use map assumes that the boundaries of the village will not change, however, there is a chance that the boundaries could change if land owners adjacent to the village request to be annexed in order to have access to sanitary sewer, and other village utilities and services.

- Agriculture will continue to be important to the village, however future residential land use may reduce the amount of agricultural lands.

- Relocation and improvements to U.S. Highway 10 will likely not directly impact future business or residential development in the village.

- Land use changes in the village are subject to the discretion of property owner. The village will not force property owners to change land use or sell property for development purposes.

- Environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and groundwater recharge areas are considered important to maintaining groundwater resources.

- The village has adequate groundwater resources to accommodate approximately double its current population (Figure 8-1).

Residential Development

The future land use changes in the village consist predominantly of the conversion of agricultural and natural lands to residential developments. It is anticipated that much of the residential development will consist of single family residential. The future land use map shows six general areas that are mapped as future residential. All of the areas are within close proximity to wastewater utility lines and public roads. The development of these areas is dependent on the economy and the demand for housing, and the property owners' willingness to subdivide the property or sell it to a developer. Soil conditions in the areas of future development are suitable for residential development and there are not substantial barriers to development such as wetlands, environmentally sensitive areas, or flood prone areas. The future residential development that is mapped to take place in 20 years should sustain an additional population of approximately 74 single family residences with 2.5 people per residence, and a total population increase to 953, an increase of 125 from the 2010 population of 828.

Commercial and Industrial Development

The village of Hewitt is considered a bedroom community to the city of Marshfield. Most employed Hewitt residents live in the village of Hewitt but work in the city of Marshfield or other employment centers in the region. In the future the village will retain its status as a bedroom community given the limited opportunities for commercial and industrial growth. The rational for remaining a bedroom community is the fact that the village has limited groundwater resources and low yielding well capacity that are not conducive to many kinds of industrial and commercial needs. Wastewater capacity can potentially be quickly consumed by certain types of commercial or industrial uses. There are no business or industrial parks, however, the city of Marshfield just minutes away to the west has business and industrial parks. Although Hewitt residents understand the importance of local job opportunities contributing to economy of the area, there is a general consensus that Hewitt should not develop a business or industrial park. Other land uses that complement the residential uses include agricultural lands, parks and trails, and open spaces.

## Goals and Objectives

**Hewitt is an affordable, safe, small, quiet community with quality housing, that is located in close proximity to the city of Marshfield, made up of friendly people and good neighbors.**

**Goal: Promote sustainable future land use changes that do not adversely affect the ability of Hewitt to provide utilities and services at costs generally low for the region.**

**Objective:** Consider the impact of development on the quality and quantity of groundwater resources, and the ability of residents to supply water to their residences through private wells.

**Objective:** When considering new development, determine the impact that it will have on the transportation network and its designed function.

**Objective:** Consider the impact of land use changes on traffic volume and flow, and the village's ability to provide a safe and efficient transportation network.

**Objective:** Review each new commercial or industrial proposal on a case-by-case basis to reduce conflicting land uses.

**Objective:** The Hewitt wastewater treatment facility is currently running at 43% of capacity and is 18 years old. As the village grows monitor the need for maintenance and upgrades so that the utility can continue to meet the needs of the community.

**Objective:** When reviewing proposals for commercial or industrial development in the village, evaluate the impact that the proposal will have on the wastewater utility, groundwater resources, and other utilities and community facilities.

**Goal: Preserve Hewitt's small town character with attributes including: quiet, small, safe community; friendly people and good neighbors.**

**Objective:** Agriculture is a contributing factor to the rural character of Hewitt. Allow agricultural practices to continue in harmony with other land uses in the community.

**Objective:** Recognize the importance that open spaces and environmentally sensitive lands play in defining the rural character of Hewitt, and in recharging local groundwater resources.

**Objective:** Continue local activities and events that bring the community together and strengthen community pride.

**Goal: Allow for the population of the village to gradually increase over time through residential growth in areas identified in the future land use map.**

**Objective:** Consider larger minimum lot sizes for residential lots in the priority recharge area identified in the future land use map.

**Objective:** Recommend that new residential developments in the priority recharge area consider minimizing the amount of impermeable surfaces on properties.

**Objective:** Encourage residents to collaborate in efforts to annually monitor groundwater resources through water quality testing.

**Goal: Because Hewitt residents value parks, trails and recreation opportunities, continue to provide an adequate amount of parks and trails to meet projected increases in village population and use.**

**Objective:** Update the Hewitt Area Parks and Trail Plan as needed to ensure that

resources continue to meet the needs of residents, and are adequately maintained.

**Objective:** Consider including future parks and trails in future residential developments to ensure connectivity of trails and designation of adequate park space.

# 9. IMPLEMENTATION

## Statutory Requirement of Element

*A compilation of programs and specific actions to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinance, official maps, or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs contained in [the other elements]. The element shall describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements of the comprehensive plan, and shall include a mechanism to measure the local governmental unit's progress toward achieving all aspects of the comprehensive plan. The element shall include a process for updating the comprehensive plan. A comprehensive plan under this subsection shall be updated no less than once every 10 years.*

## Introduction

The Wisconsin planning law describes the implementation element as a compilation of programs and specific action to be completed in a stated sequence, including proposed changes to any applicable zoning ordinances, official maps, or subdivision ordinances, to implement the objectives, policies, plans and programs in the other elements. The task of this element is to describe how each of the elements of the comprehensive plan will be integrated and made consistent with the other elements and includes a mechanism to measure progress toward achieving all aspects of this comprehensive plan. A process for updating the comprehensive plan is also included as part of this element.

## Plan Adoption

The first step toward implementation of the comprehensive plan is adoption of the plan by the Village Board. Wisconsin Statute 66.1001 provides specific procedures that are necessary to adopt the plan. As allowed by statute, the Hewitt Village Board has delegated the responsibility of preparing and maintaining the comprehensive plan to the Planning Committee. Upon completion of the plan, the Planning Committee will adopt a resolution by a majority vote of the entire committee before sending the plan to the Village Board for adoption.[11] The comprehensive plan does not take effect until the Village Board enacts an ordinance that adopts the plan and that ordinance cannot be adopted unless the plan contains all of the elements specified by the comprehensive planning statute.[12] At a minimum, a class 1 public notice is required to be published at least 30 days before the hearing is held.[13] Once adopted any program or action of the Village Board or its authorized commission, that affects land use shall be "consistent with" the comprehensive plan.[14] State Statute 66.1001 (1)(am) states that "consistent with" means furthers or does not contradict the objectives, goals, and policies contained in the comprehensive plan. This statutory requirement will primarily impact the Village's zoning ordinance or any other land use-related ordinance or program that the Village may adopt.

## Zoning Ordinance

[11] Chapter 66.1001 (4) (b), Wisconsin Statutes, 2003-2004.
[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] "Consistent with" means furthers or does not contradict the objectives, goals, and policies contained in the comprehensive plan, §66.1001(1)(am), Wis. Stats.

The zoning ordinance is the most common land use regulatory tool that is used in Wisconsin communities. Zoning allows municipalities to determine how different areas of their community will be used (e.g. residential, commercial, open space, etc.) and authorizes municipalities to regulate the design and placement of structures within various zoning districts. The village of Hewitt first adopted a zoning ordinance in the mid-1970s and has amended the ordinance as needed to reflect changes in development patterns and structures. The Village Board has actively enforced the ordinance since its enactment.

The relationship between the plan and the zoning ordinance is easy to understand once one understands the role of each document. The comprehensive plan is "a guide to the physical, social, and economic development of a local governmental unit…" The comprehensive plan contains nine elements, or chapters that address a variety of development and social aspects of the community, one of which is future land use patterns that are expected as a matter of economic or demographic conditions, or desired to make the community a better place to live. The zoning ordinance sets the standards by which specific parcels can be developed, including such things as the type of use on the parcel, parcel size, open space requirements, access requirements and other provisions specific to the use and location of the parcel. In this relationship, the zoning ordinance is clearly a tool to implement the land use recommendations of the comprehensive plan.

An effective and manageable planning tool, zoning offers many possibilities for confronting the issues presented in this comprehensive plan. Natural conditions such as geology or geography are very difficult, if not impossible, to alter. Zoning is an acceptable solution because of the characteristics of the land. Fitting compatible uses with suitable natural conditions saves expense for the landowner or homeowner as well as protects natural conditions.

Zoning traditionally creates different zones (physical areas or districts) for various uses of the land. Each zoning district has some clearly permitted uses and other uses requiring approval of the Plan Commission (if one is established) and Village Board for specific site proposals (i.e., conditional uses or special exceptions). Some uses are prohibited. Flexibility can be built into the zoning ordinance to allow for some variance in land use rules. This is important because the unique characteristics of some lands preclude them from being categorized to be used the same as other lands in a specific zoning district. For example, odd-shaped lots may preclude a parcel from meeting lot line setbacks, while the lot may, in fact, contain adequate area for development. In some cases, mixing of uses may be appropriate where the uses are compatible with one another and with neighboring properties and where neither use creates a nuisance, health hazard, safety hazard or other conflict with other nearby uses.

Hewitt will continue to monitor and enforce the zoning ordinance and make any changes the Village deems necessary to assure consistency with the other elements of the comprehensive plan.

## Subdivision Ordinance

As a comprehensive plan implementation tool, subdivision regulations attempt to minimize the creation of lots that fail to satisfy zoning or sanitary ordinances. The control of land divisions promotes the dedication and reservation of land for roadways and drainage ways. In addition, landowners benefit from an effective subdivision code by assuring that properties don't overlap when new parcels are created by metes and bounds land descriptions. Most incorporated municipalities have adopted rules relating to creation of new lots so that municipal services, particularly underground infrastructure and roads, can

be well planned and provided in the most efficient and cost effective manner. Although Hewitt does not have a subdivision ordinance, many provisions that are common to subdivision ordinances are included in the Village's zoning ordinance and guidelines for subdividing land.

## Capital Improvement Program

A Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a plan for the capital expenditures of the Village over a period of years, usually five years. The CIP addresses the village's capital needs that require attention during the period and helps establish priorities and financing for those needs. A capital budget is a concurrent document that outlines the plans for the expenditure of funds for capital projects. A tax impact analysis, or development impact analysis, is sometimes used to develop the CIP and helps Village officials determine both the advantages and disadvantages of various projects or developments. Capital improvement programs are very useful, especially when the supply of money is short and the demand for services or improvements is high. The village of Hewitt may want to consider developing a five-year capital improvement program to plan for large expenditures. The village currently has a 5-year road construction and maintenance plan that is updated on an annual basis by the Hewitt Roads Committee (Table 3-1).

## Official Map

Wisconsin Statutes allow municipalities to adopt an official map, showing the streets, highways, historic districts, parkways, parks and playgrounds laid out, adopted and established by law. The map may also include railroad right-of-way, waterways and public transit facilities. As a supporting document to a land use plan and map, the Official Map is a valuable tool because it is conclusive with respect to the location and width of streets. The official map is declared to be established to conserve and promote the public health, safety, convenience or general welfare."[15]

State law also allows the official street map to be used as a planning document. Although Hewitt has not enacted an official map, it may consider enacting one in the future. One example of the use of official maps is to preserve the ability to create a through-street system for efficient movement of traffic through the Village and for efficient movement of school buses and emergency services equipment.

## Building Code

The State of Wisconsin adopted a Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) for one- and two-family dwellings in 1980. Hewitt's building code adopts the state code by reference. The Village contracts with a private, licensed individual for building inspection services. Hewitt has and will continue to apply the regulations of the zoning ordinance and UDC so they remain consistent with the comprehensive plan.

## Shoreland, Wetland and Floodplain Zoning Code

The Village does not have a shoreland zoning ordinance do to the very limited amount of surface water and navigable streams. Unincorporated areas surrounding the village are subject to county shoreland zoning regulations based on the minimum standards of state shoreland development rules of NR115.

Along Mill Creek are areas that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified as floodplain. The floodplain consists of areas that have a 1% chance of flooding each year. There is a small area in the village, east of the settling ponds that is identified as floodplain. There currently is no development in this area, and it is unlikely that there will be any here in the

[15] Chapter 62.23 (6) (b), Wisconsin Statute, 2003-2004.

future because this area is also considered to be a wetland. Hewitt does not have a floodplain zoning ordinance.

## Other Ordinances

In addition to those listed above, which deal with land use-type issues, the village of Hewitt has other ordinances that focus on public health, nuisances, public safety, orderly conduct within the village, and more. Although some ordinances are not required to be consistent with the comprehensive plan, consistency between some of those ordinances (junk vehicles, protecting the water supply, noise regulations, speed limits, public health, etc.) and the comprehensive plan may prove to be advantageous to the village in the implementation of the comprehensive plan.

## Village of Hewitt Planning Administration

Plan Commission

Plan Commissions in Wisconsin are created by municipal ordinance under s. 62.23, Wisconsin Statutes. The ordinance may create a 7-member commission, or, if under 2,500 population, a 5-member commission. The Village President appoints the members and chooses the Plan Commission chair. Elected and appointed village officials may be appointed to the commission. There must, however, be at least three citizen members who are not village officials on the 7-member commission and one citizen member who is not a village official on the 5-member commission.

In 2010 a Planning Committee was appointed by the Village President with the expressed purpose of developing this comprehensive plan. Prior to the appointment of the Planning Committee, the Village Board was responsible for all functions that planning commissions are normally responsible for. This plan recommends that the village establish a Plan Commission to serve in an advisory capacity to the Village Board.

The Plan Commission would meet as needed to consider rezoning requests, conditional uses, ordinance violations, text and map amendments, land divisions, development proposals, consistency between the comprehensive plan and the zoning ordinance, and various other planning-, zoning- and building code-related issues. In the past the Village Board has been responsible for all of these functions.

The relationship of the plan commission and the village board is important. The village board is a 5-member, elected body that is primarily a policy-making body charged with conducting the village's affairs. The plan commission, on the other hand, is an appointed body, whose responsibilities include reviewing and making recommendations to the board regarding development proposals, developing a community development plan (comprehensive plan) and recommending measures to implement that plan. Many of the plan commission's recommendations are forwarded to the village board for approval or adoption. A plan commission, therefore, functions in a more objective (versus political) manner than the village board, but must realize that, in developing plans and ordinances, it operates within a political system where the village board makes the final decision. Put another way, the appointed plan commission, in theory, removes politics from the planning and zoning process.

The plan commission is of great assistance to the village board by involving citizens and developing expertise in planning, which can be a time-consuming and controversial undertaking, thereby freeing the village board to carry out its other functions. The plan commission is an appointed body whose policy-making function is advisory-

only to the village board. If the village board chooses to delegate additional powers to the plan commission, beyond advisory powers, it may do so. For example, the village board may allow the plan commission to issue conditional use permits under village zoning and allow it to approve subdivision plats.

The existence of an adopted comprehensive plan and implementation measures depends upon both bodies – the plan commission to develop the proposals with public support and the village board to support the effort and ultimately adopt the legislation and implementation programs.

Plan Commission Powers and Duties

The powers and the duties of the plan commission are spelled out in state statutes and applicable village ordinances. A chief task of the commission is to develop the village's comprehensive plan, pursuant to the specifications of Chapter 66.1001, Wisconsin Statutes. That statute requires the plan commission ("or other body of a local governmental unit that is authorized to prepare or amend a comprehensive plan"[16]) to solicit citizen participation and intergovernmental communication and coordination in developing the community's plan. The plan commission oversees coordination and development of the comprehensive plan and, once completed, forwards the plan to the village board by formal resolution.

After the Hewitt comprehensive plan is adopted, the zoning ordinance should be reviewed and amended if necessary to reflect the goals, objectives, policies and programs of the plan (to provide consistency between the plan and the land use regulations). In Hewitt, updating and maintaining the zoning ordinance is another function that should be delegated to the Plan Commission, with final enactment powers remaining with the Village Board.

## Plan Amendments, Monitoring & Update

The plan amendment process can be as important as the initial development and adoption of the plan. Monitoring those changes is also important. Monitoring changes can assist the plan commission and village board to assure consistency in the application of standards and in proposing changes to either the text or the future land use map. The following process is used in Hewitt for amending the plan and monitoring changes.

Plan Amendments

The comprehensive plan is a dynamic document; as conditions change in Hewitt, the plan will change. In addition, the Wisconsin planning law requires that comprehensive plans that are created under the statute be updated "no less than once every 10 years."[17] An example of why a comprehensive plan would need to be amended, or updated, might include changing economic conditions in the area – if a new manufacturer chooses to locate in the village or nearby urban area, there may be demands for new roads or highway access and new housing. An aging population demanding different types of housing or a change in the types of municipal services is another example.

Village officials must be ready to react to changing conditions in the community by amending the plan to reflect changes. Care must be taken, however, not to amend the plan as a routine or the process may loose its importance in the community development process. It is important to establish local planning goals, review those

[16] Chapter 66.1001 (4) (a), Wisconsin Statutes, 2005-2006, page 535.

[17] Chapter 66.1001 (2) (i), Wisconsin Statutes, 2005-2006, page 535.

goals on a regular basis and develop objectives that will help the decision makers achieve community planning goals.

The amendment process is rather straight forward and is shown in the Figure 9-1 flow chart. The first step can be either a petition to the Plan Commission from a village resident or property owner or a proposal by the Plan Commission or Village Board. The petition can be for either a change in the plan's text, such as a change in goals or objectives, or a change to the future land use map. Remember, the zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance and official street map should be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

The second step is review of the petition or proposal by the Plan Commission. Their review can include visiting the site, meeting with the petitioner to discuss the reason for the request, obtaining professional planning assistance or a legal opinion, or meeting as a commission to discuss the merits of the proposal.[18] Third, the Plan Commission will make a recommendation, in writing, to the Village Board. The Board will then publish a notice for a public hearing and hold a hearing on the proposal to get input from any interested persons. They should keep a written transcript or, at the very least, detailed minutes of the testimony. Following the hearing, the Village Board will make a decision in the form of a motion to amend the comprehensive plan. The Board can make a decision immediately following the public hearing or they can set a time to meet later to make the decision, allowing additional time to receive written testimony about the proposal. The Board's options are to accept the recommendation, modify it, deny it, or send it back to the Plan Commission for further study. They should provide the petitioner a copy of the decision in writing. If the petitioner is not satisfied with the decision, he can submit an entirely new petition, submit a petition with revisions to the original proposal, appeal the decision to the Circuit Court, or do nothing. Of course, the petitioner also has the option of withdrawing the petition at any time during the process.

Monitoring

Monitoring changes over time is also relatively easy and important. Changes can be documented simply by maintaining a file of each change, including copies of the:

- petition for amendment or minutes of the Plan Commission meeting where an amendment was initiated,
- minutes of all Plan Commission meetings where the proposal was discussed,
- Plan Commission's written recommendation to the Village Board,
- notice of public hearing,
- public hearing transcript or detailed minutes of the hearing,
- decision of the Village Board, including their rational or justification for their decision,
- notice to petitioner of Village Board decision.

In the past, these files have been maintained in a safe place in case the decision is challenged by either the petitioner, in the case of a denial, or by someone who opposed the amendment proposal. They will continue to be carefully maintained by Village staff in the future. Included in the individual files are reasons for the Plan Commission's and Board's decisions regarding specific cases. These files will prove useful when a comprehensive review of the plan is done in ten years (or sooner) from adoption.

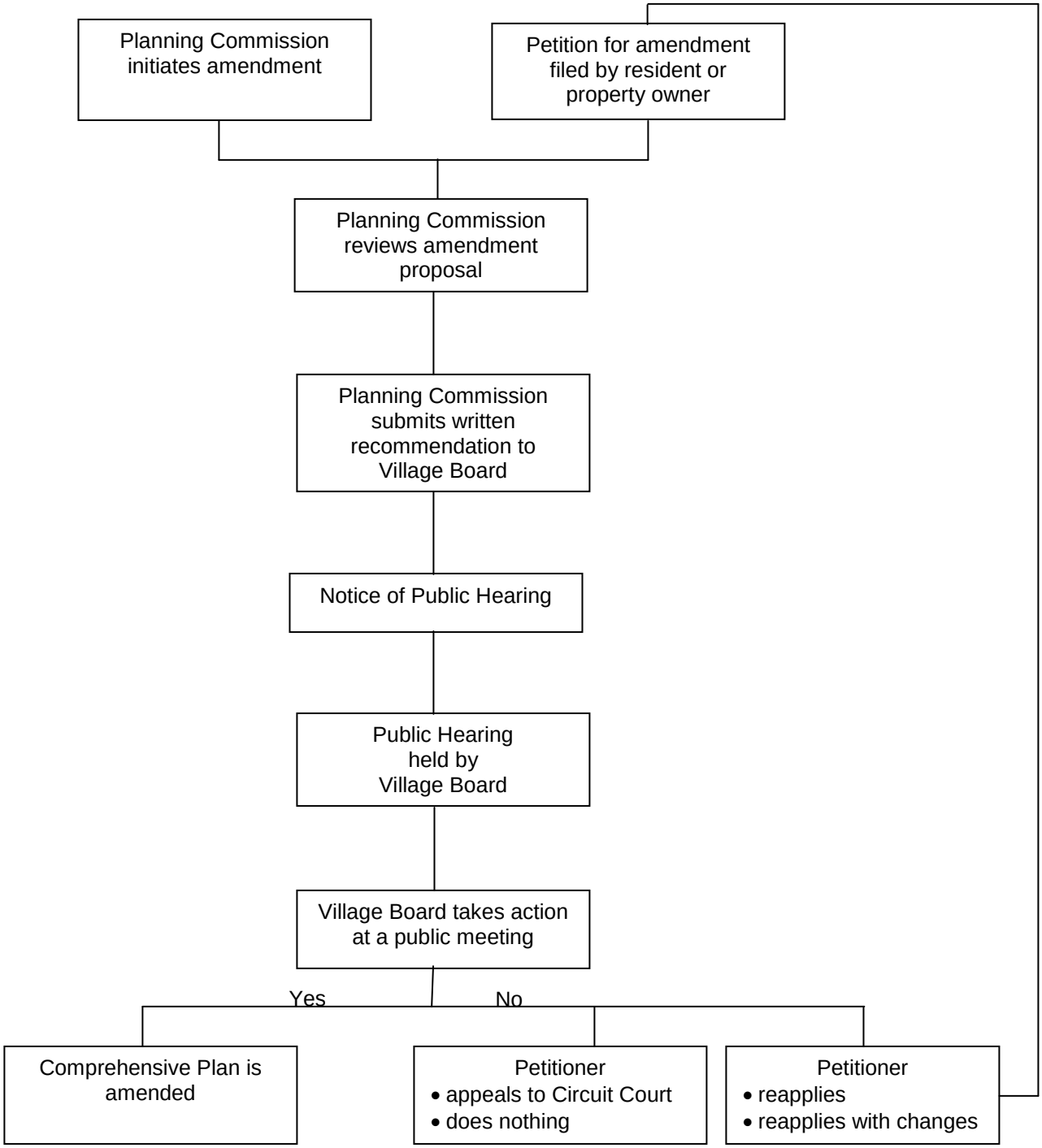
[18] All meetings of plan commissioners must comply with the Wisconsin Open Meetings Law.

Plan Update

The comprehensive planning law requires that the plan be updated at least once every ten years. The comprehensive plan should be updated as needed to maintain consistency with any program or action that affects land use.

**Figure 9-1**

## COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT PROCESS



# Appendix A:  Hewitt Public Participation Plan

# VILLAGE OF HEWITT
# RESOLUTION 2010-03
# Village of Hewitt Comprehensive Plan

## Public Participation

Statutory Requirement

**Wis. Stats.** § *66.1001 (4) (a) The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comment.*

Village of Hewitt Public Participation Policies and Procedures

1) All Comprehensive Planning Committee meetings will be open to the public and will be posted at the following public places: Hewitt Village Hall; Draxlers Food Mart and Hewitt Pioneer Bank. Notification of Comprehensive Planning Committee meetings will also be announced at monthly Village Board meetings.

2) Meetings of the Comprehensive Planning Committee will be held monthly at 7:00 p.m. at the Village Hall. Although the day and week of each meeting will be as consistent as possible, the actual date will be announced at the end of each Planning Committee meeting and will be posted as noted in #1 above.

3) A Community Survey will be mailed to all property owners and residents in the Village. This survey will be the primary source in drafting issues and opportunities for the comprehensive plan.

4) Each adjacent municipality will be notified of the Village's intent to begin the comprehensive planning process. The adopted comprehensive plan will be provided to adjacent municipalities.

5) The general public will be allowed to participate in each meeting and encouraged to do so.

6) Minutes of Planning Committee meetings and copies of comprehensive plan elements will be made available to the public upon request, and posted on the Village web site.

7) Two open houses will be held to give residents the opportunity to talk to Comprehensive Planning Committee members about plan progress, and provide input on the plan.

8) The Comprehensive Planning Committee will review the plan prior to recommendation for adoption to ensure that all elements specified in Wis. Stats. § 66.1001(2) entitled "Contents of a Comprehensive Plan" are included. The Planning Committee will forward the final draft of the comprehensive plan to the Village Board with a resolution passed by a majority vote of the Committee, recommending that the Village Board adopt the plan by ordinance. The Committee's vote shall be recorded in their official minutes. The resolution to the Village Board shall refer to all components of the comprehensive plan including maps and other descriptive materials.

9) Prior to adoption of the comprehensive plan by the Village Board, there will be at least one public hearing at which the proposed ordinance is discussed. A time period of up to 30-days following the public hearing will be set for the public to comment in writing. A Class 1 notice, pursuant to Chapter 985, Wis. Stats, will precede that hearing. The Class 1 notice shall contain at least the following information:

a) The date, time and place of the hearing.
b) A summary, which may include a map, of the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment to the plan.
c) The name of a member of the Comprehensive Planning Committee or the Village Board, who can provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance.
d) Information relating to where and when the proposed comprehensive plan may be inspected before the hearing and a copy of the plan or amendment may be obtained.

10) Following the public hearing and review period, it will take a majority vote of the Village Board to enact the comprehensive plan as an ordinance.

11) Following adoption of the comprehensive plan as an ordinance, the ordinance and the plan shall be filed with the following entities in accordance with State Stats. 66.1001(4)(b).

a) Every local body that is located in whole or in part within the boundaries of the local governmental unit (i.e., school district).
b) The clerk of every local governmental unit that is adjacent to the Village of Hewitt.
c) The Wisconsin Department of Administration.
d) The North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.
e) The Marshfield Public Library in Wisconsin Rapids.

Adopted by the Village of Hewitt Board on August 10, 2010.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted by the Village of Hewitt at a legal meeting on 10th day of August 2010 by a vote of: 4 YES 0 NO

Signed: 8-10-10
Village President Date

8-10-10
Village Clerk Date

# Appendix B:  Hewitt Community Survey - 2010

# Community Survey

2010

**Village of Hewitt, Wood County, WI**

# Summary of Survey Results

## Survey Results

In 2010 the Village of Hewitt Planning Committee began developing a Comprehensive Plan. The plan incorporates public participation through a variety of means including public informational meetings and a community survey.

The survey was sent out to all households and property owners. Of the 320 surveys that were sent out, 177 or 55% were completed and returned. The return rate of 55% is considered to be a strong return rate for a survey that was distributed in this manner.

**Survey Participation**

320 surveys distributed
177 surveys returned

55% completion/return rate

The survey was divided into the following 7 sections, and the following survey summary is also divided into these categories:

- Facilities and Services
- Community
- Housing
- Transportation
- Parks and Trails
- Local Economy
- Demographics

The purpose of this survey summary is to provide a brief analysis of the responses and identify common responses. To get a clearer picture of unique responses that may not be included in the summary, please reference the compilation of results found in Attachment A. Unique comments from each section provide some valuable feedback that should be considered and possibly included in the comprehensive plan.

## Facilities and Services

Questions 1-15 asked residents to rate the quality of services from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. Responses indicate that most residents are generally satisfied with the facilities and services provided. The Village does not have a library and 79% feel that there is no need to make library materials more readily available to residents. When asked about the need for a storm sewer system, 36% responded that there is a need, and 51% responded there is not a need. Residents rely on private wells for their water supply, and most rated water quality to be about average (44%) or very good (35%). When asked if the Hewitt Area has adequate groundwater resources to sustain additional residential development, 58% indicated that it depends on the amount of development, while 10% feel that it does, and 15% indicated that it does not.

Forty-four percent of residents would like to see Hewitt become a greener, more sustainable community, while 17% do not support this, and 40% have no opinion. Some ideas to make the community "greener" and more sustainable include reducing pesticide use, making recycling bins available at local parks, and promoting wind and solar energy.

## Community

Question 22 asked residents why they like living in the Village. The most common reasons include the following:

- Quiet community
- Small community
- Friendly people and good neighbors
- Low taxes
- Location in proximity to Marshfield
- Safe community

In Q. 23, some of the things that respondents indicated they would like to change about the Village include improving drainage, more picking up after dogs and control of barking dogs, less train horn noise, and improvements to Yellowstone that would make it safer for motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians.

When asked what has influenced residents to move to or remain in Hewitt, the most common responses included the location and proximity to Marshfield, low taxes, and small and quiet community. Many of the responses for this question were similar to the responses in Q. 22.

In Hewitt there is a strong sense of community pride and many residents would like to see more events planned to strengthen it. The top 3 events that were chosen were a harvest festival, street dance and fireworks. Factors that are considered most important in determining local "character" include village size, quiet, and friendly people. The overall quality of life is rated as about average (70%) or very good (30%), and most respondents feel that it will improve or stay the same in the future.

## Housing

Most survey respondents own their own residences in Hewitt, feel that the appearance and quality of housing is about average or very good, and the purchase price of housing is about average. As far as future housing, responses indicated that the community should not encourage more housing. Those that would like more housing selected affordable housing and elderly housing as needed most.

## Transportation

Most of the Village does not have sidewalks, and residents were asked if this is an issue that needs to be addressed. The majority, or 65% or responses indicated that this is not something that needs to be addressed at this time. Most responses indicate that there are not traffic flow concerns, that the Village is safe for bicyclists and pedestrians, and that there is adequate traffic law enforcement. Although most residents feel that the Village is safe for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, many commented that there are safety concerns on Yellowstone Dr. In 2011 improvements and realignment to U.S. 10 will begin and residents generally feel that this project will not significantly impact Hewitt.

## Parks and Trails

In Hewitt, most respondents indicated that parks, trails and recreation programs are highly valued by the residents. There is also agreement that parks, trails and recreation programs improve the quality of life, increase property values, and play an important part in the decision of families to move to or remain in the Village. Residents place a medium to high value on parks, trails, and recreation programs because they: provide wholesome and fun family activities; strengthen the community image and create a sense of place; provide opportunities for team sports and youth activities; provide an opportunity for physical exercise, social and emotional development; and protect valuable environmental resources and public open spaces.

The 2 miles of trails in the Village are used by 38% of residents 1-5 times each month, 33% use them more than 5 times, and 29% do not use them. The overall quality of trails was rated about average by 45% and very good by 37%. The parks are used by 52% of respondents 1-5 times each month, by 22% more than 5 times each month, while 35% do not use the parks at all. Sixty-three percent rated the condition of parks very good, and 28% about average. The most requested facilities and activities that residents would like to see in the future include an ice skating rink, soccer fields, cross country ski trails, more multi-use trails, tennis courts, fitness classes, and an adult softball league. When asked if they would be interested in participating in community wellness activities, 43% indicated they would be, while 31% would not.

## Local Economy

When asked if residents would like to see more job opportunities in the Village, responses were 36% in favor, 34% opposed and 30% with no opinion. Job opportunities/businesses that residents would most like to see included restaurants, light industry, and convenience stores. When asked if residents would support an increase in taxes for business attraction, 84% responded no. For sidewalks in the Village, 69% would not support an increase in property taxes. For parks, recreation and trails 43% would agree to pay more in taxes, while 51% would not. With improving Village roads responses were almost equal for those willing to pay more

(46%), and those not willing (47%). Seventy-five percent of respondents do not want to have an industrial park or business park in the Village. In the next 10 years, 27% would like to see the population remain the same, and 46% would like to see it increase somewhat.

**Demographics**

Average age of respondent completing the survey was 49.6 years old, and the average number of people per respondent household was 2.8. The average amount of time that they have been a property owner or resident of the Village of Hewitt is 17.25 years. Most respondents indicated that they are employed, and the most common occupations listed were in the medical/health field, education, or management.

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## Survey Results - Key

Below are examples of how survey responses have been summarized from the **Village of Hewitt Community Survey**. Responses to any open ended questions can be found in Attachment A.

Sample

Total responses for question

Number of responses for each possible answer

169 39. What do you feel the effects of the improvements of U.S. 10 will be on the Village of Hewitt?

24 ☐ mostly positive 16 ☐ mostly negative 100 ☐ will not be a significant impact 29 ☐ no opinion

40. Please share how you think the Village will be impacted by the U.S. 10 improvement project.

*See Attachment A - (Q. 40)*

*See Attachment A - (Q. 40a for margin comments on the Transportation section of the survey)*

Highlighting indicates most common response

Responses for open-ended questions, comments, and margin comments are in Attachment A

| Facilities and Services |
|---|
| **Q. 1-15 Comments** |
| Comment on15. (snow removal) has been better lately than in the past. Why have a problem when the snow and ice on the roads melt and forms slush we need to have the roads replowed before the slush refreezes. |
| 4 for streets because we need curb and gutter. 5 for snow removal because roads are icy for much of the winter and never plowed by 4:30 AM when wife needs to leave for work. Also, County needs to do a better job of snow and ice removal on 29th St. |
| Condition of roads on Evergreen St. between 4th and 6th are terrible, also storm water runoff should be changed, most of Yellowstone goes here. |
| Connection of bike trail to the City trail would be wonderful |
| Cost of sewer does not fairly account for number of occupants/users in the home. |
| Did not use medical service |
| Feel that the village should have an emergency alarm system. |
| Forget about the parks and trails, fix the roads. Village doesn't keep the public informed |
| Have not needed to use emergency services as of yet! |
| I am not sure where the police protection comes into play in Hewitt. Every week there is someone who leaves a local business and revs up the engine and speeds through town. That's one example - the other is just lots of speeders going by our house. |
| I don't miss having sidewalks it's not an issue with us. |
| Ice on roads, quite often, not scraped down. Debris from walking trail usually plowed onto ditches and grass. |
| If Yellowstone were redone it would be nice to have a walking/biking area like on Main Street. |
| No school, no health care in village. Plow driver drives much too fast and takes out mailboxes. Poor attitude when approached on the issue as well. Should look elsewhere in my opinion. Ditches are always full of standing water - poor drainage. |
| Our street has been a mess for months ( W. 5th St.) |
| Please look into contracting leave removal and pickup. Big leaf sweeper to go up and down streets and suck leaves we rake into street. |
| Police protection is basically non-existent. Roads not plowed wide enough and major intersections not kept clear of ice - roads not plowed enough. |
| Pushes way more snow on one side of the street than the other - also has gone too fast and thrown ice chunks way up in driveway. |
| Roads should be plowed earlier - not when kids are at bus stops. Should be plowed more often. |
| School system costs too much. |
| Should have a personal water system. The HARD softball program was developed for the youth/young adults. It is inappropriate to promote alcohol use during this event. |
| Should have sidewalks on the main roads, County T and Yellowstone. Dog fecal and urination on property owner lawn and street should be picked up by pet owner. |
| Sidewalks are not needed. Curb and gutter along Yellowstone from Cty T to village limits would be nice like Cty trunk T is. |
| Snow removal is always on time. He goes way too fast however, taking out my mailbox. And rocks get thrown into my yard because he plows the shoulder and goes too fast. |
| Snow removal is late and drives dangerously. |
| Snow removal is very poor. |
| Snow removal needs improvement. |
| Snow removal unpredictable in timing and quality. |
| Too many speeders on Main St. |
| Traffic needs to slow down on Main and Yellowstone. |
| Very satisfied with snow removal with the exception of our mailbox being hit a few times. |
| Wasn't very happy when my mailbox had to be replaced because the snow plow came through and broke it. Yellowstone could be plowed more often, especially when drifting snow. |
| We can run our water non stop for about 45 minutes straight and air tank is empty. We have enough for showers, dishes and laundry, but we can't even have a slip and slide. |
| We have been very dissatisfied with ditch drainage since we moved in. Snow removal doesn't always happen in a timely manner. I think the community would greatly benefit from having an elementary school built. Large population of children in community. |
| We need police patrolling on roads. |

| |
|---|
| We were one of the households affected by the robberies on Jan. 16, 2010. We could use a community watch program. |
| We would like to see stop signs added on Main St. at Yellowstone and Main - perhaps a roundabout. |
| We would prefer garbage pickup on Monday mornings |
| When games are on at Skeeters people park on both sides of the road on Maple Lane, can hardly get through |
| Worried about number of wells tapping into aquifer. At what point does the village develop it's own water system? Water restrictions to maintain the aquifer. |
| Would be nice to have sidewalk along Yellowstone. Like the idea that not much salt is used on road, but would like more scraping of snow a few days after it snow so that it does not turn to ice. |
| Would have liked to see a Hewitt 2 tract school built between Hewitt and Marshfield instead of a big grade school so far away. My well goes dry if I do some laundry and shower, should have put in city water when you buried the sewer in. |
| would like to see Main St. plowed on sides of road for walking in winter - dangerous/slippery. Very little monitoring by police - rarely see police in village. |
| would love to have a dog park in Hewitt |
| Yellowstone and Main St are currently unsafe with the amount of pedestrian traffic |
| Yellowstone Drive is a hazard for pedestrians and bicyclists. Drivers exceed the speed limits and do not yield to us. I speak from personal experience. |
| Yellowstone Drive needs bike/pedestrian lane or sidewalks |
| Yellowstone needs  updating with bike/walk lane - needs to be widened |
| Yellowstone needs work |

| **Facilities and Services** |
|---|
| **Q. 21 Comments** |
| A bike trail from Hewitt to Marshfield so people could commute to work safely. |
| Clean sweep day for old appliances/computers and/or hazardous materials and plant more trees |
| Comment on 20. Also must consider the cost effectiveness of any new program. |
| community gardens, tree planting incentives |
| compost for branches/grass clipping etc. |
| concerned with amount of water resources available as community grows. Also contamination from farm field manure deposits |
| Connect bike trail to Marshfield and Auburndale or sidewalks or wider shoulder on Yellowstone/Stadt to make walking and bike riding safe. |
| Continue to recycle. Clear bags. Reduce plastic use. |
| Could the village have an area to take aluminum to be recycled and use the money collected for village improvements |
| education on natural pesticides could help people make different choices. |
| environmental controls - pesticides etc on lawns |
| Farmers market 4 times during the growing season at the village hall. Possible recycling events in the village 1 or 2 times per year. |
| have spring and fall pickup days for hazardous waste, old appliances and tires. |
| have trash in back of homes remove |
| I would like to see more green ways to absorb the water in ditches |
| I would like to see power and phone lines buried. Look into longer lasting material |
| incentives for recycling. Solar-powered lights |
| Keep vegetation long. Making composting center around here. |
| less lawn chemical to end up in our water. Instruct on ways to have nice lawn without fertilizer application. Also rain garden for runoff. Suggest testing soil before fertilizing especially for commercial application. |
| make sure that people clean up their yard |
| more sidewalks and to connect a foot or bicycle path to Marshfield. If children are to use this crossing highway is dangerous. |
| More trees to the ballpark/parks; change all lighting on village owned property and streets to fluorescent, add solar panels to most used village building, reduce electric use, install low-flow toilets, air dry system for hand washing, |
| No pesticides on lawn since we have well water. |
| Recycle all plastic, not just 1 and 2 |
| recycle bins more readily available around the village, trails, Draxler's Service |

| |
|---|
| recycling bin in parks and town hall. Have spring and fall garbage cleaning in ditches. Plant more trees. |
| recycling bins available on walking paths |
| Shared aluminum collection bin with money going to support park and fire department or community improvements. |
| so much would depend on costs of additional services. |
| solar powered street lights. More recycling containers in the park |
| solar street lighting |
| solar technology and wind turbine |
| standing water is causing so many mosquitoes! Plus the ditches are unsightly because they are too wet to mow. |
| Tax credit for solar panels |
| The ability to recycle more types of plastics |
| using more organic products |
| village clean up days, trail clean up, adopt-a-highway |
| Village flower beds and planters |
| wind driven generators for electricity, solar heat |
| wind energy, community compost pile |
| wind generators, help Schiferl Farms to have manure digester to generate power for community. Promote more businesses |
| windmills - we certainly have enough wind to supply! |
| Would like to see Hewitt Happenings brought back. |
| zero-scaping, less grass: solar lights on pathways and future sidewalks/bikeways. Bike path on Yellowstone all the way to Veterans Parkway. Have a community garden. |
| recycle bins in all public spaces. |

| **Facilities and Services** |
|---|
| **Q. 21a - margin comments on the Facilities and Services section of the survey** |
| Comment on 16. Marshfield is close and adequate for library materials. |
| Comment on 16. Marshfield is close enough to get materials. |
| Comment on 16. Marshfield library is only 4 miles away. |
| Comment on 17. A stormwater utility is not necessary but maintain the ditches for proper runoff |
| Comment on 17. Backyard becomes flooded from the street. |
| Comment on 17. Ditches are not adequately graded to allow runoff. |
| Comment on 17. Maintain ditches instead of sewer system better. Increased EPA regulations would make sewer very expensive. |
| Comment on 17. Start with "river" between 4th and 5th streets - this is a major safety hazard |
| Comment on 17. Stormwater management could be a problem in the future. |
| Comment on 20. We think it is good now. (re. greener community) |
| Comment on 17. Yellowstone is identified as having drainage issues. |
| Comment on 18. The water has sulfur problems |
| Comment on 18. Water smells. |
| Comment on 19. How would anyone know if Hewitt has adequate groundwater resources to support additional residential development? |
| Comment on 19. Maybe geologists would know this. Average person would not know. |
| Comment on 19. Wells run out of water. |
| Comment on 2. More sidewalks needed. |
| Comment on 20. pursue becoming greener "within limits" |
| Comment on 17. Stormwater on Main St. is handled by a sewer system. There is not a sufficient problem to justify the cost of storm sewers on other streets. |
| Comment on 16. Marshfield Library is close enough. |
| expand green areas for year round recreation - protect green areas |

| **Community** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q. 22** | | | |
| been here 60 years - very friendly people | 1/2 way between my job and hers/his | Quiet, not too big. | taxes |
| Home - lived her all my life. | adhesiveness among residents | relatively quiet | low taxes |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| its small | beautiful small town yet close to bigger town | quiet community | low taxes |
| location | brought family home | quiet | low taxes |
| neighborhoods | clean and got new housing, but still upkeeps its history and old family ties | quiet | low taxes |
| not as congested as Marshfield but still close to Marshfield | children in neighborhood | quiet | low taxes |
| rural setting yet close to Marshfield | clean | quiet | lower property taxes |
| friendly yet quiet | Clean and friendly | quiet | lower taxes |
| friendly | close to bar | quiet | lower taxes |
| small town atmosphere - friendly people | proximity to Marshfield | quiet | lower taxes |
| friendly | close to Marshfield | quiet area | lower taxes |
| close to Marshfield but away from the traffic and heavy flow | close to Marshfield | It is quiet | lower taxes |
| Close to bank | close to Marshfield | quiet community | lower taxes |
| good for family | close to Marshfield | quiet | lower taxes |
| small city life | close to Marshfield | it's quiet | lower taxes |
| great place to raise children | close to Marshfield | quiet | lower taxes |
| cheaper taxes. | close to Marshfield | quiet | lower taxes |
| taxes less | close to Marshfield | quiet | lower taxes |
| cheaper property taxes | close to Marshfield jobs and shopping | quiet community | lowered taxes |
| fair taxes | close to needed services and shopping | quiet | not the high taxes in Marshfield |
| fair taxes | close to work | It is quiet | Friendly (warm/welcoming) |
| low taxes | close to work | quiet community | friendly |
| affordable taxes | closer to larger towns | quiet | friendly people |
| lower property taxes | community support | quiet | friendly |
| good neighbors | convenience | Active little village, yet it is quiet | friendliness of the community |
| privacy | country living close to town services | generally quiet area | friendly |
| convenient | country setting | quiet and peaceful | friendly |
| It's comfortable here including being pretty safe as long as you lock your doors wisely | Everything! Also the train. | Quiet | friendly |
| my family | excellent summer softball and volleyball program at the park | quiet | friendly and safe |
| close to work and close to highways | family lives near by | Quiet community | friendly community |
| Friendly small community | family oriented community | Quiet, country feel | friendly community |
| family community | family oriented/like living just outside of Marshfield | Nice quiet, peaceful | friendly community |
| Sense of community | family, friendly, small community | quiet/calm | friendly neighborhood |
| large lot sizes | friendliness of community | quiet neighbors | friendly neighbors and close to church |
| housing lot sizes | friendliness of people | it is nice and quiet for the most part | friendly neighbors/neighborhood |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| quiet neighborhood - good place to raise children | good living condition | fairly quiet | friendly people |
| bigger lots for yards | good neighbors | quiet community | friendly people |
| nice place to live | great neighbors | small town | friendly people |
| friendly | great neighbors | small | friendly people (mostly) |
| great neighborhood | Knowing and trusting neighbors | smaller community to raise family | friendly people |
| bedroom community | great place to raise a family | small community feeling | friendly people |
| great for kids, low traffic | healthy - trails | small | friendly people |
| nice, clean, peaceful | | small community living | the friendliness of small town living |
| small community life near Marshfield | I appreciate being able to walk on property other than my own (trail, field, around pond, marsh) | small community | friendliness |
| small town | individual neighbors | small town living | The people (neighbors) are friendly |
| close to work | it is close to town but still feel like a rural community | small community | People are friendly |
| comfortable and safe home on quiet street | less city politics | small community | friendly |
| safe | less government | small community | friendly |
| family community | less residential traffic than in Marshfield | small community | good neighbors |
| Family-oriented | like the country type atmosphere | small community | quiet |
| Quiet and friendly place to live | little city, more country style and taxes | small quaint town | quiet |
| quiet | Little community means more respect for one another | small town | quiet community |
| small quiet rural living | location | small town | quiet community |
| the people | low taxes, good neighbors, large lots | I like smaller communities | quiet community - except for trains |
| near families | more space | smaller community | quiet neighborhood. Minimal business noise |
| population size | municipal sewer | small community | quiet street |
| near hospital and clinic | nature | small town / know your neighbor | where at least you know who your neighbors are |
| the neighbors | neighbors are actually friends | small community | safety |
| quiet, safe, more community spirit | nice family community | small village | safe |
| community - countryside | nice houses kept up, lawns are neatly cut, and good fire department | size of the community | safe |
| good for kids | nice place to live | Small town feel (quiet) | safe community |
| private well | large lot sizes | the size | safe |
| friendly, small, quiet | nice size lots | smaller community | safe |
| relaxed atmosphere | nice small community - city yet country living | small community | safe for kids |
| small town - friendly people | no city politics | small community | safe environment |
| rural community | not much traffic | small size | safe community |
| convenient location | not the hub bub of big city life | great small community | safety |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nice place to raise kids | not wanting to be part off Marshfield | small town feel | feeling of safety |
| the small size | open space | small town | feeling of safety |
| Friendly people | out of the larger | small town | Quiet residential community |
| close to Marshfield… work, lower taxes | possibly lower taxes on | small | Quietness. Not so busy |
| small town atmosphere and friendly | pride of ownership | small | nice quiet community |
| small quiet rural community | privacy | small community | quiet |
| autonomy - self governing village | proximity to family | small community | quiet |
| born and raised here | proximity to Marshfield | small community | quiet |
| Great place to raise a family. | proximity to Marshfield | small community | quiet |
| easy access to Marshfield/Large highways | proximity to Marshfield, city sewer | small community | quiet |
| low traffic | close to work Marshfield | small community | quiet |
| taxes lower | quality of life | small town feel | family environment |
| lower taxes | rural living | small community atmosphere | family atmosphere |
| lower taxes | safety - friendly - reasonable taxes - fire department | small close community | neighbors |
| low taxes | short commute into town | low property taxes compared to Marshfield | taxes are lower than Marshfield |
| lower taxes | Close to Marshfield - but still far enough out of Marshfield. | smaller community that watches our for themselves and their neighbors | low tax base/affordability |
| lower taxes | small town atmosphere - community spirit/pride | taxes are affordable | lower taxes |
| lower taxes | small, safe, good lot sizes | property taxes | low taxes |
| taxes are lower | walking trails | taxes | taxes are lower |
| lower taxes | lower taxes | quiet | low taxes |
| | taxes | the homes | low taxes |
| | | | taxes low |

| **Community** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q. 23** | | | |
| train tracks - trains are too loud | more dog control, cleaning up | no changes necessary | put curb and gutter in |
| you make ordinances but you have no enforcement | walking trails maintained in winter | Nothing - we enjoy living here | curb and gutter |
| better enforcement of ordinances | waive fee for Marshfield Area events non-residents | nothing | curb and gutter |
| Would also like a local restaurant. | Village newsletter again. | I love our town just the way it is | curb and gutter |
| weed control enforced | Trails a few feet from property lines | I like it just the way it is!! | Change storm water runoff between 4th and 7th St. on Evergreen Streets |
| village have own road maintenance person - not hired out | Tennis court at the park | we like it as it is | drainage |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| variety added to parks - not just ball programs for kids | tax assessment on older homes | amount of trains, make railroad crossing exempt from at least some of the obnoxious horns and whistle blowing | |
| Needs to bring in more small businesses, like a restaurant and coffee shop, hardware store, museum and learning center, barber/beauty shop, veterinarian. Place to socialize, ice cream shop. | | Better control of ditch drainage. E.g. Some residents dug below grade of ditch and plant plants, flowers standing in water. | |
| There are more people who would like to join our community, but there are fewer and fewer homes available for them. | | inform and communicate changes that directly affect the resident before decisions are made | |
| upgrade or improve the web site | some of bylaws are stupid if wanting to add to your house | I loved the newsletters that came out per month. | fix water run off on 11th street - very poor grading job!!! |
| underground electric on Main St. (with all the wires it looks like a small power company) | sidewalks are nice for walks but its also nice not to have to shovel in the winter | Better communications as to what is happening (like Hewitt Happenings) | better drainage system for ditches |
| to be able to turn the street light off by our house | Pay all of your loans up | bring back Hewitt Happenings | better drainage |
| stop making ordinances you can't enforce | patrol more for residential speeders | bring back community newsletter | ditches are terrible - water just stays |
| stop growing - already becoming too large | Need more country life. Building up too much | better communication from village officials and residents | have water drain from ditches better |
| spend our tax money more wisely | more walking/biking trails (hook up to Marshfield) | a monthly newsletter again | someone should clean out the spill ways |
| some of side roads need to be more maintained | more walking trails | more residential development | storm water runoff |
| pool | more trees/less wind. | snow removal quality | storm water drainage |
| safety | improve roads | snow removal | police presence |
| restrict farm equipment down village streets | more resident input - communication | better snow removal and winter care of roads | police patrolling roads |
| possibility of elementary school for K-6 | meals on wheels - rides for the elderly | better snow removal | police |
| people walking on streets after dark in dark clothes | lot sizes should be a little larger for new development | better snow removal | more police protection |
| People not giving right-of-way to vehicles when walking | less no parking signs, less gossip, lower taxes | fire snow plow driver | more police patrol |
| More parking available for bar. Too much traffic on street. | it would be nice to have a grocery store | just start repairing roads on a 5-10 year plan | install a severe weather system |
| more interaction / village feel | increase the number of chickens residents can have from 3 to 6 | need a paved bike path to Marshfield | addition of storm sirens |
| main street is starting to look old and tacky | I would like the train to not blow its whistle at night | bike trail connecting to veterans parkway trail (off road) | add sever weather warning system (like Marshfield) |
| it should continue to grow | I don't want to become like Marshfield | add bike paths for commuting purposes | emergency siren |
| I would like to see another park at the end of 7th Street near the walking path | groom trails for cross country skiing | bike trail extended to Marshfield - pave or black top for roller blades | more small business - small café |
| high sewer and garbage costs | get rid of light on volleyball court at village hall | get sidewalks | add a car wash |

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| greater distance off property lines for planting trees and shrubs | more business competition for services (TV, phone, internet) | more secure walk ways - sidewalks? | morning to evening café |
| clean up some of the homes on Main Street getting younger people involved in organizations | find more competitive providers for public services | sidewalks (or expanded roads to accommodate safer walking) | grocery store |
| get rid of the volleyball court at village hall | country living close to town services | sidewalks, better streets | grocery store |
| collection of equipment and misc garbage behind Hemlock St. | building 12 feet off of lot line | sidewalks or safer walking area | Hewitt needs more than 1 gas station and 1 bar |
| dumpy yards not being kept up | better weed control | sidewalks in residential areas | cars to watch their speed |
| beer served at ball tourney. It's not about the money you raise, but about the kids. Parents drinking then driving their kids home is not a good example. | | lower taxes | slow down traffic |
| decrease taxes | another way | lower taxes | better snow removal |
| buried utility line, and better streets and water | animals getting into our trash | reduce taxes | speeding going on |
| enforce a speed limit before someone is hurt or killed | sidewalks/bike lanes along Yellowstone - is very dangerous | The dogs run. They should have to be tied up in their own yards. If I wanted a dog to poop in my yard, I get one myself. I hate this. | monitor traffic speeds more often |
| better grass control on roads coming into Hewitt (around Hewitt sign) | sidewalks on T and Yellowstone | the amount of dog waste on streets and walking trails in winter | traffic on 11th street is too busy and too fast for the kids in the neighborhood/unsafe |
| all overhead electrical lines buried | make Yellowstone wider for walkers and bikers | people who don't pick up after their dogs | regulation of speed limits |
| add a dog park | make Yellowstone safer for bikes and pedestrians | train horn blowing at all hours | less people moving here |
| ability to get better internet and phone service from major companies | like to see Yellowstone more walker friendly | railroad whistles at night | nothing or no more development |
| more street lights | speeding vehicles on Yellowstone Drive | pet control - too many dogs | no more homes built |
| more street lights | Yellowstone needs to be repaved | enforce the dogs-at-large and barking dog ordinances | put a cap on future growth |
| better lighting on side streets | Yellowstone is very dangerous for bikes and walkers | barking dogs | less development for homes |
| more street light (11th to 7th Street) | Yellowstone Drive needs curb and sidewalk | barking dogs | water system |
| street lights | wider Yellowstone Drive | water quality | water system |
| More street lights at intersections. Too dark in some spots. | walking lanes or sidewalks on main roads e.g. Yellowstone | dog noise - limit households to two dogs and spell out a fine system for noisy dogs | dog ordinance – too many barking dogs! Way too many! |
| having a community picnic/social | widen Yellowstone Drive | Less barking dogs | water quality |
| more community events | Yellowstone speed enforcement | laws against barking dogs | better water |
| have village festivals | enforcement of dog rules | widen Yellowstone | better water |

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| have community picnics or get togethers | Yellowstone Drive | no train horn between 11pm - 6am | go to city water system |
| There should be a village days or carnival or parade. Something to show village pride | Would like Yellowstone Drive to be widened and resurfaced!! As a link to Marshfield it is very dangerous in winter. | When Yellowstone is repaired widen one side for a walkway similar to Cty T | train whistle not blowing after 12 am and before 5 am |
| sidewalks on Yellowstone Drive | sidewalks or wider street on Yellowstone | Yellowstone needs a lane for walkers/bicycles | train horn - do not blow between 11 and 5 am |
| better control of loose animals | be able to have train horns from like 10pm to 6am | train whistles. Shouldn't blow whistles after 11pm | Marshfield has a "no train horn" policy from 10pm to 6am, could Hewitt get one |
| community events (need more) | curb and gutters along with storm sewers | | |

| **Community** | | | |
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| **Q. 25** | | | |
| where I am at its within walking distance | not too big | Affordable housing close to Marshfield | being out of more populated area, but still close to work - feeling of being in a rural area |
| we retired here | small community | access to Marshfield | well kept community |
| we have 100 years of family | small community | location, close to town, but still small area feeling | we are close to a larger town |
| we found a house we liked - nice yard | small size | close to Marshfield | was much smaller 23 years ago - you knew most neighbors |
| village sewer | less people | close to Marshfield | was hoping it would stay small town (village) |
| value for the money | small town atmosphere | close to Marshfield | Walking trail |
| to be close to family and work | smaller community | close to Marshfield | use to have lower trees - not the case any more |
| the people | Moved here due to the small community | close enough to Marshfield for jobs | the small size |
| the house I bought | nice small community | proximity to Marshfield | well water and city sewer |
| smaller community | small neighborhoods | proximity to Marshfield | house price lower than Marshfield |
| small size village - but close to larger town | because it was small | Proximity to Marshfield | Smaller community/family oriented and lower taxes |
| small quiet rural community | happy to live in a small community | Proximity to Marshfield | size of the community |
| small community that was perfect for raising a family | Quiet residential community | close to Marshfield | short commute to work in Marshfield |
| small community = more privacy, less traffic | sick and tired of Marshfield bullshit politics | like the country type atmosphere | school bus |
| small town atmosphere | small family community | country feel with neighbors | safety |
| same as #22 | quiet | country living close to city | safer neighborhood |
| close to Marshfield | quiet | country living | safe for children |
| safe community | quiet | Rural setting | safe environment |
| right house/location to highways | quiet | rural setting | safe and friendly community |
| raised in the area | quieter | like small town | safe and friendly |
| raised here | Quiet, peaceful neighborhood | country living with neighbors close, but not too many neighbors | quiet/smaller |

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| raise my family | quiet | like small community atmosphere | friendly community |
| quiet neighborhood - good place to raise children | quiet country feel | small town/ county feel | quality of life here |
| quiet community - good for kids, private well | quiet community | liked community | quality of life and lower taxes than Marshfield |
| quiet and good neighbors | quiet neighbors | Country living in a residential setting | purchased a house |
| quality of homes | the simplicity and quietness of the village | we like a small town | proximity to Marshfield, city sewer |
| purchasing a house | nice quiet | small | proximity to work |
| proximity to both North and South side of Marshfield | affordable and available housing when moving to the area | small community not far from a bigger one | proximity to Marshfield and municipal sewerage |
| property taxes | like the peace and quiet | small community | owned property |
| price of the lot | cost of living | small community | open space |
| paths | affordable | small community | not all the bigger city crap |
| Overall it is a great place to live | cheaper living than larger city | small | |
| nice town | cost less | small village | nice neighborhoods |
| nice house | safe | tax base | nice area to live in |
| nice community | Safe for small kids | cheaper taxes than Marshfield | new development |
| friendly community | safe community | lower taxes | My in-laws |
| newer homes to buy | in past have felt was a safe community | lower taxes | My family and life is here |
| my wife was raised here so we decided to move back to the area | feeling of safety | lower taxes | mother and sister live near - get out of Marshfield |
| liked the cleanliness | family community | lower taxes | Marshfield school district |
| married | family | lower taxes | low crime rate |
| lower taxes and small quiet, rural living | family | lower taxes | low crime |
| large lots at a fair price | ease of getting out of town | lower taxes | local jobs in surrounding towns |
| kids have someone to play with | didn't like Marshfield | lower taxes | like the home we got |
| just like what we have here (34 year resident) | clean looking | lower taxes | Like our home. |
| job is close by | appealing / attractive | lower taxes | less government |
| It was a nice place to live but away from Marshfield. | beautiful community | lower property taxes | larger lot sizes |
| inexpensive house for sale | close to hospital but not a bigger town | low taxes initially | great people |
| I have family here and like the small community | close proximity to schools | low taxes | great neighbors |
| housing availability | cheap house | low taxes | good place to live for the most part |
| Home price was affordable and only 5 miles to Marshfield for school and work | business opportunity | low tax rate | friendly town |
| Have lived in Hewitt for 39 years | bought in-laws home | low property taxes compared to Marshfield | friendly |
| Great community - very kid friendly! Safe to raise our children | born, raised, and lived in Hewitt my whole life | lower taxes | for what I enjoy |
| good neighbors | location | lower taxes | |

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| neighbors | location in respect to Marshfield | lower taxes | family like neighborhood |
| neighbors | location for work - Marshfield/Stevens Point | lower taxes | family is in the area |
| caring, thoughtful neighbors | close to town to raise family | lower taxes | family environment and friendly |
| great neighbors | location | lower taxes | My wife |
| Friends that have moved out here | location | lower taxes | Convenient for employment and medical and schools. Also reasonable housing. |
| friendly community | location | lower taxes | community involvement |
| friendly | good location | lower taxes | community |
| family still all lives here | far enough away from Marshfield, so kids stay out of trouble | lower taxes | close to work |
| choice lot | Close to Marshfield, but not Marshfield. | low taxes | close to Marshfield yet not the bigger city |
| nice place to raise family | stay because I like my location | low taxes | close to church, bank and store |
| great place to raise children | like location out of Marshfield | lower taxes, own well | close to church |
| great place to raise a family | bedroom community - just far enough from Marshfield | lower taxes than Marshfield | children are close |
| nice area to raise children | lower taxes | lower taxes and quiet community | close to when I grew up |
| kid friendly neighborhood | lower taxes than Marshfield at the time | low taxes - escape big city growth | caring for the elderly |
| great place to raise children | lower taxes than Marshfield | taxes lower than Marshfield | big yard |
| great for raising kids | lower taxes than Marshfield | taxes low | ability to have a voice |
| great family environment | supposedly lower taxes | taxes | 30 years ago all Hewitt children went to the same elementary school |
| good place to raise children | cheaper taxes | taxes | building lots were available |
| reasonable property taxes | the taxes were less than Marshfield | taxes | found the right home |
| tax rate | cheaper property taxes | taxes | found nice house to buy |
| | | taxes | found home reasonably priced) on beautiful lot with trees with low property taxes |

| **Community** | | |
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| **Q. 27** | | |
| block parties | community get together at park | bring back Hewitt Days |
| block party | farm market | Hewitt Days |
| block party | bonfire | Hewitt Days |
| craft fair | farmers market | spring festival |
| crafters | picnic | summer concert band |
| car show | picnic in the park | DJ for youth centered dance |
| fruit and veggie stand from local farmers market | pig roast | more little leagues, soccer, tennis, flag football |

| Community | |
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| **Q. 28** | |
| baseball program | trail |
| campfires in back yards | trails |
| Children's softball program | trails |
| connect to Marshfield bike trails | privacy |
| HARD | proximity |

| Community |
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| **Q. 30a - margin comments on the Community section of the survey** |
| Comment on 24. Nobody waves. |
| Comment on 26. Would like Hewitt Days again. |
| Comment on 30. Depends on economy. |
| Comment on 30. Depends on what changes if any are made. |
| Comment on 30. Hopefully it will improve, however life must be kept simple and the family heritage be protected. |
| Comment on 30. Quality of life will decline unless changes are made to manage growth appropriately |
| Comment on 30. The answer is in the hands of current and future leaders of this community |

| Housing | |
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| **Q. 34** | |
| condo units versus apartment buildings | similar to existing subdivisions |
| family homes | single family - not rentals |
| more residential development | |

| Housing |
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| **Q. 34a - margin comments on the Housing section of the survey** |
| Comment on 31. Older properties have lower appearance appeal - Junk and poor yard maintenance especially on T in the middle of the village where everyone passing through sees. |
| Comment on 33. We will become too big and lose our small town atmosphere. |
| Comment on 34. Another assisted living will cause the current home to close and employees to lose jobs. |
| Comment on 31. Appearance of homes is about average except for some of the homes on Main Street that look a little rough. |
| Comment on 31. Declining condition of older houses |
| Comment on 32. Used to be reasonable. Has become a little too expensive in the last few years. |
| Comment on 33. More housing development, but no more Rademan cookie cutter houses! |
| Comment on 33. The community should encourage limited housing development |
| Comment on 33. Village should "moderately" encourage more housing development |
| Comment on 33. Would like limited growth, single family homes like the west end of town. |
| Comment on 33. Would like to see village encourage more housing development with larger lots and thru street "no dead ends". Need to have access to main roads to alleviate traffic on certain side streets. |
| Comment on 34. No Rental units. |
| will need to increase village crew to maintain and support roads and other details if we grow |

| Transportation |
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| **Q. 40** |
| about the same or more visitors |
| additional traffic through the village |
| better access to jobs in Stevens Point and Wisconsin Rapids |
| Comment on 38. State Patrol stops more speeders and dunk drivers on Main St. |
| Concerned about plan to make Stadt Road a dead end |
| do not know much about it |
| don't think there will be an impact |
| Easier to get to Stevens Point |
| easy access to travel Hwy 10 east to 29 |

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| Have not seen any plan. Don't know if access is as easy as before. Design is a done deal, so we have to deal with it. |
| Hewitt is a bedroom community. Few people now come through Hewitt to get to Marshfield |
| Hewitt will become more accessible |
| Hwy T will have more traffic |
| I believe there would be little difference. People who travel on Hwy 10 do not stop in small towns. No restaurants, hotels, etc. |
| I could see traffic becoming a problem if roads don't go thru (or) first the opposite if people can't get to Village. |
| I do not know how the new Highway will be located in proximity to the village - this determines the impact. I foresee the main impact would be noise. |
| I don't think it will have any impact since 10 never went through Hewitt in the 1st place unlike a town such as Auburndale |
| I don't think it will impact us since it already is south of the village. |
| I hope id does not bring drug traffic. Otherwise, most traffic will be heading to Marshfield |
| If T is closed off or Stadt is closed off |
| I'm not sure - don't know much about the project |
| improved infrastructure will benefit industry, jobs and residents |
| increased traffic and more speeders |
| increased traffic noise, especially semi traffic |
| it might become busier with traffic from the north |
| It might bring some businesses closer to Hewitt. |
| It seems currently traffic comes off Hwy 10 to avoid the intersection at Hwy 13 Blvd. This may change when Hwy is completed. |
| less traffic perhaps |
| less traffic |
| less traffic thru Main St. I hope |
| limit access to roads south of 10 |
| more business opportunities |
| more development will want to move to Marshfield since there is no immediate or direct connection to Hwy 10 |
| More noise from the highway |
| more outside traffic coming into view the village. More advertisement opportunity. |
| more rural traffic on Yellowstone and County Hwy T |
| more traffic on Yellowstone Drive |
| more traffic |
| more traffic during construction |
| more traffic, trucks and services |
| need a walking /biking lane on Yellowstone similar to Hwy T |
| no affect |
| no affect |
| no idea |
| no impact |
| noise - with higher speed and traffic noise will increase, already can hear the traffic at times with all the windows closed |
| noisier |
| more traffic flow on T |
| Not |
| not at all |
| not sure |
| not sure how it will impact |
| not sure where US 10 will come through, so unable to give an opinion |
| Not sure yet. I still do not understand exactly how US 10 will be routed through our area (i.e. where it sits through) |
| really not sure |
| rumor has it that there will be no exit ramp onto County trunk T when Hwy 10 is finished |
| The village limits do not extend to US 10, so life in the village will not be affected as long as County T has access to US 10 |
| There may be increased sales of food and gasoline to the workers on the projects |
| Think it will lose business. |

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| Too much speeding on Yellowstone in residential areas. Dangerous to walk. Little enforcement of speeding, safety. |
| traffic flow to the north end of Marshfield |
| Understand there will be no off ramp. Otherwise there will not be real impact for me. |
| unsure what plan is/how it will run near Hewitt |
| very little - too far away |
| very little impact |
| Will be easier to work in eastern cities and live in Hewitt |
| Will traffic go through Hewitt to get to Marshfield's North side? |
| With Stadt Road becoming a "dead end" I think more people will be walking from the trail to that road. |
| won't be |
| You will be able to hear the traffic noise. Nice to be near the new road for travel to 51 |

| **Transportation** |
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| **Q. 40A - margin comments on the Transportation section of the survey** |
| Comment on 35. Main St. now has allowance for this, side streets are local traffic, but Yellowstone is treacherous. |
| Comment on 36. Only on Yellowstone is there traffic or traffic flow problems. |
| Comment on 37. Main St. and side streets are OK, but Yellowstone is not. |
| Comment on 35. Only on Yellowstone do sidewalks need to be addressed. |
| Comment on 36. Only on Yellowstone is there traffic volume and traffic flow issues. Traffic is too fast. |
| Comment on 37. Hewitt is safe for pedestrians and bicyclists except for Yellowstone and 29th. |
| Comment on 36. Speed and volume on Yellowstone. |
| Comment on 38. Too much speed on Yellowstone and all side streets off of Yellowstone. |
| Comment on 35 and 36. Yellowstone is identified as needing sidewalks and having traffic flow and volume issues. |
| Comment on 35, 36, 37. Mostly on Yellowstone and T due to traffic volume and narrow shoulders on roads. |
| Comment on 35. As money is available. |
| Comment on 37. For the most part. |
| Comment on 38. For our size of town. |
| Comment on 35. in some places the road is very busy and the shoulder is not enough |
| Comment on 35. Only on Yellowstone are sidewalks necessary |
| Comment on 35. Should have a sidewalk from park to 3rd St. South so trail traffic doesn't need to walk down Yellowstone. |
| Comment on 35. Sidewalks are needed maybe on Yellowstone |
| Comment on 35. Sidewalks are needed on Yellowstone Drive only |
| Comment on 35. Sidewalks need to be addressed on Yellowstone and Main St. |
| Comment on 35. Villages don't need sidewalks |
| Comment on 35. Would like sidewalks but don't like to shovel! |
| Comment on 35-37. Yellowstone needs to be widened, or a bike path is needed. Only road in Hewitt that needs sidewalks is Yellowstone. |
| Comment on 36. Certain streets have too much traffic (i.e. 11th) |
| Comment on 36. Need to slow down. |
| Comment on 36. Speed needs to be enforced. |
| Comment on 36. Speed on Yellowstone is a concern. |
| Comment on 36. Traffic volume and flow is a concern at times |
| Comment on 36. Traffic volume and flow is a concern only on ball nights. |
| Comment on 36. Yellowstone needs to be upgraded. |
| Comment on 37. Bicyclists and pedestrians take up the roadway. |
| Comment on 37. Community roads besides Yellowstone are safe for bicyclists and pedestrians |
| Comment on 37. Hewitt is safe for bicyclists and pedestrians except for main streets. |
| Comment on 37. Hewitt is safe for bicyclists and pedestrians except for Yellowstone and T. |
| Comment on 37. Hewitt is safe for bicyclists and pedestrians except on Yellowstone |
| Comment on 37. Hewitt is safe for bicyclists and pedestrians most of the time. |
| Comment on 37. Need sidewalks on T and on Yellowstone |
| Comment on 37. Need to educate residents on what sidewalks to walk or ride on. |
| Comment on 37. Not for bicyclists - walking is fine |
| Comment on 37. People drive too fast on Yellowstone |
| Comment on 37. Safe except of Yellowstone Drive |

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| Comment on 37. Streets are unsafe because they are too narrow. |
| Comment on 37. Yellowstone is a little busy |
| Comment on 37. Yellowstone is bad for pedestrians and bicyclists. |
| Comment on 37. Yellowstone should have a bike/walking path. |
| Comment on 38. Believe that there is adequate traffic law enforcement most of the time. |
| Comment on 38. I've never seen one in years. (Wood County Sheriff) |
| Comment on 38. Need more law enforcement, too much theft recently on Main St. |
| Comment on 37 that Yellowstone or Main St. is not safe for bicycles. |
| Comment on 35. Mainly on Main St. and Yellowstone Drive something needs to be addressed regarding sidewalks. |
| Comments on 35-37. Sidewalks, traffic volume, and bicyclist and pedestrian safety are issues along Yellowstone and T. |
| Comment on 35. Sidewalks needed on Yellowstone. |
| Comment on 37. Not safe on Yellowstone for bicyclists and pedestrians. |
| Comment on 36. Some streets - main ones - too busy for walkers and bikers |
| Comment on 36. Volume of traffic and traffic flow is an issue on Main Street. |
| Comment on 38. For now there is adequate traffic law enforcement by Wood County Sheriff's, when 10 gets developed, that may change. |

| **Parks and Trails** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q. 47** | | | |
| use ball park more | snowshoe/cross-country skiing | under 14 softball | weekly music in park/picnic in park - Summer season |
| snowmobile trail access | open bathrooms | swimming pool | softball coed |
| snowmobile access | need calendar of events | root beer stand or ice cream place | Spencer to see how successful this is. |
| local snowmobile trails/ATV | music in the park. Different groups could take over. Check with | more summer rec things for kids to do | have restrooms open at the parks |
| possibly free shows | larger, indoor, new table | large crafters event | dog park |
| pool | festival in conjunction with Oktoberfest at church | in winter: family game night once a month at village hall to play | dog park |
| none | fill pond with water or fish | game hall | dog park |
| none | ice skating rink | fireworks | hall |
| neighborhood parties | ice rink - outdoor | fall trail rides | nature trails |
| indoor volleyball courts | ice skating rink or pond | dirty infield | more walking paths |
| Horse shoe pits | ice skating rink | book club | more trails |
| football | ice skating rink | adult volleyball | more trails |
| fast ball | ice skating rink | Band - serve pie and ice cream | tennis courts |
| family kickball | ice skating rink | basketball court | tennis courts |
| fall festival | ice skating rink | basketball courts | tennis court |
| fall corn maze | ice skating rink | basketball court | tennis |
| disc golf course | ice skating rink | basketball | tennis |
| Frisbee golf | ice skating rink | basketball hoops | Tennis court |
| dance | ice skating pond | basketball courts | snow sledding hill |
| dairy festival | ice skating | basketball court | sledding hills (winter) |
| "Hewitt Days" | ice skating | basket ball | sledding hill |
| community food drive | ice skating | pee wee soccer | adult softball |
| adult volleyball | ice rink | soccer fields | develop a youth (men and women's) softball league |
| continue to add trails | ice rink | soccer field | fitness center |
| walking trail on the fringe of the park | ice rink | soccer | aerobics |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| connect trail to Marshfield | would and ice rink be feasible | soccer | Men's softball tournament |
| more trails | cross country skiing | soccer | develop adult softball league |
| connecting Hewitt trails to Marshfield trails | x-country ski trail | soccer/multi purpose field | exercise classes |
| wilderness trail | cross country ski trails | soccer field | evening exercise classes |
| Bike trail along Yellowstone and Main St | cross country ski trail | soccer | fitness classes at the village hall |
| parks/trails | x-country ski trails | soccer field | snowshoe trail |
| snow shoe / cross country | x-c ski trail | soccer field | winter trails |

| **Parks and Trails** |
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| **Q. 48a** |
| Comment on 43. Lately too many bugs with all of the rain. |
| Comment on 43. Trail needs to connect to Marshfield and be paved for scooters and rollerblades. |
| Comment on 44. Poor base - washes out storms. Messy on grass. Really should have been placed further away from residential homes that they parallel. No privacy! Residents on trails past dark! Residents leave dog feces on property! |
| Comment on 44. Would love to see the trail connect to Marshfield. |
| Comment on 44. Access to trails involves busy streets such as Yellowstone |
| Comment on 45. Don't use park, but believe that it is important |
| Comment on 46. Answered maybe to wellness activities in the Village. |
| Comment on 46. Quality of parks would be very good, except the bathrooms are always locked. |
| Comment on 47. There is no need for more softball fields. |
| Comment on 48. Maybe would be interested in wellness activities at Village Hall. |
| Comment on 48. Maybe would participate in community wellness activities. |
| Comment. Dogs should not be allowed in the park during public activities such as softball league and tournaments. Also, there is too much dog crap on the walking trail. |

| **Local Economy** | |
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| **Q. 50** | |
| business park | small commercial |
| car wash | social center for elderly, daycare center, coffee |
| carwash & Laundromat | storm warnings and shelter |
| childcare | sandwich/ice cream shop |
| grocery store | school |
| road maintenance | |

| **Local Economy** |
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| **Q. 53a** |
| Comment on 50. Would like ice cream shop, beauty shop, bakery, sandwich shop, post office, Laundromat, car wash, veterinarian, hardware store, and coffee shop. |
| Comment on 51. No way to supply water for industry. |
| Comment of 52. Get Dept. paid up first, then make more improvements (parks, recreation, and trails) |
| Comment on 52. Money is tight now for most families. This is a hard subject. |
| Comment on 52. Very poor timing for the poor economy. |
| Current road infrastructure is already unable to safely support the 712 residents. |

| **Demographics** | |
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| **Q. 60** | |
| accountant | lab tech |
| Assisted living for elderly | maintenance supervisor and heavy equip operator |
| attorney | marketing |

| | |
|---|---|
| catering | marketing |
| computer programming | purchasing manager |
| computer programming | salesman |
| computer services | semi driver |
| dairy business | stay at home mom |
| distributor | technical |
| engineering | truck driver |
| information systems | trucking |
| information technology | trucking |
| IS | volunteerism |

**Village of Hewitt**
7688 McLean Dr.
Hewitt, Wisconsin 54441

Visit us at…….http://vi.hewitt.wi.us

# Comprehensive Plan Community Survey

August 4, 2010

Dear Village Resident:

As our community looks to the future, the Village of Hewitt would like to protect and enhance the quality of life for friends, neighbors and future residents. To accomplish this, we will be collecting information from people living within the Village, identify opportunities, establish priorities and develop a plan that allows us to achieve our goals -- your goals--planning for future growth.

To make sure that our plans reflect what you want for your neighborhood, your family and your future neighbors, we are collecting information about the opinion of the people who live here and the issues that affect them.

The attached survey will take approximately 15 minutes for you to complete. The information you provide will remain anonymous. The responses will be compiled and will play a key role in our ability to plan for the future of our community.

Please take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire. The postage has been prepaid for ease of return back to the Hewitt Comprehensive Planning Committee by August 31.

Thank you for your participation. We value your input in helping plan for a strong and healthy future for the Village of Hewitt. If there are any issues you wish to discuss in more detail, feel free to attend any of the Planning Committee meetings, or contact a member listed below.

Sincerely,
Village of Hewitt Comprehensive Planning Committee Members:

Jeff Graves, Chair
Ken Eilers
Brian Hafermann
Kris Hawley
Eric Jakobi
Marlene Stueland
Jim Welch

*Save the Date*
*Sept. 28th ,2010 @ 7pm*
*Open House at the Village Hall*
**Review Community Survey results and get an update on the Village Comprehensive Plan.**
*All residents welcome!*

# VILLAGE OF HEWITT COMMUNITY SURVEY

**Instructions:** This survey should be filled out by one adult in your household. However, please feel free to consult with other family members. To complete the survey, please check your response. **Please do not write your name or address on the survey.**

## FACILITIES AND SERVICES

On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being very satisfied and 5 being very dissatisfied, please circle your level of satisfaction concerning community facilities and services in the Village of Hewitt. If you do not know an answer, leave it blank. Feel free to make additional comments at the end of this section.

| | | very satisfied | | | about average | | | | very dissatisfied |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 170 | 1. condition of community streets | 33 | 1 | 45 | 2 | 73 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 159 | 2. availability of community sidewalks | 33 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 22 | 5 |
| 165 | 3. quality of parks | 100 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 168 | 4. quality of roads | 33 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 77 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 168 | 5. water quality | 48 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 49 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 5 |
| 168 | 6. sewer quality and service | 82 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 168 | 7. gas and electric quality and service | 78 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 162 | 8. fire department service | 83 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 159 | 9. emergency medical service | 78 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 160 | 10. police protection | 39 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 57 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| 156 | 11. availability of general health care | 75 | 1 | 43 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 153 | 12. quality of school system | 70 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 170 | 14. curbside recycling/garbage pick up | 89 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 23 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 167 | 15. snow removal | 46 | 1 | 37 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 5 |

Comments: See Attachment A (Q. 1-15 comments)

173 16. The Village of Hewitt does not have a library. Is there a need to explore options of making library materials more readily available to residents?

15 ☐ yes 137 ☐ no 21 ☐ no opinion

175 17. Storm water is handled by ditches and culverts. Should the Village consider a storm sewer system in the future to manage surface runoff?

63 ☐ yes 90 ☐ no 22 ☐ no opinion

174 18. Village residents rely on private wells as their water supply. How do you rate the overall quality of water?

61 ☐ very good 76 ☐ about average 34 ☐ poor 3 ☐ no opinion

166 19. Do you think that the Hewitt area has adequate groundwater resources capable of sustaining additional residential development?

17 ☐ yes 96 ☐ depends on the amount of development 25 ☐ no 28 ☐ no opinion

167 20. Would you like to see Hewitt pursue becoming a greener more sustainable community?

73 ☐ yes 28 ☐ no 66 ☐ no opinion

21. If you answered yes to the previous question, please share any ideas that you may have to make the community greener and more sustainable.

See Attachment A - (Q. 21)

See Attachment A - (Q. 21a for margin comments on the Facilities and Services section of the survey)

## COMMUNITY

22. Please list two reasons why you like living in the Village of Hewitt?

1. See Attachment A - (Q. 22)
2. _____

23. Please list two things you would like to change about the Village of Hewitt?

1. See Attachment A - (Q. 23)
2. _____

174 24. Do you feel there is a strong sense of community pride in the Village of Hewitt?
141 ☐ yes 10 ☐ no 23 ☐ no opinion

25. What influenced your decision to initially move to Hewitt, or if you were raised here or resided here for many years, why have you stayed here?
1. See Attachment A - (Q. 25)
2. _____

167 26. Would you like to see events planned that could strengthen community pride?
105 ☐ yes 14 ☐ no 48 ☐ no opinion

27. If you answered "yes" to the previous question, what events should be considered? (check all that apply)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 26 ☐ parade | 62 ☐ street dance | 39 ☐ children's festival |
| 68 ☐ harvest festival | 47 ☐ outdoor movie | 50 ☐ fireworks |
| 44 ☐ wellness events | 21 ☐ See Attachment A - (Q. 27) | ☐ _____ |

28. Which of the following elements do you consider important in determining the "CHARACTER" that defines the Village of Hewitt? (check all that apply)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 48 ☐ tree lined streets | 8 ☐ ethnic heritage | 83 ☐ community pride |
| 47 ☐ open fields | 128 ☐ village size | 42 ☐ low activity |
| 55 ☐ farming community | 147 ☐ quiet | 47 ☐ small businesses |
| 65 ☐ family ties | 94 ☐ simplicity | 152 ☐ friendly people |
| 97 ☐ parks | 14 ☐ railroad | 32 ☐ local history |
| 10 ☐ See Attachment A - (Q. 28) | ☐ _____ | ☐ _____ |

175 29. How would you rate the overall quality of life in the Village of Hewitt?
122 ☐ very good 53 ☐ about average 0 ☐ poor 0 ☐ no opinion

170 30. In the next 10 years what do you anticipate will happen to the overall quality of life in the Village of Hewitt?
60 ☐ it will improve 93 ☐ it will stay the same 7 ☐ it will decline 10 ☐ no opinion

See Attachment A - (Q. 30a for margin comments on the Community section of the survey)

## HOUSING

175 30. Do you own or rent your residence? 173 ☐ own 2 ☐ rent

176 31. How do you feel about the overall appearance and quality of housing in the Village of Hewitt?
93 ☐ very good 81 ☐ about average 1 ☐ poor 1 ☐ no opinion

174 32. Compared to the region, how do you feel the purchase price of housing in the Village of Hewitt is?
44 ☐ very reasonable 113 ☐ about average 5 ☐ too expensive 12 ☐ no opinion

170 33. Should the community encourage more housing development?
35 ☐ yes 108 ☐ no 27 ☐ no opinion

34. If you answered "yes" to the previous question, what type of housing is most needed in Hewitt? (check all that apply)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 ☐ rental units | 16 ☐ elderly housing | 7 ☐ 24 hour assisted living |
| 22 ☐ affordable housing | 8 ☐ higher income housing | 5 ☐ See Attachment A - (Q. 34) |

See Attachment A - (Q. 34a for margin comments on the Housing section of the survey)

## TRANSPORTATION

172 35. The Village does not have sidewalks in most residential areas of the community. Do you feel that this is something that needs to be addressed?
52 ☐ yes 111 ☐ no 9 ☐ no opinion

172 36. Is the volume of traffic or traffic flow in the Village a concern to you?
47 ☐ yes 124 ☐ no 1 ☐ no opinion

169 37. Is Hewitt a safe community for bicyclists and pedestrians?
122 ☐ yes 43 ☐ no 4 ☐ no opinion

182 38. The Wood County Sherriff's Department patrols the Village and is the primary source of traffic law enforcement. Do you believe there is adequate traffic law enforcement in the community?
122 ☐ yes 50 ☐ no 10 ☐ no opinion

169 39. What do you feel the effects of the improvements of U.S. 10 will be on the Village of Hewitt?
24 ☐ mostly positive 16 ☐ mostly negative 100 ☐ will not be a significant impact 29 ☐ no opinion

40. Please share how you think the Village will be impacted by the U.S. 10 improvement project.
See Attachment A - (Q. 40)

See Attachment A - (Q. 40a for margin comments on the Transportation section of the survey)

## PARKS AND TRAILS

41. Please indicate your sense of the value parks, trails, and recreation programs hold for the residents of the Village.

Wholesome and fun programs and park facilities that provide family activities.
172 112 ☐ high value 47 ☐ medium value 6 ☐ low value 7 ☐ no opinion

Strengthening the community image and creating a sense of place.
169 85 ☐ high value 66 ☐ medium value 12 ☐ low value 6 ☐ no opinion

The opportunity for team sports and youth activities.
172 107 ☐ high value 51 ☐ medium value 8 ☐ low value 6 ☐ no opinion

The opportunity for physical exercise, social and emotional development.
172 92 ☐ high value 63 ☐ medium value 11 ☐ low value 6 ☐ no opinion

Park facilities protect valuable environmental resources and public open spaces.
170 95 ☐ high value 55 ☐ medium value 10 ☐ low value 10 ☐ no opinion

42. Following is a list of statements regarding parks, trails and recreation facilities. What is your opinion?

Recreation areas and facilities improve the quality of life in the Village.
172 156 ☐ agree 5 ☐ disagree 11 ☐ no opinion

Recreation areas, trails, and programs increase the value of property.
171 136 ☐ agree 17 ☐ disagree 18 ☐ no opinion

The availability of park facilities, trails, and programs play an important part in the decision of families to move to or remain in the Village.
170 122 ☐ agree 25 ☐ disagree 23 ☐ no opinion

171 43. The Village of Hewitt has over 2 miles of trails. How often do you use the trails each month on average?
50 ☐ I don't use the trails 66 ☐ 1-5 times 56 ☐ more than 5 times

170 44. How do you feel about the overall quality of trails in the Village?
63 ☐ very good 77 ☐ about average 2 ☐ poor 28 ☐ no opinion

169 45. How often do you use the Village parks each month on average?
59 ☐ I don't use the ~~trails~~ parks 88 ☐ 1-5 times 22 ☐ more than 5 times

166 46. How do you feel about the overall quality of park facilities?
105 ☐ very good 47 ☐ about average 2 ☐ poor 14 ☐ no opinion

47. Please list any seasonal or year-round recreation facilities or activities you would like to see the Village consider in the future.
1. See Attachment A - (Q. 47) 2._____
3._____ 4._____

143 48. Would you be interested in participating in community wellness activities at the Village Hall or park property?
61 ☐ yes 45 ☐ no 37 ☐ no opinion

See Attachment A - (Q. 48a for margin comments on the Parks and Trails section of the survey)

## LOCAL ECONOMY

172 49. Do you want to see more job opportunities in the Village of Hewitt?
62 ☐ yes 59 ☐ no 51 ☐ no opinion

50. If you answered "yes" to the previous question, what types of job opportunities/businesses would you like to see? Please check all that apply.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 ☐ retail | 46 ☐ restaurants | 10 ☐ bar/tavern/club | 1 ☐ finance |
| 8 ☐ medical/health | 1 ☐ auto repair | 0 ☐ car sales | 19 ☐ general industry |
| 21 ☐ convenience stores | 27 ☐ light industry | 3 ☐ hotels/motels | 11 ☐ other See Attachment A - (Q. 50) |

170 51. Would you like to see an industrial park or business park (offices) developed in the Village?
22 ☐ yes 127 ☐ no 21 ☐ no opinion

52. Would you support an increase in property taxes for:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 167 business attraction | 17 ☐ yes | 140 ☐ no | 10 ☐ no opinion |
| 167 parks, recreation, and trails | 71 ☐ yes | 85 ☐ no | 11 ☐ no opinion |
| 166 improving village roads | 77 ☐ yes | 78 ☐ no | 11 ☐ no opinion |
| 167 sidewalks | 41 ☐ yes | 116 ☐ no | 10 ☐ no opinion |

172 53. The Village population according to the 2008 Census projection is 712. What do you consider to be the ideal population of the Village of Hewitt in the next 10 years?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 ☐ smaller | 46 ☐ remain the same | 79 ☐ increase somewhat |
| 7 ☐ much larger | 31 ☐ depends upon circumstances | 7 ☐ no opinion |

See Attachment A - (Q. 53a for margin comments on the Local Economy section of the survey)

## DEMOGRAPHICS

163 54. Please indicate your gender: ☐ male ☐ female
78 85

161 55. What is your age? 49.6 ave.

173 56. Indicate the number of people currently living in your household, including yourself. 2.8 ave.

168 57. How many children under the age of 18 years live in your home? _____

168 58. How long have you been a property owner or resident of the Village of Hewitt? 17.25 ave.

Children 0-103 1-18 2-35 3-11 4-1 households

59. What is your (and spouses) employment Status?

| You | Spouse |
|---|---|
| 141 ☐ | ☐ employed |
| 7 ☐ | ☐ unemployed, but seeking employment |
| 13 ☐ | ☐ self-employed |
| 28 ☐ | ☐ retired |
| 8 ☐ | ☐ other |

60. If employed, what is your (and spouses) primary occupation?

| You | Spouse | You | Spouse |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 ☐ | ☐ agriculture | 27 ☐ | ☐ education |
| 8 ☐ | ☐ finance | 75 ☐ | ☐ medical/health |
| 8 ☐ | ☐ government services | 9 ☐ | ☐ clerical |
| 12 ☐ | ☐ retail sales | 4 ☐ | ☐ utilities/communications |
| 1 ☐ | ☐ personal services (such as barber, waitress) | 9 ☐ | ☐ construction |
| | | 16 ☐ | ☐ other trades |
| 22 ☐ | ☐ management | 16 ☐ | ☐ manufacturing |
| 1 ☐ | ☐ post high-school, full-time student | | |
| 26 ☐ | ☐ other (please specify) See Attachment A - (Q. 60) | | |

**PLEASE RETURN BY AUGUST 31, 2010.**
Thank you for supporting your community by completing this survey!

# Appendix C:  Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary

# Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary

***A data summary for the Village of Hewitt, Wood County, Wisconsin***

**January, 2012**

Prepared by

Scott Johnson

Peter Schoephoester

Kenneth R. Bradbury

**Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey**

**University of Wisconsin-Extension**

# Hewitt Groundwater Data Summary

## Background

*Groundwater introduction*

Groundwater is water contained underground in pore spaces and fractures in sediment and rock. The *water table* is the undulating surface of the saturated zone; pore spaces and fractures are completely filled with water below this surface. The water table is an important feature of the groundwater system because its slope determines the direction of groundwater flow and where groundwater contributes to the flow in springs, streams, and rivers. Like surface water, groundwater flow is gravity-driven, moving from high water elevation towards low water elevation.

Groundwater *recharge* is water that has soaked into (infiltrated) the ground, and moved through pores and fractures in soil and rock to the water table. Recharge maintains the supply of fresh water that flows through the groundwater system to wells, streams, springs, and wetlands. Not all precipitation becomes groundwater recharge—some of it runs off the land surface to streams or storm sewers, some evaporates, and some is taken up by plants. Recharge is greatest in the spring and fall because the ground is not frozen and because plants are not using large amounts of water. Important factors that affect recharge include land cover (forest, row crop, pasture, commercial or residential area, etc.), soil type, vegetation, and rainfall timing and intensity. For example, infiltration rates are higher in sandy soil than in clayey soil or pavement.

The ease with which water flows through rock or sediment depends on the *hydraulic conductivity* of that material. A well in an aquifer with high hydraulic conductivity can be pumped at a higher rate without pumping the well dry. Hydraulic conductivity is controlled by the connectedness of pore spaces, so materials with large, well-connected pores or pervasive fractures transmit water more easily.

*Purpose of Project*

This study was requested and funded by the Village of Hewitt, and was completed between July and November of 2011. The purpose of this study was to collect information on Hewitt's groundwater resource and evaluate the sustainability of the current rate of water use, considering the village's growth trend. Local officials and planners requested information about local groundwater resources, including potential well yields, groundwater sustainability, and groundwater flow directions. The study area is approximately 3 miles by 3 miles, centered on the Village of Hewitt (Plate 1).

*Hydrogeology of Wood County*

Hewitt is located in northwestern Wood County, Wisconsin. The bedrock geology of Wood County consists primarily of Precambrian-aged metamorphic and igneous rocks. The rock itself has very low hydraulic conductivity, but the upper portion (approximately the top 10 to 30 feet) is highly weathered, and numerous fractures allow groundwater flow. Some of the larger fractures extend deeper into the rock, but become less common with depth (Batten, 1989). The bedrock underlying Hewitt is identified by well drillers as granite, an igneous rock, and the upper portion is often reported as “broken”, “weathered”, or “soft”. In the southwestern half of the county, Cambrian sandstone is commonly found above the Precambrian bedrock. While Cambrian sandstone is occasionally encountered in boreholes in and around the Village of Hewitt, it does not form a continuous layer.

Due to topography of the land surface and bedrock surface, bedrock is approximately 30 to 80 feet below the ground surface in the Village of Hewitt.

Surficial sediments in the northern two-thirds of Wood County (including Hewitt) consist of clay-rich soils and hillslope deposits formed by weathering of the bedrock, as well as some glacial sediment (Batten, 1989).

The combination of clay-rich soils over crystalline bedrock makes groundwater in the vicinity of Hewitt scarce in comparison to other parts of Wisconsin.

## Village of Hewitt Maps

The main product of this study is a series of maps (Plates 1- 5) depicting various aspects of the hydrogeology of the Village and immediate surrounding area. These maps are primarily based on well construction reports produced by water well drillers and submitted to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. For this project, three hundred twenty-three well construction reports were located by address and plotted on a map using Geographic Information System (GIS) software. In these reports, well drillers record the total depth of each well, the depth of the geologic layers encountered while drilling, and the depth to water in the well. This information was used to generate generalized maps of depth to bedrock (Plate 2) and depth to groundwater (Plate 4). By using land surface elevation data (Plate 1), maps of bedrock elevation (Plate 3) and water table elevation (Plate 5) were also created.

Depth to bedrock (Plate 2) across the study area varies from 10 ft to 85 ft, with depths inside the Village boundary ranging from 25 ft on the eastern side to 85 ft on the western side. Bedrock elevation (Plate 3) ranges from 1150 ft to 1220 ft above sea level. Bedrock elevation is the lowest in the western portion of the Village. Depth to groundwater (Plate 4) within the

Village is generally between 13 and 20 feet. Water table elevation (Plate 5) in the Village ranges from 1230 ft in the northeast to 1210 ft in the southwestern portion.

The northern area of the Village sits atop a high point in the water table, meaning that groundwater flows away in all directions. Plate 5 shows very generalized groundwater flow directions. Much of the groundwater pumped by wells in Hewitt comes from recharge that originated within the village boundary. Groundwater flow within the Village is to the south/southeast.

*Specific capacity and hydraulic conductivity*

The *specific capacity* of a well is a simple measure of the well's ability to produce water, and is commonly reported by well drillers on well construction reports. Specific capacity is defined as the well discharge (gallons per minute) divided by the amount of drawdown, or measured water level decline in the well, caused by the pumping. So, for example, a well that produces 20 gallons per minute (gpm) with two feet of drawdown would have a specific capacity of 20/2, or 10 gpm/ft. Based on the 208 construction reports evaluated, the specific capacity of wells in the Village ranges from 0.003 to 9.0 gpm/ft, with an average of 0.19 gpm/ft. These are fairly low-yielding wells, adequate for supplying single-family homes, but probably not adequate for high-capacity irrigation or industrial wells.

Well installation specific capacity test data were also used to estimate the average hydraulic conductivity of the groundwater aquifer in the Hewitt area using a spreadsheet calculation known as TGUESS (Bradbury and Rothschild, 1985). Hydraulic conductivity is a basic measure of the ability of a geologic formation to transmit water. The average estimated hydraulic conductivity of aquifer material penetrated by wells was 1.7 feet/day (standard deviation of 7.7 feet/day). This is consistent with a previous estimate of 0.7 ft/d for the Precambrian aquifer (Batten, 1989), which was calculated using 1,350 well construction reports from Wood County.

A comparison of well depth and hydraulic conductivity (Figure 1) shows decreasing hydraulic conductivity at greater depths. This, too, is consistent with observations by Batten (1989) that most of the water pumped from the Precambrian aquifer comes from the weathered and fractured upper portion.

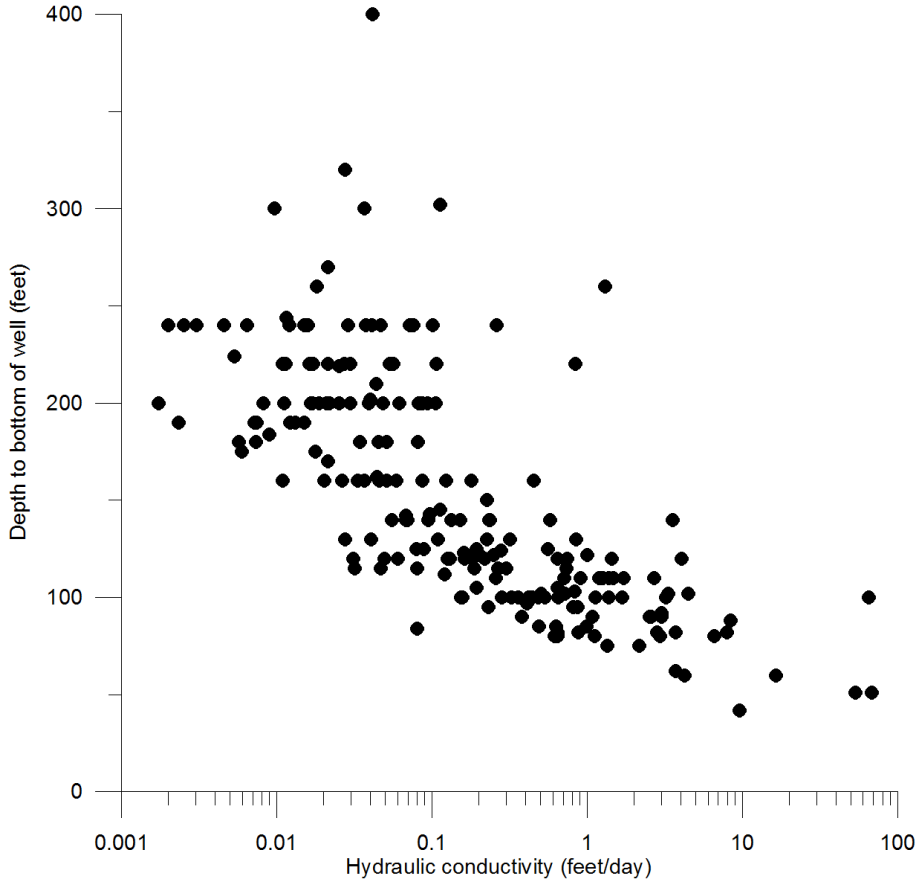


Figure 1- Scatter plot of hydraulic conductivity vs. depth to bottom of well.

## Water Budget

A water budget was estimated to evaluate the current rate of groundwater use compared to available groundwater resources. Based on the water table map (Plate 5), the Village is on a groundwater divide, and groundwater flows generally radially outward away from the village. Thus the only source of replenishment to groundwater in the Village is recharge from local precipitation.

Current water use for the Village of Hewitt was estimated using a population size of 790 people and 600 cattle (M. Stueland, personal communication). Average water use was estimated at 53 gallons/day for each human and 35 gallons/day for each bovine (Buchwald, 2009). This equates to approximately 3 million cubic feet/year of water.

Groundwater recharge was estimated using a GIS-based soil-water balance model (described by Dripps and Bradbury, 2007). The model uses daily temperature and precipitation data, along with soil characteristics and land use, to estimate the amount of precipitation that infiltrates to groundwater. Given daily weather data from Marshfield for the years 1981-2010, the model calculated an average annual recharge of 7 inches/year for the Village of Hewitt (approximately 13 million cubic feet/year of water).

Based on this average recharge rate, current water use is equal to approximately 23% of annual groundwater recharge within the Village boundaries. However, it is important to note that some of the remaining 77% contributes to surface water bodies, such as streams and wetlands, and much of this water is removed by evapotranspiration. Annual groundwater recharge can be seen as an upper sustainable limit, but ecosystems may be affected long before water use reaches that amount. In the absence of pumping, groundwater discharges to nearby streams and wetlands, and sustains baseflow. Pumping removes water from the system and reduces baseflow.

A simple computer model of groundwater flow was constructed to help assess the impact of pumping on local groundwater and surface water. The model is based on a modeling code called GFLOW. GFLOW is a two-dimensional, steady-state, analytic element groundwater flow modeling code. It simulates groundwater levels and groundwater discharge based on analytical solutions for pumping wells and surface-water features. For this simple application individual wells were not simulated; instead, water use scenarios of current and doubled water use were simulated by reducing net recharge within the Village in proportion to the increased water use. This approach provides a good approximation of the overall water balance, but does not account for the uneven distribution of wells within the Village boundary, meaning that areas where wells are concentrated could see slightly higher drawdowns. Using this approach, only modest declines in the water table occur under the increased water-use conditions. Simulation of current water use resulted in lowering of the water table up to 2.5 ft with respect to natural (no pumping) conditions. Doubled water use lowered the water table an additional 3 ft.

Drawdown of the water table could reduce streamflow in nearby streams, but model simulations indicated that the impact is likely to be small. The upper reaches of the nearby streams are the most sensitive, as even modest decreases in groundwater discharge to small streams can reduce streamflow by a perceptible fraction. Additional work would be required to predict actual flow reductions in specific streams. However, the model simulations completed for this study do not demonstrate a need for further investigation.

Taken together, the specific capacity analyses, water-table map, and modeling simulations have several implications. First, the hydraulic conductivity of the local aquifer is low, and as a result local well yields are also generally low. The fractured bedrock aquifer can provide sufficient water for wells serving single-family homes or small businesses, but the potential for developing high-capacity wells (defined as wells yielding over 70 gallons per minute) is low. It is possible that higher well yields might be found by locating specific fractured bedrock zones or isolated buried valleys filled with permeable material, but the available data show no such features inside the Village boundaries.

Second, the current groundwater use in the Village is sustainable. Current recharge exceeds water use, and there is no evidence that current water use has caused significant water-table drawdown or significantly impacted flow to local streams and wetlands. Increasing overall

water use by a factor of up to 2 would still be sustainable, though obtaining that much groundwater might pose a challenge due to the low-yielding characteristics of local wells.

Third, because it is located nearly on top of a high point, or divide, in the water table, most groundwater used in the Village originates as recharge within the Village itself. Thus, local land use practices, such as maintaining open space and protecting groundwater recharge areas, could have significant benefits to the Village.

## Conclusions

The information collected and simulations performed as a part of this study yield the following conclusions:

- Hewitt sits atop a high point in the water table, so much of the groundwater pumped by wells in Hewitt comes from recharge that originated within the village boundary.
- Hydraulic conductivity tends to decrease with depth, consistent with observations that most flow in the Precambrian aquifer occurs in the weathered and fractured upper portion.
- Wells in Hewitt produce an adequate amount of water for domestic use. However, because the crystalline bedrock beneath Hewitt forms a very low-yielding aquifer, the potential for successful high-capacity wells in or near the Village is low.
- Current groundwater use equals approximately 23% of recharge within the village boundary.
- The current groundwater and water use situation in the Village of Hewitt is sustainable, meaning that current water use is not causing significant declines in groundwater levels or degrading nearby surface water resources. The effect of plausible increases in water use on the elevation of the water table is not expected to be problematic.
- Management of Hewitt's groundwater resource should focus on maintaining current recharge and protecting groundwater quality.

## References

Batten, W.G. 1989. Hydrogeology of Wood County, Wisconsin. Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey Information Circular 60.

Bradbury, K.R. and E.R. Rothschild. 1985. A computerized technique for estimating the hydraulic conductivity of aquifers from specific capacity data. Ground Water, 23(2): 240-246.

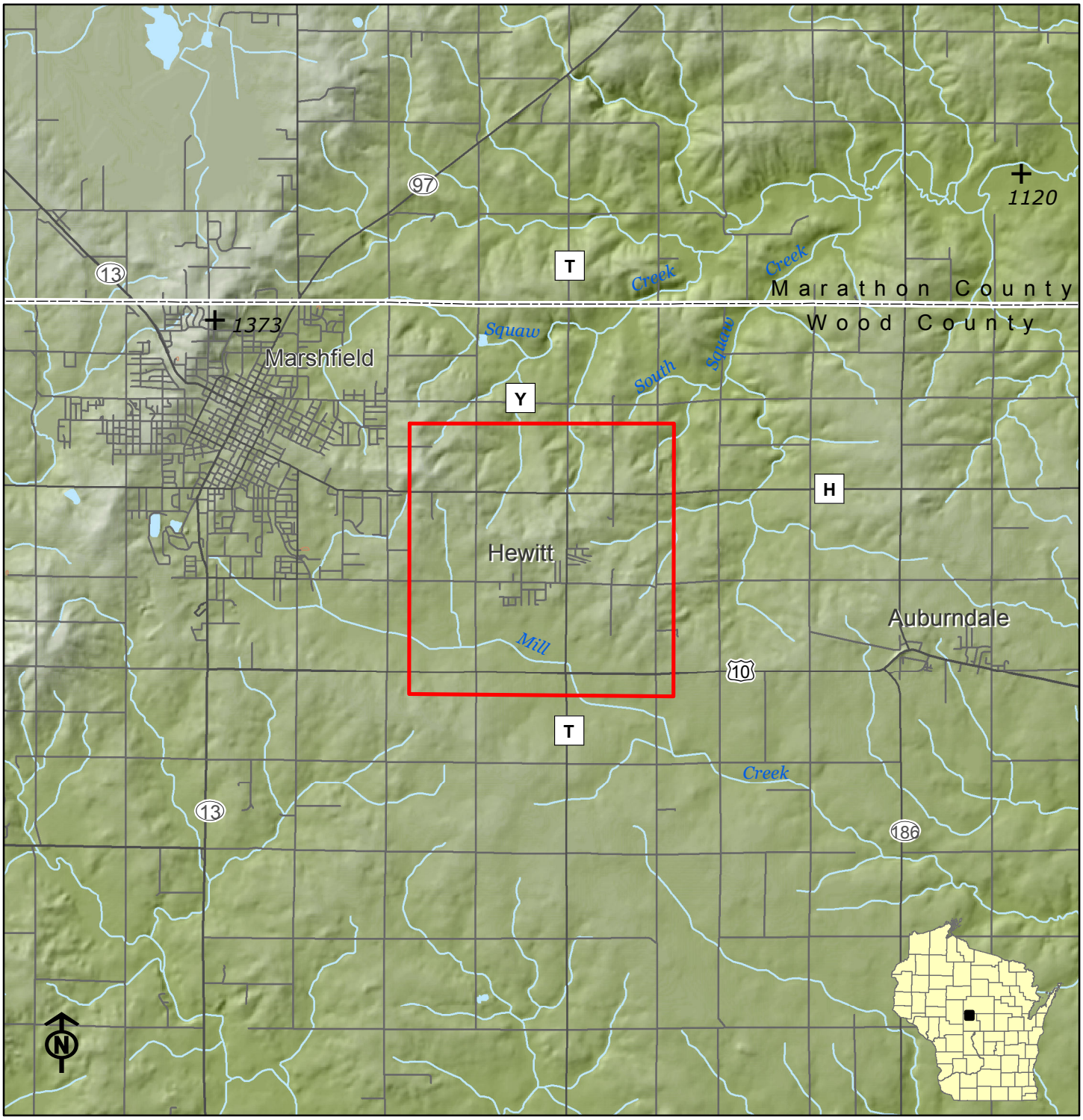
Buchwald, C.A. 2009. Water use in Wisconsin, 2005. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2009–1076.

Dripps, W.R. and K.R. Bradbury. 2007. A simple daily soil-water balance model for estimating the spatial and temporal distribution of groundwater recharge in temperate humid areas. Hydrogeology Journal, 15(3): 433-444.

Stueland, M. 2011. Personal Communication. Village of Hewitt.

**Groundwater Data Summary for the Village of Hewitt**
Wood County, Wisconsin

**Plate 1**
**Regional Topography**




Base map from ESRI Streetmap dataset (2008), terrain data from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and US Geological Survey.

**Scale 1:100,000**

0 1 2 3
Miles

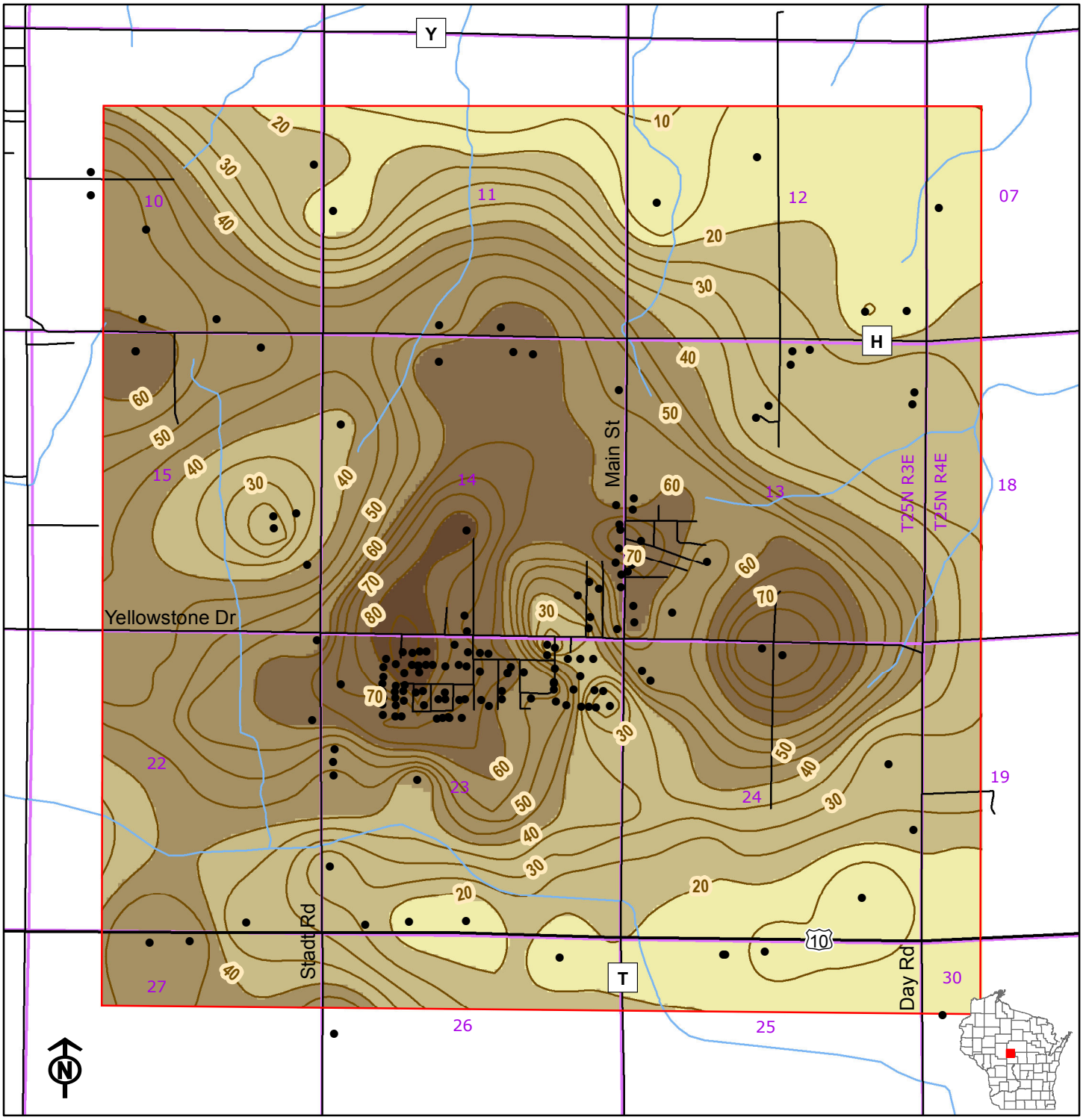
Study Area Boundary

Topographic High and Low Points (in feet above sea level)

**Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey**
November 2011

**Groundwater Data Summary for the Village of Hewitt**
Wood County, Wisconsin

**Plate 2**
**Depth to Bedrock**




Data Point

Study Area Boundary

Public Land Survey Grid

Base map from ESRI Streetmap dataset (2008)

**Scale 1:30,000**

0 — 1 Miles

Depth to Bedrock (feet)

- 5-foot Contours
- < 20
- 20 - 40
- 40 - 60
- 60 - 80
- > 80

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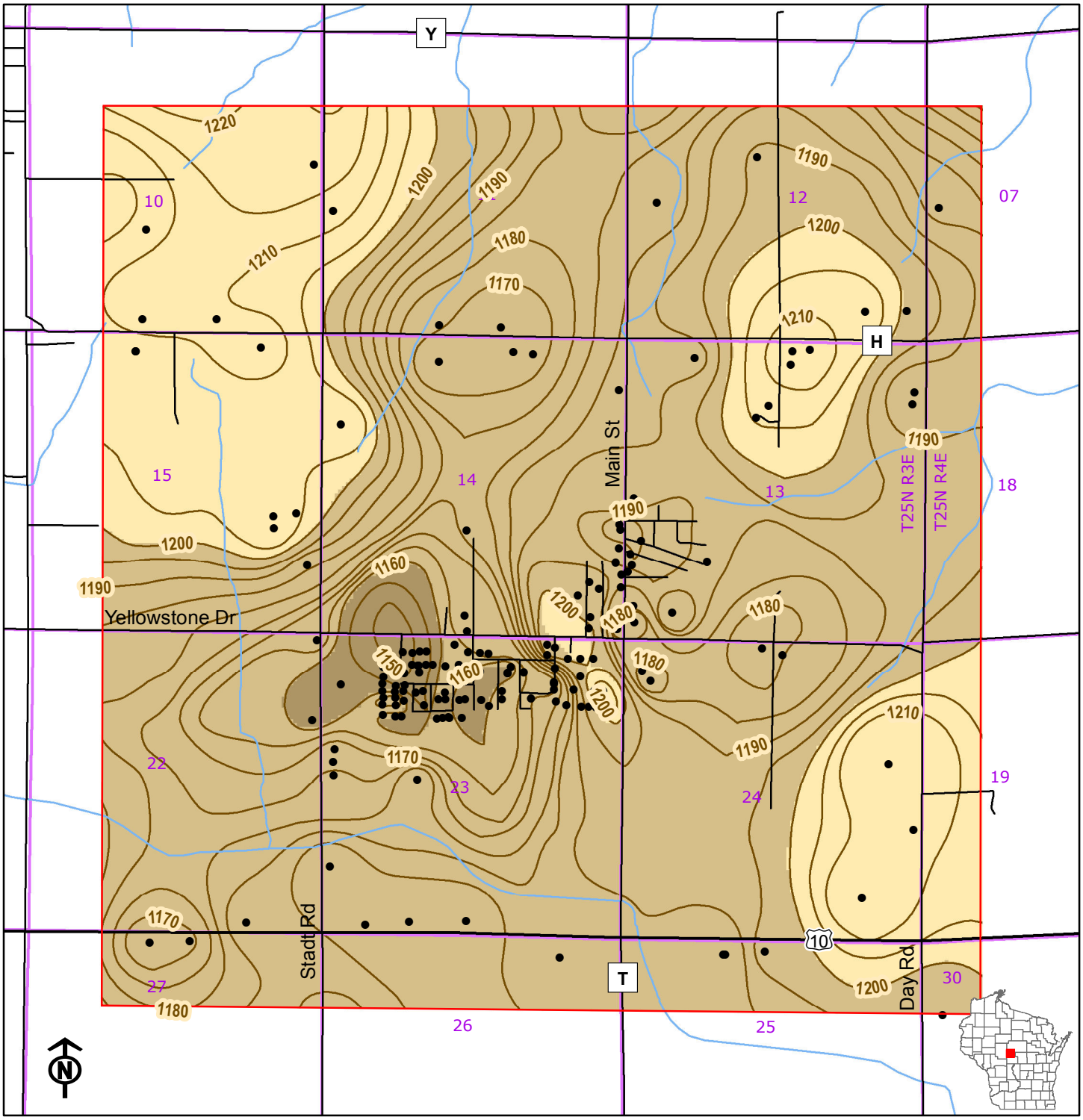
**Groundwater Data Summary for the Village of Hewitt**
Wood County, Wisconsin

**Plate 3**
**Bedrock Elevation**




Data Point
Study Area Boundary
Public Land Survey Grid

**Scale 1:30,000**
0 1
Miles

Bedrock Elevation
(feet above sea level)
5-foot Contours
< 1120
1120 - 1160
1160 - 1200
> 1200

Base map from ESRI Streetmap dataset (2008)

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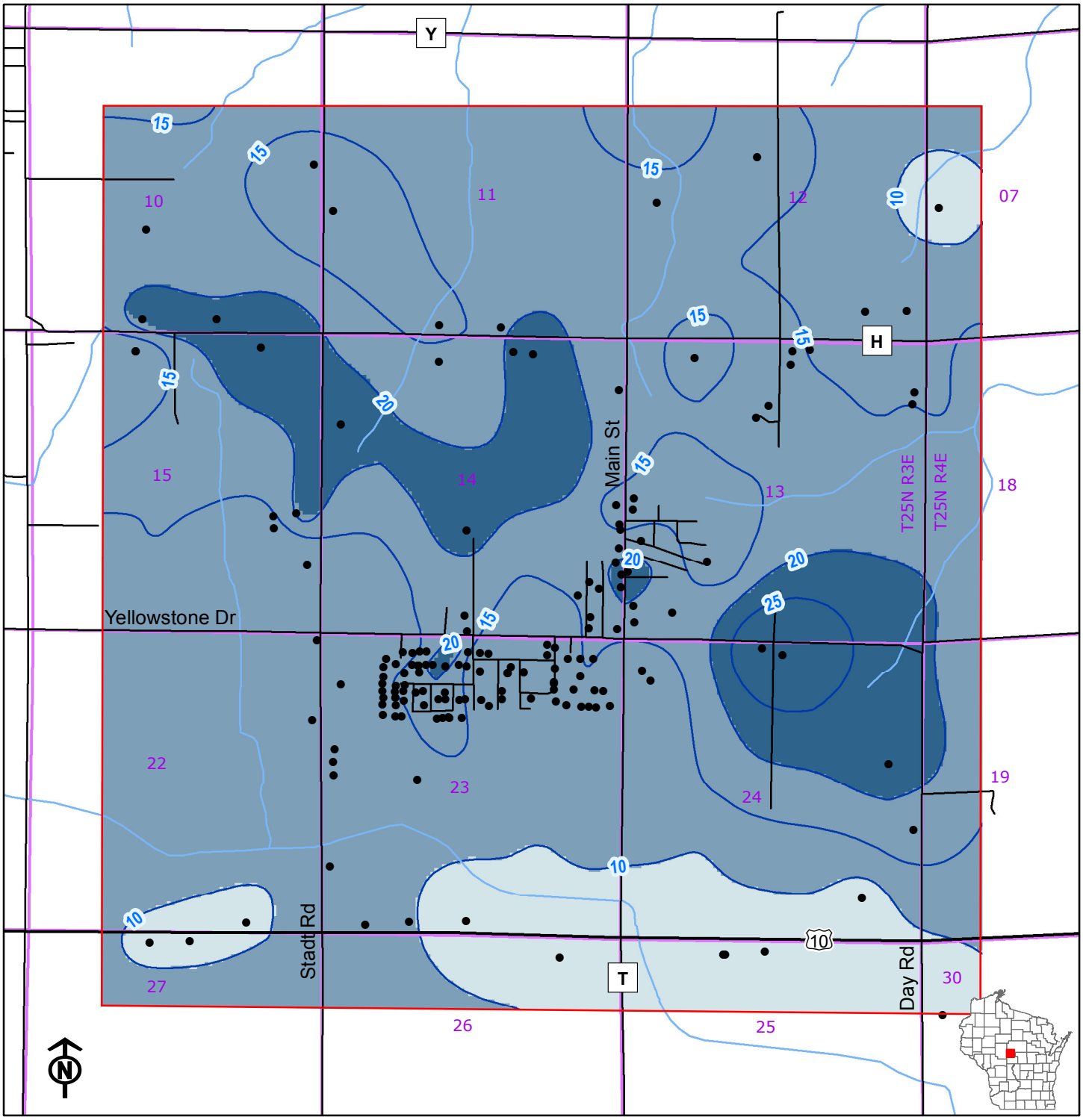
**Plate 4**
**Depth to Water Below Land Surface**




Data Point
Study Area Boundary
Public Land Survey Grid

**Scale 1:30,000**
0 1
Miles

Depth to Water (feet)
5-foot Contours
< 10
10 - 20
> 20

Base map from ESRI Streetmap dataset (2008)

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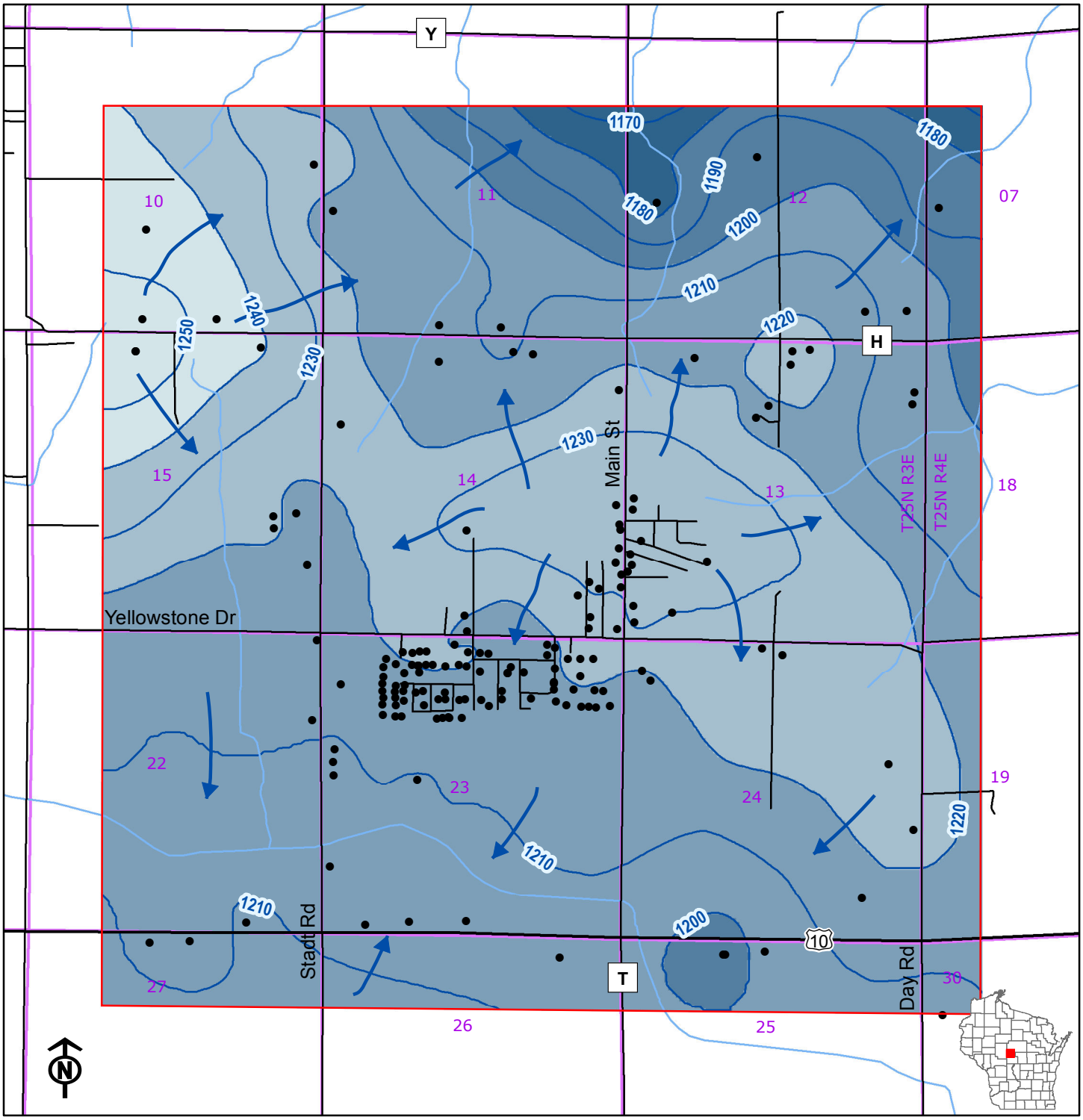
Wood County, Wisconsin

**Plate 5**
**Water Table Elevation**




Data Point
Study Area Boundary
Public Land Survey Grid
Approx. Direction of Groundwater Flow

**Scale 1:30,000**
0 1
Miles

Water Table Elevation
(feet above sea level)
10-foot contour
> 1240
1220 - 1240
1200 - 1220
1180 - 1200
< 1180

Base map from ESRI Streetmap dataset (2008)

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