Town of Little Falls

Smart Growth

Comprehensive Plan

Revised 2020

Adoppted September 9,2020

The Little Falls Planning Commission
Revision 2020

Acknowledgments
Town Board

Bryon Olsen, Town Chairman
Tom Stuessel, Town Supervisor
Alen McCoy, Town Supervisor

Town Officials

Cassie Schober, Clerk
Ginnie Follendorf, Treasurer

Plan Commission
Nancy VanDalsem, Chair
Stephen Klein, Vice Chair
Luann Schultz, Secretary
Bodo Nemic, Carol Las, Edith McCoy, Members
Brian Olsen, Town Board Representative

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Introduction

About Wisconsin's Smart Growth Legislation
General Overview

As part of the state's 1999-2000 biennial budget, Then Governor Thompson signed into law what is referred to as the "Smart Growth" legislation 1999 Wisconsin Act 9). Briefly, Smart Growth does the following:

- It requires local government units to adopt and implement a comprehensive plan, as defined in the legislation, by January 1, 2010, in order to carry out any action that affects land use.
- Establishes 14 comprehensive planning goals to be applied in three ways: (1) as guidance for state agencies; (2) as a benchmark for local governmental units that prepare a state-mandated plan: and (3) by the Wisconsin Land Council in allocating planning grants.
- Provides state funding to help local units of government pay for preparing and adopting comprehensive plans.
- Establishes a "smart growth" dividend aid program that will provide state funding to cities, villages, towns, and counties based on a number of credits that a governmental unit earns.
- It requires cities, villages, and towns with a population of at least 12,500, to adopt ordinances for what is referred to as traditional development and conservation subdivisions. Although these governmental units must adopt these ordinances, they do have to implement them unless they want to promote these types of development patterns.
- Delegates additional responsibility to the Wisconsin Land Council for oversight of Smart Growth legislation.

Comprehensive Planning

The Smart Growth legislation significantly changed the stature of comprehensive planning in the states and places it very high on a local government unit's "to do" list. Although state statutes do not require local government units to adopt comprehensive plans consistent with the requirements, it provides that if a local government unit does not do so by January 1, 2010, it may not enforce existing or adopt new ordinances, plans or regulations that in any way affect land use.

Purpose of the Plan

The Town of Little Falls Comprehensive Plan is intended to be the will-of-the-people in writing for land use planning. When the people's desires in this community change, so too should this document. Local officials shall use this document to save time when making land-use decisions. The Plan will also assist in the development and management issues of public administration by addressing short-range and long-range concerns regarding the development and preservation of the community.

Introduction

Regional Context

The Town of Little Falls is located in the northwest corner of Monroe County. Its boundaries include Jackson County to the north, La Crosse County to the West, the Town of Sparta in Monroe County to the south, and the Town of New Lyme, also in Monroe County, to the east.

The Town of Little Falls is in an area known as the Coulee Region, which is made up of rolling hills, including acres of farmland and forest land.

Previous Planning Efforts

The Town of Little Falls adopted a comprehensive plan in 2009. It has adopted the Monroe County Zoning Ordinances previously. The reviewed plan does not supersede the Monroe County zoning ordinance but rather enhances it.

Community Survey

In order to obtain up-to-date information about the residents and their views, in September 2019, the Planning Commission sent out over 850 surveys that were generated by the Planning Commission. Over 33% were returned. Survey responses are used throughout this plan where appropriate. Survey results were compiled and are included as Schedule A.

Historical Overview

The small agricultural community of Cataract, Wisconsin is the only area of concentrated settlement in the town of Little Falls, Monroe County, Wisconsin and is unincorporated. It borders on both Dustin and Soper Creeks, tributary streams of Big Creek, which feeds into the Black River. Located in Section 27 of Town 19, range 4 west at 44°5' North Latitude, 91°49' West Longitude. The Village is eleven miles north of Sparta, the County Seat of Monroe County, on Wisconsin State Highway 27. Cataract is situated on the northern boundary of the unglaciated, or driftless area. Thus the scenery of the surrounding area is characterized less by the high, partially forested hills and verdant valleys which exist immediately to the southwest and more of a gently rolling, slightly hilly topography with intermittent areas of second-growth forest and grassy lands which are usually pastured. The Cataract Millpond, which has been formed by damming Dustin Creek, provides the community with a trout fishing area. The millpond originally furnished a portion of the power for the Cataract feed mill, which no longer exists. In the early days of Cataract, it was noted as a stagecoach stop on Hwy 27 between Sparta and Black River Falls.

Introduction

Mission Statement

To plan for the future with the survey results as a guide and be flexible enough to take advantage of opportunities that may arise. To preserve agriculture as a family farm enterprise. To promote forestry and encourage well-managed forestry practices. To manage residential growth to take place in an orderly fashion. To maintain the small town/rural atmosphere.

Recommendations:

1. Minimum lot size of 5 acres with the zoning of agricultural; minimum lot size of 2 acres with the zoning of residential.
2. Protect downslope people from impervious runoff of their neighbors.
3. Enforce the township's driveway ordinance.
4. Enforce the township's Non-Metallic Mining [NMM] ordinance and agreements.

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A. Issues and Opportunities

Community Profile

1. Description
The Town of Little Falls is described in Historical Overview on page 2. LINK

2. Demographics
See E. Town of Little Falls Profile LINK
3. Housing by Type
See Appendix A. Housing
A.a. S1101 HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES LINK
A.b. DP04 SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS LINK

Mean Household Income

Town	2010 Income	2017 Median Household Income	2010 Pop.	2019 Pop.
Manchester	$40,625	$47,361	765	718
Melrose	$34,375	$57,500	470	506
Burns	$41,620	$69,167	990	954
Lafayette	$35,417	$57,652	338	440
Little Falls	$36,172	$56,167	1,498	1,609
New Lyme	$39,167	$76,875	149	188
Sparta	$49,769	$76,806	3,205	3,264

Source US Census S1901 2013-2017 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) Appendix J LINKS

A. Issues and Opportunities

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

See Attachment H B15003 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER LINK

Labor Force and Unemployment Trends

Please See Appendix G. ² ƵǋʅŦƵǋŎŜ tǋƵŦƛſŜ
LINK

Issues and Opportunities

1. Protect farmland and forestry
2. Encourage Smart Development
3. Protect the environment
4. High taxes (property)
5. Promote wise watershed practices
6. Maintaining the rural character
7. Promote eco-friendly recreation
8. Encouraging small business
9. Housing parcel size
10. Mining

Community Goals Housing Goals

1. Allow adequate housing for all individuals consistent with the the rural character of the community.
2. Discourage residential development in unsuitable areas such as ridgetops and where driveways would have more than a 10% grade.

Transportation Goals

Encourage an integrated, efficient and economical transportation system that affords mobility, convenience, and safety.

Utility & Community Facility Goals

Provide ambulance, volunteer fire, first responder, and recycling services to residents.

A. Issues and Opportunities

Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resource Goals

1. Support and protect agriculture as an important economic activity and land use within the Town.
2. Conserve the Town's major environmental and recreational resources, including wetlands, floodplains, wildlife habitats, ponds, woodlands, open spaces, and groundwater resources.
3. Protect economically productive areas, and environmentally important areas, including farmland and forested areas.
4. Preserve cultural, historic and architectural sites.

Economic Development Goals

1. Encourage the stabilization of the current economic base.
2. Encourage small businesses.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Goals

1. Encourage coordination & cooperation among nearby units of governments.

Land Use Goals

1. Provide for orderly, planned growth which makes efficient use of land and efficient use of public services and tax dollars.
2. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
3. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve the rural community.
4. Promote a quiet and peaceful community with open spaces and scenic landscapes

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B. Housing

1. Housing Stock

The housing stock in the Town of Little Falls is generally adequate for the needs of the community. The town is made up of primarily one family home. The goal is to maintain the status quo. Most homes were originally on farms. Newer homes have been built on farms that have been subdivided. There are two buildings in Cataract that have been made into apartments. These buildings are known as the Old Hotel and the Old Schoolhouse. A group home also exists in Cataract.

Ensuring aging friendly housing in the township is important. When planning new development and redevelopment, consideration should be made for level sidewalks, adequate lighting, and green space. Our community should be barrier-free and decrease isolation for the elderly.

a. Total Housing Units

The 2017 Census indicates that there were 673 housing units in the township of Little Falls of which 602 were occupied. All these units had complete plumbing facilities and all had complete kitchen facilities.

b. Year Built

Most of the buildings are more than 45 years old. The 1970's and 1990-2010 were periods of growth for the township.

c. Building Type

Single-family dwellings are the most common type of housing units in the town. At 532 units, they constitute 88.4 percent of the housing stock. Manufactured and mobile homes account for 17.3 percent of housing units. In many rural areas manufactured housing is the best source of affordable housing.

See Appendix A.a. S1101 Households & Families LINK

d. Tenure

Owner occupancy is the overwhelming (89.3%) norm in the Town of Little Falls. This is fairly typical for a rural area. There were only 70 renters in the township in 2017.

See Appendix A.b. DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics LINK

e. Value

The indication from the Census is that 24.9 percent of homeowners and 21.3 percent of renters spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing. The National Low-Income Housing Coalition assembles a yearly list of estimates of the income required to afford to house using this "control burden standard for localities across the country. This report focuses on rental housing but can be broadly applied to owner-occupied housing as well.

See Appendix A.b. DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics LINK

B. Housing

2. Special Housing Needs

The special housing needs of the elderly are an important part of a community's commitment to providing appropriate housing options to all of its residents. The availability of residential settings for the elderly near their homes and families is critical to their well-being. When planning new development and redevelopment for the elderly, including sidewalks, lighting, proximity to services, and green space to ensure barrier-free living for the elderly and decrease isolation.

Monroe County operates Rolling Hills Nursing Home near Sparta. In Sparta, there is also the Morrow Memorial Home. There are two residential care apartment complexes in Monroe County and a number of group homes.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goals

1. Allow adequate housing for all individuals consistent with the rural character of the community.
2. Discourage residential development in unsuitable areas such as steep slopes, wetlands, and environmentally sensitive areas.
3. The special housing needs of the elderly are an important part of a community's commitment to providing appropriate housing options to all of its residents. The availability of residential settings for the elderly near their homes and families is critical to their well-being.

Objectives

1. Ensure that local land use controls and permitting procedures do not discourage or prevent the provision of housing opportunities consistent with the character of the community.
2. Safe, quality housing for all Town of Little Falls residents.
3. All housing should be located to enhance and maintain the rural character.
4. Encourage owners to maintain or rehabilitate the existing housing stock.
5. Multi-family or multiple-dwelling housing and mobile home parks are not compatible with the rural character of the town.

Policies

1. Promote housing that is healthy, safe and sanitary, with a water supply and waste disposal that meets current code standards, and is free of nuisance and blight.
2. The town government will preserve its involvement and decision making in housing development through those programs determined to be appropriate.

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C. TRANSPORTATION

1. Overview

Citizens of Little Falls depend on the transportation assets, primarily roads and highways, to connect them with all the necessities of life; employment, education, medical care, and the economic marketplace. The relationship between transportation and land use will be more fully defined in the Land Use Element. Please See MAP 1 Roads LINK

2. Existing Conditions

Two State Highways run through the Town of Little Falls: Highways 27 and 71. Highway 27 was originally a stagecoach route with Cataract as a stopping point. The once busy hotel remains standing on what is now Cataract Road. Highway 27 was relocated to its current location several decades ago. Highway 27 is now a major north-south artery between Black River Falls and I-94 and Sparta and I-90. Additionally, the end of State Highway 162 at Highway 71 (identified as Four Corners) is also in Little Falls. County Highways B, Q, I, II, S, and SS also run to or through Little Falls and are maintained by Monroe County. There are over 70 miles of Town Roads maintained by the township. The current practice is to maintain town roads as budget permits.

There are some connecting roads of which three deserve special note: Dayton because it connects Highway 27 and County B and has the Recycle Center on it; Dallas because it connects Highways 27 and 162, has a butcher shop on the La Crosse County end and has a lot of through traffic from La Crosse County A to Highway 27 then south to Sparta; and Dakota because it has recently been straightened, a hill taken out and is used as a shortcut from Hwy. 27 to Hwy 162.

There are also private roads, mostly in subdivision-like areas with more than one residence that the town does not maintain. This will be the policy until the roads are brought to State standards.

There are no airports, railroads, or other public transportation. There are no public bicycle trails. There is one walking trail along Big Creek below the Mill Pond Dam.

3. Review of Plans

State: Highway 27 was renovated in 2011. Highway 71 was renovated in different sections from 2017 - 2019. Highway 162 is planned to be renovated in 2020.

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C. TRANSPORTATION

Township: The Town has a 5-year plan for major repairs and routine improvements. The success of this plan rests with the budget. On the 2009 Survey, slightly over 50% of the respondents wanted improvements to the town's roads addressed while another 25% had no comment.

4. Safety Concerns

There are safety concerns with snowmobiles, bicycles, and the use of ATVs on some village streets and town roads. Also, Horse-drawn vehicles.

5. Other Considerations:

Interstate Highways Interstate 94 goes through Black River Falls (20 miles north). Interstate 90 goes through Sparta (15 miles south).
AMTRAK is available at Tomah and La Crosse.
Airports: Regional airports are located at La Crosse and Madison with a major hub at Minneapolis-St. Paul. Small airports that have no public scheduled flights are located at Sparta-Fort McCoy and Black River Falls.
Bicycles: While there are no special bicycle trails, the sighting of more than an occasional bicycle is possible.
Rustic Roads: The Planning Commission discussed the possibility of designating a *Rustic Road* in Little Falls.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES
Goals
Support and maintain a safe and efficient Town road system.
Objectives
Future road locations, extensions or connections will be considered when reviewing development plans and proposals

Policies

1. Assure that there is a compatible relationship between land development and town roads consistent with the Town's Comprehensive Plan.
2. Assure that new and reconstructed town roads are built according to statutory town road standards, including fully adequate drainage measures.
3. It is town policy not to accept jurisdiction over roads developed within private developments, including subdivisions and mobile home parks.
4. Enforce the town's driveway ordinance.
5. Enforce the town’s NMM ordinance and agreements.

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D. Utilities and Community Facilities

General Overview

Review of Existing Facilities and Services
Little Falls is a rural community. Homes and businesses have their own private wells and septic systems. There is a sanitary district in place in the town of Cataract, but it is not in operation. See MAP 2 Sanitary District LINK

Solid Waste Disposal/Recycling
The Little Falls Recycling and Sanitation Center is a joint venture of the Towns of Little Falls, New Lyme, and Lafayette. These towns do not operate garbage pickup although there is some private garbage pickup that is contracted by property owners.

Park Facilities and Recreation Facilities
The Mill Pond located in the Village of Cataract and the Sparta School District each has a walking trail. The Sparta School District Forest has a walking trail. Also located in the Sparta School District Forest is the Aldo Leopold Cabin and Learning Center.

Library Facilities
The Town of Little Falls is served by the Sparta Free Library which is a member of the Winding Rivers Library System.

Civic Organizations and Other Clubs
Cataract Sportsmen's Club is active and has its own grounds. The Snowmobile Club maintains several miles of trails around the Township.

Post Office
Little Falls is served by the Sparta Post Office with rural delivery. A satellite branch of the Sparta Post Office is located at the Cataract Mart.

Police
The Town of Little Falls is served by the Monroe County Sheriff's Department

Municipal Court System
The Town of Little Falls is served by the Monroe County Court System.

Fire Protection
The Town of Little Falls is served by Erv's / Sparta Firefighters out of the new Little Falls Cataract Substation next the town hall & shop, on county I with backup from Sparta.

D. Utilities and Community Facilities

Emergency Medical Services

The Town of Little Falls is served by the Sparta Ambulance and the Cataract First Responders.

Municipal Buildings

The Town of Little Falls is served by the Little Falls Town Hall and Shop along with the old Town Hall, Fire Station, Sand & Salt Barn, and the Cataract First Responders building.

Electrical and Natural Gas Transmission

The Township of Little Falls is served by Xcel Energy and Jackson County Cooperative. There is no natural gas transmission.

Telecommunications Facilities and Fiber Optics

CenturyTel Telephone Company, and multiple cell towers by others.

Health Care Facilities

There are no clinics or hospitals located in the Town of Little Falls. The people are served by Gundersen Lutheran Medical Center in Sparta and La Crosse and Fransiscan-Skemp/Mayo Health Care System in Sparta and La Crosse. Little Falls is further served by the Black River Falls Memorial Hospital and Krohn Clinic in Black River Falls.

Churches

There is one church in Cataract- The United Methodist, and Peace Lutheran Church in rural Little Falls.

Cemeteries

There are 4 cemeteries located in the Town: Cataract Cemetery, Oak Grove, Carr, and Printz Creek Cemeteries.

Schools

The Cataract Elementary School is located in the Village of Cataract. The Town is further served by the Sparta School District and the Melrose-Mindoro School District. Three colleges are in La Crosse-University of Wisconsin-La Crosse; Viterbo University; Western Wisconsin Technical College.

Child Care Facilities

None

Public Facilities Plan

The Cataract Sanitary District has been organized but is not in operation. This would only serve Cataract and the surrounding area.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

Provide adequate levels of utility and community facilities to meet the existing and future needs of town residents.

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E. Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources

Historically the Township of Little Falls has been a rural agricultural community that was dependent on farms for its livelihood. The last fifty years have seen a steady erosion of the significance of agriculture in the township. The agricultural economy has been such that many farmers have been forced to seek off-farm income to maintain their standard of living. Newcomers have purchased parcels for the benefit of rural living and built residences. Most are employed in nearby cities. Farms or portions of them have been sold for recreation and hunting purposes. The land often continues to be farmed usually in rental situations generally for production of cash crops. Some of the farms have grown significantly and continue to do well.

Little Falls has followed the county trend in the decline in farms with dairy cows. This movement has continued into the new century and probably accelerated. The switch to cash crops of corn and soybeans has continued. Some marginal agricultural land has been taken out of production and returned to the forest. The number of full-time farms has decreased. The recent 2017 Census of Agriculture has shown a 19% decline in Monroe County over the last 5 years.
See Ag Profile Exhibit LINK

1. Ground Water

The quality of groundwater in the township is generally quite good. The hardness varies from very soft to extreme hardness. The deeper wells tend to have the hardest water. Some areas have elevated levels of nitrates. The state is funding some testing on a quality groundwater program.

2. Forests and Vegetation

The township has extensive forest coverage as seen on the soil map. The dryer hillsides are forests of white, red, and black oak. The recent extensive harvesting of the mature oaks has seen a conversion of these forests to maple, elm, poplar, and basswood. usually Diseases such as Dutch elm and oak wilt have caused significant damage. Emerald Ash Borers are now added to the list. We are still in an area of spraying for Web Worms.

The lighter soils support coniferous forests mostly of red and jack pine with some white pine. The township has many small plantations of pine often a residual of 4-H and FFA projects. The mixed forests of conifers and deciduous trees are often harvested for paper pulp.
The Wisconsin DNR has identified some areas along the Black River bottoms and along Big Creek as having invasive species infestations of reed canary grass and Eurasian water-milfoil. Please see updated invasive species list Appendix K. Weeds, what are they? Link

E. Agriculture, Natural and Cultural Resources

3. Metallic/non-metallic mineral resources

There is an operating Sand Mine in the township. There are a few abandoned shale or gravel pits in the town, these are small areas that are not currently economically viable for further development.

4. Soils

Maps of the general soil types and elevations in the township are in the map section pages. For specific areas, there are detailed maps available from the Soil Conservation Service published in the Soil Survey of Monroe County. This federal department has information for each farm or parcel. Now the NRCS web site or the local office.
See MAP 3 Soils LINK

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES
Goals

1. To preserve the majority of agricultural land for agricultural purposes.
2. To protect the scenic characteristics of the Town.
3. To understand that privately held agricultural lands are a large part of the rural character of the Town.
4. To consider the impacts on wetlands and the upper reaches of the watershed when making land use determinations.

Objectives
Conserve the town's major agricultural, cultural and natural resources. Preserve the productive farmland in the town for long-term farm use and maintain agriculture as an important economic activity and way of life.

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F. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

1. Economic Base

Little Falls is located about 11 miles from Sparta, and 26 miles from Tomah in Monroe County. It is about 15 miles south of Black River Falls in Jackson County. Larger cities even farther away are La Crosse, in La Crosse County, Eau Claire, in Eau Claire County. Most employed people from Little Falls travel to one of these cities to work.

Some of the main employers in the area are the medical centers, the school districts, government, military facilities, manufacturing, retail businesses, construction, 1. transportation and warehousing, agriculture and forestry. Some people work in La Crosse, Black River Falls, Tomah, Cashton, and surrounding communities.

Labor Force and Unemployment Trends

Labor force and unemployment trends were covered in Section A, Issues and Opportunities. See Appendix G. Workforce Profile LINK

1. Projections

Household size and labor projections were covered in Section A, Issue, and Opportunities.

2. Employees and Firms by Industry, Source: US Census, County Business Patterns

The largest source of employment is the retail trade industry, followed by accommodation and food services, health care and social assistance, then other services. Industries showing a large number of firms are indicative of many small businesses or one-person shops. Farming is, of course, the greatest share of one-operator businesses; construction, retail, and services show large shares of total firms as well.
Source: US Census See Append I S2403 LINK

Areas of rapid employment growth in the US during the 1980 to 2000 period include forestry, water transportation, transportation services, non-durable goods, building materials, hardware stores, garden supply, manufactured home dealers, home furniture and equipment stores, miscellaneous retail, security and commodity brokers, holding and investment offices, hotels, camps, lodging, business services,

auto repair, miscellaneous repair shops, amusement and recreation, educational and social services, museums and art galleries, and legal services. Areas of employment decline during the same period include leather products, membership organizations, insurance agents, brokers, eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, apparel and other finished products made from fabric, and metal and coal mining. How this employment mix will change over the coming years is dependent on a number of factors, but it seems likely that the dominance of manufacturing in the county will be reduced and services, health-related and knowledge-based employment will become more prominent.

3. Major Employers & Employment

As noted, retail trade is still the largest single source of employment in Monroe County. Most people are employed by small businesses. Many are employed at Ft. McCoy, area medical facilities and schools. Much of the job growth in the future is likely to be in industries and in these kinds of small enterprises.

Most employed residents of Little Falls work outside of the town. Many leave the county, working in either Jackson or La Crosse County.
See Appendix G. Workforce Profile LINK

4. Major Employers for Monroe County

See Appendix G. Workforce Profile LINK

Goals, Objectives & Policies

Goals

1. Encourage the stabilization of the current economic base.
2. Maintain the current agricultural economic base.

Objectives

1. Encourage businesses that are compatible in a rural setting.
2. Industrial development must not negatively impact environmental resources or adjoining property values.

Policies

1. Accommodate home-based businesses that do not significantly increase noise, traffic, odors, lighting, or would otherwise negatively impact the surrounding areas.
2. Promote the protection of prime farmland, discourage conflicting land uses.

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G. Intergovernmental Coordination

1) General Overview

Coordination and cooperation among the many units of government at all levels is a very important goal. It is important for the various units of government to strive for consensus to the mutual benefit of all involved. Cooperation between local units of government can often provide more or different services at a lower cost to taxpayers.

2) Review of Other Governmental Units

A. **County Government** The Town of Little Falls is in the northwest corner of Monroe County. The county was created in 1854 and includes roughly 900 square miles. The Monroe County Board of Supervisors consists of 16 members and there are 7 elected county officials. Little Falls is one of 24 towns within the county, along with two cities and 8 villages. Monroe County maintains the county highways, provides law enforcement, provides social services, and administers the county zoning program. Approximately 30% of the property taxes collected in Little Falls goes to Monroe County. (See chart page Little Falls Tax Distribution). LINK

B. **Regional Planning Commission** The Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission provides services to nine counties including Monroe. Its office is in La Crosse.

C. **School Districts** The Town of Little Falls is served by two school districts, Sparta and Melrose-Mindoro, with about one-half of the town in each district. Sparta School District maintains a lower-elementary school in the unincorporated village of Cataract. Approximately 53% of the property taxes collected in Little Falls goes to public schools.

D. **Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)** WisDOT maintains the state highways that run to or through Little Falls.

E. **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)** Wisconsin's DNR owns land within Little Falls.

F. **Western Technical College** The Town of Little Falls is within the Western Technical College geographical service area. Approximately 8% of property taxes collected in the Little Falls goes to Western Technical College.

G. Intergovernmental Coordination

2. Intergovernmental Cooperation

A. Erv's /Sparta Rural Fire Department (Sparta Fire Department) The Town of Little Falls is served by Erv's/Sparta Rural Fire Department for fire protection. Little Falls is but one of many rural towns surrounding the city of Sparta provided this service. The Town of Little Falls has one voting member on the Board of Directors who is appointed by the Town Board. We now have a remote fire station in Cataract.

B. Recycle Center The Town of Little Falls has joined with the Towns of New Lyme and Lafayette to operate the Recycle Center located on Dayton Ave. in Little Falls. Little Falls owns the real estate and the three towns jointly own the equipment and manage day-to-day operations. The Town Boards from the three towns meet from time to time to set policy and conduct other business concerning the recycle center.

C. Road Maintenance The Town of Little Falls has from time to time entered into a business agreement with neighboring towns to provide road maintenance such as plowing snow or mowing road rights-of-way. These ventures have been generally profitable for Little Falls; while providing services cheaper than the neighboring towns could otherwise obtain themselves.

D. Cataract First Responders The First Responders operate out of a town building on County I at the edge of the Village of Cataract with town provided equipment. The group normally numbers about a dozen volunteers, although the faces change from time to time. They provide emergency support to Little Falls, New Lyme, and Manchester (Jackson County). Other townships have been assisted on a mutual support basis. The First Responders are currently working with Monroe County Emergency Management to upgrade their communication gear.

3. Existing or Potential Areas of Intergovernmental Conflict

A. Recycle Center The current system seems to work and conflict is generally resolved. However, the current system is less than perfect and should be constructively considered for organizational improvement. For example, the nine Town Board members from the three towns each having one vote equate to neither a "one man one vote" principle nor a proportionate use basis.

B. Emergency Management

At this point the County Emergency Management Office handles Emergency Management for our Township. A joint plan is being developed for the Towns of Little Falls, New Lyme, and Lafayette.

Goals, Objectives, Policies, and Recommendations

Goals and Objectives

1. Maintain positive relationships with other units of government including Fort McCoy.
2. Seek and obtain benefits from the programs and assistance available from other units of government.
3. Collaborate with other units of local government to preserve and/or develop those services necessary to continue a basic quality of life into the future.

G. Intergovernmental Coordination

Policies

1. Engage in regular and open communication with other units of government and non-governmental organizations for the purpose of fostering cooperation and taking advantage of cost savings and efficiency opportunities.
2. Engage in intergovernmental service sharing as a means of minimizing the use of public funds and efficiently using public funds and facilities.
3. Remain knowledgeable about legislative proposals to enable benefits from new assistance and efficiency programs, grant programs, and regulatory reform programs.
4. Maintain open communication with Fort McCoy officials, and with Federal, State, and local elected officials to address issues related to intergovernmental proposals and recommendations.
5. Work with county officials to maximize the development and delivery of area-wide public services where economies of scale and use of existing county resources would minimize overall costs and maintain fundamental services. The township is willing to collaborate with the county unit of government and other local governments to explore, and develop if feasible, such area-wide efforts.

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H. Land Use

Land Use Township of Little Falls

The Township of Little Falls is a rural setting historically consisting of relatively small dairy farms located in the rolling hills of the coulee region. Population wise it has been stable showing little growth year to year.

More recently the Town has continued to follow the county and statewide trend in the consolidation of the small dairy farms into larger units that are more economically viable. A companion trend is the division of some of the farms into smaller parcels; some for individual residences, small farmettes where a few horses or other livestock are kept, or hunting parcels are examples of use. As the land has moved to a new generation there has been less interest in labor-intensive dairying. The result is a move to more intensive cash cropping mostly corn and soybeans. This move has been facilitated by the use of no-till or low till cropping practices and the with an increased use of herbicides and pesticides. However, the safe use of chemicals in the watershed is encourage. Along with promoting the use of buffer zones to filter runoff.

Year	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010 *	2020 *
Population	944	1010	1228	1137	1334	1498	1645
%Change		6.99%	21.58%	-7.41%	17.33%	12.29%	9.81%

* projections

See Census of Ag. Appendix LINK

Little Falls has had a fairly stable population, projections are for small steady increases due mostly to the influx of new construction. Demographically many of the new residents are recently retired persons. The township has few facilities for the frail elderly and is unlikely to develop much in the near future due to the lack of public transportation and the distance to medical services. There are quality facilities for congregate living, assisted living and nursing homes in the near cities. The decrease in the number of young people of school age has placed the viability of the only school in the township at Cataract in question.

State Highway 27 which bisects the town from north to south has become a major shortcut for traffic between the interstates I-94 at Black River Falls and I-90 at Sparta. There has been little commercial development along this corridor and none is in the current planning. There are a few small commercial entities in the township. Most residents travel to nearby cities for their needs. It is unlikely that this will change as the township does not have the population to compete for the retail business and use objectives.

H. Land Use

To ensure adjacent land uses are compatible with regard to such factors as smoke, noise, odor, traffic, and appearances.

Utilize land that is adequately drained and reasonably level.
Develop in a manner that storm damage is not damaging downstream. Restrict development on wetland flood

hazard areas.

Restrict development on steep slopes greater than 12%.

The Land Cover Map and the slope map of Little Falls used together to provide an example of the Town's picturesque landscape and attractiveness for recreation and retirement residences. Approximately one-half of the township is forest and this large green space may be the defining ingredient for future development.
See MAP 4 Slopes LINK

Land Use Conflicts
At present, there are no land-use conflicts in Little Falls. This may change as the Highway 27 corridor is upgraded and possibly developed.

Land Use Issues
For this section please refer to the following Maps

MAP 5 Watersheds LINK
MAP 6 Northern Mississippi Valley Soils LINK
MAP 7 Little Falls TWSP Zoning LINK
MAP 8 County Comprehensive Plan LINK

*One of the initial goals of the land use plan was to have the zoning reflect actual land use.

1. One of the issues is the inconstancy of the zoning itself. The zoning of the town is done in blocks that do not necessarily reflect the current land use. Little Falls is under county zoning and the county zoning plan requires that for land zoned forestry a minimum of 5 acres is needed to build a residence. For land zoned agriculture the size limit is 1.5 acres. Land zoned forestry can have agricultural land associated with it. The reverse is also true. Thus forestry zoned land used for agricultural purposes if sold for residential purposes must have a minimum of 5 acres. Conversely, agriculturally zoned land that is forest and is sold for residential use may have as little as 1.5 acres. This inconsistency can result in a disparity in the application. It should be noted that the assessment for property tax is based on actual land use, not on the zoning status.

2. Minimum lot size
   The survey that was conducted as part of the planning process indicated a desire by the majority of respondents to require a minimum of 5 acres for a residence without regard to zoning status. This would solve some of the disparity noted previously. Obviously, any increase in the lot size requirement would increase the cost of a small lots and could then adversely affect the ability of a person to finance the residence. One of the stated goals was to preserve agricultural land. An increase in the lot size of the agriculturally zoned property would fly in the face of that stated goal.

3. Access
   A number of plans have called for a limitation of the slope for the development of residential use. There are reasons for these limits. The town needs to consider it's a liability in these instances. Access to the residents: Our concern is not for the residents of the property as they can walk up to their hill if they choose to build there. The concern is for emergency vehicles such as ambulances or fire trucks. Steep slopes in the winter if icy could prevent access for emergency vehicles and emergency responders. Efforts to assist in such conditions could provide unwarranted hazards for the First Responders. A minimum slope for the access roads may alleviate the problem. This could require the purchase of extra land and costs to create the required slope. A similar issue is the residents that are located on property that is not accessible by an improved road. An example would be a residence located in the back of the forested property with an unimproved road such as a dirt track through the woods. The roads may be impassable at times for emergency vehicles. A road that will accommodate an SUV may not have sufficient clearance for fire trucks or ambulances. Roads that are canopied over may not provide adequate clearance to prevent significant damage to emergency vehicles. These vehicles require a large turnaround area for them to make an exit from the property. The township currently has a requirement for town approval of driveway access to highways. This needs to be more strictly enforced with a denial of access if runoff from A residence and its impervious property, such as house, roads, sheds, garages, parking, etc. produce significant surface runoff that needs to be considered. It should not be the problem of the downslope owner to accommodate this additional runoff problem. The use of porous pavements is encouraged.

4. **Slopes**
   The rationale for slope limitations; 1) the steep slopes can make it difficult for emergency vehicle access. 2) Heavy rains can result in mudslides on steep slopes that threaten downslope development. 3) Recent years have shown an increase in rain events both in frequency and amount.

H. Land Use

Goals, Objectives, and Policies

Goals

1. Provide for orderly, planned growth that makes use of land and efficient use of public services and tax dollars.
2. Balance individual property rights with community interests and goals.
3. Plan and develop land uses that create or preserve the rural community.

Objectives

1. New development should not negatively impact the natural environment or existing properties.
2. Discourage large-scale, high-density residential and commercial development.
3. All development costs shall be born by the developer, not by residents of Little Falls.
4. The Town shall have a greater voice on the application of variances.

Policies

1. Recommend minimum lot size of (5) acres per house, with agricultural zoning, and a minimum lot size of (2) acres per house with rural residential zoning. Densities may exceed the minimum if the additional residences are for persons earning a substantial part of their livelihood from the farm operation or parents or children of the farm operator.
2. Driveway ordinance is enforced and all access from town roads accommodate emergency vehicles.
3. Discourage building on slopes greater than 12%.
4. Encourage builders to protect downslope people from impervious runoff.
5. Maintain a long-range Land Use and Development Plan, which will serve as a guide for future land use and zoning decisions. The new development will be permitted based on consideration of this Plan, as well as other towns, county, and state plans and ordinances. Encourage land uses and building locations that minimize both the loss of productive farmland and the potential for conflicts between existing and proposed land use.

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I. IMPLEMENTATION for the TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS

Implementation Schedule

Implementation of this plan is one of the last things to be done to ensure that the blueprint for community development is achieved. Without implementation, a plan is worth little. This section provides a listing of the specific actions that the Town will need to take. The action items are grouped into general categories for organizational purposes. Given the constraints of time and resources, this plan is to be implemented over a number of years. Some activities are easily accomplished in a short period of time and others are not. Some require urgent action, while others are less urgent. For these reasons, completion dates are included where applicable to help prioritize resources and personnel. However, to be consistent with state statues (§66.1001(3)), all ordinances, plans, and regulations that relate to land use shall be consistent with this plan beginning on January 1, 2010.

The Town Board and Planning Commission should review this section at least once every year and update it as necessary. This structured review will help to identify items that have been completed and help to identify items that have been completed and help to devise an annual work plan for the Planning Commission and community members.

Exhibit I-1. Recommended Implementation Schedule

General Timing	Primary Responsibility	Description
Upon Adoption	Town Clerk	Consistent with state law (§66.1001(4)(b) Wis. Stats., send a copy of the adopted plan adopting ordinance to the Wisconsin Land Council, the Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission and the clerk of the following jurisdictions: Town of Sparta, Town of Lafayette, Town of New Lyme, Monroe County, Towns of Melrose and Manchester in Jackson County and the Towns of Burns and Farmington in La Crosse County.
	Town Clerk	Consistent with state law (§66.1001(4)(b) Wis. Stats., send a copy of the adopted plan and adopting an ordinance to the Sparta Free Library so that it can be included in its collection for public review.
	Town Board	Include "Implementation of the Comprehensive Plan" as reviewed on the Town Board's monthly agenda.

I. IMPLEMENTATION for the TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS

Annually	Town Board	Prepare a three-year capital improvement program each year that will be adopted as part of the overall budget.
	Planning Commission	Prepare and submit a report (preferably written) to the Town Board concerning the the progress that has been made towards implementing the plan.
Ongoing	Planning Commission	Incorporate general information about the comprehensive via newsletters that may be sent to residents. Additionally, the New Town Web Site at Https://townoflitrlefallswi.com
	Town Board	Issue press releases to the local media describing the status of implementing the plan.
As needed	Town Board	Establish an endowment fund in an established foundation to accept donations to help fund special projects undertaken in the Town.
2009	Planning Commission	Prepare a one or two-page description of the Town's comprehensive plan and make it available to the public at the Town Hal and on Web site.Https://townoflitrlefallswi.com
As needed	Planning Commission	Take the steps necessary to assure that the the plan will be reviewed and updated within 10 years of adoption as required by state statutes (§66.100\ (4)(b)
Housing		
Annually	Town Board	Have Monroe County apply for Community Development Block Grants (CDBD) funds to help finance housing rehabilitation grants when appropriate. (Application information is available generally in June and applications are due generally in October.)
2004	Town Board	Adopt an existing building code to ensure that buildings in the Town do not become

I. IMPLEMENTATION for the TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS

		rundown or unsafe.
Transportation		
Annually	Town Staff	Prepare a road surface management inventory each year consistent with state requirements and use the findings to help prioritize capital expenditures for road improvement projects.
As needed	Town Staff	Conduct studies to investigate intersection improvements.
Annually	Town Board	Send a letter to the Department of Transportation District Office to offer support to various road projects in the area that will benefit the Town.
Utilities and Community Facilities		
As Needed	Planning Commission	Investigate the use of CDBG funds to help finance public infrastructure and apply for grants when appropriate
As Needed	Town Board	Complete a comprehensive review of existing development fees to ensure that developers are paying their fair share of the costs necessary to accommodate new growth and that conversely, the fees are fair and equitable.
As Needed	Town Board	Create a citizen program to enlist residents in designing future parks and recreation areas.
Agricultural Resources		
As Needed	Town Board	Adopt regulations for conservation subdivisions where a portion of the project is reserved for agricultural and conservation Purposes into perpetuity.
Natural Resources		
As Needed	Planning Commission	Adopt development standards for future development on steep hillsides and on ridge tops.

I. IMPLEMENTATION for the TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS

Cultural Resources		
As Needed	Town Board	Adopt an ordinance to protect archaeological sites and burial sites.
Economic Development		Investigate the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to help foster economic development and apply for grants when appropriate .
As Needed	Town Board	Plan for and develop a business park. (tentative).
Intergovernmental Cooperation		
Upon adoption	Town Board	Send a letter to the School District inviting a school representative to annually present a short report to the Town Board concerning issues important to the School District.
Land Use		
As needed	Town Board	Work with Monroe County to revise the existing zoning ordinance to implement the spirit and intent of this plan.
As needed	Plan Commission	Revise the existing land division ordinance to implement the spirit and intent of this plan.
As needed	Town Board	Develop an Official Map consistent with state law (§62.23(6)) that shows the location of various public facilities to be constructed in the coming years.
Ongoing	Plan Commission	Consult this plan when reviewing rezoning requests.
Ongoing	Plan Commission	Consult this plan when reviewing subdivision requests.

I. IMPLEMENTATION for the TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS

Internal Consistency

When drafting a comprehensive plan for a community, the possibility exists that the individual pieces of the plan may not support other elements to the extent they should or, in the worst case, contradict other elements.

As envisioned and crafted, the elements of this plan fit together into a cohesive direction for future decision making in the Town of Little Falls. The real danger comes in when amendments are made in the coming years to address a particular issue without regard to the rest of the plan.

One of the major elements of this plan is the population projections. The population projections on which this plan is based were developed fairly early in the process and were used throughout this plan in the following areas: in projecting to allocate for different land uses and in assessing the adequacy of transportation systems, utilities, and community facilities.

Plan Monitoring

Monitoring of the adopted plan is another important ingredient for a successful planning process. Without a regular and objective evaluation, the adopted goals and objectives soon lose their weight and the plan becomes irrelevant as conditions change. Within two years of adoption, the Planning Commission should review this plan. Following that initial review, the Commission should annually conduct a review

The purpose of these reviews is to update population projections, if necessary, and to identify those objectives that have been accomplished and those that are effective, ineffective or causing unintended results. Those objectives that are ineffective or causing unintended negative results should be deleted or changed to produce the desired result. In addition, the review should include a critique of efforts to implement the action items outlined in the implementation schedule.

If monitoring shows that the plan contains the best available data and this reflects the desired direction of the community, then it will not be necessary to initiate the amendment process. If the review shows that changes should be made, the amendment process would then be initiated. Only by monitoring this plan can citizens and governmental leaders alike measure the community's progress in achieving the intent of this plan.

Plan Amendments

As a result of the monitoring process, the plan should be amended in the future to incorporate new information and to address new challenges and opportunities facing the community. It is envisioned that minor amendments can be made as needed, keeping in mind the long term goals and objectives, not so

often that this plan simply reflects what we may want today with little thought for the coming years. The struggle is to keep the plan focused on a long-term view and current to address new ideas and opportunities. All amendments must be made consistent with state statutes.

It is recommended that amendments should be done no more than twice a year. Proposals for amendments can come from town residents, from the Plan Commission, and from the Town Board.

Although state statutes (§66.100 1 (2)(i) require that this plan be updated no less than once every 10 years, it recommended that the Plan Commission undertake a major review at least every 5 years.

Rather than doing a complete revision all at one time, the Plan Commission could revise 1 or 2 elements at a time on a regular cycle. In this way, the costs to the Town could be spread out over a number of years rather than concentrated into 1 or 2 budget cycles. Further, this type of approach will keep the purpose of this plan at the forefront of everyone's mind. However, if this type of amendment cycle is used, it is imperative that the whole plan remains internally consistent as changes are made to selected elements.

The Town Clerk has a computer file of this document which can be used as a basis for future amendments.

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J. **Public Participation Plan**

Section 1: Public Participation Plan Purpose

In an effort to address the guidelines for adopting comprehensive plans under Wisconsin comprehensive planning statutes (Section 66.1001(4)(a)), the Planning Department for the Little Falls Township has prepared this public participation plan and work schedule for the 2020 Little Falls Township Comprehensive Plan update.

Public participation helps to ensure that the comprehensive plan accurately reflects the needs, opportunities and desires of our community. This document outlines the procedures that will be used in the comprehensive planning process to foster public participation, and to ensure that there are opportunities for public participation at every stage of the preparation of the comprehensive plan.

While no specific dates are outlined in this plan, the document serves as a general guideline for the methods of public outreach and the meetings to be held. This Public Participation Plan will be forwarded to the Common Council after recommendation by the Plan Commission for approval and revisions, as necessary.

Section 2: Public Participation Plan Goals

The Little Falls Plan Commission and staff will work to:

- Ensure that a broad range of interests are considered in the comprehensive planning process;
- Actively seek involvement from the general public;
- Ensure that the planning process is as inclusive as possible and that perspectives of all interested parties, including traditionally under-represented populations, influence the plan;
- Serve as liaisons to, and perform outreach to, individuals and groups such as local neighborhood groups and other interest groups, service clubs, and business organizations; and
- Truly engage representatives of Little Falls so that the plan becomes a "living plan" with community buy-in.

Section 3: Public Participation Plan Process

Wisconsin State Statute *66.1001 Comprehensive Planning* outlines the procedures for adopting comprehensive plans. A local government unit shall comply with all of the following before its comprehensive plan may take effect:

> *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 comments. The written procedures shall describe the methods the governing body of a local governmental unit will use to distribute proposed, alternative, or amended elements of a comprehensive plan to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract nonmetallic mineral resources in or on property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan.

The following represents the approach the Township will take to inform and involve the public:

- Public hearings,
- Public work sessions,
- Plan Commission meetings,
- Township website,
- News releases,
- Survey,
- Presentations to interest groups, service clubs, and business organizations,
- Presentations to neighborhood groups, and
- One-on-one meetings with government and public service officials.

Public Hearings *

According to Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(4)(d), at least one public hearing must be held before a comprehensive plan is adopted or updated, and the hearing must be preceded by a class 1 notice under Chapter 985 that is published at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing. The City will exceed this requirement by holding at least three public hearings. The first will be held before the Plan Commission to kick off and help guide the planning process. The Plan Commission will hold a second public hearing once the Draft Plan is prepared, and the Common Council will hold one final hearing prior to plan adoption. Additional hearings may be scheduled if deemed necessary by the Plan Commission and/or Common Council. All public hearings will be open to the public and written and oral testimony will be taken. Minutes will be kept and filed with the City Clerk's office.

Public Work Sessions *

Public work sessions will be held to solicit input from community stakeholders and to provide information on the plan update. Public work sessions may occur as part of regularly scheduled Plan Commission meetings. Toward the end of the process, a Draft Plan, including updated maps, will be available for viewing in an open house format. At all of these meetings, participants will be able to submit written and oral comments regarding the plan.

J. **Public Participation Plan**

Plan Commission Meetings *

The Little Falls Plan Commission meets on the 1st Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Town Hall. Throughout the planning process, each Plan Commission meeting will include an agenda item related to the planning process so that staff can update the Plan Commission on progress related to the plan. All meetings will be open to the public and the meeting agendas will be posted on the posting board at Town Hall. Minutes will be kept and filed with the Township Clerk's office.

Township Website

A page will be created on the Township website specifically for information pertaining to the comprehensive plan update. Information will include meeting notices and summaries and drafts of chapters of the plan. Questions and comments can be forwarded electronically to the Planning Department c/o the town clerk.

News Releases

In addition to required notices published in the Paper of Record the commission anticipate that the media will play an active role in the public awareness process. News releases will be sent out at the kickoff of the comprehensive plan process and at a time when the Draft Plan with updated maps is available for review.

Survey

A survey will be conducted to gather opinions from Township residents and non-resident property owners with respect to the comprehensive plan update.

Presentations to Interest Groups, Service Clubs, and Business Organizations *

The Commission anticipate that presentations will be given to various interest groups, service clubs, and business organizations throughout the planning process.

One-on-One Meetings with Government and Public Service Officials *

Staff anticipates that meetings will be held with community leaders (including public officials, school district officials, and agency directors) to gather in-depth recommendations and comments.

*For these meetings described above, persons with specialized needs (language interpreter, handicap accessibility, etc.) will be accommodated. Please call the Little Falls Planning Department c/o the clerk at (608) 821-8370 with any questions regarding accommodations.

J. **Public Participation Plan**

Comments and questions regarding the Comprehensive Plan Update can be directed to the Township at:

Little Falls Website: https://**townoflittlefallswi.com**

Town of Little Falls
4124 County Highway I
Sparta, WI 54656

Shop/Hall Phone: (608) 272-3175

littlefallsclerk@yahoo.com

This Public Participation Plan was approved by the Plan Commission on __March 4__, 2020.

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S1101

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Total		Married-couple family household		Male householder, no wife present, family household
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total households	602	+/-54	408	+/-49	31
Average household size	2.60	+/-0.18	2.98	+/-0.22	3.16
FAMILIES					
Total families	472	+/-51	408	+/-49	31
Average family size	2.95	+/-0.19	2.98	+/-0.22	2.97
AGE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Households with own children of the householder under 18 years	174	+/-44	130	+/-39	16
Under 6 years only	9.8%	+/-7.7	9.2%	+/-9.6	0.0%
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	18.4%	+/-9.6	24.6%	+/-12.3	0.0%
6 to 17 years only	71.8%	+/-10.6	66.2%	+/-14.6	100.0%
Total households	602	+/-54	408	+/-49	31
SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households with one or more people under 18 years	32.6%	+/-6.0	35.5%	+/-7.4	74.2%
Households with one or more people 60 years and over	44.2%	+/-6.6	43.9%	+/-7.7	9.7%
Householder living alone	18.1%	+/-4.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 years and over	7.0%	+/-2.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS					
Same sex	0.0%	+/-2.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
Opposite sex	3.8%	+/-2.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1-unit structures	85.5%	+/-4.1	89.0%	+/-5.0	67.7%
2-or-more-unit structures	0.7%	+/-1.0	0.0%	+/-4.2	0.0%
Mobile homes and all other types of units	13.8%	+/-4.0	11.0%	+/-5.0	32.3%

Adoppted September 9,2020

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Total		Married-couple family household		Male householder, no wife present, family household
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
HOUSING TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	88.4%	+/-5.7	90.9%	+/-6.2	100.0%
Renter-occupied housing units	11.6%	+/-5.7	9.1%	+/-6.2	0.0%

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Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Male householder, no wife present, family household	Female householder, no husband present, family household		Nonfamily household	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total households	+/-26	33	+/-19	130	+/-29
Average household size	+/-0.40	2.85	+/-0.69	1.19	+/-0.12
FAMILIES					
Total families	+/-26	33	+/-19	(X)	(X)
Average family size	+/-0.44	2.58	+/-0.58	(X)	(X)
AGE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Households with own children of the householder under 18 years	+/-18	28	+/-21	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years only	+/-54.4	17.9%	+/-20.8	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years and 6 to 17 years	+/-54.4	0.0%	+/-41.1	(X)	(X)
6 to 17 years only	+/-54.4	82.1%	+/-20.8	(X)	(X)
Total households	+/-26	33	+/-19	130	+/-29
SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE					
Households with one or more people under 18 years	+/-30.5	84.8%	+/-24.8	0.0%	+/-12.6
Households with one or more people 60 years and over	+/-17.7	18.2%	+/-21.4	60.0%	+/-13.0
Householder living alone	(X)	(X)	(X)	83.8%	+/-10.4
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	(X)	32.3%	+/-10.6
UNMARRIED-PARTNER HOUSEHOLDS					
Same sex	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Opposite sex	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1-unit structures	+/-25.0	90.9%	+/-18.1	77.7%	+/-9.5
2-or-more-unit structures	+/-39.1	0.0%	+/-37.9	3.1%	+/-4.8
Mobile homes and all other types of units	+/-25.0	9.1%	+/-18.1	19.2%	+/-8.9
HOUSING TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	+/-39.1	42.4%	+/-34.8	89.2%	+/-6.9
Renter-occupied housing units	+/-39.1	57.6%	+/-34.8	10.8%	+/-6.9

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Average family size is derived by dividing the number of related people in households by the number of family households.

Housing unit weight is used throughout this table (only exception is the average household and family size cells).

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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DP04

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

A processing error was found in the Year Structure Built estimates since data year 2008. For more information, please see the errata note #110.

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	673	+/-57	673	(X)
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	89.5%	+/-4.5
Vacant housing units	71	+/-32	10.5%	+/-4.5
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.0	+/-3.2	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	10.3	+/-15.9	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total housing units	673	+/-57	673	(X)
1-unit, detached	571	+/-64	84.8%	+/-5.0
1-unit, attached	15	+/-16	2.2%	+/-2.3
2 units	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
3 or 4 units	4	+/-6	0.6%	+/-0.9
5 to 9 units	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
10 to 19 units	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
20 or more units	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
Mobile home	83	+/-25	12.3%	+/-3.8
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total housing units	673	+/-57	673	(X)
Built 2014 or later	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.6
Built 2010 to 2013	35	+/-20	5.2%	+/-2.9
Built 2000 to 2009	100	+/-25	14.9%	+/-3.6
Built 1990 to 1999	135	+/-39	20.1%	+/-6.1
Built 1980 to 1989	39	+/-19	5.8%	+/-2.9
Built 1970 to 1979	99	+/-29	14.7%	+/-4.2
Built 1960 to 1969	32	+/-18	4.8%	+/-2.7
Built 1950 to 1959	33	+/-21	4.9%	+/-3.2
Built 1940 to 1949	36	+/-23	5.3%	+/-3.2

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Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Built 1939 or earlier	164	+/-51	24.4%	+/-6.7
ROOMS				
Total housing units	673	+/-57	673	(X)
1 room	4	+/-5	0.6%	+/-0.8
2 rooms	11	+/-13	1.6%	+/-2.0
3 rooms	43	+/-22	6.4%	+/-3.3
4 rooms	40	+/-16	5.9%	+/-2.4
5 rooms	123	+/-30	18.3%	+/-4.1
6 rooms	193	+/-48	28.7%	+/-6.8
7 rooms	94	+/-39	14.0%	+/-5.6
8 rooms	68	+/-28	10.1%	+/-4.0
9 rooms or more	97	+/-33	14.4%	+/-4.9
Median rooms	6.1	+/-0.2	(X)	(X)
BEDROOMS				
Total housing units	673	+/-57	673	(X)
No bedroom	4	+/-5	0.6%	+/-0.8
1 bedroom	42	+/-19	6.2%	+/-2.9
2 bedrooms	147	+/-34	21.8%	+/-5.1
3 bedrooms	295	+/-48	43.8%	+/-5.9
4 bedrooms	124	+/-42	18.4%	+/-5.7
5 or more bedrooms	61	+/-29	9.1%	+/-4.3
HOUSING TENURE				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
Owner-occupied	532	+/-56	88.4%	+/-5.7
Renter-occupied	70	+/-36	11.6%	+/-5.7
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.59	+/-0.19	(X)	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.67	+/-0.66	(X)	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
Moved in 2015 or later	16	+/-10	2.7%	+/-1.6
Moved in 2010 to 2014	120	+/-33	19.9%	+/-5.0
Moved in 2000 to 2009	247	+/-41	41.0%	+/-5.9
Moved in 1990 to 1999	104	+/-31	17.3%	+/-5.3
Moved in 1980 to 1989	43	+/-21	7.1%	+/-3.4
Moved in 1979 and earlier	72	+/-30	12.0%	+/-4.8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
No vehicles available	11	+/-9	1.8%	+/-1.5
1 vehicle available	107	+/-36	17.8%	+/-5.3
2 vehicles available	257	+/-43	42.7%	+/-6.6
3 or more vehicles available	227	+/-48	37.7%	+/-7.4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
Utility gas	35	+/-25	5.8%	+/-4.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	348	+/-44	57.8%	+/-6.4
Electricity	40	+/-20	6.6%	+/-3.3
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	+/-9	2.3%	+/-1.6
Coal or coke	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.9
Wood	161	+/-43	26.7%	+/-6.6
Solar energy	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.9
Other fuel	2	+/-4	0.3%	+/-0.6
No fuel used	2	+/-3	0.3%	+/-0.5

Adoppted September 9,2020

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.9
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.9
No telephone service available	12	+/-11	2.0%	+/-1.9
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM				
Occupied housing units	602	+/-54	602	(X)
1.00 or less	597	+/-56	99.2%	+/-1.4
1.01 to 1.50	5	+/-8	0.8%	+/-1.4
1.51 or more	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-2.9
VALUE				
Owner-occupied units	532	+/-56	532	(X)
Less than $50,000	43	+/-21	8.1%	+/-3.8
$50,000 to $99,999	140	+/-40	26.3%	+/-6.4
$100,000 to $149,999	107	+/-33	20.1%	+/-5.8
$150,000 to $199,999	95	+/-27	17.9%	+/-4.8
$200,000 to $299,999	97	+/-24	18.2%	+/-4.7
$300,000 to $499,999	32	+/-16	6.0%	+/-3.0
$500,000 to $999,999	15	+/-15	2.8%	+/-2.7
$1,000,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.6%	+/-0.8
Median (dollars)	139,500	+/-14,487	(X)	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS				
Owner-occupied units	532	+/-56	532	(X)
Housing units with a mortgage	338	+/-44	63.5%	+/-6.3
Housing units without a mortgage	194	+/-43	36.5%	+/-6.3
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)				
Housing units with a mortgage	338	+/-44	338	(X)
Less than $500	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-5.0
$500 to $999	105	+/-35	31.1%	+/-8.4
$1,000 to $1,499	110	+/-29	32.5%	+/-8.0
$1,500 to $1,999	78	+/-26	23.1%	+/-8.0
$2,000 to $2,499	24	+/-11	7.1%	+/-3.4
$2,500 to $2,999	18	+/-15	5.3%	+/-4.1
$3,000 or more	3	+/-4	0.9%	+/-1.3
Median (dollars)	1,239	+/-112	(X)	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	194	+/-43	194	(X)
Less than $250	18	+/-14	9.3%	+/-7.3
$250 to $399	58	+/-29	29.9%	+/-12.1
$400 to $599	65	+/-29	33.5%	+/-12.5
$600 to $799	33	+/-15	17.0%	+/-7.3
$800 to $999	20	+/-15	10.3%	+/-7.7
$1,000 or more	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-8.6
Median (dollars)	446	+/-45	(X)	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)				
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	338	+/-44	338	(X)
Less than 20.0 percent	124	+/-39	36.7%	+/-10.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	84	+/-26	24.9%	+/-6.7
25.0 to 29.9 percent	46	+/-24	13.6%	+/-6.8
30.0 to 34.9 percent	33	+/-16	9.8%	+/-4.9
35.0 percent or more	51	+/-22	15.1%	+/-6.2

Adoppted September 9,2020

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Not computed	0	+/-9	(X)	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	191	+/-43	191	(X)
Less than 10.0 percent	54	+/-25	28.3%	+/-11.1
10.0 to 14.9 percent	68	+/-30	35.6%	+/-12.8
15.0 to 19.9 percent	15	+/-15	7.9%	+/-7.6
20.0 to 24.9 percent	16	+/-10	8.4%	+/-5.1
25.0 to 29.9 percent	6	+/-6	3.1%	+/-3.0
30.0 to 34.9 percent	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-8.7
35.0 percent or more	32	+/-19	16.8%	+/-9.9
Not computed	3	+/-4	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT				
Occupied units paying rent	61	+/-35	61	(X)
Less than $500	18	+/-18	29.5%	+/-23.7
$500 to $999	24	+/-18	39.3%	+/-26.3
$1,000 to $1,499	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-24.6
$1,500 to $1,999	12	+/-15	19.7%	+/-24.5
$2,000 to $2,499	7	+/-11	11.5%	+/-16.5
$2,500 to $2,999	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-24.6
$3,000 or more	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-24.6
Median (dollars)	836	+/-132	(X)	(X)
No rent paid	9	+/-7	(X)	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)				
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	61	+/-35	61	(X)
Less than 15.0 percent	6	+/-7	9.8%	+/-12.0
15.0 to 19.9 percent	12	+/-15	19.7%	+/-24.5
20.0 to 24.9 percent	27	+/-24	44.3%	+/-27.3
25.0 to 29.9 percent	3	+/-4	4.9%	+/-7.3
30.0 to 34.9 percent	3	+/-4	4.9%	+/-6.8
35.0 percent or more	10	+/-12	16.4%	+/-17.4
Not computed	9	+/-7	(X)	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Households not paying cash rent are excluded from the calculation of median gross rent.

Telephone service data are not available for certain geographic areas due to problems with data collection of this question that occurred in 2015 and 2016. Both ACS 1-year and ACS 5-year files were affected. It may take several years in the ACS 5-year files until the estimates are available for the geographic areas affected.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '******' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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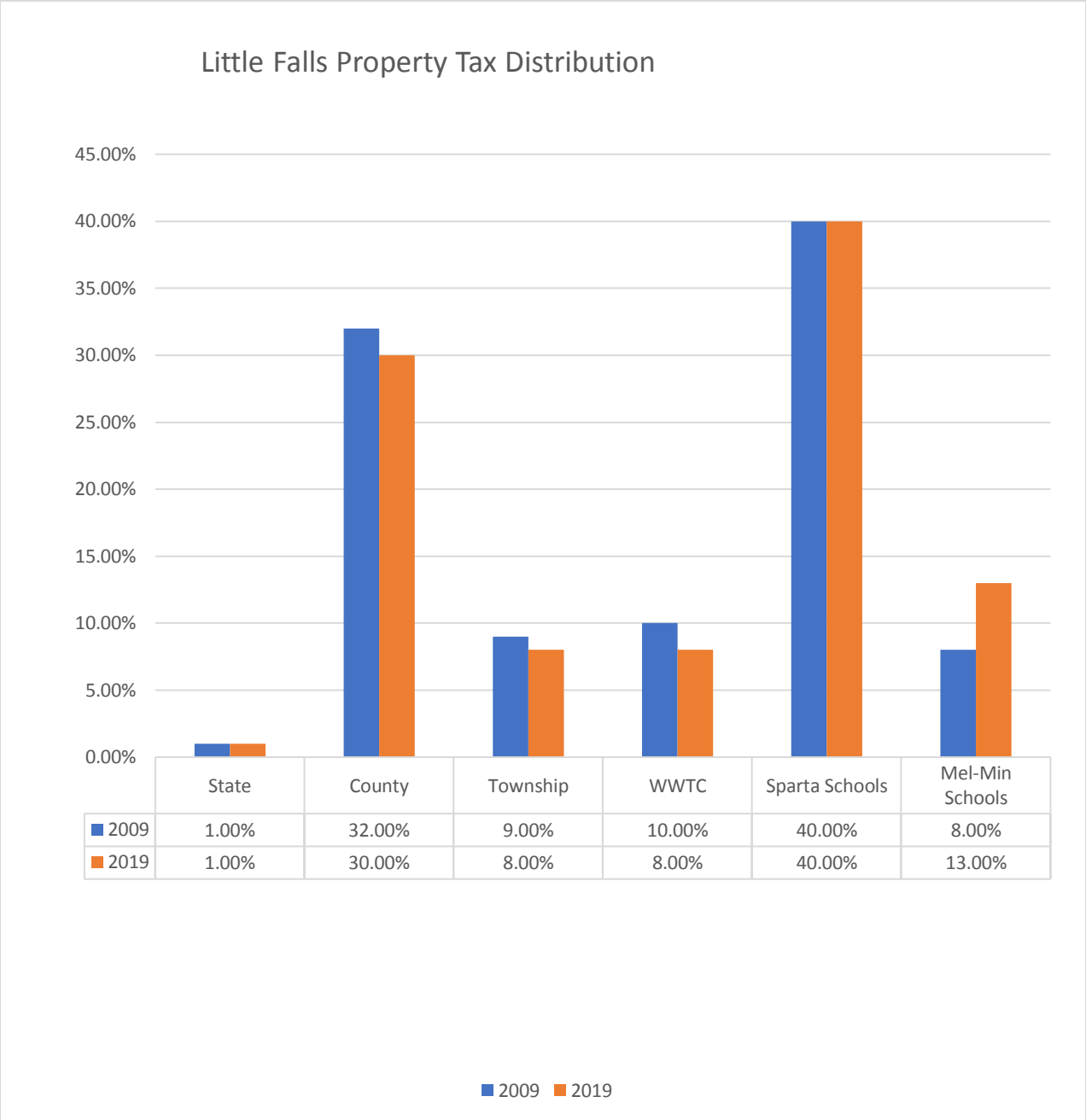
Appendix B: Tax Distribution Chart



	State	County	Township	WWTC	Sparta Schools	Mel-Min Schools
2009	1.00%	32.00%	9.00%	10.00%	40.00%	8.00%
2019	1.00%	30.00%	8.00%	8.00%	40.00%	13.00%

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Appendix C: REAL ESTATE VALUATION SUMMARY

REAL ESTATE VALUATION SUMMARY

CATEGORY	Acres *	% of Town Acres	Estimated Fair Market Value 2019 **
RESIDENTIAL	1,728.90	3.92%	$83,000,000.00
COMMERCIAL	52.90	0.12%	$2,500,000.00
MANUFACTURING	10.10	0.02%	$1,900,000.00
AGRICULTURAL Land	14,399.30	32.65%	$62,977,000.00
AGRICULTURAL Sites & Buildings			$14,700,000.00
UNDEVELOPED	2,546.80	5.77%	$3,800,000.00
AGRICULTURAL FOREST	7,215.50	16.36%	
PRODUCTIVE FOREST LANDS	6,844.00	15.52%	$35,200,000.00
OTHER	187.60	0.43%	
WOODLAND TAX LANDS	8,752.40	19.84%	
STATE	1,984.80	4.49%	
COUNTY	112.00	0.25%	
OTHER	277.30	0.63%	
TOTAL ACRES	44,108.46	100.00%	
Total Value			$204,077,000.00

*Acreage from SOURCE 2007 REAL ESTATE VALUATION SUMMARY

**Estimated the Full Market Values of the different classification of the property. Do not confuse these values with assessed values. Agricultural, agricultural forest, and undeveloped are assessed under different laws.

Gardiner Appraisal (Township Assessor) 2019 Numbers

Appendix C: REAL ESTATE VALUATION SUMMARY

	MONROE COUNTY							
	2019 REAL ESTATE VALUATION SUMMARY							
	TOWN OF LITTLE FALLS ALL DISTRICTS							
		--------PARCE	LAND	IMPROVE	TOTAL	TOTAL		
REAL ESTATE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX:	CODE	TOTAL	LAND	IMPROVE	VALUE	VALUE	VALUE	ACRES
RESIDENTIAL	G1	697	697	587	11,185,600	59,292,200	70,477,800	1,917.50
COMMERCIAL	G2	26	26	22	422,600	1,382,200	1,804,800	57.381
MANUFACTURING	G3	2	2	1	835,500	821,400	1,656,900	77.46
AGRICULTURAL	G4	827	827	0	1,539,600	0	1,539,600	13,994.79
UNDEVELOPED	G5	730	730	0	2,021,800	0	2,021,800	2,758.25
AGRICULTURAL FOREST	G5 M	491	491	0	7,799,400	0	7,799,400	6,587.56
PRODUCTIVE FORST LANDS	G6	428	428	0	15,445,100	0	15,445,100	6,473.72
OTHER	G7	179	179	178	1,170,200	13,406,200	14,576,400	185.49
CONVERSION TOTAL CODE	G9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		3380	3380	788	40,419,800	74,902,000	115,321,800	32,052.14
WOODLAND:								
PRIVATE FOREST CROP PRE 72 @ $ 0.10	W1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE FOREST CROP POST 71 @ $ 2.52	W2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE FOREST CROP SPECIAL @ $ 0.20	W3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTY FOREST CROP @ $ 0.00	W4	5	0	0	0	0	0	195.86
MFL OPEN POST 2004 @ $ 2.04	W5	9	9	0	519,300	0	519,300	216.38
MFL CLOSED POST 04 @ $10.20	W6	128	128	0	8,262,400	0	8,262,400	3,862.63
MFL OPEN PRE 2005 @ $ 0.74	W7	9	9	0	654,700	0	654,700	283.79
MFL CLOSED PRE 05 @ $ 1.75	W8	178	178	0	10,822,000	0	10,822,000	5,120.26
MFL CLOSED PRE 2005 MINING @ $ 8.27	W9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		329	324	0	20,258,400	0	20,258,400	9,678.92
EXEMPT:								
FEDERAL	X1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATE	X2	110	0	0	0	0	0	1,986.30
COUNTY	X3	36	0	0	0	0	0	80.949
OTHER	X4	45	0	0	0	0	0	278.03
TOTAL		191	0	0	0	0	0	2,345.28
** FINAL TOTAL **		3900	3704	788				44,076.34
ACTUAL PARCEL COUNT		2162						

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Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

Thank you for your candid, constructive, and comprehensive to this Survey. We were pleased to have over 33% Response to the survey. The first 15 questions used a range of 1 thru 5 for your opinion on the question. The results are marked in the following columns by percent.

1 Strongly disagree
2 Disagree
3 No comment: neutral
4 Agree
5 Strongly agree

	Survey Questions	1	2	3	4	5
1	Develop a long-range plan to control growth. (limit)	4.08	7.65.	21.94	29.59	36.73
2	Make sure that all developments are responsible for their expenses and hazards in the township.	1.20	0.60	5.99	30.54	61.68
3	Allow for "cluster development," where there is enough green space, equal to 3 acres per house.	21.21	14.65	20.20	30.54	23.23
4	Encourage agricultural and forest preservation.	1.96	0.49	6.86	26.96	63.73
5	Encourage the preservation of wetlands, wildlife, open spaces, waterways, and woods.	2.06	2.58	3.09	22.16	70.10
6	Be concerned about noise pollution.	8.70	2.42	16.43	27.05	45.41
7	Support new commercial and industrial development.	19.39	12.24	23.98	25.51	18.88
8	Support new small businesses (resorts, bed, and breakfasts, home-based business, ect...)	6.99	1.61	13.44	41.94	36.02
9	Address concerns about restaurants, entertainment, taverns, and recreational opportunities.	4.57	4.57	23.35	40.61	26.90
10	Address concerns with bike/hike/snowmobile/ATV trails to promote tourism.	5.88	5.88	20.59	35.29	32.35
11	Support the operational needs of the town Recycling Center.	2.08	4.69	23.96	41.15	28.13

12	Support improvements and maintenance of the towns 74 miles of roads. Non-State or County Roads.	1.03	4.10	7.69	35.38	51.79
13	Support keeping Cataract Elementary School Open.	5.10	2.55	24.49	21.43	45.43
14	Continue to support the First Responders.	1.57	1.05	4.71	20.94	71.73
15	Little Falls environmental issues are important to you.	1.56	0.52	8.33	30.21	59.38

The following section is a brief summary of the Responses.

16 What trends, events or developments, do you think are important for Little Falls future?

- Small town life with festivities and parades
- Clean up Cataract and bring small family homes to town
- No Jake Breaking coming into Cataract
- Quality growth
- Avoid expansion unless family owned
- Social events to keep community close/informed
- More community events and gatherings
- Dances
- Upgrade the school
- Maintaining the Cemetery
- Would like to see some kind of farmers market once a week or month
- Sporting events for our youth
- Rural quality internet for rural customers
- Cable installed down Hwy 27
- Over-crowding
- No subdivisions and/or cookie cutter houses
- Fewer mobile homes used as permanent residents or cabins
- Keep wide open county spaces
- Preserving our way of country living
- Keeping family farms operational
- Keep it rural
- Tourism
- Promote self sufficiency
- Make Little Falls beautiful for everybody. Keep it for wildlife and farmers
- Support solar development and wind power

Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

16 cont. What trends, events or developments, do you think are important for Little Falls future?

- Population growth-rural sprawl
- Keep it to small businesses and family friendly with open spaces
- Homes mandated to have more than 10 acres
- You should need at least 5 acres to build home or business
- Continue to support the Cataract Sportsman's Club and its activities
- Cataract Field Days
- Dredge the Mill Pond
- Promoting hunting, wildlife, and biking
- Joining the ATV trail with Jackson County. Will provide revenue for businesses
- ATV, snowmobile, fishing and hunting opportunities
- Develop an ATV trail from Cataract to Millston
- Burn Requirements
- Water quality must be of high importance
- Tight control on potential CAFO's
- Limit frac sand mining
- Tight control on sand mining
- No sand mines
- Keep the countryside looking good
- Standards for property upkeep
- Eliminate drug manufacturing
- Clean up all junk yards on property
- Small business development and support
- Hardware store, farm supplies, cell phone coverage
- Re-opening the Mill Pond
- Another bar
- Hold down spending
- Road and utility improvements
- Bridge repair cost/replacement on Acorn Ave.
- 25-ton limit on bridge near Barrell Road intersection

17 What are your concerns about water quality/safety and or agricultural run-off? Please explain.

- A system to monitor water quality in the area would be reassuring
- Should be monitored
- Affordable testing and information
- A group discount for well water testing
- Mandatory testing of water in homes
- Well water contamination

Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

17 cont. **What are your concerns about water quality/safety and or agricultural run-off?**

- Contamination of well water
- We must maintain water quality and avoid run-off
- With the extreme hills and valleys and trout streams, run-off & quality are priorities
- Run-off and ground water contamination an issue over all S.W. Wisconsin
- No sand mines they take all the well water for homes
- Impact of the sand mine
- Sand mines
- No contamination from sand mines entering the trout streams
- Concerns of high capacity wells
- Farmers using well water for irrigation lowering ground water levels
- Farmers need to be held liable for any run-off that causes fish or plant kill in waterways
- Making sure whoever is dumping/adding substances to the soil is responsible for water safety
- Factory farms and mining should be kept out
- No CAFO's
- No large animal operations
- Do not allow large corporate farming
- Limit number of livestock per acre
- Large diaries contaminating the water
- There are too many large-scale dairy farms that dump manure on small plots
- The dumping of waste on ground because they are too expensive to dispose of properly
- Put a limit on milking cows and young stocks per operation
- Nitrogen pollution from agriculture
- High nitrates
- Concerned about Nitrate levels
- Promote organic growing
- Keep our water quality, limit pesticides and fertilizers
- Limit use of pesticides and herbicides
- Control field and crop chemicals before they run off into the waterways
- Use of pesticides and weed killers within 200 yards of any stream or lake
- Limit the number of people on property for septic size.
- Toxins from run-off and poor sewage system
- Control-enforce-teach
- Make it easy as possible to dispose/turn in items that may harm the water
- No factory farms/large feed lots
- Maintain the integrity of our good water
- People need to adhere too existing regs on pollution control
- Continue to address and mitigation of risk and sources
-

Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

18 Do you favor town water and sewage system installation? Please explain.

- 61-NO
- 10-Yes
- 7-Neutral
- 5-Maybe
- 5-Undecided
- 5-Cost prohibitive
- 1-Only if necessary and does not raise taxes

19 What would you like to see listed or posted on the new town website? Ex. meeting, town forms, upcoming events, businesses, town official contacts, etc.?

https://townoflittlefallswi.com 62 recommendations as listed below

- Improve the land fill section. Post more information
- Make sure the info is updated and current
- Meetings, events, official contacts, forms, upcoming events
- Meeting agendas
- Ordinances
- Area activities
- Meeting minutes
- Tourism draws
- Department contacts
- Post what sections of roads will be fixed and when
- Short and long-term plans
- Breakdown of tax levy
- Weather damage areas
- Burning bans
- Taped meetings for viewing
- Instructions for emergency actions for natural disasters-contacts, evac. Plans
- Personnel contact numbers and emergency numbers
- Better cell service WIFI capable
- List of roads to ride ATV/UTV
- Recreation opportunities
- Listing of bylaws/ordinances/building codes
- Agendas and minutes from all town board and committee meetings
- Project updates
- Voting and election dates
- A place where people could post pictures
- Dancing events

Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

19 cont. **What would you like to see listed or posted on the new town website**?

- Up-to-date approved budget
- Real time expenditures
- Recycling Center information. Hours, list of recycles, cost
- Space for feedback or input
-

20 Do you have any other concerns not addressed in this survey? Please explain.

- This Planning Commission seems like a waste of time, money, and resources
- Planning Commission needs to respond to messages well
- Say no to Smart Growth
- How is the cost going to be managed?
- Implementation and approval before the cost are known thus raising taxes
- Keeping taxes down
- Not getting much for our tax dollars
- Need office hours for town clerk and minimum time for a response for messages left
- Transparency in local government
- Community involvement
- People need to realize that the town cannot pay for all damages done by Mother Nature
- If the township could gift money to the Cataract Cemetery for mowing and upkeep
- Wants the school to stay open-thinks it's very important
- Improved cell phone coverage
- Fix County Road I
- CTH I is in terrible condition
- Road improvement
- Cutting of roadsides-restrict to encourage natural vegetation Management of wild parsnips
- Management of wild parsnips
- Fix trash holes and roads
- Roads need to be maintained and plowed regularly
- Would like to see better snowplow response time during winter season
- Traffic speeds on our narrow back roads
- Failure to stop at the stop signs on the back roads
- The 1.1 mile of road on Aaron Ave. that is not paved. Hazard for bussing children
- Placing businesses near homes
- Support local business
- Open the Mill Pond Bar
- Property values with Strip Clubs in the township
- Get rid of strip clubs at 4 Corners
- Limit traffic between 4 Corners and Cataract
- Concerns over the entertainment at Hwy 162 & 71

Appendix D: *Results of Planning Commission Survey: 2019*

20 cont. Do you have any other concerns not addressed in this survey? Please explain.

- Control the illegal drug trade taking place in our rural sites
- Noise pollution-barking dogs
- To put in cluster housing
- No housing or subdivisions
- Having 3 acres of green space after construction of a building
- Must have 35 acres to build a house
- Lots stay small
- Keep Cataract rural and for our wildlife
- Check more on new construction to make sure they are added to the tax base
- Must have 10 acres or more for raising livestock
- Contamination of water thru industrial farming and mining
- Agricultural over-spray drifting onto private property
- The amount of junk on private property. Unsightly
- Make people clean up properties with junk lying around
- Clean up the mess on Hwy 71 & Lake Road, formally Shanty Town Bar [outside TWSP]
- Limit amount of cars sitting in yards
- Enforcement of laws pertaining to visibility junk vehicles, machinery, and salvage yards
- Adherence to rules on number of vehicles allowed on site
- No more sand mines
- No support for sand mines
- Do not allow sand mines
- Recycling Center prices are too high
- The Dump should have a day where they accept all recycling items
- The Dump should lower the cost of supplies
- Allow people to use their own bags to dispose of garbage at the town dump

Thank you for your participation in this survey. Regular Scheduled Planning Commission meetings are held at the Town Hall, on the 1st Wednesday of the month, at 7 p.m. Town Board meets on the 2nd Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. If you would like us to contact you, please put your name and contact info. on the returned survey.

Please check out the NEW WEBSITE
Little Falls Website: https://**townoflittlefallswi.com**

Town of Little Falls
4124 County Highway I
Sparta, WI 54656

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Town of Little Falls Profile — Monroe County, WI

POPULATION

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Town of Little Falls	1,010	1,228	1,137	1,334	1,523
County of Monroe	31,610	35,074	36,633	40,899	42,510
State of Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,599	5,363,675	5,686,986

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HOUSING UNITS

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Town of Little Falls	337	420	448	580	648
County of Monroe	10,168	12,741	14,135	16,671	19,204
State of Wisconsin	1,472,332	1,863,897	2,055,676	2,321,144	2,624,358

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

REAL ESTATE EQUALIZED VALUES

Millions of Dollars

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Town of Little Falls $	108	108	102	106	111
County of Monroe $	2,562	2,605	2,591	2,698	2,802
State of Wisconsin $	483,967	475,506	459,699	455,740	466,816

Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
County of Monroe $	31,985	33,240	34,786	35,736	36,269
State of Wisconsin $	38,380	38,728	40,780	42,475	43,244
United States $	39,379	40,144	42,332	44,200	44,765

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

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monroe County Labor Force	23,183	22,773	22,798	22,584
Number Employed	21,482	21,127	21,232	21,349
Number Unemployed	1,701	1,646	1,566	1,235
Monroe County Unemployment Rate %	7.3	7.2	6.9	5.5
Wisconsin Unemployment Rate %	7.8	7.0	6.8	5.5
U.S. Unemployment Rate %	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2

Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

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EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY - 2000

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing/Hunting, Mining:	86
Construction:	60
Manufacturing:	132
Wholesale Trade:	14
Retail Trade:	50
Transportation and Warehousing and Utilities:	59
Information:	5
Finance, Ins, Real Estate, Rental/leasing:	15
Prof, Scientific, Mgt, Admin and Waste Mgt Serv:	17
Educational, Health Social Serv:	106
Arts, Entertain, Rec, Accom and Food Serv:	43
Other Services (except public admin):	7
Public Admin:	70
Total Employment by Industry	664

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2012 WAGE ESTIMATES

	Average	Experienced
Office Clerks:	13.79	16.01
Welders, Cutters, Solderers and Brazers:	15.61	17.95
Heavy and Tractor Trailer Truck Driver:	19.65	22.19
Computer Programmer:	28.04	32.63
Construction Laborers:	18.87	21.76
*Financial Mgr, Branch or Dept:	32.97	41.15
Mtce Workers, Machinery:	19.79	22.05
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids:	12.43	14.22
Lic Prac Nurse:	18.52	19.70
Retail Salesperson:	11.66	13.45

*Occupation data not available, data shown reflects nearest match to occupation.

Source: Wis. Dept. of Workforce Development

EDUCATION

*2013-2014 **2012-2013	County*	State**
High School Drop Out Rate %:	0.52	1.35

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

2014 TAXES

-Local Property Taxes-

2014 Effective Full Value Rate/$1000:	18.46
2014 Real and Pers Property Full Value:	112,425,000

Source: State of Wisconsin Department of Revenue

-LOCAL CONTACT-

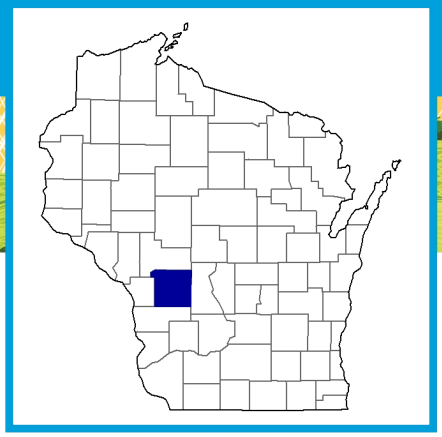
Name: Cassie Schber, Town Clerk
Address: 4124 County Highway I
City, State, and Zip Sparta, WI 54656
Telephone: (608) 272-3175 littlefallsclerk@yahoo.com

-REGIONAL CONTACT-

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission
1707 Main Street, Suite 435 La Crosse, WI 54601
Telephone: 608-785-9396 Fax: 608-785-9394
Email: plan@mrrpc.com Website: www.mrrpc.com

Adoppted September 9,2020

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*



Monroe County
Wisconsin

Total and Per Farm Overview, 2017 and change since 2012

	2017	% change since 2012
Number of farms	1,555	-19
Land in farms (acres)	300,659	-11
Average size of farm (acres)	193	+10
Total	($)	
Market value of products sold	202,741,000	(Z)
Government payments	840,000	-81
Farm-related income	13,215,000	+38
Total farm production expenses	163,842,000	+5
Net cash farm income	52,953,000	-12
Per farm average	($)	
Market value of products sold	130,380	+24
Government payments (average per farm receiving)	1,561	-65
Farm-related income	13,910	+66
Total farm production expenses	105,365	+30
Net cash farm income	34,053	+8

2 Percent of state agriculture sales

Share of Sales by Type (%)

Crops	35
Livestock, poultry, and products	65

Land in Farms by Use (%) [a]

Cropland	55
Pastureland	11
Woodland	24
Other	10

Acres irrigated: 4,872
2% of land in farms

Land Use Practices (% of farms)

No till	36
Reduced till	21
Intensive till	19
Cover crop	12

Farms by Value of Sales

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
Less than $2,500	440	28
$2,500 to $4,999	124	8
$5,000 to $9,999	149	10
$10,000 to $24,999	215	14
$25,000 to $49,999	157	10
$50,000 to $99,999	151	10
$100,000 or more	319	21

Farms by Size

	Number	Percent of Total [a]
1 to 9 acres	111	7
10 to 49 acres	343	22
50 to 179 acres	634	41
180 to 499 acres	331	21
500 to 999 acres	101	6
1,000 + acres	35	2

USDA AGRICULTURE COUNTS
United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
www.nass.usda.gov/AgCensus

Adoppted September 9,2020

2017 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE *County Profile*

Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Sales ($1,000)	Rank in State [b]	Counties Producing Item	Rank in U.S. [b]	Counties Producing Item
Total	**202,741**	**26**	**72**	**512**	**3,077**
Crops	**70,529**	**24**	**72**	**828**	**3,073**
Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, dry peas	33,775	33	72	945	2,916
Tobacco	-	-	6	-	323
Cotton and cottonseed	-	-	-	-	647
Vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes	827	46	72	805	2,821
Fruits, tree nuts, berries	30,341	2	71	82	2,748
Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, sod	357	54	71	1,141	2,601
Cultivated Christmas trees, short rotation woody crops	6	52	64	567	1,384
Other crops and hay	5,223	19	72	476	3,040
Livestock, poultry, and products	**132,212**	**20**	**72**	**365**	**3,073**
Poultry and eggs	5,871	12	72	616	3,007
Cattle and calves	24,724	26	72	646	3,055
Milk from cows	99,594	15	68	86	1,892
Hogs and pigs	205	32	71	746	2,856
Sheep, goats, wool, mohair, milk	1,148	10	70	154	2,984
Horses, ponies, mules, burros, donkeys	405	9	69	532	2,970
Aquaculture	(D)	18	52	(D)	1,251
Other animals and animal products	(D)	39	70	(D)	2,878

Total Producers [c]	**2,676**
Sex	
Male	1,727
Female	949
Age	
<35	312
35 – 64	1,694
65 and older	670
Race	
American Indian/Alaska Native	-
Asian	-
Black or African American	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3
White	2,673
More than one race	-
Other characteristics	
Hispanic, Latino, Spanish origin	5
With military service	291
New and beginning farmers	629

Percent of farms that:

Have internet access	**72**
Farm organically	**8**
Sell directly to consumers	**7**
Hire farm labor	**25**
Are family farms	**97**

Top Crops in Acres [d]

Forage (hay/haylage), all	51,349
Corn for grain	48,953
Soybeans for beans	24,979
Corn for silage or greenchop	16,643
Land in berries	3,644

Livestock Inventory (Dec 31, 2017)

Broilers and other meat-type chickens	10,152
Cattle and calves	68,288
Goats	2,895
Hogs and pigs	676
Horses and ponies	2,917
Layers	190,499
Pullets	1,405
Sheep and lambs	1,432
Turkeys	776

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See 2017 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Summary and State Data, for complete footnotes, explanations, definitions, commodity descriptions, and methodology.
[a] May not add to 100% due to rounding. [b] Among counties whose rank can be displayed. [c] Data collected for a maximum of four producers per farm.
[d] Crop commodity names may be shortened; see full names at www.nass.usda.gov/go/cropnames.pdf. [e] Position below the line does not indicate rank.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations. (NA) Not available. (Z) Less than half of the unit shown. (-) Represents zero.

2019 WORKFORCE PROFILE

Monroe County

For More Information:
Michell Rupp
Regional Economist - Western
Phone: Phone: (715) 261-8728
Email: Mitchell.Rupp@dwd.wisconsin.gov

STATE OF WISCONSIN DWD Department of Workforce Development

WisConomy
Your source for Wisconsin economic and labor market information

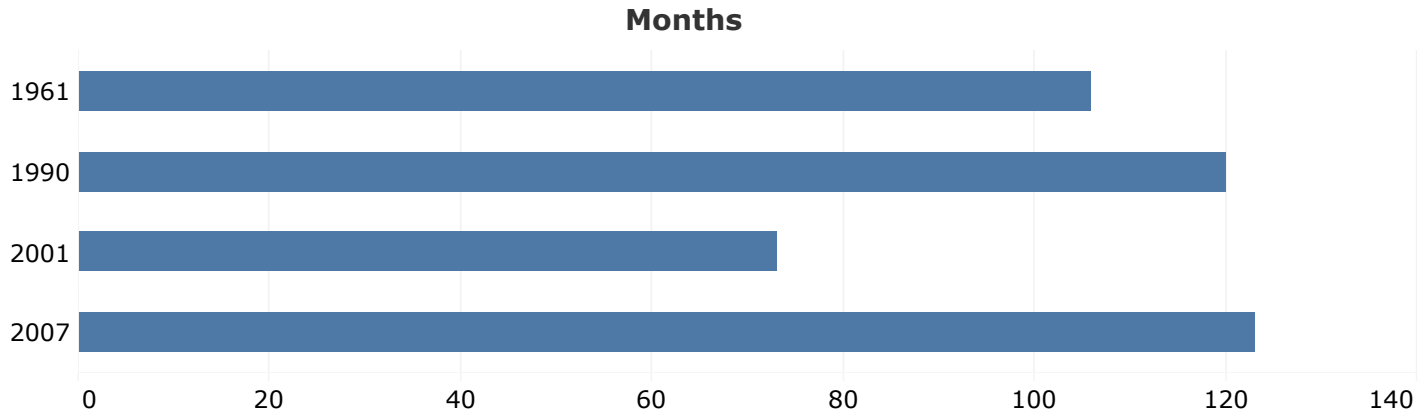
Adoppted September 9,2020

2019 Wisconsin Overview

The county workforce profiles provide snapshots of the labor market for each of the 72 Wisconsin counties. In addition to a static PDF version, each county profile will be available as an interactive document in which the reader can do additional manipulation of some tables. The profiles begin with an overview of the entire state's labor market outlook. From there, the profiles highlight the respective labor market with analyses of the current and projected population and labor force, community patterns, industries, occupations, and wages. We conclude each profile with an examination of the impact of automation on the county's workforce.

Record Economic Expansion

The economic expansion is now the longest on record. This current expansion surpassed the previous mark of 120 months set in the 1991-2001 stretch in June 2019. What has been good for the country has been good for Wisconsin and most other states.



*Bureau of Labor Statistics, OEA

Wisconsin's workforce and employment numbers have attained new highs. Employment exceeded the 3 million mark in the summer of 2016. Wisconsin jobs reached new highs in 2019 with not-seasonally adjusted, total non-farm jobs breaking through 3 million at 3.026 million in June 2019. The state's unemployment rate has reached lows not seen since at least 1976, 2.8% in the months of April and May of 2019. New unemployment rate lows were also recorded for the U.S. as a whole at 3.6%. Thirty of 72 Wisconsin counties reached new job highs in the last two years. Thirty state counties hit new unemployment rate lows. Initial and continued unemployment insurance claims have been tracking at 40-year lows over the past three years.

Given that new records are being set largely across the board for expansion longevity, employment highs, and unemployment lows, the question turns to when will the trends reverse.

Economic expansions don't die of old age. Expansions are usually curtailed by decreasing jobs, spending, investments, inflation, or interest rate pressures. Decreasing jobs lead to lower incomes that result in less consumption, which is the driving force in the U.S. economy. Employment numbers are not good indicators of pending recessions. In fact, they are a lagging indicator of economic downturns and recoveries.

What's next in the short-run?

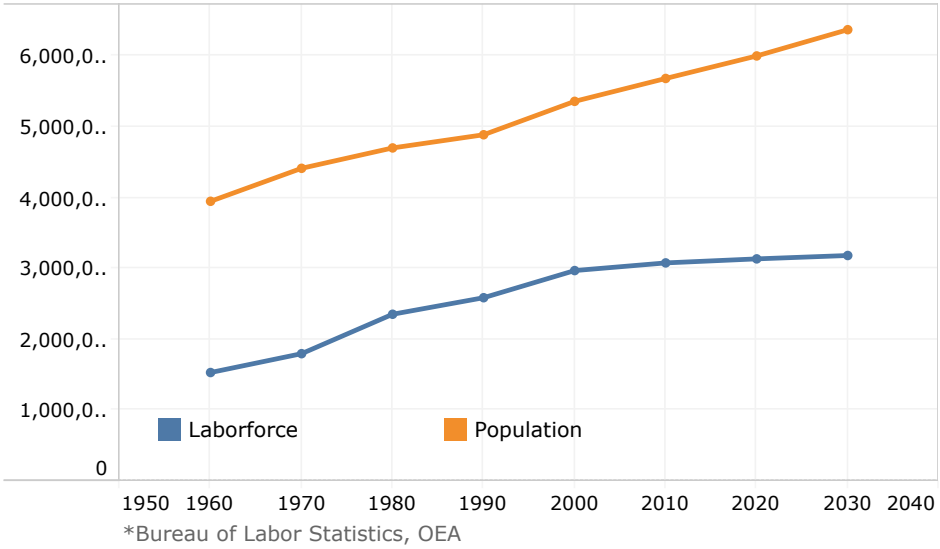
As this is being written in November 2019, job numbers are still climbing, earnings and income are rising, retail sales are expanding, debt-to-income ratio is low, and inflation is subdued at about 2%. Housing sales are relatively flat, vehicle sales have leveled off, and some European countries' economies are sagging. The primary unknown at the moment is the status of tariff and trade policy on the North American countries' trade agreement and trade with China. The uncertainty is dampening capital investment, injecting volatility in the equity markets, and causing household cogitation.

What are the long-run influences?

The primary long-term challenge facing Wisconsin's economic future is its workforce quantity. The demographic situation facing the state, other upper Midwest states, and most western state economies will advance unaltered in the coming decades. The number of retiring baby boomers nearly match the influx of new workers, resulting in a slow growing workforce that is constraining employers' abilities across industries to secure talent. Many businesses report the lack of available workers have hindered expansion and, in some cases, even curtailed their ability to meet current product orders.

The blue-line, orange-line graph to the right portrays the labor force facing Wisconsin and other upper-Midwest states. While Wisconsin's population will continue to grow over the next 20 years, the workforce faces serious constraints. The curve began to flatten in 2008 as the first baby boomers (those born in 1946) reached age 62 and began to leave the workforce.

Wisconsin Population and Labor Force



*Bureau of Labor Statistics, OEA

Baby boomers continue to exit the workforce in great numbers. However, the labor force participation rates for workers over 55 years of age have risen significantly. The need or want to remain in the workforce has assisted in staving off more severe worker shortages.

Our analysis shows a marked decrease in per capita personal income growth in the coming decades. The consequences for shared tax burden will be real and require new policy discussions about the social contract for infrastructure and government services.

One of the remedies for labor scarcity and increased productivity is the incorporation of labor-saving technology in the workplace. As such, not only does Wisconsin have a quantity challenge, the state must also make all available workers technologically savvy. The propensity for automation varies by occupation, but routine activities are the most susceptible to displacement.

To summarize, the state needs to find every body it can and get everybody trained up to their maximum potential.

Monroe County
Population and Demographics

The chart below displays the population and population change among the county's largest municipalities. From 2010 to 2018, nine of these municipalities experienced a positive net change in their respective population. Monroe County gained 1,690 residents from 2010 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 3.78%. This was not only above the statewide growth rate, but also higher than the past county profile that depicted a growth rate of 2.7% for the 2010 to 2016 time period. From 2010 to 2018 Wisconsin gained 129,245 residents, a proportional change of 2.27%, and the United States gained 18,767,026 residents, a proportional gain of 6.09%. The City of Sparta displayed the highest numerical increase of residents (536). The Town of Angelo displayed the highest proportional increase of residents (13.81%). The Town of La Grange, out of the top 10 municipalities by population, was the only one displaying a decrease of residents (-1).

10 Most Populous Municipalities in County

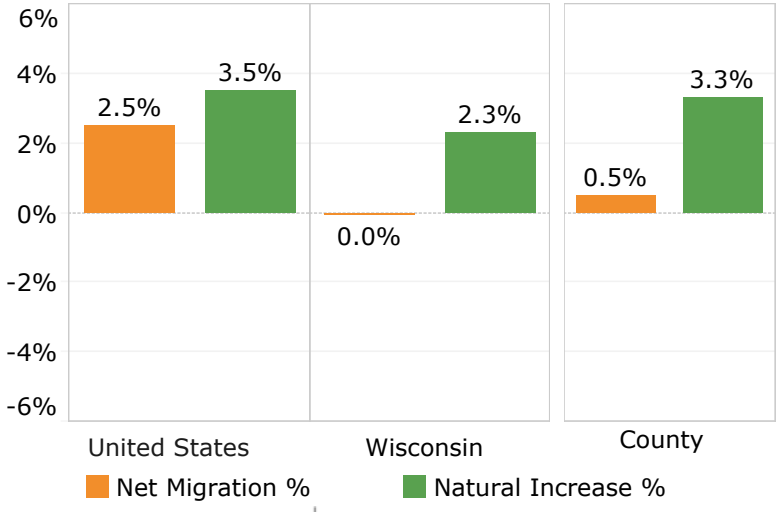
	2010 Census	2018 Final Estimate D	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Sparta, City	9,522	10,058	536	5.63%
Tomah, City	9,093	9,424	331	3.64%
Sparta, Town	3,128	3,209	81	2.59%
La Grange, Town	2,007	2,006	-1	-0.05%
Little Falls, Town	1,523	1,594	71	4.66%
Angelo, Town	1,296	1,475	179	13.81%
Tomah, Town	1,400	1,434	34	2.43%
Byron, Town	1,342	1,362	20	1.49%
Leon, Town	1,086	1,141	55	5.06%
Cashton, Village	1,102	1,107	5	0.45%
Monroe County	44,673	46,363	1,690	3.78%
United States	308,400,408	327,167,434	18,767,026	6.09%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	5,816,231	129,245	2.27%

Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

Components of Change

Net-migration, which is defined as people moving into the county minus those leaving, was positive for the period studied, as it was in about two-thirds of Wisconsin counties. The county displayed a net migration of 0.5%. Wisconsin displayed a net migration of 0.0% and the United States displayed a net migration of 2.5%. Growth due to natural increase (births minus deaths) was considerably high with a value of 3.3%, surpassing Wisconsin, a comparison that was not aided with a younger median age. Monroe County's median age of 39.5 is marginally higher than the state's median age of 39.2.

Components of Population Change



Source: Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration

STATE OF WISCONSIN DWD Department of Workforce Development

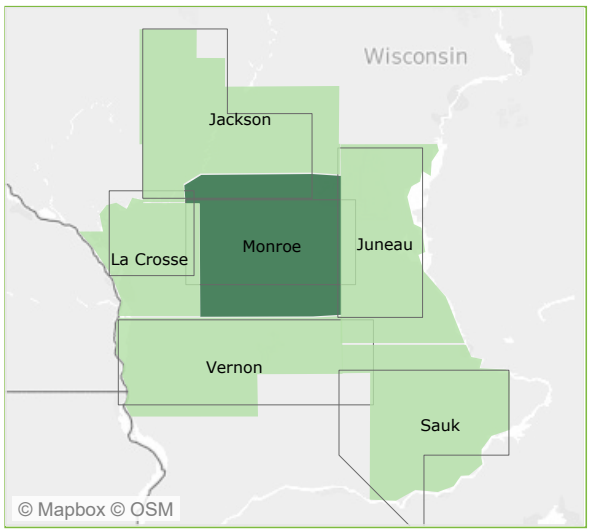
WisConomy
Your source for Wisconsin economic and labor market information

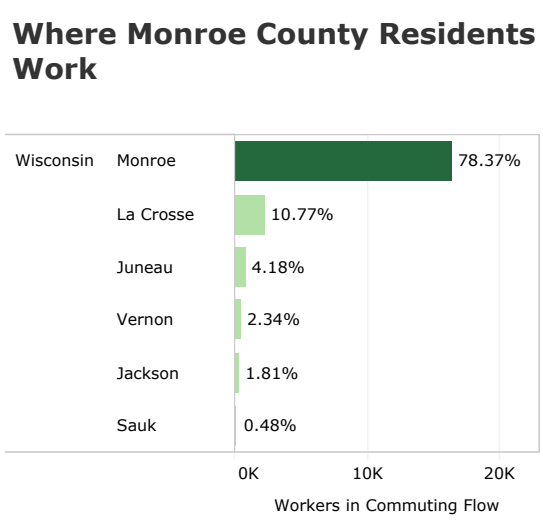
Adoppted September 9,2020

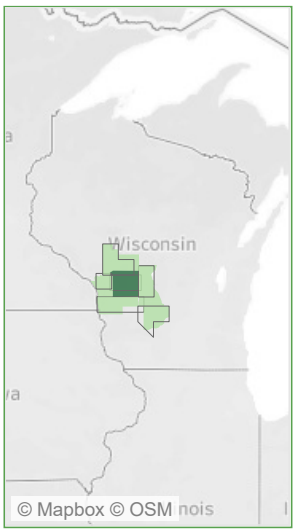
Monroe County Worker Commute

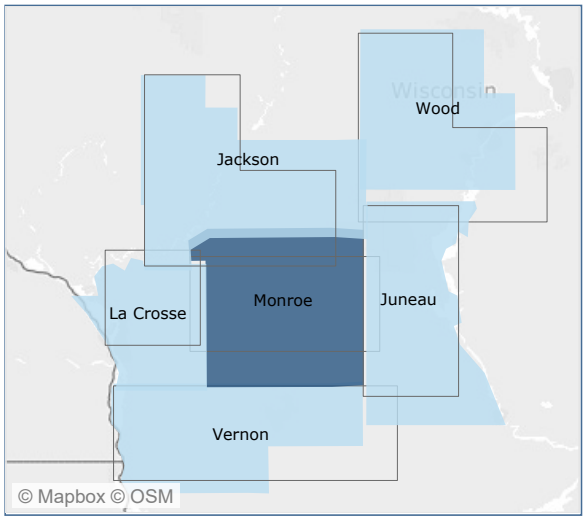
Residents Work

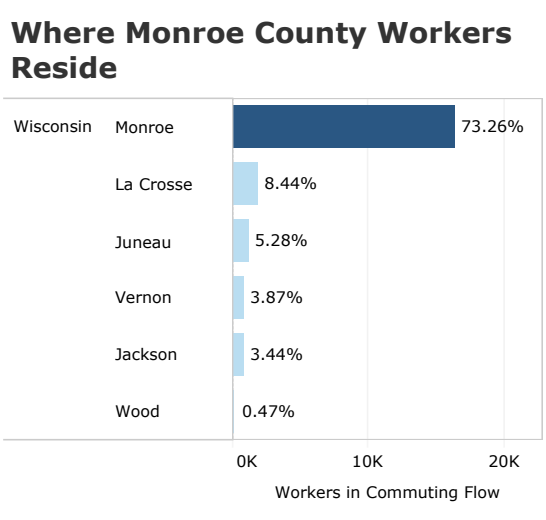
Roughly 78% of Monroe County residents work within the county. This is well above the median of 65% for Wisconsin counties, ranking Monroe as the 18th highest county in terms of the percent of residents who work within the county. The higher retention rate implies nearby counties likely have few or less desirable job opportunities. Approximately 11% of the working residents travel to La Crosse County to work.

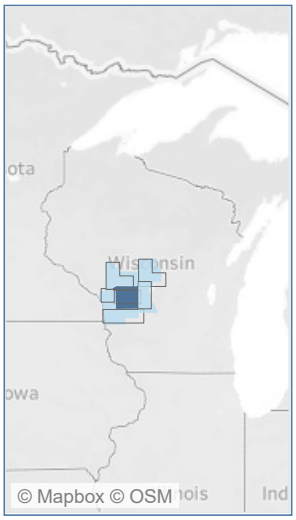












Workers Reside

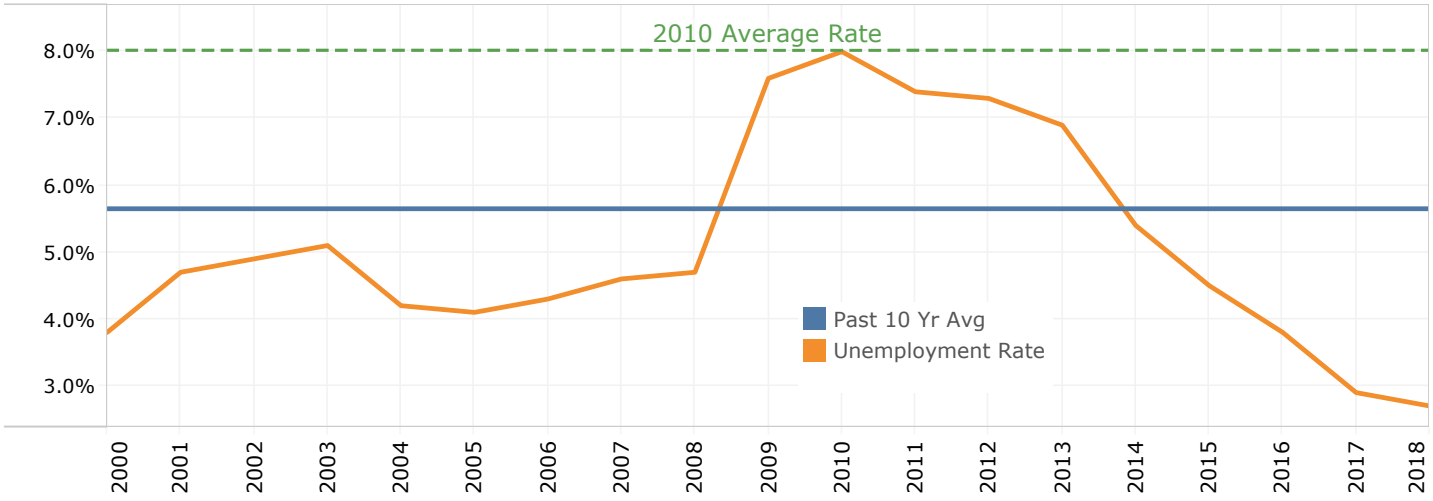
Looking at which areas supply the greatest number of workers, we see that about 73% of those who work in Monroe County, are from Monroe. This ranks Monroe as the 35th highest county in terms of percentage of workers who live in the county. La Crosse County is home to 8% of the Monroe County workers. Following this county, those who work in Monroe County come from Juneau (5%), Vernon (4%), and Jackson (3%) counties.

*source: 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey Commuting Flows, US Census Bureau

Labor Force Dynamics

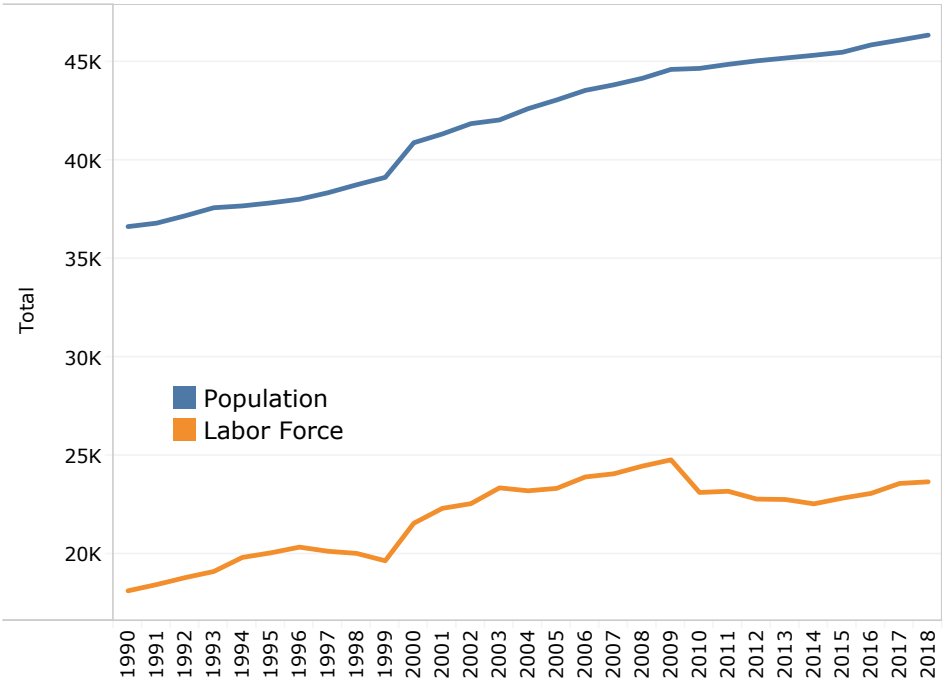
The graph displays Monroe County's unemployment rate from 2000 to 2018, its past 10-year (2009 to 2018) average trend-line, and its 2010 unemployment rate depicted as a trend-line. Monroe's rate of 2.7% in 2018 is considerably low, historically speaking, and is significantly lower than the 10-year average. In fact, this rate is similar to the rates experienced during the booming economy of the late 1990s, when many counties hit their previous historical lows. While a growing economy is partially responsible for today's low unemployment rates, the trend of slow labor force growth, or even declines in some counties, due to baby boomers leaving the labor force has a major impact on the rates. The bottom graph below illustrates the variation in population vs. labor force over the years.

Monroe County Unemployment Rates - Not Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Population and Labor Force



Monroe County Labor Force Components

The labor force consists of the employed and unemployed, those who are currently working or are looking for work. Monroe's labor force has experienced an overall slowed growth rate, even negative at times, since 2009. This is opposite of the upswing that occurred in earlier years. However, this slowing or declining labor force is a worldwide trend likely to continue into at least the next decade. As a result, population growth is outpacing labor force growth in the county.

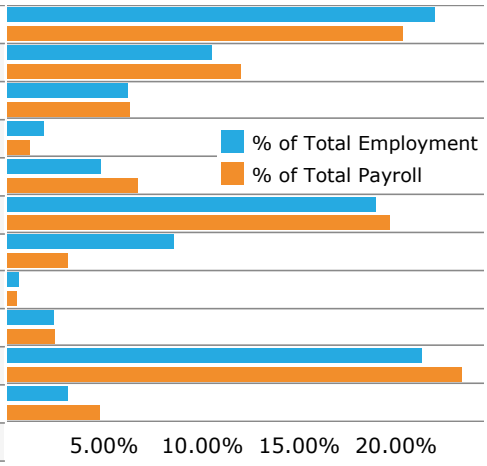
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Wisconsin Deparment of Administration

STATE OF WISCONSIN DWD Department of Workforce Development

WisConomy Your source for Wisconsin economic and labor market information

Industry Employment and Wages
2018 Employment and Wage Distribution by Industry
Monroe County

	2018 Annual Average Employment	1-year change	Total Payroll (2018)
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	4,592	-28	$179,706,696
Public Administration	2,203	60	$105,978,253
Professional & Business Services	1,293	-1	$55,491,802
Other services	386	-27	$10,185,584
Natural Resources	1,016	119	$59,614,257
Manufacturing	3,966	51	$173,845,974
Leisure & Hospitality	1,788	-38	$27,408,716
Information	123	0	$4,378,435
Financial Activities	504	-6	$21,944,771
Education & Health	4,457	196	$206,478,324
Construction	656	-25	$41,878,267
All industries	20,984	302	$886,911,079



Source: WI DWD, Labor Market Information, QCEW, June 2019

From the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, trends in Monroe's industry sector composition can be examined. Monroe County experienced job growth of 1.46% (302 jobs) from 2017 to 2018, ranking it 19th among the state's 72 counties by percent change. Monroe County had job growth in four of 11 sectors: Educational & Health Services (196), Natural Resources & Mining (119), Public Administration (60), and Manufacturing (51).

Education & Health Services, the second largest industry super-sector in Monroe County by employment, gained 196 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 4.60%. This sector displayed the greatest numerical gain of jobs. Natural Resources & Mining, the industry super-sector displaying the greatest proportional gain of jobs, gained 119 jobs from 2017 to 2018, increasing at a rate of 13.27%. Other Services, the industry super-sector displaying the greatest proportional loss of jobs, lost 27 jobs from 2017 to 2018, a decrease of -6.54%.

2018 Average Annual Wage by Industry

	Wisconsin Average Annual Wage	County Average Annual Wage	2018 % Wisconsin	1-Year % Change*
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	$41,901	$39,135	93.4%	-0.1%
Public Administration	$47,859	$48,106	100.5%	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	$60,729	$42,917	70.7%	3.0%
Other services	$30,674	$26,388	86.0%	-5.8%
Natural Resources	$39,444	$58,675	148.8%	7.9%
Manufacturing	$58,048	$43,834	75.5%	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	$18,757	$15,329	81.7%	-1.6%
Information	$73,577	$35,597	48.4%	-0.8%
Financial Activities	$71,474	$43,541	60.9%	-0.5%
Education & Health	$49,185	$46,327	94.2%	-1.3%
Construction	$61,909	$63,839	103.1%	4.0%
All Industries	$48,891	$42,266	86.5%	0.5%

The table to the left lists average wages by sector for the county and the state. Monroe County had higher wages than the state average for the following sectors: Natural Resources & Mining, Construction, and Public Administration. Wages in Natural Resources & Mining had the greatest increase in relative share (7.9%). The average wage of all the industries increased by 0.5% from 2017 to 2018.

Source: WI DWD, Labor Market Information, QCEW, June 2019
*Difference in the 2018 share of Wisconsin and the 2017 share of Wisconsin

STATE OF WISCONSIN DWD Department of Workforce Development

WisConomy
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Adoppted September 9,2020

Industry Employment Projections
Western WDA - Industry Projections 2016-2026
Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties

Industry	2016 Employment	Projected 2026 Employment	Employment Change	Percent Change
Total All Industries	161,791	173,540	11,749	7.3%
Natural Resources and Mining	5,293	5,714	421	8.0%
Construction	4,940	5,450	510	10.3%
Manufacturing	23,299	23,279	-20	-0.1%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	30,849	33,698	2,849	9.2%
Information	1,446	1,276	-170	-11.8%
Financial Activities	5,849	6,604	755	12.9%
Professional and Business Services	9,135	10,338	1,203	13.2%
Education and Health Services	36,065	39,199	3,134	8.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	13,276	14,578	1,302	9.8%
Other Services (except Government)	6,552	6,953	401	6.1%
Public Administration	13,344	13,670	326	2.4%
Self Employed and Unpaid Family Workers	11,743	12,781	1,038	8.8%

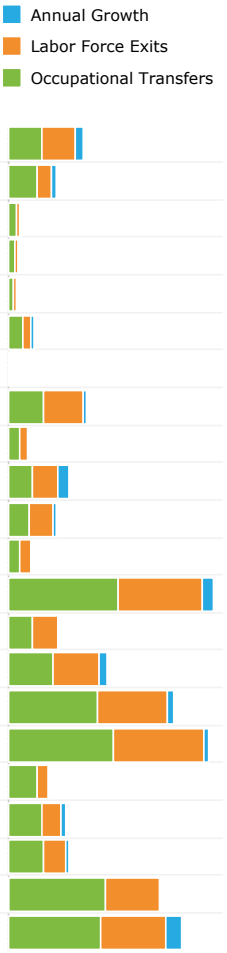
Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, December 2018

While studying past trends is useful, DWD also produces projections of industry and occupation employment into the future. The Wisconsin is split into 11 Workforce Development Areas (WDAs) and the county in this profile falls under the Western WDA which is composed of Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties. These projections are produced every two years following Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology. New for the 2016-2026 projections, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) changed its methodology to better project the workforce of the dynamic new economy in which a worker will likely have many occupations in a lifetime. The workforce is constantly evolving. Workers leave an occupation for reasons other than retirement or death, such as changing careers, promotions, or completing retraining programs. The new BLS "separations" methodology accounts for these different types of job changes (i.e. growth, exits, transfers). The Occupation Employment Projections discussion on the next page reviews the impact of this revision.

Total industry employment is expected to grow by about 7.3% over the 10-year period, or almost 11,800 workers. Most industries are expected to grow over this year period. The industry projections shown here forecast levels of filled positions rather than demand. This illustrates the issues associated with the aging population. While growth in the labor force is slowing and declining in some counties, job growth is expected to continue. The aging population will increase the need for replacements. Employers may have trouble finding replacement workers even if overall employment in the industry declines. As a result, businesses already having difficulty filling job openings vacated by retirees, will experience increasing difficulty filling new openings as well. This could constrain job growth by limiting businesses ability to expand. Solutions to these problems will differ for each business but will likely include a combination of talent pipeline development (e.g. Wisconsin Fast Forward training grants or business alliances aimed at marketing specific careers), increased focus on talent attraction and retention, engaging under-utilized workforces, increased automation, and retaining retirees in non-conventional work arrangements.

Occupational Employment Projections
Western WDA - Occupation Projections 2016-2026
Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties

Occupation Title	2016 Employment	2026 Projected Employment	Occupational Openings	Percent Change (2016-2026)
Total, All	161,790	173,540	19,600	7.3%
Management	10,320	11,150	900	8.0%
Business and Financial Operations	5,650	6,270	590	11.0%
Computer and Mathematical	1,910	2,190	170	14.7%
Architecture and Engineering	1,640	1,760	130	7.3%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,180	1,250	110	5.9%
Community and Social Service	2,450	2,780	310	13.5%
Legal	500	520	30	4.0%
Education, Training, and Library	9,960	10,430	950	4.7%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2,280	2,470	260	8.3%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	11,020	12,170	730	10.4%
Healthcare Support	4,590	5,120	590	11.5%
Protective Service	3,100	3,160	280	1.9%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	13,320	14,610	2,470	9.7%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenan..	4,570	4,840	630	5.9%
Personal Care and Service	6,980	7,990	1,200	14.5%
Sales and Related	13,480	14,250	2,010	5.7%
Office and Administrative Support	20,830	21,400	2,420	2.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	3,040	3,280	500	7.9%
Construction and Extraction	6,060	6,590	690	8.7%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	7,170	7,680	740	7.1%
Production	16,500	16,350	1,810	-0.9%
Transportation and Material Moving	15,250	17,290	2,100	13.4%

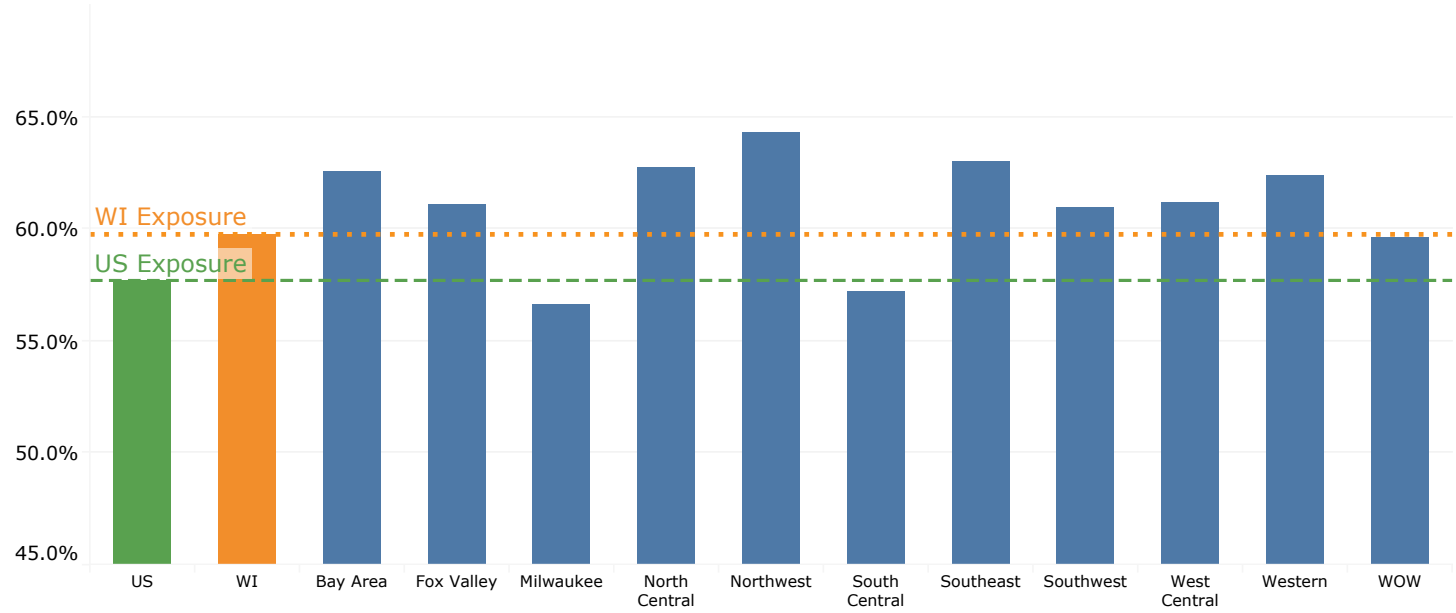


Source: Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, December 2018

While industry projections have their uses, a more functional approach is occupational projections. An examination of projected occupational employment growth reveals a possible explanation for the moderate growth rates anticipated in a number of the region's largest industry sectors. We first see that the most significant occupational growth can be observed in a number of occupational categories largely concentrated in the Health Services sector, including Healthcare Practitioners, Healthcare Support, and Personal Care and Service workers. Secondly, projected employment in 2026 will be the highest in Office and Administrative Support, Transportation, and Production occupations.

Significant growth is also anticipated in many other occupational groups, supporting the narrative of long-range stability in many of the region's largest industries. The other trend is that of labor constraints - as openings created by replacement needs (of labor force exits and occupational transfers) outnumber those generated by new growth in the region. This is the reason for the increased importance placed on the availability and skill sets of young workers entering the region's workforce. It is vitally important to realize that slow growth or declines in employment are likely influenced by increased automation and productivity and may not indicate poor industry health. There will be many openings simply due to retirements.

Automation Exposure by Workforce Development Area



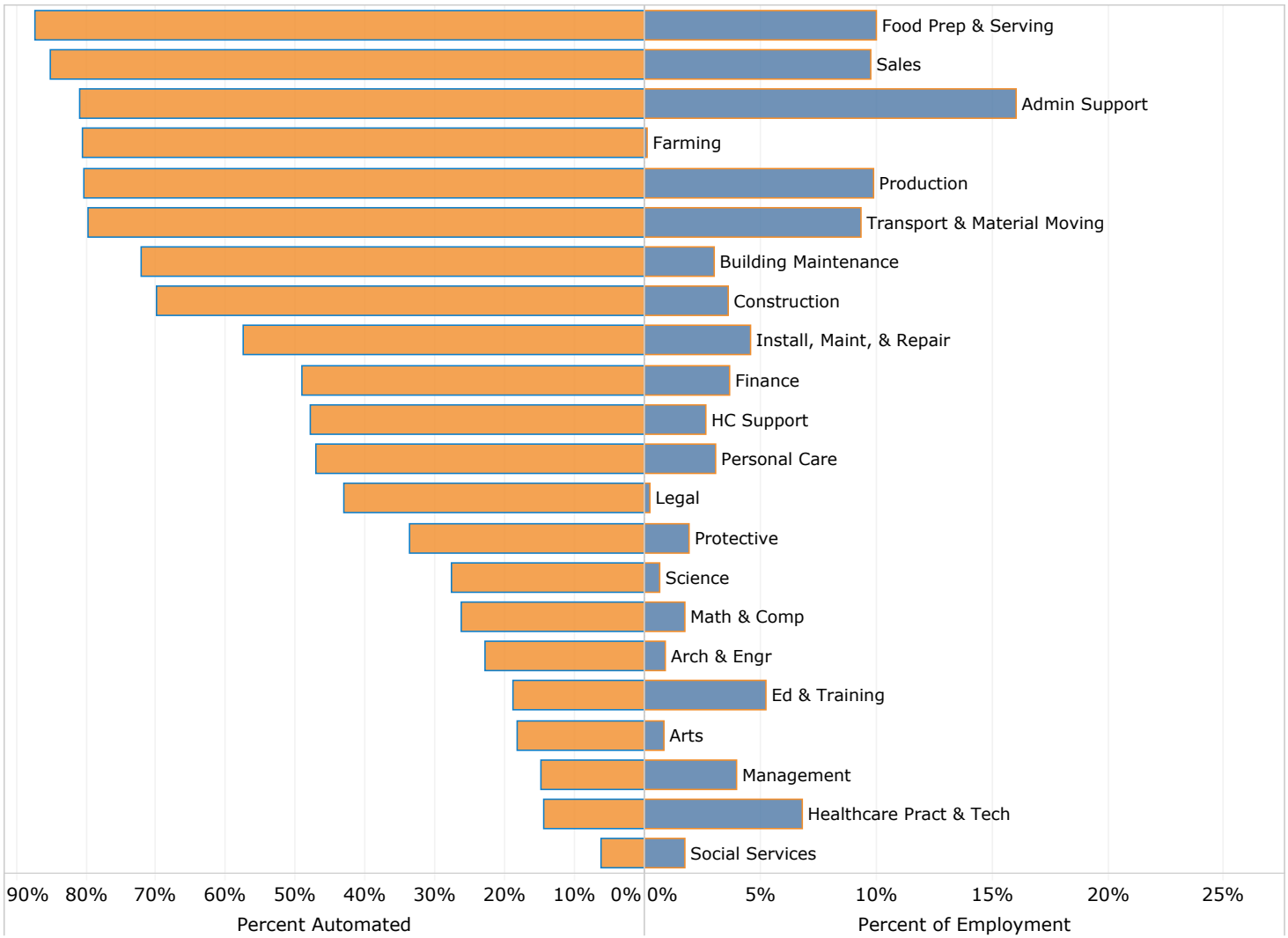
Source: The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are Jobs to Computerisation, C.B. Frey and M.A. Osborne, September 17, 2013, Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford; OES

Technological advancements are changing the occupational landscape of the nation and Wisconsin is no exception. Developments in the fields of artificial intelligence, the internet of things (ability of electronic devices to communicate with each other), autonomous transportation, and many others are widely expected to have significant impacts on the nature of work, both in terms of the job mix and the skillsets needed to succeed in the labor market. By merging occupational-level probabilities of automation from a 2013 Oxford study with employment data from the Occupational Employment Statistics data set, we are able to estimate the overall level of exposure to automation and compare it across different geographies, which is identified in the chart above.

The graph above shows the overall exposure to future automation for the 11 Workforce Development Regions around Wisconsin. The state as a whole has a higher exposure than the national average, which is directly related to industry/occupation mix prevalent in the state. Wisconsin has one of the highest concentrations of manufacturing jobs in the country. Although a strength, this industry is highly exposed to automation. Transportation & Materials Moving sector, which is linked to manufacturing, finds itself on the cusp of greater automation, especially truck drivers. Agriculture, another major industry in Wisconsin, has already seen a significant amount of automation, which may hint at things to come for other industries.

Further analysis of the interactions between automation and other occupational characteristics yields some interesting conclusions that have broad implications on the labor market. Automation exposure is anticipated to continue contributing to inequality both in terms of wages and education. In other words, automation exposure has a strong tendency to decrease as wages and educational requirements associated with the job increase. Technological advancements can also help mitigate the workforce quantity challenge by enhancing labor productivity, which is essential for continued economic prosperity without increasing labor force. Of note, these developments are also anticipated to accelerate the evolution of workplace skills, which puts additional emphasis on the roles of postsecondary education and upskilling while still on the job.

Automation Exposure by Occupation Group
for Western WDA
Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties



Source: The Future of Employment: How Susceptible are Jobs to Computerisation, C.B. Frey and M.A. Osborne, September 17, 2013, Oxford Martin School, University of Oxford; OES

The table above compares the propensity for automation to the current level of employment in each occupational category. The occupation groups with relatively low percent automated tend to require more non-routine work. The skill set required to do many of the jobs (e.g. interacting with the environment, creativity, problem-solving, and working with others) render them less exposed to automation, at least as technology stands now. The occupations at the top of the graph generally do not require a high degree of manual dexterity, problem-solving, creativity or adaptation. A high share of the tasks currently performed by workers in these occupations have the potential to be automated. The Transportation and Material Moving sector is a good example as the industry is moving steadily into self-driving vehicles and highly automated warehouses. While replacing jobs in a number of areas, automation will also create new jobs in other areas. The challenge is that the new jobs will not be in the same area or require the same skills as the jobs that are replaced. The ability of the workforce to adapt to these rapid changes and the new occupations they will bring will be essential to continued economic progress going forward.

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B15003

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER

Universe: Population 25 years and over
2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	1,115	+/-93
No schooling completed	11	+/-11
Nursery school	0	+/-9
Kindergarten	0	+/-9
1st grade	0	+/-9
2nd grade	0	+/-9
3rd grade	0	+/-9
4th grade	0	+/-9
5th grade	0	+/-9
6th grade	2	+/-4
7th grade	0	+/-9
8th grade	11	+/-9
9th grade	13	+/-16
10th grade	35	+/-19
11th grade	78	+/-45
12th grade, no diploma	40	+/-15
Regular high school diploma	361	+/-67
GED or alternative credential	60	+/-26
Some college, less than 1 year	117	+/-28
Some college, 1 or more years, no degree	155	+/-52
Associate's degree	62	+/-20
Bachelor's degree	104	+/-33
Master's degree	49	+/-23
Professional school degree	17	+/-14
Doctorate degree	0	+/-9

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget

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(OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '**' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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S2403

INDUSTRY BY SEX FOR THE CIVILIAN EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Total		Male		Percent Male
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	731	+/-100	394	+/-63	53.9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	46	+/-30	44	+/-29	95.7%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	44	+/-30	42	+/-30	95.5%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	2	+/-5	2	+/-5	100.0%
Construction	48	+/-22	39	+/-15	81.3%
Manufacturing	127	+/-44	81	+/-34	63.8%
Wholesale trade	21	+/-18	7	+/-7	33.3%
Retail trade	97	+/-32	45	+/-21	46.4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	31	+/-23	29	+/-23	93.5%
Transportation and warehousing	31	+/-23	29	+/-23	93.5%
Utilities	0	+/-9	0	+/-9	-
Information	35	+/-56	25	+/-42	71.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing:	27	+/-14	9	+/-7	33.3%
Finance and insurance	27	+/-14	9	+/-7	33.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	0	+/-9	0	+/-9	-
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	38	+/-18	20	+/-11	52.6%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	27	+/-14	14	+/-9	51.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	0	+/-9	0	+/-9	-
Administrative and support and waste management services	11	+/-10	6	+/-6	54.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	112	+/-37	14	+/-14	12.5%
Educational services	20	+/-18	6	+/-6	30.0%
Health care and social assistance	92	+/-33	8	+/-12	8.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services:	62	+/-36	19	+/-16	30.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	+/-7	0	+/-9	0.0%
Accommodation and food services	55	+/-34	19	+/-16	34.5%
Other services, except public administration	25	+/-20	20	+/-19	80.0%
Public administration	62	+/-25	42	+/-20	67.7%

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Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Percent Male	Female		Percent Female	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	+/-3.7	337	+/-51	46.1%	+/-3.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	+/-9.0	2	+/-4	4.3%	+/-9.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	+/-9.9	2	+/-4	4.5%	+/-9.9
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	+/-100.0	0	+/-9	0.0%	+/-100.0
Construction	+/-25.3	9	+/-15	18.8%	+/-25.3
Manufacturing	+/-13.1	46	+/-23	36.2%	+/-13.1
Wholesale trade	+/-39.8	14	+/-17	66.7%	+/-39.8
Retail trade	+/-13.2	52	+/-20	53.6%	+/-13.2
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	+/-11.1	2	+/-3	6.5%	+/-11.1
Transportation and warehousing	+/-11.1	2	+/-3	6.5%	+/-11.1
Utilities	**	0	+/-9	-	**
Information	+/-13.6	10	+/-15	28.6%	+/-13.6
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing:	+/-22.5	18	+/-11	66.7%	+/-22.5
Finance and insurance	+/-22.5	18	+/-11	66.7%	+/-22.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	**	0	+/-9	-	**
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services:	+/-20.8	18	+/-12	47.4%	+/-20.8
Professional, scientific, and technical services	+/-25.0	13	+/-10	48.1%	+/-25.0
Management of companies and enterprises	**	0	+/-9	-	**
Administrative and support and waste management services	+/-51.7	5	+/-8	45.5%	+/-51.7
Educational services, and health care and social assistance:	+/-11.5	98	+/-34	87.5%	+/-11.5
Educational services	+/-32.5	14	+/-17	70.0%	+/-32.5
Health care and social assistance	+/-12.7	84	+/-31	91.3%	+/-12.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services:	+/-13.7	43	+/-23	69.4%	+/-13.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	+/-82.3	7	+/-7	100.0%	+/-82.2
Accommodation and food services	+/-14.5	36	+/-21	65.5%	+/-14.5
Other services, except public administration	+/-28.3	5	+/-6	20.0%	+/-28.3
Public administration	+/-15.1	20	+/-11	32.3%	+/-15.1

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Industry codes are 4-digit codes and are based on the North American Industry Classification System 2012. The Industry categories adhere to the guidelines issued in Clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use By U.S. Statistical Agencies," issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

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2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

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6. An '******' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

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Appendix J. US Census S1901
2013-2017 INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS
(IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

County	Township	Links
Jackson	Manchester	LINK
	Melrose	LINK
La Crosse	Burns	LINK
Monroe	Lafayette	LINK
	Little Falls	LINK
	New Lyme	LINK
	Sparta	LINK

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S1901

INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	Manchester town, Jackson County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	335	+/-41	237	+/-30	190
Less than $10,000	1.2%	+/-1.1	3.0%	+/-2.5	0.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	7.5%	+/-3.8	4.6%	+/-4.6	4.7%
$15,000 to $24,999	11.0%	+/-6.3	5.5%	+/-3.7	6.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	16.4%	+/-4.9	18.1%	+/-5.4	16.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	17.0%	+/-4.4	16.9%	+/-5.4	14.7%
$50,000 to $74,999	22.1%	+/-6.8	20.3%	+/-7.3	20.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	11.6%	+/-4.0	13.1%	+/-5.3	16.3%
$100,000 to $149,999	7.2%	+/-3.1	10.1%	+/-4.4	12.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	2.7%	+/-1.6	3.8%	+/-2.2	4.7%
$200,000 or more	3.3%	+/-2.2	4.6%	+/-3.2	3.7%
Median income (dollars)	47,361	+/-6,969	53,194	+/-11,296	60,833
Mean income (dollars)	70,220	+/-14,323	82,550	+/-20,329	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	29.0%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	30.4%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Manchester town, Jackson County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-27	98	+/-24
Less than $10,000	+/-8.8	4.1%	+/-3.8
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-5.4	14.3%	+/-7.1
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-4.6	24.5%	+/-16.1
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-4.6	5.1%	+/-7.9
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-5.5	21.4%	+/-9.4
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-7.9	24.5%	+/-11.4
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-6.5	6.1%	+/-4.3
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-5.5	0.0%	+/-16.3
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-2.8	0.0%	+/-16.3
$200,000 or more	+/-2.9	0.0%	+/-16.3
Median income (dollars)	+/-10,793	37,500	+/-9,064
Mean income (dollars)	N	36,528	+/-5,450
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	22.4%	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Melrose town, Jackson County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	158	+/-24	111	+/-20	98
Less than $10,000	5.7%	+/-3.9	1.8%	+/-2.4	2.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	1.9%	+/-3.0	0.0%	+/-14.5	0.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	11.4%	+/-6.7	11.7%	+/-8.7	12.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	7.0%	+/-5.6	6.3%	+/-5.5	7.1%
$35,000 to $49,999	15.8%	+/-7.2	14.4%	+/-6.9	10.2%
$50,000 to $74,999	18.4%	+/-7.6	18.9%	+/-8.8	19.4%
$75,000 to $99,999	17.7%	+/-9.0	18.0%	+/-9.0	20.4%
$100,000 to $149,999	15.8%	+/-5.5	21.6%	+/-7.0	20.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	2.5%	+/-2.1	3.6%	+/-2.8	4.1%
$200,000 or more	3.8%	+/-3.1	3.6%	+/-4.7	4.1%
Median income (dollars)	57,500	+/-16,155	69,375	+/-19,091	73,750
Mean income (dollars)	69,318	+/-8,757	76,978	+/-11,125	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	35.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	42.3%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Melrose town, Jackson County, Wisconsin			Burns town, La Crosse County, Wisconsin	
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households		Households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-19	47	+/-17	368	+/-38
Less than $10,000	+/-2.7	14.9%	+/-11.1	3.8%	+/-3.3
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-16.3	6.4%	+/-10.1	2.4%	+/-1.7
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-9.5	10.6%	+/-8.6	9.0%	+/-4.0
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-6.2	8.5%	+/-9.7	7.6%	+/-4.0
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-6.6	19.1%	+/-17.3	9.5%	+/-3.4
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-9.7	19.1%	+/-13.5	21.7%	+/-4.8
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-10.2	17.0%	+/-19.1	17.1%	+/-5.4
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-7.7	0.0%	+/-30.1	18.5%	+/-5.2
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-3.2	0.0%	+/-30.1	6.8%	+/-3.5
$200,000 or more	+/-5.3	4.3%	+/-6.1	3.5%	+/-2.7
Median income (dollars)	+/-15,874	41,875	+/-11,218	69,167	+/-10,155
Mean income (dollars)	N	49,613	+/-13,641	85,026	+/-12,115
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	33.7%	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	19.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Burns town, La Crosse County, Wisconsin				
	Families		Married-couple families		Nonfamily households
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	283	+/-33	253	+/-29	85
Less than $10,000	1.8%	+/-1.6	2.0%	+/-1.8	10.6%
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-6.0	0.0%	+/-6.7	10.6%
$15,000 to $24,999	3.2%	+/-2.2	3.6%	+/-2.5	28.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	9.2%	+/-5.2	9.5%	+/-5.8	2.4%
$35,000 to $49,999	11.3%	+/-4.2	9.9%	+/-4.0	9.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	25.8%	+/-6.3	24.1%	+/-5.9	16.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	17.3%	+/-5.5	17.8%	+/-5.9	5.9%
$100,000 to $149,999	18.7%	+/-5.0	19.8%	+/-5.3	14.1%
$150,000 to $199,999	8.8%	+/-4.6	9.1%	+/-5.1	0.0%
$200,000 or more	3.9%	+/-3.4	4.3%	+/-3.8	2.4%
Median income (dollars)	73,750	+/-8,425	75,625	+/-5,510	30,625
Mean income (dollars)	91,512	+/-13,280	N	N	57,446
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	32.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	32.9%

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Subject	Burns town, La Crosse County, Wisconsin Nonfamily households Margin of Error
Total	+/-22
Less than $10,000	+/-12.5
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-7.3
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-13.3
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-4.9
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-6.6
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-9.4
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-5.9
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-12.4
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-18.5
$200,000 or more	+/-3.8
Median income (dollars)	+/-20,838
Mean income (dollars)	+/-25,220
PERCENT ALLOCATED	
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Burns town, La Crosse County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	368	+/-38	283	+/-33	253
Less than $10,000	3.8%	+/-3.3	1.8%	+/-1.6	2.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	2.4%	+/-1.7	0.0%	+/-6.0	0.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	9.0%	+/-4.0	3.2%	+/-2.2	3.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	7.6%	+/-4.0	9.2%	+/-5.2	9.5%
$35,000 to $49,999	9.5%	+/-3.4	11.3%	+/-4.2	9.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	21.7%	+/-4.8	25.8%	+/-6.3	24.1%
$75,000 to $99,999	17.1%	+/-5.4	17.3%	+/-5.5	17.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	18.5%	+/-5.2	18.7%	+/-5.0	19.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	6.8%	+/-3.5	8.8%	+/-4.6	9.1%
$200,000 or more	3.5%	+/-2.7	3.9%	+/-3.4	4.3%
Median income (dollars)	69,167	+/-10,155	73,750	+/-8,425	75,625
Mean income (dollars)	85,026	+/-12,115	91,512	+/-13,280	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	33.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	32.9%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Burns town, La Crosse County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-29	85	+/-22
Less than $10,000	+/-1.8	10.6%	+/-12.5
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-6.7	10.6%	+/-7.3
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-2.5	28.2%	+/-13.3
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-5.8	2.4%	+/-4.9
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-4.0	9.4%	+/-6.6
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-5.9	16.5%	+/-9.4
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-5.9	5.9%	+/-5.9
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-5.3	14.1%	+/-12.4
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-5.1	0.0%	+/-18.5
$200,000 or more	+/-3.8	2.4%	+/-3.8
Median income (dollars)	+/-5,510	30,625	+/-20,838
Mean income (dollars)	N	57,446	+/-25,220
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	32.9%	(X)

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Subject	Lafayette town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	124	+/-28	91	+/-21	81
Less than $10,000	2.4%	+/-2.8	2.2%	+/-3.5	0.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	7.3%	+/-8.0	1.1%	+/-2.6	0.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	11.3%	+/-9.6	9.9%	+/-11.4	2.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	10.5%	+/-7.3	3.3%	+/-3.8	3.7%
$35,000 to $49,999	5.6%	+/-4.5	5.5%	+/-6.4	6.2%
$50,000 to $74,999	24.2%	+/-11.8	25.3%	+/-11.6	28.4%
$75,000 to $99,999	21.0%	+/-9.8	28.6%	+/-12.1	32.1%
$100,000 to $149,999	11.3%	+/-8.0	15.4%	+/-10.4	17.3%
$150,000 to $199,999	4.8%	+/-5.8	6.6%	+/-7.8	7.4%
$200,000 or more	1.6%	+/-3.7	2.2%	+/-4.9	2.5%
Median income (dollars)	62,083	+/-14,100	76,563	+/-10,501	80,208
Mean income (dollars)	67,007	+/-10,973	80,337	+/-12,830	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	33.9%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	33.0%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Lafayette town, Monroe County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-18	33	+/-18
Less than $10,000	+/-19.3	3.0%	+/-9.5
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-19.3	24.2%	+/-25.6
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-3.8	15.2%	+/-14.8
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-4.3	30.3%	+/-24.9
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-7.1	6.1%	+/-10.7
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-12.8	21.2%	+/-24.0
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-12.4	0.0%	+/-37.9
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-11.4	0.0%	+/-37.9
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-8.7	0.0%	+/-37.9
$200,000 or more	+/-5.5	0.0%	+/-37.9
Median income (dollars)	+/-8,539	26,250	+/-8,654
Mean income (dollars)	N	30,248	+/-11,852
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	36.4%	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	602	+/-54	472	+/-51	408
Less than $10,000	2.7%	+/-2.4	1.7%	+/-2.7	2.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	3.7%	+/-3.3	3.0%	+/-3.6	0.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	7.6%	+/-2.9	3.6%	+/-2.9	1.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	9.1%	+/-4.6	9.3%	+/-5.4	10.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	20.4%	+/-5.7	22.9%	+/-7.0	19.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	28.4%	+/-6.1	26.5%	+/-6.9	29.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	8.0%	+/-3.2	9.3%	+/-4.1	10.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	12.3%	+/-4.5	14.6%	+/-5.4	15.9%
$150,000 to $199,999	7.5%	+/-4.1	8.7%	+/-5.1	9.1%
$200,000 or more	0.3%	+/-0.5	0.4%	+/-0.7	0.5%
Median income (dollars)	56,167	+/-4,646	58,167	+/-11,888	65,833
Mean income (dollars)	68,447	+/-6,874	73,614	+/-8,437	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	34.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	32.6%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Little Falls town, Monroe County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-49	130	+/-29
Less than $10,000	+/-3.1	6.2%	+/-5.2
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-0.9	6.2%	+/-5.1
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-1.5	22.3%	+/-9.5
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-6.2	10.0%	+/-7.2
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-7.0	16.9%	+/-7.4
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-7.9	33.1%	+/-11.8
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-4.6	0.0%	+/-12.6
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-5.9	2.3%	+/-4.7
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-5.8	3.1%	+/-3.9
$200,000 or more	+/-0.8	0.0%	+/-12.6
Median income (dollars)	+/-8,372	43,000	+/-9,255
Mean income (dollars)	N	46,325	+/-7,561
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	37.7%	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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While the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

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3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
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INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2017 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)

2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Subject	New Lyme town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	64	+/-15	42	+/-12	38
Less than $10,000	0.0%	+/-23.6	0.0%	+/-32.7	0.0%
$10,000 to $14,999	0.0%	+/-23.6	0.0%	+/-32.7	0.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	6.3%	+/-5.7	2.4%	+/-5.0	2.6%
$25,000 to $34,999	1.6%	+/-5.2	2.4%	+/-8.4	2.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	10.9%	+/-12.0	7.1%	+/-8.7	0.0%
$50,000 to $74,999	21.9%	+/-14.1	21.4%	+/-13.8	23.7%
$75,000 to $99,999	32.8%	+/-17.2	26.2%	+/-18.8	28.9%
$100,000 to $149,999	20.3%	+/-10.3	31.0%	+/-13.7	34.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	1.6%	+/-4.2	2.4%	+/-6.7	2.6%
$200,000 or more	4.7%	+/-5.6	7.1%	+/-8.8	5.3%
Median income (dollars)	76,875	+/-20,827	83,750	+/-25,789	87,500
Mean income (dollars)	98,283	+/-30,961	117,398	+/-46,546	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	29.7%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	19.0%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	New Lyme town, Monroe County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-12	22	+/-13
Less than $10,000	+/-34.9	0.0%	+/-46.4
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-34.9	0.0%	+/-46.4
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-5.6	13.6%	+/-14.6
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-9.2	0.0%	+/-46.4
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-34.9	18.2%	+/-29.2
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-14.7	22.7%	+/-28.9
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-20.6	45.5%	+/-35.2
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-14.7	0.0%	+/-46.4
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-7.4	0.0%	+/-46.4
$200,000 or more	+/-7.5	0.0%	+/-46.4
Median income (dollars)	+/-29,415	56,250	+/-49,043
Mean income (dollars)	N	61,791	+/-18,180
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	50.0%	(X)

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Sparta town, Monroe County, Wisconsin				
	Households		Families		Married-couple families
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate
Total	1,147	+/-78	854	+/-64	780
Less than $10,000	3.9%	+/-1.7	2.8%	+/-2.4	2.2%
$10,000 to $14,999	1.3%	+/-1.3	0.9%	+/-1.4	1.0%
$15,000 to $24,999	4.6%	+/-2.1	1.6%	+/-1.6	1.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	6.2%	+/-2.6	4.4%	+/-2.5	4.2%
$35,000 to $49,999	11.2%	+/-3.7	8.5%	+/-5.0	5.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	19.9%	+/-4.6	17.4%	+/-4.8	18.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	21.1%	+/-4.2	24.2%	+/-5.5	23.3%
$100,000 to $149,999	23.6%	+/-3.2	29.5%	+/-4.5	32.3%
$150,000 to $199,999	5.1%	+/-2.6	6.8%	+/-3.5	7.4%
$200,000 or more	3.1%	+/-1.5	3.6%	+/-2.0	4.0%
Median income (dollars)	76,806	+/-3,359	87,337	+/-3,381	90,000
Mean income (dollars)	84,216	+/-6,827	91,635	+/-6,046	N
PERCENT ALLOCATED					
Household income in the past 12 months	29.2%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	28.7%	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

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Subject	Sparta town, Monroe County, Wisconsin		
	Married-couple families	Nonfamily households	
	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total	+/-73	293	+/-58
Less than $10,000	+/-2.3	10.6%	+/-6.0
$10,000 to $14,999	+/-1.6	2.4%	+/-3.5
$15,000 to $24,999	+/-1.7	9.9%	+/-5.6
$25,000 to $34,999	+/-2.8	11.3%	+/-7.1
$35,000 to $49,999	+/-3.3	24.9%	+/-9.2
$50,000 to $74,999	+/-4.9	21.2%	+/-11.9
$75,000 to $99,999	+/-5.7	11.9%	+/-8.0
$100,000 to $149,999	+/-5.0	6.5%	+/-4.5
$150,000 to $199,999	+/-3.8	0.0%	+/-5.8
$200,000 or more	+/-2.2	1.4%	+/-2.0
Median income (dollars)	+/-7,119	41,555	+/-4,972
Mean income (dollars)	N	61,788	+/-20,593
PERCENT ALLOCATED			
Household income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Family income in the past 12 months	(X)	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily income in the past 12 months	(X)	30.7%	(X)

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Weeds, what are they?

Subjects	Links
Legal Definitions	K-2
Wisconsin State-listed Noxious Weeds	K-3
DNR Chapter NR 40: Invasive Species Rule Summary & Reference Guide	LINK
Invasive Plants of Monroe County, Wisconsin	LINK

Appendix K. What are Weeds?
Definition also Noxious vs. Invasive

Legal Definitions

From Title 190 Part 610 – National Environmental Compliance Handbook [GM_190_414_A - Amend. 20 - July 2010]

A. Control – Appropriate management actions taken to minimize the spread and size of an invasive species' population. These actions include eradicating, suppressing, reducing, or managing populations of invasive species, preventing the spread of invasive species from areas where they are present, and taking steps, such as restoration of native habitats or desired plant communities, to reduce the effects of invasive species and to prevent further invasions.

B. Ecosystem – The complex of a community of organisms and its environment.

C. Introduction – The intentional or unintentional escape, release, dissemination, or placement of a species into an ecosystem as a result of human activity. "Introduced" is not synonymous and should not be confused with the term "invasive."

D. Invasive species – Those species whose introduction does, or is likely to, cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. For the purpose of this policy only, a plant species is considered "invasive" only when it occurs on the Federal or State-specific noxious weed list or a list developed by the State-specific Department of Agriculture with their partners and approved by the State Technical Committee which prohibits or cautions its use due to invasive qualities.

E. Native species – With respect to a particular ecosystem, a species that, other than as a result of an introduction, historically occurred or currently occurs in that ecosystem.

F. Non-native species – Within a particular ecosystem, any species – including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species – that is not native to that ecosystem.

G. Noxious weeds – Those plant species designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Interior, or by State law or regulation. Generally, noxious weeds will possess one or more of the characteristics of being aggressive and difficult to manage, parasitic, a carrier or host of deleterious insects or disease, and being non-native, new to, or not common to the U.S. or parts thereof.

H. Pest – A weed, insect, disease, animal, or other organism (including invasive and noninvasive species) that directly or indirectly causes damage or annoyance by destroying food and fiber products, causing structural damage, or creating a poor environment for other organisms.

I. Restoration – Activities taken following a natural or human-caused landscape disturbance (e.g., the removal of an invasive species population) to begin bringing the landscape back to its natural or desired vegetative condition.

J. Species – A group of organisms which have a high degree of physical and genetic similarity, which generally breed only among themselves, which show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms, and which produce viable offspring.

Appendix K. What are Weeds?

Definition also Noxious vs. Invasive

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS | PLANTS Database

Introduced, Invasive, and Noxious Plants

Wisconsin State-listed Noxious Weeds

5 records returned

Noxious weeds that are synonyms retain their noxious status, and are indented beneath the current PLANTS accepted name.

Doll, J. 1990. *Noxious weeds in Wisconsin* (http://ipcm.wisc.edu/uw_weeds/extension/articles/weedlaws%20in%20statutes.htm, 20 October 2003). University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Programs.

Symbol	Scientific Name	Noxious Common Name	State Noxious Status†	Native Status*
CIAR4	*Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.	Canada thistle	NW	L48 (I), AK (I), CAN (I), GL (I), SPM (I)
COAR4	*Convolvulus arvensis* L.	field bindweed, creeping Jenny	NW	L48 (I), HI (I), CAN (I)
EUES	*Euphorbia esula* L.	leafy spurge	NW	L48 (I), CAN (I)
LYTHR	*Lythrum* L.[1]	purple loosestrife	NUW	(I,N), L48 (I,N)
ROMU	*Rosa multiflora* Thunb.	multiflora rose	NUW	L48 (I), CAN (I)

†Code	Noxious Status
NUW	Nuisance weed
NW	Noxious weed

*Code	Native Status
I	Introduced
I,N	None

*Code	Native Status Jurisdiction
	None
L48	Lower 48 States
AK	Alaska
HI	Hawaii
CAN	Canada
GL	Greenland
SPM	St. Pierre and Miquelon

[1] any nonnative member of the genus Lythrum or hybrids thereof

Additional information about noxious plants in this state can be found at:

- Midwest Invasive Plant Network
- WI-Department of Natural Resources (Invasive Plants)
- WI-Ecological Impacts of Herbicides on Invasive Plant Control
- WI-Invasive Plant Association of Wisconsin
- WI-Invasive Plants of Northeastern Wisconsin
- WI-Useful Plant Identification References
- WI-Wisconsin Council on Invasive Species
- WI-Wisconsin Department of Agriculture
- WI-Wisconsin Integrated Pest and Crop Mgmnt

Chapter NR 40: The Invasive Species Rule

Summary & Reference Guide

Introduction

The Invasive Species Identification, Classification, and Control Rule (Chapter NR 40, Wis. Adm. Code) classifies invasive species in Wisconsin as Prohibited or Restricted and regulates the **transportation, possession, transfer, and introduction** of those species. The rule also establishes "Preventive Measures" to show what actions we can take to slow the spread of invasive species. Chapter NR 40 covers over 245 species and affects everyone in Wisconsin.

What This Means for You

The primary goal of NR 40 is to slow the spread of invasive species in Wisconsin. The Department of Natural Resources is using a "stepped enforcement" protocol, which emphasizes education and voluntary compliance. Landowners and businesses can help in several ways:

- **Become familiar with the listed species and their regulated status for your county.**
- **Plant attractive native alternatives.**
- **Report and remove any prohibited species from your property. (Required)**
- **The introduction of regulated invasive plants and animals is prohibited.**
- **Drainage of water from boats and removal of aquatic plants and animals from equipment is required before entering onto a road or coming into the state.**
- **Remember it is illegal to buy, sell, give away, or barter most NR 40 species.**

To ensure that invasive weeds are destroyed and the seeds not redistributed, the DNR's Natural Heritage Conservation and Waste Management programs are asking property owners to separate and bag any invasive plants in clear bags and label the bags "***Invasive plants–approved by WI DNR for landfilling***." Groups removing invasive weeds from public properties like parks should make arrangements with their local public works office for collection and disposal.

What Chapter NR 40 Says

Prohibited Invasive Species*

- Not yet in the state or only in a few places
- Likely to cause environmental and/or economic harm
- Eradication and prevention is feasible

Regulations: Cannot transport, possess, transfer, or introduce without a permit.**
Control is required. DNR may order or conduct a control effort.

Restricted Invasive Species*

- Already widely established in the state
- High environmental and/or economic impacts are evident with these species
- Complete eradication is unlikely

Regulations: Cannot transport, transfer, or introduce without a permit.**
Possession is allowed except for fish or crayfish.
Control is encouraged but not required.

**Any viable part of the species is covered by these regulations.*

*** Certain exemptions do exist with these regulations. Please consult with the website or staff for clarifications.*

Take Action

To learn more visit our Invasives Webpage: dnr.wi.gov keyword: **invasives**

To report an invasive species violation or a Prohibited species population:

- Follow the reporting instructions at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/report.html or send a report to invasive.species@wi.gov

To find information about a specific species or for control purposes:

- Go to the species page on the website: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/what.html
- Visit the invasives control page: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/
- Check out the Terrestrial Plant guide: http://dnr.wi.gov/files/pdf/pubs/fr/fr0436a.pdf

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Useful Links for Invasive Species Information

Go to **dnr.wi.gov** and type in the keyword **invasive** for the *invasives species page*.
You can also search for the following headings, or type in the provided links for more details.

Printable Invasive Plant List:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/documents/NR40plantlist.pdf
Invasive Species Rule (NR40):	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/invasives/classification.html
Invasive Species Publications:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/publications.html
Best Management Practices:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/bmp.html
Invasive Species Prevention:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/prevention.html
Invasive Species Disinfection:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/disinfection.html
Invasive Species Disposal:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/control.html#disposal
Aquatic Invasive Species & Boating Laws:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/boat.html
Firewood Laws:	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/firewood.html
Permits and Licenses	http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/permits.html

Native Alternatives to Invasive Plants
http://bugwoodcloud.org/mura/mipn/assets/File/MIPN%20Landscape%20Alternatives%202013.pdf

Some Exemptions

The transportation, possession, transfer or introduction of a regulated species may not be considered a violation if:

- The department determines that the transportation, possession, transfer or introduction was incidental or unknowing, and was not due to the person's failure to take reasonable precautions (these include following Best Management Practices, link is listed above).
- The action occurs for the purpose of identification, control, or disposal, and no viable individual specimens or propagules are allowed to escape or be introduced.
- The action is authorized by a permit issued by the department.

In May of 2015, a phase out period began. This is to allow Wisconsin nurseries to sell existing stock. Plants listed as "**Restricted**" in 2015, and already in the state, may be sold for up to 5 years for trees and shrubs and 3 years for other plants. No further importation or propagation is allowed. This does not apply to "Prohibited" species.

For more information: Visit: **dnr.wi.gov** Keyword: **invasives**
or Email: **invasive.species@wi.gov**

Bureau of Science Services
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707-7921

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INVASIVE PLANTS OF MONROE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Canada thistle
(Cirsium arvense)

Fallow fields, roadsides, pastures, and disturbed ground

Identification Tips:
Blooms: July - September
Flowers: Rose-purple, lavender, or sometimes white
Stems: 1 ½ -4 feet tall, smooth, multiple branching on upper ¾ of stem
Leaves: Shiny green, crinkled, with stiff prickles on the leaf margins
Note: Do Not Confuse with native thistles

Garlic mustard
(Alliaria petiolata

Moist shaded woodlands, roadsides, riparian zones, forest edges

Identification Tips:
Blooms: May-June
Flowers: Button-like clusters of small white flowers, each with four petals in the shape of a cross
Stems: 1 - 4 feet tall the 2nd year; basal rosette of leaves the 1st year which remain green in winter
Leaves: Triangular or heart shaped, coarsely toothed
Odor: Plant gives off strong garlic odor when crushed

Spotted knapweed
(Centurea maculosa)

Sandy disturbed ground, roadsides

Identification Tips:
Blooms: June - August
Flowers: Purple, sometimes white
Stems: 3 - 4 feet tall, rough, wiry, branching and erect
Leaves: Trident shaped, alternate, 1-3 inches long, pale green color
Other: Biennial or short lived perennial; 1st year - basal rosette of leaves; 2nd year- tall erect and flowering

Leafy spurge
(Euphorbia esula)

Open fields to semi-wooded land; sandy dry soils to rich soils

Identification Tips:
Blooms: June - August
Flowers: Small 3 part flowers with larger greenish-yellow bracts
Stems: 2 - 3 ½ feet tall, erect, smooth, and branching; produces milky white sap
Leaves: Small & linear with a bluish-greenish hue
Roots: Large vertical taproot and horizontal rhizomes

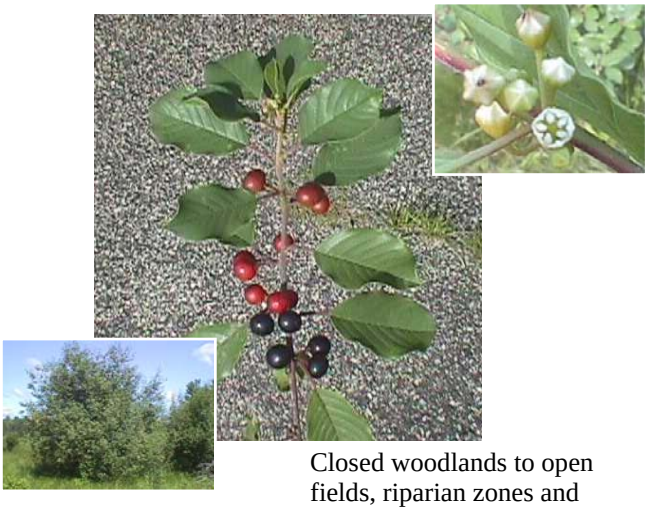
Adoppted September 9,2020

Purple loosestrife
(Lythrum salicaria)

Wetlands, drainage ditches, riparian zones

Identification Tips:
Blooms: July - September
Flowers: Tall spike of magenta colored flowers, each with 5 - 7 petals
Stems: Square shaped, woody, 4 - 10 feet tall, up to 50 stems from one rootstock
Leaves: Opposite or whorled around stem, lance shaped and stalkless

Glossy & common buckthorn
(Rhamnus spp.)



Closed woodlands to open fields, riparian zones and seasonal wetlands

Identification Tips:
Blooms: May-June
Flowers: Small, stalked, yellowish - white flowers with 5 petals
Stems: Shrub up to 20 - 25 feet tall, up to 10 inches in diameter, often 10 - 15 stems per rootstock
Leaves: Prominent parallel veins
Glossy: Shiny green above, dull green below
Common: Dull green on both sides of leaf
Fruit: Red pea sized berries, turn deep purple or black when mature

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive plant species are highly aggressive non-native plants that have been introduced to our environment. Due to the lack of natural predators and pathogens, invasive plants have the ability to out-compete and replace our native vegetation creating serious impacts to native plants, wildlife, agricultural crops, livestock production, soil conservation, water quality, recreation opportunities, etc…

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Monroe County UW-Extension – (608) 269-8722
USDA-NRCS – (608) 269-8136, ext. 202
Fort McCoy (Wildlife Program) – (608) 388-5766

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Credits: Plant Conservation Alliance-Alien Plant Working Group, Washington, D.C. ; Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, WI; USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, PLANTS Database; Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants. WBER. May 1997; Integrated Pest Management Methods for Control of Invasive Exotic Plants Species at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Caroll and White. 1997.

Adoppted September 9,2020

canada thistle

Cirsium arvense

NATIVE RANGE: Temperate regions of Europe and Asia.

DESCRIPTION: Canada thistle is an herbaceous perennial in the Aster family with erect stems 1½-4 feet tall, and an extensive creeping rootstock. Stems are branched, often slightly hairy, and ridged. Leaves are lance-shaped, irregularly lobed with spiny, toothed margins and are borne singly and alternately along the stem. Rose-purple, lavender, or sometimes white flower heads appear from July through September, and occur in rounded, umbrella-shaped clusters. The small, dry, single-seeded fruits of Canada thistle, called achenes, are 1-1½ inches long and have a feathery structure attached to the seed base. Many native species of thistle occur in the U.S., some of which are rare. Because of the possibility of confusion with native species, Canada thistle should be accurately identified before any control is attempted.

Canada Thistle is considered a noxious weed under Wisconsin law and should not be allowed to go to seed.

BACKGROUND: Canada thistle was introduced to the United States, probably by accident, in the early 1600s and, by 1954, had been declared a noxious weed in forty-three states. In Canada and the U.S., it is considered one of the most tenacious agricultural weeds, but only in recent years has it been recognized as a problem in natural areas.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Natural communities threatened by Canada thistle include relatively open grassland areas such as prairies, barrens, savannas, glades, sand dunes, fields and meadows that have been impacted by disturbance. As it establishes itself in an area, Canada thistle crowds out and replaces native plants, changes the structure and species composition of natural plant communities and reduces plant and animal diversity. This highly invasive thistle prevents the coexistence of other plant species through shading, competition for soil resources and possibly through the release of chemical toxins poisonous to other plants (allelopathic).

Canada thistle is declared a noxious weed throughout the U.S. and has long been recognized as a major agricultural pest, costing tens of millions of dollars in direct crop losses annually and additional millions in control costs.

HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Canada thistle grows in barrens, glades, meadows, prairies, fields, pastures, and waste places. It does best in disturbed upland areas but also invades wet areas with fluctuating water levels such as streambank sedge meadows and wet prairies.

(over)

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Canada thistle is distributed throughout the northern U.S., from northern California to Maine and southward to Virginia. It is also found in Canada, for which it was named. Canada thistle has been identified as a management problem on public and private lands in the upper Midwest, Plains states, and the Pacific northwest. ***In Monroe County, Canada thistle is found in agricultural areas countywide.***

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Canada thistle produces an abundance of bristly-plumed seeds, which are easily dispersed by the wind. Most of the seeds germinate within a year, but some may remain viable in the soil for up to twenty years or more. Vegetative reproduction in Canada thistle is aided by a fibrous taproot capable of sending out lateral roots as deep as 3 feet below ground, and from which shoots sprout up at frequent intervals. It also readily regenerates from root fragments less than an inch in length.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Management of Canada thistle can be achieved through hand-cutting, mowing, controlled burning, and chemical means, depending on the level of infestation and the type of area being managed. Due to its perennial nature, entire plants must be killed in order to prevent re-growth from rootstock. Hand cutting of individual plants or mowing of larger infestations should be conducted prior to seed set and must be repeated until the starch reserves in the roots are exhausted. Because early season burning of Canada thistle can stimulate its growth and flowering, controlled burns should be carried out late in the growing season for best effect.

Chemical control in natural areas should be undertaken with caution, as the herbicide may kill the native vegetation. Where Canada thistle is interspersed with desirable native plants, targeted applications of a glyphosate (e.g., Roundup® or Rodeo®), clopyralid (Transline® or Stinger®), or an amine formulation of 2,4-D using a wick applicator or hand sprayer may be effective. Care should be taken to protect desired vegetation. For extensive infestations in disturbed areas with little desirable vegetation, broad application of this type herbicide may be the most effective method. Repeated applications are usually necessary due to the long life of seeds stored in the soil. Persons wishing to attempt chemical control should seek the advice of a knowledgeable professional.

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USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, PLANTS Database

print date – 8/2000

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garlic mustard

Alliaria petiolata

NATIVE RANGE: Europe

DESCRIPTION: Garlic mustard is a cool season biennial herb in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) with stalked, triangular to heart-shaped, coarsely toothed leaves that give off an odor of garlic when crushed (especially in spring and early summer). First-year plants appear as a rosette of green leaves close to the ground. Rosettes remain green through the winter and develop into mature flowering plants the following spring. Flowering plants of garlic mustard reach from 1 to 4 feet in height and produce buttonlike clusters of small white flowers, each with four petals in the shape of a cross. Beginning in May, seeds are produced in erect, slender pods and become shiny black when mature. By late June, when most garlic mustard plants have died, they can be recognized only by the erect stalks of dry, pale-brown seedpods that remain.

In Wisconsin, garlic mustard is the only plant of this height in our woods with white flowers in May.

BACKGROUND: Garlic mustard was first recorded in the United States about 1868, from Long Island, New York. It was likely introduced by settlers for food or medicinal purposes.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Garlic mustard poses a severe threat to native plants and animals in forest communities in much of the eastern and midwestern U.S. Many native wildflowers that complete their life cycles in the springtime (e.g., spring beauty, wild ginger, bloodroot, hepatica, and trilliums) occur in the same habitat as garlic mustard. Once introduced to an area, garlic mustard outcompetes native plants by aggressively monopolizing light, moisture, nutrients, soil and space. Wildlife species that depend on these early plants for their foliage, pollen, nectar, fruits, seeds and roots, are deprived of these essential food sources when garlic mustard replaces them. Humans are also deprived of the vibrant display of beautiful spring wildflowers. *This plant is considered a major threat to the survival of Wisconsin's woodland herbaceous flora and the wildlife that depend on it.*

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Garlic mustard ranges from eastern Canada, south to Virginia and as far west as Kansas and Nebraska. In Wisconsin, distribution records indicate nearly a statewide presence with largest concentrations occurring in southeastern and northeastern counties. ***At the time of this printing, distribution in Monroe County is uncertain***.

HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Garlic mustard frequently occurs in moist, shaded soil of river floodplains, forests, roadsides, edges of woods and trail edges and forest openings. Disturbed areas are most susceptible to rapid invasion and dominance. Though invasive under a wide range of light and soil conditions, garlic mustard is associated with calcareous soils and does not tolerate high acidity. Growing season inundation may limit invasion of garlic mustard to some extent.

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: After spending the first half of its two-year life cycle as a rosette of leaves, garlic mustard plants develop rapidly the following spring into mature plants that flower, produce seed and die by late June. Seeds are produced in erect, slender, four-sided pods, called

(*over*)

siliques, beginning in May. Siliques become tan and papery as they mature, and contain shiny black seeds in a row. The pods that remain after the plant dies may hold viable seeds throughout the summer.

A single plant can produce thousands of seeds, which scatter as much as several yards from the parent plant. Depending upon conditions, garlic mustard flowers either self-fertilize or are cross-pollinated by a variety of insects. Self-fertilized seed is genetically identical to the parent plant, enhancing its ability to colonize an area. Although water may transport seeds of garlic mustard, they do not float well and are probably not carried far by wind. Long distance dispersal is most likely aided by human activities and wildlife. Additionally, because white-tailed deer prefer native plants to garlic mustard, large deer populations may help to expand it by removing competing native plants and exposing the soil and seedbed through trampling.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Due to the long life of its seeds in the soil, which may be five years or more, effective management of garlic mustard requires a long-term commitment. The goal is to prevent seed production until the stored seed is exhausted. Hand removal of plants is possible for light infestations and when desirable native species co-occur. Care must be taken to remove the plant with its entire root system because new plants can sprout from root fragments. This is best achieved while plants are small and the soil is moist, by grasping the base of the plant firmly and tugging slowly and gently until the main root loosens from the soil and the entire plant pulls out. Pulled plants can be left onsite or removed.

For larger infestations of garlic mustard, or when hand pulling is not practical, flowering stems can be cut at ground level or within several inches of the ground, to prevent seed production. If stems are cut too high, the plant may produce additional flowers at leaf axils. Once seedpods are present, but before the seeds have matured or scattered, the stalks can be clipped, bagged and removed from the site to help prevent continued buildup of seed stores. This can be done through much of the summer.

For very heavy infestations, where the risk to desirable plant species is minimal, application of the systemic herbicide glyphosate (e.g., Roundup®) is also effective. Herbicide may be applied at any time of year, as long as the temperature is above 50 degrees F. and rain is not expected for about 8 hours. Extreme care must be taken not to get glyphosate on desirable plants, as the product is non-selective and will kill almost any plant it contacts. Spray shields may be used to better direct herbicide and limit non-intentional drift.

Fire has been used to control garlic mustard in some large natural settings but, because burning opens the understory, it can encourage germination of stored seeds and promote growth of emerging garlic mustard seedlings. For this reason, burns must be conducted for three to five consecutive years. Regardless of the control method employed, annual monitoring is necessary for a period of at least five years to ensure that seed stores of garlic mustard have been exhausted.

Researchers are investigating potential biological control agents for garlic mustard, which may greatly improve the control of this insidious weed.

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spotted knapweed

Centaurea maculosa

NATIVE RANGE: Europe and Asia

DESCRIPTION: Spotted knapweed is a biennial or short-lived (typically 3-5 years) taprooted perennial forb. It commonly grows to 3-4 feet in height. Stems are slender and hairy, and grow to a height varying from 2 feet on upland sites to 4 feet on wetter sites. Plants grow in an erect and branched arrangement. The leaves are alternate and pale, growing from 1-3 inches in length. The leaf margins on lower leaves are indented or divided about halfway to the midrib and the leaf surface is rough. Single thistle-like flower heads occur from late June through August. The flower heads are purple or occasionally white. Each flower head has stiff bracts marked with fine, vertical streaks and tipped with dark fringes that give the flower head a "spotted" appearance. Seeds are ¼ inch in length and have a short tuft of bristles at the tip.

BACKGROUND: Spotted knapweed was probably introduced in the United States in the 1890's as a contaminant in alfalfa or hay seed from Europe and Asia.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Spotted knapweed has become a serious problem in the rangelands of the northwest United States where it out-competes more desirable grazing plants. There is some evidence that this plant produces chemical compounds that affect other plants (allelopathic). Spotted knapweed has the potential to greatly reduce nesting cover for songbirds, as well as destroying habitat for other wildlife species. Knapweed infestation can also increase surface run-off and sedimentation by eliminating ground cover.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Spotted knapweed can be found throughout the country, but is especially problematic in the western states from Washington to North Dakota and south to New Mexico, Arizona, and California. In Wisconsin, it is especially problematic in the central sands, northern Wisconsin, and near the Great Lakes. ***In Monroe County, this plant is common along Interstate 90 and along Highway 21 through Fort McCoy***. ***It is becoming quite common along many roads and in idle fields in the sandier parts of the county.***

HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Until recently, spotted knapweed was presumed to inhabit only heavily disturbed areas such as road ditches, agricultural field margins, railroad beds, pipelines, and recently installed utility lines. The plant has now been found in dry prairie sites, oak and pine barrens, and on lake dunes and sandy ridges.

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METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Spotted knapweed reproduces solely by seeds. Individual flower heads bloom from late June through August for 2-6 days each. The bracts reopen after about 20 days and scatter seeds. The tuft of bristles at the seed tip aid in wind dispersal. Plants average about 1,000 seeds per plant. Seeds are viable for 7 years, and germinate throughout the growing season. Seedlings emerging in the fall develop into a rosette of leaves that resume growth in spring.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Small populations of spotted knapweed can be removed by digging or pulling. This should be done where the soil is moist. The entire root should be removed. Mowing is not effective, as plants re-flower at a lower height. Established populations may be reduced by hot prescribed burns in combination with follow-up pulling and digging. Burned areas should be reseeded with native species.

Chemical controls have shown to be effective in controlling spotted knapweed, but care needs to be taken to avoid non-target species. Several herbicides are being used for knapweed control. Persons wanting to use chemical treatment should seek advice from a knowledgeable professional.

Several biological controls exist, including 2 root-mining moths, a flower moth, and a root-mining beetle. These have met with varying degrees of success. Most promising are the 2 seed-head attacking flies, *Urophora affinis* and *U. quadrifasciata.* Used together, these 2 flies have reduced seed production by 95% in experimental populations. In Wisconsin, both flies are still being used experimentally, and their effectiveness is still unknown.

WARNING: Persons choosing to hand-pull spotted knapweed should wear gloves, long sleeved shirt, and long pants while doing so. There is some evidence that this plant possesses carcinogenic properties.

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leafy spurge

Euphorbia esula L.

NATIVE RANGE: Europe and Asia

DESCRIPTION: Leafy spurge is a member of the spurge family, or Euphorbiaceae, characterized by plants containing a white milky sap and flower parts in three's. Leafy spurge is an erect, branching, perennial herb 2 to 3½ feet tall, with smooth stems and clusters of showy yellow flower bracts that open in late May or early June. The ¼ inch diameter flowers are borne in greenish-yellow structures surrounded by the yellow bracts. Stems frequently occur in clusters from a vertical root that can extend many feet underground. The leaves are small, oval to lance-shaped, somewhat frosted and slightly wavy along the margin.

Leafy spurge is considered a noxious weed under Wisconsin law, which requires landowners to attempt eradication of the species.

BACKGROUND: Leafy spurge was transported to the U.S. possibly as a seed impurity in the early 1800s. First recorded from Massachusetts in 1827, leafy spurge spread quickly and reached North Dakota within about 80 years.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Leafy spurge is an aggressive invader, displacing native vegetation in prairie habitats and fields through shading and by dominating available water and nutrients. Leafy spurge appears to be allelopahtic (toxins in the plant prevent growth of other plants underneath it). This plant, inedible or unpalatable to cattle and deer, can be catastrophic to grasslands for both economic and ecological reasons.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Leafy spurge occurs across much of the northern U.S., with the most extensive infestations reported for Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. It has been identified as a serious pest on a number of national parks. ***This plant is becoming common in Monroe County, and can be seen readily in prairies and abandoned fields at Fort McCoy.***

single leafy spurge plant

seed head, leafy spurge

Root system of leafy spurge

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HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Leafy spurge tolerates moist to dry soil conditions but is most aggressive under dry conditions where competition from native plants is reduced. It is capable of invading disturbed sites, including prairies, savannas, pastures, abandoned fields and roadside areas. In Wisconsin, it is usually found in lighter, dry soils.

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Leafy spurge reproduces readily by seeds that have a high germination rate and may remain viable in the soil for at least seven years, enhancing its chances of recovery over time. Its seed capsules open explosively, dispersing seed up to 15 feet from the parent plant and may be carried further by water and wildlife. Leafy spurge also spreads vegetatively at a rate of several feet per year, allowing the plant to spread outward and dominate a site. The complex root system can reach 15 or more feet into the ground, may have numerous buds, and is extremely difficult to eradicate when mature.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Because of its persistent nature and ability to regenerate from small pieces of root, leafy spurge is extremely difficult to eradicate. Management of this species focuses on control, not eradication. Mechanical controls do not work effectively because destruction of the root system is not accomplished. Biological control offers a promising management tactic for leafy spurge. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has shown success using six natural enemies of leafy spurge imported from Europe. These include a stem and root-boring beetle (*Oberea erythrocephala*), four root-mining flea beetles (*Aphthona* spp.) and a shoot-tip gall midge (*Spurgia esulae*). Large-scale field-rearing and release programs are carried out cooperatively by federal and state officials in many northern states. The results are not as immediate as when herbicides are used, but if pesticide use is kept to a minimum, large numbers of these agents build up within a few years and have shown good results in some cases. Persons wishing to attempt biological control should seek professional advice, as it is important to use the correct beetle species for individual sites.

Systemic herbicides have been used when the flowers and seeds are developing (Tordon®), or in early to mid-September, when the plants are moving nutrients downward into the roots (Plateau®). Preliminary research suggests that chemical treatment in the fall followed by a spring burn to kill germinating seed may be an effective strategy for reducing leafy spurge infestations. Multiple treatments are necessary every year for several years, making leafy spurge control an extremely expensive undertaking. If left uncontrolled for a single year, leafy spurge can re-infest rapidly. People wishing to attempt chemical control should seek professional advice.

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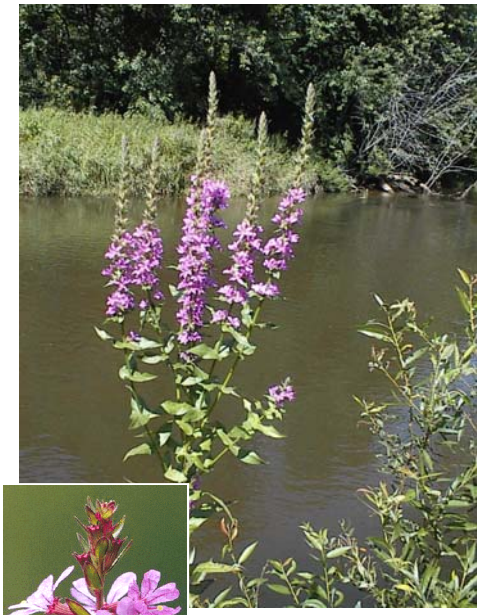
purple loosestrife

Lythrum salicaria



NATIVE RANGE: Eurasia; throughout Great Britain, and across central and southern Europe to central Russia, Japan, Manchuria China, southeast Asia and northern India.

DESCRIPTION: Purple loosestrife is an erect perennial herb in the loosestrife family, with a square, woody stem and opposite or whorled leaves. Mature plants can have from 30 to 50 stems arising from a single rootstock. Leaves are lance-shaped, stalkless, and heart-shaped or rounded at the base. Plants are usually covered by soft, fine hair. Loosestrife plants grow from four to ten feet high, depending upon conditions. Plants produce a showy display of magenta-colored flower spikes from July through August. Flowers have five to seven petals.

BACKGROUND: Purple loosestrife was introduced to the northeastern U.S. and Canada in the 1800s, for ornamental and medicinal uses. It is still widely sold as an ornamental. Currently, about 24 states have laws prohibiting its importation or distribution.

By law, purple loosestrife is a nuisance species in Wisconsin. It is illegal to sell, distribute, or cultivate the plants or seeds including any of its cultivars.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Purple loosestrife readily invades natural and disturbed wetlands. The highly invasive nature of purple loosestrife allows it to form dense, homogeneous stands that restrict native wetland plant species, and reduce habitat and forage for wildlife such as waterfowl.

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, purple loosestrife now occurs in every state except Florida.

Purple loosestrife is common in the wetlands of Monroe County. Heavy infestations occur in wetlands and backwaters of the La Crosse River system.

HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Purple loosestrife is capable of invading many wetland types, including freshwater wet meadows, tidal and non-tidal marshes, river and stream banks, pond edges, reservoirs, and ditches.

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Adoppted September 9,2020

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Purple loosestrife enjoys an extended flowering season, generally from July to September, which allows it to produce vast quantities of seed. The flowers require pollination by insects, for which it supplies an abundant source of nectar. A mature plant may have as many as thirty flowering stems capable of producing an estimated two to three million minute seeds per year.

Purple loosestrife also readily reproduces vegetatively through underground stems at a rate of about one foot per year. Many new stems may emerge vegetatively from a single rootstock of the previous year. "Guaranteed sterile" cultivars of purple loosestrife are actually highly fertile and able to cross freely with purple loosestrife and with other native Lythrum species. ***Therefore, outside of its native range, purple loosestrife of any form should be avoided***.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES: Small infestations of young purple loosestrife plants may be pulled by hand, bagged, and removed, preferably before seed set. For older plants, spot treating with a glyphosate type herbicide (e.g., Rodeo® for wetlands, Roundup® for uplands) is recommended. These herbicides may be most effective when applied late in the season when plants are preparing for dormancy. However, it may be best to do a mid-summer and a late season treatment, to reduce the amount of seed produced. Rodeo and Roundup are non-selective herbicides and should be used with caution. When using herbicides, advice from a knowledgeable professional is recommended.

While herbicides and hand removal may be useful for controlling individual plants or small populations, biological control is seen as the most likely candidate for effective long term control of large infestations of purple loosestrife. As of 1997, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has approved three insect species from Europe for use as biological control agents. These plant-eating insects include a root-mining weevil (*Hylobius transversovittatus*), and two leaf-feeding beetles (*Galerucella calmariensis* and *Galerucella pusilla*). Two flower-feeding beetles (*Nanophyes marmoratus*) that feed on various parts of purple loosestrife plants are still under investigation. *Galerucella* and *Hylobius* have been released experimentally in natural areas in 16 northern states, from Oregon to New York. Although these beetles have been observed occasionally feeding on native plant species, their potential impact to non-target species is considered to be low. These species are still considered experimental, and the Wisconsin DNR is seeking cooperators to release and monitor the insects.

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This brochure, along with other information on invasive plants, may be viewed and downloaded from the Monroe County web site at the following address: http://www.co.monroe.wi.us. Click on Departments, Land Conservation, Department Documents.

credits: Plant Conservation Alliance-Alien Plant Working Group, Washington, D.C.
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, WI
USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, PLANTS Database

print date – 8/2000

Adoppted September 9,2020

glossy and common buckthorn

Rhamnus spp.

Native Range: Europe & Asia

DESCRIPTION: Buckthorn grows as a shrub or small tree varying from a single stem to a clump of 10-15 stems. Relatively old or mature plants commonly exhibit basal trunk diameters of 3-4 inches, but may reach 8-10 inches with heights of 20 ft. Leaf shapes are oval to elliptic. **Leaf development starts in April or May, often before many of the native species. Similarly, leaves generally remain on the plant well into the fall after leaf-drop has occurred on most natives.** Leaves of common buckthorn are dull green on both surfaces, while those of glossy buckthorn are bright green or glossy on the upper surface and duller beneath. Leaves are generally not hairy. Leaf margins of common buckthorn can be minutely toothed, while those of glossy buckthorn are slightly wavy but not toothed. Leaf venation is prominent, with straight lateral veins extending at a slight angle from the main mid-vein. Common buckthorn can have thorn- like spurs along the twigs. The bark is generally brownish gray with light colored spots (lenticels) running parallel with the twig length rather than around the twig circumference. Lenticels are especially visible on the younger shoots and twigs. The outer sapwood and inner bark surface is yellowish while the inner heartwood is orangish. Yellowish-white flowers are visible in May and June, with round berries forming in July and gradually changing from green and red to dark purple or black in late summer and fall.

Top view of flower

Pink and white cross-section of trunk

Ripe berry, size of a pea

Prominent leaf veins

BACKGROUND: Buckthorn was introduced from Eurasia for use as ornamental plantings, hedgerows, wildlife cover, etc. It was planted in Wisconsin as early as 1849, and is presently well established throughout the northeast and aggressively invading new areas. Buckthorn successfully out-competes seedlings of native forest trees as well as understory forbs and shrubs. It has been reported to host a leaf rust that effects agricultural oat production.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Buckthorn poses a severe threat to native plants and animals. High rates of seed viability ensure buckthorn's ability to invade new areas. By producing leaves earlier in spring and maintaining them later in the fall, buckthorn gains an extended growing season that gives it a competitive advantage to shade out native plant and tree species. This allows buckthorn to produce large thick, monotypic stands that reduce the diversity of wildlife habitat structure and food sources. It can quickly choke out seasonally dry wetlands and forest woodlots, and restrict or eliminate the regeneration of timber and pulp producing tree species. It is believed that the berries produced by buckthorn have a laxative-like affect on various bird species, allowing the berries to quickly pass through the birds and may cause digestive distress in various species. **Despite their devastating impacts, these plants are still sold as ornamental shrubs in many commercial markets.**

(over)

DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Buckthorn is found throughout Nova Scotia to Saskatchewan, south to Missouri, east to New England, and west to Minnesota. It has taken over much of the woodlots in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin and **can be found in many wetland pockets, stream corridors, and drainage ditches throughout the Tomah and Sparta area.**

HABITAT IN THE UNITED STATES: Buckthorn invades the understory of oak-maple and pine woodlands. Glossy Buckthorn is an especially aggressive invader of wetlands and riparian woodlands. Both species may also occur in full sun of abandoned fields, roadsides, prairies, and savannas. Site disturbance assists buckthorn invasion but is not necessary.

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: Buckthorn produces a large number of berries each year which are readily spread by birds and maintain a high level of viability. Buckthorn has been reported to produce up to 5,000 seedlings per square meter. It also has the ability to regenerate from cut or top-killed stumps, often multiplying the number of stems previously growing from the rootstock. Herbicide is currently the most efficient way to kill mature roots and end the plant's ability to re-sprout.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES:

Mechanical: It is often possible to remove young plants less than 1 inch in diameter by hand pulling, especially when soil is sandy and root systems are shallow due to high water tables. A disadvantage to this method is further disturbance to the ground surface and exposure of bare soil which may promote germination of existing seed. Burning will kill very young buckthorn plants, but typical fire regimes are usually not hot enough to kill mature plants, which vigorously re-sprout the following year. Re-sprouting also occurs with cutting or girdling unless herbicide treatments are also incorporated. The plant most often grows with multiple stems so girdling is harder to accomplish than simply cutting the entire stem.

Chemical: Larger diameter or more deeply rooted plants generally require herbicide treatments. Buckthorn does not need to be vigorously growing at the time of treatment, and at least 90% success has been attained when treatments are conducted between early winter and early spring. Triclopyr is an effective herbicide for buckthorn and is sold under the trade name of Garlon™. Basal bark treatments of 10-33% Garlon™ solution applied along the bottom 15 inches of uncut stems, or to the surface of stems cut approximately 3 inches above the ground are successful. Garlon™ should not be sprayed in wetland conditions or when precipitation may cause surface runoff to nearby wetlands. Diluent, a refined mineral oil, is an environmentally preferable alternative to various fuel oils that are most often used as surfactants with Garlon™ 4. Garlon™ 3a is mixed with water.

Glyphosate is another often-used herbicide, sold under the trade names of Rodeo® and Roundup®, with the former being usable in or near standing water. Glyphosate treatments require cutting of the stem within 3 inches of the ground surface, and applications should be made immediately after cutting. Other herbicides that have been used with success on cut stumps include Weedone 170® and Ortho Bush Killer®.

Follow-Up: As a follow-up treatment to mechanical and chemical control, it is suggested that sites be burned after sufficient drying times to remove any young seedlings either missed during initial treatments or recently germinated from existing seed. Cutting treatments used in conjunction with herbicides should enhance destruction of new seedlings due to increased fuel loads from the cut woody material being left on the ground.

Biological: There does not appear to be any proven biological controls at this time, presumably due to the effectiveness of mechanical and chemical controls.

This bulletin is produced and distributed by the Monroe County Invasive Species Working Group, an inter-agency group formed "to educate the public and private interests in Monroe County on the impacts of invasive plant species, and to conduct/promote the control and eradication of invasive plant species though interagency cooperation and action."

Additional information on identification and treatment of invasive plants may be obtained from the following project sponsors:

Monroe County Forestry Dept. – (608) 269-8635
Monroe County Land Conservation Dept. – (608) 269-8973
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources – (608) 789-5514
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – (608) 565-4415
Monroe County UW-Extension – (608) 269-8722
USDA-NRCS – (608) 269-8136, ext. 202
Fort McCoy (Wildlife Program) – (608) 388-5766

credits: Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants. WBER. May 1997.
Integrated Pest Management Methods for Control of Invasive Exotic Plants Species at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Caroll and White.

Adoppted September 9,2020

wild parsnip

Pastinaca sativa

Native Range: Europe & Asia

DESCRIPTION: Wild parsnip is a monocarpic perennial herbaceous plant (plant spends one or more years in rosette stage, blooms under favorable conditions, and then dies) of the parsley family. Wild parsnip commonly grows 6 inches high in the rosette stage, and 3-6 feet in the flowering stage. Flowers are flat topped umbels 3-6 inches wide with numerous five-petaled yellow flowers. The plant typically blooms from mid-June to early-August. Leaves are alternate and made up of 5-15 oval-shaped, sharply toothed leaflets along both sides of the stalk. It has a long, thick carrot like (edible) taproot. The plant produces ¼ inch round, flat seeds that can be viable in the soil for up to 4 years.

WARNING – Care should be taken to avoid getting sap from the plant on your skin. The sap of wild parsnip, when on the skin and in the presence of sunlight, can cause a severe rash with blistering and discoloration that may result in scarring. This chemical reaction is referred to as phytophotodermatitis.

Rosette Leaves

Bolting Stage

Flower Head

Seeds

Skin Rash

BACKGROUND: It is believed that wild parsnip was brought into the country to be cultivated as a food source. Records for Wisconsin indicate that it was present in the state as far back as 1894. Its spread across the country is most likely a result of seeds being dispersed by mowing practices and vehicles.

ECOLOGICAL THREAT: Wild parsnip poses a severe threat to native plants and humans. This plant readily moves into disturbed habitats and along road edges. Once populations build, they can spread rapidly and quickly displace native vegetation. During July, wild parsnip is one of the dominant yellow-flowered weeds along many roadsides and other right-of-ways. From roadsides it can spread into woodland openings, prairies, and drainages. The ability for this plant to encroach on a wide range of habitats can have profound impacts on sensitive areas.

DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT TYPES IN THE UNITED STATES/MONROE COUNTY: Found in open places along roadsides, pasture lands, disturbed sites, and in waste places throughout the United States and Canada, from British Columbia to California and Vermont south to Florida. This plant is very common and found throughout Monroe County. It endures a wide range of edaphic conditions, usually dry to mesic soils, but occasionally will be found in wet meadows. Plants grow best on calcareous, alkaline soils and do not tolerate shade well.

Adoppted September 9,2020

METHODS OF REPRODUCTION & DISPERSAL: In order for a rosette-stage plant to bolt into a mature flowering plant it must be subjected to a cold period (winter). This process is known as vernalization. Not all plants flower after their first vernal period. Most plants flower in the second, third, or fourth season after germination. Seeds ripen in late summer and disperse throughout the fall. Cattle will not eat wild parsnip, but deer may feed on the plant. Birds and small mammals may consume the seeds. Seed dispersal from mowing and off-road driving also contributes to its spread.

CURRENT MANAGEMENT APPROACHES:

Mechanical: Wild parsnip can become abundant along irregularly mowed roadsides as inconsistent mowing seems to facilitate seed dispersal. A single mowing late into the growing season (mid July thru August) will result in high seed dispersal as seeds have matured and are transported by mowing equipment. Because of this, mowing should be done prior to seed formation (June) with follow-up mowing throughout the summer to avoid flowering and seeding out (timely mowing). Mowing can however also stress other plant species that have the potential to be good competitors against parsnip.

Manual: Hand-pulling of rosettes and small plants can be an effective means of removal, depending on soil types and moisture. For larger patches, weeding with a shovel is an effective control measure. Flowering plants should be severed 1-2 inches below ground level before seed drop. Since the plants do not all flower at once, the area should be checked several weeks after the first cut for late bolting plants. The area should be revisited the following year to remove any new flowering plants. All removed plants should be placed in bags and disposed of in a landfill (check local regulations) or burned. Remember to avoid contact with plant tissues and sap. It is best to wear long sleeve shirt, pants, and gloves.

Fire: Burning alone has proven not to be a very effective means of controlling wild parsnip. Burning a site removes the litter layer and provides readily available nutrients to parsnip plants, resulting in taller plants and greater stem density. Treating newly sprouted parsnip rosettes with herbicide after a fire can be a very effective strategy, because parsnip is one of the first plants to re-sprout after a fire. In higher quality sites fire may be an effective tool to invigorate native plants to out-compete the invasive parsnip and reduce the seed bank.

Chemical: If herbicide treatments are the preferred method of control or sites are too large for manual removal, applications of 2,4-D, Escort® or glyphosate have proven to be effective. Timing of application will determine overall effectiveness of herbicide treatments. Adult plants should be spot treated in mid-May to mid-June (time of plant bolting until flowering) or in the fall, targeting rosette plants. Application of herbicide in the fall minimizes the impact to non-target species. Sites may need to be re-treated for several years until the seed bank has been exhausted. It is recommended that herbicide treatments of wild parsnip be done sparingly in higher quality habitats.

Biological: The parsnip webworm (*Depressaria pastinacella*) is the most recognized insect known to feed on wild parsnip. The adult webworm deposits eggs on unopened flower heads (umbels) between May and June. Hatched larvae then construct a web around the umbel and feed on the flowers and seeds. Once larvae have matured they travel to the base of the stem and bore into the plant and over-winter in a pupated state. Adults then emerge the following summer. While the webworm may intensively damage some plants and prevent seed dispersal, they rarely take over a large patch of wild parsnip. As a result, parsnip webworm is not likely to be an effective biocontrol agent.

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Monroe County Contacts:

Monroe County Forestry Dept. – (608) 269-8635
Monroe County Land Conservation – (608) 269-8973
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources – (608) 337-4775
Monroe County UW-Extension – (608) 269-8722
USDA-NRCS – (608) 269-8136, ext. 202
Fort McCoy (Wildlife Program) – (608) 388-5766

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credits: Wisconsin Manual of Control Recommendations for Ecologically Invasive Plants. WBER. May 1997.
Integrated Pest Management Methods for Control of Invasive Exotic Plants Species at Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. Caroll and White. 1997.

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L. List of Town of Little Falls Ordinances that Support this Plan Goals and Objectives

List of Town of Little Falls Ordinances that Support this Plan Goals and Objectives

1. Town of Little Falls Resolution 2014-6, Nonmetallic Mining Operator's Licenses Ordinance (Adopted December 10, 2014) Purpose of this resolution was to correct the numbering sequence in the Town of Little Falls Nonmetallic Mining Operator's Licenses Ordinance.

2. Nonmetallic Mining Operator's Licenses (March 14, 2013)

3. Ordinance Establishing Public Works for Road Openings & Access Driveways (Revised on June 8, 2005)

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Appendix M: Little Falls Crisis Response Plan

Little Falls Crisis Response Plan

Due to the recent COViD-19 Pandemic These General Recommendations are being offered for future Medical needs, plus other more common scenarios. This will be reviewed and modified as we learn more from this event.
Township initial response plans to future events.

Pre-Event

1. Establish a list of Township residents who are or may be listed as at risk. Be it for age or reduced physical ability or medical need. This may contain people who normally are ok but due to injury may in an event need extra aid.
2. Establish a list of additional resources that may be available.
    a. Contractor equipment in the township.
    b. Farm equipment in the township.
    c. Medical personal who reside in Little Falls.
    d. Location and availability of generator sets.
    e. Location of working communications if the area is without power for an extended time.
        i. Hard line phones
        ii. Shortwave Ham Operators
        iii. People with Sat. Phones
        iv. CB radios
3. In conjunction with the county Emergency Government and the Sheriff offices develop or refine contact list.
4. Emergency Contact list
    a. Erv's Fire Department
    b. DNR Forest Fire Contacts
    c. Power Company Contacts
        i. Jackson Electric
        ii. Xcel Energy
        iii. Sheriff Department, Highway Department, Emergency Government Contacts
        iv. First Responder call list
        v. Gas Company when a line is placed in the township
        vi. Cell tower contacts
5. County/ Military liaison
6. Coordinate with Emergency Government and Sparta School Board to use the Cataract School as a Warming/Cooling location in case of multi-day needs of shelter.
7.

Medical

1. Reduce person to person contact where possible. [Social Distancing]
2. Utilize in place stocks of PPE [Mask, Gloves etc…]
3. Follow Health Department Recommendations and guidelines.

4. Notify Township of local recommendations, actions, and updates via Township WebSite. townoflittlefallswi.com
5.

Wildfire

1. Provide assistants to WI DNR fire crews.
2. Provide assistants to local Fire Responders.
3. Notify Township of local recommendations, actions, and updates via Township Website. townoflittlefallswi.com
4.

Blizzard, Ice or Severe Winter Storms

1. Help clear snow and maintain roads as, able with Township equipment.
2. Request help to clear from county or state as needed.
3. Notify Township of local recommendations, actions, and updates via Township Website. townoflittlefallswi.com
4.

Wind, Rain and other Severe Storms

1. Use township Town Hall and other Facilities to support relief efforts.
2. Notify Township of local recommendations, actions, and updates via Township Website. townoflittlefallswi.com
3.

Ideas going forward for the Township. When the Sparta School District takes the Cataract from use, we should consider the following.

1. Lease the site for Township Offices
    a. As we expect more work from our clerk this would allow.
        i. Better office space
        ii. Better Parking
        iii. Backup Power at the offices
        iv.
2. Work with the ADRC to open a satellite office to better serve the Township
    a. At this time money may be available in grant form to do this.
    b.
3. Cons
    a. Building Militance, this is why we should lease.
    b. Heating Cost
    c. Power Cost

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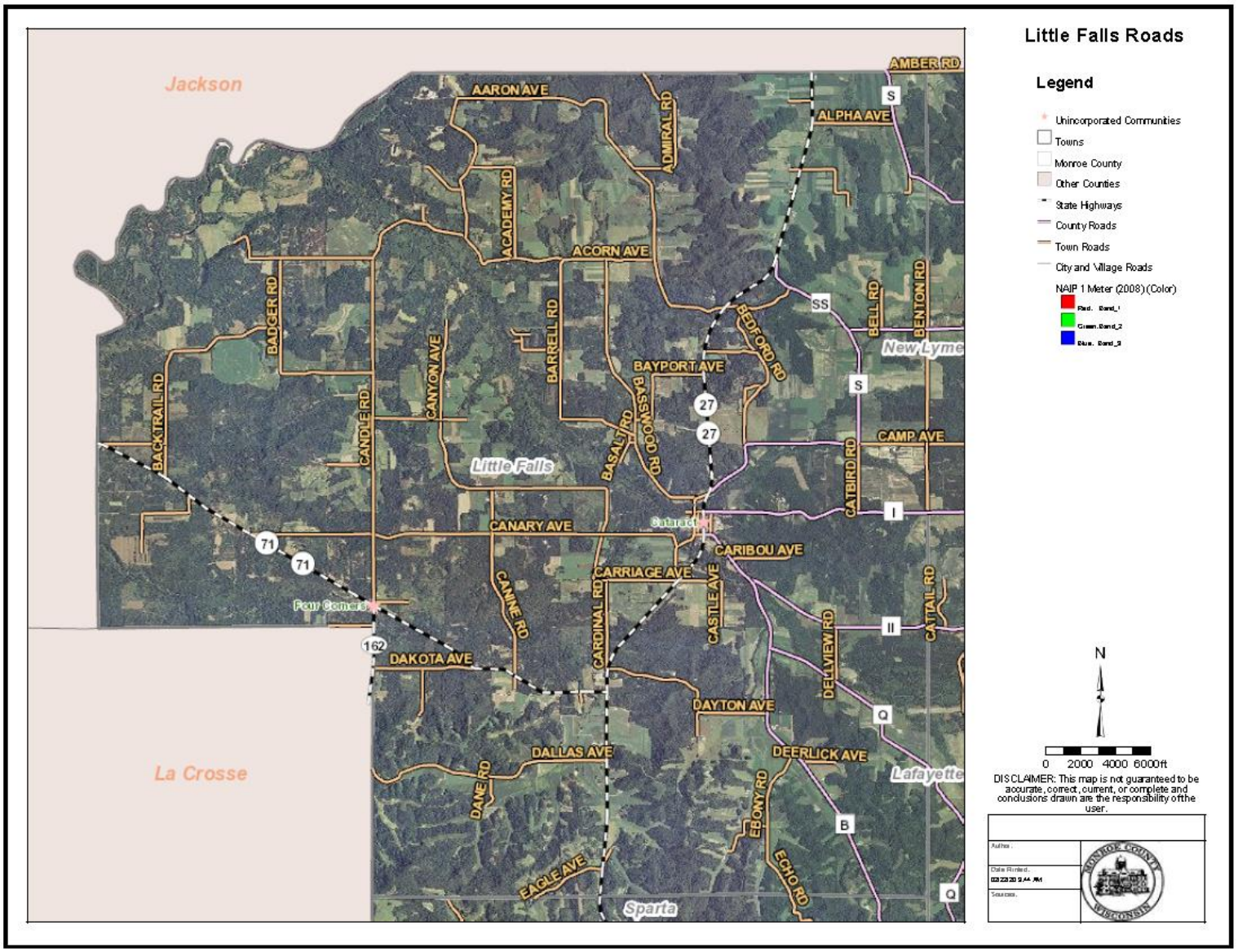
Map A. Town of Little Falls Roads



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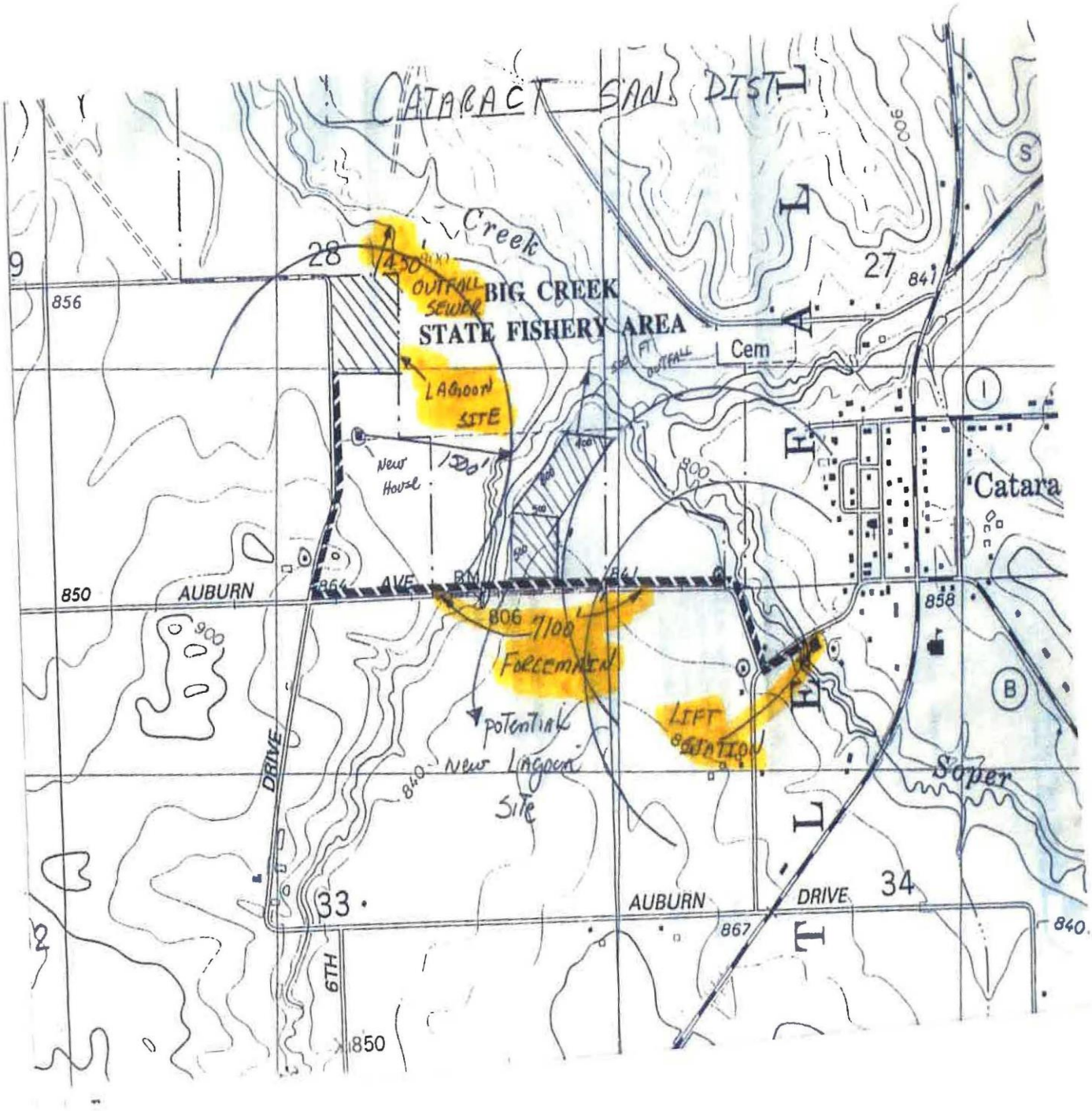
Adoppted September 9,2020

Map 2 Cataract Sanitary District



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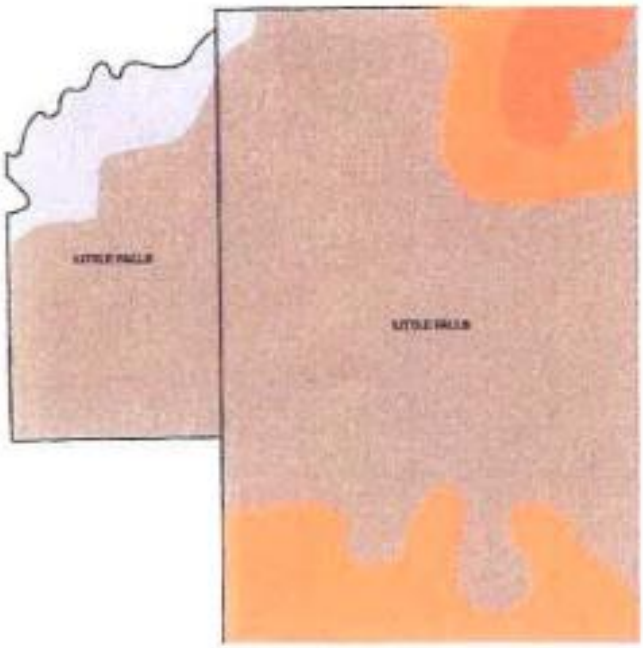
Adoppted September 9,2020

Maps 3&4 General Soils Map & Soil Slope Classes



GENERAL SOILS MAP
TOWNSHIP of LITTLE FALLS
MONROE COUNTY, WI

Legend

Monroe Co. General Soil Map Units

ABSCOTA-GLENDORA-KALMARVILLE

Nearly level, flooded, moist & wet, sandy & loamy or silty, very deep soils on floodplains.

BILLETT-CURRAN-ETTRICK

Nearly level, moist, loamy or silty, very deep soils on terraces.

BOONE-TARR-IMPACT

Nearly level & steep & rolling, dry, sandy, very deep & moderately deep soils over soft bedrock on bedrock controlled uplands.

LA FARGE-URNE-NORDEN

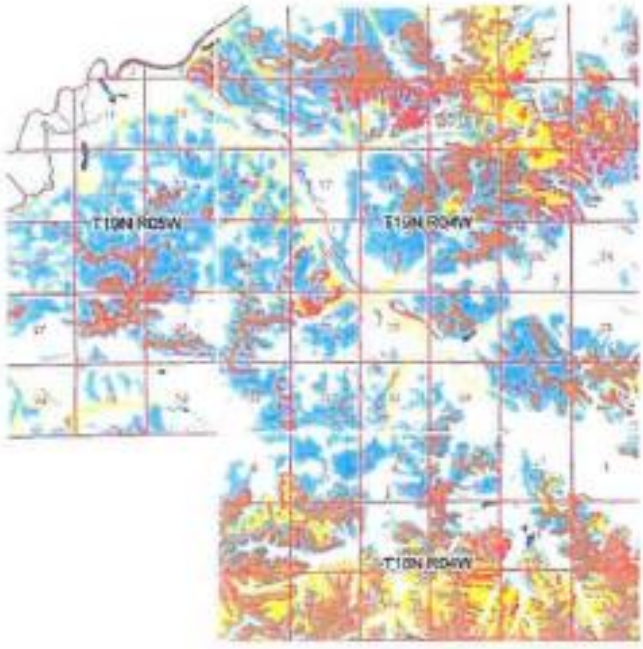
Rolling & steep & very steep, moist, loamy or silty, moderately deep soils over soft bedrock on bedrock controlled uplands.

Map produced by Monroe County Conservation Department

Data Source:
State Soil Geographic Database (STATSGO)
USDA, NRCS

SOIL SLOPE CLASSES

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE FALLS
MONROE COUNTY



LEGEND

- A slopes (0-2% slopes)
- B slopes (2-5% slopes)
- C slopes (6-12% slopes)
- D slopes (12-19% slopes)
- E slopes (20-29% slopes)
- F slopes (>30% slopes)

N
W E
S

1 inch equals 6,250 feet

map produced by Monroe County Land Conservation Department

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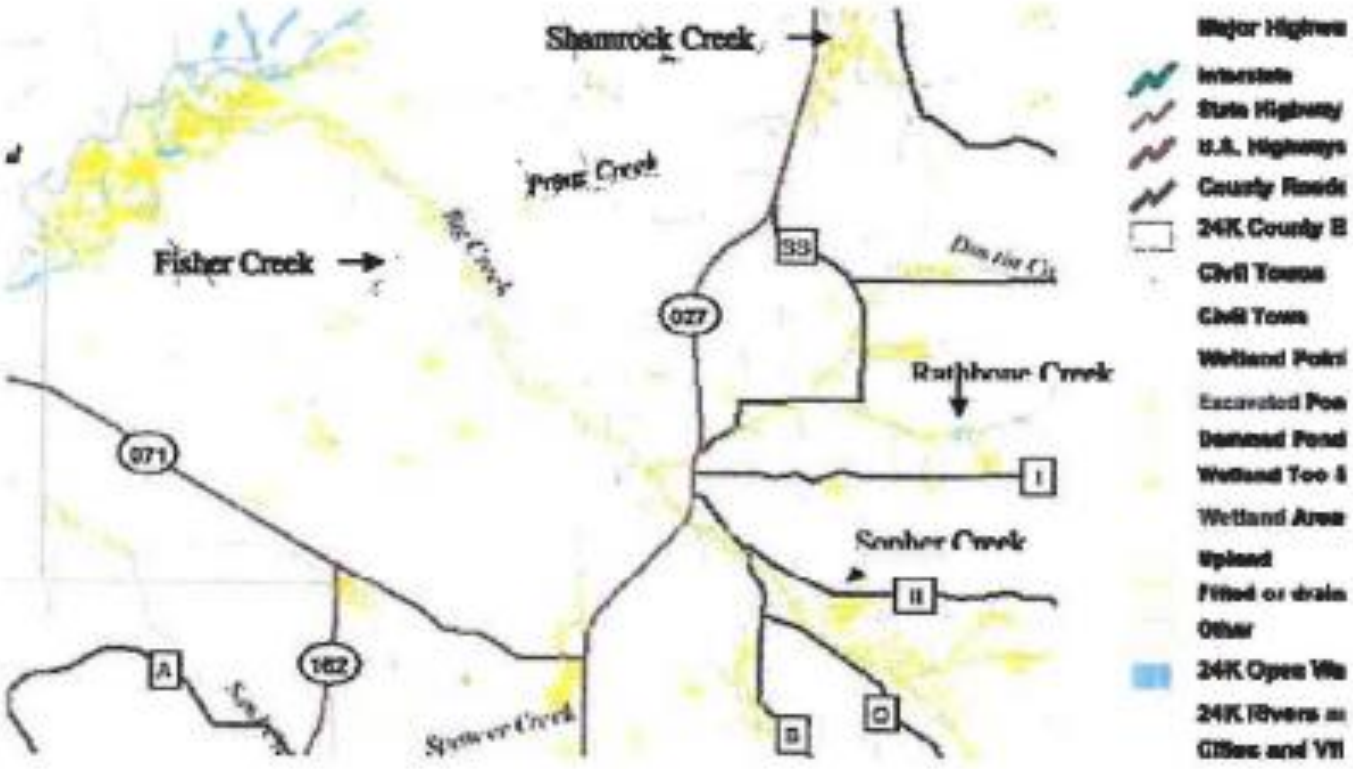
Adoppted September 9,2020

Watershed map of the Town of Little Falls

The town is drained into the Black River mostly through Big Creek and its tributaries: Du Rathbone, Sopher, Spencer, Printz and Fisher Creeks. Shamrock Creek drains a small po of the northern part of the township and Sand Creek drains part of the western portion of town. Portions of these creeks are trout habitat. The upper reaches of Big Creek is dam Cataract to form the Mill Pond. The backwaters of the Black River form three small lake Mud, Shallow and Deep Lakes. The Black River is a recreation attraction for fishing and canoeing.



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Map 6 Northern Mississippi Valley Soils

The information below is a general description of the area in which Little Falls is located.

Northern Mississippi Valley Soils
Loess Hills
Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin & Minnesota. 57520 km2 (22,210 mi2)

Land Use
Nearly all this area is in farms. But only about two-fifths is cropland. Feed grains and forage for dairy cattle and other livestock are the principle crops. About one-fifth of the area is permanent pasture. Nearly one-third, mainly the more sloping parts, consist of farm woodlots used for commercial timber production and for farm products. The Mississippi River and major tributaries provide opportunity for recreation. Controlling erosion on sloping lands and protecting lowlands from stream overflow are the principle concerns of management.

Elevation and Topography
Elevation ranges from 200 m on the valley to 400 m on the highest ridges. The slopping to hilly uplands are dissected by both large and small tributaries of the Mississippi River. Bottom land along all streams is narrow. Some ridge tops are broad and have undulating slopes. Local relief is mainly several meters to several tens of meters

Climate
Average annual precipitation 750 to 900 mm. Two-thirds or more of the precipitation falls during the freeze-free period 140 to 160 days.

Water
In most areas years of moderate precipitation is adequate for crops and forage, but in years of little or no precipitation, yields on thin soils over bedrock are reduced. Ground water is abundant in outwash deposits in the valleys, but the amount varies on the uplands. The supply of groundwater in areas underlain by sandstone and limestone generally is moderate. The many springs, streams, and farm ponds are additional sources of water

Geology
Although the continental glaciers at one time covered much of Wisconsin, the southwestern potion of the state was largely unaffected. This area is known as the driftless region, or the coulee region. Much of the western two-thirds of Monroe County is in the driftless area. This area consists mainly of a broad bedrock plateau that is mantled with loess, residuum of bedrock or both. The thickness of these deposits over the bedrock varies largely from 0-40 feet. Alluvial deposits are found in the valley bottoms. Clay and sand deposits also resulted from glaciations and are found in the region.

Soils
Most of the soils are Udalfs. They are moderately deep and medium textured. These soils have a mesic temperature regime, an udic moisture regime, and mixed mineralogy. Well drained Hapludalfs (Fayette, Dubuque, Gale, Nordness, and Norden series) that formed in a loess mantle over bedrock or in glacial till are dominate. Nearly level to gently sloping Argiudolls (Tama, Dodgeville, Richwood, and Dakota series) and Hapludolls (Mucatine series) are on benches and broad ridgetops. Hapludolls (Frotenac, Brodale, and Bellechester series are on steep slopes bordering the major valleys. Well drained Udifluvents (Dorchester, Chaseburg, and Arenzville series) are along stream bottoms. Quartzipsamments (Boone series) are on steep slopes, and nearly level Udipsamments (Plainfielf and Gotham serise) are on stream benches. Steep ,stony, and rocky soils are also common in the area.

Potential Natural Vegetation
The upland soils support natural hardwood forest vegetation. Oak, hickory, and sugar maple are the dominate species. Big and little bluestem and scattered oak tress grow on some sites. The lowland soils support mixed hardwood forest vegetation. Elm, cottonwood river birch, ash, silver maple, and willow are the dominate species. Sedge and grass meadows and scattered trees grow on some lowland sites

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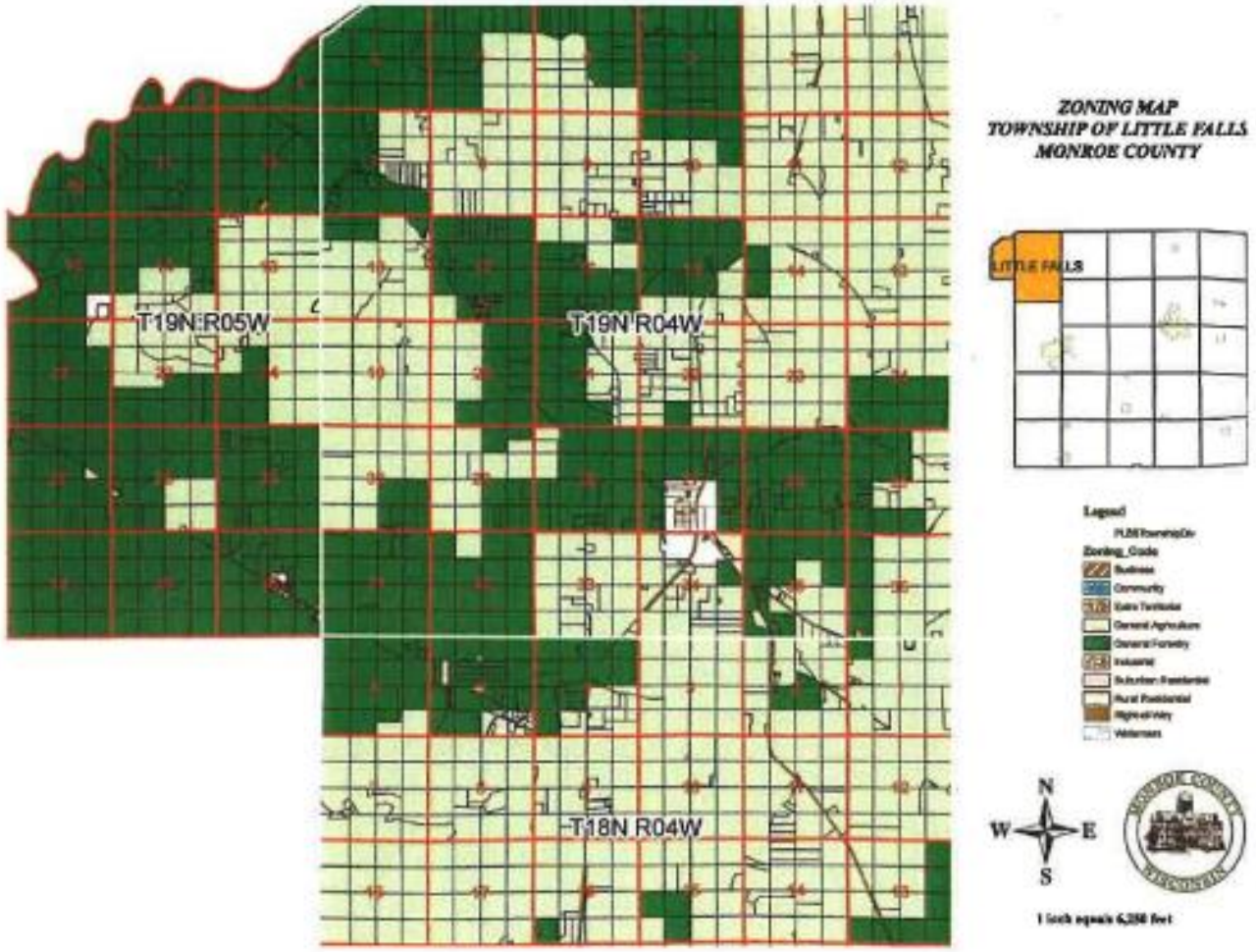
Map 7 Zoning Ordinance Map



The Township of Little Falls is covered by the Monroe County zoning ordinance. The above areas in dark green are zoned Forestry, which requires a minimum of 5 acres to build a house. Areas in light green are zoned General Agriculture which requires a minimum of 1 ½ acre to build a house. There are other areas in the Township, such as the Cataract area which are zoned residential. For precise zoning in the Town of Little Falls, it is necessary to check with the Monroe County Zoning Office.

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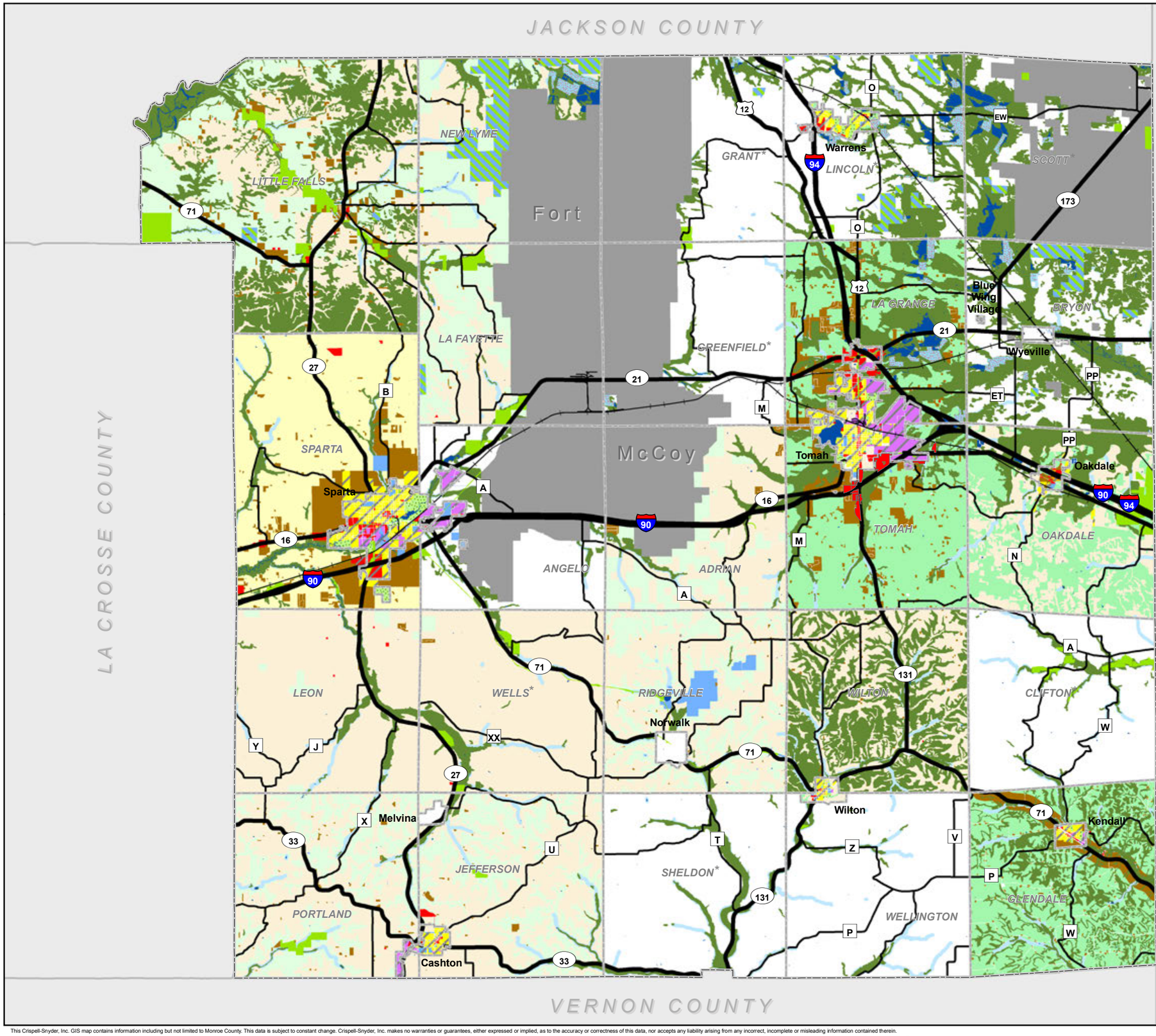
Adoppted September 9,2020

Monroe County Comprehensive Plan

Future Land Use

Map 8



Agriculture/Open Land
Forestry
Rural Preservation
Residential
Estate Residential
Commercial/Manufacturing
County Forest Crop
County
State
Federal
Natural Resource Protection and Recreation
Shoreland
Cranberry Bogs
Open Water
Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet Adopted by Town
City/Village Residential
City/Village Commercial
City/Village Manufacturing
City/Village Redevelopment
City/Village Vacant
City/Village Mixuse
City/Village Public
Municipal Land
Park
Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet Adopted by Village
Municipal Boundaries

Note: Future land use for Cities and Villages has been simplified for display purposes. Refer to City/Village plan for detailed future land use.
*Town plan in process.

Source: Future Land Use was derived with data from; Monroe County Assessor, MSA, FEMA, NRCS, WDNR, & LandSat.

N
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0 1 2 3 4
Miles

MONROE COUNTY WISCONSIN

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