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Land Knowledge

Future Land Use Plan

2016

Volume III.

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CHAPTER I
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT GOALS



PROJECT GOALS

The purpose of this Future Land Use Plan is to ensure wise use of Tribal land, and a sustainable self-reliant future for generations to come. The Plan is a guide to decision-making regarding land use, growth and conservation. The Plan is designed to create a well-planned and efficient land use pattern and coordinate roads, utilities, development and natural resources.

The Plan consists of Five Chapters:

Chapter I - Executive Summary - including a brief summary of chapters and project goals.

Chapter II: Introduction – Why plan: land use issues and opportunities, the geographic extent of the Plan, and a summary of the planning process.

Chapter III: Foundations of the Future Land Use Plan – The key natural and man-made features that influence land use.

Chapter IV: Vision and Framework for the Future

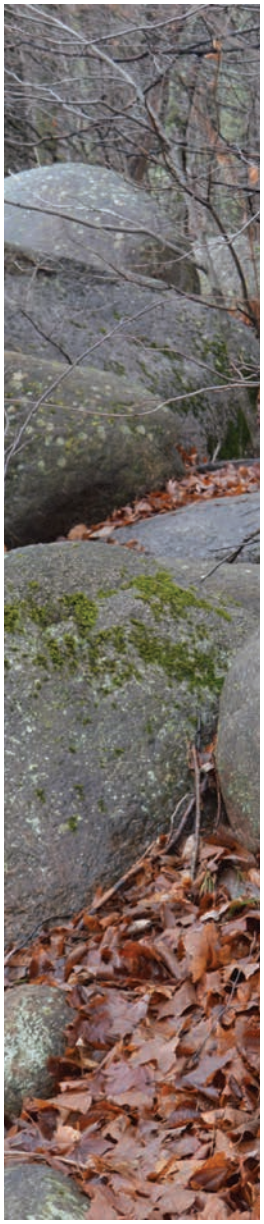
- Vision Statement
- Land Use Goals and Strategies
- Future Land Use Plan

The following **Vision Statement** for Future Land Use was developed from and reflects the extensive community involvement in the planning process:

To provide balance between community growth and the protection and preservation of land, ecosystems, wildlife, history, culture, language, natural resources, and cultural resources of the Tribe.



Figure 1.0 - Blackwell Region at Indian Market Road



The primary land use goals are:

- **The Natural Environment Goal:** Create a network of open spaces, interconnected natural features, parks and protected areas for conservation and habitat protection.
- **Neighborhood and Housing Development Goal:** Encourage neighborhoods with a mix of uses, diversity of housing types, a defined center and shared public areas with a strong sense of place.
- **Economic Development Goal:** Create well-planned business districts that provide a balanced mix of desired retail infrastructure and social connection opportunities.
- **Transportation Goal:** Provide for a safe balanced transportation system to achieve convenient access.
- **Community Development Goal:** Foster a strong sense of place for the FCPC.
- **Sustainability Goal:** Promote sustainable living and building practices that respect the environment and the FCPC culture.

The Future Land Use Plan illustrates the desired land use pattern for Tribal lands. The Land Use Plan maps assign all land to one of five (5) land use categories, and additionally assigns a conservation category where appropriate. A 100' buffer is shown around riparian areas but, this buffer may vary depending on adjacent characteristics.

- ***Residential:*** Identifies areas of residential development for human habitation, and for certain public and private facilities and services that are compatible with neighborhood surroundings. Land areas consisting largely of living quarters.
- ***Commercial:*** Identifies areas that sell goods or services to the general public. Areas used predominantly for the sales of products and services.
- ***Institutional:*** Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for public good. Including lands that provide services such as water and sanitation systems.
- ***Agriculture:*** Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for farming. Lands used primarily for production of food and fiber.
- ***Forest:*** Areas of land that are primarily covered with trees.
- ***Conservation:*** Identifies explicit spatial areas designed, protected and managed to maintain connectivity for focal species or critical ecological processes.

Chapter V. Implementation – Using the Future Land Use Plan and recommendations for supporting tools and actions for implementation.

CHAPTER II
INTRODUCTION

WHY PLAN?

THE FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI REGIONS

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT / SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING PROCESS



WHY PLAN?

This Future Land Use Plan represents a vision for how the Forest County Potawatomi lands should be developed and be preserved and what the desired land use pattern is for the future. The Plan is designed to guide land use decisions, growth and conservation.

Land Use Planning is important for a number of reasons. The Future Land Use Plan provides guidance for the future, based on examining existing and future conditions, the best examples of planning practice, and the community's vision for the future. The Future Land Use Plan identifies the aspirations of a community's form by providing recommendations on how to implement the vision, with appropriate recommendations for the type, location, and scale of new development for the community for years to come. The Plan can coordinate other plans and guiding documents so that they work together effectively and toward a common purpose.

Extensive research, data collection and background information was compiled by the Forest County Potawatomi Planning Department in the Draft Comprehensive Resource Plan. This work has been extremely valuable to the Future Land Use Plan and much of that has been incorporated into this planning effort.

THE FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI REGIONS

The landscape of the Forest County Potawatomi Community currently consists of approximately 17,500 acres. These lands are located throughout Wisconsin within eight counties and sixteen different townships, ***(Refer to Figure 2.0)***. The checkerboard landscape creates an obvious challenge with non-contiguous parcels of land. Cities, towns, villages, municipalities and districts have structured political boundaries, zoning and regulations that are definite. Since this is not applicable on FCP lands and in order to comprehensively plan for the future, the lands must be grouped into some contiguous form of area that is manageable in size and geographic location for further analysis.

The FCPC has established 8 "vernacular regions". A vernacular region is a distinctive area where the inhabitants collectively consider themselves interconnected by a shared history, mutual interest and a common identity. Vernacular regions reflect a "sense of place", but rarely coincide with established jurisdictional borders. Stone Lake, Blackwell and Carter collectively make up the Forest County Potawatomi Community and the boundaries of such cannot be found

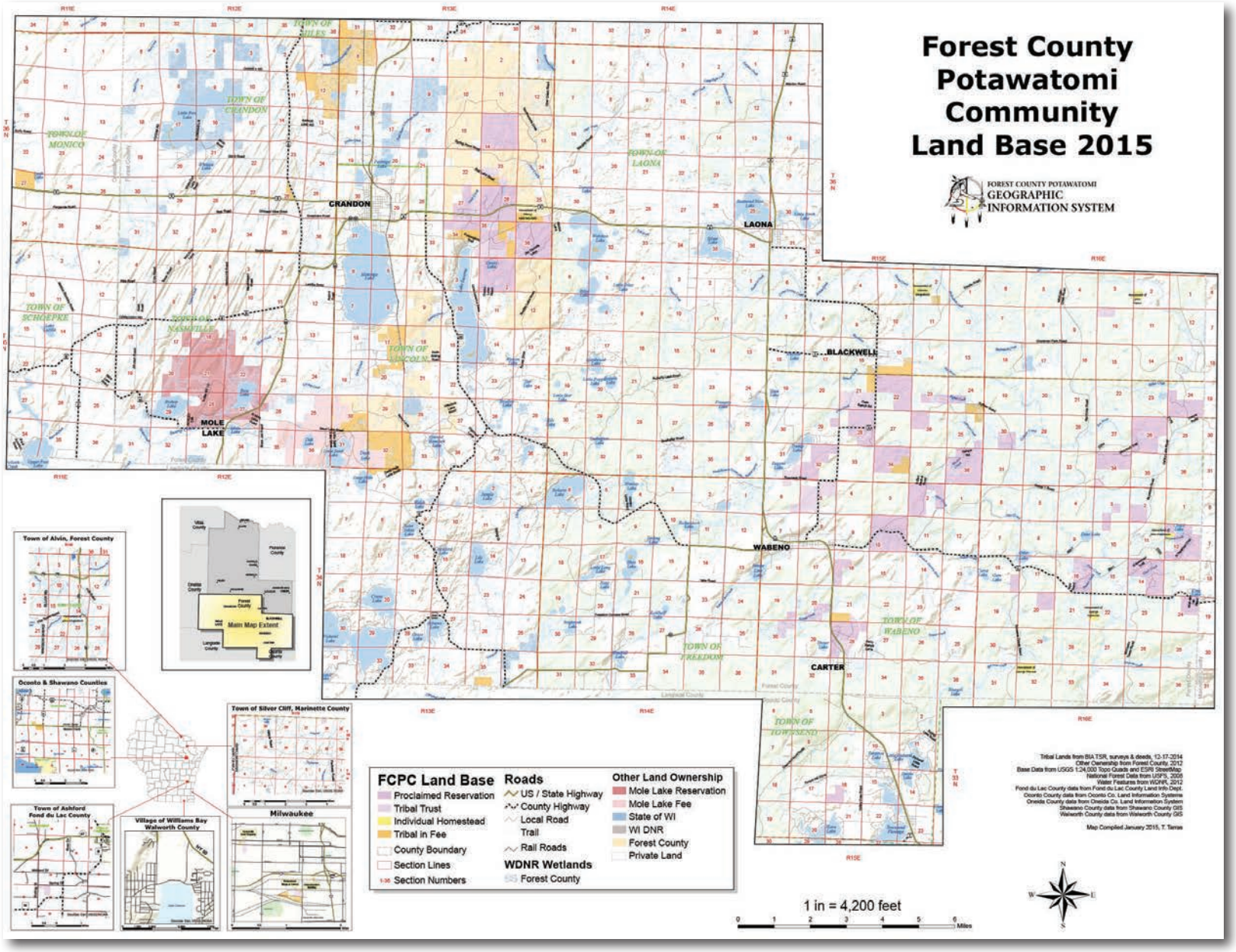
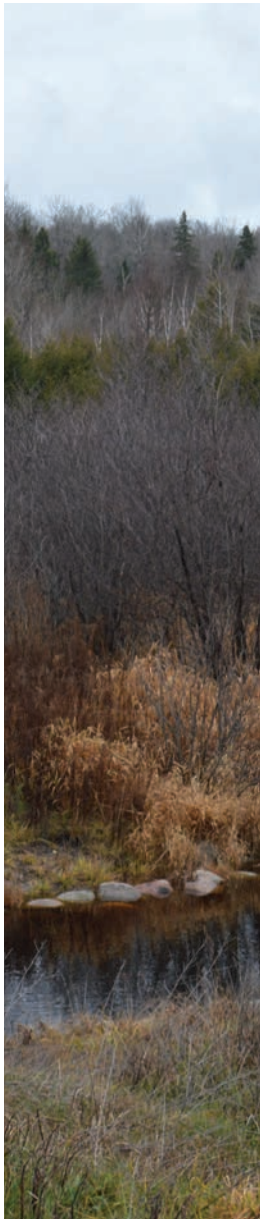


Figure 2.0 - Forest County Potawatomi Land Base Map



written in any single political boundary. In order to delineate these vernacular regions, boundaries were established by following the major waterways and transportation corridors. This regional perspective can help guide our decisions and make us better stewards of our environment.

These regions are briefly described below:

Stone Lake: The Stone Lake Region is located east of Crandon, northeast of Lake Lucerne, originally named As-in-ig-Ka-ge-mag (Stone Lake) in the Town of Lincoln in Forest County.

Blackwell: The Blackwell Region is located in the townships of Laona, Blackwell and Wabeno in Forest County. The land is tribal trust, tribal in fee and homesteads.

Carter: The Carter Region is located south of the Town of Wabeno and contains Carter in Forest County. The ownership consists of proclaimed reservation, tribal trust and tribal in fee land and is bordered by Nicolet National Forest lands and some privately owned parcels.

Metonga Lake: The Metonga Lake Region is located south of Lake Metonga in the Townships of Nashville, Lincoln and Freedom located in Forest County. The land is tribal in fee. The region is bordered by Forest County, Nicolet National Forest, Mole Lake Fee Land and Reservation and privately owned parcels.

US Highway 8: The US Highway 8 Region is located west of the City of Crandon in the Townships of Crandon and Monico located in Forest and Oneida Counties. The land is tribal in fee. The region is bordered by privately owned parcels.

Argonne: The Argonne Region is located within the townships of Crandon, Argonne, Hiles and Lincoln in Forest County. This area was formally called the Branham land.

These 6 regions listed above can be found on the map shown in ***Figure 3.0***.

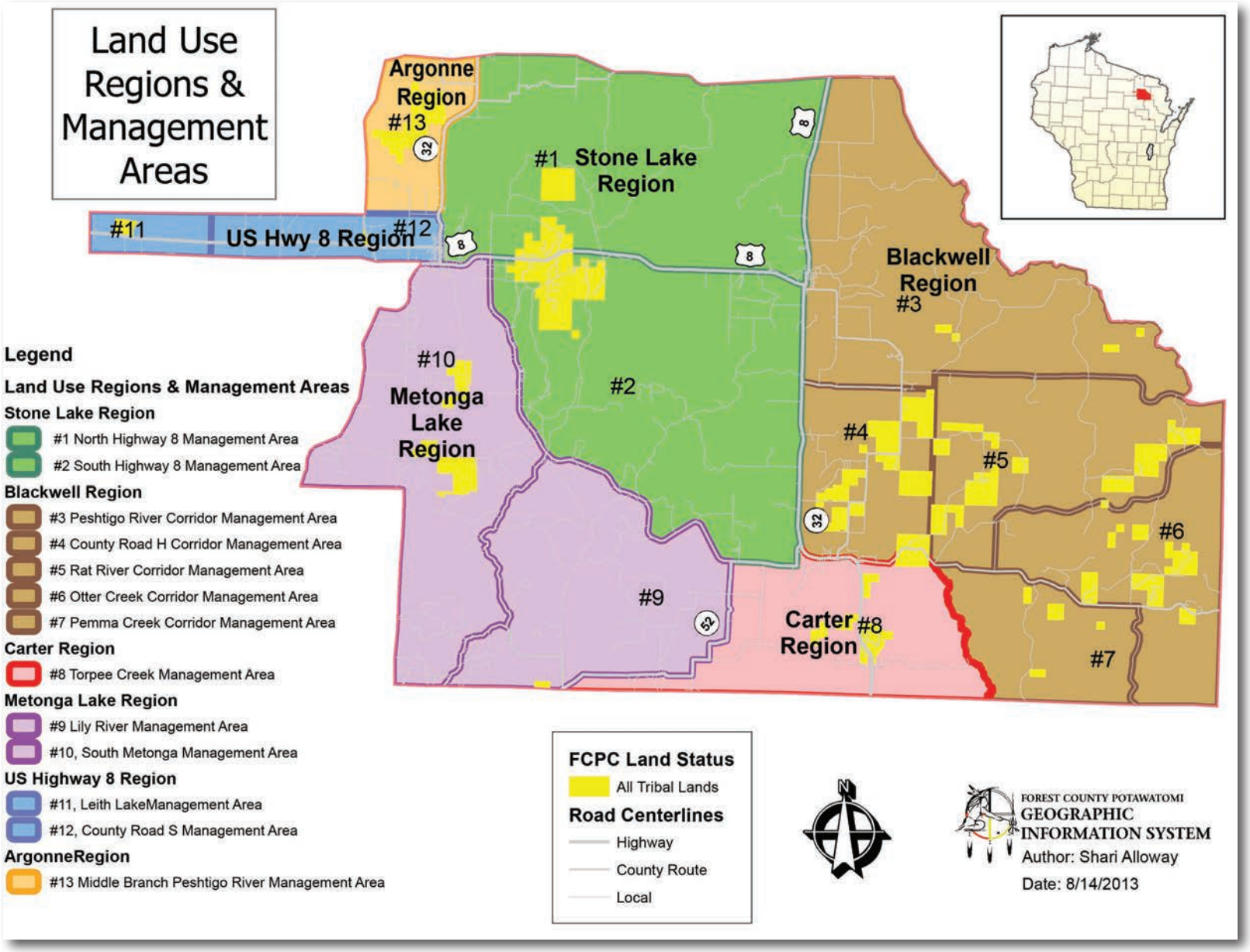
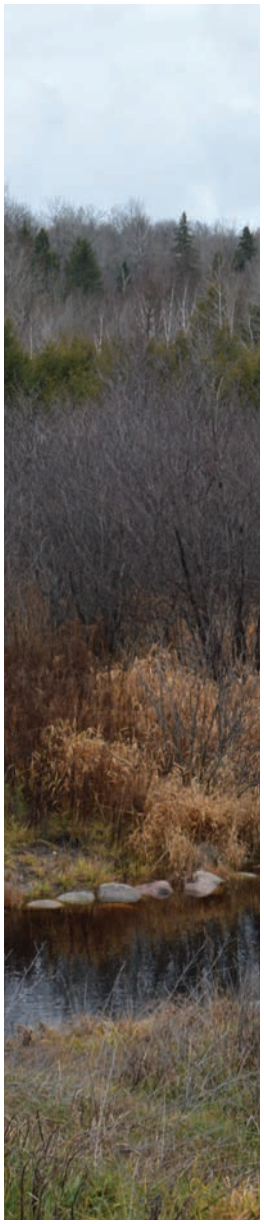


Figure 3.0 - Forest County Potawatomi Land Use Regions



Milwaukee: The Milwaukee Region is located in the City of Milwaukee in Milwaukee County and consists of tribal trust and tribal in fee land. The land is currently covered with commercial and governmental/institutional facilities with some other built up land. The parcels are bordered by private land.

Outlying Regions: The outlying region is made up of a group of smaller and isolated management areas. They were acquired for a variety of purposes, including economic, historical, trade and forestry potential. The boundaries of these areas and geological characteristics vary according to their unique locations. There are six (6) management areas in this region; Williams Bay, Ashford, Underhill and Washington, Townsend, Silver Cliff and Alvin, ***(Refer to Figure 4.0)***.

- **Ashford Management Area:** This management area is located in the Town of Ashford in Fond du lac County and consists of tribal trust lands that are mostly agricultural, rangeland and forest, in addition to a newer residential home. The area is bordered on all four sides by privately owned lands. A small river runs through the southwestern edge of the parcel. A five acre section has an inter-tribal repatriation agreement and a lease.

- **Alvin Management Area:** This management area is located in the Town of Alvin is an individual homestead that is covered in forest and bordered on three sides by Nicolet National Forest. Along the northern border there is a privately owned parcel of land with the North Branch of the Pine River running through it.

- **Underhill and Washington Management Area:** This management area is located in the southern part of the Town of Underhill and the northern part of the Town of Washington located in both Oconto and Shawano Counties. It is tribal in fee land that is bordered by privately owned land.

- **Williams Bay Management Area:** This management area is located in the Village of Williams Bay located in Walworth County and is comprised of tribal in fee land. The land is bordered on all four sides by privately owned land. This parcel contains a historical marker identifying the 1836 burial site of the wife of Chief Big Foot of the Lake Geneva Potawatomi and is registered with the State Historical Society.

- **Silver Cliff Management Area:** This management area is located in the Town of Silver Cliff in Marinette County. This 40 acre parcel is the homestead of George Waubonum that consists of forest covered land.

- **Townsend Management Area:** This management area is located in the northern part of the Town of Townsend in Oconto County and is proclaimed reservation land that is covered in forest. This parcel contains an old homestead and some hemlock stands.

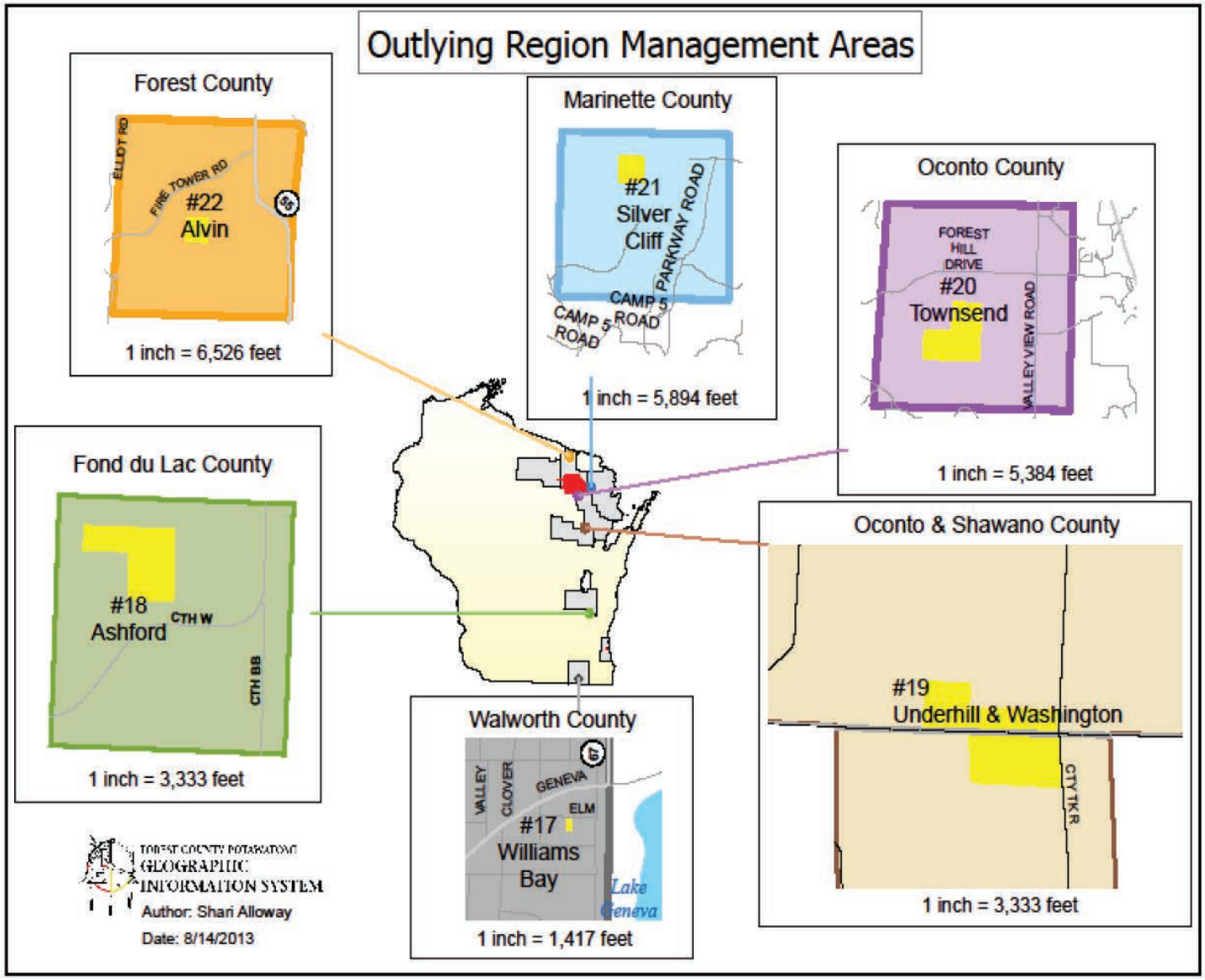
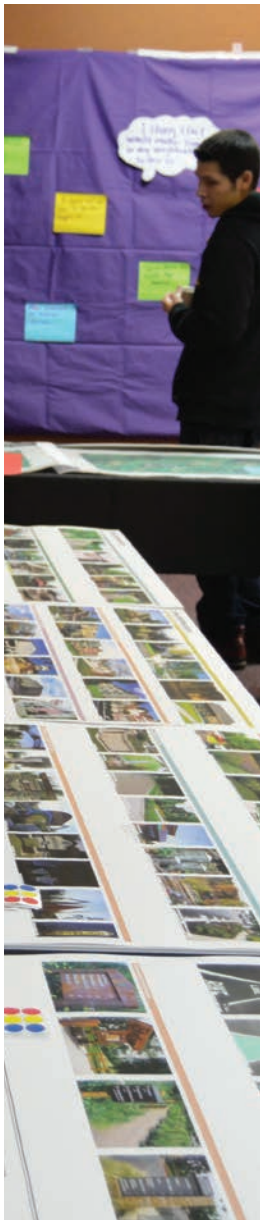


Figure 4.0 - Forest County Potawatomi Outlying Regions



CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT / SUMMARY OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC) involved tribal members, tribal leaders, and stakeholders in the Future Land Use Plan. This was viewed as a very important component of the planning process.

The Future Land Use Plan process incorporates and builds upon a key event that was conducted in the summer of 2015. The Forest County Potawatomi Community Mini-charrette was conducted by the National Charrette Institute, and Local Government Commission. This program was funded by a U.S. EPA Building Blocks Technical Assistance Grant, awarded to aid the Tribe in building the capacity needed to manage current and future development projects and to further their plans to implement sustainable communities' strategies on their tribal lands. The grant provided FCPC technical services to conduct a mini-charrette on their Stone Lake Campus with the aim of opening communication channels between FCPC staff and Tribal membership. The project involved a lot of community members in brainstorming sessions, and resulted in identifying livability enhancements for the Stone Lake Region.

Community engagement for the Future Land Use Plan included a public, open house format gathering held on November 18, 2015, from 4-8 pm at the Carter Casino, ***(Refer to Figures 5.0 and 6.0).*** This event, targeted to the Stone Lake, Carter and Blackwell areas provided the opportunity for tribal members, leaders and stakeholders to participate in the Future Land Use process. The workshop included:

- A "Sticky Wall" that asked participants to post notes to "what would I like to see", "1 thing that would make living in my neighborhood better" and "my ideal neighborhood would have".
- Maps of the three areas where participants could post comments on how the land is now being used, future land use ideas, recreation and transportation opportunities and issues.
- A Visual Preference Exercise with images of different types of housing, recreation, public facilities, and transportation ideas so that participants could visualize and identify the character of preferred development.
- General comment cards
- Open public comments that followed a presentation on the Future Land Use Plan

Each of these exercises is discussed below:



Sticky Wall Notes

My ideal neighborhood would have…

- Sidewalks
- For my children to be able to play outside and I don't have to worry about them being attacked by the neighbor's dog.

I would like to see…

- New pavement on Indian Drive.
- Education Building to learn Native/Non-native Skills
- Potawatomi Language on street signs, buildings, and roads.
- Farm land being used for community garden
- Buy more land.
- Indoor facility for Carter. Family Center
- Trees!!
- Finish Blackwell Housing Project
- Top of the line Rec. Center-pool w/skateboarding, playground, sports for the children, many and much more.
- New pavement on Indian Drive-Yes, Yes (x 3)
- Gated community for the Elders
- Economic Development-Rock crushing, gravel





Figure 5.0 - Images from the November 18, 2015 Open House

One thing that would make living in my neighborhood better is…

- To not have to listen to the tornado siren every day!
- A guard rail on Hwy. H corner-slippery, ice.
- Somewhere to build my house.

Maps

Participants made notes on the Stone Lake, Blackwell and Carter maps, as follows:

Blackwell Region Maps

- Finish Blackwell Housing project
- Kiddie Pool/Sprinkler
- Modern Bathrooms, girls and boys, with lights
- Community Building
- Walking Trails

Stone Lake Region Maps

- Parking and Picnic Area at (Devils Lake) Boat Landing (can't turn around)
- Sledding hill
- No tree cutting unless by Resolution
- Mark land with yellow "no trespassing" signs (something for the youth to do at EPA)

Carter Region Maps

- Sidewalks, lighted
- Speed bumps
- Upgraded parks
- Indoor activities for the young kids
- More housing
- Ice skating
- No golf course
- More land for housing north of Sugar Bush Lane
- Another water tower
- Sledding hill
- Upgrade the church



- Potawatomi language on everything; street signs, bathroom doors, etc.
- Buy up private land

Visual Preference Exercise

Participants were asked to identify images they liked. A number of images showed various land uses; (housing, commercial development, public facilities), parks, recreation facilities and structures, landscape, sustainable facilities, placemaking/gateways, traffic and parking, transportation options, pedestrian facilities, signage and wayfinding, trails, and winter recreation facilities.

Using colored-coded stickers, participants rated images according to the following code:

Red = I love this image
Yellow = I like this image but not sure
Blue = I do not like this image

From the Visual Preference Survey, participants seemed most interested in the following:

VISUAL PREFERENCE SURVEY SUMMARY

- Native Plantings/Conservation
- Activities/sports park
- Passive Park
- Outdoor gathering/performance area
- Bioswales and depressed planting islands ('green' stormwater treatment)
- Wind/solar
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Gateway signs and sculpture
- Crosswalk with cultural element design
- Bike lanes
- Interpretive Kiosks
- Wayfinding signs
- Single family homes
- Multi-family housing/apartments
- Townhouse homes
- Commercial strip mall
- Farmers market structure
- Multi-use trail
- Separated side by side trails
- ATV/snowmobile trail
- Nature based playground
- Lighted sledding hill
- Lighted ice rink
- Outdoor winter gathering with fire pit



General Comment Cards

Forms were provided at the workshop for participants to write additional comments or concerns.

1. Additional comments or questions specifically regarding housing or building development:

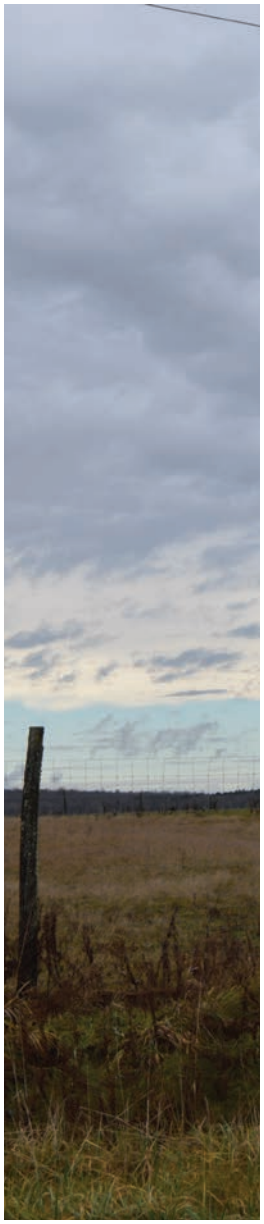
- What's the new housing plan
- Apartment complex. Top of the line recreation center/24 hour workout center to be for all locations
- We need a natural foods store. We don't need a new golf course. Really need speed bumps in residential areas

2. Additional comments or questions regarding recreational development:

- We have not moved ahead or discussed this
- ATV trails, hiking trail, sports at our recreation center
- A place to skate in Carter

3. Additional comments or concerns you wish to share in general regarding the land use plan:

- Need more input from the community
- Shuttle Service or busing service
- History from 1900's – present
- Core values of the Potawatomi
- Highlight our family clans live together
- Homestead history + why land was purchased
- Open public comments
- Have our own Tribal License Plates
- Meet with hunters and see what they would like to see on the hunting atlas maps (trails, access points, etc.)
- Lakes-Should have mapping to show the underground topography. (Ex: Navionics app)
- Produce a volunteer list. There are people in the community that would like to help.
- Why are children leaving the community? Houses boarded up?
- Youth Project Idea-Take pictures of all the Tribal homes and the people that live there. Create a slide show and save for the Museum to have a historic record.
- Policy created in 1991-1992 no more trailer homes on the reservation
- People used to be organized by clans. They did not live next to each other. Living so close causes social problems.
- Creating businesses where the children can go to work, learn (apprenticeships), become educated and then they can come back home to the community with these skills.
- Housing needs in Carter. There are no homes available. Land across from Sugarbush should be for housing not a golf course. Need housing over a golf course. Choose family over the golf course.





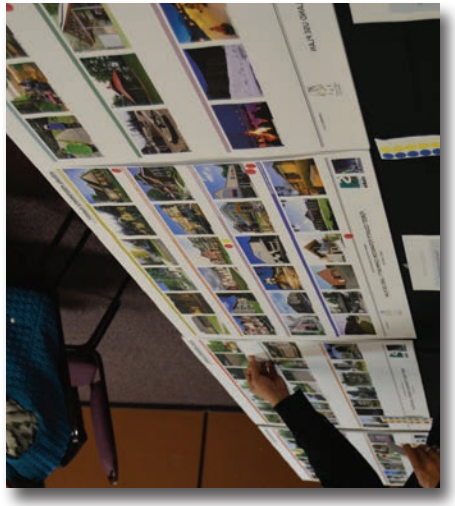




Figure 6.0 - Images from the November 18, 2015 Open House

- Speed bumps are needed to slow traffic and ATV's in some areas to increase safety. Fast driving issues on residential streets.
- Chief Wabeka housing lots are a good idea. There are a lot of young people who want houses.
- Are there plans for an organic natural foods grocery store?
- Across the street from the Casino is a prime location for a grocery store.
- Red Deer Ranch has piping and infrastructure for housing. When the ranch was originally set-up they planned ahead that if this failed, this area may be future housing.
- People like living in rural areas.
- Why don't we use our resources: Rocks and Trees? If gaming ever goes away, all we will have are our rocks and trees. It would cost $4000 for a rock crushing machine and we have plenty of rocks. There should be a Tribal member business crushing rocks and making gravel. Then we can sell the rocks to Flannery and the county rather than buying back our own rocks.
- Keep our soil and fill when we build and store it rather than buy it back from Flannery.
- Improve access at Devil's Lake for getting boats in and out and being able to turn around. Possibly u shaped access. Increase parking at Devil's Lake.
- Would like to see a neighborhood playground located on Sugarbush side. Kids are walking through the marsh and getting all bit up by mosquitoes to get to the other park.
- Like to see housing on new parcel north of Sugarbush.
- Safe sidewalk or walking path to the playground.



Land Use Issues and Opportunities

Workshop participants were asked to identify both use issues and opportunities related to land use. Issues are problems, conflicts or complaints, situations and things people aren't happy about. Opportunities are situations and things that can be changed and/or improved, or ideas that people have a desire to see implemented in the FCPC.

Based on input from the community, staff and analysis of existing conditions, the following land use issues and opportunities were identified.

Issues

- Lack of connectivity between residential areas, natural areas, recreation sites and community facilities
- Desire for economic development, local jobs and business activity
- Existing housing areas lack amenities, such as sidewalks and recreation sites
- Low density residential neighborhoods use a lot of land and are expensive to serve with utilities and sidewalks
- Limited land base for new housing development in proximity to services
- Desire for more housing opportunities and housing options, such as multi-family units, housing for young singles and elders
- Strong desire for a winter outdoor recreation site

Opportunities

- Existing utility system service areas
- Interest in local food production and a local market
- Tribal heritage and culture
- Untapped natural resources
- Growing population
- A more sustainable and healthy living environment

How do tribal members feel about Land Use Planning?

- 69% favor land use designations
- 92% favor setting aside natural areas for preservation & traditional use
- 74% favor setting aside areas for development
- 78% favor setting aside natural wilderness areas prohibiting development and logging
- 87% favor improving parks and playgrounds
- 70% favor developing more housing/neighborhoods
- 66% favor developing apartments/multi-family housing
- 94% favor developing walking and biking routes
- 72% favor developing a Community Center in Stone Lake, Blackwell and Carter

Source: 2012 survey conducted by the FCPC Planning Department

CHAPTER III

FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

STONE LAKE REGION

BLACKWELL REGION

CARTER REGION

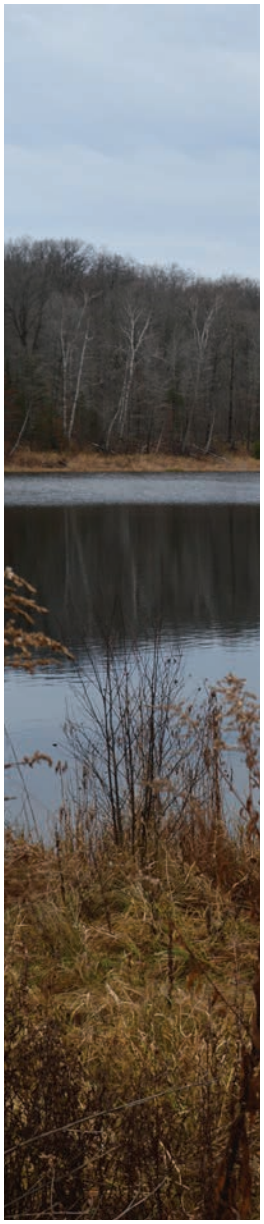
METONGA LAKE REGION

US HIGHWAY 8 REGION

ARGONNE REGION

OUTLYING REGIONS

MILWAUKEE REGION



FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

The Future Land Use of a community is influenced by a number of factors and conditions, including the existing use of land, natural features and conditions, and the availability of utilities, as well as the desire and need to accommodate growth, development, and conservation/preservation of land. Taking care of the land is a primary FCPC cultural tradition. The Future Land Use Plan is based upon a conservation-based planning approach that seeks to protect FCPC natural, cultural and scenic lands and resources as part of planning for future growth. This approach recognizes that human beings are integral components of ecosystems and have an important role in shaping these environments. The Future Land Use Plan identifies strategies to protect natural resources from the adverse effects of unplanned and unmanaged growth and development. The Future Land Use Plan ultimately establishes priority land areas for future growth and development as well as areas for conservation.

This chapter discusses key natural and man-made features that influence land use, including the natural environment and existing land use. This information was compiled and documented by the FCPC Planning Department in the draft ***2014 Comprehensive Resources Plan***.

Geology

The geology of the reservation in Forest County consists of Precambrian crystalline bedrock and overlying glacial sediment. The Precambrian bedrock is part of the Canadian Shield and consists of a wide variety of igneous and metamorphic rocks. The extreme northwest part of the county near the Michigan border is underlain by metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock and an iron formation. A significant sulfide deposit of zinc and copper is also in the southwestern part of the county, north of Little Sand Lake. Underlying the southeast corner is the Hager porphyry rock and a quartzite and conglomerate rock upland, which includes the prominent relief feature of McCaslin Mountain protruding through the glacial deposits. Bedrock exposed in other areas is typically located in topographic lows surrounded by glaciofluvial deposits, such as the gneiss outcrop on the south shore of Pine Lake, just northwest of Tribal lands.[1]

Bedrock

The bedrock surface gently slopes to the southeast over much of the reservation; however, because of the significant bedrock relief (as much as 360 feet), bedrock crops out in the southern and southeastern parts of the reservation.[2]

Elevation

Forest County is located entirely in the Northern Highlands physiographic region, which was glaciated during the Pleistocene Age by the Langlade Lobe.

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[1] *North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Forest County Outdoor Recreation Plan (2007).*

[2] *R. A. Lidwin and J.T. Krohelski, "Hydrology and Water Quality of the Forest County Potawatomi Indian Reservation, Wisconsin" (US Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 91-4136, 1993).*



The elevation in the county generally ranges from about 1,800 feet above sea level in the west and northwest to about 1,300 feet in the southeast. The third highest point in the state, Sugar Bush Hill is a drumlin east of Crandon on the reservation lands. It rises about 1,938 feet above sea level. The west end of McCaslin Mountain is about 1,610 feet above sea level.

Water Resources

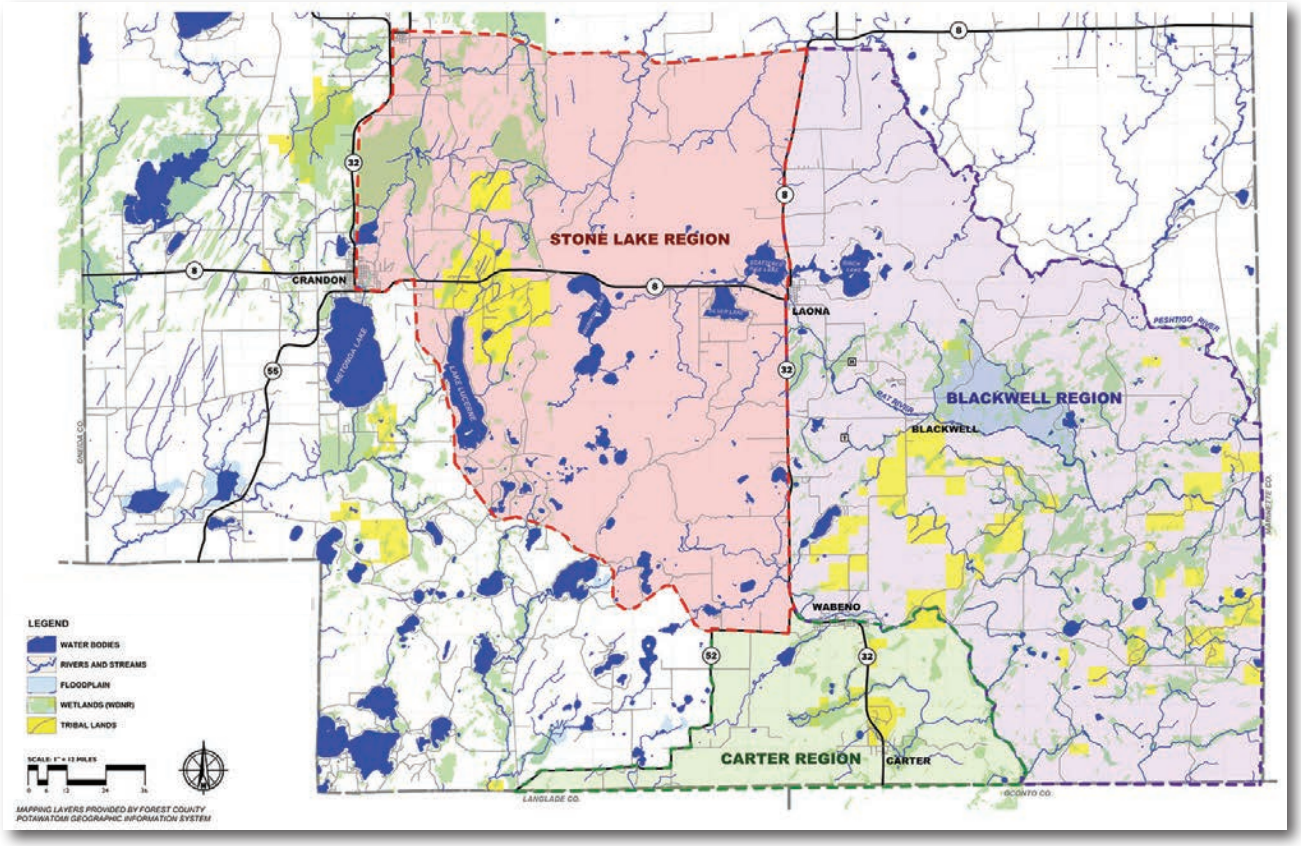
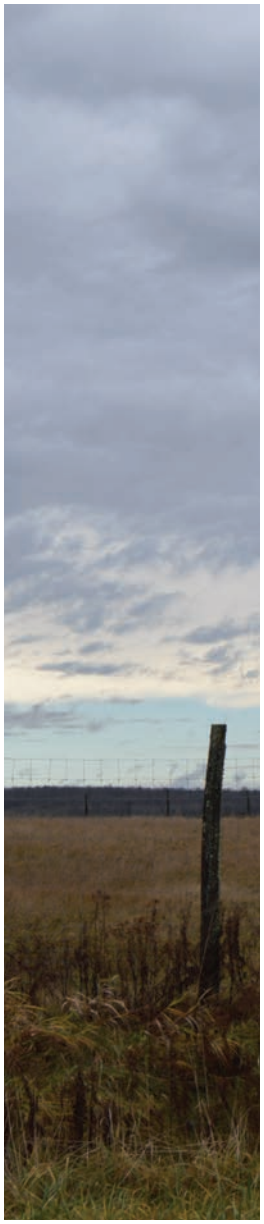


Figure 7.0 - Water Resources - Homeland Area Forest County

The homeland area has a significant amount of water resources in inland lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, ***(Refer to Figure 7.0)***. The larger lakes include Metonga Lake and Lake Lucerne located south and southeast of Crandon. Significant streams and rivers in the Stone Lake Region include the North Branch Peshtigo River, Rat River and Otter Creeks. In Blackwell, the primary rivers and streams are the Peshtigo River that basically forms the eastern border of the region, as well as the Rat River and the South Branch Oconto River forming the southern boundary. In the Carter Region significant streams and rivers include the North Branch Oconto River, Rangeline Creek, and Torpee Creek. All of these lakes, rivers and streams are surrounded by wetlands that are indicated in green in Figure 7.0 above.



Biodiversity

Biodiversity, short for biological diversity, is the term used to describe the variations of life found on Earth. This biological diversity includes ecosystems, organisms, genetic diversity, and cultural diversity.
There is a high level of interdependency among species in an ecosystem, and a reduction of population or loss of one species leads to population changes among other species. An ecosystem, once altered, can take years to return to a state of balance after a disturbance. Common environmental problems like air pollution, ozone depletion, invasive species, habitat loss, and global climate change are also serious dangers to the survival of threatened species.[3]

Humans have modified 83% of the Earth's land surface due to land-use. Conversion of land from more natural conditions to less natural conditions is one of the main threats to climate, water, and biological diversity resulting in habitat loss and fragmentation, altering community composition, limiting species ranges, restricting animal dispersal and migration and inviting invasion by non-native species. These in turn affect management of natural resources.[4] Areas that contain rare or sensitive habitats can be set aside as protected areas with greater restrictions on uses and activities so that the natural features for which they are set aside endure for future generations.

Protected areas, in general, are defined as locations which receive protection because of their environmental, cultural or similar value. The term protected area often refers to a very wide range of land and water management types that have some value for biodiversity and landscape conservation. Designating special areas for protection has been a cornerstone strategy of biodiversity conservation since times immemorial. [5]

The effectiveness of protected areas for conserving biodiversity is influenced by the surrounding landscape. Surrounding land use can threaten the value and effectiveness of protected areas as a conservation tool. These areas are linked to their surroundings by ecological flows and processes that do not exist in isolation. Understanding future land use around protected areas is also crucial to effectively mitigating potential effects of climate change given that many climate change adaptation strategies call for establishment of corridors to allow for species migration as suitable habitat and environmental conditions shift location.

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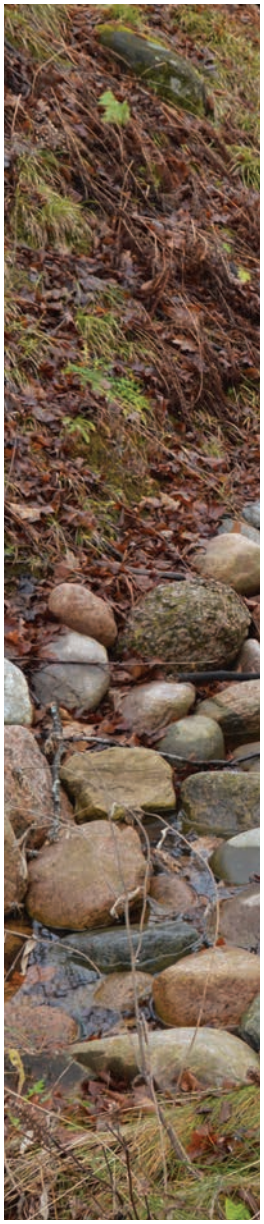
[3] *http://telstar.ote.comu.edu/enrion/m3/s5/02biodiversity.shtml*

[4] *Sanderson EW, Jaiteh M, Levy MA, Redford KH, Wannebo AV, et al. (2002) (The human footprint and the last of the wild).*

[5] *Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp*



Utilities

The FCP Utility currently maintains and operates three public water supply systems, two complete sewage collection systems, each with a wastewater treatment facility. The Utility Department is also responsible for all individual water and sewer systems within the community.

Two community wastewater systems exist on the reservation and are maintained by the department: a recirculating sand filter in Stone Lake and an aerated lagoon in Carter. The Tribe will be constructing a new mechanical plant sized for future growth and the lagoons will be abandoned. Residents in other areas of the reservation are served by individual mounds or drain fields. The Utility Department ensures that every septic tank is pumped a minimum of every three years and that each system is working properly, ***(Refer to Figure 8.0)***.

FCPC UTILITY DATA[6]		
Stone Lake	Water Tower	150,000 Gallon Storage Capacity (75,000 gallons Stone Lake South and 75,000 gallons Stone Lake North)
	Wastewater	All of the gray water is sent to the Stone Lake treatment plant.
	Septic Tanks	Every tribal home and business in Stone Lake has its own septic tank. Residential tanks are emptied once every two years and commercial business tanks are emptied twice per year.
Carter	Water Tower	75,000 Gallon Storage Capacity
	Wastewater	Designed for 70,000 gallons per day and currently at 20,000 gallons per day.
	Septic Tanks	Scattered sites have individual wells and septic systems.
	Carter Lagoon	Designed for 40,000 gallons per day and currently close to this usage. Previously, all solids were taken to the lagoon. Now, septage is able to be disposed of in Stone Lake at the new facility.
Blackwell	Water Tower	75,000 Gallon Storage Capacity
	Drain fields and Mound Systems	Drain fields are located throughout the area. Mound systems have their own tank and mound, primarily located along Chief Wabeka, with a life expectancy of 15 years.

Figure 8.0 - FCPC Utility Data

[6]FCP Utility Department (Kelly Lamere)



Existing Land Use

Existing land use is a major consideration when considering the future development and use of land. The following describes the existing land use of the tribal regions and management areas.

Total Current Land Use

The following chart breaks down the current land use on all tribal lands ***(Refer to Figure 9.0)***. Forest lands dominate the land use at over 15,000 total acres.

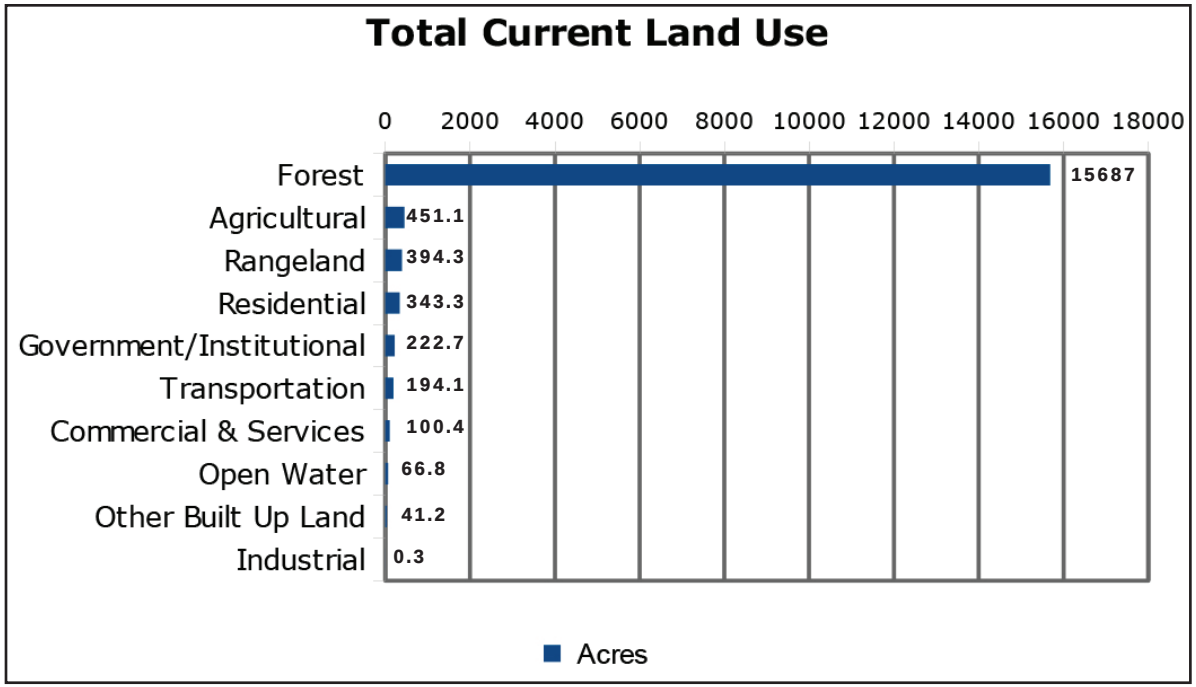


Figure 9.0 - Total Current Land Use

STONE LAKE REGION

The Stone Lake Region consists of approximately 4,200 acres and was one of the first original lands that were purchased in 1913. Over generations, Potawatomi people have formed an intimate relationship with the sacred waters, forests, and wetlands of all areas of the reservation. This area is no exception, but often, the desire to respect Mother Earth conflicts with pressures of new development and construction. This region may be a prime choice for future economic and social development due to the infrastructure that is already present. As an area of development that will likely see continued growth and expansion, the Stone Lake Region provides an opportunity to take a leadership role by incorporating practices that minimize the impacts to air and water quality, and to the health of the Tribal community ***(Refer to Figure 10.0)***.

North Highway 8 Management Area

This area consists of approximately 1,600 acres of tribally owned lands. This historic area was first purchased by the Tribe as a central location for homes, government operations, and as a prime water resource for tribal members. This management area is home to the largest red oak stand on the reservation as well as Bug Lake, one of two FCPC lakes entirely surrounded by reservation land.

The strength of the area comes from its central location and infrastructure development; but, these strengths are also its weakness with resource protection. Opportunities for further development also pose threats to natural resources.



South Highway 8 Management Area

This area consists of approximately 2,600 acres of tribally owned lands. Sugarbush hill, highest point in the region, is located in the area. It is the current location of the Tribe's air monitoring station, providing for the sampling and collection of ambient air quality data for the reservation and the region. Air quality data that is collected at the monitoring site is used to determine if the quality of air in the county is meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and supports the Tribe's determination to protect the quality of the air over the Reservation through its effort for Class I air re designation with the US EPA. This was a 14 year endeavor that was finally achieved in 2008.

Devil's Lake, located within the Stone Lake Region, is culturally significant to the Tribe and was designated as a Tribal Wilderness Area to prevent development and preserve the naturalness of the area. The Devil's Lake Catchment District, one of two Traditional Resource Catchment Districts identified by Dr. Charles Cleland and nominated in 2003 for the National Register of Historic Places, encompasses much of the Stone Lake Region area and has " provided most of the natural resources collected by the Potawatomi hunters, fishers, and gatherers since the turn of the twentieth century…and continue in active use today, thus serving as a vital role in linking the historic past with the future Potawatomi generations poised to carry forward their unique cultural traditions." (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for FCPC, page two, #7)

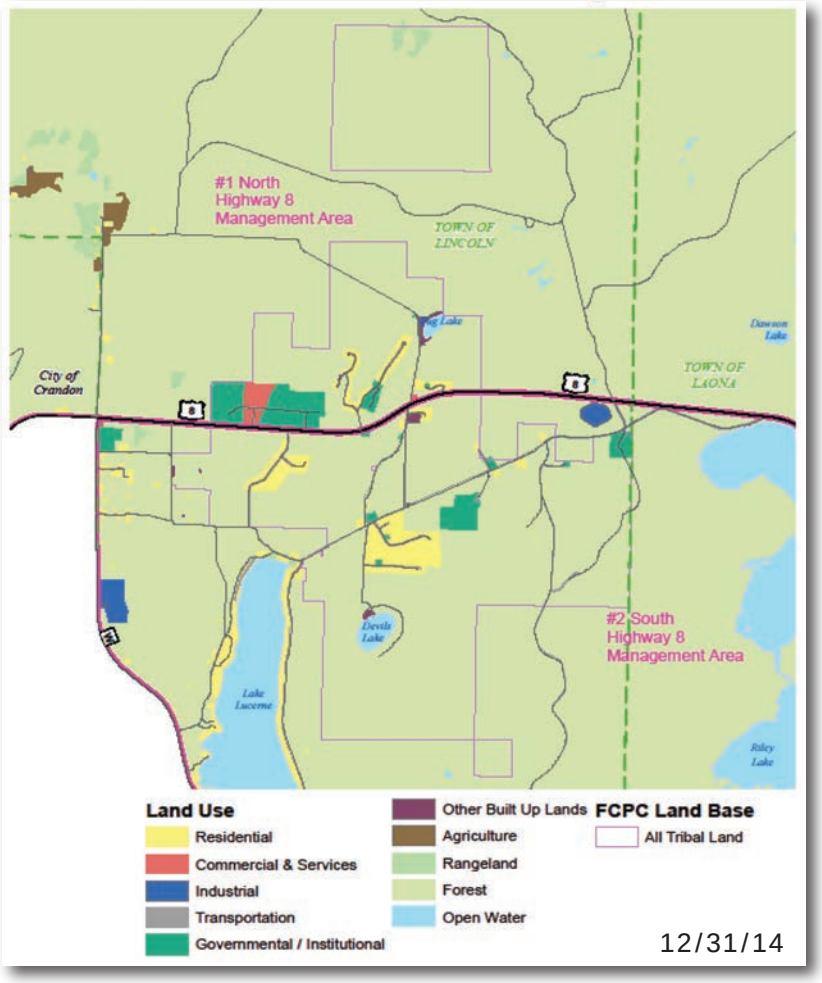
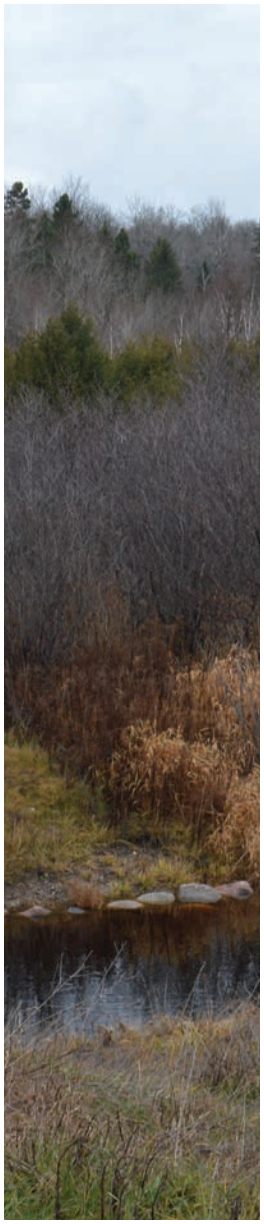


Figure 10.0 - Stone Lake Region Existing Land Use

Opportunity for the protection of the natural resources within the region, and specifically within the Devil's Lake Catchment District, is through the development of Air Quality Related Values under the Tribe's Class I air designation, enabling the Tribe to set air pollution thresholds that protect vegetation utilized by the tribal community for food and materials, and water quality and soil chemistry, upon which the health of plants are dependent.



BLACKWELL REGION

The Blackwell Region is a pristine area with greater strengths than weaknesses with potential to conserve and improve the natural resources with limited infrastructure and development, except for the areas that have been purchased and transferred from fee to trust over the past twenty years. The region consists of approximately 8,500 acres and is very diverse featuring relatively undeveloped scattered lands across agricultural and forested areas, while no imminent threats from development exist throughout much of the region, the area does have the potential to serve this function with expanded community growth ***(Refer to Figure 11.0)***. Development potential may exist is some regions but may pose additional challenges due to current conditions. These include cultural, social, economic and political barriers which all need to be cautiously explored.

The abundant natural resources of this region are well suited for hunting, fishing, and the gathering of traditional foods and medicines. There is a sense of solitude to be found in some areas of the Blackwell Region that is unparalleled and thus, priceless.

The region is a foundation of familiar relations, dedicated to positioning the roots of the tribe to their lands, in ascetics, natural environment, family homesteads, recreation environment that can be committed to sustainable resource management. There is a great opportunity for the Tribe to exert its self- governance and exercise its aim to protect and preserve natural and cultural resources.

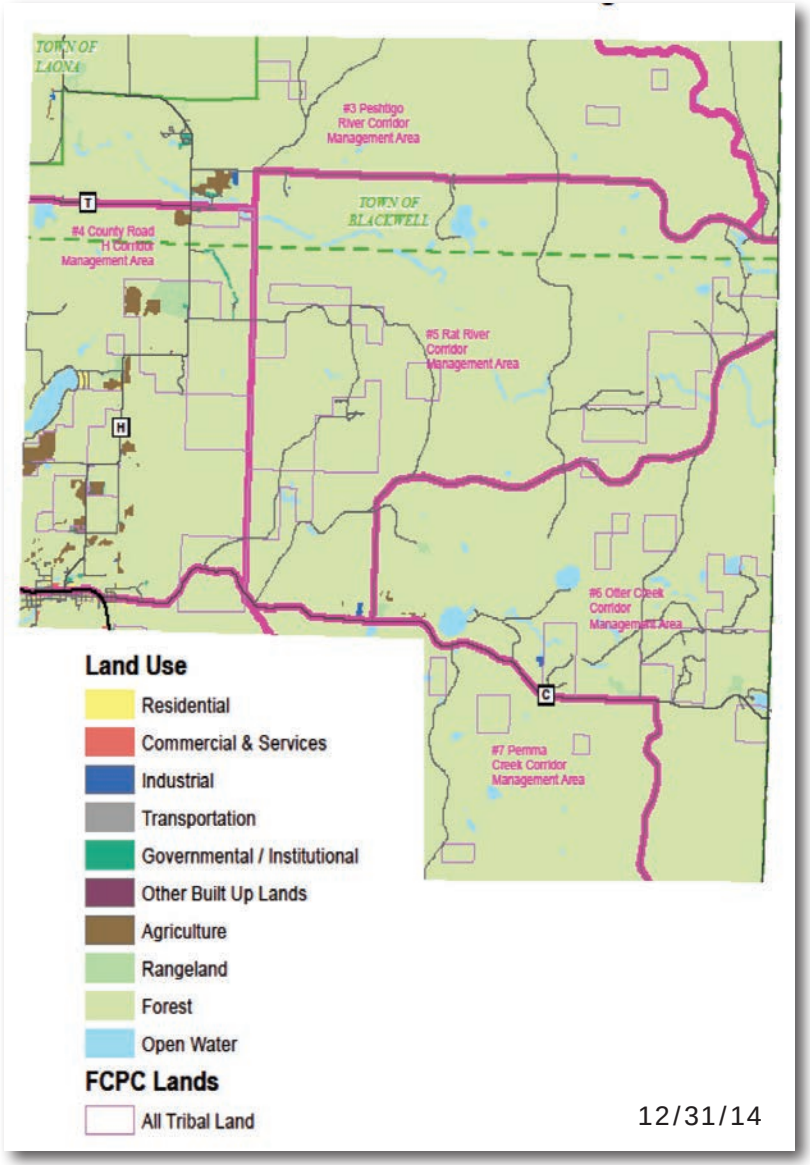


Figure 11.0 - Blackwell Region Existing Land Use

Peshtigo River Corridor Management Area

This 240 acre management area is culturally significant with home sites surrounded by ample natural resources. The area is rich in tamarack, hardwoods and black spruce swamps. Traditional homesteads in the region have potential for historic plant seed banks. The entire area has the potential for limited disturbance and provides excellent opportunity for hunting and gathering.



County Road H Corridor Management Area

This management area consists of approximately 3,200 acres of tribal land and is home to orchards, fallow fields, pastures and rich agricultural soils. Home to the former "Huettl farm" and the Red Deer Ranch, these areas contain the best soil type on Tribal land for agricultural production. The agricultural land is currently leased to another entity for production of cash crops however; this land has potential for Tribal food production to provide food sovereignty. The former "Huettl farm" land was acquired in early 2005 and includes an established community garden and hoop house. There are many fruit trees, grapevines and berry bushes.

Multiple high quality cold water ecosystems exist on Tribal lands within this management area as well as the headwaters of Swan Creek, Otter Creek, and significant wetland complexes. The corridor along Swan Creek has a great diversity of native plants. Spencer Creek and Swan Creek each contain a self-sustaining population of native brook trout.

Rat River Corridor Management Area

The Rat River Corridor consists of approximately 3,000 acres of Tribal land. This land is a diverse array of habitats and landforms, interspersed with sensitive cultural and biological areas. This area is primarily forest land without a lot of development. The corridor is home to Golden Eagle critical habitat. FCPC surveys have hard documentation, not only of golden eagle presence in this area, but evidence that there are breeding pairs. Breeding eagles, both bald and golden, require large trees near rivers (i.e. the Rat River), very little disturbance, and ample prey, which are provided in this area. It is a serene area, indicated by some tribal members as being a prime place for solitude. Large old growth trees in some of these areas provide critical habitat for species and provide a way of connecting tribal members to their land and history (i.e. 200+ year old trees were the same that ancestors saw and used). The Rat River that runs through the corridor is aesthetically pleasing and navigable by canoe. Portions of the Rat River contain lush stands of Wild Rice that are utilized for harvesting purposes by Tribal members. Many documented vernal pools are located in this area and threatened species (particularly bats) have been identified here. Significant wetland complexes exist and several high quality cold water ecosystems. This area lies within a prime elk restoration zone (research study conducted by GLIFWC and DNR). An opportunity to form a partnership with USFS and WDNR could lead to an elk restoration in the area.

Otter Creek Corridor Management Area

The Otter Creek management area consists of approximately 1,800 acres of Tribal land, of which 175 acres holds special ecological significance and is a rare eco type as such is designated as a conservation area by resolution 054-2015. Diverse biologically and topographically, this area has many cultural uses, such as hunting, fishing, and hiking. The Thunder Catchment District, one of two Traditional Resource Catchment Districts identified by Charles Cleland and nominated in 2003 for the National Register of Historic Places, encompasses the area and has "provided most of the natural resources collected by the Potawatomi hunters, fishers, and gatherers since the turn of the twentieth century…and continue in active use today, thus serving as a vital role in linking the historic past with the future Potawatomi generations poised to carry forward their unique cultural traditions" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for FCPC, page



two, #7) The area lies within a large tract of contiguous, unfragmented habitat (Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest). Threatened and endangered species have been identified here and a documented pair of golden eagles have critical habitat in this area. Many blackberry, blueberry and raspberry bushes are located throughout. There are more and larger beech trees in this area than in any other area on the Reservation. Cloud Lake and King Lake provide excellent angling opportunities for Tribal members.

Brook trout appear to be becoming more prevalent throughout some of the small, cold water tributaries of Otter Creek and the Rat River (Newman Creek and Deer Creek). This management area contains excellent beaver habitat and lies within a prime elk restoration zone (research study conducted by GLIFWC and DNR). Partnership with USFS and WDNR could lead to an elk restoration in the area. The area located along Hwy C has areas conductive to prairie grass plantings, which could help grassland birds and other wildlife that need grass openings.

Pemma Creek Corridor Management Area

The area consists of 364 acres of Tribal land. Significant wetland complexes exist throughout the management area and a concentration of beech regeneration. Pemma Creek contains a self-sustaining population of native brook trout, although this portion of the stream has never been surveyed. The landscape supports many traditional food and medicine plant species, in addition to endangered/threatened/special concern species. All properties are remote and relatively inaccessible. The entire region has potential for limited disturbance and provides an excellent opportunity for hunting and gathering.

CARTER REGION

The Carter Region contains a mixture of developed and very remote lands consisting of ecologically interesting forest and wetland landscapes, particularly those along the Torpee Creek corridor; yet these areas face threats from disease, pollution, and invasive species. The North Branch of the Oconto River provides an excellent angling opportunity and is classified as an "Exceptional Resource Water" by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and portions of Torpee Creek contain self-sustaining populations of native brook trout ***(Refer to Figure 12.0)***.

Torpee Creek Management Area

This area is comprised of 1,340 acres which balance the cultural existence and presence of the tribe, blending commerce, natural environment and sacred places. With the casino in this area, as well as the new pow wow grounds; this area has opportunities for cultural, economic, and commercial development, but also places of environmental significance.

Three phase electrical power, natural gas, wastewater and water systems are established along the blacktop roads. There is also direct access to the Nicolet State trail which includes hiking, biking, ATV, snowmobile and horseback uses. This area is home to some threatened/endangered species.



METONGA LAKE REGION

The Forest County Potawatomi Community parcels located in the Metonga Lake Region, known as the Crandon Mine site, were purchased in October 2003 and contain a large copper and zinc deposit. The purchase of the mine site brought an end to the twenty year threat of mining impacts on air and water quality, and the health of humans and natural resources in the region. The Crandon Mine threat was the impetus for FCPC to seek protections for the environment, specifically, requesting re-designation of the air in and around the Reservation from Class II to Class I through the US EPA, ***(Refer to Figure 13.0)***.

This area is as ecologically rich as it is rich with conservation opportunities. The Devil's Lake Catchment District, one of two Traditional Resource Catchment Districts identified by Dr. Charles Cleland and nominated in 2003 for the National Register of Historic Places, includes a small segment of the northern Metonga Lake Region area. These catchments have "provided most of the natural resources collected by the Potawatomi hunters, fishers, and gatherers since the turn of the twentieth century...and continue in active use today, thus serving as a vital role in linking the historic past with the future Potawatomi generations poised to carry forward their unique cultural traditions" (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for FCPC)

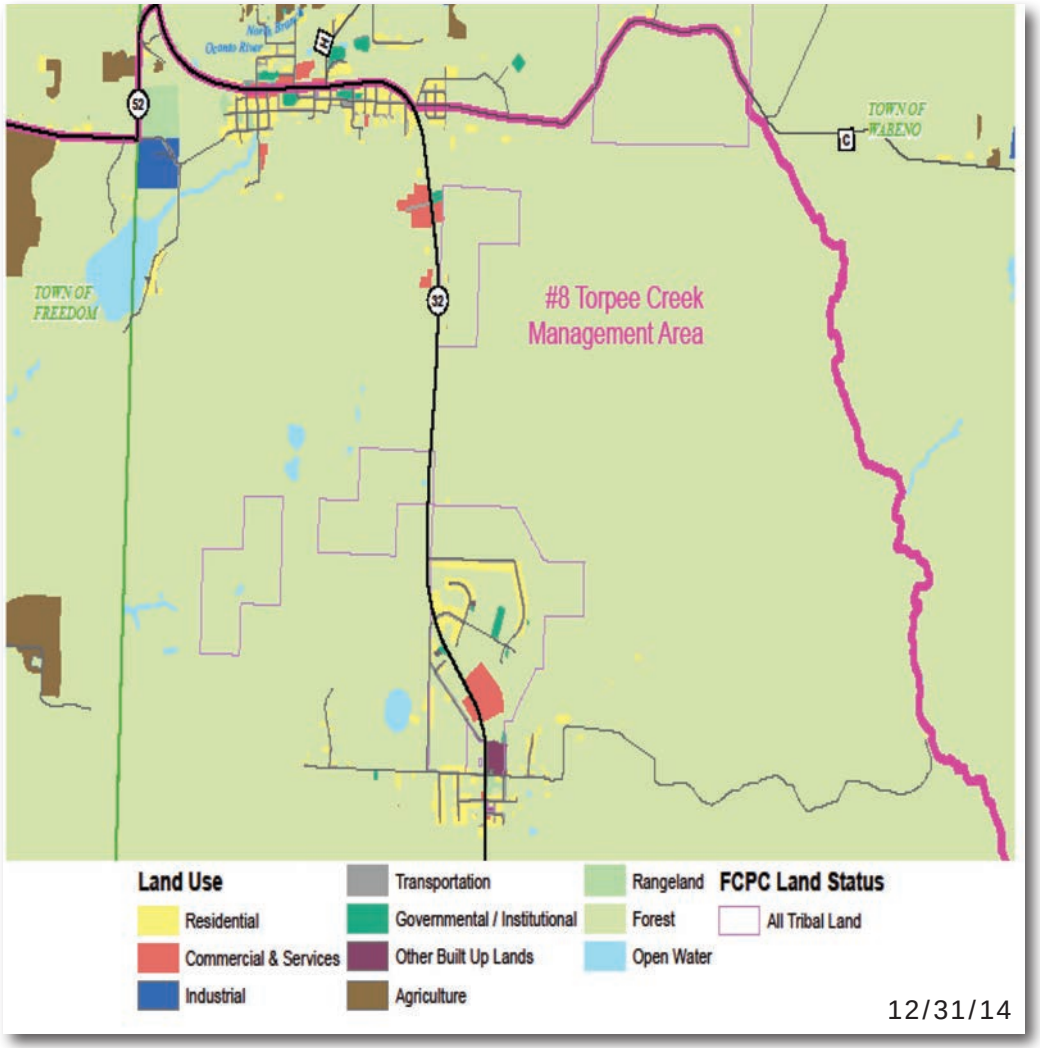


Figure 12.0 - Carter Region Existing Land Use

This land has the potential to be a prime multi-use area. Other wildlife habitat enhancements can also be made on this property as a whole so that wildlife remain healthy and supported, however other tribal values such as food sovereignty in the form of tribal agriculture can still be supported. Many people noted that protecting wildlife and creating wildlife refuge areas were important to very important to them. Preserving natural resources as a whole was noted as being



a core value in Potawatomi culture (in the recent tribal member surveys), and many people saw protecting good prime farmland as being something they would like to see in the community. Further, the location of the former barn and the farmhouse would allow some level of infrastructure to also be on this property.

Lily River Management Area

The Lily River Management Area is comprised of forested land covered in popple slashings and black ash swamps. The Lily River runs through the area and is classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a trout stream. The land is remote and inaccessible.

South Metonga Management Area

The property presents an opportunity to provide environmental education and natural setting recreation for tribal members. The lands within this area represent a piece of Potawatomi history when the tribe prevented the mine from being implemented and therefore prevented the degradation/destruction of this ecosystem. In the survey, many tribal members identify environmental protection as a core value of their culture, and this piece of property represents a historic milestone for FCPC strengthening sovereignty through environmental stewardship. This property would therefore be an ideal setting for an environmental education area, including trails with interpretive signs (including Potawatomi language), wood duck boxes, restored mesic prairie areas and more. The property is easy to access (on a paved road, near Crandon, has a field drive) and the majority of the property already has trails throughout. A comprehensive and integrative management plan has already been developed for this property that could be revised and improved over time.

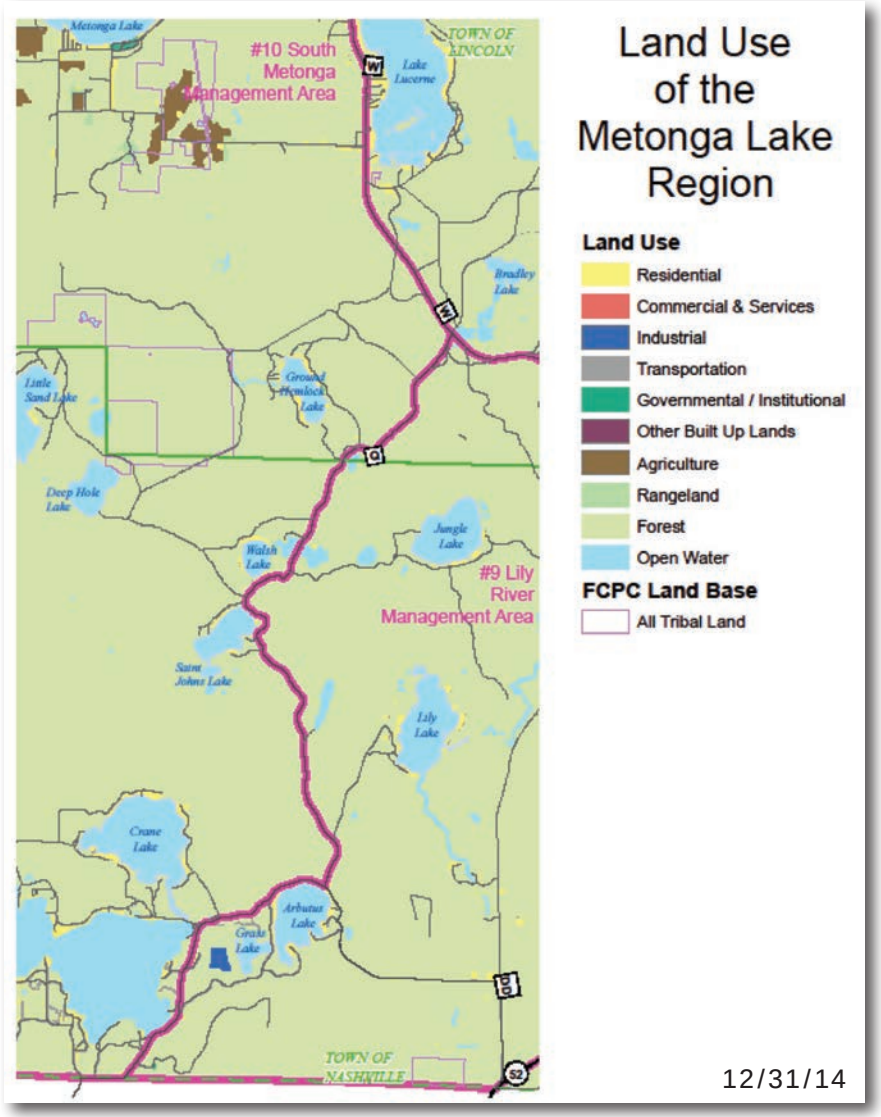


Figure 13.0 - Metonga Lake Region Existing Land Use



US HIGHWAY 8 REGION

This area contains 229 acres of tribal land, though relatively small and distant from the main reservation lands, this region offers a wide array of possibilities, from economic development to deepening tribal member connection to the environment, ***(Refer to Figure 14.0)***.

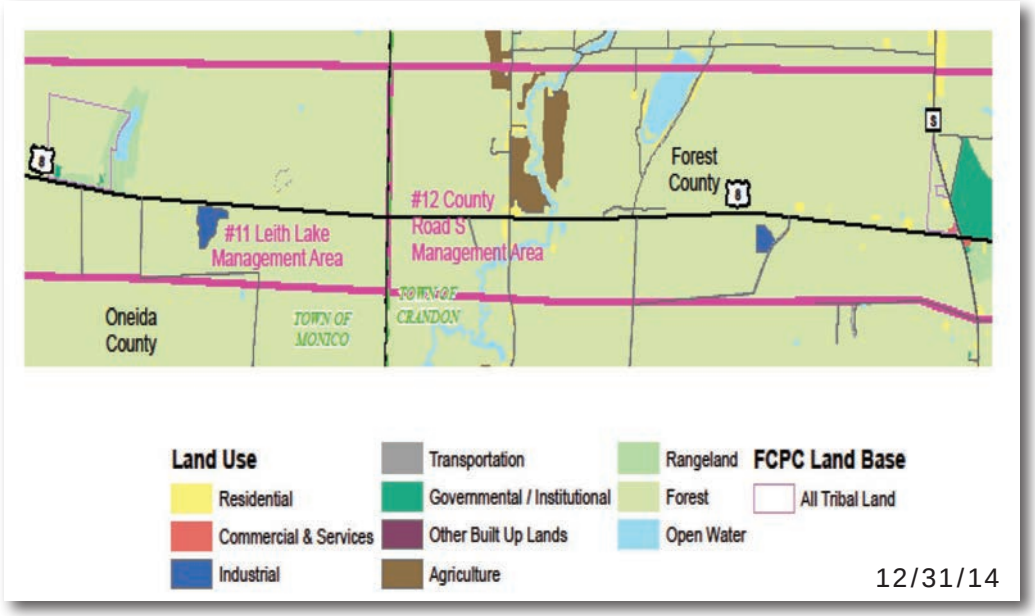


Figure 14.0 -US Highway 8 Region Existing Land Use

Leith Lake Corridor

This corridor represents an area of high visibility and accessibility as well as areas of ecological integrity and natural beauty. This area could be an opportunity for FCPC economic/enterprise growth with the direct highway access and electrical transmission line as well as protection of resources. The area supports bountiful populations of waterfowl and opportunities for wildlife watching and recreation. Leith Lake is surrounded by a significant wetland complex. FCPC Administration had previously expressed an interest in turning this into a farming area (pumpkin patch, traditional corn (maize), potatoes, etc.) and having a public farmer's market of sorts. Given its proximity to the highway, this land would be very conducive to this activity. Organic medicine plants could also be grown as this soil has had no known pesticides applied. The property could be established as a Tribal fish hatchery facility with indoor raceways and incubation structures. Presently, this property has been listed for sale.

County Road S Corridor

This area represents an enterprise opportunity for the tribe that doesn't threaten to impact cultural or natural resources. The location is prime opportunity for a tribal enterprise with direct highway access and an electrical transmission line. Opportunities for a truck stop, go cart track, motocross or campground were previously discussed.

ARGONNE REGION

The Argonne Region consists of 1,362 acres which are rich in natural resources and contain very little development, ***(Refer to Figure 15.0)***. This land was purchased as part of the "mine lands" that stopped the implantation of a large



mine in the area. As with the Metonga Region, this land represents a historic piece of Potawatomi history in terms of sovereignty, environmental stewardship, and preservation of natural resources and beauty. Water resource jurisdiction is limited due to tribal in fee status. The entire region has potential for limited disturbance and provides excellent opportunity for hunting and gathering.

Middle Branch Peshtigo River Management Area

This area is biologically very diverse and rich in wildlife and plants. 70-80% of the property is wetland; providing a tranquil and serene location that is abundant with blueberries and cranberries, along with many other plants that are traditionally gathered. The forested wetlands serve as headwaters for the Peshtigo River and part of the overall watershed of this region. This piece of property provides ecosystem services (clean water, wildlife, cultural plants, etc.) that tribal members value (based on tribal member survey). The land contains black bear, wolves, eagles, and critical habitat for boreal chickadees, gray jays, and the endangered spruce grouse all of which have been documented on this land by FCPC wildlife surveys. This portion of the Middle Branch of the Peshtigo River is classified by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources as a trout stream. This area would be an excellent location for a protected wildlife refuge/ wilderness set-aside or for wildlife research.

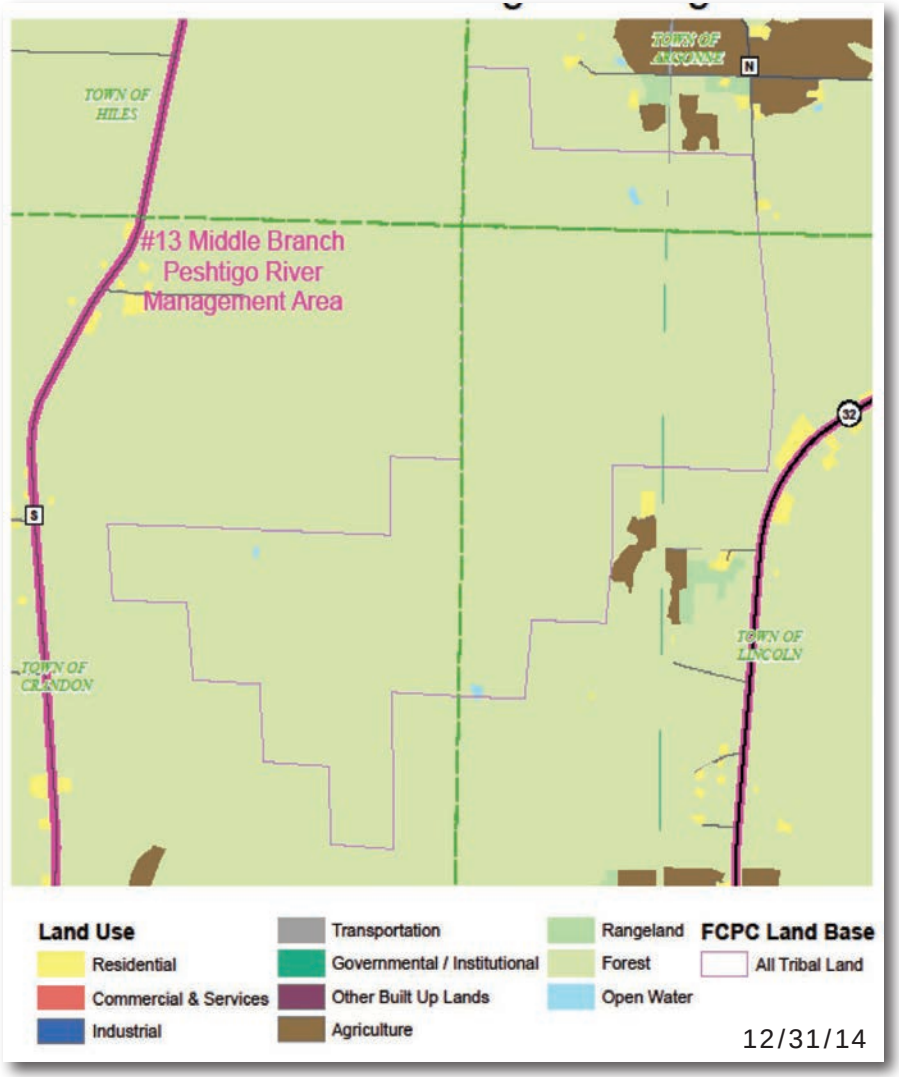


Figure 15.0 - Argonne Region Existing Land Use

OUTLYING REGIONS

The Outlying Regions consists of the six (6) management areas as described below:

1. Alvin Management Area

This management area is located in the Town of Alvin in Forest County. This forty acre parcel is the Alvin John Shopodock



homestead that consists of forest covered land. No formal access to the property exists. All homesteads require heirs' approval for accessing the area.

2. Ashford Management Area

This management area is located in the Town of Ashford in Fond du lac County, ***(Refer to Figure 16.0)***. This 80 acre parcel of land was acquired in 2001. This area has historical and cultural significance and contains an inter-tribal repatriation agreement. "NAGPRA provides a process through which lineal descendants, culturally affiliated Indian tribes, and organizations may claim culturally affiliated human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony."(National Park Service US Department of the Interior)

Rangeland and agricultural land are present and there is an agricultural lease. Previously there was an old farm house on the eastern edge of the property. There are many raspberry and black berry bushes in this area. An opportunity that was presented in the SWOT exercise was to convert the rangeland into native prairie and provide needed habitat for prairie species.

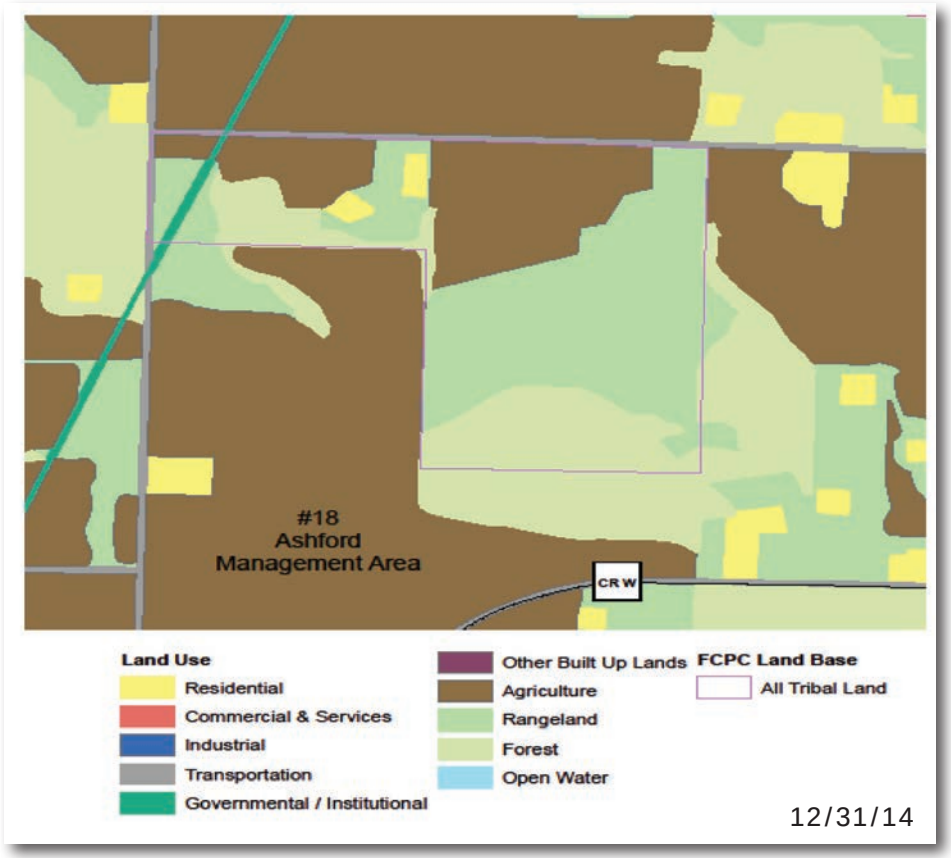
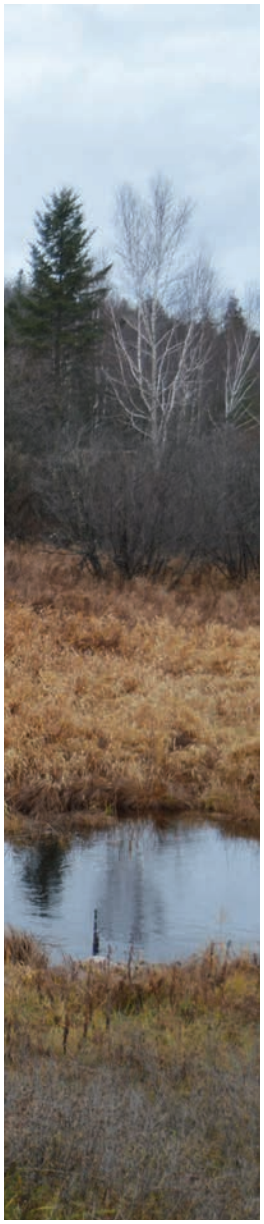


Figure 16.0 -Ashford Management Area Existing Land Use

The home and detached garage located on the parcel are newer and in good condition. The previous owner had intentions to establish a game farm with the detached garage serving as a lodge and a concrete trap shooting house and thrower located on the property. The barn should be torn down because the current condition is a potential liability with the floor caved in and evidence of trespassers on the property. It is difficult to manage and maintain the dwelling due to its remote location.

3. Townsend Management Area

This management area consists of 120 acres of forest covered, proclaimed reservation land located in Oconto County, ***(Refer to Figure 17.0)***. This land is home to hemlock stands, the Cook homestead, and other areas of cultural significance. A timber harvest has been approved in the area pending an environmental and cultural review. Verbal



access has been granted to the land. There is a lack of property line evidence or sufficient property corners resulting in trespass issues in the area.

4. Silver Cliff Management Area

This management area is located in the Town of Silver Cliff in Marinette County. This 40 acre parcel is the homestead of George Waubonum that consists of forest covered land. The parcel is surrounded by contiguous forest land which provides protection of deep forest species from edge species, i.e. cowbird impacts on wood warbler species. No formal access to the property exists. All homesteads require heirs' approval for accessing the area.

5. Williams Bay Management Area

The management area is located in the Village of Williams Bay in Walworth County, ***(Refer to Figure 18.0)***. On Memorial Day in 1929, a historical marker was placed identifying the 1836 burial site of the wife of Chief Big Foot of the Lake Geneva Potawatomi.

In April 2006, the boulder and plaque signifying the burial location were removed by the owners of the property so the land could be sold, apparently without the new owners knowing it was an Indian burial site. Weeks later, after the sale of the property and urging of village officials, the boulder and plaque were returned by the previous owners to the Village Hall.

In May of 2007 the Forest County Potawatomi purchased the property to preserve the site due to its great historical and cultural significance as there are many other items also located on the property.

After the land was purchased, discussions were held between village officials and the tribe. It was decided that the 0.2 acre lot would be mowed

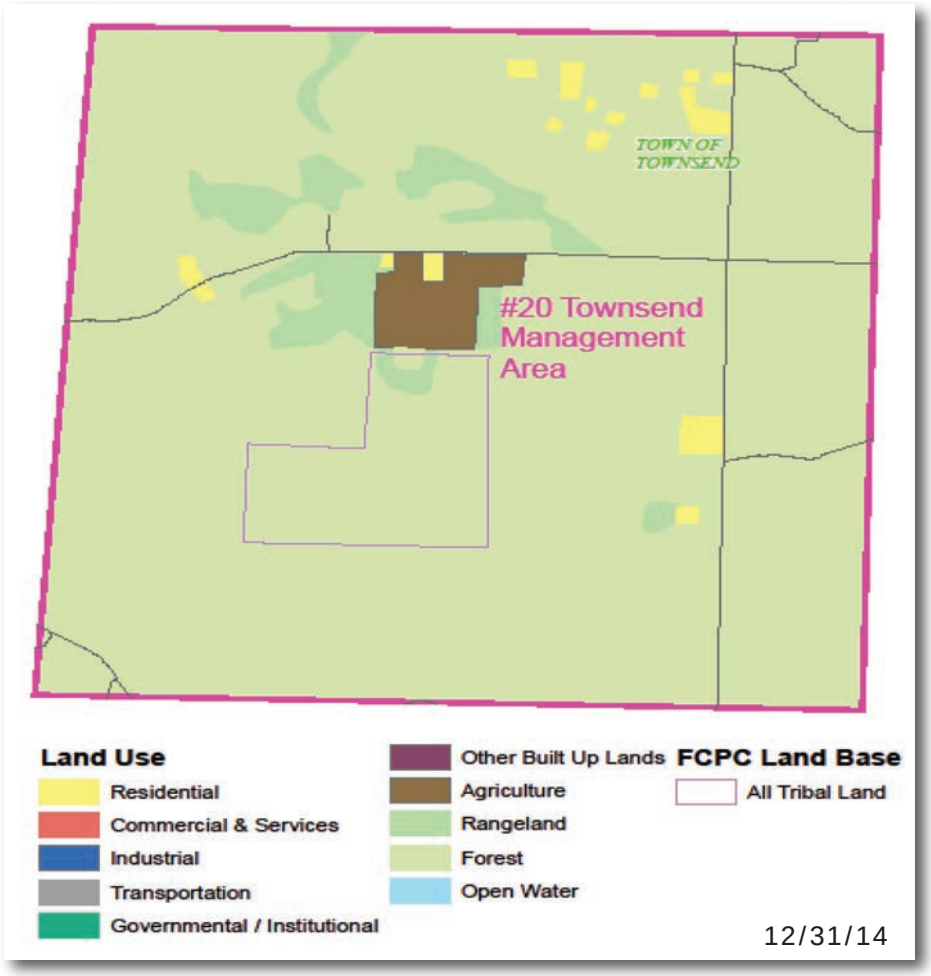
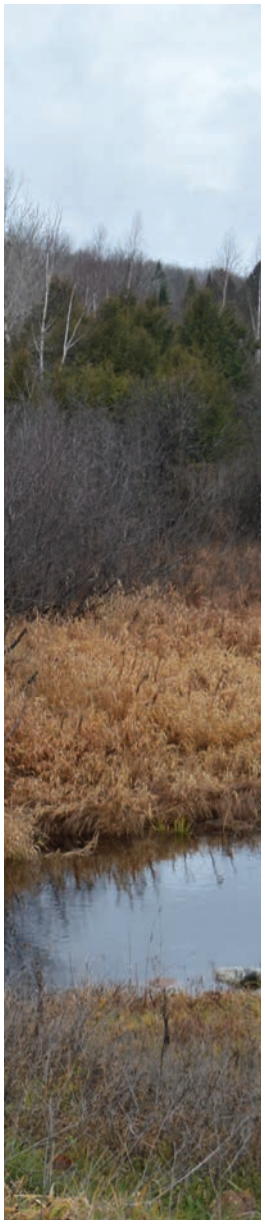


Figure 17.0 - Townsend Management Area Existing Land Use



and kept clean by the village with hopes that it would someday become a park. This site is registered with the State Historical Society.

6. Underhill and Washington Management Area

This management area consists of approximately 168 acres located in the Towns of Underhill and Washington located in both Oconto and Shawano counties ***(Refer to Figure 19.0)***. The land was once used as mint farms for Wrigley's chewing gum company. Mint flavoring for Wrigley's chewing gum is extracted from fresh mint plants grown on farms. After the plants are harvested, they go through a distillation process that extracts the oils used for flavoring the gum.

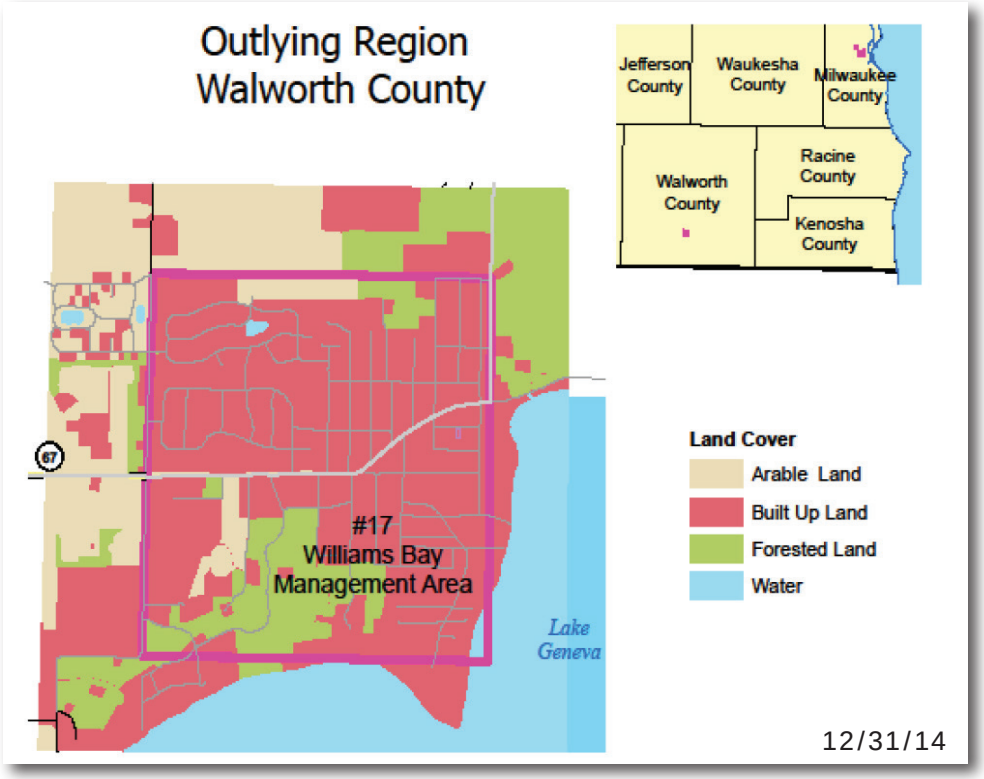
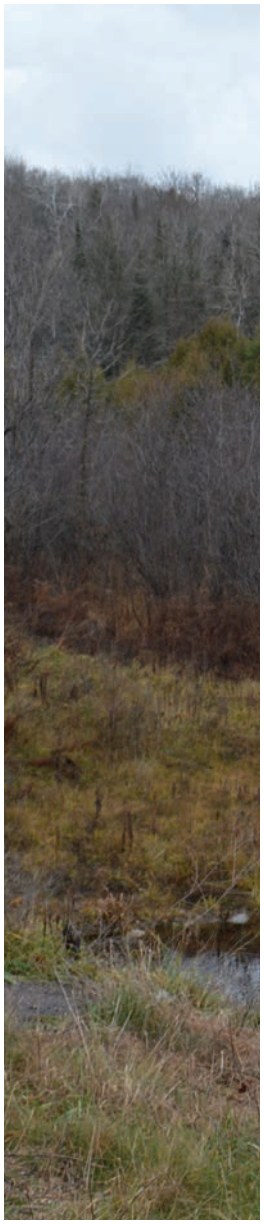


Figure 18.0 - Williams Bay Management Area Existing Land Use

This land was originally acquired by the mine for wetland mitigation. Today, the marshy areas provide habitat for songbirds and mammals. Some Tribal members utilize the forest and rangeland for hunting. Access and trespass issues are apparent however, a gated easement is located along the drainage ditch. The beavers have been causing problems, plugging the channels along the drainage ditch. The adjacent land owner, Apple Creek Game Farm, has been trapping the beavers to try and resolve the issue to prevent flooding from the beaver dams. This owner also expressed interest in purchasing the property.

The wetlands located in the area have been tiled and drained. Wetlands that have been filled and drained retain their characteristic soil and hydrology, allowing their natural functions to be reclaimed. Restoration is a complex process that involves renewing natural and historical wetlands that have been lost or degraded and reclaiming their functions and values as vital ecosystems.



MILWAUKEE REGION

Milwaukee Administration Building Management Area

This management area consists of 1.7 acres that is currently utilized to house the FCPC Milwaukee Legal Department and Casino Administration, ***(Refer to Figure 20.0)***. This management area is located in an industrial area in the City of Milwaukee. Opportunities that were mentioned in the SWOT exercise were to look at selling this parcel in the future and relocate the departments to the Concordia Campus or converting the building to a museum.

Casino Management Area

The Potawatomi tribe first occupied the Menomonee Valley hundreds of years ago when the Valley was abundant in natural resources. Many years later the Valley served as an industrial center, and later became blighted and deteriorated into toxic brown fields. This remained a desolate area until the Forest County Potawatomi regained some of this territory and became the first to invest in the Menomonee Valley to refurbish the land and bring new development to the area. The development was the creation of Potawatomi Bingo Casino, the only off-reservation Casino in the state.

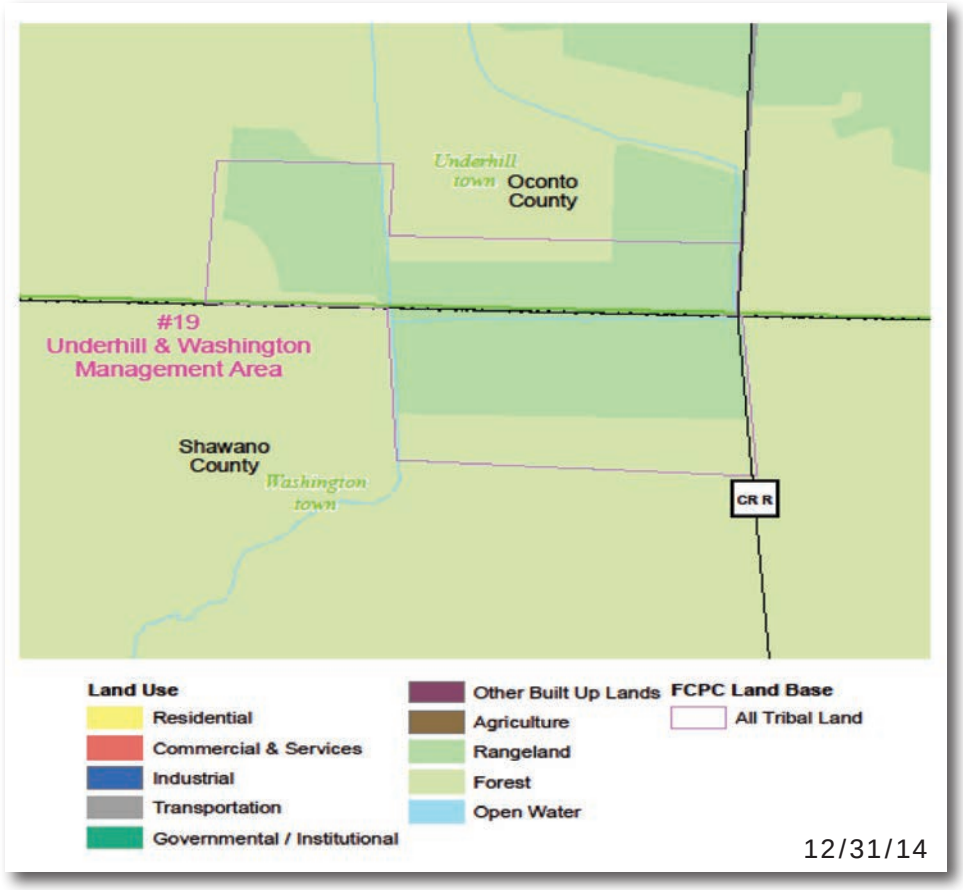


Figure 19.0 - Underhill and Washington Management Area Existing Land Use

On March 7, 1991, Potawatomi Bingo opened its doors for the first time. Since that time, the Casino has undergone two major expansions. In 2000, the Forest County Potawatomi constructed an entirely new 255,000 square foot facility that included a 500-seat theater, four-story parking structure, new bingo hall, restaurants, slot machines and table games. In 2008, Potawatomi Bingo Casino tripled its size when it completed a $240 million expansion to a total of 780,000 square feet. New restaurants, off-track betting, more gambling options, a larger parking structure and a vehicle bridge from 16th Street were part of this expansion. Construction on a 20-story hotel was completed in 2014 and features 381 rooms, a spa, a casual dining restaurant, a lobby bar and meeting rooms.



This management area is home to the newly completed FCPC Bio digester Facility. The waste to energy project converts waste materials generated by the food and beverage industries to electricity. The electricity produced will be sold to We Energies as renewable energy. The installation is expected to produce approximately 2.0 megawatts (MW) of electrical power, which is enough electricity to power approximately 1,500 homes.

Historic Concordia / Wgema Campus

On December 24, 1986, the Executive Council passed Resolution EC008-86 to take the Concordia Campus Property into Trust. The initial intentions were to create a Wisconsin Indian Cultural Center, house the Indian Community School, Siggenauk Center, Milwaukee Area American Indian Manpower Council and possibly the Indian Museum, Indian Library, Indian Health Outreach, Job Training Program, Art/Craft Retail Store, Indian Research Center and/ or Indian Student Housing.

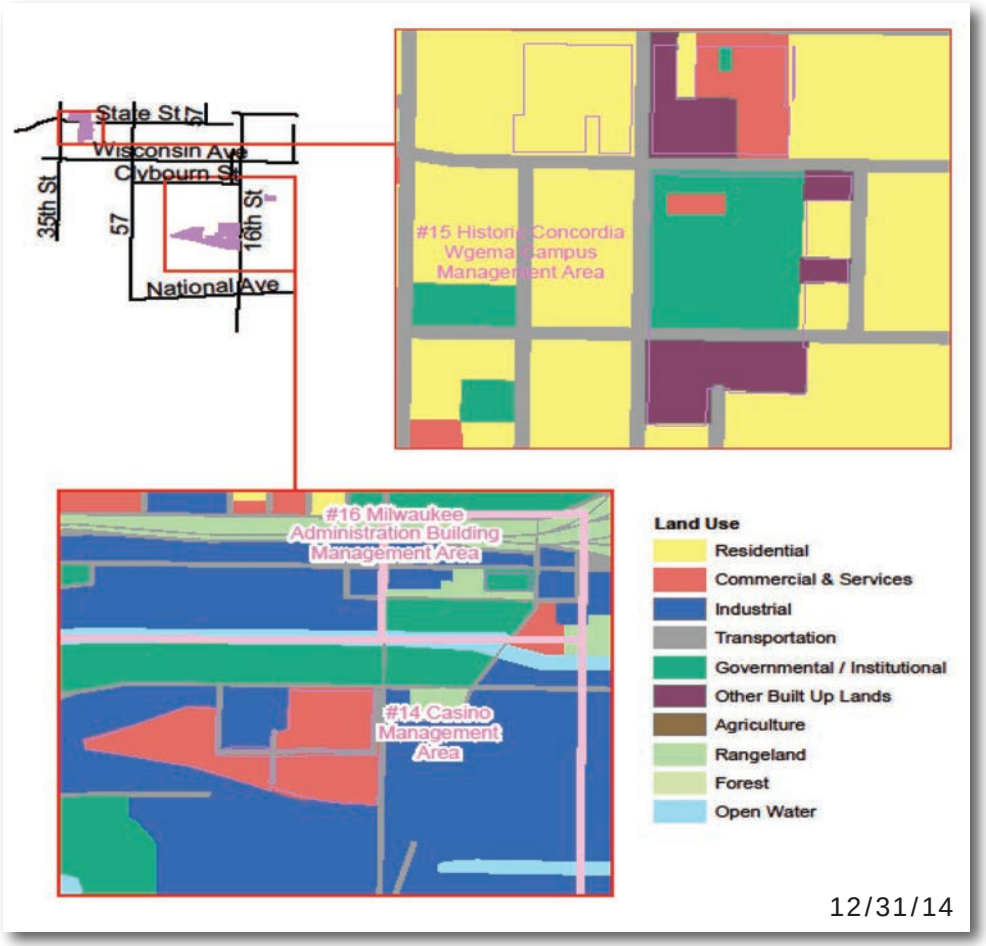


Figure 20.0 - Milwaukee Management Area Existing Land Use

The FCPC Executive Council Mission Statement for the Concordia Campus dated 4/2/2007 stated: "To utilize all or part of the Concordia Trust Property:

- To obtain the highest economic return.
- To achieve further diversification of the tribe's business interest while seeking the highest profitable return.
- To create opportunities for jobs for tribal members and the Milwaukee community.
- To meet the needs of tribal operations.
- To execute a smooth property transition from the Indian Community School back to the Tribe."

The Concordia Campus is located in Milwaukee County two miles from the downtown and within one mile of I-94 and five miles from Mitchell International Airport. Local city ordinances and regulations apply to this area. The campus is



approximately twelve acres. Many of the buildings have been vacant since the early 1980s when Concordia University moved to Mequon.

The Forest County Potawatomi Community has owned the Milwaukee property since 1990, and the site has been leased to the Indian Community School until the school moved to Franklin. In 2011, FCPC began the redevelopment of the campus. Currently, Potawatomi Business Development Corporation, One Prospect Technologies and Green Fire Management Services are located on the third floor of the Bgemagen Building (formerly known as " Wunder Hall"). Select Milwaukee, a non-profit organization that assists individuals with homeownership, leases the entire second floor. Currently, one tenant occupies the first floor, JW Johnson, a Native American owned civil engineering firm based in Madison. Woodlands East Charter School has also joined the campus leasing the Nengos Building. The school currently instructs about 100 students.

On November 25, 2013 the Indian Council of the Elderly held a Fall Feast Luncheon at the All Nations Senior Center. This center is located on the Concordia Trust Property and has been donated to the ICE as a permanent meeting and gathering space.

The Concordia Trust Property is also home to the two-story, 46,000 square foot, data center known as Data Holdings, LLC which held its grand opening May 23, 2013. Data centers are specially constructed buildings with abundant electrical power and Internet bandwidth and are staffed by information technology (IT) specialists. Based on their design and utility service, they are classified by Tiers I through IV, with IV being the most stringent standard.
The Data Holdings facility is a wholesale, Tier III enhanced, carrier neutral data center. The center's office space and dedicated data suites offer tenants a cost-effective, flexible, secure and highly reliable IT facility for primary data center and secondary disaster recovery data center needs. Data Holdings also supports the technology infrastructure for the FCP's Milwaukee area business and tribal government operations. The Data Holdings site is ideally located because of access to diverse power sources and multiple fiber carriers, each which provides the necessary redundancy and back up customers require. Additionally, the location poses no threats and vicinity risks that have the potential to disrupt power or connectivity.

In February of 2013, the Tribe purchased the former "Havenwood Nursing Home" which has not been in operation for approximately ten years. It is adjacent to the tribes other fee land and the Concordia Trust Property. It was originally developed in 1970 as the Marion Heights Health Care Center (aka Marion Catholic Home). It has an 18,500 square foot foundation plan with six floors and a full basement. The extended vacancy has resulted in vandalism, theft and homeless occupying the building for shelter. The structure will likely need to be emptied and re-purposed to bring it up to code.

CHAPTER IV
VISION AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

VISION

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

FUTURE LAND USE

OUR VISION

To provide balance between community growth and the protection and preservation of land, ecosystems, wildlife, history, culture, language, natural resources, and cultural resources of the Tribe.

VISION AND FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE

The Future Land Use Plan is a tool to be used by the Tribe to guide decisions about development proposals, and the location, size, and timing of public improvements. This chapter includes a Vision Statement for the Future Land Use Plan, and provides a set of Goals and Strategies. This chapter also includes Land Classification descriptions and Future Land Use maps.

The following set of related goals and strategies are established to guide the Tribe's decisions toward achieving the Vision. The goals and strategies are intended to influence the location, type, quantity, intensity, and timing of future growth through tribal land development, investment in infrastructure and community facilities, and conservation of natural areas. In addition, the land use goals and strategies are intended to ensure that the community's land, environment, and other long-term public interests are given sufficient consideration, and to prevent or mitigate the negative effects of incremental decisions.

The land use goals and initiatives also provide the basis for a future Sustainable Development Code. This Code is needed to provide both general and specific standards for building and development.

GOALS AND STRATEGIES

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Goal

Create a network of open spaces, interconnected natural features, parks and protected areas for conservation and habitat protection.

Strategies

- Identify natural areas for preservation and traditional use
- Preserve environmentally sensitive lands from contamination, pollution and other degradation.
- Use innovative development policies and practices to ensure the protection of natural systems.
- Evaluate the impact of land uses on natural systems



- Establish buffers around environmental sensitive areas.
- Identify and preserve natural wilderness areas, prohibiting development and logging.

NEIGHBORHOOD AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Goal

Encourage neighborhoods with a mix of uses, diversity of housing types, a defined center and shared public areas with a strong sense of place.

Strategies

- Guide development to existing developed areas and minimizing development in outlying, undeveloped areas
- Maintain a well-defined "edge" around each community that is permanently protected from development
- Create improvements to the connectivity of parks and playgrounds in neighborhoods.
- Encourage development that maintains, improves or enhances quality of life for community members.





Figure 21.0 - Example Images of Neighborhood Development from the Open House that were preferred



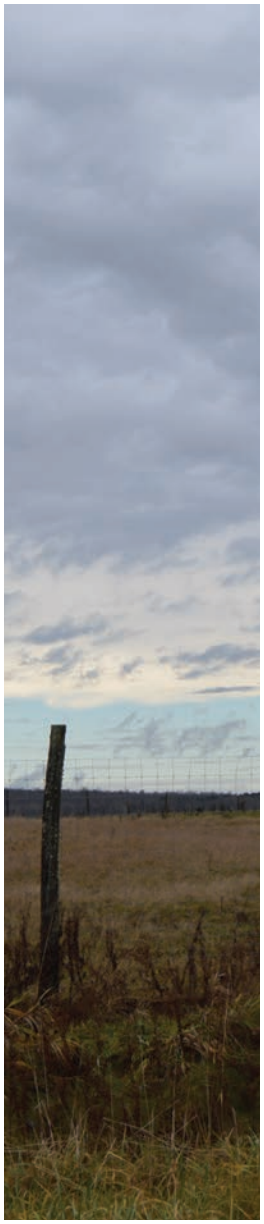






Figure 22.0 - Example Images Of Recreational Related Items From The Open House That Were Preferred

- Increase recreational opportunities.
- Common areas such as parks, schools, play grounds, or other community buildings should be centrally located.
- Encourage development that maintains, improves or enhances quality of life for community members.
- Provide for a mix of uses and mix of housing types for a variety of income levels.
- Promote a living environment that allows residents to engage in their community and natural environment both actively and passively to promote a healthy lifestyle.
- Increase pedestrian access options, such as sidewalk and trail development.
- Assure that all residents are within a reasonable walking distance to community buildings and park areas.
- Continue to provide a safe and adequate water supply and sewer system for residents.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal

Create well-planned business districts that provide a balanced mix of desired retail infrastructure and social connection opportunities.

Strategies

• Encourage sufficient development within the reservation environment to enable the FCP Tribe to realize its' social, community, and economic development goals.

• Allow for commercial development that may provide entrepreneurial opportunities for residents and encourage locally owned businesses.

• Commercial development should include some establishments, such as coffee shops or small restaurants, etc. for residents

TRANSPORTATION

Goal

Provide for a safe balanced transportation system to achieve convenient access.

Strategies

• Encourage efficient transportation systems and make streets safer for pedestrians, bicyclists, transit users and motorists in all four seasons.

• Encourage land use and transportation infrastructure that reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, and improve air quality.

• Create walkable neighborhoods.

• Encourage compact form through community design that mix land uses served by a connected and multi modal transportation system.









Figure 23.0 - Example Images Of Transportation Related Items From The Open House That Were Preferred

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Goal

Foster a strong sense of place for the FCPC.

Strategies

• Develop a Wayfinding and signage system for the community that is uniform in style and materials and clearly represents FCPC including entry signs, park signs, trail signs, etc.

• Develop attractive gateways into the community with signage and landscaping that make the entrance into the community instantly recognizable.

• Consider options, such as a bridge, tunnel, or both, to provide a safe and attractive connection between north and south Stone Lake, for pedestrians, bicycles and ATV/snowmobiles.

• Incorporate FCPC culture in all new development to create a stronger sense of place and culture for residents and visitors.

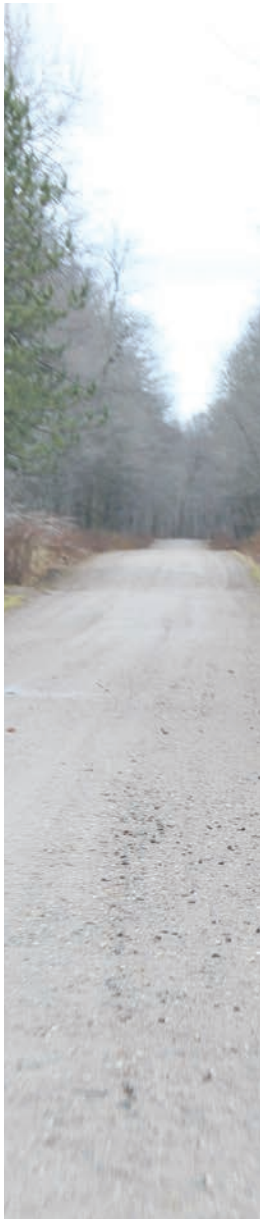








Figure 24.0 - Example Images Of Community Related Items From The Open House That Were Preferred

SUSTAINABILITY

Goal

Promote sustainable living and building practices that respect the environment and the FCPC culture.

Strategies

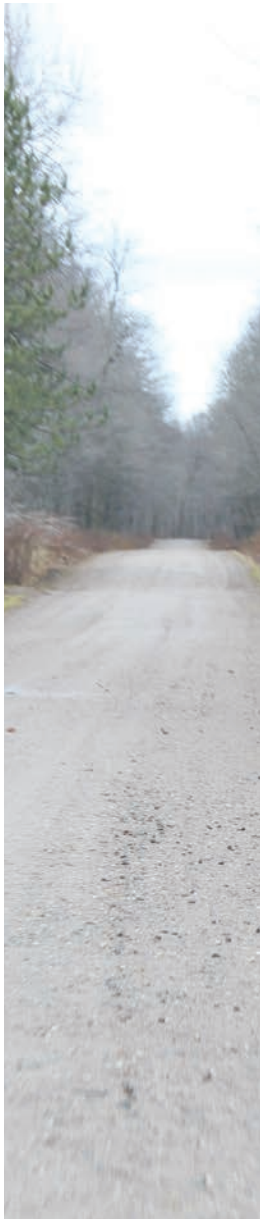
• Conservation of open space and preservation of natural features should be considered with all new development.

• Create land use designations to protect the environment and organize and direct appropriate land use patterns.

• Use innovative development policies and practices to ensure the protection of natural systems. This includes evaluating the impact of land uses on natural systems, and establishing buffers around environmentally sensitive areas.

• Encourage sustainable building practices for all new development, consider elements such as solar or wind energy, green roofs, etc.

• Continually strive to improve stormwater drainage in developed areas. Promote 'best management practices, such as bioretention and porous paving, etc.



• Encourage landscaping with all new developments that includes native plants and plants that are of cultural significance.

• Encourage the planting of trees and plant shade trees on all streets.



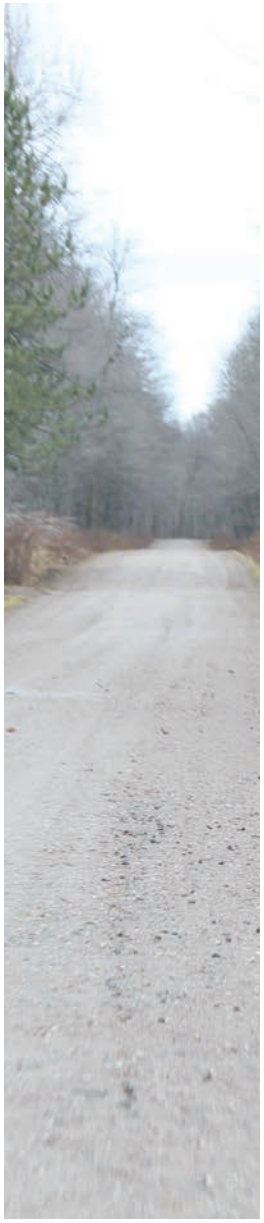


Figure 25.0 - Example Images Of Sustainable Related Items From The Open House That Were Preferred

FUTURE LAND USE

The Future Land Use Plan is a more detailed version of the Vision Plan. The Future Land Use Plan identifies the community's land use categories and designates each piece of land in the community with the most appropriate land use category based upon land characteristics and the community's desired future land uses.

This section of the Land Use Plan contains broad definitions of the land use categories identified, as well as the Future Land Use Maps, which are generalized maps identifying the desired future land use for all land within the community.



FUTURE LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

The following Land Use Classifications are standard descriptions used to classify land cover and use.

Residential: Identifies areas of residential development for human habitation, and for certain public and private facilities and services that are compatible with neighborhood surroundings. Land areas consisting largely of living quarters.

Commercial: Identifies areas that sell goods or services to the general public. Areas used predominantly for the sales of products and services.

Institutional: Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for public good. Including lands that provide services such as water and sanitation systems.

Agriculture: Identifies areas where the main purpose of use is for farming. Lands used primarily for production of food and fiber.

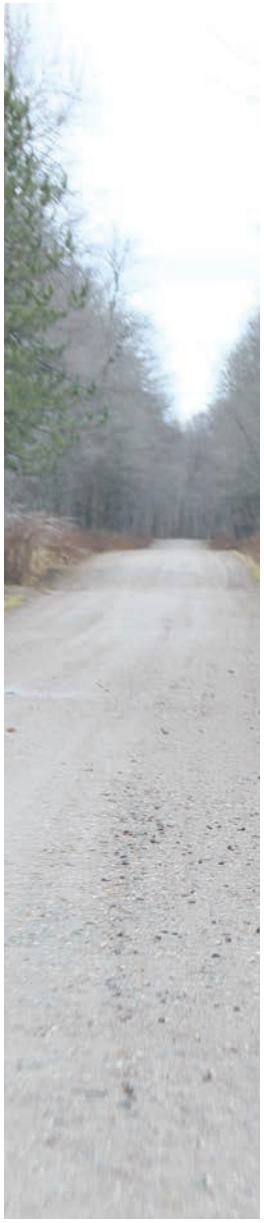
Forest: Areas of land that are primarily covered with trees.

CONSERVATION

In addition to the above standard land use descriptions, we have added an additional classification for the FCPC Future Land Use Plan – Conservation.

Conservation: Identifies explicit spatial areas designed, protected or managed to maintain connectivity for focal species or critical ecological processes. A 100' buffer zone is shown around riparian areas but, this buffer may vary depending on adjacent characteristics. Conservation includes several key elements:

- **Conservation corridors and areas** at the landscape scale are utilized to achieve connectivity.
- **Buffer zone** is the area along a stream, lake, wetland or other feature where vegetation is left standing and management activities are prohibited or restricted.
- **Matrix** is the rest of the landscape outside of the community of special conservation interest. Sustainability for the use of the rest of the community helps achieve permeability at landscape scale.
- **Landscape Permeability** is the degree to which regional landscapes, encompassing a variety of natural and semi-natural and developed land cover types, are conducive to wildlife movement and sustainable ecological processes. Multi-scale, multi-stakeholder, sustainable land management strategies for conservation areas as well as areas of human development are essential to achieving landscape permeability.

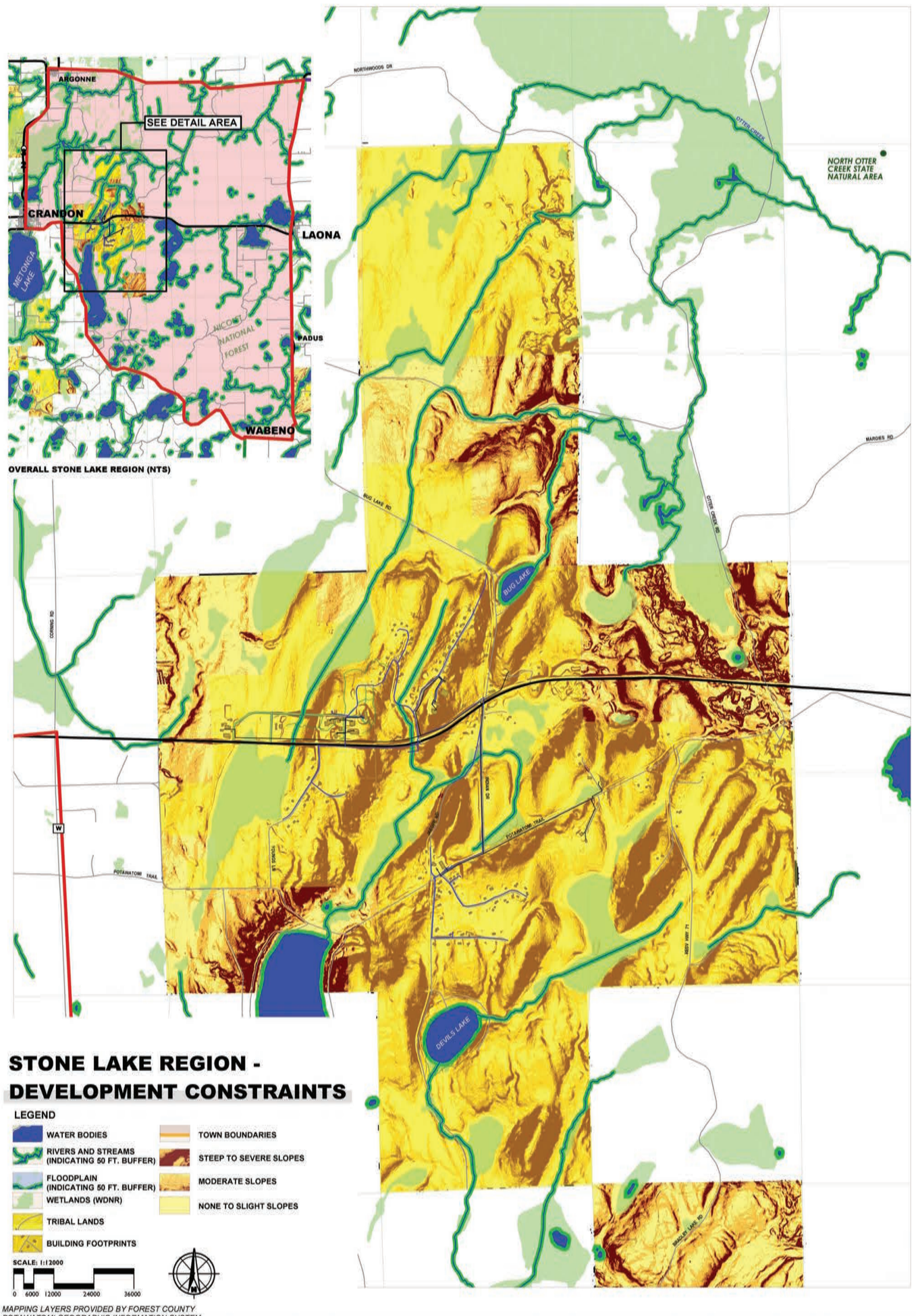


- **Traditional use areas** are areas used by tribal members for hunting, fishing, root gathering and other cultural activities. Includes sacred sites.
- **Threatened species** are any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- **Riparian areas** are the areas between a stream or other body of water and the adjacent upland, identified by soil characteristics and distinctive vegetation. It includes wetlands and those portions of floodplains, steep slopes and valley bottoms that support riparian vegetation, especially when thought of as a wildlife habitat.
- **Watershed** is the region draining into a river, river system or body of water.
- **Headwater** is the waters from which a river rises. The source and upper part of a stream.
- **Open Water Habitats** are permanently flood lands below the deep-water boundary of wetlands and is generally too deep to support emergent vegetation. Open waters are considered Outstanding Resource Waters.
- **Wellhead Protection Areas** are buffers delineated for protection of source water. These help maintain the current quality of the drinking water source and to minimize the potential threats of contamination to the drinking water source.

FUTURE LAND USE MAPS

Included in this Chapter are Development Constraint Maps and Future Land Use Maps for the Stone Lake, Blackwell, and Carter Regions. Development constraints maps indicate the following; lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands, including the 100ft buffer zone indicated in bright green along their boundaries. The development constraint maps also include slope analysis data compiled by the Forest County Potawatomi Geographic Information System Program. Note some of the slope data extends beyond the boundaries of the tribal lands shown in yellow. The data helps indicate areas of steep to severe slopes which are typically prohibitive to development. The Future Land Use maps take the development constraints into account. These maps show that the already limited Tribal land base is further reduced by basic suitability criteria. This reinforces the need for good land use planning.

Figure 26.0 - Stone Lake Region - Development Constraints



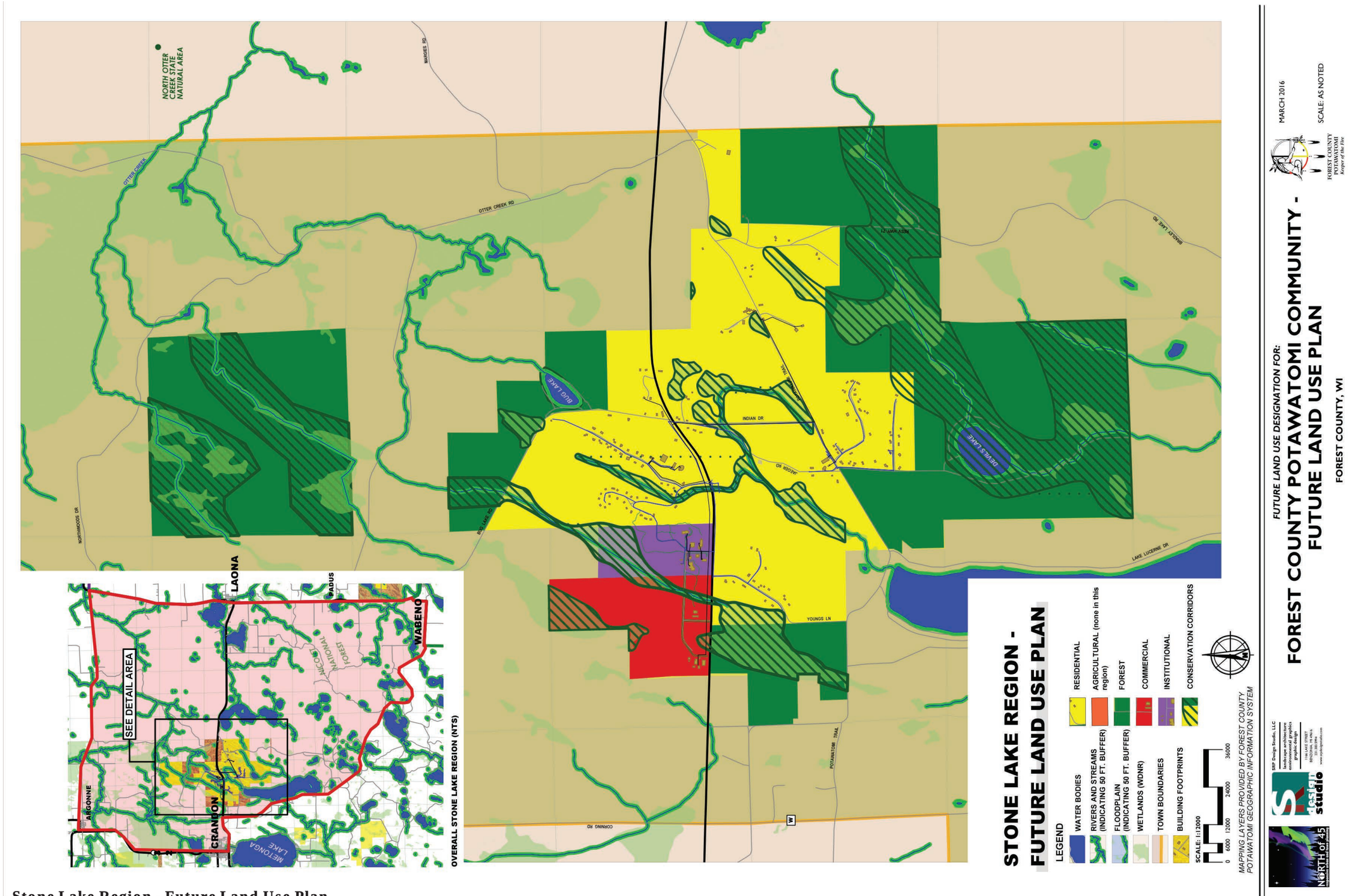
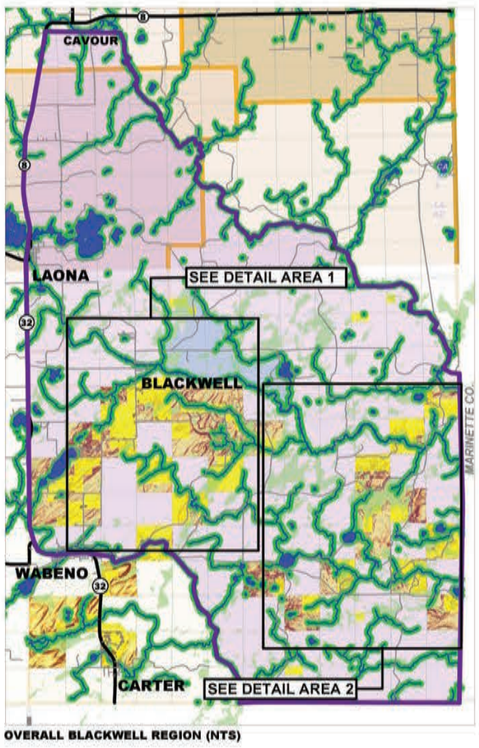
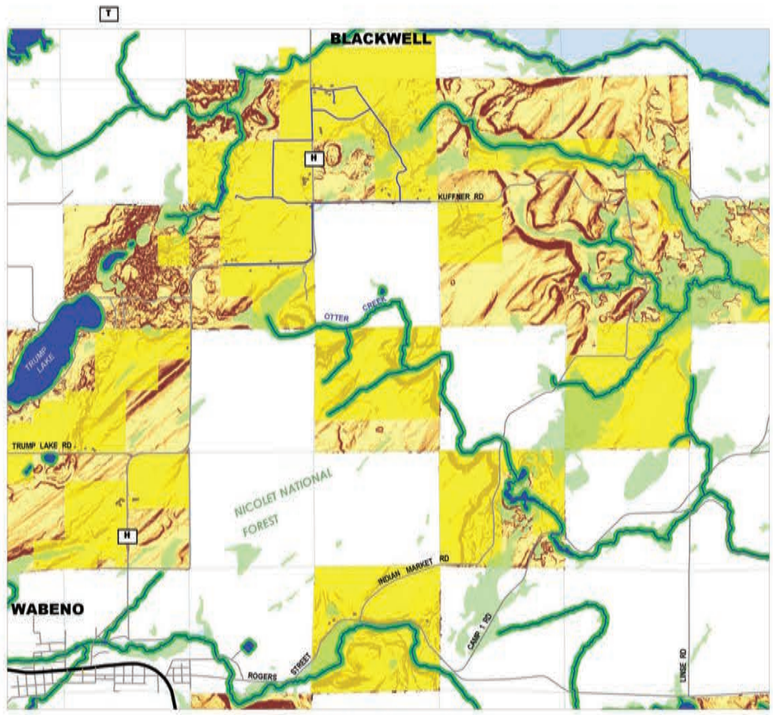


Figure 27.0 - Stone Lake Region - Future Land Use Plan

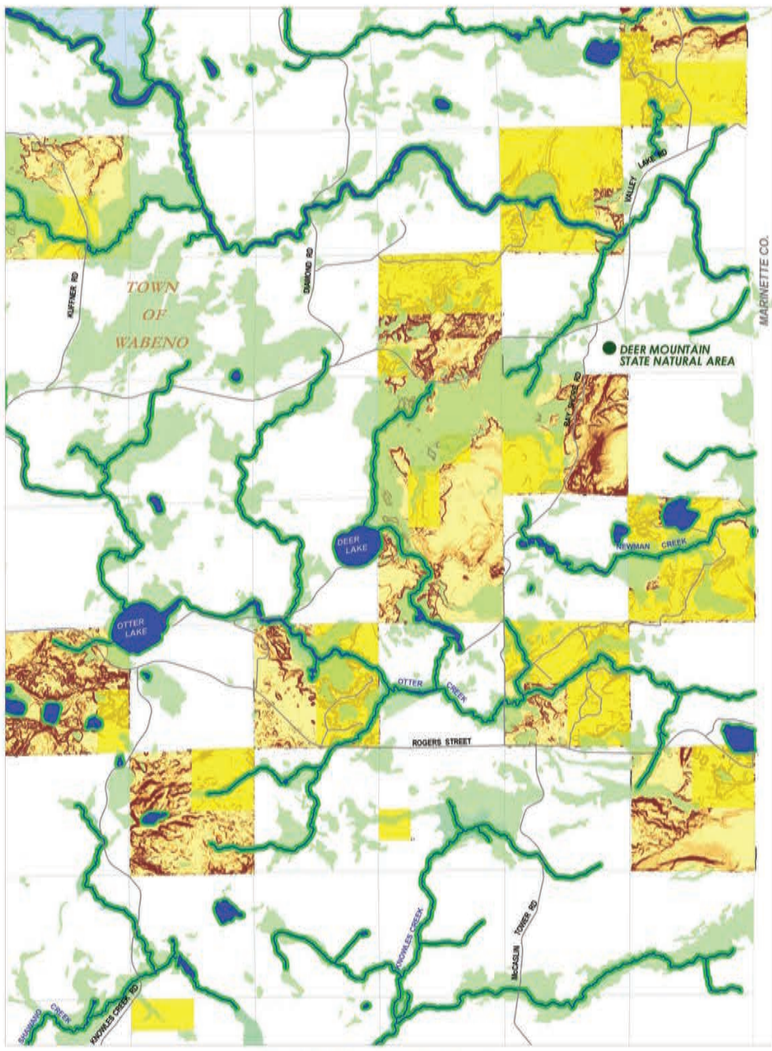
Figure 28.0 - Blackwell Region - Development Constraints



OVERALL BLACKWELL REGION (NTS)



DETAIL AREA 1



DETAIL AREA 2

BLACKWELL REGION - DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TRIBAL LANDS
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- STEEP TO SEVERE SLOPES
- MODERATE SLOPES
- NONE TO SLIGHT SLOPES

SCALE: 1:30,000

0 15,000 30,000 60,000 90,000

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

NORTH of 45

SRP Design Studio, LLC
landscape architecture
environmental graphics
graphic design

BASE MAP DOCUMENTATION FOR:

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

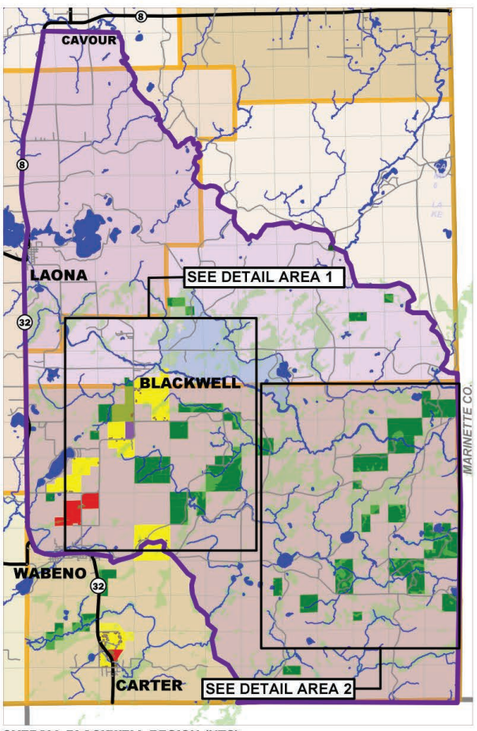
FOREST COUNTY, WI

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

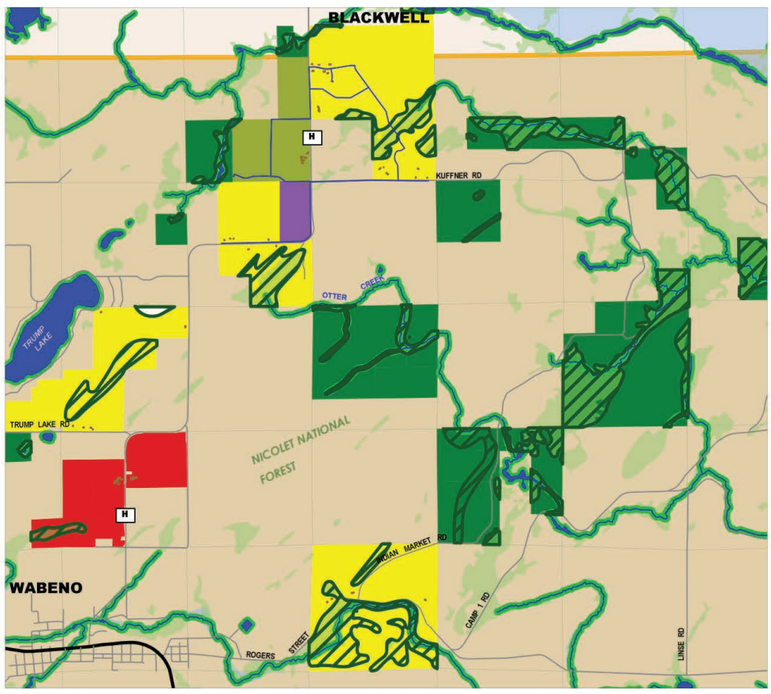
APRIL 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED

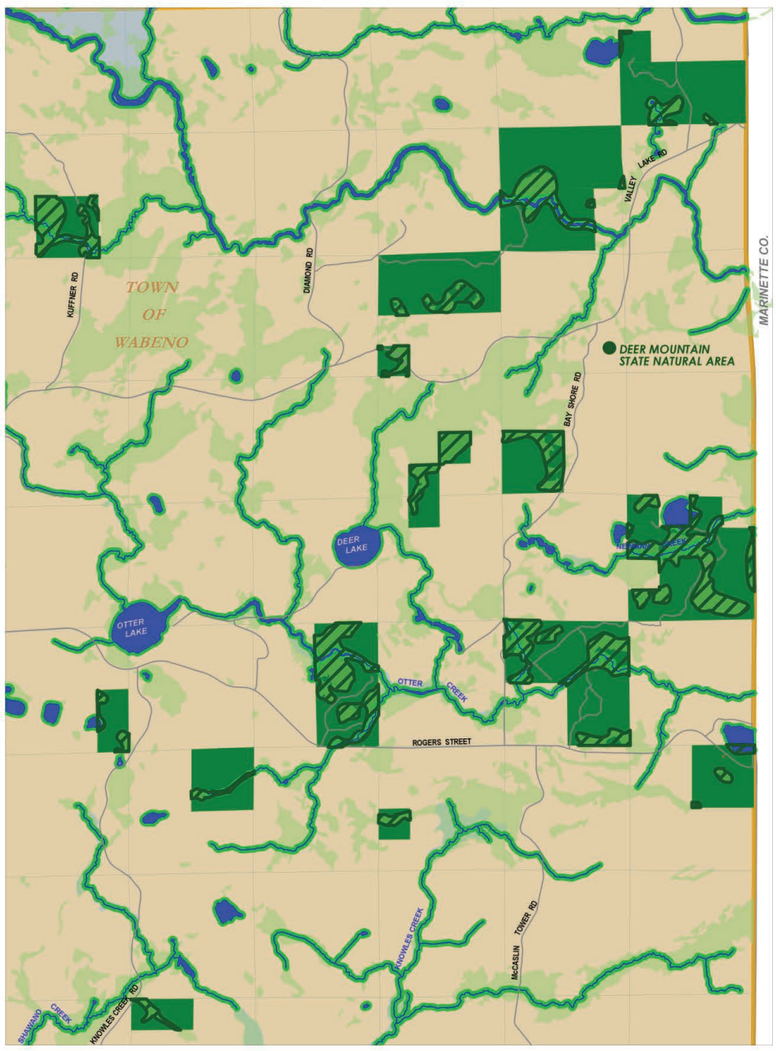
Figure 29.0 - Blackwell Region - Future Land Use Plan



OVERALL BLACKWELL REGION (NTS)



DETAIL AREA 1



DETAIL AREA 2

BLACKWELL REGION - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- FOREST
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- CONSERVATION CORRIDORS

SCALE: 1:30,000

0 15,000 30,000 60,000 90,000

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

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environmental graphics
graphic design
1146 LAKE STREET
BENZONIA, MI 49616
231.383.5994
www.srpdesignstudio.com

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR:

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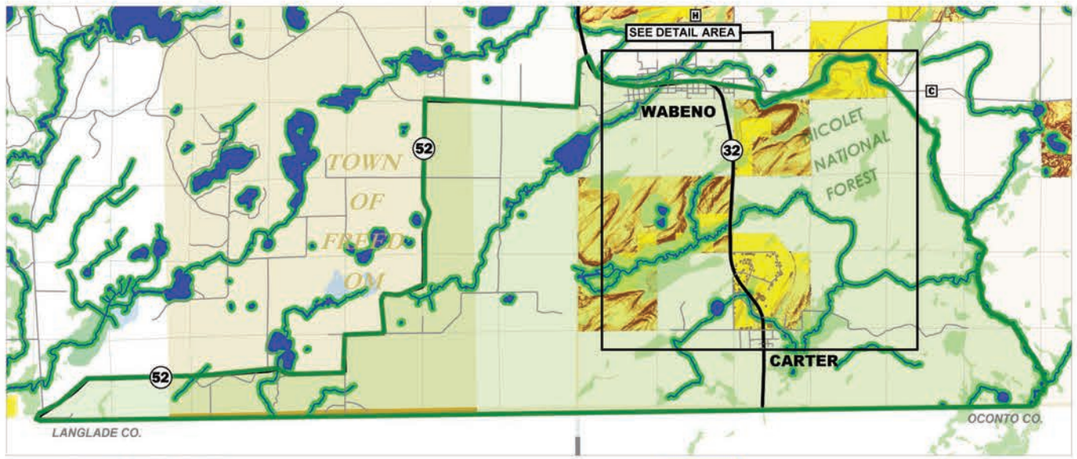
FOREST COUNTY, WI

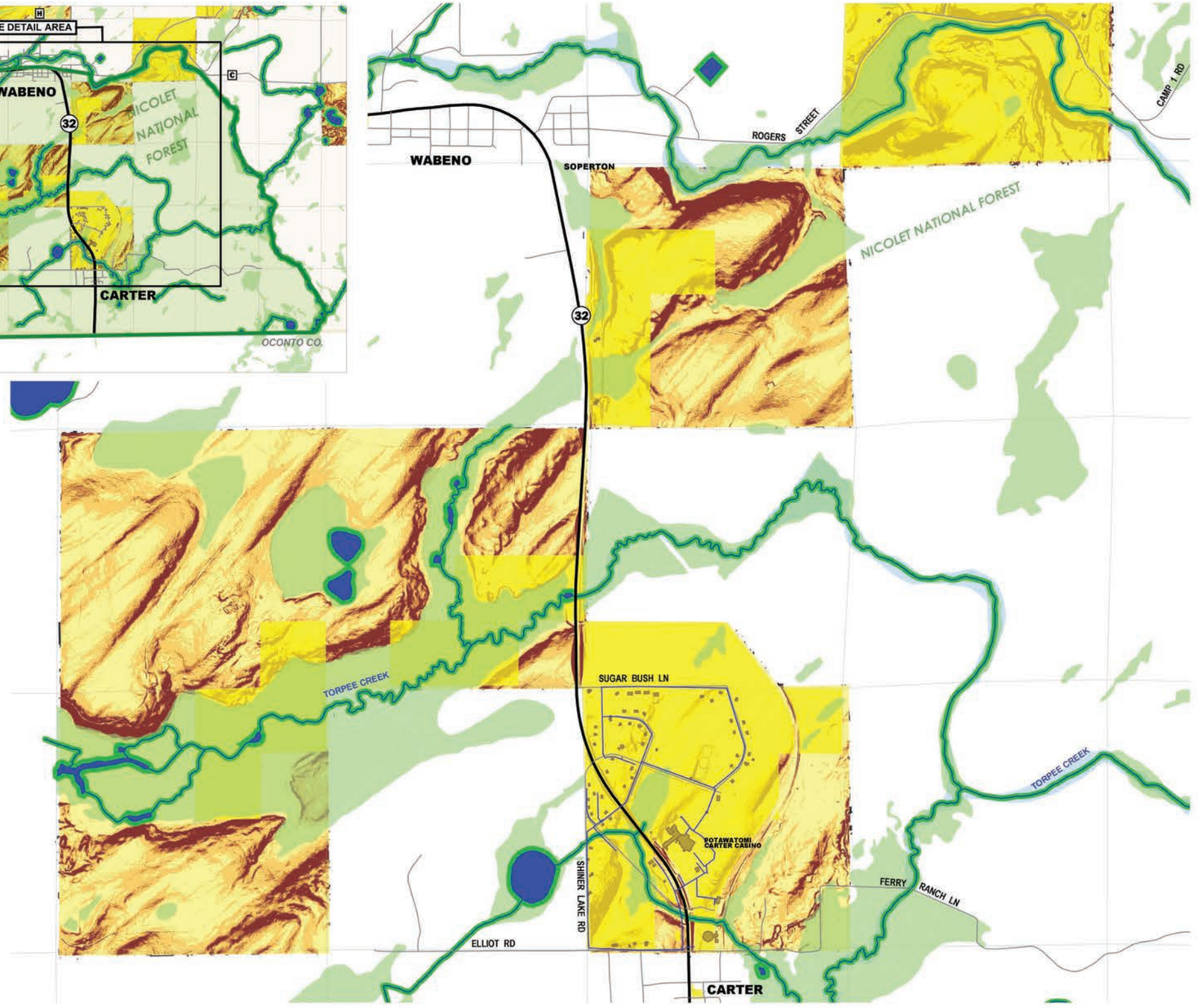
FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

MARCH 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED



OVERALL CARTER REGION (NTS)



CARTER REGION - DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TRIBAL LANDS
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- STEEP TO SEVERE SLOPES
- MODERATE SLOPES
- NONE TO SLIGHT SLOPES

SCALE: 1:12000

0 6000 12000 24000 36000

N

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

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BENZONIA, MI 49616
231.383.9994
www.srpdesignstudio.com

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FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

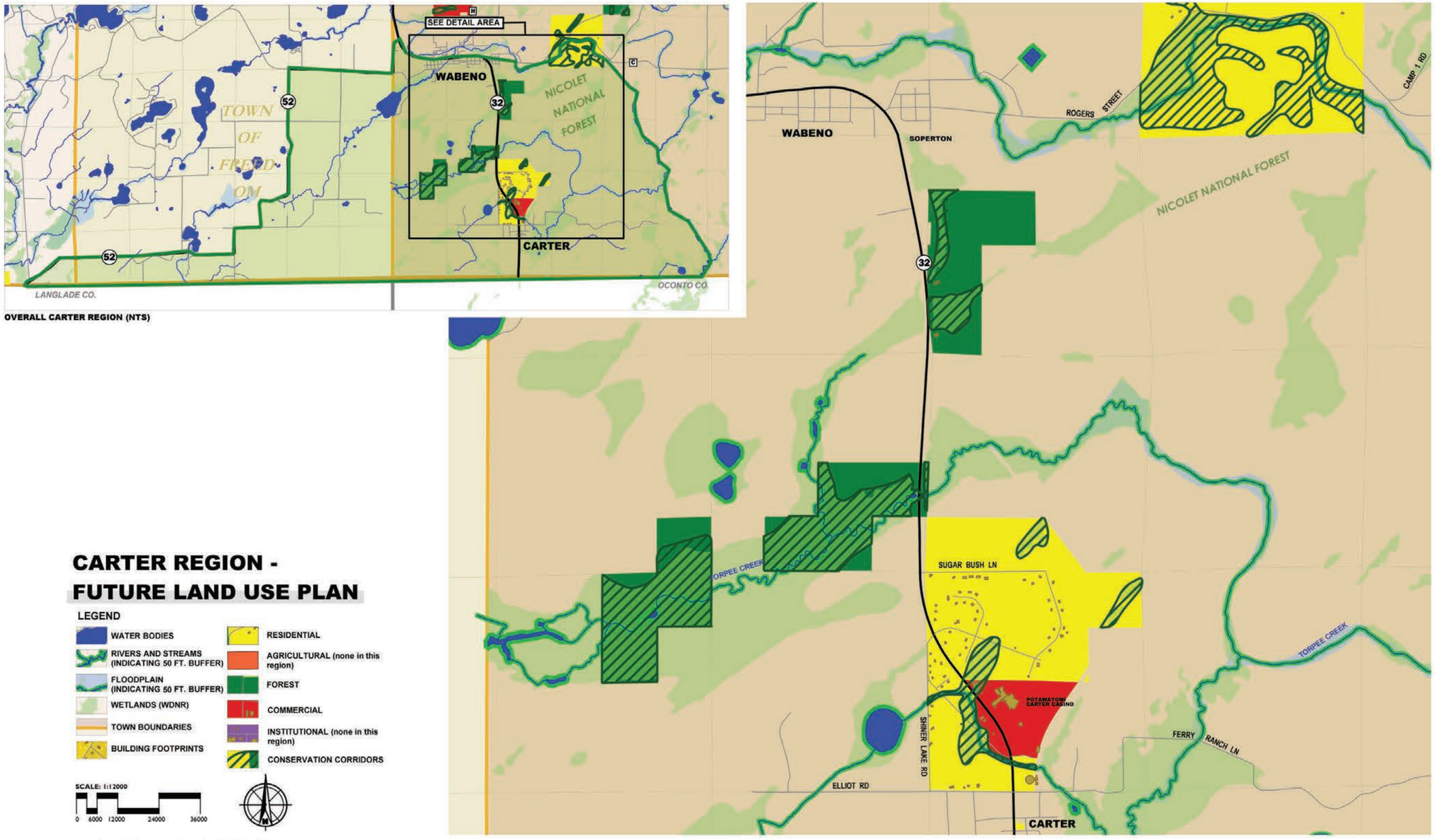
FOREST COUNTY, WI

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

APRIL 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED

Figure 30.0 - Carter Region - Development Constraints



OVERALL CARTER REGION (NTS)

CARTER REGION - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL (none in this region)
- FOREST
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL (none in this region)
- CONSERVATION CORRIDORS

SCALE: 1:12000

0 6000 12000 24000 36000

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

NORTH of 45

SRP Design Studio, LLC
landscape architecture
environmental graphics
graphic design

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR:

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

FOREST COUNTY, WI

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

MARCH 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED

Figure 31.0 - Carter Region - Future Land Use Plan

CHAPTER V
IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION

CURRENT CONSERVATION POLICIES

TAKING THE NEXT STEPS

CURRENT PLANNED PROJECTS



IMPLEMENTATION

The Future Land Use Plan is a guide to decision-making. It should be used to identify, evaluate and implement development initiatives, such as housing, infrastructure, conservation and use of the Tribe's resource base. New investments and management should support the Plan vision and recommendations.
Tribal government can manage land use and development using three tools that can work together to influence future development, as described below:

Policies and Plans: Plans and policies describe a desired future and define a planned course of action to achieve that direction (like this Future Land Use Plan). Plans are the broad blueprints for community building that create a vision, goals, and strategies for the community. Plans and Policies give the Tribal Council, and tribal members a direction for the future. Without a defined vision or plan, communities tend to have short term agendas based on changing politics and varied agendas. Plans and policies also help shape ordinances and regulations and guide how public and private investment should occur to achieve the desired future. Existing FCPC plans would include this Future Land Use Plan, the Source Water (Wellhead) Protection Plan, the Transportation Plan, etc.

Ordinances / Regulations: Regulations such as zoning and subdivision ordinances are detailed methods and laws designed to implement the Future Land Use Plan. They give plans and policies "teeth" and are enforceable rules of law. They include details how land can be used wisely to protect public and private interests.

Capital Improvement / Infrastructure: Capital improvement are physical improvements to the land such as buildings, roads, utilities, parks, trails, etc. Plans and regulations can shape how the private and public sectors invest in infrastructure to achieve the desired future of the community.

CURRENT CONSERVATION POLICIES

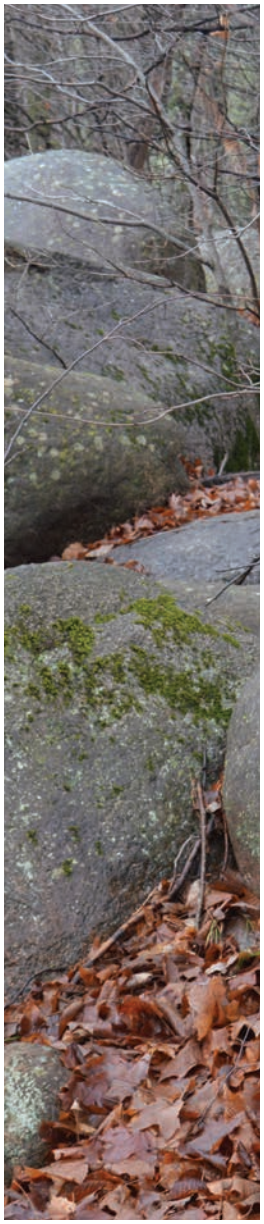
EC-043-92 Approving submission of TAS eligibility for setting water quality standards for the defined area. 12/07/1992

GC-012-93 Choosing to base FCPC land management practices on the protection of water resources and cultural sites, not allowing shoreline development, 12/04/1993

EC-047-2010 MOU between WDNR and FCPC to Implement FCP Class I Air Redesignation 06/11/2010

EC-057-2011 Designating additional AQRV's as well as threshold levels to include visibility and night skies, and vegetation. 08/03/2011

EC-015-2014 Addition of Clean Air Act Sections 107(d)(3), 110(a)(2)(D), and 169B to Treatment in the Same Manner as a State Authorization. 03/12/2014



GC-016-2015 Supporting Designation of Air Quality-Related Values and Threshold Effects Levels for Reservation Lands.05/09/2015

EC-054-2015 Approving Otter Creek Conservation Area Designation 12/09/2015

EC-028-2016 Approving the Air Monitoring Site Buffer Zone 05/05/2016

GC-013-92 Designation of Devil's Lake Section for wilderness recreation 12/04/1993

GC-036-99 Adopted the FCPC Forest Management Plan (and FONSI) 12/27/1999

EC Motion To utilize a 100 foot no cut buffer strip around Tribal Waters and Wetland. 09/29/2014

TAKING THE NEXT STEPS

Implementing the Future Land Use Plan can be accomplished first by using it as a tool for evaluation and directing development proposals and opportunities to suitable sites that are in conformance with the Plan's goals, strategies, and future land use designations. If a development proposal doesn't fit the Plan, can it be modified or located in such a way to fit the Plan? Past designations should be rescinded and future land designations should be adopted to help conform with this plan.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The next step for Plan implementation is to develop a Sustainable Development Code, as was recommended by the FCPC Mini-Charrette in 2015. The purpose of such a code is to encourage sustainable development with a focus on creating a livable and healthy community. This type of Code provides a format for future development which explains how buildings, structures, and circulation patterns relate to public space, natural features, and to each other while allowing flexibility in use over time. The intent of a Sustainable Development Code is to contribute to the unique and desirable character of the community by:

- Responding to existing conditions
- Preserving and encouraging Native traditions
- Providing public access to the natural environment
- Create land use patterns that encourages walking, bicycling, and transit use



- Utilize green infrastructure such as trees and other vegetation to improve community aesthetics, buffer uses, improve stormwater management, and assist in mitigating adverse winter climate conditions
- Creating a neighborhood mixed use core for the community's economic, civic, and cultural activities easily accessible from the surrounding neighborhood.

A Model Sustainable Development Code was recently developed for Native communities, based upon one created for the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe Housing Authority, that can be used as a guide and model for the FCPC. The example below shows how such a code can be "form-based" and use graphics to explain standards and desired development patterns ***(Refer to Figure 32.0)***.

Housing

Housing stock on FCPC land is primarily single family homes on large (1.5 acre), rural lots. Several of these low-density subdivisions are served with tribal water and sewer; some have only water service and on-site wastewater service. Historically there has been demand as people have preferred the privacy and freedom of low density living.



Figure 32.0 - Sustainable Development Code Example

The FCPC has a limited land base, much of which is isolated and environmentally unsuitable for development, while also desiring to create a more sustainable and livable community environment for tribal members. With this in mind, the FCPC should consider alternative housing forms and densities ***(Refer to Figure 33.0)***. Tribal members who participated in public involvement forums and workshops have indicated there are needs for elder housing units, and housing for young people just starting out on their own, as well as for additional rural lots, such as completing the Blackwell subdivision.



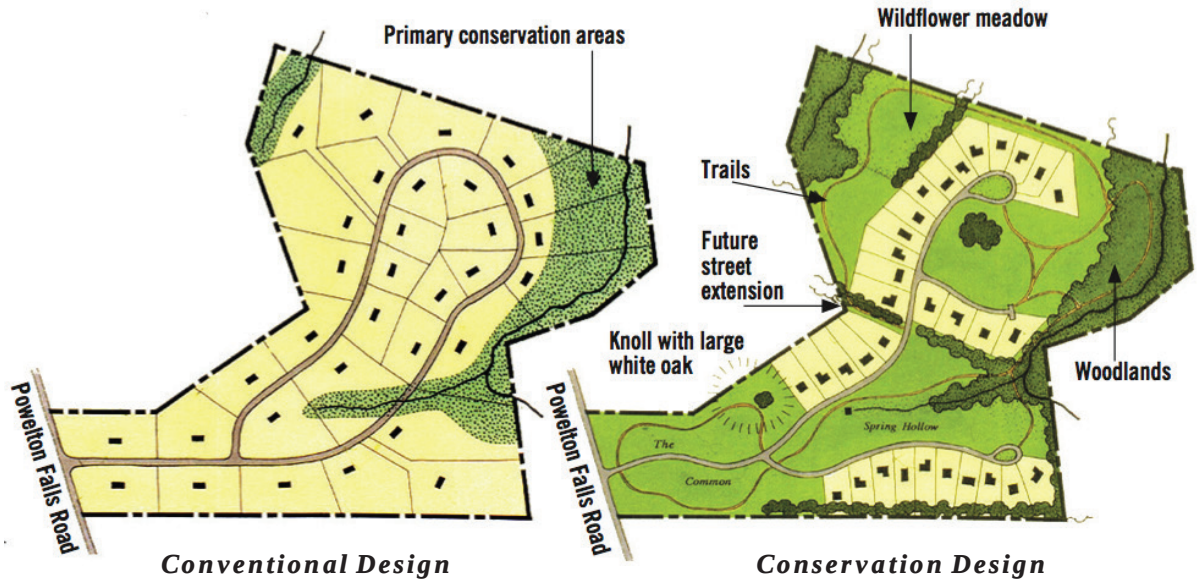
Higher density housing should be located in Stone Lake and Carter Regions, where services and employment opportunities already exist.





Figure 33.0 - Example Housing Images for Townhomes and Elder Housing





Conservation Subdivision Design

Figure 34.0 - Conventional versus Conservation Subdivision Design

The FCPC should consider Conservation Subdivision Design principles for future development. This tool is primarily a design approach for conserving existing natural and cultural resources, allowing limited sustainable development while protecting the area's natural environmental features in perpetuity, including preserving open space landscape and vistas, protecting farmland or natural habitats for wildlife, and maintaining the character of rural communities.

A conservation development is usually defined as a project that dedicates a minimum of 50 percent of the total development parcel as open space. This type of subdivision is becoming increasingly more relevant as land conversion for housing development is considered a sustainability issue.

Conservation subdivisions are generally "density-neutral", meaning that the overall number of home sites or lots is not different from that done in conventional developments.

Conservation subdivisions are specifically designed around each site's most significant natural and cultural resources, with their open space networks being the first element to be considered in the design process. This open space includes all unbuildable wetlands, floodplains, and steep slopes, plus a portion of the remaining unconstrained land. The graphics shown here demonstrate the difference between a conventional and conservation subdivision ***(Refer to Figure 34.0)***.



CURRENT PLANNED PROJECTS

The FCPC has a number of current or planned infrastructure and land development projects ***(Refer to Figures 35 - 37)***. These are also shown on the maps accompanying this chapter, the project numbers in the charts correspond to the numbers shown on the maps. ***(Refer to Figures 45.0 - 47.0)***. These projects are consistent with and fit the framework of the future Land Use Plan.

Current and Planned Project Charts

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS – STONE LAKE

Project #	Project	Status
1	Wastewater Treatment Facility	Done
2	Grocery Store (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
3	Commercial/Economic Development Area	Future Opportunity
4	New Gas Line and Boardwalk	Done
5	Health & Wellness Expansion	In Progress
6	Emergency Pathways	In Progress
7	Executive Building Expansion	Future Opportunity
8	Emergency Exit Road In Progress	In Progress
9	Permanent Closure of Old Access Road	Future Opportunity
10	Road/Walkway Improvements	In Progress
11	Storm water Retention Pond	Done
12	Indian Road Improvements (County/Tribe)	Future Opportunity
13	Housing (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
14	Demolition of Old Day Care Head start	Done
15	Bear Rd. Housing (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
16	Kwe da kik Extension Housing (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
17	Bug Lake Housing (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
18	Devil's Lake Housing (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
19	Solar Panel Project (Museum)	Done
20	Solar Panel Project (C-Store)	Done
21	Solar Panel Project (Air Site)	Done
22	Solar Panel Project (AODA)	Done
23	Solar Panel Project (Gte ga nes Preschool)	Done
24	Solar Panel Project (Property Management)	Done
25	Solar Panel Project (Ordinance)	Done
26	Sledding Hill (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
27	Natural Resource Building Expansion (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
28	New Fleet/Property Management Building	Future Opportunity

Figure 35.0 - Current and Planned Projects for the Stone Lake Region



CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS – BLACKWELL

Project #	Project	Status
1	Chief Wabeka Subdivision	Future Opportunity
2	Motocross Track	Done
3	Aquaponics Facility (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
4	Blackwell Water Line Extension	In Progress
5	Alternate Location for Golf Course (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
6	Soil Storage Area	In Progress
7	Trump Lake Housing	Future Opportunity
8	Cemetery Expansion	Future Opportunity
9	Otter Creek Conservation	Done

Figure 36.0 - Current and Planned Projects for the Blackwell Region

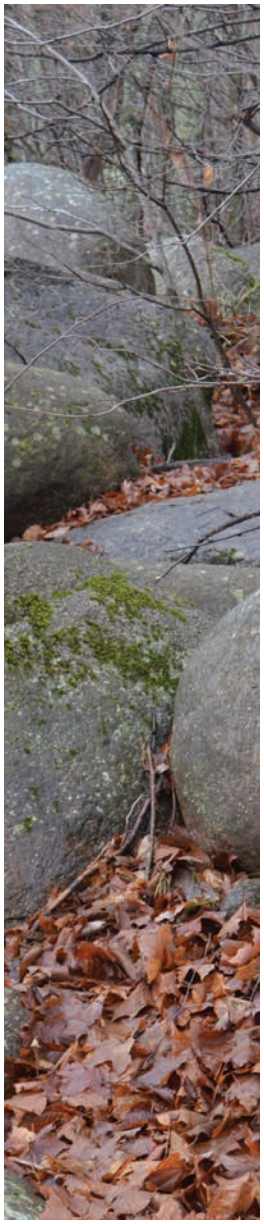
CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS – CARTER

Project #	Project	Status
1	Grocery Store (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
2	Housing (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
3	Conversion of We Care Facility to Community Center	In Progress
4	Gathering Grounds Improvements, Trail, Playgrounds	In Progress
5	Golf Course (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
6	Carter Lagoons and Water Treatment Upgrades	In Progress
7	Casino Expansion	Future Opportunity
8	Acquisition Parking,Campground	Future Opportunity

Figure 37.0 - Current and Planned Projects for the Carter Region

Livability and Placemaking Projects

The Forest County Potawatomi Community Mini-charrette was conducted by the National Charrette Institute, Local Government Commission. This program provided technical assistance to the Tribe in building the capacity needed to manage current and future development projects and to specifically further their plans to implement sustainable communities' strategies on tribal lands in the Stone Lake Region. The project involved a lot of community members in brainstorming sessions, and resulted in identifying livability enhancements. These are listed below and then shown on the attached maps with approximate locations ***(Refer to Figures 45.0 - 47.0)***.



List of Livability and Placemaking Projects

1. OLD JAEGER FARM:

- ***Problem:*** Empty Lot and Unsafe Road.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Basketball Court, Fence To Keep Animals Out, Community Park, Lights, Water Park Or Splash Park, Landscaping, Safe Connection For ATV's, Walking, Biking, Paved Roads And Sidewalks.
- ***Project Guide:*** Large Park With Theme Water Fountains/Splash, Relocate Baseball Field, New Basketball Court, Larger Gathering/Rec Area, And Connecting N/S Stone Lake.

2. YOUNG EAGLES LANE TO US HWY 8

- ***Problem:*** Unsafe ATV Trail, Snowmobiles and lots of other use, Speed issue for residents.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Improve safety-roughness & rocks, Mud pits are okay, Residents don't mind people going through otherwise.
- ***Project Guide:*** Well-made trails that let you know you are somewhere different, wayfinding signs.



Figure 38.0 - Example Images of Multi-Use Trail Configuration

3. YOUNGS LANE

- ***Problem:*** No Lights, Unsafe For Walking, No Playground, Empty Lot With Basement.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Playground In Area, Do Something With Basement.
- ***Project Guide:*** Connect Neighborhood, To Central Park Location Or Designate Area.

4. POTAWATOMI TRAIL

- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks, Multi use: cars, ATV's, bikes, snowmobiles, dirt bikes, UTV's, buses= safety issue, No lights, Speeding- Safety Issue.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Walking Trail, ATV Trail, Softer lights like the orange ones on the Old Tribal Hall.
- ***Project Guide:*** Pleasant walking/bike trail, Soft lighting to match area, Cross walks.

5. We J Mogek Court

- ***Problem:*** Unsafe ATV Trail, Erosion issues
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Landscaping



- ***Project Guide:*** Trail connectivity, Tunnel ATV underpass

6. US Hwy 8

- ***Problem:*** No safe crossing/ Limited sight distance, Tunnel unsafe/ height limitations, Multiple ATV crossings, Unsafe winter conditions, Speeding Trucks, Few signs to identify buildings on Stone Lake Campus
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Transition Zone, Monument sign to mark arrival into community, Connecting trail system along trail segment planned along HWY 8 out of Crandon, Work with Wisconsin DOT to develop safe crossing.
- ***Project Guide:*** Cultural bridge connecting from museum. History/culture, art bridge design. Regional landmark, Celebrate views of highpoint overlook, historical marker, Connect elder complex area to a central park location.

7. Indian Dr.

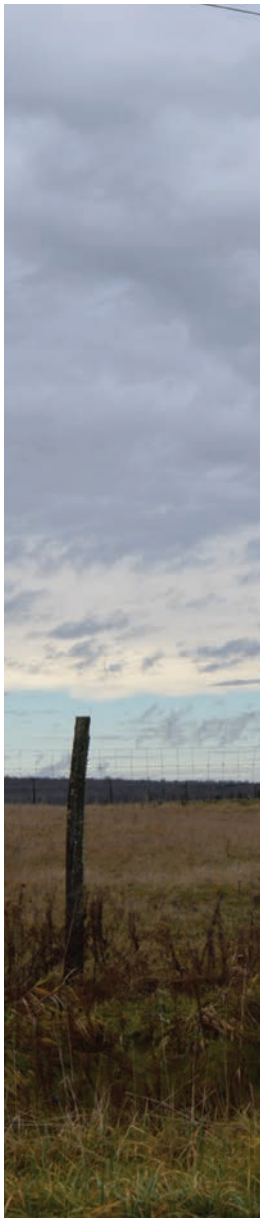
- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians, No safe crossings, Road is narrow.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Paint to designate high-visibility crossings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Reroute or re-purpose, Residential calming. Address parking.

8. Mish ko swen Drive

- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians, Sight distance-exiting from H & W, Employees feel unsafe walking.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Pedestrian Walkway, Bike lanes, Network walkways, bike lanes, and trails to connect to buildings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Cross walks – art designed, connectivity.



Figure 39.0 - Example Images Of Pedestrian Bridges Over Highways



9. Everybody's Rd.

- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Paint to designate high-visibility crossings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Cross walks, bike paths to be cultural art – appliqué or woodland.

10. Fire Keepers Rd.

- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Paint to designate high-visibility crossings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Crosswalks – cultural art, Multi modal accessibility.

11. Kak Yot Lane

- ***Problem:*** No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians, No safe pathways for the elderly.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Paint to designate high-visibility crossings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Cross walks – cultural art.

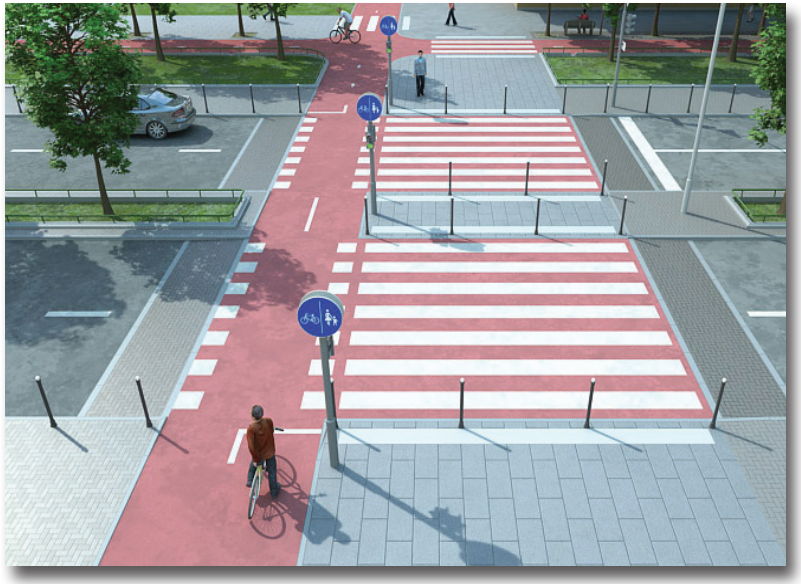


Figure 40.0 - High Visibility Crossing for Bicycles and Pedestrians

12. Kwe da kik

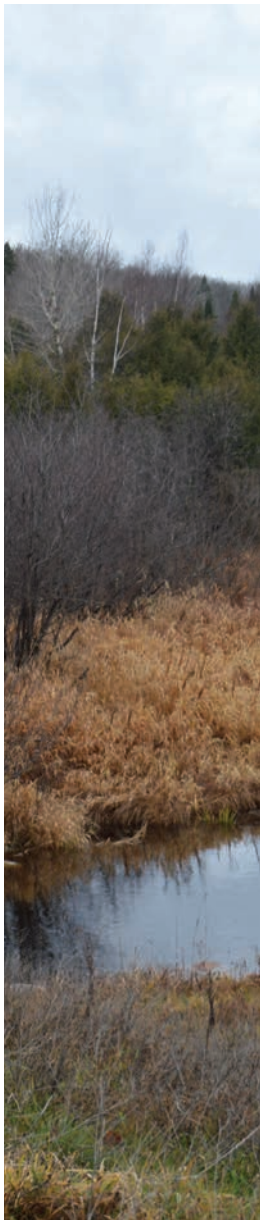
- ***Problem:*** Limited visibility-Safety Issue, No sidewalks or pathways for ATV's, bikes, or pedestrians.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Paint to designate high-visibility crossings.
- ***Project Guide:*** Crosswalks- cultural art.

13. Administrative Center

- ***Problem:*** Primarily for employees rather than tribal members
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Organize the location of shared facilities, Define development standards appropriate to distinct areas.
- ***Project Guide:*** Multi – modal accessibility, Pleasant resting areas, Parking for customers.

14. Roadways throughout the community

- ***Problem:*** Safety and maintenance concerns
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Establish consistent standards and street sections appropriate to different areas.
- ***Project Guide:*** Partnerships, communicate, Agreements and MOUs.



15. Community Housing

- ***Problem:*** Housing stock only consist of one type.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Create typical plans for neighborhood configuration to accommodate diverse housing type (shape, size, composition).
- ***Project Guide:*** Master land use planning, Sustainable code development.

16. Parks and Public Places

- ***Problem:*** No distinctive area that represent values and aspirations of the tribe as a community.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Areas for community gatherings, Neighborhood parks, Significant public spaces in center EX:(dedication of "Keeper of the Fire "statue in Carter).
- ***Project Guide:*** Coordinate locations with greenspace protection areas, theme parks, connectivity.

17. Residential and non-residential buildings

- ***Problem:*** No practical set of standards for energy efficiency, water conservation and waste management to guide the development of new facilities.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Work with Wisconsin Green Building Alliance Guidelines for residential construction, Green building score cards for residential structures can help homeowners understand choices and trade offs, Demonstration home.
- ***Project Guide:*** Master land use planning, Sustainable code development.

18. Stone Lake, Blackwell, Carters campuses

- ***Problem:*** Identifying distinctive areas in terms of use rather than character
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Develop regulating plan and form-based code to guide new development
- ***Project Guide:*** Master land use planning sustainable code development



Figure 41.0 - Single Family Housing Development



Figure 42.0 - Townhome Development



19. Stone Lake Campus

- ***Problem:*** Trails not connected to new facilities, Trails created by ATV riders often result in both safety and environment degradation, Very few signs identify buildings or provide guidance.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Develop defined network of walking trails, ATV trails and bike paths, System of culturally appropriate way finding elements (common design).
- ***Project Guide:*** Region connectivity, Wayfinding signage, Cultural art opportunities.

20. Executive Administration Center

- ***Problem:*** No walking trail from Executive Building to the Insurance Building and Health and Wellness Center.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Create pedestrian trail.
- ***Project Guide:*** Trail visibility and design to match area.

21. Empty Lot west of the Stone Lake C-store

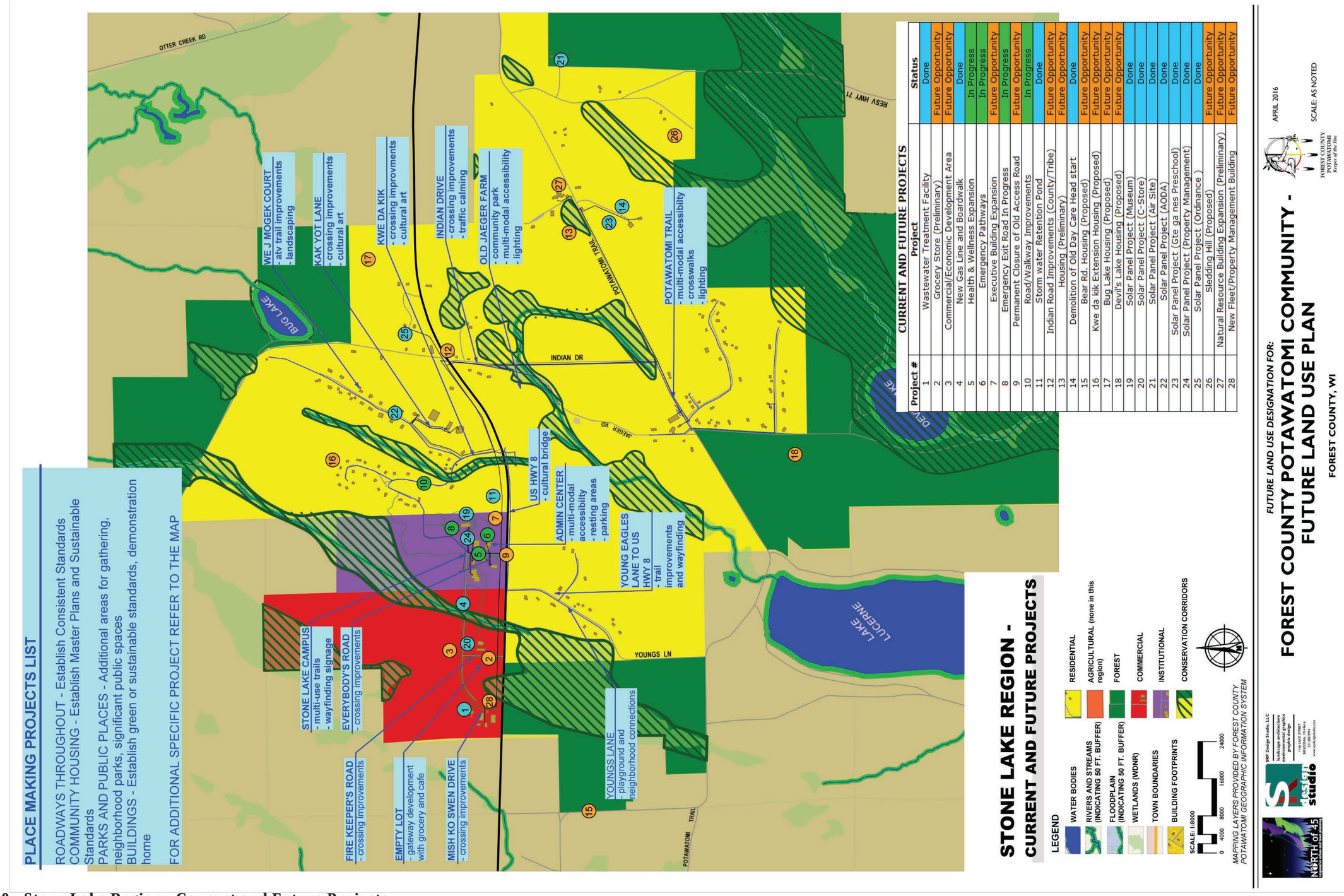
- ***Problem:*** Tribal members have a desire for a grocery store, convenient place to get healthy food on daily basis.
- ***Proposed Solutions:*** Pursue development of small grocery store and café.
- ***Project Guide:*** Location and design of store to mirror farmers market to create a gateway to community and draw people in.



Figure 43.0 - Gateway Sign / Cultural Art Example



Figure 44.0 - Wayfinding Sign Example



CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

Project #	Project	Status
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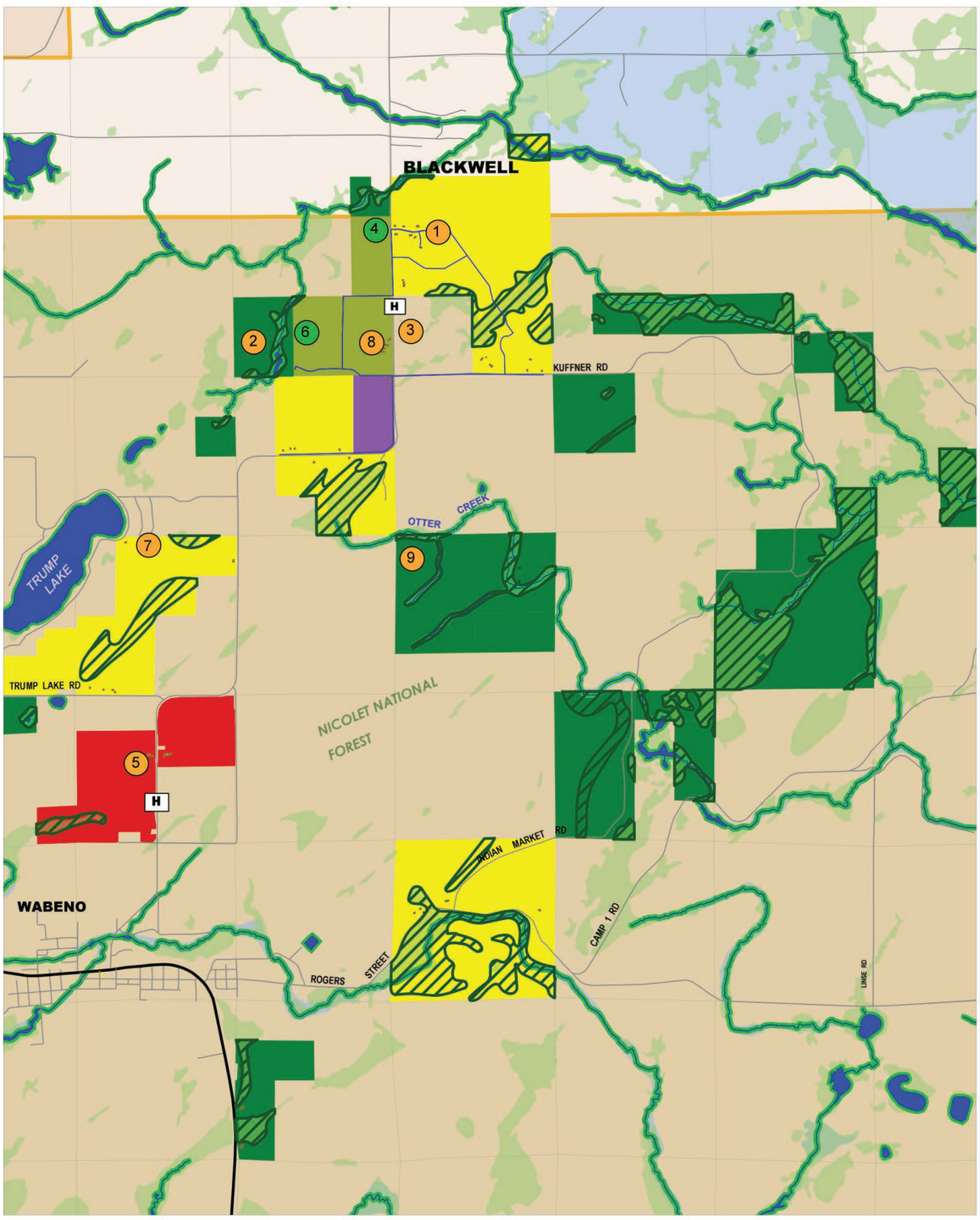
24	Solar Panel Project (Property Management)	Done
25	Solar Panel Project (Ordinance)	Done
26	Sledding Hill (Proposed)	Future Opportunity
27	Natural Resource Building Expansion (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
28	New Fleet/Property Management Building	Future Opportunity

Figure 45.0 - Stone Lake Region - Current and Future Projects

Figure 46.0 - Blackwell Region - Current and Future Projects



BLACKWELL REGION - CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL
- FOREST
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL
- CONSERVATION CORRIDORS

SCALE: 1:20,000

0 10,000 20,0000 40,000 60,000

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS – BLACKWELL

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3	Aquaponics Facility (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
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5	Alternate Location for Golf Course (Preliminary)	Future Opportunity
6	Soil Storage Area	In Progress
7	Trump Lake Housing	Future Opportunity
8	Cemetery Expansion	Future Opportunity
9	Otter Creek Conservation	Done

PLACE MAKING PROJECTS LIST

ROADWAYS THROUGHOUT - Establish Consistent Standards
COMMUNITY HOUSING - Establish Master Plans and Sustainable Standards
PARKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Additional areas for gathering, neighborhood parks, significant public spaces
BUILDINGS - Establish green or sustainable standards, demonstration home

FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PROJECT REFER TO THE MAP

NORTH of 45

SRP Design Studio, LLC
landscape architecture
environmental graphics
graphic design
114 LAKE STREET
RHINELANDER, WI 54501
715.365.5994
www.srpdesignstudio.com

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR:

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY - FUTURE LAND USE PLAN

FOREST COUNTY, WI

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

APRIL 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED

PLACE MAKING PROJECTS LIST

ROADWAYS THROUGHOUT - Establish Consistent Standards
COMMUNITY HOUSING - Establish Master Plans and Sustainable Standards
PARKS AND PUBLIC PLACES - Additional areas for gathering, neighborhood parks, significant public spaces
BUILDINGS - Establish green or sustainable standards, demonstration home

FOR ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC PROJECT REFER TO THE MAP

CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

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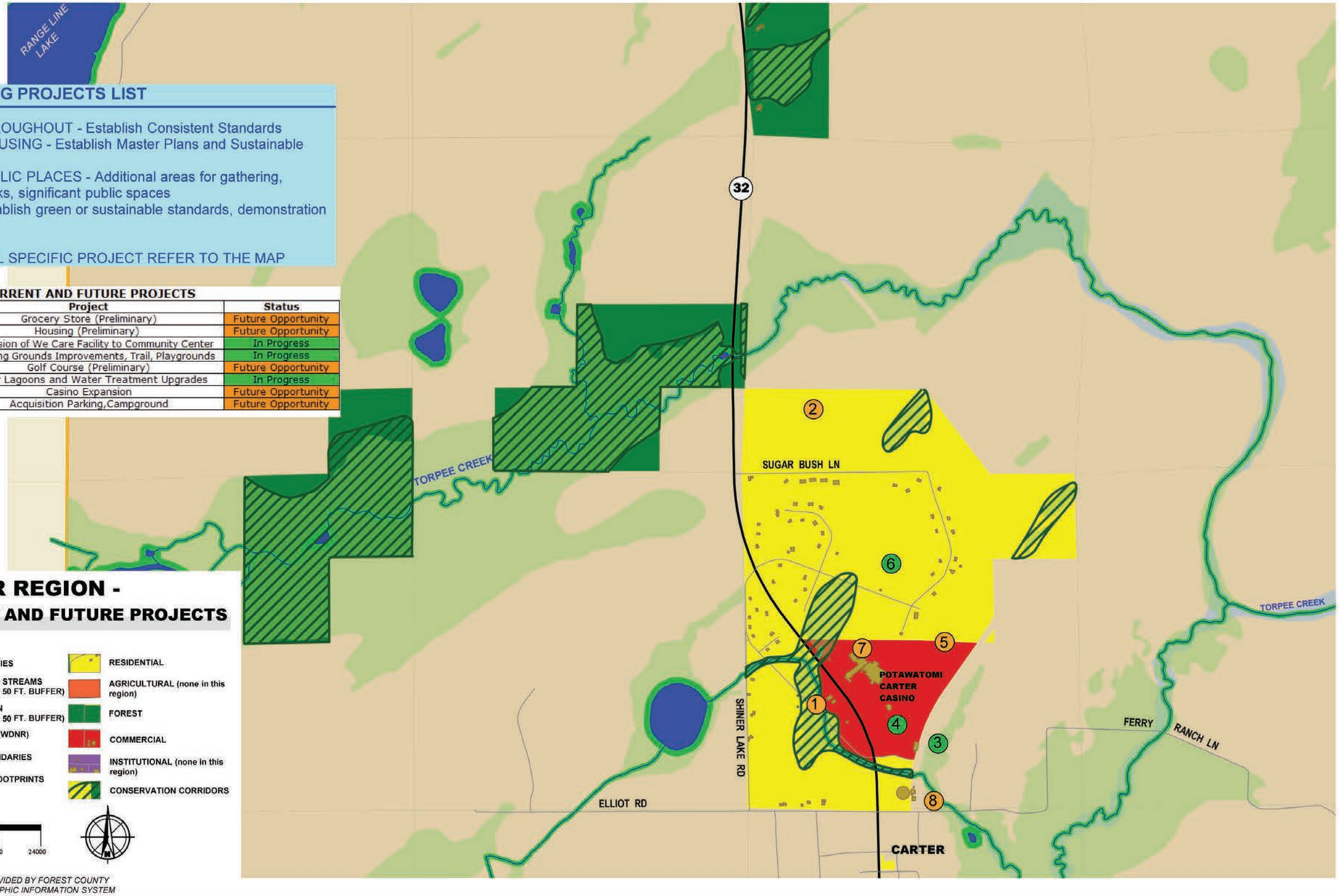

CARTER REGION -
CURRENT AND FUTURE PROJECTS

LEGEND

- WATER BODIES
- RIVERS AND STREAMS (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- FLOODPLAIN (INDICATING 50 FT. BUFFER)
- WETLANDS (WDNR)
- TOWN BOUNDARIES
- BUILDING FOOTPRINTS
- RESIDENTIAL
- AGRICULTURAL (none in this region)
- FOREST
- COMMERCIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL (none in this region)
- CONSERVATION CORRIDORS

SCALE: 1: 8000
0 4000 8000 16000 24000

MAPPING LAYERS PROVIDED BY FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

NORTH of 45

SRP Design Studio, LLC
landscape architecture
environmental graphics
graphic design
design studio

FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR:

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY -
FUTURE LAND USE PLAN
FOREST COUNTY, WI

FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI
Keeper of the Fire

APRIL 2016

SCALE: AS NOTED

Figure 47.0 - Carter Region - Current and Future Projects