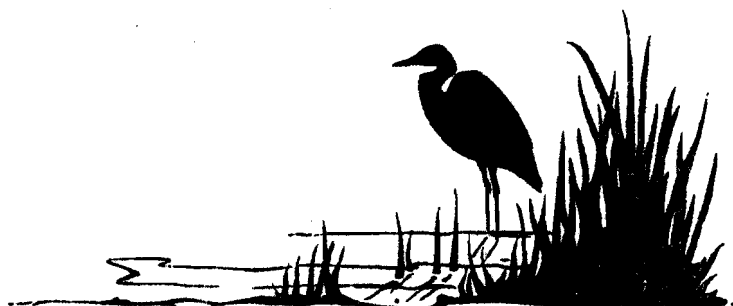


**BAYFIELD COUNTY  
AD HOC SHORELAND ZONING REVISION  
COMMITTEE  
REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 2000**

Bayfield County Lake Management Planning Grant  
LPL-615

Submitted by  
Lisa Dlutkowski  
Committee Liaison



**BAYFIELD COUNTY AD HOC SHORELAND ZONING REVISION  
COMMITTEE REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 2000**

- I.** Statement of Purpose
- II.** Ad Hoc Committee Narrative History
  - Introductory Meetings
  - Priority Issues
  - Lakes Classification
  - Other Issues
- III.** Ad Hoc Committee Representation
  - Committee Formation and Composition
  - Committee Liaison
- IV.** Meeting Schedule and Complete Meeting Minutes
- V.** Chronology of Key Motions, Invited Speakers, Educational Outreach
- VI.** New Ordinance Language and Amendatory Ordinance
- VII.** Lakes Classification and Related Materials
- VIII.** Bayfield County Management Planning Grant Application
- IX.** Zoning Department "Invitation to Apply" Information Packet

## **I. Statement of Purpose**

**Bayfield County** clearly recognizes the need to revise the current shoreland provisions of the Bayfield County Zoning Ordinance in order to maintain a healthy balance between economic prosperity and resource preservation.

**Bayfield County** recognizes that the county's surface waters are among its most important and valuable economic, social, cultural, recreational, and ecological resources. And that of Wisconsin's 72 counties - Bayfield County's inland lakes are ranked fourth highest in number and seventh largest in surface acreage.

**Bayfield County** recognizes that improper development on the shorelands surrounding these surface waters can adversely affect resources through reductions in water quality, fish and wildlife habitats and their productivity, recreational opportunities, tourism, and natural scenic beauty.

**Bayfield County** recognizes that there is increasing public concern and interest in shoreland development in the county as reflected by

- growing support for "down sizing" some shorelands to lower development densities in the future,
- discussion of lakes classification system used in other counties, and
- more complaints filed alleging shoreland ordinance violations.

**Bayfield County** recognizes that the existing shoreland zoning:

- does not adequately address shoreland development trends and impacts,
- does not sufficiently protect surface water and shoreline, and
- imposes the same general standards for all shorelands despite the diversity of the county's surface waters and their differing capacities to support development.

**Bayfield County** realizes that it has a legal duty to protect the health of surface waters under the public trust on behalf of current and future county residents and thereby approved the Ad Hoc Shoreland Zoning Revision Committee to formulate new zoning regulations which will carry out the above concerns raised by the County.

## **II. Ad Hoc Committee Narrative History**

### **• Introductory Meetings**

After advertising for volunteers to participate in a citizens ad hoc or advisory group to focus on county shorelands and related zoning issues the Bayfield County Ad Hoc Shoreland Zoning Revision Committee (or "Committee") was formed in March 1999. The first meeting convened on March 31, 1999\* where Tom Lindsey was elected Chair and Tom Erickson elected Vice-Chair (see Section III for complete member list). At this time it was also decided that the assistance of a liaison or facilitator would benefit the Committee (see Section III).

Other issues decided upon during the first two organizational meetings were attendance requirements of primary members, function of alternate members (attendance requirements of alternates were clarified at the December 1999 meeting), accommodating public participation, meeting schedule, and a voting procedure of two-thirds majority vote to pass any motions brought before the Committee.

At the May 13, 1999 meeting the Committee members reviewed and voted on the technical consultant applications, where Lisa Dlutkowski was selected for the position. Three priority issues were also identified, namely: keyholing, setback averaging, and the 50% rule.

## **II. Ad Hoc Committee Narrative History**

### **• Priority Issues**

#### Keyholing

Keyholing, or the practice of multiple off-shore lots jointly using a single lakeshore lot to gain water access, was thought to be a growing shoreland concern.

With a 10 to 1 Committee vote on August 12, 1999 the Committee adopted language stating that: "the use of waterfront lots to provide deeded access to back lots is specifically prohibited in all districts that allow single family residential use" limited to R-1 through R-4 properties.

#### Setback Averaging

Setback averaging, or the practice of determining your setback by averaging the setbacks of neighboring properties, was deemed detrimental since the averaging typically sets the new structure closer to the shoreline than the 75 ft setback in the existing ordinance. With a 10 to 1 vote on August 12, 1999 the Committee moved to create new language which provides a 30 ft deep building envelope that complies with required setbacks as nearly as possible.

#### 50% Rule

The more complicated 50% rule which allows for limited monetary expansion and improvements on structures less than the minimum setback was discussed in depth at the September and October 1999 meetings and again at the two May 2000 meetings. Lengthy discussions resulted in multiple revisions to the ordinance language.

\* See Section IV. Meeting Schedule and Complete Meeting Minutes for detailed minutes of all meetings referenced in the text.

Fall 1999

During the October 7, 1999 several key concepts regarding the 50% rule were discussed and unanimously approved by the Committee.

1) All nonconforming accessory structures within 0-75 ft of the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) should be allowed ordinary maintenance and repair but not be allowed expansion. (Separate Motion unanimously approved).

2) All nonconforming principal structures located less than 40 ft from the OHWM are permitted ordinary maintenance and repair and may have unlimited internal improvements within the existing building envelope (if the structure is at least 600 sq ft). Mitigation is required when the exterior structural member is altered. (Separate Motion unanimously approved).

3) Principal structures between 40 ft and 75 ft of the OHWM were allowed ordinary maintenance and repair and unlimited internal work, plus some limited degree of expansion.

4) The total area of the existing nonconforming structure and any proposed addition may not exceed 1500 sq ft (not to include basements) of enclosed living space or 1900 sq ft footprint (dripline); lateral expansion on the landward side of the structure allowed beyond 75 ft of OHWM; limiting the height of nonconforming structures to 26 ft (from the lowest surface elevation of the foundation).

The above points were combined into interim ordinance language for the 50% rule which along with keyholing and setback averaging were sent on to the Bayfield County Zoning Committee.

Spring 2000

The issue of 1500 sq ft limitation was addressed at the March 2, 2000 meeting allowing for 1500 sq ft per floor excluding basements. After a lengthy discussion the motion was defeated. However, the issue was again addressed at the May 18, 2000 meeting where it was motioned that new and existing structures may not exceed 1500 sq ft of dwelling space per floor (excluding basements) and 1900 sq ft of roof overhang if under 26 ft in height, thereby allowing the addition of a second storey. Accompanying this must be storm drains into a drywell, buffer zone restoration to within 5 ft of the structure, septic upgrade, and compliance with previously adopted mitigation measures.

The issue of a one time 150 sq ft addition to structures located within 0 to 40 ft of OHWM was also addressed at the March 2, 2000 meeting. Two motions were made on this issue and both were ultimately defeated after lengthy discussion. However, at the May 18, 2000 meeting a motion was made, and approved, to not allow expansion activity within 0-20 ft of the OHWM but to allow structures within 20-40 ft of the OHWM a one time addition of 175 sq ft on the landward side of the structure. The one time addition shall be documented by recorded instrument. Accompanying this must be storm drains into a drywell, buffer zone restoration to within 5 ft of the structure, septic upgrade, and compliance with previously adopted mitigation measures.

## **II. Ad Hoc Committee Narrative History**

### **• Lakes Classification**

Fred Goold, Northwest Regional Planning Commission, explained the lakes and rivers classification system during the June 10, 1999 meeting and again at the January 6, 2000 meeting. The classification system incorporated data on: lake surface area, maximum depth, miles of shoreline, miles of public shoreline, percent of private shoreline, shoreline development factor, lake type (drainage, seepage, spring fed), feet per structure or development density, and watershed area.

The lakes classification system presented was adopted as the Committee's methodology for determining lakes classification in Bayfield County, with the exception that all spring lakes would have a scoring index of two instead of one. General objectives for each lake class were established and agreed upon at the May 4, 2000 meeting.

With the aid of a "vulnerability index" and distribution curve by vulnerability ranking the Committee adopted class breaks along the following vulnerability scores: class 1 lakes between 13-17, class 2 lakes between 10-12, class 3 lakes between 4-9 on January 6, 2000.

Discussions on development standards for each water class took place during the early months of 2000. Then on March 23, 2000 a motion was made, and approved, prior to the adoption of any lakes class standards stating that:

In order to protect existing property owners from financial hardship and to facilitate passing the necessary recommendations for zoning restrictions, it is moved that current conforming lots of record as of March 23, 2000, including those where ownership is contiguous, shall be allowed to be developed under the current setback, size and dimension restrictions. This provision to be deleted from the zoning ordinance at the end of a two year period from March 23, 2000.

Two other key issues were discussed at the March 23, 2000 meeting. It was decided that the more restrictive regulation should apply in cases where shoreland property may presently be zoned more restrictive than the adopted lakes class standard. And it was also decided that shoreline vegetation protection areas on each lot would extend from the OHWM to a line that is 25 ft less than the required shoreline setback. Within this area the removal of trees, shrubs and ground cover and land disturbing activities are prohibited.

After numerous attempts at adopting class development standards for lakes within Bayfield County the following was approved by a 8 to 3 vote at the May 4, 2000 meeting. Complete minutes of the March 23, 2000 and April 20, 2000 meetings outline the progression of development standards modifications. To date the standards for each lakes class are:

Lakes Class	Lot Size	Lot Width	Shoreline Setback	Lot Depth	Side Yard Setback
Class 1	30,000 sq ft	150 ft	75 ft	200 ft	10' min/40' min total
Class 2	60,000 sq ft	200 ft	100 ft	300 ft	20' min/50' min total
Class 3	120,000 sq ft	300 ft	125 ft	400 ft	30' min/60' min total

## **II. Ad Hoc Committee Narrative History**

### **• Other Issues**

- On April 6, 2000 the Committee voted and agreed on a task question stating their willingness to work on development standards for Lake Superior shoreland in Bayfield County.
- Also on April 6, 2000 the Committee voted to have no new boathouses in the setback area in Bayfield County.
- It was decided to table the discussion on piers during the April 20, 2000 meeting after a motion failed stating that Bayfield County will not have pier regulation language in the zoning ordinance but instead will use the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regulations.

**VI. New Ordinance Language and Amendatory  
Ordinance**

R E C E I V E D  
JAN 25 2000

handed at at  
City Brd Mtg.  
1/25/00

Bayfield Co. Zoning Dept.

17.04 **DEFINITIONS.** The following terms have the meanings indicated:

**DWELLING UNIT.** A structure that is designed for independent human habitation and includes sanitary and food preparation facilities whether such structure is attached to another structure(s) or stands alone.

**EROSION AND STORM WATER RUNOFF CONTROL MEASURES.** Best management practices, maintenance or operational procedures, structural devices, or technologies to prevent or reduce the negative impacts of snowmelt or ice runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and soil, sediment, or rock fragments detached from the earth's surface by wind, water, ice or gravity from depositing in areas of lower elevation and / or waters of Bayfield County.

**EXPANSION.** Any structural modification which increases the existing structure envelope or footprint

**EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENT.** Upgrades in aesthetics, function, or worth of the outside surface(s) or components of a structure. Such improvements may include, but are not limited to, structural alteration for the expansion or addition of doors, windows, replacement of basement/foundation walls and footings. Complete siding or a complete change in siding materials will require a land use permit.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.** Upgrades in aesthetics, function, or worth of the interior surface(s) or components of a structure. Such improvements may include, but are not limited to, replacement or the addition of interior doors, cabinets, drywall, insulation, or plumbing, heating, and electrical system components.

**MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.** Ordinary and routine actions necessary to continue or restore the safe use of a structure which has been damaged or has deteriorated through natural aging and wear and which does not result in a substantial structure improvement or a significant increase in value. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, painting and staining, repair of exterior windows, sky lights, doors, vents, siding, insulation, shutters, gutters, flooring, shingles, roofing materials, the repair of walls or the foundation, and internal improvements within the structural envelope without doing a structural alteration.

**MITIGATION.** Compensatory actions(s) to restore natural functions and values lost through development and human alterations.

**REPLACEMENT.** To restore to a former state or to provide an equivalent.

**SHORELAND BUFFER ZONE.** An area of natural vegetation types paralleling the shoreline of a waterbody, stream, or wetland. The buffer zone provides many ecological benefits including, but not limited to, minimizing impacts to the water resource from adjacent upland and landward activities through the filtration of sediment and runoff, uptake of nutrients, stabilization of the shoreland, provides food and cover for -

wildlife, and improves aesthetic qualities.

**STRUCTURAL ALTERATION.** Any activity not considered ordinary maintenance and repair that results in a change to the integral framework, or the exterior silhouette or footprint of a structure.

#### 17.06 GENERAL LAND USE REQUIREMENTS.

(2) **LAND USE PERMITS.** A land use permit shall be required for any new residence, any building erected, relocated or structurally altered; any change in the use of the land; or where any use of the land is altered. A land use permit shall be obtained **PRIOR** to the initiation of construction or a change in land use.

(a) Exterior improvements and additions to nonconforming structures shall require a land use permit. Exterior improvements shall include, but not be limited to, structural alteration for installation of new doors and windows, and the complete replacement of siding materials. Re-roofing and installation of gutters are exempt from a land use permit.

17.07 **SETBACK.** All setbacks shall be measured horizontally. Structural setbacks shall be measured from the furthest extension of the structure (including eaves and decks) to the closest point of the line in question.

(1) **REDUCED ROADWAY, REAR YARD, AND SHORELINE SETBACKS FOR UNDEVELOPED AND REDEVELOPED SUBSTANDARD LOTS OF RECORD.**

(a) If a lot platted prior to (the effective date of this amendment) is not deep enough to accommodate required roadway or rear yard and shoreline setbacks, the roadway or rear yard setback may be reduced until a 30-foot deep building site is established provided the resulting setback is not less than one half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) the distance of the required setback. In such case, in order to avoid visual and other obstructions, no garage doorway may open toward and no parking area may be located in the reduced roadway setback area.

(b) If the roadway or rear yard setback reduction above does not provide a 30 foot deep building site, the shoreline setback may then be reduced until a 30 foot deep building site is established provided the resulting shoreline setback is not less than  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the distance of the required setback.

(c) A property owner shall comply with the mitigation requirements of Section 17.15 (5) (a) in order to qualify for the setback reductions of this section.

## 17.15 NONCONFORMING USES AND STRUCTURES.

- (1) **GENERAL PROVISION.** The lawful use of a building, structure or property which existed at the time this ordinance, or an applicable amendment to this ordinance, took effect and which is not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance, including the routine maintenance of such a building or structure, may be continued, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) If the alteration, addition or repair of a building or structure with a nonconforming use or a nonconforming building or structure is prohibited because it is in excess of 50 percent of the structure's area, the property owner may still make the proposed alteration, addition or repair if:
    - 1. A nonconforming use is permanently changed to a conforming use.
    - 2. The property owner appeals the determination of the Zoning Department Administrator(s) and the County Board of Adjustment or the Circuit Court finds in favor of the property under SS. 59.694(4) or 59.697(10), Stats.
    - 3. The property owner successfully petitions to have the property rezoned by amendment of this ordinance and S. 59.69(5)(e), Stats.

## (2) NONCONFORMING USES

- (a) **Burden of Proof.** A property owner claiming a nonconforming use and exemption from applicable regulations shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:
  - 1. The use was legally established.
  - 2. The use predated zoning provisions with which it does not comply.
  - 3. The use was active and actual prior to adoption of such provisions and not merely casual and occasional or incidental to the principal use of the property in which case no vested right to continue use shall have been acquired.
- (b) **No Expansion.** A nonconforming use of a structure or premises shall not be expanded or enlarged. No such use shall be expanded within a structure which, on the date the use became nonconforming, was only partially devoted to such use.
- (c) **Discontinuance.** If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, any future use of the building, structure or property shall conform to this ordinance.

- (d) Temporary Structures. If the nonconforming use of a temporary structure is discontinued, such nonconforming use may not be recommenced.
- (e) Nuisances. Uses that are nuisances shall not be permitted to continue as nonconforming uses.

(3) **NONCONFORMING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES.**

- (a) As specified in the following subsections, it is the intent of these provisions to balance the public objectives of this ordinance with the interests of owners of nonconforming buildings and structures by:
  - 1. Treating buildings and structures, which are most nonconforming and therefore most contrary to the objectives of this ordinance more restrictively than buildings and structures which are more nearly in compliance with ordinance provisions.
  - 2. By allowing the improvement or limited expansion of principal buildings and structures essential to the reasonable use of a property provided the adverse effects of such improvement or expansion are adequately mitigated.
- (b) Nonconforming accessory buildings and structures and nonconforming principal buildings and structures of less than 600 square feet.
  - 1. Except as provided in Section 17.15(6) regarding reconstruction of damaged or destroyed structures in the shoreland, nonconforming accessory buildings and structures and nonconforming principal buildings and structures of less than 600 square feet of enclosed dwelling space are limited to ordinary maintenance and repair and shall not be externally expanded. However, such accessory buildings and structures may be externally improved by a land use permit.
- (c) Nonconforming principal buildings and structures of 600 square feet or larger.
  - 1. Nonconforming principal buildings and structures of 600 square feet or larger may be improved internally, externally, or expanded provided that:
    - a. A structure that is nonconforming as to structural or dimensional standards may not be expanded or enlarged so as to increase its dimensional nonconformity.
    - b. Where practicable, additions to nonconforming buildings

and structures shall conform to all applicable provisions of this ordinance.

- c. The lifetime total of all expansions is limited to 50 percent (%) of the structure's area that existed at the time the structure became nonconforming. An owner shall provide documentation or proof of the area of a structure at the time it became nonconforming.
- d. The structure is not substantially reconstructed by modification or replacement of more than 25% of its structural members
- e. Shoreline setback nonconformities comply with the provisions of Section 17.15(4) as stated below.

(4) **SHORELINE SETBACK NONCONFORMITIES**

- (a) These provisions apply to principal buildings and structures that are nonconforming as to shoreline setback requirements (see provisions for nonconforming accessory and principal structures in Section 17.15(3)(a) above).
- (b) Nonconforming principal buildings and structures less than 40 feet from the ordinary highwater mark are permitted ordinary maintenance and repair, and exterior improvements (see **FIGURE 2**). Such buildings and structures may be improved, as described in subsections 1-5 below, provided:
  - 1. The existing structure includes at least 600 square feet of enclosed dwelling space.
  - 2. The structure is not substantially reconstructed by modification or replacement of more than 25% of its structural members.
  - 3. Internal improvements are confined to the building envelope and may be constructed without a land use permit.
  - 4. Exterior improvements are limited to structural alteration for the replacement or addition of doors, windows, the replacement of a flat roof with a pitched roof, and/or the complete replacement of siding materials. No new basements, additional stories, expansion, or accessory construction outside of the perimeter of the existing enclosed dwelling space are permitted.
  - 5. Exterior improvements under subsection 4 above shall require a

land use permit and the mitigation requirements of Section 17.15 (5)(a) shall apply.

- (c) Nonconforming principal buildings and structures 40-75 feet from the ordinary highwater mark are permitted ordinary maintenance and repair (see **FIGURE 3**). Such buildings and structures may be improved and expanded provided:
1. The existing structure includes at least 600 square feet of enclosed dwelling space.
  2. The structure is not substantially reconstructed by modification or replacement of more than 25% of its structural members.
  3. The structure (new and existing) may not exceed 1500 square feet of enclosed dwelling space (measured for all stories excluding the basement) and 1900 square feet of roof overhang (measured in a horizontal plane).
  4. Additions and/or expansions shall be located on the landward side of the structure but may extend toward the sideyard in areas provided that they are beyond the required setback.
  5. No new or raised basement for the existing structure or attached accessory structure is included. A basement may be constructed under a permitted addition.
  6. The structure is limited to 26 feet in height.
  7. The mitigation requirements of Section 17.15(5)(a) are implemented.
- (d) Nonconforming buildings and structures which are located in more than one setback zone shall comply with the standards of the more restrictive zone.

## (5) MITIGATION MEASURES

- (a) As specified in the following provisions, the objective of mitigation requirements is to compensate for adverse environmental effects when development is permitted to occur within designated shoreline setback areas. A site plan and implementation schedule describing any required mitigation shall be submitted by the property owner or their authorized agent and approved by the Zoning Department prior to issuing the related land use permit(s). Mandatory practices for mitigation shall include:

1. Evaluation and upgrading of any existing sanitary system on the subject property.
2. Implementation of standard erosion and storm water runoff control measures described in applicable sections of this ordinance.
3. Accumulating at least four (4) points from among the following proposed or current practices:
  - a. Restoration or maintenance of a shoreline buffer area within 2 feet of the ordinary highwater mark (OHWM) (1 point).
  - b. Restoration or maintenance of a shoreline buffer area within 40 feet of the OHWM (2 points).
  - c. Restoration or maintenance of a shoreline buffer area within 75 feet of the OHWM (3 points).
  - d. Restoration of native vegetation along both sideyards (1 point).
  - e. Removal of nonconforming accessory buildings from within the shoreline setback area (1 point per building).
  - f. Use of exterior building materials or treatments that are inconspicuous and blend with the natural setting of the site (½ point).
  - g. Compliance with any shoreland exterior lighting requirements and may be adopted (½ point).
  - h. Other practices agreed upon by the Zoning Department (seawall removal, removal of excessive dockage and mooring, removal of artificial sand beaches, etc.) (Points as determined by the Zoning Department).

(6) BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES NONCONFORMING AS TO SHORELAND ZONING PROVISIONS WHICH ARE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED by a natural event, including, but not limited to, violent wind, vandalism, fire, or flood may be reconstructed provided:

- (a) Damage which is due to an intentional act of the owner may only be repaired in conformity with the ordinance.

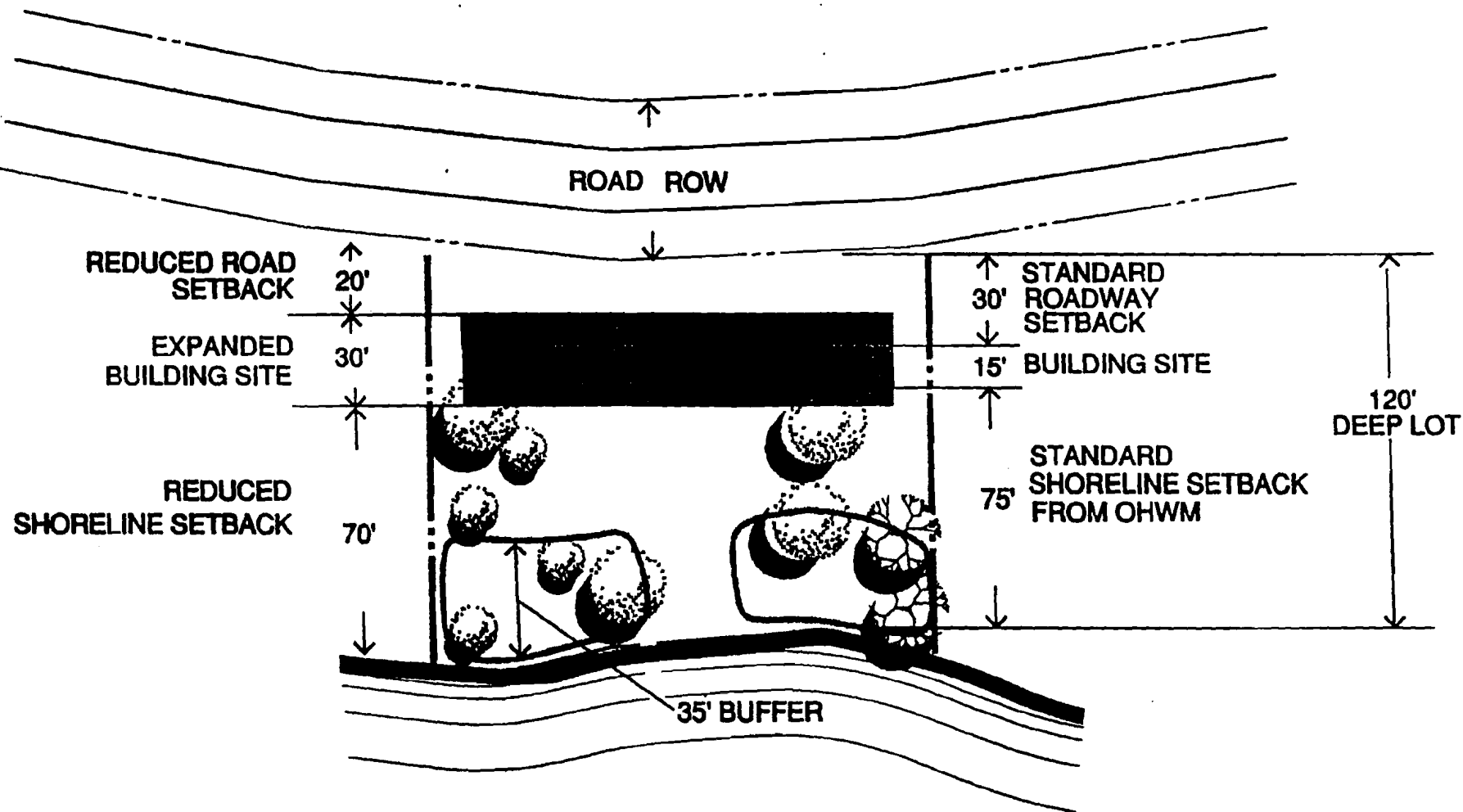
- (b) The owner must establish the specific extent of damage to a structure and its improvements.
- (c) Repair and reconstruction are limited to that part of a structure and its specific improvements which were actually damaged provided similar building materials are utilized.
- (d) Repair and reconstruction are in compliance with all other provisions of applicable ordinances.
- (e) The mitigation requirements of Section 17.15(5)(a) are implemented.

7.21 **ZONING DISTRICTS.** This section is to divide the unincorporated areas of Bayfield County into districts within which the uses of land will be mutually compatible.

**BACKLOT ACCESS TO WATERS.**

In the R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 zoning districts the use of waterfront lots to provide deeded shoreline access to back lots is specifically prohibited. In these districts no land division shall be recorded and no land use permit(s) shall be issued for a waterfront parcel unless the minimum lot area, width and water frontage are provided for each dwelling unit which is located or proposed to be located on the waterfront property or located on a back lot where the owner has a deeded interest in the waterfront property.

Figure 1.



**REDUCED ROADWAY AND SHORELINE SETBACKS  
FOR UNDEVELOPED NONCONFORMING LOTS**

Figure 2.

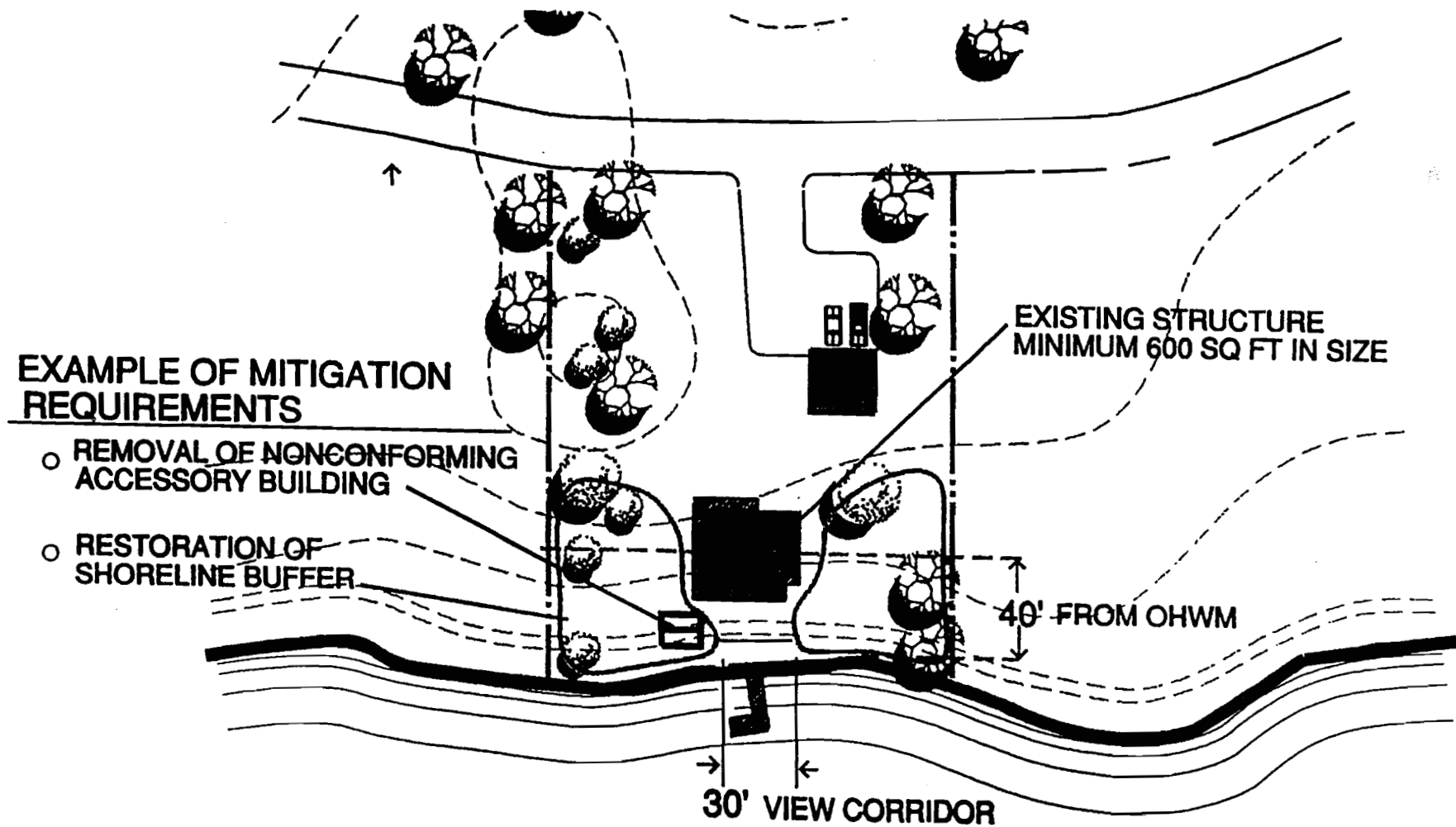
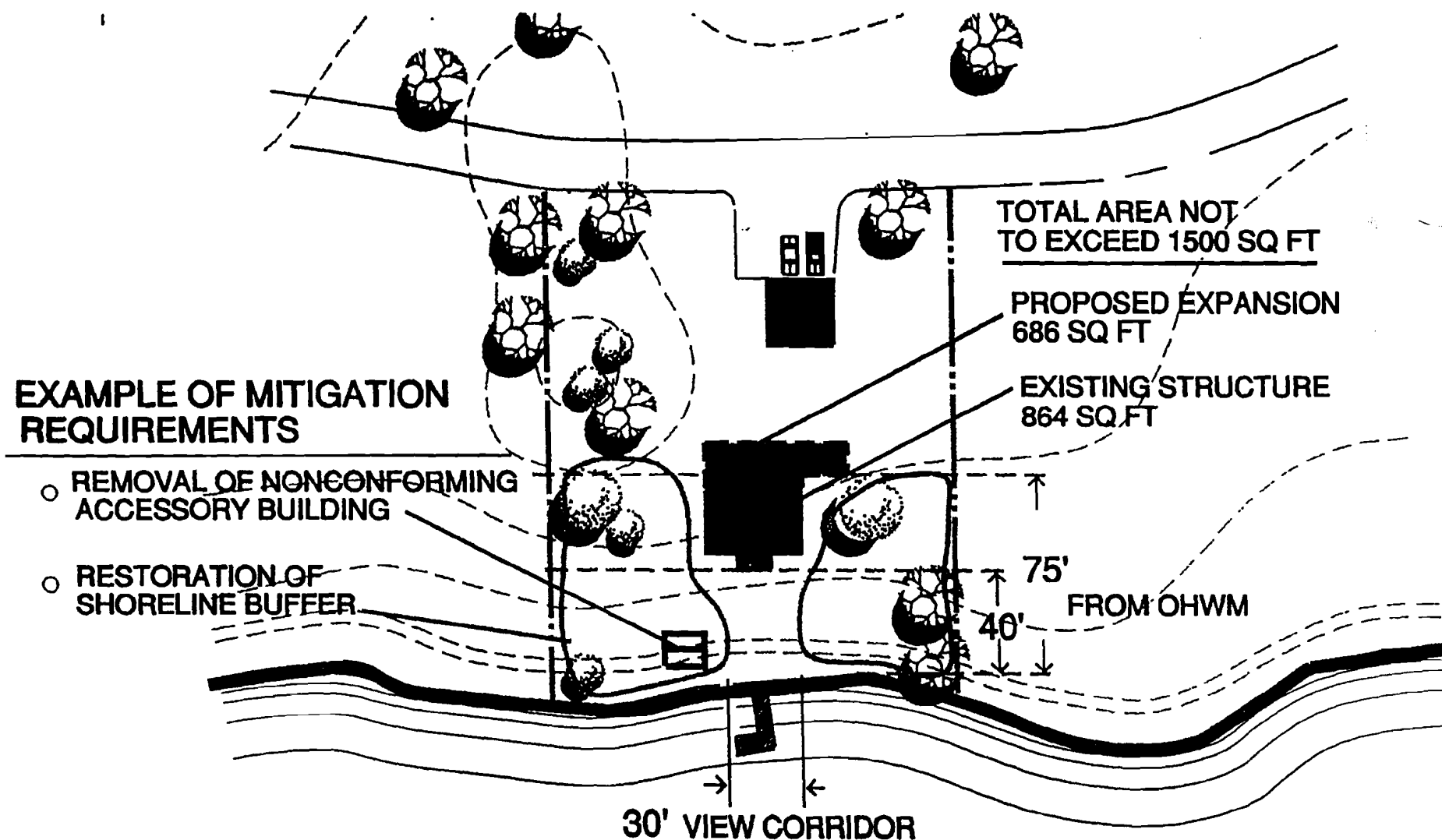


Figure 3.



**IMPROVEMENTS AND EXPANSIONS TO PRINCIPAL  
STRUCTURES 40 TO 75 FEET FROM THE OHWM**

## **VII. Lakes Classification and Related Materials**

## Water Class Objectives for Lakes In Bayfield County

The following factors were taken into consideration in the development of the water class objectives:

water quality	balance economic prosperity and resource preservation
habitat and species	density of development
aesthetics and scenic values	recreation
type of development	tranquility

Shoreland management tools for achieving objectives include:

control density and pattern of development	limit land disturbing activities
limit runoff	limit nonpoint source pollution
provide effective shoreline buffers	protect sensitive areas

Class 1 Most Developed Lakes	Class 2 Moderately Sensitive Lakes and Moderately Developed	Class 3 Most Sensitive Developed and Undeveloped Lakes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* preserve and enhance water quality to provide conditions for recreational use and aesthetics</li> <li>* retain existing natural shorelines and encourage restoration</li> <li>* acknowledge a mix of natural and developed shorelines</li> <li>* protect or restore a self-sustaining local ecosystem capable of supporting diverse native flora and fauna</li> <li>* promote peace and quiet</li> <li>* balance public and riparian interests in recreational uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* preserve and enhance water quality to provide conditions for recreational use and aesthetics</li> <li>* balance the current level of development with the sensitivity of these lakes to maintain and protect water quality</li> <li>* maintain and restore natural shoreline aesthetics and encourage restoration</li> <li>* identify and protect current natural and undeveloped areas</li> <li>* promote peace and quiet</li> <li>* protect or restore a self-sustaining local ecosystem capable of supporting diverse native flora and fauna</li> <li>* balance public and riparian interests in recreational uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* maintain and protect water quality</li> <li>* protect or restore the natural / wild appearance of shorelines and lands visible from the water</li> <li>* promote a quiet and peaceful experience</li> <li>* protect or restore a self-sustaining local ecosystem capable of supporting diverse native flora and fauna</li> <li>* provide public access consistent with low impact uses and silent sports</li> <li>* discourage commercial use</li> </ul>

# 319 NAMED LAKES

## (d) List of Lakes

9% Class 1 (18) 13<

Atkins  
 Birch  
 Bony  
 Buskey Bay  
 Diamond  
 Eagle  
 Hart  
 Hilder  
 Lower Eau Claire  
 Middle Eau Claire  
 Millicent  
 Namekagon  
 Owen  
 Siskiwit  
 Swett  
 Trapper  
 Twin Bear  
 Upper Eau Claire

149% Class 2 (46) 10, 11, 12

Ahmeek	Tomahawk
Bark Bay Slough	Totogatic
Bass	White Bass
Bellevue	Wiley
Bibon	
Buffalo	
Cable	
Chippewa	
Cisco	
Club	
Coffee	
Cranberry	
Crystal	
Crystal	
Deep	
Dells	
Delta	
Drummond	
Ellison	
Esox	
Hammil	
Hay	
Iron	
Iron River Flowage	
Island	
Jackson	
Kelly	
Kern	
Knotting	
Long	
Marengo	
Orienta Flowage	
Perch	
Pickerel	
Porcupine	
Robinson	
Rust Flowage	
Ruth	
Sand Bar	
Spider	
Star	
Tahkodah	

INCLUDE ALL LAKES 50 ACRES & LESS

80% Class 3 (255) 92

Adeline  
Anderson  
Angus  
Anodanta  
Armstrong  
Arrowhead  
Bailey  
Balsam Pond  
Barnes  
Bass  
Bass  
Bass  
Bass  
Bass  
Basswood  
Bear  
Bear Pond  
Bearsdale Spring(lower)  
Bearsdale Spring(upper)  
Beaver  
Beaver House  
Bell  
Big Brook  
Birch  
Bismarck  
Bladder  
Blazer Creek Springs  
Blue  
Bog  
Breakfast  
Buck  
Bufo  
Bullhead  
Bullhead  
Bullhead  
Camp  
Camp Eleven  
Camp Nine  
Camp One  
Camp Two  
Camp Two  
Canthook  
Carroll

Carson Pond  
Casper  
Castle Creek Springs  
Cat  
Claire  
Clay  
Connor  
Cranberry  
Cranberry  
Crane  
Crooked  
Crystal  
Dawn  
De Champs Creek Spring  
Deep  
Deer  
Devils  
Dinner Camp  
Dry Well  
Ducetts  
Duck  
Duck  
East Davis  
East Eightmile  
Egg  
Eighteen Mile Creek  
Spring  
Eko  
Erick  
Everett  
Finger  
Fire  
Fish Creek Flowage  
Fish Creek Spring  
Five  
Five Island  
Flakefjord  
Flynn  
Flynn  
Freibaurs  
Frog  
Fuller  
George  
Getsey

Ghost  
Half Moon  
Half Moon  
Happles  
Hay  
Heart  
Henderson  
Henry  
Hicks  
Hidden  
Hildebrandt  
Hobbs  
Hoist  
Hollibar  
Holly  
Honey  
Horseshoe  
Horseshoe  
Hostrassers  
Hyatt Spring  
Idlewild  
Inch  
Indian  
Island  
Jackman  
Jesse  
JōAnn  
Johnson  
Johnson Spring  
Jones  
Lamereau  
Lee  
Lemon  
Lenawee  
Lerche  
Lester  
Lindgren  
Line  
Little Bass  
Little Hidden  
Little Island  
Little Siskiwit  
Little Star  
Lizzy

Long  
Loon  
Lost  
Louise  
Lund  
McCarry  
McCloud  
McGinnis  
Mimi  
Mirror  
Mirror  
Moon  
Moose  
Motyka  
Mountain  
Mud  
Mud  
Mud  
Mud Flat  
Mullenhoff  
Muskellunge  
Muskie Springs  
Mystery  
Nancy  
Nelson  
Nokomis  
Northeast  
Nymphia  
Ole  
Ole  
Olson  
Osborn  
Overby  
Patsy  
Perch  
Perch  
Perry  
Peterson  
Phantom  
Physa  
Picture  
Pigeon  
Pike  
Pine  
Pine  
Planorbis

Pond  
Pond  
Porter  
Pot  
Preemption Creek Pond  
Price  
Priest  
Rainbow  
Rana  
Range Line  
Ree  
Reynard  
Rib  
Richardson  
Rock  
Roger  
Roger  
Rosa  
Russell  
Ryberg  
Sage  
Samoset  
Sawdust  
Sawmill  
Shunenberg  
Shunenberg Springs  
Siegal  
Silver  
Silver Sack  
Simpson  
Siskiwit Springs  
Sixteen  
Smear  
Smith  
Southwest  
Spider  
Spirit  
Spring  
Spring  
Spruce  
Square  
Steckbaur  
Steelhead  
Stewart  
Swede  
Tank

Tank  
Tars Pond  
Taylor  
Tea Cup  
Toothpick  
Topside  
Tower  
Travers  
Trout  
Tub  
Turtle  
Twin  
Twin (West)  
Twin(East)  
Twin(North)  
Twin(Northeast)  
Twin(Northwest)  
Twin(South)  
Twin(Southwest)  
Two  
Wabigon  
Wanoka  
Wentzel  
West  
West  
West Davis  
West Eightmile  
Wilderness  
Wilipyro  
Wishbone  
Wolf  
Wright