

SECTION 8:
Element 5: AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL RESOURCES & CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

A. AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

1. BACKGROUND

Agriculture is a significant contributor to the economy, and one of the prevalent land uses in the Town of Sherry. Agricultural activity in the Town has the potential to produce a variety of goods including, but not limited to, vegetables, cranberries, grains, dairy products, beef, sheep, lamas, swine, fish, Christmas trees, and maple syrup.

2. AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The success of agriculture within the Town is dependent on soil fertility, climate and topography, as well as crop demand, the economy, regulations, among numerous other factors.

The Town of Sherry recognizes the vital role agriculture plays in supplying open markets with obtainable crops, as well as providing a living for many residents of the town.

Currently there are six centurion farms that exist in the town:

- Robert L. Thomas family homestead, 1889;
- Jankovitz heritage farm owned by
 - Chris and Kathy (Hollar) Reindl, 1898.
- David and Katie Weinfurter family homestead, 1894;
- Thomas & Janet Hollar family homestead, 1893
- Edwin A. Hetze Sr. family homestead, 1910
- Czlapinski heritage farm owned by
 - Bill and Diane Czlapinski, 1911

B. NATURAL RESOURCES OPPORTUNITES

1. BACKGROUND

The Town of Sherry is nearly 36 square miles in area. The Town has no small, shallow lakes. Sherry is part of Lower Proterozoic Zone consisting of granite and sand stone.

The northern two-thirds of Wood County is part of the Forest Transition. However, a large portion of Sherry within Wood County is located in the southern one-third of the county in the Central Sand Plains.

The forested area is abundant with deciduous trees and a variety of conifer species

2. WATER RESOURCES

A. Surface Water

Surface water resources support the town's economy by providing a good quality of life for residents and local businesses requiring water.

There are streams and creeks: Mosquito Creek, Moccasin Creek, East Fork Hemlock Creek, Hayden Creek, Mill Creek and other minor tributaries within the Town.

B. Wetlands

Wetlands perform an important role in the proper function of the hydrologic cycle. Wetlands act as water storage mechanisms in times of high water. Like sponges, they are able to absorb excess water and release it back into the watershed slowly, preventing flooding and minimizing flood damage.

C. Floodplains

The primary value of a floodplain is its role in natural flood control. Flood plains represent areas where excess water can be accommodated whether through drainage by streams or through storage by wetlands and other natural detention/retention areas. Specific areas that will be inundated will depend upon the amount of water, the distance and speed that water travels, and the topography of the area.

D. Groundwater

The majority of the Town of Sherry lies within a glacial drift aquifer, which is the major source of groundwater in most of the county. Groundwater gives adequate supply of water for residents, agriculture and business.

3. LAND RESOURCES

The Town of Sherry's Coordination Plan treats all land types, and their interaction with other land types, on an equal basis.

A. FORESTS

Approximately one-half of land within the Town of Sherry is forested. We encourage land owners interested in selling, transferring or entering into other property programs with federal, state, county or other agencies to become aware of the impact to the Town's tax base.

The Town will encourage the preservation of productive forestland in the Town for long-term use and maintain forestry as an important economic activity and way-of-life as well as consider agricultural development where appropriate.

Forest Economy

June 5, 1992 opened the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Since that time multiple regulatory processes have constantly eroded Wisconsin's Forest Products industry, the second largest industry in the state. This is a direct result of treaties and agreements formed at the summit and through actions led by the International Union of Conservation and Nature (IUCN) and research consultants supported by the United Nations. Together these groups created the Global Biodiversity Assessment. The Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) is published and made available by Cambridge University Press. This document is a "compendium of knowledge" used by decision makers in the development of state, regional, county and local land use plans. Within this document are several objectives used to develop national and international strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development. June 5, 1992 the convention document was signed in Rio de Janeiro. The effective date of implementation was December 29, 1993, with 30 ratifications, 168 signatories, 199 parties, depositary Secretary-General of the United Nations and in 6 languages. (Source: The Bio Diversity Assessment published by Harvard Press and the Forest Stewardship Council an advisory NGO to the UN).

The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) was established in 1993 to promote good forest management world-wide, based on a set of principles

designed to ensure that all forests are managed in a way that is environmentally responsible, socially beneficial and economically sound. The main objective of the FSC is to link the ‘green consumer’, who “may” be willing to pay more for sustainably produced wood and wood products, with producers who are seeking to improve their forest management practices, obtain better market access and achieve higher revenues. The idea is to harness market forces to reach specific environmental goals. The FSC’s main functions are to evaluate, accredit and monitor timber certification organizations that inspect forest operations and issue a label claiming that timber was produced sustainably and in accordance to the FSC’s principles and criteria. (Source: The Bio Diversity Assessment published by Harvard Press and the Forest Stewardship Council an advisory NGO to the UN).

B. METALLIC AND NONMETALLIC RESOURCES

There are no metallic mines currently operating in Sherry. However, there are several nonmetallic mines currently operating in Sherry. The Town of Sherry recognizes the vital role these aggregate sources play in supplying the businesses and residents with construction materials.

C. SOILS

The majority of the Town of Sherry consists of soils from the Sherry Series association.

D. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Town of Sherry’s Coordination Plan treats all land types, and their interaction with other land types, on an equal basis.

E. WILDLIFE HABITAT, ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

The Town of Sherry is unaware of any threatened, endangered or species of concern within the jurisdiction of Town.

The Town requires peer reviewed scientific data as outlined in the Federal Data Quality Act when considering regulations affecting endangered and threatened species in the Town.

D. CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

1. BACKGROUND

The history of Sherry is rooted in early settlements known for the logging industry, and a natural transition to agriculture once the lands were clear cut. The railroad was a vital mode of early transportation to the community. Early immigrants were the predominant settlers of early Sherry.

The Town of Sherry was organized November 10, 1885. The village held its first town meeting in April of 1886. The village was named for Henry Sherry who, in the early days, was one of the most prominent lumbermen in this region. Charles E. Anderton and Edward A. Benson were the first farmland developers.

Much of the history of Sherry still shows through the present day Town of Sherry. Considered a small, close-knit community, 4th and 5th generations of families continue to reside in the town. See page 8-1 for centurion farms. Tourism does not play a vital role to the economy. One tavern still exists. Farms continue to operate in the town as well. Original railroad beds can be seen throughout the town. St. Luke's Lutheran Church continues to hold services.

No records were found for the Town of Sherry on the Wisconsin Historical Society's webpage, under the Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places.

E. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

1. GOALS

It is the goal of the Agricultural, Natural and Cultural section to promote and protect individual allodial property rights as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.

Create a Lake States Certification program to replace international programs such as Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI).

2. OBJECTIVES

It is the objective of the Agricultural, Natural Resource and Cultural section to achieve our goal through local control by utilizing the coordination process at the town level.

The Town will expect the County, State, and Federal Governments and their agencies to notify the Town of any proposed plan, program or land acquisition that will affect the environment or the economy of the Town's jurisdiction.

- a. the Town of Sherry will engage in coordination with agencies in any potential changes to the current regulations inclusive of NR 115 Wisconsin's Shoreland Protection Program, Wisconsin Administrative Code and NR 151 Runoff Management, Wisconsin Administrative Code, and those not defined here.
- b. Public private partnership
The town shall be notified of any proposals to acquire any land for the purpose of creating an environmental easement or corridor, a state park or parkway, or any type of public taking of the land.

See Section 11 on Public and Conservancy Land Purchases and Regulatory Takings.

3. POLICIES

Any consideration of programs (inclusive of, but not limited to the Fox Heritage Parkway site or any public private partnerships) that affect revenue or use of land shall be coordinated, with early notification being given before any meeting, government to government or public private partnership so as to afford the town their ability to address and/or afford notice to the public for public meetings concerning the subject. These become environmental corridors that change land use.

All federal, state and regional, and county Best Management Practices shall be created under the practices and guidelines of the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA).

Any policies adopted by the Town or Town appointed committee must be consistent with the goals of this section and overall coordination plan.

SECTION 9:

Element 6: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS & FORECASTS

The Town of Sherry's history has been that of an agricultural community. Agriculture remains very important in Sherry's economic development.

According to the U.S. Census, the population in Sherry, age 16 and older, was 616. Of these 166 were not in the labor force.

The labor force, 16 and over living in the Town of Sherry was approximately 450 workers in 2000. Of these, 9 were unemployed for an unemployment rate of 1.5%. The unemployment rate for the Wood County was 3.8% in 2000.

As of December 2011 unemployment rate for our nine-county NCWWDB area: 7.2% (unadjusted); the highest being Vilas with 10.6% unemployment (4th highest in the state) and the lowest being Portage with 5.7% (57th highest in the state), according to source WorkNet and DWD.

The Wisconsin "Historical High" rate of January 1983 was 11.5%. The Wisconsin "Historical Low" was February 2000 at 3.3%. These unemployment rates as documented are seasonally adjusted. (Source Bureau of Labor Statistics).

Tables 7 & 8 display employment related information. The primary occupation of Sherry residents in the labor force in year 2000 was *Production, transportation & material moving* (124 people), while the leading industry sectors of employed Town residents in year 2000 was: *Manufacturing* with about 130 people.

These figures are all based on the number of workers residing in the Town and what they do for employment not where they are actually employed. Information regarding the number of jobs available in the Town of Sherry itself is not readily available.

Historically, *manufacturing* has been the strongest industry sector county-wide, with over 9,000 workers in both 1990 and 2000. The next two leading industries countywide had different trends. *Education, Health and Social Services* grew by about 23 percent from 1990 to 2000; but *Retail Trade* declined by 18 percent. *Education* employment rose countywide.

Table 9-1:
Occupation of Employed Workers

	Town of Sherry		Wood County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Management, professional & related	33	108	8,258	10,011
Service	40	49	4,399	5,598
Sales & office	82	86	8,299	8,991
Farming, fishing & forestry	77	13	1,610	471
Construction, extraction & maintenance	43	61	2,086	3,900
Production, transportation & material moving	119	124	9,642	8,374

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Employment forecasts are difficult to come by and not available at the town level. However, the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (WDWD) prepares workforce projections by industry for its multi-county service regions. The current projections, released August 2006, cover 2004-2014. The projections for the North Central Workforce Development Area cover Wood County, namely Adams, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage and Vilas).

These projections show increases in all occupations. *Production;* and *Farming, fishing, & forestry* occupations both are projected to gain less than 30 positions each for the whole region. The following occupations are all projected to need over 600 replacement workers each: *Production;* *Office & administration;* *Sales;* and *Food preparation & serving.* Town residents commute to jobs, of which 86.3% commuted by car, truck or van. Research reveals 12% travel outside Wood County for employment, so the Town of Sherry can expect to take advantage of some of this projected employment.

Another way to look at future employment is to examine the labor force and unemployment rates. In 1990, the labor force in the Town was 394 people. By 2000 the labor force had increased 11.9% to 441 with 1.5% unemployment (16 years and over). There were 152 people not in the labor force. The degree to which this available workforce was actually employed was dependent on external economic factors reflected in the unemployment rate.

Table 9-2:
Industry Sectors

	Town of Sherry		Wood County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Ag., Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Mining	79	40	1,686	1,321
Construction	29	45	1,560	2,333
Manufacturing	121	130	9,284	9,144
Wholesale Trade	6	5	1,115	929
Retail Trade	29	32	6,282	5,150
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	44	60	1,844	1,685
Information	N/A	4	N/A	581
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	15	10	1,225	1,471
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative & Waste Mgmt Services	9	9	1,607	1,288
Education, Health and Social Services	36	70	6,984	8,558
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation and Food Services	0	18	347	2,537
Public Administration	3	8	725	980
Other Services	23	10	1,514	1,368
Totals:	394	441	34,173	37,345

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

B. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Various organizations at the County, Regional, and State level offer a variety of programs to assist with commercial and industrial economic development.

C. LOCAL ASSESSMENT

The Town of Sherry recognizes the need and importance of local businesses within the Town and the important role they play in employing residents of the Town and surrounding communities. Regulations imposed by government entities such as taxes, fees, and permits impose hardships upon local businesses thereby making them less efficient and less able to work productively ultimately resulting in less employees.

The fewer taxes, permits, fees, and regulations that are imposed upon businesses will also attract and retain businesses to the Town. Other strengths that are helpful in attracting or retaining local development include: abundance of woodland, recreational opportunities, town hall facilities, park facilities, asphalt paved roads, access to county and state

highways, and proximity to hospitals and shopping. Perhaps the most prevalent factor in attracting businesses, and thereby jobs to the Town, is the fact that Sherry is unzoned.

The Town of Sherry also recognizes the hard work and efforts of its residents in earning their living, and therefore expects to coordinate with any government entity whose proposed economic and environmental policies may affect, threaten, or impose undo hardships upon the residents of the Town.

D. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

1. GOALS

- a. Encourage development that promotes the cultural standards of the community.
- b. Encourage small business and new businesses to locate in the Town of Sherry that are compatible with the cultural standards.
- c. Encourage the expansion and/or improvements of existing businesses within the Town.
- d. Increase tax base by encouraging new housing as mentioned in Section 5 Housing; by promoting the town as a good place to live.
- e. It is the goal of the Economic Development section to promote and protect individual allodial property rights as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.

2. OBJECTIVES

It is the objective of the Economic Development section to achieve our goal through local control by utilizing the coordination process at the town level.

3. POLICIES

Our policies will promote communication between the Town of Sherry and other units of government and their agencies including adjoining towns, regional plan commissions, county, state and federal governments. Also they will build a government to government relationship with adjoining towns, county, state and federal governments utilizing coordination as outlined in this element. Any policies adopted by the Town or Town appointed committee must be consistent with the goals of this section and overall coordination plan.

SECTION 10:

Element 7: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

On May 11, 2010 the Town of Sherry's governing body adopted Resolution No. 2010-1, entitled: "*Resolution of the Town of Sherry, imposing its authority to coordinate with, and insist on coordination by, federal and state, county, city and village agencies (collectively, "state," "state agencies," or "local government") with management, oversight or planning duties regarding land and/or natural resources within the jurisdiction of Sherry.*" Coordination is "*the establishment of rank; equal, not subordinate*"; which is the federal and state statutorily recognized process.

Many cities, towns, villages, and counties began coordinating arrangements to lower costs and promote efficiency. Most arrangements involve only two governmental units, but there are also agreements among multiple units. Intergovernmental coordination may range from formal joint power agreements to unwritten understandings. Two communities may have an unwritten agreement about sharing road repair equipment, or a cluster of cities and towns may have a written agreement concerning snow removal, economic development, fire, or emergency medical services. The opportunities for intergovernmental coordination are endless.

A. ASSESSMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The policy of coordination requires that any governments or entities contemplating decisions that impact the health, safety, economy, and environment of the Town of Sherry, make initial and early notification to the Town to commence a dialogue wherein Sherry, with respect to decisions affecting its town, is an equally ranked entity, and not subordinate. This policy is consistent with Wisconsin Constitutional provisions, statutes and federal policies identified, but not limited to those within Resolution, dated May 11, 2010.

Intergovernmental coordination is an effective way for local governments to respond to changing and diverse needs by working together with their neighbors, while maintaining their own identity. If an agreement can be reached among two or more units of government, services can often be provided with substantial cost savings. Coordination can also eliminate unnecessary duplication of services or purchasing of equipment.

B. ADVANTAGES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Intergovernmental coordination has many advantages associated with it including the following:

1. EFFICIENCY AND REDUCTION OF COSTS

Coordinating services can potentially mean lower costs per unit or person. Although these are by no means the only reasons, efficiency and reduced costs are the most common reasons governments seek to coordinate.

2. LIMITED GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING

Coordinating with neighboring governments often avoids the time-consuming, costly, and politically sensitive issues of government restructuring. For example, if a city and town can mutually coordinate, the town may avoid annexation of its land and the city may avoid incorporation efforts on the part of the town, which may hinder the city's development. Coordination also helps avoid the creation of special districts that take power and resources away from existing governments.

3. COORDINATION AND PLANNING

Through coordination, governments can develop policies for the area, and work on common problems. Such coordination helps communities minimize conflicts when levels of services and enforcement are different among neighboring communities. For example, shared waste management policies can help avoid the situation in which one area's environment is contaminated by a neighboring jurisdiction with lax standards or limited services. Coordinating can also lead to joint planning for future services and the resources needed to provide them.

4. EXPANDED SERVICES

Coordination may provide a local unit of government with services it would otherwise be without. Coordination can make services financially and logically possible. The Town of Sherry encourages communication and coordination of their actions, and working with regional, state and federal jurisdictions, to help local communities address and resolve issues, which are regional in nature.

C. POINTS TO CONSIDER

Certain items may come before the Town Board for which they and/or residents feel strongly against forming intergovernmental agreements. The following are a few examples of why an agreement may not be reached:

Reaching and maintaining an agreement: In general, reaching an agreement in cases in which politics and community sentiments differ can be difficult. For example, all parties may agree that police protection is necessary. However, they may disagree widely on how much protection is needed. An agreement may not be reached if one jurisdiction wants infrequent patrolling and the other wants an active and visible police force.

Unequal partners: If one party to an agreement is more powerful, it may influence the agreement's conditions. With service agreements, the more powerful party, or the party providing the service, may have little to lose if the agreement breaks down as it may already service itself at a reasonable rate. The weaker participants may not have other options and are open to possible exploitation.

Local self-preservation and control: Some jurisdictions may feel their identity and independence will be threatened by an intergovernmental agreement. In addition, and possibly more importantly, a jurisdiction may lose control over what takes place within their boundaries. Moreover, although governmental officials may lose control, they are still held responsible for the delivery of services.

The above points are often prevalent in cooperative relationships among all levels of government and their agencies but, coordination offers the potential solution.

D. SHERRY'S INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

Because the Town of Sherry is a community with a relatively small population base, there are few commercial and industrial businesses to add to the tax base; and, there are areas of public lands that do not contribute to the tax base. It is important that the Town coordinate essential services required by state law or needed by area residents. Sherry does partner on a number of services. Below is an overview of Sherry's existing intergovernmental relationships.

- The Town of Sherry and the Town of Milladore, operate a recycling and garbage drop-off site that is located in the Town of Sherry. This cooperative venture has been going on for several years.
- Contract with the Sherry Volunteer Fire Department assures the Town of Sherry residents with fire protection and first responder service.
- Contract with the City of Marshfield assures the Town of Sherry residents with ambulance service.
- Contract with the Wood County Humane Society assures the Town of Sherry residents with assistance with stray animals and other related services.
- The Town of Sherry leases a portion of Milladore's town garage, using the space for various pieces of equipment.
- The Towns of Sherry and Milladore have a cooperative agreement for plowing of snow on border roads.
- Contract with the Wood County Highway Department assures the Town of Sherry residents with highway maintenance including emergency snowplowing and other related services.
- Contract with the B.A. Paul's and Associates provides the Town of Sherry residents with real estate and personal property assessment and other related services.

1. NEIGHBORING TOWNS AND JURISDICTIONS

The Town of Sherry is located in Wood County, and is bordered by the Town of Arpin to the west, the Town of Carson, Portage County to the east, the Town of Sigel to the south and the town of Milladore borders Sherry to the north.

2. WOOD COUNTY

The Town of Sherry, located in Wood County, is included in, but not subordinate to, the Wood County plans. The Town of Sherry has developed its own coordinated land use plan. Wood County is unzoned. However, the Shoreland Protection Program is enforced in the shoreland areas of the Town. Wood County enforces the mining reclamation areas of the Town. The County Highway Department maintains and plows county highways within the Town.

3. REGIONAL PLANNING JURISDICTIONS

The Town of Sherry is located within, but not subordinate to, the North Wisconsin Central Regional Planning Commission's jurisdiction

(NCWRPC). The NCWRPC prepares and adopts advisory regional land use plans and maintains extensive databases on such issues as population and land use.

4. STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONS

The Town will coordinate with all State and Federal agencies regarding industries, bridge and road development/maintenance; and forest access/management activities.

5. SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Sherry is located in three public and/or parochial school districts: Auburndale, Stevens Point and Wisconsin Rapids. Each district has its own elementary school(s), junior or middle school and senior high school(s).

There are no private schools in the town.

MidState Technical College has campuses located in Marshfield, Stevens Point, Wisconsin Rapids and provides on-campus classes for adults in many technical areas. Off-campus outreach programs and continuing education classes are also provided through the college at various sites.

6. FIRE, RESCUE, AND POLICE

The residents of Sherry are served by Sherry Volunteer Fire and Rescue Department which is networked into the Wood County Emergency Government system. Police service, 911 dispatch, ambulance/EMS dispatch, and the fire department dispatch are provided by the Wood County Sheriff's Department.

E. TAX POLICIES

Local Control: mandates (funded or unfunded) increase the cost of local government, hence, the Town's tax burden. Rules and regulations mandated by other units of government that serve little or no benefit for the Town will be reviewed via the coordination process. The Town will work with all other units of government and their agencies via coordination.

Taxes: residents of the Town will support infrastructure vital to their needs. The Town will contribute via taxation to those services that are of

value to the residents. Currently, school aid formulas and declining enrollment serve to increase the tax burden on Town property taxpayers.

F. EXISTING OR POTENTIAL CONFLICTS

This section identifies known existing or potential conflicts between the Town and this Coordination Plan and the plans of adjacent towns, Wood County, and the State of Wisconsin. The Town cites the following as, but not limited to, being current issues in conflict with Sherry's Plan.

1. NR115 and NR151: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2. Outdoor Wood Stoves or Boilers: EPA, Wood County
3. Proposed Cap-and-Trade: Federal Government
4. Land Acquisition: State of Wisconsin
5. Unfunded Mandates: State of Wisconsin

G. PROCESS TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS

In adopting Resolution No. 2010-1 of Coordination, the Town of Sherry recognizes the process for intergovernmental relations set forth in the Federal Land Policy Management Act and other statutes cited. Equitable coordination with all levels of government, whose actions may impact the Town, is truly the only process available to the Town to resolve existing and potential conflicts.

H. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & POLICIES

1. GOALS

It is the goal of the Intergovernmental Coordination section to promote and protect individual allodial property rights as guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.

2. OBJECTIVES

It is the objective of the Intergovernmental Coordination section to achieve the stated goals through local control by utilizing the coordination process at the town level.

a. additionally, an opportunity exists to coordinate with Wood County Planning & Zoning. This Coordination Plan is a testament to the preservation of local control.

3. POLICIES

Any consideration of programs that affect revenue or use of land shall be coordinated, with early notification being given before any meeting, government to government or public private partnership so as to afford the town their ability to address and/or afford notice to the public for public meetings concerning the subject.

It is the policy of the Town of Sherry to coordinate with all levels of government on issues of concern to our Town which may impact the economy, environment, safety, and health of the Town and its residents; to have a well-coordinated, working relationship with area communities to promote business opportunities in Sherry; and to explore opportunities to coordinate with other local units of government to utilize and/or share public services, staff, or equipment where appropriate.

The Town of Sherry will set policy while coordinating with the other units of government in and around Sherry in order to obtain the highest quality service for Town residents in the most cost-efficient manner. By coordinating with the other units of government, the Town will seek to lessen or eliminate the duplication of services, uncertain or overlapping areas of responsibility, and otherwise waste of tax dollars. The Town will also continue to encourage citizen involvement through the Public Participation process as outlined in the beginning of this Plan. When appropriate, intergovernmental agreements with other units of government should be created through written contracts/agreements.

Our policies will promote communication between the Town of Sherry and other units of government including adjoining towns, county, state and federal governments. Also, they will build a government-to-government-relationship with adjoining towns, county, state and federal governments utilizing coordination as outlined in this element. Any policies adopted by the Town or Town appointed committee must be consistent with the goals of this section and overall coordination plan.

All policies included in this plan are to be implemented as of the date of adoption.

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