Dane County
Comprehensive Plan 2007

Charles Munch, *Wisconsin Fantasy*

Volume 2

DANE COUNTY

Comprehensive Plan, Volume II

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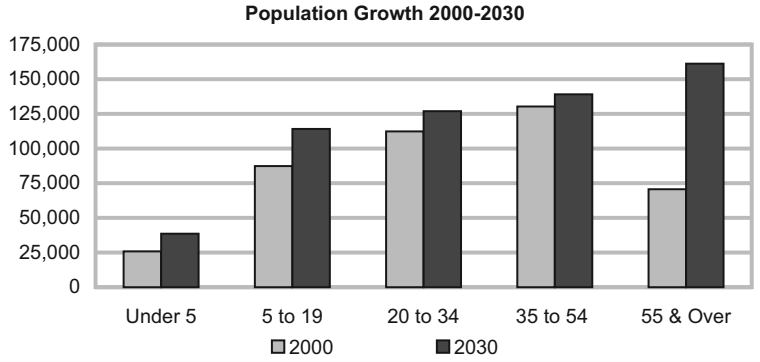
Chapter One: Issues and Opportunities

Summary Demographic Trends

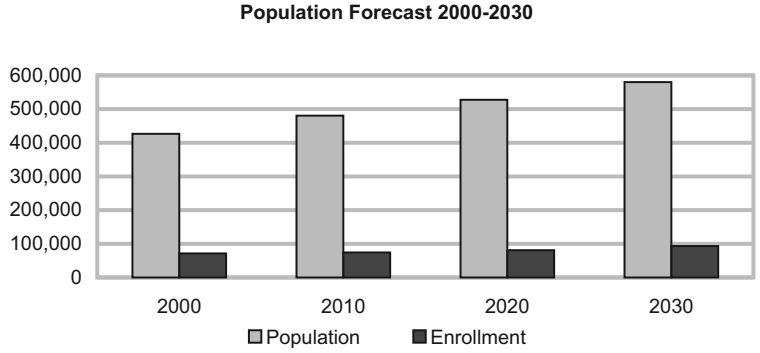
The expected population shifts resulting from the baby boom generation and their children, the "baby-boom-let" or "Y" generation, will have significant effects on the Dane County housing and labor markets and school enrollments during the next 30 years. A substantially smaller population group (the "X" Generation) follows the baby-boomers, who were born between 1946 and 1965. Their impact already has been demonstrated lower school enrollment in the mid 1980s, and a lack of young workers in the labor force in the 1990s. In addition, the number of elderly is growing and will continue to grow at a steady pace. These changes will place new demands on housing, economic growth and public facilities.



Although this report identifies demographic trends and develops projections estimating future markets, public policy, economic forces and people's response to those forces also influence the markets. Therefore, even though the demographic shifts are bound to have a major impact, it is also likely that people's behavior will adapt to these shifts. Overall, the housing and labor markets have been quite responsive to changing times. The years just ahead will probably be no exception. Following are the main impacts of these changing demographic forces on future housing, job markets, and schools in Dane County. These projections are based on population forecasts by age group.

2010 Outlook

The baby boomers will be between the ages of 46 and 64 and their children will be entering the housing and job markets and leaving the K-12 system. Projected population is expected to increase at a slower rate than it did in the 1990's. Migration will likely make up an even larger portion of growth. The number of households, likewise, is projected to increase at a much slower rate than in prior decades. The developing suburbs are less likely to experience rapid growth and may be facing issues similar to larger urban areas like the City of Madison.



2020 Outlook

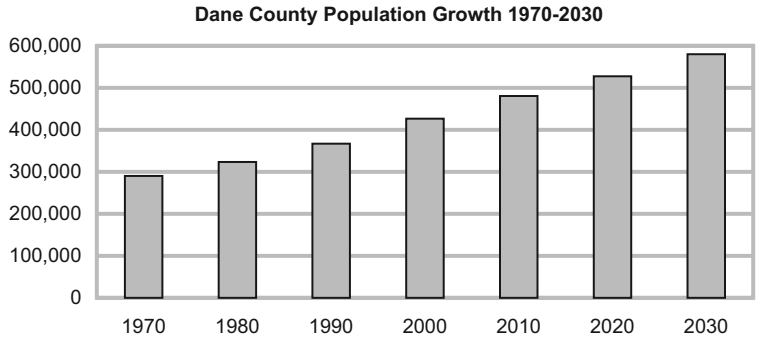
The baby boomers will be between the ages of 56 and 74 in 2020. As the boomers retire, the labor force will tighten and Dane County will face labor shortages. Population is projected to grow at a slower rate than the 2010s. The number of households is also projected to increase at a slower rate; however, the demand for elderly housing will grow rapidly. Population age 5 - 17 is expected to increase faster than in the previous decade, placing more pressure on schools in faster growing areas.

2030 Outlook

The baby boomers will be between the ages of 66 and 84 in 2030. The labor force will face continued labor shortages. Population is projected to grow at a slightly faster rate than the 2020s. The number of households is projected to increase at a similar rate to the 2020's; however, the demand for elderly housing will continue to grow. Population age 5 - 17 is expected to increase similar to the previous decade and continue to place pressure on schools in faster growing areas of Dane County.

Population Growth[1]

Historic Trends



As shown in Table I-1a and Table I-1b, Dane County's growth rate has increased each decade since 1970. Dane County's population grew by 12% during the 1970's (1.146% per year), 14% through the 1980's (1.346% per year), and more than 16% during the 1990's (1.619% per year). Since 2000, the county has averaged 1.50% of growth per year. Table I-1a and Table I-1b break out this growth by municipality.

Table I-1a: DANE COUNTY POPULATION

1970 CENSUS	1980 CENSUS	1990 CENSUS	2000 CENSUS	FINAL 1/1/01 EST	FINAL 1/1/02 EST	FINAL 1/1/03 EST	FINAL 1/1/04 EST	FINAL 1/1/05 EST
290,272	323,545	367,085	426,526	431,815	438,881	445,253	450,730	458,297

Table I-1b: DANE COUNTY PERCENT CHANGE

1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
11.46%	13.46%	16.19%	1.24%	1.64%	1.45%	1.23%	1.68%

[1] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Table I-1c: Population: Towns

Towns	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Albion	1,926	1,918	1,964	1,858	1,867	1,876	1,872	1,885	1,914
Berry	896	1,116	1,098	1,084	1,100	1,110	1,124	1,133	1,150
Black Earth	379	406	365	449	457	465	468	488	479
Blooming Grove	1,608	1,965	2,079	1,768	1,763	1,760	1,752	1,744	1,742
Blue Mounds	675	637	667	842	857	865	876	877	875
Bristol	1,491	1,723	1,835	2,698	2,774	2,872	2,979	3,134	3,255
Burke	1,742	2,967	3,000	2,990	2,995	3,011	3,044	3,081	3,122
Christiana	1,261	1,209	1,182	1,313	1,318	1,322	1,325	1,332	1,332
Cottage Grove	1,818	2,952	3,525	3,839	3,837	3,854	3,861	3,904	3,915
Cross Plains	995	1,003	1,206	1,419	1,428	1,432	1,435	1,470	1,477
Dane	894	945	921	968	966	974	988	989	990
Deerfield	855	1,111	1,181	1,470	1,478	1,494	1,494	1,509	1,528
Dunkirk	2,139	2,098	2,121	2,053	2,050	2,050	2,042	2,048	2,028
Dunn	3,391	4,966	5,274	5,270	5,284	5,296	5,300	5,280	5,287
Madison	5,819	6,162	6,442	7,005	6,999	6,974	6,952	6,936	6,128
Mazomanie	789	1,007	982	1,185	1,195	1,205	1,199	1,198	1,193
Medina	961	1,019	1,124	1,235	1,247	1,259	1,269	1,278	1,279
Middleton	2,028	2,667	3,628	4,594	4,678	4,800	4,998	5,230	5,350
Montrose	962	1,024	1,032	1,134	1,145	1,147	1,158	1,158	1,154
Oregon	1,115	1,798	2,428	3,148	3,172	3,220	3,238	3,276	3,324
Perry	664	632	646	670	671	671	685	692	694
Pleasant Springs	2,057	2,529	2,660	3,053	3,068	3,098	3,117	3,143	3,171
Primrose	664	654	595	682	698	698	707	719	717
Roxbury	1,427	1,491	1,536	1,700	1,716	1,726	1,721	1,738	1,749
Rutland	1,197	1,393	1,584	1,887	1,895	1,911	1,963	1,973	1,996
Springdale	1,132	1,279	1,258	1,530	1,565	1,606	1,619	1,675	1,697
Springfield	1,947	2,379	2,650	2,762	2,778	2,785	2,781	2,802	2,819
Sun Prairie	1,490	1,990	1,839	2,308	2,317	2,341	2,350	2,345	2,362
Vermont	673	634	678	839	839	847	858	866	878
Verona	2,235	2,259	2,137	2,153	2,174	2,172	2,169	2,150	2,037
Vienna	1,177	1,365	1,351	1,294	1,294	1,302	1,298	1,307	1,329
Westport	2,100	2,748	2,732	3,586	3,613	3,683	3,701	3,761	3,776
Windsor	2,415	3,812	4,620	5,286	5,386	5,456	5,519	5,607	5,667
York	778	714	649	703	703	711	716	715	712
Total	51,700	62,572	66,989	74,775	75,327	75,993	76,578	77,443	77,126

Source: U.S. Census 4/1/70 - 4/1/00 & Wis. DOA estimates 1/1/01 - 1/1/05

Since 1970, villages have grown the fastest (140%) followed by small cities (109%). Since 1980, towns grew by 20%, while the City of Madison grew by 22%. Between 2000 and 2005 Dane County had an increase of 31,806 people or about 7.46% growth. The towns picked up 7.5% of the total growth, villages and small cities had 49.5% of the growth and the remaining 43.0% ended up in the City of Madison.

Table I-1d: Population: Villages, Cities, Madison, Dane County

Villages	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Belleville	972	1,203	1,349	1,795	1,843	1,866	1,888	1,891	1,889
Black Earth	1,114	1,145	1,248	1,320	1,318	1,314	1,300	1,313	1,321
Blue Mounds	261	387	446	708	719	720	726	733	750
Brooklyn	217	250	406	502	514	535	557	586	632
Cambridge	672	785	883	1,014	1,036	1,054	1,076	1,086	1,131
Cottage Grove	478	888	1,131	4,059	4,152	4,229	4,442	4,559	4,829
Cross Plains	1,478	2,156	2,362	3,084	3,107	3,166	3,275	3,342	3,452
Dane	486	518	621	799	802	833	849	857	886
Deerfield	1,067	1,466	1,617	1,971	1,971	1,970	1,994	2,041	2,109
DeForest	1,911	3,367	4,882	7,368	7,475	7,688	7,997	8,061	8,288
Maple Bluff	1,974	1,351	1,352	1,358	1,357	1,357	1,351	1,350	1,349
Marshall	1,043	2,363	2,329	3,432	3,470	3,513	3,537	3,563	3,613
Mazomanie	1,217	1,248	1,377	1,485	1,494	1,504	1,523	1,543	1,558
McFarland	2,386	3,783	5,232	6,416	6,540	6,682	6,919	7,051	7,179
Mount Horeb	2,402	3,251	4,182	5,860	5,970	6,009	6,182	6,244	6,378
Oregon	2,553	3,876	4,519	7,514	7,556	7,727	7,803	7,976	8,279
Rockdale	172	200	235	214	213	212	209	210	204
Shorewood Hills	2,206	1,837	1,680	1,732	1,730	1,729	1,721	1,724	1,717
Waunakee	2,181	3,866	5,897	8,995	9,165	9,435	9,739	10,002	10,361
Total	24,790	33,940	41,748	59,626	60,432	61,543	63,088	64,132	65,925
3rd and 4th Class Cities	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005

Population Forecasts by Age Group

In order to plan adequately for housing production and employment needs in Dane County on a long-term basis, future demand must be determined. As the County's population grows and its characteristics change, so will the demand for housing and jobs. Thus, the purpose of this section is to determine the number of housing units and jobs that must be produced to accommodate the future needs of households and labor force that are generated by future population growth.

Dane County's population is expected to continue to grow at a moderate rate. Using population projections from the Wisconsin Department of Administration – Demographic Services Center, Dane County's population will increase from 426,526 in 2000, to 480,573 by 2010, to 527,534 by 2020 and to 579,976 by 2030. The school age population will yield a K-12 enrollment of 74,268 by 2010, 80,983 by 2020 and 93,319 by 2030 (see Table I-6).

Table I-6: Dane County Population Forecasts by Age Group: 2000 – 2030

Age Group	Population				2000-2030	
	2000	2010	2020	2030	Number	Percent
Under 5	25,818	29,464	34,555	38,599	12,781	49.5%
5 to 14 years	54,426	56,623	63,969	73,928	19,502	35.8%
15 to 24 years	76,898	83,002	81,704	91,314	14,416	18.7%
25 to 34 years	68,386	73,100	76,942	75,826	7,440	10.9%
35 to 44 years	70,108	64,866	68,324	72,284	2,176	3.1%
45 to 54 years	60,220	68,952	63,092	66,821	6,601	11.0%
55 to 64 years	30,801	55,712	63,133	58,183	27,382	88.9%
65 or older	39,869	48,854	75,815	103,021	63,152	158.4%
Total	**426,526**	**480,573**	**527,534**	**579,976**	**153,450**	**36.0%**
5 to 19 years	87,338	90,824	99,036	114,123	26,785	30.7%
K-12 enrollment	71,417	74,268	80,983	93,319	21,902	30.7%
Population Change	**2000-2010**		**2010-2020**		**2020-2030**	
Age Group	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Under 5	3,646	14.1%	5,091	17.3%	4,044	11.7%
5 to 14 years	2,197	4.0%	7,346	13.0%	9,959	15.6%
15 to 24 years	6,104	7.9%	-1,298	-1.6%	9,610	11.8%
25 to 34 years	4,714	6.9%	3,842	5.3%	-1,116	-1.5%
35 to 44 years	-5,242	-7.5%	3,458	5.3%	3,960	5.8%
45 to 54 years	8,732	14.5%	-5,860	-8.5%	3,729	5.9%
55 to 64 years	24,911	80.9%	7,421	13.3%	-4,950	-7.8%
65 or older	8,985	22.5%	26,961	55.2%	27,206	35.9%
Total	**54,047**	**12.7%**	**46,961**	**9.8%**	**52,442**	**9.9%**
5 to 19 years	3,486	4.0%	8,212	9.0%	15,087	15.2%
K-12 enrollment	2,851	4.0%	6,715	9.0%	12,337	15.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin DOA and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Households

Historic Trends

Household Size

Household size is one of the primary factors that must be considered when determining existing and future housing demand. As households change in size, so do their housing requirements. Households are declining in size. In 1990, one- and two-person households accounted for nearly 61% of all households in the county, as shown in Table H-1. By 2000, one- and two-person households accounted for 65% of all households. Since the number of smaller households has been increasing, the average household size has been decreasing. In 1990, Dane County had an average household size of 2.5 persons. By 2000, the average household size had declined to 2.4 persons.

Table H-2 shows that the average size of an owner household is larger than the average size of a renter household in Dane County. In 2000, the average size of an owner household was 2.6 persons, while the average size of a renter household was 2.0 persons. The decrease since 1980 occurred within both the owner-household and the renter-household categories. The largest household sizes are in the villages and towns where owner-occupied households are most prevalent.

Table H-2: Average Household Size

	Persons per household							
	Total-Occupied				Owner-occupied		Renter-occupied	
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Dane County	3.09	2.56	2.46	2.37	2.76	2.61	2.10	2.03
Small Cities	3.26	2.54	2.29	2.35				
Towns	3.73	3.01	2.80	2.59				
Villages	3.17	2.85	2.74	2.72				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Household Growth

From 1990 to 2000, the number of households in Dane County increased from 142,786 to 173,484. This represents an increase of 21.5%, compared to the population growth of 16.2%. Between 1980 and 1990, the household growth rate was 18.4%, compared to a population increase of 13.2% (Table H-5). Similar to population growth, the household growth rate was greatest in small cities and villages.

Table H-5: Households: 1970 - 2000

	Number of Households				Percent Change		
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Dane County	88,574	120,601	142,786	173,484	36.2%	18.4%	21.5%
Small Cities	12,534	21,787	26,648	34,331	73.8%	22.3%	28.8%
% of County	14.2%	18.1%	18.7%	19.8%			
Towns	13,650	20,608	23,684	28,576	51.0%	14.9%	20.7%
% of County	15.4%	17.1%	16.6%	16.5%			
Villages	7,371	11,755	15,093	21,558	59.5%	28.4%	42.8%
% of County	8.3%	9.7%	10.6%	12.4%			

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Forecasts

The table below summarizes the current and projected number of households for Dane County, by age of householder.[2]

Table H-6: Number of Households by Age of Householder

Age of Householder	Census 2000	Projected					
		2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Age 15 to 24 years	18,238	19,323	19,731	19,414	19,374	20,490	21,619
Age 25 to 34 years	36,118	36,394	38,607	40,209	40,636	39,866	40,047
Age 35 to 44 years	39,297	38,628	36,360	36,088	38,295	40,150	40,517
Age 45 to 54 years	35,639	39,894	40,808	39,603	37,340	37,314	39,546
Age 55 to 64 years	18,597	26,135	33,639	37,173	38,121	37,253	35,132
Age 65 to 74 years	12,708	13,320	16,464	22,938	29,645	33,064	33,987
Age 75 to 84 years	9,736	10,352	10,362	10,897	13,753	19,462	25,201
Age 85 years and over	3,151	3,722	4,363	4,755	5,014	5,511	7,049
Total Households	173,484	187,768	200,334	211,077	222,178	233,110	243,098

Household Population by Age

Age Category	Census 2000	Projected					
		2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Age 0 to 14 years	80,033	83,171	85,863	91,647	98,268	105,855	112,234
Age 15 to 24 years	66,978	70,964	72,460	71,295	71,151	75,247	79,395
Age 25 to 34 years	67,366	67,880	72,008	74,996	75,793	74,357	74,694
Age 35 to 44 years	69,064	67,888	63,903	63,424	67,303	70,564	71,208
Age 45 to 54 years	59,654	66,777	68,306	66,289	62,502	62,458	66,194
Age 55 to 64 years	30,491	42,850	55,153	60,948	62,502	61,078	57,602
Age 65 to 74 years	19,865	20,821	25,737	35,856	46,341	51,686	53,128
Age 75 to 84 years	13,334	14,177	14,192	14,924	18,835	26,654	34,514
Age 85 years and over	3,934	4,647	5,447	5,937	6,260	6,881	8,801
Household Population	410,719	439,175	463,069	485,316	508,955	534,780	557,770
Total Population	426,526	455,927	480,573	503,017	527,534	554,848	579,976
Group Quarters Population	15,807	16,752	17,504	17,701	18,579	20,068	22,206
Persons per Household	2.37	2.34	2.31	2.30	2.29	2.29	2.29

[2] "Population & Household Projections: 2000-2030," Wisconsin Department of Administration. [http://www.doa.state.wi.us/docview.asp?docid=2028]

Employment[3]

Characteristics

As shown in Table E-7, two-thirds of Dane County's employed residents work in the trade or service sectors of the economy. Manufacturing employment accounts for eleven percent of all the jobs held by Dane County workers. Since 1980, the employed labor force has increased 45%, while jobs created in Dane County increased by 70% (not shown below). There is a major difference between the industry type of the employed persons inside and outside the City of Madison. Madison workers account for 2/3rd of Dane County's service workers, while non-Madison workers account for more than 2/3rd of its retail and wholesale trade workers.

Table E-7: Industry of Employed: 1980 – 2000*

Dane County	Annual Average							
	1980		1990		2000		Change 1980-2000	
	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	Percent
Construction & Mining	12,435	7.3%	14,603	7.0%	15,572	6.3%	3,137	25.2%
Manufacturing	19,406	11.4%	25,024	12.0%	26,418	10.7%	7,012	36.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,839	5.2%	11,100	5.3%	15,988	6.5%	7,149	80.9%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	33,717	19.9%	42,232	20.3	51,092	20.8%	17,375	51.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13,451	7.9%	18,798	9.0%	22,755	9.2%	9,304	69.2%
Services including Public Administration	81,810	48.2%	96,411	46.3%	114,239	46.4%	32,429	39.6%
Total	**169,658**	**100.0%**	**208,168**	**100.0%**	**246,064**	**100.0%**	**76,406**	**45.0%**

*Employed Persons Age 16 and Older
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Historic Trends

Since 1980, the number of jobs in Dane County has surpassed the size of its employed labor force, spurring an increase in inter-county commuting into Dane County. In 1990, nearly 4,400 more jobs (2% of the County's workforce) were located in the County than there were workers living in the County. By 2000, that number had grown to 24,800 (10%) creating an employee deficit worsened by the fact that an additional 16,700 workers (5.4%) worked outside Dane County. All together, about 41,500 workers commute into Dane County (see Tables E-7 and E-7A).

[3] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Table E-7A: Employed Working in Dane County by Industry: 1980 – 2000

Industry Type	Employment Covered by Unemployment Compensation							
	March 1980		March 1990		March 2000		Change 1980-2000	
	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	Percent
Construction & Mining	5,983	3.5%	7,362	3.5%	13,023	4.8%	7,040	117.7%
Manufacturing	20,052	11.9%	25,056	11.8%	31,438	11.6%	11,386	56.8%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,961	3.5%	7,840	3.7%	9,812	3.6%	3,851	64.6%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	33,223	19.6%	47,732	22.5%	59,523	22.0%	26,300	79.2%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	12,277	7.3%	18,449	8.7%	21,863	8.1%	9,586	78.1%
Services	29,316	17.3%	45,542	21.4%	69,731	25.7%	40,415	137.9%
Government	62,331	36.9%	60,515	28.5%	65,489	24.2%	3,158	5.1%
State Government	46,808	27.7%	41,463	19.5%	40,337	14.9%	-6,471	-13.8%
Local Government	12,652	7.5%	15,987	7.5%	20,832	7.7%	8,180	64.7%
County Total	**169,143**	**100.0**	**212,496**	**100.0%**	**270,879**	**100.0%**	**101,736**	**60.1%**

Labor Force Forecasts

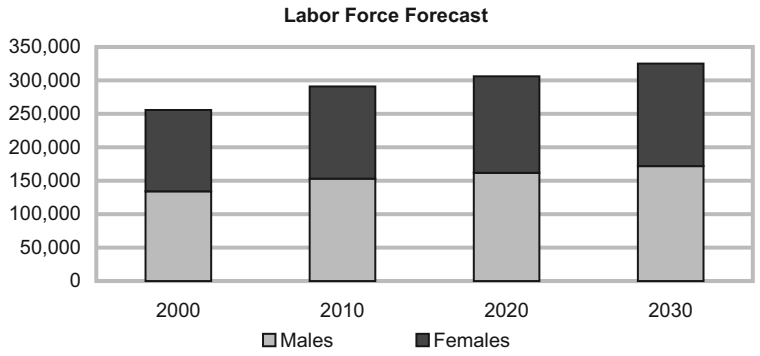
The labor force forecasts are based upon the application of year 2000 labor force data (for six age groups) to 2030 population forecasts. Comparing labor force forecasts to employment forecasts in Dane County indicates a continuing shortage of available labor for new jobs. Separately, these labor force forecasts can be compared to studies of job growth in Dane County done by the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

The County's labor force is expected to grow by 27% between 2000 and 2030, a slower rate than the population growth (33%) as a whole. This is partially due the large number (100,000) that will be age 65 or older by 2030. Dane County's labor force is expected to increase from 255,791 in 2000 to 290,960 by 2010, to 306,155 by 2020 and to 325,124 by 2030 (see Table E-1).

Table E-1: Dane County Labor Force by Age: 2000-2030

Age Group	Male Labor Force				Number	Percent
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000-2030	
15 to 24 years	24,690	27,135	27,173	30,885	6,195	25.1%
25 to 34 years	32,047	34,880	37,348	37,432	5,385	16.8%
35 to 44 years	33,340	31,409	33,655	36,211	2,871	8.6%
45 to 54 years	28,127	32,792	30,524	32,877	4,750	16.9%
55 to 64 years	11,912	21,895	25,240	23,656	11,744	98.6%
65 or older	3,932	4,906	7,745	10,703	6,771	172.2%
Total	**134,048**	**153,017**	**161,685**	**171,764**	**37,716**	**28.1%**
Age Group	**Female Labor Force**				**2000-2030**	
15 to 24 years	25,242	27,742	27,780	31,575	6,333	25.1%
25 to 34 years	27,928	30,397	32,548	32,621	4,693	16.8%
35 to 44 years	30,378	28,619	30,665	32,994	2,616	8.6%
45 to 54 years	26,219	30,568	28,453	30,647	4,428	16.9%
55 to 64 years	9,614	17,671	20,371	19,093	9,479	98.6%
65 or older	2,362	2,947	4,652	6,429	4,067	172.2%
Total	**121,743**	**137,943**	**144,470**	**153,359**	**31,616**	**26.0%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin DOA and Dane County Regional Planning Commission



Diversity

The total minority population residing in the county in 2000 consisted of 53,929 persons. This figure represented 12.6% of the county's population. Of the racial and ethnic population residing in the county, 16,829 were African-American, 14,773 were Asian or Pacific Islander and 14,387 persons were of Hispanic origin. Most of Dane County's racial minority residents (70%) live in the City of Madison. From 1990 to 2000, the non-white or Hispanic population throughout the county grew by 107%, as shown in Table I-4. In the City of Madison, the increase in the minority population accounted for all the growth in the City from 1990 to 2000.

Table I-4: Population by Race and Hispanic Origin

Dane County Population	1990		2000	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
Hispanic	5,744	1.6%	14,387	3.4%
Not Hispanic	361,341	98.4%	412,139	96.6%
White	341,057	92.9%	372,597	87.4%
African American	10,303	2.8%	16,829	3.9%
American Indian	1,122	0.3%	1,198	0.3%
Asian & Pacific Is.	8,546	2.3%	14,773	3.5%
Other race	313	0.1%	510	0.1%
Two or more races	N/A		6,232	1.5%
Total	367,085	100.0%	426,526	100.0%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Education

As shown in Table I-3, school enrollment greatly increased during the 1990s, reflecting the "baby boomlet" population under age 19. Conversely, the relatively small "X-generation" population (age 19-36) contributed to a decline in college enrollment. K - 12 enrollment increased twice as fast outside the City of Madison than in the City.

The percent of persons 25 years and older that have graduated from high school or college is used to measure the educational attainment of the area. The percent of Dane County population that graduated from high school increased to 92.2% in 2000, compared to 85.1% for Wisconsin. The percent of Dane County population that has a bachelor's degree or higher increased to 40.6% in 2000, compared to 22.4% for Wisconsin.

Table I-3: School Enrollment & Educational Attainment: 1990-2000*

Dane County	1990		2000		Change 1990-2000	
	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	Percent
Preschool & Kindergarten	7,531	6.5%	12,551	9.5%	5,020	66.7%
Elementary or high school (grades 1-12)	51,989	45.0%	66,300	50.0%	14,311	27.5%
College or graduate school	56,075	48.5%	53,774	40.5%	-2,301	-4.1%
TOTAL	**115,595**	**100.0**	**132,625**	**100.0**	**17,030**	**14.7%**
Persons 25 years & over						
Percent High School graduates		88.9%		92.2%		
Percent Bachelor's degree or higher		34.2%		40.6%		

*population 3 years and over

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Income[4]

Median Household Income

In 1989, Dane County had a median household income of $32,703. The Bureau of the Census showed a 1999 median household income of $49,223 for Dane County, or a 50% increase from 1989 to 1999 (see Tables E-2 through I-16). Household income grew at a slower rate in the 1990s than the 1980s.

Table E-2: Median Household Income 1979-1999

Dane County	Median Household Income			1979-1989		1989-1999	
	1979	1989	1999	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	$18,309	$32,703	$49,223	$14,394	78.6%	$16,520	50.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Income Distribution

Table E-3A provides a comparison of household income distribution between 1989 and 1999. The 36% of households with the lowest incomes were under $25,000 compared to only 22% in 1999. Nine percent of households with the highest incomes were over $75,000 compared to 26% in 1999.

Table E-3A: Distribution of Households by Income: 1989 - 1999

Dane County: 1989			Dane County: 1999		
Income Range	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Income Range
Less than $15,000	27,304	19.2%	11.2%	19,460	Less than $15,000
$15,000-$24,999	24,516	17.2%	10.7%	18,556	$15,000-$24,999
$25,000-$34,999	23,941	16.8%	11.8%	20,548	$25,000-$34,999
$35,000-$49,999	29,577	20.8%	17.1%	29,664	$35,000-$49,999
$50,000-$74,999	24,150	17.0%	23.4%	40,590	$50,000-$74,999
$75,000-$149,999	10,770	7.6%	21.5%	37,459	$75,000-$149,999
$150,000 or More	1,973	1.4%	4.3%	7,433	$150,000 or More
Total	142,231	100.0%	100.0%	173,710	Total

[4] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Poverty

Table E-5 shows a comparison of persons below the poverty level in 1989 and 1999. The percent of population living below the poverty level decreased during the 1990s. Although the number of families below the poverty level decreased, individuals below the poverty level actually increased. About 60% of Dane County's families in poverty live in the City of Madison, and 75% of Dane County's individuals in poverty live in Madison.

Table E-5: Poverty Status 1989-1999

Dane County	1989		1999		1989-1999	
	Below Poverty Level		Below Poverty Level		Change	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent
Families	**4,230**	**4.8%**	**4,028**	**4.0%**	**-202**	**-4.8%**
With children under 18 years	3,392	7.6%	3,202	6.1%	-190	-5.6%
With children under 5 years	2,202	11.1%	1,719	8.4%	-483	-21.9%
Families w/female householder	**2,363**	**21.2%**	**2,062**	**16.2%**	**-301**	**-12.7%**
With children under 18 years	2,218	30.2%	1,889	20.7%	-329	-14.8%
With children under 5 years	1,369	53.8%	986	34.8%	-383	-28.0%
Individuals	**36,889**	**10.5%**	**38,815**	**9.4%**	**1,926**	**5.2%**
18 years and over	29,696	11.0%	31,755	10.0%	2,059	6.9%
65 years and over	1,579	5.0%	1,828	4.8%	249	15.8%
Children under 18 years	6,839	8.4%	6,735	7.2%	-104	-1.5%
Children 5 to 17 years	4,137	7.4%	4,554	6.6%	417	10.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years +	23,592	27.4%	25,731	23.5%	2,139	9.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Chapter Two: Housing

Existing Housing Stock[5]

Age

The overall age of a housing stock must be considered when determining housing quality. Generally, older housing will require more repairs and upgrading than newer housing.

Census Bureau figures indicate the number of units, still in existence in 2000, built during specific periods. In 2000, about one-third of all housing units in the county were more than 40 years old, and about one-fifth of the housing was built between 1990 and 2000 (Table H-9). In Madison, nearly 40% of all housing units are more than 40 years old and only 16% of its housing stock was built in the 1990s. Although Madison has only half of the County's housing, it accounts for more than 60% of housing built before 1960.

Table H-9: Age of Year-Round Occupied Housing Stock: 1990

Year Built	Dane County	
	Number	Percent of Total
1990 – March 2000	38,083	21.1%
1980 – 1989	23,560	13.1%
1970 – 1979	36,115	20.0%
1960 – 1969	26,265	14.6%
1959 or earlier	56,375	31.2%
Total	180,398	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Structural Characteristics

The composition of the county's housing stock has been changing in recent years. Although single-family housing makes up nearly 59% of housing within the county, the popularity of multifamily housing has been increasing. "Single-family attached", which are generally associated with condominiums, are becoming an increasing portion of single-family housing. Although classified as single-family, most people consider this housing type as multi-family. Nearly half of all housing units produced since 1990 were multifamily units. Over one-half of all multifamily housing construction occurred in the City of Madison. Single-family housing is predominant outside the City of Madison.

Table H-4: Housing Stock by Type: 1970 – 2000

Housing Units – Dane County								
Type	April 1970		April 1980		April 1990		April 2000	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
1-Family	54,855	59.7%	72,107	57.4%	85,541	57.9%	105,903	58.7%
2-Family	8,623	9.4%	10,101	8.0%	9,743	6.6%	10,243	5.7%
3+-Family	27,050	29.4%	41,579	33.1%	50,318	34.0%	61,886	34.3%
Mobile Home	1,398	1.5%	1,824	1.5%	2,247	1.5%	2,366	1.3%
Total	91,926	100.0%	125,611	100.0%	147,849	100.0%	180,398	100.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

[5] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

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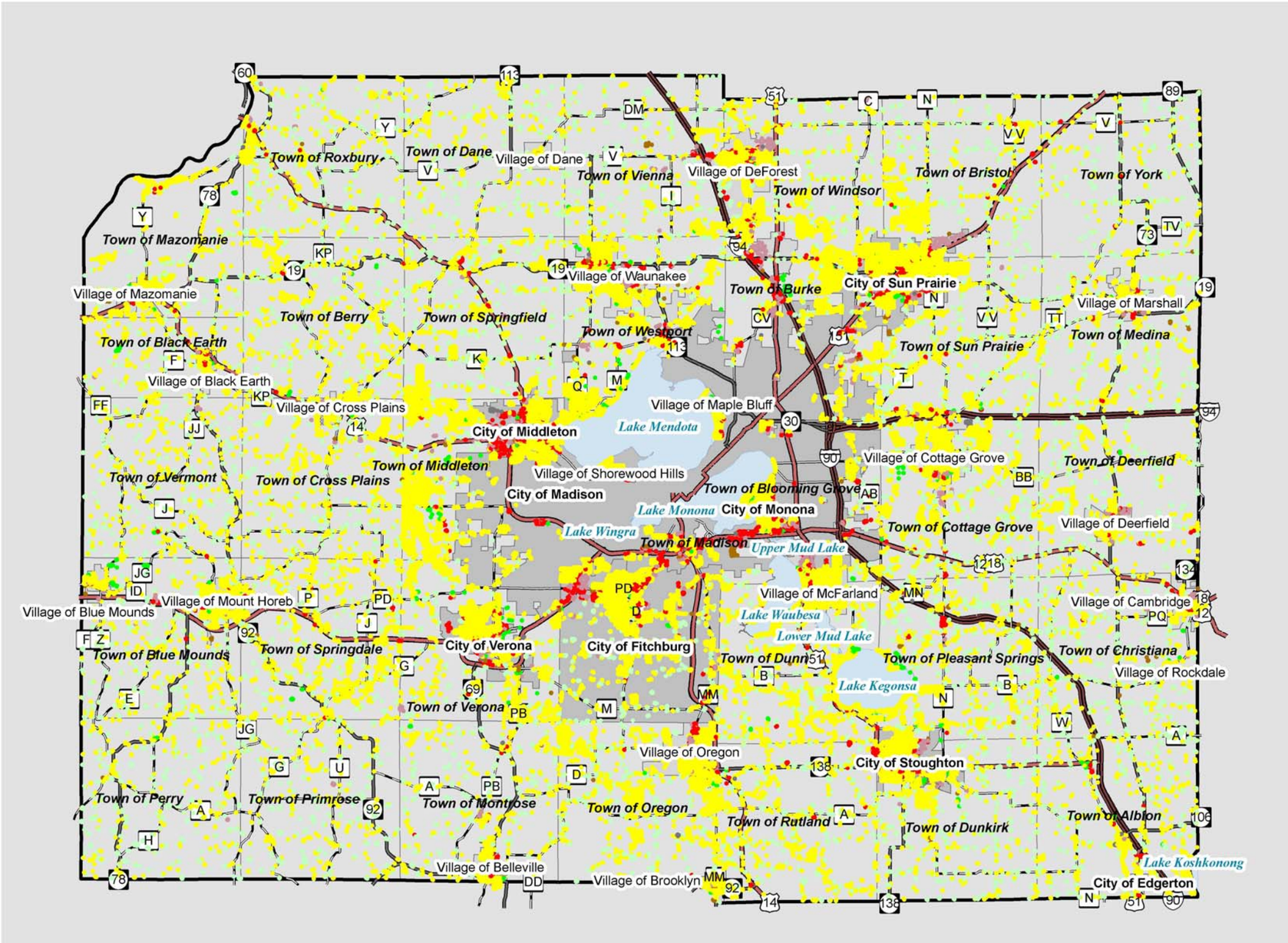
2005 Housing by Type



Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

Land Use Categories

- Commercial Sales or Services
- Communications or Utilities
- Extractive & Industrial
- Transportation
- All Dwellings
- Agriculture
- Outdoor Recreation

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

The 2005 land use survey was conducted by the Community Analysis & Planning Division using parcel boundaries, aerial photography, site visits and community support. Land use points represent a centroid of a building that is being used for one of the categories identified.

Not Pictured: 57,222 Buildings in the City of Madison

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Land Use Points: 2005 (DCCAPD).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Occupancy and Tenure

Tenure

According to the 2000 Census, of the total housing units in Dane County, 55% were owner-occupied, 41% were renter-occupied and 4% were vacant. In the City of Madison, 46% were owner-occupied and 50% were renter-occupied (see Table H-7). Outside the City of Madison nearly two-thirds of the households are owner-occupied.

Table H-7: Housing Units by Tenure: 1970 - 2000

Year	Dane County Housing Units					
	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied		Vacant	
	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	%Total
1970	49,941	54.3%	38,633	42.0%	3,352	3.6%
1980	67,152	53.5%	53,449	42.6%	5,010	4.0%
1990	78,848	53.3%	63,938	43.2%	5,065	3.4%
2000	99,895	55.4%	73,589	40.8%	6,914	3.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Vacancy Rate

For a housing market to operate efficiently, it must have an adequate supply of available housing units for sale or rent. The market's supply of available housing units must be sufficient to allow for the formation of new households, to allow for in-migration and to provide opportunities for changing household size and status. The available vacancy rate of a housing market is a good indication of the adequacy of the housing supply.

According to HUD, an overall available vacancy rate of 3% (1.5% for the owned portion of a housing stock and 5% for the rented portion) allows for an adequate housing choice among customers. The overall available vacancy rate for the county was 3.8% in 2000. The owner-vacancy rate for the county was 1.0%, while the renter-available vacancy rate was 4.2%. In Madison, the overall vacancy rate was lower (3.6%). The owner-available vacancy rate for the city was 0.8%, while the renter-available vacancy rate was 3.9%. Since Dane County and Madison both had lower vacancy rates or a tighter housing market, it may have contributed to higher housing costs.

Housing Value, Costs and Affordability[6]

Home Value

According to the Census Bureau, the median market value of owner-occupied homes in Dane County in 1980 was $59,500. In 1990, the median market value of owner-occupied homes stood at $78,400, representing a 32% increase. By 2000, the median market value of owner-occupied units was $146,900, an 85% increase from 1990. (See Table H-10). The median value of owner-occupied housing is more expensive outside Madison.

Table H-10: Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1980 - 2000

Dane County	Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units			Change 1980–1990		Change 1990–2000	
	1980	1990	2000	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
	$59,500	$78,400	$146,900	$18,900	31.8%	$68,500	87.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

[6] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Rents

Monthly rent includes the monthly cost of utilities and fuel. As shown in Table I-7, the median monthly rent for renter-occupied housing units in Dane County increased from $225 in 1980 to $423 in 1990, an increase of 88%. By 2000 the median rent increased to $641, a 52% increase from 1990 (See Table H-11). Median monthly rents are higher in the City of Madison than outside Madison.

Table H-11: Median Monthly Rental Rates of Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980 - 2000

Dane County	Median Monthly Rates of Renter-Occupied Units			Change 1980–1990		Change 1990-2000	
	1980	1990	2000	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
	$225	$423	$641	$198	88%	$218	51.5%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Affordability

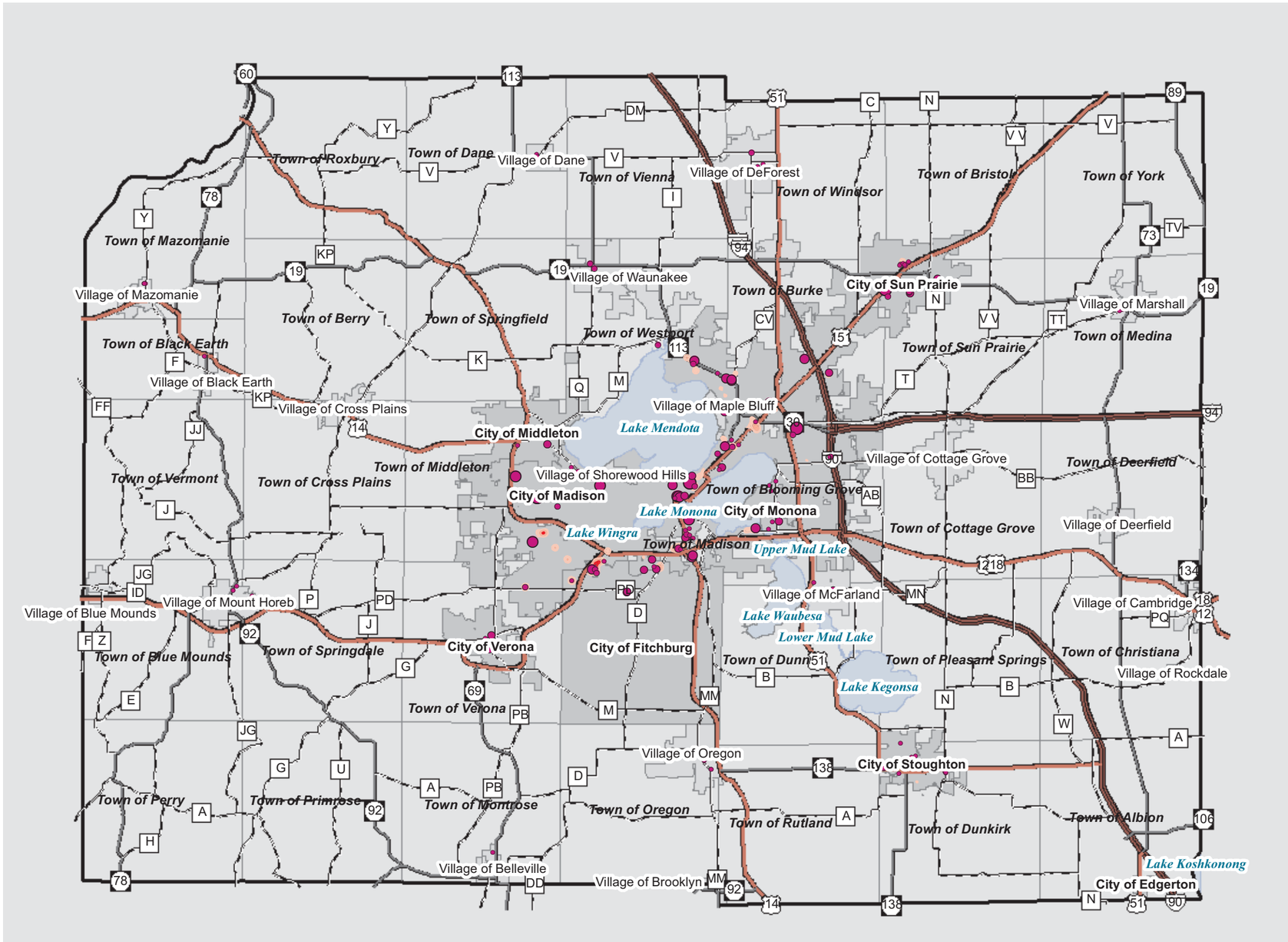
The U.S. Bureau of the Census identifies housing problems experienced by households. These problems include the cost of housing exceeding 30% of a household's income. Nearly 40% of the County's renters paid more than 30% of their household income to housing costs, but only 20% of owners paid 30% or more. The age of housing and increased maintenance is also a housing problem (see Table H-8).

Table H-8: Housing Costs as a Percentage of Household Income by Tenure: 1999

	Dane County Households			
	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total
Less than 15%	26,234	30.7%	10,984	15.1%
15 to 19.9	16,033	18.8%	11,466	15.8%
20 to 24.9	15,227	17.8%	11,371	15.6%
25 to 29.9	10,603	12.4%	8,579	11.8%
30 to 34.9	6,004	7.0%	5,641	7.8%
35% or more	11,045	12.9%	22,305	30.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Federally Assisted Housing



Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

Section 8 Densities

Low Density

High Density

Federally Assisted Housing

UNITS

- 1 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200
- 201 - 350

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Section 8 housing locations in Dane County provide a needed resource for those underpriviledged families in need of shelter and/or a fresh start. The exact locations have been blurred intentionally.

For more information:
http://www.dcha.net/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Section 8 Housing: 2003 (MAMPO and Madison P&D). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land Conservation Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

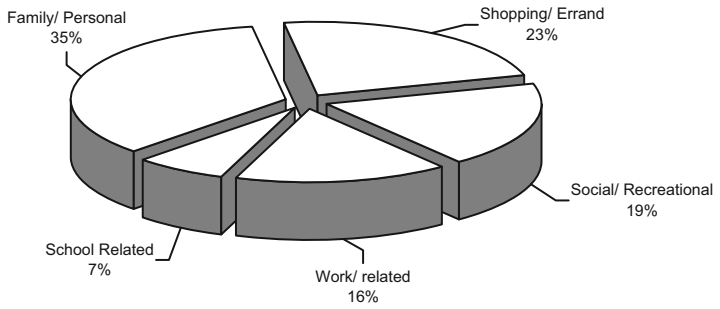
Chapter Three: Transportation[7]

Personal Travel in Dane County

Why Do People Travel?

Over one-half of trips taken in Dane County are for family/ personal reasons or for shopping and errands, according to a special county add-on sample of the 2001 National Household Transportation Survey (NHTS). Work trips account for just 16% of trips. Nationally, the percentage of trips that are work related has dropped from over 25% in 1969 to 16% in 2001 as a result of increased trip making for other purposes. The work trip is still very important, because it is often the longest trip of the day1 and many non-work trips are planned around the work trip, such as dropping children at school or shopping. Commuting, whether direct trips to and from work or trip tours (including stops made on the way to/from work), contributes heavily to peak period congestion.

Trip Purpose Distribution
All Person Trips in Dane County

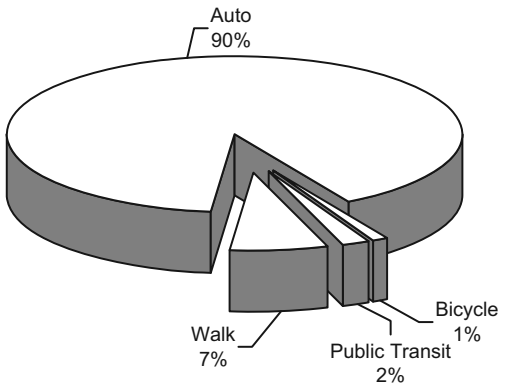


How Do People Travel?

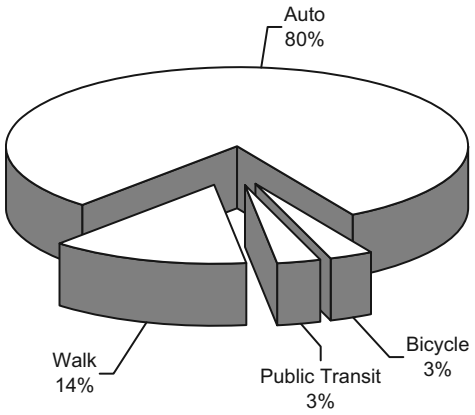
The vast majority of trips are made by personal motor vehicle, accounting for 80% of all trips in the City of Madison and 90% in the rest of Dane County. Walking, bicycling, and transit use is much higher in the City of Madison.

Mode of Travel for All Person Trips

Rest of Dane County



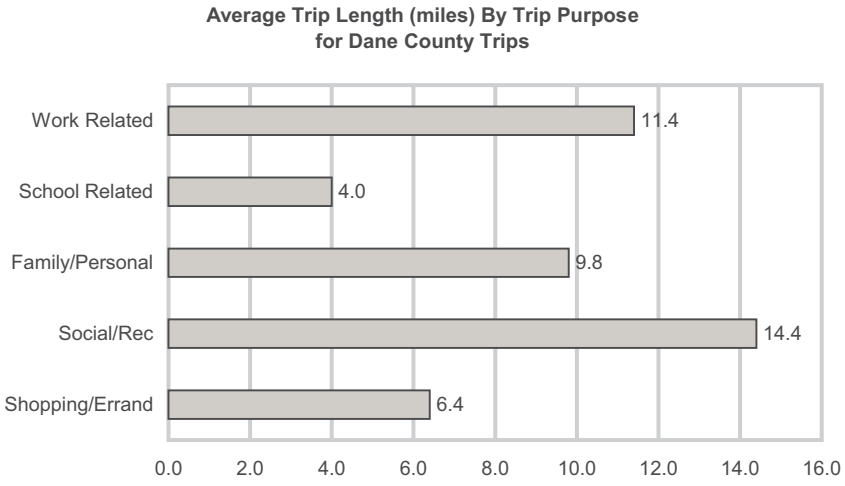
City of Madison



[7] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends web.pdf];
Regional Transportation Plan 2030, Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization [http://www.madisonareampo.org/regional comprehensive plan 2030.htm].

How Much and How Far Do People Travel?

It is estimated that an average daily total of 1,745,000 one-way person trips were taken in Dane County in 2001. This amounts to a little over four trips per person and 9.5 trips per household based upon the 2001 population and household estimates for the county. National data from the 2001 NHTS indicates that the average number of daily trips peaked among the working population aged 25-54 at 4.6. There was no significant difference in trip frequency based upon gender. It is estimated that average daily travel in Dane County totaled 13,497,000 miles in 2001. This amounts to a daily average of 31 miles per person and 73 miles per household. Figure 5, on the next page, shows the average trip length varies by trip purpose. Average trip lengths for City of Madison residents were shorter, particularly for work (9.0 mi.), school (2.8 mi.), and family/personal (8.5 mi.) trips.



Overall Patterns

The growth of major employment and commercial retail centers on the periphery of the Madison area—many of them located outside the Beltline and Interstate system—has led to a more dispersed travel pattern with a lower percentage of trips destined for the central area. It is estimated that just 5% of the 1.7 million daily trips in the county in 2001 were destined for the Central Business District. Around 28% of daily trips were destined for central Madison, an area bounded by Whitney Way to the west, Aberg Avenue to the east, and the Beltline and City line to the south. The Near West/UW campus and Far West/Middleton areas (Super Districts 2 and 4) accounted for the largest percentage of trip making, together accounting for 29% of all trip origins and destinations.

Work Trip Commuting

Growth in employment in Dane County and the Cities of Madison, Middleton, and Monona continues to outpace growth in the resident labor force. The resident labor force from surrounding counties and communities fills this gap by commuting into the county and these cities on a daily basis. This trend, which is expected to continue into the future for the county as a whole and for Madison and Middleton, has a significant impact on regional travel patterns. The increasing time spent in travel to and from work influences the mode of travel and the propensity to make non-work related trips on the way to or from work. According to data from the 2001 National Household Transportation Survey (NHTS), more than one-half (54%) of weekday commuters stop for a non-work purpose (e.g., dropping off a passenger or shopping) during their commute.

In 2000, there were around 30,000 workers commuting into Dane County from eight adjacent counties, an 83% increase from 1990, according to U.S. Census data. Of those, around 19,500 were commuting to the Madison Area2 (a 74% increase from 1990) and 16,000 were commuting to the City of Madison (a 63% increase from 1990). "Reverse" commuting from Dane County to adjacent counties has increased as well, but the numbers are much smaller. Approximately 9,000 Dane County workers commuted to adjacent counties, a 50% increase from 1990. Figure 7, on page 28, shows 2000 work trip commuting to and from Dane County.

In 2000, there were almost 60,000 workers commuting to the City of Madison from other Dane County communities in addition to the 16,000 commuting from eight adjacent counties. This represented a 14% increase from 1990, which continued to put increasing travel demands on the arterial roadway system in the Madison area.

Roadways and Motor Vehicles

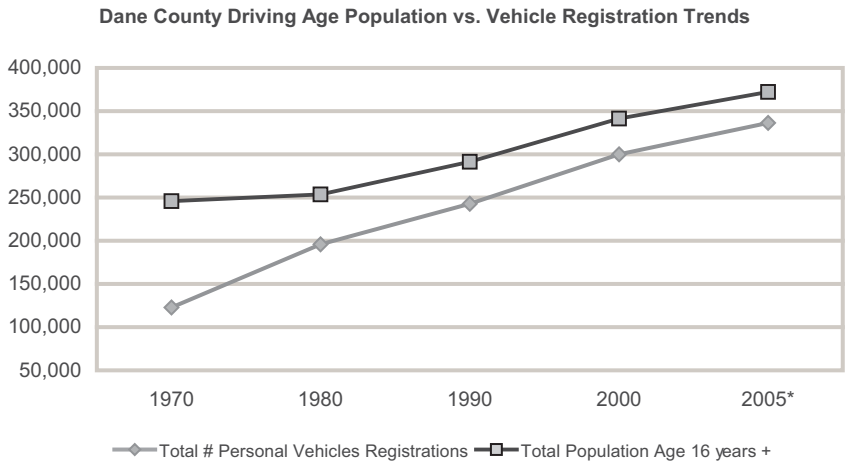
The arterial roadway system in the Madison area consists primarily of high-volume traffic roadways leading into the central Isthmus area in a radial pattern from a circumferential Beltline and Interstate route system. The system also includes several north-south roadways, completing the grid network of arterial roadways in the area.

The growth of major employment and commercial retail centers on the periphery of the Madison area— most of them located outside the Beltline and Interstate system—has led to a more dispersed travel pattern with a lower percentage of trips destined for the central area. It is estimated that just 5 percent of the 1.7 million daily trips in the county in 2001 were destined to the Central Business District, based on a special county add-on sample to the National Household Transportation Survey (NHTS) taken that year. Around 19 percent and 13 percent were destined to the Near West (east of Whitney Way) and Far West/Middleton areas respectively. Increased trip making and daily vehicle miles of travel (VMT) has led to increasing congestion on metropolitan area roadways, particularly in the Isthmus area.

From 1990 to 2000, the number of center lane miles of roadway that were either congested or very congested increased 52 percent to 118 miles. The increase in traffic volumes has been especially large on the Beltline and Interstate route system and on radial arterials beyond this system that lead into the Madison area, such as USH 151, Verona Road (USH 18/151), USH 12/18, USH 14, and Mineral Point Road (CTH S). From 1980 to 2005, average traffic volumes on the Beltline and Interstate system increased 189 percent from 29,500 to 85,300. From 1980 to 2004, average traffic volume on the abovementioned radial arterials increased 166 percent from 12,900 to 34,300. In both cases, the rate of traffic growth was the fastest during the 1980s. The circumferential Beltline and Interstate system has helped to alleviate traffic growth on cross-Isthmus arterials, such as the Johnson/Gorham and Atwood/ Williamson Street corridors, Monroe Street, and University Avenue. Average traffic volume on cross-Isthmus arterials increased only 27 percent from 21,400 to 27,250 from 1980 to 2004. However, these roadways remain congested during peak periods .

Vehicle Ownership

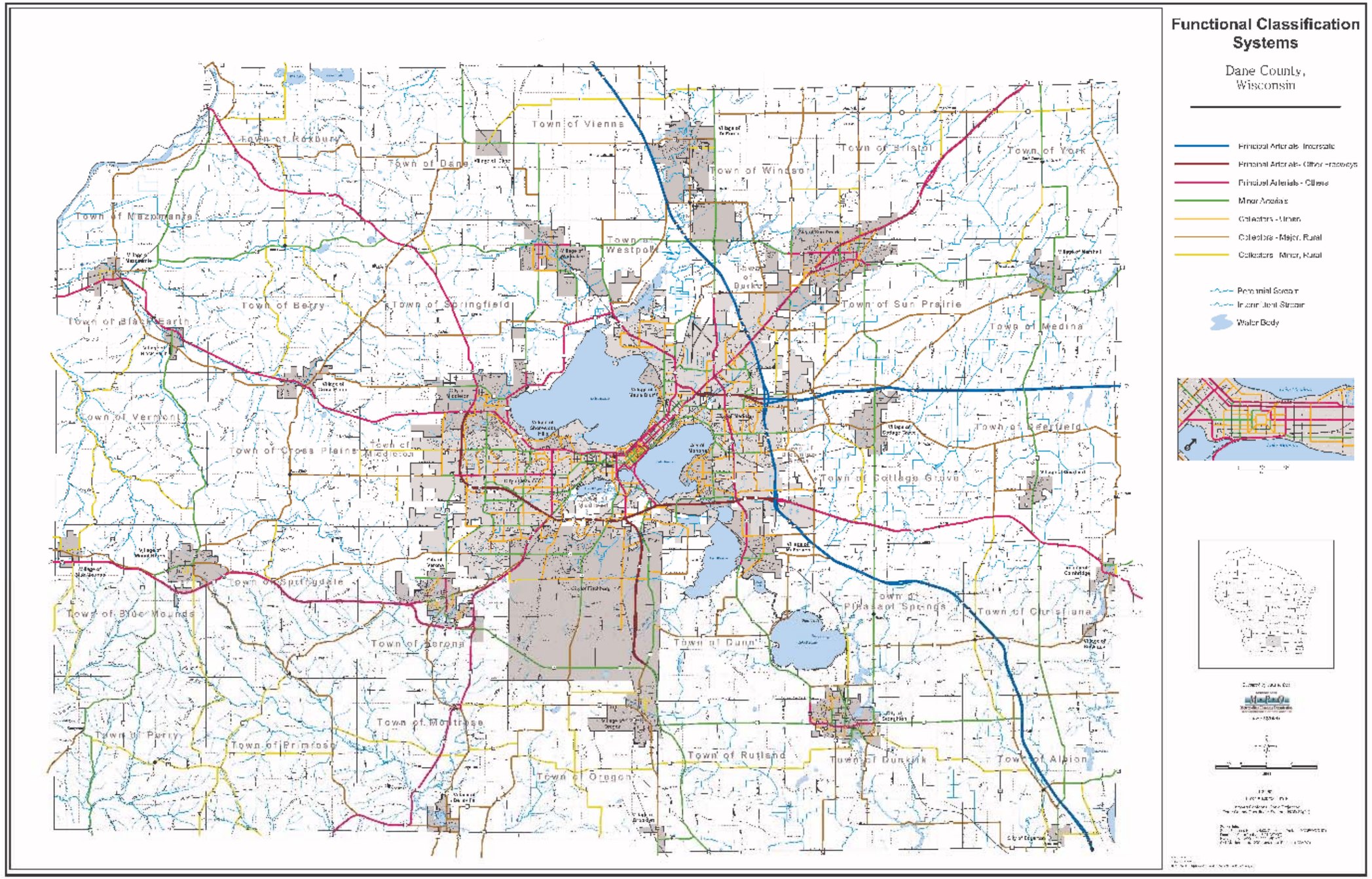
The ratio of motor vehicle registrations to persons of driving age (16+) has increased from 0.50 in 1970 to 0.90 in 2005. The fastest growth in motor vehicle ownership occurred during the 1970s. From 1970 to 1980, new vehicle registrations increased 72,900 (59 percent), far outpacing the growth in population, which increased 7,700 (11.5 percent). This boosted the ratio of vehicle registrations to persons of driving age from 0.50 to 0.77. Since 1980, new vehicle registrations have continued to increase at a faster rate than the growth in population of driving age (See graph below).



*Population is estimate.

Original Source Maps Available here: http://www.madisonareampo.org/

Highways by Function



Public Transportation[8]

Transit

Madison Metro

Metro Transit provides regularly scheduled fixed-route transit service and demand-responsive (i.e., no set routes or schedules) paratransit service for persons with disabilities within the City of Madison, Town of Madison, City of Middleton, a portion of the City of Fitchburg, and the University of Wisconsin- Madison campus. Commuter service only is provided to the City of Verona and paratransit service only is provided in the Village of Shorewood Hills. Metro Transit also provides supplementary school service within Madison Metropolitan School District boundaries, designed primarily to transport students in grades 6-12 who do not have access to regular fixed-routes.

Metro Transit utilizes a transfer point system with timed transfers at four transfer points. The Capitol Square also serves as an informal transfer point. Most routes continue to be oriented to serve the downtown and UW-Madison campus areas where the vast majority of weekday riders are destined. Metro had an average weekday regular fixed-route ridership of around 34,800 in the fall of 2005 with school in session. The UW-Madison campus and supplemental school service boosted the average weekday total for the system to around 47,000. According to a 2000 on-board survey, over 80 percent of weekday transit trips are for work or school purposes. Weekend trip purposes are more evenly distributed with 40 percent for work or school and 22 percent for shopping/errands.

Commuter service was extended to Verona in September 2005 to serve the new Epic Systems campus on the city's west side. The limited-stop express route, which connects to the West Transfer Point, also serves Verona residents commuting into Madison. Ridership on the route increased each month with almost 1,000 passengers in December.

Implementation of some service efficiencies dropped the annual number of revenue service hours slightly in 2005. This followed the 2.7 percent increase in 2004 as a result of implementation of East side service improvements, which reversed a trend of declining service hours from 2000-2003. The 2005 total was still 15.6 percent higher than 1997 under the old radial system. Total fixed-route ridership was 11.48 million in 2005, a 4.7 percent increase compared to 2004. The overall ridership trend has been positive since 1990, increasing 26.9 percent during this period. The figure below shows Metro fixed-route ridership and revenue service hours from 1990 to 2005.

Other Public Transit

The City of Monona contracts with a private provider to operate a weekday commuter route to downtown Madison and the UW campus. The City also contracts for the provision of flexible route service designed for the elderly and persons with a disability.

The cities of Sun Prairie and Stoughton and the Village of Marshall contract with private providers for shared-ride taxi service. The larger Sun Prairie and Stoughton systems provided around 88,800 and 34,900 trips respectively in 2005.

[8] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

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Areas Served by Public Transit

Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

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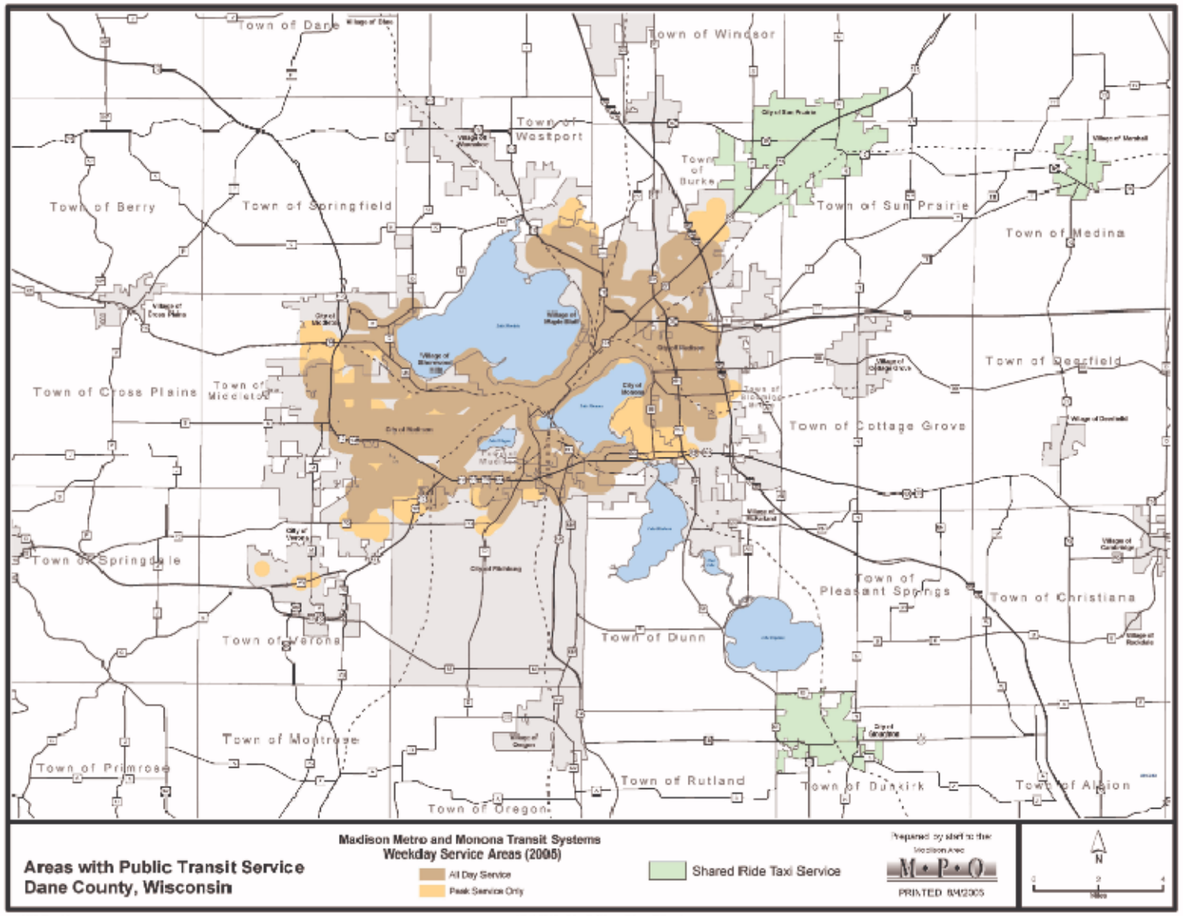

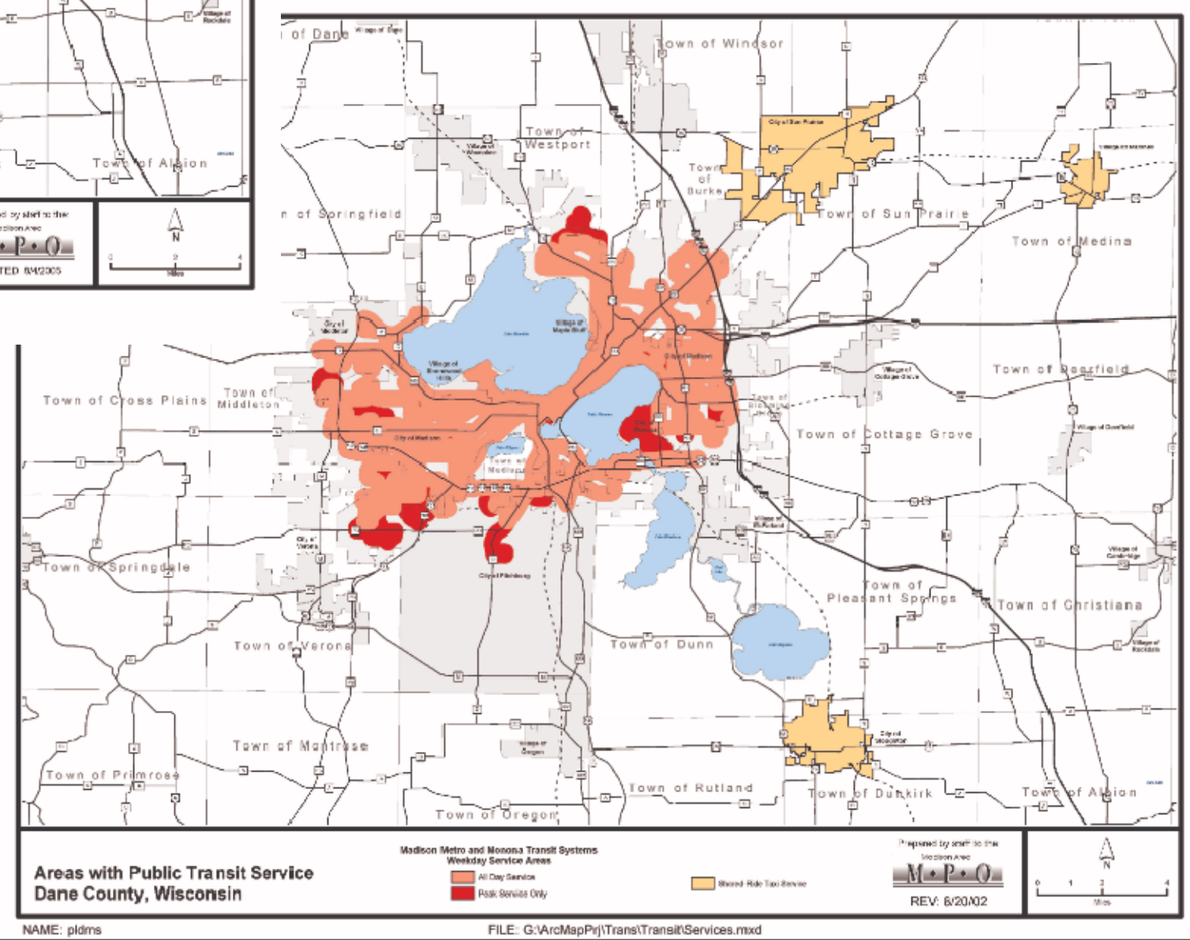

Ridesharing

The Madison Area MPO's Rideshare, Etc. Program provides information and assistance to commuters interested in an alternative means of transportation. The program includes a ride-matching service for callers to the information number (266-RIDE), utilizing a computerized database of over 2,000 commuters interested in ridesharing. Program participants are eligible for a guaranteed ride home program, providing transportation home in the event of an emergency. In addition, on-site ridesharing assistance and transportation demand management (TDM) services are provided to major employers and coordinated with Metro Transit, the State Employee Vanpool Program, Dane County, City of Madison, and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). In 2005, it is estimated that the ridesharing program resulted in a reduction of 18.9 million vehicle miles of travel (VMT), over 2,000 required parking spaces, and 47 and 38 tons of smog-producing nitrogen oxide (NOx) and volatile organic compound emissions respectively, and also resulted in savings by workers of over $4.5 million in commuting costs.

Specialized Transportation Services

The Dane County Department of Human Services (DCHS) Adult Community Services Division contracts with private providers for provision of several group trip and demand-responsive services for the elderly, persons with physical or developmental disabilities, and low-income persons. The Retired Senior Volunteer Driver Escort Program (RSVP) provides individual and small group rides for the elderly throughout the county when other options are not available. Rides are provided using volunteer drivers in private automobiles. Medical trips are the first priority for the program.

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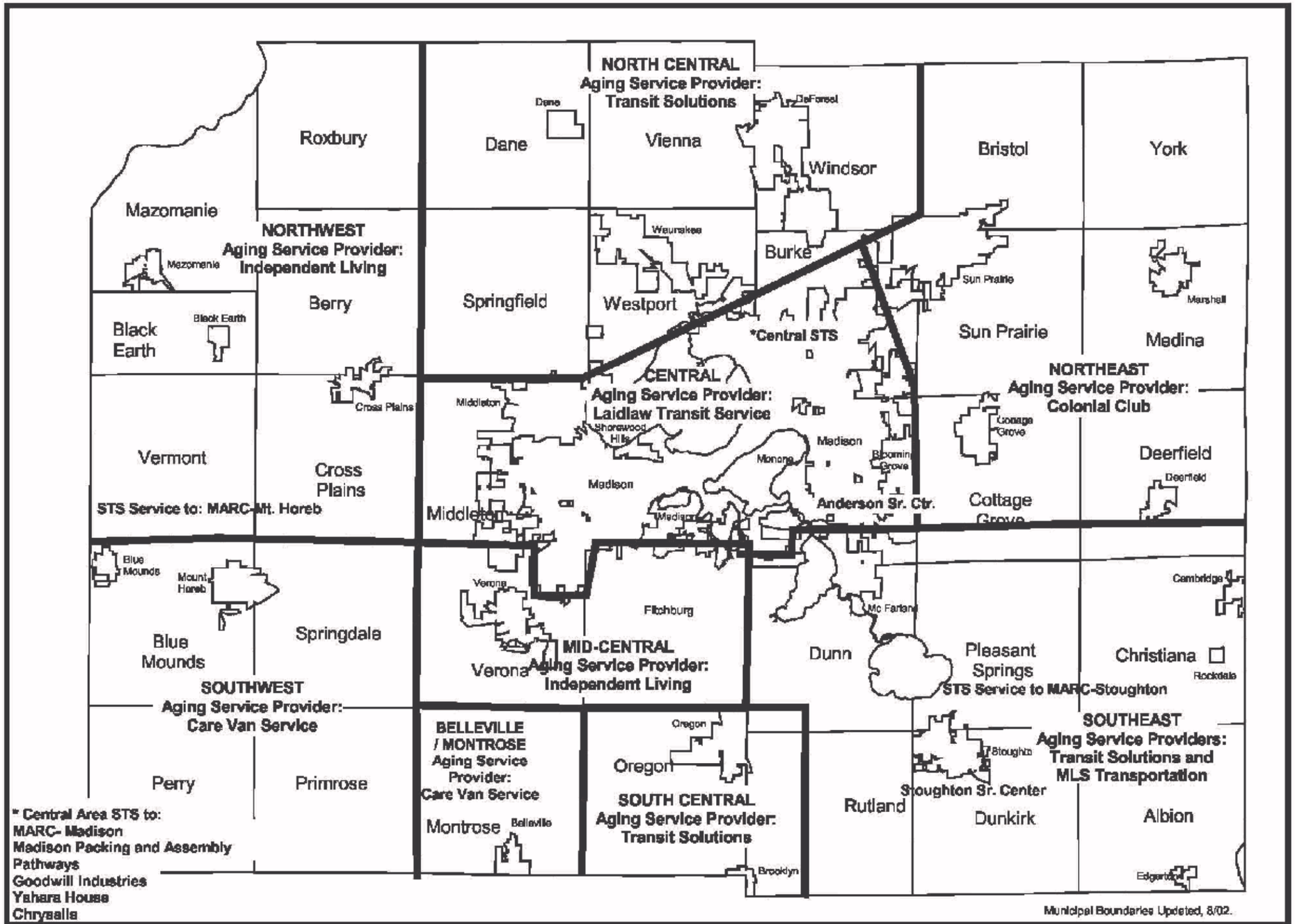
Original Source
Maps Available here:
http://www.danecorpc.org/



2004 Dane County Funded Specialized Transportation

R.S.V.P. and Rideline Service
Provided to all areas of County

Notes: 1. Boundary lines represent approximate divions between areas.
2. Providers may change in 2004 as services are being re-bid.

Specialized Transportation

Bicycles[1]

The Bicycle Transportation Plan for the Madison Urban Area and Dane County (2000) provides the planning and policy framework and serves as the guide for development of bicycle facilities and programs. The plan outlines a prioritized set of recommended facility improvements and proposed bicycle routes for both the Madison area and the rest of the county. The Madison Area MPO is updating the countywide bikeway system plan as part of the update to the regional transportation plan. While improvements are needed to fill some gaps, eliminate some barriers, and provide better connections between the City of Madison and the surrounding communities, the Madison area already has an excellent bicycle facility network. This network includes over 263 miles of streets with bicycle lanes or paved shoulders and 151 miles of off-street bicycle paths. The signed bicycle route system covers 149 miles. Map T-3 shows the existing major area bicycle path network and programmed projects with committed funding in the Madison Area.

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) sponsored a statewide multi-use path/ trail use study with counts by time of day recorded at locations along ten selected higher use paths and along a roadway from 2003 to 2005. The study locations included three in Dane County: the Southwest Commuter Path near the Breese Terrace intersection, the Capital City Trail (E-Way Segment) at the Fish Hatchery Road intersection, and STH 19 at the Kingsley Road intersection in Waunakee. It is estimated that bicycle trips accounted for 2.4 percent of all daily person trips in the City of Madison and 1.0 percent of person trips in the rest of Dane County, according to a special county add-on sample of the 2001 National Household Transportation Survey. Social/recreational trips accounted for 36 percent of bicycle trips in the City of Madison and 46 percent of bicycle trips in the rest of the county compared to 19 percent of all person trips taken countywide by all transportation modes. Around 21 percent of bicycle trips in the City of Madison were work related versus just 3 percent of trips in the rest of the county. The City of Madison collects bicycle path traffic counts from 24-hour detection devices placed in paths at several street intersection locations and in the contra-flow bike lane on University Avenue at Mills Street.

[1] *Regional Transportation Plan 2030*, Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization [http://www.madisonareampo.org/regional_comprehensive_plan_2030.htm].

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Bicycle Routes

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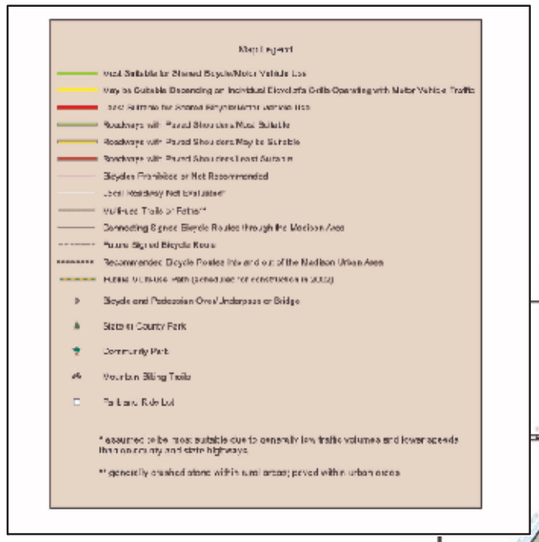

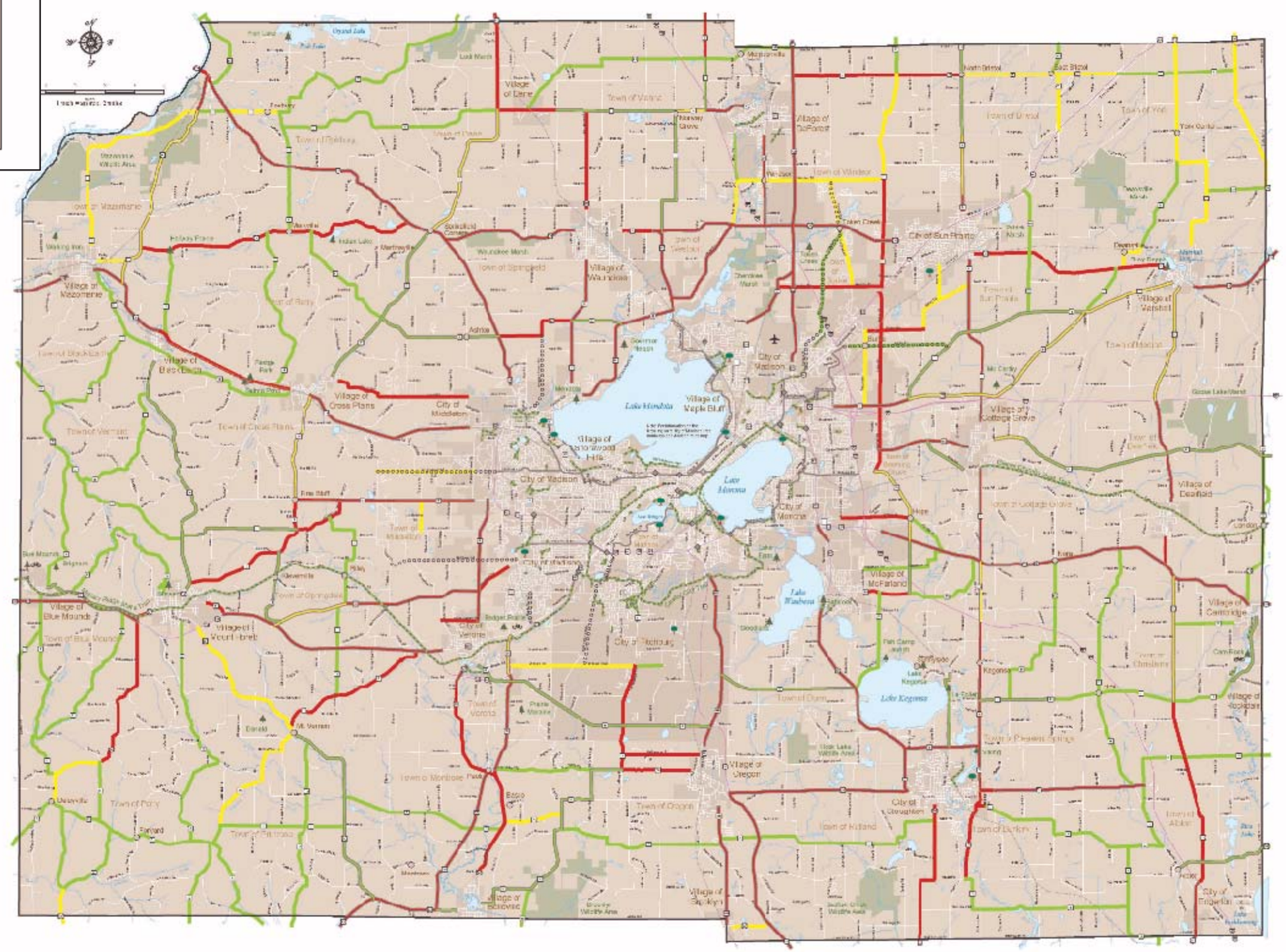

Rail Service

Rail Freight

Rail freight service in Dane County is currently provided by one Class I Railroad (Canadian Pacific Rail System-Soo Division) and by one regional railroad (Wisconsin & Southern Railroad Company). Three rail transit commissions have been created in southern Wisconsin to preserve rail service or the potential for rail service, and to influence policies on the future use of rail corridors if rail service is discontinued. Dane County belongs to two of these commissions-the South Central Wisconsin Rail Transit Commission (SCWRTC) and the Wisconsin River Rail Transit Commission (WRRTC).

Union Pacific owns key tracks through downtown Madison, extending from Broom Street on the south to Johnson Street Yard, plus the line from Johnson Street north to Lodi and Reedsburg and the line to Cottage Grove. Wisconsin & Southern, under a long term operating agreement with the WRRTC, leases the Union Pacific track.

Rail Line Abandonment and Conversion

The WRRTC has an operating contract with Wisconsin & Southern Railroad Co. for rail freight service on all publicly owned rail routes in Dane County. Active freight rail service ceased on the publicly owned north-south rail corridor from Madison to Monroe in 1996. In 2007, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) entered into an agreement with the SCWRTC and the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) to operate the Badger bicycle and recreational trail on the Madison to Monroe right of way. The Badger Trail is managed under the provisions of the federal Rails-To-Trails Act and is preserved for future rail use.

Freight rail service has been discontinued from the Union Pacific rail line running south of Madison to north of Evansville. The City of Fitchburg and the Village of Oregon purchased the rail line in 1999 with a grant from WisDOT for a planned joint business/ industrial park. That project is now being implemented.

Passenger Rail

AMTRAK

WisDOT and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) completed a study in 2001 for the possible implementation of high-speed (up to 110 mph) passenger rail service in the Canadian Pacific (CP Rail) corridor between the cities of Milwaukee and Madison. Implementation of the project is dependent on federal funding, which is uncertain at this time. Further information on the Milwaukee to Madison High Speed Rail Initiative is available online at http://www.dot.state.wi.us/projects/d1/hsrail/index.htm.

Currently, the closest Amtrak service access point to Dane County is in Columbus, 26 miles northeast of Madison in Columbia County.

Commuter Rail

The 1998 Dane County Commuter Rail Feasibility Study Phase I Report concluded that a Dane County commuter rail system, using existing tracks, would fall within the range of cost-effectiveness found to be feasible and thus eligible for Federal transit capital funds. The Phase I Report projected that by 2020, a start-up commuter line running from Middleton to Madison's East Side would serve between 16,000 and 17,500 riders per day, and that an expanded line that included Mazomanie, Stoughton, Sun Prairie and DeForest would serve between 26,000 and 28,500 riders per day. The Transport 2020 Implementation Task Force is currently overseeing the next phase of commuter rail feasibility assessment, including selection of a locally preferred alternative route, preliminary National Environmental Protection Act impact evaluation and engineering analysis. Further information is available online at:: http://www.transport2020.net/

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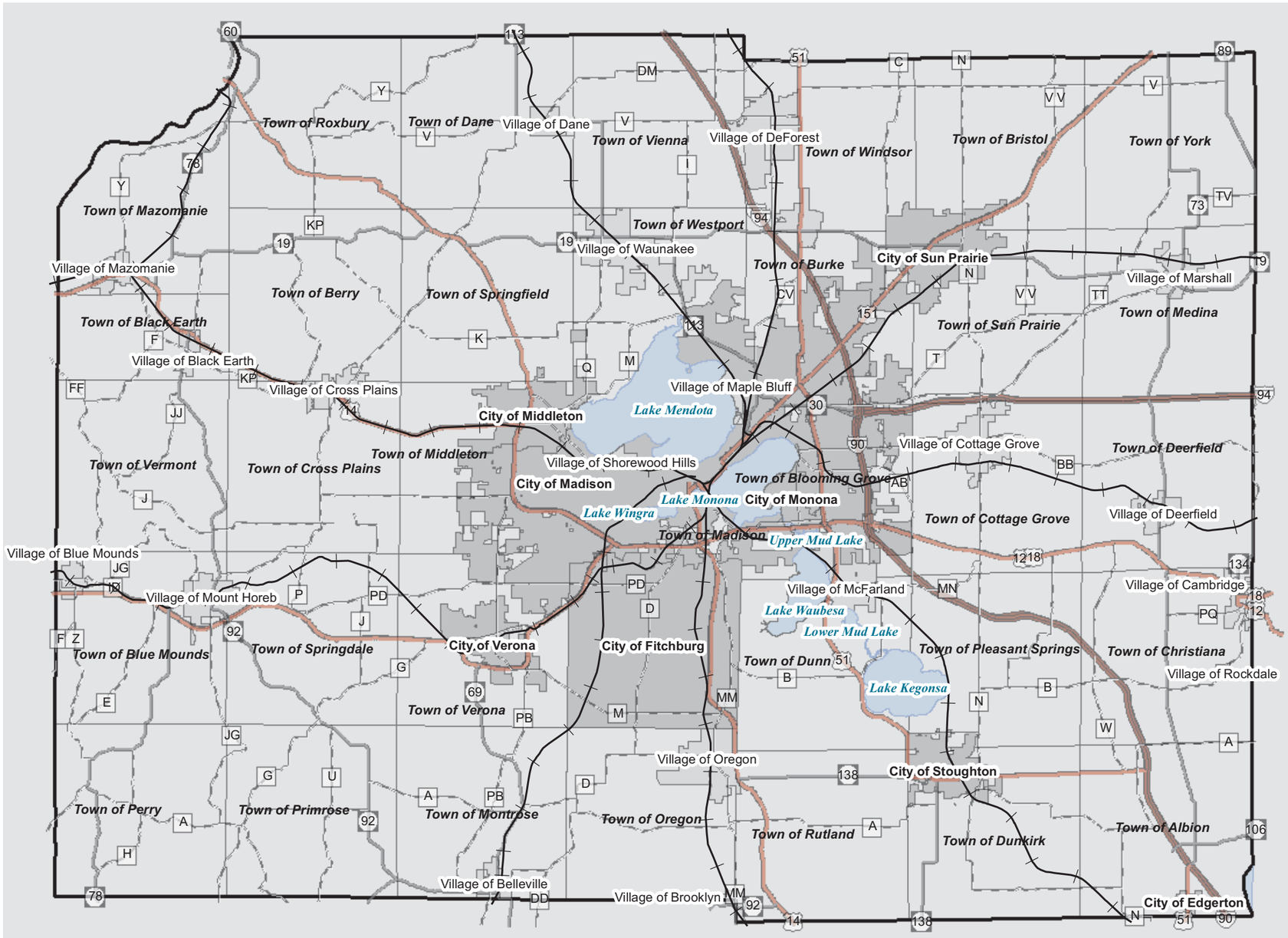
Rail Roads



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Legend

Railroads

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

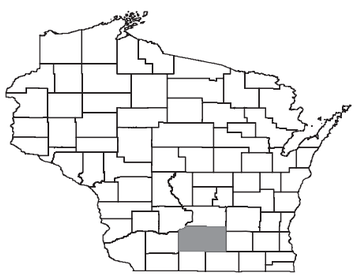
All existing Railroad Right of Way (ROW) either
- still in use by rail
- under a shared use agreement
- or discontinued rail use

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Railroads: 1999 (RPC, MPO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Air Service

The Dane County Regional Airport (DCRA; also known as Truax Field; IATA airport code MSN) in Madison is the second largest airport in the state, providing service to commercial air passengers, air cargo carriers, general aviation and the military. The DCRA is served by eleven (11) commercial air carriers with over 100 scheduled flights per day, and two air freight airlines. Major non-stop destinations include Chicago (O'Hare), Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Denver, Cleveland, Memphis, Newark, Las Vegas, Washington, D.C., Dallas/Ft. Worth, Atlanta and New York (LaGuardia). The airport is also home to both the Army National Guard and the Wisconsin Air National Guard.. Approximately 115,000 aircraft landings and takeoffs take place each year, including 60 percent general aviation, 34 percent commercial, and 6 percent military. In 2005, the airport had 1.24 million passengers, a 27 percent decrease from record-setting passenger levels in 2004. In addition, 24 million pounds of freight and mail passed through the airport in 2005.

The DCRA is the only airport in the Dane County area that can currently operate under a Category 1 instrument approach during inclement weather. This means that airplanes can safely land at the DCRA under weather conditions with a half-mile visibility and a 200-foot ceiling. Construction work on a major terminal expansion and remodeling project was completed in 2005, increasing the passenger terminal's square footage from 126,000 in 2001 to 278,000. The increased space has been used to expand the airlines' operations and commuter areas, add a baggage claim carousel, and accommodate a new commuter security checkpoint. A prairie style design following environmentally responsible guidelines was used for the award-winning construction project.

Metro bus service to the airport was expanded in January 2004. Direct weekday service is now provided from the North Transfer Point with 30-minute peak and 60-minute off-peak frequencies.

In addition to the DCRA, the county is served by Morey Airport in the City of Middleton and Blackhawk Airfield in the Village of Cottage Grove. Both are general aviation airports serving smaller aircraft used for business, charter and personal flying.

Coordination with State and Regional Transportation Planning

Analysis and Incorporation of County, State and Regional Transportation Plans

The following county, state and regional transportation plans have been reviewed, found consistent with county comprehensive planning goals and are incorporated into the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan*::

State Highway Plans

State Highway Plan 2020

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT), in partnership with its stakeholders, has developed the State Highway Plan 2020, a 21-year strategic plan which considers the highway system's current condition, analyzes future uses, assesses financial constraints and outlines strategies to address Wisconsin's preservation, traffic movement, and safety needs.

State Intermodal Transportation Plans

Connections 2030 (in development)

WisDOT is currently developing a long-range transportation plan for the state, called Connections 2030. This plan will address all forms of transportation over a 25-year planning horizon: highways, local roads, air, water, rail, bicycle, pedestrian and transit. The overall goal of the planning process is to identify a series of policies to aid transportation decision-makers when evaluating programs and projects.

Transportation Corridor Plans

North Mendota Parkway

The North Mendota Parkway Alternatives Study examines the long-range future of the area located north of Lake Mendota between USH 12 and Interstate 39/90/94. The purpose of the study is to identify strategies for balancing public objectives for land use, transportation, conservation and aesthetics—with a strong focus on the impacts of major roadway projects. Dane County, the Cities of Madison and Middleton, the Village of Waunakee and the Towns of Springfield and Westport have entered into an intergovernmental agreement to identify and protect a regional environmental resource protection corridor, prevent incompatible development in possible roadway corridors and to officially map a route for a future roadway facility.

U.S. Hwy 12 (Middleton to Sauk City)

US 12 is a major east-west arterial route that integrates local traffic into the state and national highway systems. Since its construction in the 1920s, this route has served local residents, farmers, tourists and commercial interests. For many years, this section of road was able to accommodate the mix of traffic, including an increasing amount of commuters from Sauk and Dane counties, in a reasonably safe manner. However, due to increasing traffic volumes and changes in design standards, this two-lane roadway no longer met capacity and other safety-related requirements. To meet these growing demands, a four-lane divided highway from Middleton to Sauk City was constructed from April 2002 to November 2005. The 18-mile project included widening the Wisconsin River bridge crossing at Sauk City and constructing a bypass of the city of Middleton that connected with the US 14 interchange.

In 1999, a variety of local, state and federal government entities and conservation organizations signed a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that describes the "...parties' collective vision for the livability, or desired future condition of the region served by the Highway 12 corridor..." Signers included: the Wisconsin Governor, Federal Highway Administration, National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Dane County Executive, Sauk County Administrative Coordinator, and the Wisconsin Field Office of the Nature Conservancy. The MOA:

- created a $10 million to acquire lands, scenic / conservation / agricultural easements and/or development rights from willing sellers in northwestern Dane County and in southern Sauk County
- provided an additional $10 million to assist local governments in the Highway 12 to develop comprehensive plans to manage growth in the area.

U.S. Hwy 14 Reconstruction

US 14 is an important route in and around the Madison metropolitan area. Between WIS 92 and County MM, near Oregon, existing US 14 does not have the capacity or design to carry the rising traffic volumes in the area. To address this issue, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) is undertaking two reconstruction

projects on this section of US 14. In 2010, WisDOT plans to expand existing US 14 to four lanes from County MM to WIS 138. In 2016, US 14 will be reconstructed as a new two-lane, limited-access highway between WIS 138 and WIS 92. This section of roadway will be relocated onto right of way originally purchased in 1976. WisDOT is also planning a traffic model for the US 14/WIS 138 interchange. With this model, WisDOT can determine what is causing the existing problems at the interchange and can find a solution. The model will also show how the proposed project will handle current and future traffic volumes. Improvements to the interchange are proposed for construction in 2011.

U.S. Hwy 18/151 Access Study

As part of the U.S. Highway System, US 18/151 is an important roadway connecting the major Midwest cities of Dubuque, Iowa and Madison, Wisconsin. US 18/151 is identified as a Backbone Route in the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's (WisDOT) Corridors 2020 Plan. The plan places high priority in protecting these highway investments that connect major economic/population centers and carry long-distance, statewide traffic. Experience around the state has demonstrated that highways can deteriorate quickly in terms of reduced operations and safety as land development changes occur near a highway. Of greatest concern to WisDOT are the at-grade intersections along US 18/151. As traffic increases over time, it will become increasingly difficult to turn on, off and/or cross the highway in a safe manner, and the potential for crashes will increase.

The purpose of this study is to develop a long-term highway access plan for the corridor. This will allow both WisDOT and the local communities adjacent to the corridor to adequately plan for future land use and transportation needs. In doing so, land use and transportation can be integrated in such a manner that keeps US 18/151 operating well into the future. This will ensure that recent investments to the highway in the past several decades can be preserved.

It is important to note that this study is focusing on identifying and planning for long-term access to and from the corridor, not adding additional capacity (travel lanes). The changes in access are expected to be made over a 20 to 30-year period, as funding is available.

U.S. Hwy 51 (I-39/90/94 to McFarland) Corridor Alternative Analysis

The US 51 central segment includes 10 miles of US 51 (Stoughton Road) from Terminal Drive/Voges Road in the village of McFarland to Token Creek Parkway in the town of Burke. This portion of US 51 has three major components:

- Needs assessment Completed in June 2003, the needs assessment determined the existing roadway's condition and how future traffic volumes will impact traffic flow. The study indicated there was sufficient need to study potential improvement alternatives.
- Short-term improvements: The needs assessment identified a number of short-term improvements that could mitigate existing problems in the corridor. A WisDOT corridor management team is working to identify and implement these improvements on an ongoing basis. In addition, the city of Madison is making improvements in the corridor.
- Alternatives analysis: Based on the findings of the needs assessment, WisDOT has decided to proceed with an alternatives analysis that will identify and evaluate potential corridor improvements. WisDOT is proceeding with an environmental impact statement for this part of the corridor as well and is looking at long-term solutions beyond USH 51 itself. CTH N and STH 138 (the more likely option) are being analyzed as possible routes for capacity expansion in the longer term future.

U.S. Hwy 51 (McFarland to Stoughton) Corridor Alternative Analysis

The US 51 south segment extends 16 miles from Terminal Drive in the village of McFarland to I-39/90 east of the city of Stoughton.

This portion of US 51 in Dane County has three major components:

- Needs Assessment: Completed in February 2004, the in-depth needs assessment study reviewed and analyzed transportation needs along US 51 from Burma Road in the village of McFarland to the east side of the city of Stoughton. An analysis of operating conditions from Stoughton to I-39/90 was also completed.
- Short-term improvements: Some of the issues identified in the needs assessment can potentially be addressed with short-term improvements in the corridor. A WisDOT corridor management team is working to identify and implement improvements on an ongoing basis.
- Alternatives analysis: Based on the findings of the needs assessment, WisDOT has decided to proceed with an alternatives analysis that will identify and evaluate potential corridor improvements. This analysis will involve development of long-term solutions to address the problems identified in the needs assessment and completion of an environmental assessment (EA).

Verona Road West Beltline

To address the long-term needs of the West Beltline and Verona Road, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The DEIS is the first step in planning long-term infrastructure investments. In a DEIS, corridor needs are identified, solutions are investigated, and impacts are analyzed. The DEIS study on the Beltline spans from Todd Drive west to US 14 in Middleton. On Verona Road, it spans from the Nakoma Road intersection to County PD. Any improvements evaluated in the DEIS will not occur until 2009 or later. WisDOT is also developing a Supplemental DEIS specifically to address short-term solutions, as well.

County Highway Functional And Jurisdictional Studies

2007-2011 Transportation Improvement Program

This section presents an updated listing of short-range transportation improvement projects anticipated to be undertaken in the period from 2007 through 2011 in the Dane County area. Inclusion in this coordinated program is required to make projects eligible to receive federal funding assistance in the Madison Metropolitan Planning Area. Outer area projects are separately listed for information purposes. This program is part of an annual effort to specify a coordinated, multi-modal transportation program that includes the full range of transportation improvements to be considered for implementation during the next five-year period. This annual updating of improvement needs allows for adjustments in the relative priorities of transportation improvements, and provides an up-to-date indication of needed area-wide improvements.

Urban and Rural Area Transportation Plans

Regional Transportation Plan 2030

The Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) 2030 for the Madison Metropolitan Area and Dane County is based upon and supports the regional land use plan and local comprehensive plans of communities in the county. It is an overall system-level plan that serves as a guide for transportation system planning and development in the region. It establishes the framework upon which public agencies can make consistent and coordinated planning decisions regarding both inter- and intra-jurisdictional transportation. The plan makes recommendations for land use and transportation system coordination and the different elements of the transportation system. These elements include:

- Streets/Roadways
- Public Transit
- Paratransit/Specialized Transportation
- Transportation Demand Management/Ridesharing
- Bicycle Transportation
- Pedestrian Transportation
- Inter-regional Travel
- Freight Transportation
- Rail Transportation
- Air Transportation
- Parking
- Corridor Preservation

As a transportation plan, the RTP 2030 provides guidance on future transportation investments to be included in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a programming document and includes a list of projects eligible for funding under federal aid programs, both as earmarked projects and as part of any general aid programs using state funds. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation consults the MPO plan prior to making project funding approvals. Therefore, the plan has a substantive role in the implementation of transportation improvements, including both roadways and transit.

2004-2008 Transit Development Program

The Transit Development Program (TDP) is a five-year strategic plan designed to identify the near-term future direction of the transit system. It is intended to guide the planning activities, service and facility improvements, and budgets of Metro Transit and other transit providers. Issues covered include vehicle acquisition, service improvements and extensions, facility improvements, marketing and customer information programs, and the coordination of transit and land use planning. Madison Area MPO staff prepares the TDP with assistance from Metro Transit staff. The MPO will update the TDP in 2008.

2000 Bicycle Transportation Plan

The Bicycle Transportation Plan for Madison and Dane County was prepared by the Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization. The plan identifies on-street bicycle facility (generally bike lane and paved shoulder) needs and recommends off-street paths, trails and bicycle routes for the Madison urban area and Dane County. The plan provides an analysis of the suitability for bicycling of existing roadways, identifies barriers to bicycle mobility and integrates existing land use, transportation and parks and open space plans.

Transport 2020 (East-West Corridor Alternatives Analysis)

Transport 2020, now in its second phase, is refining transportation improvement options in important regional travel corridors. The study will include a careful examination of a range of alternatives centered on a 13-mile railroad corridor connecting Greenway Center in Middleton, the University of Wisconsin campus, downtown Madison, and the city's East Side. Various transit options including combinations of commuter buses, commuter rail and park-and-ride lots will undergo thorough assessment of how well they address the problems and challenges facing transportation in the study area. Transport 2020 will determine likely costs, benefits and impacts of those transportation improvements, and create a blueprint for the future of transportation in Dane County and the Greater Madison Metropolitan Area.

Airport Master Plans

The *Dane County Regional Airport Master Plan* governs the planning and operation of the Dane County Regional Airport.

Rail Plans

Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report

(See also Connections 2030, above)

The Wisconsin Rail Issues and Opportunities Report (3.2 MB) summarizes critical rail transportation issues, suggests opportunities for public sector involvement, and points out areas where additional research is needed. This report reflects input and guidance from a variety of sources including a State Rail Advisory Committee and a Rail Industry and Shippers' Advisory Group.

The findings from this report serve as a starting point for the rail component of Connections 2030, WisDOT's long-range all-mode transportation plan. The Connections 2030 process will provide a comprehensive multimodal perspective from which rail issues can be evaluated.

Commuter Rail Feasibility Study, Phase I

(See also Transport 2020, above)

This 1998 document explores commuter rail for Dane County, specifically, the feasibility of two new transit corridors between the western suburbs through the central Isthmus and the eastern suburbs, as well as a north-south corridor. The studied service could potentially operate between Sun Prairie and Mazomanie and between DeForest and Stoughton. The findings from this report serve as a starting point for the Transport 2020 initiative, described above.

Milwaukee to Madison High Speed Rail Initiative

The Milwaukee to Madison High Speed Rail corridor is part of the proposed Midwest Regional Rail Initiative, a 3,000-mile Midwest passenger rail network radiating from Chicago and serving nine states. An Environmental Assessment of the proposal has been prepared. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was issued on August 13, 2004, by the Federal Railroad Administration.

Chapter Four: Utilities & Community Facilities

Utilities

Wastewater Treatment

Sanitary Sewer Service[10]

The *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, an areawide water quality plan adopted under NR 121, Wisconsin Administrative Code, limits public sewer service to designated Urban Service Areas or Limited Service Areas. Urban service areas (USAs) are those areas in and around existing communities that are most suitable for urban development and capable of being provided with a full range of urban services. Limited service areas (LSAs) are those where only one or a few urban services are to be provided to special or unique areas, and additional urban development is not anticipated. Local communities cooperate with the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in delineating and revising boundaries of urban service areas.

On May 2, 2007, Governor James Doyle signed Executive Order #197, which created the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (CARPC) and charged it with adopting, updating and maintaining the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. The Executive Order incorporates community resolutions (including Dane County Board Resolution 52, 2006-2007, see *Volume III*) supporting the CARPC and describing its charge. In developing the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, the CARPC must;

1. comply with all requirements of NR 121, Wisconsin Administrative Code;
2. give priority to areas of the highest environmental sensitivity and growth pressure, including:
   - all communities within the Central Urban Service Area;
   - all communities within the Northern Urban Service Area;
   - all urban service areas with a year 2000 Census population of 3,000 or more, and;
   - the Black Earth Urban Service Area.
3. consider other factors including the impacts on natural and built systems, the efficient use of land including urban densities, and the ability to efficiently provide services to support the development and farmland preservation planning.

The Capital Area Regional Planning Commission also has responsibility for reviewing public wastewater treatment facility design and expansions to make sure they are adequately sized and capable of meeting water quality standards for their respective service areas.

Between 1986 and 2005, 247 amendments to urban and limited service areas were approved, adding a total of 17,007 acres to new development over ten years.

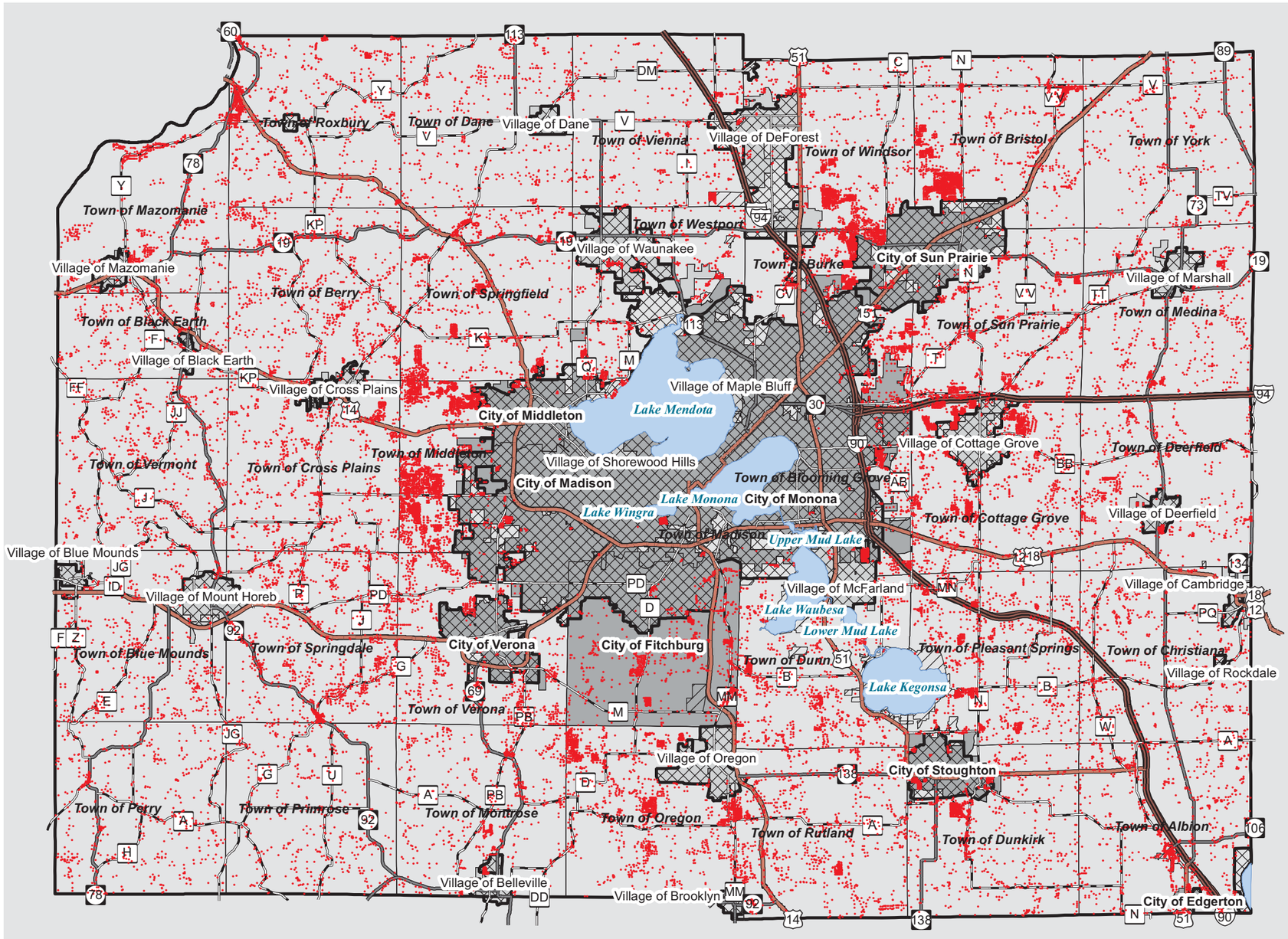
[1] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

The Public Health agency of Madison and Dane County (PHMDC) conducts onsite evaluations of proposed onsite wastewater treatment system sites and soils, and enforces compliance with Chapter 46, Dane County Code and Chapter COMM 83, Wisconsin Administrative Code. County sanitarians review and approve plans, issue permits and conduct final inspections for all onsite wastewater treatment systems countywide. All installed systems are inspected every three years to ensure they continue to function as originally designed. The PHMDC

also administers the Wisconsin Fund grant program, which partially reimburses eligible residents for replacement or repair of a failing septic systems.

Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems



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Legend

Private Onsite System

Service Area

limited

urban

Standard Legend

Interstate
US Highway
State Highway
County Highway
City
Village
Town
Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Private onsite wastewater treatment facilities come from data collected by the Dane County Environmental Health office.

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org
http://www.danecountypublichealth.org/ph_environmental_health.htm
http://www.madsewer.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Private Onsite Waste Water Treatment Systems: 2007 (DC Environmental Health). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

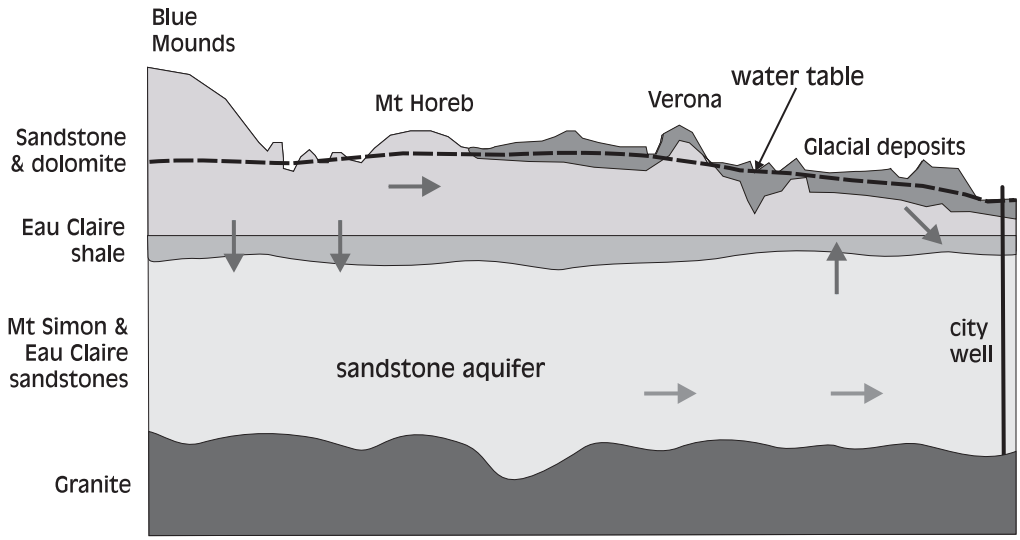
This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Water Supply[11]

(See also "Groundwater" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources)

Groundwater supplies nearly all of the water for domestic, commercial and industrial uses in Dane County. Water supplies are drawn from the upper sandstone and unconsolidated aquifers, which provide water for shallow domestic wells in rural areas, and the deep sandstone (Mt. Simon) aquifer, which is a source of water for nearly all of the deep municipal wells in the county (see figure below).

Hydrogeologic Cross Section.



Over 60 million gallons per day (mgd) of groundwater is withdrawn and used—about 140 gallons per person per day. Most of this water is returned to surface water after use. Public water supplies account for about 75 percent of total groundwater use. This includes water withdrawn and used in municipal and private systems for residential, industrial, and commercial purposes. Urban areas account for 80 percent of groundwater use. The City of Madison is the largest single consumer, withdrawing over 30 mgd, and accounts for over half of the total use in the County.

Public Water Supply

Public water supplies are regularly sampled and tested by local management agencies and by the state. Since municipal wells in the County obtain water from the deep sandstone aquifer, the quality is generally quite high and safe for use. There have been a small number of municipal wells where VOCs have been detected and corrective action taken. In addition, sampling of Madison wells has indicated increasing levels of sodium and chlorides, probably from road deicing.

Private Water Supply

For rural domestic supplies, over 21,000 wells served over 55,000 Dane County residents in 2000. The Public Health agency of Madison and Dane County (PHMDC) reviews private well-siting permit applications, issues permits, inspects wells after construction and oversees the abandonment of unsafe, unused, or non-compliant wells. The PHMDC administers a county reimbursement program for safely abandoning such wells. Drinking and well water may be sampled upon request for laboratory analysis.

[1] *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2004 [http://www.danecorpc.org/publications.htm]

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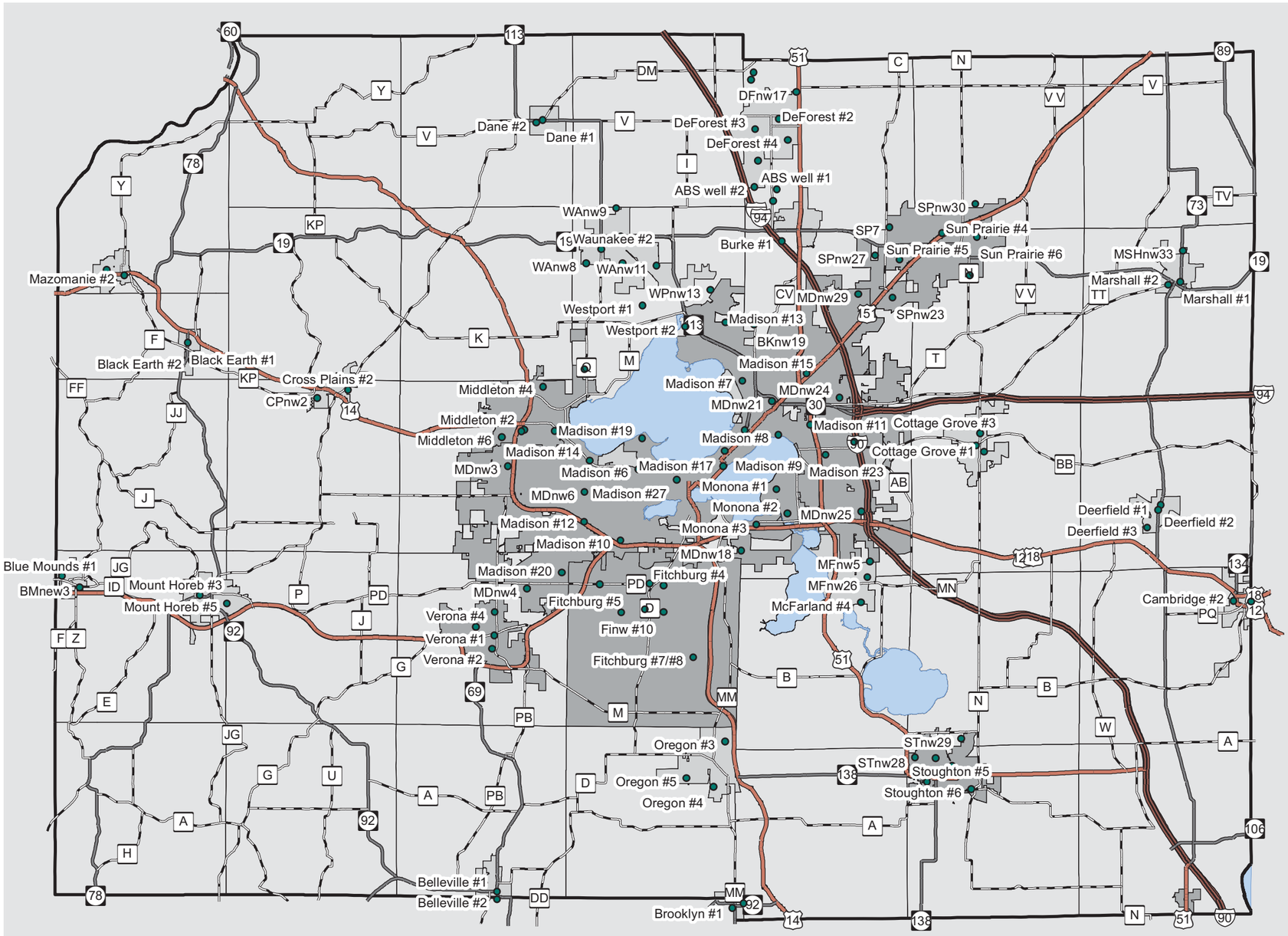
Water Supply



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Legend

- 1999 Municipal Wells

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

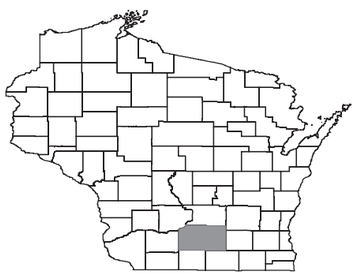
1999 Municipal Well locations

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org
http://www.madsewer.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Waste Water Discharge and Treatment Plants: 2007 (DCCAPD). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Power Plants & Transmission Lines

Energy consumption continues to increase in Dane County. A growing population and number of businesses account for a portion of this increase, and the rest is due to increased usage. Causes of increased usage include computers and computer systems, air conditioning, electronics/appliances and larger homes. By 2010, it is estimated that approximately 130,000 residential customers and 20,000 businesses will be served. Energy conservation efforts can offset some, but not all, of the increased demand.

Power comes from two sources – local generation and transmission lines that bring power in from sources located outside of Dane County. The mix of generation and transmission affects reliability and cost. Over 80% of the power used in Dane County comes from non-local sources. Madison Gas & Electric, Dane County's energy provider, estimates that 56% of it's power comes from coal, 38% from purchased power, 4% from gas & oil and 2% from renewable energy sources.

Telecommunication Facilities

During the 1990's, a rapid rise in demand for and availability of cellular telephone technology led to a commensurate increase in the number of towers and other antenna facilities for transmission and reception. The Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 established national standards for local regulation of communications facilities. To limit visual and other impacts of towers, Dane County has chosen to pursue a strategy of encouraging co-location of antenna arrays wherever possible.

Construction of new telecommunication towers in unincorporated Dane County must comply with the following regulations:

- Section 704, United States Code.
- Air navigation provisions of WisDOT Bureau of Aeronautics.
- Section 10.194, Dane County Code. This section of the Dane County Zoning Ordinance requires that applicants seeking to construct a new communications tower must first demonstrate that there is no reasonable option for co-location on an existing tower within the proposed reception area. New towers must also be constructed to allow for maximum co-location potential. Applicants must submit radio propagation data for review by the County's consultant engineer. The county zoning ordinance allows communications towers as a conditional use in the:
    - A-1, A-1(exclusive), and A-2 agricultural districts;
    - C-1 and C-2 commercial districts;
    - M-1 industrial district, and;
    - CO-1 conservancy district.

Several incorporated cities and villages have adopted communications tower regulations modeled after Dane County's ordinance.

Recent industry consolidation and technological changes may require Dane County to address new issues, such as:

- accommodations for new, smaller, and less-visible antenna technologies;
- co-location on non-communication structures, such as silos, to reduce visual impact, and;
- safety provisions, such as fall-radius analysis, or air navigation concerns.

Community Facilities

Future Needs, Expansion and Rehabilitation of County Facilities

Capital Improvement Plan[12]

In 1992, the Dane County Executive and Dane County Board of Supervisors established the expectation that Dane County would formalize its capital planning process by stating:

> ***"Dane County will develop a five year capital projects plan for approval by the County Board of Supervisors and County Executive during 1992 prior to sale of bonds for 1992. The longer term plan will strengthen the County's ability to meet its needs for facility additions and improvements and other capital, within a financially prudent and balanced approach over several years."***

The goals of capital improvement planning are as follows:

- To meet obligations to maintain all existing facilities and equipment in good repair, address potential liability problems, and conform to Federal and State regulations;
- To respond to opportunities to achieve economies in operation through automation, energy efficiency, or other capital investments;
- To consider long-range financing strategies for major capital projects which balance capital needs, operational needs, and fiscal responsibility in a framework which supports priority-setting by policy-makers.
- To provide a basis for justifying and approving capital projects and then accountability for implementation.

The *Capital Improvement Plan* is updated and issued on an annual basis, and contains detailed recommendations for improvements, expansions, rehabilitation and maintenance of all county-owned facilities.

Priority-Setting For Capital Projects

In an environment of scarce resources, a budget process must establish priorities to guide planning and project selection. Elected officials must review and approve these priorities annually and changes will occur, as perceptions of need change. Overall, elected officials must determine the balance between meeting operational and developmental needs and fiscal responsibilities. The County has been, and continues to be, fiscally prudent in its capital investment plans.

Within this broad priority of limiting the burden of capital investments on taxpayers, the following have been priority criteria used over the years by Dane County in capital plan decisions.

1. Priority will be given to the maintenance or enhancement of existing assets: where improvements are required to maintain or extend the life of the existing inventory of capital assets, they will generally be approved if they also meet cost-effectiveness criteria. The present infrastructure is the basis for day-to-day operations of county government and a major strength of Dane County.
2. When capital investment proposals can document a direct financial payback in a reasonable period of time, they receive priority.
3. The County responds to its obligations under federal and state requirements for facilities and equipment, by taking initiatives to assure both citizens and county workers have safe and accessible facilities.
4. When outside revenues can help fund capital improvements, these projects will receive priority, all other things being equal. This includes the ability to leverage resources from other governmental or private grants, and the generation of new revenues through user fees or assessments.

[12] *2007-2011 Capital Improvement Plan*, Dane County, 2006 [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/budget/capitalImprovement.pdf]

5. A value engineering analysis is considered in including capital projects: a roof should be repaired before the damaged ceiling underneath is rehabilitated, or improvements to water and sewer systems should be completed prior to rehabilitation of a road or other surface structure.
6. The project's importance to accommodate growth or promote economic development is an important variable, subject to review of benefit-cost and workload considerations.
7. An ongoing commitment of the County to "quality of life" through conservation and recreation projects will be maintained as part of a balanced overall capital investment strategy.

Projects included in the 2007-2011 *Capital Improvement Plan* included:

- ADMINISTRATION AUTOMATION PROJECTS
- ADMINISTRATION CCB 3RD FLOOR RENOVATION – PHASE 1
- ADMINISTRATION FACILITY MAINTENANCE PROJECTS
- AIRPORT COMBINED FEDERAL PROJECTS – LANDING AREA
- AIRPORT COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
- AIRPORT PARKING EXPANSION
- AIRPORT RUNWAY BROOM #495
- AIRPORT RUNWAY BROOM #497
- AIRPORT SECURITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT
- ALLIANT ENERGY CTR ENGINEERING STUDY – COLISEUM ROOF REPLACEMENT
- ALLIANT ENERGY CTR RE-ROOF COLISEUM
- BOARD OF HEALTH COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
- BOARD OF HEALTH FACILITIES PLANNING
- BOARD OF HEALTH TELEPHONE SYSTEM
- EMERGENCY MGMT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER COMMUNICATIONS
- HENRY VILAS ZOO ARCTIC PASSAGE
- HUMAN SERVICES JOB CENTER PURCHASE
- HUMAN SERVICES JOB CENTER RENOVATION
- HUMAN SERVICES NORTHPORT FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS STUDY
- HUMAN SERVICES NURSING HOME CONSTRUCTION
- LAND & WATER RES "NEW" CONSERVATION FUND
- LAND & WATER RES "OLD" CONSERVATION FUND
- LAND & WATER RES LAND & WATER LECAGY FUND
- LAND & WATER RES PARK DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
- LAND & WATER RES STEWART LAKE REMEDIATION/RESTORATION
- PLANNING & DEV'T REMONUMENTATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT & PLANNING STUDY
- PUBLIC SAFETY COMM DATA SERVER REPLACEMENT
- PUBLIC SAFETY COMM FIRE PRIORITY DISPATCH
- PUBLIC SAFETY COMM REPLACE COUNTY RADIO SYSTEMS
- PW, HWY & TRANSP COMMUTER RAIL CONTINGENCY
- PW, HWY & TRANSP MAJOR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS
- PW, HWY & TRANSP REHAB PARKING RAMP – CATHODIC PROTECTION FAILURE
- SHERIFF COMPUTER SOFTWARE & HARDWARE
- SHERIFF HUBER WORK RELEASE/SECURE DETENTION/AODA TREATMENT CTR
- SHERIFF RADIO SYSTEM REPLACEMENT
- SHERIFF TRAINING CENTER REPAIR
- SHERIFF VIDEO SECURITY CAMERAS FOR JAIL SYSTEM
- SOLID WASTE 5TH GAS TO ENERGY GENSET
- SOLID WASTE ARTICULATED DUMP TRUCK
- SOLID WASTE COMPACTOR
- SOLID WASTE END LOADER
- SOLID WASTE LANDFILL CONSTRUCTION PHASE VIII
- SOLID WASTE PHASE VI CLOSURE
- SOLID WASTE SITE #4 – FUTURE LANDFILL SITE

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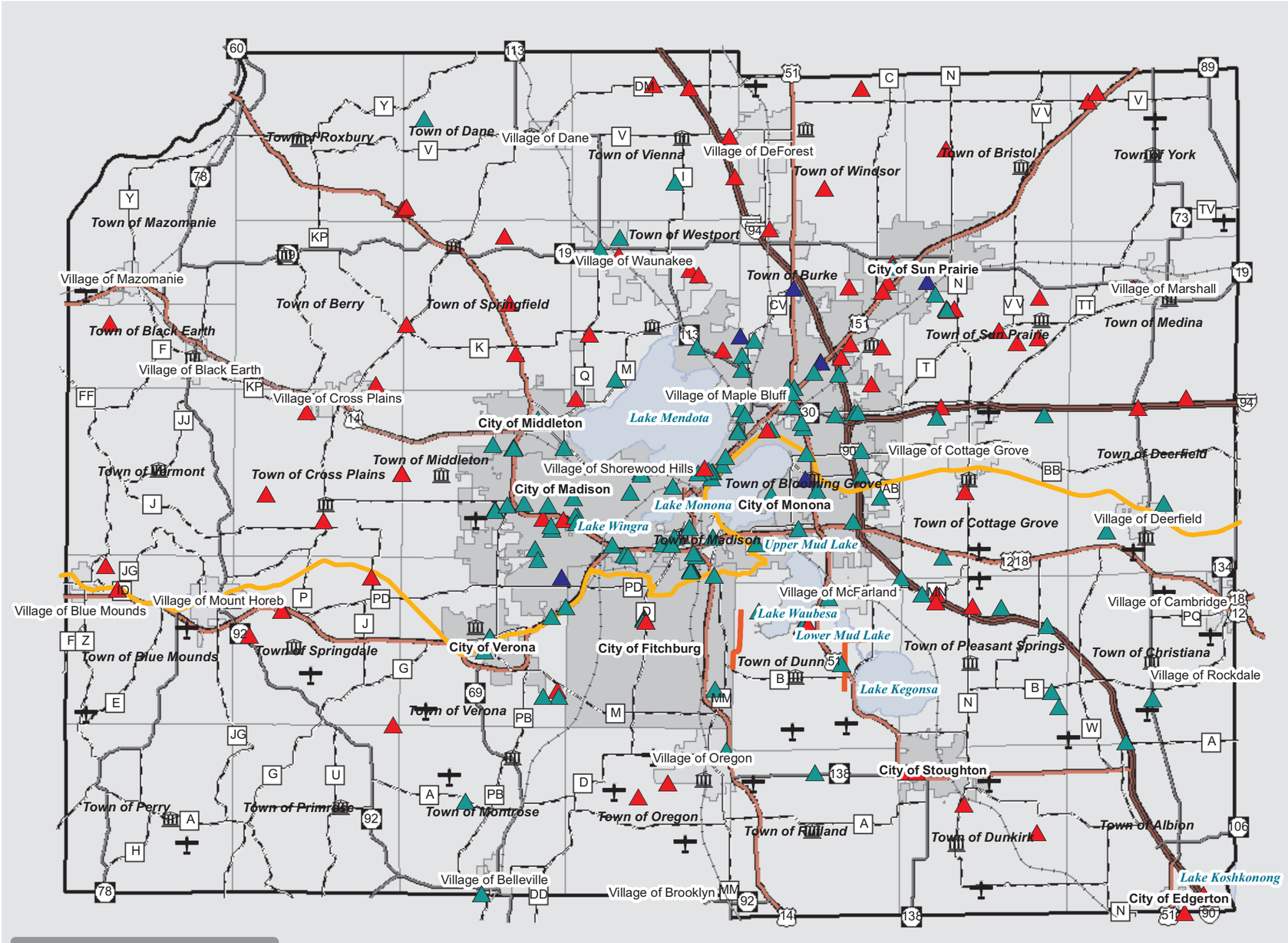
CF - 1

Roads, Towers, Airports and Other Community Facilities



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Legend

- Telecom Towers
- Other
- Water Towers
- Town Halls
- Private Airports
- Bike Trails
- Rustic Roads
- Railroad

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Contacts for Additional Bicycling and Related Information:
City of Madison Division of Traffic Engineering 608-266-4761, Pedestrian-Bicycle Coordinator 608-266-6225,
Pedestrian-Bicycle Safety Educator 608-267-1102, Bicycle Registration Program 608-266-4474.
Madison Area Transportation Planning Board 608-266-4336. Dane County Highway & Transportation Department 608-266-4261 ,
Parks Department 608-242-4576 (24-Hour Info. Line). Bicycle Transportation Alliance of Dane County P.O. Box 641, Madison, WI 53701.

For more information: http://www.co.dane.wi.us/lwrd/parks/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Towers 2007 (DCPD), Bike Trails 2007 (DCLWRD). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Cemeteries

In 2005, there were 261cemeteries in Dane County, covering 527 acres of land (see map CF-2). Under the Dane County Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 10, Dane County Code), cemeteries are a conditional use in the A-1, A-1(exclusive), A-2 and A-3 zoning districts. As of 2007, over 650,000 acres of land fell into these zoning categories, providing ample available land for future cemetery need. Under section 10.255(2), Dane County Code, the Zoning and Land Regulations Committee reviews all conditional uses, including new cemeteries, to prevent detrimental impacts to public health, safety, neighboring properties, infrastructure, access and other concerns. In addition, cemetery plats for new cemeteries must meet the requirements of the county Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance, Chapter 75, Dane County Code.

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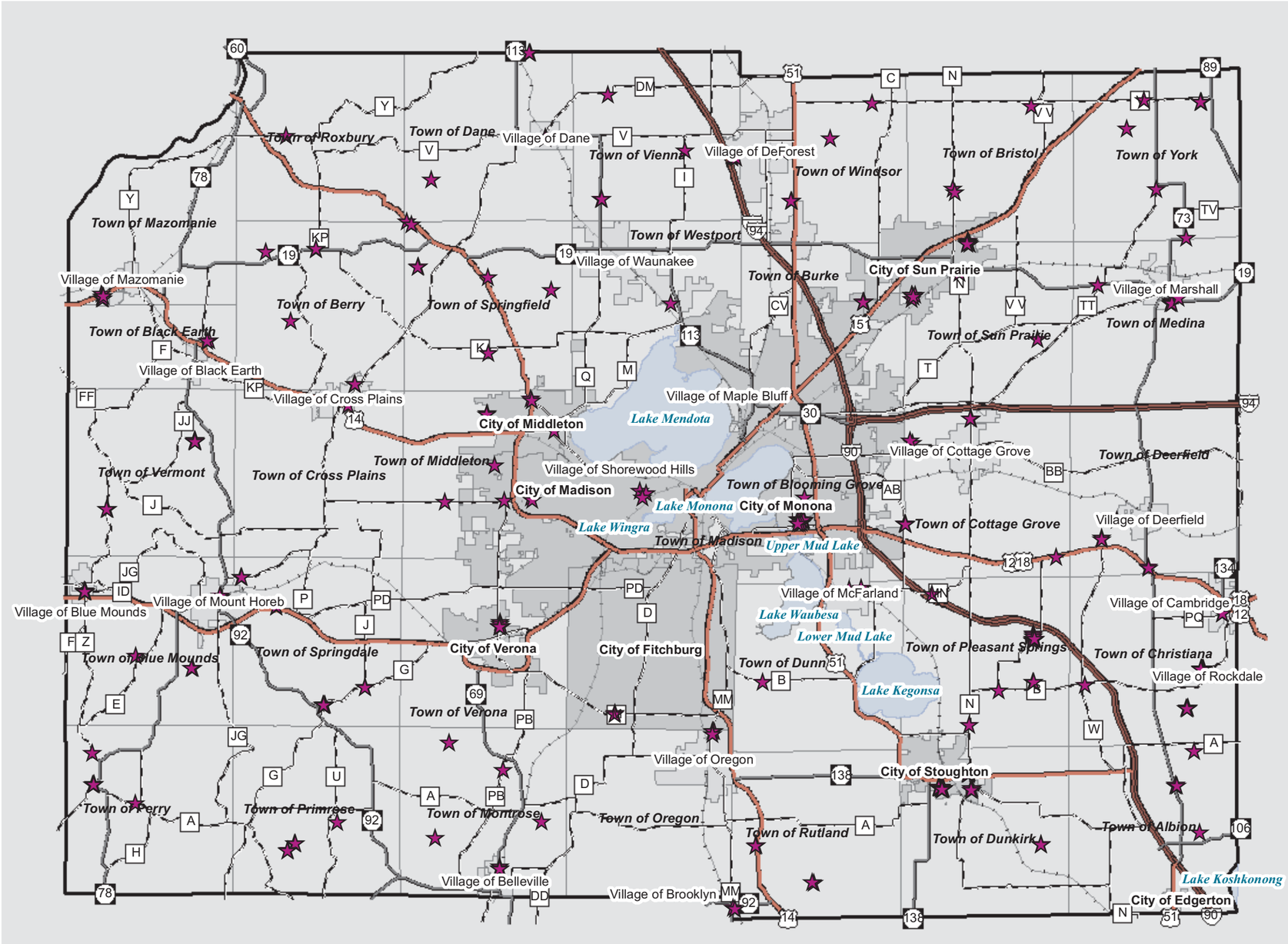
Cemeteries



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Legend

- Railroad
- 2005 Cemeteries

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

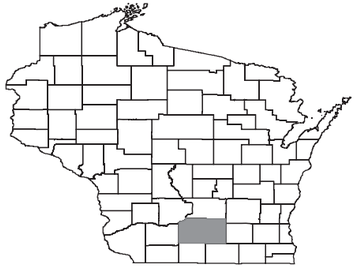
Cemeteries are derived from the 2005 Land Use inventory.

For more information: http://www.danecorpc.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: 2005 Land Use (DCRPC). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Child Care Facilities

Availability of quality childcare is an important factor in Dane County's economy and quality of life. Finding and paying for quality childcare can be challenging for families. For child care providers, finding and retaining quality staff, and dealing with fluctuating enrollment levels can be a challenge. Overall Dane County is fortunate to have a fairly good supply of quality childcare.

In March 2005, there were 646 family child care homes in Dane County (a decrease of 10 since 2004). Of these, 45% were state licensed, 36% were fully certified, and 19% provisionally certified for Dane County by Community Consolidated Child Care (4-C). 2.5% were both licensed and certified. 9% were accredited by the City of Madison through Satellite (on the tables as Madison Accredited). There are also a few small group centers (centers in rented spaces staffed not by the homeowner but by staff hired by outside agencies) that are licensed as family child care homes.

Provider Education and Accreditation

Family child care educational levels have improved since 2004. Educational levels are summarized in the table below:

Education (2005)

	Licensed	Regular	Provisional	Accredited
Some High School	2%	10%	12%	7%
High school Diploma	24%	27%	33%	9%
Some College	33%	34%	34%	14%
Associate Degree	12%	12%	8%	25%
BA Degree	23%	11%	7%	31%
Some Graduate Work	3%	5%	3%	10%
MA or Ph.D	3%	1%	3%	4%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

Rates

Average weekly rates in family child care homes have increased 6%, (from $168 to $183), for children under age two, and 4%, (from $154 to $166), for preschoolers age three to five since March, 2003.

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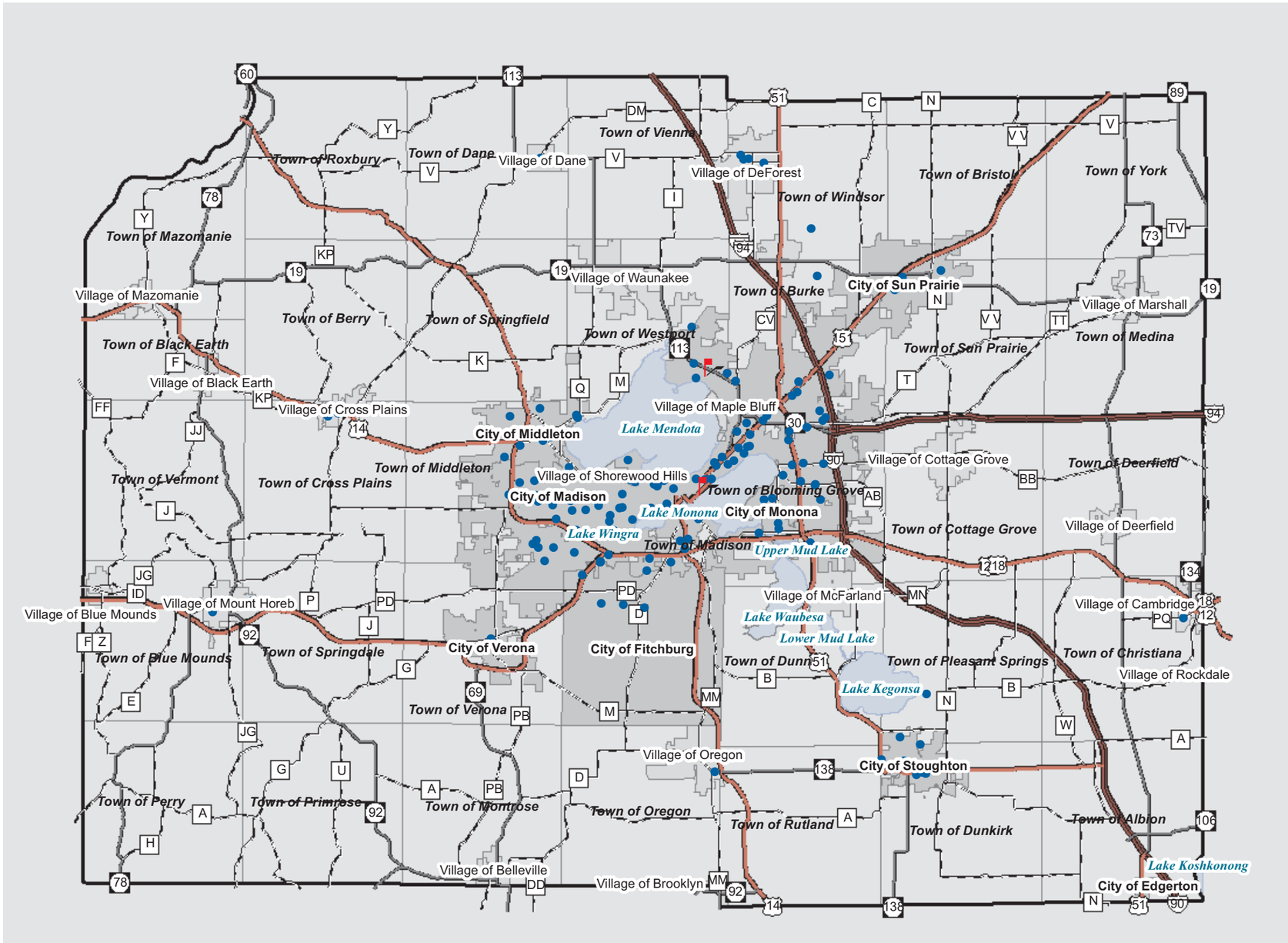
CF - 3

Child Care Facilities



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www.daneplan.org

Department Buildings

Child Care Facilities

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

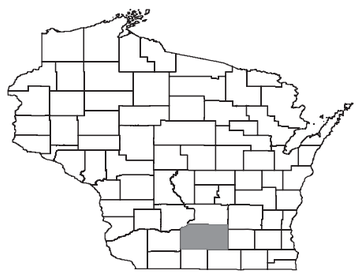
Key contact numbers within the Dane County Department of Human Services Report Child Abuse and Neglect (during office hours): (608) 261-5437, Report Child Abuse and Neglect (after office hours): (608) 255-6067, Birth to Three (Madison): (608) 242-6248, Birth to Three (outside Madison) (608) 273-3232, First Steps: (608) 767-2737, Public Health Intake Nurse: (608) 242-6520, Kinship: (608) 242-6382, Neighborhood Intervention Program: (608) 288-2400, WIC: (608) 242-6525

For more information:
http://www.danecountyhumanservices.org/
http://www.4-c.org/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Child care facilities: 2005 (DCPD).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resouces Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Health Care Facilities

Dane County Badger Prairie Health Care Center

An important county community facility is the Dane County Badger Prairie Health Care Center (BPHCC). The BPHCC has been in existence since 1945. Its mission and residents has changed throughout its 160-year history. Currently it is designated and licensed by the state as a skilled nursing home facility and is home to approximately 115 residents. It serves residents who are medically complex and behaviorally challenging. They are geriatric and/or psychiatric residents who are not accepted at other private nursing homes in the county.

Over time, the facility was expanded with several additions. A 3-story addition, built in 1960, is the only area of the facility where residents currently live. Operational costs, market acceptance and staff efficiency of the current facility (for example, high energy costs) hurt Badger Prairie's financial performance. Charged with evaluating future facility needs, the Facility Planning Task Force for Badger Prairie Health Care Center was created in 2003. Key findings and recommendations from their report concluded that the county should continue to operate a skilled nursing facility, but due to the poor condition of the physical plant, no more money should be invested in the structure as a nursing home. A new facility should be built and the old site redeveloped after study to identify the best use for the land and current building.

Hospitals

There are eight hospitals serving all or portions of Dane County, including:

- Mendota Mental Health Institute, 301 Troy Drive, Madison;
- Meriter Hospital at 202 S. Park Street, Madison;
- St. Mary's Hospital Medical Center at 707 S. Mills Street, Madison;
- The U.W. Hospital and Clinics at 600 Highland Avenue, Madison;
- The U.W. Children's Hospital located at 600 Highland Avenue, Madison;
- The Veterans Administration Hospital at 2500 Overlook Terrace, Madison;
- Edgerton Hospital and Health Services, 313 Stoughton Road, Edgerton;
- Stoughton Hospital, 900 Ridge Street, Stoughton.

Some of these hospitals have undergone significant expansions during recent years with several ongoing expansion projects.

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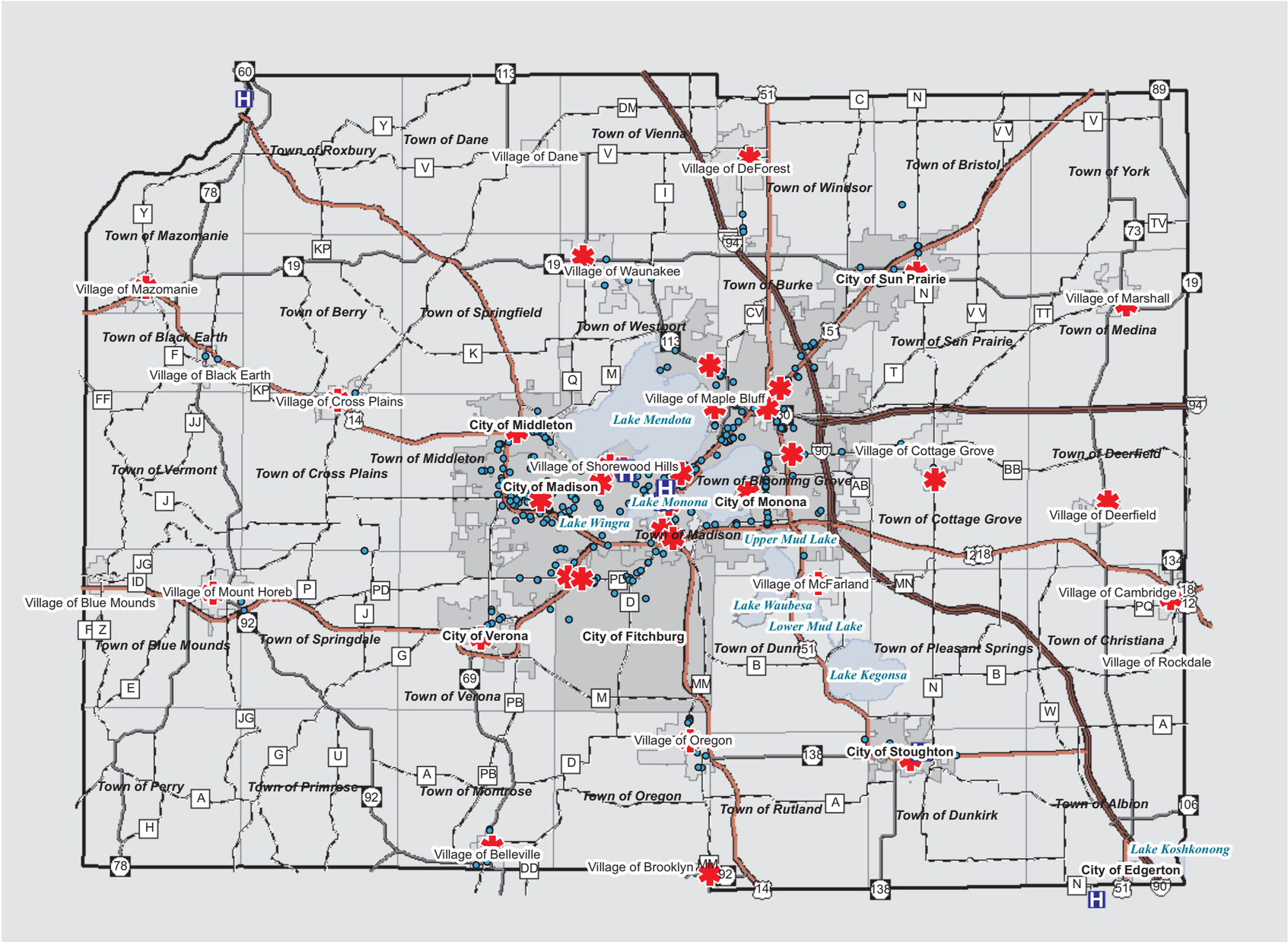
Health Care Facilities



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Health Care Locations

- Hospitals
- EMS Stations
- Health Care Sites

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Health care facilities (hospitals, EMS Stations etc..) were located based on addresses found in a phone book. In an emergency dial 911 and remain calm.

For more information:
http://www.UWhealth.org
http://www.meriter.com
http://www.stmarysmadison.com
http://www.stoughtonhospital.com

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Hospitals, EMS Stations: 2007 (DCLIO). Health Care Sites: 2005 (DCPD). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Libraries

Dane County Library Service

The Dane County Library Service offers a range of public library services to all residents of Dane County's towns, the villages of Blue Mounds, Brooklyn, Cottage Grove, Dane, Maple Bluff, Rockdale, Shorewood Hills, and the city of Fitchburg. Direct service is provided via the Bookmobile, which currently serves twelve communities with weekly service. The Bookmobile carries a collection of adult and children's books, as well as books on CD, recorded music, DVDs, and current magazines. Programs, including a dynamic summer reading program, are offered free of charge. Residents of areas taxed by the county for library service are also free to use municipal public libraries through a system of reimbursement programs and annual contracts. The Readmobile provides library programs and borrowing opportunities to young users who find it difficult to access traditional public library services. Age-appropriate books and curriculum kits are provided to children enrolled in licensed and registered daycare through a partnership with those providers. Specialized outreach services and library materials are delivered to residents of nursing homes, other residential care facilities, and those who are homebound.

South Central Library Service

The South Central Library Service (SCLS) is a consortium of 52 public libraries in the South-Central region of Wisconsin. Member libraries include the Dane County Library Service and all municipal libraries in Dane County, as well as surrounding communities. The SCLS provides a variety of services to its members, including an inter-library loan progam, coordinated online catalogs and library management assistance. More information is available online at: http://www.scls.info/ .

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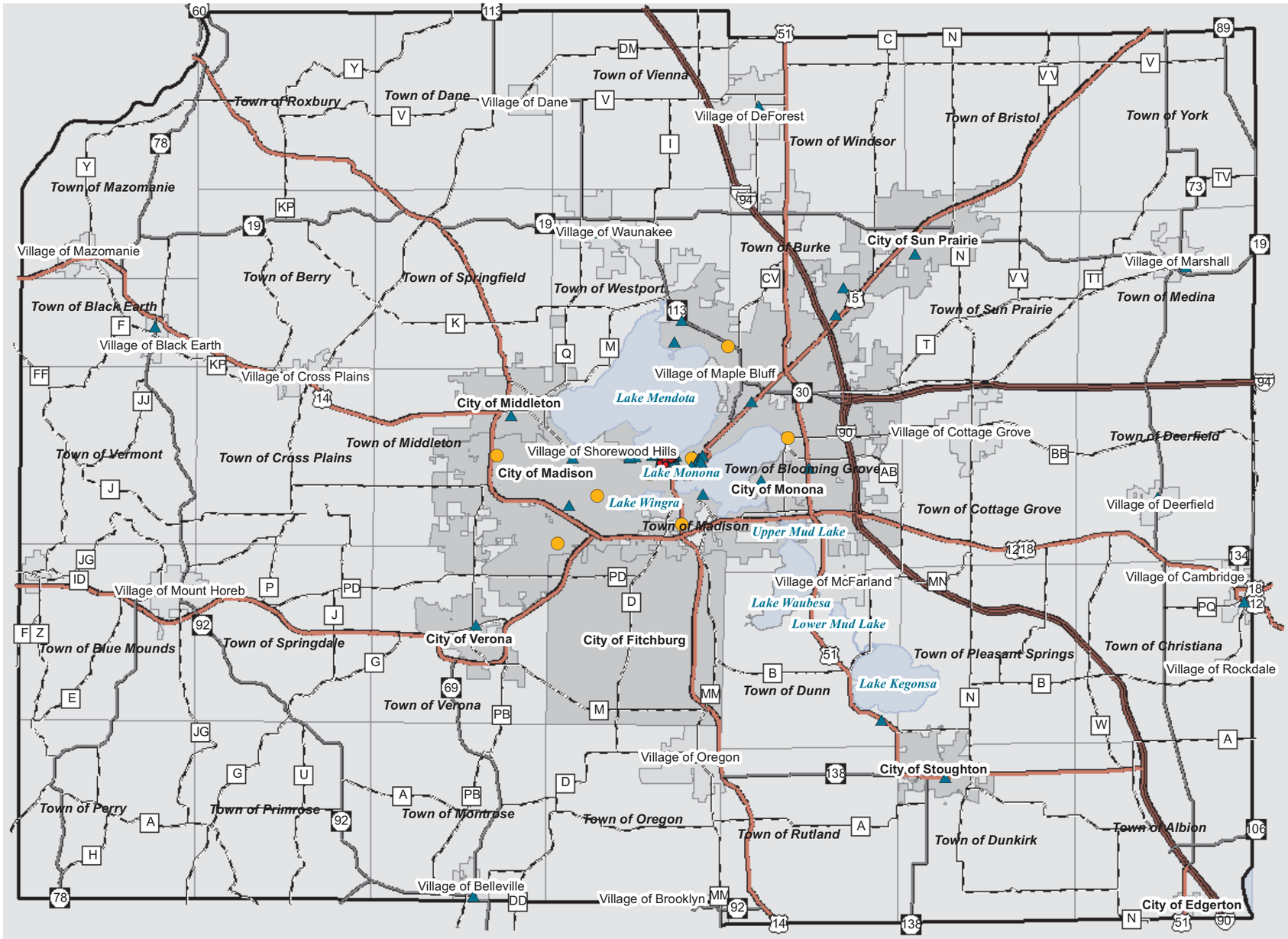
Library Facilities



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Libraries

- University of Wisconsin
- Madison Public Library
- Non-Madison Public Library

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Libraries within Dane County to include those operated by the University of Wisconsin.

For more information:
www.madisonpubliclibrary.org

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Dane County Libraries (DPD).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Police, Fire and Rescue

Dane County Public Safety Communications (9-1-1)

The Dane County Public Safety Communications Department manages 911 emergency dispatch operations for:

- The Dane County Sheriff;
- The Dane County Regional Airport Truax Field Fire Department
- 23 town, city and village police forces;
- 26 municipal and volunteer fire departments, and;
- 16 EMS districts.

Dane County and the City of Madison have adopted a policy which establishes a County-operated consolidated dispatch center, using computer aided dispatch and enhanced 911. A staff of 65 operates this center to provide quality public safety communications services for 83 user agencies and all of the visitors and residents of Dane County.

Dane County Sheriff

The Dane County Sheriff's Department is the largest law enforcement organization in Dane County, and the fourth largest in the State of Wisconsin.

Security Services

The Security Services Division is responsible for the operation of:

- a maximum security jail located on the 6th and 7th floors of the City-County Building;
- temporary holding facilities for 50 inmates in the Dane County Courthouse;
- a minimum security jail located in the Ferris Center, 2120 Rimrock Road, and;
- the Public Safety Building Jail, 115 West Doty Street, which is a maximum security intake center on the first floor and a medium security jail on the upper floors.

The Security Services Division holds pre-trial detainees for all law enforcement agencies in Dane County, houses sentenced prisoners, and administers the work release program. The Division also maintains a jail diversion program monitored by deputies, as well as a volunteer inmate program where inmates donate their time to various community projects.

Field Services

The Field Services Division, serving county residents from three decentralized precinct locations, is responsible for primary response and follow-up to all calls for assistance received from Dane County residents; promoting highway safety; providing emergency care to accident victims; investigating crimes; aiding in the prosecution of offenders; providing explosive and tactical response assistance; providing water rescue and recovery services; and participating in arson investigations.

Traffic Patrol

The Traffic Patrol Services Division, serving county residents, is responsible for focused traffic enforcement on State and County roads in Dane County.

Firearms Training Center

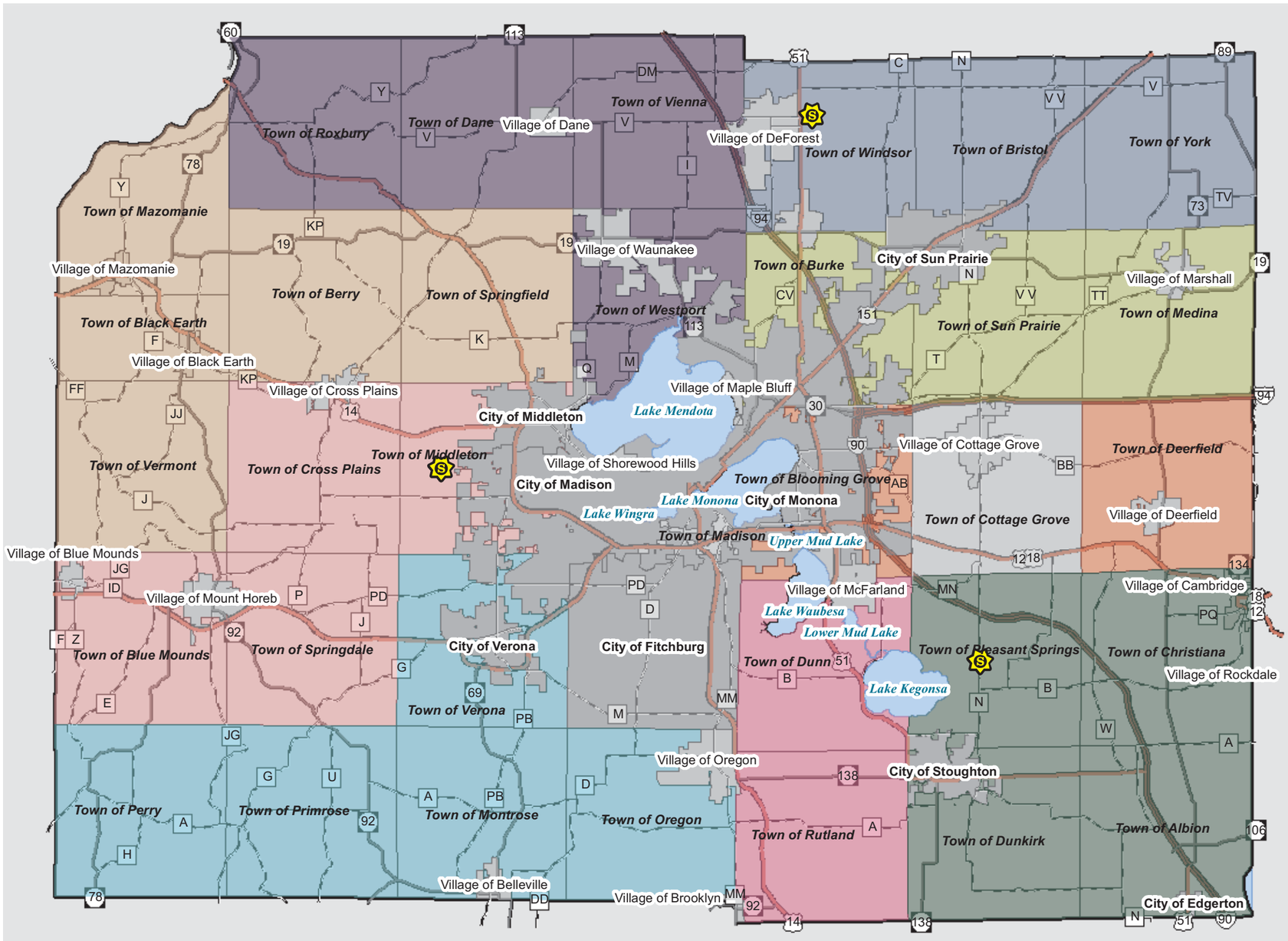
The Firearms Training Center in the Town of Westport has five firearms shooting ranges for arms training and qualifications for military and civilian law enforcement personnel. The facility also has a training building with multiple classrooms and training rooms for general and physical training programs, weapons and ammunition storage, firearms cleaning and armorer's rooms, and office space for facility staff. The master plan for this facility includes future expansion by the addition of an emergency vehicle operations training course and future shooting ranges dedicated for public use.

Community Police Services

The Sheriff Department provides contracted police services to the Villages of Cambridge and Mazomanie, and provides enhanced law enforcement services under contract to the Towns of Bristol, Burke, Dunn, Middleton and Windsor.

Other county Sheriff programs include: Prisoner Conveyances & Extradition, Warrant & Civil Process Service, Court Bailiff & Security, Airport Security, Task Force, and Lake & Snowmobile Patrol. The Sheriff's Department operates a variety of specialty teams, such as: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (bomb squad), Tactical Response Team (special weapons and tactics), K-9 Unit, SCUBA Dive Rescue Team, Hostage Negotiations Team, Honor Guard, and the D.A.R.E. Education Unit.

Sheriff Precincts



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Stations

Precincts

- Municipal Policing
- North (November) 1
- North (November) 2
- South (Sierra) 1
- South (Sierra) 2
- South (Sierra) 3
- West (Whiskey) 1
- West (Whiskey) 2
- West (Whiskey) 3
- West (Whiskey) 4

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

The current Dane County Sheriff is David J. Mahoney. The tasks and functions within the organization are many and varied, including: Patrol, Investigations, Jail, Prisoner Conveyances & Extradition, Warrant & Civil Process Service, Court Bailiff & Security, Airport Security, Task Force, and Lake & Snowmobile Patrol. Personnel also have opportunities to serve on specialty teams, such as: Explosive Ordnance Disposal (bomb squad), Tactical Response Team (special weapons and tactics), K-9 Unit, SCUBA Dive Rescue Team, Hostage Negotiations Team, Honor Guard, and the D.A.R.E. Education Unit.

For more information: http://www.danesheriff.com/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Sheriff Precints: 2007 (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Dane County Department of Emergency Management

Emergency Planning

The Emergency Planning program works to improve public safety by providing support and assistance to individuals, groups, and communities to effectively plan for and manage hazards associated with major emergencies and disasters. The program operates under the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Chapter 166 of the Wisconsin State Statutes and Chapter 36 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances, and is a joint responsibility of local, state and federal governments. The Integrated Emergency Management Systems (IEMS) recognizes elements common to all disasters and provides a credible, responsible, effective approach to emergency management.. The Emergency Planning program is responsible for developing and updating the county *Floodplain Mitigation Plan* and *Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan*.

Hazardous Materials Planning

The Hazardous Materials Planning program enables citizens, businesses, public institutions, emergency responders, and governments to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from major hazardous materials emergencies. This program is mandated by P.L. 99-499 (Title III of SARA) and Chapter 166 of Wisconsin Statutes. Section 36.04 of the Dane County Ordinances established the role and responsibilities of the County Local Emergency Planning Committee. P.L. 99-499 mandates development of a comprehensive hazardous material (Hazmat) program to include a county-wide hazmat response plan, off-site facility plans, reviewing and exercising emergency plans, and provision for community outreach and right-to-know programs.

Emergency Medical Services

The EMS program provides for coordination, administration, and maintenance of the county-wide emergency medical service system. Under Chapter 15.21 of the Dane County Code of Ordinances, the Dane County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Commission has the authority and responsibility to ensure the provision of emergency medical services in Dane County. The emergency medical services system includes the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of health care services under emergency conditions. Dane County and its EMS Commission, through cooperative contractual agreements with local municipalities and respective EMS districts, provide citizens with quality prehospital emergency medical service. The Dane County Emergency Medical Service System is comprised of 24 contracting EMS districts providing medical care and transport to more than 30,000 patients a year. Additional EMS districts from outside the County contract with Dane County for Advanced Skills Training (including EMT-Defibrillation, Advanced Airway, Albuterol, Aspirin, Glucogan, and Epinephrine) and quality improvement services. Dane County EMS fulfills statutory requirements for the provision of program medical director through a contractual agreement with an area physician. The Dane County EMS system is one of the largest cooperative regional programs of its type in the country with more than 1,700 volunteer and paid EMS personnel providing out-of-hospital patient care.

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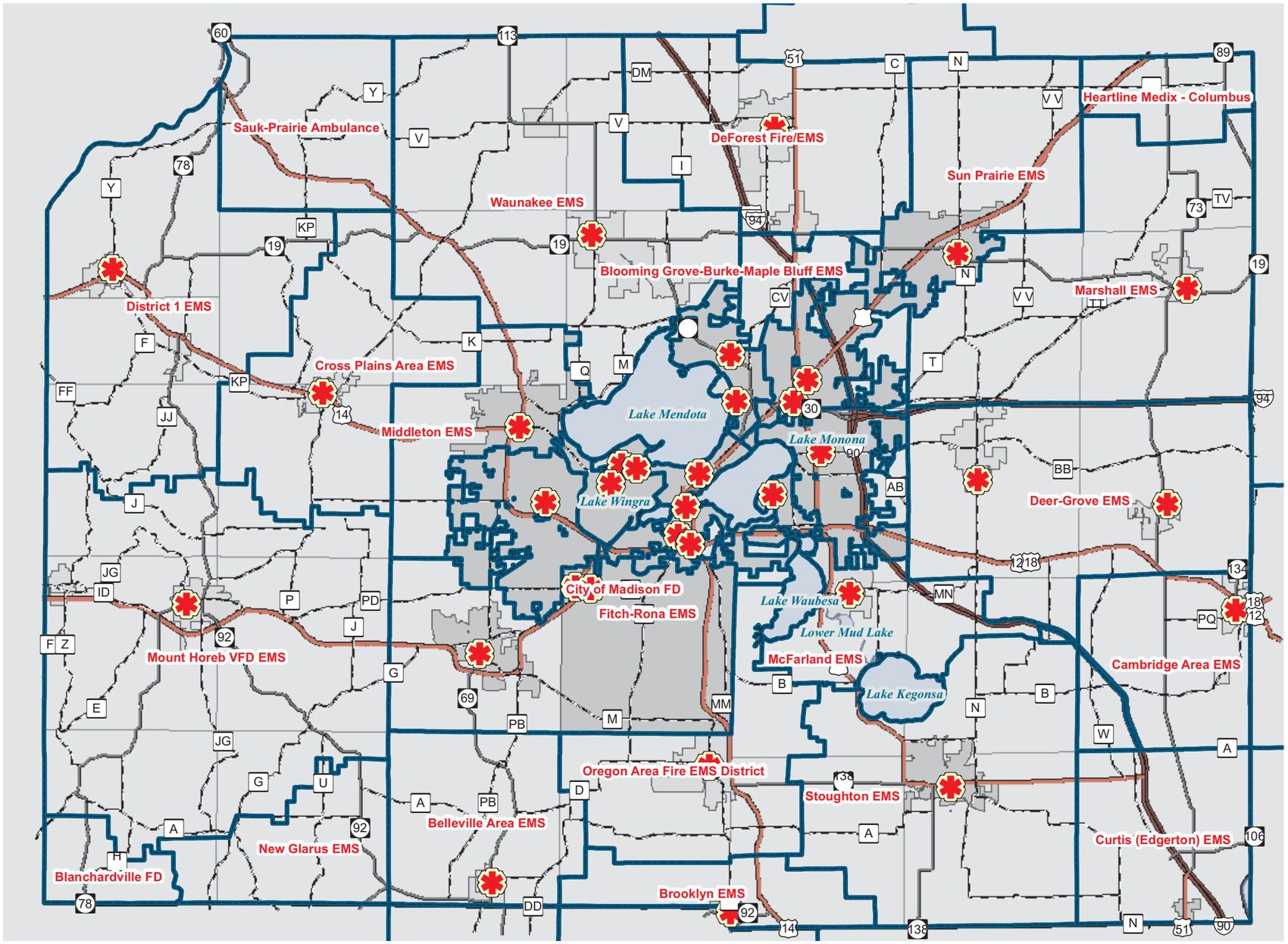
EMS Districts



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Legend

- EMS Districts
- EMS Stations

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

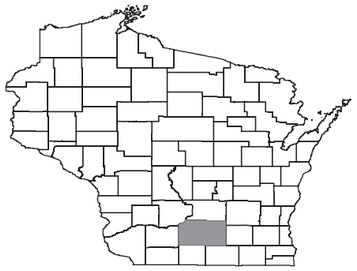
This map shows EMS stations and district boundaries in Dane County.

For more information please visit http://www.countyofdane.com/lio/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: EMS Districts (DCLIO).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Fire Departments

Thirty-four fire departments serve Dane County (see Map CF-3), including a mix of municipal departments and fire districts. Fire districts have independent taxing authority and their own governing boards. Most fire departments in Dane County consist entirely of volunteers, while a few others include a combination of paid and volunteer staff. The City of Madison is the only department that consists entirely of paid employees. All Dane County fire protection services operate under a mutual aid pact, which requires inter-departmental cooperation and mutual backup. A new automatic alarm system ("CAD or box system"), automatically sets off alarms for back-up assistance when needed.

According to the Dane County Fire Chief's Association, although stricter local building codes have reduced fire risks for new construction, growing communities will continue to require expanded fire services. In some cases, communities may need to consider hiring full-time paid staff for the first time. Volunteer fire departments face particular challenges providing daytime coverage, since volunteers typically work during the day. The Fire Chief's Association is considering developing a strategic plan to encourage greater cooperation and resource sharing among departments to meet such challenges.

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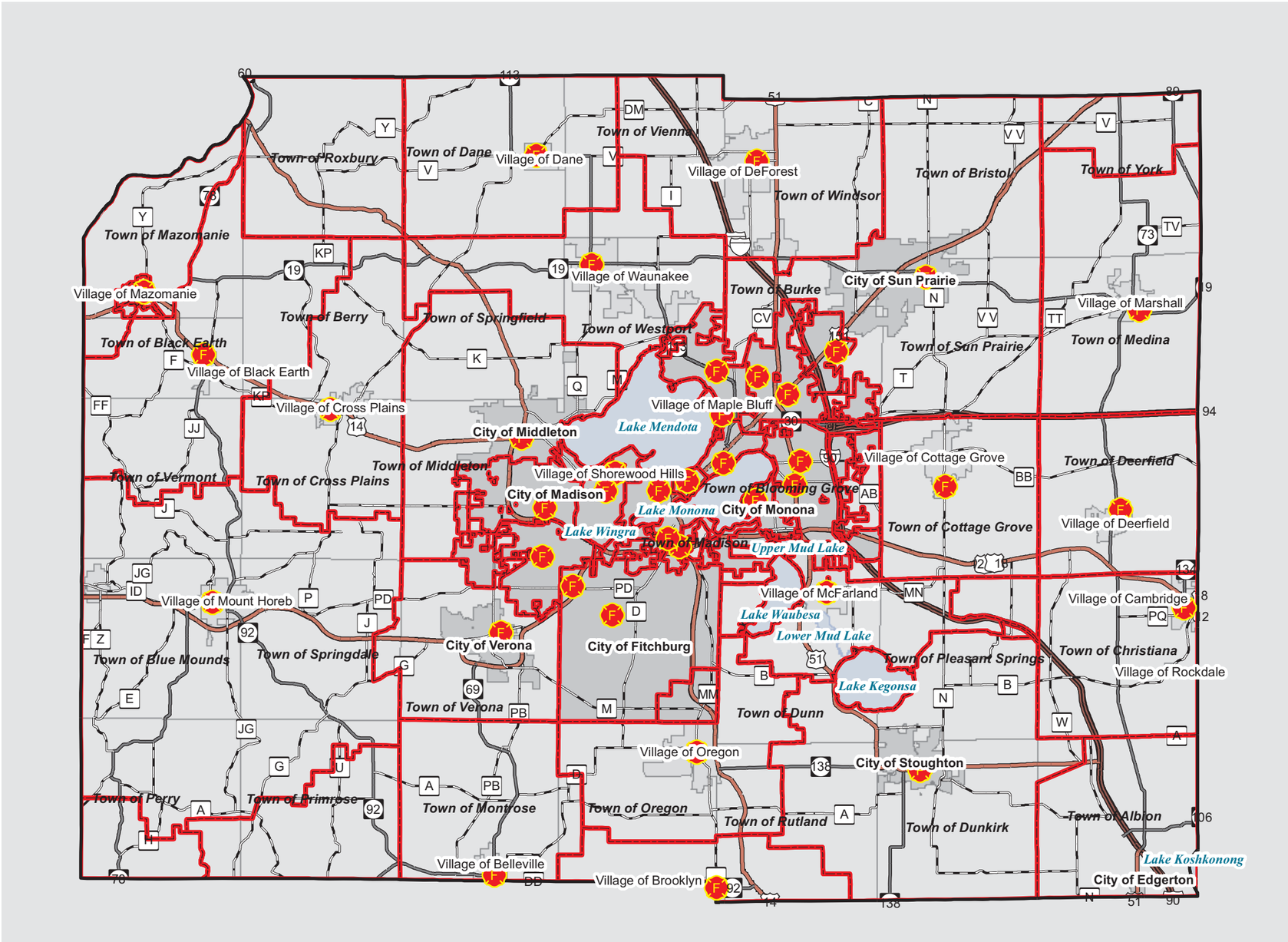
Fire Districts



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Fire Districts & Stations

- Fire Districts
- Fire Stations

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

In 2006 the City of Madison responded to 22,915 calls. 74% of these had a response time of less than 8 minutes. 78% of the total number of calls were for EMS or rescue related activities. The hours of 12:00 to 2:59 see the most number of calls and Saturday was the busiest day of the week.

In an emergency dial -- 911 and remain calm.

For more information:
http://www.ci.madison.wi.us/fire/
http://www.firedepartments.net/county/WI/DaneCounty.html

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Fire Stations and Districts: 2007 (DCLIO). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Police Departments and Law Enforcement

Local Police Forces

There are 24 local police forces in Dane County, including:

- 22 municipal police forces,
- the Dane County Sheriff (see above)
- the University of Wisconsin-Madison Police

State Government

State of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in Dane County include:

- Capitol Police
- Department Of Justice Division of Criminal Investigation
- Department of Justice Division of Law Enforcement Services
- Department of Revenue, Alcohol & Tobacco Division
- Department of Natural Resources South Central Region
- Office of Justice Assistance
- State Patrol – Region 1

Federal Government

In addition, the U.S. government maintains Madison offices of the following agencies to serve the Dane County area:

- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
- Department Of Transportation Federal Security
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Internal Revenue Service
- Marshall Service
- Secret Service

Emerging Trends and Issues

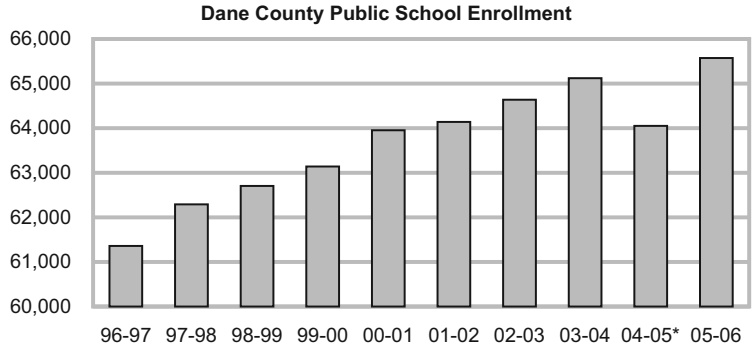
According to the Dane County Chiefs of Police Association, emerging trends in Dane County law enforcement include:

- High profile events requiring a coordinated effort from multiple agencies and disciplines, such as Halloween, Ironman Competition, ESPN games, and the Mifflin Street Block Party.
- Coordination and collaboration efforts, combining strategic initiatives towards common systems. (Sharing information, RMS, CAD, radio frequencies etc.)
- Incident Based Command structure and the all the issues surrounding Homeland Security and Dane County's infrastructure.

The Dane County Sheriff Department and other Dane County law enforcement agencies work together on strategic plans to promote coordination, cooperation, share information and improve communications between agencies and disciplines to better deal with emerging issues, share resources and save costs.

Schools[13]

Dane County's school-age children are served by several school districts, the largest being the Madison Area School District. There are 25 different school districts in Dane County. Approximately half of these go beyond the county line into neighboring counties. Map CF-4 shows school district boundaries. In area, the Mount Horeb Area School District is the largest (2006 enrollment 2,174), and in enrollment, the Madison Metropolitan School District is the largest (enrollment 24,452). Statewide, the Madison Metropolitan School District is ranked second in enrollment. There are also 6,530 students enrolled in private schools in Dane County. The trend in school enrollments reflects that of the population growth in the county.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Marshall Public Schools and Dane County Community Analysis and Planning.
*Major changes in Wisconsin data collection systems were implemented in 2004-05.
2004-05 enrollment data were included in this transition year collection and are not comprehensive so should be interpreted with caution.

Dane County School Districts Enrollment: 1996-97 to 2005-06

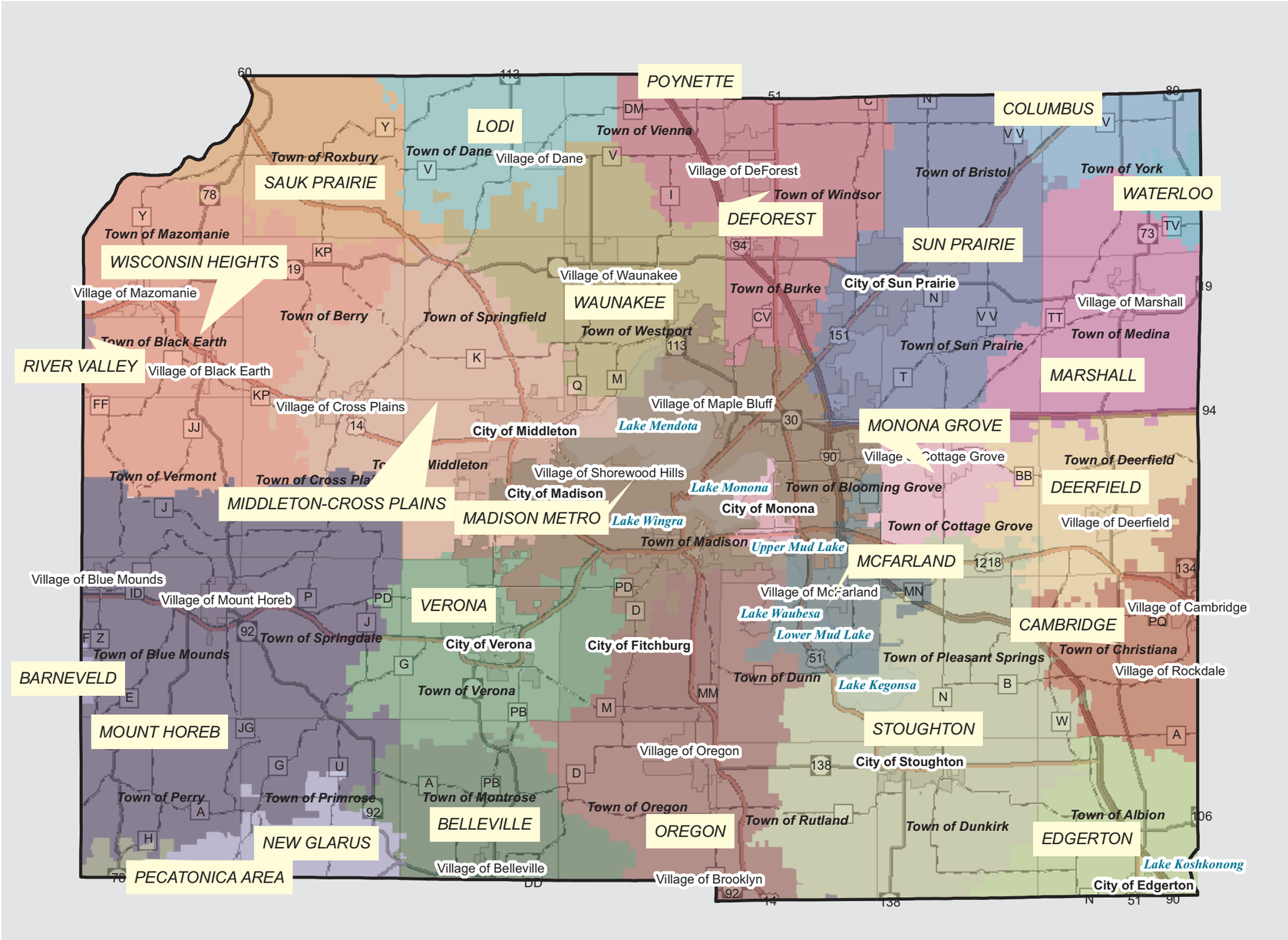
School District	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05*	05-06	% Increase 95-96 to 05-06	% Increase 03-04 to 05-06
Sun Prairie	4,423	4,466	4,590	4,592	4,738	4,830	4,931	4,987	5,240	5,493	5,691	28.7%	8.6%
Marshall	1,026	1,086	1,085	1,099	1,155	1,205	1,202	1,189	1,236	1,252	1,248	21.6%	1.0%
Belleville	777	805	825	845	885	888	897	868	900	914	933	20.1%	3.7%
Waunakee	2,423	2,460	2,585	2,686	2,743	2,836	2,910	2,936	3,031	3,084	3,203	32.2%	5.7%
Middleton/Cross Plains	4,602	4,746	4,891	4,899	5,018	5,125	5,224	5,330	5,500	5,629	5,616	22.0%	2.1%
DeForest	2,956	3,014	3,036	3,021	3,095	3,073	3,081	3,111	3,151	3,225	3,221	9.0%	2.2%
Oregon	3,106	3,195	3,244	3,320	3,379	3,430	3,480	3,429	3,468	2,200	3,549	14.3%	2.3%
Verona	3,664	3,831	3,947	4,087	4,122	4,222	4,342	4,448	4,498	4,170	4,415	20.5%	-1.8%
Mount Horeb	1,726	1,750	1,823	1,912	1,938	1,979	1,986	2,055	2,057	2,103	2,174	26.0%	5.7%
Monona Grove	2,392	2,480	2,568	2,641	2,637	2,702	2,768	2,819	2,817	2,859	2,917	21.9%	3.5%
McFarland	1,978	2,004	1,995	1,963	1,938	1,951	1,871	1,969	1,964	1,988	2,031	2.7%	3.4%
Cambridge	1,031	1,065	1,064	1,037	1,055	1,027	961	984	976	955	950	-7.9%	-2.7%
Stoughton	3,353	3,398	3,358	3,529	3,539	3,657	3,641	3,663	3,591	3,566	3,480	3.8%	-3.1%
Deerfield	675	719	729	750	762	747	760	754	718	714	731	8.3%	1.8%
Wisconsin Heights	1,169	1,182	1,225	1,210	1,194	1,195	1,194	1,130	1,062	1,006	963	-17.6%	-9.3%
15 Suburban Districts	35,301	36,201	36,965	37,591	38,198	38,867	39,248	39,672	40,209	39,158	41,122	16.5%	2.3%
Madison Metropolitan	25,046	25,158	25,327	25,113	24,943	25,087	24,893	24,966	24,913	24,894	24,452	-2.4%	-1.9%
Total County Public	**60,347**	**61,359**	**62,292**	**62,704**	**63,141**	**63,954**	**64,141**	**64,638**	**65,122**	**64,052**	**65,574**	**8.7%**	**0.7%**
Total County Private	**5,926**	**5,772**	**5,772**	**5,812**	**6,048**	**6,207**	**6,229**	**6,282**	**6,394**	**6,293**	**6,530**	**10.2%**	**2.1%**
Total County	**66,273**	**67,131**	**68,064**	**68,516**	**69,189**	**70,161**	**70,370**	**70,920**	**71,516**	**70,345**	**72,104**	**8.8%**	**0.8%**
15 Suburban Districts	973	900	764	626	607	669	381	424	537	(1,051)	1,964		
	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	-2.6%	5.0%		
Madison Metropolitan	174	112	169	-214	-170	144	-194	73	(53)	(19)	(442)		
	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	-0.8%	-0.7%	0.6%	-0.8%	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-1.8%		

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Marshall Public Schools and Dane County Community Analysis and Planning Division .

*Major changes in Wisconsin data collection systems were implemented in 2004-05. 2004-05 enrollment data were included in this transition year collection and are not comprehensive so should be interpreted with caution.

[1] *2005 Regional Trends Report*, Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

School Districts



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School Districts

- BARNEVELD
- BELLEVILLE
- CAMBRIDGE
- COLUMBUS
- DEERFIELD
- DEFOREST
- EDGERTON
- EVANSVILLE
- LODI
- MADISON METRO
- MARSHALL
- MCFARLAND
- MID-CROSS PLAINS
- MONONA GROVE
- MOUNT HOREB
- NEW GLARUS
- OREGON
- PECATONICA AREA
- POYNETTE
- RIVER VALLEY
- SAUK PRAIRIE
- STOUGHTON
- SUN PRAIRIE
- VERONA
- WATERLOO
- WAUNAKEE
- WISC HEIGHTS

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Best estimated school district boundaries in June 2007. Not guaranteed to be without error.

For more information:
http://dpi.state.wi.us/cgi-bin/schldist.cgi

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: School Districts: 2007 (DCRPC). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Solid Waste and Recycling

The Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works, Highways and Transportation administers the siting, construction, operation, maintenance, closure, and post-closure care of Dane County's landfills, compost sites, and landfill gas-to-energy systems. This Division also coordinates and manages the County's recycling and Clean Sweep programs and activities. Other programs operated by the Solid Waste Divsion include:

- Asbestos Disposal
- Mercury Abatement in Schools
- Computer Recycling Days
- Landfill Gas-to-Energy Systems
- Gas Can Exchange
- Clean Sweep
- Compost Operations
- Compost Bin Sales

Dane County Landfill

The Dane County landfill, located at 7102 US Highway 12, accepts household refuse from all Dane County residents. Household refuse does not include recyclables, vehicle batteries, animal waste, and household hazardous waste. The County Landfill is expected to be available until 2015 to 2020. No other landfills are being considered as a successor to the Dane County Landfill at this time.

Recycling Facilities

A combination of private recycling facilities and municipal drop-off centers handle a variety of recyclable materials throughout Dane County (see Map CF-5). The Division of Solid Waste maintains a website directory of facilities that handle specific types of materials at: http://www.countyofdane.com/pwht/recycle/recycle_categories.aspx.. The directory includes information about the name, address, fees charged, types of materials handled and any available notes.

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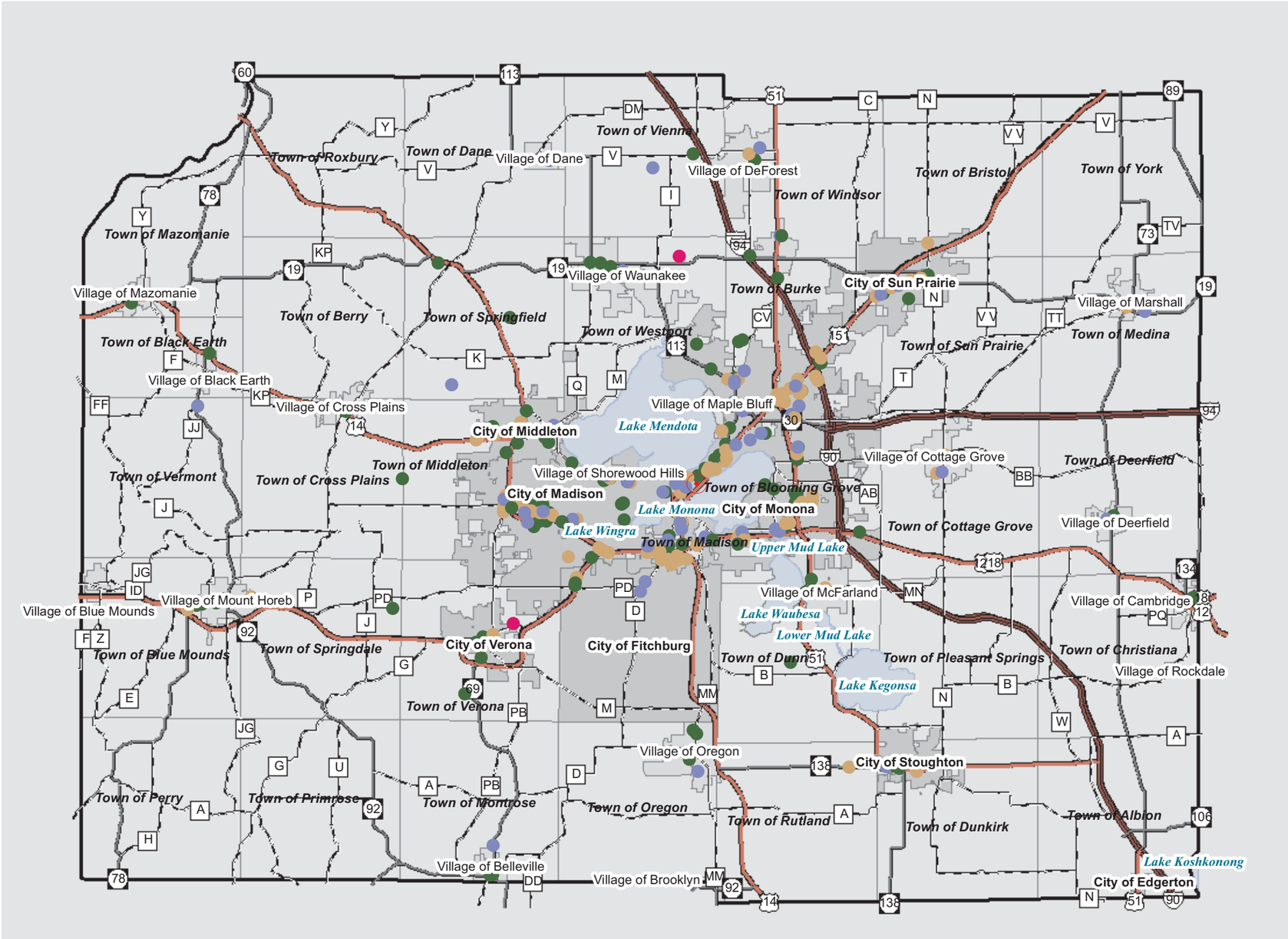
CF - 10

Recycling Locations



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Recycling Locations

- Ammunition, Fireworks or Explosives
- Automotive Related
- General Household Items
- Organic
- Industry Related

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

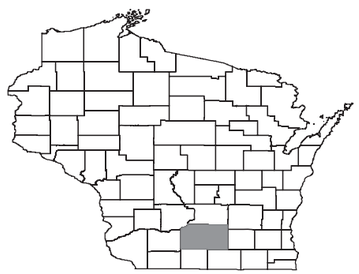
Recycling locations were digitzed based on published locations compiled by the Dane County Public Works, Department of Highway and Transportation. Some examples of materials that can be recycled are: antifreeze, oil, appliances, asphalt and concrete, pallets, barrels and drums, paper, plastic (foam or rigid), carpet padding, plastic bags, cell phones, rendering, clothing and cloth scraps, salvage computer and electronics, reuse/recycling shingles, corrugated cardboard, solvents, drywall, styrofoam peanuts, fluorescent and incandescent lamps and bulbs, thermostats, glass, tires, metal, and wood.

For more information: http://www.countyofdane.com/pwht/recycling.aspx

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Recycling Locations: 2005 (DCPW).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Storm Water Management

Chapter 14, Dane County Code, includes county-wide stormwater management standards which address the quantity and quality of the water that runs off of areas under construction in urban and rural areas and on farms. The ordinance also provides flexibility for landowners in how they meet those standards, in recognition of the unique characteristics of each project and every site. (See "County Water Resources Programs" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources).

Although county stormwater regulations support regional and public stormwater management, most existing stormwater facilities in Dane County are privately owned. The Dane County Office of Lakes and Watersheds, the Land Conservation Division and municipal governments conduct periodic inspections to ensure that installed practices continue to perform as originally designed.

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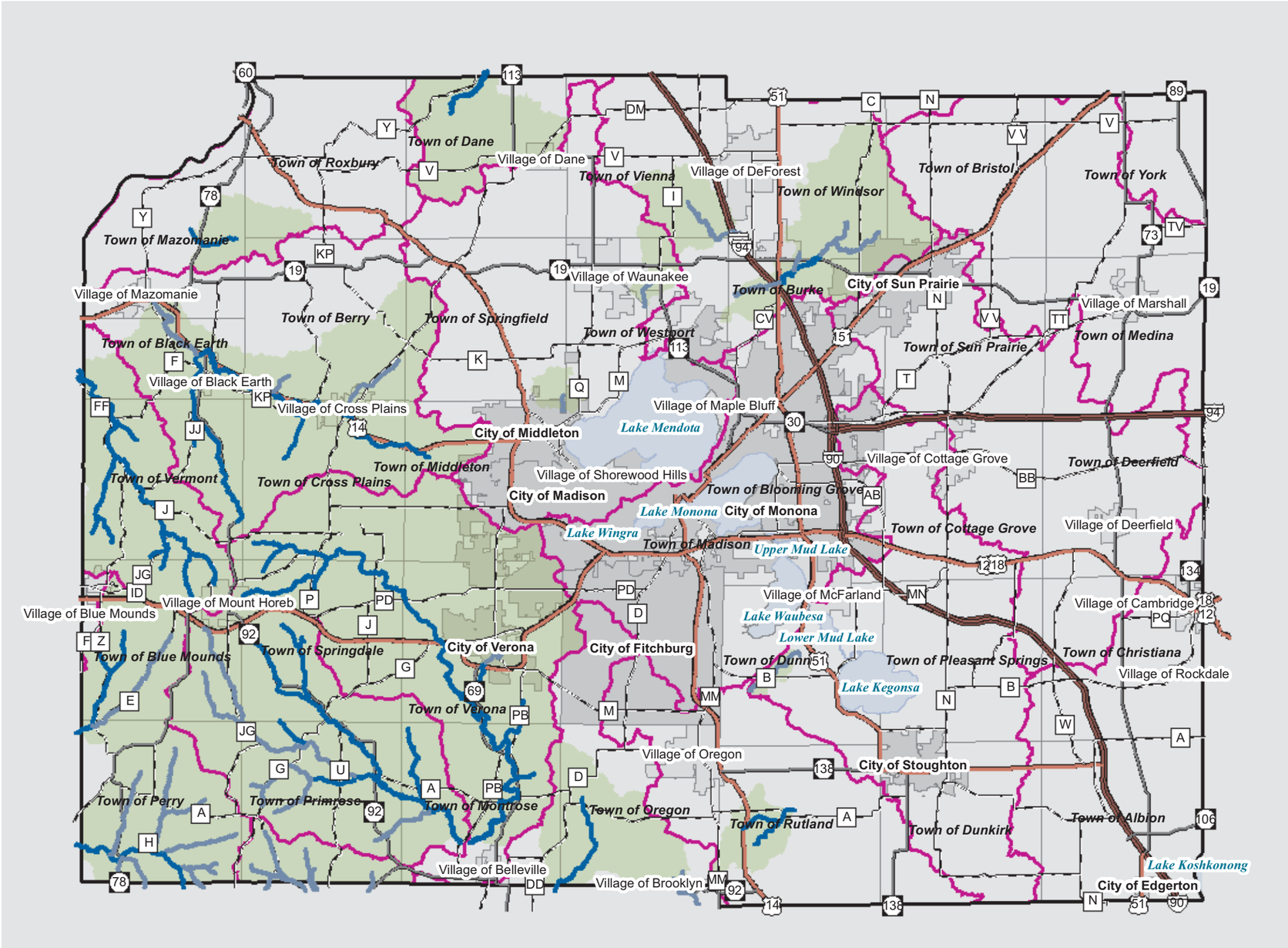
CF-11

Thermally Sensitive Watersheds



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Legend

- Cold Water Communities
- Prop. Cold Water Communities
- Watershed Boundary
- Thermally Sensitive Areas

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

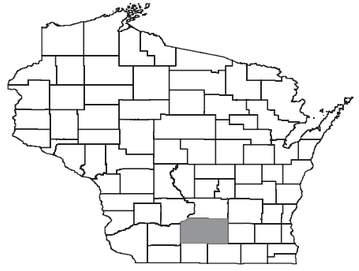
Thermally Sensitive Areas are areas within a watershed that drain to an existing or proposed Cold Water Community or Class I, II, or III Trout Stream, as designated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. These streams are capable of supporting cold water fish and other aquatic life.

For more information:
http://www.countyofdane.com/landconservation/ecswpg.htm

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Thermally Sensitive Watersheds (LCD).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Other County Facilities

Alliant Energy Center

The Alliant Energy Center encompasses over 160 acres of land, a variety of multi-purpose buildings and paved parking for over 5,800 cars. The Center provides a variety of activities for the citizens of Dane County and neighboring counties including conventions, consumer shows, amateur sports, concerts, family shows, trade shows, agricultural events, youth hockey events, outdoor festivals, banquets, retail sales and other activities such as the World Dairy Expo, and the Dane County Fair. Annual attendance at Center activities is approximately 1 million people.

Dane County Regional Airport

The Dane County Regional Airport plays an integral role in the national and state air transportation systems, providing services to all four classes of aviation users: scheduled air carriers, commuters, general aviation, and the military. The Airport operates twenty-four hours daily and is located on a 2,900 acre site, which includes 80 leased buildings whose tenants employ over 4,500 personnel. Commercial airlines serve 1.7 million travelers from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Dane and eight surrounding counties. General aviation aircraft carry approximately 1/3 million inter-city travelers. The Airport has an economic impact in excess of a half billion dollars annually, and receives over $3 million of federal and state grants for airfield capital projects. The Dane County Regional Airport recently completed a $2.76 million renovation of passenger areas, parking and runway expansions and environmental restoration projects to better protect Starkweather Creek. (See also Chapter 3: Transportation.)

Lake Management Program

The Parks Division, Lake Management Program conducts lake level monitoring and control, in accordance with DNR water level orders; weed harvesting; operating the Tenney, Babcock, and Kegonsa Park Locks; and the annual Take a Stake in the Lakes program. During 2004, approximately 1300 tons of weeds were removed from county lakes and more then 10,000 boats passed through county-operated locks. Future needs include a dam-break analysis of county-owned dams.

Lussier Heritage Center

Built through private donations and grants, the Lussier Family Heritage Center serves as the "Hub" of the Dane County Parks, Nine Springs E-Way and Capital City Trail and Capital Springs Centennial State Park and Recreation Area. The Center orients visitors and Dane County residents to the historical ethnic cultures and the Native American heritage of the region. The Center provides space for the interpretation of our natural environment and the Environmental Corridor concepts of Professor Phil Lewis through interactive displays as part of an exhibit hall. The Lussier Family Heritage Center provides facilities for educational sessions, meetings and special events, such as wedding receptions, reunions and picnics. The Center also serves as the focal point for the Adult Conservation Team the volunteer program of the Dane County Parks, and is home for the Dane County Historical Society.

Dane County Parks

Dane County operates and maintains a system of 35 parks, natural resource areas and trail corridors, with over 9,000 acres, for the citizens of and visitors to Dane County. The county parks system provides diverse resources for quality outdoor recreation opportunities, special activities, resource protection, preservation of natural and cultural heritage, and an interconnected recreational resource system through a network of trail corridors. The Parks Division of the county Land and Water Resources Department, under the direction of the Dane County Parks

Commission, develops 5-year updates to the *Dane County Parks & Open Space Plan* to recommend park system expansion, rules and policies to accommodate changing recreational and environmental protection needs of Dane County residents.

Henry Vilas Zoo

Built on donated land in 1904, the 30-acre Henry Vilas Zoo has over 550,000 visitors and provides conservation and education programs for 30,000 participants annually. The Zoo exhibits 800 animals representing 200 species. Open everyday of the year, Henry Vilas Zoo is one of 210 zoos that meet the high standards of accreditation by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, and is one of a few accredited zoos that remains free. Dane County, the City of Madison, the Henry Vilas Zoological Society, local organizations and citizens have worked together through the years to fund daily operations. The Zoo is currently in the middle of a $27 million "Zoo Century" renovation project to modernize facilities and exhibits.

Dane County Parking Ramp

The Dane County Parking Ramp accommodates 1,000 vehicles. Revenues are derived from public parking at meters, reserved employee parking, departmental parking passes, prepaid parking contracts, and fines. A multi-year renovation of the ramp, which was built in 1958, was finished in 1993 and, combined with continued preventative maintenance, will ensure the continued usefulness and safety of the facility.

Administrative and Office Buildings

Dane County maintains a number of administrative buildings, most of them in the City of Madison. Other buildings owned and operated by Dane County include:

- Dane County Courthouse
- City-County Building
- Public Safety Building
- Dane County Job Center
- Lyman Anderson Agriculture & Conservation Center
- Dane County Highway Garage
- Human Services Building
- Human Services Satellite Offices

Chapter Five: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources

Agricultural & Mineral Resources

Agricultural Resources

Farms, Crops and Livestock

According to the USDA Census of Agriculture, Dane County had 2,887 farms in 2002 and 3,179 farms in 1997, a decline of 9 %. Total acres in farmland declined by 8 %, from 559,476 acres in 1997 to 515,475 acres in 2002. In 2002, Dane County farmers planted over 158,000 acres of grain corn (the highest acreage in Wisconsin), over 87,000 acres of soybeans, 78,000 acres of forage (including hay, grass and greenchop) and 25,000 acres of corn for silage. Dane County's livestock inventory totalled over 203,000 animals in 2002, including 124,000 cattle (the fourth-largest herd in the state), over 51,000 chickens (including both egg-layers and meat) and 28,000 hogs and pigs.

Economics of Farming

The 2002 Census of Agriculture reports that the total market value of Dane County's agricultural products exceeded $287 million, the highest of any county in Wisconsin, and in the top 2% among all counties nationwide. Milk and other dairy products accounted for $104 million, or 36% of that total. Other products of significant value included:

- Grains, oilseeds, dry beans, and dry peas — $65 million (23% of total);
- Nursery, greenhouse, floriculture, and sod — $10 million (3.5% of total);
- Hogs and pigs — $4.5 million (1.5% of total);
- Tobacco — $4.2 million (1.5% of total);
- Vegetables, melons, potatoes, and sweet potatoes — $2.5 million (<1% of total), and;
- Other crops and hay — $2.5 million (<1% of total).

Between 1997 and 2002, total county market value of agricultural products declined by 3%. However, the steeper decline in number of farms over the same period (9%) meant that average market value of production per farm ***increased*** by 7% from $93,012 in 1997 to $99,632 in 2002. In 2002, the average Dane County farm earned a net cash income of $32,845. Fifty five percent (1,557) of Dane County's 2,887 farms earned $10,000 in net cash income or less in 2002, while 18 % (539) earned $100,000 or more. Fifty five percent (1,611) of farm operators reported farming as their primary source of income.

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA)

Land Evaluation (LE – *See Map AMR-1*) is a component of the Dane County Land Evaluation Site Assessment (LESA) system and rates the soil-based qualities of a site for agricultural use. The factors used to determine agricultural Land Evaluation were developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with cooperation from the Dane County Land Conservation Department. The ratings were based on information from *Land Evaluation and Site Assessment: A Guidebook for Rating Agricultural Lands, Second Edition*, published by the Soil and Water Conservation Society (1996).

Three factors were used to determine a numeric LE rating:

1. prime farmland (10%)
2. soil productivity for corn (45%)
3. land capability class (45%)

The ratings were separated into one of eight agricultural groups (with arbitrary divisions) – with the soils in Group I as the best soils for agriculture.

Several towns in Dane County have used the countywide Land Evaluation system and added locally-developed Site Assessment (SA) criteria as part of their comprehensive or land use plans and the *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan*. Town and county boards use combined LESA standards to evaluate development proposals, site plans and rezone applications to minimize impact to agricultural resources.

County Agricultural Programs

Farmland Preservation Program

Dane County has participated in the Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program under Chapter 91, Wisconsin Statutes, since the program's inception in 1978. Twenty-nine towns have adopted Dane County's exclusive agricultural zoning ordinance, which was last certified by the state Land and Water Conservation Board in 2002. Twenty nine towns have adopted the county's exclusive agricultural zoning, generating approximately $1.2 million in state income tax relief annually for participating farmers.

The *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan*, adopted by the Dane County Board of Supervisors in 1981, guides the administration of the county's farmland preservation program, including eligibility for state income tax credits, and criteria for zoning decisions related to exclusive agricultural zoning. Throughout most of its history, the *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan* has also served as the primary guide for rural land use decisions in Dane County and has included town plans adopted by the county board under s. 10.255 of the Dane County Code. Although the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan* will assume the majority of this function (*See Volume I, Chapter 7: Intergovernmental Cooperation)*, the *Farmland Preservation Plan* will continue to play a major role in setting policies and criteria for the county's agricultural preservation and transitional areas, including maintaining consistency with Chapter 91 of the Wisconsin Statutes and eligibility for farmland preservation tax credits.

In August of 2006, a broadly based workgroup under the direction of the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) released the *Working Lands Initiative* report. The initiative proposes a series of action steps to modernize the state Farmland Preservation Program, including proposals to:

- better integrate county farmland preservation plans with comprehensive plans;
- promote municipal cooperation;
- streamline administrative review;
- strengthen exclusive agricultural zoning;
- provide ongoing revenue streams and technical assistance to counties to support farmland preservation and conservation efforts;
- reform and strengthen the farmland preservation tax credit.

The *Working Lands Initiative* also includes recommendations to develop a statewide grant program to encourage Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) on agricultural lands. Dane County will continue to participate in state efforts to reform the Farmland Preservation Program to better meet county needs and comprehensive planning goals.

Soil and Water Conservation[14]

The Land Conservation Division of the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department utilizes a number of different programs to help achieve both urban and rural conservation goals in Dane County. (See "Land and Water Management Plan" in "County Water Resources Plans and Programs," below.)

Manure Storage and Management

Manure storage and management is regulated through Chapter 14, Subchapter I, of the Dane County Code of Ordinances. The Ordinance regulates earthen manure storage facilities. A permit is required from the Dane County Land Conservation Division prior to beginning construction of the proposed facility. The proposed Manure Storage Facility Plan is reviewed by the Dane County LCD for compliance with the technical requirements of the Ordinance, and Manure Storage and Animal Waste Standards developed by the NRCS. Chapter 14, Subchapter I, Dane County Code also requires conservation plans for farms with manure storage facilities and regulates the winter spreading of liquid manure. Ordinance provisions are designed to ensure compliance with the nonpoint pollution standards of NR 151, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

University of Wisconsin Extension (UWEX)

Under Chapter 59.87 of the Wisconsin Statutes, Dane County University of Wisconsin Extension serves as the official community outreach arm of the University of Wisconsin, and makes available the educational resources of the University system to county residents who are not primarily campus students. The Dane County Extension Office's Agriculture Agents provide agriculture research information to farmers, agri-business people, home gardeners and families. They work to:

- Improve crops and soils management;
- Build management skills in dairy and livestock producers;
- Supply commercial and home horticulture information;
- Provide water quality and natural resources education, and;
- Improve farm financial management skills.

[14] *Dane County Land and Water Management Plan*, Dane County Land and Water Resources Department, 2003. [http://www.countyofdane.com/landconservation/lwrmpubspg.htm]

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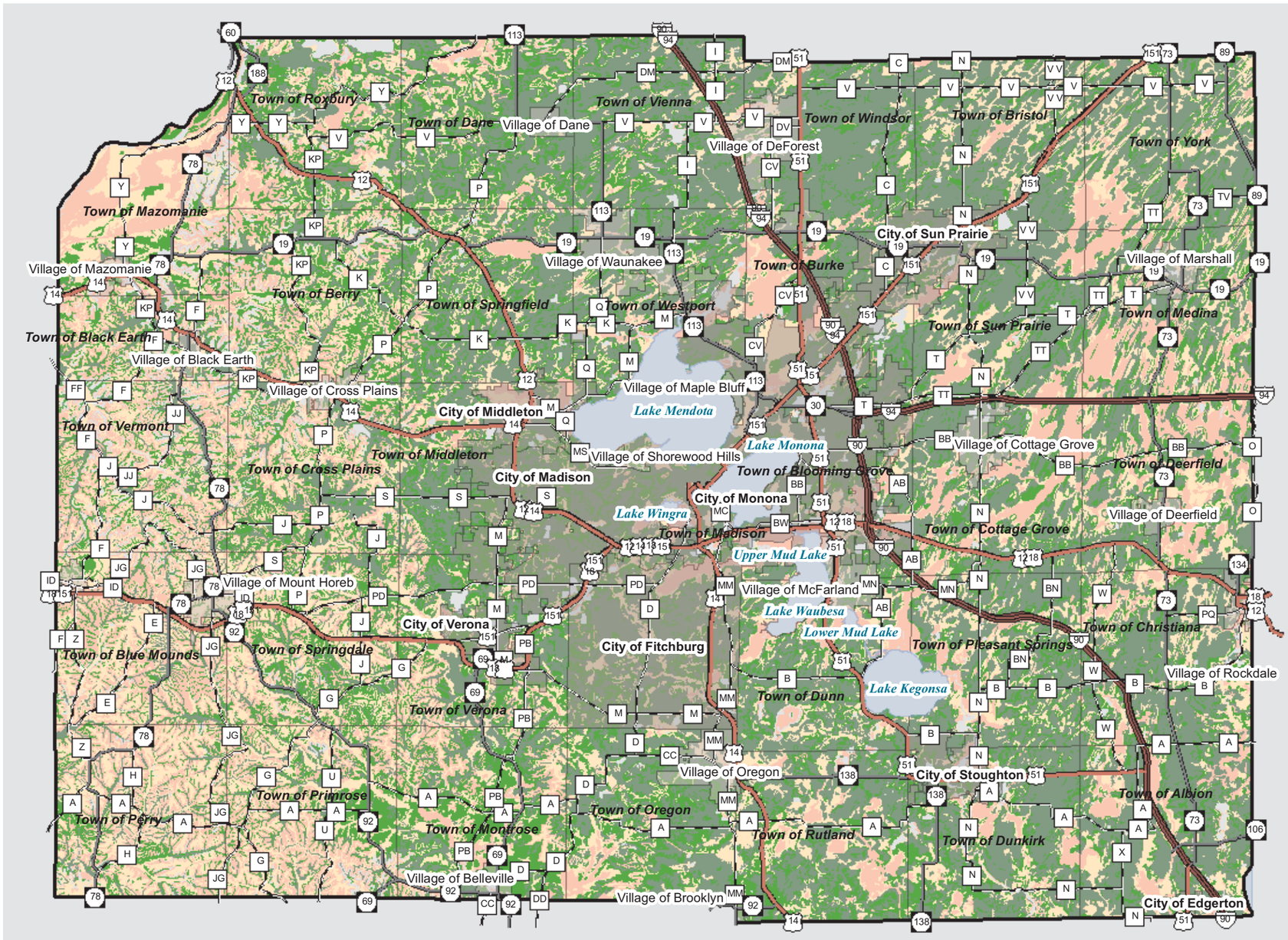
AMR 1

Agricultural Land Evaluation



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Ag Land Evaluation

- I, II
- III, IV
- V, VI
- VII, VIII

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

The factors used to determine Agricultural Land Evaluation were developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with cooperation from the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department. The ratings were based on information from Land Evaluation and Site Assessment. Three factors were used to determine a numeric LE rating:

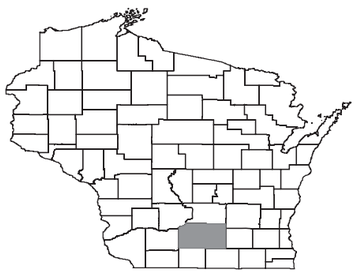
1. prime farmland (10%) 2. soil productivity for corn (45%) 3. land capability class (45%)

For more information: http://www.co.dane.wi.us/landconservation/lesapg.htm

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Agricultural Groups: Digital Soils (LWRD, NRCS, LICGF). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Extraction

Under the Dane County Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 10, Dane County Code), mineral extraction is allowed as a conditional use in the A-1(exclusive), A-1, A-2 and M-1 (industrial) districts. All mineral extraction operations must meet regulatory standards under ss. 10.191 and 10.255, Dane County Code.

The Dane County Department of Planning and Development has developed a set of standard conditions that the Zoning and Land Regulation (ZLR) committee applies to all new mineral extraction operations, to make sure the standards of the Dane County Zoning Ordinance are met. Copies of standard conditions are available from the Department of Planning and Development. In addition, new mineral extraction operations must have an approved reclamation plan that meets standards described in Chapter 74, Dane County Code, and must meet erosion control and stormwater standards of Chapter 14, Dane County Code.

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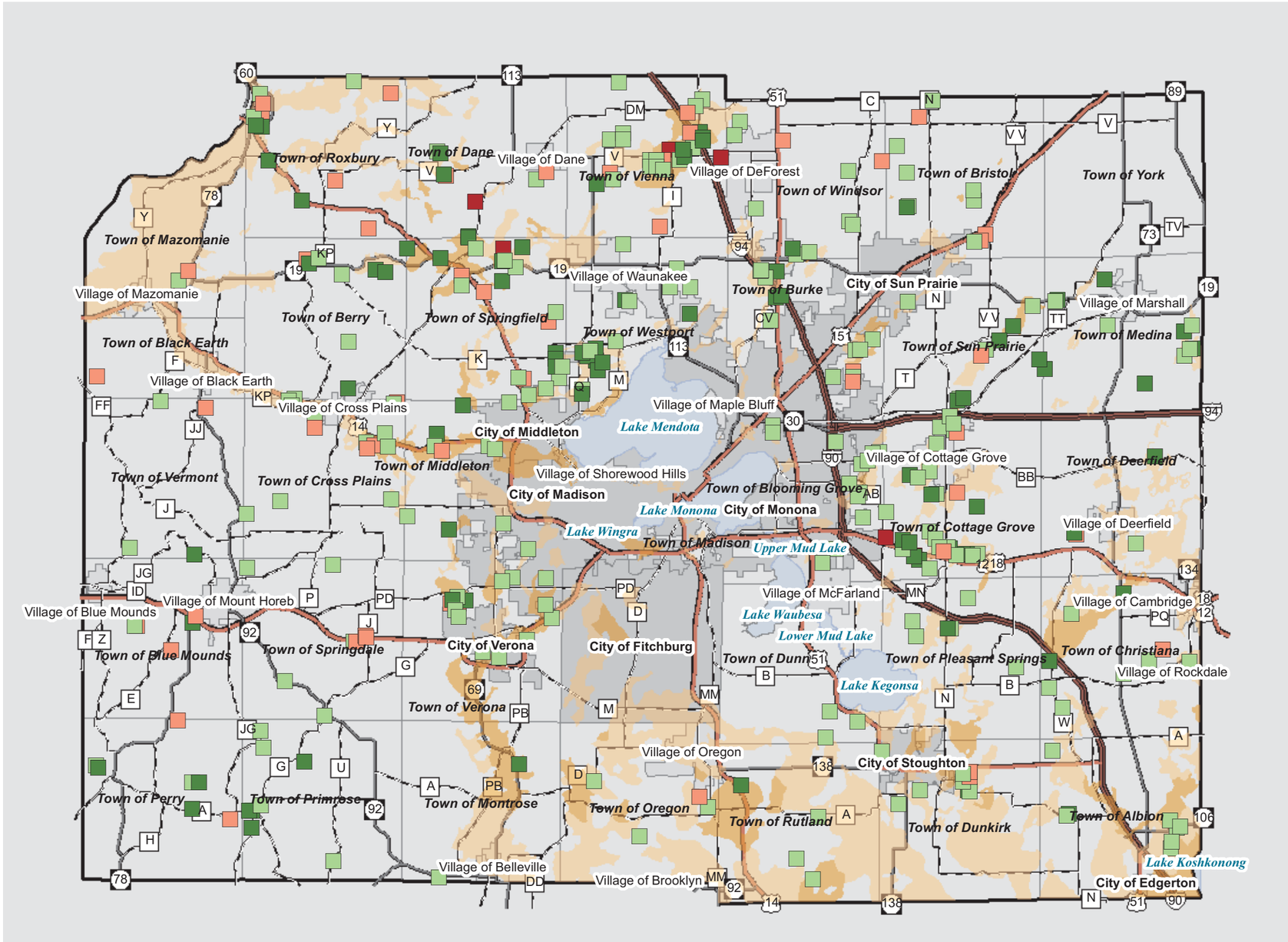
AMR 2

Mineral Resources



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Potential Sources of High Quality Sand & Gravel

- High Potential
- Low Potential

Mineral Extraction Sites

- CUP Active
- CUP Expired
- Active
- Expired

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

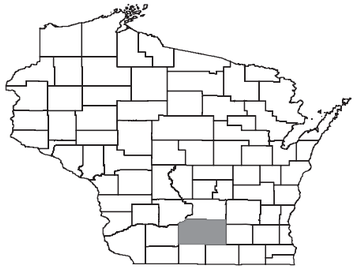
High Potential: This is land that has deposits of material that has the best potential for containing high quality aggregate that may be used in asphalt and concrete ready mix.
Low Potential: This is land that has deposits of material much less likely to contain high quality aggreagate.

For more information:
contact the Dane County Zoning Department
at 608.266.4266, 608.266.9083
http://www.countyofdane.com/plandev/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Mineral Extraction Sites: 2005 (DCPD). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Natural Resources

Land Resources

Land Resources in Dane County

Dane County sits atop the terminal moraine of the Wisconsin glacier, which melted and withdrew approximately 10,000 years ago. The moraine curves through the county just south of the Yahara chain of lakes, dividing the county into a glaciated landscape to the east and north and the unglaciated Driftless Zone to the west and south. Four major Wisconsin ecological zones intersect in Dane County, including:

- Southeast Glacial Plains
- Central Sand Hills
- Western Coulee and Ridges
- Southwest Savanna

Despite extensive agriculture and recent urbanization, significant remnants of Dane County's native ecological heritage persist. According to the Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory, Dane County provides habitat for 108 endangered or threatened terrestrial plant and animal species, and includes occurrences of 11 threatened or endangered natural communities.[15]

In 2006, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources published the *Wisconsin Land Legacy Report*, which identifies the landscape-level places believed to be the most important to meet the state's conservation and recreation needs for the next 50 years. Eleven of the 229 places identified in the *Legacy Report* are at least partially in Dane County. [16] They include:

- Arlington Prairie
- Black Earth Creek
- Blue Mound-Blanchardville Prairie and Savanna
- Blue Mound State Park
- Crawfish River-Waterloo Drumlins
- Dunn-Rutland Savanna and Potholes
- Lower Wisconsin Riverway
- Patrick Marsh
- Shoveler Lakes-Black Earth Trench
- Sugar River
- Upper Yahara River and Lakes

In a similar way, the *Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan* identifies the most important places to meet the county's natural resource protection and recreation needs. Many towns, cities and villages have adopted their own parks and open space protection programs to address local needs.

[15] "Natural Heritage Inventory County Data by Township," Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2007. [http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/nhi/CountyData/pdfs/Dane_County.pdf]

[16] *Wisconsin Land Legacy Report*, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2006. [http://dnr.wi.gov/master_planning/land_legacy/report.html]

County Land Resources Programs

Land Acquisition

The Land Acquisition Division of the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department preserves, protects and acquires historical, archeological and natural resource lands for the protection, use, benefit, restoration and enjoyment of Dane County citizens and visitors. The Division also administers the County's land acquisition and grant programs, including the Dane County Conservation Fund.

The *Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan* seeks to identify significant cultural, historical, and natural resources that should be considered for possible protection, preservation or restoration over the next five years. The plan also seeks to identify countywide recreation needs and Dane County's role in providing facilities to meet anticipated demands. This plan is not a land use plan or created for the purpose of guiding future zoning decisions. The Parks & Open Space Plan must be updated and adopted by the County Board every five years in order to be eligible to participate in a variety of state and federal grant funding programs for park land acquisition and development, including trails. This update to the Parks & Open Space Plan has five primary goals:

1. Provide sufficient park land and recreation facilities to meet the demand of Dane County residents without adversely affecting existing natural resources.

2. Preserve for posterity the characteristics and diversity of the natural, cultural and historical resources of Dane County.

3. Preserve large tracts of natural and agricultural rural landscapes at urban fringe areas that will provide regional resource protection and recreation benefits.

4. Provide environmental education programs and volunteer opportunities to County residents of all ages.

5. Protect lakes, rivers and streams, including shorelines, wetlands, high infiltration areas and associated vegetative buffers to maintain high water quality, manage water quantity and sustain water-related recreation throughout Dane County.

Lands identified in the *Parks and Open Space Plan* for acquisition are purchased through the Dane County Conservation Fund. In April of 1999, 75% of voters county-wide approved a measure to triple the monies available for land acquisition with an additional $30 million over 10 years. Monies for land acquisition in the Conservation Funds are allocated on an annual basis through the Dane County budget approval process. The Dane County Conservation Grant Program provides matching funds to Dane County towns, cities, villages and nonprofits to fund projects that meet the goals and objectives of the *Parks and Open Space Plan.*[17]

Partnerships have been in invaluable component of Dane County's land acquisition program. These partnerships involve state grants, local government contributions, non-profit conservation organization (NCO) involvement and private sector donations. The state of Wisconsin has been the county's primary partner. The state stewardship program, which is managed by DNR, has been the major source of outside revenue for Dane County. Other governmental agencies have also entered into partnership agreements with Dane County. In other cases NCOs are able to react more quickly to opportunities than governmental agencies. They can provide a direct fundraising link to the private sector, and may be eligible for certain state cost-share programs not available to Dane County. In addition to their fund raising and technical support, NCOs have accepted certain operation and maintenance responsibilities for land identified in county-approved plans. Outright donations of land have also been an important component of the county's land preservation efforts.

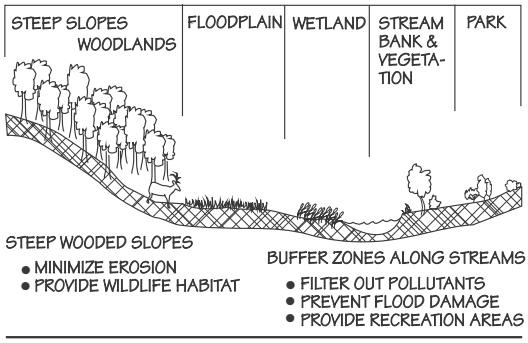
[17] *Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan 2006-2011*, Dane County Land and Water Resources Department. [http://www.countyofdane.com/lwrd/parks/plandev.asp]

Environmental and Open Space Corridors[18]

Environmental Corridors are contiguous systems of open space in urban and urbanizing areas, that include environmentally sensitive lands and natural resources requiring protection from disturbance and development, and lands needed for open space and recreational use. They are based mainly on drainage ways and stream channels, floodplains, wetlands, steep slopes over 12.5%, and other resource features. Capital Area Regional Planning Commission staff work with municipalities to delineate and map environmental corridors as part of the process for approving Urban Service Areas.

Open Space Corridors are more generally mapped systems of interconnected environmentally sensitive lands, typically associated with water features, throughout rural Dane County. All towns in Dane County and the County Board of Supervisors have adopted policies in the *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan* to protect Open Space Corridors from development.

The objective of both Environmental and Open Space Corridors is to delineate, in local and regional plans, those lands and resources which perform important environmental functions (see illustration) and need to be protected from development and urbanization. Including the corridors in community plans helps the local government to protect lands needed for drainage and recreation; avoid problems from development on steep slopes, poor soils or flood-prone areas; protect water resources and avoid pollution; and enhance scenic beauty and wildlife habitat.



The schematic diagram depicts the resource elements one finds in a typical environmental corridor. Often one or more elements are found in the same locality, such as woodlands and steep slopes.

Once delineated and adopted, the corridors are used by local governments, and by the CARPC and state and federal agencies in making decisions on the location of urban development and major facilities. The corridors are also used as a basis or starting point for open space and recreation planning and acquisition. An important use of the corridors is in CARPC/DNR review of sewer extensions and sewer service areas, to direct urban development to areas outside the corridors.

Grassland, Woodland, Wetland and Wildlife Habitat Management and Restoration

Dane County operates a number of programs to assist urban and rural landowners with ecological management and stewardship of natural resources on their property.

1. The Land Conservation Division of the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department utilizes a number of different programs to help achieve both urban and rural conservation goals in Dane County. The Land and Water Management Plan describes county incentives, cost-sharing and technical assistance strategies. (See "Land and Water Management Plan" in "County Water Resources Plans and Programs," below.)

[18] *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2004 [http://www.danecorpc.org/publications.htm]

2. Dane County University of Wisconsin Extension's Community, Natural Resources and Economic Development (CNRED) and Horticulture programs operate several programs to assist local governments, landowners and others with natural resource protection, invasive species control, habitat protection and native landscaping.

3. The Dane County Tree Board, which includes county board supervisors and regional foresters, provides information about tree and woodlot management to Dane County citizens. The Board's Mission includes:

   - Coordinating community forestry issues in Dane County
   - Developing comprehensive forestry policy recommendations for Dane County
   - Developing educational efforts on proper tree management
   - Seeking public and private funding for community forestry management
   - Coordinating demonstration projects
   - Integrating natural resource issues into local and regional planning efforts.

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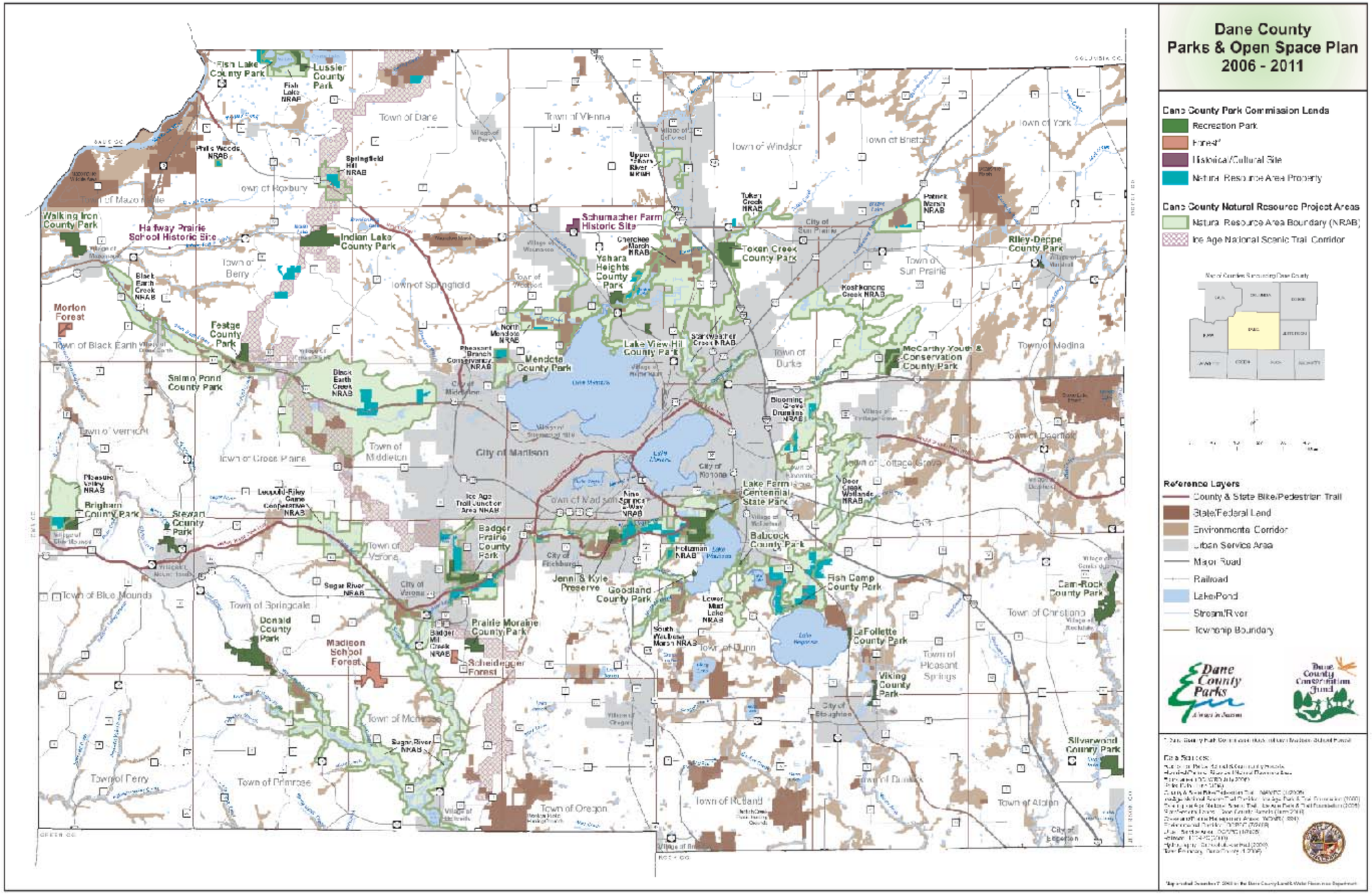
www.daneplan.org
For more information: http://www.countyofdane.com/lwrd/parks/

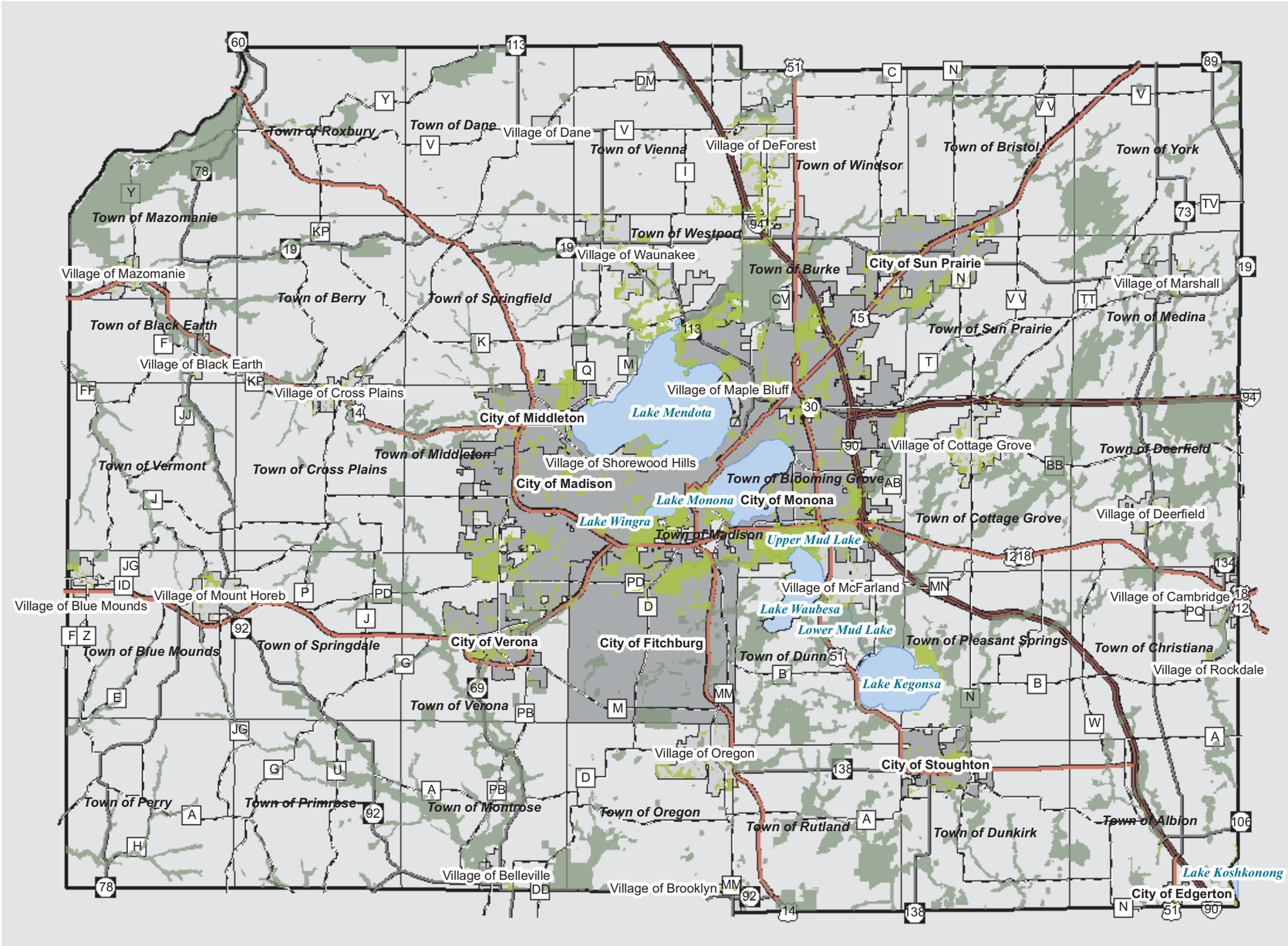


NR - 1

Parks and Open Space Plan

NR - 2

Environmental and Open Space Corridors



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Legend

- Open Space Corridors
- Environmental Corridors

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

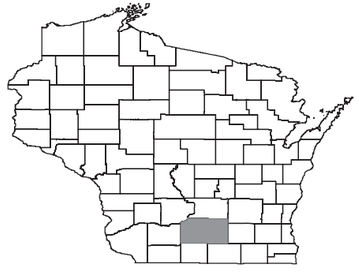
Open Space Corridors consist of water, wetlands and steep topography and are only generally defined. In this context Enviromental Corridors are more clearly defined as part of the Urban Service Area expansion based on the Dane County watre quality plan.

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

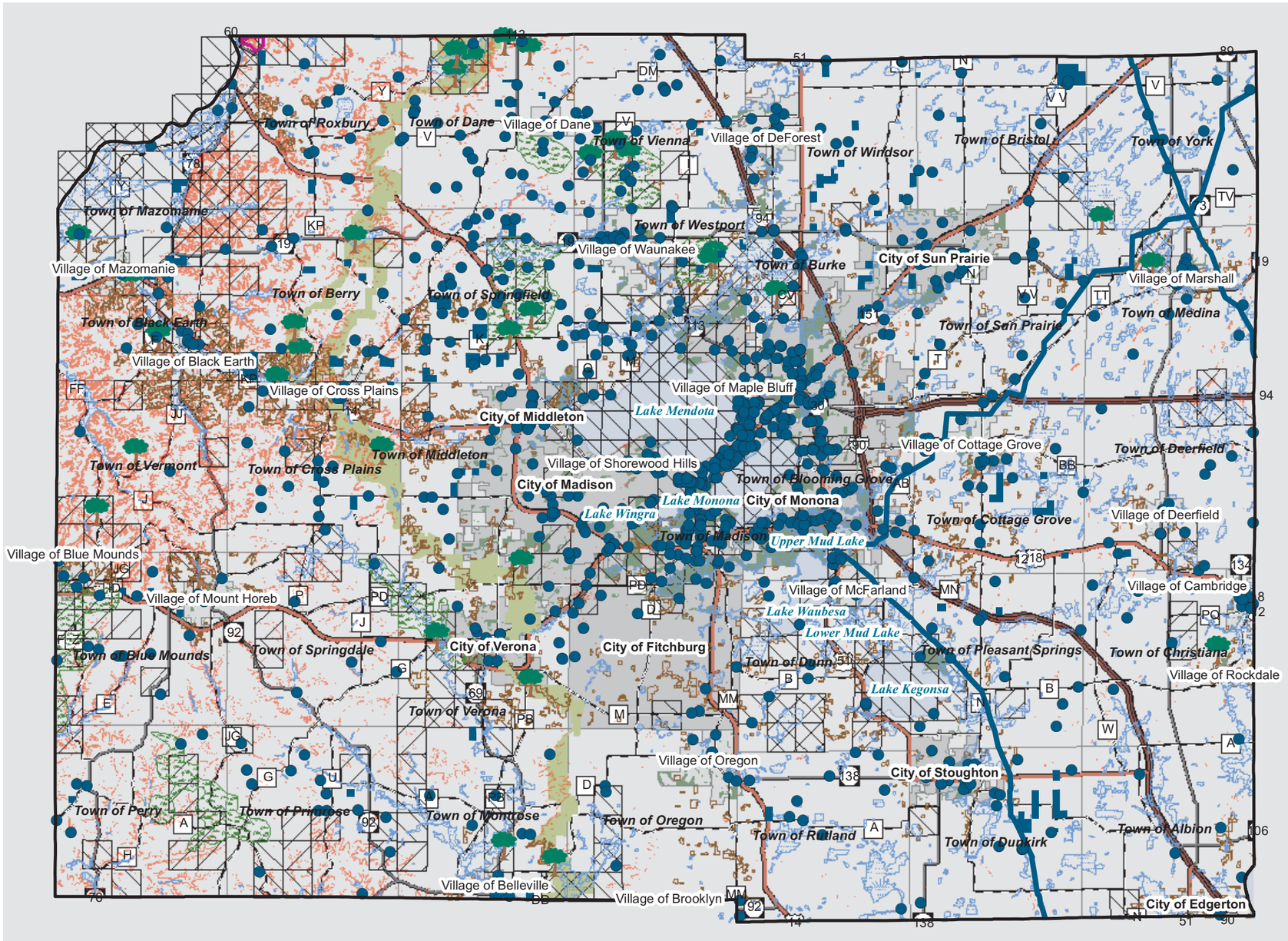


Source Info: Open Space and Environmental Corridors (DCRPC): 2007 (DCCAPD). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

NR - 3

Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Threatened and Endangered Species & Potential Pollution Sources



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Sensitive, Threatened and Endangered Features

- Oak Savannah's
- Ice Age Corridor
- Slopes >= 20%
- Woodlands
- Grassland Management Area
- Eagle Roosting Area
- Environmental Corridor
- Wetlands

Rare Species
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic
- Both

- Potential Pollution Sources

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

This map shows a variety of ecologically sensitive areas and possible sources of contamination from storage and other waste facilities. This map and the datasets used to create it do not represent all the possible environmentally sensitive areas nor all the potential pollution sources. Potential pollution sources include soild waste disposal sites, leaking underground storage sites, fertilizer and pesticide application businesses and septage disposal sites.

For more information:
http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/er/wlist/statelisted.asp

N W E S

0 6 Miles

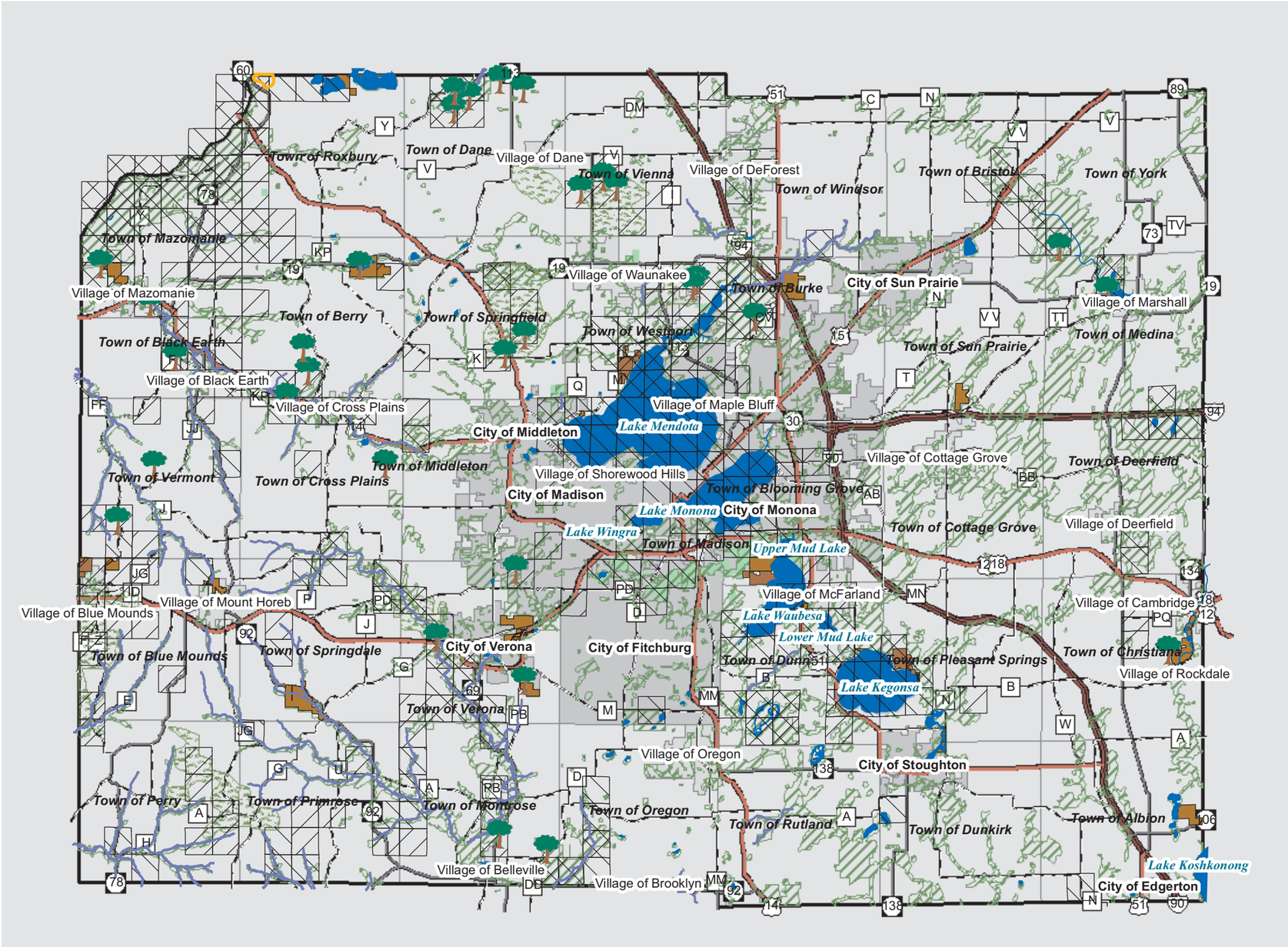
June, 2007

Source Info: Threatened or Endangered Species: 2003 (WIDNR), Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

NR - 4

Forests, Grasslands and Wildlife Habitat



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Select Wildlife Resources

- Eagle Roosting Area
- Oak Savanah
- Cold Water Community
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic
- Both
- Parks
- Grassland Management Areas
- All Forest
- Open Space

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

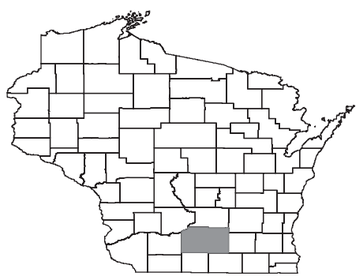
Wildlife areas in Dane County are a diverse network of unique places. Dane County supports a wide array of wildlife including bald eagles in the northwest, oak savanahs, grassland management areas and numerous threatened or endangered species. Dane County must work with other agencies, land owners and communities to rebuild threatened species and reach a balance between man and animal.

For more information:
http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/

N W E S

0 7 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Threatened or Endangered Speicies: 2005 (WIDNR). Open Space: 2007 (CAPD). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Water Resources

Water Resources in Dane County

Surface Water Resources[19]

The total water surface area in Dane County is about 23,000 acres, or about 3% of the total area of the county. There are about 21,600 acres in 70 named lakes and ponds, and 69 named streams totaling 475 miles. Due to its location at a terminal glacial moraine, Dane County boasts a wide diversity of water bodies:

- large glacial lakes such as the Yahara Lake Chain (now almost entirely urbanized)
- small shallow landlocked lakes such as Fish and Crystal lakes
- warmwater streams with significant restoration potential, such as Door Creek and Koshkonong Creek, and
- coldwater streams such as Mt. Vernon Creek, Sugar River, and the nationally-recognized Black Earth Creek

This diversity is a reflection of its varied and unique geologic and physiographic setting. The western part of the county, known as the Valley and Ridge or "Driftless" area, is the only part of the county that has not been affected by glaciers. The area is characterized by fast-flowing streams, generally without natural lakes or impoundments. Most of the streams are fed by springs and seeps flowing from groundwater and water-bearing layers of bedrock. Stream gradients, temperature, baseflow and habitat conditions are suitable for trout fisheries on many streams.

To the east of the driftless area is an area of glacial moraines, located at a major drainage divide where the headwater of many streams of the Wisconsin, the Sugar, and the Yahara River basins originate. The area includes kettle lakes and closed depression areas. These were formed as the glacier retreated and large blocks of ice buried under glacial till melted away. East of the moraines, in the center of the county, is the Yahara River valley. Here deep glacial deposits dammed up large valleys, forming a chain of large lakes and wetlands. Streams in the Yahara River valley are generally flatter and more sluggish than those in the driftless area, and fewer are spring fed.

The eastern part of the county is known as the Drumlin and Marsh area and consists primarily of glacial deposits with extensive areas of marsh deposits. This creates an extensive system of interconnected wetlands with poorly defined drainage. Small streams wind slowly through the lowlands and there are only a few springs supplying streamflow. The only lakes in this area are small stream impoundments or shallow, marshy lakes.

Human Impacts on Surface Waters[20]

The expansion of urban areas and changes in farming have affected the region's lakes and streams. There has been some pollution from new industries or overloaded municipal wastewater treatment plants, but the primary problem has been nonpoint source pollution—the runoff from urban and agricultural land. Runoff from construction sites and from fields has carried heavy loads of sediment into lakes and streams. Runoff from urban areas has carried a variety of pollutants, including salt, oil and grease, lead, fertilizers, and organic materials such as leaves and grass. Spawning beds for trout and smallmouth bass have been smothered by silt in many streams. Over the years, the shallow, weedy areas in lakes have increased, algae populations have blossomed, and fish species have been reduced or eliminated from some water bodies. Recreational use of lakes and streams has been impaired by changes in fish species; by weedy areas which are difficult to swim in or navigate; and by algae blooms which discourage swimming and are odorous and visually offensive, and even toxic if ingested.

[19] *Dane County Waterbody Classification Study, Phase I*, Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2005. [http://www.danewaters.com/pdf/2006/dcwbc_report.pdf]
[20] *Dane County Water Quality Plan,* Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2004. [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/waterq/WaterQPlan_chap2.pdf]

Groundwater Resources[21]

Surface water, shallow groundwater, and deep groundwater are intimately connected in Dane County. Almost all groundwater in Dane County originates as recharge occurring within the County. Most lakes and streams in the county are discharge points for groundwater where the water table intersects the land surface. In general, the water table is a subdued reflection of the land topography. The depth to groundwater in the county ranges from zero at the fringes of lakes and wetlands to over 200 feet beneath the ridges in the southwest. The water table is highest (over 1,000 feet above sea level) in the western part of the county near Mt. Horeb and Blue Mounds, and is lowest (less than 840 feet) along the Yahara River in the southeast.

The shallow water table in Dane County forms several naturally occurring basins, analogous to but not entirely coincident with surface water basins (Map 2-7). Shallow groundwater moves away from groundwater divides. Near major lakes, streams, and wetlands, shallow groundwater flows towards surface water bodies. Note that groundwater and surface water divides in Dane County do not coincide completely. There are various places in the county where shallow groundwater can move horizontally beneath topographic divides and opposite surface water flow.

Human Impact on Groundwater Resources[22]

(See also "Water Supply" in Chapter 4: Utilities and Community Facilities.)

Pumping or withdrawal of groundwater, and its eventual return to surface water in a different location, can have indirect but serious impacts on local hydrology and water quality conditions. These impacts can be particularly pronounced in urban areas, where concentrated pumping of groundwater lowers the water table, reducing baseflow contributions to streams and lakes. The impacts are also heightened in urban areas as a result of increased paving and impervious areas which substantially reduce local infiltration of precipitation to recharge groundwater. In Dane County, these effects are most apparent for the central urban area, where most of the groundwater used in the County is withdrawn in a concentrated urban setting, and the used water is subsequently diverted, after treatment, around the natural Yahara River discharge and flow system, and discharged to Badfish Creek. As a result, there have been significant impacts from lowered groundwater levels on wetlands and stream baseflow in the central urban area, including lower baseflows in the Yahara River system downstream from Lake Mendota.

Water table levels have declined over 60 feet southwest of Madison and nearly 50 feet northeast. Additional decline by as much as 20 feet are expected as a result of future pumping and development on the metropolitan fringe areas. While groundwater previously discharged to the lakes, this trend has been reversed. The fact that there are two cones of depression indicates that the Yahara lakes are a significant source of recharge to groundwater. The concentrated withdrawal of groundwater in the central urban area has enlarged the area effected by the drawdown, capturing more water from surrounding basins, as well as inducing more rapid movement of potential contaminants to groundwater and municipal water supplies.

There are a large variety of pollution sources which could potentially affect groundwater quality in Dane County. *The Dane County Groundwater Protection Plan* (Appendix G of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*) and supporting RPC and state agency reports include inventories and assessments of these potential pollution sources, and propose specific management approaches to protect groundwater quality. Many potential contaminants are reduced or removed from water as it percolates through the soil and rock to the groundwater. This accounts for the high degree of groundwater protection and quality that we enjoy, despite the threat and growing exposure of groundwater to potential pollutants. However, some pollutants, such as dissolved salts or nitrate-nitrogen, may not

[21] *Dane County Water Quality Plan,* Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2004. [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/waterq/WaterQPlan_chap2.pdf]
[22] *Dane County Water Quality Plan,* Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2004. [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/waterq/WaterQPlan_chap2.pdf]

be materially reduced or removed from groundwater and can migrate long distances, potentially contaminating large areas. This can be a particularly difficult problem where treatment at the point of withdrawal and use is impractical. Once groundwater has become contaminated it is very difficult if not impossible to restore its original water quality.

Water Resource Plans and Programs

State Water Resource Plans:

DNR Basin Plans

The current approach to water resource planning at the state level is based on a river basin model as part of DNR's statewide water quality management planning process. DNR Water Quality Management Plans (Basin Plans) identify areas of water quality concern and propose management objectives for water resources in the major river basins in the state. They focus on issues that require a comprehensive and collaborative management approach by the DNR, other public agencies, and private citizens; providing background information and management recommendations for streams, rivers, creeks, wetlands and groundwater. Complicating matters, however, is that Dane County is included in the water quality management plans for four major river basins in the south central region of Wisconsin. These include the Wisconsin, Sugar-Pecatonica, Upper, and Lower Rock River Basins. This is addressed at the local level through the Dane County Water Quality Plan (see below)

DNR Fisheries, Wildlife and Habitat Management Plan for Wisconsin

DNR is the principal agency having both the technical expertise and the institutional responsibility for fishery, wildlife and habitat management programs. The role of local units of government is primarily to participate in and support those state management programs. For example, the management and improvement of streambanks, shorelines and buffer strips is becoming an increasingly important aspect of resource management. These activities include fencing and streambank crossings for livestock, bank stabilization measures and structures, improvements to upgrade recreational use and access, improvements to enhance habitat for fish and wildlife, acquisition of shorelands, easements, buffer strips and vegetation management.

Regional Water Resource Plans and Programs:

Dane County Water Quality Plan

In 1975, the Governor designated Dane County as an area with complex water quality problems, and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission as the local representative planning agency charged with developing an areawide comprehensive water quality management plan for the region. The RPC worked with federal, state and local management agencies over the ensuing years to develop the initial Dane County Water Quality Plan (including 11 technical appendices). The plan was adopted and certified by the state in 1979 as the official areawide water quality management plan for Dane County and has been continually revised, updated and expanded since then. It provides the policy framework and guidance for federal, state, and local water quality protection programs in Dane County.

While the Dane County Water Quality Plan is the official areawide water quality management plan for Dane County, it is also included in the water quality management plans for four major river basins. These are prepared by the DNR as part of the statewide water quality management planning process. This process is described and guided by state Administrative Rule NR 121 enacted in 1981 in accordance with the directives of the federal law. The intent and objective is full consistency and mutual support between the Dane County Water Quality Plan and the applicable basin plans.

All areawide water quality management plans, including the Dane County Water Quality Plan, must include a description of the designated local management agencies responsible for carrying out the recommendations, programs, and actions proposed in the plan. These management agency designations have been based on current programs and responsibilities, and on detailed analyses of the legal and financial authority and capability to carry out the programs and actions assigned to them. The following table provides a matrix of the designated management agencies in Dane County for each of the various program areas. It is clearly important that these agencies work together in support of one another, and that they strive for consistency between and across program areas. The Dane County Water Quality Plan provides the regional framework for accomplishing this, thus promoting coordination and cooperation among the various agencies and groups, as well as maximizing efficiency of often limited technical and financial resources.

Regional Hydrologic Model and Monitoring Program

In order to identify existing and potential impacts of urban development, groundwater withdrawals and wastewater diversions, a multi-agency Dane County Regional Hydrologic Study was started in 1992 and completed in 1997. Since then, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission coordinates an ongoing Regional Hydrologic Modeling and Management Program to use the information, analyses, and a sophisticated groundwater computer model developed from that study. The RPC coordinates this program with local units of government, the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey (WGNHS) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Nearly all of the municipal water suppliers in Dane County, including Dane County and the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, have participated in the program at various times.

County Water Resource Plans and Programs:
Lakes and Watershed Commission

Chapter 33, Subchapter V of the Wisconsin Statutes created the Dane County Lakes and Watershed Commission and described its mission to:

> (a) Improve the water quality and the scenic, economic and environmental value of the surface waters and the groundwaters of the county.
>
> (b) Protect or enhance the recreational use of the navigable waters of the county.
>
> (c) Coordinate and integrate, for efficient and effective cost management, any county programs or projects for the waters of the county that relate to any of the following:
>
> 1. Surface water and groundwater quality.
> 2. The recreational use of and public access to navigable waters.
> 3. Water safety and boating regulations.
> 4. Algae and aquatic plant management.

(d) Reduce soil erosion and bring cropland soil erosion loss into conformance with s. 92.025.

The statutes also grant the Commission authority to recommend minimum standards for water quality regulations. If adopted by the Dane County Board, such standards may apply to all unincorporated and incorporated municipalities wholly or partially within Dane County. To date, the Lakes and Watershed Commission and the county board have exercised that authority to establish countywide standards for wetland protection, boating, erosion control, stormwater management, and reduction of other pollutants including phosphorus and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The Office of Lakes and Watersheds, in the Land and Water Resources Department, provides staff support to the Lakes and Watershed Commission.

Shoreland and Wetland Zoning

Under sections 59.692, and 281.31,Wisconsin Statutes, all counties in the state must adopt shoreland zoning ordinances to protect the navigable waters of the state. County ordinances must serve the following purposes:

- further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions;
- prevent and control water pollution;
- protect spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life;
- control building sites, placement of structure and land uses, and;
- reserve shore cover and natural beauty.

Chapter NR 115, Wisconsin Administrative Code, establishes minimum standards, including building setbacks, wetland protection, lot sizes and filling and grading permitting, for county shoreland zoning ordinances. County ordinances may be more restrictive than NR 115 standards, but not less so.

Dane County's Shoreland Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 11, Dane County Code) is based on the 1988 Wisconsin DNR model county shoreland ordinance. Over time, the county board has approved a few amendments that have modified regulatory standards, including:

- protection for inland wetlands (not associated with navigable waters) [s. 11.06, Dane County Code];
- establishment of a 75-foot building setback from shoreland and inland wetlands [s. 11.06(5)];
- shoreland erosion control permitting requirements [s. 11.05];
- allowances and safeguards for replacement of marina fuel pumps [s.11.03(4)], and;
- allowances and mitigation for minor structures to comply with changes to state statute [s. 11.03(5)].

Floodplain Zoning

Under the authority of Chapter 87, Wisconsin Statutes and NR 116, Wisconsin Administrative Code, the Dane County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance (Chapter 17, Dane County Code) regulates floodplain development. The purposes of the ordinance is to:

(1) Protect life, health and property;

(2) Minimize expenditures of public funds for flood control projects;

(3) Minimize rescue and relief efforts undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers;

(4) Minimize business interruptions and other economic disruptions;

(5) Minimize damage to public facilities in the floodplain;

(6) Minimize the occurrence of future flood blight areas in the floodplain;

(7) Discourage the victimization of unwary land and homebuyers;

(8) Prevent increases in flood heights that could increase flood damage and result in conflicts between property owners; and

(9) Discourage development in a floodplain if there is any practicable alternative to locate the activity, use or structure outside of the floodplain.

In March of 2007, the Dane County Board of Supervisors adopted a comprehensive rewrite of Chapter 17 to bring the county floodplain ordinance into compliance with changes to state statute, NR 116, Wisconsin Administrative Code and to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines. Dane County is participating in FEMA's floodplain map modernization program, with new maps anticipated to be adopted by the county board in 2008.

Stormwater and Erosion Control

The Dane County Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chapter 14, Dane County Code) was recommended by the Lakes and Watershed Commission (see above) and adopted by the County Board on August 22, 2002. It was amended in 2005 to include infiltration standards. The ordinance:

- sets quantitative performance standards for the quality and the quantity of runoff from areas under construction in urban areas, rural areas and on farms, where alterations to the landscape and the creation of impervious surfaces result in changes in the amount and quality of water flowing off the site;
- establishes runoff temperature standards for thermally sensitive waters;
- includes infiltration standards to meet or exceed the requirements of NR 151, Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- encompasses existing erosion control standards which limit cumulative soil annual loss rate to 7.5 tons per acre;
- allows flexibility in meeting those standards to enable landowners and developers to take into account the unique characteristics of the site and their project;
- is administered by Dane County in unincorporated areas, and by municipal governments in cities and villages that have adopted standards as least as restrictive; and
- is administered by Dane County in cities and villages that have contracted with Dane County through intergovernmental agreements.

Dane County Land and Water Resource Management Plan

Through Wisconsin Act 27 (1997-1999 Biennial Budget Bill), Chapter 92.10 of the Wisconsin Statutes was amended creating a county land and water resource management planning program. The idea behind the program is to have a locally led process to protect Wisconsin's land and water resources. The *Dane County Land and Water Resource Management Plan*, adopted and approved in 1999, is intended to complement existing plans and programs to address soil and water quality concerns. It emphasizes cooperation and coordination among various federal, state and local partners as well as available funding sources. Examples include the federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Environmental Quality and Incentive Program (EQIP), and the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) to help improve wildlife habitat on private property; as well as state River and Lake Planning and

Protection grants, and Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) projects funded through DNR. It is an action and implementation plan that builds on the Dane County Land Conservation Committee's (LCC's) and Department's (LCD's) strengths of conservation planning, information and education, technical assistance, and program administration. It relies on various and diverse interests acting together to effectively protect and enhance Dane County's natural resources.

The Land Conservation Division of the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department utilizes a number of different programs to help achieve both urban and rural conservation goals in Dane County. (See "Land and Water Management Plan" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.) Service recipients are evaluated on their overall conservation needs by the LCD staff with the merits of each program discussed with the landowner prior to entering into a formal agreement with the landowner. More information about Dane County's soil and water conservation program can be found in the *Land and Water Resource Management Plan.* The LCD coordinates and administers a number of programs at the local, state, and federal level, including[23]:

1. Priority Watershed Programs: The Wisconsin State Legislature created the DNR's Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program in 1978. The program provides financial and technical assistance to landowners and local governments to reduce nonpoint source pollution. Projects are administered at the state level by the DNR and DATCP. The Dane County LCD administers the project at the local level by designing and overseeing the construction of conservation practices. The priority watershed program was halted in 1995 with no additional projects being selected. Dane County has participated in four priority watershed projects:
    - Yahara Monona (complete)
    - Black Earth Creek Watershed (complete)
    - Dunlap Creek Priority Watershed (complete)
    - Lake Mendota Priority Watershed Project (complete)
2. NR 151 Performance Standards: For non-agricultural uses, the implementation of the Dane County Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chapter 14, Dane County Code) assures that the non-agricultural performance standards meet or exceed the requirements of NR 151, Wis. Administrative Code. For agricultural standards, the Land Conservation Division works to identify priority farms, based on numbers of livestock, or where documented manure management, excessive nutrient application or excessive cropland erosion issues exist. LCD staff work with farm owners to establish strategies to bring properties into compliance. Further details are available in the *Land and Water Resource Management Plan*.
3. Land And Water Resource Management Cost-Share Program: The *Land and Water Resource Management Plan* identifies resource protection or improvement areas with management recommendations to meet stated goals and objectives. State cost-share funding is available through DATCP for soil conservation and water quality practices. Over the last four years Dane County has received $278,520.00 in grants for implementation of BMPs. Eighty landowners have participated in the program. Conservation practices installed include grassed waterways, diversions, terrace systems, water and sediment control basins, and streambank protection. A continued commitment by all involved parties will ensure that water quality and environmental resource protection goals are reached.
4. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP): The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement.
5. Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP): The Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) was reauthorized in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (Farm Bill) to provide a voluntary conservation program for farmers and ranchers that promotes agricultural production and environmental

[23] *Dane County Land and Water Management Plan*, Dane County Land and Water Resources Department, 2003. [http://www.countyofdane.com/landconservation/lwrmpubspg.htm]

quality as compatible national goals. EQIP offers financial and technical help to assist eligible participants install or implement structural and management practices on eligible agricultural land.

6. Farmland Protection Program (FPP): The Farmland Protection Program (FPP) provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farm and ranchland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA partners with State, tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations to acquire conservation easements or other interests in land from landowners. USDA provides up to 50% of the fair market easement value.
7. Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP): The Wetlands Reserve Program is a voluntary program offering landowners the opportunity to protect, restore, and enhance wetlands on their property. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides technical and financial support to help landowners with their wetland restoration efforts.
8. Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): An offspring of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), CREP is a voluntary program for agricultural landowners. Unique state and federal partnerships allow you to receive incentive payments for installing specific conservation practices. Through the CREP, farmers can receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish long-term, resource-conserving covers on eligible land.
9. Utilization of Conservation Practices (BMPs): LCD staff, in consultation with the landowner will select the practice(s) best suited for the conservation need identified. All practices are planned and designed according to the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide for Wisconsin. Long-term maintenance plans are also prepared for the landowner to assure that practices installed are properly maintained and function as intended.

Waterbody Classification and Riparian Management Project[24]

In 2004, Dane County was awarded a DNR Lake Classification grant to develop a water body classification system that would include all navigable waters in the county. The Phase I study was intended to provide the technical basis and support for a subsequent Phase II management plan developed in cooperation with local units of government, private citizen groups and landowners as well as incorporated in the County's Comprehensive Plan. The water body classification study was viewed as the first step toward developing a consistent set of countywide standards, policies, and strategies to help protect and restore Dane County's waters.

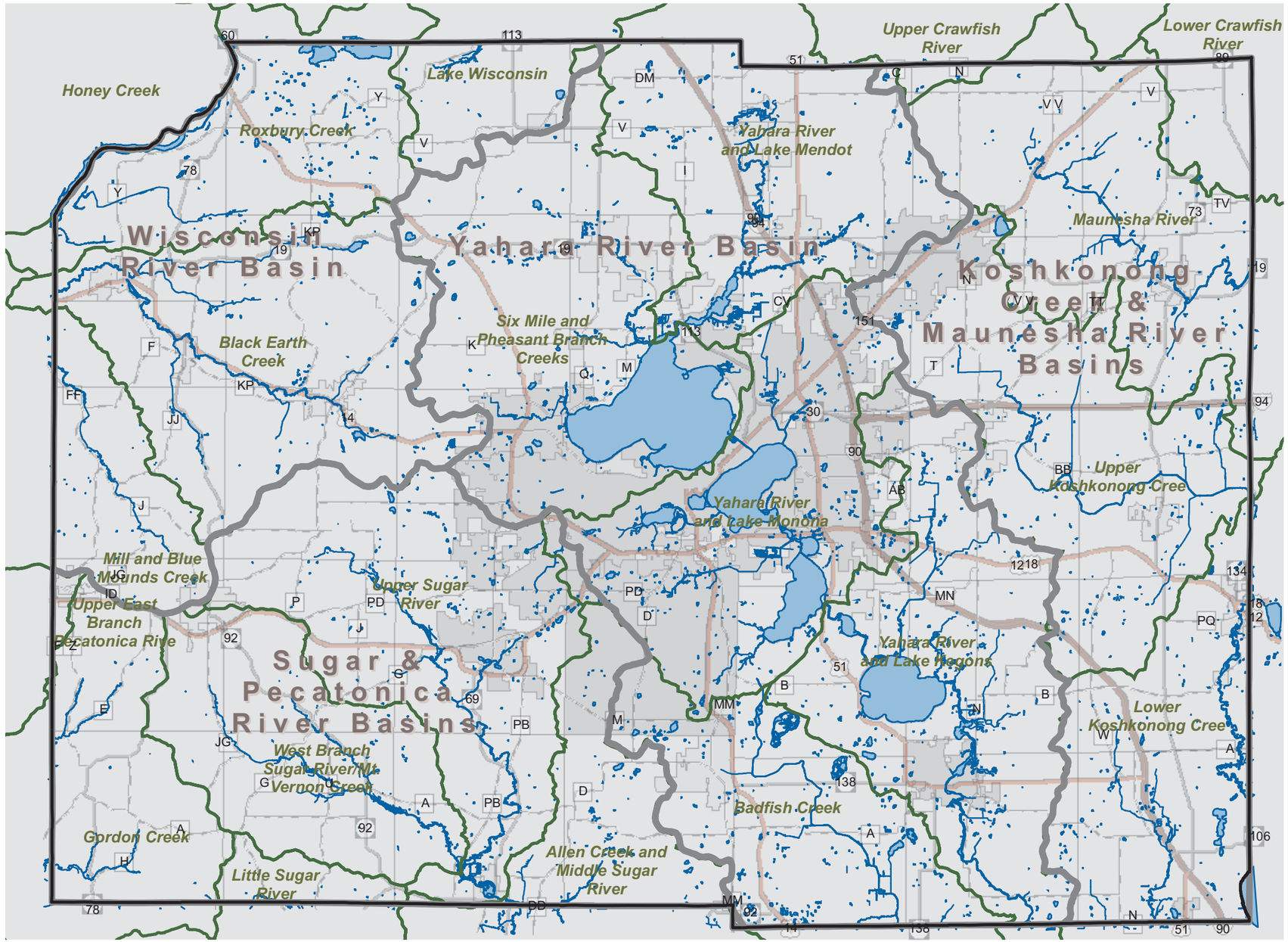
In April 2005 the final report was completed and distributed to local units of government, public resource management agencies, and private conservation and environmental groups. The water body classification study classifies lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams according to their current level of development and sensitivity to that development. The result provides a range of protection, enhancement, and restoration strategies as well as various management actions that can be taken, depending on the circumstances surrounding a particular site. In this manner, the classification system allows water resource plans, policies, and programs to be tailored to the needs of the resources as well as the priorities of the community.

Phase II of the Waterbody Classification Project, currently underway, will produce a Riparian Management Plan with recommendations for shoreland management programs tailored to each class of waterbody identified in the Phase I report. Presentation of the Phase II recommendations to the Lakes and Watershed Commission was anticipated in late 2007.

[24] *Dane County Waterbody Classification Study, Phase I*, Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2005. [http://www.danewaters.com/pdf/2006/dcwbc_report.pdf]

NR - 5

Watershed Boundary



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Watershed Boundaries

- Watershed Boundary
- Major Basins
- Lakes/Ponds
- Rivers/Streams

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

A watershed is an area of land that drains its water to the lowest point, a common outlet at a stream, lake or wetland.

On its way to the common outlet, water travels over the land surface including farm fields, forest land, urban areas or it seeps into the soil and moves as groundwater. Every land use activity in a watershed can affect its water quality.

For more information: http://www.countyofdane.com/lwrd/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

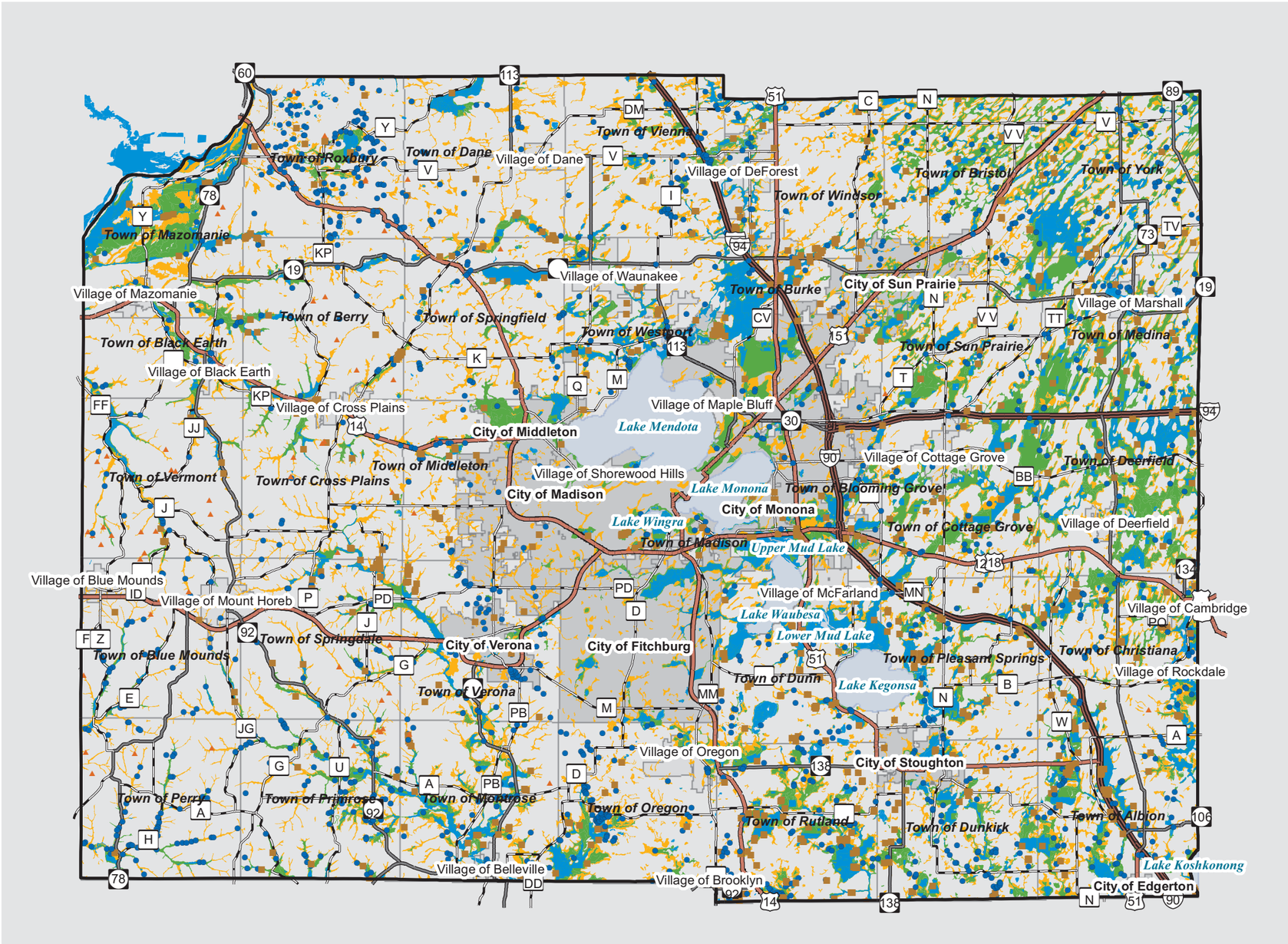
June, 2007

Source Info: Watershed Boundaries: 2000 (DCLIO). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

NR - 6

Hydric Soils & Wetlands



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Hydric Soils & Wetlands

- Wetlands < 2 acres
- Dammed Pond
- Excavated Pond
- Wetlands > 2 acres
- Hydric Inclusions
- All Hydric

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Hydric soils are those soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The lists of hydric soils were created by using criteria that were developed by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils. The criteria are selected soil properties that are documented in Soil Taxonomy (Soil Survey Staff , 1999) and were designed primarily to generate a list of hydric soils from the NASIS database.

For more information: http://soils.usda.gov/use/hydric/ http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/fhp/wetlands/index.shtml

N W E S

0 6 Miles

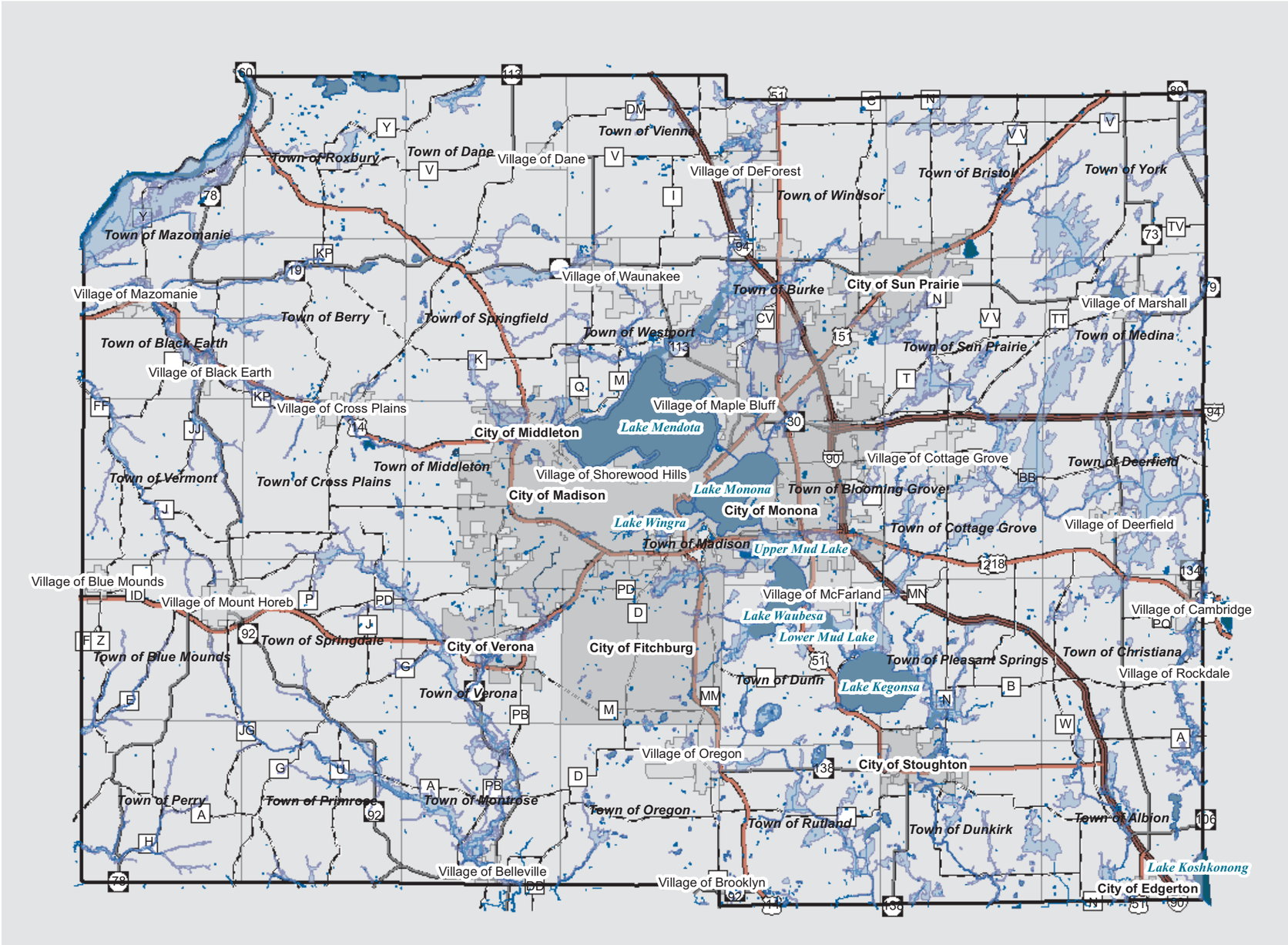
June, 2007

Source Info: Hydric Soils: 2006 (LWRD. Wetlands: 1998 (WIDNR). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municpal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjuction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

NR - 7

FEMA Floodplain



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FEMA Floodplain

- 100yr Floodplain
- Lakes/Ponds
- Rivers/Streams

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

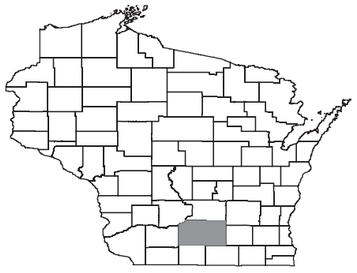
Floodplains do not represent only those areas that will flood, rather they are meant to locate potential areas that are susceptible to flooding. For a detailed analysis of floodplains contact the FEMA Hazard Mapping Division at 1-877-FEMA-MAP. The National Flood Insurance Program maps are maintained and updated by The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration's Hazard Mapping Division.

For more information:
http://www.fema.gov http://www.countyofdane.com/plandev/zoning/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Floodplains: 2003 (FEMA). Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municpal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjuction with the Land and Water Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Groundwater Drawdown

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For more information: www.danecorpc.org

Figure 10. Simulated drawdown in Mt Simon aquifer, 2000-2030. Contours represent water-level declines in feet.

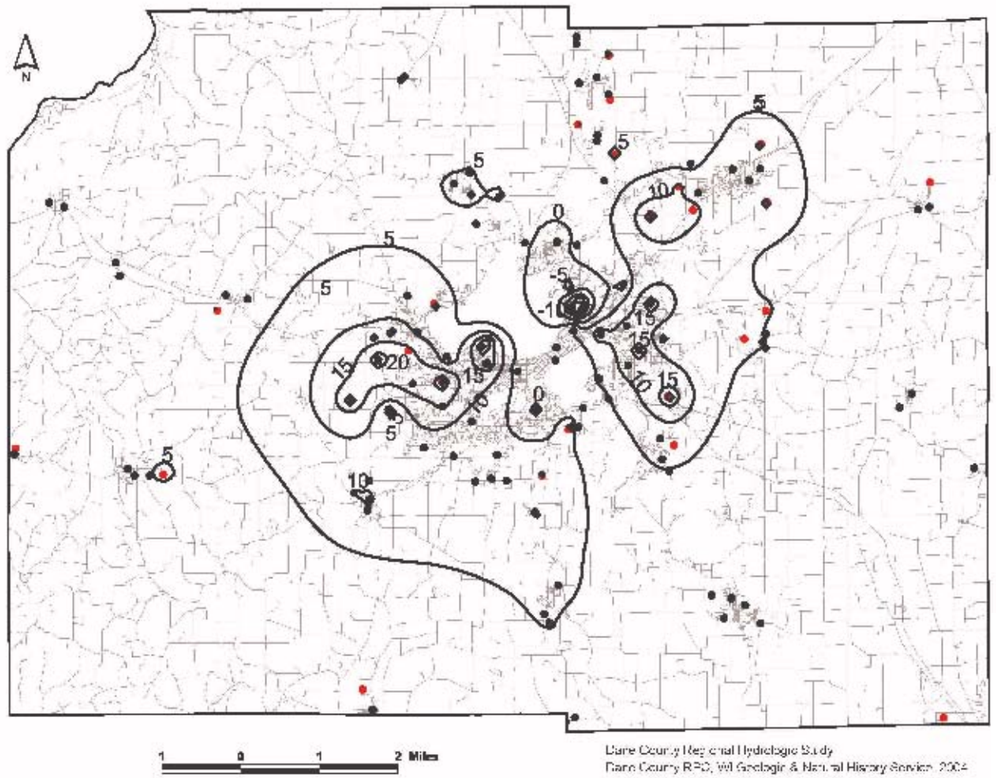
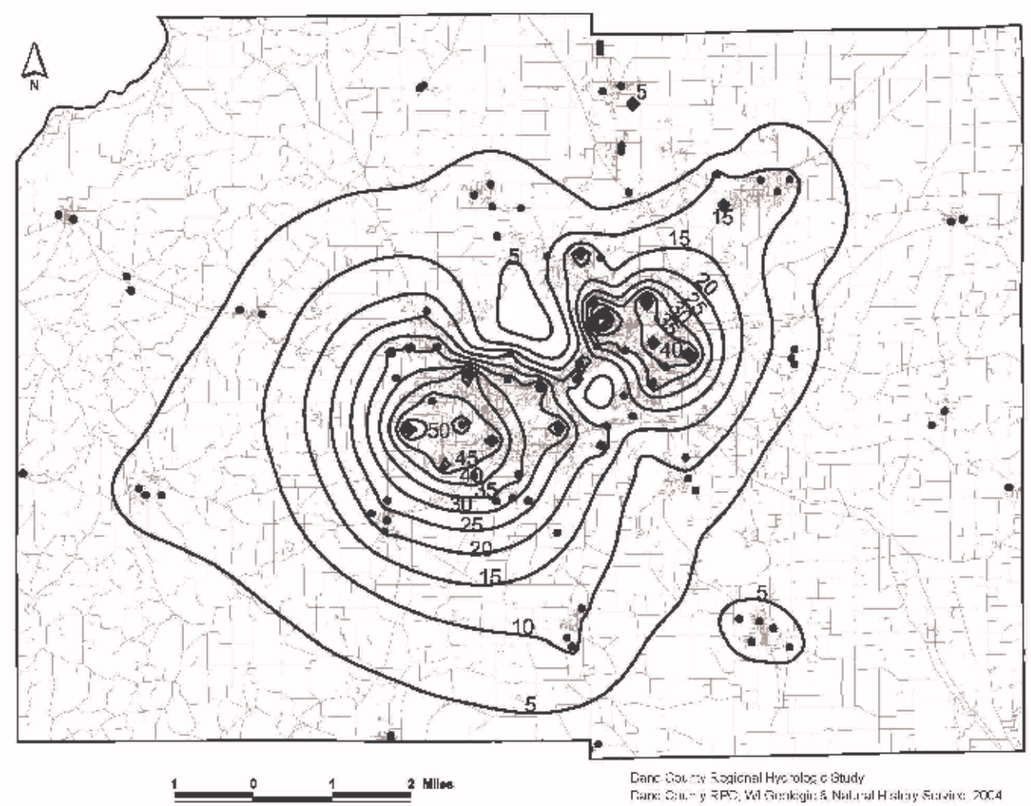
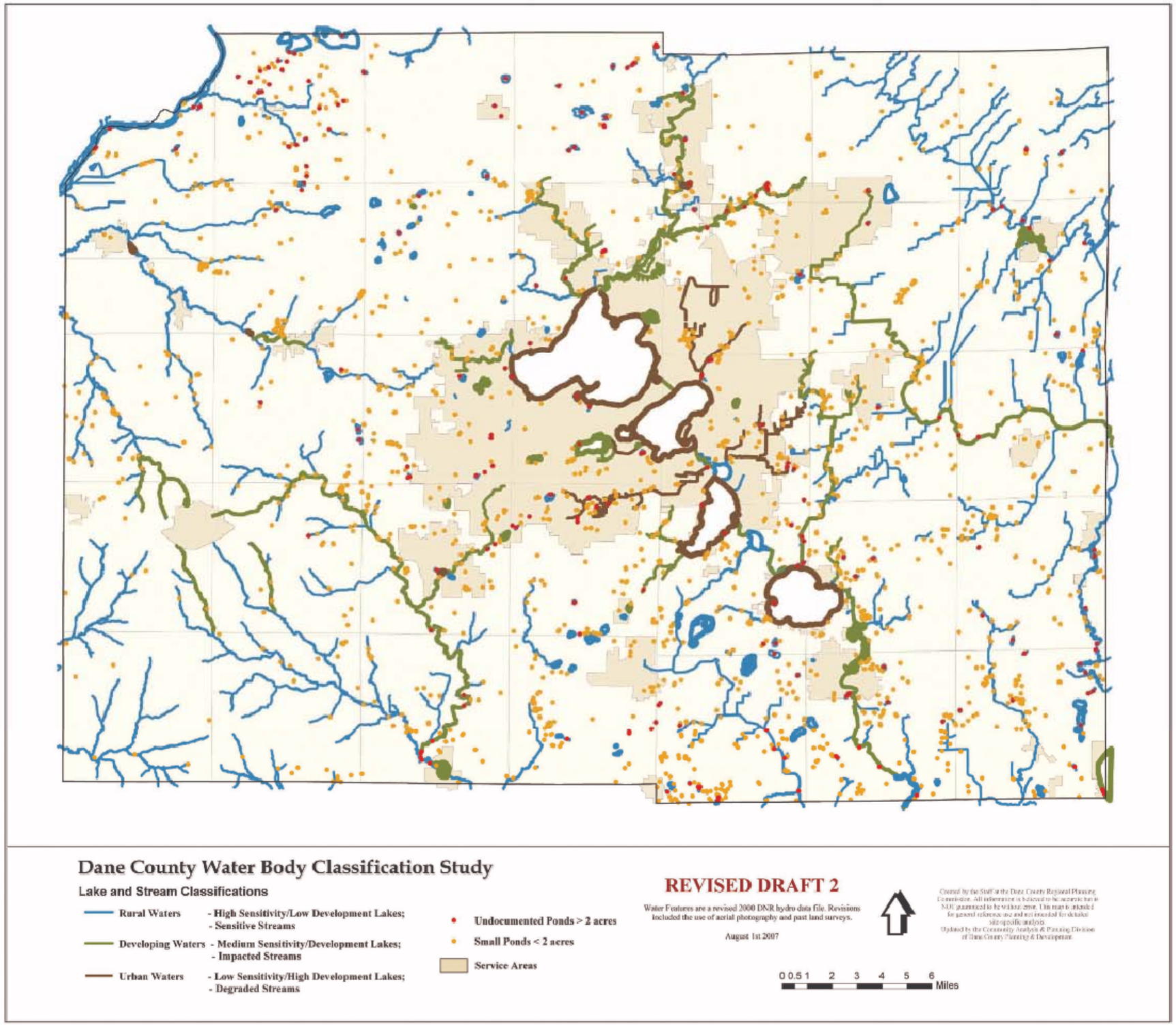


Figure 8. Simulated drawdown in Mt Simon aquifer, 1900-2000. Contours represent water level declines in feet.



Waterbody Classification



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For more information:
www.danecorpc.org

Cultural Resources

Cultural Affairs

Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission

Recognizing that artistic enterprise is vital to a strong economy, that the rich and diverse cultural assets of Dane County are indispensable to the public welfare, and that county government maintains an interest in the development and preservation of these resources, the Dane County Board of Supervisors established the Dane County Cultural Affairs Commission in 1977. The County Executive appoints the Commissioners, who are approved by County Board. The Commission serves the public through three program areas.

1. ***Grants***: Grants are awarded on a competitive basis three times a year to individuals and nonprofit organizations seeking supplementary support for arts and historical projects.
2. ***Commission-sponsored projects:*** These include commissioned art and placement of artwork by Wisconsin artists on governmental publications.
3. ***Information & referral services:*** The Commission publishes an annual art poster, an annual art calendar, and produces other materials which promote cultural events and resources.

Historic and Archaeological Resources

The Wisconsin Historical Society's Architectural and Heritage Inventory lists 10,034 existing buildings of historic interest within Dane County, including 224 on, or potentially eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places. The table following shows the most significant properties with National Register of Historic Places status[25] :

[25] "Wisconsin National Register of Historic Places," Wisconsin Historical Society, 2007. [http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/hp/register/welcome.asp]

Reference #	County	City/Village	Civil Township	Location	Historic Name
National Landmarks					
72000047	Dane	Madison		106 N. Prospect Ave.	Bradley, Harold C., House
74000073	Dane	Madison		441 Toepfer Ave.	Jacobs, Herbert A., House
74000074	Dane	Madison		3995 Shawn Trail	Jacobs, Herbert, Second House
66000021	Dane	Madison		Bascom Hill, University of Wisconsin campus	North Hall, University of Wisconsin
93001616	Dane	Madison		550 N. Park St., University of Wisconsin campus	Science Hall
93001618	Dane	Madison		716 Langdon St., University of Wisconsin campus	University of Wisconsin Armory and Gymnasium
70000031	Dane	Madison		Capitol Square	Wisconsin State Capitol
66000020	Dane	Maple Bluff		733 Lakewood Blvd.	LaFollette, Robert M., House
73000076	Dane	Shorewood Hills		900 University Bay Dr.	First Unitarian Society Meetinghouse
National Register Listings					
89000232	Dane	Madison		123 N. Blount St.	Badger State Shoe Company
74000066	Dane	Madison		Burrows Park	Burrows Park Effigy Mound and Campsite
91000669	Dane	Madison		Edgewood College	Edgewood College Mound Group Archeological District
91000358	Dane	Madison		Elmside Park	Elmside Park Mounds
74000069	Dane	Madison		Address Restricted	Farwell's Point Mound Group
74000070	Dane	Madison		Forest Hill Cemetery	Forest Hill Cemetery Mound Group
91000670	Dane	Madison		Address Restricted	Merrill Springs Mound Group II Archeological District
91000667	Dane	Madison		Address Restricted	Mills Woods Mound
91000668	Dane	Madison		Address Restricted	Spring Harbor Mound Group
74000078	Dane	Madison		Vilas Circle	Vilas Circle Bear Effigy Mound and the Curtis Mounds
91000357	Dane	Madison		Vilas Park	Vilas Park Mound Group
84000809	Dane	McFarland		Address Restricted	Lewis Mound Group (47-Da-74)
85000576	Dane	McFarland		Address Restricted	Siggelkow Park Mound Group (47-Da-504)
79000069	Dane	Middleton		Address Restricted	Stricker Pond I Site (47 DA 424)
89002064	Dane	Monona		Address Restricted	Monona Mound (47DA275)
89000068	Dane	Mount Horeb		109--117 E. Main St.	Mt. Horeb Opera Block
79000068	Dane	Shorewood Hills		Address Restricted	Blackhawk Country Club Mound Group (47 DA 131)
78000088	Dane		Blooming Grove	Address Restricted	Lake Farms Archeological District
91000666	Dane		Blooming Grove	Address Restricted	Phlaum--McWilliams Mound Group
93000216	Dane		Dunn	Goodland Park	Bram Mound Group
93000809	Dane		Dunn	Address Restricted	Moore Mound Group
94000537	Dane		Dunn	Address Restricted	Sure Johnson Mound Group
84003630	Dane		Madison	University of Wisconsin Arboretum	Brown, Charles E., Indian Mounds
96000497	Dane		Roxbury	Address Restricted	Hornung Mound Group
93000215	Dane		Westport	Address Restricted	Halvorson Mound Group
Historic Districts					
87002260	Dane	Madison		14--24 E. Mifflin St.	East Mifflin Street Historic District
86003849	Dane	Madison		Roughly bounded by S. Webster, King, E. Wilson, E. Doty, S. Pinkney, and E. Main Sts.	Main--King Historic District
97001582	Dane	Madison		Roughly along State St., from N. Lake St. to W. Mifflin St.	State Street Historic District
85003679	Dane	Madison		640 W. Washington Ave.	West Madison Depot, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railway
914	Dane	Madison		Roughly bounded by S. Fairchild St., W. Main St., S. Carroll St., and W. Doty St.	West Main Street Historic District
98000222	Dane	Stoughton		Roughly along E. Main St.	Depot Hill Historic District

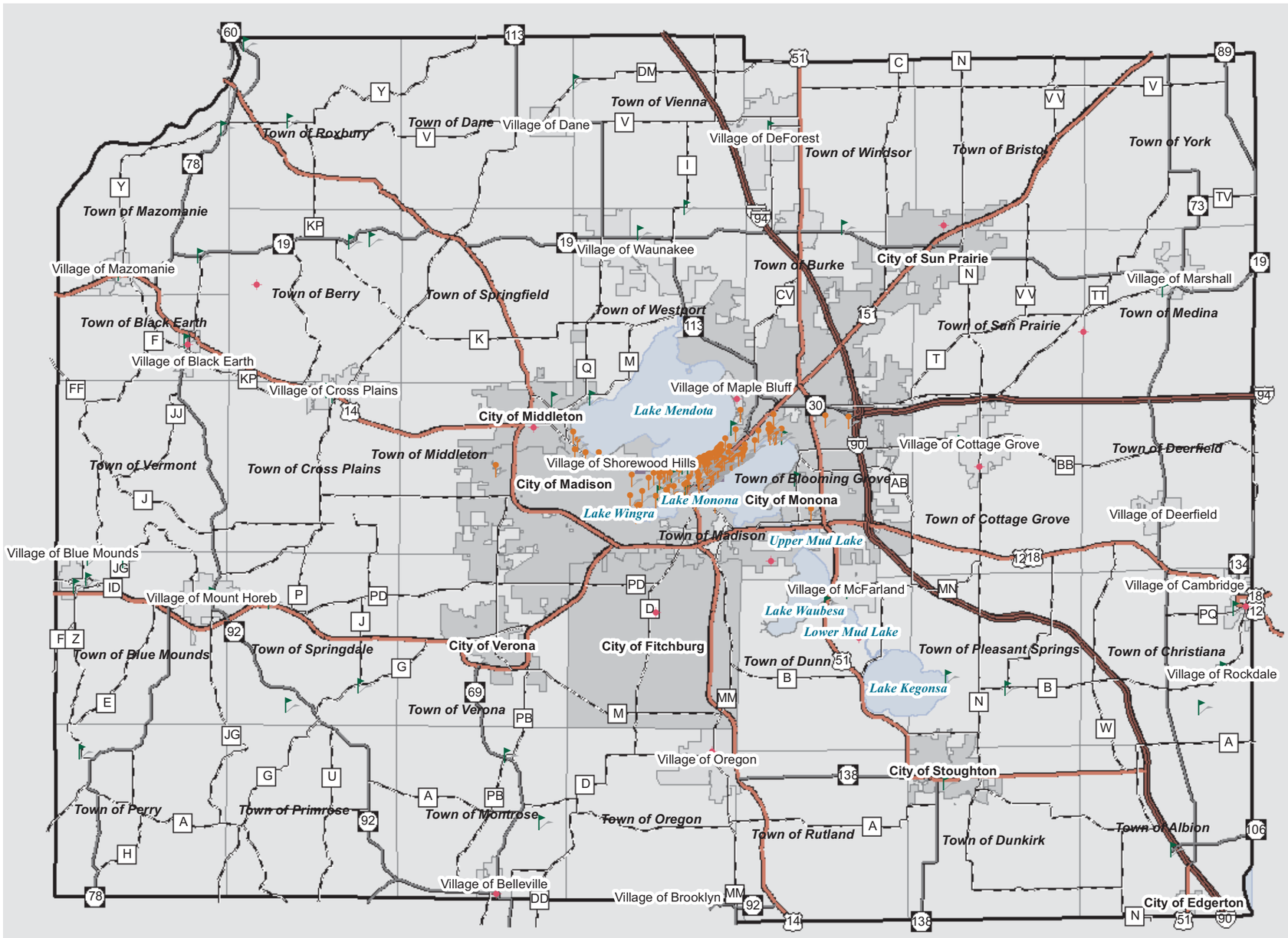
Of the 10,034 historic buildings with some historic significance, 5,740 are in the City of Madison, 3,148 are in other cities and villages and 1,146 are in unincorporated towns.[26] In 2002, under a grant from the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Dane County Department of Planning and Development released an intensive survey report of all unincorporated hamlets in Dane County. The report documents the current status of 184 historic resources within unincorporated Dane County, including 28 potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places nomination. The report also includes a summary of the history of European settlement in Dane County, the types of architecture, styles and original purposes of historic buildings, and a series of policy recommendations for protecting particularly vulnerable historically significant properties.[27]

Under an agreement with the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Dane County Department of Planning and Development participates in the State Burial Sites program. The Department's Zoning Division reviews development proposals against statewide archaeological databases to make sure burial sites are not disturbed.

[26] "Wisconsin Architecture & History Inventory," Wisconsin Historical Society, 2007. [http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/ahi/]
[27] *Unincorporated Hamlets of Dane County: Intensive Survey Report,* Heggland, Timothy, 2002 [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/PlanDev/ComprehensivePlan/updates/ancr/20031112_hamlets_surveyreport.pdf]

CR - 1

Historic & Archeological Sites



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Historic & Archeological Sites

- DCHS site
- Madison Historic Landmark
- Frank Lloyd Wright Building
- Research Site

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Dane County is one of the wealthiest counties in Wisconsin when it comes to having identified historic and/or archeological sites. These sites can range from former camping establishments by pioneers to existing Frank Lloyd Wright buildings. Contact the State Historical Society for further information.

For more information:
http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007

Source Info: Historical & Archeological Sites 2005 (DCPD). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Chapter Six: Economic Development

Labor Force & Economic Base

(See also Chapter One: Issues and Opportunities)

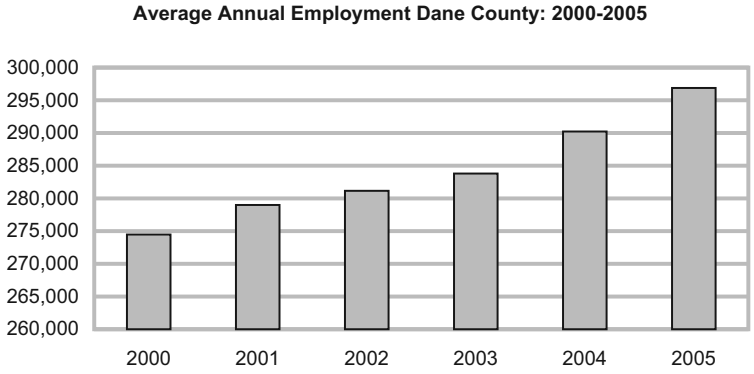
Commuting

Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of Dane County commuters driving to work continued to increase, while the percentage of those using other modes of transportation decreased. While the *percentage* of those using transit decreased, the *number* of commuters using transit increased by 670 to over 10,000. The mean travel time for all Dane County commuters increased 1.8 minutes to 19.9 minutes.

The number of Dane County workers who reside outside Dane County continued to increase from 1990 to 2000, Work trip commuting to Dane County from workers residing in Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Rock, Green, Iowa, and Sauk Counties increased by 13,350 to 29,600 in 2000, according to Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP) data.
Source: "Transportation Data and Trends" Madison Area Metropolitan Planning Organization, 2000

Employment

The 2005 average annual employment in Dane County of 296,887 was an increase of 6,658 jobs over 2004 employment, representing a 2.3 percent increase. The unemployment rate in Dane County averaged 3.1 percent in 2005, 0.1 percent lower than in 2004 and 0.5 percent lower than the recent peak of 3.6 percent in 2003.



As of 2000, Dane County had a civilian labor force of about 256,000. Of that total, 246,069 were employed; 3.8% were unemployed. The employed labor force is largely employed in what are typically referred to as "white collar" occupations. In 2000, 83% of employees (204,000) worked in professional, technical or service-related positions. This compares to 70% statewide employed in the same positions. Dane County's higher percentage can be partially attributed to the presence of Wisconsin's state capital and major university (see Table E-6). From 1980 to 2000, management, professional and technical jobs increased by 86%, while farming jobs declined by 80%.

Table E-6: Occupation of the Employed: 1980 – 2000

Dane County	Employed Persons Age 16 and Older							
	1980		1990		2000		Change 1980–2000	
	Number	% Total	Number	% Total	Change	% Total	Change	Percent
Management, professional & technical	57,602	34.0%	79,158	38.0%	107,347	43.6%	49,745	86.4%
Service Occupations	24,661	14.5%	27,110	13.0%	31,362	12.7%	6,701	27.2%
Sales and office occupations	51,063	30.1%	60,792	29.2%	65,285	26.5%	14,222	27.9%
Farming, fishery & forestry	4,516	2.7%	4,541	2.2%	891	0.4%	-3,625	-80.3%
"Blue Collar" occupations	31,816	18.8%	36,468	17.5%	41,179	16.7%	9,363	29.4%
Total	**169,658**	**100.0%**	**208,069**	**100.0%**	**246,064**	**100.0%**	**76,406**	**45.0%**
Unemployment Rate	**4.8%**		**3.2%**		**3.8%**			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Most workers commuting into Dane County work in services, government, retail trade or manufacturing. Most of Dane County workers that commute out of Dane County work in transportation and public utilities or construction.

The largest employment sector and the greatest number of businesses are in services. Government is the second largest employment sector, followed by trade. From 1980 to 2000, services were also the fastest growing employment sector, followed by construction and trade as shown in Table E-7B. Among Dane County's 12,126 business employers, service businesses are the most numerous followed by trade and construction.

Table E-7B: Employers in Dane County by Industry: 1980 – 2000

Industry Type	Number of Establishments							
	March 1980		March 1990		March 2000		Change 1980-2000	
	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	%Total	Number	Percent
Construction & Mining	941	13.6%	931	10.7%	1,286	10.6%	345	36.7%
Manufacturing	415	6.0%	551	6.4%	693	5.7%	278	67.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities	243	3.5%	307	3.5%	413	3.4%	170	70.0%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,259	32.7%	2,813	32.5%	3,292	27.1%	1,033	45.7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	743	10.7%	866	10.0%	1,091	9.0%	348	46.8%
Services	2,314	33.5%	3,198	36.9%	5,351	44.1%	3,037	131.2%
County Total	**6,915**	**100.0%**	**8,666**	**100.0%**	**12,126**	**100.0%**	**5,211**	**75.4%**

In 2000, the average number of employees per establishment in Dane County was 22.3. The employer type with the highest average of employees per establishment was in manufacturing, followed by transportation and utilities and finance, insurance and real estate (see Table E-7C).

Table E-7C: Employers per Establishment in Dane County: 1980 – 2000

Industry Type	Employees per Establishment		
	March 1980 Number	March 1990 Number	March 2000 Number
Construction & Mining	6.4	7.9	10.1
Manufacturing	48.3	45.5	45.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	24.5	25.5	23.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14.7	17.0	18.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16.5	21.3	20.0
Services	12.7	14.2	13.0
County Total	**24.5**	**24.5**	**22.3**

Wage And Benefit Data

Table E-7D compares average annual wages by industry type from 1980 to 2000. The average wage increased by 142% to $32,233 in 2000, although when factoring inflation increases (in constant 2000 dollars) wages increased by only 16%. The highest average annual wages in 2000 was in finance, insurance and real estate, followed by construction and manufacturing. The greatest increase in wages were realized in the finance, insurance and real estate sector, while the construction and manufacturing sectors experienced the slowest wage growth.

Table E-7D: Average Annual Wages: 1980 – 2000

Industry Type	Average Annual Wages							
	March 1980		March 1990		March 2000		Wage Change 1980-2000	
	1980	In 2000 $	1990	In 2000 $	2000	In 2000 $	In 2000 dollars	
Construction & Mining	$17,760	$37,155	$25,715	$33,880	$39,724	$39,724	$2,569	6.9%
Manufacturing	$17,520	$36,653	$27,101	$35,706	$39,392	$39,392	$2,739	7.5%
Transportation & Public Utilities	$16,749	$35,040	$26,600	$35,046	$41,486	$41,486	$6,446	18.4%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	$8,909	$18,638	$13,486	$17,768	$22,029	$22,029	$3,391	18.2%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$12,911	$27,010	$23,422	$30,859	$42,546	$42,546	$15,536	57.5%
Services	$10,413	$21,785	$18,587	$24,489	$28,618	$28,618	$6,833	31.4%
Government	$15,014	$31,410	$25,065	$33,024	$35,847	$35,847	$4,437	14.1%
County Total	**$13,324**	**$27,874**	**$21,241**	**$27,986**	**$32,233**	**$32,233**	**$4,359**	**15.6%**

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Attracting and Retaining Businesses

Types of Businesses and industries desired

Dane County benefits from a diverse assortment of industries from various sectors contributing to the county's economic health. Some of the industries the county is most interested in promoting are listed below:

- Agricultural cooperatives and ag-incubators, value-added processing and related agricultural business and industry
- Forestry
- Minority and women-owned business
- Locally owned business and expansion
- County related businesses and entrepreneurial activities that increase revenue
- Sustainable industry and business
- Industry that improves Wi-Fi and internet telecommunications for Dane County business and residents
- Industry that provides living-wage and high-wage employment

Strengths and Weaknesses for Business Retention and Attraction

Existing Resources & Strengths

The Dane County Department of Planning and Development publishes the *Dane County Wisconsin Economic Development Resource Guide*, which provides detailed references to the Dane County area's numerous resources and strengths related to economic development. A copy of the *Resource Guide* is included in Volume III, and is available online at: http://www.dane-econdev.org.

Challenges & Weaknesses

Dane County has several revolving loan programs to help interested Dane County business, residents and communities with low-interest and gap loan financing. These loans can be used for business expansion, property acquisition, job training, facade improvement, energy conservation and business retention and start-up. In addition, we finance housing programs for housing rehabilitation, fist-time homebuyer outreach and education, and down-payment and closing cost assistance for qualifying residents. However, many communities in Dane County lack the staff or expertise to pursue many of these financing and economic development opportunities, and are interested in attracting new businesses and retaining existing businesses, as well as improving their housing stock. Areas of improvement/weaknesses include:

- Expanded outreach and education
- Making staff available for technical assistance to Dane County communities interested in pursuing ED, business retention and attraction
- Lack of information and resources aka website
- Lack of capacity to partner with private and public sector to pursue economic development
- Facilitating strategic planning for community economic development
- Educating communities and businesses about financing available for economic development
- Working with Towns to educate them about their capacity for TIF financing
- Increasing county-wide knowledge of the benefits of inter-governmental and private and public partnerships
- County-wide economic development plan
- Programs that target economic development and entrepreneurial minorities, youth and women

Commercial and Industrial Sites

Development Sites

Industrial Parks

More than 2,300 acres are available within Dane County's thriving business parks. Varying in price and parcel size, many options are available to meet an assortment of business needs. Contact Madison Gas & Electric for a comprehensive list of business parks, or visit: www..mge.com/images/PDF/BusParks/BusParks_2006.pdf

Madison Gas and Electric (MGE)
P.O. Box 1231
Madison, WI 53701-1231
(608) 252-7116
www.mge.com

Dane County Infill Inventory Listing

Dane County's Department of Planning and Development staff is currently developing an inventory of buildings and sites for infill development or redevelopment located throughout Dane County. To find out more, visit www.countyofdane.com/plandev, or call (608) 261-9957.

Remediation and Reuse of Contaminated Sites

Brownfield Redevelopment

Brownfields are abandoned, idle or underused commercial or industrial properties, where expansion or redevelopment is hindered by real or perceived contamination. The State of Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Remediation and Redevelopment program oversees the investigation and cleanup of contaminated properties. Many brownfield properties are located within Dane County. The Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System (BRRTS) is a searchable database of site-specific information about activities that resulted in contaminated soil or groundwater. For more information, please visit the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources at: http://botw.dnr.state.wi.us/botw/welcome.do

Remediation & Redevelopment Sites Map

A searchable GIS map-based system that allows you to locate any property in Dane County that is contaminated, or was previously contaminated, and in need of cleanup. For more information, visit: maps.dnr.state.wi.us/imf/dnrimf.jsp?site=brrts.rrsitesmap

Applicable County, Regional & State Economic Development Programs

(See also the *Dane County Economic Development Resource Guide* in Volume III)

Dane County Programs

American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)

The ADDI program provides assistance for first time homebuyers interested in purchasing single-family housing with incomes that do not exceed 80% of the area median income. Visit: http://www.co.dane.wi.us/plandev/community/cdbg for more information.

Better Urban Infill Land Development (B.U.I.L.D.)

BUILD is a program that partners with Dane County communities to identify and promote infill development opportunities through planning grants, education, and code reform. Visit: www.co.dane.wi.us/plandev/community/build, for more information.

Commercial Revitalization Loan Funds

The Dane County Commercial Revitalization Loan Fund (CRLF) provides financing to businesses and real estate development projects that help revitalize downtown and other traditional commercial districts. For more information, visit: www.countyofdane.com/plandev/community/cdbg/pdf/200403_crlf_fct_sht.pdf

Dane County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The CDBG program uses Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds to promote housing, economic development and community service initiatives for people with low to moderate incomes. Visit: www.co.dane.wi.us/plandev/community/cdbg, for more information.

Economic Development Revolving Loan Funds

The Dane County Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) provides financing to businesses in distressed communities as well as to agricultural businesses. For more information, visit: www.countyofdane.com/plandev/community/cdbg/pdf/200408_rlf_fct_sht.pdf.

HOME Program

The HOME program utilizes HUD funds to establish an Investment Trust Fund for construction loans, rental assistance, down payment assistance, and land acquisitions that benefit low-income families. For more information, visit: http://www.co.dane.wi.us/plandev/community/cdbg.

State and Regional Programs

Business Retention & Expansion Survey Program

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce works with communities to implement a survey that creates a confidential, comprehensive data profile on businesses in communities in an effort to develop a systematic approach to retention. Follow-up studies indicate how economic changes have affected the business community, help determine current needs and plans, and verify improvements made in the local business climate. This information enables the community to develop a targeted retention program. For more information, visit: http://www.commerce.wi.gov/, or call (608) 266-9944.

Community Development Partnership

Programs at Alliant Energy Program funding options range from community and workforce development, to marketing and professional development. Visit: www.midwestsites.com to find out more, or contact Bruce Kepner at (608) 458-5753, or brucekepner@aliantenergy.com

Community Based Economic Development Program (CBED)

Provides assistance to local governments and community-based organizations that undertake planning or development projects, or that provide technical assistance services that support business, community and incubator development. For more information, visit: http://www.commerce.wi.gov/

Customized Labor Training (CLT) Program

The CLT program is designed to assist companies that are investing in new technologies or manufacturing processes by providing a grant of up to 50 percent of the cost of training employees on the new technologies. The primary goal of CLT is to help Wisconsin manufacturers maintain a workforce that is on the cutting edge of technological innovation. For more information, visit: http://www.commerce.wi.gov/

Forward Community Investments (FCI)

(formerly known as the Dane Fund)

FCI is a community development loan fund that provides financial and technical resources to organizations that serve to enhance the lives of low-wealth persons and communities in Wisconsin. FCI works as a bridge between investors and nonprofits, helping both sides maximize their impact. For more information, visit FCI at: http://www.danefund.com/

The Madison Community Foundation (MCF)

MCF is committed to building and maintaining community assets. In addition to allocating financial resources to the organizations specified by the fund holders, MCF collaborates with nonprofit organizations and community leaders to identify areas that can benefit most from community giving. Visit www..madisoncommunityfoundation.org to find out more, or contact Kathleen Woit at (608) 232-1763.

Madison Development Corporation (MDC)

MDC's mission is to help provide quality employment opportunities by making loans to hard to finance small businesses, and to provide quality, affordable housing for Madison and Dane County residents. MDC also has grant funds available to help Madison businesses improve their capacity for growth. For more information visit mdcorp.org, or contact Frank Staniszewski at (608) 256-2799.

Neighborhood Business Revitalization Guarantee

Helps experienced developers or existing business owners obtain financing on favorable terms to stimulate economic development in urban neighborhoods. To find out more, visit: http://www.wheda.com/cat_sb/nbr_product.asp

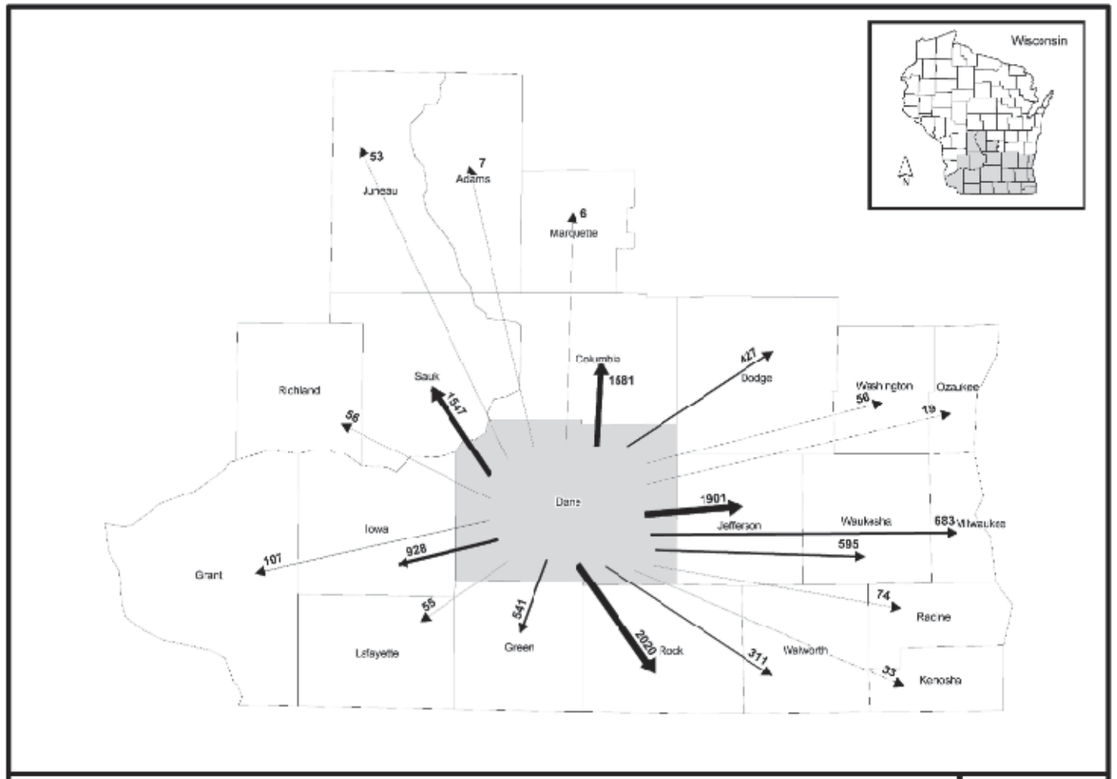
Workforce Advancement Training (WAT) Grants

WAT grants enable Wisconsin's for profit businesses increased access to training opportunities through the Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS). The grants promote increased investment in the development of incumbent workers in order to improve Wisconsin businesses' productivity and competitiveness. Applications for WAT funding are facilitated through the local Technical College. For more information contact Marla N. Gamoran, Business, Industry & Community Services, Madison Area Technical College, 3591 Anderson St. Madison, WI 53704, call (608) 243-4480.

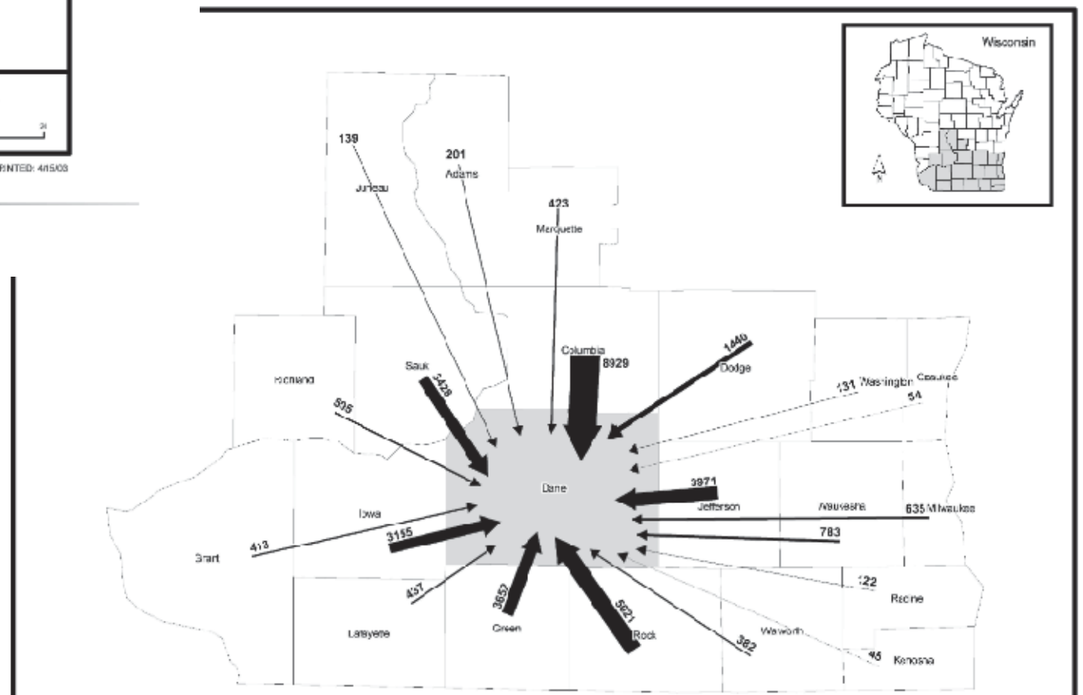
Commuting Patterns

Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703

For more information:
http://www.madisonareampo.org/

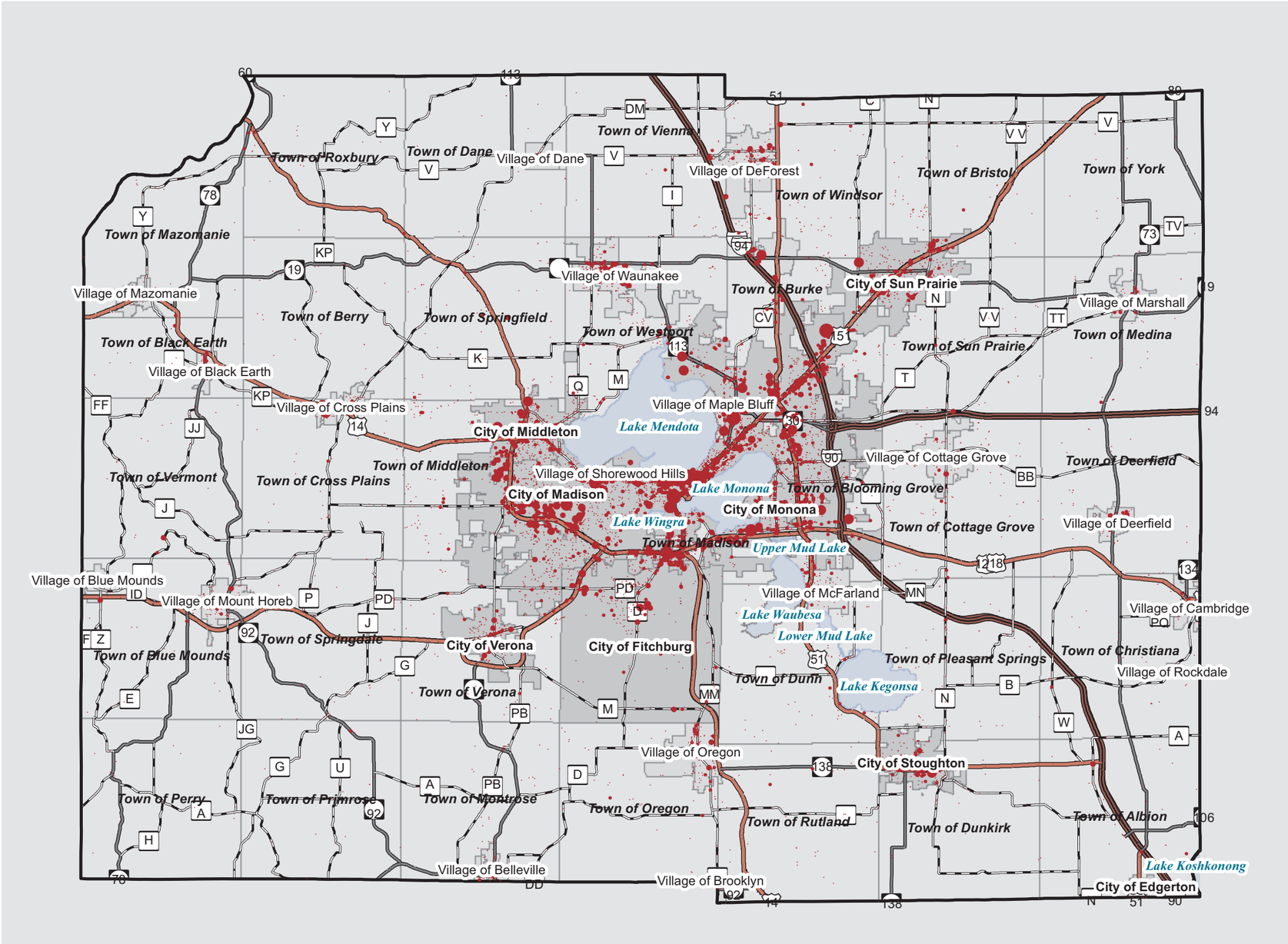


Work Trip Commuting from Dane County: 2000
(selected counties)



Work Trip Commuting to Dane County: 2000
(selected counties)

Employment



Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

Number of Employees

- 0 - 23
- 24 - 96
- 97 - 250
- 251 - 668
- 669 - 1300
- 1301 - 2250
- 2251 - 4500

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

Employment is published in 2002 based on 2000 census information.

For more information:
See the latest "Trends Report"
http://www.danecorpc.org/publications.htm

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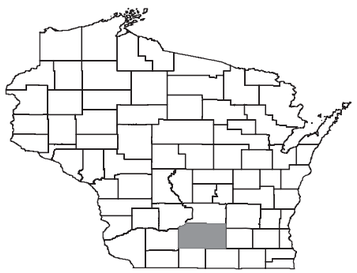
June, 2007



Source Info: Employment Points 2002 (Claritas/MPO) Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Chapter Seven: Intergovernmental Cooperation

Incorporate Plans And Agreements Under Sections 66.0301, 66.0307 And 66.0309

The following is a table of contracts, agreements and plans between Dane County and other units of governments and public entities. The following are incorporated into the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan.*

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
Airport	Intergovernmental Agmt. For Improved Highway Signage Related to Airport	137	2006	2007	1315
Airport	Intergovernmental Agreement for Art Exhibition Coordinator Services	9	2005	2006	1762
Airport	Memo of Understanding Between TSA & DCRA for Security	55	2004	2005	865
Airport	Memo of Understanding Between TSA & DCRA for Security	102	2002	2003	1705
Airport	Agmt w/Madison to Improve International Lane	75	1993	1994	1668
Airport	Joint Participation Agreement w/National Guard Bureau	39	1993	1994	1676
Airport	Street Encroachment Agreement w/City of Madison for International Lane	205	1993	1994	1281
Airport	Street Encroachment Agreement-International Lane	200	1991	1992	728
Airport	Agmt w/DNR to Protect Cherokee Marsh Natural Area	323	1990	1991	1345
Airport	Joint Use Agreement w/National Guard & State	22	1990	1991	549
Airport	Joint Use Supplement Agreement w/128th Tactical Fighter Wing	87	1990	1991	642
Airport	Transfer of Madison Municipal Airport Truax Field to Dane County	41	1974	1975	742
Alliant Ctr	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	280	1996	1997	1278
Alliant Ctr	Agreement w/City of Madison for Exchange of Lands at Fairgrounds		1967	1968	732
BU	Agreement w/Ho Chunk for Gambling Expansion at Dejope	200	2003	2004	1218
CARPC	Temporary Merger of Regional Planning Staff & Urban Service Work	107	2004	2005	1229
CARPC	Water Quality Planning Services w/DNR	166	2004	2005	674
CARPC	2004 Planning Services	214	2003	2004	1197
CARPC	2003 Planning Services	274	2002	2003	923
CARPC	2002 Planning Services	234	2001	2002	640
CARPC	2000 Planning Services	241	1999	2000	1827
CARPC	Amendment to RPC Contract	84	1999	2000	1585
CARPC	1999 Planning Services	213	1998	1999	776
CARPC	1998 Planning Services	211	1997	1998	712
CARPC	1997 Planning Services	212	1996	1997	1273
CARPC	1996 Planning Services	252	1995	1996	148
CARPC	1995 Planning Services	216	1994	1995	1131
CARPC	1994 Planning Services	244	1993	1994	1761
CARPC	1993 Planning Services	263	1992	1993	1122
CARPC	1992 Planning Services	240	1991	1992	838
CARPC	1991 Planning Services	272	1990	1991	1345
CARPC	1990 Planning Services	266	1989	1990	1725
CARPC	1989 Planning Services	248	1988	1989	40
CARPC	Contract Between Public Works & Regional Planning	426	1978	1979	383
CARPC	1976 Planning Services		1975	1976	579
Courts	Intergovernmental Agreement Between Juvenile Court & Wis. District Attorney's Office	109	2003	2004	1165

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
Courts	2003 POS w/Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring	233	2002	2003	759
Courts	2001 POS W/Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring	104	2001	2002	1006
Courts	2002 POS w/Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring	321	2001	2002	1081
Courts	2000 POS W/Department of Corrections Electronic Monitoring	90	2000	2001	837
Courts	Agreement w/State Law Library for Library Services	257	1999	2000	1677
Courts	Agreement w/State Law Library for Library Services	237	1998	1999	1441
Courts	Needs Assessment & Space Rental at Emerson School	134	1978	1979	475
DCHA	Agreement w/Housing Authority	152	1999	2000	553
DCHA	1996 Agreement w/Dane County Housing Authority	291	1995	1996	1312
DCHA	Agreement w/Housing Authority	49	1995	1996	581
DCHA	Agreement w/Housing Authority	279	1993	1994	1761
DCHA	Agreement w/Housing Authority	280	1992	1993	932
DCHA	Agreement w/Fair Housing Council	269	1990	1991	1345
DCHA	Agreement w/Fair Housing Council	276	1989	1990	1400
DCHA	Agreement w/Fair Housing Council	338	1988	1989	1687
DCHA	Agreement w/Housing Authority	315	1988	1989	1795
DCLS	Agreement w/City of Madison Library for Library Services	223	1996	1997	1799
DCLS	Agreement w/Madison Public Library for Library Services	243	1994	1995	923
DCLS	Agreement w/Madison Public Library for Library Services	285	1993	1994	366
DCLS	Agreement w/City for Library Services	259	1992	1993	878
DHS	Agreement for New Badger Prairie Health Care Center Study	77	2005	2006	1532
DHS	Intergovernmental Agreement w/City of Verona for Water Service at Badger Prairie	77	2004	2005	1464
DHS	Intergovernmental Agreement w/Department of Health & Social Services	406	1987	1988	1323
DHS	Contract w/State DHSS for Sanitary Inspections	55	1985	1986	77
DHS	Contract w/Wisconsin Department of Health & Social Services		1974	1975	307
DOA	MOU for Fly Dane 2005 Digital Orthophotography Project	142	2004	2005	603
DOA	Agreement w/State & Ameritech for Telecommunications Centrex V	115	2001	2002	955
DOA	Agreement w/State & Ameritech for Telecommunications Centrex V	160	1994	1995	1388
DOA	Contract w/City for Computer Services		1970	1971	782
DPD	Planning Services to Fitchburg, Rockdale, Black Earth & Mazomanie	233	1998	1999	1512
DPD	Planning Services to Madison & McFarland	232	1998	1999	849
DPD	Contract to RPC to Digitize Land Use Inventory Maps	244	1992	1993	1855
DPD	Contract to DNR for Fish Lake Study	332	1991	1992	565
DPD	Memo of Understanding w/WisDOT for Monumentation	202	1991	1992	767
Emer Mgt	Accepting Intergovernmental Advanced Life Support Program Agreement	283	2005	2006	1276
Emer Mgt	Agreement w/DeForest Area Fire Protection for EMS Services Dispatch	283	2003	2004	1162
Emer Mgt	Contract Between Dane County & City of Madison Fire Department	79	2002	2003	1107
Emer Mgt	Agreement w/DOJ for Drug Tip Hotline/Dangerous Weapons/Amber Alert	278	2001	2002	1006
Emer Mgt	Contract Between Dane County & Arena, Plain, Sauk Prairie, Spring Green EMS	88	2000	2001	1060
Emer Mgt	EMS Contracts	292	2000	2001	1853
Emer Mgt	Contract Between Dane County & City of Madison Fire Department/EMS Service	114	1999	2000	667
Emer Mgt	Contract Between Dane County & Brooklyn Fire/EMS Protection District	85	1996	1997	944
Emer Mgt	Contract Between Dane County & Town of Madison Fire Department/EMS Service	84	1996	1997	944
Emer Mgt	Hazmat Services w/City of Madison	323	1995	1996	1396
Emer Mgt	Hazmat Services w/City of Madison	Motion 6	1994	1995	314
Emer Mgt	Agreement w/State for Public Safety Communications Network Development	27	1992	1993	675
Emer Mgt	Hazmat Services w/City of Madison	78	1992	1993	1611
Emer Mgt	Hazmat Services w/City of Madison	271	1992	1993	971

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
Emer Mgt	Middleton Emergency Medical Service District 1986-1990	284	1990	1991	584
Emer Mgt	Hazmat Services from City of Madison	352	1989	1990	831
Emer Mgt	Stoughton-Dane County Centralized Dispatch System	311	1988	1989	210
Emer Mgt	Agreement w/Mt. Horeb Storage of Rescue Unit		1968	1969	37
Emer Mgt	Transfer of Administration of Civil Defense Program from City of Madison		1966	1967	1285
Emer Mgt	City/County Civil Defense Contract				1657
Emer Mgt	MOU w/Shorewood Hills Fire for Mobile Command Vehicle				1224
Fac. Mgt.	Contract w/U.W. for Telephone System		1978	1979	1437
Fac. Mgt.	Contract w/City Purchasing Department for Space in CCB		1969	1970	697
Health	Intergovernmental Agreement for Merger of County & City Health Departments	233	2004	2005	1093
Health	Joint Chest X-Ray Program w/City of Madison				915
LWRD	Accept Grant from DNR & Auth. Agmt. W/Crystal, Fish & Mud Lake District	131	2005	2006	1383
LWRD	Agreement w/Fitchburg & DNR for Bicycle & Pedestrian Overpass Along Capital City Trail	4	2005	2006	21
LWRD	Cooperative Services Agreement w/DNR & Animal Plant Health Inspection - Wildlife Services	162	2003	2004	1674
LWRD	MOU w/Rockdale for Rockdale Mill Property	155	2003	2004	1786
LWRD	MOU w/Verona for Libraray at Badger Prairie Park	34	2003	2004	929
LWRD	State & County Management Agreement for Capital Springs Centennial State Park & Rec Area	310	2003	2004	1001
LWRD	Agreement w/USDA for Preservation of Farmland	127	2002	2003	1093
LWRD	Intergovernmental Agmt for Stormwater Education & Outreach	181	2002	2003	689
LWRD	Intergovernmental Agmt for Stormwater Monitoring (Rain Gardens)	289	2002	2003	923
LWRD	MOU for Centennial State Park	200	2000	2001	1558
LWRD	MOU to Modify Ice Age Trail Junction Plan	367	2000	2001	1137
LWRD	Agreement w/Natural Heritage Foundation for Fish Lake Land	184	1999	2000	1783
LWRD	Intergovernmental Agmt for Erosion Control Assistance	41	1999	2000	1109
LWRD	Stormwater Runoff Plan for Mt. Horeb	338	1999	2000	1109
LWRD	Intergovernmental Agreement w/Westport, State DOT for Catfish Court	199	1998	1999	950
LWRD	Agreement w/Fitchburg for Capital City Trail	206	1997	1998	558
LWRD	Agreement w/National Park Service for Planning for Ice Age Trail	163	1997	1998	1351
LWRD	Capital City State Trail Design Concept & Memorandum of Agreement	234	1996	1997	1159
LWRD	Funds from USDA-Natural Resources Conseration Service	80	1996	1997	1494
LWRD	Agmt w/U.S. Geological Survey for Studies of Fish & Stewart Lakes	53	1992	1993	1538
LWRD	Agmt w/Soil Conservation Service for Soil Survey		1966	1967	935
LWRD	Lake Treatment Contract w/City of Madison		1957	1958	1144
Misc.	Agreement w/Rock County for Coroner Services	350	2004	2005	1141
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	374	2000	2001	1137
Misc.	Dane County Historical Society Contract	40	2000	2001	1137
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	271	1998	1999	1381
Misc.	Dane County Historical Society Contract	67	1998	1999	1070
Misc.	Dane County Historical Society Contract	270	1998	1999	770
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	303	1996	1997	1278
Misc.	Dane County Historical Society Contract	302	1996	1997	1278
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	277	1995	1996	1312
Misc.	Dane County Historical Society Contract	271	1995	1996	1071
Misc.	Intergovernmental Agreement for Monona Terrace	313	1992	1993	1563
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	306	1991	1992	1544
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	307	1991	1992	1366
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	305	1990	1991	1376
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	243	1990	1991	200

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	369	1990	1991	584
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	335	1990	1991	1345
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	27	1990	1991	1345
Misc.	Agreement w/Dane County Historical Society	381	1989	1990	242
Misc.	Agreement w/Fitchburg for Tax Collection Services	106	1989	1990	1787
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce	105	1989	1990	1787
Misc.	Agreement w/Madison Development Corporation	333	1989	1990	1400
Misc.	Termination of City/County Contract Compliance Agreement	159	1989	1990	780
Misc.	Agreement w/Greater Madison Conventions & Visitor's Bureau	334	1988	1989	1629
Misc.	Agreement w/Historical Society	345	1988	1989	1292
Misc.	Radio Communications Tower & Equipment in Town of Blue Mounds	153	1988	1989	337
Misc.	Radio Communications Tower in Christiana	245	1988	1989	251
PWHT	Revised Intergovernmental Agmt. For North Mendota Parkway	3	2007	2008	113
PWHT	Agreement w/City of Stoughton to Regulate Use of Neighborhood Electric Vehicles	214	2006	2007	1644
PWHT	Agreement w/City of Sun Prairie to Regulate Use of Neighborhood Electric Vehicles	163	2006	2007	794
PWHT	Agreement w/DeForest for Design of CTH CV/Main Street Bridge	310	2006	2007	807
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Reconstruction of CTH BB/Cottage Grove Road Overhead @ I39	213	2006	2007	1406
PWHT	Agreement w/Middleton for Reconstruction of CTH M from CTH Q to Signature Drive	308	2006	2007	269
PWHT	Agreement w/Rockdale for Design of CTH B/Rockdale Bridge	311	2006	2007	807
PWHT	Agreement w/Sun Prairie for Jurisdictional Transfer of CTH N & Potential Transfer of CTH C	60	2006	2007	1164
PWHT	Agreement w/Town of Cross Plains for Reconstruction of CTH S/P from CTH P to CTH S	309	2006	2007	1715
PWHT	Agreement w/Westport for Maintenance of Traffic Signals @ CTH M & Woodland Dr.	198	2006	2007	794
PWHT	Agreement w/Verona for Reconstruction & Jurisdictional Transfer of Verona Ave. (CTH MV)	303	2005	2006	1276
PWHT	Agreement w/WisDOT for Park & Ride Facilities	276	2005	2006	1193
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Monona for Engineering Design of CTH BB	191	2005	2006	710
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison & Monona for Reconstruction of CTH BW	123	2004	2005	1584
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Sidewalk Construction on University Avenue	124	2004	2005	1584
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Traffic Signals & Lights on CTH	320	2004	2005	1464
PWHT	Cellular Antenna on Badger Prairie Water Tower	29	2004	2005	535
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Waunakee for Traffic Signals at CTH Q & Woodland Dr.	20	2004	2005	890
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Village of Oregon for Traffic Signals on CTH MM	91	2003	2004	923
PWHT	3 Party Agreement for Reconstruction of CTH PD	165	2002	2003	1192
PWHT	Agreement w/City of Madison for Household Hazardous Waste Services	339	2002	2003	1739
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Reconstruction of Mineral Point Road at USH 12	34	2002	2003	1793
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City of Verona for Traffic Signals at CTH M & Cross Country Rd.	35	2002	2003	853
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Town of Madison for Traffic Signals at CTH MM & Rusk Ave.	36	2002	2003	1668A
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Improvements to CTH AB (Buckeye)	219	2001	2002	929
PWHT	Agreement w/Mazomanie for Improvements to CTH Y	90	2001	2002	1317
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/WisDOT, Vienna & DeForest for CTH V	244	2001	2002	961
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	194	2000	2001	1043
PWHT	Agreement w/Fitchburg for Improvements to CTH PD	336	2000	2001	1837
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Traffic Signals & Lights on CTH	236	2000	2001	959
PWHT	Agreement w/Middleton for Improvements at CTH M & CTH Q	106	2000	2001	1135
PWHT	Agreement w/Monona for Improvements to CTH BW Phase III	237	2000	2001	959
PWHT	Agreement w/Monona for Improvements to CTH BW Phase IV	315	2000	2001	1098
PWHT	Agreement w/Verona for Improvements to CTH M	338	2000	2001	1043
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/DeForest for Improvements of CTH CV (Main St.)	263	2000	2001	959
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Village of Oregon for Feasibility Study of CTH MM	44	2000	2001	1137

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
PWHT	State/Municipal Agreement for Highway Improvement Project CTH V Interchange	285	2000	2001	1374
PWHT	Agreement w/Fitchburg for Operation of Traffic Signals	249	1999	2000	1208
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Salt Storage	158	1999	2000	1002
PWHT	Agreement w/WisDOT for Park & Ride Facilities	182	1999	2000	941
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Fitchburg, Madison & Town of Madison for CTH MM & USH 14	285	1999	2000	1039
PWHT	WisDOT Agreement Regarding USH 12	28	1999	2000	1145
PWHT	Agreement for Neighborhood Association Use of Badger School	278	1998	1999	844
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	258	1998	1999	1259
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison for Traffic Signals & Lights on CTH	303	1998	1999	776
PWHT	Agreement w/Middleton Construction of Intersection Improvements	292	1998	1999	1180
PWHT	Agreement w/Middleton for Traffic Signals on County Trunk Highways	326	1998	1999	773
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	233	1997	1998	1807
PWHT	Agreement w/City & Town of Verona for Traffic Signal	291	1997	1998	360
PWHT	Agreement w/Village of Oregon for Traffic Signal	305	1997	1998	1632
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City of Verona for Reconstruction of CTH M	44	1997	1998	1090
PWHT	Agreements for Transit Programs w/RPC	253	1996	1997	1667A
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City of Madison to Improve Packers Ave. (CTH CV)	331	1996	1997	1670A
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/WisDOT, Vienna DeForest for Design Project on CTH V	146	1996	1997	1667A
PWHT	State Contract w/Sheriff's Office Ride Service Program	160	1996	1997	1667A
PWHT	WisDOT Contract for Drunk Driving Prevention Program	98	1996	1997	1013
PWHT	WisDOT for Youth AODA Prevention Program-Peer Recruitment	158	1996	1997	1667A
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	293	1995	1996	885
PWHT	Continue Contract w/State for Establishment of Ride Service Program	218	1995	1996	900
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Belleville for Reconstruction Costs of Harrison St. (CTH CC)	324	1995	1996	1396
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/DeForest for Reconstruction Costs of Main St. (CTH CV)	325	1995	1996	1396
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Monona & Madison for Improvements on CTH BB	97	1995	1996	1207
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Mt. Horeb for Reconstruction of N. Washington St. (CTH JG)	75	1995	1996	956
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Wisconsin River Rail for Rehab of Middleton to Madison Trackage	13	1995	1996	1023
PWHT	Funds from WisDOT for Rehab of CTH MV in City of Verona	342	1995	1996	1314
PWHT	Underwrite Costs of Dedicated Road in Town of Verona	Motion 4	1995	1996	1537
PWHT	WisDOT Youth AODA Prevention Program-Peer Recruitment	25	1995	1996	923
PWHT	WisDOT Youth AODA Prevention Program-Peer Recruitment	215	1995	1996	1339
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	230	1994	1995	1884
PWHT	Agreement for Tunnel Under CTH M	293	1994	1995	1353
PWHT	Agreement for Use of Material Recycling Facility by Town of Rutland	6	1994	1995	696
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City & Town of Madison for Reconstruction of CTH MC	257	1994	1995	1182
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Fitchburg for Reconstruction on McKee Rd (CTH PD)	360	1994	1995	1537
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Monona for Reconstruction on CTH BW	294	1994	1995	1131
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Monona for Reconstruction on CTH BW	214	1994	1995	1131
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Oregon for Reconstruction & Signalization at CTH MM & Netherwood	361	1994	1995	1353
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Oregon for Reconstruction of Wolfe St, Foxboro Dr. & Janesville St.	362	1994	1995	1473
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Village of Cross Plains for Reconstruction of CTH P	80	1994	1995	1743
PWHT	WisDOT Improvement of Highway Safety in County Road Repair Zones	34	1994	1995	378
PWHT	Agreement Amendment #1 w/City & Town of Madison for Reconstruction on CTH MC	151	1993	1994	310
PWHT	Agreement w/Sun Prairie for Intersection Study on USH 151 at CTH C & Reiner Road	322	1993	1994	1388
PWHT	Agreements for Transit Programs w/RPC	321	1993	1994	1668
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Fitchburg for Reconstruction on CTH PD	251	1993	1994	548
PWHT	WisDOT Coordination of OWI Saturation/Blanket Patrols	288	1993	1994	923

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
PWHT	WisDOT Transportation Safety for Habitual OWI Offender Deterrence Program	287	1993	1994	923
PWHT	Agreement for Community Use of Badger School	368	1992	1993	747
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	277	1992	1993	886
PWHT	Agreement w/Corps of Engineers Relative to Airport Landfill	151	1992	1993	1135
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City & Town of Madison for John Nolen Drive Phase 2	354	1992	1993	876
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/City & Town of Madison for Reconstruction of CTH MC	43	1992	1993	1225
PWHT	Signal Agreement w/City of Middleton at CTH M & Branch St.	336	1992	1993	876
PWHT	WisDOT Contract for Roadway Sign Inventory for OWI Program	82	1992	1993	610
PWHT	WisDOT Coordination of OWI Saturation/Blanket Patrols	265	1992	1993	540
PWHT	WisDOT Cross-Age Mentorship Program w/OWI Program	224	1992	1993	30
PWHT	WisDOT Roadway Sign Inventory for OWI Program	223	1992	1993	204
PWHT	Agreement for Use of Material Recycling Facility by UW	199	1991	1992	297
PWHT	City/County Agreement for Transit Services	279	1991	1992	85
PWHT	Landfill Gas Utilization System for Landfill #1	119	1991	1992	1707
PWHT	WisDOT Acceptance of $10,350 from Madison	280	1991	1992	138
PWHT	WisDOT OWI Program	126	1991	1992	923
PWHT	Agreement for Transit Programs	343	1990	1991	1345
PWHT	Agreement for Use of Material Recycling Facility by Town of Cottage Grove	379	1990	1991	487
PWHT	Agreement for Use of Material Recycling Facility by Town of Madison	331	1990	1991	1723
PWHT	Agreement for Use of Material Recycling Facility by Town of Oregon	366	1990	1991	1120
PWHT	Agreement w/City of Middleton for Use of Material Recycling Facility	332	1990	1991	1667
PWHT	Agreement w/Madison Metro School District for Material Recycling Facility	365	1990	1991	1345
PWHT	Agreement w/Middleton Reconstruction on CTH MS	283	1990	1991	487
PWHT	Agreement w/Monona for Operation of Maintenance of Traffic Signals on CTH BW & Bridge Rd	224	1990	1991	1768
PWHT	Agreement w/Village of Dane for Material Recycling Facility	355	1990	1991	1345
PWHT	Contract w/MATC OWI Services	248	1990	1991	23
PWHT	Cost Share Agreement w/Fitchburg for Reconstruction on CTH D	363	1990	1991	1345
PWHT	WisDOT OWI Program	287	1990	1991	584
PWHT	City/County Agreement for Transit Services	309	1989	1990	470
PWHT	WisDOT Contract for OWI Program	267	1989	1990	883
PWHT	Agreement w/Westport Relative to Use of Certain Lands	101	1988	1989	1012
PWHT	County/City Transit Agreements	317	1988	1989	1755
PWHT	Radio Communications Tower @ Roxbury Tower Site	3	1988	1989	1795
PWHT	WisDOT Contract for OWI Program	283	1988	1989	567
PWHT	WisDOT Contract for OWI Program	109	1988	1989	1350
PWHT	County/City Transit Agreements	50	1987	1988	555
PWHT	Radio Communications Tower @ Roxbury Tower Site	363	1987	1988	1876
PWHT	DNR Agreement to Close Landfill #1	270	1984	1985	243
PWHT	South Central Wisconsin Rail Transit Commission Contract w/Green County	284	1977	1978	1364
PWHT	Southwest Wisconsin Transit Commission Contract w/Grant & Iowa Counties	319	1977	1978	333
PWHT	Agreement for Sewage Service Between Village of Verona & Dane County	64	1973	1974	1777
PWHT	Agreement w/City of Madison for County-Wide Landfill Disposal Program	61	1973	1974	1777
PWHT	Contracts for Madison Highway Storage Building	59	1971	1972	758
PWHT	Agreement for Operation of Radio Base Transmitter on UW Premises		1968	1969	1049
PWHT	2 Classrooms in Verona High School Building		1967	1968	906
PWHT	Street Light Contract in Town of Middleton	162	1956	1957	1603
PWHT	1980 Urban Mass Transit Operation & Capital Assistance Contract				1046
PWHT	1981 Urban Mass Transit Operation & Capital Assistance Contracts				1304

DEPT	RESOLUTION TITLE/SUBJECT MATTER	RES #	Session Year 1	Session Year 2	CONTRACT #
Sheriff	Addendum to Contract Policing Agreement w/Cambridge	197	2006	2007	1644
Sheriff	Agreement w/Madison for Use of Shooting Range	173	2006	2007	1631
Sheriff	Agreement w/Sauk County for Space for Dane County Prisoners	185	2006	2007	1470
Sheriff	Agreement w/Winnebago County for Space for Dane County Prisoners	127	2006	2007	1762
Sheriff	Addendum to Contract Policing Agreement w/Town of Middleton	235	2005	2006	1335
Sheriff	Agreement w/Winnebago County for Space for Dane County Prisoners	220	2005	2006	1748
Sheriff	Agreement w/DOT to Provide Freeway Service Patrol	261	2004	2005	1751
Sheriff	Agreement w/Sauk County for Space for Dane County Prisoners	198	2004	2005	835
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Town of Blooming Grove	162	2004	2005	1185
Sheriff	Addendum to Village of Mazomanie Contract Policing Agreement	225	2003	2004	929
Sheriff	Agreement w/DOT to Provide Freeway Service Patrol	19	2003	2004	1192
Sheriff	Addendum to Contract Policing Agreement w/Cambridge	110	2002	2003	777
Sheriff	Addendum to Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Black Earth	111	2002	2003	899
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Cambridge	318	2002	2003	923
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Mazomanie	336	2002	2003	923
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Black Earth	277	2001	2002	1341
Sheriff	Agreement w/DOT to Provide Freeway Service Patrol	356	2000	2001	187
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Cambridge	251	2000	2001	959
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Town of Middleton	320	1999	2000	1340
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Town of Windsor	231	1999	2000	1457
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Village of Cambridge	319	1999	2000	1439
Sheriff	Agreement for Police Services for Town of Dunn	86	1997	1998	1134
Sheriff	Agreement w/City of Madison & UW for Drug & Gang Task Force	175	1997	1998	1121
Sheriff	Police Services for Town of Burke	281	1997	1998	1278
Sheriff	Provide Law Enforcement Services for Town of Windsor	138	1997	1998	1858
Sheriff	Intergovernmental Agmt. W/National Guard, Army, Air Force Use of Firearms Facility	41	1996	1997	1670A
Sheriff	Intergovernmental Agreement w/Madison for Use of Firearms Training Facility	40	1996	1997	1670A
Sheriff	Agreement w/City of Madison & UW for Narcotics Enforcement Team	131	1994	1995	1388
Sheriff	WisDOT Transportation Safety Youth Alcohol Enforcement Cops in Shops	352	1994	1995	505
Sheriff	WisDOT Transportation Safety Youth Alcohol Enforcement Party Patrols	351	1994	1995	1537
Sheriff	Agreement for Sheriff to Provide Police Services to Town of Middleton	361	1993	1994	1566
Sheriff	Agreement w/City for New Jail Street Encroachments	208	1992	1993	1871
Sheriff	WisDOT Contract for Traffic Control	16	1992	1993	1681
Sheriff	Agreement w/U.S. Marshalls for Partial Federal Funding of New Jail	45	1991	1992	1492
Sheriff	Agreement w/City of Madison for Responsibility of Lake Patrol	41	1980	1981	383
Sheriff	City/County Police Radio Contract		1957	1958	1528
Sheriff	Housing Federal Prisoners in Dane County Jail		1950	1951	1569
Sheriff	Rifle Range Contract	31	1941	1942	1600
Sheriff	Contract Policing Agreement w/Town of Bristol, Burke & Westport				1021
Treasurer	Agreement w/City of Madison to Dispose of Certain Delinquent Taxes				972
ZOO	Agreement w/Zoological Society for Fund Raising	226	2005	2006	1332
ZOO	Agreement w/Zoological Society for Fund Raising	337	2004	2005	1141
ZOO	Agreement for Phase 2 North Quadrant Development at Zoo	43	1995	1996	1280
ZOO	County Involvement in Operation of Zoo	115	1982	1983	383
ZOO	Agreement w/City of Madison for Zoo	167	1973	1974	261

[28]

[28] Source: Dane County Clerk

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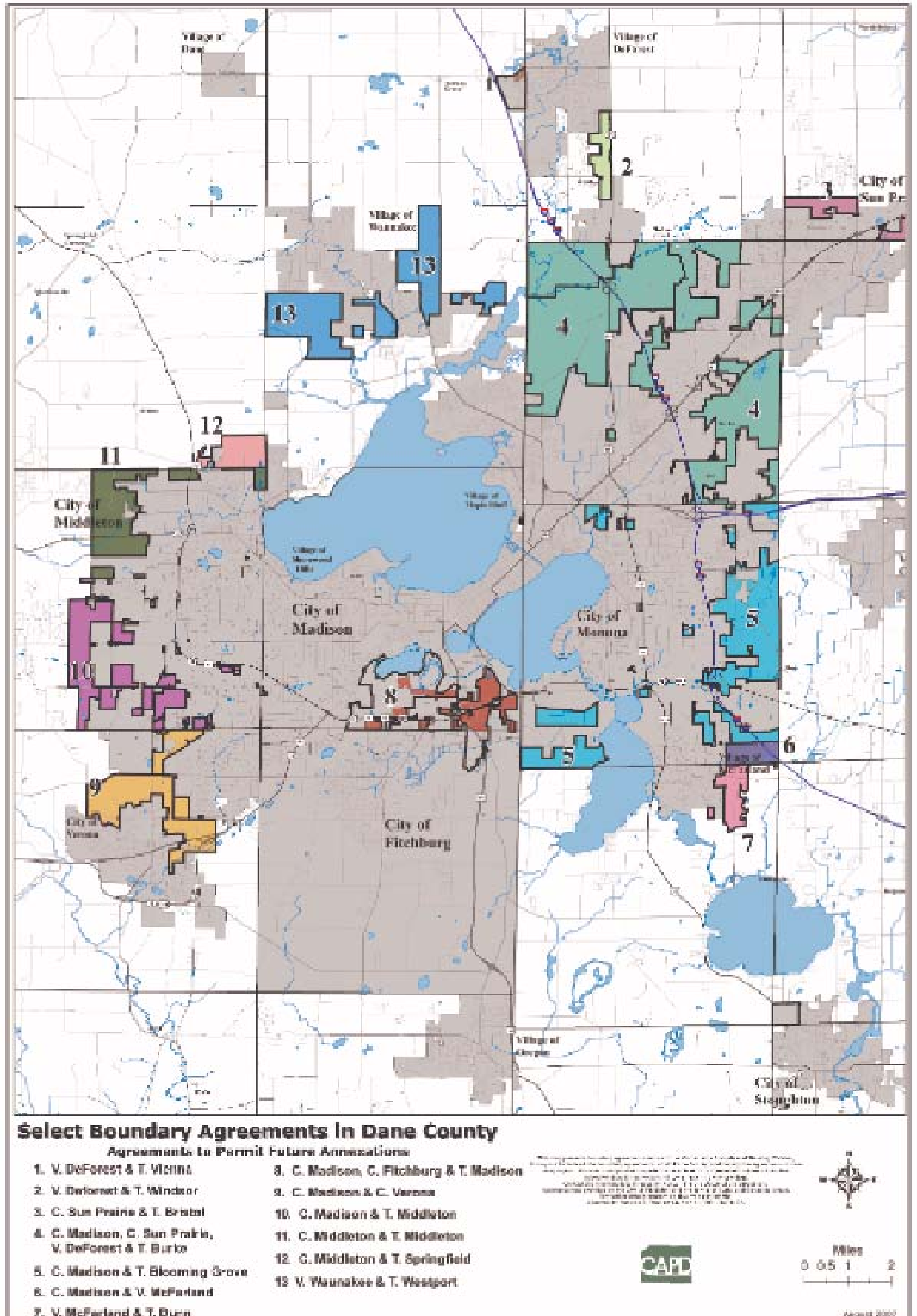
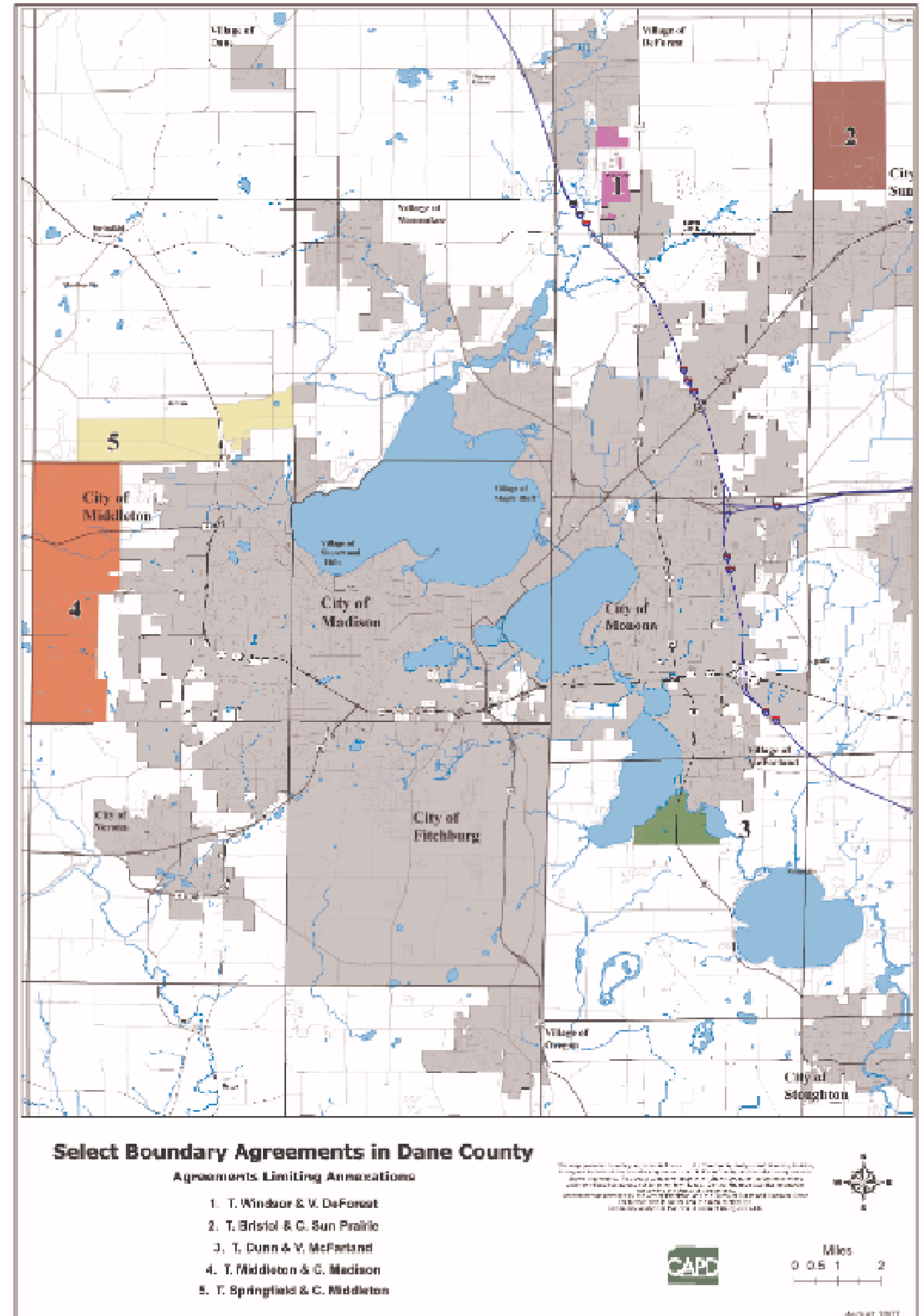
Boundary Agreements

Map Provided by Dane County Community Analysis and Planning
Dane County Comprehensive Plan Dept. of Planning & Development 210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Room 116 Madison, WI 53703
For more information www.danecorpc.org

These 2 maps are focused in on the area of Dane County where we are aware that Boundary Agreements exist.





Chapter Eight: Land Use

Existing Land Uses

Land Use Inventory

Every five years, with assistance from a majority of Dane County communities, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission compiles and verifies a land use inventory of Dane County. The 2005 Land Use Inventory exists in GIS format and is based on parcel boundaries from April 2005. Comparisons and classifications were made using aerial imagery supplied by the Farm Service Agency and the Dane County Land Information Office. After initial classification was complete, maps for each community were sent out to representatives (town clerks, village administrators, plan commission members, and others) for verification. The Land Use Inventory is part of the layers available through Dane County's online mapping service, DCINet, available at: http://dcimap.co.dane.wi.us/dcimap/index.htm

Land Use Trends

Land Supply Table L-1 shows a combination of Land Use Inventory Data and Census Data for the past four decades. The areas are all expressed in acres, the residential numbers are expressed as the units of each type, while the density is expressed in the number of units per acre. The general trend for the past four decades is an increase in density, particularly in the 90s, a time when this topic was debated on a countywide basis.

Table L-1: Land Use in Dane County: 1970 – 2000

Land Use	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980-2000
Residential	29,846.6	41,560.1	48,001.7	49,193.7	11,713.5	6,441.6	1,192.0	7,633.6
Single Family	27,600.6	37,737.1	42,710.1	43,198.0				
Two Family	747.5	1,213.2	1,804.2	1,716.4				
Multifamily	913.7	1,932.2	2,760.3	3,544.0				
Group Quarters	56.8	163.5	153.7	299.2				
Mobile Home	528.0	514.1	573.4	436.1				
Industrial	1,507.0	4,084.2	5,190.4	7,361.8	2,577.2	1,106.2	2,171.4	3,277.6
Manufacturing	991.2	1,678.1	2,164.1	2,517.6				
Wholesale	515.8	611.9	704.5	1,674.0				
Extractive	NA	1,794.2	2,321.8	3,170.2				
Transportation	29,144.0	35,289.3	37,418.0	43,842.1	6,145.3	2,128.7	6,424.1	8,552.8
Street Rights-of-Way	NA	31,642.7	33,641.5	39,773.6				
Railroads	NA	1,791.2	1,513.2	1,439.8				
Other Transportation	NA	1,855.4	2,263.3	2,628.7				
Communication / Utilities	5,248.0	1,323.0	1,515.1	1,777.5	-3,925.0	192.1	262.4	454.5
Generating & Processing	NA	122.4	133.5	274.8				
Transmission	NA	177.7	215.3	212.6				
Waste Processing	NA	944.2	1,109.0	1,232.0				
Other	NA	78.7	57.3	58.1				
Commercial-Retail	1,426.0	2,254.0	2,522.2	3,008.5	828.0	268.2	486.3	754.5
Repair & Maintenance		403.9	518.9	242.1				
Transportation Related		249.8	265.0	670.7				
Other		1,600.3	1,738.3	2,095.7				
Commercial-Services	1,172.1	1,210.1	2,202.6	3,655.1	38.0	992.5	1,452.5	2,445.0
Transient Lodging	123.0	182.2	156.1	172.5				
Other	1,049.1	1,027.9	2,046.5	3,482.6				
Institution & Government	5,332.9	4,479.7	4,707.4	5,082.9	-853.2	227.7	375.5	603.2
Education		2,300.3	2,301.2	2,608.7				
Administration		208.0	241.9	311.6				
Cemeteries		429.8	554.6	550.7				
Other		1,541.6	1,609.7	1,611.8				
Outdoor Recreation	11,632.2	9,543.6	11,102.8	13,133.4	-2,088.6	1,559.2	2,030.6	3,589.8
Total Developed Area	85,308.8	99,744.0	112,660.2	127,054.9	14,435.2	12,916.2	14,394.7	27,310.9
Agriculture & Undeveloped	701,367.5	687,077.0	674,160.9	666,280.3	-14,290.5	-12,916.1	-7,880.6	-20,796.7
Woodlands		76,999.2	81,447.0	91,034.2				
Other Open Lands		35,772.5	50,895.8	84,183.7				
Vacant, Unused Land		16,406.5	10,031.1	13,262.9				
Water	22,651.4	23,276.9	22,778.4	26,747.8				
Cropland/Pasture		534,621.9	509,008.6	451,051.7				
Total Area	786,676.3	786,821.0	786,821.1	793,335.2	144.7	0.1	6,514.1	6,514.2

Source: Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Land Demand and Prices

Table L-6: Dane County Developed Land Demand: 2000-2030

Land Use	2000	2010	2020	2030	2000-2030	
	Developed Land				Number	Percent
Central USA	46,217	50,508	54,799	59,089	12,872	28%
Outlying USAs	19,614	24,246	28,878	33,510	13,896	71%
Rural Area	61,224	66,454	71,684	76,914	15,690	26%
County	**127,055**	**141,208**	**155,361**	**169,513**	**42,458**	**33%**
	Residential Developed Land				Number	Percent
Central USA	18,058	19,617	21,176	22,734	4,676	26%
Outlying USAs	9,335	11,405	13,475	15,545	6,210	67%
Rural Area	21,843	23,978	26,111	28,249	6,406	29%
County	**49,236**	**55,000**	**60,762**	**66,528**	**17,292**	**35%**
	Residential Percent of Developed Land					
Central USA	39.1%	38.8%	38.6%	38.5%		
Outlying USAs	47.6%	47.0%	46.7%	46.4%		
Rural Area	35.7%	36.1%	36.4%	36.7%		
County	38.8%	38.9%	39.1%	39.2%		

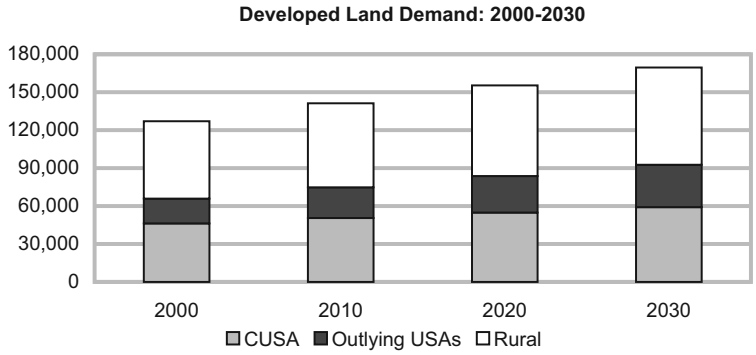
The developed land use forecasts are based upon the application of 1970 to 2000 land use inventory data from housing and land use analysis of the 26 urban service areas and the rural area. Comparing developed land use forecasts to existing land use patterns and densities in 2000 indicates slightly higher densities in the future due to three factors:

1. Higher land costs, hence smaller lots for single-family detached homes;

2. More condominiums for retiring homeowners; and

3. A higher percentage of the County's housing expected to be built in urban areas.

The County's developed land use is expected to grow from 127,055 acres in 2000 to 189,513 acres in 2030, a 33% increase a rate similar to population growth. Residential land use, the largest component of developed land use, is expected to grow from 49,236 acres in 2000 to 66,528 acres in 2030, as shown in see Table L-6.



Residential Land Demand.

It is apparent that the expected national population shifts resulting from the baby boom generation will have drastic effects on the Dane County housing market during the next 30 years. The baby boomer generation born between 1946 and 1964 are being followed by a substantially smaller generation. Their impact already has been demonstrated, with large numbers of smaller classroom sizes in the early 1980s, and a lack of young workers in the labor force in the 1990s. In addition, the numbers of elderly are growing and will continue to grow at a steady pace. This will place new demands on the type and location of housing and residential demand.

Although this plan deals with how demographic shifts affect the housing market, public policy, economic forces and people's response to those forces also influence the market. Therefore, even though the demographic shifts are bound to have a major impact, it is also likely that people's behavior will adapt to these shifts. Overall, the housing market has been quite responsive to changing times. The years just ahead will probably be no exception.

Following are the main impacts of these changing demographic forces on the Dane County housing market going into the next century, based on the long-range population forecasts by age group. Decade by decade, these trends in Dane County's housing market can be illustrated (see Table L-7).

Table L-7: Residential Land Demand

2000 Planning Area	Population	Housing Units	Residential Land*	Housing Density	
Outlying USAs	96,773	37,269	9,011	4.1	
Central USA	270,877	120,365	18,382	6.5	
Rural	58,876	22,764	21,843	1.0	
Dane County	426,526	180,398	49,236	3.7	
				2000-2010	
2010 Planning Area	**Population**	**Housing Units**	**Residential Land***	**Res. Land**	**% Change**
Outlying USAs	119,979	46,888	11,209	2,198	24%
Central USA	295,956	133,448	19,968	1,586	9%
Rural	64,637	25,918	24,451	2,608	12%
Dane County	480,573	206,255	55,629	6,393	13%
				2010-2020	
2020 Planning Area	**Population**	**Housing Units**	**Residential Land***		**% Change**
Outlying USAs	141,199	55,900	13,237	2,028	18%
Central USA	317,440	145,002	21,293	1,324	7%
Rural	68,896	28,460	26,352	1,901	8%
Dane County	527,534	229,363	60,882	5,253	9%
				2020-2030	
2030 Planning Area	**Population**	**Housing Units**	**Residential Land***		**% Change**
Outlying USAs	165,743	66,484	15,570	2,333	18%
Central USA	341,249	157,938	22,725	1,432	7%
Rural	72,984	31,074	28,249	1,897	7%
Dane County	579,976	255,496	66,544	5,662	9%

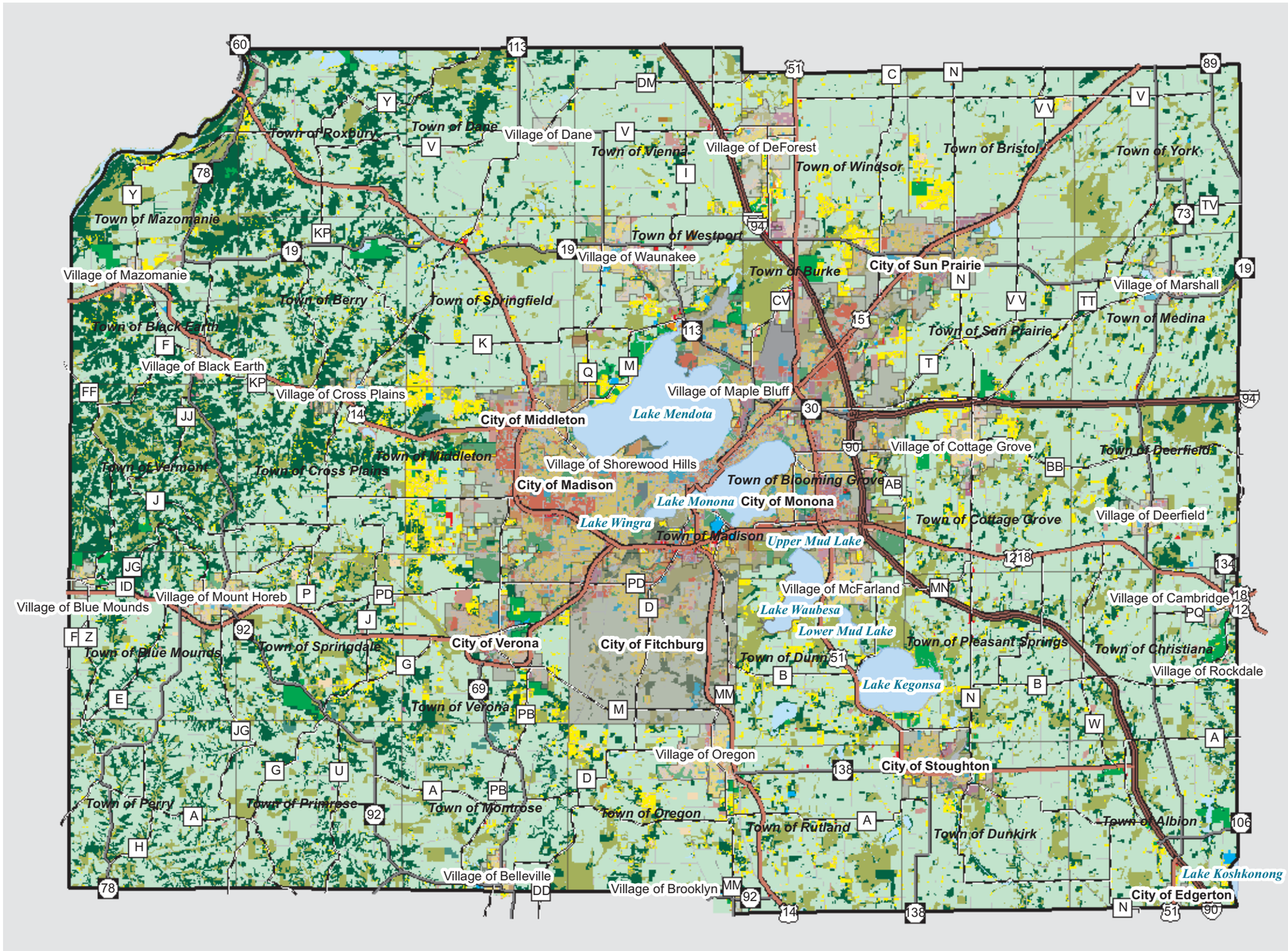
*Residential land is exclusive of road right-of-way and parks

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Residential increases were most dramatic in the 70s and 80s with a more modest increase in the 90s. There were two residential categories, which actually decreased in the 90s. Two-family or duplexes decreased by 88 acres which is probably due to an error in the 1990 inventory. Mobile Homes decreased by 137 acres which usually means a change in use such as the removal of a mobile home park in Monona which was replaced by other development. There was a decrease in the area for railroads, which is a reflection of abandoned railroads rights-of-way changing to recreational trails.

There was a shift in commercial-retail categories in the 90s with general repair and maintenance showing a decrease while transportation-related uses showed a major increase in area (all auto- and truck-related uses as well as marine and aircraft). The total developed area continues to increase each decade while the agricultural and undeveloped area continues to decrease, reflecting the level of development, which has been occurring.

2005 Land Use



Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

Land Use Categories

2005

- Agriculture
- Cemetery
- Commercial Forest
- Commercial Sales or Services
- Communications or Utilities
- Extractive
- Industrial
- Institutional or Governmental
- Multi-Family
- Open Land
- Outdoor Recreation
- Right of Way
- Single Family
- Transportation
- Two Family
- Under Construction
- Vacant
- Water
- Woodland

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

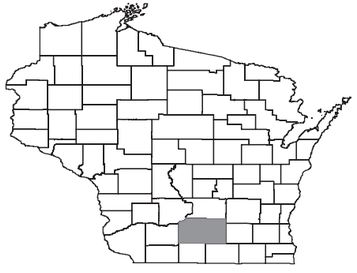
The 2005 land use survey was conducted by the Community Analysis & Planning Division using parcel boundaries, aerial photography, site visits and community support. Land use points represent a centroid of a building that is being used for one of the categories identified.

For more information:
http://www.danecorpc.org

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Land Use Points: 2005 (DCCAPD).Road Network: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Regulation of Land Use

Comprehensive Plan Status

Most Dane County communities, including Dane County, have or are working on new comprehensive "smart growth" plans. As of mid-2006, 33 communities (4 cities, 11 villages and 18 towns) have completed new comprehensive plans under the state's smart growth requirements. Six additional communities (1 city, 1 village and 4 towns) are in the process of preparing new plans using grants from the state to finance the cost of the plans. Many of the other 19 communities are preparing plans without a grant or are applying for a planning grant.[29]

Table 20: Comprehensive Plan Adoption Status as of July 2006

Municipalities with Adopted Comprehensive Plans			
Municipality	**Year Adopted**	**Municipality**	**Year Adopted**
T. Albion	2006	V. Belleville	2004
T. Berry	2002	V. Cambridge	2005
T. Blooming Grove	2005	V. Cottage Grove	2000
T. Cottage Grove	2002	V. Deerfield	2004
T. Dane	2002	V. Maple Bluff	2003
T. Deerfield	2006	V. Marshall	2002
T. Dunkirk	2006	V. McFarland	2006
T. Mazomanie	2002	V. Mt. Horeb	2005
T. Perry	2006	V. Oregon	2004
T. Pleasant Springs	2006	V Shorewood Hills	2003
T. Roxbury	2002	V. Waunakee	2003
T. Rutland	2005	C. Madison	2006
T. Springfield	2002	C. Middleton	2006
T. Sun Prairie	2003	C. Monona	2004
T. Verona	2005	C. Stoughton	2005
T. Westport	2004		
T. Windsor	2005		
T. York	2005	**Total**	**33**

Other Municipalities		
Municipality	**Grant Year**	**Current Plan Adoption**
T. Black Earth		1981
T. Blue Mounds		1980
T. Bristol		1995
T. Burke		
T. Christiana		1979
T. Cross Plains		1981
T. Dunn		
T. Madison		1978
T. Medina	2002	
T. Middleton		
T. Montrose		1978
T. Oregon	2002	
T. Primrose		1985
T. Springdale	2002	
T. Vermont		1979
T. Vienna	2002	
V. Black Earth		2004
V. Blue Mounds		1996
V. Cross Plains	2002	
V. Dane		
V. Mazomanie		1997
C. Edgerton	2003	
C. Fitchburg		1995
C. Sun Prairie		2000
C. Verona		1998

[29] *2005 Regional Trends Report,* Community Analysis and Planning Division (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission). [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2005_trends_web.pdf]

Zoning

In Dane County, all towns have chosen to adopt the county's zoning ordinance (Chapter 10, Dane County Code), which, in turn, is adopted under Section 59.69 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The Dane County Zoning Ordinance applies in unincorporated areas of Dane County. Incorporated municipalities administer their own ordinances. The Dane County Zoning Ordinance divides the unincorporated areas of Dane County into 21 zoning districts, each with a different combination of permitted and conditional uses, lot sizes and setback requirements. (See table on next page for a summary of districts and permitted uses.) The Zoning Ordinance includes two components:

- the zoning map, which shows which districts apply in particular portions of the county, and;
- the ordinance text, which establishes the permitted uses and other standards for each district.

Landowners, town boards or county board supervisors may petition the county board to rezone property from one zoning district to another. Section 59.69 of the state statutes provides for a shared-power system between town and county government. Affected town boards, the county board and the county executive must all approve any rezone petition or ordinance text amendment before it can go into effect. Section 10.255(3)(a) of the Dane County Code grants the county board authority to impose conditions, enforced through deed restriction or restrictive covenant, on rezone petitions.

The Dane County Zoning Ordinance also contains the Dane County Exclusive Agricultural Zoning Ordinance (s.10.123, Dane County Code), adopted under Subchapter V of Chapter 91, Wis. Stats. Twenty-nine towns have adopted the county exclusive agricultural zoning ordinance, which prohibits residential development except for farm owners or operators. Rezones from the A-1(exclusive agriculture) zoning district must meet the requirements of s. 91.77, Wis. Stats., and the *Dane County Farmland Preservation Plan*.

Subchapter II of Chapter 10, Dane County Code, regulates signs and billboards. Standards vary depending on the type of sign and the applicable zoning district.

Under state law, the Dane County Zoning Administrator (who heads the Zoning Division of the Department of Planning and Development) is responsible for ordinance interpretation, issuance of permits and enforcement and investigation of ordinance violations. Decisions of the Zoning Administrator may be appealed to the Dane County Board of Adjustment, which also reviews applications for variances from ordinance standards. The Zoning and Land Regulations Committee approves Conditional Use Permits, subject to standards [s.10.255(2)(h), Dane County Code] designed to prevent negative impacts to public safety, neighboring uses, orderly development, infrastructure or traffic.

Land Division

The Dane County Land Division and Subdivision Ordinance (Chapter 75, Dane County Code) regulates the division of land in unincorporated Dane County. Any division of land that creates a parcel smaller than 35 acres in area requires the recording of a Certified Survey Map with the Dane County Register of Deeds. Creation of five or more lots of less than 35 acres in area within any five year period requires recording of a preliminary and final subdivision plat. The ordinance also includes minimum standards for road frontage, street layout and other requirements.

The land division ordinance is administered by the Plat Review Officer, part of the county Zoning Division. Certified Survey Maps are approved administratively by the Plat Review Officer. The Zoning and Land Regulations Committee approves subdivision plats and also considers variances from land division ordinance standards.

Other Land Use Ordinances

The Zoning Division of the Dane County Department of Planning and Development is also responsible for enforcement and administration of the following:

- Shoreland and Wetland Zoning Ordinance(Chapter 11, Dane County Code), except for shoreland erosion control provisions described in s. 11.05. See "Water Resources Programs" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.
- Floodplain Zoning (Chapter 17, Dane County Code). See "Water Resources Programs" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.
- Non-Metallic Mining Ordinance (Chapter 74, Dane County Code). Provides for reclamation standards to meet the requirements of NR 135, Wisconsin Administrative Code.
- Airport Height Regulations (Chapter 78, Dane County Code). This ordinance requires permits and limits heights of structures in the flight path of the Dane County Regional Airport to ensure safe take off and landing areas.

The Land Conservation Division of the Dane County Land and Water Resources Department enforces the following ordinances:

- Manure Storage Ordinance (Chapter 14, Subchapter I, Dane County Code). See "Manure Storage Management" under "County Agricultural Programs" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.
- Erosion Control and Stormwater Ordinance (Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Dane County Code). See "Water Resources Programs" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

The Public Health agency of Madison and Dane County (PHMDC) enforces the Dane County Sanitary Ordinance (Chapter 46, Dane County Code). See "Private Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems" in Chapter 4: Utilities and Community Facilities.

Zoning Districts

Dane County Department of Planning and Development.

M	C					R			A		
INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL					RESIDENTIAL			AGRICULTURAL		
M-1	C-2	C-1	B-1	LC-1	A-B	R-3 A, R-4	R-1, R-2, R-3	RH	A-2	A-1EX	A-1
	Heavy	*Light*	*Local bus.*	*Limited*	*Ag. Bus.*	*Multifamily*	*Single Family*	*Rural Homes*	*< 35 Ac.*	*Ag. Exclusive*	*(instead A1-Ex)*
Allows Heavy industry (in add'n to C-2 type uses)	Allows Vehicle sales, service, repairs Contractor related uses Outdoor sales & display Warehouse & mini-warehouses (in add'n to C-1 uses)	Allows Assembly Light manufacturing (in add'n to B-1 type uses)	Allows retail & service businesses.	Only Contractor & school bus & motor coach businesses Homes for operators	Only Agric. business	**R-3 A** duplexes & single family **R-4** condos townhouses apartments (3 or more dwelling units) & duplex & single family	**R-1** Standard lot size & yard **R-2** Smaller lot size & yard **R-3** Smallest lot size & yard	One single family home per parcel Ag. uses including: One animal unit per acre Divided by size: **RH-1** > 2 Ac. **RH-2** > 4 Ac. **RH-3** > 8 Ac. **RH-4** > 16 Ac.	One single family home per parcel Ag. uses including: No livestock under 2 Ac. One animal unit per acre on 3-16 acres No limit on livestock over 16 Ac. **A-2(1)** 1-2 Ac. **A-2(2)** > 2 Ac. **A-2(8)** > 8 Ac. **A-2** > 16 Ac.	Except: Bristol Burke Middleton Springdale Farms > 35 Ac. in most cases Homes for Farmers only	Parcels > 5 Ac. No limit on livestock One single family home per parcel Parcels < 5 Ac. res'l uses only (no livestock) ***Only in:*** *Bristol* *Burke* *Middleton* *Springdale*

OTHER		
CO-1	RE-1	EXP-1
Conservancy	*Recreational*	*Expo*
		Only expo

Note: Because there are too many specific uses and regulations to show here, we urge you to contact Dane County Zoning for more information (608) 266-4266

Existing and Potential Land Use Conflicts and Issues

Managing Growth

Over the past several years, Dane County has added more new residents each year than any other county in Wisconsin. Growth has both positive aspects (such as increases in property tax base, employment and business opportunities) and negative aspects (such as resource depletion, increased traffic and strains on infrastructure and services). At the same time, growth has not affected all geographic areas of the county equally, resulting in significant disparities in land values and development patterns. An overwhelming majority (83%) of respondents to the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan Survey* (See Volume III) identified "planning for future growth" as the single most important issue facing Dane County, including 55% who said the county should pay "considerably more" attention to this issue.

Water Quality and Quantity Impacts

Eighty-six percent of respondents to the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan Survey* said the county should pay either "somewhat more" or "considerably more" attention to managing water resources.

Impervious Cover[30]

As development alters the natural landscape, the percentage of the land covered by impervious surface increases. As the natural landscape is paved over, a chain of events is initiated that typically results in degraded water resources. The chain begins with alteration in the hydrologic cycle, or the way that water is transported and stored.

As impervious coverage increases, the velocity and volume of surface runoff increases with a corresponding decrease in infiltration into the ground. The larger volumes of runoff and the increased efficiency of water conveyance through pipes, gutters, and artificially straightened channels result in increased severity of flooding, with storm flows that are greater in volume and rise or peak more rapidly than is the case in rural areas. The shift away from infiltration also reduces groundwater contribution to streamflow, which can result in the drying up of perennial streams during low flow or dry-weather periods.

Hydrologic disruption gives rise to physical and ecological impacts as well. Enhanced runoff causes increased erosion from construction sites, downstream areas, and stream banks. The increased volume of water and sediment, combined with the "flashiness" of these peak discharges, result in wider and straighter stream channels. There is substantial loss of both streamside (riparian) habitat through erosion, and in-stream habitat as the natural streambed of pebbles, rocks and deep pools are covered by a uniform blanket of eroded sand and silt. Loss of tree cover leads to greater water temperature fluctuations, making the water warmer in the summer and colder in the winter.

Engineered responses to flooding such as stream diversion, channelization, and ditching destroy streambeds and associated habitats like ponds and wetlands even further. Also, with more intensive land uses come a corresponding increase in pollutants. Increased runoff transports these pollutants directly into waterways creating "nonpoint source pollution," or diffuse sources of polluted runoff from land surfaces (as opposed to "point source pollution" originating from a single point such as an industrial pipe).

(See also "Human Impacts on Surface Water Resources" and "Human Impacts on Groundwater Resources" in Chapter 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.)

[30] *Dane County Waterbody Classification Study, Phase I*, Dane County Regional Planning Commission (now the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission), 2005. [http://www.danewaters.com/pdf/2006/dcwbc_report.pdf]

Competing Uses for Limited Land

Dane County has a limited supply of land, a growing and increasingly decentralized population, and a variety of potential uses for many parcels of desirable land. Many of the same characteristics that make land attractive for residential development (such as well-drained soils, significant viewsheds, and access to transportation) are attractive for other uses as well. As a result, agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, extractive, natural resource, transportation or recreational uses often compete for the same pieces of ground. This in turn leads to rising land prices, and political conflicts between interest groups and stakeholders with differing visions about how such high-profile areas should change over time.

Intergovernmental Conflict

While the City of Madison continues to grow in both population and geographic area, the most rapid population growth continues to occur in outlying cities and villages. This means that annexation pressure affects nearly all areas of Dane County. Under Wisconsin law, cities and villages can only annex lands by petition and consent of individual landowners. Since annexation depends on the varying desires and economic circumstances of property owners, this process may result in haphazard municipal boundaries and inefficient public service delivery. Town and county governments also have little or no control over annexations. As towns lose existing residents, businesses and undeveloped land, they lose population and tax base. This, in turn, negatively affects town governments' ability to provide services to their residents and lessens their relative political strength. If towns attempt to rebuild their tax base by encouraging low-density development in areas adjacent to city or village boundaries, they may frustrate planned urban growth and complicate urban service delivery. Areas with overlapping municipal comprehensive or land use plans, as shown in Map LU-2, are particularly susceptible to this type of intergovernmental conflict.

Fragmentation of Agricultural and Natural Landscapes

Both natural ecosystems and production agriculture depend on large, contiguous areas of similar or compatible uses to fully function. Scattered development patterns tend to fragment the landscape, destroying connections between open areas, creating "edge effects" that increase points of contact between incompatible uses, and creating a variety of cumulative, indirect impacts to natural and agricultural resources. Over time, if cumulative impacts reduce habitat, agricultural areas, or both, below a "critical mass" of contiguous, similar area, the local ecosystem or agricultural economy may collapse. Many of the policies in Volume I of the *Dane County Comprehensive Plan* seek to increase residential and commercial density, encourage redevelopment, and promote compact development clustered near existing urban or developed areas as a way of reducing fragmentation.

Infrastructure and Service Delivery

New development and population growth inevitably lead to rising demand for public services and increased pressure to expand existing or develop new physical infrastructure. In Dane County, growing demand for local services has occurred at the same time state-imposed revenue caps, reductions in shared revenue, and limits on local governments' ability to access other sources of revenue (such as sales tax or impact fees) have forced several successive years of county, town, city and village budget reductions. To meet growing service demand within budget constraints, county and other governments will have to reuse existing infrastructure by encouraging redevelopment, find ways to eliminate or share duplicative or redundant services, and make sure new development allows for the most efficient possible layout of new infrastructure and delivery of public services.

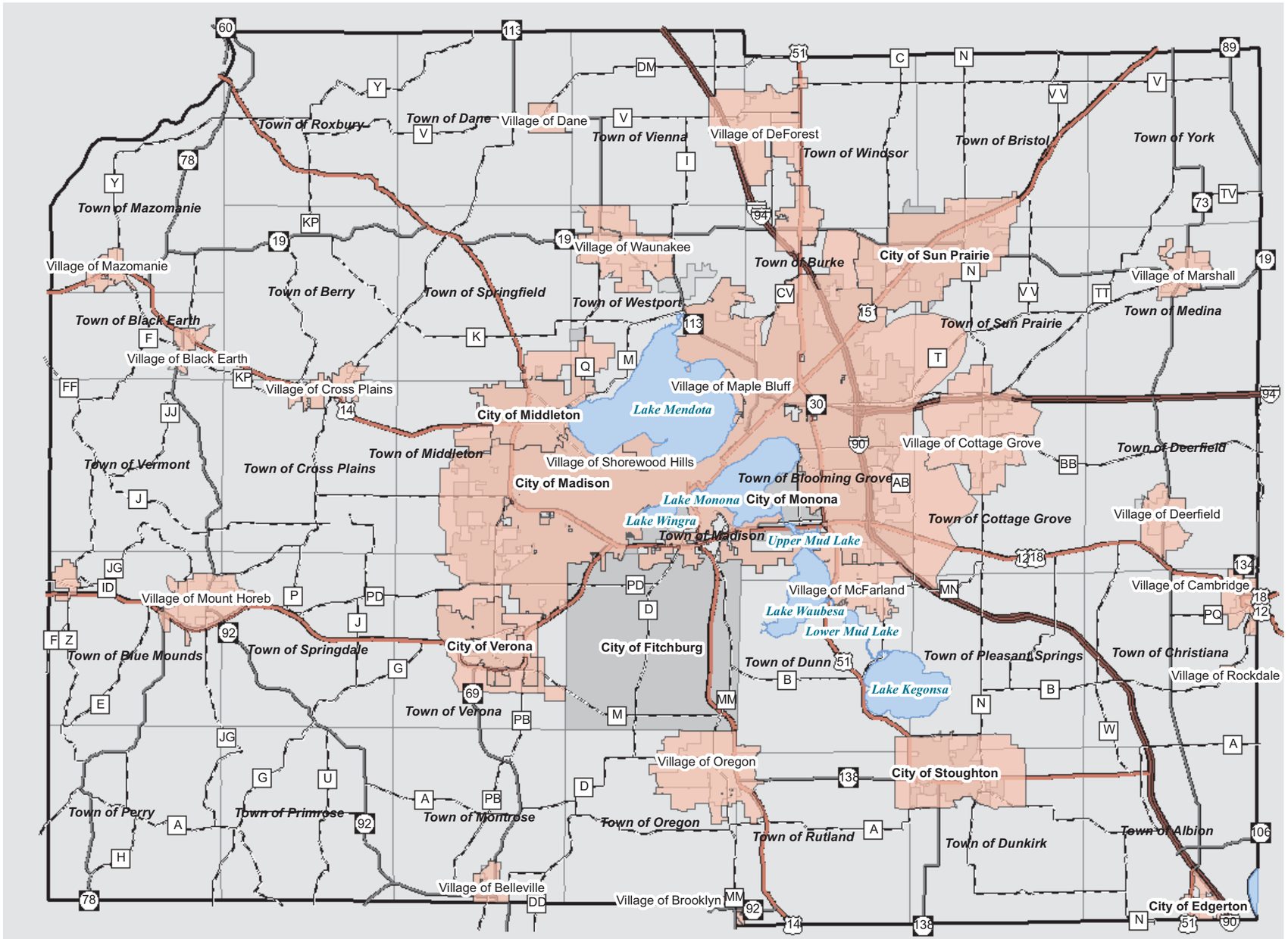
ETJ Districts

Town	Partner Municipality	Source Material	Document Date
Town of Vienna	Village of DeForest	DeForest Extraterritorial Zoning Map	DEC. 15TH 1998
Town of Westport	Village of Waunakee	ETJ District LU Plan Map, Stockham Consulting	JAN. 9TH 2007
Town of Westport	Village of Waunakee	ETJ District LU Plan Map, Stockham Consulting	JAN. 9TH 2007
Town of Middleton	Village of Madison	Exhibit 1A City of Madison P&D, Planning Unit	JUL. 8TH 2003
Town of Westport	Village of Waunakee	ETJ District LU Plan Map, Stockham Consulting	JAN. 9TH 2007
Town of Windsor	Village of Sun Prairie	City of Sun Prairie Resolution 89/21A	MAR. 21ST 1989
Town of Westport	Village of Middleton	City of Madison	JUN. 24TH 2002
Town of Vienna	Village of DeForest	DeForest Extraterritorial Zoning Map	DEC. 15TH 1998

2007 Dane County Department of Planning and Development

LU - 2

Planned City & Village Growth Areas



Dane County Comprehensive Plan
Dept. of Planning & Development
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 116
Madison, WI 53703
www.daneplan.org

Legend

City and Village Plan Areas

Standard Legend

- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- City
- Village
- Town
- Major Lake

What you're looking at:

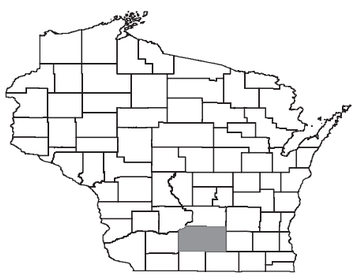
Each community is required to have a Land Use map as part of the Wisconsin Comprehensive Planning Legislation. This map estimates the official "Planned Land Use" maps adopted by the incorporated municipalities in Dane County. For more detail see the most recently adopted municapal plan. (data updated August 2007)

For more information: http://www.countyofdane.com/plandev/

N W E S

0 6 Miles

June, 2007



Source Info: Communty Plan Areas(DPD): 2007, Parcel Derived (DCLIO). Municipal Boundaries & Water: 2006, Parcel Derived (DCLIO).

This map was prepared through the Department of Planning and Development in conjunction with the Land and Water Resources Department, Land Information Office and the Dane County Regional Planning Commission.

Map LU-3: Planned Land Use

Blank map back