

# **Appendix A.**

## **Public Participation Plan**

**RESOLUTION**

**MONROE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE “SMART GROWTH” PLAN  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN ADOPTION**

WHEREAS, Monroe County is preparing a Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the State of Wisconsin requires communities to adopt a Public Participation Plan that indicates how affected citizens can be involved in the preparation of the Comprehensive Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Public Participation Plan shall encourage citizen participation, provide citizens reasonable and timely access to local meetings and information, open discussion, information services, programs of communication, provide for public hearings and provide for written comment procedures; and

WHEREAS, Monroe County has prepared and publicly reviewed a Public Participation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Monroe County officially adopts the attached Public Participation Plan.

Adopted this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2009.

Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dennis Hubbard, Chair

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelley Bohl, County Clerk

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN**  
**Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan**  
**Monroe County, Wisconsin**

**PURPOSE**

In order for the Comprehensive Plan to operate effectively, address the needs of citizens of Monroe County, and comply with the law, the residents must be kept informed and provided an opportunity to participate in the planning process. While no specific dates are given in this plan, the document serves as a general guideline on what groups will be formed, which hearings will be held, and the procedures for submitting written and oral comments.

Pursuant to s.66.1001 (4)(a) of the statutes, written notice shall specifically be provided to owners of property, or to persons who have a leasehold interest in property pursuant to which the persons may extract nonmetallic mineral resources in or on property, in which the allowable use or intensity of use of the property is changed by the comprehensive plan.

Further, public participation will be used to collect data and opinions that can be obtained in no other way. Results from public workshops will be reviewed with the Planning and Zoning Committee and made available to all stakeholders. The information received will be used to assist in the determination of the needs of the County and develop community goals.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS**

WISCONSIN STATE STATUTES CHAPTER 66: GENERAL MUNICIPALITY LAW 66.1001 Comprehensive planning, (4) PROCEDURES FOR ADOPTING COMPREHENSIVE PLANS. A local governmental unit shall comply with all of the following before its comprehensive plan may take effect:

*(a) The governing body of a local governmental unit shall adopt written procedures that are designed to foster public participation, including open discussion, communication programs, information services and public meetings for which advance notice has been provided, in every stage of the preparation of a comprehensive plan. The written procedures shall provide for wide distribution of proposed, alternative or amended elements of a comprehensive plan and shall provide an opportunity for written comments on the plan to be submitted by members of the public to the governing body and for the governing body to respond to such written comments.*

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

- Personal Interviews and facilitated focus groups
- Meeting notices by local media and official meeting notifications
- Three public workshops
- Conduct public planning meetings
- Intergovernmental meetings with local jurisdictions
- Three public open house
- Public hearing
- Receive and respond to written requests
- Post general information about the Plan and meeting notices on the Monroe County Website
- Media and Press releases
- Thirty days prior to the public hearing provide written notice to interested individuals via first class mail in compliance with s.66.1001 (4)(a) of the statutes.

***Personal Interviews and Facilitated Focus Groups***

Based on the Planning and Zoning Committee's insight and involvement in the community and in order to inform and enhance the discussions and decision-making as the planning process evolves, the consultant will facilitate interviews with specific individuals and organizations identified by the Commission.

### ***Public Workshops***

The County's consultant will organize, lead, and record comments during three intensive 2- to 2.5-hour workshops of stakeholders to outline community vision and plan priorities. These workshops will be held in different locations scattered throughout the county in order to encourage participation. The purpose of the workshops is to discuss and develop a range of planning ideas generated by and among community residents, property owners, the business community, and other interested groups and individuals.

The workshops will focus on facilitated, small-group activities to allow for engaging discussion between/among attendees and to ensure no individual voice is over-shadowed by another. Participants will be engaged to identify community strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT), and to develop a shared community vision to drive the "over-all" direction of the Plan. Additionally, participants will identify preliminary actions to achieve the shared community vision.

### ***Conduct Public Planning Meetings***

The County will conduct monthly planning meetings that are open to the public and offer opportunities for participation by the public. The Planning and Zoning Committee has been tasked by the County Board to serve as the steering committee for the Comprehensive Plan. All meetings will be open to the public and notices will be posted. Attendance and minutes will be taken for these meetings. The minutes will be posted on the County's internet site and will be available in the County Clerk's office. Because the Planning and Zoning Committee will make decisions and approve various documents throughout the process, a majority of members will need to be present to make those decisions. Public notices will also be posted for all public meetings.

### ***Intergovernmental Meetings***

The County's consultant will facilitate three meetings between the Planning and Zoning Committee, local municipalities and the Regional Planning Commission to review the County's Comprehensive Plan. This will include outlining the community vision and plan direction, specific mutual interests, issues and concerns, objectives, and to review mapping products. These meetings are intended to initiate dialogue between the County and local municipalities, and to provide an opportunity to "lay cards on the table" at an early stage in the process.

### ***Public Open Houses***

Three open houses will be held to solicit input from stakeholders and to provide information on the planning project. Towards the end of the project, a draft of the plan, including maps will be available for viewing in an informal open house format. At all of these meetings, participants will be able to submit written comments regarding the Plan. Comments will be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Committee for discussion prior to formal action on the Plan.

### ***Public Hearing***

A formal public hearing, as outlined in the Wisconsin Statutes, will be conducted. According to statutes, at least one public hearing must be held, at which the proposed ordinance is discussed. A public hearing will be held with the County Board to formally adopt the Plan. All public hearings will be open to the public and written and oral testimony will be taken. Minutes will be kept by recording secretaries and filed as per usual with the County Clerk's office.

If persons planning on attending the public hearings or any other meeting associated with this planning process have specialized needs (language interpreter, handicap accessibility, etc.) they are

instructed to call the County Clerk at 608-269-8705 or 608-372-8705 with any questions regarding accommodations.

***Receive and Respond to Written Requests***

Comments and questions regarding the Comprehensive Plan Update will always be encouraged throughout the planning process. Correspondence can be forwarded to the County Clerk at 202 South K St, Room 1 Sparta WI 54656; phone number: 608-269-8705 or 608-372-8705; Internet website: [www.co.monroe.wi.us](http://www.co.monroe.wi.us).

***County's Website***

Information will be provided through the County's website, at [www.co.monroe.wi.us](http://www.co.monroe.wi.us). Information will include meeting notices and summaries and drafts of chapters of the Plan.

***Media and Press Releases***

In addition to required notices being published in the newspaper, it is anticipated that the media will play an active role in the public awareness process. This may occur in the form of newspaper articles or interviews with the elected officials, county staff, or the consultant on the status of the project. The media (radio and newspaper) will be notified of all meetings held throughout the process.

***Statutory Notification to Specific Property Owners***

The meeting notice shall also include the notification of parties specified in s.66.1001 (4)(a) including: (a) an operator who has applied for or obtained a nonmetallic reclamation permit; (b) a person who has registered a marketable nonmetallic mineral deposit; and (c) any other property owner or leaseholder who has an interest in property allowing extraction of nonmetallic mineral resources if the property owner requests in writing to be notified of the public hearing.

**PLAN ADOPTION**

The plan that is recommended by the Planning and Zoning Committee will not take effect until the County Board enacts an ordinance that adopts the plan. The Planning and Zoning Committee may recommend the adoption or amendment of the comprehensive plan only by adopting a resolution by the majority vote of the entire committee. Their vote will be recorded in their official minutes. A copy of this adopted plan shall be sent to the governmental bodies located within the boundaries of the county, the Wisconsin Department of Administration, and Public Libraries located within the county.

The ordinance is enacted by only a majority vote of the Board. The Board must hold at least one public hearing at which the proposed ordinance is discussed. In accordance with CH. 985 Wis. Statutes, a class 1 notice will be published at least 30 days before the hearings with the Board are held with the following information:

- The date, time, and place of the hearing;
- A summary, which may include a map, of the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment to the plan;
- The name of an individual employed by the County who may provide additional information regarding the proposed ordinance; and
- Information relating to where and when the proposed comprehensive plan or amendment to such plan may be inspected before the hearing, and how a copy of the plan or amendment may be obtained.

Copies of the proposed plan will be made available for viewing at the public libraries within Monroe County, with the County Clerk, and on the County's website, at the time the public hearing notice is published. Any duplication costs will be incurred by the person requesting such duplication.

After the notice of this hearing has been published, written comments on the Plan may be forwarded to the County Clerk. Written comments will be accepted up to one week prior to the public hearing and will be addressed at the hearing.

Any proposed revisions after the Plan has been presented to the Planning and Zoning Committee or at the County Board hearing will be noted in the meeting minutes and posted on the internet site prior to the final public hearing.

After enactment of the ordinance for adoption of the plan, a copy of the plan will be forwarded to the governmental bodies located in within the boundaries of the county, the Wisconsin Department of Administration, and public libraries in the county.

As adopted by the County Board on:

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# **Appendix B.**

## **Public Workshop Notes/Summary**

# **Monroe County Comprehensive Plan Visioning Workshop – August 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009**

## **OVERVIEW**

As part of the planning process for the Monroe County Comprehensive Plan, three visioning workshops were held in Monroe County. Workshop #1 was held in Sparta and was attended by 8 people. Workshop #2 was held in Norwalk and was attended by 20 people. Workshop #3 was held in Tomah and was attended by 10 people. Residents of Monroe County were able to provide input and share their opinions on the current condition of the county, future development, and ask questions about the planning process. Participants in the workshop were given the chance to individually fill out a questionnaire reflecting their views on what they value about Monroe County, any threats or challenges, potential positive trends, favorite places, challenges or opportunities facing farmers and ideas relating to new housing development in the town.

Participants were then divided into small groups and provided large maps of the community and were asked to mark areas they would like to see preserved, new public areas, transportation issues and bicycle/pedestrian facilities and safety concerns. Participants were asked to individually provide their top five priorities. After discussion, each individual provided their top answer to create the top priorities for each group.

The general trend was that residents valued the rural characteristics of Monroe County and the individual factors contributing to this, such as the scenic views and natural resources. Not surprisingly, many of the threats/challenges identified pertained to land management and development. The mapping exercise indicated that residents are also greatly concerned over deteriorating roads in the county and their maintenance. The preservation of public land, forests and “historical” sites was also stressed.

The highest priority of residents was preservation, which included the preservation of agriculture and forest land, the scenic/natural beauty and the rural character of Monroe County. Additional priorities reoccurring at different levels of importance included transportation and road maintenance, solving issues around the justice center, quality of life and parks and recreation. The preservation of natural resources, such as streams and rivers and wildlife, was also identified as a high priority for many. The preservation of natural resources was relevant to not only maintaining the rural character of the county, but also to encourage recreation and tourism, which were identified as vital factors to the local economy.

In general, residents feel strongly about the beauty and quality of life in Monroe County, which is not only the county’s biggest asset, but all the biggest threat by drawing in outside populations and development. While the debate of where new development should go and if it should be clustered or scattered seems roughly split down the middle, it is apparent that the rural qualities and natural resources need to be kept in mind to ensure they are retained as an asset for the communities in the future.



## GROUP TOP PRIORITIES

This Comprehensive Plan is intended to be an action-oriented plan. It is intended to identify priorities for policies, programs, and activities to assist community residents, developers, and city officials in decision-making.

At the public workshops participants were asked to list their individual top priorities based upon the discussion at the meeting, the maps they created and reviewed, and their own opinions. After everyone completed their list, each person indicated their single TOP priority to the table group. The recorder listed the priorities on flip-chart sheets. Once all of the priorities were listed, the Reporter shared the Table Group priorities with all of the participants. The listing was then posted on the wall for everyone to see. All participants were provided with five sticky dots to vote on their preferred priority. The results are listed below.

### Value

- 6 - Scenic Beauty
- 5 - Open country / farmland / Ag-land
- 3 - Rural life
- 3 - Rural area
- 1 - Beauty of the countryside
- 1 - Family oriented
- 1 - All natural resources

### Threats / Challenges

- 7 - Minority interest groups impacting majority
- 3 - Housing threat to farmland
- 2 - Financing of highways and bridges
- 2 - Jail space issue is a challenge
- 1 - Erosion / transition from dairy to row crops
- 1 - Too much Government
- 1 - Lack of renewable energy
- 1 - Destructive Special Interest Groups
- 1 - Issues around the new jail
- 1 - Absentee landowners!
- 1 - Finding common ground around contradicting life goals

### Assets

- 10 - Beauty of farmland (Tourism)
- 6 - Natural beauty
- 2 - School system
- 1 - Good health care in area
- 1 - Strong future with Ft. McCoy

## Individual Worksheet Results

1. What do you VALUE most about Monroe County?
  - Rural environment
  - Quality of Life
  - Low Crime
  - Rural characteristic- its beautiful place to live
  - Opportunities for outdoor recreation
  - Mostly rural areas- no large cities
  - Low population
  - Agriculture
  - Fort McCoy
  - Rural Life
  - Availability of outdoor recreation
  - Small schools
  - Quality of life
  - Opportunity for tourism
  - Job opportunities
  - Rural, small town atmosphere
  - Rural atmosphere
  - Outdoor activities
  - Ft. McCoy
  - Rural life
  - I value the open country, farmland both cropland and woodland and its use for agriculture and hunting and fishing
  - The beauty of the country
  - The family life, a good place to raise a family, still is in some ways but as everywhere else has gotten too political. Agriculture used to be the main business, not sure now.
  - Good ag based community
  - Scenic views
  - The beauty
  - Farm land
  - Rural area
  - Scenic
  - Close enough to bigger city
  - Good roads
  - Outdoor recreation
  - Natural Beauty
  - Farming community, saving agriculture land, alternative energy, no factory farms. Farm animal number according to amount of land owned and rented- example: own 4 acres of land you can have 4 cows, 4 horses or 20 pigs or 20 sheep or 40 chickens.
  - Our land, the beauty of our area
  - If new jail is needed – don't
  - Hills and Valleys

- Farmland
- It has quite good recreational facilities
- Beauty, country side
- Beauty of country – rural setting
- Friendly people
- Good area of the state
- Natural beauty
- Friendly people
- Location in the state and Midwest
- Rural characteristic
- Outdoor recreational activities
- Rural values
- Resources, quality of life
- Landscapes
- Water resources
- Wildlife
- We were a rural area!
- Agriculture diversity, Community support of public activities, the beauty of the country land (Ex) forests, streams, lakes, countryside
- Rural communities
- Beauty of the land, farmland
- No comment
- Rural nature of township
- Natural beauty of the landscape – especially the ridge and valley portion of county

2. What are some of the THREATS/CHALLENGES facing Monroe County both today and in the future?

- Managing growth
- Maintaining infrastructure
- In regards to cranberries, water control is a great concern to us. Cranberry laws have been in place for many years and protect us. Do not let FEMA get their hand into it. The permitting process is a nightmare, right to farm will protect us.
- A few group tax to run everybody
- Building in the country
- Country government is disorganized- need an administrator – need to have all departments working together and not against each other
- Need countywide zoning
- The county fair is dying
- Every municipality having a different comp plan and the county is last on list
- Bad communication between public and county officials
- The county is in terrible state when the two cities direct what is going on – a county separated
- Space issue and the Brock study
- erosion and land issues
- Animal agriculture

- Interstate drug traffic
- Haphazard development – increased development
- Pressure from La Crosse
- Development (unregulated)
- Contradictory lifestyles/goals
- Mega farms/maintaining air and water quality
- Jail – what to do with court house
- County highway bridges
- New prison
- Outside landowners
- No jail space
- Loss of tax revenue
- Jail and justice center
- Permanent courthouse
- Lack of renewable energy - We need wind turbines to help with electrical needs. Don't understand why people are opposing it. It would bring in much revenue for the county. We want the wind turbine farm to get in Town of Ridgeville.
- Small groups of people farming to drive away business and job opportunities and building projects that our community is in need of
- Too many people
- Government wasteful spending
- Too much government
- Lack of acceptance to new business
- Possible financial issues
- Lack of funding for groups – such as youth through extension
- The economy is being a big factor in keeping people here, farmers are being hurt and likewise the industrial jobs. Need to learn how to work together.
- Monroe County jail
- Losing some of the rights on your land can be a problem – land use for ag land has been threatened
- Financing many things such as roads and bridges
- Farmland into housing
- Justice center
- Current Monroe County Board
- Overdevelopment
- Action and inactions by County Board and other government leadership
- Over population
- Justice center
- Crime and drugs
- Low incomes
- People moving in from other areas
- Too much government
- Mega Farms
- Sub-divisions
- High property taxes
- Fire protection

- First response and EMS Service
- The loss of prime ag land, sub-division- we want ag land, just not the large dairies. Economic development is good but not at the cost of losing ag land
- Development – it is close to La Crosse for commuting and is a place where people come to retire or have recreational property
- Development in areas that affect FMC
- Keeping economic development growth without sacrificing farm/forest recreation

3. What are potential POSITIVE TRENDS/OPPORTUNITIES/ASSETS for Monroe County?

- Monroe County is growing
- Option to live in La Crosse, West Salem
- Most rural areas want to stay rural
- We have good tourism opportunities without having the touristy feel
- Develop a plan to keep ag land as is
- Justice center is only part of cost
- Education
- Inter-governmental co-op (townships)
- Stay rural
- Maintain Co. forest
- Many flowages with public access
- Roads, biking, camping, some industry, education, National tractor pull, Cranfest, higher paying jobs
- Vibrant Fort McCoy for employment and economic opportunities
- Small town/rural atmosphere/attitude
- Better shopping, more jobs, Fort McCoy
- Medical care
- Living in the drift less area we have bluffs, valleys with stream, agriculture that includes many types from grain, dairy, beef, berries and many others. It is interesting to tourism
- Feel we have good hospitals, good medical care
- Strong future with Fort McCoy location – natural resources, wildlife
- Tourism
- Farmland
- Tourism had a big growth potential. Farming is and always will be a large part of the economy in the area and should be protected and encouraged.
- Good ag land
- Woodlands
- Land development ordinance
- Bringing more businesses and more jobs to have more money to spend in our area
- Alternative energy projects
- Wind turbines needed
- We need cell towers – do not get cell reception in Norwalk area
- Beautiful country
- Quite a bit of industry

- Friendly people
- Lower tax base
- Bicycle trails to snowmobile trails
- Location
- Strong economic base
- Fort McCoy
- Natural Beauty
- Friendly hard working people
- Rural yet proximity to La Crosse
- Most rural communities want to stay rural and are working towards that
- Interstate systems, biking, scenic, recreation, organic agriculture, wind energy, limestone, sterile sand
- The potential for economic growth, Ft. McCoy blessing and a cures (Ex) bring jobs, raises tax base but has a bad effect on schools
- Tourism
- Cranberries are a great asset to the economy of the county
- Fort McCoy – large employer
- Recreation Opportunities

4. What are some of your FAVORITE PLACES in Monroe County to take visitors?

- Farm country south of Tomah – southern part of county, Fort McCoy and Meadow Valley area
- Cranfest in Warren cranberry tours
- Eating places, ridge tops
- Amish areas of Cashton, cranberry areas
- Rural – not the 2 cities
- Kickapoo Valley, Cranberry bogs, just driving the roads
- To Ridgeville if turbines come
- Bicycle trails, canoe, bicycle museum, train museum, tractor pull, Tomah, Norwalk
- Valleys, rivers, streams, hills
- Down the Kickapoo river, on the Sparta-Elroy bike trail
- Cranberry marsh – beautiful hills and valleys
- Wild Cat Mountain State Park
- Scenic fall views, fishing, cranberry flowages
- To the ridge tops, eating places
- The bike trail, museum in Sparta
- We have many good places to dine. We and our neighbors enjoy our private trails and places to hunt and fish. We have tractor pulls, the fairs and cranfest as well as many local festivals
- Tractor pull, eating places
- Ginny's cupboard, Wegner Grotto
- Little Glass Church
- Bike trails, museum, Fort McCoy, VA Hospital
- Fishing, view fall colors
- McMullen Park

5. What's the best way to accommodate NEW HOUSING in Monroe County so that it doesn't detract from what you like about the county? Do you think it's better to cluster new housing together or have it scattered? Why?
- Cluster to that the rest can be preserved as "green space"
  - Clustered subdivisions near communities
  - Require 5 acres pr house; either 5 acre house lots or cluster housing with 5 acres green space par house, etc
  - Depends on the township, require larger building lots
  - Cluster if people will
  - I think it should depend on soil qualities. I don't like to see top soils covered with concrete
  - I think the new housing should be grouped together
  - The housing is taking over too much of the good farmland, need to focus on where people are allowed to build to take away from the good land but also not price farmland values so high that it is priced out of range for agricultural use
  - Try to keep housing in areas that don't use up valuable agricultural land. I still have mixed emotions about clustering
  - Build together to protect farmland
  - I think it's better to cluster new housing so we leave as much open spaces and farmland as possible
  - Development ordinance regulating sub-divisions
  - Cluster
  - Cluster new housing, we don't need any more cement and blacktop, we need the land too
  - Keep them smaller. Have them scattered. Why? Less congestion.
  - Have it scattered
  - Leave it scattered – people getting along with each other
  - Scattered
  - Cluster with sufficient green space included. If scattered, can open land be protected?
  - Scattered – crime increases with congestion
  - Planned housing units/subdivision
  - Cluster houses together
  - No comment
  - I would favor cluster housing versus a normal sub-division where each residence has 3-5 acres. I would favor cluster housing – something like all houses in a 10 acre area and open space (maybe 30 acres) around it where structures couldn't be placed. Nothing against one house going up in a piece of land.
6. Do you think Monroe County should work with interested land owners to permanently protect farms and working forests? Why or why not?
- Yes- I think the majority of residents in the county values these resources and would like to see them maintained far into the future
  - Right to farm
  - Yes

- Ag land and forest land needs to be protected from houses scattered throughout the county
- Shouldn't the county be interested in all of its citizens?
- Yes – maintain beauty of county
- Yes – to preserve the family farm and forest products
- Yes
- Yes – work with land owners, we pay our taxes
- Yes
- Continue current farm preservation program
- Yes – private farm have a difficult time competing with housing on price of land
- Yes, so that there are not a lot of houses all over
- Absolutely yes – keep in mind – land and forests have to be protected and cared for – no one is making more land – what we have is what we have
- Yes – because agriculture has always been the backbone of our country. We need to protect our farms and forests because we don't want to become urbanized
- Yes – farmers should have protection for their farm and forest lots
- Yes – I may have covered this in earlier questions
- Yes, to save ag land
- Yes! Our land needs to be protected for the future
- Yes! Economic and environmental reasons
- Yes – because ag business in the county has gone down, small farms are gone
- Maintain current farm preservation program
- Yes – if we don't do it now it will be too late and we will lose the rural qualities that attracted people in the first place



## **MAPPING EXERCISE SUMMARY**

### **Transportation Issues (Red Dot)**

- County Highways rapidly deteriorating
  - Valley Junction deterioration due to heavy vehicles on road and sand
  - On the municipal boundary between Town of Oakdale and Town of Byron
  - EW Road
  - Highway 12 in north of Monroe County
  - County Highway Z and U
- In Sheldon on 131 there are 3 bridges that should be re-done – the road crosses 1 stream 3 times
- Iderl Road south of Sparta - dangerous hill
- Garland Ave west of Sparta – dangerous intersection
- High volume of horse traffic in southern part of county on 33 between Ontario and Cashton
- Bad intersection/poor visibility of Amish in North Wilton near where 131 intersects A
- Bad intersection at Kerry Ave, Keets Ave and Highway U near Town of Ridgeville
- Need better visibility for the Amish near highway T just north of municipal boundary of Town of Ridgeville
- Make Keets into County Highway U between Ridgeville and Village of Wilton
- 27 and 33 intersection in Village of Cashton
- Interstate and 16 in Angelo
- Traffic congestion from school on County B, north of Sparta
- Speed/passing lane through Cataract
- Cut across from County Highway B to Highway 27
- Traffic volume from cutting through 27 to get from 90 to 94
- Safety concerns related to Amish and traffic along 21

### **New Public Areas (Blue Dot)**

- Need public park on 33 between Ontario and Village of Cashton
- Need parks along bike trail between Village of Wilton and Village of Norwalk
- Need park on 27 just north of Village of Melvina
- Fair grounds/Rec. Park in City of Tomah near CM
- Overlook possibility where County Highway U intersects County Highway A – or where County Highway F intersects County Highway U near St. Mary's

### **Preservation Areas (Green Dot)**

- 3 - Preserve St. Mary's Church
- 3- Preserve Wagner Grotto
- 3 – Preserve Sparta-Elroy bike trail
- 2 - Preserve Lutheran church near Intersection of County Highway A and U
- 2 - Preserve Ft. McCoy
- 2 – Preserve Mill Bluff State Park
- Preserve county land in the area near County Highway T (north of Village of Norwalk and south of town of Ridgeville)

- Preserve Tunnelson Bike Trail
- Preserve county land south of Town of Lincoln
- Preserve public areas in Town of Scott
- Preserve trout stream near Clifton and one near County Highway Z, south of County Highway P
- Preserve McMullen Park
- Preserve Little Red School House
- Preserve Tunnels between Village of Wilton and Village of Norwalk
- Maintain county lands (don't sell)- east of County Highway O, just south of Lincoln
- Maintain park in the northern part of the county near where 94 enters into Jackson County
- County and forest land in town of New Lyme and Town of Little Falls
- Scenic resource/potential views on A south of Town of Adrian
- Issue of cemeteries – townships will have to maintain in the future

#### **Bicycle/Pedestrian Facilities and Safety Concerns (Orange Dot)**

- W. Veterans St in Tomah- add bike and pedestrian lane
- Enforcement of the rules of the road in entire county
- At Javelyn on bike trail between Wells and Farmers Valley the highway and bike trail cross each other – blind corner
- Iband road on bike trail – dangerous
- Bike lane between Village of Wilton and Ontario
- Bike trail on 33
- Need bike lane on Highway 16

#### **Additional Comments**

- 700 acres of county land between County Highway T and the river in Town of Ridgeville that was bought to put in a flood control structure
- There is a land fill in E Ridgeville near Junkle Road
- Last segment of where County Highway U meets County Highway A is wrong, should go straight, no last diversion to the right
- Encourage wind farm development on the ridge in NE Town of Wells
- Encourage communication towers throughout the county
- White sand operations in Blue Wing Village and north of the Village of Oakdale

## INDIVIDUAL TOP PRIORITY RESULTS

### Priority #1

- 10- Preserve agricultural and forest land
- 5- Preservation of Scenic/Natural Beauty
- 4- Transportation – maintaining county roads
- 4- Preserve Rural Character (Agricultural Use)
- 3- Justice Center
- Preserve public land
- Preserve natural resources
- Combining 5 acres/house with current owner property rights
- Keep current county board members
- Keep up recreation
- Quality of life

### Priority #2

- 4- Justice center controversy
- 3- Enhance Parks and Recreation
- 3- Tourism
- 2- Quality of life
- 2- Preserve forest land
- 2- Working with Fort McCoy and its economic vitality
- 2- Preserve agricultural land
- Safety
- Managing growth
- Preserve public land
- Property rights
- Preserve Rural Character
- Natural Resources
- Jobs
- Industry
- St. Mary's Ridge Church should be a historic site
- Preserve scenic beauty
- Transportation – maintaining roads
- Keep a hard approach on Amish communities towards building structures and roads

### Priority #3

- 4- Parks and recreation
- 3- Wind farm development/promote wind energy
- 3- Natural Resources
- 2- Having townships, cities and county work together
- Preserve Fort McCoy
- Keep the public informed
- Keeping housing together
- Low crime rate
- Education

- Justice center controversy
- Wildlife
- Housing
- Lack of new business
- Absentee landowners
- Managing development
- Land owner rights
- Preserve Rural Character
- Quality of life
- Maintain agriculture
- Maintain infrastructure

#### Priority #4

- 4- Road Maintenance, Transportation (highways and bridges)
- 2- Preserve natural resources
- 2- Public Services
- 2- Preserving family/small farms
- 2- Protect air and water
- Use development ordinance
- Education facilities
- Support agriculture
- Rural Life
- Traffic patterns on Northern Sparta
- Small businesses
- Cell towers in Norwalk

#### Priority #5

- 2- Enhancing natural resources (Bike trails, walking trails, open space)
- 2- Parks and recreation
- 2- Improve maintenance of county roads, Continue highway improvement
- 2- Public services
- No big cities
- Land use
- Community atmosphere
- Have better safety rules for Amish community
- Industry
- Preserving scenic beauty
- Wildlife
- Wind turbines

# **Appendix C.**

## **Focus Groups Notes/Summary**

# Monroe County Comprehensive Plan

## Focus Group and Interviews

### August 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup>, 2009

#### Phone Call Interview

Time: 8:00 AM

Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009

It is in Ft. McCoy's interest to have a Joint Land Use Study conducted, and the study could be mostly funded by the Department of Defense (DOD). The focus of the study would be the land around the base and address future growth and compatibility issues. The study needs to be applied for by the county or another public entity (e.g., Mississippi River Valley Planning Commission), not Fort McCoy. However, the study is something that Ft. McCoy would really like to see happen.

Ms. Fournier stressed the importance of having the county recognize the uniqueness of Fort McCoy, relating to its social and economic impacts on the overall community. It should be considered for its potential, not just the fort's current programming. For example, if a war breaks out there could be more soldiers in Monroe County than in other nearby areas.

It was indicated that the six towns adjacent to the fort tend to work well with Ft. McCoy.

Ms. Fournier indicated she would provide a copy of the *Fort McCoy Installation Operational Noise Management Plan* and their website, which has executive summaries about training levels and the economic impact of the base, might be a helpful resource.

#### Natural Resources

Fort McCoy employs specific professionals who are working with the community on fish and wildlife, invasive species, etc. and also with the schools.

County owned land adjacent to Fort McCoy is a win-win for everyone and acts as a buffer.

Fort McCoy is interested in considering purchase of development rights in the area around the fort, but the Joint Land Use Study would need to analyze if there are areas of concern.

#### Transportation

Fort McCoy provides bus/vehicle shuttles for soldiers staying in local hotels. There had been discussion about providing bus/vehicle shuttle from Tomah, but because of lack of interest Fort McCoy decided not to go forward with it.

## **Land and Water Conservation**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 9:00AM**

### **Issues:**

- Less than half the townships in the county have adopted zoning, so when a dispute arises, such as over windmills, mining issues, etc., they don't know how to or cannot solve it. The towns don't want zoning because of property rights issues and previous zoning administrators. It is also the nature of residents to have the county and state involved in their business as little as possible.
- There is a large tract of county owned crop land in the county that might be sold and developed. This is not an immediate threat but a future one. There is the perception that most decisions are based on money, but typically as relates to the short-term and not the long-term financial situation of the county.
- Fragmentation of forestland is a big issue because of land splits. Sections of large tracts are continuously sold off and that part of that forest generally is taken out of commission. Farmers are sectioning off small acres and selling them as affordable smaller parcels.
- There is a growing problem with people from larger, urban areas moving into farming communities and not liking the farm consequences of living next to a farm.
- A major issue is that a major deciding factor in most situations for the county is how much a project costs. While this is understandable, only the monetary value of lands that can be gained is seen but not recreational or other social values.
- The fluctuation in the water level is frequently an issue. Access to water is one of the most important things to people in the area. Cranberry growers will do what they can to hold water as long as they can, for example pumping water back up stream.

### **Opportunities**

In addition to McMullen Memorial County Park the county is working toward getting an additional park built next to Angelo Pond. The land is currently owned by the Department of Transportation (WisDOT).

### **County Forestland**

Selling county forestland is not seen as a threat. It is almost impossible to do because the land is governed by state statute and it is almost impossible to get it out of public ownership. Sometimes the county trades land with neighboring property owners, but it is almost always a 2 for 1 deal, with the county benefiting.

From a forest and parks perspective, the county should protect the lands they own; it is not wise to sell. It is getting more and more difficult for the public to find lands to use for recreation and in 50 years it may be very scarce. It was suggested that the county should educate the public on the value of planning, being proactive, and deciding what they want their township and county to look like and get involved.

Protection of farmland is another issue. The county is losing a lot of farmland each year. A Purchase of Development rights program might gain support, but it is not likely to receive funding from the county. Land trusts might be a better option that would solve the financial problem.

### **Cranberries and Water**

The water table is very high in certain areas. If you ask farmers there are no issues with pollution because they are heavily regulated. Cranberry growers, however, have been known in the past to manipulate the eco-system. For example, farmers know their better beds are on high ground, so the trees are removed, dikes are made, and water is pumped up.

There are no natural lakes in the county. The only natural flowages are creeks. Cranberry growers may have six or more dikes or dams on their property which the DNR doesn't have to inspect. The DNR inspects all county owned ones once every ten years.

Cranberry growers have to do remediation because of the damage they cause. The Army Corps of Engineers work with them on this, not the county.

### **Fort McCoy**

The military base is interested in developing a Joint Land Use Plan with the adjoining townships to examine compatibility of land uses surrounding the fort. The fort does not want towns developing up to the edge of the base because it limits some of their training activities. The consensus is that it is good to keep county land adjacent to the fort because it seems to produce the best result for everyone.

Ten to fifteen years ago, there were a lot of sedimentation issues, but more recently Fort McCoy has implemented a lot of practices to improve the way they do things. Fort McCoy now employs invasive species professionals, forest technicians, and lots of other natural resource professionals.

Invasive species are a big issue for the county as a whole. The issue is tough to tackle because the invasive species are extremely hard to control and once they are discovered the problem is almost too big to handle. Fort McCoy's Wildlife Management has started a group to educate the public on invasive species, which the county is now starting to build off of. There are also state grants available to private owners for cost sharing to control the problem.

### **Mega-Farms**

There are only three mega farms in the county, which in one opinion caused little issues. The mega farms are heavily regulated so as long as things are done in accordance with regulation there are no issues. It was also commented that the mega farms might be one of the few farms able to afford preserving open spaces. This could be a future opportunity for the county to explore. Another possibility would be the establishment of an Agriculture Enterprise Zone through the Work Lands Initiative.

### **Amish Farms**

The Amish farms have been known to cause run off issues, water pollution issues, and they do not participate in any of the programs to preserve natural resources. They also have a lot of problems getting permits for toilets. It seems to some that they move into an area, use and abuse farms, then move on. There is the perception that Amish farms tend to change hands frequently.

### **Snowmobilers**



The county has just less than 300 miles of snowmobile trails and only 10-12 miles are on county land. This means the department deals with a lot of private property owners. The only major problem is when the snowmobilers don't stay on trails. During the warm season there are erosion problems with owners using trails and people going through wetlands that had been frozen over during the winter.

## **Transportation**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 10:00AM**

Again the group discussed the issue of only about half of the towns have zoning. As such, rebuilding highways is twice as expensive for the county in non-zoned areas because people are able to build very close to the right of way and when the Road Commission or DOT wants to re-do roads they have to buy out houses and garages that are in these areas.

## **Aging Population**

For the 60-75 year old population weekend and evening transportation is an issue because the county doesn't offer these services. Many in that age group are still driving but it isn't considered safe. The group talked a lot about the county needing to offer something. There is a fixed mini-bus route to La Crosse, but there is also a need for additional mini-bus service (e.g., fixed and dial-a-ride) within the county. The mini-bus route costs \$3 trip, which seems affordable for the users of the service. Most people save of their shopping and errands for when the bus is running, which is every other week. Tomah recently approved a shared ride taxi that will hopefully be operating in the fall. The service may actually even go out to Fort McCoy. Some vehicles will also have handicap access. Currently there is an issue because there is no handicap access on Sundays, and there are elderly individuals who cannot get to church.

There is an increasing aging population and will be much more demand and need for services in the future. Consensus was that it is a good idea to prepare now to avoid huge issues later.

Some improvements have been made to the main entrance to the fort in recent years. Highway 21 is mostly local traffic. The state trunk highways are adequate. It was one person's opinion that the state does a good job of updating and improving them. He is mostly concerned with county highway system. The county is reconditioning 6-7 miles a year and the improved roads last 30+ years. However, each year there is less money going to highway department and costs continue to rise.

One of the biggest challenges of the county is making long-term commitments for improvements because of the cost. The county recently tried to pass a resolution to bank unused funds for the next year; however, it was not passed.

There is an expectation of city people who move out to country to have frequent snow plowing, paved roads, etc. This is not what people who already live in the area expect. For example, some townships only have one plow so roads are not plowed frequently at all. Salt is also 3 times more expensive today than it was ten years ago so it is a bigger cost each year. Frequency of plowing also affects how frequently the road needs to be rebuilt.

There needs to be discussion related to the future costs of infrastructure, especially in towns that do not have any. Locating traffic generators/uses in places that do not need infrastructure improvements makes sense. More coordination is needed between land use and transportation infrastructure.

## **Bike Lanes**

Site limitations are a factor in designating bike lanes during new/maintaining road reconstruction. The terrain also makes including bike lanes in a reconstruction project generally cost prohibitive. Sometimes there isn't even 6 feet of area to put in a shoulder let alone a bike lane. If they were to put in bike lanes

in some of these areas, 5-10 feet of private property would have to be condemned. This does not get much public support. As an alternative solution County B was paved with 3-foot shoulders which can be used as a bike lane. The county is trying to do that on a lot of federal aid projects. Other than federal aid projects, bike lanes will probably not be included anywhere else.

Classification of highways should be reviewed. County trunk highways were set up when the township presidents were all on the county board (circa 1930/1940). When roads became too hard for the town to maintain a few could vote and get the county to maintain it. A review of the Monroe County map reveals county trunk highways which are duplicates in that they provide access via parallel routes. Now, the county resources are spread thin. The county is constantly maintaining difficult roads and not some roads in other areas where it may be needed. The county trunk system also needs to be reviewed because uses have changed. Residents are not hauling their goods from the farm to market anymore. It was noted that there are a lot of roads that aren't under the county that should be.

### **Low-Income Issues**

Transportation to work is identified as a gap in the sense of lower income households and vehicle ownership. It was reiterated that transportation within the county and to La Crosse County is an issue. The Regional Transportation Commission is looking at volunteer drivers, mini-bus programs, and cost-sharing between boundary lines. The county's will be the ones coordinating, not necessarily towns.

Rideshare and how to promote it has been discussed, as well as perceived safety concerns associated with the program. The Lions, Shriners, and other groups are driving kids and people to medical appointments. The group discussed using the Internet to see where people are going and where people can get rides to. There is an issue of people not knowing what is available to them.

The Amish also use the ride share with Laura to get to La Crosse for medical appointments.

A lot of regional cooperation is important to continue to enhance these programs. The Veterans Administration (VA) in Tomah is drawing people from throughout the region. Coordination of transportation to the VA needs to be address regionally.

### **Road Damage**

There was also discussion with the Amish population in terms of road issues. It was brought up that the Amish pay more than their share of the road repairs. They pay their fair share of property taxes,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the transportation budget is taxes, and the Amish don't do  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the damage to the roads. A lot of costs have to do with terrain issues and natural damages from weather. However, on the other side, winding roads help keep the speed down.

### **High Speed Rail**

If high-speed rail comes into the county, the route would likely include a stop at the depot in Tomah and parallel Interstate 90. Rail would be a huge economic impact in Tomah. There is potential stimulus money through the Madison-Milwaukee line.

## **Agriculture and Farmland**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 11:00AM**

This is a tough time for farmers. Costs have gone up and prices down. Farmers are working more acreage in order to have a decent living. In terms of roads and transportation, this is a problem because machines are getting larger and there are more bikers and joggers using the roads. There was also concern about the infrastructure and maintenance of roads with the heavy loads going down them. As more houses are out in the country, there is more wear on the roads.

It was noted that maybe since there are not plans, development has been haphazard in the area. People that buy an acre or 1.5 don't realize they are in a farming community and the factors that involved. Maybe the realtors should be required to use more disclosure when selling these properties. An opportunity might be a more active educational program on the realities of life in agricultural areas for buyers.

In different communities, land that farmers want to sell off when they retire was designated as rural residential on future land use maps and the governor proposed to tax those lands higher in the recent budget. There are issues with people not understanding how their land was zoned and how it would be taxed. There is also concern over the difference between an owner occupied farm and an investment farm, as relates to how these two entities might be taxed.

A major issue is figuring out what the correct size of farms is. Too small of parcels leave junk land and too large parcels are too expensive to buy. There was lots of talk on minimum parcel size for residential. Near La Crosse it is 35 acres but in New Lyme its 5 acres.

There is an issue with roads that have been re-done. The new roads are built higher than the fields, so people can no longer drive off the roads right into their fields and frequently field access roads aren't put in during reconstruction of the town/county road.

There need to be restrictions on where driveways can go. People from urban areas that buy land sometimes want to put driveways in dangerous spots.

### **Challenges for farm operations for the next 20 years**

- The right to keep farming because of law suits. People moving into the towns out number the local farmers, for example with the wind farms.
- Hard to find areas with large enough acres to farm on and make a living.
- People from urban areas who buy land seem to have more money than farmers and pose more of a threat of going to court.
- Will farmers have to flag every adjacent lawn when they spray their fields?
- Need to look at peaceful co-existence of all groups and law enforcement agencies.
- There are a lot of deteriorating homes in cities. There is concern that the city isn't interested with revitalizing pre-existing infrastructure and keeping homes out of the farmland. Grants are available to revitalize cities that could help reconstruct homes, but the problem seems to be that people want to live out in the farm areas.
- Grants are not being utilized for revitalizing, dealing with wastewater or treatment/holding tanks.

- Caps are put on towns with how much they can raise. It is hard for them to maintain proper operations without going into debt.
- Farmer's voices keep going down because they are out numbered. Cap and trade is a big concern on farmers in the county. Many thought it will make them go under.
- Many farms in the county are coming out of farmland preservation and it hasn't been discussed what will happen to those lands.
- Farmers concerned with use value. Tax a lot but if they lose that, they lose all their money.
- There is concern with keeping large amounts of land in production for food security.
- County sub-division ordinance.

## **Construction Related Businesses**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 1:00PM**

Tomah is a low area, with lots of wetlands. The Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) restrictions were credited as leading to the urban sprawl outside the city. Some thought the DNR is too restrictive in not allowing development around Tomah because of low streams or endangered animals. Interestingly, they all wanted to see development closer together and moved back into the city. There was a lot of concern over areas that are not used and all the man made ponds (e.g., detention and retention basins) because it is unclear who is going to maintain them. They expressed that most of the time we want to get rid of them because of mosquitoes and toxins.

Construction has slowed down quite a bit in the county. The economic slow down hit the area this spring. The county is typically slow to react to changes in the economy and slow to recover. Monroe County is not normally affected too much by swings in the economy because of Fort McCoy and the VA Hospital. The federal government still spends money during slow times. Government construction and building related to government construction is really supporting the industry in Monroe County.

Townships have become more restrictive to work in. There didn't used to be a lot of regulation, but now there are inspectors, permits, and "hoops" to jump through.

The group discussed the challenge of trying to get used to the new ways with the comprehensive plan. There could be an opportunity for educational programs for the public to make enforcing the plan easier and a way to get everyone on board with it.

Consensus was that preserving land is the best way to protect Monroe County.

They wanted to see restrictions on farms in terms of not allowing them to get too large to be able to dispose of their own waste, especially hog and dairy farms. This could also be a way to preserve the family farms. Everyone thought the use of fertile agricultural land for development is not a good idea. It was recognized that the less fertile land should be identified and is where development should be focused.

It was suggested that the county could do a better job in conversing with the public and directing contractors how to get the permits. Sometimes the county mistakenly gives permits when they shouldn't and there is a lot of contradiction. There should be program or department in the county that would provide information on the steps of the development process in each different area/town/city. The information would include what permits were required in each area and where to go to get them. The town's need to be better about communicating their requirements to the county. For contractors that come from outside areas, they should be given more direction on where and how to build things, since sometimes they may not be familiar with the county or township.

Smaller buildings are selling the best, such as duplexes. It seems that people need somewhere to live but can't afford to build their own homes right now. Most duplexes are only allowed in towns.

Roads seem adequate. A road between 21 and 16 (tunnel city – Wal-Mart) was one suggestion as to where a new road might be beneficial. It could take a lot of pressure off of Highway 12.

The group discussed the construction of wind towers, and it was thought they should be allowed. People should be able to do whatever they want on their land if it is something that benefits the environment and community as a whole. The reason people do not like them because they think they are too noisy. One opinion was that they aren't noisy at all, only a small clipping sound. The biggest problem seems to be getting someone to build them. They are cost prohibitive.

## **Housing**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 2:00PM**

### **Housing and Fort McCoy**

We opened up discussion about Fort McCoy and how it is instrumental to the county.

The group discussed the differences between Sparta and Tomah. The cities are very different, mainly because Fort McCoy divides them. They each have almost same population but there is competition between the two. The Sparta side is very closed to new business and very “clannish”. There is a lack of welcoming of new ideas. This is changing though. The Tomah side is very industrial. People come and go, and it is normal for groups in the community to change frequently. The three top employers besides Fort McCoy are in Tomah.

Fort McCoy employs so many transient people (3 year tour, or civilians that transfer). There are 80 single family homes in Tomah and leased by the military. The fort’s contract with a private developer for those homes expires in June 2012, and it hasn’t been decided what will happen. The fort wants to build 100-120 units on base, but currently only has funding to build 80 through stimulus money. It is feared that even if it is over a 5-year period, 80 houses will enter and overwhelm the local housing market. In addition to flooding the housing market, there is concern over the impact the relocation of military families from Tomah to the base (which is in the Sparta school district). The children will move into the Sparta school district and the spouses could leave the Tomah workforce and no longer shop at the Tomah stores. There could be a big economic shift from Tomah to Sparta.

The last 10 years has been very stable.

The presence of Fort McCoy does boost housing rents through demand. There are waiting lists for the single family military homes. There is no funding for more military housing, so demand is up and it skews the local market.

### **Growth Patterns**

On Sparta’s west side there is a lot of new construction going on south of 16. Land values get higher the closer the property is to La Crosse. West Salem is a bedroom community of La Crosse. The area is close to the highway and provides easy access to La Crosse. Building permits for new construction are in the towns not the cities.

People move a lot because of taxes, they move because they can get a better house in the country but do not pay more in taxes. There is also a lot of hobby farms.

“City Folk” mostly referred to as people from Sparta and Tomah. There are no disclosure laws for realtors in terms of farming noise and orders.

Most of the rural development is happening in a tight community around communities where transportation is readily available. There aren’t that many people that want to travel from the really remote places in the county to work.

Fiber optic lines go right through the city of Tomah and Sparta, and these are essential for industries like big banks. Makes its easy for people to telecommute also.



In the last year and a half, there has been a big decline in home values from \$125,000 to \$120,000 and it took 5 years to get from \$120,000 to \$125,000. Home foreclosures have gone up 40%.

Jelly Stone still is open. The people that manage them have found ways to rent out the villas. The campground is open and fine, the lodge is in bankruptcy and the villas are privately owned as investment properties. There were around 250 villas, normally sold as \$250,000 or more. Some are now being foreclosed on at \$75,000-\$100,000. The problem was too much building too fast. The economy has also had a major impact on the county's tax revenue (like in the millions). All of the infrastructure in the area was put in by the village not the developer.

There is not much housing development going on in the cities. What is not evident is the homelessness in the area. The school districts track homeless kids and there are over 100 homeless students in the Sparta and Tomah school districts. There is a very high rate of poverty in Monroe County overall and a very high need of affordable housing in the area.

Norwalk has a very large Hispanic population, also Sparta now too. There are lots of families living on top of each other. Health department said a few years ago that there still are houses with dirt floors. There are still a lot of homes with lead paint issues because of the age of the housing stock. It is referred to as a 40's housing stock.

The Ho-Chunk area (Blue Wing) housing conditions have improved significantly.

A lot of people can't afford rental rates, food, and child care because their income is below the poverty level in the county. A Community Land Trust (there is one in La Crosse) is one a way to keep some housing affordable in the area. It could be something useful to include in the comprehensive plan. There are no inspections to see what housing is up to code.

Lately there have been many people that can't even afford affordable housing in the area.

School Districts are very competitive as far as grades and test scores go. They have Spanish speaking teachers in areas where it is necessary.

As long as people are getting laid off and the high poverty level, affordable housing will always be an issue. However, the high end houses have always been the best market. This is mostly with medical staff in the area, the hospital is very stable.

Retirees are more downsizing, not necessarily leaving. Mostly re-locating locally.

Scenic Bluff and Organic Valley have had an impact on the Cashton area.

### **Demographics**

The 25-50 population is shrinking. Currently, services for the aging population are assisted living, independent living, and a nursing home in the area. A lot of home health care programs have left the county. An Aging and Disability resource center just opened up.

There is no market for 0-lot line homes right now. There is a need for more condos, also because of the aging population.

Housing authority/subsidized housing is difficult to rent in places like Wilton because there aren't services there that the people need. For example, Wilton doesn't have a grocery store.

People moving into the county for the VA, the 2 hospitals, and who are families of soldiers that need long term care. The VA is also buying homes to establish group homes for transitioning veterans from the VA into the community.

## **Economic Development**

**Date: Wednesday August 19, 2009**

**Time: 3:00PM**

### **Local Economy**

Tomah has no more industrial land available to be sold. It is all gone. There are 17 trucking firms in Tomah. The area is just as well known for trucking as it is for cranberries. A huge concern is that there is no economic development director or city planner in Tomah. There are some re-development opportunities on the 65-railroad property acreage.

Recruitment of new businesses is tough because the city of Tomah doesn't have land for new businesses to move to.

Tomah's location on the interstate is a huge factor in its economy. Fort McCoy has big impact on Tomah because military training people stay in the hotels. Hotel room taxes didn't dip as much as the rest of the county's taxes. There are a lot of manufacturers, such as Torro, that have had huge layoffs.

There is also a Wal-Mart distribution center in the area.

Wilton has 1 trucking company. All others are in Tomah. Manufacturing came to the area because cheap flat land, not necessarily because of trucking. The labor pool is really good. There are a lot of qualified workers in the area. Also, there is a small airport nearby where company executives planes can land.

Rail is incredibly underutilized; there is only one rail company in the area. There used to be more.

City politics does not want retail and big box stores, but they could be essential to keeping the area alive.

Not a lot of businesses closed due to the recession in Tomah.

A lot of small businesses downtown Tomah decided to renovate their business fronts themselves. A few key owners in the area decided to do it and others followed suit.

### **Recreation, Arts, Entertainment**

Jellystone and Three Bears: campground for years and then the developer built to fast and too soon; the development tanked because of economy. It helped to promote tourism. The vision was sound. It is closer to the Twin Cities than the Wisconsin Dells and quieter than the Dells. It has a potential to be something phenomenal if the right entity buys it up.

Cashton is doing really well with tourism, mainly because of the Amish farms

Agro-tourism with cranberries is big for the county. This includes Cranfest, Blossom day/weekend in June. Also the discovery center in Warrens, which is in the town so people have to drive through.

There is a Wildlife refuge in Juneau County, but near Monroe County. The city of Tomah works with them because there are no hotels out there near the refuge, so people stay in Monroe County (eco-tourism). Museums/history rooms are not as big. The county does not have a national historical base that people flock to.

Tomah, Sparta, Warrens, Cashton are the only communities very active in tourism. Also the only ones with the means of promoting tourism; if towns don't have money, the businesses do. The county budget for advertising is much smaller than town budgets.

There is an "I buy MoCo" campaign to promote economic development. The idea is to shift 10 percent of peoples out of county spending to companies within Monroe County.

Historical preservation has not been an issue until the Justice Center was brought up. Some people want to preserve the old jail because I its historical, but others argue that it cannot be renovated without hurting its historical qualities.

The attitude from Tomah is that there should be an economic development planning person at the county level.

The Fiberoptic line is not being marketed and taken for granted. There is no advertising for business attraction so the fiberoptic line has not been advertised.

## **Community/Social organizations**

**Date: Thursday August 20, 2009**

**Time: 8:30 AM**

### **What are the roles of these groups in the county?**

Lions Club and other local civic clubs are interested in the local community, parks, and safety. They meet some of the needs that other public services cannot, such as transportation for the elderly, activities for youth, food pantry, etc.

Rural towns are very concerned keeping their ruralness; they want future housing to be within cities and not expand into the farmland. Houses should go on steeper land and not flat, but fire safety is an issue.

There are a lot of older people driving to Tomah or Sparta for shopping or medical needs and it is not safe. It is very dangerous for them to get to Gunderson clinic which is near La Crosse. The mini bus picks up in villages, but does not go out to farms. Kids are the same way; they have their parents or the bus to get around. County social services does provide for people needing rides to get to medical appointments. However, it is available on a limited basis.

As social needs are become known, social agencies need to talk to each other to make sure the needs are being met. There are a lot of volunteers out there to do what tax dollars cannot accomplish. As the county grows, more services will be needed.

The feeling is that the county government needs to do better at coordinating with the towns and helping the towns coordinate with each other. It would be nice to have an all in intergovernmental meeting once a year or even more frequently.

The Lions Club is in many communities in Monroe County. They support youth projects, sponsor various projects, libraries, parks, and the fire department. Lions clubs all over the county meet and work together; they have zone meetings and also meet at a state level.

Masons provide scholarships, provide glasses and eye screens, and try to recognize need in an area.

Membership goes back and forth. It depends on personalities on who is involved. In the last 20 years, sports have affected membership because parents are busy through their 30's taking kids to practice and sports. That is true for social organizations across the board. The boys and girls club and after school activities are also affecting their membership. The social changes have also affected the services the social clubs provide. For instance, now they provide free suppers and social services and communities depend on them for it. Now there groups also do more fund raising and more frequently support activities indirectly through funding than directly serving people like they used to.

Community dinners are provided by the Masons because there are so many unemployed in the area and the food pantry is supporting 380 families already. Also, there are a significant number of high school students living in cars and what not, and they are part of a growing population of people that need help. The purpose of the Masonic lodge is to help those that are less fortunate. Later this year they are having a gathering of all the social/civic clubs to discuss what the groups are doing and what still needs to be done.

There is a sub-culture in Tomah on SSI, using the pantries occasionally.

**What can the county do better?**

The county has a zoning plan; they don't talk with banks or realtors about the same issues. There should be some way that the institutions talk so when someone from out of town comes in and wants to build, the banks and realtors and county and town all talk, so the contractor knows what he has to do, everyone knows what is going on and is on the same page. There needs to be more communication.

## **Sherriff's Department**

**Date: Thursday August 20, 2009**

**Time: 9:30 AM**

He maintains the jail is a big part of the county's issues. There just isn't enough space. Most people in the area agree that there is not enough space. The county is currently renting about 60 beds a day from other jails. About \$1 million a year in rental charges is spend for other jails to house inmates from Monroe County. With transportation and health costs it is probably costs about \$1.25 million a year. Average daily jail population goes up 9-10 percent per year – higher than the population rate.

He thinks the jail population is so high because of:

- The county's location and two Interstates. There are a lot of trucking hubs because it is convenient location between Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Chicago for legitimate businesses. For these same reasons, it's a convenient location for illegitimate businesses. The county's crime per capita rate has been historically among the top 10 of Wisconsin counties.
- The county has law enforcement agencies that are aggressive in what they do. That results in more arrests.
- Counties around don't have the same population, but also the crime rates are much lower.

There is a very significant lack of space in the current county building. Security is not up to par, the jail doesn't meet standards, inmates and employees coming in corridors and there's no security screening.

The human service building is very old and it looks like they will have to build another building very soon. The thought is if they build the Justice Center, the county could move human services to the old court house or in the justice center. It would be cheaper to build on site- but no one can come up with a plan. The debate has become a political.

County Sherriff has never had conversation with different groups about growth and issues like that. Could be an opportunity for communication.

Working relationship with MPs at Fort McCoy is good. Once or twice a month the #1 and #2 from Tomah, Sparta, Sherriff, and Fort McCoy meet for breakfast to talk about what they can do for/with each other and collaborate on what they can. The Sherriff couldn't ask for better collaboration among the heads of law enforcement in Monroe County. Fort McCoy shares resources with the county, but there are no written mutual aid agreements (these can be difficult between federal and local agencies).

Monroe County is experiencing "growing pains". They just hired the county administrator who starts August 31, 2009. She will have impacts on budgets- so the county can be more efficient. It is a major milestone and bodes well for long term planning.

County sheriffs department only has three cars out each day and is operating on a skelton staff.

### **Focus Group #9: Tourism-Related Businesses**

**Date: Thursday August 20, 2009**

**Time: 10:30 AM**

Tourism is very important to the area. People that come to the Strawberry B&B are mainly bikers. They want the county to make the area appealing. Bikers notice when the trail is well kept, but they also notice that the surrounding scenery is kept pristine. People say they feel like they are in a Norman Rockwell painting and we should keep the buildings looking like they are. Most people come from Chicago, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee, but also Iowa and Indiana. There have also been international people visiting who are looking for high level of service and the quaintness the towns/county offers.

Business has remained steady over the years; however, clientele has changed. The B&Bs used to be in service only because of the bike trail. Now people are coming for the festivals and may stay for a few weeks at a time; they are not just coming for the bike trails anymore.

There is very limited lodging in the Sparta because of Fort McCoy, so when people come they need places to stay.

Some proprietors have seen a downturn this summer, but some people are staying more like 3 or 4 nights. Maybe people locally aren't going on vacation so far (out of state) so they are staying in Wisconsin.

Efforts of tourism and advertising are fantastic. Going to all the trade shows promoting the entire county and bringing tour buses and selling the county, not just Sparta. There has been a decrease in the county budget, so there is less money to do things now than have been done in the past.

#### **Assets**

- Cranberry festival in September. One of the oldest festivals in Wisconsin. People come from all over. There are major parking issues in the city.
- Jelly Stone is a significant black eye on the county, and the county has to deal with that. There was general agreement that it was too much development too fast. The county needs to decide how they want to handle the situation. The facility is seen as a great resource; its demise affects the entire tourism community. Its closing created bad publicity for other Monroe County businesses, like the B&B's.
- Evans Bosshard Park is a bright light. People have a hard time finding it- maybe signage needed or a map in town.
- Signs pointing arrows to where towns are located have been made but cannot be put up because of WisDOT restrictions. Maybe county could assist the cities in getting the approval to put them up.

The group wants the county's rural nature retained. No major hotels. They don't want to be a Wisconsin Dells or Door County.



State maintains the bike trail. The revenue from all the tickets sold goes right back to maintaining the trail.

There are currently efforts to rebuild an old log cabin downtown and promote a walking tour to boost local tourism. They think the county should focus on making walking tours and putting more money into the downtown where there is local history which can bring tourism into the area.

Local businesses say they need support and want the county to act like they want Sparta to remain as the county seat.

### **Justice Center**

The argument was made that if the courthouse leaves, the town will die because area businesses are supported by the courthouse employees and visitors. One woman said it is the base of the downtown economy and losing the courthouse would be like losing its base. If the courthouse leaves, it is thought that there will be a lot more vacant storefronts.

One woman indicated she would like to see the county address non point source pollution in the county and the streams. She doesn't like seeing cattle wallowing through the head of Beaver Creek, and she wants the county to enforce the ordinance or send letters/funding to the farmers so they have alternative options.

Streams and rivers need to be seen as the asset they are, and the county needs to do more to promote them as an asset. The DNR wants to do some trout improvements, but there are out of town in areas they can't get to. There is no infrastructure to support fishing in some of the land locked streams and rivers.

Concerned there is no enforcement or backing of regulations/laws.

## **Focus Group: Meeting with Members of Amish Communities**

**Date: Thursday August 20, 2009**

### **Cashton Area Amish**

- **Building Permits:** The elders are concerned about having to obtain building permits for their homes and structures because they feel it infringes on their “plain and simple way of life.” They do not insure their homes, and the homes do not have much plumbing. They have specific space needs as relate to their traditions (e.g., church services and weddings take place within their homes) and they do not feel they should have “to go along with getting permits.” They expressed real concern over being forced to have smoke alarms in their homes.
- **Road Safety:** The elders spoke of how cars, agricultural vehicles, and buggies used to share the road, and drivers of motorized vehicles used to show more consideration/respect for the buggies having the right of way. They recognized that agricultural vehicles are much bigger today, and they expressed concern that some operators are not aware of the impact the large vehicles can have on horses. Concern was also expressed that snowplow operators be made aware of the differences in horses – some horses may be more skitterish than others. The elders recognize that the snowplow operators are under time constraints but hoped some more consideration could be shown. The elders stressed that the width of roads need to be adequate for the size of loads, especially where there are steep banks. In those locations, the use of guard rails might be useful. They hoped roads would be designed for all users when reconstructed, possible as part of the proposed widening of 33 (scheduled for 2010). They indicated they are also responsible for being more aware of other users of the public roads.
- **Road Conditions:** The elders discussed the different types of roads, and they indicated that they do change the type of horse shoe they use in summer (e.g., something softer that is not as hard on the road, but they need to use a harder shoe in winter so the horses have better traction). They mentioned that roads which have a higher gravel content seem to wear better and last longer even with the large agricultural vehicles and horses.
- **Land Prices:** The elders spoke of land prices being prohibitive for younger farmers to buy property. The elders hoped that the area would remain agricultural. They indicated that 80 to 120 acres of tillable land would be a good size farm.
- **Town of Sheldon:** When asked about their relationship with the townships, one elder indicated that there was a “bit of an issue” with the Town of Sheldon but he would not elaborate.

### **Wilton Area Amish**

- **Spreading Manure:** The elders expressed concern over regulations with respect to spreading manure, as well as their handling of cleaning out houses. Apparently they used to be able to mix the two together and spread it on their farms prior to the first till;

however, they indicated that it has been a point of contention. They also wondered why other people can spread pump out an outhouse and spread it on a field and they cannot. This may come under the Health Department's regulation or DNR.

- **Building Permits:** The elders also expressed concern over the requirement for building permits. They inquired about some recent litigation that related to an Amish farmer in the Town of Franklin (Jackson County, Wisconsin) and obtaining building permits. From discussions with the Amish, this is definitely a point of concern.
- **Wind Turbines:** The elders indicated that they would not like to see the wind turbines constructed in Monroe County. They want to keep their quiet, peaceful life style.
- **Snow Plow:** One elder indicated that the snow plow often plows him in, and he has had difficulty getting in and out of his driveway because of the snow. When he knows the plow is coming, the man goes out to the road and the plow operator adjusts his blade so that snow isn't thrown into the driveway. When the man is not at home, he often comes home to a deep drift and cannot get into his driveway. Other elders indicated that the snowplow operators that plow their roads are very considerate of the fact that the Amish reside on the roads and adjust where the snow from the road is thrown.
- **Water Access:** The elders expressed some concern over restrictions related to farm animals having access to streams. Based on the UW-Extension agent's comments, the regulations seem to be related to stream bank protection and water quality. There has been some limited involvement by UW-Extension with the Amish community on use of best management practices; however, this sounded to be more of a DNR issue.

# **Appendix D.**

## **Inter-governmental Survey Results And Workshop Summaries**

## Monroe County Comprehensive Plan

### Municipal Officials Survey Results

The Municipal Officials Survey was sent to all county board members, town board members, and town plan commission members in Monroe County. The survey was sent with an introductory letter on June 30th, with a deadline of August 15<sup>th</sup> (initially the deadline was July 22<sup>nd</sup>, but that was subsequently extended to encourage participation). Thirteen surveys were completed. Some of these were for individual responses and some were joint responses from a town board or plan commission as a whole (noted with an \* below).

#### 1. Existing Planning Framework:

##### a. What are the merits of the current county zoning ordinance?

*Summary: It works well for townships that are zoned, allows for public participation, controls growth and restricts undesirable uses, sets rules for developers, and tries to not infringe on private property rights.*

##### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- No comments. Not involved in zoning
- Yes – it seems to work well with the townships that are zoned
- Need to have copy of ordinance to respond
- A protection from undesirable project on properties
- Keeps most townships up to date on plans
- Allows residents an avenue for expression on questions that come in front of the zoning board.
- Control growth in zoned township

##### Town Responses

- There is some frame work to refer to
- We are not zoned (town of Lincoln)
- It is a baseline for zoned townships\*
- The merits of county zoning are that it restricts certain developments and sets ground rules which all developers need to follow. \*

##### Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I am not sure
- the merits of current county zoning ordinance are to provide a safe environment to the community while trying not to infringe on another person's rights of their land or deface their current land value!

##### b. What are the shortcomings of the current county zoning ordinance?

*Summary: Not all towns are zoned and there isn't an effort to reach out more to these towns, restricts what you can do with private property, no enforcement, houses are allowed on hills that aren't accessible to emergency services, and previous lack of enforcement has left a number of nonconforming uses and lots.*

##### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- County does not actively reach out to all townships to commit to zoning
- You may loose the ability to do what you wish with your land
- Not all townships are aware of problem zoning
- not familiar with any
- None

##### Town Responses

- not sure what it all means or what is involved
- Does not apply to towns, cities and villages whom have not joined the county\*

- The shortcoming is that, in some cases, there is no way to enforce the zoning. An example is a meteorological tower whose Conditional Use Permit expired in February of 2006 and which has yet to be removed.\*
- Housing location on hills & bluffs unable to get emergency and fire vehicles to safety

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I am not sure
- the shortcomings of the current zoning ordinance are the previous zoning administrator did not enforce zoning regulations and left this administration in serious peril. One example is going from ½ acre lots to 1 ½ acre lot sizes in 1990 and letting dozens of people build on site less than 1 ½ acres now it is starting to come back to bite the county because of failing septic systems. The problem is if the current land owner is grandfathered in but expands his land next to him to have to have room for a septic system, he loses the grandfather because he changed the lot size. So if the house burns down he cannot rebuild. Another example being the dozens of new homes built after 1990 that the previous administrator did not inspect and let build will have the same effect! This means the property value on this land should drop. Now with cutbacks I staff in 2009, I can see we are going to have some of the same problems with people unaware of these situations.

**2. Community Character:**

**a. Is the county growing or changing in a way that improves its character, or diminishes it? What are some examples?**

*Summary: Although growth is slow, the county is experiencing some growth in housing and business. This growth is resulting in loss of good farmland and rural character. There is also some concern about recent changes including the ethanol plant, wind turbines, the justice center, and the Three Bears Lodge.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- There is minimal county growth as indicated by census. This is normal. Depending on ones point of view this is a wonderful place to live
- county board is too one sided no compromise. Some supervisors want there way and won't listen to taxpayers
- (county growth) Population Fort McCoy presence – excellent educational experiences
- I see good quality farm land being used for other things and the kind of land may be needed for food in the future
- Diminishes – by too much scattered growth of homes in good farm land areas.
- The County is developing more of a commercial character. Encouraging industry to come to the county, - This will have a direct impact on the agricultural foundation of the county
- NO

Town Responses

- not sure
- Believe it is OK
- We feel it is changing on a way that diminishes it such as the ethanol plant and the wind turbines and justice center.\*
- The county is not changing drastically. There are more homes being built \*
- Growing in away that diminishes - new housing & development is taking away from rural character

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I don't believe is growing. I believe the county is "hankering down"
- the county is growing or changing in a way that diminishes its character. An example would be the Three Bears Lodge in Warrens, Wisconsin. The county had no control over how fast the Three Bears Lodge grew, but is now responsible for paying the taxes. This is the result of poor planning and miscommunication.

**b. What trends may affect the county's character in the future?**

*Summary: Industrial growth, loss of good quality soil, location of existing infrastructure, housing development, and expansion of Sparta and Tomah were all listed as key trends.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Long range planning could and should help with business and industrial growth. Something not encouraged by farm folks unfortunately.
- More compromise and open mind – treat the taxpayers as the people they should be looking out for.
- Economy of Nation/State/County
- As I said above we are losing good quality soil for construction
- Need to have more growth in cities, towns and villages that have current roads, water and sewer available
- The continued encouragement of industry to the county
- Loss of farm land

Town Responses

- industry
- housing development
- There is a large amount of agricultural land being converted to residential\*
- The county has been a farming community for most of its history.\*
- As Sparta and Tomah continue to expand the rural character will continue to diminish

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- The economy, the state budget. The mandates without accompanying funds
- One trend that may affect the county's character in the future is the Justice Center in Sparta WI. If no building project occurs after two years, they will have no insurance for the county and eventually unemployment for the county employees will be inevitable. It will cost 1.3 million dollars per year to house inmates out of the county.

**c. Are county decision-makers too demanding or too lax regarding development quality?**

*Summary: Most respondents felt that the county was too lax. People also indicated that the county is too vague or "wishy-washy" in regulations and enforcement, and that county decision-makers aren't aware of development quality.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- too lax There are numerous farmers who do not understand progress to a point beyond expanding in diverse directions
- we have a great area for quality of life, but the county is very lax when it comes to economic development to create more tax base.
- Too LAX
- sometimes too lax!
- Too LAX
- Perhaps too demanding in some situations
- Neither

Town Responses

- too undecided and wishy – washy
- They are OK
- Too Vague\*
- The county approved a wind ordinance that would have allowed industrial development in the rural areas. Some land sales have bombed due to this ordinance.\*

- Too LAX

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I believe too lax. I feel many are not pro-growth and they want to protect what they have.
- The majority of the county decision-makers do not even know what is going on in the county regarding development quality.

**3. Land Use:**

**a. What are the issues regarding the type and quality of land use within the county (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, historic)?**

*Summary: Most respondents emphasized that residential sprawl and loss of agricultural land are major issues. Some people felt that a lack of industrial development was a problem while others indicated that industrial and commercial development are not appropriate in the rural areas. Two people indicated that the lack of a plan for future development was an issue.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Residential land use is prevalent anywhere. Commercial in the City areas, industrial is lacking everywhere because no one goes after the possibilities
- #1 recreation #2 Farmland #3 residential #4 very poor in commercial & industrial development
- Historic Preservation Society -too powerful – halted jail process
- many more to county and then they have a problem with farm machine noise and farm odor
- too much urban sprawl
- Each decided on a case by case situation
- Loss of Ag Land

Town Responses

- Housing development using too little acreage and concern for land preservation
- what about Agricultural? - Citizens seemed to want to preserve ag land and not want commercial or industrial development.\*
- The county is mainly rural residential and agricultural. Industrial development in rural residential areas should not be promoted.\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- In my opinion the main issue is “there is not a plan that defines the counties future direction”
- One of the biggest issues regarding the type and quality of land use within the county is determining land use and what type of land use on that land should be developed.

**b. Are there areas of conflicting land uses?**

*Summary: Wind towers, justice center, and private property rights were identified as specific conflicts.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Not so much
- Presently I feel there is not. Rural people need the opportunity to do what they want with their land. I believe the less government gets involved the better.
- state issue with MFL land
- Yes – Most Ag should stay that way
- YES
- NO

Town Responses

- I’m sure there is even tho I am not aware of them at the present time.
- Yes as Always in every community



- Never got that far - example ethanol vs. Century Foods\*
- Our Smart Growth survey results show that our community wants to maintain its rural integrity by keeping land use mainly as it is and by promoting eco tourism.\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Yes the usage of wind in one
- Areas of conflicting land use are justice center and the wind towers. It can not be determined where they should be placed. Issues of conflicting land use involving the Amish are what they can use land for and what type of structure they can place on that land.

**c. Is development in the adjacent communities/counties a concern? If so, please provide specific location.**

*Summary: Most people indicated that this isn't a concern. Potential issues identified include potential competition with adjacent communities (specifically Juneau County) and rapid growth in La Crosse County.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Not at this time
- I believe what is good for community in the county is good for the communities in the county, I believe we must treat people in the county & businesses better in order to keep them from moving
- YES – Juneau County has an economic development person – we don't
- warrens area may have developed too fast and hopefully this area will succeed
- Not in the cities, towns or villages
- NO
- NO

Town Responses

- not sure
- No
- Not that we are aware of at present time\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I'm sure it is, but I'm most interested in Monroe County and our fit into the big picture state wide.
- The development in adjacent communities/counties is a concern. An example would be La Crosse county due do its rapid growth.

**4. Pace of Development/Redevelopment:**

**a. Are you satisfied with the pace of housing development in the county? Is it too fast? Too slow?**

*Summary: Most respondents felt that the pace is about right or too slow.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes. This answer is based on point of view. Builders would like a construction. Established residents would like less.
- Too slow – presently
- Why are some low income housing in County closing?
- OK if location is right
- too slow in cities too fast outside cities
- the housing development is growing at a slow but natural pace.
- YES

Town Responses

- too fast
- Too Fast

- It is steady – keeping pace with demand\*
- There will be a need for additional housing for the elderly, especially in rural residential areas.\*
- Satisfied

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- No I'm a pro growth proponent. We will need more housing
- I am not satisfied with the pace of housing development in the county. The housing development is too slow in the county.

**b. Are you satisfied with the pace of non-residential development in the county?**

*Summary: Responses were split. About half of the respondents indicated that the pace of non-residential development is about right. The remaining people generally indicated that there needs to be more non-residential development.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes
- Too many rental development - bring to many transits.
- NO
- YES
- YES
- I believe we could attract more non-residential development to the county.
- YES

Town Responses

- no, need more study
- Too Slow
- yes we-are satisfied\*
- Many of the farmers are aging and are used to living in the country. \*
- Yes

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- NO we need industrial parks
- I am not satisfied with the pace of non residential development in the county. The development for Three Bares Lodge was too fast and for other businesses it is too slow.

**c. What should the county do to influence the pace of development/redevelopment?**

*Summary: A variety of suggestions were offered including having a county planner or economic development person, identify business opportunities and work to attract appropriate economic development, enforce current zoning, be careful to not hinder development/redevelopment, and provide transportation infrastructure.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Plan and "Sell" ideas not jam them down everyone's throats.
- Be careful not to stop progress with this comprehensive plan
- Provide a County economic development person and a County Committee
- Have good Highways
- Encourage more residential development in the city and not in the countryside.
- Develop a non-residential committee to work with the cities, towns to attract and encourage investors to the county
- Enforce current Zoning

Town Responses

- Look at proposals closer and be more discriminating in choices-what is healthy
- More manufacturing is needed for jobs in the area or help for manufacturing that is already here.
- The county should encourage more commercial development Secure more employment.\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- determine a business need and direct all efforts towards filling the need
- the county should have a county wide planner to influence the pace of development/redevelopment. This would be similar to a Chamber of Commerce at the city level.

**5. Environment:**

**a. What are the key environmental features in/around the county (e.g., rivers, wetlands, forests, etc.)? How are/can they be preserved and enhanced?**

*Summary: Wetlands, rivers, trout streams, flood plains, forests and agricultural lands were all mentioned. Ideas for protection include existing DNR regulations, using cost share dollars to preserve lands, working with Fort McCoy, and protection through zoning.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- DNR seems to control these issues quite well.
- Rivers seem to be fairly clean – maybe recommend control with farm; wetlands – I believe Monroe County has way too many wetlands according to DNR County has forest preserved – no need to take anymore off taxrolls.
- Work with cranberry growers in flood plains or wetlands
- by using Federal + State cost share dollars these areas can be preserved and improved
- We are doing a good job now
- Monroe County has been identified as an ideal location for a wind farm
- Rivers, holding ponds, wetlands, forest, And Ag lands.

Town Responses

- wetland restoration needed, cold and warm water fisheries – Fort McCoy helps trout stream – need as runoff protection – could benefit from stream enhancement and accessibility
- Clean up if needed
- We have some good trout streams - they can be preserved through zoning\*
- The county is in the Driftless Area. \*
- Rivers, wetlands... Protected from development...

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- The abundance of land designated as wetlands restricts some land for commercial usage
- the key environmental features in/around the county are the cranberry marshes creating wetlands and county forests. However, the county forests have no easements for public use.

**b. Are natural resources used appropriately, overused, or underused?**

*Summary: Most people felt that they're used appropriately. Specific concerns include the use of DNR and county lands, water usage associated with cranberry production, and under utilization of timber lands.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Appropriate for the most part.
- Non-metallic mining is about right regulation are being used.
- I think OK balanced
- Some DNR owned land could be used much wiser or better
- OK
- Under used
- Used appropriately

Town Responses

- water overused cranberries and under protected, under utilized in area of timber
- we feel the natural resources are used appropriately\*
- Used appropriately

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I believe so
- Logging is a natural resource that is underused. County parks are natural resource that are not used appropriately.

**c. Are the features accessible enough to the public?**

*Summary: Nine people felt that there is enough public access. Five people indicated that there should be more public access. Specific concerns included DNR closing off roads to the public, need for hiking trails and restricting motorized recreation, and need for improving public access to marshes.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes
- We have many areas. No need for more.
- I think so
- NO
- YES
- YES

Town Responses

- meadow valley – good  
marshes could be made more accessible with easements
- NO State DNR has closed off roads to public
- Group – We have the Beautiful bike trail through and trout streams\*
- There is the Sparta Elroy Bike Trail which is a huge draw for tourists. We also have the Kickapoo River and numerous small streams. Many people use county lands for hunting.
- It should be recognized that the natural beauty of the area is what brings in the tourist dollars. It should be maintained to preserve that natural beauty. Hiking trails should be encouraged while use by motorized means should be discouraged. The landscape is not compatible with motorized recreation.\*
- Yes

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- YES
- Land use needs to be more accessible to the public.

**d. Are there problems with stormwater or flooding? If so, please provide the locations.**

*Summary: People generally felt that this wasn't a huge concern. Some localized flooding, but nothing too noteworthy.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Not in any significant way
- New permitting help – Problems with townships to things without contacting landowners
- Not that I am aware of.
- Many improvements have been made but when we get two 100 year rains in 2 or 3 years we have flooding by rivers and streams
- Yes Certain areas
- There is some threats in the southern portion of the county where we have abnormal rainfall.
- Erosion on farmland caused by change in conservation practices

Town Responses

- not aware of. Lake Tomah could be looked at.
- Not much
- No problems in general\*
- No Problem

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Some, but the Lake Tomah Dam and Levies are good. Environment →(I am most familiar with Tomah, the Lake Tomah project for carp removal and restoration of the lake is good. I believe that Tomah is mostly doing OK. I am not up to speed on the rural areas.
- Some locations have problems with stormwater or flooding. Conservation dams would benefit the southern part of the county.

## 6. **Housing:**

### a. **Are you satisfied with the current mix of housing?**

*Summary: People are generally satisfied with the current mix of housing. Concern about loss of farmland from encroaching residential development was mentioned again. One person also indicated that there are too many rentals.*

#### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes
- Too many rentals - not enough homes being built
- I guess so
- Yes
- Yes in Tomah and Sparta
- YES
- YES

#### Town Responses

- Concerned about urban sprawl eating up farm land.
- Yes
- YES\*
- The county now has a good mix of housing.\*
- No Too many single family homes spread across farmland need to keep in housing development

#### Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- OK
- A current mix of housing is very diverse in the county

### b. **Is the county in need of additional types of housing, or more of any particular types?**

*Summary: Housing that is affordable to working families was mentioned by several people, as well as the need for senior housing.*

#### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- The answer depends on who you ask
- We need more housing – homes not apartments
- Not that I am aware of.
- The low cost housing in the small villages have not been able to get enough tenants
- Yes - Low income
- The developments appear to be adequate, however the two major cities appear to be encouraging apartment development
- NO

#### Town Responses

- Housing for people making \$20,000 - \$30,000 (apartments, duplexes)
- NO
- NO\*
- It will need more housing for the elderly in the future.\*
- Need more elderly assisted living

#### Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I believe we need some additional housing at a mid-scale rate.

- the county is in need of additional living types of housing in smaller communities in the county.

**c. Is maintenance and/or rehabilitation of any area an issue?**

*Summary: People generally indicated that this is an isolated issue. Specific concerns include mobile home parks and Amish code compliance.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Maintenance is always an issue in areas where poverty reigns, i.e. farm territory, Etc. Poor urban areas, etc.
- Some areas need extreme makeover. Mobile home parks in several townships should be cleaned up or closed (Some are very unsafe)
- I don't think so
- I'm sure some may need improvements
- Not in Tomah and Sparta
- Isolated and Localized
- NO

Town Responses

- Always needed somewhere
- NO
- From a township perspective – maintenance doesn't seem to be a problem\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Not that I'm aware. I'm hearing better reports on McMullen Park.
- Maintenance and /or rehabilitation are issues in some parts of the county. Many mobile homes are brought into the town of Byron and then left with no maintenance or rehabilitation. Many times, like old cars, are brought into the county and left unattended. Many new housing structures in the Amish community are being built with staircases that are too narrow to fit firemen and their equipment. An example of the narrow staircases is in the town of Jefferson and the Cashton fire department.

**7. Economic Development:**

**a. What types of businesses should be encouraged in the county?**

*Summary: Manufacturing (particularly small-scale cottage industries and eco-friendly manufacturing), jobs that provide a living wage, trucking, distribution, tourism, and agricultural and forestry supporting businesses.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Manufacturing, services business, medical
- Spin off business from present industry
- any type that provides jobs
- those that can pay the average wage in the state
- trucking – distribution – tourism
- Hopefully, wood and agriculture supported businesses
- None

Town Responses

- manufacturing, eco-friendly
- Manufacturing
- N/A to Adrian Township\*
- The county should encourage more cottage industries.\*
- Industrial – Wind towers – Agricultural

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Businesses that can take advantage of the interstate highways

- Business that should be encouraged in the county are businesses that would employ people, make money and have good morals

**b. What should the county do to encourage these types of businesses?**

*Summary: Specific suggestions include: actively working to attract businesses; having an economic development committee or director; tax credits or other incentives; and working to encourage development in the cities of Sparta and Tomah.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- go after them. Go out of State. This is a taboo because our leaders don't have the expertise to attract other companies or offer incentives
- We need Monroe County economic committee or director to encourage this business climate
- Have an Economic Development Person
- point out quality of living in the area
- Try to help Tomah and Sparta with Economic Development
- Develop a non-residential committee to work with the cities, towns to attract and encourage investors to the county
- Stay out

Town Responses

- Tax credits
- incentives of some kind or help for what is already here
- The large business should remain close to the cities of Sparta and Tomah where there is good access to the interstate.\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Have an economic development council
- the county should have some type of chamber of Commerce for the county to encourage these types of businesses.

**8. Transportation:**

**a. What are your key concerns about transportation (roads, bikeways, railroads, public transportation)?**

*Summary: Top concerns include road maintenance; need for public transportation; and passenger rail (both for and against).*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- all of this depends on economy also
- (Public Transportation – ONLY Cabs) Road- we spend too much money each year on roads. Bikeways – one of the pluses - Railroad – I am concerned on safety – high speed trains
- Some County roads are definitely in need of repair (EW over region cranberry – Warns reservoir)
- I am pleased to see rail transportation being improved but hopefully it can be funded by users
- None
- We had adequate highway expressing, bicycle, and residential infrastructure. Maintenance is a key concern. \_ also develop a 4 lane highway (State 27) between Sparta and Jackson County.
- Maintain Good Highways

Town Responses

- More public transportation – shuttle from Tomah to McCoy and Sparta to McCoy.
- OK
- no concerns at this time\*
- The county has no public transportation. It would benefit the environment and the elderly if there was such a service.\*
- State Highways need to be expanded to meet future needs of truck and traffic.

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- None
- The key concerns about transportation are the high speed rail coming through the county at 200 miles per hour and the public safety, the need for more and better public transportation, the ATV routes, more signs for bike routes and better safer (newer) roads for the county.

**b. Does the current transportation network suit your needs? If not, please provide specifics on why it does not meet your needs.**

*Summary: Generally the existing transportation network suits people's needs. The need for public transportation, particularly in the rural areas, was mentioned by two people.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- there is very little, if any public transportation in rural areas. My needs are not affected.
- Meets Needs
- OK
- Does quite well
- Yes
- YES
- Yes

Town Responses

- Suits My Needs, I travel / I-90
- YES
- Roads are adequate and well maintained\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Yes
- the current transportation network needs to incorporate more and better public transportation in the cities. It would be nice to have more than one option (cab) and better options (possibly bus) for public transportation in Tomah.

**c. Are there "problem" roads or intersections?**

*Summary: People indicated that there are maintenance issues throughout the county. Specific concerns include Hwy 21 (McCoy), Hwy 27, and Hwy 33 (Cashton.)*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- There are always problems with road maintenance, intersections are not a big problem
- Too many yield signs
- That crazy intersection in Wal-Mart parking lot to Hwy 21.
- Aging blacktop in many areas
- NO
- Not that I am aware of.
- No

Town Responses

- Hwy 21 around McCoy.
- NO
- none that are apparent\*
- Hwy 27 & Hwy 33 Cashton

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- I'm sure there are
- Many roads in the county are old and worn out which presents safety issues.

**d. What needs improvement?**



*Summary: Specific suggestions include: grass cutting because of deer safety concerns, widening highway 27 to Jackson County, lower speed limit or install traffic light on highway 27, more law enforcement, and improvement/maintenance of county roads.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Many things. Civic and political leaders do the best they can. There are simply too many untrained part-time leaders who feel they know more than they do and harm the process by interfering
- Grass cutting – we live in deer country
- A logical way to enter and exit
- as funds are available roads need to given attention
- Not aware of any
- Widen highway 27 to Jackson County
- Law enforcement (NEED MORE)

Town Responses

- Maintenance
- Speed limits Hwy 27 - Stop Lights?

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- The county roads need improvement

**9. Intergovernmental Issues:**

**a. How is the County's relationship with municipalities in the county? Are there existing problems, or could there be in the future?**

*Summary: People felt that there isn't enough communication or that the county doesn't listen to municipalities. Other concerns include lack of communication and understanding between rural areas and cities (especially Sparta).*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Very little communications maybe not enough
- OK
- Sparta seems to fight with changes. Have discouraged many good business and county owned buildings
- No
- the small towns resist development of some types of development (e.g. wind farms)
- Good except for 1 city. City Sparta feels it should control the County!

Town Responses

- Hard to Communicate with some departments
- OK
- The town has a road plowing agreement for County and this is great for them & us. - small problem with enforcement ordinance and zoning requests.
- The county tends to not listen to municipalities. Petitions are ignored as are the wishes of the residents. Many board members let their egos get in the way of being professional. There is a recall of ten board members going on at this time. The municipalities get along rather well.\*
- The major problem! County board and diminished respectability from justice center decisions

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- The Rural areas and the Cities (Tomah & Sparta) don't understand each others needs & concerns
- The county's relationship with cities is fairly good, with villages is poor, with towns is poor and with Fort McCoy ( land use buffer zone) is poor.

**b. How are the relationships between municipalities in the county? Are there existing problems, or could there be in the future?**

*Summary: Most people felt that there aren't strong/positive relationships between municipalities in the county and that the county to do more to facilitate this.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Non-existing – this could cause problem in future
- Better relationship / communication with County & City of Sparta.
- Some townships don't like the bigger cities annexing property therefore nibbling as the townships tax base.
- Good
- YES
- Good except for 1 city (Same as above)

Town Responses

- Fine for us
- OK
- From the Adrian Township perspective, there don't seem to be any problems.\*
- Municipalities are not working together to improve community character and economic development

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- The County Board needs to be more proactive and work together for the good of the county
- The relationship between Municipalities in the county are strained due to lack of communication. There is no desire for communication because they are all competing for the same dollars to do projects.

**10. Community Facilities and Services:**

**a. Is existing space adequate for schools, police, fire, community offices, and other community facilities?**

*Summary: Responses were mixed on this. Specific concerns include limited space for police and fire facilities, community facilities, and county facilities including courthouse.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes
- schools = OK police = OK fire = OK (community offices, and other community facilities = NO )
- The space is there but many don't want to change
- Yes
- NO
- NO

Town Responses

- Yes, as far as I know
- Mostly
- Adrian Township doesn't have any of these facilities\*
- The county needs more room for another judge and courtroom. There is ¾ of a block adjacent to the existing courthouse that can be purchased for this purpose.\*
- Schools Yes & Police & Fire –NO County & Facilities – NO

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Yes
- Existing space for community offices and facilities is not adequate. There is a need for new courthouse, judge's quarters, boardrooms and a larger jail. Many students are riding a school bus for a very long time each day.

**b. Is the park/open space system in the county adequate?**

*Summary: While most people felt that parks/open space are currently adequate, several people mentioned the need for additional facilities, better geographic distribution, and/or better access.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Yes – at
- OK
- As Population grows more may be needed
- Yes
- Adequate at this time
- YES

Town Responses

- Yes, as far as I know
- Yes
- no public land in Adrian Township\*
- Yes

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- YES
- The park/open space system in the county is not adequate due to accessibility concerns.

**c. Are there problems with drinking water quality?**

*Summary: Drinking water quality doesn't appear to be a concern.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- No – Maybe near solid waste site
- NO
- Most are good
- No
- NO
- NO

Town Responses

- Not that I am aware of
- NO
- there is not a municipal water system in Adrian\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- NO
- The drinking water quality appears to be fair.

**d. What areas, facilities, etc. need improvement or greater public assistance?**

*Summary: Services for the elderly population, schools, and county offices were specifically mentioned.*

County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- Defining land – land for construction make sure there is no contamination
- Schools may need more public assistance as costs go up.
- Not sure
- Adequate at this time
- County offices need to be consolidated to improve cost of operation and become more efficient and user friendly

Town Responses

- County Offices (court house) looks terrible!
- N/A\*

Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Some areas/facilities that need improvement or greater public assistance are those with our elderly population. There is a need for more space for assisted living and nursing homes. There is a need for better support to feed the elderly (Meals on Wheels). In general, need for better services and facilities for elderly in a concern.

## 11. Communication

### a. Would you suggest any changes or enhancements to how the county communicates with underlying jurisdictions and residents? If so, please provide specifics.

*Summary: Specific suggestions include: better meeting notification; televise county board meetings; having county board meetings in various locations throughout the county; notify towns about conditional use permit hearings; and improve the county website to make it more public-friendly.*

#### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- The leaders of the county must understand when they are elected – They are employees of the tax payers
- try having County board meetings across the county to give residents ability to communicate with board.
- Prints such as Foxy Shopper should get to most homes and if interested citizens should be informed.
- Yes – more information to the cities
- NO
- No, City of Sparta controls the Media

#### Town Responses

- N/A
- It's OK
- We feel communication is adequate\*
- The county should put announcements of meetings in newspapers the week prior to the meetings. Often, the notices are of meetings that have already occurred or that will occur the day the paper arrives. When a municipality is notified of a hearing on a Conditional Use Permit, a copy of that application should accompany the notice.\*

#### Other Responses (town/county affiliation not marked on survey)

- Communication between the county with underlying jurisdiction and residents needs to be adequate. The county does not communicate properly or at all. There is no county designated television or radio station and the newspapers are extremely biased. The county does have a website, but it is not made known to persons outside government. All committee meetings and board meetings should be on a closed circuit television channel (like many neighboring counties provide) so we can communicate better and know what is truly taking place. Communication is years past has appeared to have been the city of Sparta versus the city of Tomah and forget the rest of the county.

## 12. Other

### a. Please provide any additional concerns, comments, or issues which would assist with the comprehensive planning process.

#### County Board Member Responses (including County Planning and Zoning Committee)

- How the County Board operates – too meetings where the leaders treat supervisors & tax payers rudely
- This process should have been started years ago – now I'm afraid it will be a rush job to meet the deadline.
- Keep construction located in poor soil areas
- None
- Utilize resources available

- Beware of current movement to keep County farms improving and bringing it's justice system into the 21<sup>st</sup> century

Town Responses

- Our Smart Growth survey suggests that people want this area to remain basically the same: rural residential, agricultural (small family farms, not large factory farms), no new roads, no new towers (cell, communication and wind), eco tourism and cottage industries.\*

# Monroe County Comprehensive Plan

## Monroe County Intergovernmental Meeting #1: September 29, 2009

### OVERVIEW

This first intergovernmental meeting was held on September 28<sup>th</sup>. The purpose of this meet was to initiate discussions between the County, local municipalities, and neighboring communities, and to provide an opportunity to “lay cards on the table” at an early stage in the process. Invitations were sent to municipal officials in all towns, villages, and cities within the county, as well as to County Board members, the Mississippi Regional Plan Commission and the Ho-Chunk Nation. Thirty-four people representing 17 jurisdictions attended the meeting.

The focus of this meeting was to identify key issues to address in the County Comprehensive Plan. Through a series of exercises, workshop participants were asked to share priority goals for their jurisdiction, help to group these goals with similar goals from other jurisdictions, and ultimately “vote” on key issues that should be addressed at the county-level. The priority issues identified for the County’s Comprehensive Plan included:

- Farmland preservation
- Protect Water Resources
- Maintain Good Rural Road System
- Senior housing
- Control mobile homes
- Windmills
- Control residential growth
- Job growth

### KEY ISSUE IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION

Working in groups by jurisdiction, participants were asked to identify the top 4 or 5 goals or issues for your community. An example of a goal might be to “Improve housing options for seniors” or “Protect high-quality agricultural soils and working farms”. People were asked to be as specific as possible, but not worry too much about crafting perfect language. Also, people were instructed not worry at this point about whether these are county-wide goals or just relate to their community. Participants wrote the goals down on half-sheets of paper in large letters and put their jurisdiction’s name at the bottom of the paper.

Participants then worked collaboratively to group like items together under specific categories posted on the wall. Goals were distribute among group members so that everyone could participate with posting materials on the wall. Participants read what was posted on the wall by

other people, and placed their goal next to similar goals. The meeting facilitators then worked with workshop participants to identify the broader goal from all the goals grouped together. These were written in large letters on the wall.

Workshop participants were then provided with five sticky dots to “vote” with. People were instructed to identify which issues are particularly important at a county-level and place dots next to these goals. People could place up to three dots by any single goal, or one dot by each of five priority goals, or any combination.

The results of this exercise are provided below.

<b>AGRICULTURE</b>
--------------------

- |    |  |                      |
|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | <u>Farmland Preservation</u>           | <b>23 Dots</b>       |
|    | • Preserve Farmland                    | Town of Wells        |
|    | • Preserve Farmland                    | Ridgeville           |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Oakland      |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Adrian       |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Tomah        |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Wells        |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Wilton       |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of Jefferson    |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of LaGrange     |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Town of New Lyme     |
|    | • Preserve Agriculture                 | Monroe County        |
|    | • Preserve Woodland Areas              | Town Of Tomah        |
|    | • Preserve Rural Character             | Town of Little Falls |
|    | • Maintain Rural Atmosphere            | Town of Adrian       |
| 2. | <u>Large Farm Environmental Issues</u> | <b>5 Dots</b>        |
|    | • Large Farm Environmental Issues      | Leon                 |

<b>LAND USE</b>
-----------------

- |    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1. | <u>Control Residential Growth</u>                               | <b>10 Dots</b>   |
|    | • Allow Limited Growth of Residential                           | Town of New Lyme |
|    | • Control Residential Growth                                    | Town of Tomah    |
|    | • Control Residential Growth                                    | Town of Wells    |
|    | • Control Residential Growth                                    | Town of Adrian   |
|    | • Promote Housing in areas <u>not suitable</u> for Agriculture  | Town of Wilton   |
|    | • Residential Development in “Common Sense Areas” Poor Farmland |                  |
|    | • Already Many Homes  | Town of Oakdale  |
| 2. | <u>Promote Conservation Subdivisions</u>                        | <b>4 Dots</b>    |
|    | • Enlarge Conservation Subdivisions                             | Town of Wells    |
|    | • Conservation Subdivisions                                     | Town of Tomah    |

- Conservation Subdivisions  
Town of LaGrange
- 3. Land for Future Business Growth  
**3 Dots**
- Set aside areas for Future Business Growth  
Town of Tomah
- 4. Better Land Use Controls  
**2 Dots**
- Better Land Management  
Town of Sheldon
- Land Use Control  
City of Tomah
- Town Zoning  
Town of Jefferson
- 4. Agriculture Zoning vs. Forest Zoning  
(Lot size > make consistent)  
**0 Dots**
- Build Lot Size Zoning Differences  
Town of Little Falls

#### HOUSING

- 1. Senior Housing  
**11 Dots**
- Senior Housing  
Village of Wilton
- Assisted Living  
Town of LaGrange
- 2. Control Mobile Homes  
**11 Dots**
- Permit Process for Mobile Homes  
Wellington
- Age Limit on Mobile Homes Placed on  
Real Estate  
Town of LaGrange

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Amish  
**1 Dot**
- Amish  
Town of Jefferson
- 2. Quality of Life  
**1 Dots**
- Quality of Life  
Tomah
- 3. Encourage Recreation  
**0 Dots**
- Encourage Recreational Areas  
Town of Wilton

#### TRANSPORTATION

- 1. Maintain Good Rural Road System  
**12 Dots**
- Maintain good rural road system  
Town of LaGrange
- Maintain good rural road system  
Town of Tomah
- Maintain township roads  
Wellington
- Maintain good highway system  
Town of Wilton
- Keep Good Roads  
Monroe County
- Continue Road Plan  
Leon
- Highway Quality  
Town of Wells
- 2. Establish Safe Bike and Pedestrian  
Facilities in appropriate locations  
**6 Dots**
- Bike & Pedestrian Paths on High Traffic  
Volume roads  
Town Of LaGrange
- Promote Facilities and Programs  
for bike and pedestrian use  
City of Sparta
- Streets - Good Maintenance Program  
(upkeep)  
Village of Wilton



- |    |  |              |
|----|--|--------------|
| 3. | <u>Improve Safety through lighting Intercessions/roads</u>   | <b>1 Dot</b> |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Path of Light from Hwy 21 to downtown Tomah</li> <li>• Light up interchange at Hwy 94 Hwy 12 DOT Tomah</li> </ul> |              |
| 4. | <u>Explore ways of minimizing safety concerns throughout the County</u><br>(due to shared roadways)  | <b>1 Dot</b> |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amish Travel is safety concern Town of Sheldon</li> <li>• Safe roads Town of Jefferson</li> </ul>                 |              |
| 5. | <u>Maintain Bridges</u>  | <b>1 Dot</b> |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Bridges Town of Sheldon</li> </ul>   |              |

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>
--------------------------

- |    |   |                |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | <u>Protect Water Resources</u>  | <b>13 Dots</b> |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cleaning Lakes and Rivers Town of Wells</li> <li>• Stream bank Protection Town of Wells</li> <li>• River Preservation Leon</li> <li>• Protect Rivers Monroe County</li> </ul>  |                |
| 2. | <u>Protect/Preserve Woodlands</u>   | <b>8 Dots</b>  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve Public and Private Forest Lands Town of New Lyme</li> <li>• Forest Land Protection Town of Wells</li> <li>• Preserving Woodlands Town of Wells</li> <li>• Maintain the integrity of Woodland Preservation Ridgeville</li> </ul> |                |
| 3. | <u>Preserve Scenic Views/Resources</u>  | <b>5 Dots</b>  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenic Area of Countryside Town of Wells</li> <li>• Maintain Scenic View Monroe County</li> <li>• Preserving Scenic Quality of the Town Town of Adrian</li> </ul>  |                |
| 4. | <u>Ground Water Quality</u>   | <b>5 Dots</b>  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve Ground Water by limiting Industrial Growth New Lyme</li> </ul>  |                |
| 5. | <u>Protect Natural Resources</u>  | <b>3 Dots</b>  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Natural Resources City of Tomah</li> <li>• Preserve Natural Resources Town of Adrian</li> <li>• Preserving Natural Resources and Beauty of area Town of Wells</li> </ul>   |                |
| 6. | <u>Maintain Surface Water Quality</u>   | <b>3 Dots</b>  |
|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Quality Village of Wilton</li> <li>• Maintain Water Quality Ridgeville</li> <li>• Lake Tomah Tomah (?)</li> </ul>  |                |

<b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>
-----------------------------

- |    |                             |                |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 3. | <u>Job Growth /Creation</u> | <b>10 Dots</b> |
|----|-----------------------------|----------------|

- Job Creation City of Tomah
  - Economic Development Business Retention City of Tomah
  - Economic Development Job Growth – Maximizing T.I.F. Districts City of Sparta
1. Tourism **6 Dots**
    - Tourism Village of Wilton
    - Tourism (Goal) City of Tomah
    - Promote Tourism Town of Wilton
    - Promote Tourism Maximize Benefit from State Bike Trails City of Sparta
  2. Industry **2 Dots**
    - Industry Town of Wilton

#### UTILITIES / COMMUNICATION FACILITIES / PUBLIC SERVICES

1. Wind Mill Structures **11 dots**
  - Wind Mill Town of Jefferson
  - Wind Development Ridgeville
2. Schools **6 Dots**
  - Maintain Good Schools Monroe County
3. Increase Communication Towers **1 Dot**
  - Communication Towers Ridgeville
4. Wise Use of Tax Dollars **1 Dot**
  - Wise use of tax payers funds Town of Wellington
  - Budget Concerns – Levy Limits / Increased State Fees/ Unfunded Mandates City of Sparta

#### INTERGOVERNMENTAL

1. Justice Center **7 Dots**
  - Completion of justice center / Status of Existing Courthouse City of Sparta
2. Emergency Service Planning **6 Dots**
  - Emergency Services/Planning Town of Little Falls
  - Private Roads vs. Emergency Services Town of Little Falls
3. Work with Fort McCoy **5 Dots**
  - Continue to work with Fort McCoy Town of New Lyme
4. Ordinance for Township **0 Dots**
  - Develop ordinance for Township Town of wellington
5. Junk Vehicles **0 Dots**
  - Regulations for Junk Vehicles Town of Wellington
6. No More Government Control **0 Dots**
  - Government Control / Restrictions Town of Little Falls

## **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PRIORITY GOALS**

During the second half of the meeting, workshop participants broke into small groups to focus on the priority goals identified during the first half of the meeting. Each group focused on one goal (participants self-select their group) and answered three questions:

- 1) What are some of the THREATS/CHALLENGES facing Monroe County both today and in the future relating to this goal?
- 2) What are potential POSITIVE TRENDS/OPPORTUNITIES/ASSETS for Monroe County relating to this goal?
- 3) What ACTION is needed to move towards achieving this goal at a county-level?

The results from these small group discussions are provided below.

### MAINTAIN A GOOD RURAL ROAD SYSTEM

#### Threats/Challenges

- Funding
- Current building sites

#### Positive Trends/Opportunities/Assets

- Towns do good job using funds and maintaining current repair

#### Action

- Collaborate where mutually beneficial

### FARMLAND PRESERVATION

#### Treats/Challenges

- Development of private housing
- Volatile agriculture prices make it difficult for farm use only
- Land may have more value used in other ways

#### Positive Trends/Opportunities/Assets

- Housing growth has slowed with the economy
- Public support for preservation of rural landscape

#### Action

- Creative Zoning Laws - Protect land owners' rights and investment

### SENIOR CARE / ASSISTED LIVING

#### Threats/Challenges

- Not enough financial help provided
- Not enough facilities
- Need for more people to care for the seniors
- Need for more help, program to work with seniors who are staying in their homes

#### Positive Trends/Opportunities/Assets

- Rolling Hills (our county nursing home)
- Pay o.k. wages and benefits
- Lucky to have Morrow Home expanding
- Good therapy programs in existing facilities

- “Meals on Wheels” program – good way that someone is checking on them
- Action
- Need for more assisted living places in smaller towns in county – rural areas
  - Closer to family, so they will feel more at home
  - County needs to utilize trained personnel that are available in our county, not going out of county to get good pay and benefits.

### CONSTRUCTION OF WINDFARM

#### Threats/Challenges

- Self interested groups in opposition the biggest threat
- Education people on benefits (bringing tax relief)

#### Positive Trends/Opportunities/Assets

- Maintaining agriculture while providing jobs and clean electricity
- Bringing revenue to township and county

#### Action

- State mandated rules with co-operation between neighbors
- Assuring people the difference between facts and myths
- Giving back ownership of land back to the one that pays the taxes – not the town board!

### CONTROL RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

#### Treats / Challenges

- Urban Sprawl
- What mechanism to control growth
- Fractioning woodland
- Relationship between residential and agriculture uses in the same area

#### Positive Trends / Opportunities / Assets

- It’s not too late to preserve the scenic beauty and preserve the woodlands and agriculture land
- Tax incentives to protect woodland and agriculture land

#### Action

- Conservation subdivisions
- Zoning
- Use agricultural practices that promote “good stewardship” between neighbors

### WATER QUALITY

#### Threats/Challenges

- Agriculture land runoff / regulations
- Ground water contamination
- Aquifer regulations
- Lack of designated funding

#### Positive Trends/ Assets/ Opportunities

- Promotion of river activities
- River ecology education
- Responsible land stewardship

#### APPENDIX D

#### Action

- Enforcement existing regulations
- Public awareness / education
- Federal water quality grants / environmental grants

#### JOB GROWTH

##### Threats/Challenges

- High taxes
- High Utility cost
- High health insurance

##### Positive Trends/Assets/Opportunities

- Training – tech colleges
- Interstate system
- Available work force
- Quality of life

#### Action

- Lower the taxes
- Alternative energy
- Healthy life style – to reduce health cost
- Raise pot for cash crop and tax it.
- Put a tax on the gaming machines in taverns

#### MOBILE HOMES

##### Threats / Challenges

- Use of campers – periodic or full year
  - Taxation and Sanitation
- Age of mobile home as residence
  - No older than 10 years
- Unoccupied mobiles
  - Remove
- Insufficient access for emergency vehicles

##### Positive Trends / Opportunities / Assets

- Mobile homes as low income housing
- Quality of mobile homes is improving
- Opportunities for landscaping

#### Action

- Annual permit for campers County wide
- Minimum age occupied Mobil homes established by County
- Form junk ordinance to define mobile homes (unoccupied/unsafe) and remove
- Make sure campers/mobile homes have sufficient sanitation

# **Monroe County Comprehensive Plan**

## **Monroe County Intergovernmental Meeting #2: February 3, 2010**

### **OVERVIEW**

The second intergovernmental meeting was held on Wednesday, February 3, 2010. The purpose of this meeting was to present the draft comprehensive plan to the County and local municipal officials. Invitations were sent to municipal officials in all towns, villages, and cities within the county, as well as to County Board members, the Mississippi Regional Plan Commission and the Ho-Chunk Nation. The attendees were informed that draft chapters of the County Comprehensive Plan would be posted on the Monroe County Zoning Department's website ([www.co.monroe.wi.us/](http://www.co.monroe.wi.us/)) two weeks prior to the meeting, and hard copies of the draft chapters could be obtained by contacting the Zoning Department. Municipal officials were encouraged to review the draft chapters in advance of the meeting and come prepared to ask questions and share their ideas. Thirty-five people representing eleven jurisdictions attended the meeting.

The focus of the meeting was primarily land use and farmland and natural resource preservation. Following brief presentations, participants were invited to discuss the topic as well as complete individual worksheets regarding the specific topic. The following is a summary of key points from the written comments and discussion:

- In general, municipal officials at the meeting were supportive of the land use categories and the future land use map. They appreciated that the county had based the future land use map on the town plans. The town of Ridgeville requested a change to the future land use for their town to better reflect their town goals. The Town of New Lyme expressed interest in having land with 12% or greater slope in their town be included in the Natural Resource Protection and Recreation district.
- Most municipal officials at the meeting were very supportive of having the county strongly discourage subdivisions unless they are part of conservation subdivisions. Despite the conceptual support for conservation subdivisions, however, most towns indicated that they do not want subdivisions in their community even if they are conservation subdivisions.
- There was not a lot of support for exclusive agriculture zoning, although several municipal officials expressed an interest in getting more information and having further discussion on this important topic.
- Most municipal officials at the meeting were in favor having at least a 50 foot set back from wetlands. Some people indicated a desire for greater setback.

Written comments from the worksheets are provided below.

**PART I: TELL US A LITTLE ABOUT THE COMMUNITY YOU REPRESENT:**

1. What type of community/organization do you represent? [Ridgeville](#)  
**23** Town    **1** City    \_\_ Village    \_\_ County    \_\_ Other
2. If you represent a municipality, does it have an adopted “Smart Growth” comprehensive plan?  
**23** Yes    \_\_ No    \_\_ In Process
3. If you represent a municipality, is it zoned?  
**22** Yes    **1** No

**PART II: INCORPORATING MUNICIPAL PLANS**

**Do you have any suggestions for how the county’s future land use map should be modified? Please mark-up the attached copy of the county’s draft future land use map and/or provide comments below.**

- No
- Township of Ridgeville should look more like Leon, Wells or Adrian.
- There was no public participation in Ridgeville’s plan, was done entirely with special interest group chosen by Chair Lueth.
- Township of Ridgeville should look more like Leon, Wells or Adrian.
- Town of Sparta – we are in ET zoning a mile and a half outside Sparta city limits in ET a one acre lot is allowed.
- Ridgeville should be general Ag. / open land.
- No
- None

**PART III: LAND USE CATEGORIES**

**Please provide us your comments on each of the county’s future land use categories.**

**Residential**

**14** Like    **5** Don’t Like    **3** Neutral    \_\_ Not sure

**Comments:**

- [New Lyme only. We do want to maintain 5 acre minimum.](#)

APPENDIX D



- 35 acres is too much. Gorgeous as
- Too much acreage at 35 acres
- Ridgeville Township needs less than 35 acres per / dwelling
- In ET we can have 1 acre lots

### **Agriculture/open land**

**16** Like    **2** Don't Like    **3** Neutral    \_\_\_Not sure

#### **Comments:**

- Minimum lot size is OK for what our township wants, however density is as important, we don't want subdivisions, i.e., a bunch of 2-3 acre lots together, small lots here & there taken out of family farms is our vision.
- New Lyme needs the 2-5 minimum to mean 5 acres.
- Maintain lot size per township rules.
- In New Lyme 5 acres
- Ridgeville needs Agriculture/open land.
- Township of Ridgeville needs more open agriculture land.

### **General Forestry**

**14** Like    **1** Don't Like    **3** Neutral    \_\_\_Not sure

#### **Comments:**

- Like the 5 acre minimum

### **Estate Residential**

**2** Like    **4** Don't Like    **16** Neutral    **1** Not sure

#### **Comments:**

- Not applying to New Lyme
- None in our township!
- Town of Ridgeville should be more like Leon & Wells & Adrian

### **Rural Preservation**

**9** Like    **5** Don't Like    **6** Neutral    **1** Not sure

#### **Comments:**

- Ridgeville has too much rural preservation.
- Ridgeville has too much rural Preservation.



- This category was not intended for Ridgeville in our comp plan, we purposely do not want to make specific lot size decisions within the comp plan Ag./open land category is more representative of our intentions

### Shorelands

10 Like      2 Don't Like      9 Neutral      \_\_\_ Not sure

#### Comments:

- Retain farm building with 75 feet setback

### Natural Resource Protection and Recreation

11 Like      3 Don't Like      4 Neutral      1 Not sure

#### Comments:

- New Lyme - Like the 12% slope restriction on development.
- Live in LaGrange

### Commercial/Manufacturing

4 Like      3 Don't Like      12 Neutral      \_\_\_ Not sure

#### Comments:

- Town does not expect manufacturing and plan refers to this!
- Ridgeville has no plans for commercial or manufacturing no plan for future jobs.
- We need manufacturing jobs.
- Ridgeville plan should leave room for commercial / industrial development

## PART IV: RURAL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUBDIVISIONS

1. Conservation subdivisions generally cluster housing on somewhat smaller lots in order to protect a larger area of open space (usually where there are key natural features or farmland that people desire to protect). This open space is often commonly owned by residents of the subdivision. Do you think conservation subdivisions are appropriate in your municipality and/or surrounding areas? Why or why not?
  - We don't want any subdivisions.
  - Our town is not in favor construction subdivision County forest and also much of the private forest is in M.F.L.

- Yes, they are appreciated as there have been too many subdivisions on our township – A lot of farmland has been lost in the last 40 years.
- Yes, Have ‘green space’ and still have ‘development’
- Very restrictive subdivisions needed slopes and access need to be considered.
- (New Lyme - Not Appropriate) we are too far from services that residents of these subdivisions would expect.
- NO
- No because there are no jobs Ridgeville to support people.
- Subdivisions should be left to cities and villages.
- There are some areas with poor soil that would be good for their style of use.
- No, don’t think subdivisions are appropriate in our municipality at all.
- No – Ag land
- No – a subdivision is a subdivision too many people.
- No
- No
- No our survey said NO Subdivisions!
- Yes - with max lot sizes to insure housing density.
- Yes – Preserve Ag. Forest areas.
- Yes 1<sup>st</sup> set up to provide similar Tax revenue
- NO Subdivisions at all ! – no services available – tax conservations

2. Do you think that the county should strongly discourage the development of major subdivisions (defined as five or more lots) in the unincorporated portions of the county, particularly in areas with viable farmland and working forests, unless they are part of a conservation subdivision?

- Personally, this sounds good to me, but the town is not ready to make such a decision.
- Discourage development in New Lyme. The idea is good in some areas. We have a large amount of County forest which should never be developed
- I do think they should be discouraged unless they are part of a conservation subdivision.
- Yes
- Strongly discourage development.
- Agree
- YES

- Discourage subdivisions and conservation subdivisions
- Yes – discourage major subdivisions.
- I strongly agree
- If there is good farm land it should be protected from development.
- Yes
- Yes – we need our farmland
- Yes, strongly discourage subdivisions.
- Yes
- Yes even if it’s a conservation subdivision.
- Yes! And in conservation subdivisions.
- Yes
- Yes
- No, the type of subdivision should be based on land characteristics local businesses – location.
- The only way for development is conservation subdivisions But development is not wanted.

**PART V: FARMLAND PRESERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION**

1. Exclusive agriculture zoning allows farmers to take advantage of state income tax credits (currently \$7 per acre). In order to qualify, the density in these areas would need to be restricted to 1 residential acre per 20 acres, with a maximum of four non-farm residential units per base farm tract (based on the new state regulations).

**a. Do you think areas shown as “rural preservation” on the county’s draft future land use map should be zoned for exclusive agriculture?**

7 Yes      10 No      4 Some of the areas, but not all      1 Not sure

**b. Are there other areas not designated as “rural preservation” on the county’s draft future land use map that should also be zoned for exclusive agriculture?**

- Maybe but only if the local residents have a real say. In our town, this takes time and patience.
- Not sure
- Could be zoned exclusive Ag. Need to look into it more.
- YES
- No

- No
- Some north and west of Sparta.
- This should be left to the township.
- You can't tell an owner what to do with their land!
- No
- You can't designate private land! Get out of private citizens business and lives!
- Don't have sufficient knowledge of county to know.
- No – can't designate private land!

**2. Do you think the county should prohibit construction within 50 feet of wetlands within their jurisdiction?**

**14** Yes      **7** No      **3** Not sure

- It should be more
- Should be further! What about crop land, ag, runoff, manure, etc?

**PART VI: ANY OTHER THOUGHTS OR COMMENTS ON THE COUNTY'S DRAFT PLAN?**

- Our town needs flexibility and not being hurried by outsiders, reaching agreement on new ideas and difficult issues takes time. It's hard work!
- Monroe County needs some means of providing jobs for the residents – infrastructure such as a wind farm or something for present and future. I do believe the County is doing a good job to prepare their comprehensive plan by encouraging public participation. We had no voice in Ridgeville's plan Mr. Lurthe (Chairman) chose his certain group and did not permit anyone else's suggestions, ignoring our wishes.
- The County is doing a good job. It's too bad the township of Ridgeville did not allow any public participation. They should have also have taken the time and spent a little money and asked for help from the county or an engineering firm to do the plan correctly.
- No matter what is said or did the Township of Ridgeville general public will never agree with each other!
- Why did municipalities bother (un-zoned) to write plans if we're stuck adhering to the County plan. Our township didn't do a future land use map because we don't want to dictate to people what they can do with their land!

# Monroe County Comprehensive Plan

## Monroe County Intergovernmental Meeting #3: April 7, 2010

### OVERVIEW

The third Intergovernmental meeting was held on Wednesday, April 7, 2010. The purpose of this meeting was to present the draft comprehensive plan and facilitate a discussion about implementation strategies. Invitations were sent to municipal officials in all towns, villages, and cities within the county, as well as to County Board members, the Mississippi Regional Plan Commission, and the Ho-Chunk Nation. The invitation announced that combined draft of the County Comprehensive Plan was available on the Monroe County Zoning Department's website ([www.co.monroe.wi.us/](http://www.co.monroe.wi.us/)), and hard copies of the draft chapters could be obtained by contacting the Zoning Department. Municipal officials were encouraged to review the draft plan in advance of the meeting and come prepared to ask questions and share their ideas. Fifteen people representing seven jurisdictions attended the meeting.

During the first half of the meeting a presentation was given that provided an overview of the highlights from each chapter of the plan. Participants were then provided with an opportunity to ask questions about the plan. Questions and discussion primarily focused around the county future land use map and proposed county junk ordinance. Questions that were asked included:

- Q: What is the impact of the county's future land use map on towns that aren't under county zoning?  
A: There's no real impact. The county's map is simply a composite of town, village, and city future land use maps. For towns under county zoning, the future land use map will provide the basis for any zoning changes, although specific recommendations from town plans regarding lot size and density will help set the zoning regulations. For towns not under county zoning, the future land use is shown on the county's map but will not affect regulations (or absence thereof) within an un-zoned town).
- Q: Does the county's future land use map provide some flexibility in terms of the actual zoning?  
A: Yes. The land use categories are intentionally broad. The specific recommendations in the town plans will provide the basis for future zoning. So, for example, the "residential" land use category for the county's future land use map includes a range of lot sizes (1 to 3 acres). This would include rural residential and suburban residential.
- Q: How does the county's plan intend to address the issue of abandoned mobile homes?  
A: The county's plan recommends establishing a county-wide junk ordinance that would regulate abandoned vehicles, campers, and mobile homes.
- Q: How would a county-wide junk ordinance be enforced?  
A: It would be enforced through the issuing of fines. This would be a county-wide ordinance and would apply to all towns regardless of zoning status. The county would be the enforcing entity - it would not fall on the towns to do this.

During the second half of the meeting, people were asked to participate in group discussions about implementation strategies. There were four discussion groups that participants could choose from: 1) Intergovernmental Cooperation; 2) County Regulations and Ordinances; 3) Transportation, Infrastructure, and Economic Development; and 4) Agriculture, Environment, Tourism, and Recreation. People were given the opportunity to choose two discussion groups to participate in. Each discussion session lasted between 20 and 30 minutes.

The discussions started off with the group facilitator providing an overview of the proposed implementation strategies associated with the group's topic. Participants were then asked to provide comments, focusing on two general questions:

1. Do you have any general comments or questions about the list of actions? Is there anything critical that is missing or any actions you don't think are necessary?
2. Do you have any comments or suggestions for how best to implement any of the proposed actions?

The results from these discussions are provided below.

#### **DISCUSSION GROUP #1: INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION**

- Start with a biannual intergovernmental meeting (Action A2), but then adjust as needed. It's possible that a meeting twice a year won't be necessary and that meeting once a year will be enough. The group also discussed the importance of strongly encouraging the Mississippi Regional Plan Commission to attend these meetings and participate in intergovernmental planning/implementation efforts.
- Keep working with all government agencies (Actions A3 and A4). Start by working with Fort McCoy as outlined in the Comprehensive Plan. The group suggested that the county and towns meet with Fort McCoy in August or September of 2010.
- When the Wisconsin Towns Association meets in Monroe County, a representative from the county should attend and provide an update on the county plan, implementation efforts, and any ideas for intergovernmental cooperation/collaboration. City and Village officials should also be invited to attend these meetings
- The county should initiate dialogue with city organizations such as the Lion's Club, Kiwanis Club, and American Legion. The county needs to lead by example and initiate this contact as soon as possible.
- County Supervisors should attend all committee meetings if possible and should attend all city, village, and town meetings within their district for better communication.

#### **DISCUSSION GROUP #2: COUNTY REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES**

- Make the proposed county junk ordinance (Action A10) simple and clear. There needs to be an exact definition of junk. The compliance process should be initiated by the town and then move

to the county for enforcement. Enforcement of this ordinance is really important and must be ensured. The group indicated that the proposed junk ordinance would be beneficial in that it would help address properties with lots of junk that are next to properties that are well maintained. Having some uniformity in this regard is desirable. Someone also suggested requiring fencing for all junk storage areas.

- For the proposed driveway ordinance (Action A11), the group suggested that it might make sense for Emergency Services to approve driveways. A question was also raised about whether it would be appropriate to regulate the entire driveway or just the right-of-way access. People also expressed concern about “private roads” versus driveways. It was pointed out that private roads could be turned over to the town, so it is important that these roads meet town/county standards.
- Relating to the proposed livestock siting regulations (Action A12), the group felt it was important to require a conditional use permit for larger operations and to set a limit on the number of animals per acre for these larger farms. For smaller farmers, the location of livestock was felt to be more important than the number of animals per acre. People also expressed concern about animal waste disposal.
- The group felt it was important for the county zoning administrator to meet with individual towns when updating the county zoning regulations (Action A8). There was also a suggestion that the county should adopt only minimum county zoning standards and have towns adopt more restrictive ordinances on their own.
- The county needs to maintain an up-to-date list of town plan commission members. This would help with all implementation efforts and improve communication.

### **DISCUSSION GROUP #3: TRANSPORTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Town officials (e.g., supervisor, board members) expressed interest in the high-speed train being located through Monroe County, but they indicated that it is a highly political issue (Action A14). One individual pointed out that there are infrastructure requirements (i.e., no at-grade crossings within cities) which may make using the current rail corridor a bit of a challenge. People recognized that Federal funding was essential for the realization of the high-speed train.
- When discussing the proposed action to pursue grant funding for bridge replacement/rehabilitation (Action A15), two officials pointed out that the town-owned bridges in Monroe County, which are not shown on Map 4, are in very bad condition. Many local jurisdictions cannot afford to repair/replace a failing bridge and maintain/repair roadways. Just as with town roads, the officials indicated that a majority of the bridges were not designed for the current loads, and many have had to have weight limits imposed. One official expressed frustration with knowing there were six structurally deficient bridges in his town and there was no funding to do anything; he indicated that it was only a matter of time until something serious happened because of a structurally deficient bridge.
- Regarding the proposed action to re-evaluate road jurisdictions (Action A17), town officials (e.g., supervisor, board members) expressed concern over the heavy truck traffic on town roads, most of which were not designed for the current loads. The traffic exceeds design limits, and several

officials indicated that the large trucks (e.g., quad-axel vehicles) which service rural areas have severely damaged roads and bridges. Additionally, some town roads have higher ADT than the county roads, and the town roads were not built for the amount or type of traffic. There was some discussion over the need for reclassification of roadways and weight limits; however, several individuals pointed out that enforcement will be necessary and there is little money for enforcement, let alone repair/replacement of existing roadways.

- All of the officials expressed concern over their jurisdiction’s aging infrastructure, and the high level of cost associated with repair, replacement, and maintenance. Disparities in State Aid between different jurisdictions (i.e., town, city, county) was indicated to be one of the perceived challenges, especially given the type of traffic on many town roads throughout Monroe County (refer to discussion above). The officials recognize budget constraints; however, they expressed concern about being able to manage what they currently have and indicated they would not likely take on additional responsibilities (i.e., take over a county road) based on the current economic climate and funding structure.
- While no one was against the idea of a county buy local policy (Action A30), there was not strong support for it because people felt that the county should be respectful of the tax payers’ dollars and lowest bid should be taken regardless of the location of the provider. As one official said, when a government starts to give “preference” to any group, you open yourself up to criticism. He thought there would be unintended consequences from such a policy, such as other counties employing the same type of policy which might have a negative impact on Monroe County businesses.
- When discussing the proposed action to hire a county-level economic development planner (Action A31), the group expressed desire for county-wide approach to economic development instead of focused on Sparta and Tomah. Several officials recognized that the current political climate may make it difficult to fill a county economic development planner position, let alone bring about much needed changes.
- One official expressed concern over the use of county tax dollars for promotional expenses (e.g., billboards, radio spots, etc.) for local industries. He thought advertising should be done by the local business or association.
- Several officials expressed frustration with what they perceived to be a “Sparta” dominance/focus by the County Board when making decisions which impacted the county, as well as tax payers, as a whole. One individual pointed out that TIF districts can be used for agricultural, recreation, and forest activities, but that it had not been utilized to assist in economic development outside of the cities, yet TIFs were used within the cities (note: he referenced this being accomplished with help from the town association).

#### **DISCUSSION GROUP #4: AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, TOURISM, AND RECREATION**

- When discussing the proposed county action to initiate a farm awareness campaign (Action A18), people pointed out that newcomers to rural areas sometimes lose “common sense”. They forget that farming comes with smells and noise. It’s important to have notification/education efforts to remind people what living in the country is really like. It was also noted, however, that



large farms can really have a negative impact, and it's important to actively work towards limiting these impacts on neighbors and the environment.

- The group discussed issues associated with farm size and access to land. Some of the group participants felt that something needed to be done to keep the cost of farmland affordable to small-scale farmers. Other people felt that it's important to let the market dictate farm size – if smaller farms aren't profitable then let larger farms take over. There was some discussion about ways that the proposed update of the County's Farmland Preservation Plan (Action A19) might address this issue.
- When discussing the proposed action to establish a drinking water testing program (Action A24), the farmers in the group pointed out that dairy farms have to test their water annually and it seems like it would make sense to encourage homeowners to test their wells. The group members agreed that people generally aren't testing their wells except when they sell their property. There's concern about nitrates in the county and it's important for people to test their water to find out if there's an issue. One person expressed concern about the potential cost of well testing. It was pointed out by another participant that it's very affordable (less than \$30). Properties around old landfills are already required to test their well water annually. At least some well-repair companies test water whenever they service a well. People generally agreed that sending educational materials to rural homeowners annually would be a good idea.
- Farmers at the group expressed interest in looking into farm digesters and other on-site green energy production opportunities. This would require farms to work together. The county might be able to provide information about various green energy options, especially as the county starts pursuing green energy options on county land (Action A21). People could learn from the current proposal to turn food waste into energy at the county landfill.
- When discussing the proposed action to establish bike routes and trails in the county, one of the group participants pointed out the difficulty in creating a network of trails when you can't go through Fort McCoy. Fort McCoy was approached about allowing this before and the request was denied. There was also discussion about whether to allow ATVs on trails or town roads. The group was split on whether or not this was a good idea.
- When discussing the proposed actions to increase recreational opportunities in the county (Actions A25 and A29) one participant expressed strong support for this, indicating that the county currently does not have a good park system. People were generally supportive of the proposed action to evaluate opportunities for passive recreation on the future capped landfill site (Action A29), but some were somewhat skeptical about how feasible this was.

# **Appendix E.**

## **Detailed Town, Village and City and County Data**

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.1 - Populations and Projections: 1960-2030

	Population					2008 Estimate	Projection					Prj % Chg 07-30
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000		2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
Monroe County	31,241	31,610	35,074	36,633	40,896	44,170	45,229	47,507	49,742	51,743	53,390	20.9
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>	17,091	17,146	18,061	18,172	20,348							
-	55%	54%	51%	50%	50%							
Adrian	409	405	403	520	682	785	821	899	974	1,045	1,110	41.4
Angelo	875	996	1,189	1,219	1,268	1,309	1,332	1,367	1,402	1,429	1,446	10.5
Byron	762	814	1,162	1,250	1,394	1,462	1,525	1,598	1,670	1,735	1,787	22.2
Clifton	609	612	610	587	693	740	759	797	835	868	895	20.9
Glendale	692	594	558	510	563	628	635	667	699	727	750	19.4
Grant	228	218	312	346	483	509	547	591	633	673	707	38.9
Greenfield	533	479	536	556	626	672	684	716	749	777	800	19.0
Jefferson	842	756	710	815	800	827	840	859	879	895	904	9.3
LaFayette	184	224	256	298	318	339	341	355	369	381	390	15.0
La Grange	2,280	2,224	1,728	1,507	1,761	1,859	1,898	1,963	2,026	2,079	2,119	14.0
Leon	610	641	751	746	858	1052	1,081	1,175	1,269	1,357	1,436	36.5
Lincoln	777	814	644	765	827	892	933	983	1,034	1,079	1,117	25.2
Little Falls	944	1,010	1,228	1,137	1,334	1,539	1,556	1,659	1,761	1,854	1,935	25.7
New Lyme	129	110	123	156	141	157	157	163	169	175	178	13.4
Oakdale	652	659	759	643	679	813	778	808	836	859	877	7.9
Portland	770	695	755	733	686	716	681	676	671	662	650	-9.2
Ridgeville	659	590	530	497	491	583	571	600	626	651	671	15.1
Scott	72	78	117	120	117	120	123	125	127	129	130	8.3
Sheldon	626	540	524	521	682	706	733	774	813	849	879	24.5
Sparta	1,671	1,983	2,317	2,385	2,753	3,054	3,179	3,386	3,589	3,777	3,937	28.9
Tomah	931	969	1,089	1,076	1,194	1,308	1,377	1,460	1,541	1,615	1,678	28.3
Wellington	689	633	616	566	544	600	582	594	604	612	616	2.7
Wells	467	423	474	442	529	599	603	641	677	711	740	23.5
Wilton	680	679	670	777	925	987	1,047	1,116	1,184	1,247	1,301	31.8

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.1 - Populations and Projections: 1960-2030 (Continued)

	Population					2008 Estimate	Projection					Prj % Chg 07-30
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000		2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>	2,749	2,559	2,875	3,103	3,481							
-	9%	8%	8%	8%	9%							
Cashton	828	824	827	780	1,005	1,081	1,116	1,184	1,251	1,313	1,365	26.3
Kendall	528	468	486	507	482	475	470	468	464	458	449	-5.5
Melvina	111	116	117	115	93	90	89	86	83	80	76	-15.6
Norwalk	484	432	517	564	653	630	638	650	661	668	672	6.7
Oakdale	0	0	0	162	297	321	354	393	431	469	501	56.1
Warrens	0	0	300	343	286	360	264	256	248	237	226	-37.2
Wilton	578	516	465	478	519	550	547	565	583	597	608	10.5
Wyeville	220	203	163	154	146	134	138	135	131	127	122	-9.0
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>	11,401	11,905	14,138	15,358	17,067							
-	36%	38%	40%	42%	42%							
Sparta	6,080	6,258	6,934	7,788	8,648	9,198	9,600	10,113	10,622	11,079	11,462	24.6
Tomah	5,321	5,647	7,204	7,570	8,419	9,075	9,230	9,685	10,131	10,529	10,856	19.6
	(In Millions)											
Wisconsin	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.2	17
United States	179.3	203.3	226.5	248.7	281.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: Population projections are based on past and current population trends, and are intended as a base-line guide for the users. Users are urged to examine any other available forecasts that incorporate additional information such as land usage, zoning regulations, and planned or proposed developments. Users may also compare the projections with the population estimates that are produced annually.

Sources: US Department of Commerce-Bureau of the Census, 2006 Est. Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Population Projections-WI Dept of Admin-Demographic Services Center, Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission County Profiles - 2007 CEDS, U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2007 American Community Survey

# Issues and Opportunities

**Appendix Table 1.2 - Town Household Projections: 2000-2030**

	Census 2000	Estimate 2005	Projection				
			2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>							
Adrian	231	256	285	317	347	376	405
Angelo	465	482	501	522	541	557	571
Byron	501	529	562	597	632	663	692
Clifton	191	202	215	229	242	254	266
Glendale	211	230	244	260	276	289	303
Grant	173	184	201	221	239	257	273
Greenfield	236	249	265	281	297	311	325
Jefferson	227	236	244	254	263	270	276
La Grange	641	677	709	743	776	805	831
Lafayette	106	111	117	124	130	136	141
Leon	301	351	389	429	469	506	542
Lincoln	318	341	368	393	419	441	462
Little Falls	506	559	606	655	704	749	791
New Lyme	57	62	65	69	72	75	77
Oakdale	233	261	274	288	302	313	324
Portland	249	252	254	255	256	255	254
Ridgeville	159	179	190	202	213	224	234
Scott	41	43	44	46	47	48	49
Sheldon	190	196	209	224	238	251	264
Sparta	926	1,027	1,113	1,201	1,290	1,369	1,446
Tomah	428	471	506	544	582	615	649
Wellington	185	197	203	210	216	221	226
Wells	180	195	210	227	243	257	271
Wilton	238	255	276	299	321	341	360
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>							
Cashton	415	439	473	509	544	576	607
Kendall	204	203	204	206	207	206	204
Melvina	38	38	37	37	36	35	33
Norwalk	219	213	219	227	233	238	243
Oakdale	112	121	137	154	171	188	203
Warrens	113	112	107	105	103	99	96
Wilton	214	221	231	242	253	262	270
Wyeville	56	55	54	54	53	52	50
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>							
Sparta	3,583	3,832	4,098	4,375	4,654	4,898	5,134
Tomah	3,451	3,674	3,909	4,160	4,405	4,619	4,827
Monroe County	15,398	16,453	17,519	18,659	19,774	20,756	21,699
Wisconsin	2,084,556	2,208,571	2,322,062	2,442,354	2,557,504	2,654,905	2,738,477

Source: Final Household Projections for Wisconsin Minor Civil Divisions: 2005 - 2030, vintage 2008

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000

		Total Pop.	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>																	
Adrian	Number	682	360	322	39	57	72	73	23	65	149	109	25	19	33	16	2
	Percent	100	52.8	47.2	5.7	8.4	10.6	10.7	3.4	9.5	21.8	16	3.7	2.8	4.8	2.3	0.3
Angelo	Number	1,268	651	617	76	112	115	94	46	149	228	190	60	60	79	53	6
	Percent	100	51.3	48.7	6	8.8	9.1	7.4	3.6	11.8	18	15	4.7	4.7	6.2	4.2	0.5
Byron	Number	1,394	725	669	97	109	130	125	49	165	222	206	84	81	77	39	10
	Percent	100	52	48	7	7.8	9.3	9	3.5	11.8	15.9	14.8	6	5.8	5.5	2.8	0.7
Clifton	Number	693	370	323	90	69	83	66	36	69	90	70	31	28	35	24	2
	Percent	100	53.4	46.6	13	10	12	9.5	5.2	10	13	10.1	4.5	4	5.1	3.5	0.3
Glendale	Number	579	308	271	24	42	47	51	22	43	101	97	29	29	54	38	2
	Percent	100	53.2	46.8	4.1	7.3	8.1	8.8	3.8	7.4	17.4	16.8	5	5	9.3	6.6	0.3
Grant	Number	483	243	240	34	29	44	29	23	46	85	88	23	30	22	17	13
	Percent	100	50.3	49.7	7	6	9.1	6	4.8	9.5	17.6	18.2	4.8	6.2	4.6	3.5	2.7
Greenfield	Number	626	318	308	22	45	69	46	13	52	109	118	38	33	46	26	9
	Percent	100	50.8	49.2	3.5	7.2	11	7.3	2.1	8.3	17.4	18.8	6.1	5.3	7.3	4.2	1.4
Jefferson	Number	800	421	379	79	84	104	82	36	90	116	86	29	22	38	27	7
	Percent	100	52.6	47.6	9.9	10.5	13	10.3	4.5	11.3	14.5	10.8	3.6	2.8	4.8	3.4	0.9
LaFayette	Number	318	179	139	21	18	15	22	20	44	68	47	23	13	12	13	2
	Percent	100	56.3	43.7	6.6	5.7	4.7	6.9	6.3	13.8	21.4	14.8	7.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	0.6
La Grange	Number	1,761	901	860	101	122	168	130	67	189	309	315	105	63	120	65	7
	Percent	100	51.2	48.8	5.7	6.9	9.5	7.4	3.8	10.7	17.5	17.9	6	3.6	6.8	3.7	0.4
Leon	Number	858	439	419	49	63	93	60	36	99	161	123	56	35	50	28	5
	Percent	100	51.2	48.8	5.7	7.3	10.8	7	4.2	11.5	18.8	14.3	6.5	4.1	5.8	3.3	0.6
Lincoln	Number	827	429	398	59	59	67	70	29	87	166	106	53	38	60	21	12
	Percent	100	51.9	48.1	7.1	7.1	8.1	8.5	3.5	10.5	20.1	12.8	6.4	4.6	7.3	2.5	1.5
Little Falls	Number	1,334	699	635	72	96	110	104	59	139	227	215	75	66	113	50	8
	Percent	100	52.4	47.6	5.4	7.2	8.2	7.8	4.4	10.4	17	16.1	5.6	4.9	8.5	3.7	0.6
New Lyme	Number	141	77	64	5	7	15	5	6	17	29	22	11	1	11	12	0
	Percent	100	54.6	45.4	3.5	5	10.6	3.5	4.3	12.1	20.6	15.6	7.8	0.7	7.8	8.5	0

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000 (Continued)

<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>	Median age (years)	18 years and over	Male	Female	21 years and over	62 years and over	65 years and over	Male	Female
Adrian	35.9 (X)	466 68.3	245 35.9	221 32.4	434 63.6	62 9.1	51 7.5	22 3.2	29 4.3
Angelo	37.3 (X)	907 71.5	457 36	450 35.5	865 68.2	170 13.4	138 10.9	70 5.5	68 5.4
Byron	36.5 (X)	972 69.7	495 35.5	477 34.2	920 66	181 13	126 9	66 4.7	60 4.3
Clifton	25.8 (X)	412 59.5	226 32.6	186 26.8	378 54.5	80 11.5	61 8.8	41 5.9	20 2.9
Glendale	41.7 (X)	429 74.1	224 38.7	205 35.4	408 70.5	115 19.9	94 16.2	48 8.3	46 7.9
Grant	40 (X)	357 73.9	183 37.9	174 36	344 71.2	69 14.3	52 10.8	25 5.2	27 5.6
Greenfield	41.3 (X)	457 73	231 36.9	226 36.1	441 70.4	101 16.1	81 12.9	38 6.1	43 6.9
Jefferson	27.1 (X)	476 59.5	248 31	228 28.5	445 55.6	89 11.1	72 9	40 5	32 4
LaFayette	37.7 (X)	250 78.6	146 45.9	104 32.7	238 74.8	35 11	27 8.4	13 4.1	14 4.4
La Grange	38.6 (X)	1,279 72.6	642 36.5	637 36.2	1,226 69.6	232 13.25	192 10.9	89 5.1	103 5.8
Leon	37.3 (X)	610 71.1	313 36.5	297 34.6	585 68.2	104 12.1	83 9.7	43 5	40 4.7
Lincoln	37.2 (X)	594 71.8	313 37.8	284 34	569 68.8	115 13.9	93 11.2	48 5.8	45 5.4
Little Falls	39 (X)	981 73.5	513 38.5	468 35.1	935 70.1	213 16	171 12.8	85 6.4	86 6.4
New Lyme	39.9 (X)	111 78.7	59 41.8	52 36.9	108 76.6	24 17	23 16.3	11 7.8	12 8.5

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000 (Continued)

		Total Pop.	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over
Oakdale	Number	679	363	316	37	56	75	51	35	63	137	97	31	22	56	16	3
	Percent	100	53.5	46.5	5.4	8.2	11	7.5	5.2	9.3	20.2	14.3	4.6	3.2	8.2	2.4	0.4
Portland	Number	686	363	323	53	50	49	59	29	82	92	96	36	31	56	48	5
	Percent	100	52.9	47.1	7.7	7.3	7.1	8.6	4.2	12	13.4	14	5.2	4.5	8.2	7	0.7
Ridgeville	Number	491	363	228	38	41	45	42	27	54	83	72	20	15	34	17	3
	Percent	100	53.6	46.4	7.7	8.4	9.2	8.6	5.5	11	16.9	14.7	4.1	3.1	6.9	3.5	0.6
Scott	Number	117	58	59	5	6	19	6	8	12	19	16	7	4	8	6	1
	Percent	100	49.6	50.4	4.3	5.1	16.2	5.1	6.8	10.3	16.2	13.7	6	3.4	6.8	5.1	0.9
Sheldon	Number	682	354	328	77	85	74	67	44	78	96	61	31	29	20	15	5
	Percent	100	51.9	48.1	11.3	12.5	10.9	9.8	6.5	11.4	14.1	8.9	4.5	4.3	2.9	2.2	0.7
Sparta	Number	2,750	1,373	1,377	142	192	230	236	90	250	447	487	174	112	178	135	74
	Percent	100	49.9	50.1	5.2	7	8.4	8.6	3.4	9.1	16.3	17.7	6.3	4.1	6.5	4.9	2.7
Tomah	Number	1,194	603	591	73	108	104	99	38	129	213	177	58	45	93	52	5
	Percent	100	50.5	49.5	6.1	9	8.7	8.3	3.2	10.8	17.8	14.8	4.9	3.8	7.8	4.4	0.4
Wellington	Number	544	273	271	43	53	50	46	21	64	81	69	27	29	40	17	4
	Percent	100	50.2	49.8	7.9	9.7	9.2	8.5	3.9	11.8	14.9	12.7	5	5.3	7.4	3.1	0.7
Wells	Number	529	279	250	31	34	42	61	25	67	83	83	30	23	34	12	4
	Percent	100	52.7	47.3	5.9	6.4	7.9	11.5	4.7	12.7	15.7	15.7	5.7	4.3	6.4	2.3	0.8
Wilton	Number	925	489	436	111	114	107	94	43	106	135	70	39	27	46	29	4
	Percent	100	52.9	47.1	12	12.3	11.6	10.2	4.96	11.5	14.6	7.6	4.2	2.9	5	3.1	0.4
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>																	
Cashton	Number	1005	485	520	76	75	68	83	42	142	148	108	47	36	89	64	27
	Percent	100	48.3	51.7	7.6	7.5	6.8	8.3	4.2	14.4	14.7	10.7	4.7	3.6	8.9	6.4	2.7
Kendall	Number	469	229	204	32	22	35	41	26	48	80	64	18	17	38	31	17
	Percent	100	48.8	51.2	6.8	4.7	7.5	8.7	5.5	10.2	17.1	13.6	3.8	3.6	8.1	6.6	3.6
Melvina	Number	93	43	50	5	7	12	9	3	11	17	9	4	4	8	1	3
	Percent	100	46.2	53.8	5.4	7.5	12.9	9.7	3.2	11.8	18.3	9.7	4.3	4.3	8.6	1.1	3.2
Norwalk	Number	653	374	306	49	49	61	56	58	107	86	51	18	19	34	42	23
	Percent	100	53.1	46.9	7.5	7.5	9.3	8.6	8.9	16.4	13.2	7.8	2.8	2.9	5.2	6.4	3.5
Oakdale	Number	297	153	144	19	24	29	13	16	50	56	29	16	11	28	5	1
	Percent	100	51.5	48.5	6.4	8.1	9.8	4.4	5.4	16.8	18.9	9.8	5.4	3.7	9.4	1.7	0.3



# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000 (Continued)

	Median age (years)		18 years and over	Male	Female	21 years and over	62 years and over	65 years and over	Male	Female
Oakdale	36.4		476	245	231	452	88	75	39	36
	(X)		70.1	36.1	34	66.6	13	11	5.7	5.3
Portland	37.2		489	258	231	473	134	109	52	57
	(X)		71.3	37.6	33.7	69	19.5	15.9	7.6	8.3
Ridgeville	34.9		340	179	161	317	65	54	29	25
	(X)		69.2	36.5	32.8	64.6	13.2	11	5.9	5.1
Scott	36.8		83	41	42	78	18	15	9	6
	(X)		70.9	35	35.9	66.7	15.4	12.8	7.7	5.1
Sheldon	24.1		400	203	197	360	58	40	19	21
	(X)		58.7	29.8	28.9	52.8	8.5	5.9	2.9	3.1
Sparta	40.3		2,030	1,017	1,013	1,924	452	387	183	204
	(X)		73.8	37	36.8	70	16.4	14.1	6.7	7.4
Tomah	37.2		848	423	425	804	176	150	69	81
	(X)		71	35.4	35.6	67.3	14.7	12.6	5.8	6.8
Wellington	34.5		366	198	168	344	83	61	34	27
	(X)		67.3	36.4	30.9	63.2	15.3	11.2	6.3	5
Wells	35.8		378	200	178	355	61	50	29	21
	(X)		71.5	37.8	33.6	67.1	11.5	9.5	5.5	4
Wilton	23.9		528	278	250	485	97	79	43	36
	(X)		57.1	30.1	27	52.47	10.5	8.5	4.6	3.9
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>										
Cashton	36.3		726	340	386	699	203	180	77	103
	(X)		72.2	33.8	38.4	69.9	20.2	17.9	7.7	10.2
Kendall	39		355	177	178	330	97	86	34	52
	(X)		75.7	37.7	38	70.4	20.7	18.3	7.2	11.1
Melvina	35		62	29	33	60	14	12	5	7
	(X)		66.7	31.2	35.5	64.5	15.1	12.9	5.4	7.5
Norwalk	30		459	251	208	427	109	99	38	61
	(X)		70.3	38.4	31.9	65.4	16.7	15.2	5.8	9.3
Oakdale	35		216	113	106	210	40	34	16	18
	(X)		72.7	38	34.7	70.7	13.5	11.4	5.4	6.1

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000 (Continued)

		Total Pop.	Male	Female	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over
Warrens	Number	286	140	146	18	22	23	23	19	30	46	37	11	14	23	12	3
	Percent	100	49	51	6.3	7.7	8	8	6.6	10.5	16.1	12.9	3.8	4.9	9.8	4.2	1
Wilton	Number	519	272	247	43	30	40	42	44	65	77	66	20	15	36	26	15
	Percent	100	52.4	47.6	8.3	5.8	7.7	8.1	8.5	12.5	14.8	12.7	3.9	2.9	6.9	5	2.9
Wyeville	Number	146	75	71	4	10	14	20	4	13	32	16	9	7	7	5	5
	Percent	100	51.4	48.6	2.7	6.8	9.6	13.7	2.7	8.9	21.9	11	6.2	4.8	4.8	3.4	3.4
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>																	
Sparta	Number	8,648	4,157	4,491	558	613	621	683	550	1,115	1,270	1,117	415	339	569	546	252
	Percent	100	48.1	51.9	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.9	6.4	12.9	14.7	12.9	4.8	3.9	6.6	6.3	2.9
Tomah	Number	8,419	4,164	4,255	557	613	601	599	476	977	1,251	1,198	367	289	663	607	221
	Percent	100	46.9	50.5	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.1	5.7	11.6	14.9	14.2	4.4	3.4	7.9	7.2	2.6
Monroe County	Number	40,899	20,605	20,294	2,739	3,116	3,431	3,287	2,066	4,718	6,509	5,716	2,021	1,606	2,815	2,115	760
	Percent	100	50.4	49.6	6.7	7.6	8.4	8	5.1	11.5	15.9	14	4.9	3.9	6.9	5.2	1.9
	(In Millions)																
Wisconsin	Number	5.30	2.60	2.70	0.34	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.70	0.87	0.73	0.25	0.20	0.35	0.25	0.09
	Percent	100	49.4	50.6	6.4	7.1	7.5	7.6	6.7	13.2	16.3	13.7	4.7	3.8	6.6	4.7	1.8
United States	Number	281	138	143	19	21	21	20	20	40	45	38	13	11	18	12	4
	Percent	100	49.1	50.9	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.7	14.25	16	13.4	4.8	3.8	6.5	4.4	1.5

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.3 - Age Distribution: 2000 (Continued)

	Median age (years)		18 years and over	Male	Female	21 years and over	62 years and over	65 years and over	Male	Female
Warrens	36		210	102	108	194	53	4	14	29
	(X)		73.4	35.7	37.8	67.8	18.5	15	4.9	10.1
Wilton	34		372	191	181	349	88	77	26	51
	(X)		71.7	36.8	34.9	67.2	17	14.8	5	9.5
Wyeville	37		103	48	55	98	22	17	8	9
	(X)		70.5	32.9	37.7	67.1	15.1	11.6	5.5	6.2
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>										
Sparta	37		6,407	3,030	3,377	6,070	1,570	1,367	507	860
	(X)		74.1	35	39	70.2	18.2	15.8	5.9	9.9
Tomah	38		6,249	3,048	3,201	5,942	1,654	1,491	624	867
	(X)		74.2	36.2	38	70.6	19.6	17.7	7.4	10.3
Monroe County	37		29,401	14,668	14,733	27,870	6,672	5,690	2,494	3,196
	(X)		71.9	35.9	36	68.1	16.3	13.9	6.1	7.8
			(In Millions)							
Wisconsin	36		3.9	1.9	2.0	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
	(X)		74.5	36.3	38.2	69.9	15.3	13.1	5.4	7.7
United States	35		209.1	100.9	108.1	196.8	41.2	34.9	14.4	20.5
	(X)		74.3	35.9	38.4	70	14.7	12.4	5.1	7.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.4 - Education Level: 2000

		Population 25 years and over	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent bachelor's degree or higher
<b>TOWNSHIPS</b>											
Adrian	Number	441	12	25	195	88	44	58	19	91.6	17.5
	Percent	100	2.7	5.7	44.2	20	10	13.2	4.3	(X)	(X)
Angelo	Number	815	79	107	334	125	74	57	39	77.2	11.8
	Percent	100	9.7	13.1	41	15.3	9.1	7	4.8	(X)	(X)
Byron	Number	893	54	120	388	188	65	58	20	80.5	8.7
	Percent	100	6	13.4	43.4	21.1	7.3	6.5	2.2	(X)	(X)
Clifton	Number	359	85	36	144	28	22	39	5	66.3	12.3
	Percent	100	23.7	10	40.1	7.8	6.1	10.9	1.4	(X)	(X)
Glendale	Number	399	28	35	156	93	29	37	21	84.2	14.5
	Percent	100	7	8.8	39.1	23.3	7.3	9.3	5.3	(X)	(X)
Grant	Number	334	9	34	132	102	15	25	17	87.1	12.6
	Percent	100	2.7	10.2	39.5	30.5	4.5	7.5	5.1	(X)	(X)
Greenfield	Number	398	18	50	152	76	31	58	13	82.9	17.8
	Percent	100	4.5	12.6	38.2	19.1	7.8	14.6	3.3	(X)	(X)
Jefferson	Number	410	107	29	173	59	10	13	19	66.8	7.8
	Percent	100	26.14	7.1	42.2	14.4	2.4	3.2	4.6	(X)	(X)
LaFayette	Number	215	6	17	71	58	22	37	4	89.3	19.1
	Percent	100	2.8	7.9	33	27	10.2	17.2	1.9	(X)	(X)
La Grange	Number	1,203	57	85	485	259	112	164	41	88.2	17
	Percent	100	4.7	7.1	40.3	21.5	9.3	13.6	3.4	(X)	(X)
Leon	Number	574	38	54	300	84	46	32	20	84	9.1
	Percent	100	6.6	9.4	52.3	14.6	8	5.6	3.5	(X)	(X)
Lincoln	Number	554	34	41	265	111	42	51	10	86.5	11
	Percent	100	6.1	7.4	47.8	20	7.6	9.2	1.8	(X)	(X)
Little Falls	Number	902	105	121	404	161	62	32	17	74.9	5.4
	Percent	100	11.6	13.4	44.8	17.8	6.9	3.5	1.9	(X)	(X)
New Lyme	Number	114	11	16	52	23	0	76.3	10.5	(X)	(X)
	Percent	100	9.6	14	45.6	20.2	0	10.5	0	(X)	(X)

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.4 - Education Level: 2000 (Continued)

		Population 25 years and over	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent bachelor's degree or higher
Oakdale	Number	394	17	27	192	58	34	52	14	88.8	16.8
	Percent	100	4.3	6.9	48.7	8.6	13.2	3.6		(X)	(X)
Portland	Number	448	46	46	178	83	33	38	25	79.5	14.1
	Percent	100	10.3	10.3	39.7	18.3	7.4	8.5	5.6	(X)	(X)
Ridgeville	Number	284	30	29	113	54	22	26	10	79.2	12.7
	Percent	100	10.6	10.2	39.8	19	7.7	9.2	3.5	(X)	(X)
Scott	Number	72	4	16	25	11	5	8	3	72.2	15.3
	Percent	100	5.6	22.2	34.7	15.3	6.9	11.1	4.2	(X)	(X)
Sheldon	Number	329	82	24	107	52	21	31	12	67.8	13.1
	Percent	100	24.9	7.3	32.5	15.8	6.4	9.4	3.6	(X)	(X)
Sparta	Number	1,856	158	155	684	384	163	210	102	83.1	16.8
	Percent	100	8.5	8.4	36.9	20.7	8.8	11.3	5.5	(X)	(X)
Tomah	Number	791	51	63	325	176	63	80	33	85.6	14.3
	Percent	100	6.4	8	41.1	22.3	8	10.1	4.2	(X)	(X)
Wellington	Number	335	32	21	156	63	20	32	8	83.3	11.9
	Percent	100	10.4	6.3	46.6	18.8	6	9.6	2.4	(X)	(X)
Wells	Number	347	27	27	162	55	30	35	11	84.4	13.3
	Percent	100	7.8	7.8	46.7	15.9	8.6	10.1	3.2	(X)	(X)
Wilton	Number	444	128	23	186	52	30	23	2	66	5.6
	Percent	100	28.8	5.2	41.9	11.7	6.8	5.2	0.5	(X)	(X)
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>											
Cashton	Number	659	85	49	306	98	47	47	25	79.7	11.2
	Percent	100	12.9	7.4	46.4	14.9	7.1	7.4	3.8	(X)	(X)
Kendall	Number	316	39	32	159	51	6	23	6	77.5	9.2
	Percent	100	12.3	10.1	50.3	16.1	1.9	7.3	1.9	(X)	(X)
Melvina	Number	56	7	10	21	10	1	0	4	69.6	7.1
	Percent	100	12.5	17.9	37.5	17.6	7.1	0	7.1	(X)	(X)
Norwalk	Number	389	91	48	123	78	22	19	8	64.3	6.9
	Percent	100	23.4	12.3	31.6	20.1	5.7	4.9	2.1	(X)	(X)
Oakdale	Number	180	7	17	99	52	4	1	0	86.7	0.6
	Percent	100	3.9	9.4	55	28.9	2.2	0.6	0	(X)	(X)

# Issues and Opportunities

Appendix Table 1.4 - Education Level: 2000 (Continued)

		Population 25 years and over	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent bachelor's degree or higher
Warrens	Number	174	22	33	72	30	11	6	0	68.4	3.4
	Percent	100	12.6	19	41.4	17.2	6.3	3.4	0	(X)	(X)
Wilton	Number	324	27	45	137	73	17	18	7	77.8	7.7
	Percent	100	8.3	13.9	42.3	22.5	5.2	5.6	2.2	(X)	(X)
Wyeville	Number	97	9	22	29	17	11	9	0	68	9.3
	Percent	100	9.9	22.7	29.9	17.5	11.3	9.3	0	(X)	(X)
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>											
Sparta	Number	5,591	352	705	2,109	1,146	396	717	166	81.1	15.8
	Percent	100	6.3	12.96	37.7	20.5	7.1	12.8	3	(X)	(X)
Tomah	Number	5,619	420	540	2,395	1,072	452	508	232	82.9	13.2
	Percent	100	7.5	9.6	42.6	19.1	8	9	4.1	(X)	(X)
Monroe County	Number	26,323	2,282	2,704	10,829	5,072	1,965	2,558	913	81.1	13.2
	Percent	100	8.7	10.3	41.1	19.3	7.5	9.7	3.5	(X)	(X)
Wisconsin	Number	3,475,878	186,125	332,292	1,201,813	715,664	260,711	530,268	249,005	85.1	22.4
	Percent	100	5.4	9.6	34.6	20.6	7.5	15.3	7.2	(X)	(X)
United States	Number (millions)	182,211,639	13,755,477	21,960,148	52,168,981	38,351,595	115,142,833	28,317,792	16,144,813	80	24
	Percent	100	7.5	12.1	28.6	21	6.3	15.5	8.9	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.1 – Housing Facts: 2000

		Total Households	Average Household Size	Average Household Size (Owner-Occupied)	Average Household Size (Renter-Occupied)	Total Housing Units	Home owner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Owner-Occupied Units	Rental-Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>												
Adrian	Number	231	2.95	3.03	2.33	248	(X)	(X)	204	27	94,400	565
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.5	3.6	88.3	11.7	(X)	(X)
Angelo	Number	465	2.72	2.65	3.05	517	(X)	(X)	380	85	75,900	489
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1	15	81.7	18.3	(X)	(X)
Byron	Number	501	2.78	2.77	2.84	556	(X)	(X)	400	101	84,100	445
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.5	9.8	79.8	20.2	(X)	(X)
Clifton	Number	191	3.63	3.69	3.17	233	(X)	(X)	167	24	67,500	592
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.8	7.7	87.4	12.6	(X)	(X)
Glendale	Number	216	2.68	2.67	2.71	250	(X)	(X)	178	38	77,500	433
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	4.3	5	82.4	17.6	(X)	(X)
Grant	Number	173	2.72	2.81	1.5	211	(X)	(X)	161	12	88,600	475
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.2	0	93.1	6.9	(X)	(X)
Greenfield	Number	236	2.64	2.69	2.4	269	(X)	(X)	201	35	79,300	538
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0	0	85.2	14.8	(X)	(X)
Jefferson	Number	227	3.52	3.6	3.13	236	(X)	(X)	189	38	80,600	263
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.5	0	83.3	16.7	(X)	(X)
LaFayette	Number	106	2.53	2.7	1.91	126	(X)	(X)	83	23	78,300	400
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.2	14.8	78.3	21.7	(X)	(X)
La Grange	Number	641	2.75	2.76	2.65	666	(X)	(X)	584	57	99,000	454
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.7	1.7	91.1	8.9	(X)	(X)
Leon	Number	301	2.85	2.87	2.72	320	(X)	(X)	265	36	76,700	488
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.7	2.7	88	12	(X)	(X)
Lincoln	Number	318	2.6	2.66	2.33	365	(X)	(X)	263	55	85,000	529
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.1	5.2	82.7	17.3	(X)	(X)

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.1 – Housing Facts: 2000 (Continued)

		Total Households	Average Household Size	Average Household Size (Owner-Occupied)	Average Household Size (Renter-Occupied)	Total Housing Units	Home owner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Owner-Occupied Units	Rental-Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
Little Falls	Number	506	2.62	2.6	2.77	580	(X)	(X)	453	53	59,800	369
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.1	7	89.5	10.5	(X)	(X)
New Lyme	Number	57	2.47	2.46	2.55	80	(X)	(X)	46	11	86,400	850
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	2.1	0	80.7	19.3	(X)	(X)
Oakdale	Number	233	2.91	2.97	2.61	255	(X)	(X)	197	36	96,100	292
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1	0	84.5	15.5	(X)	(X)
Portland	Number	249	2.76	2.73	2.89	273	(X)	(X)	212	37	84,200	325
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.9	0	85.1	14.9	(X)	(X)
Ridgeville	Number	159	3.09	3.16	2.72	183	(X)	(X)	134	25	67,500	365
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.7	7.4	84.3	15.7	(X)	(X)
Scott	Number	41	2.85	2.77	3.1	61	(X)	(X)	31	10	75,000	469
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	3.1	0	75.6	24.4	(X)	(X)
Sheldon	Number	190	3.59	3.66	3.33	214	(X)	(X)	148	42	104,200	500
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0	0	77.9	22.1	(X)	(X)
Sparta	Number	925	2.82	2.82	2.79	967	(X)	(X)	828	97	98,400	475
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.3	2	89.5	10.5	(X)	(X)
Tomah	Number	428	2.79	2.8	2.7	445	(X)	(X)	372	56	94,400	448
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.5	1.8	86.9	13.1	(X)	(X)
Wellington	Number	185	2.94	3.01	2.55	221	(X)	(X)	156	29	80,000	388
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.6	3.3	84.3	15.7	(X)	(X)
Wells	Number	180	2.94	2.96	2.78	191	(X)	(X)	157	23	91,300	458
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.9	4.2	87.2	12.8	(X)	(X)
Wilton	Number	238	3.89	3.92	3.72	265	(X)	(X)	199	39	60,000	488
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1	4.9	83.6	16.4	(X)	(X)



# Housing

Appendix Table 2.1 – Housing Facts: 2000 (Continued)

<b>VILLAGES</b>		Total Households	Average Household Size	Average Household Size (Owner-Occupied)	Average Household Size (Renter-Occupied)	Total Housing Units	Home owner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Owner-Occupied Units	Rental-Occupied Units	Median Value of Owner Occupied Units	Median Rent
Cashton	Number	415	2.41	2.45	2.25	463	(X)	(X)	327	88	61,000	372
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	2.1	22.8	78.8	21.2	(X)	(X)
Kendall	Number	200	2.33	2.38	2.21	213	(X)	(X)	144	56	51,800	400
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.7	6.7	72	28	(X)	(X)
Melvina	Number	38	2.45	2.28	3	41	(X)	(X)	29	9	27,100	300
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0	10	76.3	23.7	(X)	(X)
Norwalk	Number	219	2.98	2.64	3.6	235	(X)	(X)	141	78	47,900	505
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	2.1	4.9	64.4	35.6	(X)	(X)
Oakdale	Number	112	2.65	2.78	2.32	127	(X)	(X)	81	31	80,000	475
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	3.6	6.1	72.3	27.7	(X)	(X)
Warrens	Number	113	2.53	2.76	1.9	128	(X)	(X)	83	30	55,200	375
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0	11.8	73.5	26.5	(X)	(X)
Wilton	Number	214	2.43	2.5	2.27	233	(X)	(X)	141	73	60,800	370
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	0.7	11	65.9	34.1	(X)	(X)
Wyeville	Number	56	2.61	2.58	3	60	(X)	(X)	52	4	49,300	613
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.9	20	92.9	7.1	(X)	(X)
<b>CITIES</b> Sparta	Number	3,583	2.35	2.52	2.06	3,733	(X)	(X)	2,247	1,336	74,600	444
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.6	4.3	62.7	37.3	(X)	(X)
Tomah	Number	3,451	2.31	2.45	2.11	3,706	(X)	(X)	2,100	1,351	76,400	492
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	2.1	8.4	60.9	39.1	(X)	(X)
Monroe County	Number	15,399	2.6	2.71	2.29	16,672	(X)	(X)	11,354	4,045	77,500	455
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.4	6.6	73.7	26.3	(X)	(X)
Wisconsin	Number	(In Millions) 2.08	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	(X)	(X)	1.4	0.65	0.11	540.0
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.2	5.6	68.4	31.6	(X)	(X)
United States	Number	105	2.59	2.69	2.4	115.9	(X)	(X)	69.8	36	0.11	602
	Percent	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	100	1.7	6.8	66.2	33.8	(X)	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 & 3

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.2 – Year of Construction

		1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1940 to 1959	1939 or earlier
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>									
Adrian	Number	16	39	13	45	38	8	14	89
	Percent	6.1	14.9	5	17.2	14.5	3.1	5.3	34
Angelo	Number	24	47	47	58	113	4	87	99
	Percent	4.6	9.1	9.1	11.2	21.8	8.3	16.8	19.1
Byron	Number	7	50	57	106	153	52	47	85
	Percent	1.3	9	10.2	19	27.5	9.3	8.4	15.3
Clifton	Number	0	26	20	19	25	4	35	103
	Percent	0	11.2	8.6	8.2	10.8	1.7	15.1	44.4
Glendale	Number	14	12	34	13	34	15	17	120
	Percent	5.4	4.6	13.1	5	13.1	5.8	6.6	46.3
Grant	Number	4	29	20	39	56	21	15	25
	Percent	1.9	13.9	9.6	18.7	26.8	10	7.2	12
Greenfield	Number	4	29	19	22	49	14	24	107
	Percent	1.5	10.8	7.1	8.2	18.3	5.2	9	39.9
Jefferson	Number	9	23	18	21	20	14	15	109
	Percent	3.9	10	7.9	9.2	8.7	6.1	6.6	47.6
LaFayette	Number	4	16	7	17	20	2	20	34
	Percent	3.3	13.3	5.8	14.2	16.7	1.7	16.7	28.3
La Grange	Number	14	67	93	122	148	66	65	120
	Percent	2	9.6	13.4	17.6	21.3	9.5	9.4	17.3
Leon	Number	3	42	39	44	70	19	27	81
	Percent	0.9	12.9	12	13.5	21.5	5.8	8.3	24.9
Lincoln	Number	13	51	47	75	45	21	32	89
	Percent	3.5	13.7	12.6	20.1	12.1	5.6	8.6	23.9

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.2 – Year of Construction (Continued)

		1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1940 to 1959	1939 or earlier
Little Falls	Number	25	74	40	63	104	19	41	206
	Percent	4.4	12.9	7	11	18.2	3.3	7.2	36
New Lyme	Number	0	6	9	19	16	5	6	27
	Percent	0	6.8	10.2	21.6	18.2	5.7	6.8	30.7
Oakdale	Number	2	30	18	38	52	13	33	72
	Percent	0.8	11.6	7	14.7	20.2	5	12.8	27.9
Portland	Number	13	22	13	25	45	11	32	115
	Percent	4.7	8	4.7	9.1	16.3	4	11.6	41.7
Ridgeville	Number	2	13	9	10	26	3	11	112
	Percent	1.1	7	4.8	5.4	14	1.6	5.9	60.2
Scott	Number	0	5	3	11	20	6	6	8
	Percent	0	8.5	5.1	18.6	33.9	10.2	10.2	13.6
Sheldon	Number	10	26	11	14	28	8	11	96
	Percent	4.9	12.7	5.4	6.9	13.7	3.9	5.4	47.1
Sparta	Number	46	122	84	152	263	59	70	162
	Percent	4.8	12.7	8.8	15.9	27.5	6.2	7.3	16.9
Tomah	Number	19	46	38	53	111	40	49	105
	Percent	4.1	10	8.2	11.5	24.1	8.7	10.6	22.8
Wellington	Number	7	13	17	8	24	7	23	130
	Percent	3.1	5.7	7.4	3.5	10.5	3.1	10	56.8
Wells	Number	3	27	15	17	27	11	10	78
	Percent	1.6	14.4	8	9	14.4	5.9	5.3	41.5
Wilton	Number	16	23	25	27	36	6	22	101
	Percent	6.3	9	9.8	10.5	14.1	2.3	8.6	39.5

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.2– Year of Construction (Continued)

		1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1940 to 1959	1939 or earlier
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>									
Cashton	Number	2	34	44	40	50	35	78	180
	Percent	0.4	7.3	9.5	8.6	10.8	7.6	16.8	38.9
Kendall	Number	0	4	5	11	27	8	35	113
	Percent	0	2	2.5	5.4	13.3	3.9	17.2	55.7
Melvina	Number	0	2	1	2	6	2	2	26
	Percent	0	4.9	2.4	4.9	14.6	4.9	4.9	63.4
Norwalk	Number	2	2	7	9	34	6	34	321
	Percent	0.9	0.9	3.1	4	15	2.7	15	58.4
Oakdale	Number	3	10	12	19	17	4	26	26
	Percent	206	8.5	10.3	16.2	14.5	3.4	22.2	22.2
Warrens	Number	3	2	6	19	18	6	17	54
	Percent	2.4	1.6	4.8	15.2	14.4	4.8	13.6	43.2
Wilton	Number	2	12	4	11	28	20	46	117
	Percent	0.8	5	1.7	4.6	11.7	8.3	19.2	48.8
Wyeville	Number	0	2	2	0	4	12	12	28
	Percent	0	3.3	3.3	0	6.7	20	20	46.7
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>									
Sparta	Number	33	291	233	703	572	437	551	920
	Percent	0.9	7.8	6.2	18.8	15.3	11.7	14.7	24.6
Tomah	Number	119	329	364	453	537	366	660	845
	Percent	3.2	9	9.9	12.3	14.6	10	18	23
Monroe	Number	419	1,526	1,374	2,285	2,818	1,363	2,173	4,714
County	Percent	2.5	9.2	8.2	13.7	16.9	8.2	13	28.3
Wisconsin	Number	50,735	170,219	168,838	249,789	391,349	276,188	470,862	543,164
	Percent	2.2	7.3	7.3	10.8	16.9	11.9	20.3	23.4
United	Number	2,755,075	8,478,975	8,467,008	18,326,847	21,438,863	15,911,903	23,145,917	17,380,053
States	Percent	2.7	7.3	7.3	15.8	18.5	13.7	20	15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.3 – Housing Units by Type: 2000

		1 unit, Detached	1 unit, Attached	2 units	3-4 units	5-9 units	10-19 units	20+ units	Manufactured Home	Other
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>										
Adrian	Number	200	0	0	2	0	0	0	60	0
	Percent	76.3	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	22.9	0
Angelo	Number	382	0	20	0	6	3	0	107	0
	Percent	73.7	0	3.9	0	1.2	0.6	0	20.7	0
Byron	Number	402	7	7	2	0	0	0	136	3
	Percent	72.2	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	0	0	24.4	0.5
Clifton	Number	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
	Percent	94.4	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	4.7	0
Glendale	Number	224	4	2	3	0	0	0	26	0
	Percent	86.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	0	0	0	10	0
Grant	Number	161	4	3	0	0	0	0	39	2
	Percent	77	1.9	1.4	0	0	0	0	18.7	1
Greenfield	Number	253	3	2	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Percent	94.4	1.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	3.7	0
Jefferson	Number	197	9	2	5	0	0	0	16	0
	Percent	86	3.9	0.9	2.2	0	0	0	7	0
LaFayette	Number	85	2	2	0	2	15	0	14	0
	Percent	70.8	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	12.5	0	11.7	0
La Grange	Number	635	2	1	0	0	0	0	44	3
	Percent	91.4	0.3	1.6	0	0	0	0	6.3	0.4
Leon	Number	271	5	12	0	0	0	0	37	0
	Percent	83.4	1.5	3.7	0	0	0	0	11.4	0
Lincoln	Number	296	2	2	2	0	0	0	71	0
	Percent	79.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	19	0

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.3 – Housing Units by Type: 2000 (Continued)

		1 unit, Detached	1 unit, Attached	2 units	3-4 units	5-9 units	10-19 units	20+ units	Manufactured Home	Other
Little Falls	Number	453	2	4	2	0	0	0	99	12
	Percent	79.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0	0	0	17.3	2.1
New Lyme	Number	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	Percent	77.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.7	0
Oakdale	Number	220	0	2	0	0	0	2	34	0
	Percent	85.3	0	0.8	0	0	0	0.8	13.2	0
Portland	Number	237	2	0	2	0	0	0	35	0
	Percent	85.9	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	0	12.7	0
Ridgeville	Number	152	2	2	0	9	0	0	19	2
	Percent	81.7	1.1	1.1	0	4.8	0	0	10.2	1.1
Scott	Number	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
	Percent	54.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.8	0
Sheldon	Number	170	9	4	0	3	0	0	13	5
	Percent	83.3	4.4	2	0	1.5	0	0	6.4	2.5
Sparta	Number	846	11	16	9	0	0	0	76	0
	Percent	88.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	0	0	0	7.9	0
Tomah	Number	402	2	7	5	4	0	0	41	0
	Percent	87.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0	0	8.9	0
Wellington	Number	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	4
	Percent	88.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.6	1.7
Wells	Number	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
	Percent	93.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.9	0
Wilton	Number	217	16	5	0	0	0	0	18	0
	Percent	84.8	6.3	2	0	0	0	0	7	0

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.3 – Housing Units by Type: 2000 (Continued)

		1 unit, Detached	1 unit, Attached	2 units	3-4 units	5-9 units	10-19 units	20+ units	Manufactured Home	Other
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>										
Cashton	Number	323	9	25	1	25	0	0	80	0
	Percent	69.8	1.9	5.4	0.2	5.4	0	0	17.3	0
Kendall	Number	162	4	6	1	24	0	0	6	0
	Percent	79.8	2	3	0.5	11.8	0	0	3	0
Melvina	Number	34	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Percent	82.9	0	4.9	0	12.2	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	Number	172	2	30	10	1	11	0	0	0
	Percent	76.1	0.9	13.3	4.4	0.4	0	0	0	0
Oakdale	Number	83	2	2	0	9	0	0	21	0
	Percent	70.9	1.7	1.7	0	7.7	0	0	17.9	0
Warrens	Number	102	3	2	0	5	9	0	4	0
	Percent	81.6	2.4	1.6	0	4	7.2	0	3.2	0
Wilton	Number	173	5	24	0	25	0	0	13	0
	Percent	72.1	2.1	10	0	10.4	0	0	5.4	0
Wyeville	Number	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>										
Sparta	Number	2,111	107	403	282	131	100	198	408	0
	Percent	56.4	2.9	10.8	7.5	3.5	2.7	5.3	10.9	0
Tomah	Number	2,106	31	398	304	218	122	124	370	0
	Percent	57.3	0.8	10.8	8.3	5.9	3.3	3.4	10.1	0
Monroe	Number	11,828	245.0	997.00	630.00	467	260	324	1,890	31
County	Percent	70.9	1.5	6	3.8	2.8	1.6	1.9	11.3	0.2
Wisconsin	Number	1,531,612	77795	190889	91047	106,680	75456	143497	101,465	2,703
	Percent	66	3.4	8.2	3.9	4.6	3.3	6.2	4.4	0.1
United	Number	69,865,957	6,447,453	4,995,350	5,494,280	5,414,988	4,636,717	10,008,058	8,779,228	262,610
States	Percent	60.3	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.7	4	8.6	7.6	0.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.4 – Occupancy Status: 2000

		Occupied Units	Unoccupied Units	Total Housing Units
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>				
Adrian	Number	231	17	248
	Percent	100	0	100
Angelo	Number	465	52	517
	Percent	100	0	100
Byron	Number	501	55	556
	Percent	100	0	100
Clifton	Number	191	42	233
	Percent	100	0	100
Glendale	Number	216	34	250
	Percent	100	0	100
Grant	Number	173	38	211
	Percent	100	0	100
Greenfield	Number	236	33	269
	Percent	100	0	100
Jefferson	Number	227	9	236
	Percent	100	0	100
LaFayette	Number	106	20	126
	Percent	100	0	100
La Grange	Number	641	25	666
	Percent	100	0	100
Leon	Number	301	19	320
	Percent	100	0	100
Lincoln	Number	318	47	365
	Percent	100	0	100
Little Falls	Number	506	74	580
	Percent	100	0	100
New Lyme	Number	57	23	80
	Percent	100	0	100
Oakdale	Number	233	22	255
	Percent	100	0	100
Portland	Number	249	24	273
	Percent	100	0	100
Ridgeville	Number	159	24	183
	Percent	100	0	100
Scott	Number	41	20	61
	Percent	100	0	100
Sheldon	Number	190	24	214
	Percent	100	0	100



# Housing

Appendix Table 2.4 – Occupancy Status: 2000 (Continued)

		Occupied Units	Unoccupied Units	Total Housing Units
Sparta	Number	925	42	967
	Percent	100	0	100
Tomah	Number	428	17	445
	Percent	100	0	100
Wellington	Number	185	36	221
	Percent	100	0	100
Wells	Number	180	11	191
	Percent	100	0	100
Wilton	Number	238	27	265
	Percent	100	0	100
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>				
Cashton	Number	415	48	463
	Percent	100	0	100
Kendall	Number	200	13	213
	Percent	100	0	100
Melvina	Number	38	3	41
	Percent	100	0	100
Norwalk	Number	219	16	235
	Percent	100	0	100
Oakdale	Number	112	15	127
	Percent	100	0	100
Warrens	Number	113	15	128
	Percent	100	0	100
Wilton	Number	214	19	233
	Percent	100	0	100
Wyeville	Number	56	4	60
	Percent	100	0	100
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>				
Sparta	Number	3,583	150	3,733
	Percent	100	0	100
Tomah	Number	3,451	255	3,706
	Percent	100	0	100
Monroe County	Number	15,399	1,273	16,672
	Percent	100	0	100
Wisconsin	Number	2,084,544	236,600	2,321,144
	Percent	100	0	100
United States	Number	105,480,101	10,424,540	115,904,641
	Percent	100	0	100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 & 3

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.5 – Home Values: 2000

		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>									
Adrian	Number	4	49	20	8	6	0	0	0
	Percent	4.6	56.3	23	9.2	6.9	0	0	0
Angelo	Number	53	110	38	2	5	0	0	0
	Percent	25.5	52.9	18.3	1	2.4	0	0	0
Byron	Number	28	117	41	14	2	0	0	0
	Percent	13.9	57.9	20.3	6.9	1	0	0	0
Clifton	Number	17	23	14	4	0	0	0	0
	Percent	29.3	39.7	24.1	6.9	0	0	0	0
Glendale	Number	15	24	5	4	2	0	0	2
	Percent	28.8	46.2	9.6	7.7	3.8	0	0	3.8
Grant	Number	5	32	14	2	0	0	0	0
	Percent	9.4	60.4	26.4	3.8	0	0	0	0
Greenfield	Number	42	48	29	22	7	0	0	0
	Percent	28.4	32.4	19.6	14.9	4.7	0	0	0
Jefferson	Number	14	22	5	2	2	0	0	0
	Percent	31.1	48.9	11.1	4.4	4.4	0	0	0
LaFayette	Number	6	7	6	2	0	0	0	0
	Percent	28.6	33.3	28.6	9.5	0	0	0	0
La Grange	Number	28	202	160	36	21	4	0	0
	Percent	6.2	44.8	35.5	8	4.7	0.9	0	0
Leon	Number	18	74	27	2	3	0	0	0
	Percent	14.5	59.7	21.8	1.6	2.4	0	0	0
Lincoln	Number	10	59	24	4	2	0	0	0
	Percent	10.1	59.6	24.2	4	2	0	0	0

Appendix Table 2.5 – Home Values: 2000 (Continued)

## Housing

		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
Little Falls	Number	58	87	22	0	0	2	0	0
	Percent	34.3	51.5	13	0	0	1.2	0	0
New Lyme	Number	3	15	3	2	0	0	0	0
	Percent	13	65.2	13	8.7	0	0	0	0
Oakdale	Number	4	48	23	8	0	0	0	0
	Percent	4.3	51.6	24.7	19.4	0	0	0	0
Portland	Number	12	31	18	2	4	0	0	0
	Percent	17.9	46.3	26.9	3	6	0	0	0
Ridgeville	Number	3	15	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	13	65.2	13	8.7	0	0	0	0
Scott	Number	0	8	0	3	2	0	0	0
	Percent	0	61.5	0	23.1	15.4	0	0	0
Sheldon	Number	5	20	13	7	8	0	0	0
	Percent	9.4	37.7	24.5	13.2	15.1	0	0	0
Sparta	Number	23	260	192	54	8	2	4	0
	Percent	4.2	47.9	35.4	9.9	1.5	0.4	0.7	0
Tomah	Number	27	115	66	18	22	0	0	0
	Percent	10.9	46.4	26.6	7.36	8.9	0	0	0
Wellington	Number	11	8	8	3	0	0	0	0
	Percent	36.7	26.7	26.7	10	0	0	0	0
Wells	Number	7	31	17	2	5	0	0	0
	Percent	11.3	50	27.4	3.2	8.1	0	0	0
Wilton	Number	24	23	8	0	3	0	0	0
	Percent	41.4	39.7	13.8	0	5.2	0	0	0

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.5 – Home Values: 2000 (Continued)

		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>									
Cashton	Number	95	140	21	3	0	0	0	0
	Percent	36.7	54.1	8.1	1.2	0	0	0	0
Kendall	Number	61	64	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	47.3	49.6	3.1	0	0	0	0	0
Melvina	Number	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	82.6	17.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norwalk	Number	65	54	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Percent	52.8	43.9	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0
Oakdale	Number	9	39	6	2	0	0	0	0
	Percent	16.1	69.6	10.7	3.6	0	0	0	0
Warrens	Number	22	40	7	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	31.9	58	10.1	0	0	0	0	0
Wilton	Number	33	81	0	3	2	0	2	0
	Percent	27.3	66.9	0	2.5	1.7	0	1.7	0
Wyeville	Number	24	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Percent	51.1	44.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	0
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>									
Sparta	Number	244	1,160	215	64	17	0	0	7
	Percent	14.3	68	12.6	3.7	1	0	0	0.4
Tomah	Number	245	986	260	92	33	4	0	0
	Percent	15.1	60.9	16	5.7	2	0.2	0	0
Monroe	Number	1250	4029	1280	379	154	12	6	9
County	Percent	17.6	56.6	18	5.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	Number	73,450	396,893	343,993	173,519	95,163	30,507	7,353	1,589
	Percent	6.5	35.4	30.6	15.5	8.5	2.7	0.7	0.1
United	Number	5,457,817	16,778,971	13,110,384	8,075,904	6,583,049	3,584,108	1,308,116	313,759
States	Percent	9.9	30.4	23.7	14.6	11.9	6.5	2.4	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Housing

Appendix Table 2.6 – 30% of Income or More Spent on Housing Each Month

<b>Townships</b>	Total	Less than \$10,000	30 to 34%	35% or more	\$10,000 to \$19,999	30 to 34%	35% or more	\$20,000 to \$34,999	30 to 34%	35% or more	\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 to 34%	35% or more	\$50,000 to \$74,999	30 to 34%	\$75,000 to \$99,999	30 to 34%	35% or more
Adrian	87	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.069	0.000	0.023	0.115	0.000	0.023	0.218	0.023	0.023	0.230	0.000	0.207	0.000	0.000
Angelo	208	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.106	0.000	0.034	0.212	0.014	0.000	0.255	0.000	0.000	0.332	0.024	0.024	0.000	0.000
Byron	202	0.020	0.010	0.010	0.158	0.040	0.035	0.173	0.040	0.000	0.218	0.010	0.000	0.277	0.010	0.114	0.000	0.000
Clifton	58	0.086	0.000	0.086	0.138	0.034	0.034	0.190	0.000	0.000	0.207	0.000	0.000	0.293	0.000	0.086	0.000	0.000
Glendale	52	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.077	0.000	0.038	0.423	0.000	0.077	0.115	0.000	0.038	0.308	0.000	0.038	0.000	0.000
Grant	53	0.038	0.000	0.038	0.094	0.000	0.094	0.113	0.075	0.000	0.415	0.038	0.038	0.283	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.000
Greenfield	148	0.054	0.000	0.041	0.054	0.000	0.014	0.176	0.000	0.020	0.176	0.000	0.014	0.284	0.014	0.108	0.000	0.020
Jefferson	45	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.000	0.044	0.267	0.000	0.089	0.200	0.000	0.000	0.289	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000
Lafayette	21	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.095	0.000	0.000	0.286	0.000	0.000	0.333	0.000	0.000	0.286	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
La Grange	451	0.011	0.000	0.011	0.064	0.004	0.018	0.133	0.009	0.031	0.242	0.038	0.007	0.317	0.000	0.160	0.000	0.000
Leon	124	0.032	0.008	0.024	0.056	0.040	0.000	0.234	0.000	0.056	0.137	0.016	0.000	0.355	0.000	0.097	0.000	0.000
Lincoln	99	0.030	0.030	0.000	0.051	0.000	0.051	0.313	0.020	0.111	0.182	0.000	0.061	0.323	0.000	0.081	0.000	0.000
Little Falls	169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.195	0.012	0.071	0.249	0.024	0.041	0.201	0.012	0.000	0.272	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000
New Lyme	23	0.130	0.000	0.000	0.087	0.000	0.087	0.217	0.000	0.000	0.304	0.000	0.130	0.261	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oakdale	93	0.075	0.000	0.075	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.226	0.022	0.000	0.183	0.000	0.022	0.290	0.000	0.140	0.000	0.000
Portland	67	0.119	0.000	0.060	0.090	0.000	0.000	0.269	0.000	0.090	0.119	0.000	0.000	0.313	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ridgeville	56	0.036	0.000	0.036	0.214	0.000	0.143	0.232	0.036	0.054	0.250	0.000	0.036	0.232	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.000
Scott	13	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.462	0.000	0.231	0.154	0.000	0.154	0.154	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.231	0.000	0.000
Sheldon	53	0.075	0.000	0.075	0.057	0.000	0.019	0.358	0.000	0.189	0.245	0.000	0.000	0.208	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.000
Sparta	543	0.022	0.006	0.007	0.096	0.000	0.041	0.101	0.000	0.026	0.215	0.018	0.015	0.306	0.000	0.164	0.007	0.000
Tomah	248	0.036	0.000	0.020	0.024	0.000	0.008	0.113	0.008	0.008	0.298	0.028	0.008	0.323	0.008	0.133	0.000	0.000
Wellington	30	0.133	0.067	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000	0.433	0.067	0.000	0.167	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000
Wells	62	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.145	0.000	0.065	0.210	0.000	0.000	0.387	0.048	0.048	0.177	0.000	0.048	0.000	0.000
Wilton	58	0.224	0.000	0.155	0.034	0.000	0.017	0.345	0.034	0.034	0.103	0.034	0.000	0.103	0.000	0.172	0.000	0.000
<b>Villages</b>																		
Cashton	259	0.104	0.008	0.046	0.162	0.015	0.023	0.216	0.023	0.027	0.201	0.015	0.000	0.220	0.012	0.066	0.000	0.000
Kendall	129	0.101	0.000	0.101	0.132	0.000	0.016	0.248	0.031	0.016	0.171	0.000	0.016	0.233	0.000	0.093	0.000	0.000
Norwalk	123	0.122	0.041	0.016	0.163	0.008	0.000	0.228	0.024	0.049	0.260	0.000	0.000	0.138	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.000
Oakdale	56	0.036	0.000	0.036	0.107	0.000	0.036	0.232	0.036	0.036	0.232	0.000	0.000	0.286	0.000	0.107	0.000	0.000
Warrens	69	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.203	0.029	0.101	0.261	0.087	0.043	0.217	0.029	0.000	0.275	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wilton	121	0.017	0.000	0.017	0.124	0.000	0.025	0.182	0.083	0.033	0.298	0.000	0.017	0.223	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.000
Wyeville	47	0.085	0.000	0.043	0.191	0.043	0.043	0.234	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.277	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<b>Cities</b>																		
Sparta	1,707	0.059	0.000	0.048	0.088	0.004	0.039	0.228	0.013	0.022	0.226	0.023	0.009	0.245	0.005	0.084	0.000	0.000
Tomah	1,620	0.053	0.008	0.027	0.102	0.000	0.031	0.207	0.031	0.036	0.199	0.014	0.004	0.275	0.001	0.095	0.000	0.000

Source: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data NOTE: Data based on a sample

# Transportation

Appendix Table 3.1 – County-Owned Bridges

SUFFICIENCY NUMBER					LATITUDE & LONGITUDE REPORT(R)			
Bridge Id	Region	Vil Town City	Feature On	Feature Under	Sufficiency #	Year Built	Latitude	Longitude
B410107	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	LITTLE LEMONWEIR CREEK	89.3	1938	435140.62	902315.54
B410135	SW	T-SHELDON	T	MORRIS CREEK	96.6	1976	434804.14	903556.7
B410157	SW	T-LA GRANGE	E	LEMONWEIR CREEK	96	1981	440008.64	902659.1
B410169	SW	T-LEON	X	LITTLE LA CROSSE RIVER	97.9	1988	435102.28	904727.6
B410194	SW	T-SHELDON	T	MORRIS CREEK	94.5	1997	434735.04	903549.2
B410198	SW	T-TOMAH	M	LEMONWEIR CREEK	94.4	1994	435528.14	903248.48
B410211	SW	T-BYRON	PP	E FK LEMONWEIR RIVER	99.9	1997	440112	902109
B410214	SW	T-LITTLE FALLS	B	SOPER CREEK	91.8	1997	440435.7	904945.36
B410226	SW	T-CLIFTON	CTH A	BR LITTLE LEMONWEIR RI	98.4	1998	435236.84	902027.42
B410228	SW	T-CLIFTON	CTH W	BR LITTLE LEMONWEIR RIVE	100	1998	435239.54	902030.9
B410229	SW	T-ANGELO	OLD STH 21 EB	HANSEN CREEK	95	1937	435808.28	904543.26
B410235	SW	T-LEON	CTH X	BR LITTLE LACROSSE RIVER	97	1997	435039.12	904822.32
B410238	SW	T-JEFFERSON	F	LITTLE LA CROSSE RIVER	99.9	2002	434820.88	904614.94
B410239	SW	T-TOMAH	CM	LEMONWEIR CREEK	94.6	2000	435806.12	903139.36
B410242	SW	T-SHELDON	CTH F	BR MORRIS CREEK	99.9	2002	434749.56	903624.06
B410253	SW	T-BYRON	CTH N	LEMONWEIR CR	99.9	2004	440059.28	902410.02
B410262	SW	T-LEON	CTH J	PLEASANT VALLEY CR	99.9	2004	435012.42	905100.12
B410263	SW	T-CLIFTON	CTH W	LITTLE LEMONWIER RIVER	100	2005	435217.4	902031.26
B410266	SW	T-RIDGEVILLE	CTH T	BRANCE OF MORRIS CREEK	96.4	2003	434926.1	903609.3
B410267	SW	T-BYRON	CTH G	BRANDY CREEK	97.9	2002	440304.2	902458.2
B410268	SW	T-LITTLE FALLS	CTH S	DUSTIN CREEK	98	2001	440639.54	904824.78
B410270	SW	T-WILTON	CTH M	SLEIGHTON CREEK	99.9	2007	435117.88	903142.42
B410271	SW	T-WILTON	CTH M - 570th AVE	SLEIGHTON CREEK	99.9	2007	435016.98	903157.42

# Transportation

Appendix Table 3.1 – County-Owned Bridges (Continued)

SUFFICIENCY NUMBER					LATITUDE & LONGITUDE REPORT(R)			
Bridge Id	Region	Vil Town City	Feature On	Feature Under	Sufficiency #	Year Built	Latitude	Longitude
B410272	SW	T-WILTON	CTH MM	SLEIGHTON CREEK	99.9	2007	435109.6	903140.44
B410273	SW	T-SHELDON	CTH T	MORRIS CREEK	97.3	2007		
B410296	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	POE CREEK	64	1937	434713.44	903100.72
B410916	SW	T-ADRIAN	T	CHUB CREEK	89.4	1969	435629.7	903438.16
B410923	SW	T-CLIFTON	A	INDIAN CREEK	61.9	1926	435325.62	902319.68
B410926	SW	T-ADRIAN	A	BR SILVER CREEK	64.6	1921	435459.28	903824
B410927	SW	T-ADRIAN	A	BR SILVER CREEK	67.9	1921	435540.62	903937.68
P410073	SW	T-LA FAYETTE	BB	BAILEY CREEK	98	1987	435949.08	904420.7
P410084	SW	T-WELLS	X	BR LITTLE LACROSSE RIVER	97.9	1992	434959.64	904230.48
P410086	SW	T-LINCOLN	M	MILL CREEK	97.9	1980	440425.68	903212.48
P410087	SW	T-GREENFIELD	G	BR MILL CREEK	76	1963	440355.32	903400.6
P410091	SW	T-LA GRANGE	M	BR MILL CREEK	45.2	1930	440328.74	903225.02
P410106	SW	T-WILTON	M	SLEIGHTON CREEK	77.6	1968	434942.78	903145.06
P410108	SW	T-WILTON	M	BR SLEIGHTON CREEK	56.1	1924	435032.82	903152.62
P410110	SW	T-TOMAH	M	LEMONWEIR CREEK	39.3	1962	435522.5	903254.06
P410112	SW	T-TOMAH	M	LINNEHAN VALLEY CREEK	42	1930	435528.5	903242.36
P410117	SW	T-OAKDALE	PP	BEAR CREEK	28.8	1974	435848.3	902204.38
P410120	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	BARABOO RIVER	50.8	1940	434939.66	902348.78
P410121	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	BR LITTLE LEMONWEIR RIVE	66.2	1940	435216.68	902254.36
P410122	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	LITTLE LEMONWEIR RIVER	51.3	1940	435218.3	902225.14
P410123	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	LITTLE LEMONWEIR RIVER	57.4	1933	435220.7	902125.32
P410128	SW	T-RIDGEVILLE	T	MORRIS CREEK	69.3	1963	434847.94	903610.2
P410130	SW	T-RIDGEVILLE	T	MORRIS CREEK	57.4	1938	435110.02	903731.56

# Transportation

Appendix Table 3.1 – County-Owned Bridges (Continued)

SUFFICIENCY NUMBER					LATITUDE & LONGITUDE REPORT(R)			
Bridge Id	Region	Vil Town City	Feature On	Feature Under	Sufficiency #	Year Built	Latitude	Longitude
P410133	SW	T-LEON	X	BR LITTLE LA CROSSE RI	90	1931	434903.12	904858.86
P410134	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	BILLINGS CREEK	94	1978	434358.86	902930.78
P410136	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	POE CREEK	66.5	1945	434720.4	903226.58
P410210	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	INDIAN CREEK	73.9	1963	435333.66	902326.82
P410700	SW	V-KENDALL	W WHITE ST	BR BARABOO RIVER	56.5	1920	434739.96	902203
P410702	SW	V-KENDALL	P GLENDALE ST	BARABOO RIVER	88	1991	434737.98	902200.36
P410703	SW	V-NORWALK	U S WATER ST	MORRIS CREEK	61.9	1960	434947.46	903703.72
P410908	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	BARABOO RIVER	58.6	1940	434932.46	902338.4
P410919	SW	T-LEON	Y	FISH CREEK	89.4	1930	435044.88	905418.12
P410936	SW	T-GLENDALE	W	BARABOO RIVER	75	1963	434755.2	902209.78
P410937	SW	T-BYRON	PP	E FK LEMONWEIR RIVER	54.2	1955	440114.94	902108.94
P410939	SW	T-SCOTT	EW	BR E FK LEMONWEIR RIVER	46	1968	440753.22	902455.14
P410942	SW	T-ANGELO	Q	BR LA CROSSE RIVER	69.5	1959	435818.6	904652.2
P410943	SW	T-LA FAYETTE	BB	LA CROSSE RIVER	78.5	1972	440001.32	904326.82
P410944	SW	T-OAKDALE	CA	BEAR CREEK	97.6	1994	435632.22	902454.06
P410946	SW	T-SPARTA	BC	BIG CREEK	44.6	1966	435829.76	905339.42
P410947	SW	T-SPARTA	B	BIG CREEK	93.4	1978	435725.32	905355.86
P410953	SW	T-LITTLE FALLS	S	DUSTIN CREEK	97.9	1990	440601.32	904900.36
P410954	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	POE CREEK	89.4	1937	434714.28	902950.34
P410955	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	POE CREEK	91.5	1977	434712.84	903206.9
P410956	SW	T-ANGELO	Q	BR HANSEN CREEK	97.9	1979	435815.36	904551.42
P410957	SW	T-ANGELO	AA	BR SILVER CREEK	95.8	1981	435542.96	904105.4
P410959	SW	T-CLIFTON	N	LITTLE LEMONWIER RIVER	96.9	1982	434958.86	902344.28



# Transportation

Appendix Table 3.1 – County-Owned Bridges (Continued)

SUFFICIENCY NUMBER					LATITUDE & LONGITUDE REPORT(R)			
Bridge Id	Region	Vil Town City	Feature On	Feature Under	Sufficiency #	Year Built	Latitude	Longitude
P410960	SW	T-CLIFTON	A	BR INDIAN CREEK	58.9	1926	435314.1	902244.52
P410962	SW	T-OAKDALE	W	BR ALLEN CREEK	89.3	1950	435516.68	901925.74
P410964	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	BR BILLINGS CREEK	97	1955	434435.16	902904.26
P410968	SW	T-JEFFERSON	F	BR LA CROSSE RIVER	97.9	1991	434832.1	904350.52
P410969	SW	T-WELLINGTON	Z	BR BILLINGS CREEK	97	1984	434334.32	903026.16
P410970	SW	T-WELLS	X	BR LIT LA CROSSE RIVER	97.9	1987	435026.88	904459.28
P410972	SW	T-WELLS	X	LITTLE LA CROSSE RIVER	97.9	1987	434947.76	904219.44
P410974	SW	T-TOMAH	M	BR LEMONWEIR CREEK	99.4	1991	435633.06	903215.42
P410977	SW	T-LITTLE FALLS	S	BR SHAW CREEK	98	1995	440705.64	904802.04

As of: Mon Jan 04 13:22:05 CST 2010

# Transportation

Appendix Table 3.2 - 2008-2013 Six Year Highway Improvement Program Monroe County

Highway	Project Title	Miles	Estimate (Range)	Year	Project Description
12	Clifton Street, City of Tomah	2.11	\$2,000,000-2,999,999	2008	Repair deteriorating concrete pavement blacktop
12	North County Line - Tomah	8.36	\$4,000,000-4,999,999	2010-2013	Remove and replace deteriorating pavement with asphalt.
21	Water Street, City of Sparta	0.72	\$2,000,000-2,999,999	2008	Reconstruct deteriorating roadway. Replace the bridge deck
27	Sparta North CO Line	15.71	\$6,000,000-6,999,999	2010-2013	Replace deteriorating pavement with asphalt
27	Sparta North CO Line	0.68	\$250,000-449,999	2010-2013	Replace deteriorating pavement with asphalt
27	Sparta North CO Line	0	\$250,000-449,999	2010-2013	Replace deteriorating pavement with asphalt
27	Sparta North CO Line	0.75	\$2,000,000-2,999,999	2010-2013	Replace deteriorating pavement with asphalt Replace deteriorating pavement to improve safety and roadway conditions
33	Cashton-Ontario	8.36	\$4,000,000-4,999,999	2010-2013	Remove deteriorating pavement and resurface with asphalt
33	West CO Line - STH 27	8.49	\$1,000,000-1,999,999	2010-2013	Remove deteriorating pavement and resurface with asphalt
71	Norwalk-Kendall	19.74	\$250,000-449,999	2010-2013	Overlay existing pavement with a sealcoat
71	Village of Norwalk/Spring Creek Bridge	0.01	\$500,000-749,999	2010-2013	Replace deficient bridge near or at existing location. Replace box culvert
90	STH 21 INTCHG - ECL//CTH ET-CTH PP	0.24	\$1,000,000-1,999,999	2008	Overlay existing bridge decks with concrete
90	Tomah-Camp Douglas/STH 21-CTH C & USH 12-STH	23.46	\$15,000,000+	2010-2013	Remove deteriorating pavement and resurface with asphalt. Includes replacement of six deficient bridges and bridge deck work on several others.
94	Tomah-Camp Douglas/STH 21-CTH C & USH 12-STH	6.26	\$9,000,000-9,999,999	2009	Remove deteriorating pavement and resurface with asphalt. Includes replacement of six deficient bridges and bridge deck work on several others.
94	Tomah-Camp Douglas/STH 21-CTH C & USH 12-STH	0	\$1,000,000-1,999,999	2010-2013	Remove deteriorating pavement and resurface with asphalt. Includes replacement of six deficient bridges and bridge deck work on several others.
131	Ontario-Wilton	0	\$500,000-749,999	2008	Overlay existing bridge decks with concrete and make minor repairs
131	STH 71 - Tomah	8.44	\$250,000-449,999	2008	Overlay existing pavement with a sealcoat
173	STH 21- East County Line/Lemonweir CR Bridge	0.01	\$250,000-449,999	2010-2013	Replace deficient bridge at or near the existing location

Note: March 6, 2008 Snapshot  
Source: WI DOT

# Utilities and Community Facilities

**Appendix Table 4.1 – Municipal Garbage Collection**

Municipality	Waste Collection	Disposal Site	Recyclables	Large Items	Contact Name	Contact #
City of Sparta	Weekly Curbside		At time of waste collection	1st full & 3rd week of mo.	Public Works Gayle or Jan	269-6511 x 226
City of Tomah	Weekly Curbside		Same day as waste collection	1st full week of mo.	Public Works	374-7430
Village of Cashton*	Drop off Tue/Thu 12:30-2:30, Sat 9-1 Bags curbside Friday (fee)	1200 N Town Road	Drop off same as waste curbside Weds before 8:00am	Drop off same as waste (fee)	Beth Hemmersbach Recycling Center	654-7828 654-7373
Village of Kendall	Weekly Curbside on Tuesday		Curbside 1st & 3rd Wednesday	Spring & Fall Collection or call	Public Works	463-7232
Village of Melvina	P/U 2nd & 4th Wednesday at 8:30 (with Wells)		2nd & 4th Saturday 8-12 at Wells Townhall	Spring & Fall Collection with Wells	Troy Wood or Tara Brueggeman	654-7478 654-7497
Village of Norwalk*	Weekly Curbside on Mon \$1.25 per bag		Weekly curbside on Monday	With sticker at curbside	Village Clerk	823-7760 X 21
Village of Oakdale	Weekly Curbside on Tuesday		Curbside 2nd & 4th Tuesday	Spring & Fall Collection	Paulette Bradley	372-2927
Village of Warrens*	Weekly Curbside on Thursday		Same as waste or drop off	Spring or Private Disposal	Jolene Rhea Hours M-F 8-3	378-4177
Village of Wilton*	Weekly Curbside on Friday		Weekly curbside on Tuesday	Curbside w/ sticker	Lori Brueggem-clerk	435-6666
Village of Wyeville*	Drop off Town of Byron Site Wed. 1-6; Sat 8-1		Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal	Town of Byron	372-5156
Town of Adrian	Drop off Wed. 4-6 & Sat 8:30-11:30	15987 CTH T	Drop off same as waste	Drop off waste site Spring/Fall	Kathy Schmitz	269-7031
Town of Angelo*	Drop off Wed. 3-7 (1:30-5:30 winter) Sat 9-4	13987 Haven Ave.	Drop off same as waste	Drop off waste site spring / summer / fall & NO appliances	Tom Leverich or Steve Treu	269-3920 269-8342
Town of Byron*	Drop off Wed. 1-6; Sat 8-1	32386 St. Hwy 21	Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal or Spring / Summer / Fall	Alfred Waltemath or Gaylon & Robbie Jorgenson	372-5156 372-6081
Town of Clifton	Drop off Sat. 9-3	20770 County N	Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal	Donald Finucan or Neil Ziegler	427-3318 427-3295
Town of Glendale	Drop off Wed. 3-6; Sat 9-12	27337 Mocha Road	Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal (Annually in Spring)	Roland Koenig	463-7307
Town of Grant	Drop off Sat. 8 -11:30; Wed. 4 -6:30 (Winter Sat only coincides w/ DST)	21715 Aspen Ave.	Drop off same as waste	Spring/fall drop or Private Disposal	Troy Lambert	378-3405
Town of Greenfield*	Drop off Tues. 4-6; Sat 8-12 (Winter Sat only coincides with DST)	19907 Flag Ave.	Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal NO appliances Spring Clean up	Steven Witt	372-7338
Town of Jefferson	Drop off Mon. 1-3; Sat. 9-3	29479 CTH U	Drop off same as waste	Drop off waste site	Earl Laufenberg cell #	654-7386 487-1086
Town of LaFayette*	Drop off Little Falls Wed. 12-6; Sat. 8-3		Drop off same as waste	Drop off waste site anytime Fee	Gordon Isensee	272-3706

# Utilities and Community Facilities

**Appendix Table 4.1 – Municipal Garbage Collection (Continued)**

Municipality	Waste Collection	Disposal Site	Recyclables	Large Items	Contact Name	Contact #
Town of LaGrange	Drop off Wed. 6:30-12:00; Sat. 7-11	9516 Ellsworth Road	Drop off same as waste	Private Disposal Spring / Fall	Ronald Konieczny	372-7539
Town of Leon	Drop off Wed. 1-5; Sat 8-12	8108 Jackrabbit	Drop off same as waste	Drop off same as waste	Greg Selbrede	269-7791
Town of Lincoln *	Drop off Sat 8:00-5:30	25500 Colorado	Drop off site same as waste	Private disposal	Jeff Lass Complaints to Village of Warrens	378-3064
Town of Little Falls	Drop off Wed. 12-6; Sat 8-3	7172 Dayton	Drop off site same as waste	Drop off waste site Fee	Don Herr	272-3333
Town of New Lyme *	Drop off Little Falls Wed. 12-6; Sat. 8-3		Drop off site same as waste	Drop off waste site Fee	Tom Woodworth Lois Anderson	272-3678 272-3230
Town of Oakdale *	Drop off Shop Sat. 7-11		Drop off site same as waste	April/Oct. clean up days at Town Shop 2325 Ballpark Dr.	Jerry Bloom	372-4692
Town of Portland	Drop off Sat. 8-4	7900 Nebraska	Drop off site same as waste	Published dates in spring/fall Large appliances anytime	Gary Weber	654-7951
Town of Ridgeville *	End of drive pick-up 1st & 3rd Wed.		End of drive pick-up 2nd Wed.	Varies once in Spring / Fall	Mike Luethe	823-7740
Town of Scott *	Drop off Town of Lincoln Sat 8:00-5:30		Drop off site same as waste	Private disposal	Jack Potter	378-4722
Town of Sheldon *	Drop off 2nd & 4th Sat. 8-12	29277 Hwy 131	Drop off site same as waste	Spring/fall drop off	Dennis Hubbard	823-7480
Town of Sparta	Drop off Tues. 10-12; Thurs. 3-7; Sat 8-2	5979 Hamilton	Drop off site same as waste	Private disposal	Rick Stark patrolman or Janice Jantzen clerk 8-12:30 M-W-F	487-5811 269-4830
Town of Tomah	Drop off Wed. 7-2; Sat 7:00-10:30	24381 Heritage	Drop off site same as waste	Private disposal	Pat Christenson-clerk	372-6207
Town of Wellington *	End of drive pick-up 2nd & 4th Mondays	27503 County P	Drop off town hall Anytime	Spring pick-up Fall drop at Townshop on Nordahl Ave.	Mark O'Rourke	435-6866
Town of Wells *	End of drive pickup 2nd & 4th Wed.	11754 County XX	Drop hall 2nd & 4th Sat.8-12	Drop off town hall spring/fall	Dennis Hemmersbach	823-7630
Town of Wilton *	End of drive pick-up 1st & 3rd Tuesday	23988 Hwy 71	Drop off town hall 2nd Sat 9-12 4th Tues 4-7	Spring clean-up at shop	Rick Irwin	374-3162

\* Special bag or sticker must be purchased from local municipality - use phone contact # for price and availability

# Utilities and Community Facilities

Appendix Table 4.2- Monroe County School District Enrollment

School District	School	Location	Grades	Public/Private	Enrollment
Bangor	Bangor Elementary	700 10th Ave S	PreK-5	Public	282
	Bangor Middle/High	700 10th Ave S	6th-12th	Public	359
	Hylandale Elementary	N3200 Cty Rd J	K-8th	Private	20
	Saint Pauls Evang Luthern	1301 Pearl St	Pre-K-8th	Private	59
	Sandy Oak Amish School	N4760 Hwy J	1st-8th	Private	15
Black River Falls	Black River Falls High		9th-12th	Public	574
	Black River Falls Middle		6th-8th	Public	379
	Forest Street Early Lrng		Prek-1st	Public	420
	Gebhardt Elementary		4th-5th	Public	264
	Third Street Elementary		2nd-3rd	Public	261
Cashton	Cashton Elementary	436 Front St	PreK-5th	Public	272
	Cashton High	540 Coe St	6th-12th	Public	293
	Clinton Amish Schools	S609 County Hwy D	UE*	Private	497
	Sacred Heart Elementary	710 Kenyon St	PreK-8th	Private	38
Hillsboro	Hillsboro Elementary	777 School Rd	PreK-6th	Public	293
	Hillsboro High	777 School Rd	7th-12th	Public	283
Melrose-Mindoro	Melrose Elementary	805 2nd Street	PreK-8th	Public	307
	Melrose-Mindoro High	N181 State Rd 108	9th-12th	Public	248
	Mindoro Elementary	N181 State Rd 108	K-5th	Public	160
New Lisbon	Juneau County Charter		8th-11th	Public	3
	New Lisbon El/Jr	500 South Forest St	PreK-8th	Public	459
	New Lisbon High	500 South Forest St	9th-12th	Public	184
Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton	Brookwood High	28861 Highway 131 N	7th-12th	Public	319
	East Ridgeville Amish School		1st-8th	Private	
	Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton Elementary	28861 Highway 131 N	PreK - 6th	Public	407
	Sunny Valley Amish School		1st-8th	Private	
Sparta Area	Cataract Elementary	6070 State Hwy 27	PreK - 3rd	Public	52
	Lakeview Montessori School	711 Pine Street	PreK - 3rd	Public	116
	Lawrence-Lawson Elementary	429 N Black River St	K-3rd	Public	219
	Maplewood Elementary	900 E Montgomery St	K-3rd	Public	147
	Saint Johns Evang Luth Gr Sch	419 Jefferson Ave	PreK-8th	Private	122
	Saint Patricks Grade School	100 S L St	PreK-8th	Private	147
	Southside Elementary	1023 WALRATH ST	K-3rd	Public	227
	Sparta Area Christian	413 Osborne Dr	K-3, 5-7, 9-10, 12	Private	17
	Sparta Area Independent Lrng	201 E. Franklin Street	9th-12th	Public	63
	Sparta Charter Pre-K	201 E Franklin St	PreK	Public	166
	Sparta High	506 N. Black River St	9th-12th	Public	749
	Sparta High Point School	201 E Franklin St	6th-12th	Public	56
	Sparta Meadowview Intermediate	1225 N. Water Street	4th-5th	Public	330
	Sparta Meadowview Middle	1225 North Water St	6th-8th	Public	481
	Sparta Mennonite School	604 Walrath St	1st-12th	Private	6

# Utilities and Community Facilities

**Appendix Table 4.2- Monroe County School District Enrollment (Continued)**

School District	School	Location	Grades	Public/Private	Enrollment
Tomah Area	Camp Douglas Elementary	101 Junction Street	PreK-5th	Public	59
	La Grange Elementary	600 Straw Street	PreK-5th	Public	371
	Lemonweir Elementary	711 North Glendale Ave	PreK-5th	Public	304
	Miller Elementary	813 Oak Street	PreK-5th	Public	259
	Oakdale Elementary	217 South Oakwood St	PreK- 2nd	Public	70
	Robert Kupper Learning Center	1310 Townline Rd.	PreK-12	Public	20
	Saint Mary Grade School	315 W Monroe St	PreK-8th	Private	159
	Saint Paul Luthern	505 Superior Ave	PreK-8th	Private	151
	Timber Pups Learning Center	Cty Hwy CA	PreK	Public	
	Tomah Baptist Academy	1701 Hollister Ave	PreK-8th	Private	28
	Tomah High	901 Lincoln Avenue	9th-12th	Public	1,013
	Tomah Middle	612 Hollister Avenue	6th – 8th	Public	674
	Warrens Elementary	409 Main Street	PreK - 5th	Public	110
	Wyeville Elementary	225 West Tomah Rd	PreK- 5th	Public	115
Westby Area	Amish Parochial School	W1722 Hill Rd	1st-8th	Private	
	Coon Valley Elementary	300 Lien St	PreK-4th	Public	156
	Cornerstone Christian Academy	S 3656 US Hwy 14	PreK-12th	Private	45
	Vernon Cty Better Futures HS		11th-12th	Public	4
	Westby Elementary	122 Nelson St	PreK-4th	Public	330
	Westby High	206 West Ave S	9th-12th	Public	348
	Westby Middle	206 West Ave S	5th-8th	Public	304

\*Ungraded Elementary

# Agricultural, Natural and Community Facilities

**Appendix Table 5.1 – Non-Metallic Mines in Monroe County 2009**

Mine Name	Operator	Operator Address	City	Zip Code
Knoll Topsoil and Sand	Ronald Knoll	4284 Fairlane Rd.	Sparta	54656
Lutz Quarry	Central Contracting & Materials	P.O. Box 1764	LaCrosse	54602
Hankee Quarry	Central Contracting & Materials	P.O. Box 1764	LaCrosse	54602
Martin Sand Pit	Kendall Trucking & Excavating	P.O. Box 70	Kendall	54638
Menn Quarry	Gerke Excavating Inc.	15341 STH 131 S	Tomah	54660
Gerke Quarry	Gerke Excavating Inc.	15341 STH 131	Tomah	54660
Yoder Quarry	Gerke Excavating Inc.	15341 STH 131	Tomah	54660
Schmitz Sand Pit	Antony Excavating	5310 Garland Ave.	Sparta	54656
Richardson Quarry	Antony Excavating	5310 Garland Ave.	Sparta	54656
Keith Olson Sand Pit	Keith Olson, Zinnel Excavating, Leis Excavating	9091 Odessa Ave.	Cashton	54619
Johnson Sand Pit	Dale Johnson	P.O. Box 25	Kendall	54638
Linehan (#167)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
C. Borntregger (#237)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Pingel (#254)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Bohl Sand Pit (#147)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Wilson Quarry (#208)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54656
Everson Quarry (#230)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Wiedl Quarry (#340)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Grosgalvis Quarry (#189) reclaimed	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave N	Onalaska	54650
Moser Quarry (#364) Reclaimed	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
Moser Quarry (#349)Lease Terminated	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
Bornrtregger Quarry (#145)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
John Donskey Quarry (#139)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
Delmar Donskey Quarry (#141)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Dunn Quarry (#113)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N.	Onalaska	54650
Gerke Quarry (#114)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
O'Rourke Quarry (#132)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
Savall Quarry (#103)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave. N	Onalaska	54650
Endres Quarry (#109)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave N	Onalaska	54650
County Highway Sand Pit	Monroe County Highway Dept.	803 Washington St.	Sparta	54656
Jackson Quarry (Sparta)	Gerke Excavating Inc.	15341 Hwy 131	Tomah	54660
Gerke Sand Pit (Tomah)	Gerke Excavating Inc.	15341 Hwy 131	Tomah	54660
Albertus Anderson Sand Pit	B. Anderson Excavating LLC	12541 Fleetwood Rd.	Tomah	54660
Thonesen Quarry	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave N	Onalaska	54650
B. Anderson topsoil	B. Anderson Excavating LLC	12541 Fleetwood Rd.	Tomah	54660
Witt Brothers Shale Pit				
Burkhalter Sand Pit	Andy Burkhalter	PO Box 25	Kendall	54638
M.Mlsna Sand Pit	Mark and Bridget Mlsna	25068 Manhattan Rd.	Sparta	54656
Randall Quarry	Gerke Excavating Inc	15341 State Hwy 131	Tomah	54660
Brueggeman Quarry (#25)	Milestone Materials	920 10th Ave N	Onalaska	54650
Mlsna Sand Pit	Phil Mlsna	8788 Kansas Ave.	Sparta	54656
Mark and Bridget Mlsna Sand Pit	Mark and Bridget Mlsna	6911 Mark Ave	Cashton	54619
Revels Quarry	Larry Revels	17511 Ideal Rd	Sparta	54656
O'Rourke Sand Pit	Mark O'Rourke	25718 Minnow Ave.	Wilton	54670

Source: Monroe County 2009

# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.1 – Industry: 2000

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	Educational, health and social services	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	Other services (except public administration)	Public administration
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>														
Adrian	Number	22	16	84	8	52	26	4	9	4	79	30	23	29
	Percent	5.7	4.1	21.8	2.1	13.5	6.7	1	2.3	1	20.5	7.8	6	7.5
Angelo	Number	21	31	142	15	80	24	6	21	23	99	29	25	66
	Percent	3.6	5.3	24.4	2.6	13.7	4.1	1	3.6	4	17	5	4.3	11.3
Byron	Number	58	57	147	5	59	36	2	13	21	102	66	28	66
	Percent	8.8	8.6	22.3	0.8	8.9	5.5	0.3	2	3.2	15.5	10	4.2	10
Clifton	Number	94	9	42	5	23	11	4	5	3	35	8	11	17
	Percent	35.2	3.4	15.7	1.9	8.6	4.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	13.1	3	4.1	6.4
Glendale	Number	74	14	65	2	14	21	3	14	16	39	13	8	4
	Percent	25.8	4.9	22.6	0.7	4.9	7.3	1	4.9	5.6	13.6	4.5	2.8	1.4
Grant	Number	13	12	40	8	21	2	6	8	12	58	24	7	31
	Percent	5.4	5	16.5	3.3	8.7	0.8	2.5	3.3	5	24	9.9	2.9	12.8
Greenfield	Number	33	15	41	3	39	20	9	10	10	68	10	8	20
	Percent	11.5	5.2	14.3	1	13.6	7	3.1	3.5	3.5	23.8	3.5	2.8	7
Jefferson	Number	101	24	72	6	24	24	3	6	3	33	20	19	10
	Percent	29.2	6.9	20.8	1.7	6.9	7.2	0.9	1.7	0.9	9.5	5.8	5.5	2.9
LaFayette	Number	34	7	25	2	9	2	0	1	4	33	11	8	12
	Percent	23	4.7	16.9	1.4	6.1	1.4	0	0.7	2.7	22.3	7.4	5.4	8.1
La Grange	Number	48	65	148	17	112	53	18	33	18	243	97	54	92
	Percent	4.8	6.5	14.8	1.7	11.2	5.3	1.8	3.3	1.8	24.3	9.7	5.4	9.2



# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.1 – Industry: 2000 (Continued)

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	Educational, health and social services	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	Other services (except public administration)	Public administration
Leon	Number	62	37	106	14	40	20	11	9	23	74	32	6	27
	Percent	13.4	8	23	3	8.7	4.3	2.4	2	5	16.1	6.9	1.3	5.9
Lincoln	Number	67	20	80	6	47	14	5	8	11	72	57	10	31
	Percent	15.7	4.7	18.7	1.4	11	3.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	16.8	13.3	2.3	7.2
Little Falls	Number	86	60	132	14	50	59	5	15	17	106	43	7	70
	Percent	13	9	19.9	2.1	7.5	8.9	0.8	2.3	2.6	16	6.5	1.1	10.5
New Lyme	Number	26	3	7	0	4	8	0	2	2	6	8	2	6
	Percent	35.1	4.1	9.5	0	5.4	10.8	0	2.7	2.7	8.1	10.8	2.7	8.1
Oakdale	Number	43	12	77	3	45	31	9	11	17	54	14	11	21
	Percent	12.4	3.4	22.1	0.9	12.9	8.9	2.6	3.2	4.9	15.5	4	3.2	6
Portland	Number	94	33	46	24	18	12	11	6	9	59	9	7	10
	Percent	27.8	9.8	13.6	7.1	5.3	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	17.5	2.7	2.1	3
Ridgeville	Number	50	23	48	3	20	13	3	4	2	45	11	14	14
	Percent	20	9.2	19.2	1.2	8	5.2	1.2	1.6	0.8	18	4.4	5.6	5.6
Scott	Number	15	3	8	4	2	0	2	3	2	2	6	3	0
	Percent	30	6	16	8	4	0	4	6	4	4	12	6	0
Sheldon	Number	65	16	58	1	22	2	6	9	11	47	4	8	9
	Percent	25.2	6.2	22.5	0.4	8.5	0.8	2.3	3.5	4.3	18.2	1.6	3.1	3.5
Sparta	Number	79	93	263	64	203	61	17	66	47	305	55	54	159
	Percent	5.4	6.3	17.9	4.4	13.8	4.2	1.2	4.5	3.2	20.8	3.8	3.7	10.8

# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.1 – Industry: 2000 (Continued)

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	Educational, health and social services	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	Other services (except public administration)	Public administration
Tomah	Number	43	38	113	16	97	59	10	14	11	154	50	23	39
	Percent	6.4	5.7	16.9	2.4	14.5	8.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	23.1	7.5	3.4	5.8
Wellington	Number	88	20	41	4	25	15	0	6	6	38	8	8	13
	Percent	32.4	7.4	15.1	1.5	9.2	5.5	0	2.2	2.2	14	2.9	2.9	4.8
Wells	Number	61	26	59	3	32	2	4	6	6	43	10	16	29
	Percent	20.5	8.8	19.9	1	10.8	0.7	1.3	2	2	14.5	3.4	5.4	9.8
Wilton	Number	18	16	63	5	23	9	14	11	5	33	18	11	19
	Percent	34.2	4.6	18.3	1.4	6.7	2.6	4.1	3.2	1.4	9.6	5.2	3.2	5.5
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>														
Cashton	Number	22	23	119	20	73	31	10	19	13	107	19	18	14
	Percent	4.5	4.7	24.4	4.1	15	6.4	2	3.9	2.7	21.9	3.9	3.7	2.9
Kendall	Number	9	3	59	10	27	30	4	13	2	46	25	8	3
	Percent	3.8	1.3	24.7	4.2	11.3	12.6	1.7	5.4	0.8	19.2	10.5	3.3	1.3
Melvina	Number	0	2	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2
	Percent	0	5.9	61.8	0	11.8	0	0	0	0	8.8	5.9	0	5.9
Norwalk	Number	13	27	145	6	25	18	0	7	6	29	20	9	3
	Percent	4.2	8.8	47.1	1.9	8.1	5.8	0	2.3	1.9	9.4	6.5	2.9	1
Oakdale	Number	3	2	35	2	20	7	0	9	2	15	14	15	12
	Percent	2.2	1.5	25.7	1.5	14.7	5.1	0	6.6	1.5	11	10.3	11	8.8

# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.1 – Industry: 2000 (Continued)

		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	Information	Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	Educational, health and social services	Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, food services	Other services (except public administration)	Public administration
Warrens	Number	3	6	34	0	13	7	0	2	2	26	21	6	9
	Percent	2.3	4.7	26.4	0	10.1	5.4	0	1.6	1.6	20.2	16.3	4.7	7
Wilton	Number	4	18	91	7	27	32	6	8	3	37	16	7	12
	Percent	1.5	6.6	33.6	2.6	10	11.8	2.2	3	2.2	13.7	5.9	2.6	4.4
Wyeville	Number	2	6	8	2	2	2	2	0	4	22	15	6	9
	Percent	2.5	7.5	10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	5	27.5	18.8	7.5	11.3
<b>CITIES</b> Sparta	Number	14	288	846	66	501	249	112	154	173	856	341	181	404
	Percent	0.3	6.9	20.2	1.6	12	5.9	2.7	3.7	4.1	20.5	8.1	4.3	9.7
Tomah	Number	67	144	729	51	488	204	84	157	131	840	356	230	330
	Percent	1.8	3.8	19.1	1.3	12.8	5.4	2.2	4.1	3.4	22	9.3	6	8.7
Monroe County	Number	1,532	1,169	3,994	396	2,244	1,105	370	659	622	3,808	1,462	851	1,592
	Percent	7.7	5.9	20.2	2	11.3	5.6	1.9	3.3	3.1	19.2	7.4	4.3	8
Wisconsin (In Millions)	Number	75,418	161,625	606,845	87,979	317,881	123,657	60,142	168,060	179,503	548,111	198,528	111,028	96,148
	Percent	2.8	5.9	22.2	3.2	11.6	4.5	2.2	6.1	6.6	20	7.3	4.1	3.5
United States	Number	2.4	8.8	18.2	4.6	15.2	6.7	3.9	8.9	12.0	25.8	10.2	6.3	6.2
	Percent	1.9	6.8	14.1	3.6	11.7	5.2	3.1	6.9	9.3	19.9	7.9	4.9	4.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.2 – Commute Patterns: 2000

		Car, Truck or van - drove alone	Car, truck or van - carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other	Worked at home	Mean travel time (minutes)
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>								
Adrian	Number	320	43	0	0	0	25	22.3
	Percent	82.5	11.1	0	0	0	6.4	(X)
Angelo	Number	487	64	2	7	10	22	20.7
	Percent	82.3	10.8	0.3	1.2	1.7	3.7	(X)
Byron	Number	505	94	0	14	0	41	19.7
	Percent	77.2	14.4	0	2.1	0	6.3	(X)
Clifton	Number	117	23	0	10	6	109	22.8
	Percent	44.2	8.7	0	3.8	2.3	41.1	(X)
Glendale	Number	185	25	0	15	5	51	24.1
	Percent	65.8	8.9	0	5.3	1.8	18.1	(X)
Grant	Number	186	36	5	2	3	10	22.3
	Percent	76.9	14.9	2.1	0.8	1.2	4.1	(X)
Greenfield	Number	226	39	0	7	0	17	19.2
	Percent	78.2	13.5	0	2.4	0	5.9	(X)
Jefferson	Number	168	18	2	23	25	103	23.5
	Percent	49.6	5.3	0.6	6.8	7.4	30.4	(X)
LaFayette	Number	141	29	0	6	6	23	18.4
	Percent	68.8	14.1	0	2.9	2.9	11.2	(X)
La Grange	Number	813	115	0	28	3	41	15.9
	Percent	81.3	11.5	0	2.8	0.3	4.1	(X)
Leon	Number	371	24	5	17	4	32	24.1
	Percent	80.1	7.3	1.1	3.7	0.9	6.9	(X)
Lincoln	Number	341	46	0	7	5	31	19.5
	Percent	79.3	10.7	0	1.6	1.2	7.2	(X)
Little Falls	Number	455	104	0	26	0	61	29.0
	Percent	70.4	16.1	0	4	0	9.4	(X)
New Lyme	Number	51	8	0	2	3	8	20.5
	Percent	70.8	11.1	0	2.8	4.2	11.1	(X)
Oakdale	Number	253	50	0	10	0	33	23.1
	Percent	73.1	14.5	0	2.9	0	9.5	(X)
Portland	Number	222	37	0	13	0	64	22.7
	Percent	66.1	11	0	3.9	0	19	(X)
Ridgeville	Number	151	48	0	8	6	37	23.0
	Percent	60.4	19.2	0	3.2	2.4	14.8	(X)
Scott	Number	29	3	0	2	0	14	22.1
	Percent	60.4	6.3	0	4.2	0	29.2	(X)
Sheldon	Number	142	22	0	18	3	70	22.8
	Percent	55.7	8.6	0	7.1	1.2	27.5	(X)
Sparta	Number	1,255	137	4	15	2	75	18.6
	Percent	84.3	9.2	0.3	1	0.1	5	(X)
Tomah	Number	506	57	5	21	7	73	18.6
	Percent	75.6	8.5	0.7	3.1	1	10.9	(X)
Wellington	Number	150	25	0	12	2	74	29.6
	Percent	57	9.5	0	4.6	0.8	28.1	(X)
Wells	Number	196	38	0	13	0	50	21.5
	Percent	66	12.8	0	4.4	0	16.8	(X)
Wilton	Number	176	16	0	27	4	122	21.0
	Percent	51	4.6	0	7.8	1.2	35.4	(X)

# Economic Development

Appendix Table 6.2 – Commute Patterns: 2000 (Continued)

		Car, Truck or van - drove alone	Car, truck or van - carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other	Worked at home	Mean travel time (minutes)
<b><u>VILLAGES</u></b>								
Cashton	Number	343	67	0	48	8	8	21.3
	Percent	72.4	14.1	0	10.1	1.7	1.7	(X)
Kendall	Number	178	33	0	11	0	16	18.6
	Percent	74.8	13.9	0	4.6	0	6.7	(X)
Melvina	Number	26	6	0	0	0	2	22.7
	Percent	76.5	17.6	0	0	0	5.9	(X)
Norwalk	Number	164	111	5	21	2	4	15.3
	Percent	53.4	36.2	1.6	6.8	0.7	1.3	(X)
Oakdale	Number	108	6	2	14	0	2	19.9
	Percent	81.8	4.5	1.5	10.6	0	1.5	(X)
Warrens	Number	116	9	0	6	0	0	18.9
	Percent	88.5	6.9	0	4.6	0	0	(X)
Wilton	Number	199	48	0	14	0	7	21.5
	Percent	74.3	17.9	0	5.2	0	2.6	(X)
Wyeville	Number	64	16	0	0	0	0	28.7
	Percent	80	20	0	0	0	0	(X)
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>								
Sparta	Number	3,409	440	11	187	65	97	19.9
	Percent	81	10.5	0.3	4.4	1.5	2.3	(X)
Tomah	Number	3,006	499	15	223	36	103	13.0
	Percent	77.3	12.8	0.4	5.7	0.9	2.8	(X)
Monroe	Number	15,062	2,346	56	827	205	1,431	19.0
County	Percent	75.6	11.8	0.3	4.2	1	7.2	(X)
Wisconsin	Number	2,138,832	267,471	53,340	100,301	25,365	105,395	20.8
	Percent	31.3	14	25.2	0.9	8.7	19.8	(X)
(In Millions)								
United	Number	97.1	15.6	6.0	3.7	1.5	4.1	25.5
States	Percent	75.7	12.2	4.7	2.9	1.2	3.3	(X)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3

# Land Use

Appendix Table 7.1 – Monroe County Existing Land Use Inventory

		Agriculture/Open Space	Commercial	County	Cranberry	County Forest Crop	Federal	Forested	Mftg	Open Water	Residential	State	Wetlands	Total
<b><u>TOWNSHIPS</u></b>														
Adrian	Number	8,129.28	1.51	5.29	-	-	7,683.93	6,014.24	-	7.92	386.59	202.42	121.40	22,552.57
	Percent	0.36	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.34	0.27	-	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	1.00
Angelo	Number	5,602.80	38.07	81.35	-	-	10,682.75	4,212.15	21.43	59.47	592.02	537.50	282.72	22,110.27
	Percent	0.25	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.48	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	1.00
Byron	Number	7,563.22	183.47	37.37	463.41	989.17	312.60	9,666.96	128.52	303.87	513.71	50.38	2,858.97	23,071.64
	Percent	0.33	0.01	0.00	-	0.04	0.01	0.42	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.12	1.00
Clifton	Number	11,966.34	-	1.03	-	-	-	8,906.24	-	7.41	2.71	433.72	523.93	21,841.39
	Percent	0.55	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	1.00
Glendale	Number	13,505.57	27.87	599.92	-	-	7,866.27	-	11.66	11.95	406.50	-	346.49	22,776.23
	Percent	0.59	0.00	0.03	-	-	0.35	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	-	0.02	1.00
Grant	Number	2,620.34	7.02	50.81	26.06	64.07	11,023.14	8,447.28	9.23	42.31	309.83	178.18	232.91	23,011.19
	Percent	0.11	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.48	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.00
Greenfield	Number	5,023.11	36.27	29.64	57.06	-	9,800.52	7,157.78	-	30.64	393.90	79.62	30.76	22,639.31
	Percent	0.22	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.43	0.32	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00
Jefferson	Number	14,540.57	12.03	11.05	-	-	-	7,276.37	66.05	6.55	207.23	98.01	43.43	22,261.29
	Percent	0.65	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00
LaFayette	Number	4,636.06	3.63	13.54	-	151.26	11,623.22	5,489.95	-	3.26	77.71	551.35	71.04	22,621.02
	Percent	0.20	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.51	0.24	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	1.00
La Grange	Number	9,420.12	49.71	774.08	503.30	-	-	4,653.84	6.53	718.02	1,527.37	1.84	2,501.42	20,156.23
	Percent	0.47	0.00	0.04	-	-	-	0.23	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.12	1.00

# Land Use

Appendix Table 7.1 – Monroe County Existing Land Use Inventory (Continued)

		Agriculture/Open Space	Commercial	County	Cranberry	County Forest Crop	Federal	Forested	Mftg	Open Water	Residential	State	Wetlands	Total
Leon	Number	11,530.03	81.98	19.14	-	-	10,191.32	-	-	21.61	541.66	31.09	442.70	22,859.51
	Percent	0.50	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.45	-	-	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	1.00
Lincoln	Number	6,477.50	23.57	388.92	693.23	1,149.91	-	8,389.24	3.09	578.41	445.53	112.90	3,448.09	21,710.39
	Percent	0.30	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.05	-	0.39	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.16	1.00
Little Falls	Number	15,809.93	45.38	72.34	-	194.48	-	23,727.51	10.09	150.36	1,808.03	#####	304.56	44,056.48
	Percent	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	1.00
New Lyme	Number	3,309.75	5.17	0.61	388.28	3,107.52	8,883.92	6,495.67	-	307.53	143.18	19.06	314.17	22,974.85
	Percent	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.39	0.28	-	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.00
Oakdale	Number	10,805.33	-	409.26	-	-	-	9,093.36	-	90.01	377.93	712.62	1,377.68	22,866.19
	Percent	0.47	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.40	-	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.06	1.00
Portland	Number	14,066.46	5.34	19.27	-	-	-	8,125.58	0.00	15.14	278.23	379.49	22.00	22,911.50
	Percent	0.61	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	1.00
Ridgeville	Number	12,970.83	12.60	1,106.47	-	-	3.37	7,490.27	16.49	32.33	93.67	170.09	55.88	21,951.99
	Percent	0.59	0.00	0.05	-	-	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.00
Scott	Number	732.58	-	0.23	271.07	122.26	15,585.33	3,580.44	-	681.06	122.84	194.69	2,122.62	23,413.12
	Percent	0.03	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.67	0.15	-	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.09	1.00
Sheldon	Number	12,851.97	47.47	26.72	-	-	-	9,292.72	-	14.41	187.65	93.72	109.55	22,624.21
	Percent	0.57	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.41	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00
Sparta	Number	15,095.41	89.95	353.87	-	-	-	12,231.68	64.82	112.43	2,012.26	542.91	448.59	30,951.93
	Percent	0.49	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.01	1.00

# Land Use

Appendix Table 7.1 – Monroe County Existing Land Use Inventory (Continued)

		Agriculture/Open Space	Commercial	County	Cranberry	County Forest Crop	Federal	Forested	Mftg	Open Water	Residential	State	Wetlands	Total
Tomah	Number	10,557.32	81.13	545.46	-	-	-	6,143.28	107.25	38.79	1,338.82	0.00	1,318.29	20,130.34
	Percent	0.52	0.00	0.03	-	-	-	0.31	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	1.00
Wellington	Number	13,518.40	-	17.55	-	-	-	8,816.14	22.95	2.43	181.44	81.70	73.30	22,713.91
	Percent	0.60	-	0.00	-	-	-	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00
Wells	Number	10,318.85	1.01	40.03	-	-	-	11,123.80	-	6.66	252.74	533.53	549.68	22,826.29
	Percent	0.45	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.49	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	1.00
Wilton	Number	13,295.77	6.21	1.71	-	-	-	8,675.14	76.53	12.14	207.20	0.46	70.98	22,346.13
	Percent	0.59	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.00
VILLAGES														
Cashton	Number	88.35	60.00	150.20	-	-	-	0.00	143.08	0.40	318.63	8.09	-	768.75
	Percent	0.11	0.08	0.20	-	-	-	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.41	0.01	-	1.00
Kendall	Number	247.52	16.61	76.39	-	-	-	34.84	20.15	0.24	89.80	-	-	485.55
	Percent	0.51	0.03	0.16	-	-	-	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.18	-	-	1.00
Melvina	Number	144.62	-	-	-	-	-	137.39	-	-	16.19	12.12	-	310.33
	Percent	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	-	-	0.05	0.04	-	1.00
Norwalk	Number	472.82	0.82	-	-	-	-	53.87	-	0.17	100.90	7.96	21.91	658.45
	Percent	0.72	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.08	-	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.03	1.00
Oakdale	Number	111.60	78.47	76.97	-	-	-	132.48	-	2.14	91.80	-	1.00	494.45
	Percent	0.23	0.16	0.16	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.00	0.19	-	0.00	1.00



# Land Use

Appendix Table 7.1 – Monroe County Existing Land Use Inventory (Continued)

		Agriculture/Open Space	Commercial	County	Cranberry	County Forest Crop	Federal	Forested	Mftg	Open Water	Residential	State	Wetlands	Total
Warrens	Number	208.18	94.30	116.35	7.00	-	-	263.07	13.49	2.68	187.59	-	64.52	957.17
	Percent	0.22	0.10	0.12		-	-	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.20	-	0.07	1.00
Wilton	Number	346.96	17.23	24.97		-	-	63.40	5.44	-	66.32	1.48	1.72	527.52
	Percent	0.66	0.03	0.05		-	-	0.12	0.01	-	0.13	0.00	0.00	1.00
Wyeville	Number	82.36	17.16	-	4.87	-	-	182.15	-	5.55	57.02	0.00	12.16	361.28
	Percent	0.23	0.05	-		-	-	0.50	-	0.02	0.16	0.00	0.03	1.00
<b><u>CITIES</u></b>														
Sparta	Number	1,647.64	862.50	101.09		-	0.52	402.12	243.32	71.98	920.33	170.54	28.80	4,448.84
	Percent	0.37	0.19	0.02		-	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.21	0.04	0.01	1.00
Tomah	Number	1,422.17	447.41	37.36		-	13.71	336.74	716.30	266.10	1,244.06	180.32	307.80	4,971.98
	Percent	0.29	0.09	0.01		-	0.00	0.07	0.14	0.05	0.25	0.04	0.06	1.00

Source: Monroe County Assessor

**Appendix F.**  
**Sample County Junk Ordinance**

**FLORENCE COUNTY  
CODE OF GENERAL ORDINANCES  
CHAPTER 16**

**Ordinance Regulating Storage and Disposal of Automobiles, Tires, Junk and  
Other Miscellaneous Waste**

**Adopted by the Florence County Board of Supervisors on April 20, 2004.**

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FLORENCE COUNTY  
ORDINANCE REGULATING STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF  
AUTOMOBILES, TIRES, JUNK AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WASTE

Florence County has found it necessary to regulate by ordinance the storage and disposal of automobiles, tires, junk and miscellaneous waste due to the fact that there has been a proliferation of junk yards, tire piles and miscellaneous materials within Florence County. The proliferation presents a threat to the public health, welfare, convenience, the natural environment, scenic beauty, and economic well-being of the citizens of Florence County. The provisions of this ordinance are adopted pursuant to the authority granted to Florence County by Wisconsin Statutes sections 59.55 (5); 84.31 (2), (b) &(9); and 175.25.

**1.0 DEFINITIONS**

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted as having the same meaning as they have in common law, the Wisconsin Statutes or Wisconsin Administrative Code, to give this ordinance its most reasonable application. Words used in the present tense include the future, and vice-versa. Words used in the singular include the plural, and vice-versa. The word 'shall' is always mandatory, and the word 'may' is always permissive. The masculine gender includes the feminine.

- (1) "Junk" means:
  - (a) Scrap metal, metal alloy, wood, concrete, or synthetic material including, but not limited to tanks, barrels, cages, pallets, wire/cable, furniture, culverts' & bricks.
  - (b) 15 or more waste tires.
  - (c) Any junked, ruined, dismantled, wrecked, unlicensed, unregistered, or inoperative motor vehicles, including but not limited to buses, trucks, cars and recreation vehicles.
  - (d) Any junked; ruined; dismantled; or wrecked machinery including but not limited to farm equipment, construction equipment, campers, snowmobiles, boats and parts thereof.  
Unusable appliances, or any part thereof.
  - (e) All or parts of dismantled buildings or structures that were not originally part of the land's principal or accessory buildings and have not been reconstructed within one year of their deposit on the land.
  - (f) All or parts of dismantled buildings or structures that were originally part of the land's principal or accessory use which has been destroyed by act of man or nature and have been dismantled or destroyed for more than 18 months.
  - (g) Farm equipment not in use and parts of farm equipment, except as provided in Section 2.1 (2).
  - (h) Parts of buildings or other structures, including abandoned mobile homes or house trailers.
  - (i)

- (2) "Junk yard" means any place which is maintained, owned, operated or used for the storage, keeping, processing, buying or selling of junk.
- (3) "Screened" means hidden from public view, from any other property or public right-of-way in a manner that is compatible with the surrounding environment and permitted under the applicable regulations. Screening could include a solid fence or evergreen planting of a height not less than 8 feet, behind buildings, or in natural depressions. Covering junk with tarps or like materials is not considered screened.

## **2.0 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES**

No person, group of persons, company, firm, corporation or any other entity shall within the unincorporated areas for Florence County:

- (1) Store junk outside a building or within public view for a period in excess of 14 days except as provided by Section 2.0 (2) &(3) below.
- (2) Store parts of or entire dismantled buildings or fixtures outside of buildings or within public view for a period in excess of one year.
- (3) Leave parts of or entire destroyed buildings or structures outside of buildings or within public view for a period in excess of 18 months.

Any activity prohibited by Section 2.0 is declared a public nuisance.

## **2.1 EXCEPTIONS**

- (1) This chapter is not intended to regulate or place limitations on any properly zoned junk yard, salvage dealer, or other junk, waste disposal or storage activity for which a valid license from the State of Wisconsin and/or other necessary municipal issuing authority as required and has been issued and all such licenses are in full force and effect.
- (2) This chapter is not intended to prohibit the storage of idle but operable farm equipment on farms with greater than 35 contiguous acres or the storage of inoperative or abandoned farm equipment screened from public view or adjacent property owners by a natural or man-made visual barrier.
- (3) This chapter is not intended to prohibit the storage of idle but operable snow removal vehicles or equipment.
- (4) This chapter is not intended to prohibit the storage of wood for fuel.
- (5) This chapter is not intended to regulate un-licensed and operable stock cars or vehicles for active personal use up to a limit of two (2) cars or vehicles.

### **3.0 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT**

The Florence County Board of Supervisors hereby assigns the duties of administering this chapter as follows:

#### **3.1 ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT (1)**

Zoning Administrator

The Florence County Zoning Administrator or designee shall have the duty, responsibility and authority to enforce this chapter along with the assistance of Florence County Sheriff and his deputies. The committee of jurisdiction for Florence County is the Planning and Zoning Committee.

- (2) It is the intent of the Florence County Board of Supervisors to have administration of this chapter, originate with the Town Board of the town where the alleged violation is located. The complainant shall file a written complaint letter with the Town Clerk who will place the item on the Town Board regular meeting agenda. The Board may invite the complainant, alleged violator, and any other interested person to the Town Board meeting to discuss the alleged violation. Town officials may conduct a site visitation of the alleged violation. The Board may resolve the complaint at the town meeting. Pursuant to formal Town Board action (such as resolution or motion in the Board minutes) the Board may refer the results of their investigation and recommendation to the Florence County Zoning Administrator in writing. The Zoning Administrator will further investigate the alleged violation and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) If a Town Board refuses to act on a complaint as stipulated in Section 3.1(2), the complainant may file a written complaint/letter with the Chairman of the Florence County Planning and Zoning Committee who will place the item on the regular committee meeting agenda. The Committee shall follow the same procedure as the Town Board as stipulated in Section 3.1 (2).
- (4) The Zoning Administrator or designee may also initiate an investigation of the alleged violation or refer the complaint to the Town Board of the town where the alleged violation is located.

#### **3.2 VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES**

Whenever a violation of this chapter is found, the following action may be taken:

- (1) Order the violation corrected by the property owner by removal and proper disposal of the material within a specified period ranging from one (1) to thirty (30) days.
- (2) When violations are initiated and pursued by the Florence County Zoning Administrator, or designee. The administrator or designee will process the violation as a nuisance in accordance with Section 26, (4) (9) C of the Florence County Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.

The county may file a petition against the property owner in the Florence County Circuit Court for an order compelling compliance with this ordinance. In addition the Court may order removal of the violating junk, tires, or similar materials at county expense. The county shall then invoice the property owner for all such costs incurred. If that invoice is not paid within thirty (30) days, the county may place the amount of the invoice on the tax rolls as special assessment against the property in question.

Any person, firm, corporation or other legal entity failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, forfeit not less than \$75 nor more than \$500, plus costs of the prosecution for each violation. Each day a violation occurs or continues constitutes a separate offense.

#### **4.0 EFFECTIVE DATE**

- (1) This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage and publication and shall remain in full force and effect as may be amended from time to time until repealed by the Florence County Board of Supervisors.
- (2) If any portion of this ordinance is to be judged or found unconstitutional or invalid by any court in the State, the remainder of this ordinance shall not be affected and shall remain in effect.

Adopted this \_\_\_\_\_ day of

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson, Florence County Board of Supervisors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Geraldine Meyer, Florence County Clerk

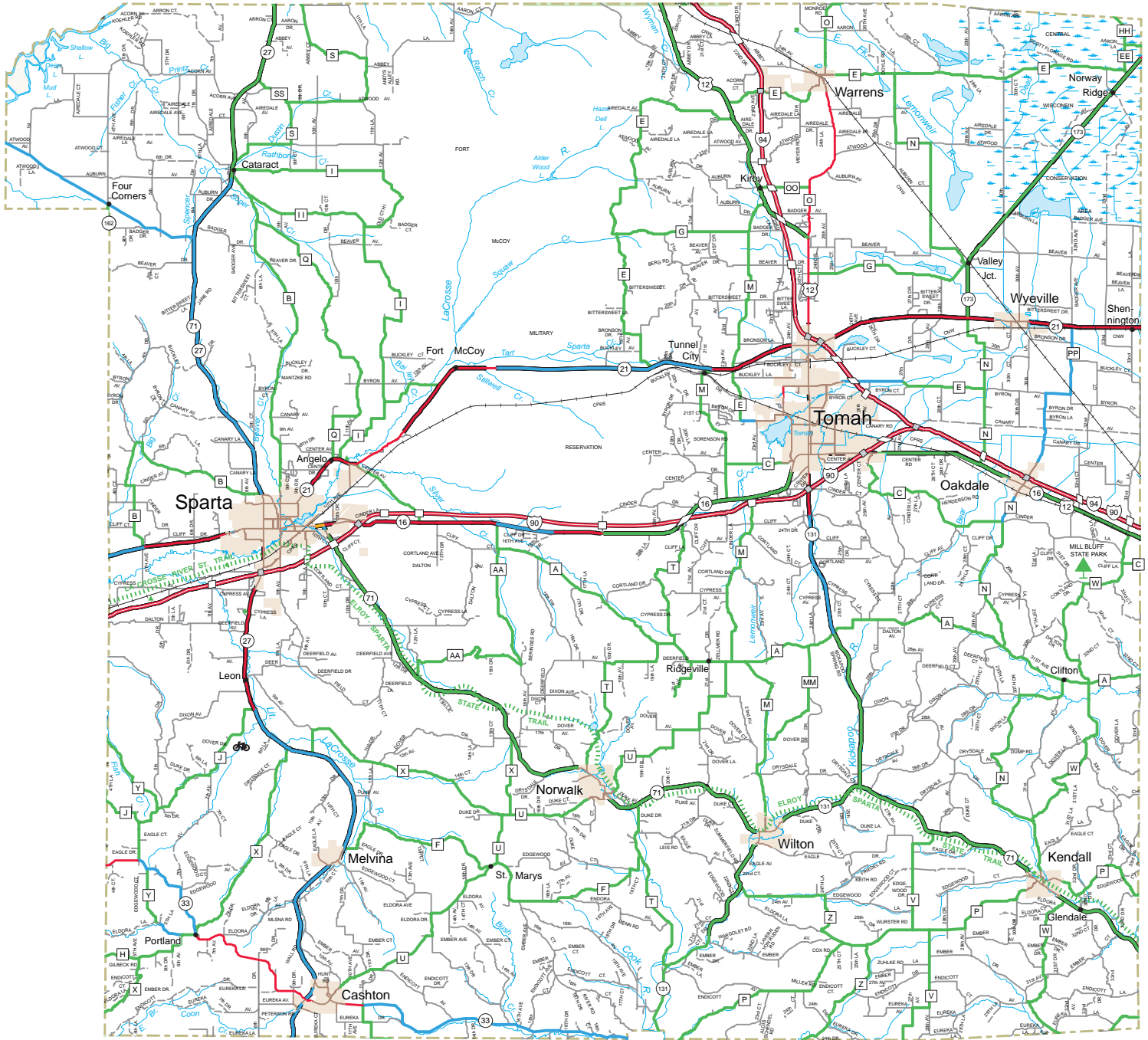


# **Appendix G.**

## **DOT Bike Suitability Map for Monroe County**

# MONROE COUNTY BICYCLING CONDITIONS

Local roads labels on this map are not accurate. Please view other maps if local road navigation is necessary.



- Interstate
- U.S. Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- State Park
- Public Campground
- County Park with Facilities
- County Park without Facilities

- Wayside
- Mountain Bike Trail
- Highway Interchange
- Bridge
- Town Roads
- Best Conditions for Bicycling
- Moderate Conditions for Bicycling

- Higher Volume, Wider Paved Shoulders
- Paved 4 lane shoulder highway
- High Volume, Undesirable Conditions
- Bicyclists Prohibited
- Bicycle Touring Trails
- Urban Escape Routes
- Major Urban Streets
- Local Road with Higher Traffic Volume



Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Kilometers

Note: paved shoulder information is provided for state highways only.

See full legend for complete descriptions of road classifications.

# Appendix H.

## Sample Shoreland Program

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## Community, Natural Resource and Economic Development Program Protecting and Restoring Northern Wisconsin Shorelines

### Situation

Growing interest in natural shorelines is reflected in the success of a shoreline incentives program, the Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program. Like people throughout the state, Burnett County residents love their lakes and rivers, and most believe that keeping shorelines natural is one of the best ways to ensure their enjoyment for many generations. With 15,081 inland lakes, over 42,000 miles of rivers and streams and 5.3 million acres of wetlands, Wisconsin is rich in water resources. These vast resources play a fundamental role in our economy, our environment, our communities and our spiritual well-being.

With shoreline development at an all time high, natural shorelines are becoming a scarce resource in northern Wisconsin. In the last ten years, annual building permits in Burnett County have increased by seventy percent. A recent survey estimated that only about thirty percent of the county's shoreline parcels have an adequate natural buffer. There are many compelling reasons to reverse this trend. Shoreline preservation and restoration programs keep the water clean by filtering runoff and holding the soil in place. They provide a home for a diversity of creatures, create natural beauty and allow people to access and enjoy the water.

However, landowners have different points of view about the value of natural growth on shoreline properties. Some value a cleared area and consider trees and vegetation to block the view, rather than being part of the view. As one survey respondent put it, "People tend to want a view for themselves, but want to see a natural lakeshore everywhere else." Clearly, education must focus on the beauty of natural shorelines and the benefits and low maintenance of shoreland buffer strips.

### Response

In 1998, prior to comprehensive planning legislation, Burnett County adopted a land use plan with comprehensive planning elements. The county also received a \$250,000 Lake Protection Grant from the Department of Natural Resources and began to implement the plan. UW-Extension educators have continued to offer a unique role in Wisconsin counties, helping to formulate a vision for communities and following up with specific programmatic responses to implement that vision. Burnett County UW-Extension educators facilitated public participation and assisted in policy development, as the land use plan requires management of land use conflict and development around the county's 500 lakes. Through a survey of shoreline property owners, UW-Extension identified interest in voluntary incentive-based preservation of lakes in addition to a regulatory approach, to get individuals and groups to enter a shoreland protection program.

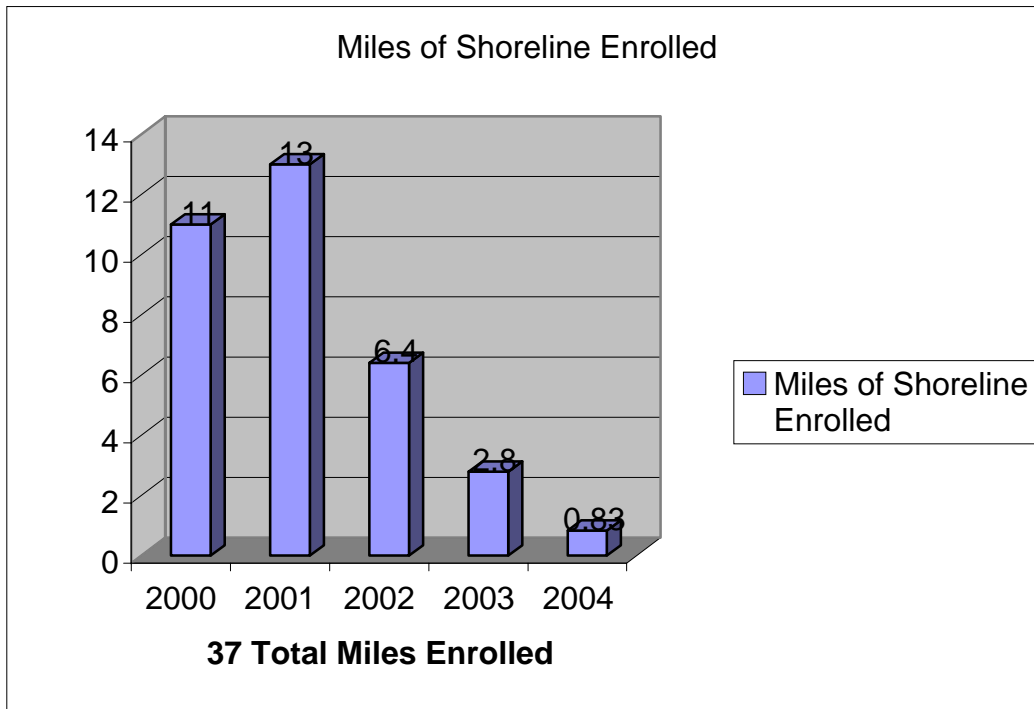
The Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department administers landowner agreements for the Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program. The county requires that a natural zone of vegetation at least 35 feet wide be left intact next to the water. However, on many shoreline parcels, the protective zone of vegetation has been removed or greatly altered. Under the voluntary restoration program, property owners with lake easements are offered technical and financial assistance to restore their shoreline and reestablish the buffer zone.

If the vegetation along a property owner's shoreline hasn't been altered except for minimal clearing to allow access to the lake, they are urged to maintain it. If the shoreline has been cleared extensively, financial and technical assistance are available to reestablish native vegetation. While shoreline regulations preclude the removal of vegetation and in some instances require replanting the shoreline, the Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program asks for an additional voluntary commitment by owners through placing a covenant on their property stating that the shoreline will remain natural. This covenant allows a 30-foot wide viewing and access corridor to the lake or river.

Following an initial inspection that certifies the property meets program standards, participants in the Natural Shorelines Program receive a \$250 property tax credit the first year, with \$50 credit each year after. Owners are identified as a natural shoreline supporter with a small sign placed at the shoreline.

### **Outcomes**

The program is a partnership between UW-Extension, the Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). The Land and Water Conservation Department works with UW-Extension to develop conservation programs in the county, then administers the program and provides technical assistance. Since the Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program began in 2000, there have been preservation and restoration projects successfully completed on 507 properties. Over five years, a total of \$290,000 of grant funds was leveraged, primarily from WDNR to complete the restorations. To date, the amount of Burnett County shoreline protected can be measured by linear footage, which totals 195,956 feet, or about 37 miles of shoreline. The total square footage of shoreline restored to buffer zones is 91,334, or about 2 acres, which is a significant amount when viewed as a cumulative total of 35 to 75 feet of buffer per lot.



As it expands, the program is considering a long-term shift to increase the tax credits based on longer lengths of shoreline. Currently, 100 feet of shoreline receives the same amount of tax credits as 1,000 feet of shoreline. More promotion and marketing are also planned, as new owners purchase lake shore property. The turnover rate for shoreline ownership is approximately once every seven years.

The success of this shoreline incentives program is a model for protecting and restoring the increasingly scarce natural shorelines of northern Wisconsin. The Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program is demonstrating over time that everyone benefits from a healthy lake. It promotes the possibility that the demands of shoreland development and growing recreational use of lakes and rivers can be balanced with the desire for natural beauty and long-term benefits to aquatic and wildlife habitats and water quality.

## Contact

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Community Resource Development Agent/Educator  
Burnett County University of Wisconsin-Extension  
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# **Appendix I.**

## **Future Land Use Map Description and Methodology**

## Monroe County Future Land Use Map Description and Methodology

Below is a discussion of what is shown on the county's future land use map, and how the future land use maps and comprehensive plans from the towns, villages, and cities in Monroe County have been incorporated into the county's future land use map.

**Shoreland** – shown for entire county (except villages and cities).

- (1) One thousand feet from a lake, pond or flowage.
- (2) Three hundred feet from a river or stream

Based on the county's zoning code, these buffers apply to the following bodies of water:

- Alderwood (Military Reservation)
- Angelo Pond
- Cataract Pond
- East Silver
- Evans Pond
- Habelman Reservoir (Clear Creek)
- Habelman Reservoir (Mud Creek)
- (Hans Beigel)
- Hazel Dell (Military Reservation)
- Monroe County Flowage
- Perch
- Pinnacle Rock Pond
- Potter Bros. Res. (Lemonweir River)
- Rezin Bros. Res. (Jay Creek)
- Rezin Bros. Res. (Mud Creek)
- Scott Flowage
- Squaw
- Stilwell Pond
- Tomah
- Water Mill Res
- Wazeda
- West Silver
- Rivers and streams indicated as "continuous" on the United States Geological Survey maps for the county.

**Natural Resource Protection and Recreation** – shown on map for entire county (except villages and cities).

- floodplains
- DNR Wetlands with 50 foot buffer
- As designated on the future land use maps/data for town of LaGrange and town of Tomah.



- Slopes greater than 12% in town of Little Falls and town of Wilton (per the recommendations of the Town Comprehensive Plans)
- Slopes greater than 20% in town of Glendale (per the recommendations of the Town Comprehensive Plan)
- Slopes greater than 12% in the town of New Lyme based on the request of town officials

### **Cities and Villages**

- For cities and villages that have adopted Smart Growth Comprehensive Plans, adopted plan is shown on county future land use map with simplified land use categories.
- For villages that don't have a Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan, these are shown as white on the map with a note: "Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by village"

### **Zoned Towns**

Adrian – Town Plan doesn't include a future land use map, but refers to existing zoning. "The township was zoned in 2001 to best meet the expressed desires of the town residents. "(pg 17 of town plan). Existing county zoning is used for the future land use on the county's map.

LaGrange – Town future land use is shown on county's future land use map (based on GIS data received from MSA). The town land use categories follow county land use categories except that "farmstead" on the town future land use map is called "residential" on the county future land use map.

Leon – Town Comprehensive Plan does not include a future land use map or specific goals or objectives relating to future land use. Existing county zoning is used for the future land use on the county's map.

Little Falls – Town Plan doesn't include a future land use map. Town's plan includes specific land use objectives including protecting the majority of agricultural land and discouraging residential development in unsuitable areas. The town's plan also includes, however, an objective that states: "Ensure that local land use controls and permitting procedures do not discourage or prevent the provision of housing opportunities consistent with the character of the community." Existing county zoning used as future land use on county map.

New Lyme –Future land use map in Town Comprehensive Plan designates most of town as: "Agricultural Land Use and Rural Housing with 5 acre lot size for all Housing." Existing county zoning used for town's future land use on county's map.

Oakdale – Town future land use is shown on county's future land use map (based on GIS data received from MSA). Future town residential is designated as residential on county's map.

Rigdeville – Town plan does not include a future land use map, but discusses preservation of agriculture and open space. Based on input from town officials, the town’s future land use map is based on existing county zoning.

Sparta – Future land use map in Town Comprehensive Plan is shown on county’s future land use map as follows:

- Single Family coded H1 through H4 on town’s map with a 20 acre lot size = “estate residential”. Note: this is most of the town.
- Single Family coded I1 through I4 on town’s map with a 5 acre lot size = “residential”
- Single Family coded J1 through J4 on town’s map with a 1 acre lot size = “residential”
- Two-Family coded K1 through K4 on town’s map with a 1 acre lot size = “residential”
- Multi-Family coded L4 on town’s map = “residential”
- Commercial coded M1 through M4 on town’s map = “commercial”
- Areas that are not one of the above and are designated as single family residential on the town’s map are shown as residential on the county’s future land use map (these areas surround the city of Sparta)

Tomah - Town future land use is shown on county’s future land use map (based on GIS data received from MSA). The town land use categories follow county land use categories except that “farmstead” on the town future land use map is called “residential” on the county future land use map.

Wells – Plan in process. Existing zoning is used as a place holder, and a note is included on the map that the town’s plan is in process.

Wilton –A future land use map is included in the Town Comprehensive Plan, but the map only addresses residential growth within the planned village expansion area (these should be marked as “village residential” on the future land use map). Outside this area, the plan provides general guidelines for future development including minimum of 4-acre residential lots, clustering, and potentially using PDR, TDR, restricted lot sizes or density ratios to limit development. Existing county zoning is used for the town on the county’s future land use map.

### **Unzoned Towns**

Angelo – no plan. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Byron – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Clifton - in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Glendale – Town future land use is shown on county’s future land use map (based on GIS data received from MSA).

Grant – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Greenfield – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Jefferson – The Town’s comprehensive plan does not include a specific future land use map. The plan includes general text about future land use staying about the same with farming and non-farm rural residents. Existing land use is used for the town on the county’s future land use map.

LaFayette – The Town’s comprehensive plan does not include a specific future land use map. The plan includes general text about protecting farming and low density rural living. Existing land use is used for the town on the county’s future land use map.

Lincoln – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Portland – The Town’s comprehensive plan does not include a specific future land use map. The plan includes general text about future land use staying about the same with farming and non-farm rural residents. Existing land use is used for the town on the county’s future land use map.

Scott – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Sheldon – in process. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”

Wellington – no plan. Shown as white on the map with a note: “Smart Growth Comprehensive Plan not yet adopted by town”