

1.0 ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

1.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to provide basic background information for the comprehensive planning process and general demographic characteristics for Green County. More specifically this section includes information from the community survey and visioning sessions, community profile and projection data including population trends, age distribution, and population projections.

1.2 GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the Issues and Opportunities Goals, Objectives and Policy Recommendations for Green County. The essence of these recommendations is carried throughout the entire document and they are common to all participating Green County communities. Note that the Villages of Belleville, Brooklyn, Albany, and the Town of Albany are not included since they did not participate in this comprehensive planning project.

- **Protect and improve the health, safety, and welfare of residents in Green County.**
- **Preserve and enhance the quality of life for the residents of Green County.**
- **Protect and preserve the community character of Green County.**

Note: The above policy recommendations are further explained in other elements of this comprehensive plan. This section provides background information and overall direction. For example, the above recommendations may be carried out by implementing recommendations in other sections such as housing, economic development, and transportation.

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(a)

(a) Issues and Opportunities

Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period.

Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

1.3 BACKGROUND

Under the Comprehensive Planning Smart Growth legislation, adopted by the state in October of 1999, beginning on January 1, 2010, if a local governmental unit engages in any of the actions listed below, those actions shall be consistent with that local governmental unit's comprehensive plan.

- Official Mapping
- Local Subdivision Regulations
- County, Town, Village or City zoning Ordinances
- Zoning of Shorelands or Wetlands in Shorelands

Comprehensive plans are a blueprint for how a community will develop and grow. Their purpose is to provide communities with information and policies that they shall use in the future to guide planning and community decisions. The Comprehensive Plan includes nine elements: Issues and Opportunities, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agriculture/Natural/Cultural Resources, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Cooperation, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition, the Comprehensive Planning Smart Growth legislation establishes fourteen planning goals to guide planning efforts. The fourteen goals, along with other planning policies and goals created during the planning process appear throughout this document in each chapter.

Green County, together with twenty jurisdictions, applied for a Comprehensive Planning Grant through the Wisconsin Department of Administration in the fall of 2002. In the spring of 2003, a thirty month Comprehensive Planning Grant was awarded. Green County and the jurisdictions within it contracted with the Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC) to complete individual comprehensive plans for each of the 21 jurisdictions (Green County, cities, towns, and villages) in accordance with Wisconsin Statutes 66.1001. The only jurisdictions in Green County that did not participate under the multi-jurisdiction grant were the Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn, and the Town of Albany. These jurisdictions chose to complete their comprehensive plans using other resources. The following is a list of all of the jurisdictions that participated under the grant.

- Green County
- City of Brodhead
- City of Monroe
- Village of Browntown
- Village of Monticello
- Village of New Glarus
- Town of Adams
- Town of Brooklyn
- Town of Cadiz
- Town of Clarno
- Town of Decatur
- Town of Exeter
- Town of Jefferson
- Town of Jordan
- Town of Mt. Pleasant
- Town of Monroe
- Town of New Glarus
- Town of Spring Grove
- Town of Sylvester
- Town of Washington
- Town of York

1.3.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following indicates the roles and responsibilities of each entity involved in the comprehensive planning process.

-
- **Southwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWWRPC)**
 - a. Provide staff services and project management for process.
 - b. Produce written plans and supplementary documents.
 - c. Plan, coordinate, and staff joint-jurisdictional meetings.

 - **UW-Extension, Green County**
 - a. Assist in developing and coordinating public participation plans, press releases, survey, visioning and education processes.

 - **Green County Zoning and Land Use Department**
 - a. Provide information, direction, and feedback to SWWRPC on process and plan development.

 - **Town, Village, City Plan Commission**
 - a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing the plan information, policies, and implementation measures.
 - b. Hold meetings for the purpose of discussing comprehensive planning issues.
 - c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
 - d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.

 - **County Zoning and Land Use Committee**
 - a. Provide feedback and direction to SWWRPC in developing the plan information, policies, and implementation measures.
 - b. Hold meetings for the purpose of discussing comprehensive planning issues.
 - c. Develop comprehensive plan and recommend it to the governing body for adoption.
 - d. Represent the jurisdiction at joint-jurisdictional planning meetings.

 - **Town, Village, City, County Board/Council**
 - a. Appoint plan commission members.
 - b. Provide funds for the process.
 - c. Provide notice for and hold local meetings and hearings for the adoption of the plan and implementation measures via ordinance.

1.4 PLANNING AREA

Refer to map 1.2 in the Issues & Opportunities Chapter Attachments for a map of the planning area considered during this comprehensive planning process.

Although the County does not have direct control over planning decisions in the local villages and cities, it can still set countywide policies and support municipal decisions; therefore, the areas in Green County, villages and cities is considered as part of the County planning area. Likewise, although the Villages of Albany, Belleville, Brooklyn and the Town of Albany did not participate in the planning process, those areas are still considered as part of the County planning area.

1.5 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

As part of the Comprehensive Planning legislation, every community must develop a public participation plan at the beginning of the planning process. The purpose of the public participation plan is to outline procedures for public involvement during every stage of the planning process. (See Issues & Opportunities Chapter Attachments for the complete public participation plan.)

1.6 COMMUNITY SURVEY

In the spring of 2003, the staff from SWWRPC and University of Wisconsin Extension Service-Green County (UWEX-Green County) developed a countywide survey that was distributed to all property owners in Green County. The purpose of the survey was to provide the Planning Commission with community feedback regarding the key elements in the comprehensive plan. A total of 13,925 surveys were sent out to Green County property owners. 3,926 surveys were sent back, giving the County a 28.2% return rate. (See Issues & Opportunities Chapter Attachments for survey results.)

1.7 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND PROJECTION

Tables and graphs below display the population statistics and projections that were prepared as part of the requirements of the Comprehensive Planning legislation. Other demographic data and statistics, such as employment characteristics, are in their corresponding chapters.

Table 1.1 Population Statistics (Source: US Census)

Population	Green County Number	Green County Percent	Wisconsin Number	Wisconsin Percent
Total Population (1970)	26,714	100.0%	4,417,933	100.0%
Total Population (1980)	30,012	100.0%	4,705,767	100.0%
Total Population (1990)	30,339	100.0%	4,891,769	100.0%
Total Population (2000)	33,647	100.0%	5,363,675	100.0%
SEX AND AGE (2000)				
Male	16,577	49.3%	2,649,041	49.4%
Female	17,070	50.7%	2,714,634	50.6%
Under 10 years	4,621	13.7%	721,824	13.5%
10 to 19 years	5,002	14.9%	810,269	15.1%
20 to 34 years	5,625	16.7%	1,063,460	19.8%
35 to 44 years	5,733	17.0%	875,522	16.3%
45 to 59 years	6,371	18.9%	985,048	18.4%
60 to 74 years	3,706	11.0%	560,306	10.4%
75+ years	2,589	7.7%	347,246	6.5%
Median Age (2000)	37.7		36.0	

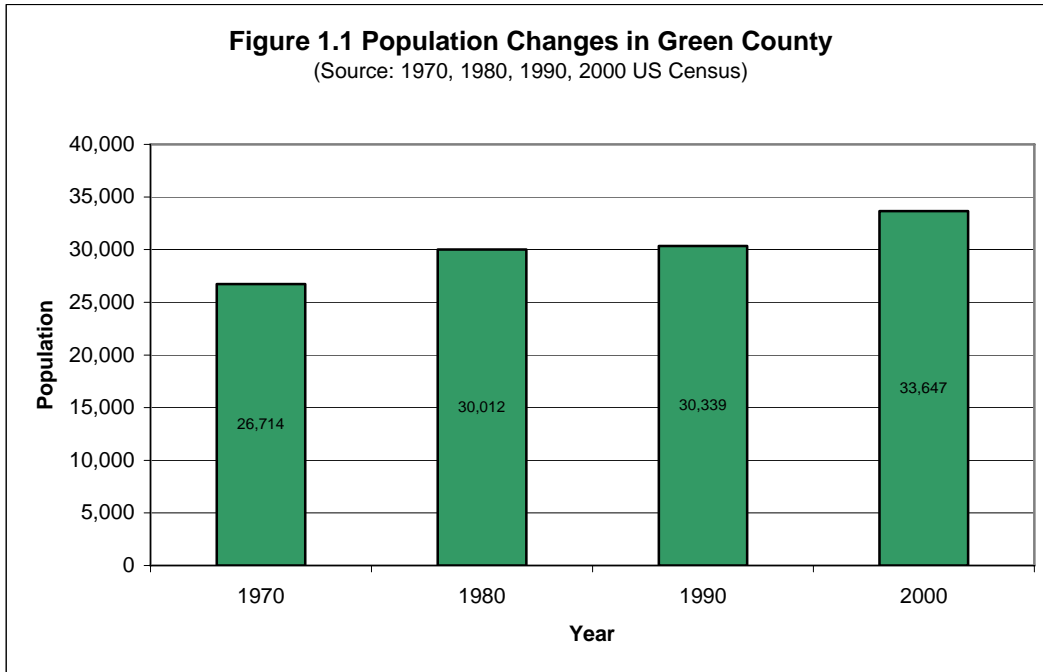


Figure 1.1 shows that between 1970 and 2000, Green County’s population has increased by 26.0%. Wisconsin’s population increased by 21.4% during this same period. The greatest population increase was 10.9% (3,308 people) from 1990 to 2000.

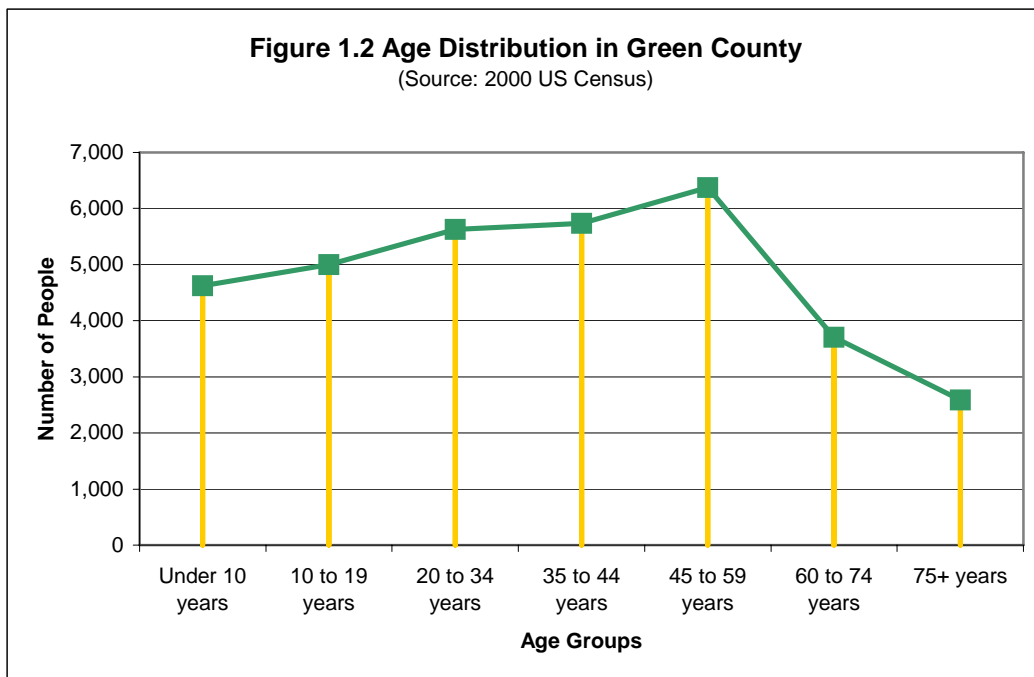


Figure 1.2 shows the distribution of Green County’s population by age groups for the year 2000. The 45 to 59 age group is the largest with 6,371 people (18.9% of the total population). The 75+ age group is the smallest with 2,589 people (7.7% of the total population). The median age is 37.7. Refer to Table 1.1 for specific population numbers.

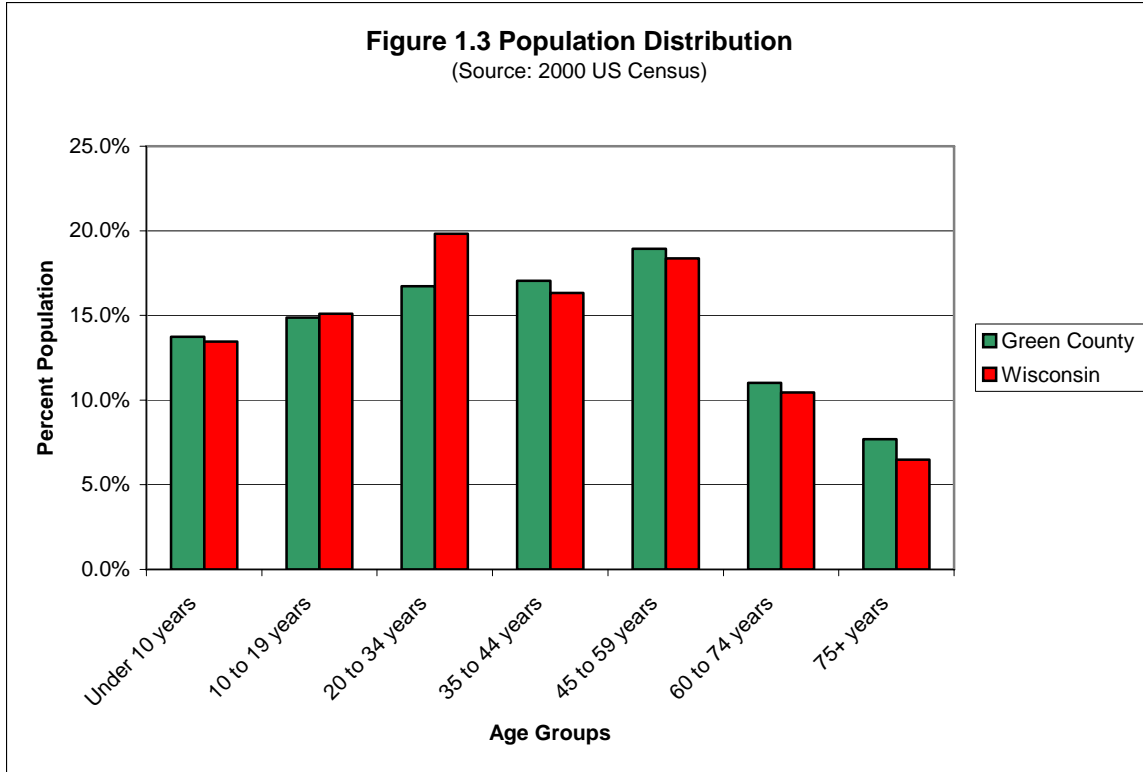


Figure 1.3 compares the percentage of Green County’s 2000 population by age group to that of Wisconsin. Refer to Table 1.1 for specific population percentages.

Table 1.2 Population Projections (Source: SWWRPC)

	2010 Low	2010 High	2020 Low	2020 High	2030 Low	2030 High
Age Group						
Less than 10	4,644	5,084	4,404	5,144	4,632	5,770
10 to 19 Years	5,040	5,518	5,034	5,946	4,835	6,015
20 to 34 Years	5,825	6,377	6,073	7,173	6,120	7,709
35 to 44 Years	4,831	5,289	4,920	5,811	5,304	6,681
45 to 59 Years	8,443	9,244	7,755	9,160	7,384	9,301
60 to 74 Years	4,776	5,229	7,120	8,410	7,785	9,807
75+ Years	2,609	2,857	2,858	3,375	4,097	5,161
Total	36,168	39,596	38,163	45,019	40,157	50,444

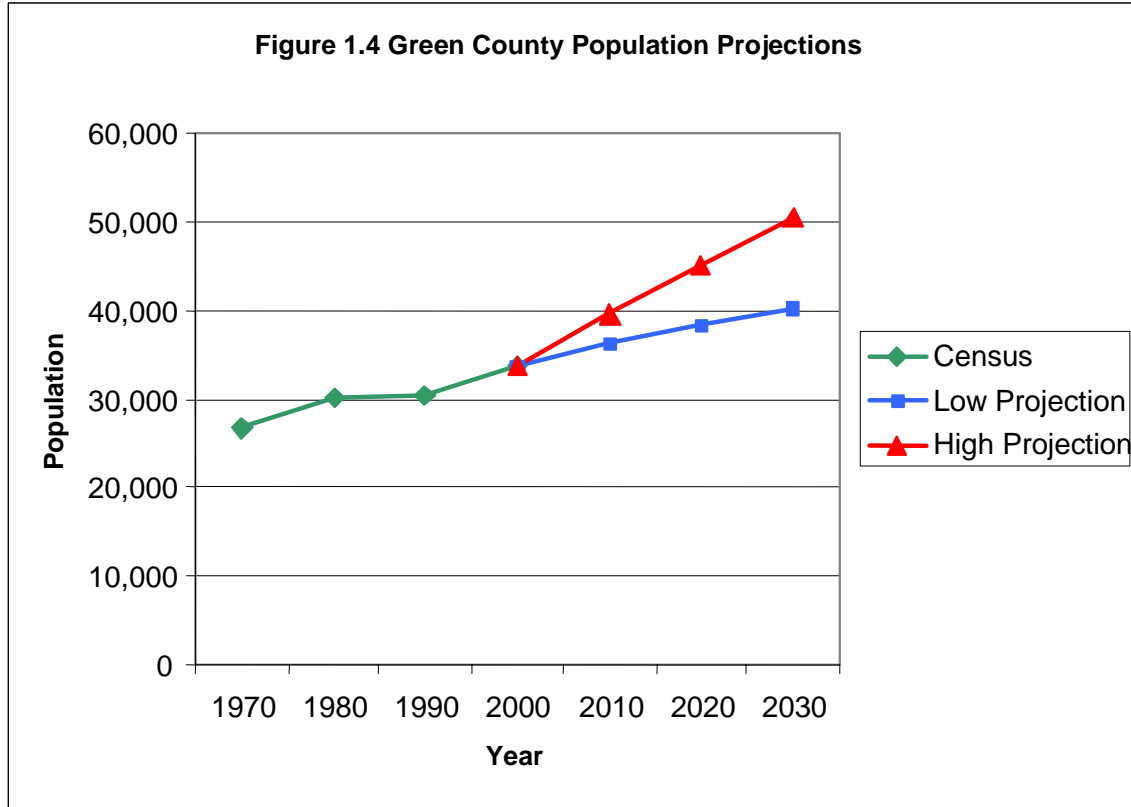


Figure 1.4 shows the projected populations for the years 2010, 2020, and 2030. The red line indicates what the projected high population could be, while the blue line indicates what the projected low population could be. The projection figures were calculated using equations that took into account past population trends, the current size of the community, and the location of the community with respect to types of roadways (highway, county, etc.).

1.8 COMMUNITY VISION

A vision statement identifies where an organization intends to be in the future and how to best meet the future needs of its stakeholders. The vision statement incorporates a shared understanding of the nature and purpose of the organization and uses this understanding to move towards a greater purpose together. SWWRPC, in conjunction with UWEX-Green County, sponsored visioning sessions for each jurisdiction in the autumn and winter of 2003-2004. The Green County Zoning and Land Use Committee utilized the visioning information from these sessions to create a formal vision statement. The vision statement for Green County is

In the year 2024, we envision that in Green County we are

- **Protecting our environmental resources to maintain a high quality of life for future generations;**
- **Preserving our natural features through protection of our scenic vistas and open spaces in the rural landscape;**

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- **Promoting the well-being of our citizens through effective public safety and various human services;**
 - **Coordinating orderly commercial and industrial development by encouraging business activity close to urban areas and services;**
 - **Advocating rural and urban economic development to ensure adequate and diverse local employment opportunities;**
 - **Maintaining our agricultural base through preserving productive farmland and supporting the agri-business community;**
 - **Supporting tourism, recreational activities and preservation of historical sites, by emphasizing our ethnic heritage and diverse cultures;**
 - **Providing housing opportunities for everyone through coordinated, orderly, planned new residential development;**
 - **Maintaining a quality, safe, efficient and scenic transportation system of roads, rail and air;**
 - **Encouraging open communication, respect and working relationships between all governmental entities within the county to promote a spirit of cooperation; and**
 - **Operating as a progressive county using governance wisely for the benefit and maintenance of landowners' rights, balanced with responsible land use.**

1.9 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

In each chapter of this comprehensive plan is a section listing some of the state and federal agencies and programs that exist to help communities with various projects. Many of these agencies and programs can provide expertise or funding to help implement some of the recommendations of this comprehensive plan. For each agency, a brief description of some of the programs is listed along with contact information. The lists of agencies and the programs they provide are not exhaustive. Your community should contact agencies directly to obtain the most up to date information. The following lists one source that could be used to accrue funding for all types of projects.

GRANTS.GOV (www.grants.gov)

Grants.gov allows organizations to electronically find and apply for competitive grant opportunities from all Federal grant-making agencies. Grants.gov is the single access point for over 900 grant programs offered by the twenty-six Federal grant-making agencies. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is the managing partner for Grants.gov.

**ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES
CHAPTER ATTACHMENTS**

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The Green County Zoning and Land Use Committee has developed guidelines for involving the public as part of the requirements of the (Smart Growth) Comprehensive Land Use Planning Process (Section 66.1001(4)(a), Stats.). The Committee acknowledged that the goal of their public participation plan is to keep the public informed and educated, gather broad-based input and involvement, including targeting specialized groups to obtain their knowledge and perspectives, and attempt to obtain public acceptance of the process and plan through ensuring opportunities for their concerns to be understood and considered throughout the project.

The Zoning and Land Use Committee identified five primary audiences of the Green County Public Participation Plan – the general public, legal boards/agencies, civil associations, general public and groups/individuals dealing with land use issues. The general public also includes the following specific population groups: elderly, youth, minorities, renters (tenants), and property owners. Individuals/groups dealing with land use issues would include realtors, surveyors, and developers. The Green County Board of Supervisors, Zoning and Land Use Committee, and Board of Adjustment, Fire & Police Departments, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, and School Boards were identified as several of the key legal boards and agencies to be involved in the planning process. The business community will be involved in the planning process through local Chambers of Commerce and the Green County Development Corporation. In addition, the following list of civic groups and associations were identified as possible groups to involve, specifically during the element phase of the project when specific expertise/opinions will be needed:

- 4-H Leaders Council
- Green County Medical Society
- Green County Retired Educators
- Green County EMS
- Habitat for Humanity
- Green County Conservation League
- Friends of New Glarus Woods State Park
- Prairie Bluff Chapter of the Prairie Enthusiasts
- Green County Cheesemakers Association
- Green County Foresters Association
- Property Owners Association/Housing Partnership
- Others where appropriate.

Table 1.3 shows what public participation methods will be used throughout the entire Green County Comprehensive Land Use Planning Project.

Table 1.3 Public Participation Methods

<i>Stage</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Audience(s) reached</i>
<i>Visioning</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • UWEX Newsletter • Public Notice • SWWRPC, GC-UWEX, Web Pages • Shopping News • Radio: WEKZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Boards/Agencies • Civil Associations • General Public • Individuals/groups dealing with land use issues • Business Community
<i>Elements/Goals</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey • UWEX Newsletter • Direct Mailings to Appropriate Associations • Public Notice • Input Meetings • SWWRPC, GC-UWEX, Web Pages • Shopping News • Radio: WEKZ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Boards • Civil Associations • General Public • Individuals/groups dealing with land use issues • Business Community
<i>Documentation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWEX Newsletter • Public Notice • Tax Bill Stuffers • Displays • SWWRPC, GC-UWEX, Web Pages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Boards/Agencies • Civil Associations • General Public • Individuals/groups dealing with land use issues • Business Community
<i>Implementation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWEX Newsletter • Public Notice • Public Hearing • Tax Bill Stuffers • SWWRPC, GC-UWEX, Web Pages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Boards/Agencies • Civil Associations • General Public • Individuals/groups dealing with land use issues • Business Community

The success of the public participation plan will be measured by the extent to which progress has been made towards the achievement of this plan’s goals. The Zoning and Land Use Committee adopted this public participation plan for adoption during the fall of 2003.

During the Implementation phase of the project, the Zoning and Land Use Committee shall adopt, by majority vote, a resolution that “recommends” the adoption of the comprehensive plan (or any future plan amendments) to the Green County Board of Supervisors. Copies of the recommended plan will be sent to the Dane, Iowa, Lafayette, and Rock County Clerks, the Wisconsin Land Council, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Green County sanitary and drainage districts, Green County Public Library System (Albany Public Library, Brodhead Memorial Public Library, Monroe Public Library, Monticello Public Library, New Glarus Public Library), WisDOT, and all school districts serving all or part of Green County (Pecatonica, New Glarus, Belleville, Oregon, Evansville Community, Albany, Monticello, Argyle, Black Hawk, Monroe, Juda, and Brodhead). In Illinois, both Stephenson and Winnebago Counties will receive a copy of the recommended plan. In addition, letters announcing the formation and availability of the recommended plan will be sent to the Clerks of Towns that border Green County. The following Town Clerks will receive a letter regarding the recommended plan.

<u>Dane County</u>	<u>Iowa County</u>	<u>Lafayette County</u>	<u>Rock County</u>
Montrose	Moscow	Argyle	Avon
Oregon		Blanchard	Magnolia
Perry		Wiota	Spring Valley
Primrose		Wayne	Union
Rutland			

Prior to adopting the plan the Green County Board of Supervisors will hold at least one public hearing to discuss the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(d), Stats.). At least 30 days prior to the hearing a Class 1 notice will be published that at a minimum contains the following:

- The date, time and location of the hearing
- A summary of the proposed plan or plan amendment
- The local government staff that can be contacted for additional information
- Where to inspect and how to obtain a copy of the proposal before the hearing

Prior to adopting the plan, the Green County Board of Supervisors will provide an opportunity for written comments by the public and respond to such comments through review and discussion at a County Board meeting.

The Green County Board of Supervisors, by a majority vote, shall enact the ordinance adopting the recommended plan (Section 66.1001(4)(c), Stats.). The adopted plan and ordinance shall be distributed to the aforementioned parties in Section 66.1001(4)(b), Stats. The plan shall contain all nine elements identified in Section 66.1001(2), Stats. If the Green County Board of Supervisors asks the Zoning and Land Use Committee to revise the recommended plan, it is not mandatory that these revisions be sent to the distribution list. However, in the spirit of public participation and intergovernmental cooperation, revisions that constitute a substantial change to the recommended plan may be sent to the distribution list.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The following document contains community survey results for Green County, WI. The survey was sent to property owners in Green County in the spring of 2003. The Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission compiled the information for Green County as part of the requirements of the Wisconsin Smart Growth legislation. Of the 13,925 surveys mailed, 3,926 (28.2%) were returned. The percentages below were based on the 3,926 returned surveys.

Quality of Life

1. What are the three most important reasons you and your family chose to live in Green County?

22% Agriculture	34% Near job (employment opportunity)
3% Appearance of homes	7% Property taxes
4% Community Services	11% Quality of neighborhood
16% Cost of home	20% Quality of schools
3% Historical significance	5% Recreational opportunities
21% Low crime rate	53% Small town atmosphere
28% Natural beauty	50% Near family or friends

2. Is there anything about living in Green County that you do not like?

Comments report not attached.

Community Facilities and Services

3. Rate the following local services. The rating selections are Excellent (E), Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P), Don't Know (DK), and No Response (NR).

	E	G	F	P	DK	NR
a. Ambulance	37%	39%	4%	1%	17%	2%
b. Fire protection	41%	41%	3%	1%	12%	2%
c. Garbage collection	24%	34%	9%	6%	20%	7%
d. Municipal water system	15%	31%	7%	2%	33%	12%
e. Park and recreation facilities	26%	49%	12%	2%	6%	5%
f. Police protection	23%	51%	13%	3%	7%	3%
g. Public library	32%	41%	9%	12%	2%	4%
h. Public school system	24%	47%	12%	2%	12%	3%
i. Recycling programs	26%	48%	12%	3%	8%	3%
j. Sanitary sewer service	14%	34%	7%	2%	32%	11%
k. Snow removal	22%	50%	15%	4%	6%	3%
l. Storm water management	10%	34%	14%	4%	30%	8%
m. Street and road maintenance	11%	47%	29%	8%	3%	2%

Natural and Cultural Resources

4. How important is it to protect the following. Your selections are Essential (E), Very Important (VI), Important (I), Not Important (NI), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response.

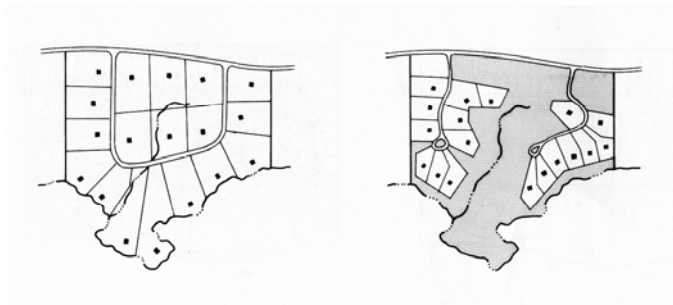
	E	VI	I	NI	NA	NR
a. Air quality	53%	31%	13%	1%	<1%	2%
b. Farmland	43%	34%	17%	3%	1%	2%
c. Forested lands	38%	36%	21%	2%	1%	2%
d. Groundwater	60%	27%	10%	<1%	<1%	2%
e. Historic and Cultural sites	17%	30%	42%	8%	1%	2%
f. Open space	27%	32%	32%	5%	1%	3%
g. Rivers and streams	46%	35%	16%	1%	1%	1%
h. Rural character	29%	33%	28%	6%	1%	3%
i. Scenic views and undeveloped hills/bluffs	30%	31%	28%	7%	1%	3%
j. Wetlands	31%	28%	29%	8%	1%	3%
k. Wildlife habitat	36%	31%	26%	4%	1%	2%

Housing

Please give us your opinion about the development of housing in your community. Your selections are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

	SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
5. Your local jurisdiction should focus on improving existing housing quality.	17%	49%	12%	3%	14%	5%
6. More of the following types of housing are needed.						
a. Single family housing	13%	37%	13%	6%	21%	10%
b. Duplexes (2 units)	4%	28%	22%	12%	22%	12%
c. Apartments	4%	18%	27%	17%	22%	12%
7. Affordable housing is needed in your local jurisdiction.	15%	39%	17%	8%	16%	5%
8. Elderly housing is needed in your local jurisdiction.	15%	42%	16%	5%	18%	4%
9. Starter (first time home buyer) homes are needed in your local jurisdiction.	11%	38%	21%	6%	19%	5%

10. Would you prefer housing built in a traditional design (Option A), or a cluster design (Option B)?



29% Option A

56% Option B

15% No Response

11. Productive agricultural land should be allowed to be used for:

	SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
a. Agricultural use	72%	22%	1%	<1%	1%	4%
b. Residential use	4%	24%	34%	23%	3%	12%
c. Commercial use	3%	15%	37%	29%	4%	12%
d. Any use	5%	8%	29%	36%	8%	14%

12. Large scale farms (300 or more animal units) should be allowed to expand:

a. Anywhere in Green County	9%	20%	31%	24%	5%	11%
b. Nowhere in Green County	11%	11%	35%	20%	8%	15%
c. Outside a 2 mile radius of incorporated areas	15%	38%	15%	12%	9%	11%

13. Landowners should be allowed to develop land any way they want. 11% 17% 42% 24% 3% 3%

14. The visual impacts (view of the landscape) is an important consideration when evaluating proposed developments. 30% 54% 6% 2% 4% 4%

15. It is important to require driveways that will meet standards for providing emergency services. 38% 50% 6% 1% 3% 2%

16. There should be a minimum lot size on residential development in rural areas. 31% 41% 13% 7% 6% 2%

17. In your opinion, what should be the minimum lot size for rural residential development? Check only one box.

15% Less than 1 acre	6% 11 to 40 acres
49% 1 to 5 acres	6% 40 or more acres
12% 6 to 10 acres	8% No limitation
4% No response	

Transportation

Please give us your opinion about transportation in your community. Your selections are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

	SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
18. The overall network (roads, streets, and highways) in Green County meets the needs of its citizens.	14%	75%	6%	1%	1%	3%
19. The condition of local roads and streets in your community is adequate for intended uses.	10%	71%	13%	2%	1%	3%
20. Biking and walking are important modes of transportation in your community.	14%	48%	21%	5%	9%	3%
21. There should be more biking and walking lanes along public roadways.	17%	32%	26%	11%	11%	3%

22. Rate the following for your local jurisdiction. Your selections are Essential (E), Very Important (VI), Important (I), Not Important (NI), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response.

	E	VI	I	NI	NA	NR
a. Roads	9%	64%	19%	4%	1%	3%
b. Sidewalks	4%	36%	19%	6%	30%	5%
c. Bike trails	12%	43%	15%	6%	20%	4%
d. Airports	4%	30%	12%	3%	45%	6%
e. Bus service	1%	4%	5%	15%	69%	6%
f. Shared ride van service	1%	10%	15%	12%	53%	9%
g. Railroads	1%	12%	14%	14%	51%	8%

23. Check the two most effective ways your local jurisdiction could provide smart growth information to its landowners and residents.

- 63% Direct mailings
- 37% Newspaper articles
- 19% Radio
- 33% Newsletters
- 30% Public meeting
- 11% Internet

Economic Development

Please give us your opinion about economic development in your community. Your selections are Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD), No Opinion (NO), and No Response (NR).

	SA	A	D	SD	NO	NR
24. Commercial or industrial buildings and activities involving truck traffic and manufacturing should be located:						
a. In an existing city or village	17%	41%	16%	4%	6%	16%
b. Near a city or village	16%	57%	8%	3%	5%	11%
c. Anywhere in Green County	6%	16%	30%	25%	7%	16%
25. Green County should work to coordinate efforts to actively recruit new businesses and industry.	51%	36%	4%	2%	3%	4%
26. All Green County communities should provide at least some land with infrastructure (water, sewer, access, etc.) for industrial and commercial uses either owned publicly or privately.	20%	43%	16%	6%	11%	4%
27. Development at the edge of cities and villages should be required to have municipal water and sewer services.	23%	45%	13%	3%	12%	4%
28. Green County jurisdictions should pursue alternatives as a form of economic development:						
a. Ethanol plants	21%	41%	12%	6%	14%	6%
b. Solar energy	28%	44%	6%	2%	14%	6%
c. Wind energy	36%	43%	5%	2%	11%	3%

29. Rate the importance of the following: Your selections are Essential (E), Very Important (VI), Important (I), Not Important (NI), Not Applicable (NA), and No Response.

	E	VI	I	NI	NA	NR
a. Agricultural related businesses	43%	36%	17%	1%	1%	2%
b. Commercial and retail development	22%	39%	29%	5%	2%	3%
c. Downtown development -main street	22%	32%	33%	7%	3%	3%
d. Home based businesses	9%	20%	38%	20%	9%	4%
e. Industrial and manufacturing development	26%	34%	29%	5%	2%	4%
f. Tourism and recreation	21%	34%	33%	7%	2%	3%

30. If you could change one thing in your community, what would it be? Comments report not attached.

31. Other comments: Comments report not attached.

Demographics

1. Gender

54% Male 39% Female 7% No response

2. Age

1% 18-24 25% 45-54
 9% 25-34 20% 55-64
 20% 35-44 24% 65 and older
 1% No response

3. Employment status

48% Employed full time 8% Employed part time 2% Unemployed
 16% Self employed 24% Retired 1% Other
 1% No response

4. Place of residence

96% Own 1% Rent 1% Other 2% No response

5. Number of adults (over 18) in your household.

3%-0 17%-1 67%-2 9%-3 2%-4 1%-5 or more 1%-No response

6. Number of children (under 18) in our household.

63%-0 11%-1 13%-2 5%-3 1%-4 <1%-5 or more 7%-No response

7. Income range

5% Less than 15,000 22% 50,000 to 74,999
 12% 15,000 to 24,999 14% 75,000 to 99,999
 27% 25,000 to 49,999 10% 100,00 or more
 10% No response

8. How long have you lived in Green County?

3% Less than 1 year 10% 1 to 4 years 11% 5 to 9 years
 17% 10 to 24 years 56% 25 Years or more 3% No response

9. How many acres of land do you own in Green County?

10% None
 32% Less than 1 acre
 28% 1-10 acres
 15% 11-100 acres
 13% 100 or more acres
 2% No response

10. Do you actively farm the land you own?

16% Yes 59% No 21% Not applicable 4% No response

11. Do you think your land will be actively farmed (by you or someone else) in the next:
(check all that apply).

11% 0- 5 years
 8% 6-10 years
 6% 11-15 years
 11% 16 to 20 years
 65% Not applicable

2.0 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of this section is to inventory, map, and forecast utilities and community facilities in Green County. Utilities and community facilities, often referred to as public works, is the physical infrastructure that allows a community to function and grow. Community facilities may include libraries, municipal offices, schools, police stations, fire stations, parks, etc. Many of the community facilities are supported by utilities including water services, sewer system, stormwater drainage, electricity, etc.

It is expected that the population in Green County will grow by 13-34% over the next 20 years (See Issues and Opportunities Chapter). This increase in population will undoubtedly increase the demand for public utilities and community facilities. However, the exact needs to expand, rehab, or create new utilities and community facilities are difficult to determine. To the extent possible, this chapter tries to forecast the future utility and community facility needs of Green County; however, these needs will vary across Green County according to growth pressure and the level of service that is deemed publicly acceptable.



Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(d)**(d) Utilities and Community Facilities**

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs to guide the future development of utilities and community facilities in the local governmental unit such as sanitary sewer service, storm water management, water supply, solid waste disposal, on-site wastewater treatment technologies, recycling facilities, parks, telecommunications facilities, power-generating plants and transmission lines, cemeteries, health care facilities, childcare facilities and other public facilities, such as police, fire and rescue facilities, libraries, schools and other governmental facilities. The element shall describe the location, use and capacity of existing public utilities and community facilities that serve the local governmental unit, shall include an approximate timetable that forecasts the need in the local governmental unit to expand or rehabilitate existing utilities and facilities or to create new utilities and facilities and shall assess future needs for government services in the local governmental unit that are related to such utilities and facilities.

2.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Economic Development, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Of these fourteen goals, the two listed below have the particular objective of utility and community facility development.

1. Encouragement of land uses, densities and regulations that promote efficient development patterns and relatively low municipal, state governmental and utility costs.
2. Providing adequate infrastructure and public services and an adequate supply of developable land to meet existing and future market demand for residential, commercial and industrial uses.

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are Utilities and Community Facilities objectives and policy recommendations as indicated by each jurisdiction that support the above goals and will guide utility and community facility decisions in Green County over the next 20 years. Note that the Villages of Belleville, Brooklyn, Albany, and the Town of Albany are not included since they did not participate in the Green County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, the Town of Albany completed their Comprehensive Plan in 2002. In order for the County's Plan to be in compliance, the Town of Albany's policies are included. See Tables 2.1bb through 2.1gg.

Table 2.1a Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Review new development proposals and carefully examine their impact on the community's services.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Town of York • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1b Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Ensure that adequate public utilities including system capacity are available before issuing new development permits.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Decatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of Sylvester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of York • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1c Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain a process that informs, notifies, and allows for public participation in all capital facility planning projects and proposals.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Decatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Village of Browntown • Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1d Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage well testing as a means of protecting drinking water supplies for private, individual well users.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Jefferson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Monticello

Table 2.1e Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage the education of landowners on the management and maintenance of private septic systems.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Washington • Town of York

Table 2.1f Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Develop/Maintain* a stormwater management strategy to protect ground and drinking water supplies.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Monroe • Town of Exeter* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1g Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Support Green County regulations for siting wind towers and communications towers.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur 		

Table 2.1h Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Consider a strategy to site telecommunication ("cell") towers.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Jordan Town of York 		

Table 2.1i Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Ensure that new development bears a fair share of capital improvement costs (and impact fees*) necessitated by the development (according to State Statutes*).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Monroe Town of Brooklyn Town of Cadiz* Town of Decatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Exeter Town of Jefferson Town of Jordan Town of New Glarus Town of Spring Grove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Sylvester Town of York Village of Browntown Village of Monticello Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1j Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Evaluate public utility alternatives and services to reduce the capital facility and operating costs.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Monroe Town of Brooklyn Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Jefferson Village of New Glarus 	

Table 2.1k Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage/Locate*/New** development that requires urban services to locate within village or city limits.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Brodhead* City of Monroe* Town of Brooklyn Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Exeter Town of Monroe Town of Mt. Pleasant Town of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Sylvester Town of York** Village of New Glarus*

Table 2.1l Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain a capital improvements program, reviewing it annually to make adjustments to meet the needs of the community.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Brodhead City of Monroe Town of Adams Town of Brooklyn Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Exeter Town of Jefferson Town of Jordan Town of Monroe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of New Glarus Town of Sylvester Village of Browntown Village of Monticello Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1m Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage new growth to locate in areas that are most efficiently served with utilities.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Cadiz Town of Decatur Town of Mt. Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Washington Village of Browntown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Village of Monticello Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1n Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Discourage utility extensions into areas environmentally unsuitable for urban development due to soils, flooding, and topography.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Brodhead Town of Decatur Town of Exeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Jefferson Town of Monroe Town of Mt. Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Sylvester Village of Browntown

Table 2.1o Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain the Juda Sanitary District.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town of Jefferson 		

Table 2.1p Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Consider creating a special purpose district to perform specific tasks and oversight essential to the community, if a need for a special district such as a utility, sanitary, or lake district, is identified.

- Town of New Glarus

Table 2.1q Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Strongly encourage underground electric and telephone distribution in all new developments and subdivisions.

- Town of New Glarus

Table 2.1r Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Continue to work with the County on plans, programs, and policies it has regarding utilities and community facilities that the Town has to comply with.

- Town of Spring Grove

Table 2.1s Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Continue to work with existing policies and procedures the County has concerning stormwater management to protect ground and drinking water supplies.

- Town of Spring Grove

Table 2.1t Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Prepare and disseminate a package of information (existing ordinances, comprehensive planning information, Town regulations, etc.) for residents doing new construction or moving into the Town.

- Town of Spring Grove

Table 2.1u Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Where possible, when making utility system improvements, relocate water and sewer lines from private to public property.

- City of Brodhead

Table 2.1v Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Identify recharge areas for local wells and inventory potential contaminant sources so development in those areas can be limited.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| • City of Brodhead | • Village of Browntown |
| • City of Monroe | • Village of Monticello |
| • Town of Jefferson (Juda) | • Village of New Glarus |

Table 2.1w Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain/Establish water demand guidelines and policies.

- City of Brodhead*
- City of Monroe
- Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1x Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain, operate, and reconstruct the existing utility systems so they can support existing development and redevelopment.

- City of Monroe
- Village of Monticello

Table 2.1y Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

No new private wells or septic systems within the Village limits.

- Village of New Glarus

Table 2.1z Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Support Green County regulations for stormwater management to protect ground and drinking water supplies.

- Town of Adams

Table 2.1aa Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to maintain, enhance, or pursue new utility and community facilities.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| • City of Brodhead | • Town of Exeter | • Town of Sylvester |
| • City of Monroe | • Town of Jefferson | • Town of Washington |
| • Town of Adams | • Town of Jordan | • Town of York |
| • Town of Brooklyn | • Town of Monroe | • Village of Browntown |
| • Town of Cadiz | • Town of Mt. Pleasant | • Village of Monticello |
| • Town of Clarno | • Town of New Glarus | • Village of New Glarus |
| • Town of Decatur | • Town of Spring Grove | |

Note: In spring of 2002, the Town of Albany completed their Comprehensive Plan in compliance with State Statute 66.1001. Although Albany’s plan was completed before Green County’s Comprehensive Planning Process, in order for the County’s Plan to be complete and in compliance, the Town of Albany’s policies must be included (see below). For more information, please see the Town of Albany Comprehensive Plan.

Table 2.1bb Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

The Town of Albany will ensure adequate parks, recreation and open spaces for its residents.

Table 2.1cc Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

The Town of Albany will continue to provide adequate facilities for the purpose of gathering to conduct public business. The town will also ensure that adequate facilities for police and fire protection exist.

Table 2.1dd Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

The town will continue to manage its Town Hall facility to ensure that it meets the needs of local residents.

Table 2.1ee Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

The Town of Albany will continue to support the Albany Public Library.

Table 2.1ff Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Continue to support the Albany Public School System.

Table 2.1gg Utilities and Community Facility Policies by Jurisdiction

Continue to support the Albany Recycling Program and Center.

2.4 PUBLIC UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

2.4.1 SANITARY SEWER SERVICE

Sewerage systems in Wisconsin are subject to the administrative rules of the WI-DNR. A "sewerage system" is the collection of all structures, conduits, and pipes, by which sewage is collected, treated, and disposed of, with the exception of building plumbing and the service pipes from buildings to municipally owned sewers.

The WI-DNR regulates municipal, industrial, and significant animal waste operations discharging wastewater to surface or groundwater through the Wisconsin Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit program. The WI-DNR also establishes the performance standards for wastewater treatment systems and sets numeric criteria (such as TMDL) the discharger must meet. Permits are for a maximum five-year period and approves discharge of a set quantity of wastewater at a specific location.

Green County jurisdictions listed in Table 2.2 are served by wastewater treatment facilities. In addition, there are a few private wastewater treatment systems in unincorporated areas of Green County that serve various businesses or parks (See Map 3.2 Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments). Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.2 Green County Wastewater Treatment Facilities

Cities	Villages	Towns
Brodhead	Browntown	Jefferson*
Monroe	Monticello	
	New Glarus	

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004, Wisconsin Public Service Commission) (*Unincorporated Juda)

Private onsite wastewater treatment systems (POWTS), or septic systems, treat domestic wastewater, which would include domestic activities such as sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal, etc. These systems receive domestic wastewater and either retains it in a holding tank, or treats and discharges into the soil. Any system with a final discharge upon the ground surface, or discharging directly into surface waters of the state, is subject to WI-DNR regulation. POWTS are most commonly used in rural or large lot areas where sanitary sewer is not available. These systems are regulated under WI COMM-83 and permits are issued by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce and the WI-DNR. The majority of towns in Green County are served by POWTS. A certain number of private systems exist in cities and villages due to unique circumstances. Table 2.3 indicates the estimated number of POWTS per jurisdiction. The future number of POWTS needed in Green County’s unincorporated areas will depend largely on the number of new homes that are constructed (See Housing, Chapter 4). Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.3 Green County Jurisdictions with Private Septic Systems

CITIES	TOWNS		VILLAGES
Brodhead – 7	Adams – 182	Monroe – 463	Browntown – 7
Monroe – 3	Brooklyn – 357	Mt. Pleasant – 251	Monticello – 3
	Cadiz – 477	New Glarus – 304+	New Glarus – 0
	Clarno – 411	Spring Grove – 335	
	Decatur – 722	Sylvester – 289	
	Exeter – 456	Washington – 242	
	Jefferson – 276	York – 291	
	Jordan – 219		

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

2.4.2 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management provides controlled release rates of runoff to receiving systems, typically through detention and/or retention facilities. A stormwater management system

can be very simple – a series of natural drainage ways – or a complex system of culverts, pipes, and drains. Either way, the purpose of the system is to store and channel water to specific areas, diminishing the impact of non-point source pollution and erosion.

Beginning in August 2004, any construction sites disturbing more than one acre of land must get state permits and keep soil on their land during and after construction (NR 151, 216). The threshold was lowered from five acres to one acre in order to comply with new U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Phase 2 Storm Water Regulations. The purpose of the regulation is to lower and control the amount of sedimentation that reaches Wisconsin rivers and lakes. Refer to the WI-DNR, Green County Department of Conservation, and the Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on storm water management.

All Green County jurisdictions have some type of natural drainage and in some cases, sewer stormwater systems. Table 2.4 below lists Green County jurisdictions and what type of stormwater system, if any, exists in their community.

Table 2.4 Green County Jurisdictions Stormwater Systems

Jurisdiction	Has Stormwater Management System?	What Type of System?
City of Brodhead	Yes	Erosion Control Ordinances, Storm Sewers
City of Monroe	Yes	Storm Water Ordinance, Erosion Control Policy, Storm Sewers
Village of Browntown	Yes	Culverts, Ditches, Curb & Gutter
Village of Monticello	Yes	Storm Sewers, Drainage Ditches, Biofilter on Lake Montesian
Village of New Glarus	Yes	Erosion Control Ordinances
Town of Clarno	Yes	Per City of Monroe Ordinances
Town of Decatur	Yes	Agricultural Conservation Practices, 3 Drainage Districts
Town of Exeter	Yes	Soil Erosion & Storm Water Runoff Ordinances
Town of Mt. Pleasant	Yes	Driveway Ordinance, Direct Intervention with Landowners
Town of New Glarus	Yes	Residential Subdivision Ordinance
Town of Spring Grove	Yes	Agricultural Conservation Practices, 2 Drainage Districts
Town of Sylvester	Yes	Culverts & Ditches Along Roads
Town of Washington	Yes	Agricultural Conservation Practices
Has No Stormwater Management System		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of York 		

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

2.4.3 WATER SUPPLY

A public water system can either be a community system, like a municipality, mobile home park, or subdivision; or a non-community system, like a school, factory, or wayside. Wisconsin’s Department of Natural Resources (WI-DNR) oversees construction and operation of public water systems to make sure everyone has safe water.

The Green County jurisdictions listed in Table 2.5 are served by a public water supply via municipal well. No towns have a municipal well and non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.5 Green County Municipal Wells

Cities	Villages
Brodhead	Browntown
Monroe	Monticello
	New Glarus

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004, Wisconsin Public Service Commission)

Groundwater from wells is the source of all Green County drinking water. Wells are safe, dependable sources of water if sited wisely and built correctly. Wisconsin has had well regulations since 1936, and today is recognized as a national leader in well protection. NR 812 (formerly NR 112), Wisconsin’s Administrative Code for Well Construction and Pump Installation, is administered by the WI-DNR. The Well Code is based on the premise that if a well and water system is properly located, constructed, installed, and maintained, the well should provide safe water continuously without a need for treatment. The majority of town properties are served by private systems. Table 2.6 lists the Green County jurisdictions served by private wells. The future number of wells needed in Green County’s unincorporated areas will depend largely on the number of new homes that are constructed (See Housing, Chapter 4). Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.6 Green County Private Wells

Cities	Towns		Villages
Brodhead – 66	Adams - 182	Monroe - 443	Browntown - 10
Monroe - 7	Brooklyn - 357	Mt. Pleasant - 251	Monticello - 1
	Cadiz - 477	New Glarus - 304+	New Glarus - 0
	Clarno - 431	Spring Grove - 326	
	Decatur - 722	Sylvester - 289	
	Exeter - 456	Washington - 242	
	Jefferson - 442	York - 291	
	Jordan - 219		

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

2.4.4 SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT

A special purpose district is a government entity that is responsible for performing specific tasks and oversight essential to a community's or region's well being. Special districts include sanitary districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, drainage districts, inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, business improvement districts (BIDs), tax incremental financing districts (TIFs), architectural conservancy districts, and port authorities. The following special purpose districts were identified in Green County.

- City of Brodhead – BID & TIF Districts (Refer to Economic Development Chapter), Brodhead Water & Light Commission
- City of Monroe – BID & TIF Districts (Refer to Economic Development Chapter)
- Village of New Glarus – Light and Water Works

- Town of Decatur – Three Drainage Districts
- Town of Exeter – Two Drainage Districts
- Town of Jefferson – Sanitary District
- Town of Spring Grove – Two Drainage Districts

2.4.5 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

All jurisdictions in Green County have some form of solid waste (garbage) collection. Some communities have curbside pick-up while others are serviced by a centralized drop off location. Table 2.7 indicates what type of solid waste disposal and recycling programs that exist in each community. Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.7 Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling Programs

Cities	Towns		Villages
Brodhead*	Adams	Monroe	Browntown*
Monroe*	Brooklyn	Mt. Pleasant	Monticello*
	Cadiz	New Glarus	New Glarus*
	Clarno	Spring Grove	
	Decatur	Sylvester	
	Exeter	Washington	
	Jefferson	York	
	Jordan		

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

*Curbside pick-up

In 1996, Wisconsin revised its solid waste rules to exceed the Federal (Subtitle ‘D’) rules for municipal solid waste landfills becoming the first state to receive approval of its solid waste program by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The WI-DNR authorizes solid waste disposal pursuant to Wis. Stats. 289.35, and numerous WI Administrative Codes. Refer to the WI-DNR, the Green County Department of Landfill, and the Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on landfill regulations.

Table 2.8 lists the closed landfills in Green County. Specific information such as location is given in each participating jurisdiction’s Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter.

Table 2.8 Closed Landfills

Cities	Towns		Villages
Brodhead - 0	Adams – 1	Monroe - 0	Browntown - 0
Monroe – 3	Brooklyn - 2	Mt. Pleasant - 0	Monticello – 1
	Cadiz - 2	New Glarus – 1	New Glarus – 1
	Clarno - 0	Spring Grove - 0	
	Decatur – 3*	Sylvester - 0	
	Exeter – 1	Washington – 1	
	Jefferson - 0	York - 0	
	Jordan - 0		

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

*One landfill still excepting demolition waste

2.4.6 PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Refer to the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Chapter for information on County park and recreation facilities.

2.4.7 TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Telecommunication towers, specifically cellular phone towers, are on the rise with increased use of cellular phone. A number of jurisdictions in Green County already have some type of tower either as a co-location tower (e.g. on top of a building or water tower) or a freestanding tower. Table 2.9 below indicates jurisdictions with one or more types of communication towers in the County. Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table. Refer to the Green County Department of Zoning and Sanitation for more information on telecommunication regulations.

Table 2.9 Green County Telecommunication Towers

Jurisdiction	Number of Towers	Has a Location Strategy?
City of Brodhead	1, co-located on the water tower	No
City of Monroe	1, 1110 18 th Ave.	No
Village of Browntown	1, co-located on the water tower	No
Village of Monticello	0	No
Village of New Glarus	1	No
Town of Adams	0	No
Town of Brooklyn	1, STH 92	No
Town of Cadiz	0	No
Town of Clarno	1, Franklin Road	No
Town of Decatur	0	No
Town of Exeter	1, CTH CC	No
Town of Jefferson	3, Spring St., Radio Lane (2 WEKZ)	No
Town of Jordan	0	No
Town of Monroe	1, CTH N	No
Town of Mt. Pleasant	0	No
Town of New Glarus	2, STH 39 near Klitzke Road	No
Town of Spring Grove	0	No
Town of Sylvester	1, CTH S	No
Town of Washington	3, Fairview Rd, CTH J, CTH C	
Town of York	1, STH 39 near CTH J	No

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

2.4.8 POWER PLANTS AND TRANSMISSION LINES

Except for a few locations, most of Green County is part of the Alliant Wisconsin Power and Light Company power grid. Two major East-West and one North-South electric transmission lines cross the County. There are ten electrical substations located along these lines in Green County. There is also one East-West and one North-South Northern Natural Gas Pipelines crossing the County. Refer to the Alliant Energy, and Green County Department of Zoning and Sanitations for more information on power plants and transmission lines.

2.4.9 CEMETERIES

Refer to the Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources Chapter for information on local cemeteries.

2.4.10 POSTAL SERVICE

Post Offices are present in every Green County village or city.

2.4.11 MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The two primary Green County municipal buildings are the County Courthouse in downtown Monroe and the Government Services building. The 110-year old Courthouse contains most of the government offices for the County and is the anchor of the downtown Monroe business district. The Government Services building is located next to the Pleasant View Nursing Home Complex on State Highway 81 just outside of the City of Monroe. It contains additional Green County government offices including UWEX.

2.4.12 POLICE, FIRE, AND RESCUE SERVICES

The Green County Sheriff’s Office/Jail/Highway Department is located at 2827 6th St. in Monroe. All Green County jurisdictions have police, fire, and emergency services and many communities share these services. Table 2.10 lists the police, fire, and emergency services available in each jurisdiction. It is expected that the 13%-34% (See Issues and Opportunities, Chapter 1) Green County population increase projected over the next 20 years will place greater demand on local police, fire, and rescue services. Non-participating jurisdictions (Town of Albany, and Villages of Albany, Belleville, and Brooklyn) are not listed in this table.

Table 2.10 Green County Police, Fire, and Emergency Services

Jurisdiction	Police Protection	Fire Protection	Emergency Services
City of Brodhead	Brodhead Police Dept.	Brodhead Fire Dept.	Brodhead EMS
City of Monroe	Monroe Police Dept.	Monroe Fire Dept.	Monroe EMS
Village of Browntown	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad	Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad
Village of Monticello	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Monticello Fire Dept.	Monticello Fire Dept.
Village of New Glarus	New Glarus Police Dept.	New Glarus Fire Dept.	New Glarus EMS
Town of Adams	Green County & Lafayette County Sheriff Depts.	Argyle, Blanchardville, Monticello, New Glarus, Browntown	Argyle, Blanchardville, Monticello, New Glarus, Browntown-Cadiz
Town of Brooklyn	Green County & Dane County Sheriff Depts.	Albany, Belleville, Brooklyn, Evansville, Monticello, Oregon Fire Depts.	Albany, Belleville, Brooklyn, Evansville, Monticello, Oregon Rescue Squads
Town of Cadiz	Green County & Lafayette County Sheriff Depts.	Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad	Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad
Town of Clarno	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Monroe Fire Dept.	Monroe EMS
Town of Decatur	Green County Sheriff & Brodhead Police Depts.	Brodhead, Albany, Juda Fire Depts.	Brodhead, Albany, Juda Fire Depts.
Town of Exeter	Green County Sheriff & Belleville Police Depts.	Belleville, Monticello, New Glarus Fire Depts.	Belleville, Monticello, New Glarus EMS
Town of Jefferson	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Juda Fire & Rescue Squad	Juda Fire & Rescue Squad
Town of Jordan	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Argyle, Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad	Argyle, Browntown-Cadiz Fire & Rescue Squad
Town of Monroe	Green County Sheriff & Monroe Police Depts.	Monroe Fire Dept.	Monroe EMS
Town of Mt. Pleasant	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Albany, Monticello, New Glarus Fire Depts.	Albany, Monticello, New Glarus Fire Depts.
Town of New Glarus	Green County Sheriff & New Glarus Police Depts.	New Glarus Fire Dept.	New Glarus EMS
Town of Spring Grove	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Brodhead & Juda Fire & Rescue	Brodhead & Juda Fire & Rescue

Table 2.10 (cont.) Green County Police, Fire, and Emergency Services

Jurisdiction	Police Protection	Fire Protection	Emergency Services
Town of Sylvester	Green County Sheriff Dept.	Albany, Monroe, Monticello, & Juda Fire & Rescue	Albany, Monroe, Monticello, & Juda Fire & Rescue
Town of Washington	Green County Sheriff & Monticello Police Depts.	Monticello & New Glarus Fire & Rescue	Monticello & New Glarus Fire & Rescue
Town of York	Green County Sheriff, Blanchardville & New Glarus Police Depts.	Blanchardville & New Glarus Fire & Rescue	Blanchardville & New Glarus Fire & Rescue

(Source: Green County Comprehensive Planning Utilities and Facilities Element Worksheets, 2004)

Refer to each jurisdiction's Intergovernmental Cooperation Chapter for specific information on shared police, fire, and emergency services, and mutual aid agreements.

2.4.13 LIBRARY FACILITIES

Below is a table of the libraries that are in Green County. Green County is part of the South Central Library System. In 1971, the Wisconsin State Legislature passed a law creating seventeen Library Systems in Wisconsin. The purpose of the Library Systems is to provide free and equitable access to public libraries for all residents in Wisconsin even if their community has no library. The Library Systems also serve to take on projects too costly or complex for individual community libraries. The funding for the Public Library Systems comes from a set percentage of the budgets of all the public libraries in Wisconsin. It is expected that the 13%-34% (See Issues and Opportunities, Chapter 1) Green County population increase projected over the next 20 years will place greater demand on local libraries. Green County can support local libraries by continuing to support the Public Library System.

Table 2.11 Libraries Serving Green County (Source: WI Department of Public Instruction)

Green County Public Libraries	Address	Phone
Albany Public Library	203 Oak St., Albany WI 53502	608-862-3491
Belleville Public Library	130 Vine St., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-1812
Brodhead Memorial Public Library	902 W. 2nd Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-4070
Monroe Public Library	925 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-3016
Monticello Public Library	512 E. Lake Ave., Monticello WI 53570	608-938-4011
New Glarus Public Library	319 2nd St., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2003
South Central Libraries Near Green County	5250 E. Terrace Dr., Madison WI 53718	608-246-7970
Evansville Public Library	39 W. Main St., Evansville WI 53536	608-882-2260
Oregon Public Library	256 Brook St., Oregon WI 53575	608-835-3656
Southwest Libraries Near Green County	1775 Fourth St., Fennimore WI 53809	608-822-3393
Argyle Public Library	401 E. Milwaukee St., Argyle WI 53504	
Blanchardville Public Library	208 Mason St., Blanchardville WI 53516	608-523-2055

2.4.14 PRIMARY, SECONDARY, AND HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

Green County is covered by twelve school districts (See Map 2.1 Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments). Below is a table and graph of past and projected school enrollment for Green County. Past enrollment figures are from the U.S. Census, while projected enrollment figures are based on the population projections presented in the Issues and Opportunities Chapter. As the data indicates, it does not appear there will be a significant increase in children attending K-12 schools over the next 30 years. Green County can support the schools that serve the community by continuing to work with and support the school districts that serve local communities. None of the School District Administrators indicated any plans to expand or create new schools in the near future. Refer to the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments Table 2.17 for a list of the Public and Private Green County Educational Facilities.

Table 2.12 School Enrollment Projections
(Source: US Census, SWWRPC)

Year	K-12 Past & Projected Enrollment
1970	7,054
1980	6,486
1990	5,625
2000	6,905
2010 Low	7,585
2010 High	8,304
2020 Low	7,419
2020 High	8,763
2030 Low	7,314
2030 High	9,138

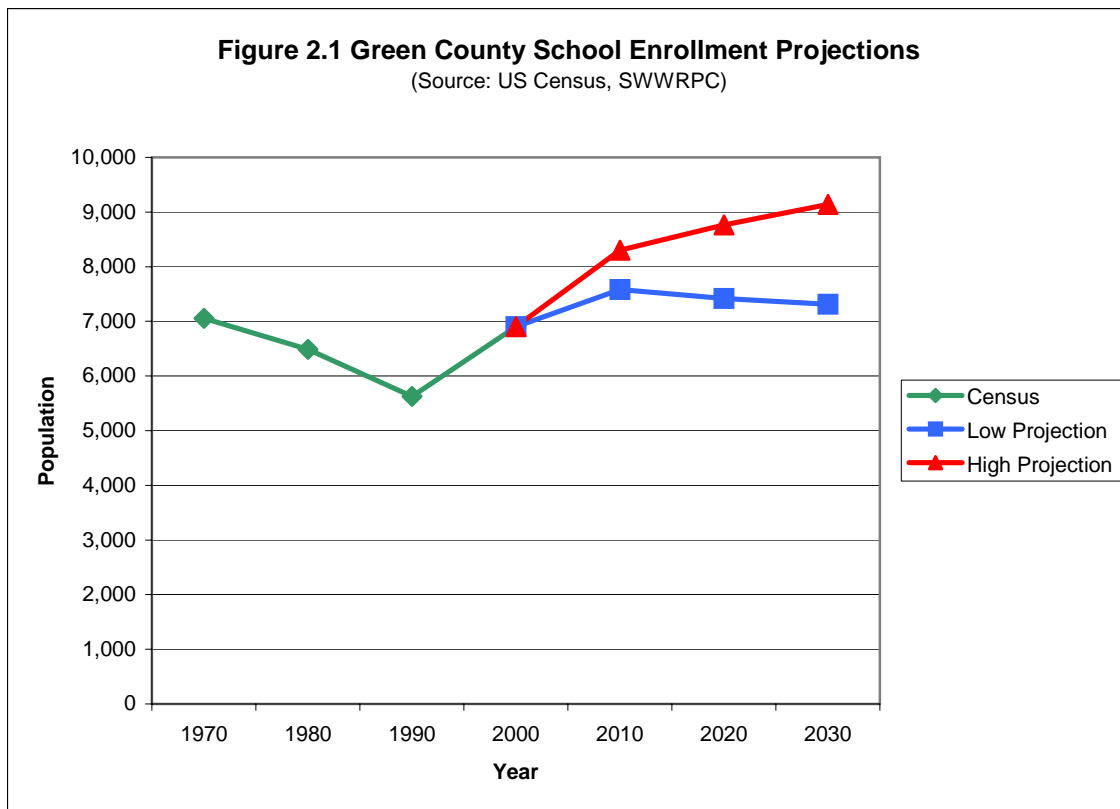


Figure 2.1 shows the projected K-12 enrolled for the years 2010, 2020, 2030. The red line indicates what the projected high enrollment could be, while the blue line indicates what the projected low enrollment could be. Enrollment projections are based on the population projections for children age 5-19. Note: Census collected population data by groups; therefore, the 15-19 year old category has to be used; thus, the inclusion of those who are 19 will slightly inflate the enrollment figures.

There are several regional institutions of higher education offering a wide variety of educational opportunities including certificates, technical diplomas, associate, bachelor, and master's degrees. The nearest colleges and universities outside Green County are located in Fennimore (Southwest Wisconsin Technical College), Platteville (UW - Platteville), Madison (Edgewood College, UW-Madison, Madison Area Technical College), Beloit (Beloit College), Whitewater (UW-Whitewater), and Richland Center (UW - Richland).

The Blackhawk Technical College in Monroe (www.blackhawk.edu or 608-328-1660) is the only higher education facility located in Green County. In 2004, the BTC in Monroe was expanded by approximately 10,000 sq.ft. to accommodate a new nursing program. In addition, work began in 2005 at BTC's central campus in Janesville. An 80,000 sq.ft. addition will house a new protective services area designed for police, fire, and EMS training. Both the Rock and Green County Sheriff's Departments will use this facility.

2.4.15 CHILDCARE FACILITIES

Green County is served by Southcentral Wisconsin Child Care Resource and Referral (SCCCR&R), which is committed to improving early care and education by providing support and information to families, providers, and the public in order to create and meet a demand for high quality childcare. Services provided include information, education, and referrals for childcare consumers, recruitment and training for childcare professionals, technical assistance and support to those in the childcare business, employer assistance in addressing work/family issues, and childcare data for local community planning. SCCCR&R is part of a statewide network of community-based, childcare resource and referral agencies.

Below is a table of formalized childcare centers in Green County. Similar childcare facilities are available in communities outside of Green County. In addition, the Southcentral Wisconsin Child Care Resource and Referral (SCCCR&R) estimates that there are fifty independent providers found throughout Green County municipalities. Based on Green County's current population and projections for ages 10 or less (See Issues and Opportunities Chapter), there does not appear to be a significant increase in demand for childcare facilities in the next 30 years.

Table 2.13 Childcare Facilities in Green County (Source: SCCCR&R)

Green County Childcare Facilities	Address	Phone
A Home Away From Home	907 24th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-2880
Albany Playhouse Children Center LLC	304 E. State St., Albany WI 53502	608-862-3888
Allen's Day Care	2104 14th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-9840
Color Me Day Care	334 S. Main St., Monticello WI 53570	608-938-1555
Heart of Brooklyn Preschool & Childcare Center	109 Hotel St., Brooklyn WI	608-455-3301
Heart of Brooklyn School Age CC	201 Church St., Brooklyn WI	608-455-6080
Helping Hands Day Care	2568 13th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-6172
Little Red Caboose Inc.	103 21st St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-6103
Play Pals Family Day Care	1512 17th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-7618

Table 2.13 (cont.) Childcare Facilities in Green County (Source: SCCCR&R)

Rainbow	2709 6 th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8203
Room to Grow LLC	11 Karl Ave., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-6319
Small World Inc.	107 2nd Ave., New Glarus 53574	608-527-2954
Numerous Individual Licensed & Certified Providers		

2.4.16 HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

There are numerous healthcare facilities located within Green County. Based on Green County's current population and projections for ages 60 and over (See Issues and Opportunities Chapter), there seems to be an indication for an increased demand for healthcare facilities. Over the next 10 to 30 years, the population of individuals 60 and over may increase from 6,395 in 2000 to an estimated 7,375 (2010 Low) to 14,968 (2030 High). This aging population trend can be found throughout Wisconsin. As the population ages there will be an increased demand for all types of healthcare facilities. Since many doctor offices, medical clinics, and hospitals are located within cities and villages, it is more difficult for Green County to make decisions on the future of these facilities. However, since all County residents need healthcare, Green County should work with communities that have facilities to make sure that there is an adequate supply of healthcare facilities in the future. Below is a table of all of the healthcare facilities that serve Green County residents.

Table 2.14 Health Care Facilities Serving Green County (Source: WI Department of Health and Family Services)

Green County Health Care Facilities	Address	Phone	# Beds
Dean Health System (Branch)	515 22nd Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-324-2000	None
Mercy Clinic (Branch)	2310 1st Center Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-8664	None
Monroe Clinic (Branch)	1800 2nd St., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-5296	None
Monroe Clinic (Branch)	1904 1st Center Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-2191	None
Monroe Clinic (Branch)	100 N. Water, Albany WI 53502	608-862-1616	None
Monroe Hospital & Clinic	515 22nd Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-324-1000	100
UW Health Belleville Family Medical Clinic (Branch)	21 S. Vine St., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-3384	None
Health Care Facilities Near Green County	Address	Phone	# Beds
Beloit Memorial Hospital	1969 W. Hart Rd., Beloit WI 53511	608-364-5011	256
Memorial Community Hospital	313 Stoughton Rd., Edgerton WI 53534	608-884-3441	29
Memorial Hospital of Lafayette County	800 Clay St., Darlington WI 53530	608-776-4466	28
Mendota Mental Health Institute	301 Troy Dr., Madison WI 53704	608-301-1000	384
Mercy Health System Corporation	1000 Mineral Point Ave., Janesville WI 53545	608-756-6625	240
Meriter Hospital	202 S. Park St., Madison WI 53715	608-267-6000	448
St. Mary's Hospital	707 S. Mills St., Madison WI 53715	608-251-6100	440
Stoughton Hospital Association	900 Ridge St., Stoughton WI 53589	608-873-6611	69
University of Wisconsin Hospital	600 Highland Ave., Madison WI 53792	800-323-8942	536
Upland Hills Health Inc.	800 Compassion Way, Dodgeville WI 53533	608-930-8000	40
William S. Middleton Memorial VA Medical Center	2500 Overlook Terrace, Madison WI 53705	608-256-1901	99
Numerous Dean Health Care Clinics	1808 W. Beltline Highway, Madison WI 53713	800-279-9966	None

Refer to the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments for a table that lists Non-Emergency Medical Facilities (solely in Green County) such as chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists, and sports medicine. Similar facilities are available in other communities outside of Green County.

Refer to the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments for a table listing senior care facilities located in Green County. Similar facilities are available in other communities outside of Green County.

2.4.17 OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Green County has other utilities available including satellite television, electric, Internet services, telephone, and cellular services. Independent providers such as Alliant Energy, Direct TV, and US Cellular provide these services. Current rate information and specific services can be obtained by contacting the independent carriers. Additional Green County buildings include:

- Highway Shop (2813 6th St., Monroe)
- Highway Shop (60 2nd St., New Glarus)
- Highway Shop (1800 W. 14th St., Brodhead)
- Salt Storage Shed (N7381 CTH X, Attica)
- Salt Storage Shed (CTH C & CTH J)

2.4.18 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP)

A CIP is a multi-year scheduling of physical public improvements based on the examination of available fiscal resources, as well as the prioritization of such improvements. Capital improvements are those that include new or expanded physical facilities that are relatively large, expensive, and permanent. Street improvements, public libraries, water and sewer lines, and park and recreation facilities are common examples of capital improvements. Only a few jurisdictions have a formal CIP, but several have identified upcoming capital projects. The specific CIP's were not included in this plan but are available by contacting each jurisdiction independently.

Refer to Map 2.1 in the Utilities and Community Facilities Chapter Attachments for a map of various utilities and community facilities in Green County.

2.5 UTILITIES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES, AGENCIES, AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of available state and federal agencies and programs to assist communities with public works projects. Below are brief descriptions of various agencies and programs. Contact information has been provided for each agency. To find out more information or which program best fits your needs, contact the agency directly.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES DIRECT GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM

The community facilities grant program provides grants to assist the development of essential community facilities in rural areas and towns of up to 20,000 people. The objective of the agency is to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. This can include the purchase of equipment required for a facility's operation. All projects that are funded by the RHS grant program must be for public use.

USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN

4949 Kirschling Ct
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Phone: (715) 345-7615
FAX: (715) 345-7669
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/wi/>
<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

COMMUNITY FACILITIES GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM

The community facilities loan program is similar to the grant program in that it provides funding for essential community facilities, such as schools, roads, fire halls, etc. Again local jurisdictions must have a population of less than 20,000 to be able to apply. Applications are funded based on a statewide priority point system. For more information on the loan program log on to the USDA-RD website or call the office listed above.

UNITES STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – RURAL UTILITIES

There are a number of available programs through USDA-RUS as part of the Water and Environmental Programs (WEP). WEP provides loans, grants, and loan guarantees for drinking water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and storm drainage facilities in rural areas, cities, and towns of 10,000 or less. Public bodies, non-profit organizations and recognized Indian Tribes may qualify for assistance. WEP also makes grants to non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance and training to assist rural communities with their water, wastewater, and solid waste programs. Some of the available programs include:

- Water and Waste Disposal Direct and Guaranteed Loans
- Water and Waste Disposal Grants
- Technical Assistance and Training Grants
- Solid Waste Management Grants
- Rural Water Circuit Ride Technical Assistance

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION (NRCS) UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH EDUCATION EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)

FARM*A*SYST

Farm*A*Syst is a national program cooperatively supported by the above agencies. The program enables you to prevent pollution on farms, ranches, and in homes using confidential environmental assessments. This program can help you determine your risks. A system of fact sheets and worksheets helps you to identify the behaviors and practices that are creating risks. Some of the issues Farm*A*Syst can help you address include:

- Quality of well water, new wells, and abandoned wells
- Livestock waste storage
- Storage and handling of petroleum products
- Managing hazardous wastes
- Nutrient management

Farm*A*Syst is a voluntary program, so you decide whether to assess your property. This program is nationally and internationally recognized for its common-sense approach to managing environmental risks. Contact the Farm*A*Syst office for more information on available programs.



FARM*A*SYST & HOME*A*SYST

**303 Hiram Smith Hall
1545 Observatory Drive
Madison, WI 53706-1289**

**Phone: 608-262-0024
<http://www.uwex.edu/farmasyst>
<http://www.uwed.edu/homeasyst>**

HOME*A*SYST

Also available through the cooperative efforts of USDA, NRCS, CSREES, and US EPA is the national Home*A*Syst program. This program is very similar to the Farm*A*Syst program explained above, but instead is specific to your home. The program begins with a checklist to identify risks including safety of drinking water, use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and lead based paint. The program can help you develop an action plan to reduce your risks. Contact the Home*A*Syst program to find out more information and to obtain worksheets to begin your assessment today.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES (WIDNR)

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (DNR-CFA)

The Bureau of Community Assistance administers a number of grant and loan programs. The Bureau supports projects that protect the public health and the environment and provide recreational opportunities. The Bureau has three major areas of programs, which include the following:

- Environmental Loans: This is a loan program for drinking water, wastewater, and brownfield projects.

- Environmental Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for non-point source runoff pollution, recycling, lakes, rivers, municipal flood control and well compensation.
- Land & Recreation Financial Assistance Grants: This is a grant program for conservation, restoration, parks, stewardship, acquisition of land and easements for conservation purposes, recreational facilities and trails, hunter education, forestry, forest fire protection, gypsy moth, household hazardous waste collection, dam rehabilitation and abandonment, dry cleaner remediation, and urban wildlife damage.

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES (WI-DNR)**

101 S Webster St
Madison WI 53703

Phone: 608-266-2621
Fax: 608-261-4380
<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

These programs listed above are the major program headings. There are numerous programs available for specific projects underneath these umbrella programs. For example, under the Environmental Loans Program, there is the Safe Drinking Water Loan Program (SDWLP). The SDWLP provides loans to public water systems to build, upgrade, or replace water supply infrastructure to protect public health and address federal and state safe drinking water requirements. For more information on other available programs, contact the Wisconsin DNR or visit the website listed above.

WISCONSIN WELL COMPENSATION GRANT PROGRAM

Another program available through the Wisconsin DNR is the Well Compensation Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant, a person must own a contaminated private water supply serving a residence or watering livestock. Owners of wells serving commercial properties are not eligible, unless the commercial property also contains a residential unit or apartment. The Well Compensation Grant Program provides partial cost sharing for the following:

- Water testing if it shows the well is contaminated
- Reconstructing a contaminated well
- Constructing a new well
- Connecting to an existing private or public water supply
- Installing a new pump, including the associated piping
- Property abandoning the contaminated well
- Equipment for water treatment
- Providing a temporary bottled or trucked water supply

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PF)

This program is designed to assist small communities with public facility improvements. Eligible activities would include publicly owned utility system improvements, streets, sidewalks, disability accessibility projects, and community centers. Local governments including towns, villages, cities, and counties are eligible. Entitlement cities, over 50,000

in population, are not eligible. Federal grant funds are made available on an annual basis. The maximum grant for any single applicant is \$750,000. Grants are only available up to the amount that is adequately justified and documented with engineering or vendor estimates.

WISCONSIN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PUBLIC FACILITIES (CDBG-PFED)

This program helps underwrite the cost of municipal infrastructure necessary for business development. This program requires that the result of the project will ultimately induce businesses, create jobs, and invest in the community. More information is available from the Wisconsin Department of Commerce.

**WI DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

**PO Box 7970
Madison, WI 53707**

Phone: 608-266-8934

Fax: 608-266-8969

<http://www.commerce.state.wi.us>

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rhs/>

**UTILITIES & COMMUNITY FACILITIES
CHAPTER ATTACHMENTS**

Non-EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND SENIOR CARE FACILITIES

Table 2.15 Non-Emergency Medical Facilities in Green County (Source: 2004-2005 Green County Phone Directory)

Green County Chiropractors	Address	Phone
Belleville Chiropractic Center	1019 River St., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-1840
Brodhead Chiropractic Center	807 16th Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-3080
Chiropractic Center of Monroe	765 10th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-2225
Family Chiropractic Clinic of Monroe	1730 10th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-1999
Flesch Chiropractic Clinic	29 W. Main St., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-6525
Guerin Chiropractic Center	1419 9th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-2626
Luedtke-Storm-Mackey Chiropractic Clinic	700 State Rd., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2715
Monroe Chiropractic Associates	714 4th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8304
Olson Chiropractic of Monroe	1905 5th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-4710
Onsrud, Erik	404 W. 10th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8226
United Chiropractic	2504 1st Center Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-2136
Green County Dentists	Address	Phone
Brodhead Dental Clinic	702 23rd St., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-8645
Carter, Craig & Armstrong, Randy	912 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-6661
Delforge, Drew	2727 6th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-4995
Donovan, G.S.	577 W. Church St., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-3301
Frehner, Daniel	2727 6th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8149
Ganshert Dental Clinic	1001 W. 6th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-9105
Jeglum, Robert	2569 6th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8228
Kebus, Andrew	1025 1st Center Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-4300
Moen, Donald	113 6th Ave., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2922
New Glarus Family Dentistry	119 6th Ave., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2121
Patterson, Scott	1502 11th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8160
Southern WI Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery	1005 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-7177
Wake, David	2727 6th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-6129
Walker, George	1123 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-6680
Winn, James	152 N. Main St., Monticello WI 53570	608-938-4001
Green County Optometrists	Address	Phone
Mueller & Healy	1113 17th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-5606
Schoenenberger, Jake	113 6th Ave., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2615
Vision Clinic	1005 17th St., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-2128
Green County Podiatrists	Address	Phone
Monroe Foot Clinic	1500 11th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-9175
Green County Sports Medicine	Address	Phone
Orthopaedic & Sports Medicine Clinic	1905 5th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-1900
Green County Veterinarians	Address	Phone
Belleville Veterinary Clinic	201 S. Vine, Belleville WI 53508	608-424-6364
Brodhead Veterinary Medical Center	W1175 State Rd., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-8632
Green Pastures Veterinary Service	203 E. Lake Ave., Monticello WI 53570	608-938-1581
Monroe Veterinary Service	1317 31st Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-2106
New Glarus Veterinary Service	1106 State Rd., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2212
Sugar River Veterinary	1305 20th Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-2438

Table 2.16 Senior Care Facilities in Green County (Source: WI Department of Health and Family Services)

Green County Nursing Homes	Address	Phone	Use	Capacity
Monroe Manor Nursing & Rehabilitation	516 26th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-9141	68-74	74
New Glarus Home Inc.	600 2nd Ave., New Glarus 53574	608-527-2126	69	97
Pleasant View Nursing Home	N3150 Highway 81, Monroe 53566	608-325-2171	128	130
Green County Residential Care Apartments	Address	Phone	Use	Capacity
Angelus Retirement Community	616 8th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-2339	30	40
St. Clare Friendensheim	2003 4th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-3601	47	50
Green County Adult Family Homes	Address	Phone	Use	Capacity
Chambers Hansion	2305 17th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-9875	4	4
Country Care	W5860 Advance Rd., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-4686	4	4
Greenco House I	2506-8 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8324	3	4
Greenco House II	1652 25th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-2349	4	4
Greenco House III	2520 16th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-8326	7	8
Greenco House IV	2647 10th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-4016	3	4
Grimm Residence	132 Peerless Rd., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2059	3	4
Raabs Adult Family Home I	1210 10th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-4619	NA	4
Raabs Adult Family Home II	1202 10th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-328-4619	NA	4
Green County Community Based Residential Facilities	Address	Phone	Use	Capacity
Applewood	W6848 County B, Monroe WI 53566	608-325-7795	5	5
Caring Hands 2 Inc.	605 E. 4th Ave., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-2451	10	10
Churchill Woods Apts/Housing Authority	800 13th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-325-2949	84	90
Collinwood Elderly Care	703 Green St., Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-8624	16	16
Encore Senior Village Monroe 1	2800 6th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-6340	18	19
Encore Senior Village Monroe 2	2810 6th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-6336	0	8
Glarnar Lodge CBRF	610 2nd Ave., New Glarus WI 53574	608-527-2126	NA	10
Graceland Manor II	320 W. 17th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-7090	13	14
Graceland Manor III	316 W. 17th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-7150	9	15
Heartsong CBRF	415 East Ave., Belleville WI 53508	608-424-6787	13	15
Morning Sun Care Home	N4166 County E, Brodhead WI 53520	608-897-8211	11	13
Suncrest Country	N5604 Deerwood Dr., Albany WI 53502	608-862-1011	5	5
Sylvan Crossing	2 Heritage Lane, Belleville WI 53508	608-274-1111	20	20
Twining Valley Neighborhood	700 8th Ave., Monroe WI 53566	608-329-4400	60	75
Green County Adult Day Care	Address	Phone	Use	Capacity
Hand in Hand Adult Day Center	2227 4th St., Monroe WI 53566	608-558-7021	NA	20

Nursing Homes – A residential facility that provides 24-hour service including room and board to three or more unrelated persons. These persons require more than seven hours a week of nursing care due to their physical or mental conditions.

Residential Care Apartments – Independent apartment units in which the following services are provided: room and board, up to 28 hours per week of supportive care, personal care, and nursing services.

Adult Family Homes – A place where three or four adults who are not related to the operator reside and receive care, treatment, or services that are above the level of room and board and that may include up to seven hours per week of nursing care per resident.

Community Based Residential Facility – A place where five or more unrelated people live together in a community setting. Services provided include room and board, supervision, support services, and many include up to three hours of nursing care per week.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GREEN COUNTY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Table 2.17 Public Schools & Districts Serving Green County (Source: WI Department of Public Instruction, SWWRPC)

School District	Public Schools	Phone	Grades	Year Built/Last Expansion	2003 Enrollment	Estimated Capacity
Albany	Albany Elem, Middle, High	608-862-3135	PK-12	1922/1996	440	600
Argyle	Argyle Elementary	608-543-3318	K4-5	1965	177	150
	Argyle High	608-543-3318	6-12	1999	189	200
Belleville	Belleville Elementary	608-424-3337	PK-1	1962	153	300
	Belleville Intermediate	608-424-3371	2-6	1922	320	750
	Belleville Middle	608-424-1902	7-8	1996	166	750
	Belleville High	608-424-1902	9-12	1996	257	750
Pecatonica Area	Pecatonica Elementary	608-523-4283	PK-6	1950/1990	224	310
	Pecatonica High	608-523-4248	7-12	1950/1995	262	330
Brodhead	Ronald R Albrecht Elementary	608-897-2146	PK-5	1965/1990	504	NA
	Brodhead Middle	608-897-2184	6-8	1961/1970s	319	NA
	Brodhead High	608-897-2155	9-12	1996	405	NA
Evansville	Theodore Robinson	608-882-3888	3-5	1962/1993	376	400
Community	Levi Leonard Elementary	608-882-4606	PK-2	1967/2002	393	450
	J C McKenna Middle	608-882-4780	6-8	1921/2002	400	500
	Evansville High	608-882-4600	9-12	2002	499	650
Black Hawk	Black Hawk Elementary	608-439-5444	PK-4	1921/1996	188	400
	Black Hawk Middle	608-922-6457	5-8	1951/1975	155	350
	Black Hawk High	608-439-5371	9-12	1921/1996	200	400
Juda	Juda Elem, High	608-934-5251	K3-12	1924/2001	311	400
Monroe	Abraham Lincoln Elementary	608-328-7172	PK-5	1979/1999	325	400
	Monroe Alternative Charter	608-328-7128	9-12	1970	54	60
	Northside Elementary	608-328-7134	PK-5	1968/1999	330	600
	Parkside Elementary	608-328-7130	PK-5	1985/1999	328	400
	Monroe Middle	608-328-7120	6-8	1921/1999	450	600
	Monroe High	608-328-7117	9-12	1950/1999	925	1000
Monticello	Monticello Elem, Middle, High	608-938-4194	K4-12	1966/1995	427	500
New Glarus	New Glarus Elementary	608-527-2810	PK-6	1954/2000	440	500
	New Glarus Middle & High	608-527-2410	7-12	1992	348	500
Oregon	Brooklyn Elementary	608-455-4501	PK-4	1961/1998	399	476
	Netherwood Knoll Elementary	608-835-4101	PK-4	NA	452	NA
	Prairie View Elementary	608-835-4201	PK-4	NA	408	NA
	Rome Corners Intermediate	608-835-4701	5-6	NA	548	NA
	Oregon Middle	608-835-4801	7-8	NA	590	NA
	Oregon High	608-835-4301	9-12	NA	1086	NA
Private	New Glarus Christian School	608-527-2626	K-12	NA	15	NA
Private	Saint Victor Grade School	608-325-3395	Elementary	NA	85	NA

3.0 AGRICULTURAL, NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Wisconsin State Statute 66.1001(2)(e)

(e) Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources.

A compilation of objectives, policies, goals, maps and programs for the conservation, and promotion of the effective management, of natural resources such as groundwater, forests, productive agricultural areas, environmentally sensitive areas, threatened and endangered species, stream corridors, surface water, floodplains, wetlands, wildlife habitat, metallic and nonmetallic mineral resources, parks, open spaces, historical and cultural resources, community design, recreational resources and other natural resources.

3.1 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

3.1.1 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The purpose of the Agricultural element is to present agricultural data and provide direction for land use decisions that affect agriculture for the next 20 years. Agriculture is an integral part of Green County and although there are conflicts between farm operations and non-farm neighbors, it is clear that maintaining current farm operations and agriculture is vital to the County. Agriculture in general is rapidly changing in response to market forces and government programs, challenging Green County to maintain a balance between simultaneous growth of non-farm and agricultural sectors, while also focusing on factors impacting agricultural land use decisions.



3.1.2 GOALS

The State of Wisconsin passed a comprehensive planning law in 2000 to compel municipalities to create comprehensive plans. The plans include nine basic chapters: Issues and Opportunities, Housing, Transportation, Utilities and Community Facilities, Agricultural, Natural, and Cultural Resources, Economic Development, Land Use, and Implementation. In addition to these basic nine elements, fourteen Local Comprehensive Planning Goals were established which are more general in nature. Of these fourteen goals, the one listed below has the particular objective of agricultural resource protection, both from an environmental standpoint, as well as an economic one.

1. The protection of economically productive areas, including farmland and forests.

3.1.3 OBJECTIVES AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Agricultural resource policies are intended to help support, encourage, protect, and conserve specific indigenous resources that may or may not be renewable. The following are the agricultural resources policies (not listed in order of priority) for Green County jurisdictions.

The Agricultural Resource Worksheet asked questions pertaining to agricultural resources, helping jurisdictions select and develop their particular policy statements. Tables 3.1.1a through 3.1.1o lists the various agricultural resource policies selected by each jurisdiction. The jurisdictions listed beneath each policy indicate those including that policy in their plans. Note that the Villages of Belleville, Brooklyn, Albany, and the Town of Albany are not included since they did not participate in this Green County multi-jurisdictional comprehensive planning project. However, the Town of Albany completed their Comprehensive Plan in 2002. In order for the County’s Plan to be in compliance, the Town of Albany’s policies are included. See Tables 3.1.1p through 3.1.1t.

Table 3.1.1a Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain the rural and agricultural character of the community.		
• City of Brodhead	• Town of Jefferson	• Town of Sylvester
• Town of Brooklyn	• Town of Jordan	• Town of Washington
• Town of Cadiz	• Town of Monroe	• Town of York
• Town of Clarno	• Town of Mt. Pleasant	• Village of Monticello
• Town of Decatur	• Town of Spring Grove	• Village of New Glarus
• Town of Exeter		

Table 3.1.1b Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Where and when appropriate, utilize county, state, and federal programs or grants to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources.		
• City of Brodhead	• Town of Exeter	• Town of Sylvester
• City of Monroe	• Town of Jefferson	• Town of Washington
• Town of Adams	• Town of Jordan	• Town of York
• Town of Brooklyn	• Town of Monroe	• Village of Browntown
• Town of Cadiz	• Town of Mt. Pleasant	• Village of Monticello
• Town of Clarno	• Town of New Glarus	• Village of New Glarus
• Town of Decatur	• Town of Spring Grove	

Table 3.1.1c Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage programs that educate local residents about the importance of agriculture resources.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Exeter • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

Table 3.1.1d Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Require that new residents receive a copy of a 'Rural Code of Conduct' that outlines the traditional community norms and expectations for rural residents/		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York

Table 3.1.1e Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage farmers and landowners to conserve, maintain, and protect agricultural resources.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Cadiz 		

Table 3.1.1f Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage the preservation of the family farm, cropland, and farmland in the community.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Exeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of Spring Grove 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of New Glarus

Table 3.1.1g Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Preserve prime farmland for agricultural uses.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Decatur • Town of New Glarus • Town of Sylvester • Village of New Glarus 		

Table 3.1.1h Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage the preservation of the family farm and farmland in the community by controlling the number of animal units to 300.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Decatur 		

Table 3.1.1i Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Preserve/Encourage* agricultural fields in the community from encroachment by incompatible development (Limit fragmentation of crop fields).		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Decatur • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington

Table 3.1.1j Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain proper separation distances between urban and rural land uses to avoid conflicts.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Brodhead • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Clarno • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

Table 3.1.1k Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Discourage isolated non-agricultural commercial and industrial uses in agricultural areas.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of York • Village of New Glarus

Table 3.1.1l Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage residential and commercial development to locate in areas least suited for agricultural purposes.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Monroe • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of York • Village of New Glarus

Table 3.1.1m Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Reduce new residential and commercial development growth to preserve farmland.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Washington 		

Table 3.1.1n Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Maintain the agricultural infrastructure to support agricultural operations.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Monroe • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Clarno 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Jefferson • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of Sylvester 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Monticello

Table 3.1.1o Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

The fragmentation of cropland should be avoided.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of York 		

Note: In spring of 2002, the Town of Albany completed their Comprehensive Plan in compliance with State Statute 66.1001. Although Albany’s plan was completed before Green County’s Comprehensive Planning Process, in order for the County’s Plan to be complete and in compliance, the Town of Albany’s policies must be included (see below). For more information, please see the Town of Albany Comprehensive Plan.

Table 3.1.1p Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Provide continuing support to existing operations and agriculture activities throughout the township.		
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Table 3.1.1q Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Preserve and protect agriculturally productive soils in the Town of Albany.		
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Table 3.1.1r Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage all farm operations in the Town of Albany to work with the Green County Land and Water Conservation Department to create, file, and operate under farm management plans.		
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Table 3.1.1s Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

The Town of Albany advocates that state and federal agency policies should consider the town’s preservation efforts when reviewed for interpretation and application within the township. Specifically, farmers should be allowed greater access to limited wetlands, once tiled and farmed, based on the town’s efforts to direct growth away from these areas.		
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Table 3.1.1t Agricultural Resource Policies by Jurisdiction

Encourage the use of conservation easements and deed restrictions by private landowners to keep prime agricultural land from being developed.

The Agricultural Resource Element Worksheet asked Green County jurisdictions how important agriculture is to their communities: aesthetically, recreationally, culturally, aesthetically, economically, or not important? Table 3.1.2 gives their responses. (No jurisdiction said agriculture resources were unimportant.)

Table 3.1.2 Importance of Agricultural Resources

Important Aesthetically	Important Recreationally	Important Culturally	Important Economically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of New Glarus • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Monroe • City of Brodhead • Town of Adams • Town of Brooklyn • Town of Cadiz • Town of Clarno • Town of Decatur • Town of Exeter • Town of Jefferson • Town of Jordan • Town of Monroe • Town of Mt. Pleasant • Town of Spring Grove • Town of Sylvester • Town of Washington • Town of York • Village of Browntown • Village of Monticello • Village of New Glarus

3.1.4 FARMING SYSTEM

Farm data from the Agricultural Census in Table 3.1.3 gives a general idea of the state of agricultural health in the County over time. (The Agricultural Census defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year.)

Table 3.1.3 Trends in Farm Numbers 1987 – 2002

Green County	1987	1992	1997	2002
Farms (number)	1,418	1,271	1,502	1,490
Land in farms (acres)	329,364	293,134	315,986	306,946
Average size of farm (acres)	232	231	210	206
Number of farms by size – 1 to 9 acres	65	55	77	93
Number of farms by size – 10 to 49 acres	82	107	270	362
Number of farms by size – 50 to 179 acres	484	429	513	536
Number of farms by size – 180 to 499 acres	689	582	517	467
Number of farms by size – 500 to 999 acres	87	85	100	95
Number of farms by size – 1,000 acres or more	11	13	25	30
Total cropland (farms)	1,361	1,196	1,342	1,345
Total cropland (acres)	272,452	241,533	256,024	247,639

(Source: 1997, 2002, US Census of Agriculture)

This Table shows that the County increased farms by 5% over the 15 years between 1987 and 2002. Note that while the number of farms has increased, the actual land in farms in acres has declined by 7% in the same timeframe. All but mid-sized farms (180 to 499 acres) increased between 1987 and 2002 by varying percentages. Small farms of 10 to 49

acres rose by 341%. Very large farms (1,000+ acres) numbers rose by 173%, reflecting the increased numbers of “mega” farms in the state and the region.

Table 3.1.4 Trends in Dairy Farms 1987 – 2002

Green County	1987	1992	1997	2002
Milk cows (farms)	922	728	575	420
Milk cows (number)	50,326	40,379	36,951	31,107

(Source: 1997, 2002, US Census of Agriculture)

Table 3.1.4 shows that from 1987 to 2002, the number of dairy farms and dairy cows in Green County dropped by 55% and 38% respectively. Keep in mind that while dairy farms are decreasing, overall farm numbers in Green County are increasing.

3.1.5 LAND SALES STATISTICS

Table 3.1.5 shows land values (both Ag and land sold for non-Ag uses) rising over time. To show the impact of selling agricultural land for non-ag uses, the cost per acre of ag land for non-ag purposes is divided into the cost per acre of land kept in agriculture. Sellers gained a premium of \$525 (29%) in 2000-2002. However, that premium was very stable from 1990 through 2002: it changed only 3% in 12 years. At the same time, the overall amount of ag-land sold is dropping while ag-land sold for non-ag purposes is holding steady.

It is assumed these trends of the last decade are continuing and will therefore continue to affect future efforts by farmers to compete for a shrinking land base needed to remain in agriculture.

Table 3.1.5 Farmland Sales, 1990 – 2002

<u>Average Value of Farmland Sold in Green County (\$/acre)</u>			
	1990-1994 Annual Average	1995-1999 Annual Average	2000-2002* Annual Average
Ag Land Kept in Farming (\$/acre)	\$888	\$1413	\$1831
Ag Land Sold for Non-Ag Uses (\$/acre)	\$1,123	\$1,807	\$2,356
Total Ag Land Sold (\$/acre)	\$916	\$1,503	\$1,997
Premium Paid for Non-Ag Uses (percent)	26%	28%	29%

(Source: UW Madison PATS) *Data only available up to 2002.

Table 3.1.6 Farmland Conversions, 1990 – 2002

<u>Annualized Averages of Agricultural Land Sold and Percent Converted</u>			
	1990-1994 Annual Average	1995-1999 Annual Average	2000-2002* Annual Average
Ag Land Kept in Farming (acres)	10,830	5,817	3,129
Ag Land Sold for Non-Ag Uses (acres)	1,322	1,692	1,266
Total Ag Land Sold (acres)	12,152	7,509	4,395
Percent of Land Converted	11%	23%	29%

(Source: UW Madison PATS) *Data only available up to 2002.

3.1.6 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Although only 15% of the County’s population is living on farms and 3% of County population is employed adults working as farmers and farm managers, there is no question that agriculture and its resultant economy is significant to Green County (See Economic Development, Chapter 6).

Table 3.1.7 Urban, Rural, Farm, and Non-Farm Populations

Jurisdiction	Green County	Percent of Population
Urban Population	14,410	43%
Rural Population	19,235	57%
Total Population	33,645	100%
Farm Population	3,034	15%
Non-Farm Population	16,201	84%
Total Rural Population	19,235	100%

(Source: 2000 US Decennial Census)

The total number of persons who are employed as either farmers or farm managers (and who may or may not live on a farm) is 935 (3%) out of the total County population.

3.1.7 AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Farming infrastructure includes businesses and services such as a feed mill, equipment vendor, or veterinarian might supply. Farm supply businesses and food processing facilities represent important resources to area farmers as well as the broader local economy. Table 3.1.8 lists Green County’s agriculture infrastructure as reported from Green County jurisdiction worksheets.

Table 3.1.8 Green County Agricultural Infrastructure

Jurisdiction	Agriculture Infrastructure
City of Brodhead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kuhn-Knight Manufacturing Brodhead Farm and Home.
City of Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studer Super Service-Implement Dealer Ken’s Agri Service Craigo Grain Company Badger State Ethanol Schultz Ag R. Mueller Co. Klassy and Kubly Trucking Wisconsin Cheese Group Monroe Cheese Corp. Mexican Cheese Swiss Colony Saputo Cheese.
Town of Adams	None
Town of Brooklyn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wisconsin Farm Auctions Kranig Ag Lime Veterinary Medical Services Attica Garage Gypsum Recycling Freidig Whitewashing.
Town of Cadiz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Curran’s Cheese Plant Powers Sales Bidlingmaier Auction Services Black Hawk Excavating
Town of Clarno	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Davis, Equity Livestock Sales Zwiefel Surge Animal Health Management J&W Repair Green City Repair Paul Reid Deppler Cheese Plant Franklin Cheese Plant
Town of Decatur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Super Soy Juda Grain Moorman Feeds Decatur Dairy Steele’s Farm Market
Town of Exeter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sugar River Yogurt.
Town of Jefferson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carter and Gruenewald Landmark Agronomy Dunwiddie Trucking Torkelson Prairie Hill Cheese Maple-Leaf Cheese Coop.
Town of Jordan	No infrastructure, but there is one cheese processor, Klondike Cheese

Table 3.1.8 (cont.) Green County Agricultural Infrastructure

Jurisdiction	Agriculture Infrastructure
Town of Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AgTech • UBC • GCR Tires • Triangle Truck • Northland Building • Alphor Ford • Diechman Arbeit • Aeromotors • Eastside Farm Equipment • Coplien Paint • Monroe Feed and Seed • McGuires • MHI • J&R Excavators • R&R Excavating • Chalet Cheese • Deppler Wood Shop.
Town of Mt. Pleasant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green County Grain • Pleasant Grain • Numerous trucking and custom operators • Silver Lewis Cheese
Town of New Glarus	None
Town of Spring Grove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontier FS • Brodhead Veterinary Clinic • Jackson Farm Store
Town of Sylvester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carousel Grain Services • Sylvester Whey • Davis Implement • Ruffer and Son Excavating • Rock Solid Concrete • Olsen Logging • Grande Cheese.
Town of Washington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington Mill • Washington Implement • Fairview Repair • One cheese processor
Town of York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postville Blacksmith • Raphael Peterson (seed).
Village of Browntown	None
Village of Monticello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cargil • Marks Chemical • Klassy Transfer • Zuber Sausage Kitchen • Swiss Heritage Cheese • Monroe Cheese Corp.
Village of New Glarus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Busch Tractor Repair • New Glarus Welding • LSI, a meat processor

3.1.8 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Attached is the County soils map (Map 3.1.1). The dominant soils in the southern and eastern towns in Green County are Class I and II.

3.1.9 CONFLICTS AND THREATS TO AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the dominant land use and a major economic factor in Green County. With changes from development pressure and the transition out of farming by many, the nature of the agricultural industry is rapidly changing. Some of the conflicts and threats are within local control and some are tied to state, national and global decisions. Obviously, this comprehensive plan cannot affect circumstances such as commodity prices or reduced marketing opportunities because of consolidation. However, the plan can respond to local conflicts and threats such as the fragmentation of farm fields as new parcels are created, agricultural land values exceeding possible agricultural income opportunities, and the challenge of developing the next generation of farmers.

3.1.10 FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is rapidly changing and is likely to continue to do so. It appears that the future will include three types of operations including larger commodity producers, niche/specialty producers, and life-style farming operations. In the past, commodity producers were dominant, but this is changing as traditional dairy producers and older farmers are leaving the business. A new opportunity for some farms will be the use of

manure to feed methane digesters for power generation, of corn for methanol, or soy for bio-diesel.

3.1.11 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES, AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

There are a number of county, state and federal programs to assist with agricultural planning and protection. Below are some of the various agencies and programs. The local offices supporting these programs include the Green County Land Conservation Department and the USDA Farm Service Center both located at 2841 6th Street, Monroe and the UW Extension office located at the Green County Government Services Building, N3150B Hwy 81, Monroe, WI.

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) has a direct financial impact on rural Wisconsin families through the programs and services they offer. They are dedicated to stabilizing farm income, helping farmers conserve land and water resources, providing credit to new or disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, and helping farm operations recover from the effects of disaster.

USDA FARM SERVICE AGENCY

WISCONSIN STATE OFFICE

**8030 Excelsior Drive
Madison, WI 53717-2905**

**Phone (608) 662-4422
Fax (608) 662-9425**

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/WI>

Programs and services offered by the FSA are

- **Farm Loan Program (FLP)**

The Farm Service Agency offers direct and guaranteed farm ownership and operating loans to farmers who are temporarily unable to obtain private, commercial credit.

Often, FLP borrowers are beginning farmers who cannot qualify for conventional loans because they have insufficient financial resources. The Agency also helps established farmers who have suffered financial setbacks from natural disasters, or whose resources are too limited to maintain profitable farming operations.

- **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

The CRP is a voluntary program that offers annual rental payments, incentive payments for certain activities, and cost-share assistance to establish approved cover on eligible cropland.

The program encourages farmers to plant long-term resource-conserving covers to improve soil, water, and wildlife resources. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) makes available assistance in an amount equal to not more than 50 percent of the participant's costs in establishing approved practices. Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years.

- **Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payments (DCP)** The 2002 Farm Bill makes payments to eligible producers of covered commodities and peanuts for the 2002 through 2007 crop years. Direct and counter-cyclical payments are made to

producers with established crop bases and payment yields. Payment rates for direct payments were established by the 2002 Farm Bill and are issued regardless of market prices. Producers also are eligible for counter-cyclical payments, but payments are issued only if effective prices are less than the target prices set in the 2002 Farm Bill. Commodities eligible for both direct and counter-cyclical payments include wheat, corn, sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, rice, soybeans, sunflower seeds, canola, flaxseed, mustard, safflower, rapeseed, and peanuts.

- **Milk Income Loss Contract Program (MILC)**

This program, authorized by the 2002 Farm Bill, financially compensates dairy producers when domestic milk prices fall below a specified level.

Eligible dairy producers are those who produced milk in any state and marketed the milk commercially beginning December 2001. To be approved for the program, producers must be in compliance with highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions and must enter into a contract with USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation to provide monthly marketing data.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is the federal agency that works with landowners on private lands to conserve natural resources. NRCS is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and was formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Nearly three-fourths of the technical assistance provided by the agency goes to helping farmers and ranchers develop conservation systems uniquely suited to their land and individual ways of doing business. The agency also assists other private landowners and rural and urban communities to reduce erosion, conserve and protect water, and solve other resource problems. NRCS provides:

**WISCONSIN NATURAL
RESOURCES CONSERVATION
SERVICE (NRCS)**

**6515 Watts Road
Suite 200
Madison, WI 53719**

Phone (608) 276-USDA

<http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov>

- **Technical Assistance for Conservation**

Conservation technical assistance is the basis of NRCS's mission to conserve, sustain, and improve America's private lands. NRCS staff work one-on-one with private landowners to develop and implement conservation plans that protect the soil, water, air, plant and animal resources on the 1.5 billion acres of privately owned land in the United States.

- **SOIL SURVEY**

NRCS is responsible for surveying the soils of the United States, publishing and interpreting soil information. Soil information is the basis for natural resource and land use planning, key to assessing site potential for specific uses and identifying soil characteristics and properties.

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- **National Resources Inventory**

Every five years, NRCS conducts the National Resources Inventory (NRI) on nonfederal rural land in the United States. This inventory shows natural resource trends, such as land cover and use, soil erosion, prime farmland, and wetlands. The 1992 NRI, for example, shows that farmers are dramatically reducing soil erosion on cropland. From 1982 to 1992, erosion on all cropland declined by about one-third, going from 3.1 billion to 2.1 billion tons a year.

 - **WETLANDS**

Wetland conservation is an important and sensitive issue. During 1982-1992, wetland losses due to agriculture slowed to about 31,000 acres a year, more than a 90% reduction compared to conversion rates between 1954 and 1974. NRCS is one of the four primary federal agencies involved with wetlands.

 - **WETLANDS RESERVE PROGRAM**

In the Wetlands Reserve Program, conservation easements are purchased from landowners to restore or enhance wetland areas. Ownership, control of access, and some compatible uses remain with the landowner.

 - **WETLAND IDENTIFICATION**

NRCS has technical leadership for identification and delineation of wetlands on agricultural lands and on all USDA program participants lands. NRCS maintains a list of hydric soils and a wetland inventory on agricultural land.

 - **SOIL QUALITY**

Over the past decade, NRCS has been helping producers develop and implement 1.7 million conservation plans on 143 million acres of highly erodible cropland as part of the conservation compliance provision of the Food Security Act of 1985. As a result, erosion on the most highly erodible cropland has been cut by two-thirds.

 - **WATER QUALITY**

NRCS assists farmers to improve water quality. This includes improving nutrient and pesticide management and reducing soil erosion, thus decreasing sediment that would otherwise end up in lakes and streams. Technical assistance, including engineering, structure design and layout for manure management and water quality practices contributes significantly to state water quality efforts. Through the Environmental Quality Incentive Program, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance for local resource priorities.

WISCONSIN FARM CENTER

The Wisconsin Farm Center provides services to Wisconsin farmers and agribusinesses to promote the vitality of the state's agricultural economy and rural communities.

Services include:

- **Growing Wisconsin Agriculture**
Wisconsin is committed to the long-term profitability of agricultural businesses. Legislation passed in 2004 strengthens agriculture and invites producers to invest, reinvest and expand.
- **Financial Counseling and Advising**
The Farm Center's financial experts are trained in feasibility analysis, enterprise analysis, debt analysis along with restructuring and cash flow projection. They can personally assist producers and answer specific questions, providing useful resource materials.
- **Farm Mediation**
The Farm Center's farm mediation program provides dispute resolution services to farmers with problems involving creditor-debtor issues; U.S. Department of Agriculture program benefits; contracts with food processors, fertilizer, seed or feed dealers; conflicts within farm families; and landlord-tenant issues.
- **Stray Voltage**
Through Rural Electrical Power Services, the Farm Center provides information about stray voltage and power quality issues; answers to regulatory questions; on-farm and distribution system investigations by a technical team that can assist farmers in working with the utility or electrician to resolve a power quality conflict; a format for dispute resolution; and research on electrical issues.
- **Legal**
The Farm Center's agricultural attorney can answer general legal questions about farm business organization, landlord-tenant issues, debt restructuring, legal procedures, creditor-debtor law, and tax reorganization and estate planning.
- **Vocational**
The Farm Center can help farmers or their family members make a successful transition to off-farm employment. It can help them examine their skills and explore their career options, regardless of whether they are looking to add off-farm income to the farm operation, starting a new small business, or seeking off-farm employment.
- **Farm Transfers**
Through its Farm Link program, the Farm Center can help farmers who want to start their own operation, retiring farmers who want someone to take over their

**WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
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operation, or farmers who want to relocate due to urban or environmental pressures.

- **Animal Agriculture**

Animals are a vital part of agriculture in Wisconsin. Whether you are a farmer, a veterinarian, a livestock dealer or trucker, or a consumer, DATCP provides information and regulates many aspects of animal agriculture.

- **Crops**

Statistics show Wisconsin ranks first in production of a number of agriculture crops. Farmers in the State continue to adopt traditional and specialty crops. Cultivating and protecting them is key to our mission.

- **Land and Water**

The State works with county land conservation departments to protect the environment through conservation practices, incentive programs and regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES
CHAPTER ATTACHMENTS**