

## Scenario Planning Base Map Development Description (draft version 7/12/2011)

The FUDA process includes scenario planning scheduled to take place this coming Fall. The base map for scenario planning is created using the natural resource criteria and analysis in NR 121 and the Environmental Conditions Report. The identified resources are mapped and buffered (water features only) to create three different natural resource areas including the (1) Retention Area, (2) Stewardship Area, (3) Amenity Area. The numerical figures for the extent of the resource area are cumulative. For a more extensive description of these resources please refer to the natural and agricultural resources sections of the Environmental Conditions Report of this FUDA project.

**Retention Area:** A no-build area defined by existing standards for resource protection (NR 121) and adopted plans and policies.<sup>1</sup>

### Features in Dark Blue:

Steep slopes with a 20 percent grade or higher  
Steep wooded slopes with a 12-19 percent grade  
100-year floodplains (FEMA)  
Wetlands + 100 ft  
Perennial/navigable streams + 100 ft  
Intermittent, non-navigable streams + 100 ft  
Lakes + 100 ft  
Planned Public Lands

**Stewardship Area:** Locations where proposed development will need to take special consideration for the natural resources found in these areas. The features in this area are the same as above with larger perimeters and also include habitat considerations. Special consideration for development may include further analysis, conditions of approval, conservation design, stewardship planning and management, and various other options/combinations. Additionally, these areas reveal potential opportunities to establish improved stormwater management, open space networks, ecological E-ways, conservancies, parks, trails, and other passive recreation activities that provide a value-added benefit to the local communities and region. Additionally, agricultural land in the stewardship area may benefit from funding sources for natural resource protection and can incorporate best management practices to minimize the negative impacts a farm operation may have on the neighboring natural resource(s).

### Features in light blue:

Hydric soils<sup>2</sup>  
Steep slopes with a 12-19 percent grade<sup>3</sup>  
100-year floodplains + 300 ft<sup>1,4</sup>  
Lakes + 300 ft<sup>1,4,5</sup>

### Features in yellow:

Core Habitat  
Wetlands + 540 ft<sup>1,4,6</sup>  
Perennial/navigable streams + 300 ft<sup>1,4,7</sup>  
Special Habitat +100 ft (Sites w/ Threatened or Endangered Species, Natural Communities, Species of State Concern)

### Other features not mapped

Agricultural land on a parcel where Retention Area features are present

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<sup>1</sup> CARPC. 2007. *Urban and Limited Service Area Policies, Environmental Corridor Policies, and Criteria for the Review of Urban and Limited Service Area Amendments.*

<sup>2</sup> CARPC. 2008. *Dane County Wetlands Resources Management Guide.*

<sup>3</sup> CARPC. 1996. *Environmental Corridors Report.* Appendix K of the Dane County Water Quality Plan

<sup>4</sup> Environmental Law Institute. 2003. *Conservation Thresholds for Land Use Planners.*

<sup>5</sup> CARPC. 2005. *Dane County Water Body Classification Study.*

<sup>6</sup> Semlitsch and Bodie. 2003. *Biological Criteria for Buffer Zones Around Wetlands and Riparian Habitats for Amphibians and Reptiles.* Conservation Biology 17(5): 1219-1228

<sup>7</sup> Robert Hay, WDNR Herpetologist. 2008, Personal Communication

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**Amenity Area:** Locations where proposed development should consider the natural resource opportunities nearby. The features are those considered in the Retention Area with a perimeter reaching out 700 ft for wetlands, lakes, streams, and floodplains. Laying out this buffer size illustrates the greater networks of the natural resources that can serve as an amenity to the community. Amenities include the potential for improved stormwater management, open space networks, ecological E-ways, conservancies, parks, trails, and other passive recreation activities that provide a value-added benefit to the local communities and region as a whole. Additionally, agricultural land in the amenity area may benefit from funding sources for natural resource protection and can incorporate best management practices to minimize the negative impacts a farm operation may have on the neighboring natural resource(s).

### Features in light green:

Wetlands + 700 ft<sup>8</sup>

100-year floodplains + 700 ft

Perennial/navigable streams + 700 ft

Lakes + 700 ft

Planed Public Lands

### Other features

Agricultural land (Contiguous blocks)

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<sup>8</sup> Semlitsch and Bodie. 2003. *Biological Criteria for Buffer Zones Around Wetlands and Riparian Habitats for Amphibians and Reptiles*. Conservation Biology 17(5): 1219-1228