

# AGENDA

## Meeting of the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

June 9, 2011

City-County Building Room 351, 210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Madison WI

7:00 p.m.

### RPC Meeting Policies and Deadlines

**Registering and Speaking at RPC Public Hearings and Meetings:** Persons wishing to speak must register and give the registration form to the meeting recorder before the corresponding “Public Comment...” or Public Hearing item is taken up. Oral comments will not be heard for individual agenda items not designated for public hearing, but will be heard under the “Public Comment...” agenda item. The time limit for testimony by each registrant will be 3 minutes, unless additional time is granted at the discretion of the Chair. However, for public hearings on USA/LSA amendments, applicants are granted a maximum of 15 minutes to testify, and other groups of registrants may pool their time of 3 minutes each up to a maximum of 15 minutes. Commissioners may direct questions to speakers. The RPC may alter the order of the agenda items at the meeting.

**Deadlines for Written Communications:** Written communications intended to be provided to the Commission and considered as part of the information package for a public hearing or agenda item should be received in the RPC office no later than noon, 7 days prior to the meeting. Written communications received after this deadline will be reported and provided to the Commission at the meeting.

**RPC Action Scheduling:** If significant controversy or unresolved issues are raised at the public hearing, the RPC will usually defer or postpone action to a future meeting.

1. Roll Call
2. **Approval of minutes of the May 12, 2011 meeting (*actionable item*)**
3. Review of agenda
4. Public comment for items *not designated* for Public Hearing
5. New business
6. Report and Discussion on FUDA planning process
7. **Consideration of Stoughton USA Amendment in the City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland: Resolution CARPC No. 2011-5 amending the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan* and *Dane County Water Quality Plan* (*actionable item*)**
8. **Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-9 amending the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* by updating *Appendix D: Urban Non-point Source Analysis* (*actionable item*)**
9. **Consideration of Recommending a Draft 2012 Budget to CARPC Budget & Personnel Panel (*actionable item*)**
10. **Consideration of designating furlough days in 2011 (*actionable item*)**
11. Introduction of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-13 amending the CARPC Bylaws to make unnecessary the regular “New business” agenda item (to be considered at the July 14 meeting)
12. Discussion of content and presentation of CARPC staff analysis reports on USA/LSA amendment requests, including consideration of amending current process to allow for staff presentations on USA amendment requests one month prior to public hearing
13. Schedule the Election of Chair

- 14. Approval of June disbursements and Treasurer's Report for May 2011 (*actionable item*)**
15. Communications
16. Report of Chair / Discussion
17. Report of Deputy Director / Discussion
18. Future agenda items (next meeting is scheduled for July 14, 2011; the Commission may consider a meeting for June 23 if deemed necessary)
19. Adjournment

*NOTE:* If you need an interpreter, translator, materials in alternate formats or other accommodations to access this service, activity or program, please call the phone number below at least three business days prior to the meeting.

*NOTA:* Si necesita un intérprete, un traductor, materiales en formatos alternativos u otros arreglos para acceder a este servicio, actividad o programa, comuníquese al número de teléfono que figura a continuación tres días hábiles como mínimo antes de la reunión.

*LUS CIM:* Yog hais tias koj xav tau ib tug neeg txhais lus, ib tug neeg txhais ntawv, cov ntawv ua lwm hom ntawv los sis lwm cov kev pab kom siv tau cov kev pab, cov kev ua ub no (activity) los sis qhov kev pab cuam, thov hu rau tus xov tooj hauv qab yam tsawg pib hnuv ua hauj lwm ua ntej yuav tuaj sib tham.

CARPC staff 608-266-4137 + TDD 608-266-4529

# Draft MINUTES

## Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

May 12, 2011

City-County Building Rm 351, 210 MLK Jr Blvd, Madison WI

7:00 p.m.

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Present: Jeff Baylis, Curt Brink, Martha Gibson, Eric Hohol, John Imes, Peter McKeever, Ed Minihan, Larry Palm, Kurt Sonnentag, Susan Studz, Caryl Terrell

Absent: Zach Brandon, Jason Kramar

Staff Present: Chris Gjestson, Jason Granberg, Kamran Mesbah, Mike Rupiper, Steve Steinhoff, Barbara Weber; Attorney John St. Peter

### 1. Roll Call

Vice-Chair Palm took the Chair and called the meeting to order at 7:08 p.m.; roll was recorded. He welcomed Mr. Baylis as a new commissioner, appointed by the Dane County Towns Association, and noted that Mr. Kramar had been appointed by the Dane County Cities and Villages Association on May 11. Mr. Mesbah introduced Jason Granberg as the staff Restoration Ecologist-Biologist.

### 2. Approval of minutes of the April 14, 2011 meeting

Moved by Mr. Imes, seconded by Ms. Gibson, to approve the minutes of the April 14, 2011 meeting. Ms. Studz asked for clarification on page 2 par. 8a.; Mr. Mesbah noted that the sentence "...were not deemed by the Village to not be suited for the type..." should read "...were not deemed by the Village to be suitable for the type..."; motion to approve the minutes as amended carried unanimously on voice vote.

### 3. Review of agenda

No changes requested.

### 4. Public comment for items not designated for Public Hearing

Jon Becker, representing himself, registered to speak; he suggested CARPC might obtain authority beyond those provided by DNR regulations by securing inter-governmental agreements among all local units of government in the county. He suggested members watch a webinar hosted by Smart Growth America (authored by Peter Calthorpe) to watch the section on Salt Lake City, which was conducting a planning process similar to FUDA scenario planning, but more efficiently since all governments participated in the process.

### 5. New business

None.

### 6. Report and discussion on FUDA planning process

Mr. Steinhoff reported on the FUDA planning process, which continued in the North Mendota and DeForest-Windsor areas. He referred to a written update provided at members' places ("FUDA Update to CARPC Commissioners", Thursday, May 12, 2011), which included an update on the Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant activities. He noted that the work plan for the Grant had been approved by HUD, and was available on the CARPC website. Staff responded to questions from commissioners. Mr. McKeever asked staff to have the Grant MOUs be brought to CARPC for approval to demonstrate its commitment to the process; Mr. Steinhoff noted that the MOU was available on the CARPC website, which ratifies the intent of the Grant Agreement. Mr. Mesbah stated that the MOUs had been brought to the Commission and authorization given to the Deputy Director to sign these on behalf of the Commission.

**7. Discussion of designation of CARPC by DNR as areawide water quality planning agency, and discussion of relationship between CARPC and DNR**

Mr. Ken Johnson, Administrator, Division of Water, DNR Bureau of Watershed Management, introduced himself. Mr. McKeever asked if CARPC would have a different authority, as viewed by DNR, if it were designated as the areawide water quality management planning (AWQMP) agency for the region. Mr. Johnson stated that DNR was the designated agency for the state; Department and CARPC roles would not change very much upon designation, but more deference would be granted to CARPC decisions on sewer service area amendments. DNR would still review those decisions under the federal Clean Water Act. Mr. McKeever asked if designation would allow CARPC to adopt amendments to the *Water Quality Plan*, as opposed to recommending amendments to DNR, as proposed by undesignated agencies. Mr. Johnson stated that DNR, as the designated agency, would still review and consider approval of all adopted amendments; but, similar to the deference afforded to DNR by a state Administrative Law Judge during public hearings, where the Judge makes the final ruling, CARPC decisions would be afforded deference by DNR, but DNR makes the final decision. Decisions are appealable. Discussion continued. Mr. Johnson noted that SEWRPC was currently the only agency in the state designated as the AWQMP agency for its region.

Ms. Terrell asked how DNR would treat USA amendments adopted by CARPC with locally-adopted standards included in conditions of approval; Mr. Johnson stated that once the Plan is approved, it is the State plan, which CARPC administers. She asked if DNR might change those standards to lower state standards; Mr. Johnson stated that he did not envision such a scenario once the Plan is adopted. He stated that DNR would *enforce* minimum state standards, but would *approve* the amendment with higher standards if consistent with the Plan. Local governments are charged with enforcement of conditions of approval which are beyond state standards. Ms. Terrell asked if DNR monitored compliance of local USA amendments; Mr. Johnson answered there was no formal compliance plan for USA amendments; action could be taken by DNR upon local non-compliance if it violated state standards. Mr. Mesbah confirmed with Mr. Johnson that so long as CARPC decisions are enforced through applicable local or County standards, its decisions to amend the Plan would be approved by DNR, so long as DNR is not expected to enforce standards which exceed those of the state.

Mr. Brink asked how designation was granted; Mr. Johnson referred to communications from DNR to CARPC which described the process, which included a demonstration of local support. Ms. Gibson asked if DNR would support CARPC decisions on Plan amendments if they were based not on negative water quality impacts, but on the proposal exceeding land demand projections demonstrating a lack of “need.” Mr. Johnson answered no; DNR would support the decision if there were a nexus to water quality. Discussion continued.

Ms. Gibson asked if CARPC held any other authority other than that associated with water quality; Mr. Johnson answered no, except for those related to shoreland zoning that might be granted by Dane County through the Lakes and Watershed Commission. Ms. Terrell asked if DNR would have interest in working with CARPC related to specific water quality issues being addressed in the FUDA planning process; Mr. Johnson answered yes, and described previous collaborative efforts among DNR, RPC and other local governments, which resulted in the Department recommending higher standards. Mr. Mesbah summarized the discussion. Mr. Johnson described DNR efforts in water quality improvement and pollution protection.

Mr. McKeever noted that he was not convinced that designation held the same meaning as communicated by Mr. Johnson. Ms. Terrell stated that standards for an Outstanding Resource Water should be higher than those met by BMPs, since BMPs are based on averages. Mr. Johnson agreed, which is why DNR has previously worked with CARPC staff and others to achieve higher standards for some resources. Mr. Baylis asked what data was used in determining BMPs; Mr. Johnson stated that BMPs were developed by the Standards and Oversight Committee (SOC) which included staff from several agencies, using data from across the state. Mr. Baylis noted that the UW Center for Limnology would likely provide data to fine-tune and improve BMPs in improving the Yahara lakes. Mr. Johnson agreed, and noted that if the local community wanted to improve the Yahara lakes to a mesotrophic state, it was incumbent upon the local community to utilize more aggressive standards than those of the state.

Mr. St. Peter requested that the Department begin to consider how it might treat what may be an outcome of the FUDA planning process, during which a region might agree via intergovernmental agreement (IGA) to growth limitations, and whether DNR would sustain a Commission denial of a USA amendment which was inconsistent with the IGA.

**8. Presentation of Report: “Evaluation of CARPC’s Land Demand Forecasting Methodology to Determine Urban Service Area Boundaries”**

Professor Kurt Paulsen, UW-Madison Department of Urban and Regional Planning, made a presentation on the first of three reports for which CARPC had contracted; the other two, analyzing policy impact on housing prices and land value, should be completed in the fall. He described the seven key findings and seven recommendations of the report. He summarized that the assumptions of the methodology reflected both technical and policy considerations, so it was difficult to determine if it was the best methodology to meet the requirements of NR 121. He answered questions posed by commissioners.

Mr. Palm stated that while staff was preparing its presentation for item #9, items #13 and 12 could be considered. There were no objections.

**13. Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-12 Expressing Appreciation to Phil Van Kampen for His Service and Contribution to the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**

Motion by Mr. Minihan, second by Mr. McKeever, to adopt Resolution CARPC No. 2011-12. Motion carried unanimously on voice vote.

**12. Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-11 Amending the 2011 CARPC Budget by increasing Consultant Services from \$0 to \$10,000 (fully funded by 2010 carry-forward) and increasing Telephone Expenses from \$5,800 to \$8,500**

Motion by Ms. Studz, second by Mr. Hohol, to adopt Resolution 2011-11; motion carried unanimously on voice vote.

**9. Public Hearing: Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-9 amending the Dane County Water Quality Plan by updating Appendix D: Urban Non-point Source Analysis**

**a. Staff Presentation.**

Mr. Rupiper made a PowerPoint presentation on the Appendix D update, one of 11 technical appendices of the *Water Quality Plan*. He explained different design storms used in stormwater management planning and standards and measures to mitigate impacts, and issues and recommendations of the Appendix, including those regarding

stormwater rates and volume, groundwater recharge rates, rainfall rates, and lake chloride levels. He described the need for a separate study for a regional chloride management plan, which he recommended pursuing as directed through the Work Program. CARPC conduct of watershed-level plans should also be considered, and authorized through the Work Program, as should pilot programs for Badger Mill, Black Earth, and Token Creek watersheds. He stated that no comments on the Appendix D update had been received to date. Ms. Terrell stated that Table 8: WICCI Precipitation Changes on page 31 was confusing and should be clarified. She described the importance of the Analysis as an implementable plan which also serves to educate.

**b. Open Public Hearing to take testimony from registrants; close Public Hearing**

Mr. Palm opened the public hearing. Jon Becker, representing himself, registered to speak; he stated that issues associated with water quality included health and civic infrastructure issues, and moral issues which arise from impacts on downstream residents. He expressed support for CARPC non-point standards to be based on conditions at the time of settlement. He suggested that the Appendix D or other Plan Appendix might show how things would look if we were achieving pre-settlement rates of stormwater control or recharge, and that would be the next step CARPC could take to move beyond the 90% of pre-development stay-on standard. He stated that the 90% standard applied in the Cherokee Marsh proposal is to a crop-tilling agricultural area, and there were still 7 tons of sediment running off each year from the site. Using the pre-development standard in agricultural areas lead to problems such as that causing the Mississippi River dead zone; this report should look at the next step, or at least advise communities where we should be headed. He described impacts on civic infrastructure, such as reports by the Chicago Tribune that the Chicago Deep Tunnel system is now at risk from impacts of climate change. He stated that Cherokee Marsh had 2 million pounds of sewage dumped into the marsh because the storm event overcame the infrastructure; retrofitting was done. He stated that the June 2008 floods may not have been caused by a single 100-year event, but were due to back-to-back events which have happened more frequently. He requested that CARPC host Dan Vimont (Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impact), who is working on Yahara region climate change predictions, which could be reflected in CARPC trend predictions, which should consider not just what has happened but what is likely to happen.

Mr. Palm closed the public hearing.

**c. Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-9**

Mr. Rupiper stated that pre-settlement could be done for peak rate control, as some communities currently do, but would likely have to go back to pre-settlement land conditions (eg. prairie conditions) for peak *and* volume control. If CARPC wished to review it, he recommended taking it to the ERTAC. He stated that pre-development assumptions were not based on agricultural land; he noted that a wide range of curve numbers applied to agricultural land, depending on its specific use; ordinance required the use of curve number of 68 for agricultural conditions, a conservative assumption compared to typical agricultural conditions. Discussion continued.

Ms. Terrell described the importance of implementation. She stated page 2, fourth bullet from the bottom of the page, should include CARPC in addition to the management agency, similar to other recommendations. Mr. Mesbah stated that CARPC stormwater review is done at the sewer extension stage; staff has not routinely

monitored actual practices, since monitoring and enforcement is generally done by Dane County or the local units of government that are management agencies for stormwater implementation within their territory. It was questionable if current workload would allow that activity. Ms. Terrell noted various typographical errors that should be corrected; she stated she could work directly with staff to make the corrections and clarifications prior to publication of the final document.

Motion by Ms. Terrell, second by Mr. McKeever, to defer action to the next meeting; motion amended at the request of the movers, without objection, to defer until the document has been revised based on staff discussion with Ms. Terrell. Motion carried unanimously on voice vote.

Ms. Gibson requested items 17 and 19 be taken up next. There were no objections.

#### **17. Report of Chair/Discussion**

Ms. Gibson expressed opposition to a CARPC Retreat; she stated that it was premature to conduct a retreat until all new members were appointed; it was also not appropriate to revisit the USA policies and criteria until the PCAG recommendations had been considered by CARPC. Mr. Palm stated that his intent of proposing a retreat was not meant to amend the policies and criteria, but to have more non-technical discussions about the Commission role and how it interacts; significant membership turnover merited that type of discussion. Discussion continued.

Mr. Palm referred to the draft 2012 budget at members' places, as recommended by the Executive Committee. The Committee recommended commissioners meet with the Budget and Personnel Panel to discuss getting additional revenue from Dane County or from fees in order to fund the Executive Director position. Mr. McKeever expressed dissatisfaction with the draft budget; more revenues were needed to hire an Executive Director, add support staff, and pursue work objectives. He described the importance of political leadership from the Panel. Mr. Palm noted that consideration of the draft would be on the June agenda.

#### **19. Future Agenda Items**

Mr. Palm suggested that election of Chair could be discussed at the next meeting. Mr. Hohol stated that discussion of the retreat should be discussed again.

#### **11. Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-10 Revising the Income Tax Treatment of Employee Contributions to the Wisconsin Retirement System**

Motion by Mr. McKeever, seconded by Ms. Gibson, to revise the tax treatment; motion carried on voice vote.

#### **14. Consideration of authorizing Deputy Director to fill staff Planner position**

Motion by Mr. McKeever, second by Ms. Studz, to authorize the hiring. Motion carried unanimously on voice vote.

#### **10. Consideration of publishing 2010 Annual Report**

Motion by Ms. Terrell, second by Mr. Hohol, to publish the Report. Mr. Palm requested any typographical changes be submitted to staff. Motion approved unanimously on voice vote.

**15. Discussion of content and presentation of CARPC staff analysis reports on USA/LSA amendment requests, including consideration of amending current process to allow for staff presentations on USA amendment requests one month prior to public hearing**

No action.

**16. Communications**

Three items were provided at commissioners' places: 1) staff FUDA update regarding agenda item #6; 2) draft 2010 Annual Report; and 3) preliminary draft 2012 budget.

**18. Report of Deputy Director / Discussion**

None.

**20. Adjournment**

Moved by Mr. Minihan, seconded by Mr. Imes, to adjourn; motion carried at 10:18 p.m.

Recorded by Chris Gjestson

**Re: Consideration of Stoughton USA Amendment in the City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland: Resolution CARPC No. 2011-5 amending the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan and Dane County Water Quality Plan***

**Decision Items:**

1. Consider adoption of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-5

The public hearing on this item was held at the at the March meeting of the Commission. At that meeting the Commission voted to postpone action on the Stoughton USA amendment for 90 days. The rationale for the motion to postpone was “to allow for the City and Town to continue discussions and to allow for water quality and other issues to be addressed which were raised during discussion” at the meeting. Shortly after that meeting, the City was made aware of the need for approval by June 2011 due to deadlines associated with the proposed development. However, at the April CARPC meeting, the motion to suspend the rules to consider the amendment failed. The 90 days have passed, and the amendment is again before the Commission for its consideration.

The staff analysis of the proposed amendment was provided on February 8, and is available at the CARPC website at [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2011\\_postings/2011\\_SAs/Stoughton\\_Mabie/SA\\_Stoughton\\_2.8.11.pdf](http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2011_postings/2011_SAs/Stoughton_Mabie/SA_Stoughton_2.8.11.pdf)

An addendum to the staff analysis has been prepared to outline the restoration potential of the Mabie wetland (attached).

The City has passed a resolution to continue discussions with the Town of Rutland in pursuit of an intergovernmental agreement, acknowledging that the results of such discussions are never certain, and the time needed for finalizing such agreements is highly variable. The Town of Rutland has provided a letter concerning the proposed amendment (attached), expressing willingness to continue intergovernmental discussions and expressing hope that an agreement can be crafted in 18 months.

The public hearing for the amendment request was held on March 10. A summary of the proposal was provided in the cover sheet for the corresponding agenda item. The public hearing raised water quality issues related to the use of pumps to infiltrate the treated stormwater and to provide emergency discharge in case infiltration practices require maintenance or repair, and the associated concern that the water level variation in the wetland area would be too much for a wetland habitat.

Pumps are currently used for emergency drainage of stormwater in the region already, notably in Middleton and Stoughton. The emergency pumping will only be needed if the infiltration area needs to be off-line for maintenance. Pumps are also routinely used for wastewater, which is potentially a much more critical water quality concern in cases of failure. In other states, such

as in Illinois, pumps are used for infiltration practices in median, roundabout, and parkway areas. Furthermore, failure of the pump system in a storm is not damaging to any resource, since the treated stormwater would collect for 24 hours until pumps are back in use again or backup pumping is provided. Therefore, this aspect of the proposal is not expected to result in adverse water quality impacts. It does increase the need for maintenance, and it does require back-up capabilities. The City of Stoughton has already used pumps to drain its stormwater ponds near the proposed amendment area and is looking into acquisition of back-up equipment that can be used in both areas. Furthermore, the City of Stoughton is surrounded by closed basin wetland kettles, and this approach will be required in a number of other potential growth areas around the city.

The concern for the increase of water levels on the health of the wetland area has been addressed in the stormwater conditions that have been accepted by the city. The stormwater management plan will in part maintain the necessary water level in the wetland within the range required by the wetland habitat. The addendum to the staff analysis indicates that excessive dewatering of the wetland is likely to be more detrimental to the re-establishment of its vegetation as opposed to excessive water. The wetland is currently extremely degraded, and has been farmed and inhabited by livestock, as outlined in the addendum to the staff analysis.

CARPC staff recommends approval of this amendment, based on the land uses, services, and mitigation standards proposed by the City of Stoughton. The City of Stoughton has agreed to pursue and implement the following:

1. Submit a detailed stormwater management plan for CARPC and DCL&WCD staff review and approval prior to any land disturbing activities in the amendment area. The stormwater management plan will include the following:
  - a. Install stormwater and erosion control practices prior to other land disturbing activities in each phase. Protect infiltration practices from compaction and sedimentation during land disturbing activities.
  - b. Control peak rates of runoff for the 1, 2, 10, and 100-year 24-hour design storms for each phase to “pre-development” levels (i.e. maximum Runoff Curve Number = 68 for agricultural land use and hydrologic soil group B) prior to discharge to the wetland.
  - c. Maintain the post development stay-on volume to at least 90% of the pre-development stay-on volume for the one-year average annual rainfall period, as defined by WDNR prior to discharge to the wetland.
  - d. Maintain the post development stay-on volume of 100% of the pre-development stay-on volume for up to and including the 100-year 24-hour design storm prior to discharge from the amendment area to maintain the current closed basin hydrology.
  - e. Provide an emergency outlet for the closed basin to safely pass the 100-year 24-hour storm in the event of system failure. The timing of the construction of this outlet will be determined based on the detailed stormwater design of each phase. It may be possible to postpone the construction of the emergency outlet to a

subsequent phase of the proposed development, based on City of Stoughton, CARPC and DCL&WCD staff review of the stormwater design.

- f. Maintain suitable wetland hydrology by controlling the wetland water level bounce for the 1-, 2-, and 10-year, 24-hour design storms to within 0.5 feet of existing conditions and providing a maximum drawdown time in the wetland to within 24-hours of existing conditions for the 1- and 2-year, 24-hour storms and within 72-hours of existing conditions for the 10- and 100-year, 24-hour storms.
  - g. Maintain pre-development groundwater recharge rates from the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey's 2009 report, *Groundwater Recharge in Dane County, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS-Based Water-Balance Model* (an average of 9 in./yr. for the amendment area) or by a site specific analysis.
  - h. At least 80% sediment control in accordance with existing ordinances, prior to discharge to the wetland.
  - i. Oil and grease control from parking lots in accordance with local ordinances.
  - j. Stormwater practices should have perpetual legal maintenance agreements with the City, to require the City to maintain facilities if owners fail to do so.
2. Restrict the lowest level of any structure to a minimum of one foot above the seasonal high water table, based on site soil evaluations conducted in accordance with COMM 85.60. The on site soil evaluations will be conducted where ever the NRCS Soil Survey of Dane County indicate seasonal zone of water saturation within 5 feet of the ground surface and hydric, very poorly drained, poorly drained, or somewhat poorly drained soils.
  3. All stormwater management facilities will be designated as environmental corridors, and stormwater easements will be provide for the facilities. Final environmental corridor delineations will be based on CARPC criteria and wetland delineations.

It is also recommended that the City of Stoughton consider pursuing the following:

1. Work with the developer to develop and implement a wetland restoration plan for the wetlands within the amendment area.
2. Require a field archaeological survey to be completed by a qualified archaeologist of the area adjacent to the kettle/wetland and associated drainages. The archaeological investigations should include an area sufficient to identify sites on higher ground that may border the kettle. Please send three copies of the report to CARPC, which will forward two copies to the office of the State Archaeologist at the Wisconsin State Historical Society.
3. Require an inventory by a certified arborist of the two acres of woods located in the southwestern corner of the proposed amendment area to evaluate the quality, function, and sensitivity of the woodland. Consider requiring a tree protection plan if the quality of the trees and the function of the woodland warrant such an action.

4. Work closely with the developers to carefully design the interior street/driveway and sidewalk layout of the commercial center to reduce pedestrian/bicyclist and motor vehicle conflicts. Sidewalks should be provided along both sides of Hults Road extended and all interior streets/drives. Sidewalks should also be required on the north side of STH 138 in conjunction with development of the commercial center.
5. The conceptual plan shows multiple driveway access points to the commercial center from STH 138. Access to this arterial roadway should be limited to one or two streets with no driveway access to maintain good traffic flow and safety in the future.
6. The extension south of Oak Opening Drive should be officially mapped to ensure that this important future north-south collector street be constructed. Both Jackson Street and Oak Opening Drive should be constructed with bike lanes.
7. Work with WisDOT to plan for and address short- and long-term pedestrian and bicyclist facility and safety needs in the USH 51 and STH 138 corridors in the vicinity of the amendment area as the City's west side develops. Given that the WestEnd commercial center is being designed to "supply day-to-day goods and services for residents", safe pedestrian and bicycle access to the center from the existing neighborhoods east of USH 51 and future surrounding neighborhoods is important. Consideration should be given to converting these state roadways to urban cross-sections when they are reconstructed in the future.
8. Consider extension of the trail system to connect to the City's existing trail system and recreation facilities nearby.
9. Continue to work with the Town of Rutland to identify and discuss issues of mutual concern. CARPC staff and commissioners are available to assist in this endeavor.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. The staff analysis was mailed and posted to the website on February 8, 2011, concurrent with the Public Hearing Notice
2. Addendum to the staff analysis, outlining the restoration potential of the Mabie wetland
3. Letter from the Town of Rutland
4. Letters from the City of Stoughton (from Rodney Scheel, and Mayor Olson, originally provided for the April meeting)
5. City of Stoughton Plan Commission Resolution to enter into intergovernmental discussions with the Town of Rutland and delay annexations to October 2012
6. Draft Resolution CARPC No. 2011-5

**Contact for Further Information:**

Kamran Mesbah, Deputy Director  
266-9283  
KamranM@CapitalAreaRPC.org

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**Addendum to Staff Analysis of Proposed Amendment to the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan and Water Quality Plan*, Revising the Stoughton Urban Service Area Boundary and Environmental Corridors in the West End Neighborhood in the City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland**

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**1. Description of Restoration Potential for Wetlands on the Mabie Property**

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The Mabie Property exhibits several problems associated with a degraded wetland ecosystem. These problems are largely associated with the historical usage of this site, lack of natural vegetation, and community plant diversity. It is technically possible to restore this site to a more productive ecosystem within the proposed development area, but may not be suitable for restoration towards a state resembling an undisturbed ecosystem

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Many of the ecological problems associated with this site stem from its historical use within a working farm. The Mabie property has been used for agriculture for several decades, both in the growing of corn and in raising cattle. Each of these practices has impaired the adjacent wetland in the following ways. The use of fertilizer to grow corn combined with the site topography has most likely lead to the deposition of excessive nutrients of nitrate, nitrite and phosphate into the wetland. Since the topography indicates a depression, all overland flow will bring nutrients to this pond. The raising of cattle has lead to three potential problems; the excretion of animal waste and increased nutrient loading, cattle using the pond as a water source leading to compaction of the surrounding soil, and unrestricted grazing on wetland vegetation.

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The vegetation community structure surrounding the Mabie pond is highly degraded and does not represent any characteristics of a natural wetland ecosystem. There are major areas of concern regarding the development of wetland vegetation around the perimeter of the pond, the lack of a suitable buffer, vegetation community composition and lack of native species, and the abundance of algae in the pond.

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The first issue is the vegetative perimeter; the extent of the existing wetland vegetation is limited. According to satellite imagery taken in 2008, the leafy wetland vegetation extends only around the north end of the pond, with a small patch visible on the southern and southeastern sides. This vegetation extends 1422 ft out of a total perimeter of 2813 ft; meaning that only 50% of the pond perimeter exhibits any kind of vegetation. If a re-vegetation project were to be implemented, suitable vegetation would need to be planted within these bare patches. The second issue is a lack of any type of suitable buffer around this wetland, even in areas where wetland vegetation is present. Most of the area directly around pond transitions directly from a thin tract of wetland coverage directly to non-native grasses, agriculture or the immediate farm buildings. Likely causes for this lack of vegetation are from grazing by cattle or conversion to farmland. The third issue is the vegetation community composition of the site does not represent a natural ecosystem. An analysis of the wetland delineation data indicates only three species of eleven present are native. Further, of all the delineation sample sites visited only

47 two of nine sites exhibited natural vegetation. Using a Floristic Quality Index  
48 assessment, a method used to evaluate vegetation communities through comparison  
49 against natural areas, a very low index value of 2.3 was calculated. This score  
50 indicates that the native vegetation at the site are not rare. An examination of the  
51 individual species scores also indicate this site does not represent an area unique  
52 for conservation. The fourth and final issue of concern regarding the vegetative  
53 structure of the site is the presence of high levels of algae in the water column.  
54 High algae concentrations will make the site less able to support submerged aquatic  
55 vegetation and will likely impact the establishment of emergent vegetation. These  
56 types of vegetation serve as breeding and refugia sites for fish and aquatic  
57 invertebrate communities, which in turn, serve as food resources for higher aquatic  
58 and semi-aquatic predators in the food web.  
59

60 At the landscape level, there are further problems present at the Mabie pond site.  
61 Among them are a lack of forests within the buffer of the wetland, and the lack of  
62 other wetlands within the buffer, which serve to connect it to a landscape-wide  
63 network. Anthropogenic land coverages serve to further degrade the value of this  
64 wetland, these being: more than 75% of the area within the buffer is agriculture and  
65 more than 25% of the area within the buffer is used as residence, the Mabie home  
66 and farming buildings. Finally, this pond is within 50 m (165 ft) of a major  
67 roadway, Highway 138 to the south of the property.  
68

69 Considering the complexity of ecological restoration, both in terms of biological,  
70 chemical, geological and hydrological changes and in terms of environmental  
71 economic interests, it is difficult to predict the final state of a restoration project.  
72 Instead, it is more appropriate to consider where a restoration site will fit relative to  
73 natural environmental variability of reference conditions. If restoration efforts on  
74 the Mabie property are pursued as part of the proposed development, it will not  
75 likely be possible to restore this system to a point similar to pre-settlement reference  
76 conditions nor to retain the ecosystem structure and derived functions to such a  
77 state permanently. A more pragmatic approach would be to choose a more stable  
78 ecosystem point, one that is not determined by rare species, species with narrow  
79 environmental tolerances, or highly variable hydrologic regimes. It is possible to  
80 remove some of the invasive species listed within the wetland delineation report,  
81 reintroduce native vegetation, develop a protective vegetative buffer and install a  
82 regulatory pump to maintain water levels, however this initial phase will likely take  
83 two or three years to complete and require additional observations and  
84 developmental corrections throughout the rehabilitation. Time to complete the  
85 rehabilitation, allowing the vegetation to develop fully, may take up to 10-15 years.  
86

87 To aid in the rehabilitation of native species on site, it is suggested that dredging  
88 test areas of the wetland may allow the remaining seed bank to reestablish.  
89 Dredging depth should be 30 cm (11 in) deep in order to acquire viable seeds. If  
90 sample dredged material contains a large proportion of agricultural soil from run off,  
91 then dredging depth should be increased to compensate for this increased material.  
92 Dredging beyond 30 cm will not contain a sufficient amount of viable seeds.  
93 Samples of the dredged materials should be examined using two techniques,  
94 emergence and seed counts. Using the first technique, samples will be allowed to  
95 germinate under greenhouse conditions and examined for viability, number of  
96 emergent plants per unit area and composition, species diversity and richness. As

97 seedlings emerge from the sample soils, they are to be identified and removed. For  
98 the second technique, soil samples should be sieved for seeds for identification. If  
99 the seed bank does not produce viable plants from greenhouse trials, transplants  
100 from wetland nurseries or adjacent wetlands will be necessary.

101  
102 To understand the algal community structure of the pond, it will be important to  
103 understand the relative dominance of green algae, which are true plants versus  
104 blue-green algae, which are cyanobacteria. If the concentration of cyanobacteria is  
105 high, little can be done to ameliorate the present condition. When a wetland and  
106 surrounding buffer develop, it will reduce the amount of available nutrients entering  
107 into the pond and deprive the cyanobacteria of resources.

108  
109 To protect the developing wetland community, the City proposes to establish a  
110 vegetative buffer in addition to stormwater management facilities that provide water  
111 quality treatment. A 75-foot buffer is the width requirement in the Dane County  
112 Water Quality Plan. Fecal coliform control will be provided by a 75-foot buffer, but  
113 this control will be marginal. Once a vegetative buffer is established, and wetland  
114 plants regenerate, several abiotic ecosystem functions are expected to improve  
115 including; additional removal of sediments, nutrients and toxins, reducing  
116 stormwater flows into the pond, and recharging groundwater. Further, the wetland  
117 vegetation itself will provide carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorous sequestration to  
118 control nutrients and provide habitat across trophic levels in the food web.

119  
120 If the wetland and adjacent buffer are well developed, it should have an impact on  
121 both the nutrient content and temperature of water entering into the pond. Warm,  
122 nutrient rich water has a negative impact on dissolved oxygen content, which in  
123 turn, negatively affects macroinvertebrate populations. This generates two issues,  
124 first the development of low diversity vegetative stands and negative impacts on  
125 higher predators in the food web. If the new vegetation can alter the water  
126 temperatures towards less nutrients and cooler waters, we should expect to find the  
127 opposite condition and a more diverse rehabilitated wetland. If this wetland were to  
128 be rehabilitated, it would improve the habitat quality for organisms that have  
129 adapted to urban green space ecosystems, such as amphibians and waterfowl.

130  
131 Considering the topography, it is likely that the best restoration targets for this area  
132 will be a palustrine wetland with shallow marshes in margins of the pond and on an  
133 interior island transitioning to a sedge meadow with a few interspersed trees  
134 followed by upland communities as the topography steepens.

135  
136 The installation of a regulatory pump on the site to maintain the water levels has  
137 been suggested. To increase the effectiveness of the wetland rehabilitation, it is  
138 recommended that the water level of the pond be allowed to periodically inundate  
139 the delineated wetland and part of the associated buffer. This will allow for more  
140 space for plant colonization and increased ecosystem functions of the wetland.  
141 Hydrologic calculations will be required to determine the maximum area of  
142 inundated lands permitted by proposed development. As the wetland rehabilitation  
143 develops the necessity of the regulatory pump will be diminished, as the wetland is  
144 able to compensate for water level variability. Care should be taken to not extract  
145 too much water, or too quickly from the developing wetland as dry areas will become  
146 unsuitable for wetland plant colonization and survival.

# Town of Rutland

June 2, 2011

Mr. Kamran Mesbah  
Deputy Director, CARPC  
City County Building  
Room 362  
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.  
Madison WI 53703

Kamran:

This letter is to inform you that I will be unable to attend the June 9, 2011 meeting of the CARPC.

The Town is looking forward to negotiating a boundary agreement with the City of Stoughton.

We are hopeful that an acceptable agreement can be achieved within the next 18 months.

Sincerely

Dale Beske  
For the Rutland Town Board





## CITY OF STOUGHTON

From the Mayor's Office

### Collaborative Efforts with the Town of Rutland:

- The Mayor of the City of Stoughton, Stoughton Area School District Superintendent, Chairs and Board Members of the surrounding townships meet each year on a quarterly basis to talk about recent events, challenges, success stories and future plans.
- Fire protection and inspection of businesses located within the town of Rutland are provided by the City of Stoughton Fire Department. The new fire station was built in 2008. Together we negotiated a service agreement "contract" where the towns agreed to share in the debt of the building up to a cap of 5 million. Funds for the project were contributed on a per capita basis. The agreement also spells out the terms of service the city will provide to the towns. The city offered funding options to assist the towns in securing funding for their portion of the debt, including using the city's more favorable borrowing ability with the towns then paying the city back over time.
- Budget constraints have affected us all. Learning that the Dunkirk Township was needing to purchase a new grader after 40 yrs, Street Superintendent Karl Manthe called to see if the city had a grader that they could rent and use on an as needed basis rather than make the large purchase. This same type of offer would be extended to Rutland.
- The City of Stoughton Clerk composes and publishes all election notices, with the review and approval of the Town Clerk. Town election supplies and ballots are delivered to the City of Stoughton - town clerks pick them up here rather than in Madison.
- The City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland have begun hosting a yearly a computer, electronic and appliance Recycling Event.

The City of Stoughton provides a wide variety of services for the Stoughton community. The Stoughton community is often not defined by boundaries or borders but by those living in the area. The following are just a few of those examples:

- Both town students and city students attend the Stoughton Area School District.
- The City of Stoughton Youth Center is for all students grade 5 – 10 in the SASD.
- The City of Stoughton Food Pantry serves all families living within the SASD.
- The City of Stoughton Library serves all in the surrounding townships as well as city residents.
- The City of Stoughton Parks and Recreation Department provides programs and events for all in the area. (ie Recreational programs, The Mandt swim facility, etc)
- Medication Disposal and Sharps Collection events, sponsored by the Stoughton Wellness Coalition (Stoughton Hospital, Stoughton Area Schools and City of Stoughton) take place twice a year for all in our area.
- The City of Stoughton hosts a VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance) site for all residents in the surrounding area. (Income taxes are prepared by volunteers free of charge with the oversight of the Department of Revenue.)

### Public Safety

- The City Fire and EMS departments provide services to their residents
- The City Police Department works closely with the Dane County Sheriffs Department on many things as well as serving as backup to incidents
- Safety Camp is a community sponsored event hosted by the City of Stoughton Police Department for all students in the second grade

### Stoughton Area Senior Center

- Our Sr Center has had a collaborative relationship with all of the surrounding townships. Residents in Rutland receive meals on wheels, use the Senior Center for many essential programs and services. Rutland residents receive information and assistance regarding needs and services for older adults and their families.

The City of Stoughton, like all cities, provides vital jobs, goods and services to all in the area. (ie Stoughton Area Hospital, Dean Clinic, UW Clinics, Skaalen Nursing Home, Nazareth Nursing Home, many churches, a variety of commercial services and retail businesses, Business Park North, Industrial Park South, etc.)



**Resolution CARPC No. 2011-5**

**Amending the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan* and *Dane County Water Quality Plan* by Revising the Stoughton Urban Service Area Boundary and Environmental Corridors in the West End Neighborhood in the City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland**

WHEREAS, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission has adopted, amended and reaffirmed the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan* and *Water Quality Plan*; and

WHEREAS, said plans delineate urban service areas as amended through February 2011; and

WHEREAS, the City of Stoughton has requested an addition to the Stoughton Urban Service Area, and is consistent with the City of Stoughton Comprehensive Plan, adopted in May 2005; and

WHEREAS, a staff analysis of the proposed amendment has been prepared, which indicates that the amendment is generally consistent with adopted regional plans and policies.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in accordance with §66.0309, Wis. Stats., and Sec. 208 of Public Law 92-500, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission amends the *Dane County Land Use and Transportation Plan* and recommends the amendment of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* by revising the Stoughton Urban Service Area boundary and environmental corridors as shown on the attached map.

Adoption of this amendment is based on the land use and urban service plans submitted in support of this amendment, and conditioned on the City of Stoughton pursuing the following:

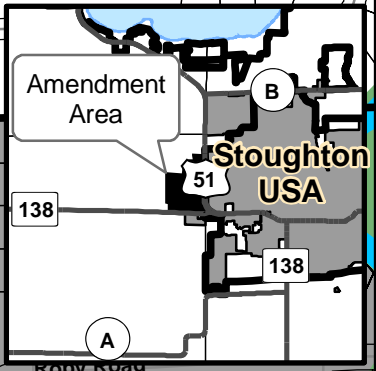
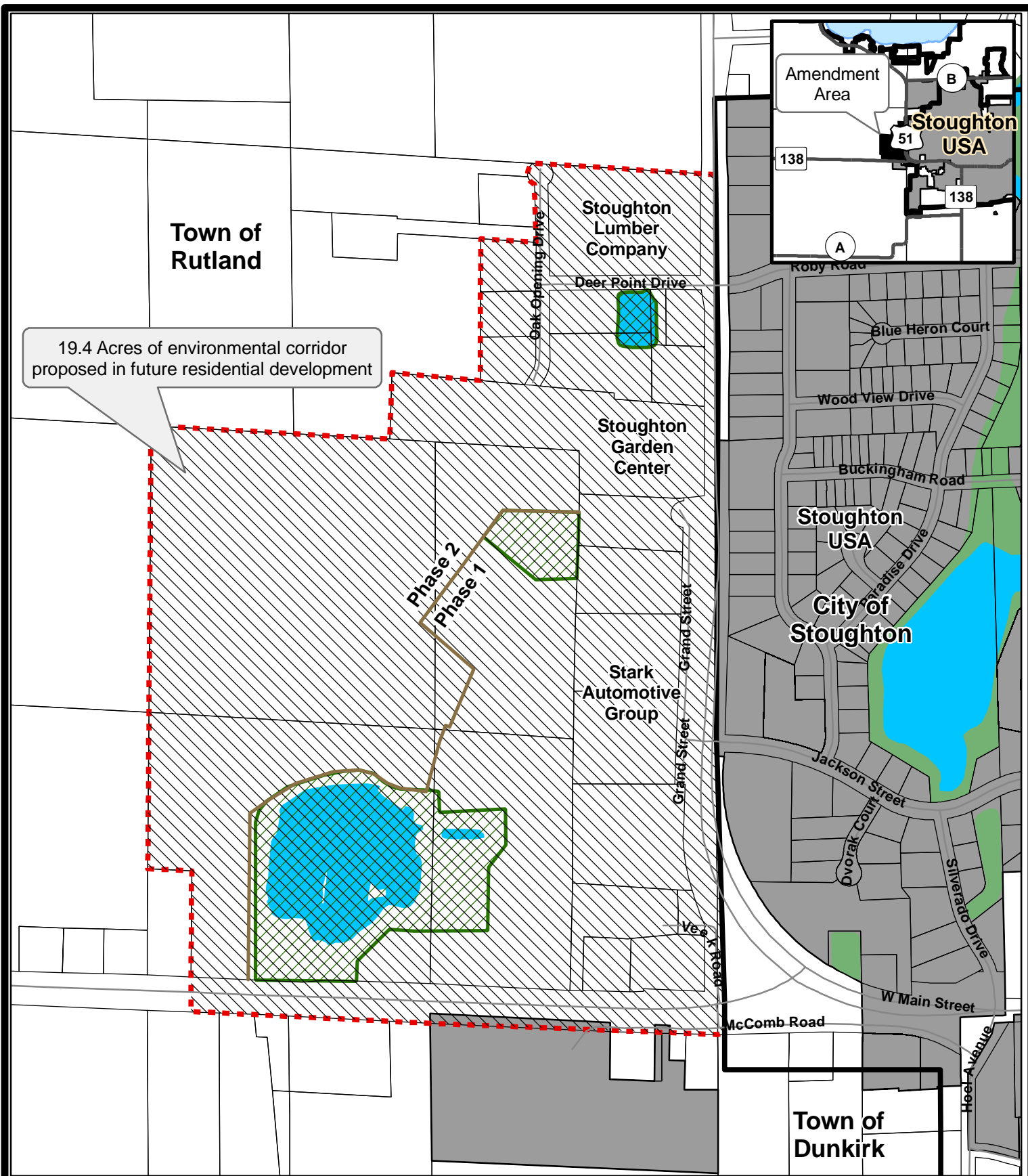
(to be added by CARPC)

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Date Adopted

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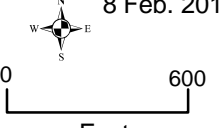
Larry Palm, Vice-Chairperson



**Map 1 West End Development**  
 Amendment to the Stoughton Urban Service Area and Environmental Corridors in the City of Stoughton and Town of Rutland

-  Service Area to be added (192.8 acres)
-  Proposed Environmental Corridor (42.1 acres)\*
-  Existing Environmental Corridor
-  Incorporated Area
-  Existing Urban Service Area Boundary
-  Proposed Urban Service Area Boundary

8 Feb. 2011



Feet

Prepared by staff of the CARPC.

**Re: Consideration of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-9 amending the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* by updating *Appendix D: Urban Non-point Source Analysis***

**Decision Items:**

1. Consider Resolution CARPC No. 2011-9.

The *Dane County Water Quality Plan* is the approved areawide water quality management plan for the Dane County region and CARPC is contracted with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to conduct areawide water quality management planning in the region. The Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis is one of thirteen technical appendices to the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. The last Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis (Technical Appendix D) was prepared by the Dane County Regional Planning Commission in 1979. There has been a significant amount of research since that time which has contributed to an increased understanding and regulation of urban nonpoint source pollution. Summary Plan updates to the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* in 1995 and 2004, have provided brief overviews of the evolving management of urban nonpoint source pollution. The purpose of this update to the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis is to bring the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* up to date with an in depth assessment and analysis of the current state of urban nonpoint source pollution issues and management practices in our region. This report is not intended to serve as a design manual for best management practices (BMPs), but it does provide useful references to some of the many guidance documents that are available for the design of BMPs.

An earlier draft of this report was sent to Technical Advisory Committee, including the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, for review in September 2010, and its comments have been incorporated into the report. On March 11, 2011, the report was sent to all of the municipalities in our region for their review and comment. The report was also posted on the CARPC website and a notice sent to other interested parties. No comments have been received to date. A public hearing on the report was held at the May 12, 2011 Commission meeting. A written response to the comment received and revised sections to address Commissioner comments are included with this cover sheet. The Commission should formally consider the report for adoption as part of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. By adopting the report, the Commission is adopting the recommendations contained in the report, most of which are reaffirmed from previously adopted plans.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. A copy of the draft report, provided to Commissioners in March, is available at [http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2011\\_postings/WQP/Appendix\\_D\\_Draft.pdf](http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PDF/capd/2011_postings/WQP/Appendix_D_Draft.pdf)
2. Record of public comment and staff response.
3. Report sections revisions to address Commissioner comments.
4. Draft Resolution 2011-9: Amending the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* by Updating Appendix D: Urban Non-Point Source Analysis

**Contact for Further Information:**

Mike Rupiper, Environmental Engineer  
261-1573  
[MikeR@CapitalAreaRPC.org](mailto:MikeR@CapitalAreaRPC.org)

## Public Comment Received and Staff Response

### Public Comment

Jon Becker, representing himself, registered to speak; he stated that issues associated with water quality included health and civic infrastructure issues, and moral issues which arise from impacts on downstream residents. He expressed support for CARPC non-point standards to be based on conditions at the time of settlement. He suggested that the Appendix D or other Plan Appendix might show how things would look if we were achieving pre-settlement rates of stormwater control or recharge, and that would be the next step CARPC could take to move beyond the 90% of pre-development stay-on standard. He stated that the 90% standard applied in the Cherokee Marsh proposal is to a crop-tilling agricultural area, and there were still 7 tons of sediment running off each year from the site. Using the pre-development standard in agricultural areas lead to problems such as that causing the Mississippi River dead zone; this report should look at the next step, or at least advise communities where we should be headed. He described impacts on civic infrastructure, such as reports by the Chicago Tribune that the Chicago Deep Tunnel system is now at risk from impacts of climate change. He stated that Cherokee Marsh had 2 million pounds of sewage dumped into the marsh because the storm event overcame the infrastructure; retrofitting was done. He stated that the June 2008 floods may not have been caused by a single 100-year event, but were due to back-to-back events which have happened more frequently. He requested that CARPC host Dan Vimont (Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impact), who is working on Yahara region climate change predictions, which could be reflected in CARPC trend predictions, which should consider not just what has happened but what is likely to happen.

### Staff Response

1. To clarify, the 90% pre-development stay-on standard is a volume control standard, not a sediment control standard. The current standard for sediment control is 80% for up to the 1-yr, 24-hr design storm, which includes over 98% of all rainfall events. Some communities have a pre-settlement standard for peak runoff rate control, but that standard does not apply to the volume of runoff. A pre-settlement standard for volume would approach a zero runoff standard (i.e. no stormwater can leave the site). Such a standard would be considerably more stringent than existing conditions prior to development. Any recommendations for standards by the Commission need to have a sound scientific basis and should be vetted by a group such as the Technical Advisory Committee. Any assessment of the need for stormwater control to pre-settlement levels should be based on specific resource needs and benefits as part of comprehensive watershed management plans.
2. The problem of the “Mississippi River dead zone”, is more accurately described as hypoxia (low oxygen) in the Northern Gulf of Mexico. It is the result of excess nutrients and subsequent algae growth, death, and decomposition. In our region, urban nonpoint source best management practices provide phosphorus control through the sediment control standards. The excess nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) are primarily from agricultural sources throughout the Mississippi River Basin, which have limited or no stormwater management. The Mississippi River drainage basin covers over 1,245,000 square miles and 31 states. While this is an important national issue, it is not pertinent to the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. To the extent that our region contributes to this national problem, it should be discussed as part of Appendix E: Agricultural Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*.

3. The City of Chicago has a combined sewer system (i.e. one pipe for both stormwater and wastewater). Thus, they are more prone to an increase in overflows due to increased precipitation. In our region, sanitary sewer systems are separate from storm sewer systems. Overflows of separate sanitary sewer systems can occur, but are due to infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer system. While this is an important issue, particularly in areas with combined sewer systems, it is not pertinent to the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. The issue of any potential increase in sanitary sewer overflows in our region due to increased infiltration and inflow related to climate change will be discussed as part of Appendix C: Point Source Inventory and Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*.
4. The June 7-8 2008 precipitation recorded at the Dane County Airport according to data from the Wisconsin State Climatologist was 2.23” and 4.11” respectively, or 6.34” for the 48-hour period. According to our current rainfall frequency data (TP-40) 2.23” in 24-hours is approximately a 1-yr event and 4.11 in 24-hours is approximately a 10-year event. The two-day (48 hour) rainfall total is slightly larger than the 100-yr 24-hr event of 6.00 inches according to TP-40. TP-40 does not give frequencies for 48-hour events, but Bulletin 71 does. According to Bulletin 71, 6.34” in 48-hours is between a 25-yr and a 50-yr event. The flooding experienced in June 2008 in our region is primarily due to urban areas with little or no flood control (i.e. no controls, inadequate volume control, and/or no control for 100-yr 24-hr event). One of the recommendations in the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* is that all municipalities include the 100-yr 24-hour design storm in their peak rate control. Retrofit practices in existing urban areas without adequate stormwater management for flood control will be necessary to address this issue.
5. The climate change projections and recommendations published in the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts’ (WICCI) report, *Wisconsin’s Changing Climate: Impacts and Adaptation*, released in February 2011 and their Stormwater Working Group Report were included and referenced in the preparation of the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. One of the recommendations in the Urban Nonpoint Source Analysis of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* is that municipalities regularly update their stormwater management requirements with the latest official rainfall statistics, as this data becomes available.

## Appendix D Final Revisions

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### Summary of Recommendations

This summary of recommendations includes any new recommendations made in this report as well as all of the urban nonpoint source recommendations from the 1995 and 2004 Summary Plan updates to the Dane County Water Quality Plan that have been reaffirmed. Some of the recommendations have been revised or strengthened from earlier recommendations, based on the current state of knowledge of urban nonpoint source pollution. The history refers to any related recommendations as numbered in previously approved summary plans. Most of the previous recommendations have been implemented to some extent.

- 1 CARPC should collaborate with management agencies to develop watershed level plans that assess the resources in the watershed, identify the range of potential opportunities for protecting and enhancing the resources, and set goals for improvement. Priority should be given to sensitive (i.e., Badger Mill Creek, Black Earth Creek, Token Creek and Sugar River) watersheds and/or currently impaired watersheds (History: Revised, 2004-U-5, 1995-U-8). ~~Pilot studies should be undertaken for the Badger Mill Creek, Black Earth Creek, and Token Creek watersheds.~~
- 2 Management agencies should encourage stormwater management systems that emphasize low impact development and green infrastructure (History: Revised, 2004-U-8, 1995-U-6).
- 3 Management agencies should continue to cooperate in sponsoring field tests of the feasibility and effectiveness of innovative stormwater management ideas and technologies (History: 2004-U-11, 1995-U-10).
- 4 Management agencies should continue to evaluate and promote potential approaches for improving sediment and phosphorus removal in the design, operation, and maintenance of stormwater management systems (History: 2004-U-10, 1995-U-11).
- 5 Management agencies should continue to encourage stormwater management systems that minimize the potential for nutrients or toxic materials being washed or discharged into surface waters, with an emphasis on source control (History: 2004-U-12, 1995-U-12).
- 6 Municipalities should continue to conduct street sweeping with regenerative-air or vacuum-assist sweepers for the control of litter and floatables, particularly in early spring and late autumn (History: Revised, 2004-U-17, 1995-U-5).
- 7 Management agencies should continue to conduct public education and information programs regarding pollution prevention and source control on an annual basis (History: 2004-U-16, 1995-U-3).
- 8 Management agencies should collaboratively prepare a chloride management plan for the region which continues to expand efforts to reduce ground and surface water impacts

associated with salt use, including identifying alternative materials and approaches (*History: Strengthened, 2004-U-18, 1995-U-13*).

•9 Dane County and all municipalities should adopt the climate change adaption recommendations of the WICCI Stormwater Working Group, particularly they should update their stormwater ordinances to incorporate more current official rainfall data as it becomes available. CARPC should collaborate with other management agencies to prepare a technical paper to examine the issue of climate change ~~in more depths it relates to our region~~ (New Recommendation).

•10 Dane County and all municipalities should update their stormwater ordinances to include at a minimum, a performance standard of maintaining pre-development peak runoff rates for the 1-, 2-, 10-, and 100-year 24-hours design storms (*History: Strengthened, 2004-U-1*).

•11 Dane County and all municipalities should update their stormwater ordinances to include at a minimum, a performance standard of maintaining 90% of the pre-development stay-on volume on an average annual basis for all land uses (*History: Strengthened, 2004-U-1 and 2004-U-9*).

•12 Dane County and all municipalities should update their stormwater ordinances to include a performance standard of maintaining pre-development groundwater recharge rates based on the rates in the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey's 2009 report, *Groundwater Recharge in Dane County, Wisconsin, Estimated by a GIS Based Water-Balance Model* or future updates, or by a site specific analysis (*History: Strengthened, 2004-U-2*).

•13 Management agencies should put into practice adaptive management strategies that include monitoring of the resources, monitoring of the maintenance and performance of the BMPs, and implementation of corrective actions as needed (*New Recommendation*).

•14 CARPC should collaborate with the Dane County Lakes and Watershed Commission to undertake a legal and institutional analysis of workable approaches to BMP monitoring and enforcement (*New Recommendation*).

•15 CARPC should collaborate with other management agencies to ensure that these research needs identified by the Commission's Technical Advisory Committee, for the future evaluation of the volume control issue, are carried out in a timely manner (*New Recommendation*).

•16 Management agencies should continue to promote inter-agency review to streamline permitting while ensuring protection of the natural resources (*History: 2004-U-13*).

17 Urban management agencies should enact and enforce leaf, yard, and garden debris storage and disposal ordinances in urban areas, including leaf pick-up in the fall, with emphasis on keeping leaves and yard waste off of streets and paved surfaces (History: 2004-U-14, 1995-U-1, U-4).

18. Urban management agencies should include provisions in building codes and ordinances to require that, wherever feasible, drainage from roofs, driveways, and parking lots be directed toward grassed or vegetated areas, rather than paved areas or storm sewers (History: 2004-U-15, 1995-U-2).

19. Designated municipalities should implement the state NR 216, NR 151, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chap. 14). Other municipalities should consider developing consistent programs, ordinances, and requirements (History: 2004-U-3, 1995-U-7).

20. A coordinated stormwater management plan should be developed for all communities in the municipal NR 216 stormwater permit area (History: 2004-U-6, 1995-U-9).

21. Management agencies should apply for grant funding to develop stormwater management plans and install best management practices that control urban stormwater impacts (History: Revised, 2004-U-7).

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### **Infiltration**

Like the previous NR 151 rules, the Dane County performance standard **currently requires previously required** that 90 percent of pre-development infiltration volume for residential land uses and 60 percent of predevelopment infiltration volume for non-residential (commercial, industrial, institutional) land uses based upon average annual rainfall. Instead of caps on the land area required for infiltration BMPs, the ordinance allows an alternate groundwater recharge standard of the estimated county-wide average annual recharge rate (7.6 inches per year) when the cap levels (1% for residential sites and 2% for nonresidential sites) are reached. ~~An ordinance amendment has been introduced to require 90% of pre-development infiltration volume for all land uses, but it has not yet been approved.~~ In March 2011, Dane County adopted Ordinance Amendment 33, which requires both residential and nonresidential developments to design practices to infiltrate sufficient runoff volume so that post-development infiltration volume shall be at least 90% of the pre-development infiltration volume, based upon average annual rainfall.

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### **Street Design**

Street layout can have a very significant influence on the total imperviousness and hydrology of a site. Figure 17 illustrates that the total length of pavement or imperviousness for various road layout options can vary from 20,800 linear ft. for a typical gridiron layout to 15,300 linear ft. for a loops and lollipops layout. Selection of an alternative road layout can result in a total site reduction in imperviousness of up to 26 percent (Prince George's County DER 1999).

Walkability is also an important planning consideration in street design. There may be tradeoffs between street layouts that reduce impervious surfaces and those that promote walkability. The best street designs seek to provide both walkability and reduce the amount of imperviousness compared to conventional development. One approach to this dilemma is to provide additional connectivity with bike and pedestrian paths, rather than with streets.

Constructing roads across steep sloped areas unnecessarily increases soil disturbance on a site. Good road layouts avoid placing roads on steep slopes, by designing roads to follow grades and run along ridgelines.

Street widths typically range from 48 feet to 26 feet. SLAMM modeling shows that every 1-foot decrease in street width decreases the annual runoff volume from the streets by about 1%.

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## **Climate Change**

The Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) was formed to assess and anticipate climate change impacts on specific Wisconsin natural resources, ecosystems and regions. As part of this effort, the Center for Climatic Research and the Center for Sustainability and the Global Environment, Nelson Institute, University of Wisconsin-Madison have developed a series of maps depicting recent and projected climate change in Wisconsin (WICCI, 2010). The results of their research are summarized in Table 7. These maps show that the observed increase in total annual average precipitation from 1950 to 2006 has been between 3.5 to 7.0 inches for our region. They also show that the estimated increase in total annual average precipitation from 1980 to 2055 will be 1.5 inches in our region. Although the historical data indicate that increases in total average annual precipitation have already occurred, the models do not predict much of an additional change in future precipitation increase in total annual average precipitation in the near future. More significant than the projected changes in total average annual precipitation is the projected shift in precipitation from summer months to more winter and spring precipitation (WICCI, 2011). This could have significant impacts on erosion, resulting in higher sediment and phosphorous loads from agricultural areas due to the limited amount of agricultural vegetation at this time of year.

### **Table 8: WICCI Precipitation Changes**

~~However the~~ The climate models ~~do also~~ indicate that the number of large rainfalls will increase in the future. Typically, heavy precipitation events of at least two inches occur roughly 12 times per decade (once every 10 months) in southern Wisconsin. Southern Wisconsin is projected to receive 2 to 2.5 more of these large events per decade, or roughly a 20% increase in their frequency. This will have the most significant impact on older urban areas that were developed with limited or no stormwater management practices.

The stormwater working group of WICCI concluded that the physical principles and climate models indicate that the magnitude of large rainfalls will increase. The historical data indicate that increases have already occurred. But the current models and historical data do not yet provide a statistical basis for hydrologic design. The working group recommends that adapting hydrologic design to climate change should include (Potter, 2010):

- Use the latest rainfall statistics (e.g. not TP-40; see the Hydrology section of this report)

- Use climate scenarios to evaluate vulnerabilities of existing infrastructure
- Make greater use of continuous hydrologic simulation and coupled models (e.g., surface and groundwater)
- Re-evaluate design criteria (e.g. for detention basins)
- Design based on risk-based design, incorporating uncertainty

The CARPC Annual Unified Planning Work Program and Overall Program Design includes a future initiative for evaluating the inter-relationship between regional plans and climate change. This climate change analysis is proposed as a technical appendix of the Dane County Water Quality Plan that would be completed during 2011-2012.

|

*The bulleted list of previous summary plan recommendations will be replaced with the following table.*

**Table 8: 1995 and 2004 Summary Plan Recommendations**

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
<u>U-1: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should enact and enforce leaf and yard and garden debris storage and disposal ordinances in urban areas, particularly those urban areas draining to lakes or impoundments, with emphasis on keeping leaves and yard waste off streets and paved surfaces.</u>	<u>This recommendation was combined with 1995 recommendation U-4 and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-14.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #17.</u>
<u>U-2: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should include provisions in building codes and ordinances providing that, wherever feasible, drainage from roofs, driveways, and parking lots should be directed toward grassed or vegetated areas, rather than being directly connected to paved areas or storm sewers.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-15.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #18.</u>
<u>U-3: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should conduct aggressive public education and information programs regarding source control, on an annual basis</u>	<u>This recommendation was reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-16.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #8.</u>
<u>U-4: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should improve leaf pick-up in the fall for areas which are tributary to lakes or impoundments. Special attention should be given to</u>	<u>This recommendation was combined with 1995 recommendation U-1 and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-14.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #17.</u>

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
<u>keeping leaves out of streets and storm sewers.</u>		
<u>U-5: Urban nonpoint source management agencies in Dane County, particularly those tributary to lakes and impoundments should improve the water quality protection and effectiveness of street sweeping of streets in commercial and industrial areas, and regularly (biweekly to monthly) sweeping of residential streets throughout the sweeping season, with extra efforts at thoroughly cleaning all streets in early spring and late autumn. Vacuum sweepers should be used where feasible because of greater removal effectiveness.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-17</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #6, with revision since the effectiveness has been shown to be limited to debris and large particles.</u>
<u>U-6: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should revise their drainage design practices to emphasize the use of open drainage systems incorporating detention and infiltration areas and natural greenways in developing areas.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-8.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed with the revision of emphasizing green infrastructure as recommendation #2.</u>
<u>U-7: Urban nonpoint source management agencies should adopt and vigorously enforce comprehensive erosion and stormwater runoff control ordinances to limit erosion and increases in runoff from new development, consistent with the basic provisions of Dane County Ordinance 14</u>	<u>This recommendation was reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-3, with the revision of adding new state and federal regulations.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #19.</u>
<u>U-8: Specific watershed</u>	<u>This recommendation was</u>	<u>This recommendation has</u>

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
<u>plans for stormwater management, incorporating flow and water quality management practices, should be prepared for all existing and developing urban drainage basins. Where possible, such plans should be prepared in the context of comprehensive watershed water quality plans</u>	<u>reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-5</u>	<u>been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed with the revision of prioritizing studies in sensitive and/or impaired watersheds as recommendation #1.</u>
<u>U-9: A coordinated stormwater management plan and stormwater permitting process should be developed for all communities in the Central Urban Service Area tributary to the Yahara Lakes.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reworded and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-6.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented in effect by the NR 216 permitting requirements and is reaffirmed as recommendation #20.</u>
<u>U-10: Urban nonpoint source management agencies in the central urban service area should cooperate in sponsoring field tests of the feasibility and effectiveness of porous asphalt pavement and infiltration trenches for possible use in parking lots and residential streets.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reworded and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-11.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented in effect by the NR 216 permitting requirements and is reaffirmed as recommendation #3.</u>
<u>U-11: Potential approaches to enhancing or improving sediment and phosphorus removal from urban runoff in the design, operation, and maintenance of urban drainage systems tributary to lakes and impoundments should receive priority attention and evaluation.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reworded and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-10.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #4.</u>
<u>U-12: Urban drainage systems and associated land use practices should be</u>	<u>This recommendation was reworded and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as</u>

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
<u>designed to minimize the potential for toxic or hazardous materials being discharged or washed off the land surface waters, with emphasis on source control rather than treatment or infiltration.</u>	<u>12.</u>	<u>recommendation #5.</u>
<u>U-13: The use of deicing compounds which could adversely affect surface or groundwater quality should be reduced to the minimum levels possible consistent with safety considerations, and alternative materials and approaches should be explored. Storage sites for road salt and lowed snow should avoid surface or groundwater pollution from runoff or infiltration.</u>	<u>This recommendation was reworded and reaffirmed in 2004 as recommendation U-18.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed and strengthened with the revision of recommending the preparation of a regional chloride management plan as recommendation #8.</u>
	<u>U-1: All urbanizing units of government should develop comprehensive stormwater management plans that account for water quality and quantity, that encourage infiltration of stormwater, and that are integrated into the long-term land use and open space plans of the area. Stormwater management plans should attempt to mitigate the adverse impacts of development on water resources to the maximum extent practicable.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed and strengthened with the revision of recommending the standards of maintaining pre-development peak rate control for the 1-, 2-, 10-, and 100-year 24-hours design storms and at least 90% pre-development stay-on volume as recommendations #10 and #11.</u>
	<u>U-2: Management agencies should promote land use patterns and practices which preserve the integrity of the natural hydrologic system, including the balance</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed and strengthened with the revision of recommending the standard of maintaining</u>

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
	<u>between groundwater and surface water. Require future development to implement infiltration measures, wherever practicable, as a means of controlling stormwater impacts and ensuring groundwater recharge.</u>	<u>pre-development groundwater recharge rates as recommendation #12.</u>
	<u>U-4: Dane County should apply to be certified by the DNR as a Local Qualified Program for the issuance of stormwater permits under NR 216.</u>	<u>This recommendation is not reaffirmed due to the difficulty and expense of meeting the DNR's Authorized Local Program requirements.</u>
	<u>U-7: Eligible units of government should apply for funding through the DNR Targeted Runoff Management or Urban Nonpoint Pollution grant programs to develop stormwater management plans and install practices that control urban stormwater impacts.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed and reworded as recommendation #21.</u>
	<u>U-9: Urban management agencies should work cooperatively with state and local agencies to incorporate stormwater infiltration practices into local erosion control/stormwater management ordinances. Infiltration practices should be designed to protect the groundwater.</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent. It is reaffirmed and strengthened with the revision of recommending the standard of maintaining at least 90% pre-development stay-on volume as recommendation #11.</u>
	<u>U-13: Promote inter-agency review among the appropriate state and local designated management agencies to work with developers to streamline permitting while ensuring</u>	<u>This recommendation has been implemented to some extent and is reaffirmed as recommendation #16.</u>

<u>1995 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2004 Summary Plan</u>	<u>2011 Status</u>
	<u>protection of the natural resources.</u>	

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## **8. Climate Change**

The Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) released their first report, *Wisconsin's Changing Climate: Impacts and Adaptation*, in February 2011. In response to the projected changes in precipitation, their Stormwater Working Group recommends that stormwater design and performance standards:

- Include control of the 100-year storm event
- Require regular updating with the most recent rainfall statistics

NOAA is in the process of updating the precipitation frequency data for Wisconsin. The data is scheduled to be ready for web publication in May 2012. It is recommended that municipalities adopt the recommendations of the WICCI Stormwater Working Group. It is recommended that municipalities continually update their stormwater ordinances to incorporate more current official rainfall data as it becomes available. Additional recommendations are likely to be developed when CARPC, in collaboration with other management agencies, prepares a technical paper in 2011-2012 to examine this issue in more depth.

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## **10. Phosphorus**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has required development of a Total Maximum Daily Load for phosphorus throughout the Rock River Basin in Wisconsin, and a more detailed study of pollutant loading to the Yahara chain of lakes has been initiated by a memorandum of understanding between Dane County, the City of Madison, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, and Trade and Consumer Protection. These studies will determine phosphorus load targets for different land uses throughout the Rock River Basin. In June 2010 the state Natural Resources Board ~~to~~ approved new phosphorus rules to address both point and non-point sources of phosphorus pollution.

In 2010 the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District and Dane County initiated a workgroup to discuss local pollutant trading issues. The workgroup is evaluating local opportunities and mechanisms for phosphorus trading between point sources, urban nonpoint sources, and agricultural nonpoint sources. Their goal is to reduce phosphorus discharges to surface waters in a way that is likely to comply with the revised administrative code requirements, anticipated Rock River TMDL requirements, and future requirements of MMSD's WPDES permit limit for effluent phosphorus discharge.

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## **Implementation**

Water management issues are regional issues. To adequately address them will require a regional approach to stormwater water management with the cooperation and involvement of all of the municipalities and other management agencies. It is recommended that CARPC conduct regular discussions with the relevant management

agencies regarding the implementation of the Dane County Water Quality Plan. During these discussions, specific implementation actions should be developed and agreed upon by all of the management agencies involved.

Chapter 5 of the 2004 Summary Plan of the Dane County Water Quality Plan included a Framework for Action that identified short-range priority actions for local designated management agencies and county agencies or departments. When the next Water Quality Plan Summary is prepared in 2013, it is recommended that the Framework for Action be updated to include specific objectives and metrics for assessing the implementation of these urban nonpoint source recommendations.

## Attachment B

### Municipal Stormwater Ordinance Summary

Chapter 14 of the Dane County Ordinances establishes the minimum standards for storm water management within the county. These requirements are described in the Local Ordinances section of this report and summarized below. Municipalities that have adopted more protective stormwater management standards than those required by Dane County are summarized in the following table. All municipalities will be required to update their ordinances to include peak rate control for the 1-yr 24-hr design storm, adopted in NR 151 in January 2011 and the 90% min. pre-development volume control standard adopted by Dane County in March 2011.

Municipality	Ordinance Chapter / Section	Peak Runoff Rate Control							Volume Control Standard	Groundwater Recharge Standard
		Max. Ag. CN <sup>1</sup>	-yr, 24-hr Design Storms							
			1	2	5	10	25	100		
Dane County <sup>2</sup>	14	68		X		X			90%	
City of Fitchburg	27	68		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
City of Madison <sup>3</sup>	37	68	X	X		X		X	90%	
City of Middleton	26	58	X	X	X	X	X	X	60% / 90%	7.6" / yr.
City of Sun Prairie <sup>4</sup>	15	68		X	X	X	X		60% / 90%	
City of Verona	15-2	58		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Village of Cottage Grove	163	68		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Village of DeForest	24	68	X	X	X	X	X	X	100%	predevelopment
Village of Marshall	15-2	68		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Village of Mazomanie	215	68		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Village of McFarland	8-18	58		X		X	X	X	60% / 90%	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum pre-development runoff curve number allowed for agricultural land use with Hydrologic Soil Group B soils.

<sup>2</sup> Dane County adopted a 90% pre-development volume control standard for all land uses in March 2011.

<sup>3</sup> 100-yr event peak runoff rate control for is only required for the Badger Mill Creek Watershed. The City of Madison adopted peak rate control for the 1-yr, 24-hr storm and a 90% pre-development volume control standard for all land uses in March 2011.

<sup>4</sup> 10, and 25-yr post development peak runoff rate control is to the 5-yr pre development rate.

Village of Mount Horeb <sup>5</sup>	20	68		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Village of Oregon	22	58		X		X		X	60% / 90%	
Town of Westport	10-2, 10-4	68		X	X	X	X	X	100-yr 24-hr	

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<sup>5</sup> 100-yr event peak runoff rate control is only required for public facilities.

## CARPC Resolution No. 2011-9

### Amending the Dane County Water Quality Plan by Updating Appendix D: Urban Non-Point Source Analysis

WHEREAS, in March 1975, Dane County was designated by the Governor of Wisconsin as an area having substantial and complex water quality control problems, and certified such designation to the federal Environmental Protection Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission ("CARPC") is contracted with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to conduct areawide water quality management planning in the Dane County region; and

WHEREAS, the *Dane County Water Quality Plan* is the approved areawide water quality management plan for the Dane County region; and

WHEREAS, CARPC has prepared a draft updated Appendix D to the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, entitled "Urban Non-Point Source Analysis", which has incorporated review comments by the Commission's Technical Advisory Committee including the WDNR; and

WHEREAS, CARPC has made the draft Appendix D update available to all local units of government, as well as other interested parties, in Dane County since March 11, 2011 and no comments have been received; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held at the CARPC meeting of May 12, 2011, to take testimony on the draft Appendix D update and any pertinent comments were incorporated into the report.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission, in accordance with Sec. 66.0309, Wis. Stats, and Sec. 208 of P.L. 92-500, hereby adopts the updated Appendix D: Urban Non-Point Source Analysis of the Dane County Water Quality Plan, including all of its recommendations.

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Date Adopted

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Larry Palm, Vice-Chairperson

**Re: Consideration of recommending a Draft 2012 CARPC Budget to the CARPC Budget & Personnel Panel**

**Decision Items:**

1. Consider recommending a draft budget to the BPP

The Executive Committee provided a draft 2012 budget to members as a communication at the May 12 meeting. This follows CARPC Bylaws which provide that a draft budget will be given to commissioners by the Committee around June 1 each year. The Commission, in turn, is to recommend a draft budget to the CARPC Budget & Personnel Panel (BPP) by around July 1. The BPP will approve a budget prior to August 1 to meet the statutory certification deadline, and the Commission will formally adopt its 2011 budget at its September meeting.

Draft 2012 Budget Summary

The draft budget is based on the required 2012 work and the 2010 adopted budget, so that minor reductions in 2011 operating expenses are restored, and no furloughs are proposed. It continues current regular staffing (8.125 FTE) to support continuing workloads, but also includes Sustainable Communities Regional Planning (SCRP) Grant staffing (3.5 FTE for the February 2011 to February 2014 period) which is fully funded by the Grant and leveraged by regular CARPC staff. Grant staff allows CARPC to conduct FUDA planning in a more efficient and effective manner. A cost-of-living adjustment is not proposed for the CARPC salary schedule, which remains consistent with Dane County salaries; regularly scheduled annual step increases are anticipated.

No new revenue sources beyond the standard sources are proposed. However, commissioners have indicated support for at least investigating the feasibility of implementing service area amendment fees, as described in "Alternatives" below.

The draft budget is significantly different from previous budgets in three important ways: 1) It includes the SCRIP Grant line items, 2) it proposes nearly no operating reserve, and 3) it proposes Dane County Budget Charge revenue of \$860,000, which is based on 0.17 mills of estimated assessed valuation (EAV) of property in Dane County.

The County Budget Charge represents a \$174,000 increase over 2010 and 2011 charges, and \$53,000 more than the 2009 charge. This increase is being proposed out of necessity. The past two budgets utilized over \$372,000 in CARPC unspent cash reserves to offset the impact of decreased revenue from Dane County. By the end of 2011, Commission cash assets *less all liabilities* (including long-term liabilities such as sick and vacation leave) are projected to be less than \$20,000; therefore, reserves to offset decreased County revenue are essentially no longer available. In order to maintain current operations, CARPC must certify a County budget charge of at least \$860,000 unless other revenue sources are secured. While state law allows a budget charge up to 0.30 mills of EAV, the 0.17-mill charge represents the maximum allowable charge to Dane County according to the resolutions adopted by local governments which petitioned for CARPC creation (aka the CARPC "charter").

A 2012 operating reserve of \$3,000 does not afford the Commission flexibility to absorb permanent, structural increases in CARPC spending. However, cash assets beyond the reserve amount are available to prevent issues related to cash flow, and to allow for emergency “deficit” spending.

Due to restrictions on revenue, the draft budget also anticipates the continued vacancy of the Executive Director position. To date, the Deputy Director has fulfilled the duties of that role. However, commissioners have expressed urgency in identifying funding sufficient to fill the position. Detailed discussions on the basis for this urgency have not been held.

### Alternatives

Similar to other public service entities and past CARPC budgets, personnel expenditures (83% of non-pass-through expenses) make up the majority of expenses. Therefore, substantial reductions in operating expenses may only be accommodated through staffing cuts. Any cuts to current staffing levels will result in direct reductions in operations. Additionally, because most staff positions are leveraged for the SCRP Grant, the impact of staffing cuts would be compounded by the loss of Grant revenue.

Less substantial, but still significant and impactful reductions in expenditures may be realized through one or more of the following:

1. reduction to salary schedule (5%≈\$30,000; 3%≈\$17,000)
2. pay freeze to last 2011 rate (≈\$5,300)
3. furlough days (≈\$2,500 per day)
4. contractual expenses (up to \$10,000)
5. decreased Extra Hire support (≈\$6,000)
6. reduction in office supplies expenses (≈\$6,000)
7. reduction in equipment/furniture (≈\$3,000)

Securing additional revenue may prove difficult given the limitations placed on CARPC. The local resolutions requesting CARPC creation provide that the Commission may certify a budget charge no more than 0.17 mills of EAV, which this budget proposes to certify. It should be noted that previous certified charges to Dane County were based on 0.1363 mills (2008), 0.1571 (2009), 0.1324 (2010), and 0.1314 (2011). By not certifying the “full” 0.17 mills in each of these budget years, the Commission chose at the request of the BPP to not certify an additional \$630,000 from Dane County over the previous four-year span. A certification rate beyond 0.17 mills would not be advisable without expressed support by the local governments in Dane County.

Commissioners have discussed the viability of implementing a fee structure for review and consideration of sewer service area amendments. Should the Commission pursue this option, it may consider a structure based on staff per-hour charges or developable acres of the amendment area (see attached “USA Amendments (2008-2010) and cost to review”). Depending on fee levels, it may be feasible for CARPC to earn from \$30,000 to \$200,000 annually. Reaching broad agreement on the concept of these fees prior to implementation is important. Similarly, it is important for CARPC and the Panel to agree on both the basis for the fees and when the fees would be charged to the applicant community.

It is critical to note that reliance on fees for basic agency operations is not advisable, due to the unpredictable variance in revenue. However, a fee system which is used to pay back sources of regular funding may be a viable option (i.e. increased funding from the County charge might be mitigated to the extent that fee revenue is earned by CARPC).

Last year, CARPC recommended a 2011 budget to the BPP which included both sewer service area review fees and a certified budget charge beyond 0.17 mills. Disagreement among Panel members (the City of Madison Mayor was not supportive of new fees; the Dane County Executive was not willing to approve 0.17 mills without new fees) resulted in adoption of a budget unchanged from 2010, with a directive to CARPC to apply for the SCRPG Grant.

The draft budget is summarized below; attached is the full line-item draft with Personnel Detail.

	2010 Actual	2011 Adopted	2011 Estimated	2012 DRAFT
FTE	8.125	8.125	8.125	11.625
Expenses				
Personnel	788,092	777,931	756,579	794,113
Total Operating, Capital & Contractual	147,759	144,486	154,846	162,446
Pass-thru, including SCRPG	265,714	106,074	563,421	777,000
Gross Expenditures	1,201,565	1,028,851	1,474,846	1,733,559
Net Expenditures (less pass-thru)	935,851	922,777	911,425	956,559
Revenues				
Fees: sewer extensions	10,000	7,600	7,600	7,600
EPA/DNR Water Quality Mgmt Planning	75,580	71,230	75,000	75,000
RPC funds	248,690	146,552	182,749	8,202
Dane Co. (includes rent/IM support in lieu of cash)	686,645	686,645	686,645	861,007
All other	21,368	10,750	16,750	5,750
Pass-Thru, including SCRPG	330,030	105,074	506,101	776,000
Gross Revenues	1,375,715	1,027,851	1,474,846	1,733,559
Net Revenues (less pass-thru)	1,045,685	922,777	968,745	957,559

Also attached, at the request of commissioners, is a “CARPC Prospective Budgets w/increased staffing” worksheet which provides a basic glimpse at future budgets which might support a Division Director (2013) and Executive Director (2014). This worksheet highlights the additional revenue needed for adding additional staff, as indicated in the bottom two lines of the worksheet (“Additional Funds needed” and “CBR Required”).

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. Draft 2012 line item Budget with 2012 Personnel Detail and CARPC Levy Charge/Fund Balance analysis
2. USA Amendments (2008-2010) & Cost to Review
3. CARPC Prospective Budgets w/increased staffing

**Contact for Further Information:**

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# Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

2012 Draft Line-Item Budget

2-Jun-11

	2010 Actual	2011 Adopted	2011 Estimated	2012 Draft Budget
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>Personal Services (includes GIS contract)</b>	FTE: 8.125	FTE: 8.125	FTE: 8.125	TOTAL FTE: 11.625
Salaries & Wages	\$ 563,257	\$ 585,554 <sup>1</sup>	\$ 571,060	\$ 585,222
Workstudy / Interns	25,180	10,550	10,550	21,000
Retirement Fund	56,776	33,962 <sup>1</sup>	39,896	33,943
Social Security / Medicare	41,152	44,795 <sup>1</sup>	43,686	44,769
Employee/Retiree Insurance	101,727	113,290	101,386	109,178 <sup>2</sup>
Furloughs (4 days)	0	(10,220)	(10,000)	0
Total Personal Services	\$ 788,092	\$ 777,931	\$ 756,578	\$ 794,113
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
Commissioner Per Diem & Travel	\$ 4,190	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,300	\$ 5,300 <sup>3</sup>
Employee Travel & Meeting Expenses	6,312	5,000	5,000	7,500 <sup>4</sup>
Training & Conferences	3,958	2,400	2,400	2,500
Office Supplies	11,976	16,000	16,000	22,500
Dues / Membership Fees	2,123	3,810	3,810	3,810
GIS Software	3,700	5,800	5,800	5,800
Recruitment	15,881 <sup>13</sup>	0	0	0
Telephone	5,424	5,500	8,500	1,000
Office Space/Rent	33,036	33,036	33,036	33,036
Legal Services	19,951	30,000	27,000	30,000
Audit Services	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Advertising	580	0	0	0 <sup>5</sup>
Insurance (package, WC, D&O)	7,639	8,000	8,000	8,000
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 120,770	\$ 120,846	\$ 120,846	\$ 125,446
<b>Capital Outlay</b>				
Office/Computer Equipment & Furniture	\$ 5,989	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000
GIS Equipment (new plotter)	0	0	0	0
Fly Dane 2009/2010 Partnership	0	0	0	0
Total Capital Outlay	\$ 5,989	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000
<b>Contractual</b>				
Consultant services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000 <sup>6</sup>
Expanded Water Resources Monitoring	0	0	0	0
IM Services	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Total Contractual	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000
<b>HUD &amp; Other Pass-Thru Contracts</b>				
HUD - SCRP Grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 670,000
Cooperative Water Resources Monitoring	95,219	96,074	96,074	97,000
Groundwater Model Update	100,169	0	219,347	0
EPA/DNR Stimulus Programs	62,120 <sup>7</sup>	0	38,000 <sup>7</sup>	0
WDOT Rural Work Program (90% funded)	8,206	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Pass-Thru	\$ 265,714	\$ 106,074	\$ 563,421	\$ 777,000
<b>Gross Total Expenditures</b>	\$ 1,201,565 <sup>8</sup>	\$ 1,028,851 <sup>8</sup>	\$ 1,474,845 <sup>8</sup>	\$ 1,733,559 <sup>8</sup>
LESS pass-thru	\$ (265,714)	\$ (106,074)	\$ (563,421)	\$ (777,000)
<b>NET TOTAL Expenditures (Gross less pass-thru)</b>	\$ 935,851	\$ 922,777	\$ 911,424	\$ 956,559

**Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**  
2012 Draft Line-Item Budget

2-Jun-11

	2010 Actual	2011 Adopted	2011 Estimated	2012 Draft Budget
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Fees: sewer extensions	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600 <sup>9</sup>
Fees: USA/LSA Review	0	0	0	0 <sup>10</sup>
Fees: Annual Planning Conference Registration	1,425	1,400	1,400	1,400
Land Use Inventory Grant (via Dane Co.)	11,877	6,000	10,000	0
Local Planning Assistance	0	0	0	0
MMSD	0	0	0	0
EPA/DNR Water Quality Planning	75,580	71,230	75,000	75,000
Product Sales	160	100	100	100
Interest Income (Less Bank Fees)	2,317	1,000	3,000	2,000
WDOT Transportation Plan Integration	5,589	2,250	2,250	2,250
Allocation from Reserves ("AR")	23,000 <sup>13</sup>	0	0	0
Other	3,402	0	0	0
Pass-Thru (HUD - SCRP Grant)	0	0	200,000	670,000
Pass-Thru (WDOT Rural Work Program)	7,385	9,000	9,000	9,000
Pass-Thru (Groundwater Model update)	165,306	0	163,027	0
Pass-Thru (EPA/DNR Stimulus)	62,120 <sup>7</sup>	0	38,000 <sup>7</sup>	0
Pass-Thru (Coop. Water Resources Monitoring)	95,219	96,074	96,074	97,000
Net Fund Balance ("NFB") <sup>14</sup>	225,690 <sup>14</sup>	146,552 <sup>14</sup>	182,750 <sup>14</sup>	8,202 <sup>14</sup>
Dane County Property Tax	686,645	686,645	686,645	861,007 <sup>11</sup>
<b>Gross Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 1,375,715</b>	<b>\$ 1,027,851</b>	<b>\$ 1,474,846</b>	<b>\$ 1,733,559</b>
LESS pass-thru	\$ (330,030)	\$ (105,074)	\$ (506,101)	\$ (776,000)
<b>NET TOTAL Revenues (Gross less pass-thru)</b>	<b>\$ 1,045,685</b>	<b>\$ 922,777</b>	<b>\$ 968,745</b>	<b>\$ 957,559</b>

**Operating Reserves**<sup>12,15</sup> \$ 194,451<sup>15</sup> \$ 46,252<sup>15</sup> \$ 11,702<sup>15</sup> \$ 3,500<sup>12,15</sup>

Estimated '11 EAV (no increase over 2010)	\$ 50,661,236,500
Estimated certified budget rate (CBR)	0.001700%

<sup>1</sup> CARPC approved salary increase/retirement contribution decrease (no net change in personnel costs) at its 3/10/11 meeting

<sup>2</sup> Estimated 8% increase health, 5% dental insurance premiums; Workers Comp is in "Insurance" Operating Expenses

<sup>3</sup> Based on 12 CARPC meetings, plus 1 committee meeting on non-CARPC meeting nights (\$20 per diem+FICA)

<sup>4</sup> Mileage reimbursement based on \$0.55/mile; required travel estimated for 125 meetings (37.2 miles each), 46 USA/FUDA site visits (125 miles each) and 6 conference visits (200 miles each plus meals/lodging)

<sup>5</sup> No advertising meeting & job announcements in local paper in 2012

<sup>6</sup> Consulting expenditures in 2012 expected for Community Profiles report, using Census 2010 data

<sup>7</sup> Three projects were contracted by CARPC and funded by EPA/DNR, initiated 2010, complete in 2011: USGS Black Earth Creek Monitoring (\$30,000), Yahara Clean Project (\$27,100), and WQP Appendix B update (\$30,000)

<sup>8</sup> Does not include depreciation expenses

<sup>9</sup> Less than 5 acres: \$200/review, estimated 8 reviews = \$1,600  
5 - 15 acres: \$400/review, estimated 6 reviews = \$2,400  
Over 15 acres: \$600/review, estimated 6 reviews = \$3,600

<sup>10</sup> SSA review fees not approved

<sup>11</sup> Includes \$54,036 to be paid by Dane County as Rent and IM services in lieu of cash

<sup>12</sup> The Government Finance Officers Association recommends an unreserved fund balance of a *minimum* 5 to 15 percent of regular general fund operating revenues (~\$50,000 to \$140,000), or no less than 1 to 2 months of regular general fund operating expenditures (~\$65,000 to \$130,000)

<sup>13</sup> Operating Reserve used in 2010 to partially off-set un-budgeted recruitment of Executive Director (per amendment Feb. 11, 2010)

<sup>14</sup> Net Fund Balance ("NFB") is not technically "revenue", but are CARPC funds carried forward from the previous year specifically allocated to reduce the County budget charge.

<sup>15</sup> Operating Reserves are equal to year-end Net Assets; cash reserves may be available beyond this amount equal to employee leave liabilities

2012 Personnel Detail	Start	Years Eff. 1-Jan-12	FTE	Salary	FICA	WRS	LIFE	DIS	health/mo	HEALTH	den/mo	DENTAL	WC	TOT INS	TOT COST	
Executive Director			0.000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
<b>Administration</b>																
Administrative Services Manager - GJESTSON, C.	16-Nov-01	10.13	1.000	55,898	4,276	3,242	-	-	559	6,707	45	540	157	7,403	70,819	
<b>Community and Regional Development Planning</b>																
Senior Community Planner - STEINHOFF, S.	1-Jul-10	1.50	1.000	66,878	5,116	3,879	13	-	1,313	15,762	127	1,521	187	17,483	93,357	
Community Planner - JACQUES, R.	13-Jun-11	0.55	1.000	44,832	3,430	2,600	5	-	559	6,707	45	540	126	7,378	58,239	
Senior Community Planner - WEBER, B.	24-May-04	7.61	0.625	49,255	3,768	2,857	13	-	-	-	-	-	138	151	56,031	
<b>Environmental &amp; Natural Resources Planning / Technical Support</b>																
Senior Environmental Resources Planner - KAKUSKA, M.	4-Mar-96	15.84	1.000	82,722	6,328	4,798	26	-	1,313	15,762	127	1,521	232	17,541	111,389	
GIS/IT Specialist - KREBS, A. (CONTRACTED)	25-Feb-04	7.85	0.500	26,148	2,000	1,517	-	-	-	-	127	761	73	834	30,499	
Deputy Director / Director, Environmental Resources Planning - MESBAH, K.	1-Dec-88	23.10	1.000	115,960	8,871	6,726	68	463	1,601	19,210	127	1,521	1,971	23,233	154,790	
Environmental Engineer - RUIPIER, M.	30-Apr-07	4.68	1.000	77,115	5,899	4,473	13	-	1,313	15,762	127	1,521	1,311	18,607	106,094	
Graphic Designer - WAGNER, S.	18-Nov-96	15.13	1.000	66,414	5,081	3,852	11	-	1,601	19,210	127	1,521	186	20,928	96,275	
<b>CARPC TOTAL:</b>			8.125	585,222	44,769	33,943	150	463	8,260	99,119	851	9,446	4,380	113,558	777,493	
<b>SCRPG Grant Staff</b>																
Senior Planner - VAN BELLEGHEM, B.	8-Sep-08	3.32	1.000	65,774	5,032	3,815	5	-	559	6,707	45	540	184	7,436	82,057	
Urban Designer-Planner - McAULIFFE, D.	16-May-11	0.63	1.000	65,664	5,023	3,809	20	-	1,313	15,762	127	1,521	184	17,487	91,983	
Restoration Ecologist-Biologist - GRANBERG, J.	2-May-11	0.67	1.000	75,096	5,745	4,356	25	-	1,313	15,762	127	1,521	210	17,518	102,715	
GIS Specialist - ANDERSON, H.	31-May-11	0.59	0.500	24,849	1,901	1,441	5	-	1,313	7,881	127	1,521	70	9,477	37,668	
<b>SCRPG TOTAL:</b>			3.500	231,383	17,701	13,420	55	-	4,499	46,112	425	5,103	648	51,918	314,422	
<b>Combined TOTALS:</b>			11.625	\$ 816,605	\$ 62,470	\$ 47,363	\$ 205	\$ 463	\$ 12,759	\$ 145,230	\$ 1,276	\$ 14,549	\$ 5,028	\$ 165,476	\$ 1,091,915	

# CARPC Levy Charge and Fund Balance Analysis

2-Jun-11

DRAFT CARPC 2012 Budget

## Reserve Calculation

2010 Beginning Fund Balance (per audit)	\$	267,913	
2010 Revenues (per audit)		1,128,708	
2010 Expenditures (per audit)		(1,202,170)	
2010 Ending Fund Balance		194,451	
2011 Estimated Revenues (less NFB & AR)		1,292,096	
2011 Estimated Expenditures		(1,474,845)	
2011 Estimated Ending Fund Balance		11,702	
2012 Budgeted Operating Reserve		3,500	
Jan. 1, 2012 Estimated Net Fund Balance	\$	8,202	

## Levy Calculation

2010 full EAV	\$	50,661,236,500	
2011 Estimated EAV (for 2012 budget charge)		50,661,236,500	0.0% Increase
2012 Budgeted Non-Dane Co Revenues		864,350	
2012 Budgeted Expenditures		(1,733,559)	
2012 Net Fund Balance Applied to Reduce Levy		8,202	
2012 Net Dane County Levy Charge		861,007	
Certification Charge Rate		0.0016995%	

USA amendments (2008 - 2010) & cost to review		cost	hours	acreage			Adopt. Date
				total	EC	Net Dev.	
1	C. Fitchburg McGaw (CUSA)	\$ 20,978.28	268.50	397.7	115.2	207.1	11-Mar-10
2	C. Madison Blackhawk (CUSA)	7,549.85	97.00	58.3	2.9	40.0	14-May-09
3	C. Madison Cherokee (CUSA)	4,670.40	51.75	55.8	15.8	25.3	12-Jun-08
4	C. Madison Cottage Grove Rd (CUSA)	2,829.79	34.50	0.3	0.0	0.0	12-Nov-09
5	C. Madison Mid-Town (CUSA)	4,099.22	52.00	141.4	17.4	83.8	11-Jan-11
6	C. Madison Northeast (CUSA)	13,664.54	162.00	776.7	146.0	459.8	11-Mar-10
7	C. Madison Pumpkin Hollow (CUSA)	12,990.62	173.00	519.5	113.4	312.4	12-Mar-09
8	C. Madison Shady Wood (CUSA)	12,135.92	165.00	44.1	4.9	32.7	14-Jan-10
9	C. Middleton Airport (CUSA)	3,033.12	29.00	5.3	0.0	1.3	27-Mar-08
10	C. Middleton Bishops Bay (CUSA)	30,043.97	391.00	910.0	274.0	588.0	11-Feb-10
11	C. Stoughton Nordic Ridge (Stoughton USA)	1,690.75	14.75	50.5	0.9	49.6	10-Jul-08
12	C. Verona County Property (Verona USA)	4,086.69	45.00	6.7	0.0	6.3	10-Jul-08
13	C. Verona Northwest Epic (Verona USA)	4,975.81	64.50	10.0	0.0	10.0	11-Nov-10
14	C. Verona Southwest (Verona USA)	39,758.76	465.00	264.9	98.1	147.7	n/a ('09)
15	Dane Co. (Badger Prairie)	11,552.82	135.00	4.2	0.0	4.2	12-Aug-10
16	Dane Co. (Rodefeld landfill)	10,277.55	119.50	40.7	20.2	5.5	12-Aug-10
17	T. Albion (Albion LSA)	7,842.15	89.50	18.7	1.0	17.6	28-Aug-08
18	T. Burke - Mad City (CUSA)	8,192.60	87.00	22.3	6.6	0.0	13-Nov-08
19	T. Roxbury (Roxbury USA)	4,853.78	48.75	5.2	0.0	5.2	24-Apr-08
20	T. Westport Holy Wisdom Monastery (CUSA)	6,765.22	76.50	55.9	45.3	0.0	11-Sep-08
21	V. Belleville (Belleville USA)	8,049.13	95.75	224.0	90.2	127.0	22-May-08
22	V. Deerfield (Deerfield USA)	6,287.55	60.00	209.3	44.4	128.2	13-Mar-08
23	V. DeForest (NUSA)	37,973.00	474.50	765.4	260.5	439.9	9-Dec-10
24	V. Marshall (Marshall USA)	5,007.05	48.50	63.8	29.3	34.5	27-Mar-08
25	V. Mazomanie (Mazo USA)	54,545.64	646.50	143.5	59.7	79.0	n/a ('08)
26	V. Mt. Horeb NE Neighborhood (Mt Horeb USA)	12,882.10	131.50	276.9	119.7	143.7	25-Sep-08
27	V. Oregon - Oregon Parks (Oregon USA)	5,571.13	55.25	20.2	1.2	17.5	22-May-08
28	V. Rockdale (Rockdale USA)	5,472.70	52.75	14.9	10.7	2.5	10-Apr-08
29	V. Waunakee Meadowbrook (Waunakee USA)	7,127.14	80.25	351.8	131.6	216.2	11-May-08
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 354,907.29</b>	<b>4,214.25</b>	<b>5,458.0</b>	<b>1,609.0</b>	<b>3,185.0</b>	
Avg per amendment		\$ 12,238.18	145.32	188.21	55.48	109.83	
Cost per hour		\$ 84.22					
Cost per acre		\$ 65.02					
Cost per developable acre		\$ 111.43					

Hypothetical Annual Revenue Totals (by adoption/consideration date Charge per Developable Acre

	\$65.00	\$85.00	\$120.00	Dev. Acres
2008	\$ 55,504.80	\$ 72,583.20	\$ 102,470.40	853.9
2009	\$ 32,506.50	\$ 42,508.50	\$ 60,012.00	500.1
2010 (includes 1 approved in Jan. 2011)	\$ 119,015.00	\$ 155,635.00	\$ 219,720.00	1,831.0

CARPC Prospective Budgets w/increased staffing

	2010 Actual	2011 Adopted	2011 Estimated	2012 Draft Budget	2013 Estimated	2014 Estimated	2015 Estimated	2016 Estimated
<b>EXPENSES</b>								
Personal Services (Includes GIS contract)	FTE: 8.125	FTE: 8.125	FTE: 8.125	TOTAL FTE: 11.625	hire CRD Div. Dir. promote Sr. Env. Eng. FTE: 12.625	HUD contract terminations: hire E.D. FTE: 10.125	FTE: 10.125	FTE: 10.125
Salaries & Wages	\$ 563,257	\$ 585,554	\$ 571,060	\$ 585,222	\$ 671,910	\$ 798,708	\$ 815,926	\$ 840,404
Workstudy / Interns	25,180	10,550	10,550	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000
Fringe Benefits (WRS/FICA/insurance)	199,655	192,047	184,969	187,890	221,403	273,939	289,577	307,256
Furloughs (4 days)	0	(10,220)	(10,000)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Personal Services	\$ 788,092	\$ 777,931	\$ 756,579	\$ 794,112	\$ 914,313	\$ 1,093,647	\$ 1,126,503	\$ 1,168,660
<b>Operating, Capital &amp; Contractual Expenses</b>								
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 120,770	\$ 120,846	\$ 120,846	\$ 125,446	\$ 128,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 132,000
Total Capital Outlay	\$ 5,989	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Total Contractual	\$ 21,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 31,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
<b>HUD &amp; Other Pass-Thru Contracts</b>								
All Pass-Thru (including HUD - SCRP Grant)	\$ 265,714	\$ 106,074	\$ 563,421	\$ 777,000	\$ 777,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000	\$ 307,000
<b>Gross Total Expenditures</b>								
	\$ 1,201,565	\$ 1,028,851	\$ 1,474,846	\$ 1,733,558	\$ 1,856,313	\$ 1,571,647	\$ 1,604,503	\$ 1,648,660
LESS pass-thru	\$ (265,714)	\$ (106,074)	\$ (563,421)	\$ (777,000)	\$ (777,000)	\$ (307,000)	\$ (307,000)	\$ (307,000)
<b>NET TOTAL Expenditures (Gross less pass-thru)</b>	<b>\$ 935,851</b>	<b>\$ 922,777</b>	<b>\$ 911,425</b>	<b>\$ 956,558</b>	<b>\$ 1,079,313</b>	<b>\$ 1,264,647</b>	<b>\$ 1,297,503</b>	<b>\$ 1,341,660</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>								
Fees: sewer extensions	\$ 10,000	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 7,600	\$ 8,100	\$ 8,500	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,500
Fees: USA/LSA Review	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees: Annual Planning Conference Registration	1,425	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Land Use Inventory Grant (via Dane Co.)	11,877	6,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
EPA/DNR Water Quality Planning	75,580	71,230	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
WDOT Transportation Plan Integration	5,589	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Other (local revenue, interest, sales)	5,879	1,100	3,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
All Pass-Thru (including HUD - SCRP Grant)	330,030	105,074	506,101	776,000	776,000	306,000	306,000	306,000
Dane County Property Tax	686,645	686,645	686,645	861,007	887,078	913,691	941,101	969,334
<b>Gross Total Revenues (does not include RPC fund balance used to reduce levy)</b>								
	\$ 1,127,025	\$ 881,299	\$ 1,292,096	\$ 1,725,357	\$ 1,751,928	\$ 1,308,941	\$ 1,336,851	\$ 1,365,584
LESS pass-thru	\$ (330,030)	\$ (105,074)	\$ (506,101)	\$ (776,000)	\$ (776,000)	\$ (306,000)	\$ (306,000)	\$ (306,000)
<b>NET TOTAL Revenues (Gross less pass-thru: does not include RPC fund balance to reduce levy)</b>	<b>\$ 796,995</b>	<b>\$ 776,225</b>	<b>\$ 785,995</b>	<b>\$ 949,357</b>	<b>\$ 975,928</b>	<b>\$ 1,002,941</b>	<b>\$ 1,030,851</b>	<b>\$ 1,059,584</b>
Operating Income (Loss)	(74,540)	(147,552)	(182,750)	(8,201)	(104,385)	(262,706)	(267,652)	(283,075)
RPC funds used to reduce County levy	248,690	146,552	182,750	8,201	3,500	0	0	0
Ending Net Assets	\$ 194,451	\$ 46,252	\$ 11,701	\$ 3,500	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)	\$ (0)
Estimated EAV	\$51,367,052,745	\$52,243,766,400	\$52,243,766,400	\$50,661,236,500	\$52,181,073,595	\$53,746,505,803	\$55,358,900,977	\$57,019,668,006
Certified budget rate (CBR)	0.001324%	0.001314%	0.001314%	0.001700%	0.001700%	0.001700%	0.001700%	0.001700%
<b>Additional Funds needed</b>								
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (100,885)	\$ (262,707)	\$ (267,652)	\$ (283,076)
<b>CBR Required (w/out add'l revenue sources)</b>								
					0.001900%	0.002189%	0.002183%	0.002196%

**Re: Consideration of designating furlough days in 2011**

**Decision Items:**

1. Consider closing the CARPC office for 4 days in 2011

Background

The adopted 2011 budget anticipates CARPC offices being closed for four business days in order to reduce personnel expenditures by \$10,000. This approach is similar to that taken by Dane County government and by State agencies; Dane County closed offices of “non-essential” personnel for four days in 2010, and statewide closures have occurred four times over the past year.

Alternatives

The rationale for budgeting office closures remains valid. Alternatives would require securing additional revenue in amounts similar to the savings realized by furloughs; no such revenue has been identified.

Dates of closures which have the least impact on the provision of public service should be considered. Because public demand for the types of services CARPC provides tends to minimize around holidays (likely due to vacations being taken to extend holiday leave), closing the CARPC office during these periods may be least detrimental to public service.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends closing the CARPC office on July 1, September 2, November 23, and December 23 (each day precedes a holiday). Under-expenditures from reduced pay and fringe benefits to regular permanent CARPC staff are approximately \$2,500 per day; total under-expenditures including reductions for HUD Grant-funded staff are about \$3,500 per day.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. None

**Contact for Further Information:**

Chris Gjestson, Administrative Services Manager  
266-4138  
ChrisG@CapitalAreaRPC.org

**Re: Introduction of Resolution CARPC No. 2011-13 amending the CARPC Bylaws to make unnecessary the regular “New business” agenda item (to be considered at the July 14 meeting)**

**Decision Items:**

1. None at this time

“New Business” is a regular item on all CARPC agendas, per Commission Bylaws. However, the item is not necessary, since all “New” items which may be addressed, discussed and/or acted on at the meeting by the body are subsequently listed. Any “New” items which should be addressed by the body are raised under “Future Agenda Items” to be addressed at a future meeting.

Vice-Chair Palm has suggested that removal of the “New business” agenda item as a recurring item would help expedite the conduct of meetings. This requires an amendment to the Bylaws, which must be first introduced at a meeting and considered at a subsequent meeting.

The item will be on the July agenda for action.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. Resolution CARPC No. 2011-13

**Contact for Further Information:**

Chris Gjestson, Administrative Services Manager  
266-4138  
ChrisG@CapitalAreaRPC.org

## Resolution CARPC No. 2011-13

### Amending the CARPC Bylaws

WHEREAS, the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission (“CARPC”) has established rules of procedures in the CARPC Bylaws, as adopted on November 8, 2007, and amended on March 10, 2011; and

WHEREAS, Article I Section 4 of the CARPC Bylaws requires the item “New business” to be added to all agendas; and

WHEREAS, the CARPC has determined that the “New Business” agenda item is superfluous and unnecessary since all topics of discussion and consideration are specifically listed on the agenda; and

WHEREAS, the CARPC has reviewed this amendment to the Bylaws, and believes it to be in the best interest of the Commission and its constituents.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission hereby amends the CARPC Bylaws as follows:

**Article I Section 4: Order of Business for Meetings** is amended by striking “...New business;...”

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Date Adopted

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Larry Palm, Vice-Chairperson

**Re: Discussion of content and presentation of CARPC staff analysis reports on USA/LSA amendment requests, including consideration of amending current process to allow for staff presentations on USA amendment requests one month prior to public hearing**

**Decision Items:**

1. Request that staff provide its presentations on USA amendments at the CARPC meeting one month prior to public hearing, and/or refine staff analysis reports

Vice-Chair Palm has suggested that CARPC consideration of sewer service area amendment proposals may be more informed if staff presentations were made at the meeting one month prior to the public hearing. Because staff analysis reports are completed 30 days prior to the public hearing and published concurrent with the public hearing notice, this approach would not present further delays for the applicant while giving commissioners the opportunity to become familiar with the proposal and to ask questions and raise issues that may be addressed in a timely manner.

It has also been suggested that staff analysis reports might also be refined in order to present information more clearly or efficiently. These reports have evolved over time in response to commissioner's request for more information and clarification on issues related to community planning and water quality, and in response to the expansion and availability of technical information. This evolution is important; the CARPC staff report provides the fundamental basis for CARPC decisions and recommendations. However, because the nature of scientific investigation provides answers to questions which lead to more questions, staff and commissioner inquiry into the issues under its purview naturally leads to "report creep." While more information is not by itself a bad thing, commissioners should be mindful of the impact on staff workload and efficiency.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. None

**Contact for Further Information:**

Chris Gjestson, Administrative Services Manager  
266-4138  
ChrisG@CapitalAreaRPC.org

**Re: Schedule the Election of Chair**

**Decision Items:**

1. Consider setting meeting date for election of Chair

The office of the CARPC Chairperson is currently vacant, due to new commissioner appointments. CARPC Bylaws (Article II, Section 4) require the Commission to consider election to fill the vacancy, although eight or more members may choose to defer the election until the Annual Meeting in January.

Vice-Chair Palm currently performs the duties of Chair, pursuant to the Bylaws.

Article II Section 5 of the Bylaws describes the duties of the Chair:

“ **Chairperson.** The Chairperson of the Commission shall preside, with full voting rights, at all meetings of the Commission and the Executive Committee. The Chairperson shall be responsible for seeing that the agenda for each meeting of the Commission is prepared. The Chairperson is authorized to sign or execute documents on behalf of the Commission. The Chairperson shall perform such other duties as are required of him/her by law or these Bylaws and as are assigned to him/her from time to time by the Commission. The Chairperson shall present to the Commission such matters as, in his/her judgment, require its attention.”

Historically, the Commission has tried to fill officer positions with a representative from each of the four appointing authorities, and has appointed those officers to its Executive Committee. While this is not a requirement of the Bylaws, staff strongly recommends continuing this practice in pursuit of equal representation.

Current officers are Larry Palm (Vice-Chairperson, City of Madison appointee), Peter McKeever (Secretary, Dane County appointee), and Kurt Sonnentag (Treasurer, Dane County Cities & Villages Association appointee).

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. None

**Contact for Further Information:**

Chris Gjestson, Administrative Services Manager  
266-4138  
ChrisG@CapitalAreaRPC.org

**Re: Approval of June disbursements and Treasurer's Report for May 2011**

**Decision Items:**

1. Approve payment of CARPC bills for June and the May 2011 Treasurer's Report

The CARPC Executive Committee has normally met monthly immediately prior to the full Commission meeting. Because the Commission has declined to assign duties to the Committee which may require more than cursory discussion, the Committee has elected not to meet on a regular basis, and to pass its routine duty of approving payment of bills on to the full Commission.

CARPC internal controls require that bills be approved by the Executive Committee and also that the Treasurer routinely review the CARPC bank statement, the entries and balance of the cash account of the general ledger, the bank account reconciliation prepared by staff, and the previous month's ending cash balance. This review by the Treasurer is regularly confirmed by his or her signature on the Treasurer's Report.

These bills and the Report are attached. Also provided is the year-to-date revenue and expenses as related to the adopted 2011 budget. Staff will secure Mr. Sonnentag's signature on the Treasurer's Report prior to the meeting.

Until directed otherwise, staff will continue to present this item on each CARPC agenda for Commission consideration.

**Materials Presented with Item:**

1. June 2011 Voucher Bills and May 2011 Treasurer's Report, plus CARPC year-to-date revenues and expenses

**Contact for Further Information:**

Chris Gjestson, Administrative Services Manager  
266-4138  
ChrisG@CapitalAreaRPC.org

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**Voucher Bills for June 2011**

9-Jun-11

Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

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The following list of bills have been encumbered by the Capital Area Regional Planning Commission and are true and correct.

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Kamran Mesbah, Deputy Director

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Date

The Capital Area Regional Planning Commission or its Executive Committee has examined the following list of bills and approves payment.

Vouchers No. 1 through 21 totaling \$ 84,266.72

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June 9, 2011

Date Approved

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Larry Palm, Vice-Chairperson

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Kurt Sonnentag, Treasurer

**Voucher Bills for June 2011**

9-Jun-11

Capital Area Regional Planning Commission

<u>No.</u>	<u>Payee</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
1	Amcore Bank Visa	Office supplies (to be paid in June)	300.00	<i>estimated</i>
2	AT&T	May phone use	0.00	
3	CARPC Employees	Travel expenses	0.00	
4	CARPC Employees	Payroll 13B and 14A	42,740.00	<i>estimated</i>
5	Delta Dental	July dental insurance	717.12	
6	Edgarton, St. Peter, Petak & Rosenfeldt	May HUD GRANT legal counsel (0.0 hrs; \$0 sundry)	0.00	
7	Edgarton, St. Peter, Petak & Rosenfeldt	May legal counsel (0.0 hrs; \$0 sundry)	0.00	
8	Five Star Telecom	14 VoIP telephones & licenses	4,966.51	<i>paid</i>
9	Kamran Mesbah	Reimbursement for BlackBerry data plan (May)	47.00	
10	Madison Area TPB	May transportation planning	350.00	<i>estimated</i>
11	Minnesota Mutual	July life insurance (CARPC contribution)	16.09	
12	Physicians Plus	July health insurance	7,984.44	
13	Unum Life Insurance Company	July disability insurance (CARPC-paid)	38.60	
14	Wisconsin Retirement System	May employer contribution	2,304.44	
<u>HUD - SCRP Grant (Reimbursed Expenses)</u>				
15	CARPC Employees	Payroll 13B and 14A	19,440.00	<i>estimated</i>
16	CARPC Employees	Travel expenses	75.00	<i>estimated</i>
17	Century House	desk	1,502.00	
18	Delta Dental	July dental insurance	42.82	
19	K-Log	partition walls (4) & office chairs (4)	2,575.69	<i>paid</i>
20	Physicians Plus	July health insurance	517.52	
21	Wisconsin Retirement System	May employer contribution	649.48	
TOTAL			<u>\$ 84,266.72</u>	

Recommended for Approval: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Kamran Mesbah, Deputy Director

**Report: May Estimated Amounts as Paid**

		<u>Estimated/Approved</u>	<u>Paid/Incurred</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Amcore Bank Visa	Office supplies (paid in May)	250.00	103.26	(146.74)
CARPC Employees	Payroll 11B and 12A	48,500.00	40,939.80	(7,560.20)
Madison Area TPB	April transportation planning	350.00	71.59	(278.41)
<u>HUD-SCRP Grant (Reimbursed Expenses)</u>				
CARPC Employees	Payroll 11B and 12A	16,544.40	16,371.76	(172.64)
CARPC Employees	Travel expenses	50.00	34.70	(15.30)
TOTAL Over (Under) Estimated Amounts				<u>\$ (8,173.29)</u>

estimate off by: -12.44%

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**Treasurer's Report May 2011**

9-Jun-11

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**Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**

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May 2011

CHECKING

Reconciled Cash Balance April 30, 2011		54,854.16
May Disbursements		
Personnel (includes HUD)	(62,048.81)	
Operating Expenses	(6,520.36)	
Contractual (MATPB)	(71.59)	
HUD-SCRIP Grant Reimbursable	(2,868.19)	
Total Disbursements		(71,508.95)
May Deposits		
Transfer from Money Market	80,000.00	
HUD-SCRIP Grant Reimbursement (for April expenses)	2,152.50	
Water Resources Monitoring (pass-thru)	102,199.00	
Dane County (pass-thru for Yahara Lakes project)	10,000.00	
DOT 4Q 2010 contract	4,371.39	
David Greene (COBRA premium)	226.10	
Sewer extension fees	600.00	
Total Deposits		199,548.99
<u>MONEY MARKET</u>		
Cash Balance April 30, 2011		445,131.64
May Disbursements (x-fer to Checking)	(80,000.00)	
May Deposits	0.00	
May Interest	344.22	
Net Change May 2010		(79,655.78)

Reconciled Total Cash Balance May 31, 2011 \$ 548,370.06

I have reviewed for the month(s) indicated above the CARPC bank statement, the entries and balance of the cash account of the general ledger, and the bank account reconciliation prepared by staff, and hereby find to the best of my knowledge the reconciled Cash Balance indicated above to be true and correct.

signed: \_\_\_\_\_ date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Kurt Sonnentag, Treasurer

June 2011 (estimated)

Estimated June Disbursements		\$ (84,266.72)
Estimated June Deposits		
Sewer extensions	200.00	
Interest	350.00	
David Greene (COBRA payment)	362.26	
Total Estimated Deposits		912.26
Estimated Cash Balance June 30, 2011		<u><u>\$ 465,015.60</u></u>

**Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**

2011 Revenue & Expenditures as of  
5/31/11

Accounts	A	B	C	D
	Actual YTD	Under/ (Over) YTD	Pro-rata Budget YTD	Adopted RPC Budget
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>Personnel Services</b>				
1 Salaries & Wages (includes GIS Specialist)	\$ 220,899	\$ 23,082	\$ 243,981	\$ 585,554 ***
2 Workstudy / Intern	8,968	(4,572)	4,396	10,550
3 Wisconsin Retirement	17,104	(2,953)	14,151	33,962 ***
4 Social Security / Medicare	18,871	(206)	18,665	44,795 ***
5 Employee / Retiree Insurance	43,784	3,420	47,204	113,290
6 Furloughs (4 days)	-	-	-	(10,220)
7 <b>Total Personal Services</b>	<b>\$ 309,626</b>	<b>\$ 18,770</b>	<b>\$ 328,396</b>	<b>\$ 777,931</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>				
8 Commissioner Per Diem & Travel	\$ 1,934	\$ 275	\$ 2,208	\$ 5,300
9 Employee Travel & Meeting Exp	711	1,372	2,083	5,000
10 Conference & Training	1,051	(51)	1,000	2,400
11 Office Supplies (Postage, printing, copies, etc.)	4,179	2,487	6,667	16,000
12 Dues / Membership Fees	675	913	1,588	3,810
13 GIS Software	-	2,417	2,417	5,800
14 Recruitment	-	-	-	-
15 Telephone / Internet	2,173	1,368	3,542	8,500 ***
16 Office Space (Rent)	-	13,765	13,765	33,036
17 Legal Services	6,189	6,311	12,500	30,000
18 Advertising	-	-	-	-
19 Audit Services	6,340	(3,840)	2,500	6,000
20 Insurance (Package, WC, D&O)	1,982	1,351	3,333	8,000
21 <b>Total Operating</b>	<b>\$ 25,235</b>	<b>\$ 26,368</b>	<b>\$ 51,603</b>	<b>\$ 123,846</b>
<b>Capital Outlay</b>				
22 Office / Computer Equipment and Furniture	\$ 39	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,250	\$ 3,000
23 Fly Dane Partnership	-	-	-	-
24 GIS Equipment	-	-	-	-
25 <b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	<b>\$ 39</b>	<b>\$ 1,211</b>	<b>\$ 1,250</b>	<b>\$ 3,000</b>
<b>Contractual</b>				
26 Consulting Services	\$ -	\$ 4,167	\$ 4,167	\$ 10,000 ***
27 IM Services	-	8,750	8,750	21,000
28 <b>Total Contractual</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 12,917</b>	<b>\$ 12,917</b>	<b>\$ 31,000</b>
<b>Pass-Thru</b>				
29 Cooperative Water Resources Monitoring	\$ 25,728	\$ 14,303	\$ 40,031	\$ 96,074
30 Groundwater Model Update	59,437	8,491	67,928	163,027 ***
31 EPA/DNR Stimulus Programs	38,000	(22,167)	15,833	38,000 ***
32 MPO Transp Planning/Pass-Thru	4,246	(79)	4,167	10,000
33 <b>Total Pass-Thru</b>	<b>\$ 127,411</b>	<b>\$ 548</b>	<b>\$ 127,959</b>	<b>\$ 307,101</b>
<b>HUD GRANT^</b>				
34 Salaries & Wages	\$ 10,181	\$ 68,002	\$ 78,183	\$ 187,639 ^
35 Fringe Benefits	1,369	21,270	22,640	54,335 ^
36 Travel Costs	35	1,917	1,952	4,685 ^
37 General Office Supplies	-	412	412	989 ^
34 Non-Consumable Materials	3,266	583	3,849	9,237 ^
35 Consultants	-	36,458	36,458	87,500 ^
36 Contracts & Sub-Grantees	-	72,225	72,225	173,340 ^
37 Other Direct Costs	4,112	4,981	9,093	21,823 ^
38 <b>Total HUD Grant</b>	<b>\$ 18,962</b>	<b>\$ 205,849</b>	<b>\$ 224,812</b>	<b>\$ 539,548 ^</b>
39 <b>GROSS Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 481,274</b>	<b>\$ 265,662</b>	<b>\$ 746,936</b>	<b>\$ 1,782,426</b>
40 <b>NET Expenditures (No Pass-Thru or HUD Grant)</b>	<b>\$ 334,901</b>	<b>\$ 59,265</b>	<b>\$ 394,165</b>	<b>\$ 935,777</b>

**Capital Area Regional Planning Commission**

2011 Revenue & Expenditures as of  
5/31/11

<b>REVENUES</b>					
<b>Non-Dane County Revenue</b>					
41	Fees: sewer extensions	\$ 3,600	\$ 433	\$ 3,167	\$ 7,600
42	Conference Registration Revenue	-	(583)	583	1,400
43	Land Use Inventory grant revenue	-	(2,500)	2,500	6,000
44	Local Planning Assistance	-	-	-	-
45	MMSD	-	-	-	-
46	EPA/DNR Water Quality Planning	31,700	2,021	29,679	71,230
47	FHA/WDOT Transp Planning Funds	4,590	3,652	938	2,250
48	Interest Income (less bank fees)	1,697	1,280	417	1,000
49	Product Sales	-	(42)	42	100
50	PASS-THRU: MPO Transp Planning	3,757	7	3,750	9,000
51	PASS-THRU: Groundwater Model	163,027	95,099	67,928	163,027 ***
52	PASS-THRU: EPA/DNR Stimulus	38,000	22,167	15,833	38,000 ***
53	PASS-THRU: Coop Water Resources Monitoring	96,074	56,043	40,031	96,074
54	Fund Balance *	61,063	-	61,063	146,552 *
55	<b>Dane County Property Tax **</b>	<b>343,323</b>	<b>57,220</b>	<b>286,102</b>	<b>686,645 **</b>
56	<b>HUD GRANT^</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>(221,300)</b>	<b>224,812</b>	<b>539,548 ^</b>
57	<b>GROSS Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 750,342</b>	<b>\$ 13,498</b>	<b>\$ 736,844</b>	<b>\$ 1,768,426</b>
58	<b>NET Revenue (No Pass-Thru or HUD Grant)</b>	<b>\$ 445,973</b>	<b>\$ 61,482</b>	<b>\$ 384,490</b>	<b>\$ 922,777</b>

\* Portion used to reduce County levy; Actual = Pro-Rated for tracking purposes

\*\* includes \$54,036 in annual services (rent, IM support) provided in-lieu of cash

\*\*\* Amended, or to be amended by CARPC

^ HUD Grant pass-thru is estimated and presented for information/tracking purpose:  
only: authorization and administration of HUD funds is based on 3-year contract

Excess Revenue over Expenses	\$	111,072
Less Depreciation		0
<b>YTD Excess Revenue</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>111,072</b>