

# 5

## Framework for Action

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Designated Management Agencies-  
Roles and Responsibilities

Nonpoint Source Pollution Control

Need for Areawide Planning and Coordination

Short-Range Priority Actions for Local Designated Management Agencies

## DESIGNATED MANAGEMENT AGENCIES— ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All areawide water quality management plans, including the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, must include a description of those local management agencies which are designated to carry out the recommendations, programs, and actions proposed in the plan. The management agency designations in the Water Quality Plan have been based on current programs and responsibilities, and on detailed analyses of the legal and financial authority and capability to carry out the programs and actions assigned to them. Management agency designations in the initial *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, along with the proposed recommendations and actions, were reviewed by all proposed management agencies prior to plan adoption. There have been only a few changes in management agency structure and designation since the adoption of the initial *Dane County Water Quality Plan*, which are reflected in this updated summary. The principal changes include the replacement of the state Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts and Dane County Soil and Water Conservation District by the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and the Dane County Land Conservation Committee as agencies with primary responsibility in the area of agricultural nonpoint source control. In addition, the state Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has been assuming increasing program responsibilities at the state level in the area of agricultural nonpoint source funding and regulatory programs and some groundwater protection programs, in concert with the Department of Natural Resources. State program responsibility in the area of on-site wastewater management has been transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services to the Department of Commerce (formerly Industry, Labor and Human Relations). Finally, Dane County created the Lakes and Watershed Commission to coordinate and pursue the County's role and responsibilities in lake and watershed management and water quality protection and

improvement programs. State legislation which became effective in May 1990 (Wis. Act 324), vested substantial additional authority and financing capabilities in the County Lakes and Watershed Commission, particularly in the areas of lake management, watershed management, and urban nonpoint source management.

**Point Source Control** (Wastewater Collection and Treatment). Federal agencies involved in wastewater collection and treatment include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which administers federal laws and guidelines for water quality management programs and provides funding, and the USDA Rural Economic Community Development Services, which provides some funding. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is the primary state agency with responsibility for administering point source control programs—establishing and enforcing water quality standards and effluent limits, issuing discharge permits, enforcing most state water quality standards and laws and regulations related to point source discharges, and providing loans for wastewater collection and treatment systems. Local management agencies responsible for constructing and operating wastewater collection and treatment systems include all cities and villages, town sanitary and utility districts with wastewater collection or treatment systems, and the Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District, which provides regional wastewater collection and treatment service for the communities within its jurisdiction. Since 1995, the Village of Dane has been added to the MMSD service area. In addition, a new management agency—the Dane-Iowa Joint Sewerage Commission—has been created to provide wastewater treatment for the villages of Black Earth, Mazomanie, and Arena (in Iowa County), and the Wisconsin Heights High School complex. The regional treatment plant for the Joint Sewerage Commission is located in the Village of Mazomanie.

Management Agencies	Point Source Program	Urban Nonpoint Sources Programs	Agricultural Nonpoint Source Programs	Control/Other Pollution Sources	Stream and Shoreland Mgmt.	Lake Management	Groundwater Management
Cities	Primary Role	Primary Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
Villages	Primary Role	Primary Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
Towns	Primary Role	Primary Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
Dane County	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
Dane County RPC (Dissolved 10/1/04)	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role
Madison MSD	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
State Agencies	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role	Primary Role
Federal Agencies	Primary Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role	Assisting or Advisory Role

Primary Role

Assisting or Advisory Role

**Urban Nonpoint Source Management.** Urban nonpoint source management programs are primarily the responsibility of local urban governments—cities, villages, and towns with urban areas. Legislation enacted in 1990 expanded the role of the County in urban nonpoint source management by authorizing the County Lakes and Watershed Commission to develop and establish enforceable minimum requirements and guidelines for urban nonpoint source management practices. The County adopted an Erosion Control and Stormwater Management ordinance (Chap. 14) that supercedes less restrictive city and village ordinances (effective August 2002). Municipalities are also required to adopt and enforce the Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC) under a program administered by the Department of Commerce. The UDC contains provisions to control erosion during construction of one- and two-family dwellings. The Dane County Land Conservation Department oversees the implementation of the County Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance.

The federal Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 established programs to regulate stormwater discharges as point sources of pollution. This greatly expanded the role and authority of the DNR in regulating urban nonpoint source pollution from urban storm drainage systems, industrial facilities, and construction sites, through the state stormwater permit program (NR 216). Typical sites include residential subdivisions, industrial and business parks, golf courses, and private, local, and county roads. The threshold for projects requiring a permit was recently reduced from 5 acres to 1 acre of land disturbance, following the changes at the federal level. Urban and agricultural runoff standards have also been established under NR 151. These standards are intended to be minimum performance standards necessary to achieve water quality standards. DNR also provides financial assistance for nonpoint source management practices through the redesigned Priority Watershed and Priority Lake Program (NR120), Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater grant program (NR153), and Targeted Runoff Management grant program (NR152).

**Agricultural Nonpoint Source Management.** Federal agencies with primary roles in agricultural nonpoint source control programs include the USDA Consolidated Farm Service Agency, which provides cost-share funding for soil conservation practices and structures, and has primary administrative roles in the Conservation Compliance “Sodbuster” and “Swampbuster” provisions of the federal Food Security Acts of 1985 and 1990. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service works with the Consolidated Farm Service Agency and state and local management agencies in providing technical and financial assistance for planning and implementing conservation programs such as the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (IEQIP), the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), and the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP).

State agencies with primary involvement in these programs include the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), which administers the state Soil Erosion Control Pro-

gram, and the Farmland Preservation Program which includes conservation compliance requirements. DATCP administers Wisconsin’s soil and water resource management program under chap. 92, Wis. Statutes. The program is designed to conserve the soil and water resources of the state, reduce soil erosion, prevent nonpoint source pollution, and enhance water quality. DATCP funds county soil and water conservation programs, and finances county cost-sharing grants to landowners to implement conservation practices, outlined in the county’s *Land and Water Resource Management Plan*.

DATCP also has joint responsibility with DNR in administering the state’s Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program in agricultural areas. In 1997 Wis. Act 27 and 1999 Act 9, the legislature mandated a comprehensive redesign of the state programs related to nonpoint source pollution. It directed DATCP and DNR to establish agricultural performance standards and prohibitions for farms (NR 151). It also directed DATCP to adopt rules related to nutrient management. DATCP also regulates aspects of agricultural storage and use of pesticides and fertilizers.

While DNR administers the state’s Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, providing funding for projects in priority watersheds, DATCP administers grants to counties to operate watershed projects. As part of the redesign of the State Nonpoint Source Program, no new priority watershed or priority lake projects will be selected. Current projects will continue to the end of their terms. Instead, grant programs have been created to fund projects on a short term, competitive basis in rural and urban areas. DNR also participates with DATCP in enforcing laws regulating serious pollution problems caused by animal waste practices, and provides funds and technical assistance for streambank and shoreline stabilization and woodland management.

The Dane County Land Conservation Department is the lead local agency for carrying out local, state, and federal soil and water conservation programs. The Department operates under the authority of the Land Conservation Committee, a county committee which replaced the Soil and Water Conservation District. The LCD is involved in three primary functions in agricultural non-point source management: providing technical assistance to landowners; allocating and distributing cost-sharing funds; and carrying out public information and education activities in concert with the UW Extension.

**Management Agencies—Other Pollution Sources.** Regulation of land-disturbing activities has been primarily the responsibility of local general units of government—Dane County for unincorporated areas, and cities and villages for urban areas. Under Wis. Act 324, the Dane County Lakes and Watershed Commission may propose minimum criteria and guidelines for local ordinances regulating land-disturbing activities.

The state agency with primary responsibility for regulation of on-site wastewater systems is the Department of Commerce, with local enforcement and management responsibility vested in the Dane

County Environmental Health Division. DNR has primary responsibility for the regulation of large on-site systems, and in regulating the disposal of septage and holding tank wastes. The *Water Quality Plan* proposes an expansion of the authority and responsibility of Dane County in this program area.

State regulation of most programs involving land application of waste—landfills, wastewater application, land application of septage and wastewater biosolids—is the responsibility of DNR. These regulations control and manage the disposal practices of private firms as well as public solid waste and sewerage agencies. Some local general units of government—cities, villages, and towns—are involved in operating and managing land application programs. Dane County's role in the disposal of solid wastes in landfills has greatly increased as the result of recommendations of the *Dane County Solid Waste Plan*, which centralized the operation of landfills in the county. The *Water Quality Plan* recommends that the County expand its role in the land application of septage.

**Stream and Shoreland Management.** Stream and shoreland management program responsibilities are shared by DNR and local units of government. DNR has a variety of roles, ranging from administering state laws and regulations which provide the framework for floodplain, shoreland, and wetland zoning; directly regulating stream and shoreland activities through Chapter 30 and 31 permits; fishery and wildlife management and habitat improvement programs; acquiring and managing lands for fish and wildlife management areas, state parks, trails, and scientific areas; and providing financial assistance through the redesigned Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program and other programs.

Dane County has a significant and growing management role in shoreland, floodplain, and wetland zoning in unincorporated areas; providing cost-sharing and supporting stream improvement and shoreline cleanup measures; and in land acquisition and management of county parks and open space areas. Local units of government engaged in land use regulation (cities and villages for urban areas, Dane County and the towns in rural areas) have primary responsibility for the land use regulation aspects of stream and shoreland management, particularly adoption and enforcement of shoreland, floodplain, and shoreland-wetland zoning ordinances. In addition, local units of government play a key role in developing and protecting environmental corridors, and implementing park and open space plans, both of which are essential ingredients in stream and shoreland management. Dane County and local units are also actively involved in stream and shoreline improvement, cleanup, and stabilization projects in their jurisdictions.

**Lake Management.** DNR is the state agency having primary responsibility for regulating lake management and lake use laws and regulations, including Chapter 30 and 31 permits, lake levels and dam safety, application of chemicals, enforcement of fishing and boating regulations, and fishery management.

The local agency with primary responsibility in lake management is Dane County. The County is responsible for the aquatic weed

harvesting program; for operation of locks, water flow and lake level management on the Yahara lakes; and for enforcing boating and other safety regulations. The County Lakes and Watershed Commission has additional authority in lake management activities, in financing lake management programs, and regulating lake use and activities. A few local units of government are also directly concerned with lake management issues on individual lakes within their jurisdiction. Public Inland Lake Protection and Rehabilitation Districts have been created for small impoundments in the Town of Windsor (Lake Windsor), the Town of Dunkirk (Dunkirk Dam), and the Town of Roxbury (Fish Lake and Crystal Lake).

**Groundwater Management.** DNR is the state agency with primary regulatory responsibility in the area of groundwater protection and management, although DATCP and COMM also have significant roles. These agencies administer a variety of laws and regulations related to specific pollution sources threatening groundwater quality, and share responsibility in administering the state's Groundwater Law.

Land use decisions and permits are the main areas of responsibility in groundwater management which are most directly controlled by local units of government. Dane County is the local management agency with the most authority and responsibility for groundwater protection and management programs. The role of cities, villages, and town water utilities are increasing as a result of state requirement and programs for wellhead protection. Dane County and local units also have important responsibilities in programs directed at protecting ground and surface water from leaks or spills from storage tanks, and from storage, handling, or transportation of hazardous materials.

## NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL

The Wisconsin Legislature established the Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement Program in 1978, recognizing both urban and rural nonpoint pollution sources as contributors to the degradation of Wisconsin lakes, streams, groundwater, and wetlands. State and federal funding programs for nonpoint source control have generally adopted the approach of selecting priority watersheds for intensive funding and management efforts. The usual approach was to prepare detailed implementation plans for priority watersheds, and to direct implementation funding into these watersheds.

The Legislature restructured the nonpoint source program in 1997 and 1999, creating a new targeted runoff management grant program (NR 153), and a new urban nonpoint source and stormwater management grant program under NR 155. The legislature also instructed the Department of Natural Resources in Sec. 281.16 Statutes, to prepare nonpoint source performance standards. These performance standards are listed in NR 151. The priority watershed and priority lake projects established prior to the legislative restructuring are governed under NR 120 and chap. ATCP 50. While DNR possesses overall responsibility for this water quality program, local administration and implementation responsibilities fall to other governmental units. Chap. ATCP 50 contains

policies and procedures for DATCP for administering staffing grants to counties to operate watershed projects.

As part of the redesign of the State Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, no new priority watershed or lake projects will be selected. While the Black Earth Creek and the Yahara-Monona Priority Watershed projects have ended, the Lake Mendota Watershed and Dunlap Creek projects are continuing to the end of their ten- year terms, 2008 and 2004 respectively.

For all practical purposes, DNR has replaced the Nonpoint Source Program with Targeted Runoff Management (TRM), and Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater grant programs. TRM grants are competitive financial awards to support small-scale, short-term projects that are completed by local governmental units generally within 24 months. Both urban and rural projects can be funded through a TRM grant. Project selection is based on geographical water quality priorities, local support for the project, the ability of the project to control nonpoint pollution, and other factors.

Urban Nonpoint Source and Stormwater Grants promote urban runoff management for existing urban areas, developing urban areas, and urban re-development. The primary goals include implementing urban runoff performance standards (NR 151), achieving water quality standards, protecting the groundwater, and helping municipalities meet stormwater permit conditions (NR 216). Eligible planning projects may include projects such as municipal stormwater planning, stormwater and construction site erosion control ordinance development, development of local stormwater management financing options (such as stormwater utilities), and information and education.

## **NEED FOR AREAWIDE PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

The need for areawide resource management and planning agencies is rooted in the realization that in large urban areas some problems cannot be solved within municipal boundaries, and decisions made by one municipality usually have adverse impacts on other municipalities. Pollution and use of resources (land, water, fisheries, etc.) fall in the category of problems that often do not stop at the municipal boundary. Therefore, areawide resource management agencies and regional governmental models have become mainstays in most metropolitan areas. This approach is aimed at maintaining local input and decision-making while addressing the shortcomings of fragmented governmental authority when numerous cities, villages, and towns compose a metropolitan area. Essentially, in metropolitan areas, the need to address problems associated with fast growing dense urban development has to be resolved through one of the following approaches, ordered by decreasing levels of central authority:

1. Disband all smaller units of government in favor of a unified metropolitan model. The boundary of the metropolitan unit of government needs to be expandable, otherwise new

jurisdictions will develop around the metropolitan boundary, resulting in the same fragmentation that the metropolitan government was created to address.

This approach can remove the decision-making process from the average resident. However, this is also a function of size. As the population grows, decision-making becomes more centralized. Fragmentation does not necessarily solve this problem in a large urbanizing area. The municipal boundary prevents residents of a town to have any input in the decisions of the neighboring village or city. It is possible to build democratic processes in the decision-making of a metropolitan area to avert centralized and undemocratic decision-making.

2. Evaluate the region's requirements for governance and level of government, and create the appropriate governmental entities that have adequate authority, scope, and size to provide effective resolution of current and future problems and needs. This is typically a council of governments with adequate planning implementation and taxing authority. Authority is usually provided by the state, specifically to provide review and approval jurisdiction over local units of government.
3. Create a regional planning commission through intergovernmental agreement. The RPC provides intergovernmental coordination and encourages and enhances cooperation between disparate units of government. It also has areawide authority over planning and management of the natural resources in the region.

This approach requires continued cooperation among units of government, but more importantly, it requires strong and consistent leadership within its constituent units of government in favor of regionalism.

This approach works well in providing areawide planning and management if it is not overly politicized. For example, an areawide planning commission is not the appropriate venue for annexation conflicts. It can encourage boundary agreements and conflict resolution discussions. However, management of areawide resources cannot favor one unit of government or another. Therefore, such politicization will only detract from the charge and promise of this approach.

Dane County has had an effective areawide planning agency for over three decades. By directing one of the fastest growth rates of the State to areas that can best accommodate it, the RPC has maintained and in some areas improved the health of the natural resources of the region. With its dissolution, there appears to be no successor entity to continue its crucial functions. If the natural resources of the region are to be protected and the high quality of life maintained for the residents of the area, an effective successor entity charged with areawide resource planning and management needs to be created quickly.

## SHORT-RANGE PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR LOCAL DESIGNATED MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

The water quality management program recommendations which are presented in Chapters 3 and 4 represent the long-term recommendations, policies, and objectives of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*. These general program recommendations provide a framework to evaluate whether actions proposed by individual management agencies are consistent with the plan. They also provide a framework and guidance for the development of specific projects by individual management agencies.

The following tables list specific short-range high priority implementation actions suggested for local designated management agencies. These priority actions represent actions which need to be carried out or initiated in the immediate future (over the next five to ten years), and represent significant actions which would have important beneficial impacts on water quality. The short-range priority actions are presented as an action plan to assist designated management agencies to carry out the policies and recommendations of the *Dane County Water Quality Plan*.

### WISCONSIN RIVER BASIN

#### ***Management Agency***

#### ***Priority Action***

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#### **Village of Black Earth**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Black Earth Creek and its tributaries from the adverse impacts of development.
- 3) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including practices to protect the water quality of Black Earth Creek.
- 4) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve water resources of Black Earth Creek.
- 5) Initiate semi-annual (spring and fall) street-sweeping program.
- 6) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.

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#### **Village of Cross Plains**

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- 1) Implement the recommendations of the facility plan for the wastewater treatment plant.
- 2) Reduce clearwater intrusion into the wastewater collection system.
- 3) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 4) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Black Earth Creek and its tributaries from the adverse impacts of development.
- 5) Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 6) Implement the Village stormwater management plan, including practices to protect the water quality of Black Earth Creek.
- 7) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve the water resources of Black Earth Creek.
- 8) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 9) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**Village of Mazomanie**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14 to protect Black Earth Creek from the adverse impacts of development.
- 3) Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including practices to protect the water quality of Black Earth Creek.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.

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**Roxbury Sanitary District**

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- 1) Continue efforts to reduce clearwater intrusion into the sanitary sewer system.

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**Town of Roxbury**

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- 1) Assist the Fish and Crystal Lake District in ongoing lake management activities.

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**Village of Dane**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and, in some cases, possibly expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14.
- 3) Revise building ordinances, to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.
- 5) Evaluate use of deicers for potential groundwater quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Yahara River Watershed for other Village actions.**

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**Village of Mt. Horeb**

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- 1) Implement stormwater management recommendations proposed in the Stewart Lake Restoration and Watershed Management Plan.

**See Sugar-Pecatonica River Basin/ for other Village actions.**

# SUGAR – PECATONICA RIVER BASIN

## Management Agency

## Priority Action

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### Village of Belleville

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- 1) Perform needs assessment before 2015 to determine the appropriate time to start facility planning for the wastewater treatment plant expansion.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect the Sugar River and its tributaries from the adverse impacts of development.
- 4) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including practices to protect the water quality of the Sugar River and Lake Belle View, and protecting the groundwater from the infiltration of untreated stormwater.
- 5) Participate with other units of government, and watershed and conservation groups in water resources management activities for the Upper Sugar River Watershed.
- 6) Provide special leaf pickup in the fall, and specify practices for proper storage and disposal of yard and garden debris.
- 7) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 8) Apply for a lake management planning grant to develop long-term goals for Lake Belle View, and evaluate potential in-lake restoration practices. Consider the need to create an Inland Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District to be responsible for ongoing lake management activities.
- 9) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

### Village of Blue Mounds

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- 1) Evaluate the performance of the wastewater treatment plant and address problems that are causing violation of BOD effluent limits.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Blue Mounds Branch from the adverse impacts of development.
- 4) Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 5) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices.
- 6) Initiate semi-annual (spring and fall) street-sweeping program.
- 7) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 8) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

### Village of Brooklyn

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- 1) Expand biosolids storage capacity to 180 days or pursue cost-effective biosolids management alternatives.
- 2) Evaluate the water quality effects of phosphorus removal (by the wastewater treatment plant) on receiving waters, and determine the appropriate level of phosphorus removal.
- 3) Perform needs assessment to determine the reason for inconsistent performance of the wastewater treatment plant.

- 4) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 5) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14.
- 6) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices. Include measures to protect the groundwater from infiltration of untreated stormwater.
- 7) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 8) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.
- 9) Expand coverage of the Village wetland zoning ordinance to be consistent with Dane County ordinance, regulating all wetlands over 2 acres.

**Village of Mt. Horeb**

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- 1) Perform a needs assessment before 2006 to determine the appropriate time to start facility planning for wastewater treatment plant expansion.
- 2) Evaluate the feasibility of reducing influent BOD through source reduction and pretreatment.
- 3) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 4) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect the Sugar Rive and its tributaries from the adverse impacts of development.
- 5) Implement the Village stormwater management plan, including water quality protection practices.
- 6) Participate with other units of government and watershed and conservation groups in water resources management activities for the Upper and West Branch Sugar River, Mount Vernon Creek, Elvers Creek and Moen Creeks.
- 7) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 8) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**See Wisconsin River Basin for other Village actions.**

**MMSD**

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- 1) Continue to evaluate and correct areas of high infiltration/inflow in the wastewater collection system.
- 2) Start facilities planning by 2006 to evaluate strategies to provide adequate treatment plant capacity for the service area. Include an evaluation of the feasibility of satellite plants in the Upper Yahara and Sugar River Watersheds.
- 3) Continue to evaluate industrial loading management measures.
- 4) Participate with other units of government, and watershed and conservation groups in watershed management activities for the Upper Sugar River and Badger Mill Creek.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Yahara River Watershed for other MMSD actions.**

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**City of Verona**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14)
- 2) Vigorously enforce and, in some cases, possibly expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect The Sugar River and its tributaries from the adverse impacts of development.
- 3) Implement the City stormwater management plan in cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions. Consider creating a stormwater utility for financing stormwater management programs.
- 4) Participate with other units of government, and watershed and conservation groups in water resources management activities for the Upper Sugar River and Badger Mill Creek.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**City of Madison**

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- 1) Participate with other units of government in watershed management activities for the Upper Sugar River Watershed, and implement the stormwater management plans for the Badger Mill Creek subwatershed.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Yahara River Watershed for other City actions.**

**Lower Rock River Basin: Yahara River Watershed**

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**Village of Dane**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14 to protect the Upper Yahara River from the adverse impacts of development. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Work with Dane County and the DNR to implement nonpoint source programs and projects contained in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan based on available funding.
- 4) Evaluate use of deicers for potential groundwater quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 5) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**See Wisconsin River Basin for other Village actions.**

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**Village of DeForest**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect the Upper Yahara River from the adverse impacts of development.
- 3) Complete implementation of the Village stormwater management plan, including practices that protect the water quality of the Upper Yahara River and local wetlands. Assist Dane County and the DNR to implement nonpoint source programs contained in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan based on available local state, and federal funding.

- 4) Evaluate use of deicers and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt written salt use management policy.
- 5) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.
- 6) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish stream and spring baseflows in the area.

**City of Fitchburg**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Nine Springs Creek from the adverse impacts of development. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development. Increase enforcement of erosion and runoff control ordinance by hiring additional seasonal inspection staff.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to protect Nine Springs Creek base flow.
- 4) Cooperate with other units of government in developing a coordinated stormwater quality management plan for the Central Urban Service Area.
- 5) Prepare a stormwater management and wetland protection plan for the Nine Springs Creek Watershed, below Dunn's Marsh, in conjunction with Dane County and the City of Madison.
- 6) Provide frequent sweeping (weekly to biweekly) of streets in commercial and industrial areas, with extra efforts at cleaning all City streets in early spring and late fall.

**City of Madison**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development. Continue to place emphasis on enforcement of the ordinance with additional attention given to large plat reviews.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish stream baseflows in the Nine Springs area.
- 4) Work with DNR and Dane County to implement nonpoint source programs and projects contained in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 5) Cooperate with other units of government in developing a coordinated stormwater quality management plan for the Central Urban Service Area.
- 6) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve water resources of Starkweather Creek, Nine Spring Creek, Lake Wingra, and the Yahara lake chain.
- 7) Based on the results of the pilot street-sweeping program in the isthmus area, pursue expanded street sweeping in other priority areas of the City (commercial and industrial areas).
- 8) Expand catch basin cleaning program.
- 9) Participate with DNR in addressing toxic materials in stream and lake sediments, cleanup efforts and shoreline improvements for Murphy (Wingra) Creek, Starkweather Creek, and Monona Bay.
- 10) Participate with DNR, USGS, Dane County, City of Middleton and other units of government in an annual cooperative water resources monitoring program.

- 11) Evaluate snow removal and storage practices for potential water quality impacts, and pursue alternative storage locations if needed.
- 12) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**See Sugar – Pecatonica Basin for other City actions.**

**Village of Maple Bluff**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Work with Dane County and the DNR to implement nonpoint source programs and projects contained in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 4) Evaluate stormwater drainage system for opportunities to incorporate water quality protection measures.
- 5) Adopt an ordinance prohibiting leaf burning and specifying practices for storage and disposal of leaves and yard and garden debris. Provide special fall leaf pickup program.
- 6) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 7) Initiate semi-annual (spring and fall) street-sweeping program.

**Village of McFarland**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish stream baseflows in the area.
- 4) Prepare a comprehensive Village stormwater management plan, including practices to protect the water quality of Lake Waubesa and local wetlands.
- 5) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve water resources of Lake Waubesa and Upper and Lower Mud Lakes.
- 6) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 7) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**City of Middleton**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14 to protect Pheasant Branch Creek and Lake Mendota from the adverse impacts of development. Place additional emphasis on enforcement of ordinance by hiring seasonal inspection staff.

- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to protect the baseflow in Fredrick Springs north of the Pheasant Branch March.
- 4) Develop a City stormwater quality management and wetland protection plan as part of the Joint NR 216 stormwater discharge permit. Consider creating a stormwater utility for financing stormwater management programs.
- 5) Work with DNR and Dane County to implement nonpoint source programs and projects proposed in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 6) Cooperate with other units of government in developing a coordinated stormwater quality management plan for the Central Urban Service Area.
- 7) Participate with DNR, USGS, Dane County, City of Madison and other units of government in an annual cooperative water resource monitoring program.
- 8) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve water resources of Pheasant Branch Creek and Lake Mendota.
- 9) Increase street sweeping program to provide frequent (weekly to biweekly) sweeping of streets in commercial and industrial areas, with extra efforts at cleaning all city streets in early spring and late fall.
- 10) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts.
- 11) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**City of Monona**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14) to protect Lake Monona from the adverse impacts of development. Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish the baseflow of area streams.
- 4) Cooperate with other units of government in developing a coordinated stormwater quality management plan for the Central Urban Service Area. Consider creating a stormwater utility for financing stormwater management programs.
- 5) Adopt ordinance prohibiting the burning of leaves.
- 6) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 7) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**Village of Oregon**

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- 1) Continue efforts to reduce clearwater intrusion into the sanitary sewer system.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to prevent increased flooding in the area. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**Village of Shorewood Hills**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Lake Mendota from the adverse impacts of development. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new construction.
- 3) Cooperate with other units of government in developing a coordinated stormwater quality management plan for the Central Urban Service Area.
- 4) Work with Dane County and the DNR to implement nonpoint source programs and projects that will be proposed in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Adopt an ordinance specifying practices for storage and disposal of leaves and yard and garden debris, and provide special fall leaf pickup program.

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**City of Stoughton**

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- 1) Continue with capital improvements planning to address BOD and hydraulic capacity for the wastewater treatment plant.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the City, including water quality protection measures. Consider creating a stormwater utility for financing stormwater management programs.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**City of Sun Prairie**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Token Creek from the adverse impacts of development. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish the baseflow of area streams and springs.
- 4) Complete implementation of the stormwater management plan for the Token Creek subwatershed, including water quality protection practices. Work with Dane County and DNR to implement nonpoint source programs and projects proposed in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 5) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve the water resources of Token Creek.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Koshkonong Creek watershed for other City actions.**

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**Village of Waunakee**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14, to protect Six Mile Creek from the adverse impacts of development. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish the baseflow of Six Mile Creek.
- 4) Complete implementation of the Village stormwater management plan, including practices to protect the water quality of Sixmile Creek and Lake Mendota. Work with Dane County and DNR to implement nonpoint source programs and projects that will be proposed in the Lake Mendota Priority Lake Project Plan.
- 5) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.
- 6) Provide special fall leaf pickup program and specify practices for proper storage and disposal of leaves and yard and garden debris.
- 7) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 8) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**Town of Windsor–Morrisonville Sanitary District**

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- 1) Continue efforts to reduce clearwater intrusion into the sanitary sewer system.

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**Madison Metropolitan Sewerage District**

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- 1) Continue to investigate and correct areas of high infiltration/inflow in the wastewater collection system.
- 2) Start facilities planning by 2006 to evaluate strategies to provide adequate treatment plant capacity for the service area. Include an evaluation of the feasibility of satellite plants in the Upper Yahara and Sugar River Watersheds.
- 3) Continue to evaluate and institute industrial loading management measures.

**See Sugar – Pecatonica River Basin for other MMSD Actions.**

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**Village of Cottage Grove**

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- 1) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including practices to protect the water quality of Door Creek.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Koshkonong Creek watershed for other village actions.**

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**Towns of Burke, Westport, and Windsor**

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- 1) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

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**Towns with urban service areas tributary to the Yahara River lakes (Towns of Blooming Grove, Burke, Dunn, Madison, Middleton, Pleasant Springs, Westport, and Windsor)**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Consider developing programs, ordinances and requirements consistent with those of other urban communities in the watershed.
- 2) For areas within urban service areas, adopt package of urban nonpoint source management programs, including: a) building ordinance revisions to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new

construction; b) ordinance prohibiting burning of leaves and specifying practices for storage and disposal of leaves and yard and garden debris; c) providing semi-annual street sweeping in spring and fall, and special fall leaf collection program; d) evaluation of stormwater drainage system, and preparation of stormwater management plans, if appropriate, to include water quality protection measures; and e) evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. For designated communities, participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.

## **Lower Rock River Basin: Koshkonong Creek Watershed**

### **Village of Cambridge**

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- 1) Implement the recommendations of the facility plan for treatment plant expansion.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including practices to protect the water quality of Koshkonong Creek.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.
- 7) Expand coverage of the Village wetland zoning ordinance to be consistent with Dane County ordinance regulating all wetlands over 2 acres.

### **Village of Cottage Grove**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14). Consider developing programs, ordinances and requirements consistent with those of other communities.
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices.
- 4) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 5) Expand coverage of the Village wetland zoning ordinance to be consistent with Dane County ordinance regulating all wetlands over 2 acres.

**See Lower Rock River Basin/Yahara River watershed for other village actions.**

### **Village of Deerfield**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices.
- 4) Adopt floodplain and wetland zoning ordinances, consistent with Dane County ordinances.

**Village of Rockdale**

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- 1) Implement the recommendations of the facility plan to upgrade the wastewater treatment plant.
- 2) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 3) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 4) Evaluate stormwater drainage system for potential for incorporating water quality protection measures.
- 5) Establish semi-annual (spring and fall) street-cleaning program.
- 6) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 7) Adopt floodplain ordinance, and expand coverage of the Village wetland zoning ordinance to be consistent with Dane County ordinance regulating all wetlands over 2 acres.

**City of Sun Prairie**

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- 1) Implement the recommendations of the facility plan for wastewater treatment plant expansion.
- 2) Continue efforts to reduce clearwater intrusion into the sanitary sewer system.
- 3) Complete implementation of the City's stormwater management plan, including water quality and wetland protection practices.
- 4) Enforce infiltration maximization measures to replenish the baseflow of Token Creek and area springs.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

**Upper Rock River Basin****Village of Marshall**

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- 1) Implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations (as applicable) along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (chap. 14).
- 2) Vigorously enforce and expand comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements beyond the minimum standards of Dane County Ordinance, chap. 14. Revise building ordinances to require roof drainage to grassed areas, where feasible, for new development.
- 3) Prepare a stormwater management plan for the Village, including water quality protection practices.
- 4) Establish special fall leaf collection program and specify practices for storage and disposal of leaves and yard and garden debris.
- 5) Evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts. Adopt a written salt use management policy.
- 6) Develop a wellhead protection program for municipal wells.

# SHORT-RANGE PRIORITY ACTIONS FOR DANE COUNTY AND COUNTYWIDE AGENCIES

## *County Agencies or Departments*

## *Priority Action*

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### **Lakes and Watershed Commission (L&WC), and Land Conservation Department (LCD)**

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- 1) Work with local municipalities to adopt minimum standards in L&WC *Water Quality Implementation Plan* for shoreland, floodplain and wetland zoning, road salt use, shoreline maintenance, and construction site erosion control ordinances. Continue to develop standards for stormwater management plans in conjunction with local and state management agencies.
- 2) implement the state NR 151, NR 216, and federal Phase II stormwater regulations along with the existing Erosion Control and Stormwater Management Ordinance (Chap. 14). Participate in the activities and efforts of the inter-jurisdictional NR 216 Madison Area Municipal Stormwater Partnership.
- 3) Vigorously enforce and comprehensive erosion control and stormwater management requirements contained in Chap. 14.
- 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.
- 5) Implement the goals and objectives proposed in the Yahara–Mendota Priority Watershed Project Plan.

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### **LCD**

- 6) Implement the NR 151 Agricultural Performance Standards and Prohibitions.
- 7) Conduct status reviews and compliance monitoring of all farm conservation plans to meet federal and state (Chapter 92) and local (Dane County Soil Erosion Control Plan) requirements. Place priority on directing technical and cost-sharing assistance to locations and practices where water quality benefits are greatest. Assess the need for regulations, additional cost-share funding or other incentives for management practice implementation where needed to meet soil erosion and water quality management goals.
- 8) Expand inventory efforts and develop animal waste management plans for farms where over 25 animal units are kept near water bodies, or where significant pollution potential exists.
- 9) Continue to work with state agencies (DNR and DATCP) to evaluate extent and severity of common agricultural pesticide (atrazine, etc.) groundwater contamination in Dane County.

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### **L&WC, UW Extension, LCD**

- 10) Continue to expand information and education efforts directed at agricultural nonpoint source control. Additional emphasis should be placed on fertilizer management and use, integrated pest management and minimization of pesticide use, and safe handling of pesticides and other hazardous farm materials.

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### **L&WC, LCD, Public Works, Parks**

- 11) Develop and implement a coordinated and comprehensive program directed at improvement and maintenance of shorelines, stream corridors, and shorelands. Program should include: a) continuation and expansion of existing volunteer lake shoreline cleanup program; b) continuation and expansion of stream channel and shoreline improvement and cleanup activities using youth employment programs; c) obtaining conservation easements and installing fencing, livestock crossings, and other improvements needed to protect stream corridors and reduce streambank erosion; and d) pursue other shoreline, corridor and shoreland improvements important to protecting and enhancing water quality and uses of water resources.

**L&WC, LCD, Parks**

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- 12) Support the efforts of watershed and conservation groups to protect and improve water resources.

**L&WC, LCD, Parks, Public Works**

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- 13) Continue to address recreational and lake management issues presented in the Yahara Lakes Advisory Group (YLAG) report and the Yahara River Lakes Water Recreation Study. Develop public boating access and waterway protection plans that meet the objectives of the state public boating access code (NR 1.90-1.93).

**L&WC, Parks**

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- 14) Continue to expand and develop a comprehensive approach to aquatic weed management as presented in aquatic plant management plans for Lakes Monona and Waubesa. This includes expanding the current mechanical harvesting program, improving harvesting efficiency in shallow water areas, formalizing criteria and guidelines for chemical weed control practices, and exploring ways of improving and managing aquatic plant communities.

**L&WC, Public Works**

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- 15) Conduct a study to determine overall maintenance, dredging needs, and problems of recreational navigability throughout Dane County, and formulate a program to finance and implement needed dredging.

**L&WC, LCD**

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- 16) Develop a system of improved and more precise operating rules for hydrologic management (lake level management and flow control) for the Yahara River lakes system to better address multi-use goals and objectives. Work with other state and local agencies to finance and develop a Yahara River Watershed rainfall/runoff model to help mitigate the impacts of flooding and drought conditions.

**L&WC, LCD, Public Works, Planning & Development**

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- 17) Seek funding and prepare river and lake management and protection plans for specific lake use and water quality problems. Work with and assist local, state, and federal agencies in developing surface water resource evaluations and implementation programs.

**L&WC, Parks**

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- 18) Emphasize, in open space acquisition policies, protection and acquisition of lands which perform important environmental and water resources protection functions such as wetlands, shorelands, groundwater recharge areas, etc., that are threatened by adverse impacts or development. Establish or maintain specific acquisition funds directed at these lands.

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**Planning & Development, L&WC, LCD**

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- 19) Review and evaluate all proposed federal (404), state (Chapter 30), and county permits and land use decisions for impacts on water quality and water resources. County decisions to be reviewed and evaluated include zoning changes, subdivision reviews, conditional use permits, landfill and other waste disposal practices, and major construction projects. This evaluation and review includes urban service area additions and environmental corridor amendments by the designated management agency.

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**L&WC, LCD, Planning & Development**

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- 20) Work with federal, state, and local management agencies, such as USGS, WGNHS, DNR, MMSD, and City of Madison, to use the information and tools developed from the Dane County Regional Hydrologic Study. Pursue management actions needed to mitigate the hydrologic and groundwater impacts of urban development, groundwater withdrawals, and wastewater diversion described in the *Dane County Groundwater Protection Plan*.
- 21) Coordinate and expand, in cooperation with other local, state, and federal agencies, the cooperative countywide water resources monitoring program. Expand stream baseflow and groundwater monitoring to gather additional data on toxics and pesticides.

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**Environmental Health, UW Extension**

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- 22) Continue to implement the current program of required on-site wastewater system maintenance (requiring inspection and pumping of septic tanks every 3 years). Expand the distribution of public informational materials on proper use and maintenance of on-site wastewater systems and private wells. Provide rural homeowners information, guidelines, and contacts for testing their wells and drinking water supplies.

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**Environmental Health**

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- 23) Develop a program to regulate land disposal of septage from on-site wastewater systems. Enact a septage site disposal ordinance which specifies application procedures, land disposal site criteria and disposal practices, surveillance and enforcement procedures, and a schedule of fees for site licenses.
- 24) Identify areas where on-site waste systems represent potential groundwater contamination problems, and assist in preparing evaluations and facility plans for targeted areas.

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**L&WC, LCD, UW Extension**

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- 25) Continue to develop and expand a comprehensive information and education program directed at urban residents and households emphasizing on-site urban nonpoint source management practices. Program should address on-site flow and landscaping techniques (downspout redirection, rain gardens, etc.), use of fertilizers, pesticides and other toxic household materials, water conservation, and proper management and disposal of leaves and yard and garden vegetative waste.

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**LCD, Extension**

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- 26) Inform and educate farmers, homeowners, and commercial businesses on safe handling of chemicals including the vulnerability of groundwater to contamination and the tremendous difficulty and expense of restoring it to its original condition. Proper on-farm storage of fuel, pesticides, and fertilizers should receive greater emphasis.

**Highway & Transportation, L&WC**

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- 27) Continue to monitor and evaluate deicer use and snow storage practices for potential water quality impacts and explore ways to reduce road salt applications consistent with highway safety concerns.

**L&WC, Highway & Transportation, All Towns**

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- 28) Provide assistance and guidelines to all towns in evaluating deicer use and adopting written salt use management policies.

**Highway & Transportation**

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- 29) Provide frequent sweeping of urban county highways in the Central Urban Service Area, semiannual sweeping in other urban areas. On a contractual basis, provide equipment and personnel to assist smaller communities with street sweeping.

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Note: This list is limited to general water quality planning reports for Dane County, and does not include numerous wastewater facilities plans and reports, detailed stormwater management reports, or scientific and technical research reports and studies related to this subject matter.