

Land Resources and Parks Department Staff Report

Proposed Code Amendment – Shoreland Ordinance

The attached petition to amend the shoreland ordinance is intended to streamline and improve the permitting process required for standard filling, grading and excavation projects by changing the conditional use permit requirement for these type of projects to a land use permit requirement. The proposed changes are also intended to establish general standards for shoreline development and rain garden construction projects, to update the Committee name and to update outdated code references used in the Ordinance.

Amendments #1 and 2 are housekeeping changes that will update the code references used in the Ordinance.

Amendment #3 changes the conditional use permit requirement for filling, grading and dredging in a navigable waterway to a Land Use Permit. A conditional use permit will still be required for new ponds greater than 2-acres in size and for relocating or creating a new waterway located within a wetland or floodplain designated area. All other filling, grading and dredging maintenance projects located within the shoreland district would require a land use permit.

Amendment #4 creates the general standards for filling, grading and ditching projects.

Amendments #5 through 8 are housekeeping changes that will correct errors in the Ordinance and will clarify the site evaluation and plan certification requirements for subsurface dispersal systems allowed under the Ordinance.

The proposed amendments if approved would eliminate on average 5-8 conditional use permit requests a year. The change will also save the applicant approximately 1 month on processing time for the permit.

PETITION TO AMEND THE DODGE COUNTY SHORELAND PROTECTION ORDINANCE

We, the Dodge County Land Resources and Parks Committee, petition to amend the Shoreland Protection Ordinance, Dodge County Wisconsin as shown in “Exhibit A”

The petition includes amendments to the permit requirements for standard filling, grading, dredging and excavation projects, the creation of general standards for filling and grading dredging and excavation projects, the addition of technical standards for the construction of a “rain garden”, and a series of miscellaneous housekeeping amendments to the Ordinance to change the name of the Committee and to update outdated section references used in the Ordinance. The proposed changes are intended to streamline and improve the permitting process required for standard filling, grading and excavation projects by changing the conditional use permit requirement for these type of projects to a land use permit requirement. The proposed changes are also intended to establish and clarify the general standards for shoreline development and rain garden construction projects, to update the Committee name and to update outdated code references used in the Ordinance.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, 2019

Joseph Marsik

William Muche

Larry Schraufnagel

Jeffrey Schmitt

Thomas Schaefer

Land Resources and Parks Committee

Exhibit A

Proposed changes:

Additions in text are indicated by underline; deletions by ~~single strikethrough~~.

1. Modify Section 3.3(1) and 3.3.(2) as follows:

3.3 PERMITTED USES (NR 115.04(3)) The following uses shall be allowed, subject to general shoreland zoning regulations contained in this ordinance, the provisions of chs. 30, 31 and 281.36 Wis. Stats. and the provisions of other applicable local, state and federal laws:

- (1) Activities and uses which do not require the issuance of a County land use permit, but which must be carried out without any filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling or excavating. ~~except as allowed under sections 8.31 or 8.32).~~
 - (a) Hiking, fishing, trapping, hunting, swimming, and boating;
 - (b) The harvesting of wild crops, such as marsh hay, ferns, moss, wild rice, berries, tree fruits, and tree seeds, in a manner that is not injurious to the natural reproduction of such crops;
 - (c) The pasturing of livestock;
 - (d) The cultivation of agricultural crops;
 - (e) The practice of silviculture, including the planting, thinning, and harvesting of timber;
 - (f) The construction or maintenance of duck blinds.
- (2) Uses which do not require the issuance of a County land use permit and which may include limited filling, flooding, draining, dredging, ditching, tiling, or excavating but only to the extent specifically provided below:
 - (a) Temporary water level stabilization measures necessary to alleviate abnormally wet or dry conditions that would have an adverse impact on silvicultural activities if not corrected;
 - (b) The cultivation of cranberries including flooding, dike and dam construction or ditching necessary for the growing and harvesting of cranberries;
 - (c) The maintenance and repair of existing non-navigable agricultural drainage systems including ditching, tiling, dredging, excavating and filling necessary to maintain the level of drainage required to continue the existing agricultural use. This includes the minimum filling necessary for disposal of dredged spoil adjacent to the drainage system provided that dredged spoil is placed on existing spoil banks where possible; ***Exception: A County Land Use Permit is required under Section ~~8.1(3)~~ 8.1(5) for the maintenance and repair of existing non-navigable agricultural drainage systems that are located within 300 feet of a navigable waterway/body or that are connected up to a navigable waterway/body.***
 - (d) The construction or maintenance of fences for the pasturing of livestock, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction or maintenance;
 - (e) The construction or maintenance of piers, docks or walkways built on pilings, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such construction and maintenance; and
 - (f) The maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction of existing town and county highways, bridges, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction.

2. Modify Section 4.2(3) as follows:

- (3) **PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING A PLANNED RESIDENTIAL UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT.** The procedure for establishing a Planned Residential Unit Development district shall be in accord with Section ~~13.4.~~ 14.4

3. Amend Section 8.1 as follows:

8.1 PERMIT REQUIRED The following permits are required for filling, grading, dredging, ditching, tiling and excavating:

- (1) **Filling, Grading, Dredging, Ditching and Excavating – Navigable Waterway/Body.** A ~~Conditional Land~~ Use Permit is required for any filling, grading, dredging, ditching or excavating within the bed of a navigable waterway/body.

Exception: The maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction of existing town and county highways, bridges and road culverts, including limited excavating and filling necessary for such maintenance, repair, replacement or reconstruction shall be exempt from the ~~conditional Land~~ use permit requirements of this section provided the project is designed, permitted and constructed in accord with the applicable provisions of chs. 30, 31, 281.36, and 281.37, Wis. Stats., the applicable provisions of the Dodge County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance and the applicable provisions of other applicable local, state and federal regulations.

- (2) **Filling, Grading, Dredging, Ditching and/or Excavating Within 300 feet of a Navigable Waterway/Body.** A ~~Conditional Land Use~~ Permit is required for any filling, grading, dredging, and/or ditching of any area which is within 300 feet landward of the OHWM of navigable waterway/body and which has surface drainage toward the water, ~~except as listed below~~, and on which there is either:
- (a) Filling or grading on slopes of 20 percent or more.
 - (b) Filling or grading of more than 1,000 square feet on slopes greater than 12 percent and less than 20 percent.
 - (c) Filling or grading of more than 2,000 square feet on slopes of 12 percent or less.
 - (d) For any construction or dredging commenced on any artificial waterway, canal, ditch, lagoon, pond, lake or similar waterway which is within 300 feet landward of the OHWM of a navigable body of water and where the purpose is the ultimate connection with a navigable body of water.

~~Exception: The maintenance and repair of existing non-navigable agricultural drainage systems located within 300 feet of a navigable waterway/body shall require a Land Use Permit as provided for in subsection 8.2(5).~~

~~Exception: The construction or maintenance dredging of ponds and wetland scrapes less than 2 acres in area shall require a Land Use Permit as provided for in subsection 8.2(6).~~

~~Exception: Rip-rap or related shoreline stabilization projects authorized by a Department of Natural Resources permit that do not substantially extend the shoreline into the waters of the state, that do not result in the obstruction of navigation, that do not result in water pollution, that do not result in the destruction of wetland, spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life and that do not result in the increase in the regional flood elevation shall require a Land Use Permit.~~

- (3) **Rip-rap and Shoreline Stabilization Projects.** A Land Use Permit is required for rip-rap and other related shoreline stabilization projects.

~~Filling, grading dredging, ditching and/or excavating of any area which is within 300 feet landward of the OHWM of navigable waterway/body, which does not require a conditional use permit under Section 8.1(2), shall require a Land Use Permit.~~

- (4) **Filling, Grading Dredging, Ditching and/or Excavating Permitted under Section 3.3(3) of this Ordinance.** A Land Use Permit is required for the filling, grading dredging, ditching and/or excavating that is permitted under Section 3.3(3) of the Ordinance.

- (5) **Maintenance and Repair of Existing Non-navigable Agricultural Drainage Systems Located Within 300 Feet of a Navigable Waterway/Body.** A Land Use Permit is required for the maintenance and repair of existing non-navigable agricultural drainage systems that are located within 300 feet of a navigable waterway/body or that are connected to a navigable waterway/body, including ditching, tiling, dredging, excavating and filling necessary to maintain the level of existing agricultural use.
- (6) **Ponds and Wetland Scrapes Less than 2-acres in Area.** A County Land Use Permit is required for the construction and maintenance of ponds and wetland scrapes less than 2 acres in area that are located within the Wetland district, ~~provided that:~~
- ~~(a) All spoil materials shall be removed to an upland area outside of the Wetland district;~~
 - ~~(b) The pond or wetland scrape shall not be connected to a navigable body of water or a waterway or ditch that ultimately is connected up to a navigable body of water and shall be located a minimum of 50 feet from the OHWM of any navigable waterway or body of water;~~
 - ~~(c) The project (s) shall not create an increase in the height of the regional flood;~~
 - ~~(d) Side slopes of the ponds or wetland scrapes shall not be steeper than three feet horizontal to one foot vertical;~~
 - ~~(e) All disturbed upland areas shall be leveled, graded and seeded to permanent vegetation as soon as possible to prevent erosion of silt into the pond or scrape;~~
 - ~~(f) The pond and wetland scrape shall be for the purpose of improving wildlife or fish habitat or for recreational opportunities and may not be associated with a commercial use.~~
- (7) **Ponds and Wetland Scrapes 2-Acres and Greater in Area.** A County conditional use permit is required for ponds and wetland scrapes that are 2-acres and greater in area.
- (8) **Installation, Maintenance and Repair of Drainage Tiles.** A Land Use Permit is required for the installation, maintenance or the repair of existing drainage tiles that are located within a wetland, within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a navigable waterway/body or that are connected to a navigable waterway/body. Per Section 3.3(2)(c), new tile lines are not permitted in wetlands.
- (9) **Construction or Relocation of a Watercourse.** A Conditional Use Permit is required for the construction of a new watercourse or the relocation of an existing watercourse that is located within a wetland, within a floodplain or within 300 feet of a navigable waterway/body or that is connected to a navigable waterway/body.

4. Create Section 8.2 General Standards as follows:

8.2 GENERAL STANDARDS

Filling, grading, dredging, ditching or excavating in the shoreland area, including projects which do not require a permit under Subsection 8.1 (1) or Sections 3.3(1) and 3.3(2) of this Ordinance are subject to the shoreland zoning regulations contained within this ordinance, the provisions of chs. 30, 31, and 281.36 Wis. Stats, the provisions of the Dodge County Floodplain Zoning Ordinance, the provisions of all applicable local, state and federal regulations and the following general standards:

8.2.1 It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain all required permits and approvals (e.g., Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and/or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) for a proposed project prior to the start of construction.

8.2.2 Erosion Control.

All erosion control measures required by the applicable Federal, State, County and Local codes shall be in place and shall be maintained throughout the duration of the project in accordance with Best Management Practices.

Unless otherwise exempted or waived, an erosion control plan shall be required, and all construction site erosion control provisions of Chapter 7 of the Dodge County Land Use Code shall apply to all land disturbing activity in the shoreland area, that meet any of the following criteria:

8.2.2.a Disturbs 2,000 square feet or more of total land surface area;

8.2.2.b Involves excavation or filling, or a combination of excavation and filling, in excess of 400 cubic yards of material;

8.2.2.c Disturbs 100 lineal feet of road ditch, grass waterway, or other land area where surface drainage flows in a defined open channel; including the placement, repair, or removal of any underground pipe, utility, or other facility within the cross-section of the channel at flow capacity;

8.2.2.d Involves excavation or filling, or a combination of excavation and filling, on slopes of 12 percent or greater; or

8.2.2.e Other land disturbing activities, including the installation of access drives, that the Committee or the Land Use Administrator determines to have a high risk of soil erosion or water pollution, or that may have a significant adverse impact on environmentally sensitive areas.

8.2.2.f Exemptions

The following sites shall be exempt from the erosion control requirements of this section, provided all such exempt activities are undertaken in a manner that presents no significant erosion or sedimentation hazard:

8.2.2.f.1 All activities directly relating to the planting, growing, and harvesting of agricultural crops.

8.2.2.f.2 Land disturbing activities exclusively subject to federal or State approval and enforcement, except as may voluntarily become subject to this Ordinance through adopted memorandums of understanding or other, similar cooperative mechanisms.

8.2.2.f.3 Usual and customary site investigation and surveying activities undertaken prior to submittal of an application for preliminary subdivision approval, provided such activity shall not disturb more than 5,000 square feet of land area.

8.2.2.f.4 The construction of one- and two-family residential buildings under SPS 321 Wis. Adm. Code which are required to meet the erosion control requirements of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code.

8.2.2.f.5 Any proposal that is designed and/or certified by the Land Conservation Department as part of a soil conservation or water pollution control project shall comply with all of the requirements of this section, but may be exempted from obtaining a permit, providing a financial guarantee, or paying a fee.

8.2.2.f.6 Any road construction or other land disturbing or land development activity by the County, or any municipality within the County shall comply with all of the requirements of this section, but shall be exempted from any fees and financial guarantee requirements.

8.2.3 Stormwater Management

Unless otherwise exempted or waived, a stormwater management plan shall be required, and all stormwater management provisions of Chapter 7 of the Dodge County Land Use Code shall apply, to all land development activity that meet any of the following criteria:

8.2.3.a Divides an existing parcel into 5 separate parcels of 5 acres each or less in total area within a common plan of development;

8.2.3.b Involves the construction of any new public or private roads;

8.2.3.c Results in the addition of impervious surfaces of 20,000 square feet or greater in total area, including smaller individual sites that are part of a common plan of development; or

8.2.3.d Other land development activities, including access drives, that the Committee or the Land Use Administrator determines may significantly increase downstream runoff volumes, flooding, soil erosion, water pollution or property damage, or significantly impact an environmentally sensitive area.

8.2.4 Cleanout, Maintenance or Repair of Non-navigable Agricultural Drainage Ditches.

For those projects that are located within the shoreland wetland district and that involve the clean-out, maintenance or the repair of existing non-navigable agricultural drainage systems the clean-out, maintenance or repair project shall not exceed the original dimensions of the ditch (no increase in depth or bottom width), although sideslopes may be flatter than the original sideslopes if necessary to conform with modern erosion-control practices, provided that the sideslopes are not flatter than 2:1 (horizontal to vertical). Disposal of dredged spoil material shall be placed in an upland area outside of the wetland district or may be placed on existing spoil banks where possible;

8.2.5 Vegetative Buffer Zone Restrictions.

For those projects that are located within the vegetative buffer zone (within 35 feet inland of the ordinary highwater mark of a navigable waterway/body), the project shall comply with the vegetative buffer zone provisions of Section 7.2 of this Ordinance.

8.2.6 Seeding/Revegetation.

All disturbed areas shall be leveled and graded (as needed) and seeded to permanent vegetation as soon as possible to prevent erosion of silt/sediment into the waterway. A disturbed area shall be considered stabilized by vegetation when a perennial cover has been established with a density of 70%.

8.2.7 Rip Rap and Other Shoreline Stabilization Projects.

No rip rap or other shoreline related stabilization projects shall:

8.2.7.a substantially extend the shoreline into the waters of the state.

8.2.7.b result in the obstruction of navigation.

8.2.7.c result in water pollution.

8.2.7.d result in the substantial destruction of wetland, spawning grounds, fish and aquatic life.

8.2.7.e result in the increase in the regional flood elevation.

8.2.8 Ponds and Wetland Scrapes located within the Wetland District

8.2.8.a All spoil materials shall be removed to an upland area outside of the Wetland District;

8.2.8.b The pond or wetland scrape shall not be connected to a navigable body of water or a waterway or ditch that ultimately is connected up to a navigable body of water and shall be located a minimum of 50 feet from the OHWM of any navigable waterway or body of water;

8.2.8.c The project (s) shall not create an increase in the height of the regional flood;

8.2.8.d Side slopes of the ponds or wetland scrapes shall not be steeper than three feet horizontal to one foot vertical;

8.2.8.e All disturbed upland areas shall be leveled, graded and seeded to permanent vegetation as soon as possible to prevent erosion of silt into the pond or scrape;

8.2.8.f The pond and wetland scrape shall be for the purpose of improving wildlife or fish habitat or for recreational opportunities.

8.2.9 Waivers

The Committee or the Land Use Administrator may waive any or all of the requirements of Section 8.2 if the Committee or Land Use Administrator determines that:

8.2.9.a The site or activity in question will have no appreciable off-site impact; or

8.2.9.b Compliance with the requirement(s) is impractical or impossible due to site conditions or other circumstances beyond the control of the applicant.

5. Modify the reference to “Rain Garden” in Appendix A as follows:

Rain garden Rain gardens are generally small collections of water loving plants planted on a low site area that naturally collects rainfall. In some cases the gardens are designed expressly to collect the rain fall and the water plants have been added because they grow so well in saturated ground. These small micro-retentions are often small circular depression less than twenty (20) feet in diameter and not more than twelve (12) inches deep. In many rain gardens they are only six (6) to eight (8) inches deep. They consist of several parts including a grass buffer strip, a ponding area, a rich thick organic mulch layer and a prepared sub base with improved drainage media.

The criteria contained within the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Conservation Practice Standard for Rain Garden 1009 may be used to meet the County's mitigation practice requirements for rain gardens.

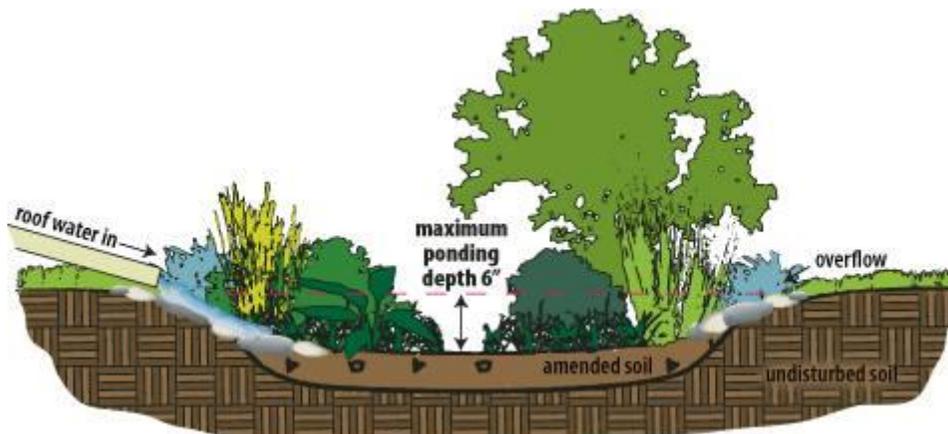


Image drafted by www.oeconline.org

6. Modify the name of the Committee in Section 16.2 of the Ordinance as follows:

Committee The Dodge County ~~Planning, Development Land Resources~~ and Parks Committee or any successor committee duly charged by the Dodge County Board of Supervisors with general planning responsibilities under Wisconsin Statute 59.97.

7. Amend Section 13.3(3) (b) and (e) as follows:

13.3 MITIGATION OPTIONS

- (3) **Impervious Surface Area greater than 30 percent but not more than 40 percent for residential land uses in areas approved as “Highly Developed Shorelines”. (As required under Section 9.5).**
- (a) Restoration of native primary vegetative buffer to county vegetative buffer standards shown in Section 7.2 (4 points);
 - (b) Engineer designed subsurface dispersal system, practice or structure that is approved by the Department and that is designed to contain the 5 year 24 hour rain fall event for all impervious areas greater than ~~40~~ 30 percent for residential land uses (4 points)
 - (c) Engineer designed subsurface dispersal system, practice or structure that is approved by the Department and that is designed to contain 2 year 24 hour rainfall event for all impervious areas greater than 30 percent (3 points);
 - (d) Install a bio-retention system, rain garden, or other stormwater retention and dispersal system that is approved by the Department and that is designed to contain a 5 year 24 hour rain event for all impervious areas greater than 30 percent (4 points);
 - (e) Install a bio-retention system, rain gardens, or other stormwater retention and dispersal system that ~~are~~ is approved by the Department and that is designed to contain a 2 year 24 hour rain fall event for all impervious areas greater than 30 percent (2 points);
 - (f) Install a bio-retention system, rain garden or other subsurface dispersal system that is designed to contain a 2 year 24 hour rainfall event for all new proposed additional impervious area above that which is allowed under section 9.2 of this ordinance (1 point).
 - (g) Removal of all seawalls, bulkheads and artificial beaches (1 point);

8. Amend Section 13.4 (1) and 13.4 (2) as follows:

13.4 MITIGATION SIZING REQUIREMENTS

- (1) **MITIGATION SURFACE DISPERSAL SYSTEM LIMITS.** Structures and or components designed for storm water infiltration which disperses collected stormwater on or near the ground surface (e.g. rain gardens, shallow bio-retention basins, filter basins, filter strips) shall require the following:

~~(a) Site evaluation, design and installation Surface Dispersal Systems shall be accomplished per Dodge County Surface Dispersal System Supplemental Work Sheet (See Appendix B)~~

(a) Site Evaluation Requirements

Surface Dispersal Systems will require site evaluation per Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Conservation Practices Standards “Site Evaluation for Stormwater Infiltration (1002)”.

(b) Plan Certification

A mitigation plan that includes a surface dispersal system shall include all computations and designs for the proposed surface dispersal system in accordance with the technical and design standards of Section 13.3.

(2) MITIGATION SUBSURFACE DISPERSAL SYSTEM LIMITS. Systems (e.g., Drain fields, tree box filters, infiltration trenches, dry wells, and bio-retentions) designed for storm water infiltration into the subsoil shall require the following:

(a) Site Evaluation Requirements

Subsurface Dispersal Systems will require site evaluation per Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Conservation Practices Standards "Site Evaluation for Stormwater Infiltration (1002)".

(b) Plan Certification

A mitigation plan that includes an engineer designed subsurface dispersal system shall include certification from a professional engineer registered in the State of Wisconsin, that all computations and designs for the proposed subsurface dispersal system have been reviewed and approved by the engineer as being in accordance with the technical and design standards of this section.

Land Resources and Parks Department

Staff Report

February 18, 2019

Proposed Code Amendment – Land Use Code

The current measurement and dimensional standards found in Chapter 5 of the Land Use Code are not structured for quick and easy navigation or use by the general public. The general standards are listed in Table 5.1.1-1 of the code and the exceptions and exemptions to these standards are currently scattered throughout the chapter which makes it difficult for the user to find the exemptions and exceptions that are allowed under the code. The existing code standards will remain the same with this amendment, but the standards and exemptions allowed by the Code will be reorganized by zoning topic to make the code more user friendly for the public. The petition also includes a series of miscellaneous housekeeping amendments that will update outdated section references used in the Code, adds “Homeless Shelters” to the Use table, amends miscellaneous definitions used in the code and updates the vision corner and street intersection connection standards used in the Code.

The proposed changes are as follows:

Amendment #1 modifies the “Use Table” to include “*Homeless Shelters*” as an allowed use in the R-3 Multi-family Residential Zoning District and as a conditional use permit within the Commercial and the A-2 General Agricultural Zoning District.

Amendment #2 and 4 updates and corrects code references used in the Code.

Amendment #3 adds the criteria for homeless shelters to Chapter 6, the Use Regulations section.

Amendment #5 updates the intersection spacing and the vision clearance triangle setback requirements for County and Town roads.

Amendment #6 clarifies certain definitions used in the Code.

Amendment #7 deletes Table 5.1-1 from the Code, and reorganizes and renumbers Chapter 5. The existing code standards remain the same but the standards and exemptions allowed by the Code are being reorganized by zoning topic to make the code more user friendly for the public.

PETITION TO AMEND THE LAND USE CODE OF DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

We, the Dodge County Land Resources and Parks Committee, petition to amend the Land Use Code, Dodge County Wisconsin as shown in "Exhibit A"

The petition includes a series of miscellaneous housekeeping amendments that will update outdated section references used in the Code, add "Homeless Shelters" to the Use table, amend miscellaneous definitions used in the code and updates the vision corner and street intersection connection standards used in the Code for Town and County Roads. The petition also includes the reorganization and renumbering of Chapter 5 of the code. The existing code standards in Chapter 5 will remain the same but the standards and exemptions allowed by the Code will be reorganized by zoning topic to make the code more user friendly for the public.

Respectfully submitted this _____ day of _____, 2019.

Joseph Marsik

William Muche

Larry Schraufnagel

Jeffrey Schmitt

Thomas Schaefer

Land Resources and Parks Committee

Exhibit A

Proposed changes:

Additions in text are indicated by underline; deletions by ~~single strikethrough~~.

1. Modify Table 3.6-1 as follows:

Table 3.6-1 Use Table

Uses	R-1	R-2	R-3	C-1	C-2	I-1	I-2	A-2	Description	Reference
Residential Uses:									6.1.2	
Household Living:									6.1.2-A	
1. Single Family Residential Use	A	A	A	C	C	C	C	A		5.2.1,6.2.8,6.2.9
2. Two Family Residential Use		A	A	C	C			C		6.2.8,6.2.9
3. Multi-Family Residential Use, 3 to 7 Units			A	C						6.2.9
4. Multi-Family Residential Use, 8 or more Units			C	C						6.2.9
5. Mobile Home Parks and Trailer Courts			C					C		6.2.7,6.2.8 6.2.9
Group Living:									6.1.2-B	
1. Group Living Facility, 8 or Fewer Residents	A	A	A						6.1.2-B,3,a	6.2.6,6.2.9
2. Group Living Facility, 9 or More Residents	C	C	A						6.1.2-B,3,b	6.2.6,6.2.9
3. Nursing Homes			C		C				6.1.2-B,3,c	6.2.6,6.2.9
4. Seasonal Housing for Farm Workers									6.1.2-B,3,d	6.2.6,6.2.8 6.2.9
5. Senior Assisted Living	C	C	C	C	C				6.1.2-B,3,e	6.2.6,6.2.9
6. Treatment Facilities			C	C	C				6.1.2-B,3,f	6.2.6,6.2.9
7. Prisons								C	6.1.2-B,3,g	6.2.6,6.2.8 6.2.9
<u>8. Homeless Shelters</u>			<u>A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>C</u>			<u>C</u>	<u>6.1.2.B.3.h</u>	<u>6.2.6</u>
Institutional, Public and Semi-Public Uses:									6.1.3	

2. Amend Section 4.6.4.B.1 as follows:

4.6.4.B.1 The setback measurements and exceptions provided in Sections ~~5.2.3.A and 5.2.3.G~~ shall 5.1.1. and 5.2.3 apply within the Highway Setback Overlay District.

3. Create Section 6.1.2.B.3.h as follows:

6.1.2.B.3.h Homeless Shelter A facility set up to provide for the needs of homeless people; often including shelter, food, sanitation and other forms of support. Permitted services may include but are not limited to staff-supervised meals, housekeeping and personal care, medication supervision, and social activities. Both private and shared sleeping rooms may be provided.

4. Amend Section 6.2.7.F as follows:

6.2.7.F A manufactured home community shall conform to the requirements of Chapters SPS 320 and SPS 326 ~~Comm 20 and Comm 26~~ Wisconsin Administrative Code.

5. Amend Sections 7.6.4.B through 7.6.4.B.3 and 7.6.4.D as follows:

7.6.4.B Number of Intersections

The number of intersections along major streets and highways shall be held to a minimum. ~~Wherever practicable the distance between such intersections shall not be less than 1,200 feet.~~

7.6.4.B.1 Minor and collector streets may not empty into state and federal highways at intervals less than 1,300 feet and into arterials less than 1,000 feet. They shall be in alignment with existing and planned streets entering the highways from the opposite side. Street connections with state or federal highways require the approval of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

~~7.6.4.B.2 Street connections with county highways require the approval of the Dodge County Highway Department. For street connections with county highways, at intersections on minor and collector streets which are not in alignment, the distance between streets opening up on opposite or the same sides of any existing or proposed streets shall meet the minimum spacing requirements of Chapter 7.08(3) of the Dodge County, Wisconsin Code of Ordinances~~

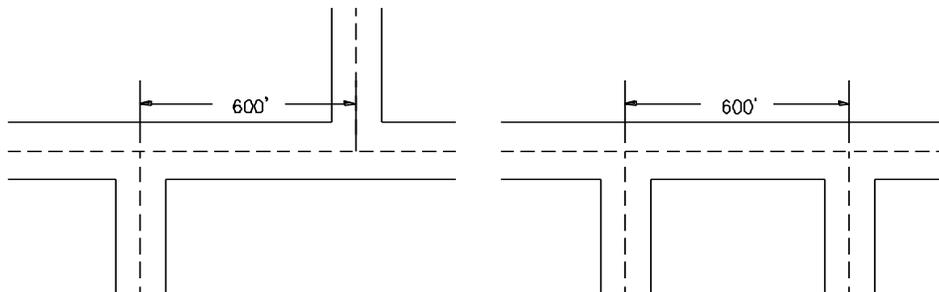
Note: Chapter 7.08(3)(e) Dodge County Wisconsin Code of Ordinances

- 7. A new road, in addition to the spacing requirements to adjacent driveway access point in 6. Above, must be at least
 - 1,000 feet for Rural CTH
 - 500 feet for Semi-urban CTH
 - 400 feet for Urban CTH
 - 250 feet for Local CTH

From the nearest adjacent road which enters onto the same side of the CTH in questions. Where possible, roads should not be staggered, creating "T" intersections, but connect with another road on the other side of the highway.

7.6.4.B.2 3 ~~Street connections with town roads require the approval of the applicable town. At intersections on minor and collector streets which are not in alignment, the distance between streets opening up on opposite or the same sides of any existing or proposed streets must be at least 600 feet measured along the intersecting centerline.~~

**Diagram 7.6.4-1
Unaligned Street Intersection Spacing**



7.6.4.D Vision Clearance Triangles

Vision clearance triangles shall be required at the intersection of all streets, roads, and highways. See Section ~~5.7.7~~ 5-2-3(G).

6. Modify the following definitions in Chapter 12 as follows:

Campgrounds

Any parcel, area, or tract of land ~~with a minimum of 10 acres~~, owned by a person, the state, or a local government, that is designed, maintained, intended, or used for the purpose of providing sites for portable units of not more than 400 square feet in area, for the temporary overnight occupancy, where occupancy is intended for recreation and/or travel purposes and an open air or natural character is retained. ~~Camping units include, but are not limited to, camping trailers, motor homes, buses, vans, pickup trucks, or tents.~~

Camping Unit

Any structure, portable device or enclosure, no more than 400 square feet in area, used as a temporary shelter, including but not limited to a camping trailer, camping cabin, yurt, recreational vehicle, manufactured home, motor home, bus, van, pick-up truck, tent or other mobile recreational vehicle. Note: The placement on a campsite of a structure, portable device or enclosure for human habitation that is larger than 400 square feet shall be considered a residential dwelling by the County for purposes of this code.

Camping Cabin – means a building or other structure that is 400 square feet or less in area. A camping cabin includes a yurt, but does not include a tent, recreational vehicle, tourist rooming house, mobile home or manufactured home.

Camping Trailer – means a recreational vehicle with a collapsible or folding structure designed for human habitation and towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle

Campsite – means an area of a campground that is designated by the operator as capable of accommodating an independent or dependent camping unit.

Homeless Shelter A facility set up to provide for the needs of homeless people; often including shelter, food, sanitation and other forms of support.

Recreational Vehicle – means a vehicle that has walls of rigid construction, does not exceed 45 feet in length, is designed to be towed upon a highway by a motor vehicle or has a motor of its own, and is equipped and used or intended to be used, primarily for temporary or recreational human habitation. A recreational vehicle includes camping trailers, motor homes, and park models. A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or hacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions.

Yurt – means a round domed structure constructed of wood and fabric.

7. Delete Table 5.1-1 and renumber, reformat and amend Chapter 5 as follows:

Chapter 5– Measurements and Exceptions

5.0 INTENSITY AND DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS

All development shall be subject to the intensity and dimensional standards set forth in this Chapter Table 5.1.4-1. These intensity and dimensional standards may be further limited or modified by other applicable sections of this Code. ~~Bracketed numbers refer to the additional regulations set forth immediately following the table in Section 5.1.2. These additional regulations are applicable to specific uses or circumstances as indicated.~~

(Note: Section 1.7.1 Dodge County Land Use Code - When the provisions of this Code are inconsistent with one another or when the provisions of this Code conflict with provisions found in other adopted ordinances or regulations, the more restrictive provision shall govern unless the terms of the provisions specify otherwise.)

Table 5.1.1-1: Site Intensity and Dimensional Standards

Site Development Standard	Base Zoning Districts				Overlay Zoning Districts		
	R-1 R-2	R-3	C-1	C-2	I-1 I-2	A-1 A-2	SW EP
Minimum Lot Area (sq. feet)							
-Not served by public sewer	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
-Served by public sewer	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
-Additional regulations	[A,B]	[A,B,C]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A,B,J]
Maximum Residential Lot Area (acres)	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Minimum Lot Width (feet)							
-Not served by public sewer	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
-Served by public sewer	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
-Additional regulations	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]
Minimum Setbacks for a Dwelling or Other Principal Structures							
Minimum Setbacks (feet)	[See TABLE 5.1.2-2]						
-Front (Street)							
-Side	8	8	[H]	8	8	8	8
-Rear	25	25	10	25	25	25	25
-Railroads	25	25	10	10	0	25	25
-Water	75	75	75	10	75	75	25
-Additional regulations	[E,F,I,K]	[E,F,I,K]	[E,F,G,I,K]	[E,F,I,K]	[E,F,I,K]	[E,F,I,K]	[E,F,I,K]
Maximum Height (feet)	40	65	65	65	65	40	40
Maximum Lot Coverage	[M]	35%	100%	50%	70%	10%	10%
-Additional regulations							
Minimum Setbacks for an Accessory Structure							
Minimum Setbacks (feet)	[See TABLE 5.1.2-2]						
-Front (Street)							
-Side	3	3	3*	3*	3*	3*	3
-Rear	3	3	3*	3*	3*	3*	3
-Railroads	25	25	10	10	0	25	25
-Water	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
-From a dwelling	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maximum Height (feet)	20	20	65*	65*	65*	40*	20
Exceptions	*See 5.1.2.K, 5.2.3.H, 5.1.2.N and 5.2.4						
Maximum Lot Coverage	1500 ft ²	35%	100%	50%	70%	10%	10%
-Additional regulations							
Additional Regulations	See Section 6.3						

5.1. DWELLINGS AND OTHER PRINCIPAL STRUCTURES

5.1.1 Street/highway/road/front yard setback

Highway, street, road and front yard setbacks are measured from the centerline of the highway, street or road and/or from the highway, street and road right-of-ways whichever is greater.

5.1.1.a **Minimum setback distances for dwellings and other principal structures** are provided in Table 5.1-1.

Table 5.1-1: Minimum Setback Distances

Type of Abutting Roadway	Minimum Setback Distances (feet)	
	From Centerline	From Right-of-Way
Streets and Town Roads (designated) (See appendix 1)	60	27
Streets and Town Roads (undesignated)	75	42
Federal, State, and County Trunk Highways	100	67
Expressways and Freeways		
- Residential Uses	---	200
- Nonresidential Uses	---	67

5.1.1.b Exceptions:

Essential Service Facilities and Private On-Site Waste Treatment Systems

Surface, overhead, and underground essential service facilities and private on-site waste treatment systems (POWTS), but not including any buildings, towers, or antennas, may be located within any required setback on the condition that the owner of such facilities within any setback that abuts a street shall remove all construction, additions, and replacements of these facilities at the owner's expense, when necessary for the improvement of the road, street, or highway.

Underground structures not capable of being used as foundations for prohibited above-ground structures may be located within setback lines, provided a variance-setback agreement document requiring such structures to be removed at the owner's expense when required by road improvements is recorded with the Register of Deeds Office deed.

C-1 General Commercial Zoning District: Within the C-1 General Commercial Zoning District, in existing platted areas that are or previously have been in commercial use, interior lots served by public sanitary sewer shall have no minimum front or street yard. Corner lots shall have no minimum front or street yard on the yard facing the principal street and shall have a minimum 10 foot front or street yard on the yard facing the non-principal street (as the principal street is determined by the Land Use Administrator).

Access or service highways constructed according to plans as approved by the County Highway Committee may be located within highway setback lines. In giving such approval, the County Highway Committee shall consider highway safety and maximum sight distances.

5.1.2 Side-yard setback

5.1.2.a The minimum setback for a dwelling or other principal structure to a side lot line shall be 8 feet.

5.1.2.b Exceptions:

Uncovered stairs, ramps, landings, elevators, and fire escapes may project into any yard, but not to exceed ~~6 feet~~ 6 foot by 6 foot and shall not be closer than 3 feet to any lot line.

Architectural projections, such as chimney flues, sills, eaves, bay windows, belt courses, and ornaments, may project into any required yard, but such projections shall not exceed 2 feet.

Structures to be used for the housing of animals shall be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the side lot lines.

C-1 General Commercial Zoning District: Within the C-1 General Commercial Zoning District, in areas served by public sewer, there shall be no minimum side-yard setback, except where the lot is a corner lot, in which case a minimum side-yard of 8 feet shall be required on that side yard not connected with the principal street yard.

[Manure storage structures shall meet the minimum requirements of DATCP 51.12 Wis. Adm. Code.](#)

5.1.3 Rear-yard setback

5.1.3.a The minimum rear-yard setback for a dwelling or other principal structure shall be 25 feet.

5.1.3.b Exceptions:

Uncovered stairs, ramps, landings, elevators, and fire escapes may project into any yard, but not to exceed ~~6-feet~~ 6 foot by 6 foot and shall not be closer than 3 feet to any lot line.

C-1 General Commercial Zoning District: Within the C-1 General Commercial Zoning District the minimum rear-yard setback is 10 feet.

Structures to be used for the housing of animals shall be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the rear lot lines.

[Manure storage structures shall meet the minimum requirements of DATCP 51.12 Wis. Adm. Code.](#)

5.1.4 Railroad Setback

5.1.4.a The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Residential and Agricultural Zoning Districts for a dwelling or other principal structure shall be 25 feet.

5.1.4.b The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Commercial Zoning Districts for a dwelling or other principal structure shall be 10 feet.

5.1.4.c The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Industrial Zoning Districts for a dwelling or other principal structure shall be 0 feet.

5.1.4.d At railroad grade crossings the setback lines shall be not less than 330 feet from the intersection of the centerlines of the highway and railroad right-of-ways.

5.1.5 Water Setback

Unless exempt under Section 6.1(1) of the Dodge County Shoreland Protection Ordinance or reduced under Section 6.1 of the Dodge County Shoreland Protection Ordinance, all structures shall be located a minimum of 75 feet from the Ordinary Highwater Mark of any navigable waters to the nearest part of a building or structure.

5.1.6 Height Requirements

5.1.6.a The maximum height of a dwelling or other principal structure located within the R-1, R-2, A-1 and A-2 Zoning Districts shall be 40 feet.

5.1.6.b The maximum height of a dwelling or other principal structure located within the R-3, C-1, C-2, I-1 and I-2 Zoning Districts shall be 65 feet.

5.1.6.c Principal structures that are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Dodge County Airport Zoning Ordinance, shall not exceed the maximum airport height regulations.

5.1.7 Lot Coverage

Lot Coverage is that portion of a lot occupied by principal and accessory buildings and decks, but excluding at grade patios, walks and driveways. All structures, in aggregate, shall not exceed the following maximum lot coverages:

5.1.7.a For lots located within the R-1 or R-2 Residential Zoning Districts there is no maximum lot coverage, however, no single accessory building shall exceed 1500 square feet in area.

5.1.7.b The maximum lot coverage within the R-3 Multi-Family Zoning District shall be 35%

5.1.7.c The maximum lot coverage within the C-1 General Commercial Zoning District shall be 100%

5.1.7.d The maximum lot coverage within the C-2 Extensive Commercial Zoning District shall be 50%

5.1.7.e The maximum lot coverage within the I-1 and I-2 Industrial Zoning Districts shall be 70%

5.1.7.f The maximum lot coverage within the A-1 and A-2 Agricultural Zoning Districts shall be 10%

5.1.7.g Exceptions:

Agricultural buildings located within the A-1 and A-2 Zoning Districts associated with an operating farm shall be exempt from the lot coverage provisions.

5.1.8 Dwelling Density

All dwellings shall be located on a lot and only one dwelling shall be located, erected or moved onto a lot unless multiple dwellings are allowed on a lot in the underlying zoning district and all of the required permits and approvals have been obtained to allow multiple dwellings on said lot.

5.1.8.a Exception:

Two (2) single family dwellings or one (1) two family dwelling and necessary appurtenant structures shall be allowed to be located on one lot if that lot contains an operating farm.

5.1.9 Other Design Standards – Residential Zoning Districts

In the residential zoning districts, the design standards in Section 6.2.9 of this Code shall apply to all single-family and two family dwellings and to all manufactured housing units.

5.2. ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

5.2.1 Accessory Uses and Detached Structures

Accessory uses and detached accessory structures are permitted in the rear and side yards only, except they may be located in the street yard on waterfront lots and they may be located in the street yard on lots which are not in platted residential subdivisions.

5.2.2 Time of Establishment

In accord with Section 6.3.2 of this Code, no accessory structure shall be established and no accessory structure shall be allowed on a subject parcel until all required permits and approvals for the principal use or activity have been obtained and the principal structure is under construction or has been established.

5.2.3 Street/highway/road/front yard setback

Highway, street, road and front yard setbacks are measured from the centerline of the highway, street or road and/or from the highway, street and road right-of-ways whichever is greater.

5.2.3.a **Minimum setback distances for accessory structures** are provided in Table 5.1-1.

Table 5.1-1: Minimum Setback Distances

Type of Abutting Roadway	Minimum Setback Distances (feet)	
	From Centerline	From Right-of-Way
Streets and Town Roads (designated) (See appendix 1)	60	27
Streets and Town Roads (undesignated)	75	42
Federal, State, and County Trunk Highways	100	67
Expressways and Freeways		
- Residential Uses	---	200
- Nonresidential Uses	---	67

5.2.3.b Alley Line:

Accessory structures shall not be closer than 5 feet to any alley line.

5.2.3.c Exceptions:

Essential Service Facilities and Private On-Site Waste Treatment Systems

Surface, overhead, and underground essential service facilities and private on-site waste treatment systems (POWTS), but not including any buildings, towers, or antennas, may be located within any required setback on the condition that the owner of such facilities within any setback that abuts a street shall remove all construction, additions, and replacements of these facilities at the owner's expense, when necessary for the improvement of the road, street, or highway.

Underground structures not capable of being used as foundations for prohibited above-ground structures may be located within setback lines, provided a ~~variance-setback~~ agreement document requiring such structures to be removed at the owner's expense when required by road improvements is recorded with the ~~Register of Deeds Office deed~~.

Any fence or gate or fence or gate supports constructed of concrete, mortar or stone shall comply with the minimum setback distances listed in Table 5.1-1.

Security fences are permitted on property lines in non-residential zoning districts but shall not be closer than 2 feet to any public right-of-way.

C-1 General Commercial Zoning District: Within the C-1 General Commercial Zoning District, in existing platted areas that are or previously have been in commercial use, interior lots served by public sanitary sewer shall have no minimum front or street yard. Corner lots shall have no minimum front or street yard on the yard facing the principal street and shall have a minimum 10 foot front or street yard on the yard facing the non-principal street (as the principal street is determined by the Land Use Administrator).

5.2.4 Side-yard setback

5.2.4.a The minimum setback for an accessory structure to the side property line shall be 3 feet.

5.2.4.b The minimum setback between an accessory structure and a dwelling or other principal structure shall be 10 feet.

5.2.4.c There are no minimum setback requirements between accessory structures.

5.2.4.d The minimum setback between an accessory structure and any alley line shall be 5 feet.

5.2.4.e Exceptions:

Architectural projections, such as chimney flues, sills, eaves, bay windows, belt courses, and ornaments, may project into any required yard, but such projections shall not exceed 2 feet.

Residential fences are permitted on property lines, but shall not in any case exceed a height of 6 feet, shall not exceed a height of 4 feet in the front or street yard setback, and shall not be closer than 2 feet to any public right-of-way. ~~Within required water setback lines only open fences that are a minimum of 50 percent open for each one foot segment of the fence over the entire length and height are allowed.~~

Security fences are permitted on the property lines in non-residential zoning districts but shall not exceed 10 feet in height, shall be of an open, non-opaque type similar to woven wire or wrought iron fencing, and shall not be closer than 2 feet to any public right-of-way.

Any fence or gate or fence or gate supports constructed of concrete, mortar or stone shall comply with the minimum setback distances listed in [Table 5.1-1](#).

Accessory structures that are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Dodge County Airport Zoning Ordinance, shall not exceed the maximum airport height regulations.

Accessory structures to be used for the housing of animals shall be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the side lot lines.

Accessory structures that are located within the Agricultural Zoning Districts and that are more than 20 feet in height but less than 40 feet shall be located a minimum of 8 feet from the side lot lines.

Agricultural Structures that are located within the Agricultural Zoning Districts and that are 40 feet in height or greater, shall be required to be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the nearest lot line.

Landscaping: Trees, shrubs, flowers, hedges, and other landscape features, and field crops may be located within any required setback, subject to any vision triangle clearance and applicable highway clear sight regulations.

C-1 General Commercial District: Within the C-1 General Commercial District, in areas served by public sanitary sewer, there shall be no minimum side yard, except where the lot is a corner lot, in which case a minimum side yard of 8 feet shall be required on that side yard not connected with the principal street yard.

[Manure storage structures shall meet the minimum requirements of DATCP 51.12 Wis. Adm. Code.](#)

5.2.5 Rear-yard Setback

The minimum setback for an accessory structure to the rear lot line shall be 3 feet.

5.2.5.a Exceptions:

Accessory structures to be used for the housing of animals shall be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the rear lot line.

Accessory structures that are located within the A-1 Prime Agriculture and A-2 General Agriculture Zoning District and that exceed 20 feet in height shall be located a minimum 25 feet from the rear lot line.

[Manure storage structures shall meet the minimum requirements of DATCP 51.12 Wis. Adm. Code.](#)

5.2.6 Rail Road Setback

5.2.6.a The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Residential and Agricultural Zoning Districts for an accessory structure shall be 25 feet.

5.2.6.b The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Commercial Zoning Districts for an accessory structure shall be 10 feet.

5.2.6.c The minimum setback to a rail road right-of-way line within the Industrial Zoning Districts for an accessory structure shall be 0 feet.

5.2.6.d At railroad grade crossings the setback lines shall be not less than 330 feet from the intersection of the centerlines of the highway and railroad right-of-ways.

5.2.7 Water setback

Unless exempt under Section 6.1(1) of the Dodge County Shoreland Protection Ordinance or reduced under Section 6.1 of the Dodge County Shoreland Protection Ordinance, all accessory structures shall be located a minimum of 75 feet from the Ordinary Highwater Mark of any navigable waters to the nearest part of a building or structure.

5.2.8 Height Requirements for Accessory Structures

5.2.8.a The maximum height of an accessory structure within the Residential Zoning Districts shall be 20 feet.

5.2.8.b The maximum height of an accessory structure within the Commercial and Industrial Zoning Districts shall be 65 feet.

5.2.8.c The maximum height of an accessory structure within the Agricultural Zoning Districts shall be 40 feet.

5.2.8.d Exceptions:

Zoning District Height limits do not apply to:

Architectural projections, such as belfries, cupolas, spires, domes, monuments, chimneys, or chimney flues.

Special structures, such as elevator penthouses, gas tanks, grain elevators, radio and television receiving antennas, manufacturing equipment and necessary mechanical appurtenances, smoke stacks, and flag poles.

Essential services, including utilities, water towers, electric power and communication transmission lines.

Towers, Mobile Service Support Structures, Communication Support Structures and Aerial Projections Towers, mobile service support structures, communication structures and any aerial projections attached to a tower, mobile service support structure or a communication support structure, including but not limited to personal communication service towers, radio and television transmission and relay towers, microwave towers, common-carrier towers, mobile service support structures, cellular telephone towers, alternative tower structures, aeriels, and observation towers, are exempt from the zoning district height requirements; however, said structures and any projecting aerial attached to said structures shall not exceed 500 feet in height. These structures shall be located a minimum distance equal to 1/3 the structure height, including the height of any projecting aerial attached to said structures from the side and rear lot line and shall be located in accordance with the minimum setback distances required in Table 5.1-1 for roads. These structures shall be located a minimum distance equal to the height of the structure including the height of any aerial projections attached to the structure from any residential structure. In addition, said structures and any aerial projections attached to said structures that are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Dodge County Airport Zoning Ordinance shall not exceed the maximum airport height regulations.

Guy wires and accessory facilities must satisfy all applicable setback requirements for an accessory structure.

If an applicant provides the Department with an engineering certification showing that a tower, mobile service support structure, communication support structure, radio and television transmission and relay tower, microwave tower or any other common-carrier tower is designed to collapse within a smaller fall zone area than the setback required in the Code, the smaller fall zone setback area shall be used as the setback requirement unless the Department provides the applicant with substantial evidence that the engineering certification is flawed.

Agricultural Structures

Silos, grain bins, grain dryers and grain elevators are exempt from the zoning district height requirements within the A-1 Prime Agriculture and A-2 General Agriculture Zoning Districts, however, if these agricultural structures exceed 40 feet in height, they shall be required to be located a distance equal to not less than ½ the structure height from the nearest lot line. In addition, if said structures are located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Dodge County Airport Zoning Ordinance, the structures shall not exceed the maximum airport height regulations.

Public or Semi-Public Facilities

Public or semi-public facilities, such as schools, churches, hospitals, monuments, sanitariums, governmental offices and stations, may be erected to a height of 65 feet, provided all required yards are increased not less than one foot for each foot the structure exceeds the district's maximum height distance.

Wind Energy Systems

Wind Energy systems are exempt from the zoning district height requirements of this Code;

However:

Wind Energy systems shall comply with the applicable height restrictions in PSC 128.13 Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Small wind energy systems shall comply with the applicable height restrictions in PSC 128.61 Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Personal wind energy systems shall be restricted to a maximum height of 75 feet.

5.2.9 Lot Coverage

Lot Coverage is that portion of a lot occupied by principal and accessory buildings and decks, but excluding at grade patios, walks and driveways. All structures, in aggregate, shall not exceed the maximum lot coverages listed in Section 5.1.7.

5.2.10 Accessory Use and Structure Standards

The accessory use standards listed in Section 6.3 of this Code shall apply to all accessory use and structures unless otherwise expressly stated.

5.3 LOT AREA STANDARDS

5.3.1 The minimum lot area for lots served by public sewer shall be 10,000 square feet excluding public right-of-ways and land lying within the bed of lakes, ponds, or streams of navigable waters.

5.3.2 The minimum lot area for lots not served by public sewer shall be 40,000 square feet excluding public right-of-ways land lying within the bed of lakes, ponds, or streams of navigable waters.

5.3.3 There are no maximum lot area requirements.

5.3.4 Exceptions:

For lots not served by public sewer, soil and site evaluations may require larger lot areas. A lot shall contain sufficient area for a building site and sanitary system without encroaching on environmentally sensitive areas and access to the building site shall not cross an environmentally sensitive area.

Minimum lot sizes for multi-family dwellings located in the R-3 Multi-Family Residential Zoning District shall not be less than required in Section 5.3 above, but may be increased as shown in Table 5.3-1 below. Multi-family dwellings shall provide not less than 500 square feet of usable open space per dwelling unit, plus 100 square feet of additional usable open space for each bedroom over 2 in a dwelling unit.

Table 5.3-1: Increases in Minimum Lot Area for Multi-Family Dwellings

Number of Bedrooms in Each Unit	Minimum Lot Area Per Dwelling Unit (square feet)	
	Public Sewer	On-Site Sewer
3 or more bedrooms	4,000	12,000
2 bedrooms	3,500	10,000
1 bedroom	3,000	8,000

5.4 LOT WIDTH STANDARDS

5.4.1 The minimum lot width for lots served by public sewer shall be 80 feet at the building setback line and 80 feet at the Ordinary Highwater Mark of a navigable water way/body.

5.4.2 The minimum lot width for lots not served by public sewer shall be 125 feet at the building setback line and 125 feet at the Ordinary Highwater Mark of a navigable water way/body.

5.4.3 Exceptions:

For lots not served by public sewer, soil and site evaluations may require larger lot areas. A lot shall contain sufficient area for a building site and sanitary system without encroaching on environmentally sensitive areas and access to the building site shall not cross an environmentally sensitive area.

5.5 DENSITY STANDARDS

5.5.1 Density standards within the residential zoning districts shall be as shown in Table 5.5-1.

Table 5.5-1: Density Standards in Residential Zoning Districts

District	Sewer Status	Density Standard
R-1	Sewered	4 housing units per 40,000 square feet, or 10,000 square feet per housing unit
	Unsewered	1 housing unit per 40,000 square feet, or 40,000 square feet per housing unit
R-2	Sewered	8 housing units per 40,000 square feet, or 5,000 square feet per housing unit
	Unsewered	2 housing units per 40,000 square feet, or 20,000 square feet per housing unit
R-3	Sewered	8 housing units per 40,000 square feet, or 5,000 square feet per housing unit

5.5.2 Density standards within the A-2 General Agricultural Zoning District shall be as shown in Table 5.5-2.

Table 5.5-2: Density Standards in A-2 General Agricultural Zoning District

Parent Parcel Total Area (Acres)	Number of New Lots Allowed
Less than 2 acres	0
2 acres up to 40 acres	1
40 acres up to 80 acres	2
80 acres up to 120 acres	3
Over 120 acres	4 (Maximum)

5.5.3 Density standards within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District shall be as follows:

The ratio of nonfarm residential acreage to farm acreage on the base farm tract on which the residence is located shall not be greater than 1 to 20 after the residence is constructed or converted to a nonfarm residence within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District. In addition, there shall not be more than 4 dwelling units in nonfarm residences, nor, for a new residence, more than 5 dwelling units in residences of any kind, on the base farm tract after the residence is constructed or converted to a nonfarm residence.

5.5.4 The number of lots allowed from the existing parent lot and from the base farm tract is based on the presumption that all other applicable standards will be met. The maximum density established for a district is not a guarantee that such densities may be obtained, nor a valid justification for varying other dimensional or development standards. If a proposed lot contains land that is located in more than one zoning district, the most restrictive density standard shall apply. The right to divide land is not assignable or transferable to other property owners. The transfer of title to any property shall not change the rights or restrictions placed on a property under this Section.

5.5.5 For purposes of calculating density the following areas shall be excluded from the total area of the parent lot: areas lying within the bed of lakes, ponds, or streams; existing dedicated

rights-of-way within a site; and that portion of existing dedicated rights-of-way adjoining a site that is between the street or alley centerline and the site boundaries.

- 5.5.6** A Development Concept Plan may be required by the County for all or part of the subject parent lot even though further division is not planned at the time. Such Plan shall include future road locations as well as the location, number and size of potential lots allowed in the future under the Land Use Code. A Development Concept Plan is recommended if further development is anticipated. The plan will be useful in determining if the current proposed lot layout would be compatible with future lots and if future road right-of-ways need to be reserved.
- 5.5.7** The Committee or the Land Use Administrator shall require that a restriction be placed on the certified survey map for new lots, or an affidavit be recorded with the Dodge County Register of Deeds Office for the new lots on which surveying has been waived by the Committee or the Land Use Administrator, which would specify that no further divisions of the parent lot or the new lots that are created from the parent lot can take place for a period of 15 years after the maximum allowed density on the parent lot is reached. The ~~Planning, Development and Parks~~ Committee or the Land Use Administrator may modify or remove the restriction from the certified survey map or the recorded affidavit after five (5) years if approved by the applicable town and if the purpose and intent of the Code would be better served. The town may recommend denial of any request to modify or remove the restriction if the proposal is not consistent with their Comprehensive Plan. The ~~Planning, Development and Parks~~ Committee may remove a “no further land division restriction” from a property at any time if the land is rezoned out of an agricultural zoning district.

5.6. LOT AREA MEASUREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS

- 5.6.1** ~~Lot Area~~ The area contained within the exterior boundaries of a lot excluding the areas lying under public streets and rights-of-way and land under navigable bodies of water. See Table 5.1.1-1. Public rights-of-way and areas lying within the bed of lakes, ponds, or streams shall not be included in calculating lot size.
- 5.6.2** ~~Lot or Property Line, Front (or Street)~~ See Table 5.1.2-2 The lot line describing the edge of the lot abutting the street, road or highway right-of-way. A corner lot shall have two front (or street) property lines.
- 5.6.3** ~~Lot or Property Line, Rear~~ See Table 5.1.1-1 ~~A lot line, not a front or street lot line, which is parallel or approximately parallel to the front/street lot line.~~ Where no lot line is within 45 degrees of being parallel to the front lot line, a line 10 feet in length within the lot, parallel to and at the maximum possible distance from the front lot line, shall be deemed the rear lot line for the purpose of measuring rear yard depth. A corner lot shall have two side lot or property lines and no rear lot or property line.
- 5.6.4** ~~Lot or Property Line, Side~~ Any lot or property line other than a front (street) or rear lot line. A corner lot shall have two side property or lot lines and no rear property or lot line.
- 5.6.5** ~~Lot Width~~ See Table 5.1.1-4 ~~The horizontal distance between side lot lines.~~ Lot width shall be measured at right angles to the lot depth at the road/front setback line and 20 feet from the rear lot line, or from the rearmost point of the lot depth in cases where there is no rear setback line.

5.7. HOW TO MEASURE SETBACKS, HEIGHT, AREA

5.7.1 Measurement

Setbacks shall be measured as the minimum horizontal distance between the corresponding lot or property line, the road, street or highway centerline or the road right-of-way line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of a building or structure. Where no minimum front, street, side or rear yards are specified, the setback line shall be coterminous with the corresponding lot line. Allowable projections into setback areas ~~are listed in subsection 5.2.3.H~~ shall not be utilized for measurement of setbacks.

For the purposes of this section, the centerline of a road, street or highway shall be the center of the existing surface or pavement, or if there is no pavement, the midpoint between the existing fences or other road, street or highway right-of-way markers indicating the boundaries of the opposite sides of the above.

5.7.2 Front or Street Yard Setback

A yard extending across the full width of a lot, the depth of which shall be measured as the minimum horizontal distance between the existing or proposed street, road or highway centerline and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure. Corner lots shall have two such yards. The street yard on a double frontage lot shall be the yard on which the principal structure faces and/or is addressed.

At intersections where the intersecting highways are connected with pavement or surfacing constructed on a curve, the setback distance along the curve shall be measured from the centerline of the curved section.

At intersections provided with transitional widening of right-of-way, such transitional widening shall be considered as additional width, and the setback line on the side that is widened shall be increased by an amount equal to the width of the additional right-of-way, or not less than 10 feet, whichever is greater.

5.7.3 Rear Yard Setback

A yard extending across the full width of the lot, the depth of which shall be measured as the minimum horizontal distance between the rear property or lot line and a line parallel thereto through the nearest point of the principal structure. A corner lot will have two side yard setbacks and no rear yard setback. The rear yard on a double frontage lot shall be the yard that is opposite the street yard on which the principal structure faces and/or is addressed.

5.7.4 Side Yard Setback

A yard extending from the street yard to the rear yard of the lot, the width of which shall be measured as the minimum horizontal distance between the nearest point of the principal structure and the corresponding side lot or property line. A corner lot will have two side yard setbacks and no rear yard setback.

5.7.5 Water/River/Stream Setbacks

The setback from any body of water shall be measured as the minimum horizontal distance between the nearest point of the structure in question and the ordinary highwater mark of the water body.

5.7.6 Railroad Grade Setbacks

At railroad grade crossings the setback lines shall be not less than 330 feet from the intersection of the centerlines of the highway and railroad right-of-ways.

5.7.7 Vision Triangles

Vision triangles providing unobstructed views in both directions perpendicular to the line of sight shall be maintained at all intersections in accord with Chapter 7.08 of the Dodge County Code of Ordinances as shown in the following vision corner diagram. In no case shall the setback from the vision triangle boundary be less than the minimum required highway setback distance required under Table 5.1-1

Guide Dimensions for Vision Triangles

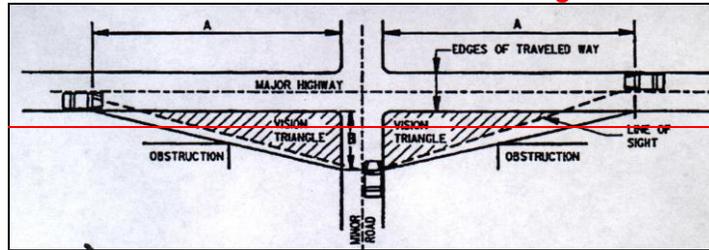
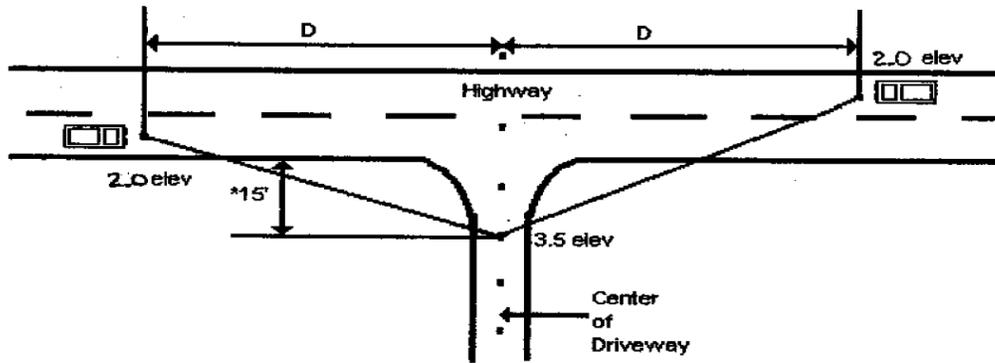


Table 5.7-1: Vision Triangle Distances

Design-Speed (MPH)	Distance "A" (feet)	Distance "B" (feet)
40	310	130
50	410	160
55	510	170
60	610	185

Chapter 7.08 Dodge County Code of Ordinances (1-23-2019)



DRAWINGS NOT TO SCALE

Vision Corner Diagram

Distance D (ft)	Posted Speed Limit (MPH)
155	25
250	35
360	45
495	55

FIGURE 2

5.7.7.a Distances may be adjusted to fit site conditions to provide the operator of a vehicle on the Major Highway an extra field of view and time to alter the vehicle's speed as necessary in the event a vehicle approaching the intersection on the minor road fails to stop.

5.7.7.b These requirements may not satisfy sight distance requirements at the intersection due to vertical or horizontal curves.

5.7.7.c The vision triangle shall be free of all obstructions including any cut slopes unless approved by the Dodge County Highway Department. If such approval is granted by the Highway Department, a Variance Agreement shall be required and/or a statement regarding any restrictions on the proposed obstruction shall be provided on the plat or certified survey.

5.7.7.d The minimum setback distance from a vision triangle boundary shall be 10 feet, ~~except as may be modified by Section 5.2.3(H)~~. In no case shall the setback from the vision triangle boundary be less than the minimum required highway setback distance required under ~~Subsection 5.1.2 E)~~ and Table 5.1-1.

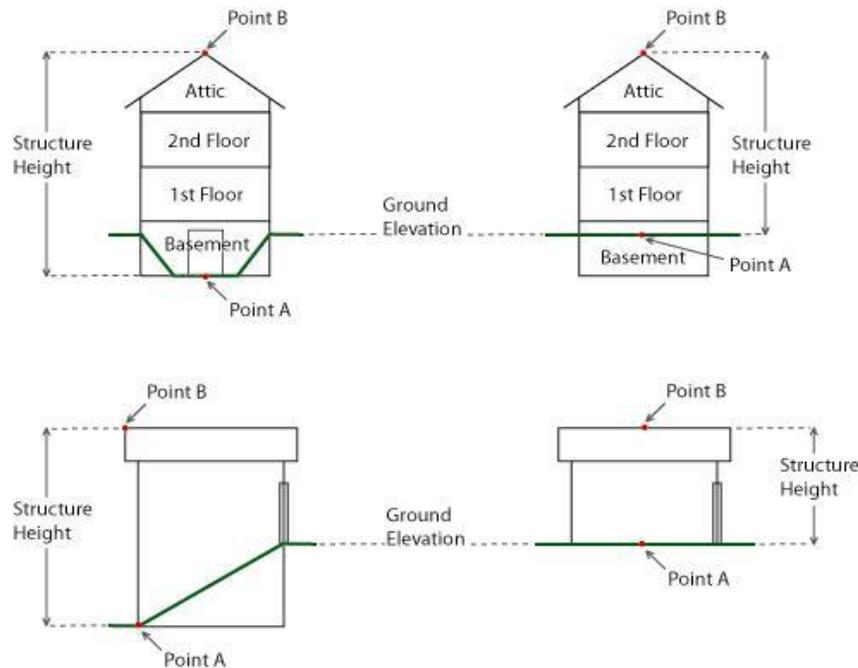
~~**5.7.7.e (5.2.3.G.5)** When the posted speed limits are below 40 mph on both intersecting streets, then distance "A" and distance "B" of the vision triangle can be reduced to a minimum of 35 feet from the edge of the right-of-way on both streets. This section does not pertain to county highways in Dodge County.~~

5.7.8 Landscaping

Trees, shrubs, flowers, hedges, and other landscape features, and field crops may be located within any required setback, subject to any vision triangle clearance clear sight regulations.

5.7.9 Height Measurement

Structure height is the measurement of the vertical line segment starting at the lowest point of any exposed wall and it's intersect with the ground (Point A in the following diagram) to a line horizontal to the highest point of a structure (Point B in the following diagram), unless specified under other sections of this code.



5.8 ACCOMODATIONS FOR THE DISABLED

- 5.8.1** The Committee or the Land Use Administrator may issue a Land Use Permit that waives specified Land Use Code requirements, if the Committee or Land Use Administrator determines that both of the following conditions have been met:
- 5.8.1.a** The requested accommodation (i.e. the requested waiver of land use code provisions), or other less-extensive accommodation is necessary to afford persons with disabilities equal access to public accommodations and the minimum accommodations that will give the persons with disabilities adequate relief.
 - 5.8.1.b** The accommodation will not unreasonably undermine the basic purposes the Land Use Code seeks to achieve.
- 5.8.2** In granting a waiver to specified land use code requirements under this provision, the Committee or the Land Use Administrator may require that the modifications granted to accommodate the disabilities shall be removed after no longer necessary.
- 5.8.3** If a waiver is granted under this provision, the applicant shall be required to sign and record an affidavit with the Dodge County Register of Deeds office outlining the conditions and removal procedures associated with allowing accommodations for the disabled.

Land Resources and Parks Department
Boundary Line Policy Review
February 18, 2019

With the increase in clarity and accuracy of the aerial photos and the GIS parcel mapping products being created by the County, the staff is noticing more lot line discrepancies and situations where structures and septic systems have been located over lot lines. In order to reduce the number of future encroachment issues and to be consistent in the way the staff resolves boundary line disputes or requires surveys to be done before the issuance of a permit, we would like to have a formal written boundary line policy for the records.

Current Unwritten Boundary Line Policy

As part of the current application and approval process for a building or sanitary permit the applicant/owner is responsible to clearly mark and identify the lot line locations of their property.

- If a survey has been completed for the property, the owner is required to expose and mark the lot pins and the location of the proposed structure/septic system so that an inspection can be completed by the staff to verify compliance with the setback requirements. The staff will also utilize aerial maps or other public records to determine if the lot line locations marked by the owner are generally consistent with each other.
- In un-plated areas, where no survey is available, the staff has limited resources to determine if the lot line locations marked by the owner are accurate. The staff will utilize aerial maps or other public records to determine the general accuracy of the lot line locations marked by the owner. It is currently up to the staff member to determine when and if the owner will be required to have a property boundary location survey done prior to the issuance of the permit. Final issuance of the permit is normally based on the property owners marked location of the property boundaries and the best available information on record.

Proposed Boundary Line Policy

The property owner is responsible to clearly mark the boundary lines and the boundary corners adjacent to where the proposed construction will take place. Markings shall be clearly visible and accurate prior to, as well as at, the time of inspection. This may be by means of the property owner exposing and marking the boundary line(s) and the boundary corner(s) themselves or having the boundary line and boundary corners surveyed and marked by a registered land surveyor.

Prior to the construction or placement of a structure on a lot that will be located within 10 (ten) feet of the required setback line, the boundary line from which the setback must be measured must be clearly visible from one exposed previously surveyed corner to the other exposed previously surveyed corner or said boundary line shall be marked by a registered land surveyor at the owner's expense. Markings shall be clearly visible and accurate prior to, as well as at, the time of inspection. The owner/applicant also has the option to submit a plat of survey with the application to the Department from a registered land surveyor to document that the proposed project will be located in compliance with the applicable setback requirements.

If the location of the property line(s) shown by the property owner or his/her agent is not consistent with the location of the property line(s) shown on public records or if there is a disagreement by any of the parties involved about the location of the boundary line(s), the Department may require the property line(s) to be surveyed by a registered land surveyor at the owner's expense or the Department may require the owner/applicant to submit a plat of survey from a registered land surveyor at the owners expense to document that the proposed project will be located in compliance with the applicable setback requirements prior to the final review and issuance of the County permit.

**DODGE COUNTY LAND RESOURCES AND PARKS COMMITTEE
MINUTES
January 21, 2019**

The Dodge County Land Resources and Parks Committee met on January 21, 2019 at 7:00 p.m. on the 1st Floor of the Administration Building, Juneau, Wisconsin.

Vice-Chairman Muche called the meeting to order. Roll Call was taken. Members present were Joseph Marsik, William Muche, Jeff Schmitt and Larry Schraufnagel. Members excused were Tom Schaefer. The staff present at the request of the Chairman were Bill Ehlenbeck and Joseph Giebel. Dave Addison and Chris Planasch were also present at the meeting.

No other County Board members in attendance.

The hearing procedures were read into the record.

The minutes from the January 7, 2019 meeting were reviewed by the Committee.

Motion by William Muche to approve the minutes as written.

Second by Jeff Schmitt Vote: 4-0 Motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING

Chad Dinkel – Request to rezone approximately 7.5-acres of land from the A-1 Prime Agricultural zoning district to the A-2 General Agricultural zoning district to allow for the creation of a non-farm residential lot. The site is located in part of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼, Section 25, Town of Fox Lake, the site address being W9736 State Road 68.

Motion by Jeff Schmitt to submit a favorable recommendation to the Dodge County Board of Supervisors on the request to rezone approximately 7.5-acres of land from the A-1 Prime Agricultural zoning district to the A-2 General Agricultural zoning district to allow for the creation of a non-farm residential lot.

Second by Larry Schraufnagel Vote 4-0 Motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING

Wayne and Betty Hildebrandt Trust – Request for a Conditional Use Permit under the Land Use Code, Dodge County, Wisconsin to allow for the creation of an approximate 2.8-acre nonfarm single family residential lot within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District. The property is located in part of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼, Section 29, Town of Hustisford, the site address being N2917 Level Valley Road.

Motion by Larry Schraufnagel to approve the conditional use permit to allow for the creation of an approximate 2.8-acre nonfarm single family residential lot within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District subject to the following conditions:

1. The applicant shall obtain the required land division approvals for the proposed lot from the County and local municipalities if required, prior to the creation of these lots;

2. The proposed non-farm residential lot shall not exceed 7.75-acres in area unless the lot is successfully rezoned out of the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District;
3. Only one single family residential unit may be located on the proposed non-farm residential lot unless this lot is successfully rezoned into a zoning district which allows additional residential units;
4. The acreage of the proposed non-farm residential lot shall count towards the total non-farm residential acreage that can be created from the base farm tract for this property;
5. A "Notice of Zoning Limitations" document shall be recorded with the Dodge County Register of Deeds Office for the following parcels which make up the "base farm tract" which notifies the potential buyers of these parcels that there may be limitations as to the number of new lots that can be created from this base farm tract:
 - 024-1016-2931-000; 024-1016-2934-000; 024-1016-3221-000;
6. The owner and subsequent owners of this non-farm residential lot hereby agree to comply with Subsection 9.2, Right to Farm provisions of the Dodge County Land Use Code and that they will not cause unnecessary interference with adjoining farming operations producing agricultural products and using generally accepted agricultural practices, including access to active farming operations;
7. The decision of the Committee is valid for one year.

Second by Jeff Schmitt

Vote 4-0

Motion carried.

PUBLIC HEARING

William and Rae Marie Dougan – Request for a Conditional Use Permit under the Land Use Code, Dodge County, Wisconsin to allow for the creation of an approximate 2-acre nonfarm single family residential lot within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District. The property is located in part of the NE ¼ of the NW ¼ and part of the NW ¼ of the NE ¼, Section 12, Town of Elba, the site address being W10263 Ghost Hill Road.

Motion by Joseph Marsik to approve the conditional use permit application to allow for the creation of an approximate 2-acre nonfarm single family residential lot within the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District subject to the following conditions:

1. The applicant shall obtain the required land division approvals for the proposed lot from the County and local municipalities if required, prior to the creation of these lots;
2. The proposed non-farm residential lot shall not exceed 5.22-acres in area unless the lot is successfully rezoned out of the A-1 Prime Agricultural Zoning District;
3. Only one single family residential unit may be located on the proposed non-farm residential lot unless this lot is successfully rezoned into a zoning district which allows additional residential units;
4. The acreage of the proposed non-farm residential lot shall count towards the total non-farm residential acreage that can be created from the base farm tract for this property;
5. A "Notice of Zoning Limitations" document shall be recorded with the Dodge County Register of Deeds Office for the following parcels which make up the "base farm tract" which notifies the potential buyers of these parcels that there may be limitations as to the number of new lots that can be created from this base farm tract: 014-1013-1221-000; 014-1013-1212-000, 014-1013-1211-001;
6. The owner and subsequent owners of this non-farm residential lot hereby agree to comply with Subsection 9.2, Right to Farm provisions of the Dodge County Land Use Code and that they will not cause unnecessary interference with adjoining farming

operations producing agricultural products and using generally accepted agricultural practices, including access to active farming operations;

7. The decision of the Committee is valid for one year.

Second by Jeff Schmitt Vote 4-0 Motion carried.

REGISTER OF DEEDS

- A. 4th Quarter Revenue and Activity Reports

Chris Planasch provided the Committee with an update on the Register of Deeds Department revenue and activity reports for the 4th quarter and a summary of the projected year revenue and expense reports for her Department. Chris also provided the Committee with an update on the records imaging and the indexing work being completed by her staff.

LAND INFORMATION

- A. 4th Quarter Reports

Dave Addison provided the Committee with an update on the Land Information Division with 4th quarter activity reports.

Dave noted that the GIS Administrator (Jesse) has been involved with a large number of activities. The building footprints project was checked and completed. Jesse has been working with Senior Cartographer (Steve Noe) and Land Information Specialist (Nicole Hoepfner) on the parcel map conversion project. He has also been working on map revisions due to the Kekoskee annexation of the Town of Williamstown. Also is assisting the Highway Department with the ERP fixed asset project.

Dave indicated that the Survey crew has been working various projects, including the Gold Star Trail and picking up property corner locations and other problem areas in the City of Beaver Dam to assist with that mapping project. Steve Noe has also been working on the parcel map conversion project as well as new map updates for the 2019 tax and assessment rolls.

Dave noted that the property listing staff has processed a record number of splits and parcel number changes this last year due in part to the Williamstown and Kekoskee merger. There has also been a new TID District created and TID in Mayville was completed.

- B. Adopt Dodge County Land Information Plan 2019-2021

Dave Addison indicated that the Land Information Council recently met to review and approve the Land Information Plan 2019-2021. He noted that the Council made a few minor changes to the plan that was previously reviewed by the Committee last month and a new grant project for updating the hydro layer was also added to the plan. The current GIS Hydro layer was last updated in 2006 and we have had 2 flights since that time. The project involves the hiring of a GIS intern to update the hydro layer using the 2017 ortho flight. This position would be funded with the LIO grant and the non lapsing fund balance. Motion by Joseph Marsik to approve the Land Information Plan 2019-2021, Second by Larry Schraufnagel. Vote 4-0 Motion carried.

- C. Update on Parcel Mapping and Building Footprint projects

Dave Addison provided the Committee with an example of the building footprint mapping capability that will now be available in the GIS mapping program. Dave noted that the

new mapping product will be available to the public through the Website GIS mapping program.

D. 2019 Activities/Grant

Dave Addison provided the Committee with an update on the Wisconsin Land Information Program grant. The Department applied for and will receive a 2019 Grant of \$51,000.00. \$1000.00 of the grant is an education grant which will be used by the survey department crew to attend workshops. The remaining \$50,000 of the grant will be used to fund the Intern position to update the Hydro layer and part of it will be used to fund the Highway Department ERP project for the culvert asset update project.

PARK SYSTEM

A. Purchase replacement trail tractor/mower

Bill Ehlenbeck provided the Committee with a government bid proposal from Mid-State Equipment for the purchase of a replacement tractor and mower for the Wild Goose Trail. The replacement mower was budgeted for 2019. The proposal is for a John Deere 5075 tractor, loader, bucket and mower unit for use on the Wild Goose Trail to replace the current tractor purchased in 2000. The total cost with trade-in is \$59,561.08. The Committee directed staff to prepare a resolution for County Board approval in February.

1. ADMINISTRATION

A. Revenue Reports and Budget Status

Bill provided the Committee with a summary of the Department revenue and expense reports by division for 2019 as well as a preliminary final budget status. Approximately \$380,000 is the net total of unexpended funds available for carryover or return to general fund. Approximately \$46,500 will lapse to Astico Fund Balance and \$147,842 will be requested for same purpose carryover.

B. Request to carryover funds from 2018 budget to 2019 budget

Bill provided the committee with a report listing the proposed fund carryover requests totaling \$147,842. The Committee directed staff to forward the requests to the Finance Committee and County Board.

C. No Committee Member Reports

D. No additional Per Diems

Future Meeting Schedule: Monday, February 4, 2019 – 7:00 p.m. • Rooms 1H/1I • 1st Floor, Administration Building • Juneau, WI – Public Hearings

Motion by order of the Chairman to adjourn the meeting. Meeting adjourned at 8:34 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joseph Marsik, Secretary

Disclaimer: The above minutes may be approved, amended or corrected at the next committee meeting.