

# **Town of Perry**

## **Parks and Open Space Plan**

October, 2011

**Prepared by the Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Committee  
Revision to the February 2002 Open Space and Recreation Plan**

**Adopted by Town of Perry Board - October, 2011**

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**Note: Changes to appendices from the 2002 plan. Appendices A3, A4, A5, C, D and E are new.**

## **I. Introduction**

The purpose of this plan is to identify the natural resources and features that should be preserved for the benefit of Perry residents and visitors and to guide and promote a harmonious development of open space and parks in the Town. Preserving valuable natural resources will reward the Town's citizens with a high-quality living environment, and, with both a quality Parks and Open Space Plan and a Land Use Plan, the Town will be eligible to participate in county, state, and federal grant programs.

This Parks and Open Space Plan is for the period of 2011- 2016. Its recommendations should be examined annually and completely reviewed at the end of the plan period to evaluate how well its goals have been addressed. Future planning efforts should build on the recommendations made in this plan.

## **II. Resolution of Plan Approval**

The Perry Town Board established the Open Space Plan Committee on January 9, 2001 to develop the Town of Perry Open Space Plan, approved by the Town Board March 19, 2002. The Parks and Open Space Committee was established on May 11th, 2004 and charged with maintaining the Open Space Plan, consistent with its goals and objectives. The Parks and Open Space Committee has prepared this updated plan for the period of 2011-2016 with input from public hearings.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Town of Perry Board approves and adopts the 2011-2016 Perry Parks and Open Space Plan.

Adopted by the Town of Perry Board on October 11, 2011.

## **III. Statement of Need**

The Town of Perry is considered one of the most beautiful towns in Wisconsin and is home to plant and animal communities that are disappearing elsewhere. Preserving the Town's rich natural and scenic beauty, historical features and rural character are of primary importance to the Town's citizens, as reported in the 2002 Open Space survey. The rapid growth of Dane County will likely have substantial impact on the Town in future years. For these reasons, this Open Space Plan identifies the major Park and Open Space resources of the Town of Perry for inclusion in the Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan to ensure the protection and enhancement of these resources now and for the future in the Town of Perry.

## **IV. Goals and Objectives**

This is the objective of the Town of Perry Park and Open Space Plan:

**To identify, preserve, protect and enhance the natural, cultural and historic features of the Town of Perry and to explore and develop park and recreational opportunities.**

The Town will accomplish this mission in partnership with town residents and landowners, non-profit organizations and government agencies, through careful planning, education, public participation, acquisition, development and stewardship. Following guidelines identified in the

Town's Land Use Plan and this Plan, the Town of Perry will coordinate Parks and Open Space planning efforts with Dane County and private or non-profit organizations, in order to maximize potential benefits.

## **V. Planning Process**

### **A. History**

The Open Space Planning Committee was formed by the Perry Town Board on January 9<sup>th</sup>, 2001, appointing members: Mick Klein Kennedy; Chair, Don Mueller; Secretary, Craig Bluschke, Gary Boley, Barrett Browning, Gerald Burns, Ed Sutter, and Gary Karls.

This original Open Space Planning Committee prepared the February 2002 Town of Perry Open Space and Recreation Plan which was adopted by the Town on March 19, 2002. The Open Space Planning Committee talked with numerous individuals to gather information for the 2002 Plan. The following individuals provided key information that was been incorporated in the document:

Stefanie Brouwer, DNR South Central Region  
Duane Hofstetter, Retired DNR Grants Specialist  
Jim Mueller, Dane County Parks Planner  
Mary Price, Clerk, Town of Perry

The Open Space Planning Committee also referred to the following documents in preparation of the 2002 Plan:

- Guidelines for the Development of Local Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plans
- Results of the Town of Perry's Open Space Questionnaire
- Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan
- Town of Verona Parks and Open Space Plan
- Town of Perry Land Use Plan
- Recent Park and Open Space Plans of similar jurisdictions in Wisconsin
- DNR 2001 Grant Guidelines and Application

In 2003, the Town of Perry created two Town Parks, Hauge Historic District Park and Daleyville Community Park.

On May 11, 2004, the Town of Perry passed a resolution creating the Parks and Open Space Committee. Original members were Mick Klein Kennedy, Chair, Phoebe Blackman, Secretary, Gary Boley, Don Mueller and Kay Watson. Since that time, committee composition has changed based on resignations and new appointments.

This 2011 revision of the Parks and Open Space Plan was developed by the Parks and Open Space Committee members from June 2007 to 2011 using information provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) website and with reference to these key documents:

- DNR Feasibility Study and Master Plan for the Southwest Wisconsin Grassland and Stream Conservation Area
- Town of Wyoming Building Site Ordinance
- Town of Perry Comprehensive Plan

## **B. Revisions**

The Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Plan will require periodic review and amendment to reflect changing conditions and benefit from experience gained in its implementation. With that goal, the Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Committee will review the plan annually for any needed changes, with a major reevaluation every five years. Resident input at these reviews will be invited.

## **C. Implementation**

This Plan is a guide for the Town for park and open space development. Implementation of any of the recommendations of this plan will require the approval of the Town Board with public input.

## **VI. Description of Town of Perry Planning Region**

### **A. Social Characteristics**

This section describes the people, agricultural activity, and natural resources of the community and provides a resource to help identify and appreciate the Town's distinctive features. The major parts of this section are historical, concluding with a summary of what is known at present. Historical perspectives help tell the stories of our past and provide the foundation for the goals and policies that will protect Perry's valuable social, agricultural, and natural resources.

#### People

##### Historical Background

Perry's rich human history was described in 1994 in a comprehensive, extensively researched and illustrated publication entitled *The Historical Perry Norwegian Settlement*. (Copies can be obtained by writing the Perry Historical Center, 1057 Hwy. 78, Mount Horeb, WI 53572.) The book describes in detail the region's churches, schools, families, cheese factories, musical groups and Perry's only hamlet - Daleyville.

This landmark account of Perry's history mentions various historic pre-Civil War houses, a rock barn, and log cabins that still exist. Many other historic Town buildings have been preserved. The five rural schools once found here closed in the mid-1960s and were consolidated with the three school districts that exist today. Four of the five former school buildings were converted to private dwellings; the fifth now serves as the Perry Town Hall. Of the 22 cheese factories that once operated in the Town, all have closed, but 11 have been converted to private dwellings. In addition, many old barns are scattered throughout Perry. Besides continuing to be functional, many of these barns are acquiring historical value.

During 2001, the Town of Perry established the 34 acre Perry Hauge Log Church National Historic District. The limits of the District are shown in Appendix A3. The District recognizes the unique character and setting of the Perry Hauge Log Church site, preserving a view in all directions including the imposing Blue Mounds to the north. The Hauge Log Church was built in 1852 and was the first public building in the Town. The structure was used as the first school in the Town and was the first school that taught English. Last used as a place of worship by its original Norwegian immigrant congregation in 1887, it was restored through

contributions and efforts of the local community as a monument to the pioneers who settled the Blue Mounds area. The County and Town have also adopted the National Historic District.

According to the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the Town contains nine known cemeteries and one archeological site. Locations of five of these nine cemeteries are well known; the remaining four may be smaller, unmarked burial grounds on private land. The Wisconsin State Historical Society reports only one site of archeological significance known so far; there may be more. Early Native American presence in this area is also described in *The Historic Perry Norwegian Settlement*.

#### Population and Development Trends

The land use challenge facing Perry in recent decades is how best to deal with the effects of population growth, in particular the creation of new residences, on agricultural operations and Perry's rural character. While U.S. Census data recorded population declines from 760 in 1950 to 632 in 1980, Perry's population has rebounded since then to 729 (2010 census).

Accompanying the modest population increases in the 1990s were fairly rapid increases in the number of new houses, averaging just over one per year between 1981 and 1990, and over five per year from 1991 to 1995. The total number of houses in Perry increased from 225 in 1990 to 251 by 1995, and to 302 by 2010 (2010 census).

#### Economic Changes

Like most rural communities in Wisconsin over the last 40 – 50 years, Perry Town has shifted away from a dependence on farming as a source of employment and income towards an economy in which many residents commute to wage or salary jobs outside of the Town.

In the 2002 Plan, it was concluded that the shift away from dependence on farming reflected mainly an increase in the number of Perry residents working in other occupations, rather than a dramatic decrease in agricultural activity in the Town. Aggregate income from farming, adjusted for inflation, decreased by only 6 percent between 1980 and 1990, as shown in table below. Meanwhile, income from all other sources rose by almost 60 percent during the same period.

Since completion of the 2002 Plan, census data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey for 2000 and 2010 has become available and been incorporated into the table. The 2010 census data indicates dramatic changes in the household occupations in the Town in the past 20 years, especially in such occupations as farming, forestry or fishing.

When comparing the 1980 and 2010 census data, reported employment data by industry also support a further shift from farming, forestry and fishing as the primary occupation of working adults in the Town.

### Income and Occupations of Perry Residents - 1980-2010

	1980*	1990*	2000	2010
<b>Median Household Income</b>	<b>\$ 31,503</b>	<b>\$ 34,333</b>	<b>\$ 57,125</b>	<b>\$ 66,429</b>
<b>Industry (Listed occupations of working adults)</b>		<b>Percent Employed</b>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	**	40.8	12.3	9.1
Construction	**	4.2	15.5	14.8
Manufacturing	**	11.5	11.8	8.6
Wholesale Trade	**	2.0	2.5	4.4
Retail Trade	**	16.9	9.0	9.9
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	**	2.8	5.3	1.8
Information	**	New category	1.5	4.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	**	4.8	8.0	9.6
Professional, scientific, management, admin, waste mgmt	**	New category	7.0	10.1
Education, health and social services	**	8.5	15.3	19
Arts, recreation, entertainment, accommodation and food services	**	New category	2.0	1.0
Other services	**	New category	4.0	2.6
Public Administration	**	8.5	5.8	4.7
<b>Total</b>		100	100	100

\*(in Year 2000 \$)

\*\*Occupational categories in more recent reporting changed from 1980-1990; 1980 categories from 2002 plan reported 43.2% in farming, forestry or fishing, 9.8% as managers, executives, or professionals, 16.4% as technical, sales or administration support, 12.5% service jobs and 12.5% in other occupations.

## Agriculture

As any drive along Perry roads will show, agricultural activities dominate the visual landscape. They also provide an essential part of the social, economic, and aesthetic quality of life in our community.

### Historical Trends

In the early to mid-1900s, almost everyone in the Town (except those in Daleyville) lived on active farms. Farmers relied mainly on income from the sale of milk and dairy products, but the wide range of crops grown to feed the cows, chickens, and pigs usually present showed the farms to have been highly diversified. Most milk was hauled to cheese factories within the town. Farm families produced a large share of the food they consumed, and few had family members employed in non-agricultural activities off the farm.

As elsewhere in Wisconsin, farm production in the Town of Perry changed dramatically after World War II. Improvements in crop yields (due to increased use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, as well as improved seed varieties) increased agricultural output and lowered farm commodity prices. Rising costs and lower farm commodity prices forced farmers to expand, a process made possible by development of new farm machinery. Labor and technology required for larger farms encouraged farmers to specialize, with dairying emerging as the primary enterprise on most farms. Gradually, smaller farms were consolidated into larger ones, and the number of viable commercial farms in Perry declined. Over the same period, consolidation in food processing gradually led to the disappearance of all of the Town's cheese factories. Most farms remained centered around dairying, but they shipped their milk to larger processing plants.

Until 1980, Town assessors were instructed to collect information about the number of farms, livestock inventories, and crop acreage. Results suggest that the number of farms and acres in farming fell gradually throughout the 1970s. Acreage used to produce corn and hay increased, whereas the planting of oats dropped almost in half. In general, the number of livestock raised by Perry farmers declined more slowly.

### Farming Today

Unlike flatter areas of southern Wisconsin, southwestern Dane County does not favor intensive cash grain farming (a system in which very large fields of corn or soybeans are planted year in and year out.) The rolling topography here is more suited to use as pastures or less-intensive forms of crop production. Most farmers plant fields that follow natural landscape contours and typically rotate grain crops (such as corn or oats) with forages and legumes. Contour planting and crop rotations provide the added benefits of reducing soil erosion and decreasing pesticide use. During the growing season, narrow strips of spiked corn, deep green alfalfa, and waving oats alternate along the contours of most farm fields, providing a dramatic mosaic of colors and textures that is a hallmark of the Perry farming landscape.

Accurate and detailed information about the nature of farming in Perry today is difficult to come by, as assessors no longer collect detailed farm data. Local estimates of the number of farming operations currently in the Town range from 30 to 80, with the disparity centering on what constitutes a real farm. For some, only full-scale commercial operations capable of producing enough income to support a family are considered farms; to others, the growing number of small and medium-scale agricultural enterprises in Perry also qualify. These

enterprises, which combine farm with non-farm income, are significant not only for their contributions to the local economy but also for their ability to keep the landscape open and maintain the rural character.

While the U.S. Census of Agriculture does not report data at the Town level, it has summarized selected farm characteristics for each zip code in the United States. Because more than ninety percent of the Town of Perry is located in the Mount Horeb zip code (53572), and makes up roughly a third of the zip code's rural land area, information about farms in that zip code is informative about farms in the Town.

Farm Size and Scale In 2007, there were 365 farms in the Mount Horeb area, 31 more than in 2002. Most of them were of modest size; 61% were larger than 50 acres and only four were larger than 1,000 acres (a size that is fairly common in the more industrialized regions of the Midwest.) Just over 8% of farms had gross sales between \$50,000 and \$250,000, and 7% had sales exceeding \$250,000. The remaining 84% of farms had gross sales of agricultural products of less than \$50,000 per year. These farms represent serious farming enterprises in terms of time, acreage and labor, yet they may be unable to generate sufficient profit to allow their households to survive without income from off-farm sources.

Farm Types Farming in the Mount Horeb area has become less livestock oriented, with fewer than half (38%) of all farms involved with selling any kind of livestock or livestock products. Dairy farms accounted for only 9% of area farms in 2007. Other livestock raised in the area include hogs, dairy goats, sheep, poultry, llamas and horses.

Fewer than half of the farms that harvested a crop in 2007 reported any crop sales - the majority of the grain and hay produced in the area is still used to feed livestock on the farm. In 2007, only 37% of all farms reported the sale of any crops, mainly hay, corn, soybeans and oats. Many such sales occur between neighboring farms, rather than on the open commodity markets. There are several farms in the area that produce and market vegetables, fruit and greenhouse crops.

The Conservation Reserve Program In 2002, almost 40 percent of farms in the Mount Horeb area had some or all of their cropland enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Administered by the USDA, CRP is designed to remove highly erodible land from agricultural production. Producers place bids to enroll acreage in the program for 10-year periods. Contracts require that farmers do not plow, plant, or graze this land during this time. Most CRP acreage in Dane County has reverted to grassland, though some has been planted to trees.

Compared with the rest of the state, farmers and landowners in Dane County enrolled an unusually high proportion of their cropland in CRP during the late 1980's and Dane County still has one of the highest CRP enrollments in the state. On some farms in the area, the entire cropland acreage is enrolled in CRP. In 1995, almost 10% of cropland in the county was in CRP, in 2007 that proportion had fallen to just over 6%. As of 2011, almost 14 % of the town is enrolled in the CRP or similar programs (approximately 78 farms enrolling 3200 acres).

Whether landowners and farmers will choose to leave the land as grassland (or forests) when their contracts expire, or whether they will return the land to crop production, will have a serious impact on the level and type of agricultural activity in the Town in the next few years.

Future Prospects In recent years, there has been considerable concern expressed about the future of agriculture, particularly dairy farming, in Perry. Indeed, the trend toward fewer farms, more part-time farms, and enterprises that produce crops or livestock with fewer labor requirements

than dairying, appears to have accelerated in the 1990s. Explanations for this trend are complex. Factors include poor farm commodity prices, low rates of entry by younger farmers, increases in farmland prices associated with competition for development.

Despite this trend, the story that emerges about agriculture in Perry is that farming activity has not decreased significantly in recent years. Dairying and beef production remain a mainstay, but there has been a gradual shift toward different types of agriculture. As elsewhere in Dane County, cash cropping may increase as some farms go out of dairying and as CRP contracts expire. In addition, farm income in Perry is now being supplemented with income from off the farm, although farming remains a significant source of employment and provides a share of household income for many Town residents.

Some farms are no longer involved in agricultural activity. Their loss could have a range of effects on the quality of life in Perry. Traditionally, farming activities provided the foundation of rural community life in the area. Culturally, forms of neighborliness, cooperation, and watchfulness evolved from farm families helping each other. Farming in Perry supports agricultural-related industries located in nearby communities. The open fields, farm buildings, and seasonal cycles of planting and harvest associated with farming create an appealing rural landscape in contrast to a society that is becoming increasingly urban.

Agricultural production in the Town is very diverse and constantly changing. Historically dairy farms and their subsidiary enterprises (beef cattle, replacement heifers, and hay and grain production) shaped the character of farming in the community. In recent years, however, a number of Town residents have established new farming enterprises based on non-traditional crops or livestock including dairy goats, sheep, llamas, greenhouse and nursery crops, and vegetables. Many of these new enterprises market a large proportion of their farm commodities directly to consumers. In addition, a growing number of dairy operations have moved away from traditional confinement milking systems and feedlot to pasture-based, rotational-grazing systems of management.

The future of agriculture in Perry will likely include a combination of traditional and innovative types of farms. Policies that regulate residential development may help to make both traditional and non-traditional farming operations more viable and preserve an open landscape.

## **B. Physical Characteristics**

### Natural Resources

#### Physical Geography

The Town of Perry's ridge-top vistas, gently sloped valleys, wandering streams, rock outcrops and rugged cliffs create a picturesque landscape. Located within the Driftless Area, a portion of the Upper Midwest not covered by the most recent glaciers, Perry was not leveled, scoured or sculpted by glacial deposits from the last continental ice sheets, which receded about 10,000 years ago. Instead, Perry is a plateau formed by deposits of ancient seas. Since then, streams have slowly carved narrow valleys in tree-branching patterns.

Perry is blanketed by a thin layer of windblown silt, known as loess, which drifted in from nearby lands that were freed of their glacial cover, had dried out, and did not have enough plants to hold the soil. Glacial melt waters further carved Perry's valleys and laid down deep concentrations of silt along valley bottoms. Throughout the Town, shallow dry soils occur on the ridges, where soil permeability

is low and surface runoff is high, and the valley floors hold more fertile soils. On the slopes, soils are variable but in general are slightly more permeable than those on the ridges.

The soils of the Town have been categorized according to their agricultural capability, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. Four categories are identified.

Choice Farmland is land having the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops economically when managed and worked according to modern farming methods. Choice farmland occupies 29% of Perry.

Fair Farmland is land that is not the most productive because of soil limitations. However, with Proper measures taken to compensate for these limitations, this land can be satisfactory for the Production of various foods, feed fiber, and forage crops. Fair farmland makes up 29% of Perry.

Poor Farmland is land that, because of its historically poor production capabilities, is marginal for traditional agricultural production; it may, however, sustain specialized/diversified agricultural practice. Poor farmland is found on 32% of Perry.

Steep Farmland is land that is too steep for mechanized agricultural production as well as for Development; it may, however, be used as pastureland. In Perry, 10% is steep farmland.

#### Surface Waters and Wetlands

Most of Perry lies within the Pecatonica River watershed, although the northeastern part of the Town lies in the Upper Sugar River watershed.

Streams: Perry's surface waters consist of permanent and temporary streams. No natural lakes are found here. Major streams are Pleasant Valley Branch and its four main tributaries: Syftestad Creek, Kittleson Valley Creek, Jeglum Valley Creek, and York Valley Creek (also known as Lee Creek). A total of 32 springs feed the Pleasant Valley Branch watershed.

Streams with the steepest gradients are Jeglum Valley Creek, Syftestad Creek, and York Valley Creek, with the best water quality in Jeglum Valley and Syftestad creeks. The average depth of these streams is six inches, and the average width is three to four feet. In the absence of disturbance, bottom types are usually gravel or rubble because stream gradient discourages settling of silt. The streams are prone to flooding due to their steep gradients and to rapid runoff across the hilly topography.

Kittleson Valley Creek is listed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as a Class 2 and 3 trout stream and its tributary, Syftestad Creek, now supports trout again, due to recent improved land management practices in the watershed. In the northwest corner of the Town, German Valley Branch and Gordon Creek are also identified as Class 2 trout streams. Appendix A5 contains maps produced from the WDNR's surface water viewer which shows the trout streams in the Town. Although Pleasant Valley Branch is considered by the DNR to be an Impaired Stream, it is thought to have the potential to support a cold-water fishery and several streambank stabilization and habitat restoration projects are currently underway. Additional stocking has kept brown trout in both Jeglum and York Valley creeks. Syftestad Creek is also home to the redbside dace, a rare fish that the DNR's Bureau of Endangered Resources categorizes

as a species of Special Concern.

Wetlands: The Town's few wetlands are confined mainly to the floodplains of streams or to spring seeps. According to the DNR's Wetland Inventory Program, Perry supports 246 acres of wetlands.

Wetlands harbor an abundance of plant and animal life. Nearly one-third of Wisconsin's endangered and threatened species require wetlands. These areas keep surrounding land healthier by storing floodwaters, filtering sediments and contaminants, and recharging groundwater. In Perry, the wet-prairie plants Glade Mallow (classified as a special concern species), Wild Quinine (a state threatened species), and other rare plants are found in less disturbed areas.

Grasslands and Savannas For nearly 6,500 years, Perry has been an oak savanna and prairie landscape, dominated by tall, native prairie grasses and wildflowers, with scattered groves of burr oak, white oak, black oak, and shagbark hickory. Early explorers gave the name "prairie" (French for meadow) to the vast treeless grasslands they encountered. "Savanna" (a Spanish word) describes native grasslands sparsely dotted with trees (usually oaks). Although today's grass-covered land includes numerous types of grasses (such as smooth brome, timothy, and quack grass) that have been introduced by European settlers, this section focuses on Perry's original grasslands - its prairies and savannas.

Perry's savannas and prairies depend largely on periodic disturbances to remain open. Wildfires formerly served this purpose, including those caused by lightning and those set by Native Americans to promote hunting and travel. Grazing herds of bison and elk, burrowing mammals, tree-eating insects, and tree-killing diseases also played significant roles. Where these disturbances did not control the woody growth, pockets of forest arose.

Today, oak savannas and tall-grass prairies are vanishing features of the Midwest. Most, including those in Perry, have been cleared and plowed, invaded by dense shrubs and trees (due to fire suppression), or overgrazed to the point where the ground layer beneath has been converted to weedy plants, both native and non-native.

Despite this, patches of native prairie still remain in Perry on scattered private parcels. These remnants are easily identified in late summer and autumn when big and little bluestem grasses, Indian grass, and side-oats game grass stand high and turn shades of rust and orange. The flowers of the prairie change throughout the season, from the early purple masque flowers of April and prairie violets in May to the yellow sunflowers and purple blue asters of August.

Most of these spots of prairie are found on soil too shallow or too steep to plow, on sites too isolated to graze, or on road edges, especially where mowing is done late, after flowering plants have been able to reproduce and set seed. Moderate or rotational grazing of pastures can permit prairie remnants to survive as brush is prevented from taking over. Scattered groves of older, savanna-grown oaks still grace the hillsides and pastures, lending an appearance of the original savanna landscape. If desired by local landowners, these areas have potential to be restored to true savanna.

Rare plant species, native to prairies and oak savannas, known to inhabit Perry include round stem foxglove, purple meadow-parsonip, and prairie turnip. Several rare grassland birds nest in the area, including Bell's vireo, upland sandpiper, northern harrier hawk, bobolink, dickcissel, western meadowlark, and Henslow's sparrow. Short-eared owls are known to hunt in the area during winter. Of these rare plants and birds, the foxglove and vireo are listed as State-

threatened; the other nine are categorized as of Special Concern. Little is known about the native reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates of the Town's remaining prairies and savannas.

These islands of Perry's natural heritage may be important to preserve, even if small and invaded by weeds. From surveys of similar grasslands elsewhere, we know that these areas likely harbor many species that can survive nowhere else, such as the hundreds of native butterflies, leafhoppers, beetles, and other insects that feed only on particular prairie plants.

Preservation of these areas has been a beneficial by-product of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Because many Perry residents enrolled their lands in CRP, thousands of acres of grassland are now thriving within the Town. These grasslands, though dominated by non-native forage plants such as smooth brome grass, timothy, and alfalfa, still can serve as surrogate prairie for many vertebrate animals, especially birds. The larger and the more connected these grasslands are, the more likely they will be able to sustain the many rare species that require them.

The DNR identified portions of the Town as Bird Conservation Focus Areas in its Feasibility Study and Master Plan for the Southwest Grassland and Conservation Area. One particularly large connected grassland occurs in the northeast part of the Town. Because of its size, it supports a rich variety of nesting grassland birds every summer. The DNR and the Nature Conservancy have identified this area as one of several potential "landscape-scale grassland management opportunities" left in Wisconsin; they may work with landowners to pursue preservation options. In addition, landowners are encouraged to consider independent protection and management alternatives when returning CRP lands to production.

Small mammals associated with prairie and savanna still do fairly well on these grasslands. They include badger, coyote, red fox, cottontail rabbit, woodchuck, fox squirrel, prairie mole, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, and prairie deer mouse. The bison, elk, black bear, and timber wolf that once roamed the area are gone.

Woodlands Although chiefly covered by open grasslands, Perry's pre-settlement profile included oak woods on slopes and ridge tops that had escaped intense fires hot enough to kill off the trees. In moister areas protected from fire, rich, shady stands of maple and basswood gradually replaced the oaks through natural succession. In periodically wet sites along valley bottoms, swamp white oak, silver maple, willow thickets and various shrubs arose. Nevertheless, it was Perry's grasslands that predominated in the landscape as it does today.

Currently, woodlots of varying size and quality are found in Perry. Stands of bur oak, white oak, and shagbark hickory occur on steeper slopes unsuitable for cultivation. On shadier slopes and valley bottoms, red and black oaks dominate, often interspersed with stands of black walnut. Currently, two of Perry's best woodlots - a red oak-sugar maple woodlot and also a sugar maple-basswood-red elm woodlot - have been identified by the DNR Bureau of Endangered Resources as natural areas of local significance. Maple woods, when not heavily grazed, exhibit a stunning array of wildflowers throughout the spring. If grazed, such woods may still display native wildflowers such as Dutchman's breeches, spring beauty, and trout lily, which flower and die back before livestock enter each spring.

Many of the Town's woodlots are former oak savannas. They can be spotted by the presence of large, open-crowned oaks surrounded by younger trees and brush that have taken over in the absence of fire or grazing. Oaks with two or three equal-sized trunks that resprouted from rootstalks in the absence of fire, or following logging, are common in these second-growth

woodlands. Savanna plants may still be found in the ground layer, primarily along the edges of woods and in woodland openings.

A unique plant community known as a pine relict occurs on some sandstone cliffs in the Driftless Area, often on steep north or east-facing slopes. These small stands of white pine, maple, and sometimes red pine persist in cooler pockets as holdovers from Wisconsin's glacial times, when the climate was cooler and vegetation resembled that in our northern woodlands today. In Perry, a white pine and maple relict exists in the far northwest corner of the Town.

Probably all of Perry's remaining scattered oak hickory woods were at one time either grazed or logged. Woodlands most heavily disturbed contain mainly trees like cherry and box elder, and non-natives like black locust, and mulberry. When the trees are removed and sunlight is let in, these areas give way to weedy thickets of blackberry, raspberry, prickly ash, and stinging nettle. The two most aggressive shrubs invading our southern woodlands are the non-native Asian honeysuckle and buckthorn.

Many animals once found in the southern woodlands such as deer, raccoon, skunk, coyote, gray fox, blue jay and robin - are still present in Perry. Large mammals such as black bear are gone. As woodlots get smaller and farther apart, songbirds decline. On smaller tracts, birds that live along the edges (brown headed cowbirds, crows, blue jays, and grackles, for example) can easily penetrate the wooded interior; here they raid the nests of woodland songbirds and replace the songbirds' eggs with their own.

In 2011, 1,185 acres were enrolled in the DNR's woodland tax law programs, which provide tax incentives for landowners who oversee their woodlots in accordance with an approved management plan. This figure can be compared with the 160 acres [6%] of Perry's woodland enrolled in 1979, 997 acres in 1995, and 1137 acres in 2004. The effect of this tax program on woodlands is comparable to that of the CRP on Perry's grasslands.

Cliff Communities As elsewhere in the Driftless Area, a number of open and shaded cliff communities occur in Perry. These areas can be as large as a tall vertical rock face and as small as a single rocky ledge. Cliff communities support plants that are adapted to cliff life and that are generally not found anywhere else. These plants - of which ferns are the most common example - thrive with very little soil by sending roots far into the rock in search of water and nutrients.

On open and unshaded cliffs characteristic plants include sand cress, harebell, smooth cliff brake, rusty cliff fern, and blunt cliff fern. On shady, wooded cliffs, common plants are rock cress, wild columbine, slender cliff brake, and bulblet bladder-fem.

Little is presently known of Perry's cliff communities; however one dry sandstone cliff supporting prairie and oaks in the far northwest corner of the Town and another shady cliff in the southwest have been surveyed. On a smaller scale, many properties throughout Perry have rocky ledges that provide a home for cliff plants.

## **C. Summary**

Perry clearly has many assets. Most are highly visible, while others, like a tiny cemetery or a small prairie remnant, are not. Hopefully, these descriptions will help shine some light on the most important of these assets that make our Town a special place to live.

Although this section examines our natural resources individually, together these compose the whole that is the Town of Perry. These resources are interlinked - significant changes in one feature will likely affect at least one other. What each of us does has important repercussions for all; extensive logging on one person's property may lead to erosion on neighboring properties, creek pollution may have consequences for fish, waterfowl, wells, and livestock downstream. Landowners in Perry, as elsewhere, are stewards of a living system, and our decisions and practices on our individual properties affect the health of the whole.

## VII. Open Space and Recreation Needs Assessment

The initial Town of Perry Open Space and Recreation Plan was completed in 2002 by the Open Space Committee. The Committee was given the responsibility to utilize the resources of the Town in its development. Funds for retaining professional planners were not available, nor was it in the opinion of the Committee, necessary. The Committee utilized a combination of committee members' visual survey of the Town, their own experiences in the Town, public comments at all committee meetings, and relied heavily on the "public input" method for conducting a needs assessment for the development of the 2002 Open Space and Recreation Plan.

A Needs Assessment Survey was completed as part of the 2002 Plan development. The survey, which consisted of five questions and provided opportunity for open comments, was mailed out in the 2001 annual tax bills. The results of the survey are included in Appendix B. Responses were received from 73 out of 290 survey forms mailed for a return rate of 25.2 percent. Following are the top concerns of those that responded to the questionnaire, with detailed results of the survey included as Appendix B:

Question: *Describe your favorite features of the Town of Perry:*

Results:

	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
1. Absence of Habitation	14.8%
2. Scenic Beauty	13.3%
3. Views & Vistas	12.6%
4. Quiet Rural Quality	9.6%
5. Varieties of Landscapes	8.9%

Question: *Identify your favorite scenic drives, views and vistas, environmental or historical features found in the Town of Perry:*

Results:

	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
1. Hauge Historic Site	17.9%
2. Lee Valley Road	14.2%
3. Highway 78 (North of Daleyville to town line)	9.7%
4. Perry Center Road	6.7%
5. Views of Blue Mounds	6.6%

Question: *What are your favorite outdoors-recreational activities? Which of these activities would you like to see encouraged in the Town of Perry?*

Results:

	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
1. Hiking/Walking	23.3%
2. Hunting	11.3%

3. Biking	9.8%
4. Cross Country Skiing	9.0%
5. Fishing	6.0%

Question: *Which of the following natural resources are most important to you? Please rank 1-8, where 1 is most important and 8 is least important:*

Results:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Natural Resource</u>
1.	Wooded Areas
2.	Wildlife habitat
3.	Farmland
4.	Hilltops, ridge tops and steep slopes
5.	Stream banks, drainage ways, springs
6.	Geologically unique areas
7.	Grasslands (prairies, oak savanna)
8.	Wetlands

Question: *What specific features in the Town of Perry do you feel are most at risk?*

Results:

	<u>Percent of Respondents</u>
1. Farmland	21.5%
2. Scenic Views	10.3%
3. Ridge Tops	9.3%
4. The Hauge Church	7.5%
5. The Town's Rural Character	6.5%

In the development of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan, surveys were distributed to Town residents. The Comprehensive Plan identified the Open Space Plan in conjunction with the Land Use Plan to as a means to comply with Smart Growth initiatives. At the time of the 2004 national elections, 373 questionnaires were distributed. The Town Clerk mailed out an additional 118 questionnaires to absentee voters and registered voters who didn't vote for a total of 474 questionnaires. Of these, 220 responses were received from the Town electorate, a response rate of 46.4%. The survey results are included in Appendix C.

Many of the questions directly and indirectly applied to Town residents' view of its character. Input from residents as part of the Comprehensive Plan survey revealed similar attitudes as in the previous survey regarding appreciation of the rural character, etc. that Perry has. Over 80 percent of respondents agree that maintaining Perry's rural character (natural, undeveloped countryside, wildlife, and quiet environment) is important to them (Question 1).

Additionally, close to 70 percent of respondents support conservation easements where landowners voluntarily agree to permanently limit uses of their land in order to protect natural, rural and scenic qualities (Question 7.f). Question 7 was related to the Town's Land Use Plan.

Regarding hiking and biking trails (Question 15); close to 35 percent of survey respondents agreed that they would like to see biking and hiking trails in Perry and 34 percent disagreed. Thirty percent of respondents were neutral on the subject of trails.

## **VIII. Open Space and Recreation Supply Inventory**

### **A. Resources Available for Outdoor Recreation**

Existing Sites:

#### 1. Streams

Streambank improvements were made and access easement were acquired along Kittleson Valley Creek (Number 7 on Appendix A1 Map) in recent years. The Kittleson Valley Creek has been designated by Dane County as a “priority stream” for stream bank protection. Pleasant Valley Branch is also designated a Tier I stream by the State and County.

#### 2. Hauge Church

The log church is the only local, county, state and nationally recognized historic site in Perry and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Perry Hauge Log Church Preservation Association, Inc., a non-profit corporation established in 1966, maintains the church site and cemetery as a monument to the early pioneers that settled Perry and the surrounding area. There is a small picnic area, but there are no modern public facilities.

#### 3. Hauge Historic District Park

In 2001, the Town established the Hauge Historic District, a 33-acre area surrounding the 1852 Hauge Log Church. Because of the site’s historic significance and its commanding views and vistas of the Blue Mounds area, the Town established the surrounding Historic District to further protect the site’s views and vistas and to maintain its peaceful character.

The church site and Park comprise the Historic District.

#### 4. Daleyville Community Park

This park was donated to the Town in 2003. It is a one acre site located within Daleyville. It is currently undeveloped. A concept development plan was prepared. Currently, the Parks and Open Space Committee is working on redeveloping the park plan to include playground equipment and a picnic table.

### **B. Views and Vistas**

The Town of Perry is located in the geologic driftless area with rolling terrain and many panoramic views and vistas; with views of the Blue Mounds being most prominent. The visual character of the Town is further enhanced with existing (or remnants of) oak savannas, rock outcroppings, and patterns of croplands.

Several areas exist along public roadways within the Town that afford travelers scenic views and vistas. The following is a listing of areas identified in the 2002 Plan. These areas are shown in Appendix A1.

- A high point on Lee Valley Road (No. 3)
- Second Hauge Church Cemetery – Highway A (No. 5)
- View North from Perry Lutheran Church in Daleyville (No. 6)

- Intersection of Perry Center Road and Spring Valley Road (No. 8)
- Sutter Road View North (No. 10)

In addition, there are at least three roadways that provide unique views and scenes for the driving, biking or walking public. These include (see Appendix A1 – Map):

- Highway 78 – North Town line to Highway Z (No. 4)
- Perry Center Road (No. 12)
- Lee Valley Road (No. 13)

### C. Sites of Interest and Public Use:

The Committee identified the following sites of public interest:

- Hauge Log Church and Cemetery (Hauge Historic District (No. 2) – Public access for viewing the Blue Mounds area and picnicking.
- Lee Valley Cemetery – located on private property (No. 9)
- Holy Redeemer Catholic Church and Cemetery (No. 11)
- Perry Lutheran Church and Cemetery – Daleyville (No. 6)

The cemetery visits appear to be for genealogy studies and for enjoyment of views and vistas from the sites. There are no public facilities available at the above sites.

### D. Outdoor Recreation Facilities:

#### Public Access for Fishing and Hunting

Public access for fishing and hunting is limited in Perry. Fishing access is limited to bridges along public roadways and one location along the Kittleson Valley Creek at the Laufenberg Stream Bank Easement (No. 7 in Appendix A1). Significant amount of hunting occurs on private lands; however there are no publicly designated areas for hunting in Perry.

#### Trails

There are no publicly designated trails on private lands in Perry; however there are significant amounts of biking activities in Perry utilizing public roads. State Highway 78, County Highways Z, A, and H are the most commonly used routes. Almost all bikers originate outside the Town. There are no publicly accessible facilities available to bikers, cross country skiers, snowmobilers, or horse trail facilities in Perry. There is a pedestrian trail system in Hauge Historic District Park.

#### Playgrounds/Ball Fields

There are no public sport fields in Perry. The concept plan for Daleyville Park includes a playground.

## **IX. Funding Opportunities**

There are several opportunities for the town of Perry to receive cost-sharing grants from Federal, State and County government and/or public or private foundations for the implementation of this Parks and Open Space Plan.

Examples of current federal, state and local cost sharing programs are included in Appendix D. This list is not all inclusive. Some of these opportunities include:

- The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) administered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- The Federal Recreation Trails Act (RTA) administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Programs including the Aids for the Acquisition and Development of Local Parks (ADLP) Program and the Acquisition of Development Rights Grants (ADR).
- Dane County Conservation Fund
- Nature Conservancy

Each of the above funding opportunities includes cost sharing (typically 50%) and may be combined with each other to allow further cost sharing opportunities. For example, the State Stewardship Program and the Dane County Conservation Fund can be combined to allow up to 75% project cost to be provided by those programs. The Town's share can be provided by donations or grants from other private organizations or individuals and through volunteer or community services.

## **X. Recommendations for Parks and Open Space Plan**

Since the initial Open Space Plan was developed in 2002, the Town completed its Comprehensive Plan. Many of the Goals and Objectives from that Plan are directly linked to the protection of the Town's open space, scenic vistas and rural character. Recommendations in this plan also include input from residents based on initiatives undertaken from the previous plan. The recommendations contained in this plan are intended to be goal oriented rather than specific actions to accomplish the objectives identified in the Comprehensive Plan. The Committee recognizes the limited financial resources available. Adoption of this Plan would enable the Town to take advantage of existing or future national, state and county level assistance programs to implement the Parks and Open Space Program.

### **A. Recreational Facilities Development Programs**

#### **1. Park Land Development**

There are currently two parks in the Town.

Hauge Historic District Park – The approved park plan consists of a passive prairie development with pedestrian trails only. The southerly portion of the park is fully developed with prairie planting.

The northeasterly section is a prairie remnant and requires preparation for the intended passive use. The same passive use is planned for the northwesterly section. That section will be developed with seeding, etc. in the next year or two. The park plan is included as Appendix A4.

Daleyville Community Park – Daleyville Community Park has been designated as a community playground (swings, etc.). The concept has not yet been fully agreed upon. It is recommended that the Town continue to refine the park plan and seek funding for the park development. It is further recommended that the Town designate the park as Ranum Park, in honor of Maurice Ranum.

## **2. Biking and Hiking Trail Corridor**

It is recommended that the Town encourage the establishment and development of trail corridors linking the Town’s resources with the State and County Corridor planning process for biking, hiking and cross-country skiing. Based on survey results and the potential availability of grant programs, the Town should encourage the establishment and development of roadway bike trails that would link the Town’s parks, scenic views, and sites of public interest. The use of easements on private lands to provide additional linkages should also be reviewed, encouraged, and implemented as seen appropriate. (See Appendix A2 – Proposed Biking and Hiking Trails).

Such a proposed trail corridor would provide links from existing trails such as the nearby Military Ridge Trail to the Hauge Historic District Community Park, Daleyville neighborhood park, the Town’s scenic roads (Highway 78, Lee Valley Road, Perry Center Road), and Dane County’s Donald Park.

## **3. Streambank Protection and Hunting Areas**

It is recommended that the Town continue to encourage the development of streambank protection areas, especially along Kittleson Valley Creek and Pleasant Valley Branch, a Dane County designated “priority Tier I stream”. It is also recommended that the Town encourage the development of private hunting areas.

# **B. Regional Resource Protection Initiatives**

The 2006-2011 Dane County Parks and Open Space Plan includes initiatives related to regional resource protection that involve and foster multiple partnerships, including local units of government, community organizations and private individuals. There are two regional resource protection projects which include portions of Perry; the Military Ridge Heritage Area project and the Southwest Wisconsin Grassland and Stream Conservation Area project (SWGSCA).

## **1. Military Ridge Prairie Heritage Area**

The Military Ridge Prairie Heritage area is a cooperative project whose partners include both private and public entities. Goals of the partnership include providing and maintaining viable prairie, savannah, grassland and aquatic habitat, maintaining an economically viable rural and agricultural landscape, and providing and encouraging compatible recreational opportunities with the conservation goals. More information can be found on the project website at [www.militaryridgeprairie.org](http://www.militaryridgeprairie.org).

## **2. Southwest Wisconsin Grassland and Stream Conservation Area (SWGSCA)**

Primary goals of the SWGSCA are to conserve and enhance functioning grassland, savanna and stream ecosystems across this landscape, and to establish three Bird Conservation Areas for declining grassland birds. More information can be found on the project website at [www.dnr.state.wi.us.org/land/facilities/SWGrassland](http://www.dnr.state.wi.us.org/land/facilities/SWGrassland).

To protect and conserve regional resources, residents are encouraged to educate themselves about these resources and to participate in these projects as a means of accomplishing the project goals. However, participation of landowners in either program is entirely voluntary. It is recommended that the Town continue to support the WDNR in its implementation of SWGSCA.

## **3. Scenic Views and Vistas Protection Program**

It is recommended that the Town develop a scenic views and vistas protection program as part of the Land Use Plan and consider alternate funding sources to support such a program. The Town's Land Use Plan siting criteria currently includes consideration of viewsheds. It is recommended that the Land Use Committee consider incorporating additional criteria in its updated plan, such as that described in the Town of Wyoming's Building Siting Ordinance (Reference Appendix E).

## **4. Flora and Fauna Inventory**

It is recommended that the Town develop an inventory of its natural resources, particularly flora and fauna. Some residents have been conducting such inventories, and the Town should look for ways to compile available data; including seeking assistance from the DNR, colleges and universities and other resources. The Town website currently provides a link to the UW Stevens Point herbarium with photos and descriptions of 165 varieties of plants that have been scientifically collected in Perry.

## **5. Other potential regional resource cooperative pursuits**

It is recommended that the Town explore other potential regional resource cooperative pursuits with other public entities; for example adjoining towns and counties as opportunities may develop in the future.

### **C. Operations and Maintenance**

The development of any park or open space program will entail some level of financial support for its development and maintenance. The Committee recommends that the Town and its residents consider at least the following options to meet future financial and labor requirements and encourage cooperation between the various organizations involved:

1. Town of Perry Road Patrolman – Review the availability of our existing patrolman to provide site mowing and other routine maintenance.
2. Support the Friends of the Parks of Perry Township, Inc. which was formed to facilitate development of the Town parks. The organization is a non-profit entity established for the

purpose of providing volunteers and funding thru donations to support the development and maintenance of the parks in Perry. Perry residents are encouraged to participate in this organization.

### 3. Future Parks and Open Space Plan and Related Planning Activities

The Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Plan will require periodic review and amendment in light of changing conditions and the experience gained during its implementation. It is recommended that the Parks and Open Space Committee conduct a major re-evaluation every five years to reassess the needs of the Town and to assure that those needs are being met and to ensure the Town remains eligible for funding opportunities.

4. It is recommended that the Town's Land Use Committee, during their various review processes, consider this Plan and the public survey results for possible incorporation into the Town Land Use Plan. Additionally, Transfer of Development Rights is currently being explored as part of a County-wide effort.

5. It is also recommended that the Town's Historic Preservation Commission review this Plan and consider possible areas of cooperation with the Parks and Open Space Committee.

### **D. Grant Opportunities**

It is recommended that the Town continue to seek funding opportunities such as the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Knowles-Nelson Stewardship Local Assistance Program and the Dane County Parks Department's Conservation Fund and others listed in Appendix D.

## **Appendix A. Maps**

A1 Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Map

A2 Proposed Bike Routes and Trails

A3 Hauge Church Historic District

A4 Hauge Historic District Park Plan

A5 Surface Water Data

# Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Plan

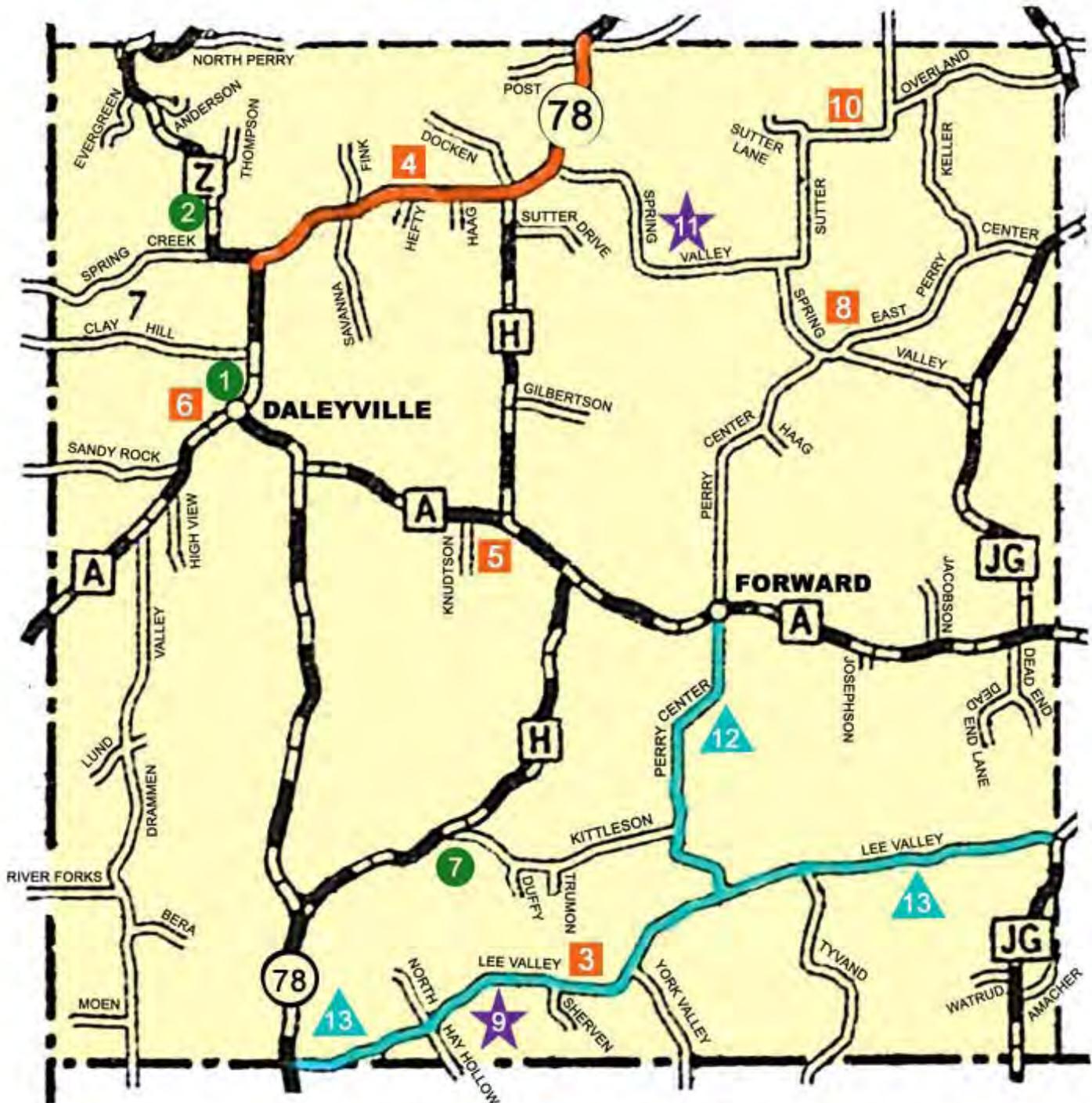
## APPENDIX A1

 Parks and Open Space

 Views and Vistas

 Scenic Drives and Roads

 Points of Interest



 1 Daleyville Park

 2 Hauge Historic District Park

 3 View from Lee Valley Road

 4 Highway 78 Scenic Drive Views

 5 View from the Second Hauge Cemetery

 6 View from the Perry Church, Daleyville

 7 Kittleson Valley Creek Bank Easement

 8 View from Perry Center and Spring Valley Roads

 9 Lee Valley Cemetery

 10 View North from Sutter Road

 Spring Valley Drive Cemetery

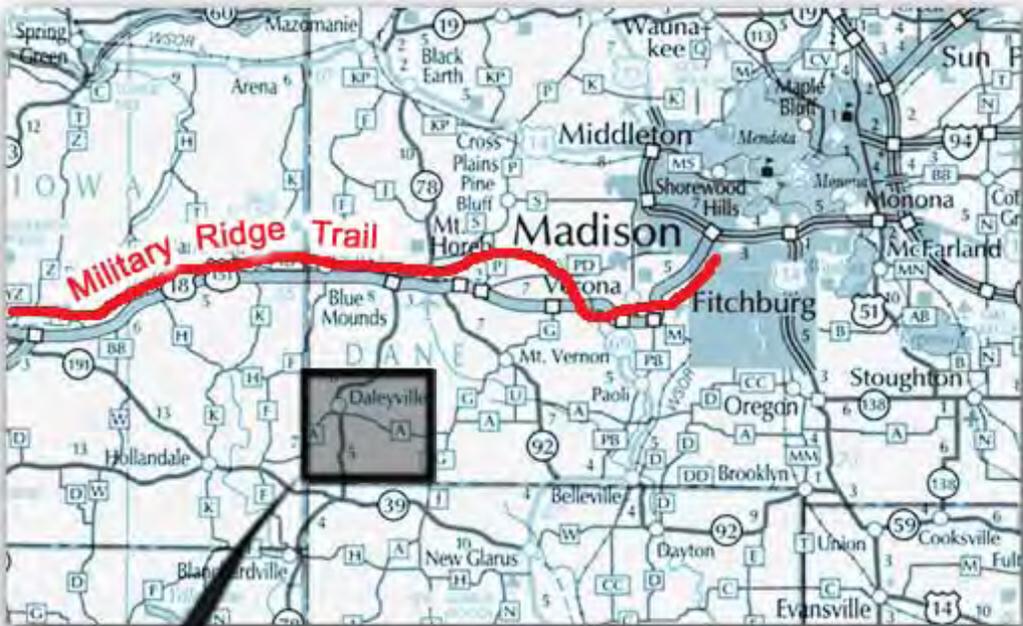
 12 Perry Center Road Scenic Drive

 13 Lee Valley Road Scenic Drive

# Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Plan

## APPENDIX A2

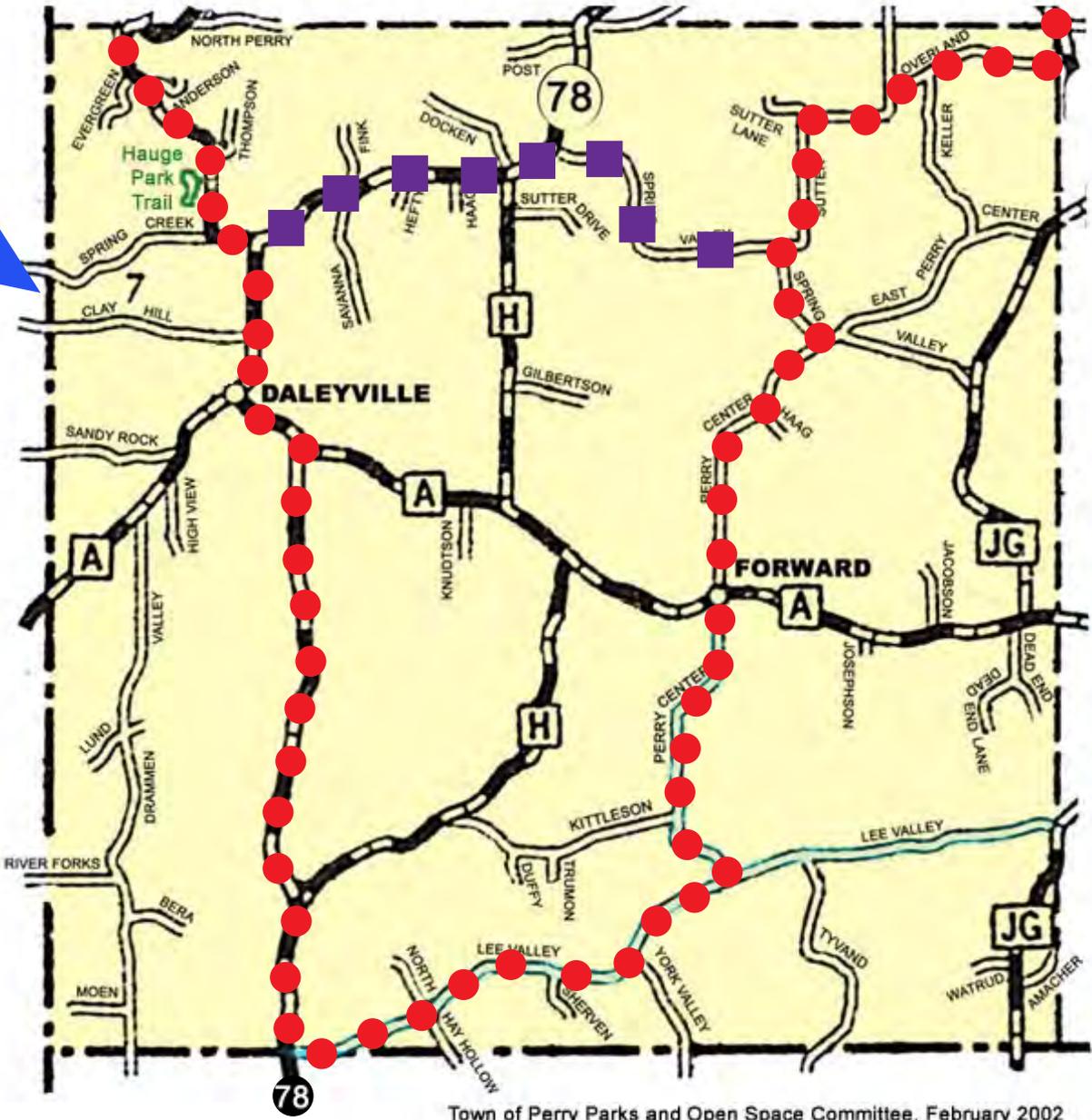
### Proposed Bike Routes and Trails



Proximity to the Military Ridge Trail

#### Bike Routes

- Primary
- Alternate
- Trails



# Town of Perry Hauge Park Land Parcels

[Print/Close](#)



## Road Centerlines

- Local Roads
- County Highways
- State Highways
- Interstate
- US Highways
- On/Off Ramps

Parcels

Ownership Boundaries

Plat Text

Acreage Text

Hydrography (lines)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

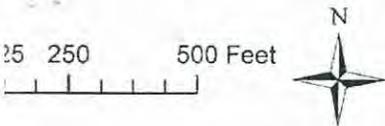
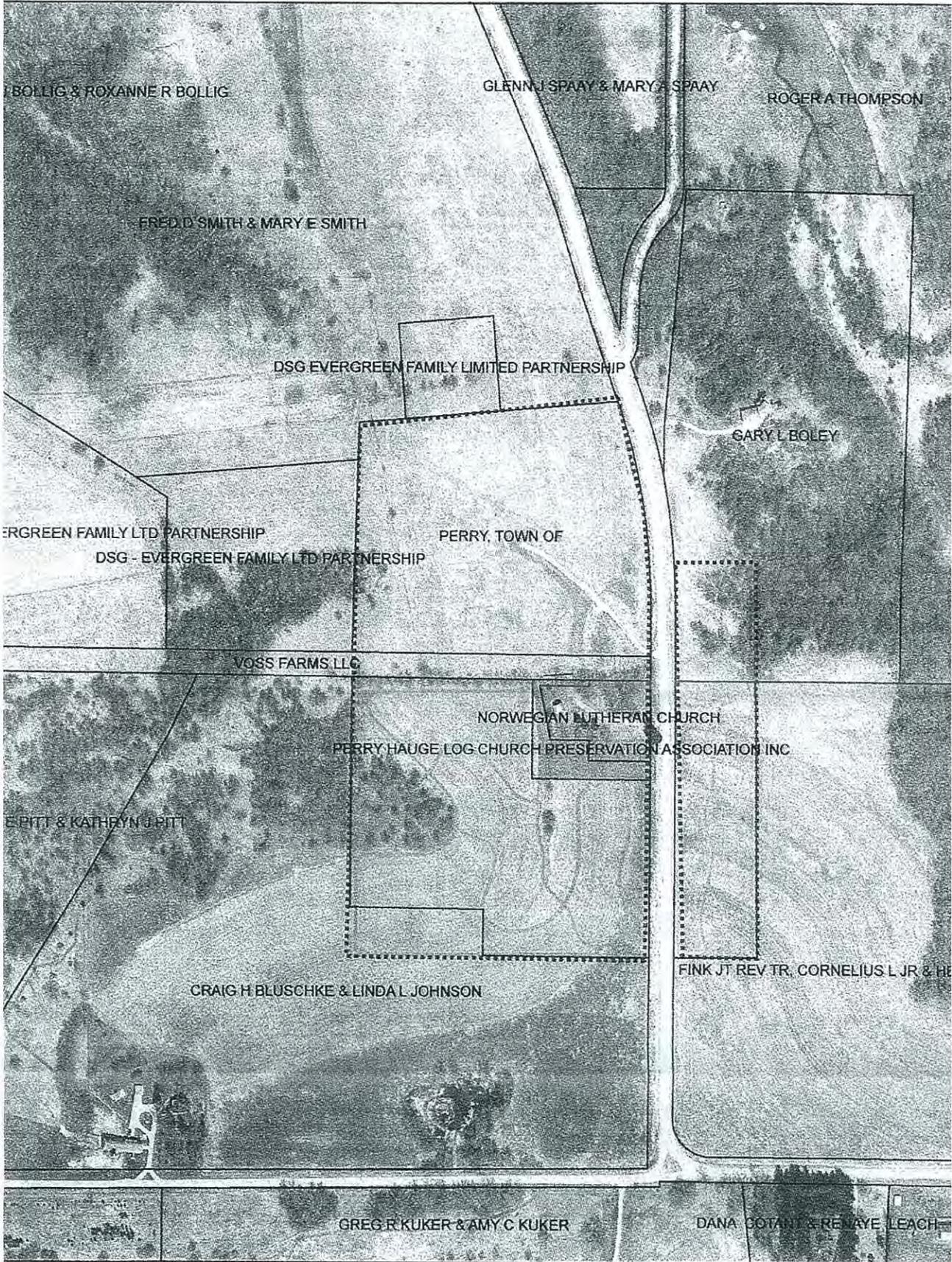
Lot Number Text

Municipality Boundaries



**DISCLAIMER**  
This map was prepared using the Dane County DCIMap online geographic information system. All information is believed accurate but is NOT guaranteed to be without error. This map and its underlying data is intended to be used as a general index to land related information and is not intended for detailed, site-specific analysis. Dane County GIS datasets used to produce this map are copyrighted.

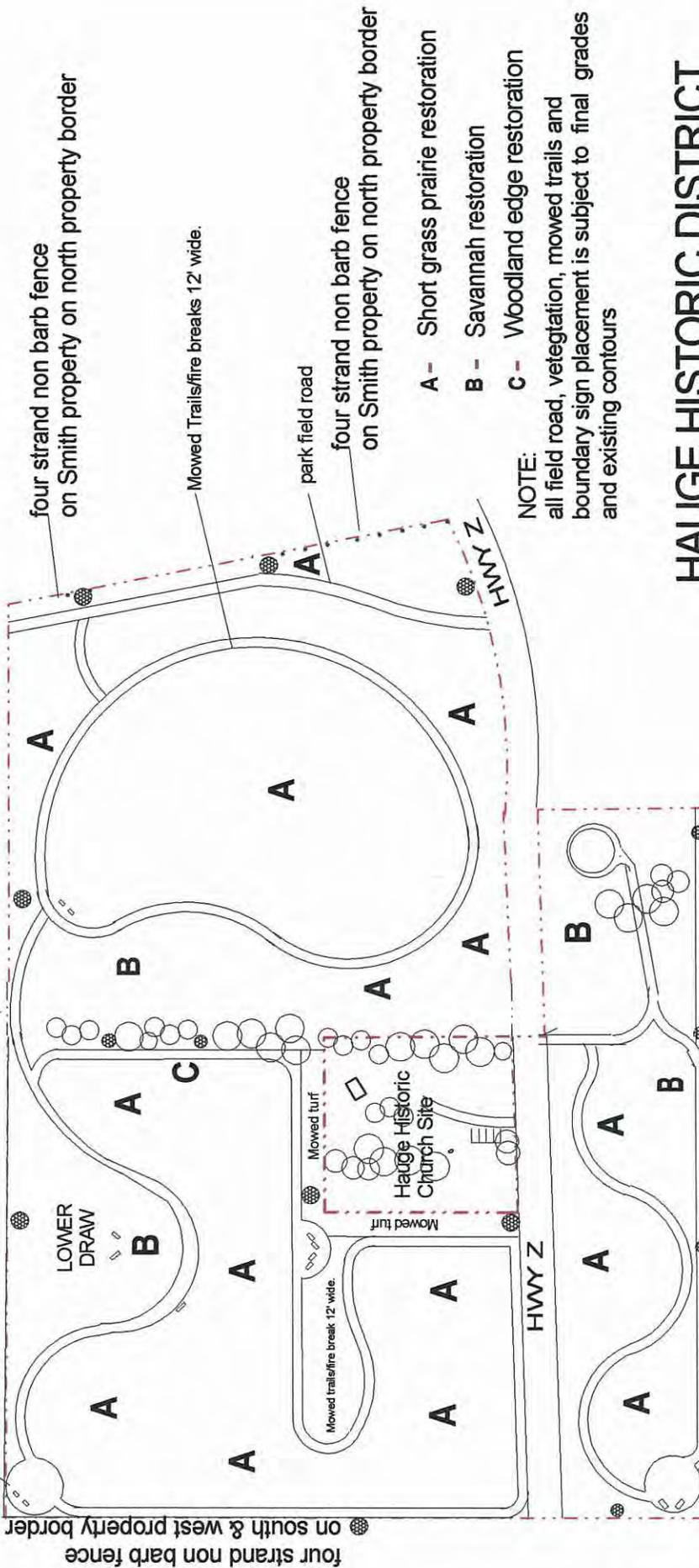




Petition # 10195  
 Norwegian Lutheran  
 Church

- Leopold bench
- Boundary marker 8" Diamond

Viewing Area



# HAUGE HISTORIC DISTRICT PARK PLAN

NORTH

NOTE:  
all field road, vegetation, mowed trails and boundary sign placement is subject to final grades and existing contours

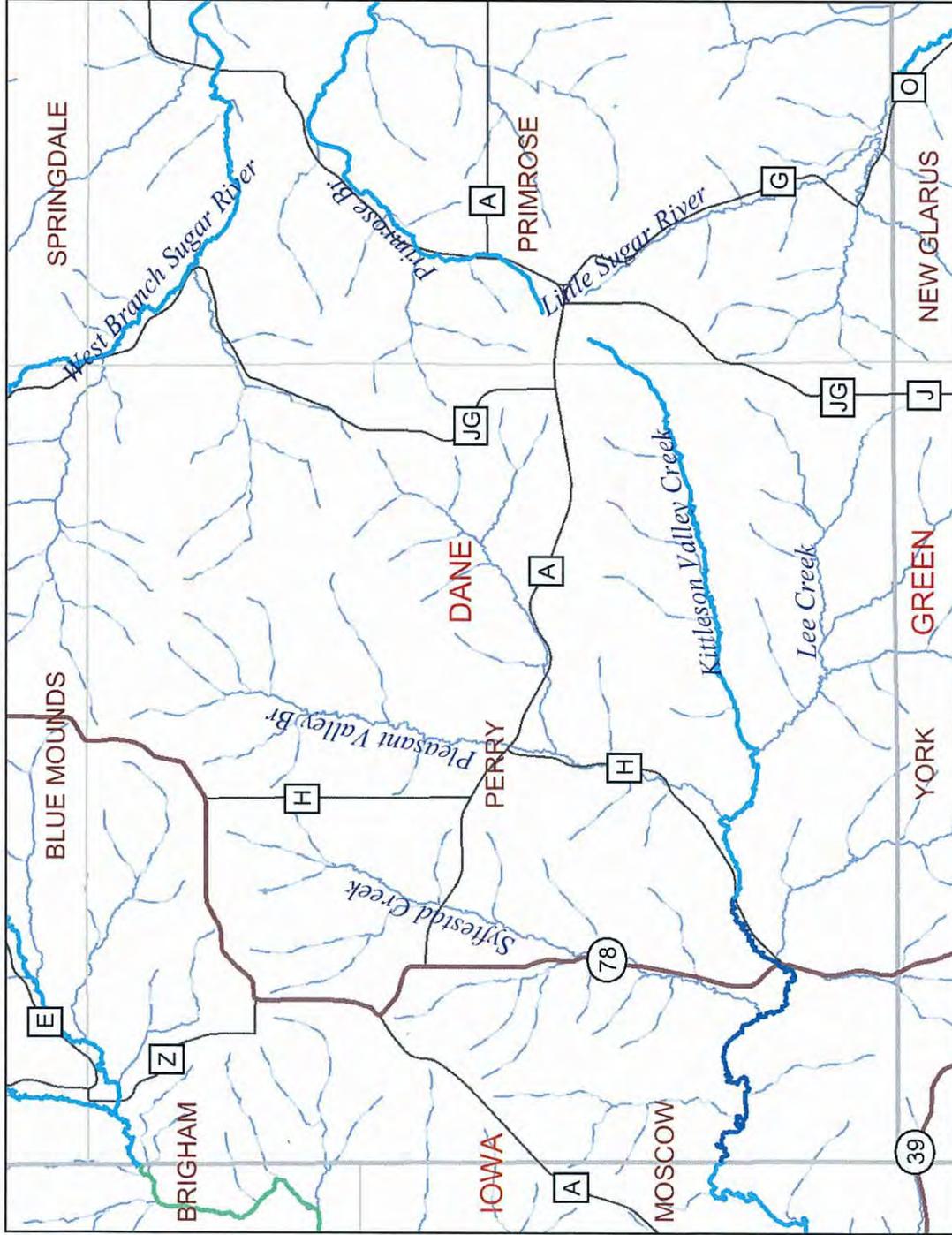
- A - Short grass prairie restoration
- B - Savannah restoration
- C - Woodland edge restoration

Revision #:  
Date: 6/7/2011  
Scale:  
NO SCALE

Landscape Plan:  
**Hauge Historic District Park**

Landscape Design by: MKK  
**Friends of the Parks of Perry Township**

# Map Created on Jun 06, 2011



0 7500 15000 22500 ft.

Map created on Jun 6, 2011

Scale: 1:80,000



Notes: Appendix A's  
Surface Water Data

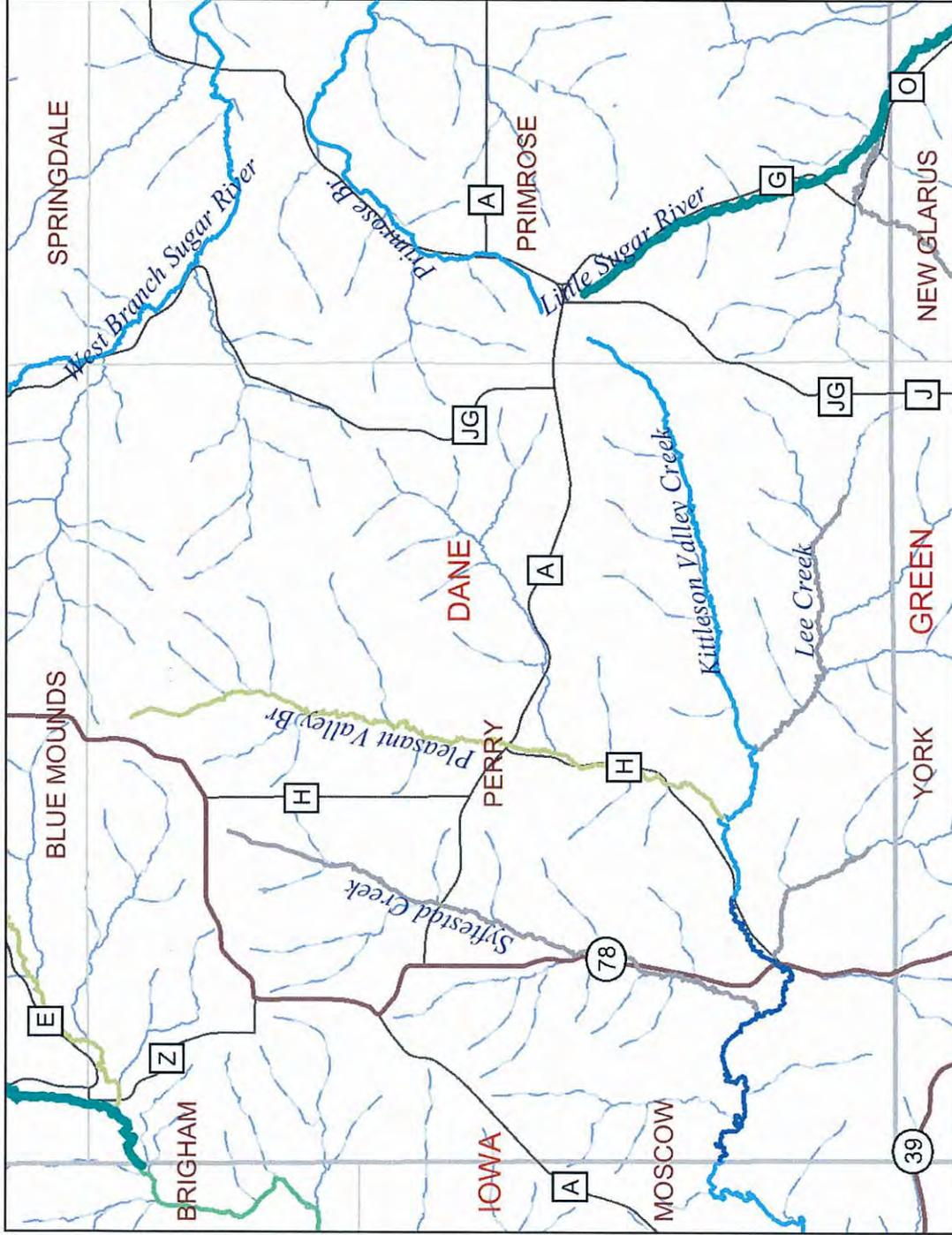


## Legend

- Trout Stream Lines**
  - Class 1
  - Class 2
  - Class 3
- Trout Spring Ponds**
  - Class 1
  - Class 2
  - Class 3
- Major Highways**
  - Interstate
  - State Highway
  - U.S. Highways
  - County Roads
  - 24K County Boundaries
- Civil Towns**
  - Civil Town
  - 24K Open Water
  - 24K Rivers and Shorelines
- Wetland Types**
  - Intermittent
  - Fluctuating
  - Perennial

Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WVI) maps show graphic representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. These maps have been prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery in conjunction with soil surveys, topographic maps, previous wetland inventories and field work. State statutes define a wetland as "an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions." The principal focus of the WVI is to produce wetland maps that are graphic representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. The WVI is not intended to be used as a guide for planning purposes. There is no attempt, in other than design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and jurisdictions that may affect such activities. The most accurate method of determining the legal extent of a wetland for federal or state regulations is a field delineation by a professional trained in wetland delineation techniques.

# Map Created on Jun 06, 2011



0 7500 15000 22500 ft.

Map created on Jun 6, 2011

Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WII) maps show graphic representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. These maps have been prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery in conjunction with soil surveys, topographic maps, previous wetland inventories and field work. State statutes define a wetland as "an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which soils that have not been drained to a depth of 20,000 feet. The WII maps are general representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. They are not intended to be used as a guide for planning purposes. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of its regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and jurisdictions that may affect such activities. The most accurate method of determining the legal extent of a wetland for Federal or State regulatory purposes is a field determination by a professional trained in wetland delineation techniques.



## Legend

Outstanding and Exceptional Streams

- Exceptional
- Outstanding
- Locational QA In Progress
- Locational Data Source Conflict
- Outstanding and Exceptional Lakes

- Exceptional
- Outstanding
- Locational QA In Progress
- Locational Data Source Conflict

Impaired Waters Category Lines

- Contaminated Sediment Dominated
- Atmospheric Deposition Dominated
- Physical or Habitat Dominated
- Nonpoint Source Dominated
- Point and Nonpoint Source Blend
- Point Source
- Proposed for 303d listing
- Other or Multiple Factors

Impaired Waters Category Areas

- Contaminated Sediment Dominated
- Atmospheric Deposition Dominated
- Physical or Habitat Dominated
- Nonpoint Source Dominated
- Point and Nonpoint Source Blend
- Point Source
- Proposed for 303d listing
- Other or Multiple Factors

Impaired Waters Status Lines

- Proposed for List
- 303d Listed



Scale: 1:80,000

Notes: Appendix A-5

Page 2

**Appendix B. Town of Perry Open Space Questionnaire results**

# Town of Perry Parks and Open Space Plan

## Appendix B

### Town Resident Questionnaire Results

Number of questionnaires mailed: 290    Number returned: 73    Response rate: 25.2%

#### Describe your favorite features of the Town of Perry:

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>	<u>Percent of Responses</u>
Absence of habitation	20	14.8%
Scenic beauty	18	13.3%
Views and vistas	17	12.6%
Quiet rural quality	13	9.6%
Varieties of landscape	12	8.9%
Rock outcroppings	6	4.4%
Streams	6	4.4%
The people that live here	5	3.7%
Abundance of wildlife	4	3.0%
Open spaces	3	2.2%
Two-lane roads	3	2.2%
Distance from cities	3	2.2%
Lack of commercialization	2	1.5%
Natural vegetation	2	1.5%
Prairie/Oak savannas	1	0.7%
Daleyville	1	0.7%
Conservative development policies	1	0.7%
The historic Town Hall	1	0.7%
No features specified	17	12.6%
	=====	=====
Total number of answers	135	100.0%

#### Identify your favorite scenic drives, views and vistas, environmental, or historical features found in the Town of Perry:

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Number of Responses</u>	<u>Percent of Responses</u>
Hauge historic site	24	17.9%
Lee Valley Road	19	14.2%
Highway 78 North of Daleyville	13	9.7%
Perry Center Road	9	6.7%
Views of Blue Mounds	8	6.0%
View from the Perry Church in Daleyville	7	5.2%
Highway Z	5	3.7%
Spring Valley Road	4	3.0%
Sutter Road	4	3.0%
Highway A	3	2.2%
Perry town hall	2	1.5%
Drammen Valley Road	2	1.5%
Highway H	2	1.5%
Highway JG	1	0.7%
Tyvand Road	1	0.7%
Clay Hill Road	1	0.7%
Overland Road	1	0.7%
Lee Valley cemetery	1	0.7%
Stone houses in Daleyville	1	0.7%
Forward store	1	0.7%
Wetlands	1	0.7%
No feature specified	24	17.9%
	=====	=====
Total number of answers	134	100.0%

**What are your favorite outdoor recreational activities? Which of these activities would you like to see encouraged in the Town of Perry?**

<b><u>Activity</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Responses</u></b>	<b><u>Percent of Responses</u></b>
Hiking/walking	31	23.3%
Hunting	15	11.3%
Biking	13	9.8%
Cross country skiing	12	9.0%
Fishing	8	6.0%
Viewing wildlife and birds	5	3.8%
Horseback riding	4	3.0%
Working outdoors	4	3.0%
Prairie restorations	3	2.3%
Golf	2	1.5%
Camping	2	1.5%
Country drives	2	1.5%
Snowmobiling	2	1.5%
Gardening	2	1.5%
Four-wheeling	2	1.5%
Snow shoeing	2	1.5%
Running	2	1.5%
Making hay	1	0.8%
Fixing fences	1	0.8%
Walking the dog	1	0.8%
Softball	1	0.8%
Sand volleyball	1	0.8%
Picnicing	1	0.8%
Perry Church	1	0.8%
Motorcycling	1	0.8%
Star gazing	1	0.8%
No activity specified	13	9.8%
	=====	=====
Total number of answers	133	100.0%

**What specific features in the Town of Perry do you feel are most at risk?**

<b><u>Feature</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Responses</u></b>	<b><u>Percent of Responses</u></b>
Farmland	23	21.5%
Scenic views	11	10.3%
Ridge tops	10	9.3%
The Hauge Church	8	7.5%
The Town's rural character	7	6.5%
Dark nights	5	4.7%
Wildlife habitat	5	4.7%
Open spaces	4	3.7%
Grasslands	3	2.8%
Urban sprawl	3	2.8%
Streams and streambanks	2	1.9%
Historical sites	2	1.9%
Wooded areas	2	1.9%
Privacy	2	1.9%
Becoming too populated	2	1.9%
Oak savannas	1	0.9%
Steep slopes	1	0.9%
Native plants	1	0.9%
Property owner's rights	1	0.9%
Wetlands	1	0.9%
No feature specified	13	12.1%
	=====	=====
Total number of answers	107	100.0%

Which of the following natural resources are important to you? Please rank 1-8, where #1 is most important and #8 is least important.

<u>Natural Resource</u>	----- Importance -----								<u>Weighted Average*</u>	<u>Overall Rank</u>			
	(most)	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>			<u>8</u>	(least)	
Wooded areas		10	8	12	10	4	6	4	6			3.900	1
Wildlife habitat		11	7	11	8	5	7	6	4			3.915	2
Farmland		15	11	0	6	8	6	4	11			4.148	3
Hilltops, ridge tops, and steep slopes		12	6	4	10	7	7	8	5	<b>Number</b>		4.220	4
Stream banks, drainage ways, springs		5	5	15	11	6	8	10	1	<b>of</b>		4.262	5
Geologically unique areas		7	9	9	4	5	3	10	11	<b>responses</b>		4.638	6
Grasslands (prairies, oak savanna)		4	4	8	3	10	13	3	7			4.865	7
Wetlands		2	4	2	6	11	5	10	18			5.845	8

\* Higher number means less important

## **Appendix C. Comprehensive Plan Survey**

# *Town of Perry Community Survey Results*

## The Town of Perry, Wisconsin

The Comprehensive Planning Committee distributed a questionnaire asking Town residents for their input to issues identified during five focus group meetings that were held in Spring 2004. The questionnaire was distributed on November 2, 2004 at the time of the national elections. Each voter was given a copy of the questionnaire and a stamped envelope to mail their responses to the Town Clerk. Three hundred and seventy three (373) questionnaires were distributed on that date. The Town Clerk also mailed 118 questionnaires to those that voted by absentee ballot and those registered voters that did not vote. Of that total, 17 were returned as undeliverable. Therefore a total of 474 questionnaires were distributed. The Town received 220 responses for the electorate, a response rate of 46.4% percent. Sixty-nine (69) or 31.4% of the respondents also provided written comments

The respondents were asked to circle the number that best reflected their opinion of each question. On a five-point scale, where one (1) meant strongly disagree with the statement; two (2) meant disagree a little; three (3) meant neither agree or disagree with the statement, four (4) meant agree a little, and five (5) meant strongly agree with the statement.

The respondents were also asked for some personal information on a voluntary basis. The following personal questions and the number of respondents to each are as follows:

	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total Responses</b>
<b>Is anyone in your household currently farming?</b>	63	143	206
<b>Do you live in Daleyville?</b>	23	184	207

**How many years have you lived in Perry?**

0 to 5 Years	40
6 to 10 Years	31
11 to 15 Years	42
16 to 20 Years	29
Over 20 Years	69
No Response	9

**Where are you employed?** (226 Responses – some checked more than one)

	Home	39	New Glarus Area	5
Mt. Horeb/Blue Mounds Area	24		Blanchardville Area	1
Madison Area	82		Other	43
Retired	32			

Following are the results of the survey. All comments are listed either with the question that refers to a particular question or as general comments listed at the end of the report.

The data is reported as follows (the number of respondents that answered each question is indicated as follows (number):

- Results by all respondents
- Respondents that indicated that they are involved in some farm activity and those that indicated that they are not involved in farming.
- Respondents that reported that they live in Daleyville and those that indicated that they do not live in Daleyville.
- Respondents that indicated the number of years they lived in Perry.

1. Maintaining Perry's rural character (natural, undeveloped countryside, wildlife, and quiet environment) is important to me.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	10.2%	6.8%	5.1%	22.0%	55.9%
No Farm Activity (141)	2.1%	2.1%	9.9%	21.3%	64.5%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	52.2%	39.1%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	5.0%	3.9%	7.7%	17.1%	66.3%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	0.0%	7.5%	22.5%	67.5%
6-10 years (31)	3.2%	3.2%	6.5%	22.6%	64.5%
11-15 years (40)	0.0%	7.5%	7.5%	12.5%	77.5%
16-20 years (29)	0.0%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	79.3%
over 20 years (68)	11.8%	4.4%	10.3%	30.9%	42.6%

2. The dark night skies of the township are important to me.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>56.0%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	15.0%	13.3%	11.7%	21.7%	38.3%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	2.1%	6.4%	12.1%	17.7%	61.7%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	47.8%	34.8%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	6.6%	9.3%	10.4%	14.8%	58.8%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	5.0%	2.5%	10.0%	17.5%	65.0%
6-10 years (31)	0.0%	12.9%	9.7%	22.6%	54.8%
11-15 years (41)	2.4%	7.3%	7.3%	14.6%	68.3%
16-20 years (29)	6.9%	6.9%	3.4%	6.9%	75.9%
over 20 years (68)	11.8%	10.3%	22.1%	23.5%	32.4%

- Thank you very much for including a question on dark skies.

3. Maintaining traditional farms and farming is important to me.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	10.0%	3.3%	16.7%	21.7%	48.3%
Non-Farm Activity (142)	4.2%	7.0%	18.3%	30.3%	40.1%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	4.3%	13.0%	65.2%	17.4%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	7.1%	6.0%	18.1%	22.5%	46.2%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	2.5%	10.0%	37.5%	47.5%
6-10 years (30)	6.7%	10.0%	23.3%	23.3%	36.7%
11-15 years (42)	0.0%	2.4%	14.3%	33.3%	50.0%
16-20 years (29)	10.3%	6.9%	13.8%	17.2%	51.7%
over 20 years (68)	10.3%	7.4%	23.5%	25.0%	33.8%

- When will farmland be affordable again?
- None of these land use issues would exist if farming were a profitable business. Farmers would simply have no reason to sell off lots.
- How many farmers are left?

4. I would like to see Perry encourage small sustainable, organic agriculture.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (219)</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	8.3%	5.0%	33.3%	25.0%	28.3%
Non-Farm Activity (143)	5.6%	4.2%	31.5%	28.7%	30.1%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	4.3%	34.8%	43.5%	13.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (183)	6.6%	3.8%	31.1%	25.1%	33.3%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (40)	5.0%	2.5%	30.0%	40.0%	22.5%
6-10 years (30)	6.7%	6.7%	36.7%	30.0%	20.0%
11-15 years (42)	2.4%	0.0%	19.0%	33.3%	45.2%
16-20 years (29)	3.4%	3.4%	27.6%	20.7%	44.8%
over 20 years (69)	11.6%	7.2%	40.6%	15.9%	24.6%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable agriculture period.</li> <li>• There are enough kooks here already!</li> </ul>					

5. I would like to see Perry encourage large dairy/livestock farms.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (219)</b>	<b>37.4%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>
Farm Activity (61)	29.5%	24.6%	26.2%	8.2%	11.5%
Non-Farm Activity (142)	38.0%	21.8%	27.5%	7.0%	5.6%
Daleyville Residents (23)	17.4%	34.8%	47.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (183)	38.8%	20.2%	23.5%	8.7%	8.7%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (40)	25.0%	25.0%	32.5%	7.5%	10.0%
6-10 years (31)	51.6%	22.6%	12.9%	9.7%	3.2%
11-15 years (42)	40.5%	19.0%	26.2%	4.8%	9.5%
16-20 years (29)	37.9%	31.0%	17.2%	6.9%	6.9%
over 20 years (68)	33.8%	17.6%	33.8%	8.8%	5.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No, No, No.</li> <li>• Every dairy producer should have a right to expand if he or she wants to.</li> </ul>					

6. Between 1990 and 2000, 48 new housing units were built. In 2001, 2002 and 2003, 12 housing units were built.					
a. I think housing growth has been too slow in Perry.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (204)</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	46.8%	17.7%	16.1%	9.7%	9.7%
Non-Farm Activity (130)	45.4%	20.0%	23.8%	7.7%	3.1%
Daleyville Residents (22)	22.7%	27.3%	22.7%	22.7%	4.5%
Non-Daleyville Residents (169)	49.7%	17.8%	20.7%	6.5%	5.3%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (38)	47.4%	15.8%	21.1%	13.2%	2.6%
6-10 years (28)	46.4%	21.4%	25.0%	7.1%	0.0%
11-15 years (42)	47.6%	28.6%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%
16-20 years (27)	66.7%	7.4%	18.5%	3.7%	3.7%
over 20 years (61)	34.4%	18.0%	27.9%	9.8%	9.8%

b. I think housing growth has been too rapid in Perry.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (208)</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	22.0%	15.3%	32.2%	15.3%	15.3%
Non-Farm Activity (135)	11.1%	13.3%	25.9%	28.1%	21.5%
Daleyville Residents (22)	18.2%	36.4%	31.8%	13.6%	0.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (175)	14.3%	10.9%	26.9%	26.3%	21.7%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (39)	15.4%	12.8%	35.9%	20.5%	15.4%
6-10 years (28)	7.1%	14.3%	25.0%	39.3%	14.3%
11-15 years (42)	11.9%	14.3%	14.3%	31.0%	28.6%
16-20 years (28)	14.3%	10.7%	25.0%	28.6%	21.4%
over 20 years (63)	17.5%	14.3%	36.5%	14.3%	17.5%

c. I think the growth is about right.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (207)</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Farm Activity (61)	18.0%	19.7%	21.3%	26.2%	14.8%
Non-Farm Activity (133)	11.3%	20.3%	28.6%	25.6%	14.3%
Daleyville Residents (22)	4.5%	4.5%	50.0%	36.4%	4.5%
Non-Daleyville Residents (173)	13.9%	23.1%	22.0%	24.3%	16.8%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (39)	7.7%	20.5%	38.5%	28.2%	5.1%
6-10 years (31)	12.9%	22.6%	25.8%	22.6%	16.1%
11-15 years (41)	17.1%	22.0%	22.0%	26.8%	22.0%
16-20 years (27)	14.8%	22.2%	22.2%	18.5%	22.2%
over 20 years (62)	12.9%	17.7%	22.6%	27.4%	19.4%

7. The Town of Perry Land Use Plan provides criteria for the siting of new homes and structures. The Plan, in accordance with the Farm Land Preservation statutes, allows for the maximum of one housing unit per 35 acres. There are several alternate methods of preserving the Town's open appearance and rural feel.

a. I support a higher acreage per density unit (more than 35 acres).	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (214)</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	35.0%	11.7%	25.0%	13.3%	15.0%
Non-Farm Activity (139)	20.1%	15.8%	22.3%	24.5%	17.3%
Daleyville Residents (21)	23.8%	23.8%	33.3%	19.0%	0.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	23.9%	13.3%	22.2%	22.2%	18.3%
Resident for:					
0-5 years (40)	15.0%	10.0%	27.5%	25.0%	22.5%
6-10 years (31)	16.1%	9.7%	22.6%	29.0%	22.6%
11-15 years (41)	22.0%	17.1%	17.1%	22.0%	22.0%
10-20 years (29)	13.8%	13.8%	31.0%	24.1%	17.2%
over 20 years (65)	41.5%	16.9%	23.1%	12.3%	6.2%

b. I support development of subdivisions with compact lots and common open space.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (215)</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Farm Activity (61)	60.7%	9.8%	6.6%	11.5%	11.5%
Non-Farm Activity (140)	52.1%	16.4%	15.0%	12.1%	4.3%
Daleyville Residents (21)	33.3%	23.8%	9.5%	23.8%	9.5%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	57.5%	13.8%	12.2%	9.9%	6.6%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	57.5%	15.0%	12.5%	10.0%	5.0%
6-10 years (31)	67.7%	6.5%	12.9%	6.5%	6.5%
11-15 years (42)	61.9%	16.7%	4.8%	11.9%	4.8%
10-20 years (29)	58.6%	20.7%	6.9%	10.3%	3.4%
over 20 years (65)	38.5%	13.8%	21.5%	15.4%	10.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who pays for common open spaces – or is the landowner expected to bear the whole cost —when society gains?</li> <li>No subdivisions</li> </ul>					

c. I support keeping the Land Use Plan the way it is.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (214)</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	15.0%	15.0%	16.7%	30.0%	23.3%
Non-Farm Activity (139)	5.8%	10.1%	36.7%	28.1%	19.4%
Daleyville Residents (22)	0.0%	4.5%	40.9%	27.3%	27.3%
Non-Daleyville Residents (179)	9.5%	11.7%	30.2%	28.5%	20.1%
Resident for: 0-5 years (38)	2.6%	10.5%	39.5%	36.8%	10.5%
6-10 years (31)	6.5%	12.9%	45.2%	16.1%	19.4%
11-15 years (42)	7.1%	9.5%	26.2%	28.6%	28.6%
10-20 years (29)	0.0%	10.3%	27.6%	37.9%	24.1%
over 20 years (66)	18.2%	10.6%	24.2%	25.8%	21.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depends on where.</li> <li>Not sure what it currently is.</li> </ul>					

d. I support more lenient regulations such as no criteria for siting new homes.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	50.0%	21.0%	6.5%	4.8%	17.7%
Non-Farm Activity (142)	69.0%	12.0%	3.5%	9.9%	5.6%
Daleyville Residents (22)	68.2%	18.2%	4.5%	9.1%	0.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (183)	63.9%	12.6%	4.4%	8.7%	10.4%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	62.5%	17.5%	2.5%	12.5%	5.0%
6-10 years (31)	71.0%	6.5%	9.7%	9.7%	3.2%
11-15 years (42)	73.8%	14.3%	0.0%	2.4%	9.5%
10-20 years (29)	72.4%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%
over 20 years (68)	50.0%	19.1%	4.4%	10.3%	16.2%

e. I support a program that allows areas of higher density development in some parts of the Town in order to protect existing open space and agricultural land in other areas.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (216)</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	30.5%	10.2%	15.3%	25.4%	18.6%
Non-Farm Activity (142)	16.2%	18.3%	24.6%	30.3%	10.6%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	0.0%	26.1%	56.5%	13.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	22.8%	18.3%	22.2%	24.4%	12.2%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	20.0%	15.0%	22.5%	32.5%	10.0%
6-10 years (31)	9.7%	19.4%	19.4%	35.5%	16.1%
11-15 years (42)	33.3%	19.0%	21.4%	19.0%	7.1%
10-20 years (29)	6.9%	20.7%	24.1%	37.9%	10.3%
over 20 years (66)	22.7%	10.6%	22.7%	25.8%	18.2%

f. I support conservation easements where landowners voluntarily agree to permanently limit uses of their land in order to protect natural, rural, and scenic qualities	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (214)</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	13.6%	0.0%	25.4%	30.5%	30.5%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	2.8%	3.5%	20.6%	31.9%	41.1%
Daleyville Residents (22)	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	36.4%	45.5%
Non-Daleyville Residents (179)	6.7%	2.8%	21.8%	32.4%	36.3%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	5.0%	0.0%	20.0%	30.0%	45.0%
6-10 years (30)	3.3%	3.3%	10.0%	40.0%	43.3%
11-15 years (42)	4.8%	0.0%	28.6%	38.1%	28.6%
10-20 years (29)	3.4%	3.4%	17.2%	24.1%	51.7%
over 20 years (65)	10.8%	4.6%	27.7%	27.7%	29.2%

g. I think that the town should encourage the transferring of building development rights from lands outside Daleyville to Daleyville.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (206)</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	20.3%	6.8%	45.8%	18.6%	8.5%
Non-Farm Activity (135)	18.5%	17.0%	41.5%	11.9%	11.1%
Daleyville Residents (19)	21.1%	10.5%	42.1%	15.8%	10.5%
Non-Daleyville Residents (174)	19.0%	12.6%	44.8%	13.8%	9.8%
Resident for: 0-5 years (36)	0.0%	11.1%	72.2%	5.6%	11.1%
6-10 years (29)	24.1%	6.9%	44.8%	17.2%	6.9%
11-15 years (41)	22.0%	19.5%	43.9%	2.4%	12.2%
10-20 years (29)	24.1%	17.2%	10.3%	31.0%	17.2%
over 20 years (63)	25.4%	12.7%	39.7%	15.9%	6.3%

- Don't understand.
- I do not have enough information on this to give my valid opinion
- I did not understand 7g. It was not enough information on form.
- septic problems for new owners
- not sure what this means
- I don't understand the question. If it means more development in Daleyville – strongly disagree.
- Unsure. I don't know what the impact would be.
- -? ? ?
- Q7 e, f, g – Where will funds come from to pay for these alternatives?
- Q7.g – Going above the standards of law could bring more lawsuits?

8. The Towns recycling center is open on Saturdays from 8AM to Noon. All waste materials and recyclables are accepted.

a. I am satisfied with the recycling center.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>41.5%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	5.0%	1.7%	16.7%	25.0%	51.7%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	6.4%	9.2%	14.2%	31.9%	38.3%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	13.0%	4.3%	43.5%	34.8%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	6.1%	6.1%	16.6%	28.2%	43.1%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	15.0%	20.0%	35.0%	27.5%
6-10 years (31)	3.2%	3.2%	19.4%	32.3%	41.9%
11-15 years (41)	4.9%	4.9%	7.3%	26.8%	56.1%
10-20 years (28)	3.6%	10.7%	7.1%	32.1%	46.4%
over 20 years (68)	10.3%	2.9%	17.6%	29.4%	39.7%

- I didn't know there was such a place.
- Be nice to know what is accepted at recycling center.
- Be nice if garbage hours were extended.

b. I would support establishing curbside trash pickup even if it would cost more.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (216)</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	46.7%	11.7%	20.0%	8.3%	13.3%
Non-Farm Activity (139)	35.3%	22.3%	17.3%	12.2%	12.9%
Daleyville Residents (23)	30.4%	21.7%	17.4%	26.1%	4.3%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	39.4%	17.2%	18.9%	8.9%	15.6%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	35.0%	20.0%	17.5%	17.5%	10.0%
6-10 years (31)	41.9%	12.9%	16.1%	12.9%	16.1%
11-15 years (41)	43.9%	22.0%	24.4%	4.9%	4.9%
10-20 years (27)	44.4%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%
over 20 years (68)	33.8%	19.1%	20.6%	8.8%	17.6%

- Regarding trash pickup: I prefer to drive to the dump site, but would not object to having pickup at the house if those that wanted it paid for it. I think there already is a company that provides this service.
- Yes but I'm not sure people who don't recycle now would just because they had the option for curbside.
- I would strongly agree if paid for by users on the service.

9. I am satisfied with the snow plowing	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>43.1%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	3.4%	5.1%	8.5%	23.7%	59.3%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	0.7%	2.1%	17.7%	44.0%	35.5%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	0.0%	34.8%	30.4%	34.8%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	1.6%	3.3%	13.2%	37.4%	44.5%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	5.0%	27.5%	40.0%	25.0%
6-10 years (31)	0.0%	6.5%	19.4%	41.9%	32.3%
11-15 years (41)	4.9%	2.4%	4.9%	46.3%	41.5%
10-20 years (27)	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	35.7%	53.6%
over 20 years (69)	0.0%	1.4%	14.5%	26.1%	50.7%

10. I am satisfied with fire protection and EMS.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>35.8%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	1.7%	2.2%	15.0%	36.7%	43.3%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	1.4%	2.8%	26.2%	38.3%	31.2%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	0.0%	43.5%	34.8%	17.4%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	1.1%	3.8%	20.9%	36.8%	37.4%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	37.5%	12.5%
6-10 years (31)	0.0%	16.1%	25.8%	38.7%	19.4%
11-15 years (41)	4.9%	2.4%	7.3%	41.5%	43.9%
10-20 years (28)	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	46.4%	35.7%
over 20 years (69)	1.4%	1.4%	15.9%	30.4%	50.7%

11. I am satisfied with law enforcement in Perry.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (216)</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	8.5%	5.1%	22.0%	27.1%	37.3%
Non-Farm Activity (139)	2.2%	7.9%	30.2%	33.8%	25.9%
Daleyville Residents (23)	13.0%	8.7%	34.8%	30.4%	13.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	2.8%	6.7%	27.2%	32.2%	31.1%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	5.0%	5.0%	40.0%	35.0%	15.0%
6-10 years (31)	0.0%	9.7%	25.8%	45.2%	19.4%
11-15 years (41)	7.3%	0.0%	19.5%	34.1%	39.0%
16-20 years (28)	0.0%	7.1%	21.4%	42.9%	28.6%
over 20 years (67)	4.5%	13.4%	28.4%	16.4%	37.3%

- Who?
- Dane Co.

12. I am satisfied with the road maintenance.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (216)</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	3.4%	6.8%	6.8%	25.4%	57.6%
Non-Farm Activity (140)	1.4%	2.1%	20.0%	43.6%	32.9%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	0.0%	17.4%	52.2%	26.1%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	1.7%	3.9%	16.6%	36.5%	41.4%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	2.5%	22.5%	47.5%	25.0%
6-10 years (31)	3.2%	6.5%	25.8%	41.9%	22.6%
11-15 years (41)	2.4%	2.4%	4.9%	48.8%	41.5%
16-20 years (28)	3.6%	7.1%	10.7%	32.1%	46.4%
over 20 years (68)	0.0%	1.5%	19.1%	26.5%	52.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I also feel that the people mowing and plowing do an excellent job for the township.</li> </ul>					

13. I am satisfied with the town government.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>30.9%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Farm Activity (61)	18.0%	13.1%	21.3%	18.0%	29.5%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	2.1%	8.5%	28.4%	36.9%	24.1%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	4.3%	30.4%	47.8%	17.4%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	7.7%	10.5%	25.4%	29.3%	27.1%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	2.5%	10.0%	50.0%	22.5%	15.0%
6-10 years (30)	3.3%	10.0%	30.0%	50.0%	6.7%
11-15 years (41)	7.3%	12.2%	12.2%	34.1%	34.1%
10-20 years (28)	7.1%	3.6%	21.4%	32.1%	35.7%
over 20 years (69)	11.6%	10.1%	21.7%	23.2%	33.3%

14. I would like to see more residential street lighting.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
Farm Activity (63)	44.4%	17.5%	25.4%	7.9%	4.8%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	41.8%	20.6%	28.4%	3.5%	5.7%
Daleyville Residents (23)	17.4%	21.7%	21.7%	17.4%	21.7%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	45.6%	19.2%	29.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	45.0%	17.5%	20.0%	7.5%	10.0%
6-10 years (31)	54.8%	16.1%	22.6%	6.5%	0.0%
11-15 years (41)	36.6%	22.0%	34.1%	0.0%	7.3%
16-20 years (28)	60.7%	21.4%	14.3%	0.0%	3.6%
over 20 years (69)	33.3%	18.8%	36.2%	7.2%	4.3%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where and why?</li> </ul>					

15. I would like to see biking and hiking trails.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	30.6%	11.3%	32.3%	14.5%	11.3%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	23.4%	8.5%	28.4%	24.1%	15.6%
Daleyville Residents (23)	21.7%	13.0%	30.4%	21.7%	13.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	26.9%	8.8%	28.6%	22.0%	13.7%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	22.5%	7.5%	25.0%	25.0%	20.0%
6-10 years (31)	32.3%	9.7%	16.1%	29.0%	12.9%
11-15 years (41)	19.5%	7.3%	36.6%	26.8%	9.8%
10-20 years (28)	17.9%	14.3%	14.3%	25.0%	28.6%
over 20 years (69)	33.3%	8.7%	39.1%	11.6%	7.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• and horse trails</li> <li>• Helping keep bikers off the roads</li> </ul>					

16. I would like to have a tornado/warning siren.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (216)</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>18.1%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	14.5%	17.7%	40.3%	12.9%	14.5%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	19.9%	9.2%	37.6%	14.2%	19.1%
Daleyville Residents (23)	4.3%	8.7%	39.1%	26.1%	21.7%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	19.4%	11.1%	38.9%	12.2%	18.3%
Resident for: 0-5 years (39)	7.7%	5.1%	35.9%	30.8%	20.5%
6-10 years (30)	6.7%	13.3%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%
11-15 years (41)	12.2%	12.2%	39.0%	2.4%	34.1%
16-20 years (28)	46.4%	3.6%	35.7%	7.1%	7.1%
over 20 years (69)	20.3%	17.4%	42.0%	10.1%	10.1%

17. I would like the town to develop a plan for a sewer system in Daleyville.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>35.5%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>
Farm Activity (63)	36.5%	11.1%	33.3%	11.1%	7.9%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	28.4%	8.5%	36.2%	15.6%	11.3%
Daleyville Residents (23)	39.1%	8.7%	8.7%	26.1%	17.4%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	29.8%	8.8%	39.8%	13.3%	8.3%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	20.0%	10.0%	47.5%	15.0%	7.5%
6-10 years (30)	23.3%	13.3%	36.7%	23.3%	3.3%
11-15 years (41)	34.1%	2.4%	43.9%	12.2%	7.3%
16-20 years (28)	21.4%	14.3%	32.1%	25.0%	7.1%
over 20 years (69)	42.0%	8.7%	26.1%	5.8%	17.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any action that will increase the number of dwelling units in Daleyville must be thought of within an overall development plan. It would be wrong to take any action that will make building more houses in Daleyville (such as the transfer of development rights or sewage treatment without considering the lack of nearby police and fire protection, increased transportation demands without any public transportation options, and the fact that Daleyville lacks both water treatment and supply facilities.</li> <li>I think that the Town should not be responsible for paying for the Daleyville sewers. This responsibility belongs to the end user.</li> <li>Agree – if it means developing Daleyville.</li> </ul>					

18. I would like to see Perry encourage small business.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
Farm Activity (61)	11.5%	6.6%	23.0%	31.1%	27.9%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	13.5%	6.4%	34.0%	30.5%	15.6%
Daleyville Residents (23)	0.0%	4.3%	26.1%	39.1%	30.4%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	14.8%	6.6%	31.3%	29.1%	18.1%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	7.5%	12.5%	25.0%	32.5%	22.5%
6-10 years (31)	25.8%	6.5%	25.8%	25.8%	16.1%
11-15 years (41)	14.6%	7.3%	31.7%	34.1%	12.2%
16-20 years (28)	10.7%	7.1%	50.0%	17.9%	14.3%
over 20 years (69)	11.6%	1.4%	29.0%	31.9%	26.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only on commercial property</li> <li>Not if we are to remain “rural”.</li> <li>Agree – in Daleyville.</li> </ul>					

19. I would like to see Perry encourage large business.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (218)</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	35.5%	22.6%	19.4%	14.5%	8.1%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	46.1%	19.1%	23.4%	5.0%	6.4%
Daleyville Residents (23)	26.1%	17.4%	39.1%	4.3%	13.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	45.6%	20.3%	19.8%	8.2%	6.0%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	45.0%	20.0%	22.5%	5.0%	7.5%
6-10 years (31)	61.3%	25.8%	9.7%	3.2%	0.0%
11-15 years (41)	56.1%	17.1%	9.8%	12.2%	4.9%
16-20 years (28)	42.9%	14.3%	32.1%	3.6%	7.1%
over 20 years (69)	29.0%	18.8%	31.9%	10.1%	10.1%

20. I think Perry should not encourage businesses.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (217)</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>35.9%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	30.6%	16.1%	35.5%	8.1%	9.7%
Non-Farm Activity (141)	21.3%	14.9%	35.5%	6.4%	22.0%
Daleyville Residents (23)	34.8%	30.4%	21.7%	8.7%	4.3%
Non-Daleyville Residents (181)	22.7%	12.7%	37.6%	6.6%	20.4%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	30.0%	15.0%	37.5%	5.0%	12.5%
6-10 years (30)	16.7%	16.7%	30.0%	10.0%	26.7%
11-15 years (41)	22.0%	14.6%	24.4%	12.2%	26.8%
16-20 years (28)	14.3%	7.1%	50.0%	10.7%	17.9%
over 20 years (69)	26.1%	17.4%	40.6%	1.4%	14.5%

21. It is anticipated that in the next 20 years, it will be necessary to upgrade the Town Hall.					
a. I would like to keep the existing Town Hall (the former Forward Grade School).	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (215)</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>44.7%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	13.3%	3.3%	13.3%	26.7%	43.3%
Non-Farm Activity (140)	3.6%	6.4%	21.4%	25.7%	42.9%
Daleyville Residents (21)	0.0%	9.5%	33.3%	23.8%	33.3%
Non-Daleyville Residents (182)	6.6%	4.9%	17.6%	26.4%	44.5%
Resident for: 0-5 years (39)	0.0%	2.6%	28.2%	33.3%	35.9%
6-10 years (31)	0.0%	6.5%	12.9%	45.2%	35.5%
11-15 years (42)	7.1%	4.8%	16.7%	19.0%	52.4%
16-20 years (29)	10.3%	10.3%	20.7%	24.1%	34.5%
over 20 years (66)	10.6%	4.5%	16.7%	16.7%	51.5%

b. I think the Town should construct a new Town Hall at the existing Town Garage.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (214)</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
Farm Activity (62)	35.5%	24.2%	24.2%	3.2%	12.9%
Non-Farm Activity (139)	35.3%	17.3%	32.4%	7.9%	7.2%
Daleyville Residents (23)	17.4%	13.0%	52.2%	8.7%	8.7%
Non-Daleyville Residents (180)	37.8%	20.6%	26.7%	6.1%	8.9%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	27.5%	27.5%	40.0%	2.5%	2.5%
6-10 years (31)	38.7%	25.8%	29.0%	3.2%	3.2%
11-15 years (41)	43.9%	14.6%	29.3%	4.9%	7.3%
16-20 years (28)	32.1%	14.3%	25.0%	7.1%	21.4%
over 20 years (67)	37.3%	14.9%	25.4%	10.4%	11.9%

- Depends on the cost.
- Restore
- Very dark at town hall, need outside lights
- Would have to compare costs of maintaining school vs. building new.
- I think the current Town Hall is an important part of our “rural character”.
- Depends on cost/repair ratio.
- Why? What compelling functions dictate a renovated Town hall?
- Please get a better lighting system in front of town hall and in parking. Very dark, hard to see steps!

22. The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WISDOT) has no plans at this time to improve or upgrade State Highway 78 from the south end of County Road H to the north end of H at the intersection of Highway 78. IF or WHEN WISDOT does plan on upgrading State Highway 78, should the town advocate the re-routing of STH 78 to bypass Daleyville (potential route – from the south end of County Road H to County Road A and then follow County Road H north to the intersection of State Highway 78).

a. I think Highway 78 should <u>not</u> be relocated.	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (209)</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	16.7%	11.7%	26.7%	8.3%	36.7%
Non-Farm Activity (136)	16.2%	7.4%	30.9%	12.5%	33.1%
Daleyville Residents (20)	25.0%	10.0%	45.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Non-Daleyville Residents (177)	15.8%	7.9%	28.2%	13.0%	35.0%
Resident for: 0-5 years (40)	7.5%	5.0%	47.5%	15.0%	25.0%
6-10 years (27)	18.5%	7.4%	11.1%	18.5%	44.4%
11-15 years (42)	16.7%	4.8%	26.2%	11.9%	40.5%
16-20 years (29)	27.6%	17.2%	20.7%	13.8%	20.7%
over 20 years (65)	15.4%	9.2%	35.4%	4.6%	35.4%

b. I think Highway 78 <u>should be re-routed</u> using County Roads “H” and “A”	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (205)</b>	<b>34.6%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
Farm Activity (59)	39.0%	3.4%	27.1%	15.3%	15.3%
Non-Farm Activity (134)	32.8%	9.0%	29.9%	11.9%	16.4%
Daleyville Residents (21)	19.0%	4.8%	23.8%	23.8%	28.6%
Non-Daleyville Residents (173)	35.8%	7.5%	30.1%	11.0%	15.6%
Resident for: 0-5 years (39)	28.2%	7.7%	35.9%	17.9%	10.3%
6-10 years (27)	44.4%	14.8%	11.1%	7.4%	22.2%
11-15 years (42)	40.5%	7.1%	31.0%	4.8%	16.7%
16-20 years (28)	21.4%	3.6%	32.1%	17.9%	25.0%
over 20 years (63)	34.9%	4.8%	33.3%	12.7%	14.3%

- No fricking way.

c. I think <u>alternate routes should be considered</u>	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>All Respondents (198)</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>55.1%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
Farm Activity (60)	28.3%	5.0%	50.0%	15.0%	1.7%
Non-Farm Activity (127)	17.3%	8.7%	57.5%	7.1%	9.4%
Daleyville Residents (21)	19.0%	14.3%	42.9%	19.0%	4.8%
Non-Daleyville Residents (166)	19.9%	7.2%	57.2%	8.4%	7.2%
Resident for: 0-5 years (39)	23.1%	7.7%	56.4%	7.7%	5.1%
6-10 years (25)	20.0%	12.0%	52.0%	8.0%	8.0%
11-15 years (40)	20.0%	7.5%	52.5%	10.0%	10.0%
16-20 years (26)	11.5%	0.0%	73.1%	11.5%	3.8%
over 20 years (63)	23.8%	9.5%	50.8%	9.5%	6.3%

- Depends of \$ difference, shorter route but more improvements needed.
- I think it should be voted on by Daleyville residents.
- I don't think township can control these.
- Don't re-route 78!!!

**General Comments:**

- Thank you for this opportunity.
- Do we want Perry to ultimately look like what's happened up at the top of my road and along 78 both ways? I hope not. We need to maintain the land and the rural character.
- Thank you for making Daleyville a great place to live.
- Is there any way to make the owner of the house in Daleyville to at least get the outside of that house fixed up enough to look good? Don't care about the inside.
- Nice survey.
- Very much disagree with the township buying property and with the policies that create the large legal fees paid by the township!
- We like it here. Don't be like Blue Mounds Township.
- No County park!!!
- It is very important to me to see Perry Township maintain its rural character. Keep development to a minimum. Absolutely NO subdivisions!!! Even new homes on every other "40" is a blight to the country scene
- A poor effort!

- Thank you for this. It's another example of the fine leadership shown by our town board. I'm very pleased by their efforts!
- Less government = better life! It is wrong for those who moved out here from the towns and cities to deny others the freedom to do the same!
- Is there some way that the owners of the house/property in Daleyville can be encouraged to clean up the mess or sell it. This is such an eyesore and discredits all of Perry and Daleyville as well..
- Where we live we got 31 acres of land pay more taxes because of woodland and can't build on my land. This is wrong can't use my land for retirement money
- I think the town should be more concerned about the welfare of its residents, such as road maintenance and recycling needs and not be so concerned with what someone does on his own private property, such as dictating lighting, etc.
- While I understand your survey many of the issues need to be explained such as night lighting, animals that are fed in feed lots need lighting or they don't eat.
- I love Perry Township and wish it could remain the same forever! I suppose development is inevitable. I think any new homes should be unobtrusive and out of sight from the road if possible. For instance – Duane Iverson's house and the house across from Nowkas are what I mean. I think the 3 houses (castles) on Dramman Valley Road are awful. Just because you can afford to build a huge ostentatious house doesn't mean you should be allowed to!
- I would advocate larger street signs on rural roads. Hwy 78 could be made safe and perhaps straighter and could maybe bypass residential Daleyville (i.e. 25 miles per hour) but not reroute through Daleyville from Hwy A or from Hollandale and Blanchardville. Thank you for involving the community in these important decisions.
- Very nice job on this survey! Congratulations!
- The Town Board is doing a very poor job and should step down in the spring.
- My priority is trash pick up – Sat AM doesn't work for everyone. Second, we need to assess fairly. It's no secret that the longer you live here the less you pay. Look at the property on Lee Valley Road. For sale for \$1.3 million. Total taxes \$4,400. What's with that?
- Speeding seems to be problem in Daleyville.
- I would like to see new homes that are built – not built next to the main highways – it gives us the feeling of being a suburb – build homes on existing pasture/side hills/woods/ anywhere but on ridge top/farmland/ or next to roads that make easy access – I like to keep the rural look to existing farmlands – not the suburb look!
- Perry Township has managed to find a balance in building and governance that seems to be a perfect fit.
- I do not want expanded growth I'll pay more in taxes to limit growth. I love living in the country look at what is happening to Verona with Epic moving in. Do we want to be one major metropolis? No.
- I appreciate the opportunity to voice my opinion in this manner.
- Thanks so much for listening to our opinions! The first time in our 8 years here. Our only real issue has to do with garbage – our weekend plans now need to revolve around the “garbage” vs. plans out of town etc. It would be nice to have a weeknight drop-off available or garbage pick-up. Taxes are very high in Perry compared to other nearby areas, especially considering we don't have garbage pick up. Otherwise Perry is a wonderful place – we love it here. Thanks so much!
- There are so many subdivisions popping up that it is hard to find “rural areas” anymore and think this is sad. That is what makes this area so beautiful it should be maintained for people to enjoy and animals to live.
- Perry's restrictive policies “force” the younger generation to leave and are turning the township into “yuppie ville”.
- The past is gone. It is time to consider how growth can be managed, not controlled and how to increase the tax base to enable the Township to move forward into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Perry Township is no longer a place where people can be to hide from civilization. The residential pressure will continue and Perry cannot stop it!
- I moved out here from the town setting. I love the country life – if you increase development you increase crime, accidents and trash along the roads.
- Town of Perry has wonderful people who get involved in community and government. I do think the Town Board needs to consider more carefully their decisions and how they impact future of Perry - Land Use Plan must be strongly enforced without hesitation.
- The Township should realize that you can't stop progress. As the population keeps growing they must live somewhere. There is no going back to the way it was 40 years ago. The younger generations do not have any sense of past values; they only want to dictate how poor elderly people live. They don't think they will ever get old. They don't live on low fixed incomes.
- I think the Town Board should have more open-minded people on it and less people who don't understand how elderly farmers feel about people who want to make Perry Township into a dictatorship.

- Thanks for the opportunity!
- I think it is important to maintain as much of our rural atmosphere as possible. We have some of the most beautiful vistas in the state. Hopefully regulating growth will help maintain the area as a farming community and rural area.
- Some hypothetical questions are impossible to answer without the facts in front of us – like town hall replacement and H and 78 re-routing. Many of the land-use questions will depend on county attitudes and there may be little that the town can actually do without action at the County level.
- 1 - Small business should be developed primarily in Daleyville. 2 - New houses being built right along our roads are a major distraction of our rural open space values. We should encourage development that is not so visible. 3 - I'm willing to pay additional taxes to purchase future development rights, if needed. 4 - Please publish and circulate the results and evaluation of this survey.
- Can meeting notices also be published in the New Glarus Post paper? We receive that paper; but not the Mt. Horeb. I don't know if this involves additional cost or not.
- Perry Township has a variety of soil types, depending on the location of its hills and valleys, all must be considered in its profitable farm use. If not the area will change. Due to contour the land offers a variety of use for income and pleasure, - farm crops, dairy farms, hay, beef cattle, horses, trials, etc. We have enjoyed our rural atmosphere but the Township rules have been too stringent in regard to location of homes, driveways, and buildings. Owners have rights and desires in regard to the location of their homes and surroundings. I believe some thought should be put to a restriction of a minimum requirement for front and side setbacks. The safety of cars, and rights of neighbors could be better served.
- Trends are changing and the plan needs to be written to reflect these coming changes for 20-30 years. Things change whether we like it or not. And usually it is for the better if we can be flexible and have the foresight to anticipate the needs of everyone involved, all stakeholders, a win-win situation.
- I love living where I do, as it is now.
- Great job on the survey questions!
- I think if a small business wants to be in Perry that is great and we should want that to be on commercial property only possibly in an “industrial park”.

## **Appendix D. Conservation Programs for Wisconsin Landowners**

# *Guide to*

## **Conservation Programs**

### **for Wisconsin Landowners**

#### **2003**

*This brochure provides a quick reference to federal, state and local cost-share conservation programs in Wisconsin. The programs listed may not be available in all counties. To see if a program is available or for more details, please check with the agency listed as the contact.*

#### **Wisconsin Interagency Quality Steering Team**

#### *Strengthening the Conservation Partnership*

This publication was developed by the Wisconsin Interagency Quality Steering Team (QST). The QST's mission is to foster effective cooperation among the conservation partners to strengthen Wisconsin conservation efforts. QST members include DATCP, DNR, FSA, NRCS, UWEX, WALCE and [WLWCA](#).

#### **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**

**Purpose:** To provide technical and financial help to agricultural producers for conservation practices that protect soil and water quality.

**Practices:** Many practices are eligible for cost-sharing. Contact your local NRCS office for details.

**Eligibility:** Ag producers on ag land are eligible. Projects are selected based on environmental value.

**Contract:** 1-10 year contracts. Ag producers may be eligible for up to 75% cost-share, up to \$10,000 annually and up to \$450,000 cap per producer for the life of the Farm Bill.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** NRCS, FSA, LCD

#### **Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)**

**Purpose:** To develop or improve fish and wildlife habitat on privately owned land.

**Practices:** Prairie and savanna restoration and establishment, seedling to warm-season grasses, fencing, in-stream fish structures, livestock exclusion, etc.

**Eligibility:** Almost any type of land, including agricultural and non-agricultural land, woodlots, pastures and streambanks. Applications will be funded based on statewide ranking.

**Contract:** Agree to maintain practices for a minimum of ten years. Cost share assistance is available for habitat development practices. Up to 75% of restoration costs, to a maximum of \$10,000. Other organizations may provide additional cost share money.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Note:** A wildlife habitat development plan is required.

**Contact:** NRCS

#### **Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)**

**Purpose:** To restore wetlands previously altered for agricultural use.

**Practices:** Wetland restoration and wildlife habitat establishment.

**Eligibility:** Land which has been owned for one year and can be restored to wetland conditions.

**Contract:** Landowners may restore wetlands with permanent or 30-year easements or 10-year contracts. Permanent easements pay 100% of the agricultural value of the land and 100% restoration cost; 30-year easements pay 75% of the agricultural value and 75% restoration cost; 10-year contract pays 75% restoration cost only. Permanent or 30-year easements recorded only with property deed. 10-year contract is not recorded with deed.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** NRCS

#### **Wisconsin Farmland Preservation Program**

**Purpose:** To help preserve farmland through local planning and zoning, promote soil and water conservation, and provide tax relief to participating landowners.

**Description:** Landowners qualify if their land is in an exclusively agricultural zoning district or if they sign an agreement to use their land exclusively for agricultural purposes.

**Practices:** As required in the conservation plan developed with the county land conservation dept.

**Eligibility:** Landowner must be a Wisconsin resident, own at least 35 contiguous acres or more and produce gross farm profits of \$6000 in the previous year.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** LCD, DATCP, ZO

#### **USDA Farmland Protection Program (FPP)**

**Purpose:** To maintain prime farmland in agricultural uses through agricultural conservation easements.

**Description:** Program provides funding for state, tribal, or local government programs to purchase development rights on prime agricultural land.

**Eligibility:** Land must be part of a pending easement offer from a local, state or tribal program, have a conservation plan, and meet other criteria on size and location to support long-term agricultural production.

**Contract:** Permanent easement limiting use of the land to agricultural purposes.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** NRCS

### **Conservation Reserve Program and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program**

**Purpose:** CRP and CREP reduce erosion, increase wildlife habitat, improve water quality and increase forestland.

**Description:** Landowner or operator sets aside cropland (or pasture that is adjacent to surface water) with annual rental payments through the contract period. Cost-sharing for practice installation is provided as well as other incentives.

**Practices:** Tree planting, grass cover, small wetland restoration, prairie and oak savannah restoration and others.

**Eligibility:** Varies by soil type and crop history. Land is accepted into program if land meets eligibility criteria. Continuous signup open for buffers, waterways and environmental practices. Periodic signups announced throughout the year for other practices.

**Contract:** 10 to 15 years. Transferable with change in ownership.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** FSA, NRCS, LCD.

### **Partners for Fish & Wildlife**

**Purpose:** Restoration of wetlands, grasslands and threatened and endangered species habitats.

**Description:** Up to 100% cost-share provided to restore wildlife habitat on private lands.

**Eligibility:** Land which can be restored to wetland conditions. Degraded or former grasslands that can be restored. Land that can be restored to provide habitat for threatened and endangered species.

**Contract:** 10 years.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** FWS

### **County Land & Water Resource Management (LWRM) Plan Implementation**

**Purpose:** To reduce soil erosion, protect water quality, and conserve county-identified natural resources.

**Description:** Cost-share and technical assistance to landowners to install best management practices.

**Eligibility:** Determined by individual county Land Conservation Committees and Departments. Generally 70% cost-share.

**Contract:** Through a cost-share agreement.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** LCD, DATCP

### **Wildlife Damage Abatement and Claim Program**

**Purpose:** To provide abatement and claim assistance to landowners receiving wildlife damage.

**Practices:** Fencing, shooting permits, cannons, culver traps, etc.

**Eligibility:** Assistance provided to landowners or cropowners receiving damage by deer, bears, geese or turkeys to commercial seedlings, orchard trees, crops on agricultural land, damage to harvested crops, nursery stock, apiaries or livestock.

**Contract:** Fence contracts and enrollment agreement required.

**Public Access:** Hunting access for the species causing damage must be allowed.

**Contact:** LCD, USDA-WS, DNR

### **Conservation Security Program**

**Purpose:** To provide technical and financial assistance to producers who practice good stewardship on their land and to provide incentives to install additional conservation practices.

**Eligibility:** Available to owners and operators of agricultural operations, including Tribal producers.

**Contract:** Payments will include a base payment determined by the treatment level, maintenance payments for applied conservation practices and enhanced payments for treatment that exceed the minimum criteria. Up to 90% of maintenance costs for conservation practices may be available.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** NRCS.

**Note:** Program expected to open in 2003. Check with NRCS.

## **Forestry Programs**

### **Managed Forest Law**

**Purpose:** To promote good forest management through property tax incentives/reduction.

**Practices:** As required by an approved forest management plan. The management plan is free.

**Eligibility:** Landowner with minimum of 10 contiguous acres (80% must be capable of producing merchantable timber).

**Contract:** 25 or 50 years, transferable to new owner for small fee.

**Public Access:** Open lands must allow non-motorized recreation. Up to 80 acres may be closed to public access by the landowner.

**Note:** 5% yield tax applied to any wood products harvested. Based on rates in effect.

**Contact:** DNR

### **Wisconsin Forest Landowner Grant Program (WFLGP)**

**Purpose:** To assist private landowners in protecting and enhancing their forested lands, prairies and waters.

**Description:** Program allows qualified landowners to be reimbursed up to 65% of the cost of eligible practices.

**Practices:** Forest Stewardship plan development, reforestation, timber stand improvement, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, fire hazard reduction, invasive species control, watershed protection and wetland restoration.

**Eligibility:** Practice must be identified in the landowners Forest Stewardship plan or MFL management plan (except if applying for plan development) to be eligible for cost-sharing. Landowners are required to contact their DNR forester for guidance prior to submitting the application.

**Contract:** Must receive written approval from the DNR before beginning a practice or ineligible for funding.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Contact:** DNR Forestry, NRCS, LCD

### **Forest Land Enhancement Program (FLEP)**

**Purpose:** To assist private landowners in protecting and enhancing their forested lands and waters by providing cost-share reimbursement for sustainable forestry practices.

**Description:** Program allows qualified landowners to be reimbursed up to 65% of the cost of eligible practices.

**Practices:** Forest Stewardship plan development, reforestation, timber stand improvement, forest health and protection, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, fire hazard reduction, invasive species control, watershed protection and catastrophic event rehabilitation.

**Eligibility:** Landowner with 10 or more acres of forest land or to be forested land.

**Contract:** Agree to maintain practices for estimated life span and obtain DNR approval prior to starting practice.

**Public Access:** Not required.

**Note:** A management plan is required or apply to have plan developed.

**Contact:** DNR Forestry

### **Key to Acronyms**

**DATCP** Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

**DNR** Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

**FSA** USDA Farm Service Agency

**FWS** USDI Fish and Wildlife Service

**LCD** County Land Conservation Department

**NRCS** USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

**USDA** United State Department of Agriculture

**USDI** United States Department of Interior

**UWEX** University of Wisconsin-Extension

**WALCE** Wisconsin Assoc. of Land Conservation Employees

**WLWCA** Wisconsin Land & Water Conservation Association

**WS** USDA Wildlife Services

**ZO** County Zoning Office

All programs of the USDA and State of Wisconsin are available on a non-discriminatory basis.

Madison Wisconsin

December 2002

**Appendix E. Town of Wyoming Building Siting Ordinance**

**Town of Wyoming  
Iowa County, WI**

**Building Siting Ordinance**

**1.0 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the siting of buildings within the Town of Wyoming in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the town residents, preserve property values in the town, and preserve the town's productive agricultural land and rural character. It is designed to enforce the goals and policies set forth in the Town of Wyoming Land Use Policy Plan.

**1.1 JURISDICTION**

This ordinance shall regulate the location of new structures on land in the Town of Wyoming.

**1.2 AUTHORITY**

These regulations are adopted under the statutory authority granted pursuant to its adoption of village powers under sec. 60.10(2)(c), 60.22(3), 61.34 and 62.23 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

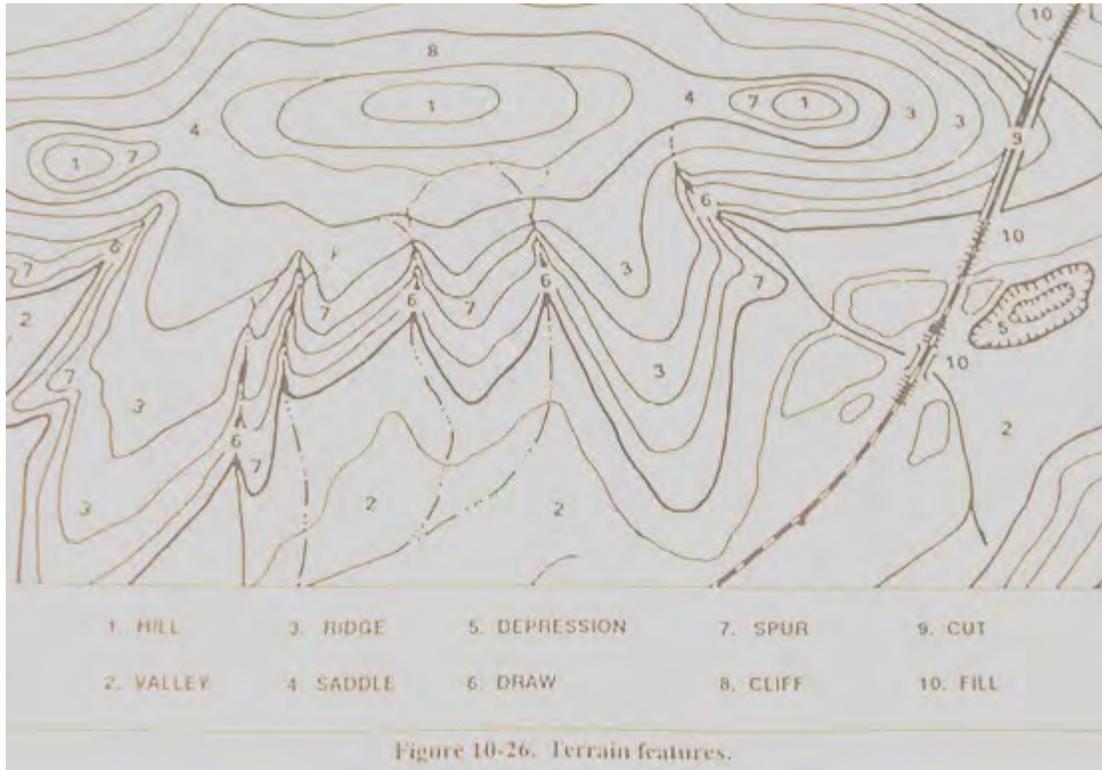
**1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- (a) Accessory Building. Any building, structure, or use of land customarily incidental to the permitted uses, but only on the same premises with the primary permitted uses.
- (b) Building. Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls, used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, equipment, machinery or materials.
- (c) Commission. Town of Wyoming Plan Commission
- (d) Farmland. Lands having a history of farming activity (including cropland and rotational pastureland) or lands containing soils defined as Class I, II, or III soils as designated in the Soil Survey Report for Iowa County prepared by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- (e) Ridgeline. A line of high ground, as shown below, with changes in elevation along its top and low ground on all sides, from which 10 natural terrain features, as illustrated on page 2, are derived.



Figure 10-16. Ridgeline.

- (f) Ridge. Is part of a Ridgeline, which is a sloping line of high ground. If you are standing on the centerline of the ridge, you will normally have low ground in three directions and high ground in one direction.
- (g) Hill. Is part of a Ridgeline, which is, an area of high ground – the ground slopes down in all directions
- (h) Saddle. Is a dip or low point between two areas of high ground. It is simply a dip or break along a level ridge crest.



- (i) Steep Slopes. Slopes in excess of 12%.
- (j) Town. The Town of Wyoming, Wisconsin
- (k) Town Board. The Town of Wyoming Board of Supervisors

**1.4 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES**

- (a) Applicability. Any person or entity proposing to construct a building or install a manufactured building shall submit an application with the appropriate fee to the Planning and Landmark Commission and obtain building site approval from the Town Board.
- (b) Application Forms. Application forms are to be approved by the Town Board and made part of the submittal package used by the Commission and shall contain the following:
  1. Information for Administration
    - (A) Name, address and phone number of applicant.
    - (B) Name, address and phone number of landowner (if different from (A)).
  2. Information for Evaluation

- (A) A sketch map showing the following:
  - (i) North arrow, date, scale, reference to section corner.
  - (ii) Recorded easements.
  - (iii) Property lines.
  - (iv) Zoning setbacks.
  - (v) Location of existing buildings and proposed structure(s).
  - (vi) Side view of buildings, showing elevation.
  - (vii) Proposed outdoor lighting.
  - (viii) Planned earth movement.
  - (ix) Additional information, if deemed necessary by the Commission.
- (B) A Plat Map with the parcel highlighted.
- (C) Aerial Photo / Site Analysis. The aerial photo should be marked to show property lines, existing fencerows and hedgerows, farm fields, pastures, existing field roads and driveways, existing vegetation, wetlands, floodplains, lake and river shorelines, streams/ditches and other watercourses.
- (D) Soils Map and Soil and Slope Analysis. The soils map should include highlights showing prime farmland, existing topography (contours, ridgelines, and hilltops) and lands unsuitable for development due to soil slope conditions.

(c) Application Review, Approval or Denial Procedures

1. Requests for building site approval shall be referred to the Commission.
2. The Commission will send the submittal package, which includes the Building Site Application Form, to the applicant and schedule a review at a regularly scheduled monthly meeting.
3. Review will consist of the following:
  - (A) An evaluation of the proposal by the Commission for conformity with the Town of Wyoming Land Use Policy Plan, this Ordinance, and all other Town Ordinances;
  - (B) A site visit. In addition to confirming the conditions described in the application, the site visit will evaluate the proposal for its impact on significant wildlife habitat, scenic views and the Town's rural character.
4. The Commission issues its findings and recommendation to the Town Board, which shall either approve or disapprove the Building Site Application at the next regularly scheduled Board Meeting.
5. An applicant for a Building Site Approval shall be required to submit at the same time an application for internal driveway approval and an application for access to a Town road if applicable. If driveway access is to a county road or a state or federal highway, approval from the highway authority with jurisdiction will be required. The three applications shall be reviewed and acted on together by both the Commission and the Town Board.

- (d) Approval Period. The Building Site Approval is effective for 12 months from the date of issuance, and shall expire after 12 months unless renewed.
- (e) Renewal. The Building Site Approval may be renewed for one additional period of 12 months. If the building has not been constructed by the end of this period, a new application must be submitted and approved.
- (f) Revocation of Approval. All Building Site Approvals are issued conditionally. After notice and a hearing, the Town Board may revoke a Building Site Approval previously issued in the event the applicant fails to maintain compliance with the conditions listed in the ordinance. The Building Site Approval is not

transferable from one person to another or from one place to another. If the Building Site Approval is revoked, reapplication is required.

## **1.5 EXEMPTIONS**

- (a) Accessory Building. Accessory buildings meeting all four of the following criteria do not require a Building Site Approval: (1) within 300 feet of existing structures, (2) greater than 500 feet from nearest road, (3) less than 900 square feet in area and (4) not more than one story.
- (b) Additions or Additional Stories. Additions or additional stories to a permitted use do not require a Building Site Approval.

## **1.6 COSTS OF APPLICATION REVIEW**

- (a) Application Fee. An application fee of an amount determined by a resolution of the Town Board will be charged. This fee is specified in the Submittal Package.
- (b) Other Costs. All reasonable costs incurred by the Town or its Agents in order to properly review each Building Site Application will be borne by the Applicant.

## **1.7 CONDITIONS**

The Town Board shall issue or reissue a Building Site Approval in the Town of Wyoming only if all of the following conditions are satisfied as determined by the Town Board:

- (a) Plan Compliance. The construction project will not interfere with or fail to comply with the goals, standards, and policies set forth in the Town of Wyoming Land Use Plan.
- (b) Farmland Impact. The construction project will have minimum adverse impact on farmland.
- (c) Compliance with ordinances. The applicant complies with all applicable county, state, and Town building codes and ordinances, including this Building Siting Ordinance.
- (d) Public Nuisances. The applicant or applicant's contractor(s) will prevent any public nuisance associated with noise, dust, odors, fires, explosions, water pollution, air pollution, and erosion.
- (e) Private Nuisances. The applicant will install and maintain adequate physical structures and/or operational controls to prevent trespassing, littering, and discharging of waste and to prevent nuisances on private and public lands adjacent to the construction project site.

## **1.8 DESIGN STANDARDS**

- (a) Intent. This Building Siting Ordinance is intended to implement the provisions of the adopted Town of Wyoming Land Use Policy Plan. This means that the Town shall look favorably upon site plans that:
  1. Preserve the scenic quality of the Town.
  2. Shift development away from wetlands, floodplains, or steeply sloped areas of Town.
  3. Shift development away from productive farmland in order to preserve the Town's rural character and to protect its agricultural base.
  4. Locate structures and activities in a manner that minimizes conflict with neighboring uses.
  5. Adhere to storm water control and erosion control practices as prescribed by the most recent Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly SCS) reviews and publications or those recommended by the Iowa County Soil and Water Conservation District.

6. Conform development to the natural limitations of the site, which may include the topography, soils, vegetation, and the presence of natural features such as woodlands, ridgelines, and waterways.
  7. Minimize the impact of buildings on important wildlife habitat.
- (b) Standards. The Town will use the following standards when considering the Building Site Application, in order to further the goals of the Town's Land Use Policy Plan. Does the applicant do the following?
1. Build away from elevations whether a ridge line, ridge, saddle, hill, etc. to prevent impact on the natural skyline.
  2. Build away from the center of meadows and/or fields.
  3. Avoid building on Class I, II, and III soils whenever possible.
  4. Set back new structure from adjacent, existing farm operations and/or create a buffer between the new structure and the adjacent, existing farm operation.
  5. Build away from wetlands, floodplains, and steep sloped areas of the Town, pursuant to applicable county and state regulations.
  6. Build into woodland edges in order to reduce visual prominence.
  7. Maintain wooded buffers along roads. Methods to meet this standard may include but are not limited to: limiting tree removal along the road to only those trees necessary for the driveway, sharing driveways where appropriate, or setting structures so that they are buffered from the road by existing vegetation.
  8. When building on grassy hillsides, use existing vegetation, rock outcroppings, or depressions in topography- to screen the building from road viewing, or plant new vegetation when necessary

## **1.9 ENFORCEMENT**

The Town of Wyoming reserves the right to cancel or suspend any or all permits issued for a project until compliance with the Building Site Approval is achieved.

## **1.10 PENALTIES**

Any person or entity that violates this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, pay a forfeiture of \$100.00 plus applicable surcharges and court costs per violation. Each day that the violation continues to exist shall constitute a separate offense. This Ordinance may be enforced by a civil action. A violation of this Ordinance is deemed a public nuisance and may be enjoined.

## **1.11 SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of the Ordinance shall be deemed severable. It is expressly declared that the Town Board would have passed the other provisions of this Ordinance irrespective of whether or not one or more provisions may be declared invalid. If any provision of this Ordinance is held invalid, the remainder of the Ordinance and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

## **1.12 DISCLAIMER**

The Town of Wyoming issuance of a Building Site Approval does not constitute a warranty or assurance of any kind whatsoever as to whether the building which is the subject of the permit is safe, suitable for its intended purpose, merchantable, or in compliance with any applicable codes or regulations.

**1.13 EFFECTIVE DATE**

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the day after its passage and publication as required by law.

- (1) Town Board Approval. This Ordinance was adopted by the Town Board on this 11th day of April, 2000.

APPROVED BY:

John Hess  
\_\_\_\_\_  
, Chairperson

Jeanne Williams  
\_\_\_\_\_  
, Supervisor

Alan Bemis  
\_\_\_\_\_  
, Supervisor

ATTESTED BY:

Cheryl Limmex, Clerk  
\_\_\_\_\_  
, Title

- (2) Public Notice

- (a) Public Review. A notice was published in *The Spring Green Home News* and *The Dodgeville Chronicle* on 4/5 & 4/6 2000 to inform residents that a final draft of this Building Siting Ordinance was on file with any Town officer during which it was available for inspection, and that a Public Hearing would be held on April 11, 2000 at 7 PM. The notice was also posted at the Town Hall and at the two other designated places in the Town.
- (b) Posting. This Notice of Adoption of Ordinances relating to this Ordinance was posted on 4/17, 2000 at the Wyoming Town Hall and the two other designated places in the Town.
- (c) Publication. A Notice of Adoption of Ordinances relating to this Ordinance was published in *The Spring Green Home News* and *The Dodgeville Chronicle*, the publications of record for the Town of Wyoming on 4/19 & 4/20, 2000 .